



FIGURE 4.34: Stafford House, Site Plan

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2010

CRS No.: N14166

Name: Dwelling, 104 Stanton Christiana Road

Address: 104 Stanton Christiana Road, Newark, DE 19702

Tax Parcel: 0903000071

Acreage: 5.48

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: ca. 1957

Time Period: Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization (1940 to present)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

Property Type(s): Transitional Ranch, Farmland Strip Subdivision Plate 4.46; Figure 4.35

Description: The single dwelling at 104 Stanton Christiana Road stands on the east side of the road, facing southwest, in a small subdivision on the east side of Stanton Christiana Road, north of the historic core of Christiana. West of the subdivision is an interchange leading to SR 1. The house is set back from the road on a heavily wooded lot. An unpaved driveway leads from the road to the house. A metal gate and wire fencing surround the property, preventing access. Aerial photographs indicate that a secondary building, most likely a detached garage, is west of the house; however, it was not visible at the time of survey.

Built ca. 1957, the one-story Transitional Ranch house has a solid parged foundation and a rectangular footprint with a rear projecting bay. Clad in stretcher-bond brick veneer, the house is capped with a side-gable asphalt-shingle roof with wide overhanging eaves. The façade features a two-bay-wide inset porch on the southern half of the building, which shelters a single-leaf door and a large picture window. The two northern bays of the façade are pierced by 1/1 vinyl-sash windows with rowlock sills. Dense foliage fronting the house prohibited visibility of the side and rear elevations; aerial photographs indicate that the rear projecting bay is most likely a porch.

Historical Background: This property is one of several along Stanton Christiana Road in the small subdivision of Clough Heights, subdivided by Alfred J. and Laberta Clough in 1955. Thomas Clough, Alfred Clough's father, purchased what is now Clough Heights in two separate parcels. The first, 22.5 acres, formerly owned by William Southgate, was sold by his heirs to Clough in 1871 (New Castle County Deed Book H9:61 1871). A second parcel, about 28 acres, was sold to Clough by Horatio Willets in 1880 for \$1,000 (New Castle County Deed Book U11:207 1880).

Thomas Clough, born ca. 1841, came from England. Prior to purchasing the property, Thomas, his wife Mary, and three children lived in Wilmington, where Thomas worked at a paper mill (U.S. Census 1870). Alfred Clough, the seventh child, was born in 1877, when the Cloughs were living on the farm (U.S. Census 1880). By 1900 Alfred's parents had died, and at age 22 Alfred was listed as the head of the household. Alfred worked the farm helped by his brother-in-law and a servant. His older sister Lavenie also lived on the farm (U.S. Census 1900). In 1901 Lavenie put the property up for auction to settle Thomas Clough's debts; Alfred bought it for \$2,000 (New Castle County Deed Book N18:288 1901). By 1910 Alfred was married to Laberta and had a four-year-old son, Thomas. The census no longer listed Alfred as a farmer; instead he was working at a brickyard. By 1920 the family had moved to Brooklyn, New York, where Alfred was a "superintendent of construction" (U.S. Census 1920). He lived in Brooklyn through 1930, but he and Laberta had moved back to the farm in New Castle County by 1940. Alfred continued to work as a construction superintendent (U.S. Census 1930, 1940).

Properties in Clough Heights were sold to individual owners beginning in 1955, following a survey made by Myer-Richardson Associates. Housing types in Clough Heights include Transitional Ranch, Ranch, Cape Cod, Colonial Revival, and Split Level. The original house that was part of the Clough Farm does not appear to be extant. Clough Heights is typical of farmland strip development in rural areas of Delaware and New Castle County in the mid-twentieth century, as areas outside larger towns, such as New Castle, began to experience suburbanization.

The 5.48-acre parcel at 104 Stanton Christiana Road is Lot 12 of the subdivision of Clough Heights. Alfred J. Clough sold the parcel to Joseph P. and Doris B. Marcone in 1957 and most likely built the house shortly thereafter. The house remains under the ownership of the Marcone family (New Castle County Deed Book T59:256 1957).

Evaluation: This property was surveyed in 2004 as part of the I-95/Delaware Turnpike Project and determined not eligible for the National Register.

This property has been evaluated as part of this survey for its dwelling, a ca. 1957 Transitional Ranch house under the context of suburbanization. It is recommended as not individually eligible for the National Register because it lacks significance. This house is associated with the historical trend of mid-twentieth-century suburbanization of New Castle County but as a common example of this trend in New Castle County, this property is recommended as not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. It is not one of the first of its type in an area or region, a model that influenced other property development, or distinctive of other examples. Limited research has not revealed any association of the property with individuals significant in the history of the local community or region, and therefore it is recommended as not eligible under Criterion B. This Transitional Ranch house does not meet Criterion C. As Transitional Ranch houses are common, individual properties must retain distinct characteristics to be considered a true representative of a particular type, period, or method of construction. Individual properties may be significant as an example of the popular architectural styles or forms from the postwar period if they display key character-defining features and if they are important within the context of the community. Although this dwelling retains features that are characteristic of a Transitional Ranch, it is not important within the context of Christiana or New Castle County and is not a notable example of its type. The dwelling is not eligible under Criterion D as it was built with common construction techniques of the twentieth century.



PLATE 4.46: Dwelling, 104 Stanton Christiana Road, Main Building, Looking Northeast

Although the property is located in a farmland strip subdivision, these of linear land development patterns are frequently found in present and former agricultural areas and individual examples generally lack the significance to warrant National Register eligibility as a historic district under National Register Criteria A or C. The subdivision pattern and process of carving out individual or linear blocks of lots is not distinctive or the first of its type in the area and is therefore not eligible as part of a historic district or collective grouping.



FIGURE 4.35: Dwelling, 104 Stanton Christiana Road, Site Plan

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2010

CRS No.: N14167

Name: Dwelling 120 Stanton Christiana Road

Address: 120 Stanton Christiana Road, Newark, DE 19702

Tax Parcel: 0903000068

Acreage: 1.05

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: ca. 1957

Time Period: Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization (1940 to present)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

Property Type(s): Ranch, Farmland Strip Subdivision Plates 4.47 and 4.48; Figure 4.36

Description: The single dwelling at 120 Stanton Christiana Road stands on a 1.05-acre parcel on the east side of the road, facing west. The house is located in a small subdivision located on the east side of Stanton Christiana Road, north of the historic core of Christiana. West of the subdivision is an interchange leading to SR 1. The house is set back from the road and is fronted by a grassy lawn shaded by mature trees. A paved driveway is located along the north side of the house and leads to a detached garage. A metal chain-link fence and a wood plank fence line the north boundary of the parcel, and a tall hedge creates the south boundary.

Built ca. 1957, this one-story Ranch house sits on a solid poured concrete foundation. The main block has a rectangular footprint with a centered front-gable enclosed porch on the façade and a small projecting front-gable bay on the north elevation. A one-story rear addition, built by 1965, is attached to the southeast corner of the house. The wood-frame house is clad in weatherboard and wood shingles, and the gable roofs are covered in asphalt shingles. The roof has wide overhanging eaves and a boxed cornice. A center brick chimney rises from the roof of the main block. The façade has a wood-sash picture window flanked by smaller 1/1 wood-sash windows on the northern bay. The façade of the enclosed porch is lit by four jalousie windows. The remainder of the house has 1/1 wood-sash windows. The main entrance of the house is located on the north side of the enclosed porch and consists of a single-leaf storm door.

Historical Background: The 1.05-acre parcel at 120 Stanton Christiana Road is Lot 7 of the small subdivision of Clough Heights, subdivided by Alfred J. and Laberta Clough in January 1955. Clough and his wife sold the parcel to James L. Russell Jr. and Ann L. Russell in September 1956 (New Castle County Deed Book Q58:498 1956). The Russells most likely built the house between 1956 and 1957. The house is currently owned by James Russell. (See N14166 for a history of Clough Heights.)

Evaluation: This property was surveyed in 2004 as part of the I-95/Delaware Turnpike Project and determined not eligible for the National Register.

This property has been evaluated as part of this survey for its dwelling, a ca. 1957 Ranch house. It is recommended as not individually eligible for the National Register because it lacks significance. This house is associated with the historical trend of mid-twentieth-century suburbanization of New Castle County. As a common example of this pattern of growth in New Castle County, this property is recommended as not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. It is not one of the first of its type in an area or region, a model that influenced other

property development, or distinctive of other examples. Limited research has not revealed any association of the property with individuals significant in the history of the local community or region, and therefore it is recommended as not eligible under Criterion B. This Ranch house does not meet Criterion C. As Ranch houses are common, individual properties must retain distinct characteristics to be considered a true representative of a particular type, period, or method of construction. Individual properties may be significant as an example of the popular architectural styles or forms from the postwar period if they display key character-defining features and if they are important within the context of the community. Although this dwelling retains features that are characteristic of Ranch house, it is not important within the context of Christiana or New Castle County and is not a notable example of its type. In addition, the house lacks integrity to qualify under Criterion C because of the rear addition that has altered the horizontal massing of the house. The dwelling is not eligible under Criterion D as it was built with common construction techniques of the twentieth century.

Although the property is located in a farmland strip subdivision, these linear land development patterns are frequently found in present and former agricultural areas and individual examples generally lack the significance to warrant National Register eligibility as a historic district under National Register Criteria A or C. The subdivision pattern and process of carving out individual or linear blocks of lots is not distinctive or the first of its type in the area and is therefore not eligible as part of a historic district or collective grouping.



PLATE 4.47: Dwelling 120 Stanton Christiana Road, Main Building, Façade (West Elevation)



PLATE 4.48: Dwelling, 120 Stanton Christiana Road, Garage (.002), Façade (West Elevation)



FIGURE 4.36: Dwelling, 120 Stanton Christiana Road, Site Plan

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2010

CRS No.: N14168

Name: Dwelling, 128 Stanton Christiana Road

Address: 128 Stanton Christiana Road, Newark, DE 19702

Tax Parcel: 0903000066

Acreage: 1.05

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: ca. 1956

Time Period: Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization (1940 to present)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

Property Type(s): Cape Cod, Farmland Strip Subdivision

Plates 4.49 and 4.50; Figure 4.37

Description: The single dwelling at 128 Stanton Christiana Road stands on a 1.05-acre parcel on the east side of the road, facing west. The house is located in a small subdivision located on the east side of Stanton Christiana Road, north of the historic core of Christiana. West of the subdivision is an interchange leading to SR 1. The house is set back from the road on a grassy, level parcel. A circular paved driveway fronts the house and extension of driveway along south side of house leads to detached garage. Tall hedge lines northern boundary of parcel. Aerial photographs indicate that an in-ground pool is located on the rear of the property; however, it was not visible during the survey.

Built ca. 1956, this one-and-one-half-story Cape Cod sits on a solid concrete foundation and has a rectangular footprint. The wood-frame house is clad in gray stretcher-bond brick and capped with a side-gable asphalt-shingle roof. An exterior end brick chimney rises above the roof on the north elevation. Two gabled dormers pierce the roof on the façade and are clad in vinyl siding. The façade has paired 1/1 vinyl-sash windows and a picture window flanked by small 1/1 vinyl-sash windows. The windows have lug concrete sills. The dormers hold small 1/1 vinyl-sash windows. The main entrance is centered on the façade and consists of a single-leaf paneled door with a soldier lintel. The side elevations are pierced by 1/1 vinyl-sash windows with lug concrete sills. A small one-story addition is attached to the south elevation. It is clad in aluminum siding and has a front-gable asphalt-shingle roof.

Historical Background: The 1.05-acre parcel at 128 Stanton Christiana Road is part of the small subdivision of Clough Heights, subdivided by Alfred J. and Laberta Clough in January 1955. The Cloughs sold the parcel to Francis W. and Wilma H. Gott in August of the same year (New Castle County Deed Book V56:118 1955). The house was most likely built by the Gotts between 1955 and 1956. The property remains under the ownership of Francis and Wilma Gott. (See N14166 for a history of Clough Heights.)

Evaluation: This property was surveyed in 2004 as part of the I-95/Delaware Turnpike Project and determined not eligible for the National Register.

This property has been evaluated as part of this survey for its dwelling, a ca. 1956 Cape Cod house. It is recommended as not individually eligible for the National Register because it lacks significance. This house is associated with the historical trend of mid-twentieth-century suburbanization of New Castle County. As a common example of this pattern of growth in New

Castle County, this property is recommended as not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. It does not have a direct and significant association with one or more National Register areas of significance, such as Community Planning and Development, Social History, or Ethnic Heritage, in the history of Christiana or New Castle County. Limited research has not revealed any association of the property with individuals significant in the history of the local community or region, and therefore it is recommended as not eligible under Criterion B. As Cape Cod houses are not uncommon, individual properties must retain distinctive characteristics to be considered a true representative of a particular type, period, or method of construction to meet Criterion C. Although this dwelling retains features that are characteristic of Cape Cod, it is not important within the context of Christiana or New Castle County and is not a notable example of its type. The dwelling is not eligible under Criterion D as it was built with common construction techniques of the twentieth century.

Although the property is located in a farmland strip subdivision, these linear land development patterns are frequently found in present and former agricultural areas and individual examples generally lack the significance to warrant National Register eligibility as a historic district under National Register Criteria A or C. The subdivision pattern and process of carving out individual or linear blocks of lots is not distinctive or the first of its type in the area and is therefore not eligible as part of a historic district or collective grouping.



PLATE 4.49: Dwelling, 128 Stanton Christian Road, Showing Main (West) and South Elevations of Main Building and West Elevation of Garage



PLATE 4.50: Dwelling, 128 Stanton Christiana Road, Main(West) Elevations of Main Building and Garage, Looking East

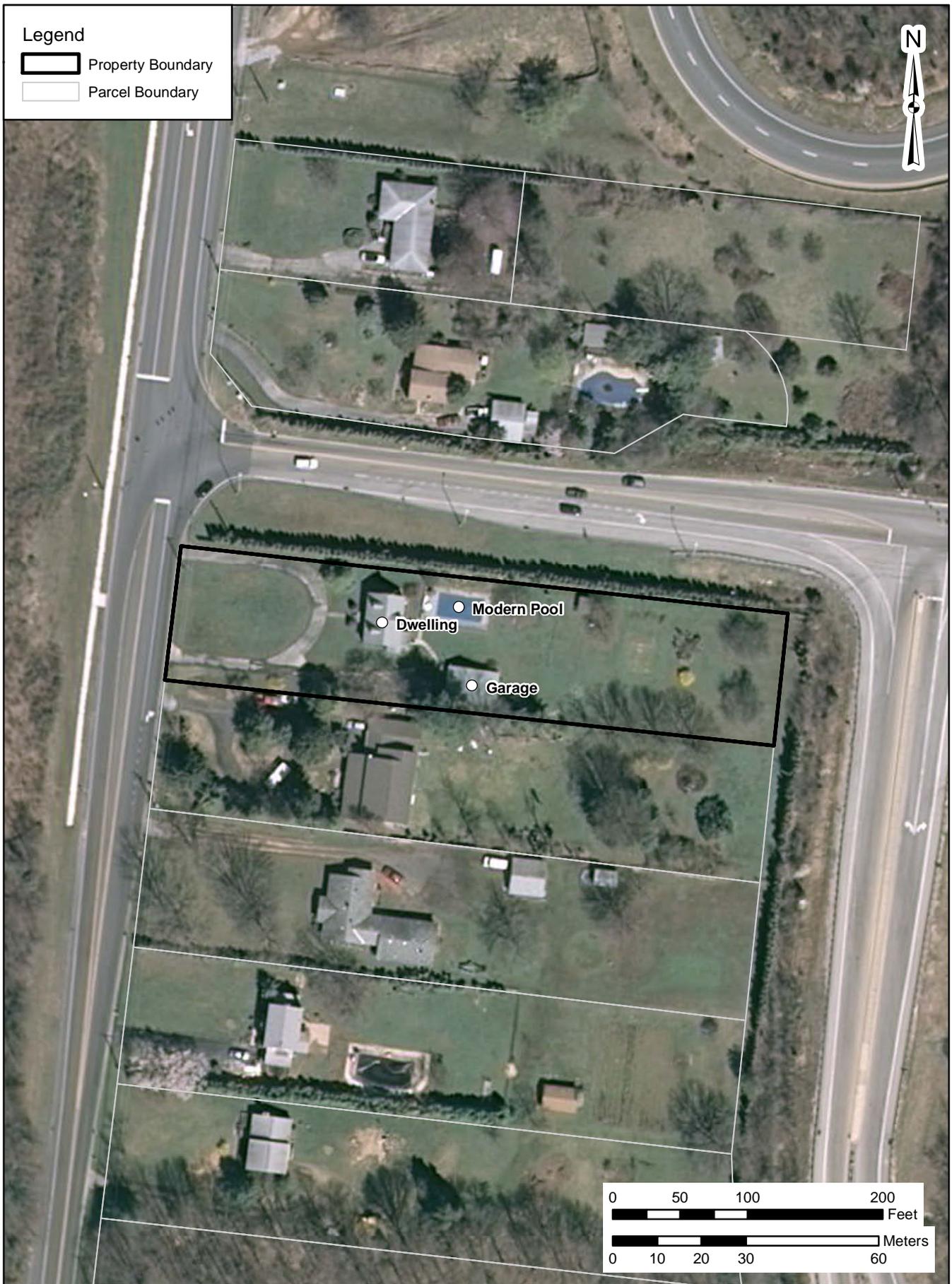


FIGURE 4.37: Dwelling, 128 Stanton Christiana Road, Site Plan

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2010

CRS No.: N08797

Property Name: Monterey Farms

Address: 1017-1053 Bear Road; Reybold Drive, New Castle, DE 19720

Tax Parcel: Multiple

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: 1950-1965

Time Period: Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization (1940 to present)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

Property Type(s): Residential Strip Development

Figures 4.38 and 4.39

Description: The Monterey Farms subdivision is located on the northeast side of Bear Road, just north of its intersection with S. Dupont Highway (U.S. 13), including properties at 1017 through 1053 Bear Road. It also includes both sides of Reybold Drive. The majority of the dwellings were constructed between 1950 and 1965, with later infill along Reybold Drive. Among the types represented are Minimal Traditional, Ranch, Split Level, Colonial Revival, and Cape Cod. The majority of properties are wood frame and one to two stories in height. The original layout provided generously sized lots, especially those along Reybold Drive. Since 1965 all lots have been developed and several have been divided into smaller parcels. The yards feature mature trees and shrubbery and the roadways lack sidewalks. Many of the properties have secondary buildings, including detached garages and sheds. A few buildings along Bear Road have pools that are modern additions to the properties. Many of the dwellings have been modified, usually with modern materials such as replacement siding and windows and modern additions.

Not all of the buildings in Monterey Farms were individually evaluated; of those in the subdivision, 1017 through 1053 Bear Road and 869 Reybold Drive are in the APE. The evaluation of Monterey Farms as a potential historic district considers the subdivision as a whole, but only those buildings in the APE received individual evaluations.

Historical Background: Monterey Farms contains a large portion of the lands that were owned by the McMullen family during much of the nineteenth century. Samuel McMullen is the first member of the family known to be associated with the property, originally a 200-acre tract. It is likely that Samuel built the dwelling at 831 S. Dupont Highway that was historically associated with the farm. Samuel McMullen died in 1845, leaving his farm to his wife, Mary Hugg McMullen. His oldest son, Henry H. McMullen, took responsibility of the farm with his mother. When Mary McMullen died in 1860, she divided the farm between Henry and his brother John. Henry received the eastern 100 acres, including buildings and improvements, valued at \$10,000. John received the western half, valued at \$6,000 (New Castle County Will Books 1860).

Henry McMullen continued to farm throughout his life and was engaged in one of the area's primary agricultural pursuits: fruit growing. In *The Cultivation of the Peach and Pear on the Delaware and Chesapeake Peninsula*, published in 1886, Henry McMullen is cited as a "well known and very intelligent fruit grower" (Black 1886:230). McMullen retained ownership of the 100-acre farm until 1904, when it was sold in its entirety to Theodore B. Rodgers (New Castle County Deed Book W19:504 August 1904). The land was sold at auction in 1908 to Alfred J. Davidson to pay Rodgers's debts after his death (New Castle County Deed Book P21:348 1908). The two-story vernacular dwelling at 831 S. Dupont Highway (CRS No. N05100) was probably

built by Davidson soon after, ca. 1910-1915. Davidson owned the property until his death in 1932, leaving it to his wife and five children. In 1949 Frank P. Mroczka of Earleville, Maryland, purchased the land from the heirs of Davidson's estate for \$30,000 (New Castle County Deed Book N49:368 1949).

Frank Mroczka's plans for his newly acquired land included the creation of the Monterey Farms subdivision. A plot of the subdivided lots along Bear Road and six lots on Reybold Drive was created in 1950, and Mroczka began selling lots that year. Prior to selling parcels, Mroczka created a covenant restricting building to single-family residences, setbacks, and the size of lots. The covenant was binding until 1960 and would automatically extended for another ten years unless there was written consent to terminate it by two-thirds of property owners (New Castle County Deed Book C50:534 1950). The initial subdivision plan included 12 lots along Bear Road (1017 to 1053 Bear Road) and six lots on Reybold Drive (856-869 Reybold Drive). By 1965 development extended to the end of Reybold Drive, though several vacant lots remained. Since 1965 and perhaps because the covenant expired, several lots have been divided and additional dwellings have been constructed along Reybold Drive.

Evaluation: Monterey Farms was evaluated for the National Register as a Residential Strip Development. It is recommended as not eligible for the National Register because it lacks significance and integrity.

This subdivision is associated with the historical trend of mid-twentieth-century suburbanization of New Castle County. As a common example of this pattern of growth in New Castle County, this property is recommended as not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. It does not have a direct and significant association with one or more National Register areas of significance, such as Community Planning and Development, Social History, or Ethnic Heritage, in the history of New Castle County. In addition, it was not one of the first of its type or an important example in the area. Because of later changes to the division of lots, it lacks the cohesion to represent a significant example of a Residential Strip Development. Limited research has not revealed any association of the property with individuals significant in the history of the local community or region, and therefore it is recommended not eligible under Criterion B. As discussed above, under Criterion C the development must be an important example of residential architecture, one of the most intact and distinguishable from examples in the area. Examples of subdivisions created from former agricultural areas are common in the area and this example lacks sufficient significance to warrant National Register eligibility as a historic district under Criterion C. Furthermore, many of the houses in the subdivision have been altered with replacement windows and siding, as well as additions. Along Reybold Drive several lots have been divided and additional dwellings have been constructed since 1965, altering the original design of the development. The subdivision is not eligible under Criterion D as it was built with common construction techniques of the twentieth century.

Dwellings at 1017 through 1053 Bear Road and 869 Reybold Drive (CRS Nos. N08797.001 through N08797.011) have been evaluated individually below for National Register eligibility.



FIGURE 4.38: Monterey Farms, Subdivision Boundaries

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2010

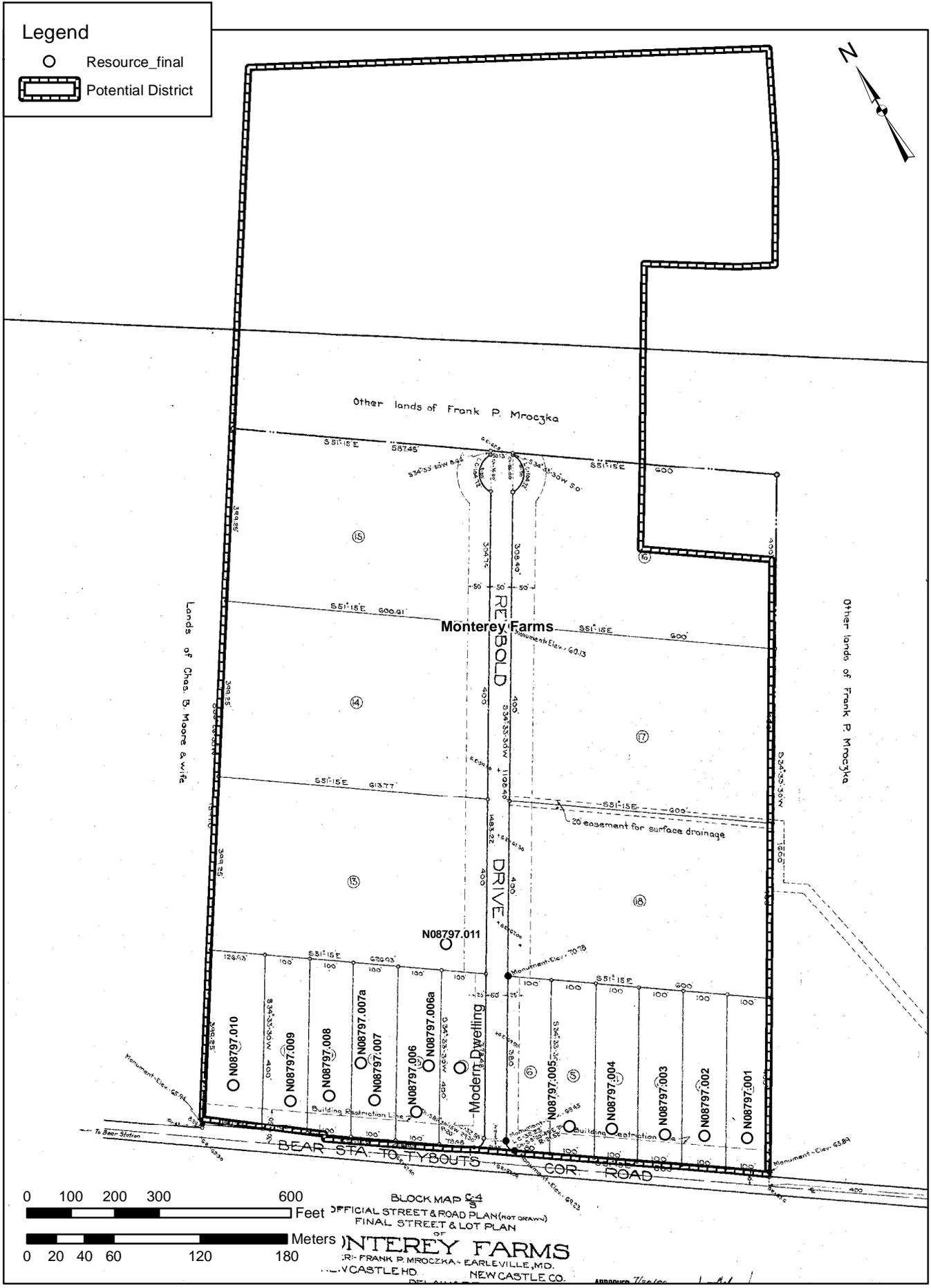


FIGURE 4.39: Monterey Farms, Original Plot Map with CRS Numbers of Buildings Surveyed

SOURCE: New Castle Co. Deeds 1950

CRS No.: N08797.001

Name: Johnson House

Address: 1017 Bear Road, New Castle, DE 19720

Tax Parcel: 1004530008

Acreage: 0.92

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: ca. 1952

Time Period: Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization (1940 to present)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

Property Type(s): Ranch

Plate 4.51; Figure 4.40

Description: The single dwelling at 1017 Bear Road is situated on a level 0.92-acre parcel. Facing southwest, the house is set back from the road on a level, manicured lot. Mature trees shade the front lawn, and the house is fronted by landscaped beds. A paved driveway leads to the attached garage along the southwest side of the house. An in-ground swimming pool and two modern sheds stand northeast of the house. A wood fence encircles the rear yard.

Built ca. 1952, this one-story Ranch house has a rectangular footprint with a front-facing gable on the façade. A formerly detached front-gable garage is attached to the northwest elevation of the house and is connected to the main block by a breezeway. Attached to the southeast elevation is a side-gable enclosed porch. Although not visible during the survey, aerial photographs indicate an enclosed porch along the rear (northwest) elevation that spans the width of the elevation.

The house sits on a solid parged concrete foundation, and the exterior walls of the main block, garage, and enclosed porch are clad in stretcher-bond brick. A cross-gable asphalt-shingle roof caps the house and features a molded cornice with returns. An interior brick chimney pierces the roof along the southwest side of the ridge. The façade is pierced by one-light sliding windows, a one-light picture window flanked by casement windows, and a 1/1 window. All of the windows are vinyl-sash and have rowlock sills. Offset to the west, the main entrance on the façade consists of a single-leaf paneled door with a half-circle light. The three western bays of the façade are sheltered by a shed porch with turned posts with decorative brackets that do not appear to be original to the house. The breezeway is clad in T-111 siding and is lit by a 1/1 vinyl-sash window on its façade. The garage, which has a roll-up metal door, has been enlarged to the southeast. One-light vinyl-sash windows light the enclosed porch on the southeast elevation.

Historical Background: This property consists of Lot 1 in the subdivision of Monterey Farms, which was subdivided by Frank Mroczka in 1950 (see above). In 1951 Mroczka sold Lot 1 of Monterey Farms for \$1,000 to Charles and Ruth Johnson. It is likely that the Johnsons built the house ca. 1952. In 1987 the lot was sold to Robert and Gwynn Lantham for \$85,000 (New Castle County Deed Book 542:316 1987). The land was sold in 1992 to Raymond Chamberlain, who currently owns the property (New Castle County Deed Book 1375:328 1992).

Evaluation: This property has been evaluated for the National Register for its dwelling, a ca. 1952 Ranch house. It is recommended as not eligible for the National Register because it lacks significance.

This property is associated with the historical trend of mid-twentieth-century suburbanization of New Castle County. As a common example of this pattern of growth in New Castle County, this property is recommended as not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. It is not one of the first of its type in an area or region, a model that influenced other property development, or distinctive of other examples. Limited research has not revealed any association of the property with individuals significant in the history of the local community or region, and therefore it is recommended as not eligible under Criterion B. As Ranch houses are common, individual properties must retain distinct characteristics to be considered a true representative of a particular type, period, or method of construction. With the alterations to the front and side porch and the replacement of the original windows, this house is a typical and altered example and lacks the architectural significance and integrity to warrant eligibility under Criterion C. The dwelling is not eligible under Criterion D as it was built with common construction techniques of the twentieth century.



PLATE 4.51: Johnson House, Main Building,
Looking East



FIGURE 4.40: Johnson House, Site Plan

SOURCE: Delaware DataML 2010

CRS No.: N08797.002

Name: Ruth House

Address: 1021 Bear Road, New Castle, DE 19720

Tax Parcel: 1004440016

Acreage: 0.92

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: ca. 1952

Time Period: Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization (1940 to present)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

Property Type(s): Ranch, Strip Subdivision

Plates 4.52 and 4.53; Figure 4.41

Description: The single dwelling at 1021 Bear Road is situated on a level 0.92-acre parcel. Facing southwest, the house is fronted by a manicured lawn, and mature trees shade the front and rear lawns. A paved driveway is located along the southeast side of the house and leads to a rear detached garage.

Built ca. 1952, this one-and-one-half-story Cape Cod house has a rectangular main block and small one-story bay attached to the southeast elevation. The exterior walls are covered in stucco and are capped with a side-gable asphalt-shingle roof featuring a boxed cornice. An exterior end concrete block chimney rises above the roof on the northwest side of the house. Symmetrically fenestrated, the façade has a center single-leaf paneled door with a Colonial Revival-style surround. The surround features fluted pilasters and a molded cornice. Flanking the doors are paired 1/1 double-hung wood-sash windows with rowlock sills and wood trim. The dormers hold smaller 1/1 double-hung wood-sash windows. One set of smaller paired 1/1 double-hung wood-sash windows lights the façade of the southeastern attached bay. The side elevations have single 1/1 double-hung wood-sash windows with rowlock sills and wood trim.

Historical Background: This property consists of Lot 2 in the subdivision of Monterey Farms, which was subdivided by Frank Mroczka in 1950 (see above). Mroczka sold this property to Edward Ruth in 1951 (New Castle County Deed Book G50:302 1951). Ruth built the current dwelling ca. 1952. In 1980 Ruth sold the property to Ronald and Laurie Harvey for \$50,000 (New Castle County Deed Book B113:44). In 1988 the property was sold to its current owners, Paul and Eva Benner (New Castle County Deed Book 719:252 1988).

Evaluation: This property has been evaluated for the National Register for its dwelling, a ca. 1952 Cape Cod house. It is recommended as not individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks significance.

This house is associated with the historical trend of mid-twentieth-century suburbanization of New Castle County. As a common example of this pattern of growth in New Castle County, this property is recommended as not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. It is not associated with a significant event or trend in the history of Christiana or New Castle County. Limited research has not revealed any association of the property with individuals significant in the history of the local community or region, and therefore it is recommended as not eligible under Criterion B. Since Cape Cod houses are not uncommon, individual properties must retain distinctive characteristics to be considered a true representative of a particular type, period, or

method of construction to meet Criterion C. Although this dwelling retains features that are characteristic of Cape Cod houses, it is not important within the context of New Castle County and is not a notable example of its type. The dwelling is not eligible under Criterion D as it was built with common construction techniques of the twentieth century.



PLATE 4.52: Ruth House, Main Building,
Façade (Southwest Elevation)



PLATE 4.53: Ruth House, Main Building,
Southwest and Northwest
Elevations



FIGURE 4.41: Ruth House, Site Plan

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2010

CRS No.: N08797.003

Name: Dwelling, 1025 Bear Road

Address: 1025 Bear Road, New Castle, DE 19720

Tax Parcel: 1004440015

Acreage: 0.92

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: ca. 1952

Time Period: Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization (1940 to present)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

Property Type(s): Transitional Ranch, Strip Subdivision

Plate 4.54; Figure 4.42

Description: The single dwelling at 1025 Bear Road is situated on a level 0.92-acre parcel. Facing southwest, the house is fronted by a manicured lawn. Mature trees shade the front and rear lawns. A paved driveway is located along the west side of the house and leads to the attached garage/addition.

Built ca. 1952, this one-story transitional ranch house has a rectangular main block with a one-story garage addition on its northwest elevation and a one-story rear addition on its northeast elevation. The wood-frame main block sits on a solid concrete foundation with exterior walls clad in stretcher-bond brick and gables covered in vinyl siding. Its side-gable asphalt-shingle roof is pierced by a wide interior brick chimney. The four-bay façade is pierced by an offset single-leaf paneled door with a half circle light. A wood deck provides access to the main entrance. Flanking the door are bay windows with four 1/1 vinyl-sash windows. The westernmost bay of the façade has a smaller 1/1 vinyl-sash window. All of the windows on the façade feature rowlock stills, vinyl trim, and fixed vinyl louvered shutters. The remaining elevations were not visible from the right-of-way owing to heavy foliage.

The one-story front-gable garage addition is faced in stretcher-bond brick with vinyl siding-clad gables. The garage's façade is pierced by two large openings that most likely held roll-up vehicular doors; however, the openings have been partially enclosed. The western bay has been fitted with 8/8 vinyl-sash windows, and the eastern bay was fitted with a similar window and a single-leaf metal door with two lights. The rear one-story addition appears to be constructed of wood framing, is clad in vinyl siding, and is capped with a gable roof. The addition was not fully visible owing to foliage.

History: This property consists of Lot 3 in the subdivision of Monterey Farms, which was subdivided by Frank Mroczka in 1950 (see above). In 1950 Mroczka sold this property to Harvey Gregg and Ellen Hitchens for \$1,000 (New Castle County Deed Book W50:350). Most likely Gregg and Hitchens built the current dwelling ca. 1952. In 1953 the property was sold to Edward and Adela Ruth (New Castle County Deed Book Q53:262 1953), who sold it in 1955 to Allen and Anna Clarke for \$14,500 (New Castle County Deed Book F56:279 1955). Clarke sold the property in 1975 to Robert and Alberta Dougherty (New Castle County Deed Book W90:890 1975). It was sold several times and bought in 2004 by its present owner, Lisa Reynolds (New Castle County Deed Book 20120113:0002123 2012).

Evaluation: This property has been evaluated for the National Register for its dwelling, a ca. 1952 Transitional Ranch house. It is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks significance and integrity.

This property is associated with the historical trend of mid-century suburbanization of New Castle County. As a common example of this pattern of growth in New Castle County, this property is recommended as not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. It is not one of the first of its type in an area or region, a model that influenced other property development, or distinctive of other examples. Limited research has not revealed any association of the property with individuals significant in the history of the local community or region, and therefore it is recommended as not eligible under Criterion B. As Ranch houses are common, individual properties must retain distinct characteristics to be considered a true representative of a particular type, period, or method of construction. Individual properties may be significant as an example of the popular architectural style or forms from the postwar period if they display key character-defining features and if they are important within the context of the community. The dwelling is typical of transitional ranch houses. As indicated in the research design, Transitional Ranch houses must retain high levels of integrity to be eligible for architectural significance. Alterations made to the house since its construction including the replacement of the original windows and an addition on the northwest elevation that has changed the horizontal massing of the structure. Therefore the house lacks sufficient architectural significance and integrity to be eligible under Criterion C. The dwelling is not eligible under Criterion D as it was built with common construction techniques of the twentieth century.



PLATE 4.54: Dwelling, 1025 Bear Road, Main Building, Façade (Southwest Elevation) and Northwest Elevation



FIGURE 4.42: Dwelling, 1025 Bear Road, Site Plan

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2010

CRS No.: N08797.004

Name: Munjat House

Address: 1027 Bear Road, New Castle, DE 19720

Tax Parcel: 1004440014

Acreage: 0.92

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: ca. 1952

Time Period: Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization (1940 to present)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

Property Type(s): Minimal Traditional, Strip Subdivision Plates 4.55 and 4.56; Figure 4.43

Description: The single dwelling at 1027 Bear Road is situated on a level 0.92-acre parcel. Facing southwest, the house is fronted by a manicured lawn, and mature trees shade the front and rear lawns. A paved driveway is located along the southeast side of the house and leads to a rear detached garage.

Built ca. 1952, this one-and-one-half-story minimal traditional house has a rectangular footprint with a rear projecting bay. In 2006 a garage addition was constructed on the southwest side of the house. Set on a solid foundation, the wood-frame main block has exterior walls clad in stretcher-bond brick veneer and its gables are covered in vinyl siding. The main block has a side-gable asphalt-shingle roof and an interior brick chimney. The four-bay wide façade has an inset porch on its westernmost bay. The remaining three bays are pierced by an off-set single-leaf multi-light door flanked by a bay window and a paired window. The bay window holds four one-light vinyl casement windows and the paired window consists of 1/1 vinyl sash windows. Rowlock sills and fixed louvered vinyl shutters ornament the windows. The main entrance is sheltered by a one-story one-bay gabled portico with wood posts. The southeast elevation has two 1/1 vinyl-sash windows on the first story and paired 1/1 vinyl-sash windows in the gable end. The remaining elevations were not visible during the survey.

The 2006 addition consists of a one-and-one-half-story, two-bay garage with a rear, one-story extension on the rear (northwest). The addition is constructed of wood framing, and the façade is faced in stretcher-bond brick. The remaining elevations are covered in vinyl siding. The one-and-one-half-story section has a side-gable asphalt-shingle roof with one gabled dormer, and the rear one-story section has a front-gable asphalt-shingle roof. Two metal roll-up garage doors pierce the façade, and the dormer holds a 1/1 vinyl-sash window. The northeast elevation is pierced by 1/1 vinyl-sash and one-light vinyl casement windows.

History: This property consists of Lot 4 in the subdivision of Monterey Farms, which was subdivided by Frank Mroczka in 1950 (see above). In 1951 Mroczka sold this property for \$1,000 to Frank and Margaret Munjat (New Castle County Deed Book G50:511 1951). It is likely that the Munjats built the house ca. 1952. The property was sold several times over subsequent years and purchased by its current owners, Norman and Karen George, in 1986 (New Castle County Deed Book 421:216 1986).

Evaluation: This property has been evaluated for the National Register for its dwelling, a ca. 1952 Minimal Traditional house. It is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of because it lacks significance and integrity.

This property is associated with the historical trend of mid-century suburbanization of New Castle County. As a common example of this pattern of growth in New Castle County, this property is recommended as not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. It is not one of the first of its type in an area or region, a model that influenced other property development, or distinctive of other examples. Limited research has not revealed any association of the property with individuals significant in the history of the local community or region, and therefore it is recommended as not eligible under Criterion B. As minimal traditional houses are common, individual properties must retain distinct characteristics to be considered a true representative of a particular type, period, or method of construction. Individual properties may be significant as an example of the popular architectural style or forms from the postwar period if they display key character-defining features and if they are important within the context of the community. The house is typical of minimal traditional houses. As indicated in the research design, Minimal Traditional houses must retain high levels of integrity to be architecturally significant. With the replacement of the original windows and a large side addition that has altered the horizontal massing, this house lacks the architectural significance and integrity to warrant eligibility under Criterion C. The dwelling is not eligible under Criterion D as it was built with common construction techniques of the twentieth century.



PLATE 4.55: Munjat House, Main Building, Façade (Southwest) and Southeast Elevations



PLATE 4.56: Munjat House, Main Building, Façade and Northwest Elevations



FIGURE 4.43: Munjat House, Site Plan

SOURCE: Delaware DataML 2010

CRS No.: N08797.005

Name: Nimes-Mitchell House

Address: 1031 Bear Road, New Castle, DE 19720

Tax Parcel: 1004440013

Acreage: 1.82

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: ca. 1950

Time Period: Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization (1940 to present)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

Property Type(s): Minimal Traditional, Strip Subdivision Plates 4.57 and 4.58; Figure 4.44

Description: The single dwelling at 1031 Bear Road is situated on a large 1.82-acre parcel. Facing southwest, a large manicured lawn fronts the house on its southwest and northwest sides. Scattered mature trees shade the property and planting beds line the front of the house. A chain-link metal fence encloses a small portion of the yard along its northwest elevation. A paved driveway accessed from Reybold Road leads to the garage attached to the rear of the house.

This one-story minimal traditional house was built ca. 1950 with a rectangular footprint. The house has subsequently been enlarged by a one-story rear ell and a one-story garage, attached to the ell by a one-story breezeway. The wood-frame main block sits on a solid foundation, and its exterior walls are clad in a veneer of six-course Flemish-bond brick. It is capped with a side-gable asphalt-shingle roof with gable ends covered in vinyl siding. An exterior end brick chimney stands along the northwest elevation. The four-bay façade is pierced by 6/1 vinyl-sash windows on the outer bays, a tripartite window with 6/1 vinyl-sash windows, and an offset six-paneled single-leaf door. The three eastern bays are sheltered by a shed porch supported by brick posts. The side elevations of the main block each have two 6/1 vinyl-sash windows. All of the windows on the main block feature rowlock sills.

The rear additions appear to have been built between 1965 and 1992. The one-story rear ell, attached to the eastern end of the rear (northeast) elevation, is clad in brick and has a front-gable asphalt-shingle roof. An exterior brick chimney stands along the northwest side of the ell. A one-story wood-frame breezeway, which connects the ell to the garage, has a front-gable asphalt-shingle roof and a sliding glass door on its northeast elevation. The three-stall garage faces northwest and is constructed of concrete block. It has an irregular pitched roof with dual front gables on the northwest elevation and a single front gable (north) and a hipped roof (south) on the southeast elevation. The northwest elevation is pierced by two metal paneled roll-up doors.

Historical Background: This property consists of Lots 5 and 6 in the subdivision of Monterey Farms, which was subdivided by Frank Mroczka in 1950 (see above). In 1950 Mroczka sold this property, part of Monterey Farms, for \$1,000 to John and Magdalena Nimes (New Castle County Deed Book C50:309 1950). It is likely that the Nimeses built the current dwelling ca. 1950. The property was sold in 1957 to its current owners, Walter and Charlotte Mitchell (New Castle County Deed Book M61:554 1957).

Evaluation: This property has been evaluated for the National Register for its dwelling, a ca. 1950 Minimal Traditional house. It is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks significance and integrity.

This property is associated with the historical trend of mid-century suburbanization of New Castle County. As a common example of this pattern of growth in New Castle County, this property is recommended as not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. It is not one of the first of its type in an area or region, a model that influenced other property development, or distinctive of other examples. Limited research has not revealed any association of the property with individuals significant in the history of the local community or region, and therefore it is recommended as not eligible under Criterion B. As Minimal Traditional houses are common, individual properties must retain distinct characteristics to be considered a true representative of a particular type, period, or method of construction. Individual properties may be significant as an example of the popular architectural style or forms from the postwar period if they retain high levels of integrity, display key character-defining features, and if they are important within the context of the community. The house is a typical minimal traditional house and has undergone alterations since it was constructed, including the replacement of the original windows and a large rear addition that has altered the horizontal massing of the structure. Therefore the house lacks architectural significance and integrity to be eligible under Criterion C. The dwelling is not eligible under Criterion D as it was built with common construction techniques of the twentieth century.



PLATE 4.57: Nimes-Mitchell House, Main Building, Façade (Southwest) and Southeast Elevations



PLATE 4.58: Nimes-Mitchell House, Main Building, Northwest Elevation and Attached Garage

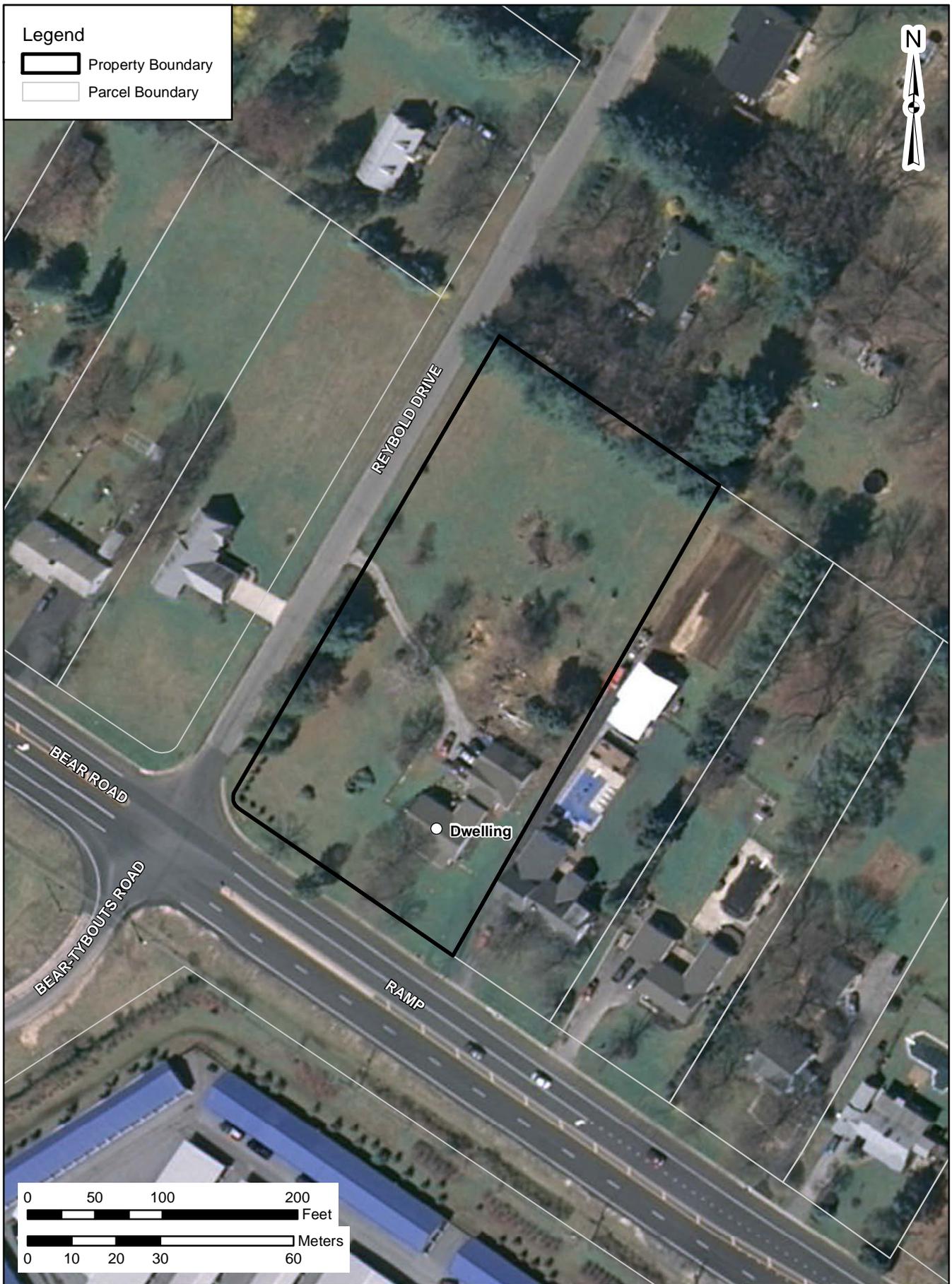


FIGURE 4.44: Nimes-Mitchell House, Site Plan

SOURCE: Delaware DataML 2010

CRS No.: N08797.006

Name: Dwelling, 1041 Bear Road,

Address: 1041 Bear Road, New Castle, DE 19720

Tax Parcel: 1004440009

Acreage: 0.92

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: ca. 1958

Time Period: Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization (1940 to present)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

Property Type(s): Minimal Traditional, Strip Subdivision Plates 4.59 and 4.60; Figure 4.45

Description: The single dwelling at 1041 Bear Road is situated on a level 0.92-acre parcel. Facing southwest, the house is fronted by a manicured lawn that is shaded by mature trees. A paved driveway runs along the east side of the house to an attached garage. Behind the house a small portion of the rear yard is enclosed by a chain-link metal fence. A prefabricated shed, built after 1965, stands along the northeast side of the house. An additional shed, located farther from the house along the northeast boundary of the parcel, appears to have been built prior to 1965. The shed was only partially visible during the survey owing to foliage.

This one-story Minimal Traditional house was built ca. 1958. It has a rectangular footprint with two sections: the main block and the attached garage, which is set back from the main block. Both sections are constructed of concrete block with a stretcher-bond brick veneer façade and are capped with side-gable asphalt-shingle roofs with boxed cornices. An interior brick chimney pierces the roof along the southeast side of the main block. The three-bay main block has an off-center single-leaf door, a 1/1 vinyl-sash window, and a one-light vinyl-sash picture window bordered by one-light sliding windows. The windows and the door are shaded by metal awnings. The garage section is pierced by a secondary entrance and two garage doors. The westernmost bay of the garage section holds a single-leaf door with a six-light window that is flanked by 1/1 vinyl-sash windows. The easternmost bay has two metal paneled garage doors, each with two lights. On the southeast elevation of the garage section is a single jalousie window. The northwest elevation of the main block is lit by two 1/1 vinyl-sash windows with metal awnings. All of the windows feature rowlock sills.

Built ca. 1960, the one-story wood-frame shed (.006a) has a front-gable roof. Its main (southwest) elevation is pierced by a 1/1 metal-sash window and a metal roll-up door.

Historical Background: This property consists of Lot 8 in the subdivision of Monterey Farms, subdivided by Frank Mrocza in 1950 (see above). In 1950 Frank Mrocza sold this property, along with Lot 9, to Matthew and Ada Black (New Castle County Deed Book I50:291 1950). In 1954 the Blacks sold the parcels to James and Marie Caruso (New Castle County Deed Book R55:591 1954). Lot 8 was sold in 1957 to James and Ann McCormick in 1957 (New Castle County Deed Book M59:279 1957). The dwelling on this property was most likely built by the McCormicks ca. 1958. The property was subsequently sold several times and purchased by its current owners, John and Patricia Brown, in 1987 (New Castle County Deed Book 628:106 1987).

Evaluation: This property has been evaluated for the National Register for its dwelling, a ca. 1958 Minimal Traditional house. It is recommended as not eligible for the National Register because it lacks significance.

This property is associated with the historical trend of mid-century suburbanization of New Castle County. As a common example of this pattern of growth in New Castle County, this property is recommended as not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. It is not one of the first of its type in an area or region, a model that influenced other property development, or distinctive of other examples. Limited research has not revealed any association of the property with individuals significant in the history of the local community or region, and therefore it is recommended as not eligible under Criterion B. As Minimal Traditional houses are common, individual properties must retain distinct characteristics to be considered a true representative of a particular type, period, or method of construction. Individual properties may be significant as an example of the popular architectural style or forms from the postwar period if they display key character-defining features and if they are important within the context of the community. Although this dwelling retains features that are characteristic of Minimal Traditional houses, it is not important within the context of New Castle County and is not a notable example of its type. The dwelling is not eligible under Criterion D as it was built with common construction techniques of the twentieth century.



PLATE 4.59: Dwelling, 1041 Bear Road, Main Building, Façade (Southwest Elevation)



PLATE 4.60: Dwelling, 1041 Bear Road, Shed (.002)



FIGURE 4.45: Dwelling, 1041 Bear Road, Site Plan

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2010

CRS No.: N08797.007

Name: Dwelling, 1043 Bear Road

Address: 1043 Bear Road, New Castle, DE 19720

Tax Parcel: 1004440008

Acreage: 0.92

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: ca. 1959

Time Period: Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization (1940 to present)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

Property Type(s): Ranch, Strip Subdivision

Plates 4.61 and 4.62; Figure 4.46

Description: The single dwelling at 1043 Bear Road is situated on a level 0.92-acre parcel. Facing southwest, the house is fronted by a manicured lawn that is shaded by mature trees. A paved driveway runs along the west side of the house to a detached garage.

This one-story ranch house was built ca. 1959. It has an L-shaped footprint with a projecting front-facing gable bay on the main (southwest) elevation. Set on a solid foundation, the façade is clad in stretcher-bond brick and the side elevations are covered in stucco. The house has a cross-gable asphalt-shingle roof with wide overhanging eaves. The gable ends are clad in T-111 siding. A wide interior brick chimney with a corbelled cap pierces the roof. The three-bay façade is pierced by paired 2/2 horizontal wood-sash windows and a large multi-light wood-sash picture window. The main entrance to the house is located on the northwest elevation of the projecting front-facing gable and consists of a single-leaf door.

Built concurrently with the house, the one-story two-car garage (.007a) sits on a solid foundation and has a front-gable asphalt-shingle roof with T-111 clad gable ends. The façade is clad in stretcher-bond brick and the side elevations are covered in stucco. The southwest elevation is pierced by two roll-up metal doors.

Historical Background: This property consists of Lot 9 in the subdivision of Monterey Farms, subdivided by Frank Mroczka in 1950 (see above). In 1950 Mroczka sold this parcel, along with Lot 8 (1041 and 1043 Bear Road, respectively) to Matthew and Ada Black (New Castle County Deed Book I50:291 1950). In 1954 the Blacks sold the parcels to James and Marie Caruso (New Castle County Deed Book R55:591 1954). Lot 9 was sold in 1959 to William Linthicum (New Castle County Deed Book K63:371 1957). It seems likely that the dwelling was built by Linthicum ca. 1959. The property was subsequently sold several times and purchased by its current owners, Paul Antonio, in 2001 (New Castle County Deed Book 628:106 2001).

Evaluation: This property has been evaluated for the National Register for its dwelling, a 1959 Ranch house. It is recommended as not eligible for the National Register because it lacks significance.

This property is associated with the historical trend of mid-twentieth-century suburbanization of New Castle County. As a common example of this pattern of growth in New Castle County, this property is recommended as not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. It is not one of the first of its type in an area or region, a model that influenced other property development,

or distinctive of other examples. Limited research has not revealed any association of the property with individuals significant in the history of the local community or region, and therefore it is recommended as not eligible under Criterion B. As Ranch houses are common, individual properties must retain distinct characteristics to be considered a true representative of a particular type, period, or method of construction. Individual properties may be significant as an example of the popular architectural style or forms from the postwar period if they display key character-defining features and if they are important within the context of the community. Although this dwelling retains features that are characteristic of Ranch houses, it is not important within the context of New Castle County and is not a notable example of its type. The dwelling is not eligible under Criterion D as it was built with common construction techniques of the twentieth century.



PLATE 4.61: Dwelling, 1043 Bear Road,
Main Building, Façade
(Southwest Elevation)



PLATE 4.62: Dwelling, 1043 Bear Road,
Shed (.002)



FIGURE 4.46: Dwelling, 1043 Bear Road, Site Plan

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2010

CRS No.: N08797.008

Name: Speck House

Address: 1047 Bear Road, New Castle, DE 19720

Tax Parcel: 1004440007

Acreage: 0.91

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: ca. 1955

Time Period: Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization (1940 to present)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

Property Type(s): Minimal Traditional, Strip Subdivision

Plate 4.63; Figure 4.47

Description: The single dwelling at 1047 Bear Road is situated on a level 0.91-acre parcel. Facing southwest, the house is fronted by a manicured lawn that is shaded by mature trees. A paved driveway runs along the west side of the house to an attached garage. A modern prefabricated shed stands north of the house.

Built ca. 1955, this one-and-one-half-story minimal traditional house has a C-shaped footprint formed by a three-bay-wide center section flanked by projecting front-gabled bays. Set on a solid foundation, the wood-frame house is clad in stretcher-bond brick and is capped with a gable asphalt-shingle roof. The roof features an interior brick chimney and a boxed cornice. The center bay of the façade is pierced by a single-leaf door with one light. On either side of the door are a tripartite window and a paired window holding 1/1 vinyl sash windows. The center three bays are sheltered by the roof overhang. The eastern projecting bay holds a paired 1/1 vinyl-sash window, and the western bay is pierced by a roll-up metal garage door. Windows on the side elevations consists of single 1/1 vinyl-sash windows on the first story and paired 1/1 vinyl-sash windows in the attic story. All of the windows have rowlock sills.

Historical Background: This property consists of Lot 10 in the subdivision of Monterey Farms, subdivided by Frank Mroczka in 1950 (see above). Mroczka conveyed this property to Earl and Edith Trice in 1952 (New Castle County Deed Book L52:302 1952). That same year it was conveyed from Trice to Samuel Camperson, Jr. (New Castle County Deed Book M52:524 1952). Camperson, in turn, sold the property in 1955 to Cyrus and Grayce Speck (New Castle County Deed Book B55:514 1955). The Specks likely built the house currently on the property soon after. They owned the property until 1994, when it was sold to Thomas and Juliana Marino (New Castle County Deed Book 1684:93 1994). It was conveyed to its current owner, Sherry Szcsuku, in 2007 (New Castle County Deed Book 20071119:0099360 2007).

Evaluation: This property has been evaluated for the National Register for its dwelling, a ca. 1955 Minimal Traditional house. It is recommended as not eligible for the National Register because it lacks significance.

This property is associated with the historical trend of mid-century suburbanization of New Castle County. As a common example of this pattern of growth in New Castle County, this property is recommended as not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. It is not one of the first of its type in an area or region, a model that influenced other property development, or distinctive of other examples. Limited research has not revealed any association of the

property with individuals significant in the history of the local community or region, and therefore it is recommended as not eligible under Criterion B. As Minimal Traditional houses are common, individual properties must retain distinct characteristics to be considered a true representative of a particular type, period, or method of construction. Individual properties may be significant as an example of the popular architectural style or forms from the postwar period if they display key character-defining features and if they are important within the context of the community. Although this dwelling retains features that are characteristic of Minimal Traditional houses, it is not important within the context of Christiana or New Castle County and is not a notable example of its type. The dwelling is not eligible under Criterion D as it was built with common construction techniques of the twentieth century.



PLATE 4.63: Speck House, Façade
(Southwest Elevation)



FIGURE 4.47: Speck House, Site Plan

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2010

CRS No.: N08797.009

Name: Bendler House

Address: 1049 Bear Road, New Castle, DE 19720

Tax Parcel: 1004440006

Acreage: 0.88

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: ca. 1962

Time Period: Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization (1940 to present)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

Property Type(s): Ranch, Strip Subdivision

Plate 4.64; Figure 4.48

Description: The single dwelling at 1049 Bear Road is situated on a level 0.88-acre parcel. Facing southwest, the house is surrounded by a manicured lawn that is shaded by mature trees. A paved driveway runs along the east side of the house to a detached garage.

This one-story ranch house was built ca. 1962. It has an L-shaped footprint with a projecting front-facing gable bay on the main (southwest) elevation. A one-bay front-facing gable garage is attached to the northwest elevation by a one-story breezeway. Set on a solid foundation, the façade is clad in six-course Flemish-bond brick and the side elevations are covered in vinyl siding. The cross-gable asphalt-shingle roof features a boxed cornice and is pierced by an interior brick chimney. The two center bays of the façade are inset and hold a single-leaf door and a one-light picture window flanked by smaller 1/1 vinyl-sash windows. The door and the window are sheltered by the overhang of the roof. Flanking the two center bays are paired 1/1 vinyl-sash windows and a single 1/1 vinyl-sash window. The windows on the façade have rowlock sills. The breezeway, which connects the main block to the garage, is clad in vinyl siding and has a multi-light wood door and a single 1/1 vinyl-sash window. The one-stall garage has a metal roll-up door with a fanlight window. The side elevations are pierced by 1/1 vinyl-sash windows.

Historical Background: This property consists of Lot 11 in the subdivision of Monterey Farms, subdivided by Frank Mrocza in 1950 (see above). In 1950 Mrocza sold Lot 11 to Ralph and Beatrice Fisher (New Castle County Deed Book W50:352 1950). In 1956 the land was conveyed to H. James Conaway, Jr., who sold it to Donald and Betty Barnes in 1957 (New Castle County Deed Book P56:507 1957). Barnes sold the property in 1962 to Ruth Hanna (New Castle County Deed Book V69:472 1962). Soon after, Hanna conveyed the property back to Betty, now divorced and remarried to Clifford Bendler (New Castle County Deed Book V69:488 1962). Aerial photography indicates that the dwelling was built after 1961, most likely by Betty and Clifford Bendler. The house and land have remained in Bendler ownership since that time.

Evaluation: This property has been evaluated for the National Register for its dwelling, a ca. 1962 Ranch house. It is recommended as not eligible for the National Register because it lacks significance.

This property is associated with the historical trend of mid-twentieth-century suburbanization of New Castle County. As a common example of this pattern of growth in New Castle County, this property is recommended as not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. It is not one of the first of its type in an area or region, a model that influenced other property development,

or distinctive of other examples. Limited research has not revealed any association of the property with individuals significant in the history of the local community or region, and therefore it is recommended as not eligible under Criterion B. Ranch houses are common mid-twentieth century house types, and individual properties must retain distinct characteristics to be considered a true representative of a particular type, period, or method of construction. Individual properties may be significant as an example of the popular architectural style or forms from the postwar period if they display key character-defining features and if they are important within the context of the community. The house is a typical Ranch house and has undergone alterations since it was constructed, including the replacement of the original windows and the application of vinyl siding; therefore the house lacks the architectural significance and integrity to be eligible under Criterion C. The dwelling is not eligible under Criterion D as it was built with common construction techniques of the twentieth century.



PLATE 4.64: Bendler House, Façade
(Southwest Elevation)



FIGURE 4.48: Bandler House, Site Plan

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2010

CRS No.: N08797.010

Name: LaRue House

Address: 1053 Bear Road, New Castle, DE 19720

Tax Parcel: 1004440005

Acreage: 1.15

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: ca. 1952

Time Period: Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization (1940 to present)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

Property Type(s): Ranch, Strip Subdivision

Plates 4.65 and 4.66; Figure 4.49

Description: The single dwelling at 1053 Bear Road is situated on a level 1.15-acre parcel. Facing southwest, the house is surrounded by a manicured lawn that is shaded by mature trees. A tree line creates the western boundary of the property. A paved driveway runs along the east side of the house to the attached garage. A large modern shed stands along the northwest boundary of the property, north of the house. A small modern shed is located along the rear (northeast) side of the house. Both sheds were built after 1965.

This one-story Ranch house was built ca. 1952. It has a rectangular footprint with an attached garage on its southeast elevation, connected to the main block by a small breezeway. The façades of the house and garage are clad in six-course Flemish-bond brick, and the side and rear elevations are covered in vinyl siding. The main block and the garage have hipped asphalt-shingle roofs with overhanging eaves and boxed cornices. The four-bay façade is pierced by an offset single-leaf door, which is flanked by paired 6/6 vinyl-sash windows and a one-light picture window bordered by smaller 1/1 vinyl-sash windows. The easternmost bay of the main block slightly projects from the façade and holds paired 6/6 vinyl-sash windows. All of the windows on the façade have rowlock sills. The western bays of the façade are sheltered by the roof overhang, which is supported by a triangular-shaped post with a decorative wood screen. The breezeway, which is set back from the main block, is pierced by a single-leaf door flanked by one-light vinyl-sash casement windows. The two-bay garage has a metal paneled roll-up door and paired 6/6 vinyl-sash windows with a rowlock sill. The southeast elevation of the house is unfenestrated; the northwest elevation has two window openings that appear to have been enclosed.

Historical Background: This property consists of Lot 12 in the subdivision of Monterey Farms, subdivided by Frank Mrocza in 1950 (see above). Mrocza sold this property to Thomas and Nellie Knisley in 1950 (New Castle County Deed Book W50:351 1950). The Knisleys sold it to Walter and Matilda LaRue in 1951 (New Castle County Deed Book Q51:566 1951). The dwelling was built on the property ca. 1952 by the LaRues, who retained ownership until 1961. It was sold to Charles and Laura Greenwell in 1964 and has remained in the Greenwell family since that time (New Castle County Deed Book I73:583 1964).

Evaluation: This property has been evaluated for the National Register for its dwelling, a ca. 1952 Ranch house. It is recommended as not eligible for the National Register because it lacks significance.

This property is associated with the historical trend of mid-twentieth-century suburbanization of New Castle County. As a common example of this pattern of growth in New Castle County, this property is recommended as not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. It is not one of the first of its type in an area or region, a model that influenced other property development, or distinctive of other examples. Limited research has not revealed any association of the property with individuals significant in the history of the local community or region, and therefore it is recommended as not eligible under Criterion B. As Ranch houses are common, individual properties must retain distinct characteristics to be considered a true representative of a particular type, period, or method of construction. Individual properties may be significant as an example of the popular architectural style or forms from the postwar period if they display key character-defining features and if they are important within the context of the community. The house is a typical Ranch house and has undergone alterations since it was constructed, including the replacement of the original windows and the application of vinyl siding; therefore the house lacks architectural significance and integrity to be eligible under Criterion C. The dwelling is not eligible under Criterion D as it was built with common construction techniques of the twentieth century.



PLATE 4.65: LaRue House, Main Building, Façade (Southwest) and Southeast Elevations



PLATE 4.66: LaRue House, Main Building, Façade and Northwest Elevation



FIGURE 4.49: LaRue House, Site Plan

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2010

CRS No.: N08797.011

Name: Dwelling, 869 Reybold Drive

Address: 869 Reybold Drive, New Castle, DE 19720

Tax Parcel: 1004440004

Acreage: 2.92

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: ca. 1955

Time Period: Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization (1940 to present)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

Property Type(s): Cape Cod, Strip Subdivision

Plate 4.67; Figure 4.50

Description: The single dwelling at 869 Reybold Drive is situated on a level 2.92-acre parcel. Facing southeast, the house is surrounded by a manicured lawn that is shaded by mature trees. A paved driveway runs along the east side of the house.

This one-story Cape Cod house was built ca. 1955. It has a rectangular footprint and is five bays wide. The two western bays of the façade are set back from the three eastern bays. Set on a solid foundation, the house is clad in six-course Flemish-bond brick and has a side-gable asphalt-shingle roof. An exterior end brick chimney stands on the northeast elevation. Two gable dormers pierce the roof on the southwest elevation. The main entrance is centered on the eastern section of the house and has a single-leaf wood door sheltered by a one-bay portico. The portico has a front-gable roof and metal posts. The façade also has a one-light picture window flanked by smaller 1/1 vinyl-sash windows, paired 1/1 vinyl-sash windows, and two single 1/1 vinyl-sash windows. The side elevations have single 1/1 vinyl-sash windows on the first story and paired 1/1 vinyl-sash windows in the attic. All of the first-story windows have rowlock sills and lug concrete lintels.

Historical Background: This property consists of Lot 13 in the subdivision of Monterey Farms, subdivided by Frank Mrocza in 1950 (see above). In 1951 Frank Mrocza sold this parcel to William and Pearl Freebery for the sum of \$2,000 (New Castle County Deed Book E51:448 1951). Freebery sold the same lot to Thomas and Mary Casadevall in 1955 (New Castle County Deed Book F56:549 1955). Aerial photographs indicate that the house was built ca. 1955, by either the Freeberys or the Casadevalls. In 1962 it was sold to George and Elizabeth Kalinowski, the present owners of the property (New Castle County Deed Book A70:293 1962).

Evaluation: This property has been evaluated for the National Register for its dwelling, a ca. 1955 Cape Cod house. It is recommended as not individually eligible for the National Register because it lacks significance.

This house is associated with the historical trend of mid-twentieth-century suburbanization of New Castle County. As a common example of this pattern of growth in New Castle County, this property is recommended as not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. It is not associated with a significant event or trend in the history of Christiana or New Castle County. Limited research has not revealed any association of the property with individuals significant in the history of the local community or region, and therefore it is recommended not eligible under Criterion B. Since Cape Cod houses are not uncommon, individual properties must retain distinctive characteristics to be considered a true representative of a particular type, period, or method of construction to meet Criterion C. Although this dwelling retains features that are

characteristic of Cape Cod houses, it is not important within the context of New Castle County and is not a notable example of its type. The dwelling is not eligible under Criterion D as it was built with common construction techniques of the twentieth century.



PLATE 4.67: Dwelling, 869 Reybold Drive,
Main Building, Façade
(Southeast Elevation)



FIGURE 4.50: Dwelling, 869 Reybold Drive, Site Plan

SOURCE: Delaware DataML 2010

CRS No.: N08798

Name: Neal House

Address: 7 Bayard Street, Newark, DE 19702

Tax Parcel: 0903030032

Acreage: 0.38

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: ca. 1960

Time Period: Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization (1940 to present)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

Property Type(s): Minimal Traditional

Plates 4.68-4.70; Figure 4.51

Description: Located on the north side of Bayard Street, the property includes a ca. 1960 dwelling and detached garage. The property covers less than a half an acre, with the dwelling situated near the center of the lot. A paved drive to the east of the house leads to the detached garage, located north of the dwelling. Foundation plantings are located along the south and west elevations and around the poured concrete steps leading to the house.

The C-shaped wood-frame house has one story and a partially exposed full basement. The dwelling is clad with replacement vinyl siding and has an asphalt-shingle roof. It has single, paired, and triple 6/6 double-hung vinyl-sash windows. The five-bay façade has projecting gable front window bays on its east and west ends that are covered with metal awnings, with a three-bay shed-roof porch inset between the two projecting bays. The east and west elevations have two window bays on the south end of each elevation, each covered by a metal awning. The exposed basement on the east elevation has two window openings. The north elevation of the dwelling was not accessible or visible at the time of the survey, but aerial photographs and tax parcel information indicates that there is a shed-roof projecting bay.

To the north of the house is a one-story side-gable garage (.002) constructed of exposed concrete block. The garage is covered by an asphalt-shingle roof that has aluminum siding in the east and west gable ends. The south elevation has two metal roll-up garage doors. The west side of the elevation was only partially visible. The east elevation has a single window at its center. The north and west elevations were not accessible or visible at the time of the survey.

Historical Background: In 1949 William J. Hance sold this property to Albert I. and Ida L. Munson. After the Munsons divorced in 1950, Ida deeded the land to Albert (New Castle County Deed Book E50:136 1950). Munson subsequently sold a portion of that land to Herbert T. and Blanche N. Neal in 1953. The Neals built the house currently on the property ca. 1960 and retained ownership until 2000, when it was sold to Richard and Annabelle Lewis (New Castle County Deed Book 2925:189 2000).

Evaluation: This property has been evaluated for the National Register for its dwelling, a ca. 1960 Ranch house. It is recommended as not eligible for the National Register because it lacks significance.

This property is associated with the historical trend of mid-twentieth-century suburbanization of New Castle County. As a common example of this pattern of growth in New Castle County, this

property is recommended as not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. It is not one of the first of its type in an area or region, a model that influenced other property development, or distinctive of other examples. Limited research has not revealed any association of the property with individuals significant in the history of the local community or region, and therefore it is recommended as not eligible under Criterion B. Since Ranch houses are a common post-World War II house type, individual properties must retain distinct characteristics to be considered a true representative of a particular type, period, or method of construction. Individual properties may be significant as an example of the popular architectural style or forms from the postwar period if they display key character-defining features and if they are important within the context of the community. Although this dwelling retains features that are characteristic of the Ranch house, it is not important within the context of New Castle County and is not a notable example of its type. The dwelling is not eligible under Criterion D as it was built with common construction techniques of the twentieth century.



PLATE 4.68: Neal House, Main Building, Façade (South) and West Elevations



PLATE 4.69: Neal House, Main Building, Façade and East Elevations



PLATE 4.70: Neal House, Garage (.002), Façade (South) and East Elevations



FIGURE 4.51: Neal House, Site Plan

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2010

CRS No.: N08799 (may have been previously surveyed as N01475.28)

Name: Bolton House

Address: 20 N. Old Baltimore Pike, Newark DE 19702

Tax Parcel: 0903030040

Acreage: 3.63

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: ca. 1865

Time Period: Industrialization and Early Urbanization (1830-1880)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

Property Type(s): I-House

Plates 4.71 and 4.72; Figure 4.52

Description: Located on the east side of N. Old Baltimore Pike, the approximately 3.5-acre property includes a dwelling and at least one secondary building. Aerial photography shows a building east of the dwelling, but dense vegetation blocked views of the building at the time of the survey. The majority of the property is forested, with the dwelling fronting the property along N. Old Baltimore Pike. A gravel drive along the north side of the house leads to a gravel parking area directly north of the house and continues east.

This T-shaped wood frame house, built ca. 1865, is two and one-half stories high with a one-story hipped-roof addition to the east. The foundation was not visible at the time of the survey. The dwelling is clad with vinyl siding and has an asphalt-shingle roof. Windows are 1/1 double-hung vinyl-sash replacements on the main block, with the exception of the half story windows, which are 2/4 wood sash, and two-light vinyl sash in the addition. The façade (west elevation) is three bays. The first story, with its center entrance and flanking windows, is covered by a partial-width one-story hipped-roof enclosed porch. The porch roof has exposed rafter tails. Ribbon windows on either side of the center single-leaf door are single-light wood sash with paneled wood below. The second story has three window bays with fixed vinyl shutters; the half story has a center gable with a 2/4 window. The two-story ell off the east elevation of the main block has an interior end brick chimney. Inset between the house and ell to the north is a two-story shed roof with an enclosed window on the second story. A one-story shed-roof section runs the length of the south side of the ell. The large one-story hipped-roof addition to the east has two window bays on its south elevation and a window and single-leaf door on its north elevation. The east elevation of the house was not visible.

Historical Background: The land on which the dwelling sits is part of a tract deeded in 1864 from Robert and Mary McCarter to James Bolton (W7 205). The dwelling was most likely built by Bolton ca. 1865 since it appears on the 1868 Beers map. James Bolton is listed on the 1870 federal census as a farmer, his property worth \$1,000 and a personal estate of \$300. Bolton retained the land until his death in 1877, and it was inherited by James B. Bolton and Hannah Mary Bolton. James deeded his portion of the land to Hannah Bolton, in whose name the property remained until her death in 1940. The land was left to Edna A. Dickey and Alfred Durrell Vincent (H71 443). The land was sold several times in subsequent years and is currently owned by Kathryn and Paul Lawrence.

Evaluation: This property has been evaluated for the National Register for its dwelling, a ca. 1865 I-house. It is recommended as individually not eligible for the National Register because it

lacks significance. The dwelling is also being evaluated for inclusion in the existing Christiana Historic District as a contributing resource (see Christiana Historic District evaluation, CRS No. N01475).

This house is associated with the historical trend of agriculture in New Castle County; however, this property is recommended as not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A, since it does not have sufficient integrity to convey its association with nineteenth-century agricultural trends. Limited research has not revealed any association of the property with individuals significant in the history of the local community or region, and therefore it is recommended as not eligible under Criterion B. The dwelling must retain the majority of its distinctive characteristics necessary to be considered a true representative of its particular type, period, or method of construction to meet Criterion C. As indicated in the research design, I-houses must retain exterior materials, massing, and fenestration to be eligible under Criterion C. With its modern materials and addition, this house lacks the architectural significance and integrity to warrant individual eligibility under Criterion C. The dwelling is not eligible under Criterion D as it was built with common construction techniques of the nineteenth century.



PLATE 4.71: Bolton House, Main Building, Façade (West) and South Elevations



PLATE 4.72: Bolton House, Main Building, Façade and North Elevation



FIGURE 4.52: Bolton House, Site Plan

SOURCE: Delaware DataML 2010

CRS No.: N14131.089

Name: Joseph Moore Jr. House

Address: 52 Lark Avenue, Bear, DE 19701

Tax Parcel: 1003920002

Acreage: 0.92

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: ca. 1960/ca. 2012

Time Period: Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization (1940 to present)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

Property Type(s): Prefabricated House

Plate 4.73; Figure 4.53

Description: The single dwelling at 52 Lark Avenue is situated on a 0.92-acre parcel in the subdivision of Fair Winds in the vicinity of Bear. Facing northeast, the house is set back from the road on a level grassy lot that is shaded by mature trees. A paved driveway leads to the house along its east side.

Built ca. 1960, the characteristics of this house suggest that it was prefabricated. The one-story house sits on a concrete block foundation and has a rectangular footprint. The house is clad in wide composite siding and is capped with a side-gable asphalt-shingle roof. An interior chimney rises above the roof along its west side and appears to be covered in stucco. The foundation is pierced by narrow two-light metal sliding widows. The eastern bay of the three-bay-wide façade was originally a carport that has been recently enclosed with T-111 siding and a roll-up metal-paneled garage door with four lights. West of the former carport is a single-leaf metal replacement door with an oval light that is offset to the east. The western bay of the façade is pierced by a large six-light fixed metal-sash picture window and a 1/1 vinyl-sash replacement window.

Historical Background: The approximately 1-acre parcel on which the house at 52 Lark Avenue currently stands was part of a larger tract of land subdivided in 1946 as part of the Fair Winds subdivision, located on the north side of U.S. 40. In 1946 Elizabeth Deakyne conveyed 201.54 acres of land to Lonzy and Anna Seymour (New Castle County Deed Book U45:295 1946). The Seymours sold 1 acre of land to Helen and Harry Brown in 1956 (New Castle County Deed Book V58:236 1956) and that same year sold it to Joseph Moore, Jr. (New Castle County Deed Book Z58:436 1956). The house on this property was built by Moore ca. 1960. Moore owned the property until 2005. It is currently owned by Richard and Susan Favata (New Castle County Deed Books 20091008:0065481 2009).

Evaluation: The Fair Winds subdivision was evaluated for its potential as a historic residential suburb as part of the 2004 School Bell Road Improvement Project. The subdivision was determined not eligible for the National Register as it “does not illustrate important aspects of suburbanization at the local, state, and national level.” In addition, the neighborhood does not exhibit physical features that would characterize it as a historic residential suburb (Kuncio 2004:23).

Although it was given a CRS number, the Joseph Moore Jr. House was not individually evaluated during the 2004 study since it was located outside the APE. Thus, this property has

been evaluated for the National Register for its dwelling, a ca. 1960 prefabricated Ranch house. It is recommended as not individually eligible for the National Register because it lacks integrity.

This property is associated with the historical trend of mid-twentieth-century suburbanization of New Castle County. As a common example of this pattern of growth in New Castle County, this property is recommended as not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. Limited research has not revealed any association of the property with individuals significant in the history of the local community or region, and therefore it is recommended as not eligible under Criterion B. Although this dwelling retains features that are characteristic of prefabricated houses, it is not important within the context of Christiana or New Castle County and is not a notable example of its type. As indicated in the research design, Ranch houses must retain high levels of integrity to be eligible under Criterion C. The carport, a key character-defining feature of the house, has been enclosed, thus altering the design and workmanship of the dwelling. Consequently, this house lacks the architectural significance and integrity to warrant eligibility under Criterion C. The dwelling is not eligible under Criterion D as it was built with common construction techniques of the twentieth century.



PLATE 4.73: Joseph Moore, Jr. House, Main Building, Façade (North) and East Elevation



FIGURE 4.53: Joseph Moore Jr. House, Site Plan

SOURCE: Delaware DataML 2010

CRS No.: N14131.090

Name: Marie Elizabeth Moore House

Address: 56 Lark Avenue, Bear, DE 19701

Tax Parcel: 1003340003

Acreage: 0.55

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: ca. 1950

Time Period: Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization (1940 to present)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

Property Type(s): Cape Cod

Plate 4.74; Figure 4.54

Description: The single dwelling at 56 Lark Avenue is situated on a 0.55-acre parcel in the subdivision of Fairwinds in the vicinity of Bear. Facing northeast, the house is set back from the road on a level grassy lot that is shaded by mature trees. A paved driveway leads to the house along its northwest side. Large foundation plants line the façade of the house.

Built ca. 1950, this one-and-one-half-story three-bay Cape Cod house has a rectangular footprint. Constructed of wood framing, the exterior walls are clad in wide asphalt siding. The house is capped with a side-gable asphalt-shingle roof. Two gabled dormers pierce the roof on the façade, and an exterior end chimney stands on the southeast side of the house. The first story of the façade is symmetrically fenestrated by a centered single-leaf wood-paneled door with a wood Colonial Revival-style door surround featuring pilasters and a denticulated cornice. Flanking the door are two large picture windows each bounded by small 4/4 wood-sash windows. The dormers on the façade hold 6/6 wood-sash windows. The northwest elevation is also pierced by 6/6 wood-sash windows. A secondary entrance is located on the northwest elevation and consists of a single-leaf door. The entrance is accessed by wood stairs that are not original to the house. An open porch supported by wood posts stands on the southeast side of the house and has a gable asphalt shingle roof. Fenestration on the southeast and southwest elevations was not visible from the right-of-way.

Historical Background: The 0.55-acre parcel on which the house at 56 Lark Avenue currently stands was part of a larger tract of land subdivided in 1946 as part of the Fair Winds subdivision, located on the north side of U.S. 40. In 1946 Elizabeth Deakyne conveyed 201.54 acres of land to Lonzy and Anna Seymour (New Castle County Deed Book U45 295). In 1949 The Seymours sold 2.12 acres of land to Marie Elizabeth Moore for \$1,100 (New Castle County Deed Book Q49:260). Aerial photographs illustrate the house standing in 1951, which suggests that Moore built the house ca. 1950. In 1982 the 0.54-acre portion of land containing the house was sold to June Ann Bush for \$45,000 (New Castle County Deed Book X117:228). The land was purchased by its current owner, Joseph A. Moore III, in 1990 (New Castle County Deed Book 1084:136).

Evaluation: The Fair Winds subdivision was evaluated for its potential as a historic residential suburb as part of the 2004 School Bell Road Improvement Project. The subdivision was determined not eligible for the National Register as it “does not illustrate important aspects of suburbanization at the local, state, and national level.” In addition, the neighborhood does not exhibit physical features that would characterize it as a historic residential suburb (Kuncio 2004:23).

Although it was given a CRS number, the Marie Elizabeth Moore House was not individually evaluated during the 2004 study since it was located outside the APE. Thus, this property has been evaluated for the National Register for its dwelling, a ca. 1950 Cape Cod house. It is recommended as not individually eligible for the National Register because it lacks significance.

This house is associated with the historical trend of mid-twentieth-century suburbanization of New Castle County. As a common example of this pattern of growth in New Castle County, this property is recommended as not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. 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. Limited research has not revealed any association of the property with individuals significant in the history of the local community or region, and therefore it is recommended as not eligible under Criterion B. Since Cape Cod houses are not uncommon, individual properties must retain distinctive characteristics to be considered a true representative of a particular type, period, or method of construction to meet Criterion C. Although this dwelling retains features that are characteristic of Cape Cod houses, it is not important within the context of New Castle County and is not a notable or distinctive example of its type. The dwelling is not eligible under Criterion D as it was built with common construction techniques of the twentieth century.



PLATE 4.74: Marie Elizabeth Moore House,
Main Building, Façade (North)
and West Elevations



FIGURE 4.54: Marie Elizabeth Moore House, Site Plan

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2010

CRS No.: N08802

Name: Sydnor House, 78 N. Old Baltimore Pike

Address: 78 N. Old Baltimore Pike, Newark, DE 19702

Tax Parcel: 0903000076

Acreage: 1.25

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: ca. 1958

Time Period: Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization (1940 to present)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

Property Type(s): Transitional Ranch, Farmland Strip Subdivision Plates 4.75; Figure 4.55

Description: The single dwelling at 78 N. Old Baltimore Pike stands on a 1.25-acre parcel on the east side of the road, facing west. The house is located in a small subdivision located on the east side of N. Old Baltimore Pike, north of the historic core of Christiana. West of the subdivision is SR 1. The house is set back from the road on a grassy level parcel. Mature trees line the north boundary and shade the rear of the property. An unpaved driveway along the north side of the house leads to an attached garage.

Built ca. 1958, this one-story five-bay Transitional Ranch house sits on a solid concrete foundation and has a rectangular footprint. The wood-frame house is clad in vinyl siding and has a side-gable asphalt-shingle roof with wide overhanging eaves. A stuccoed concrete-block exterior end chimney rises above the roof of the south elevation. The southern three bays of the façade are inset from the northern bays and are sheltered by the roof overhang. The southern bays contain a one-car attached garage with a wood roll-up door, a picture window flanked by small 1/1 vinyl-sash windows, and a single-leaf metal paneled door. The northern bays of the façade have paired 1/1 vinyl-sash windows.

Historical Background: The 1.25-acre parcel at 78 N. Old Baltimore Pike is part of the small subdivision of Clough Heights, subdivided by Alfred J. and Laberta Clough in January 1955. (See N14166 for a history of Clough Heights.) The Cloughs sold the parcel to Edwin and Alice A. Sydnor in March 1957 (New Castle County Deed Book T59:570 1957). The house was most likely built by the Sydnors between 1957 and 1958. The property remains under the ownership of Edwin and Alice Sydnor.

Evaluation: This property has been evaluated for the National Register for its dwelling, a ca. 1958 Transitional Ranch house. It is recommended as not individually eligible for the National Register because it lacks significance and integrity.

This property is associated with the historical trend of mid-twentieth-century suburbanization of New Castle County. As a common example of this pattern of growth in New Castle County, this property is recommended as not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. It is not one of the first of its type in an area or region, a model that influenced other property development, or distinctive of other examples. Limited research has not revealed any association of the property with individuals significant in the history of the local community or region, and therefore it is recommended as not eligible under Criterion B. As Transitional Ranch houses are common, individual properties must retain distinct characteristics to be considered a true

representative of a particular type, period, or method of construction. Individual properties may be significant as an example of the popular architectural styles or forms from the postwar period if they display key character-defining features and if they are important within the context of the community. Although this dwelling retains features that are characteristic of Transitional Ranch house, it is not important within the context of Christiana or New Castle County and is not a notable example of its type. As indicated in the research design, Ranch houses must retain high levels of integrity to be eligible under Criterion C. Since the original siding has been covered in vinyl and its original windows replaced, this house lacks the architectural significance and integrity to warrant eligibility under Criterion C. The dwelling is not eligible under Criterion D as it was built with common construction techniques of the twentieth century.

Although the property is located in a farmland strip subdivision, these forms of linear land development patterns are frequently found in present and former agricultural areas, and individual examples generally lack the significance to warrant National Register eligibility as a historic district under National Register Criteria A or C. The subdivision pattern and process of carving out individual or linear blocks of lots is not distinctive or the first of its type in the area and is therefore not eligible as part of a historic district or collective grouping.



PLATE 4.75: Sydnor House, Main Building,
Façade (West) and South
Elevations



FIGURE 4.55: Sydnor House, Site Plan

SOURCE: Delaware DataML 2010

CRS No.: N08803

Name: Cleaves House, 80 N. Old Baltimore Pike

Address: 80 N. Old Baltimore Pike, Newark, DE 19702

Tax Parcel: 0903000075

Acreage: 1.24

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: ca. 1957

Time Period: Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization (1940 to present)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

Property Type(s): Cape Cod, Farmland Strip Subdivision Plates 4.76 and 4.77; Figure 4.56

Description: The single dwelling at 80 N. Old Baltimore Pike stands on a 1.24-acre parcel on the east side of the road, facing west. The house is located in a small subdivision located on the east side of N. Old Baltimore Pike, north of the historic core of Christiana. West of the subdivision is SR 1. The house is set back from the road on a grassy level parcel. Foundation plantings front the house, and mature trees shade the rear of the property. An unpaved driveway leads from the road to the rear of the house along its northern side.

Built ca. 1957, this one-and-a-half-story Cape Cod sits on a solid concrete foundation and has a rectangular footprint. The wood-frame house is clad in stretcher-bond brick on the façade, and the side elevations are covered in stucco. A side-gable asphalt-shingle roof caps the house, and an exterior end brick chimney rises above the roof on the north elevation. Two gabled dormers pierce the roof on the façade and are clad in vinyl siding. The façade is fenestrated by paired 1/1 vinyl-sash windows and a picture window flanked by small 1/1 vinyl-sash windows, all with rowlock sills. The dormers hold small 1/1 vinyl-sash windows. The main entrance is centered on the façade and consists of a single-leaf paneled door that is accessed by brick steps. The side elevations feature 1/1 vinyl-sash windows with rowlocks sills. An enclosed porch with a shed roof is located on the rear of the house.

Historical Background: The 1.24-acre parcel at 80 N. Baltimore Pike is Lot 16 of the small subdivision of Clough Heights, subdivided by Alfred J. and Laberta Clough in January 1955. (See N14166 for a history of Clough Heights.) The Cloughs sold the parcel to Ralph L. and Joanne L. Cleaves in May 1956 (New Castle County Deed Book V57:475 1956). The house was most likely built by the Cleaveses between 1956 and 1957. The property remains under the ownership of Ralph and Joanne Cleaves.

Evaluation: This property has been evaluated for the National Register for its dwelling, a ca. 1957 Cape Cod house. It is recommended as not individually eligible for the National Register because it lacks significance.

This house is associated with the historical trend of mid-twentieth-century suburbanization of New Castle County. As a common example of this pattern of growth in New Castle County, this property is recommended as not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. 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. Limited research has not revealed any association of the property with individuals significant in the history of the local community or region, and

therefore it is recommended not eligible under Criterion B. Since Cape Cod houses are common twentieth-century resources, individual properties must retain distinctive characteristics to be considered a true representative of a particular type, period, or method of construction to meet Criterion C. Although this dwelling retains features that are characteristic of Cape Cod houses, it is not important within the context of Christiana or New Castle County and is not a notable or distinctive example of its type. The dwelling is not eligible under Criterion D as it was built with common construction techniques of the twentieth century.

Although the property is located in a farmland strip subdivision, these forms of linear land development patterns are frequently found in present and former agricultural areas, and individual examples generally lack the significance to warrant National Register eligibility as a historic district under National Register Criteria A or C. The subdivision pattern and process of carving out individual or linear blocks of lots is not distinctive or the first of its type in the area and is therefore not eligible as part of a historic district or collective grouping.



PLATE 4.76: Cleaves House, Main Building, Façade (West) and South Elevations



PLATE 4.77: Cleaves House, Main Building, Façade and North Elevation



FIGURE 4.56: Cleaves House, Site Plan

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2010

CRS No.: N08804

Name: Dwelling, 82 N. Old Baltimore Pike

Address: 82 N. Baltimore Pike, Newark, DE 19702

Tax Parcel: 0903000074

Acreage: 1.24

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: ca. 1959

Time Period: Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization (1940 to present)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

Property Type(s): Ranch, Farmland Strip Subdivision Plates 4.78 and 4.79; Figure 4.57

Description: The single dwelling at 82 N. Old Baltimore Pike stands on a 1.24-acre parcel on the east side of the road, facing west. The house is located in a small subdivision located on the east side of N. Old Baltimore Pike, north of the historic core of Christiana. West of the subdivision is SR 1. The house is set back from the road on a grassy level parcel. Scattered mature trees shade the front yard of the property. An unpaved driveway leads to the garage on the south side of the house and an additional unpaved driveway extends along the north side of the house, leading to the rear of the property. Aerial photographs indicate that a small shed or garage is located in the southeast corner of the property; however, it was not visible during the survey.

Built ca. 1959, this one-story six-bay Ranch house sits on a solid concrete foundation and has a rectangular footprint. The northern four bays of the house contain the main block and the southern two bays consist of an attached garage and breezeway. The house is clad in stretcher-bond brick and has a side-gable asphalt-shingle roof with wide overhanging eaves and a boxed cornice. An exterior end brick chimney rises above the roof of the north elevation. The main block is pierced by a picture window flanked by smaller 1/1 vinyl-sash windows, a single-leaf metal paneled door, and two sets of paired 1/1 vinyl-sash windows. The main entrance features a concrete patio with a metal filigree railing. The breezeway is lit by a large opening holding three rows of four-pane vinyl-sash awning windows, and the one-car garage has a roll-up metal door with three lights. Two 1/1 vinyl-sash windows light the north elevation of the house and the south elevation has two large openings each with four rows of four-pane awning windows. All of the windows feature rowlock sills. A one-story wood-frame addition was constructed on the rear of the house ca. 2001. The addition is covered in vinyl siding and has a shed roof.

History: The 1.25-acre parcel at 82 N. Old Baltimore Pike is Lot 15 of the small subdivision of Clough Heights, subdivided by Alfred J. and Laberta Clough in January 1955. (See N14166 for a history of Clough Heights.). The Cloughs sold the parcel to William Pryor in July 1956 (New Castle County Deed Book B58:59 1956). Pryor and his wife Hazel H. sold the property to Ralph L. and Iris F. Smith in October 1958 (New Castle County Deed Book S62:559 1958). The house was most likely built after the property transferred to the Smiths. The property is currently owned by Clyde R. and Judy T. Hahn and Brenda Irwin, who purchased the property in 2010 (New Castle County Deed Book 20100518:0024444 2010).

Evaluation: This property has been evaluated for the National Register for its dwelling, a ca. 1959 Ranch house. It is recommended as not individually eligible for the National Register because it lacks significance.

This property is associated with the historical trend of mid-twentieth-century suburbanization of New Castle County. As a common example of this pattern of growth in New Castle County, this property is recommended as not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. It is not one of the first of its type in an area or region, a model that influenced other property development, or distinctive of other examples. Limited research has not revealed any association of the property with individuals significant in the history of the local community or region, and therefore it is recommended as not eligible under Criterion B. As Ranch houses are common, individual properties must retain distinct characteristics to be considered a true representative of a particular type, period, or method of construction. Individual properties may be significant as an example of the popular architectural styles or forms from the postwar period if they display key character-defining features and if they are important within the context of the community. Although this dwelling retains features that are characteristic of Ranch houses, it is not important within the context of Christiana or New Castle County and is not a notable or distinctive example of its type. The dwelling is not eligible under Criterion D as it was built with common construction techniques of the twentieth century.

Although the property is located in a farmland strip subdivision, these forms of linear land development patterns are frequently found in present and former agricultural areas, and individual examples generally lack the significance to warrant National Register eligibility as a historic district under National Register Criteria A or C. The subdivision pattern and process of carving out individual or linear blocks of lots is not distinctive or the first of its type in the area and is therefore not eligible as part of a historic district or collective grouping.



PLATE 4.78: Dwelling, 82 N. Old Baltimore Pike, Main Building, Façade (West Elevation)



PLATE 4.79: Dwelling, 82 N. Old Baltimore Pike, Main Building, Façade and North Elevation



FIGURE 4.57: Dwelling, 82 N. Old Baltimore Pike, Site Plan

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2010

CRS No.: N08806

Name: Reed House

Address: 112 Stanton Christiana Road, Newark, DE 19702

Tax Parcel: 0903000070

Acreage: 1.07

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: ca. 1956

Time Period: Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization (1940 to present)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

Property Type(s): Split Level, Farmland Strip Subdivision Plate 4.80; Figure 4.58

Description: The single dwelling at 112 Stanton Christiana Road stands on a 1.07-acre parcel on the east side of the road, facing southwest. The house is located in a small subdivision located on the east side of Stanton Christiana Road, north of the historic core of Christiana. West of the subdivision is an interchange leading to SR 1. The house is set back from the road and is fronted by a grassy lawn. Foundation plantings line the façade of the house. An unpaved driveway leads from the road to the rear of the house along its south side. The southern edge of the property is bordered by dense woods, and a tree line edges the north side of the parcel. Property records indicate a shed on the property northeast of the house; however, it was not visible during the survey owing to heavy foliage.

Built ca. 1956, this Split Level house sits on a solid foundation and has a rectangular footprint. The northern half of the house is one story and the southern half is two stories, with the lower story partially below grade. The exterior walls are clad in stretcher-bond brick, and both sections of the house are capped with side-gable asphalt-shingle roofs. A large exterior end brick chimney with a corbelled cap rises above the roof on the north side of the house. The one-story section of the house has a wood-sash picture window flanked by small 1/1 wood-sash windows and a single-leaf door. The two-story section has two smaller 1/1 wood-sash windows on the lower story and regular 1/1 wood-sash windows on the upper story. All of the windows have rowlock sills and fixed wood shutters. A poured concrete deck faced in stretcher-bond brick fronts the main entrance to the house and is accessible by brick stairs.

Historical Background: The 1.07-acre parcel at 112 Stanton Christiana Road is Lot 11 of the small strip subdivision of Clough Heights, subdivided by Alfred J. and Laberta Clough in January 1955. (See N14166 for a history of Clough Heights.) Clough and his wife sold the parcel to Norman J. and Florence C. Reed in October of the same year. The Reeds most likely built the house shortly after purchasing the property. Florence Reed currently owns the house (New Castle County Deed Book B57: 228 1955).

Evaluation: This property has been evaluated for the National Register for its dwelling, a ca. 1956 Split Level house. It is recommended as not individually eligible for the National Register because it lacks significance.

This house is associated with the historical trend of mid-twentieth-century suburbanization of New Castle County. As a common example of this pattern of growth in New Castle County, this property is recommended as not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. It is not one

of the first of its type in an area or region, a model that influenced other property development, or distinctive of other examples. Limited research has not revealed any association of the property with individuals significant in the history of the local community or region, and therefore it is recommended not eligible under Criterion B. As Split Level houses are common, individual properties must retain distinct characteristics to be considered a true representative of a particular type, period, or method of construction. Individual properties may be significant as an example of the popular architectural styles or forms from the postwar period if they display key character-defining features and if they are important within the context of the community. Although this dwelling retains features that are characteristic of Split Level houses, it is not important within the context of Christiana or New Castle County and is not a notable example of its type. The dwelling is not eligible under Criterion D as it was built with common construction techniques of the twentieth century.

Although the property is located in a farmland strip subdivision, these forms of linear land development patterns are frequently found in present and former agricultural areas, and individual examples generally lack the significance to warrant National Register eligibility as a historic district under National Register Criteria A or C. The subdivision pattern and process of carving out individual or linear blocks of lots is not distinctive or the first of its type in the area and is therefore not eligible as part of a historic district or collective grouping.



PLATE 4.80: Reed House, Main Building,
Façade (West) and South
Elevations



FIGURE 4.58: Reed House, Site Plan

SOURCE: Delaware DataML 2010

CRS No.: N08807

Name: Dwelling, 114 E. Main Street

Address: 114 E. Main Street, Newark, DE 19702

Tax Parcel: 1002800012

Acreage: 1.14

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: ca. 1941

Time Period: Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization (1940 to present)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

Property Type(s): Colonial Revival

Plates 4.81 and 4.82; Figure 4.59

Description: Located on the west side of E. Main Street southeast of the historic core of Christiana, this dwelling is situated on a little over an acre of land. The house sits on a grassy lawn with a few mature trees and foundation plantings around the main block of the house. A one-story wood-frame shed with a gable roof west of the house was only partially visible at the time of the survey. To the north of the house is a paved drive and parking area.

This two-and-one-half-story Colonial Revival dwelling is of wood-frame construction and has a side-gable roof. The house has a rectangular main block with one-and-a-half-story frame wing attached to the north elevation. The east and south elevations of the main block have a stretcher bond brick veneer, and the west elevation of the main block, the gable ends, and the wing are clad in wide vinyl siding. An exterior end brick chimney stands along the center of the south elevation. The house is fenestrated by 6/6 and 8/8 double-hung wood-sash windows. Windows on the façade of the main block and the north elevation of the wing have either fixed vinyl or operable wood shutters. The three-bay façade of the main block has a center single-leaf wood door with two glazed lights and a door surround with fluted pilasters and a broken pediment. The north elevation of the main block has a single window bay on the first, second, and half stories, and the two-bay south elevation has a single-leaf wood door its west end and a window to the east. The second and half stories have two windows each. The three-bay north wing has a single-leaf secondary entrance on the north end of its east elevation that is covered by a gable-front roof and has a concrete stoop with metal balustrade. The north elevation of the wing has a center single-leaf wood door flanked by windows and a window in the half story. The west (rear) elevation was not visible at the time of the survey.

Historical Background: The parcel that comprises 114 E. Main Street was originally two parcels. In 1940 Henry Phelps sold 0.77 acre to Harry Carl (New Castle County Deed Book W41:187 1940). It seems likely that Carl built the Colonial Revival dwelling on the property shortly thereafter, ca. 1941. In 1963 Carl sold the property to William and Cathlyn Cornelius (New Castle County Deed Book E71:479 1963). Cornelius bought a second parcel containing approximately 0.374 acre in 1969 from Carolyn Green (New Castle County Deed Book X81:188 1969). This land was owned by the same family until 2003, when it was sold to its current owners, Barry and Debra Richardson (New Castle County Deed Book 20030801:0092237 2003). This house is one of several built along E. Main Street outside Christiana during the second and third quarters of the twentieth century, indicating initial suburbanization in the area.

Evaluation: This property has been evaluated for the National Register for its dwelling, a ca. 1941 Colonial Revival-style house. It is recommended as not individually eligible for the National Register because it lacks significance and integrity.

This house is associated with the historical trend of suburbanization in New Castle County. As a common example of this pattern of growth in New Castle County, this property is recommended as not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. It is not associated with a significant event or trend in the history of Christiana or New Castle County. Limited research has not revealed any association of the property with individuals significant in the history of the local community or region, and therefore it is recommended as not eligible under Criterion B. As Colonial Revival-style houses are common house types built as part of suburban expansion in the pre- and post-World War II periods, individual properties must retain distinctive characteristics to be considered a true representative of a particular type, period, or method of construction to meet Criterion C. As indicated in the research design, only exceptionally well-preserved and/or finely detailed examples of Colonial Revival-style houses possess the significance for National Register eligibility under Criterion C. With its side addition, this house is a typical and altered example and lacks the architectural significance and integrity to warrant eligibility under Criterion C. The dwelling is not eligible under Criterion D as it was built with common construction techniques of the twentieth century.



PLATE 4.81: Dwelling, 114 Main Street,
Main Building, Façade
(East Elevation)



PLATE 4.82: Dwelling, 114 Main Street,
Main Building, Façade
and South Elevation



FIGURE 4.59: Dwelling, 114 Main Street, Site Plan

SOURCE: Delaware DataML 2010

CRS No.: N08808

Name: Dwelling, 116 Stanton Christiana Road

Address: 116 Stanton Christiana Road, Newark, DE 19702

Tax Parcel: 0903000069

Acreage: 1.05

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: ca. 1956

Time Period: Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization (1940 to present)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

Property Type(s): Colonial Revival, Farmland Strip Subdivision

Plates 4.83 and 4.84; Figure 4.60

Description: The single dwelling at 116 Stanton Christiana Road stands on a 1.05-acre parcel on the east side of the road, facing west. The house is located in a small subdivision located on the east side of Stanton Christiana Road, north of the historic core of Christiana. West of the subdivision is an interchange leading to SR 1. The house is set back from the road on a sloping lot and is fronted by a grassy lawn. A paved driveway is located near the south side of the house and leads from the road to the attached garage. A stepped brick retaining wall lines the north side of the driveway. Foundation plantings front the façade, and mature trees shade the rear of the property. Aerial photographs indicate an in-ground pool east of the house; however, it was not visible during the time of survey.

Built ca. 1956, this Colonial Revival-style single dwelling has a two-story main block with a one-story bay on its north elevation and a two-story garage on the south elevation. Because of the slope of the lot, the first story of the garage is below grade and its second story is the same height as the first story of the main block. The house sits on a solid concrete foundation and is constructed of wood framing. The northern bay and main block are capped with side-gable asphalt-shingle roofs, and the garage has a shed roof. All three sections are clad in horizontal composite siding. An exterior end brick chimney rises above the roof on the north side of the main block. The three-bay façade of the main block is symmetrically fenestrated by 1/1 vinyl-sash replacement windows with snap-in muntins on the first and second stories. The center bay on the first story holds a single-leaf door sheltered by a one-story front-gable portico with turned posts. Above the door on the second story is a wood-sash fan light. The one-story bay and the second story of the garage are also pierced by 1/1 vinyl-sash replacement windows with snap-in muntins. The first story of the garage is clad in stucco and has a roll-up metal door.

Historical Background: The 1.05-acre parcel at 116 Stanton Christiana Road is Lot 10 of the small subdivision of Clough Heights, subdivided by Alfred J. and Laberta Clough in January 1955. (See N14166 for a history of Clough Heights.) Clough and his wife sold the parcel to Charles H. and Della D. Leach in June of the same year (New Castle County Deed Book H56:544 1955). The Leaches most likely built the house between 1955 and 1956. They sold the property to the Roderick W. and Nadine E. Eiband in 1957 (New Castle County Deed Book V59:380 1957). The current owners, Russell and Lis Prichard, purchased the property from the Eibands in 1986 (New Castle County Deed Book 343:350 1986).

Evaluation: This property has been evaluated for the National Register for its dwelling, a ca. 1956 two story, Colonial Revival-style house. It is recommended as not individually eligible for the National Register because it lacks significance.

This house is associated with the historical trend of mid-twentieth-century suburbanization of New Castle County. As a common example of this pattern of growth in New Castle County, this property is recommended as not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. It is not associated with a significant event or trend in the history of Christiana or New Castle County. Limited research has not revealed any association of the property with individuals significant in the history of the local community or region, and therefore it is recommended as not eligible under Criterion B. Since Colonial Revival-style houses are not uncommon, individual properties must retain distinctive characteristics to be considered a true representative of a particular type, period, or method of construction to meet Criterion C. Although this dwelling retains features that are characteristic of Colonial Revival-style houses, it is not important within the context of Christiana or New Castle County and is not a notable example of its type. The dwelling is not eligible under Criterion D as it was built with common construction techniques of the twentieth century.

Although the property is located in a farmland strip subdivision, these forms of linear land development patterns are frequently found in present and former agricultural areas, and individual examples generally lack the significance to warrant National Register eligibility as a historic district under National Register Criteria A or C. The subdivision pattern and process of carving out individual or linear blocks of lots is not distinctive or the first of its type in the area and is therefore not eligible as part of a historic district or collective grouping.



PLATE 4.83: Dwelling, 116 Stanton Christiana Road, Main Building, Façade (West Elevation)



PLATE 4.84: Dwelling, 116 Stanton Christiana Road, Main Building, Façade and North Elevation



FIGURE 4.60: Dwelling, 116 Stanton Christiana Road, Site Plan

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2010

CRS No.: N08809

Name: Dwelling, 124 Stanton Christiana Road

Address: 124 Stanton Christiana Road, Newark, DE 19702

Tax Parcel: 0903000067

Acreage: 1.05

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: ca. 1960

Time Period: Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization (1940 to present)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

Property Type(s): Ranch, Farmland Strip Subdivision Plates 4.85 and 4.86; Figure 4.61

Description: The single dwelling at 124 Stanton Christiana Road stands on a 1.05-acre parcel on the east side of the road, facing west. The house is located in a small subdivision located on the east side of Stanton Christiana Road, north of the historic core of Christiana. West of the subdivision is an interchange leading to SR 1. The house is set back from the road, and large mature trees front the house, blocking its view from the right-of-way. A gravel drive along the north side of the property leads to an attached garage. A metal chain-link fence and a wood plank fence line the south boundary of the parcel. Property records and aerial photographs indicate that a small shed stands northwest of the house; however, it was not visible at the time of survey.

This single dwelling consists of a one-story ranch house, built ca. 1960, and a two-story addition on the rear of the house constructed ca. 1999-2003. The two-story addition encompasses the eastern (rear) section of the house, enlarging it to two stories. The original main block has a rectangular footprint with an attached garage on its north elevation. Constructed of wood framing, the façade of the main block has a Formstone veneer, and the side elevations are stucco. A partial side-gable asphalt-shingle roof caps the main block, and the attached garage has a hipped roof. An exterior end chimney clad in stucco stands on the north side of the main block. The façade is pierced by paired 1/1 wood-sash windows and a large picture window flanked by small 1/1 windows. Between the windows is a single-leaf wood door with three diagonal lights. The attached garage has a roll-up wood-paneled door with four lights. The side elevations were not visible owing to heavy foliage.

The two-story rear addition is of wood-frame construction and has a side-gable asphalt-shingle roof. The addition rises above the roof ridge of the original main block and is lit by one-light clerestory windows on the façade. The addition is clad in vinyl siding; however, the façade of the addition above the roof of the main block remains unclad.

Historical Background: The 1.05-acre parcel at 124 Stanton Christiana Road is Lot 8 of the small subdivision of Clough Heights, subdivided by Alfred J. and Laberta Clough in January 1955. (See N14166 for a history of Clough Heights.) Clough and his wife sold the parcel to Harold D. and Mary E. Crouse in March of the same year (New Castle County Deed Book I55:230 1955). In June 1955, the Crouse's sold the property to Frank and Mary Charnik, who most likely built the house between 1955 and 1956 (New Castle County Deed Book I56:340 1955). The property is currently owned by Pearl M. Cave, who purchased the property in 1986 (New Castle County Deed Book 485:213 1986).

Evaluation: This property has been evaluated for the National Register for its dwelling, a ca. 1960 Ranch house. It is recommended as not eligible for the National Register because it lacks significance and integrity.

This house is associated with the historical trend of mid-twentieth-century suburbanization of New Castle County. As a common example of this pattern of growth in New Castle County, this property is recommended as not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. It is not one of the first of its type in an area or region, a model that influenced other property development, or distinctive of other examples. Limited research has not revealed any association of the property with individuals significant in the history of the local community or region, and therefore it is recommended as not eligible under Criterion B. As Ranch houses are common, individual properties must retain distinct characteristics to be considered a true representative of a particular type, period, or method of construction. Individual properties may be significant as an example of the popular architectural styles or forms from the postwar period if they display key character-defining features and if they are important within the context of the community. As indicated in the research design, Ranch houses must retain high levels of integrity to be eligible under Criterion C. With its large addition constructed in 2003 that has altered the horizontal massing of the house, this house lacks the architectural significance and integrity to warrant eligibility under Criterion C. The dwelling is not eligible under Criterion D as it was built with common construction techniques of the twentieth century.

Although the property is located in a farmland strip subdivision, these forms of linear land development patterns are frequently found in present and former agricultural areas, and individual examples generally lack the significance to warrant National Register eligibility as a historic district under National Register Criteria A or C. The subdivision pattern and process of carving out individual or linear blocks of lots is not distinctive or the first of its type in the area and is therefore not eligible as part of a historic district or collective grouping.



PLATE 4.85: Dwelling, 124 Stanton Christiana Road, Main Building, Façade (West Elevation)



PLATE 4.86: Dwelling, 124 Stanton Christiana Road, Attached Garage, West Elevation

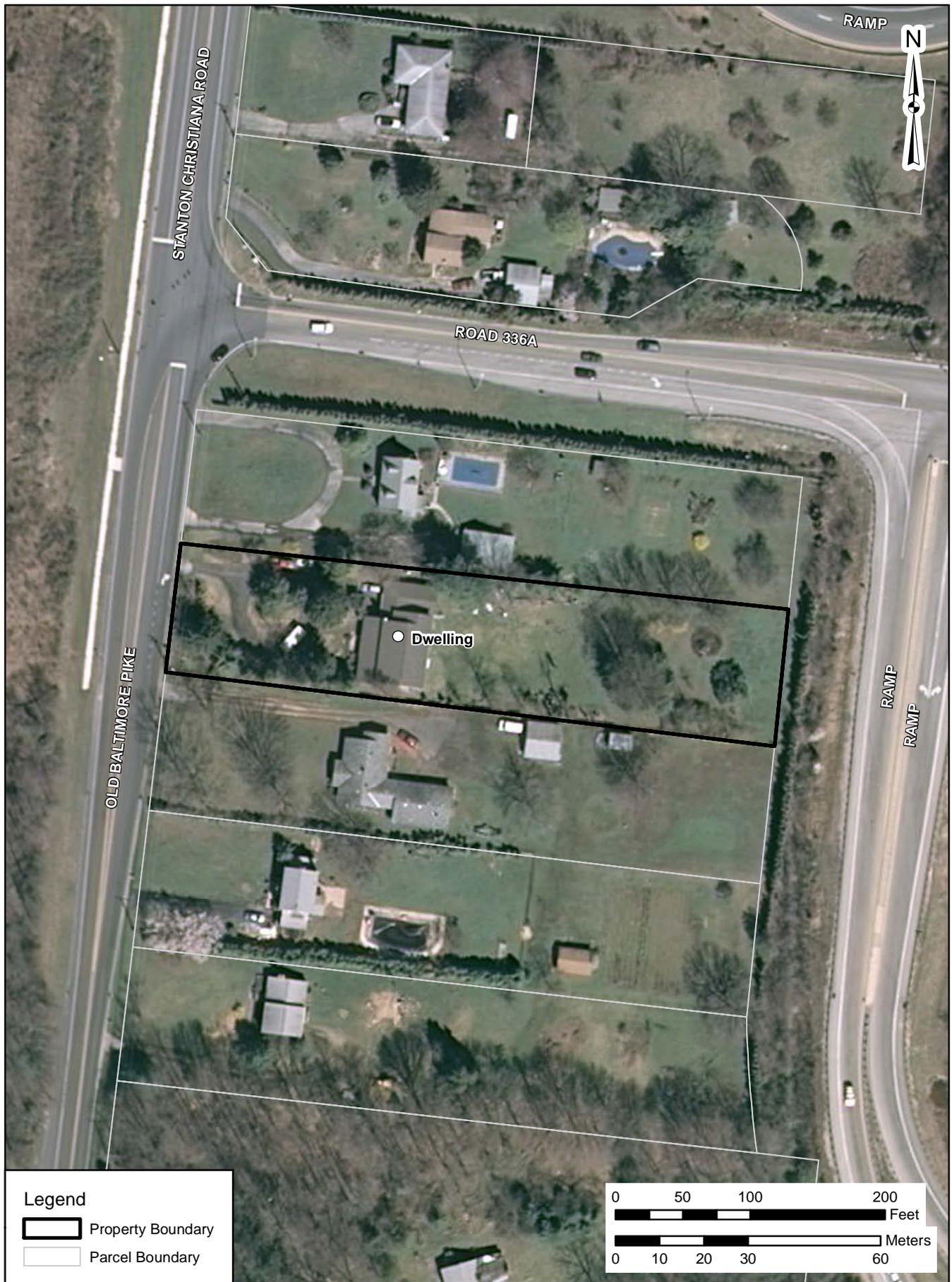


FIGURE 4.61: 124 Stanton Christiana Road, Site Plan

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2010

CRS No.: N08810

Name: Holdren House

Address: 136 Stanton Christiana Road, Newark, DE 19702

Tax Parcel: 0903000064

Acreage: 0.89

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: ca. 1960

Time Period: Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization (1940 to present)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

Property Type(s): Split Level, Farmland Strip Subdivision

Plate 4.87; Figure 4.62

Description: The single dwelling at 136 Stanton Christiana Road stands on a 0.89-acre parcel on the east side of the road, facing west. The house is located in a small subdivision located on the east side of Stanton Christiana Road, north of the historic core of Christiana. West of the subdivision is an interchange leading to SR 1. The house is set back from the road on a grassy level lot. Mature trees shade the yard along the north and south sides of the house and the rear of the property, and a tall hedge lines the southern boundary of the property. A paved driveway leads from the road to a detached garage southeast of the house. The driveway and front of the house are bordered by landscaped planters. The garage was not visible at the time of survey owing to foliage. Aerial photographs and tax records indicate that the western (rear) portion of the property has an in-ground pool and two small outbuildings; however, they were not visible at the time of survey. A 1965 aerial indicates that the garage, pool, and outbuildings were constructed after 1965.

Built ca. 1960, this wood-frame Split Level house sits on a solid foundation. The one-story section of the house has a side-gable roof and the two-story section has a front-gable roof. Both roofs are covered in asphalt shingles and have wide overhanging eaves. The exterior walls of the house are clad in wide aluminum siding. The façade of the one-story section is pierced by a bay window with one-light vinyl casement windows, and the façade of the one-and-one-half-story front gable section has 1/1 vinyl-sash replacement windows. A single-leaf door on the southern end of the one-story section of the façade serves as the main entrance and is sheltered by the roof overhang.

Historical Background: The 0.89-acre parcel at 136 Stanton Christiana Road is part of the small subdivision of Clough Heights, subdivided by Alfred J. and Laberta Clough in 1955. (See N14166 for a history of Clough Heights.) Alfred J. Clough sold the parcel to Ray J. Janette F. Holdren in 1958 (New Castle County Deed Book P63:306 1958). The house was most likely built by the Holdrens ca. 1960. The house continues to be owned by the Ray and Janette Holdren. In 2010 a portion of the parcel was sold to the State of Delaware for the reconstruction of the SR 1-Interstate 95 interchange project (New Castle County Deed Book 20100923:0050208 2010).

Evaluation: This property has been evaluated for the National Register for its dwelling, a ca. 1960 Split Level house. It is recommended as not individually eligible for the National Register because it lacks significance.

This house is associated with the historical trend of mid-twentieth-century suburbanization of New Castle County. As a common example of this pattern of growth in New Castle County, this property is recommended as not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. It is not one of the first of its type in an area or region, a model that influenced other property development, or distinctive of other examples. Limited research has not revealed any association of the property with individuals significant in the history of the local community or region, and therefore it is recommended as not eligible under Criterion B. As Split Level houses are common, individual properties must retain distinct characteristics to be considered a true representative of a particular type, period, or method of construction. Individual properties may be significant as an example of the popular architectural styles or forms from the postwar period if they display key character-defining features and if they are important within the context of the community. Although this dwelling retains features that are characteristic of Split Level houses, it is not important within the context of Christiana or New Castle County and is not a notable example of its type. The dwelling is not eligible under Criterion D as it was built with common construction techniques of the twentieth century.

Although the property is located in a farmland strip subdivision, these forms of linear land development patterns are frequently found in present and former agricultural areas, and individual examples generally lack the significance to warrant National Register eligibility as a historic district under National Register Criteria A or C. The subdivision pattern and process of carving out individual or linear blocks of lots is not distinctive or the first of its type in the area and is therefore not eligible as part of a historic district or collective grouping.



PLATE 4.87: Holdren House, Main Building,
Façade (West Elevation)

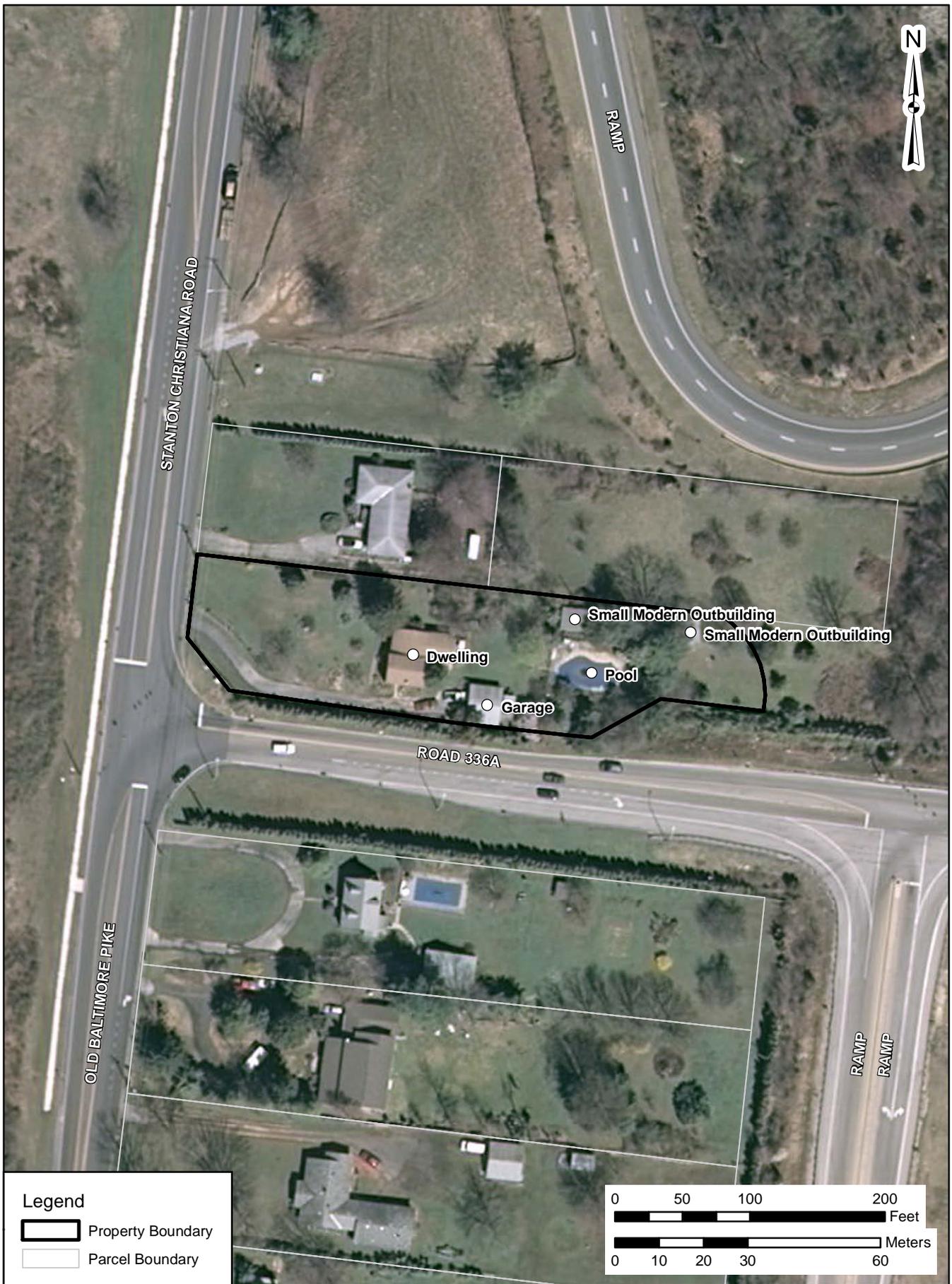


FIGURE 4.62: Holdren House, Site Plan

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2010

CRS No.: N08811

Name: Dwelling, 140 Stanton Christiana Road

Address: 140 Stanton Christiana Road, Newark, DE 19702

Tax Parcel: 903000062

Acreage: 0.54

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: ca. 1956

Time Period: Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization (1940 to present)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

Property Type(s): Ranch, Farmland Strip Subdivision

Plate 4.88; Figure 4.63

Description: The single dwelling at 140 Stanton Christiana Road stands on a 0.54-acre parcel on the east side of the road, facing west. The house is located in a small subdivision located on the east side of Stanton Christiana Road, north of the historic core of Christiana. West of the subdivision is an interchange leading to SR 1. The house is set back from the road on a grassy level parcel. Foundation plantings line the façade, and mature trees shade the rear of the property. A paved driveway leads from the road to the house along the south side of the parcel.

Built ca. 1956, this one-story three-bay Transitional Ranch house sits on a solid foundation and has an L-shaped plan with an attached garage. The wood-frame single-dwelling is capped with a cross-hipped roof of asphalt shingles with wide overhanging eaves. The lower half of the façade is covered in a stretcher-bond brick veneer capped with a rowlock course. Above the brick the northern two bays are clad in T-111 siding, and the garage bay is clad in vinyl siding. The side and rear elevations are fully clad in vinyl siding. The façade is lit by one-light sliding windows and a large one-light picture window flanked by smaller 1/1 windows. The windows are vinyl replacements. The main entrance on the façade is located in an inset porch, sheltered by the roof of the projecting bay. A stretcher-brick wall fronts the porch. The two-car garage features a metal paneled roll-up door.

Historical Background: The 0.54-acre parcel at 140 Stanton Christiana Road is part of the small subdivision of Clough Heights, subdivided by Alfred J. and Laberta Clough in 1955. (See N14166 for a history of Clough Heights.) The Cloughs sold the parcel, originally 1.191 acres, to Ernie H. and Margaret E. Campbell in 1956. The house was most likely built by the Campbells between 1956 and 1957; when the Campbells sold the property in August 1957, the deed from the Campbells to Bernard J. Matyniak mentions a dwelling. The property was sold to the Holdren family, the current owners, in 1960 (New Castle County Dee Book L66:233 1960).

Evaluation: This property has been evaluated for the National Register for its dwelling, a ca. 1956 Transitional Ranch house. It is recommended as not individually eligible for the National Register because it lacks significance.

This house is associated with the historical trend of mid-twentieth-century suburbanization of New Castle County. As a common example of this pattern of growth in New Castle County, this property is recommended as not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. It is not one of the first of its type in an area or region, a model that influenced other property development, or distinctive of other examples. Limited research has not revealed any association of the

property with individuals significant in the history of the local community or region, and therefore it is recommended as not eligible under Criterion B. As Transitional Ranch houses are common, individual properties must retain distinct characteristics to be considered a true representative of a particular type, period, or method of construction. Individual properties may be significant as an example of the popular architectural style or forms from the postwar period if they display key character-defining features and if they are important within the context of the community. Although this dwelling retains features that are characteristic of Transitional Ranch houses, it is not important within the context of Christiana or New Castle County and is not a notable or distinctive example of its type. The dwelling is not eligible under Criterion D as it was built with common construction techniques of the twentieth century.

Although the property is located in a farmland strip subdivision, these forms of linear land development patterns are frequently found in present and former agricultural areas, and individual examples generally lack the significance to warrant National Register eligibility as a historic district under National Register Criteria A or C. The subdivision pattern and process of carving out individual or linear blocks of lots is not distinctive or the first of its type in the area and is therefore not eligible as part of a historic district or collective grouping.



PLATE 4.88: Dwelling, 140 Stanton Christiana Road, Main Building, Façade (West Elevation)

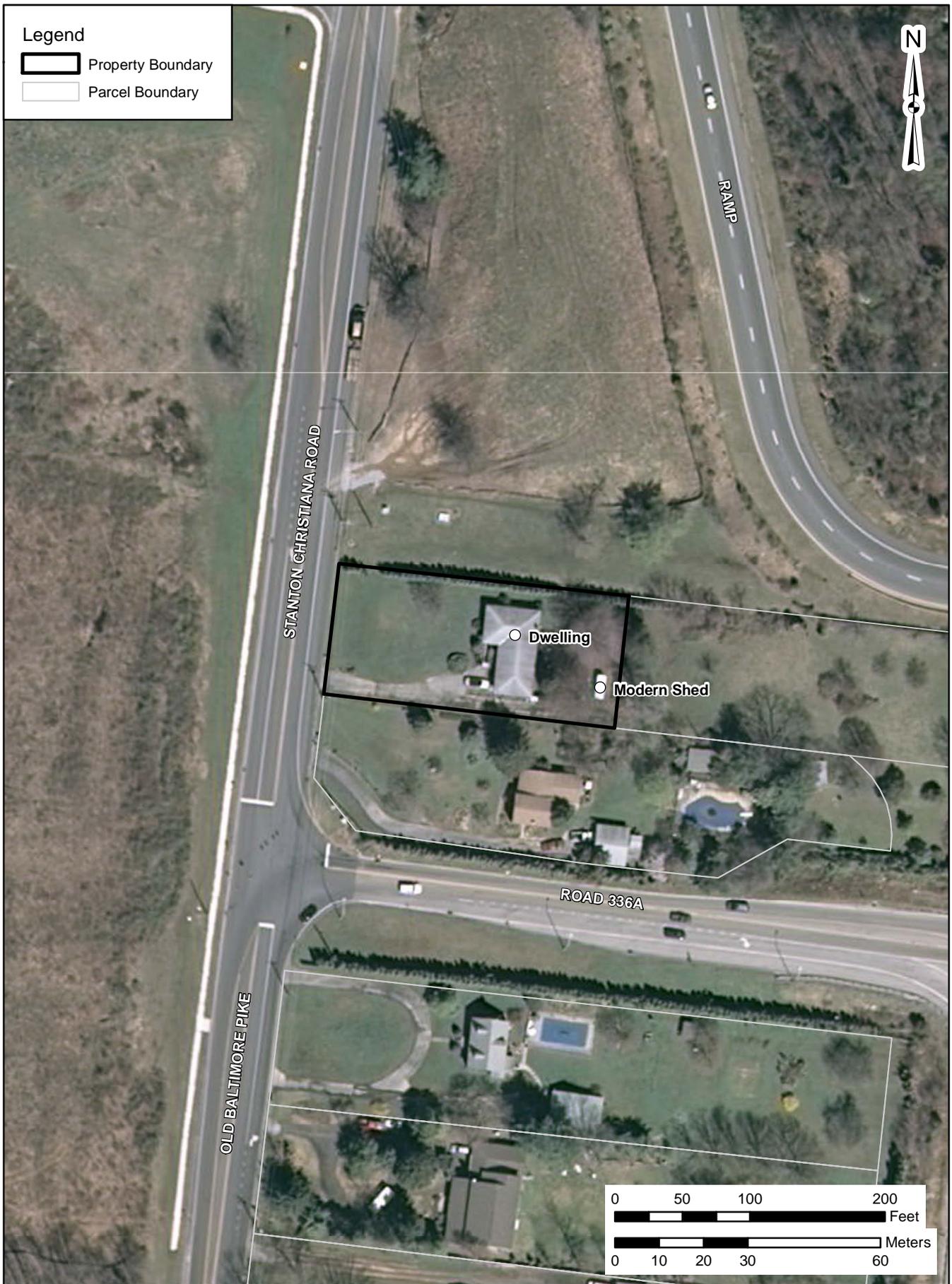


FIGURE 4.63: Dwelling, 140 Stanton Christiana Road, Site Plan
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SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2010

CRS No.: N08812

Name: Albert and Sylvia Jones House

Address: 142 E. Main Street, Newark, DE 19702

Tax Parcel: 1002800014

Acreage: 9.50

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: ca. 1951

Time Period: Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization (1940 to present)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

Property Type(s): Colonial Revival

Plate 4.89; Figure 4.64

Description: The property is on the west side of E. Main Street and contains 9.5 acres of land. The only visible building on the property is a single-family dwelling that faces E. Main Street. A paved driveway runs from the road, just north of the dwelling. The majority of the property is heavily wooded, with a small grassy clearing for the dwelling.

This two-story masonry dwelling has a solid foundation, stucco exterior, and side-gable asphalt-shingle roof. An exterior end chimney on the south elevation is faced with stucco. The original portion of the house includes the two-story side-gable main block and a one-story shed roof wing to its south. The north wing with its reverse saltbox roof was added between 1955 and 1964. Windows are 6/6 and 8/8 double-hung wood-sash, 1/1 metal-sash, and 3/3 wood-sash. The main block façade block is two bays, with a single-leaf door to the north and a picture window to the south that is flanked by two small 6/6 double-hung wood-sash windows. The entrance is covered by a one-bay gable-front porch with a sided gable and wood post supports. The second story has two regular window bays. On the north elevation of the main block is a 3/3 window on the east end of the second story. The main block's west and south elevations were not visible. The south shed-roof wing has a single 1/1 window bay on its east elevation; other elevations were not visible. The north wing has two regular window bays on its east elevation. The two-bay north elevation has a single 8/8 window on the east end of the first story and two window bays on the second.

Historical Background: In 1934 Mary Evans, the widow of Charles B. Evans, sold a larger piece of property to Henry A. Phelps (New Castle County Deed Book D39:459 1934). In 1950 Henry Phelps deeded a 0.46-acre tract to his daughter, Sylvia Phelps Jones, and her husband, Albert H. Jones. After Henry A. Phelps died in 1953, his heirs conveyed the remainder of the former Evans parcel to his widow, Clara Phelps (New Castle County Deed Book U54:491 1954). Clara retained most of the original 91 acres, and other portions were divided and several of the Phelps children received vacant lots. In 1959 Clara Phelps gave an additional lot (approximately 10 acres at the time) adjoining the 1950 lot to Albert and Sylvia Jones (New Castle County Deed Book U64:151 1959). The property remains in the Phelps-Jones family. In 2009 it was re-deeded over to JKR Christiana, LLC (New Castle County Deed Book 20091209:0078119 2009), which is owned by three children (Jacqueline, Kent, Randall) of Albert and Sylvia Jones who inherited the estate from their mother. Currently being rented by JKR Christina, LLC, the house is one of several built along E. Main Street outside Christiana during the second and third quarters of the twentieth century, indicating initial suburbanization and outlying settlement in the area.

Based on discussions with one of current property owners (Jones 2013), several elements of the property or family history can be identified. The land on which the mid-twentieth-century

dwelling rests can be first associated with Henry C. Conrad, the administrator in the estate of Josiah Lewden in an effort to settle the estate (Deed Book C21:97 1900). John R. Singles acquired 91 acres. After 20 years and two ownerships, the property was acquired by Thomas Nurley Smith (Deed Book M26:524). Thomas Nurley Smith is said to have transferred ownership title but under the alias of Delaware Hog Farm, Inc. On October 24, 1921, the Delaware Hog Farm, Inc. transferred title and property to Christiana Clay Products, Inc. (Deed Book S30:302 1921). During their ownership of less than two years, Christiana Clay Products, Inc. excavated a large quarry toward the south end of the property, which consists of several acres. Evidence of the excavations and an exhausted natural resource is evident and remains today. On March 14, 1923, the county court for New Castle ordered the property to be sold at auction to pay back debts. Title chain was transferred to Richard W. Crook on July 14, 1923 (Deed Book D32:237 1923). After one additional title change to the Evans family (Charles and Mary R), possession passed to Henry A. Phelps in 1934. Phelps built a residential structure on the property and raised his family; however, the dwelling that Henry A. Phelps built exists as N08818 and is located north of this subject property.

According to Randall Jones, grandson of the Henry A. Phelps whose family have owned and resided on the property since 1934, “the sand or quarry pit operated to excavate, store, or process sand, clay and gravel for building and concrete construction material. A small gauge rail is said to have been situated within the woods (once all cleared) which would have transported the excavated material for washing and separation processing prior to sale. Eventually, as groundwater submerged the pit, the washing/processing operation was moved to adjoin the pit” (Jones 2013). The cement piers supporting the washing/processing operation still lie on the property near the water pit.

Albert Jones married into the Phelps family following World War II. Albert Hyatt Jones Jr. (Al) (1919-1995) was born in Wilmington, Delaware, the second son of Albert H. Jones and Letitia Southard Jones. “Al graduated from Wilmington High School in 1937. In that year, he began work for the DuPont Company in Wilmington, starting as a mailroom clerk. Beyond his military service, Al continued to work for the DuPont Company for nearly 50 years, primarily in accounting and marketing roles after earning a certificate in accounting from night school at Wharton. He retired in 1982” (Jones 2013).

“In August of 1942 Al enlisted for military service. By February 1943 he entered active service in the United States Army Air Force. For the next 18 months he trained to become a Central Fire Control Gunner on the B-29 Superfortress Bomber, achieving the rank of Technical Sergeant. From October 1944 through July 1945 he flew on 38 combat missions over Japan. In recognition of his brave service, Al earned an Air Medal with 4 Bronze clusters as well as a Distinguished Flying Cross” (Jones 2013).

Just before he began his military service, Al met Sylvia Esther Phelps on the boardwalk in Rehoboth Beach, Delaware. “Upon the end of the war in September 1945, he returned home to Wilmington and immediately married his *‘Best-Girl’* Sylvia. Beginning in 1950 and with assistance from Sylvia’s parents, they built a home in Christiana and raised a family (Jacqueline, 1948- ; Kent, 1953-; and Randall, 1956-). All three children attended and graduated from nearby Christiana-Salem elementary school” (Jones 2013).

Randall Jones explains that his father’s true passion was public education. “He first became involved with the Parent Teacher Association of the Christiana-Salem School in the mid 1950s. That involvement soon led to his appointment as president of the Christiana-Salem Board of Education, where he helped to desegregate the school and consolidate it with the Newark School District. In the 1960s and early 1970s, he was elected three times to the Newark School District Board of Education, serving as president for most of that time. In 1974, he was appointed President of the Delaware State Board of Education and served in that role until 1986. His hallmark during his long public service in education was an unwavering commitment to quality public education for all children, regardless of their race, gender, or station in life. For those efforts, he received an honorary Doctorate in Public Administration from Goldey Beacom College in 1986. In 1996 and following his death, the Christina School District honored this long time public servant by renaming the Christiana-Salem Elementary School the Albert H. Jones Elementary School” (Jones 2013). The current grade school is located on West Main Street in the Village of Christiana.

Evaluation: This property has been evaluated for the National Register for its dwelling, a ca. 1951-1952 two-story Colonial Revival-style house. It is recommended as not individually eligible for the National Register because it lacks significance. This house is associated with the historical trend of suburbanization in New Castle County, but as a common example of this pattern of growth in New Castle County, it is recommended as not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. It is not associated with a significant event or trend in the history of Christiana or of New Castle County.

Research has not revealed the association of the property with individuals meeting the level of National Register significance in the history of the local community or region. Albert H. Jones is an important individual for his dedication to his family, military service, community, and public education in Delaware, but his contributions do not rise to the level of significance required for inclusion of his dwelling in the National Register. He is one of many individuals throughout the state and region who provided service to public education in the mid- to late twentieth century, and therefore the property is recommended as not individually eligible under Criterion B.

Since Colonial Revival-style houses are common house types built as part of suburban expansion in the pre- and post-World War II periods, individual properties must retain distinctive characteristics to be considered a true representative of a particular type, period, or method of construction to meet Criterion C. As indicated in the research design, only exceptionally well-preserved and/or finely detailed examples of Colonial Revival-style houses possess the significance for National Register eligibility under Criterion C. As an altered dwelling, this house is a typical example and lacks the architectural significance to warrant eligibility under Criterion C.



PLATE 4.89: Albert and Sylvia Jones House, Main Building, Façade (East) and North Elevation

The dwelling is not eligible under Criterion D as it was built with common construction techniques of the twentieth century.



FIGURE 4.64: Albert and Sylvia Jones House, Site Plan

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2010

CRS No.: N08813

Name: Teague House

Address: 166 Bear Christiana Road, Bear, DE 19701

Tax Parcel: 1002800018

Acreage: 0.92

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: ca. 1953

Time Period: Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization (1940 to present)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

Property Type(s): Minimal Traditional

Plates 4.90 and 4.91; Figure 4.65

Description: The property is located on the west side of Bear Christiana Road, just south of its intersection with SR 273. The parcel contains a little less than an acre of land and now displays both residential and commercial uses. Near the south end of the lot is the one-story Minimal Traditional dwelling with a recent addition. The Christiana Auto Parts store is placed at the northwest corner of the property. The store is a T-shaped one-story wood-frame building that was added to the property after 1965 and before the early 1990s, and therefore it was not included in the survey. A paved drive leads west from Bear Christiana Road to the store and includes parking areas for the store and the dwelling. The remainder of the lot has a grassy lawn with mature trees and a few bushes.

The one-story four-bay gable-front Minimal Traditional dwelling sits on a solid concrete foundation and has stucco exterior walls and an asphalt-shingle roof. The original dwelling, built ca. 1953, received an addition to its north elevation ca. 2000. The addition has a foundation covered with corrugated metal and has vinyl siding. Windows on the main block of the house are 2/2 horizontal double-hung wood sash, and those on the addition are four-light fixed vinyl sash. The exterior end chimney is located on the south elevation. The five-bay façade (north elevation) has a center single-leaf flush metal door with an oval glazed light, flanked by two windows on either side. The gable end has an eight-sided louvered vent. The entrance is reached via poured concrete steps with a metal balustrade. The east elevation is three window bays on the main block and three window bays on the north addition. The main block has an irregular fenestration pattern, with a single window in the south bay, a paired window in the projecting center bay, and a triple window in the north bay. All windows on the main block have fixed louvered vinyl shutters. The two-bay south elevation has a single window bay to the west and a single-leaf door in the east bay. The door is reached via a poured concrete stoop and steps with a metal balustrade. At the foundation level is a two-light metal-sash window. The west elevation was not visible.

Historical Background: In 1934 Mary Evans conveyed this property to Henry Phelps (New Castle County Deed Book D39:459 1934). In 1952 Phelps sold approximately 1 acre to Chester and Frances Teague for \$1,000 (New Castle County Deed Book Z51:525 1952). Soon after, the Teagues built the current house on the property. The land was conveyed to its current owners, Ronald and Mildred Teague, in 1984 (New Castle County Deed Book H126:48 1984). It seems likely that the Christiana Auto Parts Store was built soon thereafter, sometime before 1991.

When the house was built on this property ca. 1953, the area was predominantly rural. Historically, Bear Christiana Road was the main north-south route connecting Christiana with Bear and points south. The house is typical of suburban development along transportation corridors in post-World War II New Castle County.

Evaluation: This property has been evaluated for the National Register for its dwelling, a ca. 1953 Minimal Traditional house. It is recommended as not eligible for the National Register because it lacks significance.

This property is associated with the historical trend of mid-century suburbanization of New Castle County. As a common example of this pattern of growth in New Castle County, this property is recommended as not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. It is not one of the first of its type in an area or region, a model that influenced other property development, or distinctive of other examples. Limited research has not revealed any association of the property with individuals significant in the history of the local community or region, and therefore it is recommended as not eligible under Criterion B. As Minimal Traditional houses are common, individual properties must retain distinct characteristics to be considered a true representative of a particular type, period, or method of construction. Individual properties may be significant as an example of the popular architectural style or forms from the postwar period if they display key character-defining features and if they are important within the context of the community. The house is typical of Minimal Traditional houses and has undergone alterations since it was constructed, including an addition and the replacement of the original windows. Therefore the house lacks the architectural significance and integrity to be eligible under Criterion C. The dwelling is not eligible under Criterion D as it was built with common construction techniques of the twentieth century.



PLATE 4.90: Teague House, Main Building, Façade (North) and East Elevation



PLATE 4.91: Teague House, Main Building, Façade and South Elevation



FIGURE 4.65: Teague House, Site Plan

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2010

CRS No.: N08814

Name: Pleasant Hill

Address: 300 Grebe Drive, Bear, DE 19701

Tax Parcel: 1003900008

Acreage: 4.79

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: ca. 1860

Time Period: Industrialization and Early Urbanization (1830-1880)

Historic Period Theme(s): Agriculture; Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

Property Type(s): I-House

Plates 4.92-4.95; Figure 4.66

Description: This property is located on the east side of Grebe drive, just off Pulaski Highway (U.S. 40). The property contains just less than 5 acres of land. A narrow strip of land fronts U.S. 40; the majority of the parcel is behind commercial properties located along the highway. Mature tree screen the property and its buildings from view. In addition to a single-family dwelling near the center of the parcel, there is a detached one-story garage, a one-story barrel-roof storage building near the southwest corner, and a one-story prefabricated shed. The two storage buildings were added to the site after 1965 and were therefore not included in the survey. A partially-paved drive leads to the house and garage.

This two-story wood-frame dwelling was built ca. 1860. Major alterations to the building and its materials make it difficult to determine the building's original configuration; however, evidence suggests that it was originally configured as a two-story I-house (southeast main block) with a rear ell (northwest). Currently, the primary elevation of the house is the southwest elevation of the rear ell, giving it a gable front and wing appearance. A one-story enclosed porch was subsequently added to the southwest elevation and shelters the main entrance. Further investigation would be needed to determine whether the main block and the rear ell were built concurrently or if one pre-dates the other.

The house's foundation is fieldstone under the southeast main block but is not visible under the ell. The enclosed porch has a concrete block foundation. Both sections of the house are covered with side-gable asphalt-shingle roofs. An interior brick chimney stands at the center of the main block. The majority of the house is clad with asphalt-shingle siding, although the enclosed porch is covered in wood-drop siding.

The southeast elevation of the main block is four bays wide and has 2/2 wood-sash windows on the three northeast bays and 1/1 windows on the southwest bay. A section of the second story is missing siding. There is a poured concrete slab along the three southwest bays. A bay window with 1/1 wood-sash windows has been added to the southwest elevation of the main block. To the northwest of the bay window is a double-leaf door leading to basement/root cellar. The southern bay of the enclosed porch has an inset single-leaf door with eight lights. The remainder of the porch is fenestrated by 2/2 horizontal wood-sash windows. The second story of the southwest elevation has a 1/1 wood-sash window and a 2/2 horizontal wood-sash window, both with wood trim. The northwest elevation of the main block has a 1/1 wood-sash window on the second story southwest of the ell and a 1/1 wood-sash window on the first and second stories northeast of the rear ell. The northwest elevation of the rear ell is fenestrated by 1/1 wood-sash

windows, one on each story. The northeast elevation of the rear ell is pierced by 1/1 and 2/2 wood-sash windows. The window on the northwest bay on the first story has been replaced with a smaller window and the area surrounding it has been repaired.

The one-story three-bay gable front garage (.002) was built ca. 1960. It is constructed of concrete block and has an asphalt-shingle roof and lapped wood siding on the gable ends. There is a shed roof enclosed porch addition on the southwest end of the northwest elevation. The building has 4/2 metal-sash awning windows. The façade (southwest elevation) is pierced by two roll-up metal vehicle doors. The shed-roof addition has a single-leaf screen door. The three-bay southeast elevation has single-leaf doors on both ends and single window bay southwest of the eastern door. Two window bays are located on the northeast elevation. The northwest elevation has two visible window bays northeast of the enclosed porch addition.

Historical Background: In 1845 John M. Clayton had his 34-acre farm marked and bounded and recorded in the New Castle County Office of the Prothonotary (Recorder). However, the 1849 Rea & Price map does not show any dwelling in the vicinity. In April 1854 Clayton conveyed the land to William Marshall Parkin, who soon after sold it to Alexander Moore in June 1854 for \$3,400 (New Castle County Deed Book Q6:403 1854). In September Moore sold the same 34 acres to George Palmer of Brandywine for the same price (New Castle County Deed Book R6:262 1854). The dwelling was constructed by 1868, since “Pleasant Hill” and owner “G.W. Palmer” appear on the 1868 Beers map. The dwelling built by George Palmer was most likely a two-story I-House form that was common in the region during that period. The house may have been initially constructed with the two-story rear ell. Palmer was forced to sell the property after Alexander Moore’s death, since Palmer owed Moore \$2,613.63 plus interest. In accordance with an order of the Superior Court of Delaware, all lands and improvements were auctioned to pay the debt and the land was purchased by Elnathan Atwood in 1877 for \$2,975 (New Castle County Deed Book X10:163 1877). Atwood sold the property a few years later to David Heyd for \$1,400 (New Castle County Deed Book D12:174 1881). Heyd owned the property through 1917, when it was sold to William Foote for \$5,000 (New Castle County Deed Book W26:171 1917). Foote retained the property until 1943, after which it was sold a number of times in the late 1940s. In 1950 the property was sold to Edwin and Angelina Grebe for \$8,000 (New Castle County Deed Book N50:343 1950). Two parcels of land, one approximately 2 acres and other just over 1.5 acres, were conveyed to members of the Grebe family, leaving the parcel its current 5 acres, owned by Edwin W. Grebe.

Evaluation: This property has been evaluated for the National Register for its dwelling, a ca. 1860 I-house. It is recommended as not individually eligible for the National Register because it lacks integrity.

This house is associated with the historical trend of agriculture in New Castle County. This property is recommended as not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A, since it does not have the integrity to convey its association with nineteenth-century agricultural trends. Limited research has not revealed any association of the property with individuals significant in the history of the local community or region, and therefore it is recommended as not eligible under Criterion B. The dwelling must retain the majority of its distinctive characteristics necessary to be considered a true representative of its particular type, period, or method of

construction to meet Criterion C. As indicated in the research design, I-houses must retain exterior materials, massing, and fenestration to be eligible under Criterion C. With its changed orientation, modern materials, and additions, this house lacks the architectural significance and integrity to warrant eligibility under Criterion C.

Deconstruction and demolition may reveal that the property contains information important to the understanding of vernacular architecture traditions. If the building is to be demolished as part of the project or any other federal undertaking, it should first be evaluated by a qualified architectural historian; selective demolition should be used to fully determine whether the property is eligible under Criterion D and has important information to yield. If it is determined that building was constructed using standard building technology of the time, including balloon or platform framing, this property would not be eligible for listing under Criterion D and the demolition could proceed. Should the property be recommended as significant by the qualified architectural historian, it should be fully documented prior to demolition.



PLATE 4.92: Pleasant Hill, Main Building, Façade, Looking Northeast



PLATE 4.93: Pleasant Hill, Main Building, South Elevation



PLATE 4.94: Pleasant Hill, Main Building, East and North Elevations, Looking Southwest



PLATE 4.95: Pleasant Hill, Garage (.002), West Elevation



FIGURE 4.66: Pleasant Hill, Site Plan

SOURCE: Delaware DataML 2010

CRS No.: N08815

Name: Dziewit House

Address: 445 Christiana Road, New Castle, Delaware 19720

Tax Parcel: 1002800054

Acreage: 0.59

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: ca. 1955

Time Period: Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization (1940 to present)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

Property Type(s): Minimal Traditional

Plate 4.96; Figure 4.67

Description: Located on the south side of Christiana Road, the dwelling is situated on a little more than a half-acre of land. The house is set back from the road, accessed by an unpaved drive. A prefabricated shed that is a recent addition to the property is located southeast of the house, at the end of the drive. The property has a number of mature trees along the edges of the lot and lining the drive.

Built ca. 1955, this one-and-one-half-story wood-frame dwelling sits on a solid concrete foundation and has a side-gable asphalt-shingle roof. Clad in vinyl siding, the house is fenestrated with 6/6 double-hung vinyl-sash replacement windows, both single and paired. A large addition on the south elevation has altered the shape of the house from rectangular to L-shaped. The façade (north elevation) is five bays, with a single-leaf door on the east end of the elevation. Windows on the elevation are irregularly spaced, two single windows with a central paired window. The first story of east elevation of the main block was not visible, but the half story has a single window bay. The two-bay west elevation has a double-leaf wood door with glazed lights to the north and a window to the south. The rear ell addition was not visible from the road, although its east elevation has a shed-roof porch with metal supports.

Historical Background: In 1932 George and Victoria Jones conveyed this property to Richard and Bertha Luedtke (New Castle County Deed Book S37:312 1932). In 1952 the Luedtkes sold approximately 15 acres of land to Jan and Karolina Dziewit (New Castle County Deed Book M52:263 1952) and soon after built the current house on that property. The Dziewits retained ownership of the land until they sold a portion of it in 1987 and the remainder in 1993 to Capano Communities. The half-acre of land surrounding the house was sold to Michael Villani and Irena Dziewit in 1994 (New Castle County Deed Book 1799:226 1994). Michael Villani is the current owner of the property (New Castle County Deed Book 20070507:0040845 2007).

When the house was built ca. 1955, the area was predominantly rural. Christiana Road (SR 273) was the main route that connected Christiana with New Castle. By the early 1950s a suburban development known as Pleasantville was located along SR 273 between Christiana and New Castle, east of the house at 445 Christiana Road, and several other houses appeared along the road in its vicinity. The house is typical of suburban development along transportation corridors in post-World War II New Castle County.

Evaluation: This property has been evaluated for the National Register for its dwelling, a ca. 1955 Minimal Traditional house. It is recommended as not eligible for the National Register because it lacks significance and integrity.

This property is associated with the historical trend of mid-century suburbanization of New Castle County. As a common example of this pattern of growth in New Castle County, this property is recommended as not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. It is not one of the first of its type in an area or region, a model that influenced other property development, or distinctive of other examples. Limited research has not revealed any association of the property with individuals significant in the history of the local community or region, and therefore it is recommended as not eligible under Criterion B. As Minimal Traditional houses are common, individual properties must retain distinct characteristics to be considered a true representative of a particular type, period, or method of construction. Individual properties may be significant as an example of the popular architectural style or forms from the postwar period if they display key character-defining features and if they are important within the context of the community. As indicated in the research design, Minimal Traditional houses must display high levels of integrity to meet Criterion C. With the application of vinyl siding and additions to the main block, this house is a typical and altered example and lacks the architectural significance and integrity to warrant eligibility under Criterion C. The dwelling is not eligible under Criterion D as it was built with common construction techniques of the twentieth century.



PLATE 4.96: Dziewit House, Main Building,
Façade (North) and West Elevation



FIGURE 4.67: Dziejwit House, Site Plan

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2010

CRS No.: N08816

Name: Dwelling, 485 Christiana Road

Address: 485 Christiana Road, New Castle, DE 19720

Tax Parcel: 1002800030

Acreage: 14.89

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: ca. 1940

Time Period: Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization (1940 to present)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

Property Type(s): Bungalow

Plates 4.97 and 4.98; Figure 4.68

Description: Located on the south side of Christiana Road, the dwelling and secondary structure are located on approximately 15 acres of land. The house sits close to but elevated above the road, with a few plantings and a chain-link fence separating it from the road. A paved driveway runs southwest from Christiana Road, then south along the east side of the house and continues to the secondary structure. The majority of the 15-acre property is covered with trees, and mature trees surround the dwelling.

Built ca. 1940, this one-and-one-half-story wood-frame Bungalow sits on a solid foundation. The dwelling has a stucco veneer and is capped with a side-gable asphalt-shingle roof that features exposed rafter tails. An external side chimney is located on the north end of the east elevation. The house is fenestrated with 6/1 double-hung and six-light wood-sash windows. The east and west slopes of the roof have gable dormers with paired six-light windows. The three-bay façade (north elevation) has a center single-leaf wood door with glazed lights and is flanked by two 6/1 windows. The first story is covered by a full-width hipped roof porch with brick supports on both ends and a wood balustrade. The half story has a single window. The five-bay east elevation has a single-leaf secondary entrance on its south end and four window-bays. The south and west elevations were not visible at the time of the survey.

The secondary structure, which may be a garage, was only partially visible at the time of the survey. Aerial photographs indicate that it was constructed by 1951; however, it appears to have been altered. The one-story wood-frame building has an asphalt-shingle roof with exposed rafter ends. It is clad with composite and has a large multiple-pane window on the north end of the east elevation.

Historical Background: In 1930 George and Victoria Jones sold approximately 15 acres of land to William and Mabel Reusch (New Castle County Deed Book Z36:300 1930). In 1959 Mabel Reusch sold the property to Elizabeth Jackson, who currently owns the property (New Castle County Deed Book U63:522 1959). The style of the house suggests that it was built ca. 1930, but historical aerial photography shows that the dwelling was not present on the site until after 1937.

When the house was built (ca. 1940), the area was predominantly rural. Christiana Road (SR 273) was the main route that connected Christiana with New Castle. By the early 1950s a suburban development known as Pleasantville was located along SR 273 between Christiana and New Castle, east of the house at 485 Christiana Road, and several other houses appeared along

the road in its vicinity. The house is typical of suburban development along transportation corridors in post-World War II New Castle County.

Evaluation: This property has been evaluated for the National Register for its dwelling, a ca. 1940 Bungalow. It is recommended as not eligible for the National Register because it lacks significance.

This house is associated with the historical trend of suburbanization in New Castle County. As a common example of this pattern of growth in New Castle County, this property is recommended as not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. It is not associated with a significant event or trend in the history of Christiana or New Castle County. Limited research has not revealed any association of the property with individuals significant in the history of the local community or region, and therefore it is recommended as not eligible under Criterion B. Since Bungalows are common house types built as part of suburban expansion in the pre- and post-World War II periods, individual properties must retain distinctive characteristics to be considered a true representative of a particular type, period, or method of construction to meet Criterion C. Although this dwelling retains features that are characteristic of Bungalows, it is not important within the context of New Castle County and is not a notable or distinctive example of its type. The dwelling is not eligible under Criterion D as it was built with common construction techniques of the twentieth century.



PLATE 4.97: Dwelling, 485 Christiana Road,
Main Building, Façade
(North Elevation)



PLATE 4.98: Dwelling, 485 Christiana Road,
Main Building, East Elevation,
Looking Southwest



FIGURE 4.68: Dwelling, 485 Christiana Road, Site Plan

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2010

CRS No.: N08817

Name: Forest & Parker Trailer Sales

Address: 851 Pulaski Highway, Bear, DE 19701

Tax Parcel: 1003900011, 1003900012

Acreage: 1.53, 1.03

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: ca. 1943

Time Period: Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization (1940 to present)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes; Retailing/Wholesaling

Property Type(s): Commercial

Plates 4.99 and 4.100; Figure 4.69

Description: This commercial property consists of two parcels totaling 2.56 acres on the north side of Pulaski Highway in Bear, Delaware, east of its intersection with SR 1. The building faces northeast and is slightly set back from the highway. Immediately surrounding the building is a paved parking area, which holds Recreational Vehicles (RVs) and storage sheds. To the north and west of the building is a gravel parking and storage area that is enclosed by chain-link metal fencing. This area holds additional RVs.

This commercial building was built ca. 1930 as a one-story structure and was subsequently enlarged with a second story. It currently stands two stories above a solid concrete foundation and has a rectangular footprint. The first story of the building is constructed of stretcher-bond brick and features a rowlock cornice. The second story of the building is constructed of concrete block. A flat, built-up roof with a parapet caps the building. The main (northeast) elevation is three bays wide and is symmetrically fenestrated. The first story has a centered single-leaf door with lights that is sheltered by a metal awning. Flanking the door are two one-light wood-sash fixed windows with stretcher brick sills. The second story has two regular window openings that have been enclosed. The southeast elevation, which faces Pulaski Highway, has a bulkhead door that leads down to the basement. The elevation is lit by two one-light-fixed wood-sash picture windows with rowlock sills on the first story and two enclosed windows on the second story. On the southwest elevation are two small one-light windows with rowlock sills on the first story and two enclosed windows on the second story.

857 Pulaski Road (Parcel 1003900013) is adjacent to the property and appears to be used for storing trailers associated with Forest & Parker Trailer Sales. The property appears to be owned by members of the Mullen family, but historically it was not associated with the business until after 1979 (New Castle County Deed Book M105:307 1979). Historical aerials indicate that a single-family dwelling was built on the property by 1965. The date of the dwelling's demolition is unknown but likely took place after the property was purchased by the Mullen family in 1979.

Historical Background: This property was historically part of a 34-acre farm named "Pleasant Hill" on the 1868 Beers map (see 300 Grebe Road, CRS No. N08814), which included a house built by George Palmer.

In 1845 John M. Clayton had his 34-acre farm marked and bounded and recorded in the New Castle County Office of the Prothonotary (Recorder). However, the 1849 Rea & Price map does not show any dwelling in the vicinity. In April 1854 Clayton conveyed the land to William

Marshall Parkin, who soon after sold it to Alexander Moore in June 1854 for \$3,400 (New Castle County Deed Book Q6:403 1854). In September Moore sold the same 34 acres to George Palmer of Brandywine for the same price (New Castle County Deed Book R6:262 1854). Palmer was forced to sell the property after Alexander Moore's death to pay his debt of \$2,613.63 plus interest. In accordance with an order of the Superior Court of Delaware, all lands and improvements were auctioned to pay the debt and the land was purchased by Elnathan Atwood in 1877 for \$2,975 (New Castle County Deed Book X10:163 1877). Atwood sold the property a few years later to David Heyd for \$1,400 (New Castle County Deed Book D12:174 1881). Heyd owned the property through 1917, when it was sold to William Foote for \$5,000 (New Castle County Deed Book W26:171 1917). The property remained under the ownership of Foote property until 1943, when it was sold to Robert S Goldrich (New Castle County Deed Book A44:52 1943). In 1945 Goldrich sold 10.525 acres to Guiseppe Giannattasio (New Castle County Deed Book I45:328 1945).

Giannattasio sold the majority of the property in 1950 but retained the portion containing the commercial building until 1965, when it was sold to James Forrest, Alexander John Parker, and Edward Patrick Mullen (New Castle County Deed Book K75:103 1965). Edward Patrick Mullen purchased the parcel formerly owned by Giannattasio (1003900012) in 1977 (New Castle County Deed Book D100: 238 1977). In 1982 Alexander John Parker and James Forrest's heirs sold the parcel on which the commercial building sits (1003900011) to Edward Patrick Mullen (New Castle County Deed Book T119:73 1982). The property has remained in the ownership of the Mullens since that time. This commercial building currently houses the business of Forest & Parker, which sells RVs and related products. The company has been in business for over 50 years.

Delaware State Highway Department plans for Pulaski Highway from the 1930s illustrate a small service station with gas pumps located along the north side of the highway on the parcel owned by William Foote (State Highway Department 1933). The current building at 851 Pulaski Highway is most likely this gas station, constructed ca. 1930, presumably by Foote. The modest size, form, and large windows of the building's first story suggest that it originally had one story and was later modified with the concrete block second story when it became a trailer sales business, post 1965. The owner, Margaret Mullen, was contacted on April 29, 2013, but could not confirm this information.

National Register Evaluation: This property has been evaluated for the National Register for its ca. 1930 commercial building. It is recommended as not eligible for the National Register because it lacks integrity and significance.

This property is associated with the historical trend of twentieth-century growth of New Castle County and the accompanying expansion of roadside commercial businesses that followed the increasing popularity of the automobile and new highway systems. Although this building was likely an early automobile-related commercial business along Pulaski Highway, it no longer possesses sufficient integrity to convey its significance as such. Records indicate that the building was most likely first built as a one-story gas station ca. 1930 and was modified in the 1960s to accommodate a trailer sales business. Although it is not uncommon for commercial properties to be altered for various uses throughout the years, they must possess character-defining features and convey strong associations tied to their period of construction to meet

National Register Criteria. As noted in the research design, eligible commercial properties must retain the majority of their original character-defining features, particularly their display windows and signage, and have no major alterations outside their period of significance. The building at 851 Pulaski Highway no longer conveys its significance as an early gas/service station as it does not retain the original signage, pumps, or other distinguishing features associated with this property type. Furthermore, it has been extensively altered with the addition of a second story. As a result of these changes, the building lacks sufficient integrity to be eligible under Criterion A as one of the first of its type in the area or region, or as a notable or distinctive example of an early twentieth-century gas station under Criterion C.

In its current altered state, the building is a common example of a building modified as a result of mid-twentieth-century growth in New Castle County and is recommended as not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. Limited research has not revealed any association of the property with individuals significant in the history of the local community or region, and therefore it is recommended as not eligible under Criterion B. Commercial structures of this nature are not uncommon in Delaware or New Castle County, and therefore individual properties must retain distinct characteristics to be considered a true representative of a particular type, period, or method of construction. As an early twentieth-century building modified in the mid-twentieth century, the building does not exhibit characteristics that are important within the context of New Castle County and is not a notable or distinctive example of its type. Therefore it does not meet National Register Criterion C. The dwelling is not eligible under Criterion D as it was built with common construction techniques of the twentieth century.



PLATE 4.99: Forest & Parker Trailer Sales,
Main Building, Façade (Northeast)
and Southeast Elevation



PLATE 4.100: Forest & Parker Trailer Sales,
Southwest Elevation, Looking
Northeast



FIGURE 4.69: Forest & Parker Trailer Sales, Site Plan

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2010

CRS No.: N08818

Name: Henry and Clara Phelps House

Address: 122 E. Main Street, Newark, DE 19702

Tax Parcel: 1002800038

Acreage: 1.15

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: ca. 1935

Time Period: Urbanization and Suburbanization (circa 1880 to 1940)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

Property Type(s): Colonial Revival

Plate 4.101; Figure 4.70

Description: This property sits on the west side of E. Main Street southeast of the historic core of Christiana and contains a little over an acre of land. The building was originally a single-family dwelling claimed to be design model selected from a 1930s Sears Roebuck catalog. It has been converted and updated for use as a day care facility. An additional building was built ca. 1994; the one-story wood-frame dwelling has a side-gable roof with a center cross gable on its façade (east elevation) and sits northwest of the main building. A paved drive and parking area are north of the main building. The building is surrounded by a grassy lawn and has a few foundation plantings. Several mature trees are scattered throughout the property. The area behind the main building is enclosed with a chain link fence and is used as a playground area.

This ca. 1935 two-and-one-half-story wood-frame Colonial Revival dwelling is set on a solid concrete foundation. It has a rectangular main block with a two-story one-bay addition on its south elevation. The addition appears to have been constructed in the last 20 years. The building has an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof with an interior brick chimney on its west slope and an interior end brick chimney on the south elevation. The main block and the wing are clad in vinyl siding. Colonial Revival characteristics include its regular symmetric façade, pedimented gable dormers, and the segmented pediment door surround. The building is fenestrated with 1/1 double-hung vinyl-sash replacement windows. The façade (east elevation) has a five-bay main block with a center single-leaf door on the first story. The door has glazed sidelights and a segmented pediment supported by fluted engaged columns. The area over the door is covered by an arched awning with metal supports. The door is flanked by two window bays on either side that have fixed louvered shutters. The second story has five regular window bays. The roofline is pierced with three pedimented gable dormers. The south addition has one window bay on the first and second stories. The two-bay north elevation has two regular window bays on the first and second stories and a single window in the gable end. The south and west elevations were not visible at the time of the survey.

Historical Background: The land on which the ca. 1934 extant dwelling was constructed is first associated with Henry C. Conrad, the administrator in the estate of Josiah Lewden in an effort to settle the estate (Deed Book C21:97 1900). John R. Singles acquired 91 acres. After 20 years and two ownerships, the property was acquired by Thomas Nurley Smith (Deed Book M26:524). Thomas Nurley Smith is said to have transferred ownership title but under the alias of Delaware Hog Farm, Inc. On October 24, 1921 the Delaware Hog Farm, Inc. transferred title and property to Christiana Clay Products, Inc. (Deed Book S30:302 1921). During their ownership of less than two years, Christiana Clay Products, Inc., excavated a large quarry toward the south end of the

property, which consists of several acres. Evidence of the excavations and an exhausted natural resource is evident and remains today (see N08812). On March 14, 1923, the county court for New Castle ordered the property to be sold at auction to pay back debts. Title chain was transferred to Richard W. Crook on July 14, 1923 (Deed Book D32:237 1923). After one additional chain of title to the Evans family (Charles and Mary R), possession passed to Henry A. and Clara Phelps in 1934 (Deed Book D39:459). Phelps built a residential structure on the property, the subject of this property evaluation, and raised his family. Years later, Phelps also built and/or assisted in constructing other dwellings divided from the property (N08812) for his family.

Henry A. Phelps died in 1953, whereupon his heirs conveyed the property to his widow, Clara Phelps (New Castle County Deed Book U54:491 1954). While Clara retained most of the original 91 acres, lots were divided up whereby several of the Phelps children received vacant lot portions. As part of the subdivision and gifting, Clara Phelps enlarged N08812 (see N08812) to approximately 10 acres in 1959, which went to Albert and Sylvia Jones (New Castle County Deed Book U64:151 1959) while still residing in the Colonial Revival house. Other portions of the property were also divided among other family members (Jones 2013).

Following Clara Phelps's death in 1962, the land (1.78 acres as a result of division) was conveyed to Clara's son, Henry A. Jr. and his wife, Elizabeth Phelps (New Castle County Deed Book B69:585 1962). Since that time this property has been sold several times outside the Phelps family. It was bought in 2001 by Panda Early Education Centers (New Castle County Deed Book 20011206:0102595 2001). Largely renovated and expanded upon, the dwelling has been converted into commercial use as a day care center. It still retains the appearance of a house/dwelling, one of several built along E. Main Street outside Christiana during the second and third quarters of the twentieth century. The property reflects initial suburbanization and outside settlement in the area.

Evaluation: This property has been evaluated for the National Register for its dwelling, a ca. 1934 two-story Colonial Revival-style house. It is recommended as not individually eligible for the National Register because it lacks significance and integrity. This house is associated with the historical trend of suburbanization in New Castle County, but as a common example of this pattern of growth in New Castle County, this property is recommended as not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. It is not associated with another significant event or trend in the history of Christiana or New Castle County.

Based on limited research and/or family accounts, this property has not revealed any key association with individuals significant in the history of the local community or region and is not eligible under Criterion B.

Since Colonial Revival houses are common house types built as part of suburban expansion in the pre and post-World War II periods, individual properties must retain distinctive characteristics to be considered a true representative of a particular type, period, or method of construction to meet Criterion C. As indicated in the research design, only exceptionally well-preserved and/or finely detailed examples of Colonial Revival-style houses possess the significance for National Register eligibility under Criterion C. With the application of vinyl siding, window treatments, a two-story addition, and partial conversion/renovation for

commercial use, this house is a typical and altered example and lacks the architectural significance and integrity to warrant eligibility under Criterion C. Lastly, the dwelling is not eligible under Criterion D as it was built with common construction techniques of the twentieth century.



PLATE 4.101: Henry and Clara Phelps House,
Main Building, Façade
(East Elevation)



FIGURE 4.70: Henry and Clara Phelps House, Site Plan

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2010

CRS No.: N08819

Name: Dwelling, 935 Red Lion Road

Address: 935 Red Lion Road, New Castle, DE 19720

Tax Parcel: 1004920358

Acreage: 0.48

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: ca. 1960

Time Period: Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization (1940 to present)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

Property Type(s): Minimal Traditional

Plate 4.102; Figure 4.71

Description: This property is on the northwest side of Red Lion Road, just off SR 1 and southeast of a large subdivision built during the 1990s. The property contains almost one-half acre of land. In addition to the single-family dwelling, there is a small one-story gable-roof shed to its north that was built after 1965 and not included in the survey. The grassy lot has few trees or plantings. There are three paved drives on the property, one at the northeast end of the house, one to its southwest, and a third near the southwest end of the property.

This one-story four-bay wood frame Minimal Traditional dwelling is set on a solid poured concrete foundation. The house is clad in vinyl siding and has a side-gable roof with a gable-front projecting bay on the southwestern end of the façade. An interior brick chimney is located on the north end of the main block. To the northeast is a one-bay wing with a shed-roof addition on its northwest elevation. The dwelling is fenestrated with 8/8 double-hung vinyl-sash replacement windows. The façade (southeast elevation) is four bays, three on the main block and one on the northeast wing. The projecting gable-front bay has a single 8/8 window. To its northeast, inset under the projecting gable-front roof, is the single-bay entrance with a poured concrete stoop and steps. The last bay on the main block has paired 8/8 windows. Both windows on the façade have fixed paneled vinyl shutters. The northeast wing has a single bay on its southwest end, a single-leaf glazed door with fixed paneled vinyl shutters and poured concrete stoop. The southwest elevation has two regular 8/8 window bays. The northeast elevation has one window bay. The northwest elevation was not visible at the time of the survey.

Although the appearance of the house's foundation as well as the exterior cladding materials and vinyl windows suggest that this house was constructed or rebuilt in the 1990s, aerial photographs and the appearance of the brick chimney indicate that it was built ca. 1960 and extensively remodeled in the last 10 to 20 years.

Historical Background: In 1909 John Biddle conveyed an unspecified amount of land, including this property, to his wife, Harriet Biddle, for life. After she died in 1929, her heirs deeded their interest in the land to Frank and Mary Biddle in 1931. In 1955 Mary L. Biddle conveyed approximately one-half acre of land to Andrew and Elizabeth Biddle Fritz (New Castle County Deed Book O56:449). Aerial photography indicates that the house was erected between 1955 and 1960. The land was conveyed, with additional parcels totaling 21.593 acres of land, to the Operating Engineers Joint Apprenticeship Committee of Philadelphia, Eastern Pennsylvania, and the State of Delaware. In 2008 one-half acre was sold to Michael Casetta (New Castle County Deed Book 20080618:0042393 2008).

Evaluation: This property has been evaluated for the National Register for its dwelling, a ca. 1960 Minimal Traditional house. It is recommended as not eligible for the National Register because it lacks significance and integrity.

This property is associated with the historical trend of mid-century suburbanization of New Castle County. As a common example of this pattern of growth in New Castle County, this property is recommended as not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. It is not one of the first of its type in an area or region, a model that influenced other property development, or distinctive of other examples. Limited research has not revealed any association of the property with individuals significant in the history of the local community or region, and therefore it is recommended as not eligible under Criterion B. As Minimal Traditional houses are common, individual properties must retain distinct characteristics to be considered a true representative of a particular type, period, or method of construction. Individual properties may be significant as an example of the popular architectural style or forms from the postwar period if they display key character-defining features and if they are important within the context of the community. Although this dwelling retains features that are characteristic of Minimal Traditional houses, it is not important within the context of New Castle County and is not a notable example of its type. Since Minimal Traditional houses must retain high levels of integrity to be architecturally significant, the house also lacks the integrity to qualify under Criterion C because of the application of vinyl siding. The dwelling is not eligible under Criterion D as it was built with common construction techniques of the twentieth century.



PLATE 4.102: 935 Red Lion Road,
Main Building, Façade (Southeast
Elevation) and Southwest Elevation



FIGURE 4.71: Dwelling, 935 Red Lion Road, Site Plan

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2010

CRS No.: N08820

Name: Wagner Property

Address: 1042 S. Dupont Highway, New Castle, DE 19720

Tax Parcel: 1004900074

Acreage: 62.98

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: 1940; 1956

Time Period: Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization (1940 to present)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

Property Type(s): Domestic Complex

Plates 4.103-110; Figure 4.72

Description: The property is located on the east side of S. Dupont Highway and includes approximately 63 acres of land. Historically accessed directly from Dupont Highway, the property is currently accessed from Hamburg Road by an unpaved drive that leads south-southwest along the contour of SR 1 and S. Dupont Highway. A large portion of the property is covered with trees. The southern border of the property includes Red Lion Creek. The buildings sit on the western portion of the property and include two dwellings, a concrete block spring house, a garage, and a barn. Both dwellings are vacant, and all the buildings are no longer in use. A few of the landscape features from the time of the property's occupancy are still visible, although heavy tree growth has overgrown much of the property.

The older set of buildings includes the one-and-one-half-story Minimal Traditional dwelling, spring house, and barn. The yard surrounding the house remains cleared, and an original poured concrete sill/retaining wall runs from the east end of the porch east to the concrete block spring house. The septic tank, a mound to the east of the house, between it and the spring house, has a terracotta pipe vent protruding from the top of the mound. The barn is located to the east but is only barely visible from the yard owing to tree growth. It is now accessible via a path from the north.

The second building complex is located northeast of the first and includes the two-story massed house and the garage. The garage is just northeast of the house. A poured concrete sill/retaining wall defines the yard surrounding the house and runs along the old drive to the house and back to the garage. A poured concrete feature southeast of the garage was used as a planter for vegetables.

The one-and-one-half-story three-bay wood-frame Minimal Traditional dwelling (.002) was built ca. 1940. The building sits on a solid concrete block foundation with what appears to be a full basement. The exterior walls are clad with wood-shingle siding and have 1/1 double-hung wood-sash windows. The side-gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles, and an interior chimney is located on the south end of the east slope. The façade (west elevation) has a center single-leaf wood door with a lower panel and 12 glazed lights and a screen door. The entrance is covered by a single-bay gable-front arched roof with bracket supports. There is at least one basement window piercing the foundation on the south end of the elevation. The two-bay north elevation has a single-leaf wood door with a glazed light to the west and a window to the east, both covered by a shed-roof porch with wood post supports and a poured concrete foundation. The half story has a single window opening. The east elevation has two single window openings on

either side of the one-story lean-to. The lean-to has a single-light window on its north elevation and a single-leaf wood door with two panels on its lower half and four glazed lights on its upper half, accessible by a poured concrete stoop. The two-bay south elevation has a single basement-level window opening on the west end of the elevation and a wood-plank basement door accessed via a poured concrete stairwell. On the first story the west bay has a single window and the east has paired windows. The half story has a single window opening.

The one-story concrete block outbuilding (.005) is only partially visible as trees and undergrowth have grown up around the north, east, and south sides of the building. It appears to have a flat roof. No window or door openings were visible.

The barn (.003) is two stories with a saltbox roof. It is in poor condition; the second-story story has collapsed and the area surrounding the building is overgrown with trees and brush. It sits on a poured concrete foundation and has board and batten siding. The first story of the south elevation is concrete block and has five or six six-light wood sash windows. There is a large opening on the east end of the façade. The second story has single-light windows. The east elevation appears to have been unfenestrated. The north and west elevations were not visible.

The two-story masonry and wood frame dwelling (.001) was built ca. 1956. The main block of the house has a hipped asphalt-shingle roof and an exterior end brick chimney on the south elevation. The first story walls are uncoursed ashlar block, and the second story has wood siding. The house is fenestrated with 6/1 double-hung wood-sash windows with wood storm windows. The dwelling has two wings on its south and east elevations. The east lean-to has wood siding is located on the south bay of the elevation. The south hipped-roof wing has the same stone finish as the first story of the main block, with a porch on its west end. The three-bay façade (west elevation) has a center single-leaf six-panel wood door with a wood storm door. It is flanked by paired windows and is covered by a one-bay gable-front arched porch with wood Tuscan column supports and a brick foundation. One of the windows on the northern bay has been boarded. The three-bay second story has paired windows on either end and a small single window in the center. The two-bay north elevation has regularly spaced windows on both the first and second stories. The three-bay east elevation has two single windows on its north end. The one-bay lean-to has paired windows on its east elevation and a single-leaf wood door with glazed lights and a metal screen door on its south elevation. The second story has three window bays, a smaller center window flanked by windows on either side. The two-bay south elevation has two window bays on the second story of the main block. The first story is covered by the hipped roof wing. The east elevation of the wing has a single window bay. The south elevation has triple windows on its east end and a porch on the west. The porch has a brick post support. The west elevation of the porch has been boarded but originally had a screen door at its center. Inside the porch, there is a single-leaf door on the north wall of the wing.

The interior of the dwelling had a standard four-room plan and full bath on each level. The south wing has an additional room on the first floor. The first floor contains a living room, dining room, kitchen, and what appear to have been two bedrooms on the northern half of the dwelling. The second-floor rooms all appear to have been used as bedrooms. The dwelling has retained almost all of its original materials, such as cabinets, fixtures, hardware, wallpaper, and flooring. Built-in cabinets in the dining room and living room are original, as is the fireplace surround.

The house has suffered from termite damage, especially noticeable in the kitchen, where there are weak areas and holes in the floor.

The one-story exposed concrete block garage (.004) has a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles. The west and north elevations have open-sided lean-tos with metal roofs and wood post supports. The façade (south elevation) has two roll-up metal garage doors. Both the west and north elevations originally had two window bays, but all windows have been boarded. The east elevation was not visible.

Historical Background: The property was purchased in 1930 by Jacob Wagner and Leola M. Wagner. Originally, the property was used for hunting and was not inhabited. Wagner lived and worked as a builder in Wilmington. The original one-and-one-half-story house was built in 1940 by Wagner. Elements of the house, such as the porch roof, indicate that Wagner used kit or catalog-ordered elements to build the house. The Wagners later moved to the property and eventually built the two-story dwelling in 1956. The land was used for agricultural activities, such as bee-keeping, and cows and chickens were kept in the barn. In 1946 the Wagners transferred the land to their daughter, Sara M. Wagner, who lived in the smaller house until her death in the early 2000s (New Castle County Deed Book O45:556 1946). The larger house was used by several members of the immediate Wagner family over the second half of the twentieth century but has been vacant since at least the early 1990s. The property has remained in the Wagner family since Sara's death.

Evaluation: This property has been evaluated for the National Register as a domestic complex. It is recommended as not eligible for the National Register because it lacks significance and integrity.

This property is associated with the rural tradition of New Castle County. It is recommended as not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. The complex no longer retains all of its associated outbuildings, and the barn is in poor condition. The feeling, association, and setting of the complex have been lost since the buildings have been abandoned and the surrounding area has become overgrown with tree and brush. Limited research has not revealed any association of the property with individuals significant in the history of the local community or region, and therefore it is recommended as not eligible under Criterion B. As a domestic complex and as individual resources, the buildings do not have sufficient integrity to be eligible under Criterion C. Each of the two dwellings on the property is in poor condition and in an irreversible state of repair. The barn is in poor condition and the garage has large additions. The setting of the complex has changed and become overgrown with trees and brush. In addition, alterations made to the property as a result of the DelDOT and access changes to the driveway have further impacted the property's setting. Thus, because of neglect and alterations, the Wagner Property no longer possesses integrity of setting, design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. The complex is not eligible under Criterion D as it was built with common construction techniques of the twentieth century.



PLATE 4.103: Wagner Property, 1956
Dwelling (.001), Façade (West)
and South Elevation



PLATE 4.104: Wagner Property, 1956
Dwelling (.001), Northeast Corner,
Looking Southwest



PLATE 4.105: Wagner Property, 1940
Dwelling (.002), Façade (West)
and North Elevation



PLATE 4.106: Wagner Property, 1940
Dwelling (.002), Southeast Corner,
Looking Northwest



PLATE 4.107: Wagner Property, Barn
(.003), East Elevation, Looking
West



PLATE 4.108: Wagner Property, Barn
(.003), Façade
(South Elevation),
Looking West



PLATE 4.109: Wagner Property, Garage
(.004), Southwest Corner,
Looking Northeast



PLATE 4.110: Wagner Property,
Concrete Block Outbuilding
(.005), Northwest Corner,
Looking Southeast

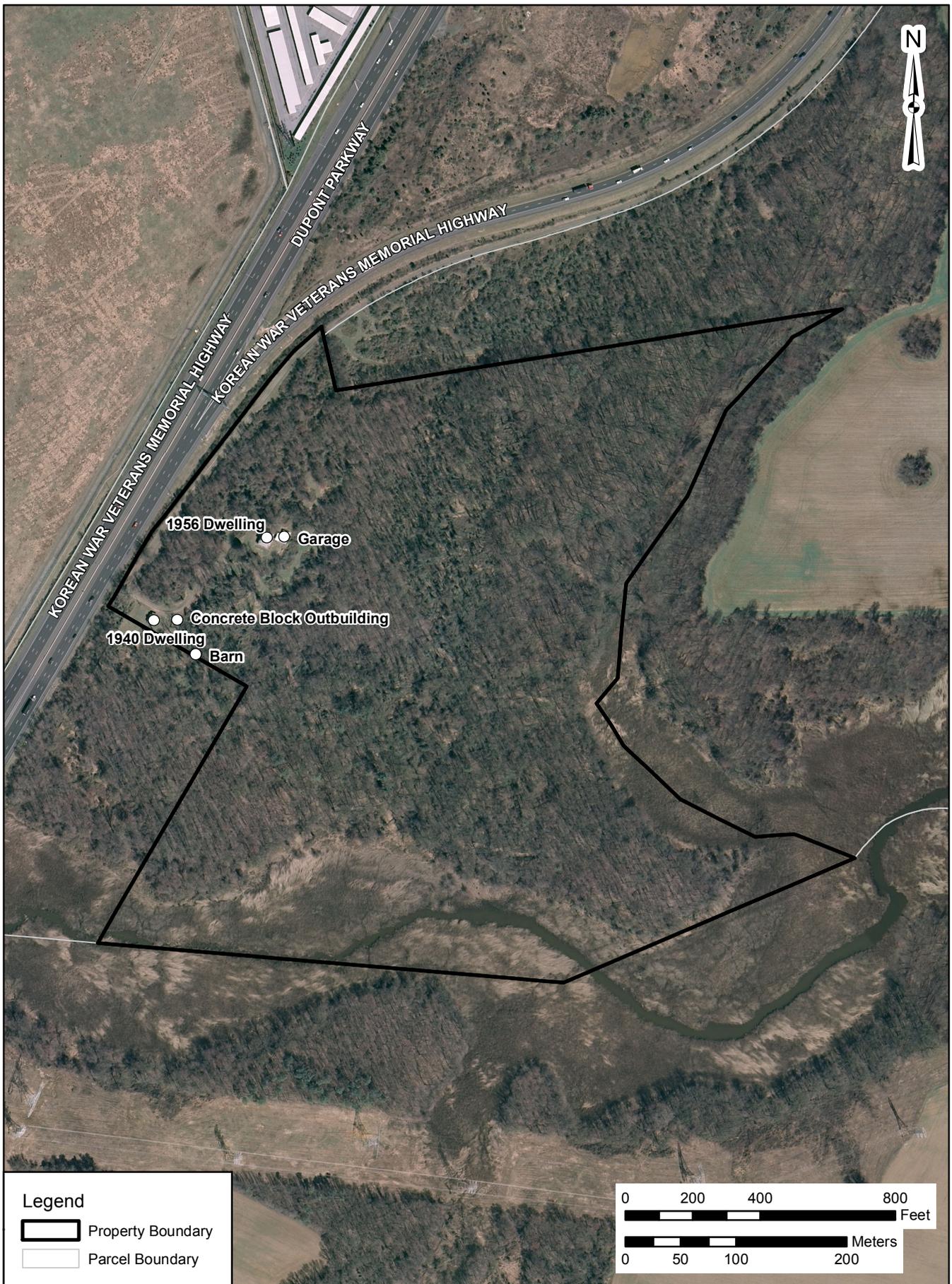


FIGURE 4.72: Wagner Property, Site Plan

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2010

CRS No.: N08821

Name: Souder House

Address: 1078 Bear Road, New Castle, DE 19720

Tax Parcel: 1004440257, 1004440260

Acreage: 2.23

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: ca. 1950

Time Period: Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization (1940 to present)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

Property Type(s): Cape Cod, Farmland Strip Subdivision Plates 4.111-113; Figure 4.73

Description: The single dwelling at 1078 Bear Road is situated on two parcels that total 2.23 acres in the vicinity of Bear. It is located in a small subdivision along Bear Road and surrounded by larger subdivisions that postdate the house. Facing northeast, the house sits on a level manicured lot and mature trees shade the rear of the property. A tall hedge lines the southeastern boundary of the property. Directly north of the house is SR 1, which is partially blocked from view by mature plantings. A garage stands southeast of the house and is accessed by a paved driveway. A modern prefabricated shed stands along the southeast side of the garage.

This one-and-one-half-story Cape Cod house was built ca. 1950. It has a rectangular footprint with an enclosed porch on the southeast elevation. The dwelling sits on a solid parged concrete foundation. The exterior walls are covered in stucco, and the gable ends are clad in vinyl siding. The house is capped with a side-gable asphalt-shingle roof with a boxed cornice and two gabled dormers covered in vinyl siding. An exterior end stucco chimney stands along the northwest elevation of the house. The façade is symmetrically fenestrated by a center single-leaf door with a Colonial Revival-style surround. The surround has pilasters and an ogee cornice with a center wood keystone. A wood stoop, not original to the house, leads to the main entrance and features a wood balustrade. The entrance is flanked by 1/1 vinyl-sash windows with rowlock sills and stretcher lintels. Paneled fixed wood shutters ornament the windows. The dormers hold smaller 1/1 vinyl-sash windows with vinyl surrounds. Two 1/1 vinyl-sash windows with rowlock sills and stretcher brick lintels pierce the first story of the northwest elevation, and a smaller 1/1 vinyl-sash window lights the second story. The enclosed porch on the southeast elevation has a parged concrete foundation and is capped with a half-hipped asphalt-shingle roof. Covered in vinyl siding, the porch is pierced by 1/1 vinyl-sash windows. A door is located on its southeast elevation and is accessed by brick stairs.

The one-story shed/workshop was built ca. 1950. It has a rectangular footprint and is capped with a flat roof. The exterior walls are covered in stucco. A single-leaf door with a nine-light window pierces the northeast elevation. It is flanked by paired window openings. The north opening holds a three-light metal-sash awning window, and the south opening has been fitted with an air conditioning unit. The remaining openings were not visible from the right-of-way.

Historical and current aerial photographs illustrate that an additional building stands on the rear (southwest) of the property and was extant by 1951. The building was not visible from the right-of-way and was not surveyed because it was inaccessible. For the purposes of the project, this

building was not surveyed or evaluated as it is located outside the APE. Future efforts may identify its former function.

Historical Background: The property at 1078 Bear Road consists of two parcels, one containing 0.12 acre of land and a second containing 2.11 acres. It is part of the Woerner Estate subdivision. Woerner Estates consists of nine lots on Bear and Pigeon Run roads, two of which are vacant. The subdivision is not a cohesive whole as those lots along Pigeon Run Road are more in keeping with the Pigeon Run Subdivision. Lots facing Bear Road, including 1078 Bear Road, would be more accurately described as strip development than part of a residential subdivision.

This property was part of a larger parcel of land (acreage unspecified) purchased by Charles P. and Lillian A. Woerner in 1937. The Woerners sold the smaller 0.12-acre parcel to their daughter Marie Souder and her husband Aaron Souder in 1950 (New Castle County Deed Book S50:461 1950). Soon after, the Souders built the Cape Cod dwelling and garage on the property. After the deaths of both Charles and Lillian Woerner, Marie was conveyed the 2.11-acre parcel by the other heirs of the Woerner estate in 1983 (New Castle County Deed Book X122:10 1983). The property has remained in the Souder family and is now owned by the heirs of Marie Souder (New Castle County Deed Book 20091116:0072850 2009).

Evaluation: This property has been evaluated for the National Register for its dwelling, a ca. 1950 Cape Cod house. It is recommended as not individually eligible for the National Register because it lacks significance.

This house is associated with the historical trend of mid-twentieth-century suburbanization of New Castle County, but as a common example of this pattern of growth in New Castle County, this property is recommended as not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. It is not associated with a significant event or trend in the history of Christiana or New Castle County.

Limited research has not revealed any association of the property with individuals significant in the history of the local community or region, and therefore it is recommended as not eligible under Criterion B. Since Cape Cod houses are not uncommon, individual properties must retain distinctive characteristics to be considered a true representative of a particular type, period, or method of construction to meet Criterion C. The house is typical of Cape Cod houses and has undergone alterations since it was constructed, including the replacement of the original porch and windows and the application of vinyl siding. Therefore the house lacks the architectural significance and integrity to be eligible under Criterion C. The dwelling is not eligible under Criterion D as it was built with common construction techniques of the twentieth century.

Although the property is located in a farmland strip subdivision, these forms of linear land development patterns are frequently found in present and former agricultural areas, and individual examples generally lack the significance to warrant National Register eligibility as a historic district under National Register Criteria A or C. The subdivision pattern and process of carving out individual or linear blocks of lots is not distinctive or the first of its type in the area and is therefore not eligible as part of a historic district or collective grouping.



PLATE 4.111: Souder House, Main Building (.001), Façade (Northeast) and Northwest Elevation



PLATE 4.112: Souder House, Main Building, Façade and Southeast Elevation



PLATE 4.113: Souder House, Garage (.002), Façade (Northeast) and Southeast Elevations



FIGURE 4.73: Souder House, Site Plan

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2010

CRS No.: N08822

Name: Dwelling, 1080 Bear Road

Address: 1080 Bear Road, New Castle, DE 19720

Tax Parcel: 1004440256

Acreage: 0.91

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: ca. 1930

Time Period: Urbanization and Suburbanization (circa 1880 to 1940)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

Property Type(s): Bungalow, Farmland Strip Subdivision Plates 4.114 and 4.115; Figure 4.74

Description: The single dwelling at 1080 Bear Road is situated on a 0.91-acre parcel in the vicinity of Bear. It is located in a small subdivision along Bear Road and surrounded by larger subdivisions that postdate the house. Facing northeast, the house is set back from the road on a level lot. The front yard of the house is overgrown with tall shrubbery, blocking the house from view. The rear yard of the property is enclosed with a wood fence. A paved driveway is located along the east side of the house and leads to a detached garage that stands southeast of the house. Aerial photographs indicate that a small modern shed and a modern above-ground pool stand south of the house; however, they were not visible during the survey. Directly north of the house is SR 1, which is partially blocked from view by mature plantings.

The one-and-one-half-story bungalow was built ca. 1930 and has a rectangular footprint with two front-facing gable bays on the façade (northeast). The wood-frame dwelling sits on a solid concrete block foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. Its side-gable roof is covered in asphalt shingles and features overhanging open eaves. The front-facing gables have exposed rafter tails. An exterior end brick chimney with a terracotta chimney pot stands along the southeast elevation of the house. The eastern projecting bay on the façade is a front-gable porch supported by clusters of three wood posts. Tall shrubs block the view of windows and doors on the façade. The side elevations are pierced by 1/1 vinyl-sash windows with snap-in muntins. A rear enclosed porch stands near the south corner of the house. It has a half-hipped roof and a front-gable projecting bay on its southeast elevation. The porch has 1/1 vinyl-sash windows with snap-in muntins.

The one-story garage was built ca. 1940. It sits on a solid concrete block foundation, and its walls are constructed of concrete block. The building is capped with a front-gable asphalt-shingle roof with overhanging eaves. The gables of the building are clad in vinyl siding. The main (northeast) elevation of the garage is pierced by two metal-roll up doors, each with four lights, that are not original to the building. A single-leaf metal replacement door with a nine-light window pierces the façade west of the doors.

History: The 0.91-acre lot at 1080 Bear Road is part of what is now the Woerner Estate subdivision. Woerner Estates consists of nine lots on Bear and Pigeon Run roads, two of which are vacant. The subdivision is not a cohesive whole as those lots along Pigeon Run Road are more in keeping with the Pigeon Run Subdivision. Lots facing Bear Road, including 1080 Bear Road, would be more accurately described as strip development than part of a residential subdivision.

The bungalow was most likely built by George and Nina Jones ca. 1930. In 1937 the Joneses sold this property as part of a larger tract of land to Charles and Lillian Woerner. It remained in their possession until their deaths, at which time it passed to the heirs of the estate, their five children. It was sold to Leonard Woerner, son of Charles and Lillian, by the remainder of the heirs in 1983 (New Castle County Deed Book X122:13 1983). It was sold several times thereafter and is currently owned by Genevieve Simons (New Castle County Deed Book 20080430:0029877 2008).

Evaluation: This property has been evaluated for the National Register for its dwelling, a ca. 1930 Bungalow. It is recommended as not eligible for the National Register because it lacks significance.

This house is associated with the historical trend of suburbanization in New Castle County. As a common example of this pattern of growth in New Castle County, this property is recommended as not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. It is not associated with a significant event or trend in the history of Christiana or New Castle County. Limited research has not revealed any association of the property with individuals significant in the history of the local community or region, and therefore it is recommended not eligible under Criterion B. Since Bungalows are common house types built as part of suburban expansion in the pre- and post-World War II periods, individual properties must retain distinctive characteristics to be considered a true representative of a particular type, period, or method of construction to meet Criterion C. Although this dwelling retains features that are characteristic of Bungalows, the application of vinyl siding and the replacement of the original windows have compromised its integrity. In addition, the Bungalow is not a notable or distinctive example of its type. The dwelling is not eligible under Criterion D as it was built with common construction techniques of the twentieth century.

Although the property is located in a farmland strip subdivision, these forms of linear land development patterns are frequently found in present and former agricultural areas, and individual examples generally lack the significance to warrant National Register eligibility as a historic district under National Register Criteria A or C. The subdivision pattern and process of carving out individual or linear blocks of lots is not distinctive or the first of its type in the area and is therefore not eligible as part of a historic district or collective grouping.



PLATE 4.114: Dwelling, 1080 Bear Road, Main Building (.001), Façade (Northeast) and Northwest Elevation



PLATE 4.115: Dwelling 1080 Bear Road, Garage (.002), Northeast Elevation



FIGURE 4.74: Dwelling, 1080 Bear Road, Site Plan

SOURCE: Delaware DataML 2010

CRS No.: N08823

Name: Foley House

Address: 1082 Bear Road, New Castle, DE 19720

Tax Parcel: 1004440255

Acreage: 0.51

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: ca. 1948

Time Period: Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization (1940 to present)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

Property Type(s): Minimal Traditional, Farmland Strip Subdivision Plate 4.116; Figure 4.75

Description: The single dwelling at 1082 Bear Road is situated on a 0.51-acre parcel in the vicinity of Bear. It is located in a small subdivision along Bear Road and surrounded by larger subdivisions that postdate the house. Facing northeast, the house is set back from the road on a level grassy lot. Mature trees shade the rear of the lot, and a paved driveway leads to the house along its east side. A small prefabricated shed, built after 1965, stands southwest of the house. Directly north of the house is SR 1, which is partially blocked from view by mature plantings.

The one-and-one-half-story three-bay Minimal Traditional house was built ca. 1948. The house has a rectangular footprint with a projecting front-gable bay on the façade. Set on a solid concrete foundation, the wood-frame house is clad in vinyl siding and capped with a side-gable asphalt-shingle roof. A gabled dormer pierces the roof west of the projecting bay, and an exterior end half-shouldered brick chimney stands on the northwest elevation of the house. The main entrance to the house pierces the façade in the center bay, west of the projecting bay. It consists of a single-leaf door that is accessed from a wood deck. The deck, which is not original to the house, has a ramp and features a lattice railing. The house is further fenestrated by paired and single 1/1 vinyl-sash windows. An original 6/6 wood-sash window remains on the first story of the northwest elevation. A rear porch with a shed roof stands on the southwest side of the house. The porch features wood posts and a simple wood railing.

History: The 0.51-acre lot at 1082 Bear Road is part of the Woerner Estate subdivision. Woerner Estates consists of nine lots on Bear and Pigeon Run roads, two of which are vacant. The subdivision is not a cohesive whole as those lots along Pigeon Run Road are more in keeping with the Pigeon Run Subdivision. Lots facing Bear Road, including 1082 Bear Road, would be more accurately described as strip development than part of a residential subdivision.

The property was sold by Charles P. and Lillian A. Woerner to John Paul Foley and Mary Charlotte Foley (daughter of Charles and Lillian Woerner) in 1947. The dwelling was built soon thereafter, ca. 1948. The property has remained in the Foley family since that time, having been conveyed to John Paul Foley, Jr. in 2001 (New Castle County Deed Book 20011218:0107316 2001).

Evaluation: This property has been evaluated for the National Register for its dwelling, a ca. 1948 Minimal Traditional house. It is recommended as not individually eligible for the National Register because it lacks significance and integrity.

This house is associated with the historical trend of mid-twentieth-century suburbanization of New Castle County. As a common example of this pattern of growth in New Castle County, this property is recommended as not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. It is not one of the first of its type in an area or region, a model that influenced other property development, or distinctive of other examples. Limited research has not revealed any association of the property with individuals significant in the history of the local community or region, and therefore it is recommended as not eligible under Criterion B. Transitional Ranch houses are common, and individual properties must retain distinct characteristics to be considered a true representative of a particular type, period, or method of construction. Individual properties may be significant as an example of the popular architectural style or forms from the postwar period if they display key character-defining features and if they are important within the context of the community. Although this dwelling retains features that are characteristic of Minimal Traditional houses, it is not important within the context of New Castle County and is not a notable example of its type. As the research design indicates, Minimal Traditional houses must retain high levels of integrity. The house lacks integrity to qualify under Criterion C because it has been re clad in vinyl siding and has a front deck not original to the house. The dwelling is not eligible under Criterion D as it was built with common construction techniques of the twentieth century.

Although the property is located in a farmland strip subdivision, these forms of linear land development patterns are frequently found in present and former agricultural areas, and individual examples generally lack the significance to warrant National Register eligibility as a historic district under National Register Criteria A or C. The subdivision pattern and process of carving out individual or linear blocks of lots is not distinctive or the first of its type in the area and is therefore not eligible as part of a historic district or collective grouping.



PLATE 4.116: Foley House, Main Building,
Façade (Northeast) and Northwest
Elevation



FIGURE 4.75: Foley House, Site Plan

SOURCE: Delaware DataML 2010

CRS No.: N08824

Name: Church, Sikh Center of Delaware

Address: 1107 S. Dupont Highway, New Castle, DE 19720

Tax Parcel: 1200200014

Acreage: 0.87

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: ca. 1960

Time Period: Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization (1940 to present)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts, Religion

Property Type(s): Religion

Plate 4.117; Figure 4.76

Description: The property is set on the west side of S. Dupont Highway. Buildings on the property include the Sikh Center (main building), a one-story wood-frame building to its northwest, and a small prefabricated shed. A wood platform has been constructed northwest of the shed, and a metal trailer sits at the north edge of the gravel parking lot. Only the Sikh Center building was built prior to 1965. A short paved drive leads to a paved parking area north of the center. Mature trees grow north and west of the clearing in which the buildings sit.

The one-story one-bay gable-front religious center is wood frame with a stretcher-bond brick veneer. A one-bay gable-front addition was made to the north elevation of the building ca. 2000. The wood-frame addition is clad with vinyl siding and has a solid poured concrete foundation. Both the main block and the addition have roofs clad with asphalt-shingle siding. The building is fenestrated with single-light fixed vinyl-sash windows with arched transoms. The one-bay façade (north elevation) has a center double-leaf entrance with glazed metal doors and two half-lunette transom lights. The entrance is covered by a long gable roof portico that is connected to a three-sided shed to the northwest of the entrance. Brick steps lead to the entrance. The seven-bay east elevation has six regularly spaced window bays on its main block and a single-leaf glazed metal door on the north addition. The west elevation was not visible at the time of the survey.

According to a 1961 aerial photograph, the building footprint appears the same from the time of the building's initial construction, ca. 1960, to the present, with the exception of the addition on the north elevation (Delaware Environmental Monitoring & Analysis Center 1961). The building's previous use is unclear, although it may have been a dwelling. If so, there have been significant alterations to the exterior and, presumably, the interior.

Historical Background: In 1894 Pierce Gould, Sheriff, conveyed 142 acres to William Bright. Bright died in 1896 and left the property to his three sons in equal parts. The heirs of these estates sold that land in 1945 to Robert E. Patterson, except for 3.86 acres (New Castle County Deed Book E45:56 1945). In 1946 Patterson sold two lots containing approximately 31 acres to Joseph J. Leski for \$3,000 (New Castle County Deed Book C46:85 1946). Leski sold the land to the Frankson Holding Company in 1951 (New Castle County Deed Book E51:479 1951). The holding company sold an unspecified number of acres to Everett E. and Mary M. Knight in 1952 (New Castle County Deed Book 1952 H52:273 1952). The same land was sold in 1973 to Saul and Sophie Stanley for \$6,000 (New Castle County Deed Book Y88:929 1974). In 1990 Stanley sold the land to Ministries for Christ for \$130,000, including two parcels of land (New Castle County Deed Book 1063:222 1990). Since that time it has been used for religious purposes, most recently purchased in 2011 by the Sikh Center of Delaware.

Evaluation: This property has been evaluated for the National Register for its dwelling, a religious property. It is recommended as not eligible for the National Register because it lacks significance.

This property does not meet Criteria Consideration A as a religious property as it is not a building of architectural distinction or historical importance. The property has been used for religious purposes for less than 50 years, since it was purchased in 1990 by Ministries for Christ. The building is an unexceptional example of a religious structure.

This property is associated with the historical trend of mid-century suburbanization of New Castle County. As a common example of this pattern of growth in New Castle County, this property is recommended as not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. It is not one of the first of its type in an area or region, a model that influenced other property development, or distinctive of other examples. Limited research has not revealed any association of the property with individuals significant in the history of the local community or region, and therefore it is recommended not eligible under Criterion B. The building was either renovated for religious use or rebuilt and therefore either has been significantly altered from its original use or does not meet the 50-year threshold for eligibility. The dwelling is not eligible under Criterion D as it was built with common construction techniques of the twentieth century.



PLATE 4.117: Sikh Center of Delaware, Main Building Showing Façade (Northwest) and Southeast Elevation

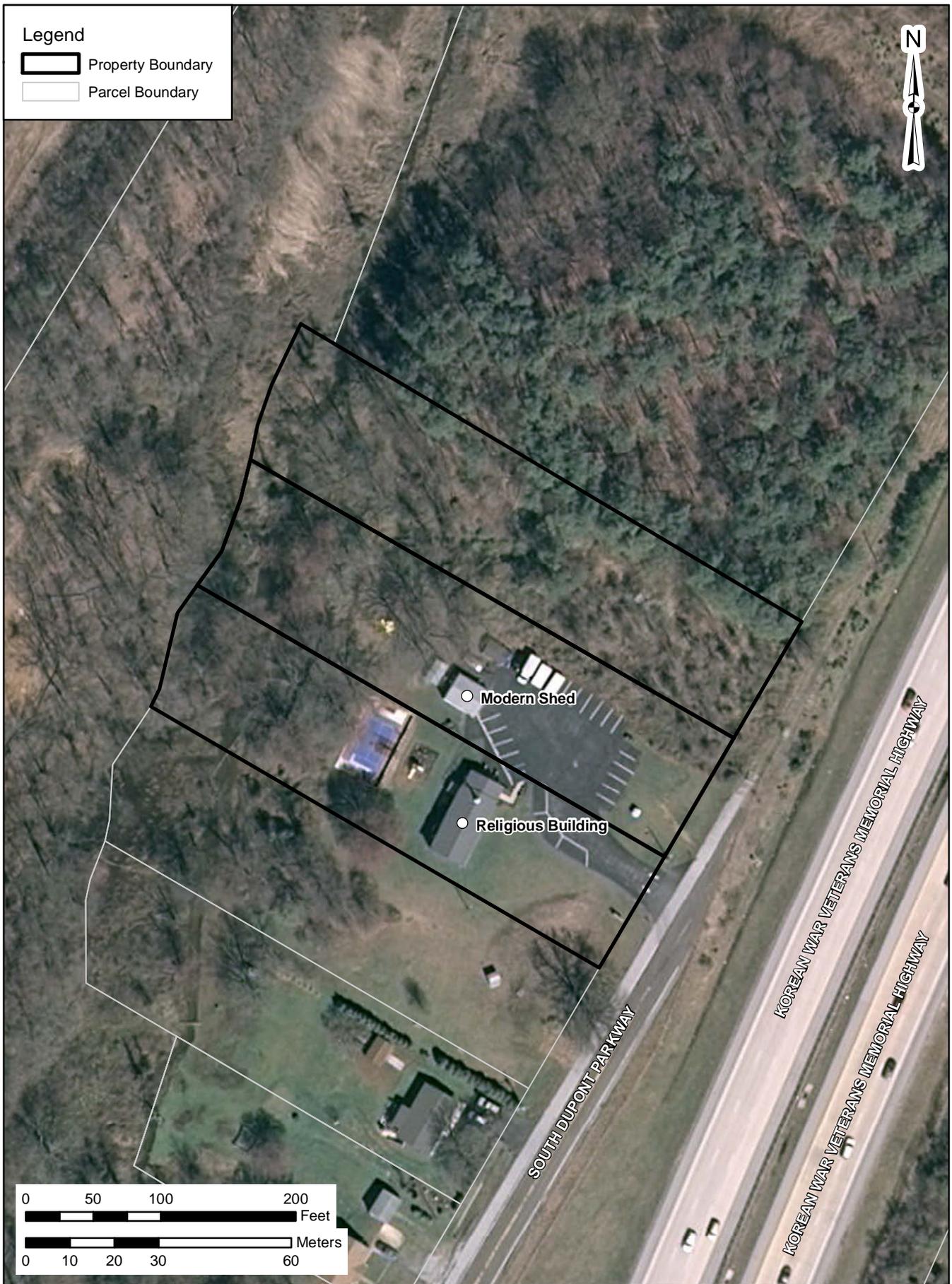


FIGURE 4.76: Sikh Center of Delaware, Site Plan

SOURCE: Delaware DataML 2010

CRS No.: N08825

Name: Dwelling, 1117 S. Dupont Highway

Address: 1117 S. Dupont Highway, New Castle, DE 19720

Tax Parcel: 1200200018

Acreage: 0.50

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: ca. 1962

Time Period: Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization (1940 to present)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

Property Type(s): Minimal Traditional

Plates 4.118-4.120; Figure 4.77

Description: This half-acre property sits on the northwest side of S. Dupont Highway. The single-family dwelling and a storage building to its north were apparently built at the same time. A partially paved drive is located between the house and storage building. Both buildings sit on a downhill slope. A grassy lawn west of the buildings is bordered by trees on the west and south.

The three-bay stretcher-bond brick Minimal Traditional dwelling has a side-gable asphalt-shingle roof with no eave overhang. The full basement is exposed on its north, west, and south elevations. The windows are 1/1 and 6/6 double-hung vinyl-sash. The three-bay façade (east elevation) has a center single-leaf paneled door with fixed louvered vinyl shutters and is covered by a one-bay gable-front porch with a sided gable and fluted vinyl supports. The southern bay has a large picture window with 6/6 sidelights and fixed louvered vinyl shutters and brick sills. The northern bay has paired 6/6 windows. The three-bay north elevation has regularly spaced windows, the center window smaller than the flanking windows. The basement has a single window on the west bay. The one-bay-wide south elevation has a single 1/1 window and an exterior end brick chimney on its east end. The gable ends of both the north and south elevations have louvered vents. The west elevation was not visible at the time of the survey.

The one-story wood-frame storage building (.002) has a side-gable roof with asphalt shingles. The three-bay façade has a brick veneer and a center single-leaf flush door with flanking single-light windows. The north and south elevations are not fenestrated and have a brick veneer on the lower half and vinyl siding above it. The west elevation was not visible at the time of the survey.

Historical Background: In 1894 Pierce Gould, Sheriff, conveyed 142 acres to William Bright. Bright died in 1896 and left the property to his three sons in equal parts. The heirs sold the land in 1945 to Robert E. Patterson, except for 3.86 acres (New Castle County Deed Book E45:56 1945). In 1946 Patterson sold two lots (approximately 31 acres) to Joseph J. Leski for \$3,000 (New Castle County Deed Book C46:85 1946). Leski sold the land to the Frankson Holding Company in 1951 (New Castle County Deed Book E51:479 1951). In 1951 Frankson Holdings sold approximately one-half acre to James A. and Joseph P. Mazzio with the restrictions that any dwelling built on the property must cost at least \$6,000; that no business would be allowed except the sale of minnows, live bait, and fishing accessories; and that no more than 100 chickens could be maintained on the property for personal use. In 1961 James and Joseph Mazzio transferred the title to Carlo and Josephine Mazzio (New Castle County Deed Book F68:84 1961). Both buildings appear to have been built by Carlo and Josephine between 1961 and 1963. In 1963 Carlo Mazzio transferred the title to Joseph P. and Rose Mazzio (New Castle County Deed Book T71 509 1961). In 1985 the property was sold to the Veterans Administration and sold by the same in 1986 to William J. and

Mary C. Baxter (New Castle County Deed Book 400:196 1986). The current owner is Mary C. Baxter (New Castle County Deed Book 2563:344 1998).

Evaluation: This property has been evaluated for the National Register for its dwelling, a ca. 1962 Minimal Traditional house. It is recommended as not eligible for the National Register because it lacks significance.

This property is associated with the historical trend of mid-century suburbanization of New Castle County. As a common example of this pattern of growth in New Castle County, this property is recommended as not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. It is not one of the first of its type in an area or region, a model that influenced other property development, or distinctive of other examples. Limited research has not revealed any association of the property with individuals significant in the history of the community or region, and therefore it is not eligible under Criterion B. Minimal Traditional houses are common, and individual properties must retain distinct characteristics to be considered a true representative of a particular type, period, or method of construction. Individual properties may be significant as an example of the popular architectural style or forms from the postwar period if they display key character-defining features and if they are important in the context of the community. Although this dwelling retains features that are characteristic of Minimal Traditional houses, it is not important in the context of New Castle County and is not a notable example of its type. The dwelling is not eligible under Criterion D as it was built with common construction techniques of the twentieth century.



PLATE 4.118: Dwelling, 1117 S. Dupont Highway, Main Building (.001), Façade (East) and North Elevation



PLATE 4.119: Dwelling, 1117 S. Dupont Highway, Main Building (.001), Southwest Corner, Looking Northwest



PLATE 4.120: Dwelling, 1117 S. Dupont Highway, Shed (.002), Façade (East Elevation)

CRS No.: N08826

Name: Stapleford Property

Address: 4307 Wrangle Hill Road, New Castle, DE 19720

Tax Parcel: 1201300005

Acreage: 5.52

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: ca. 1915, ca. 1948, ca. 1954-1960

Time Period: Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization (1940 to present)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts, Resaling/Wholesaling

Property Type(s): Bungalow, Commercial

Plates 4.121-4.126; Figure 4.78

Description: This property is set near the corner of Wrangle Hill Road and S. Dupont Highway. It contains approximately 5.5 acres of land and includes a commercial building, Stapleford's Sales and Service, and a residential building at the northeast corner of the lot. The Stapleford's Sales and Service building faces S. DuPont Highway and is surrounded by a paved parking area. South of the building is a fenced-in area in which vehicles are stored and a large grassy lawn. Northeast of the commercial building is the Stapleford residence, a bungalow, that faces north on Wrangle Hill. It is screened from the road and surrounding commercial areas by mature trees and bushes. A gravel drive leads from Wrangle Hill Road to the dwelling. The two garages, standing south and southwest of the dwelling, are accessible from the driveway and from the paved parking lot surrounding the commercial building.

Stapleford's Sales and Service (.001) is a three-bay one-story concrete block commercial building with a flat built-up roof, built ca. 1948. An addition was built and enlarged on the east elevation and the east end of the north elevation between 1954 and 1961. The exterior of the main block and the addition have a smooth, stucco finish that is painted white, and the roofs feature metal coping. A concrete block chimney stands on the east elevation of the main block. The front of the building contains the store and sales office, with a service area to the rear. A concrete block chimney stands on the east elevation of the main block. The façade (west elevation) is three bays wide, with a center single-leaf glazed metal door and louvered transom. The door is flanked by large storefront windows, a three-light metal-sash to the south and a four-light metal-sash to the north. These windows were recently replaced but are similar in configuration and materials as the originals (see historical background below). Along the building's façade is a low concrete retaining wall that creates a planter. A lighted metal and glass string course lines the façade above the windows and door. The frieze above the string course has lighted metal and glass lettering on the southern end that reads "STAPLEFORD'S." A square lighted sign is attached to the northern end of the frieze. The signage and string course are not original to the building's construction.

The south elevation consists of six bays on the main block and two bays on the east addition. The west window bay holds a four-light metal-sash picture window. Of the five bays forming the service area of the main block, the center vehicle door is flanked by two multiple-light metal-sash windows on each side. The east addition has a metal-sash window to the west and a single-leaf door to the east. The one-bay east elevation has a single-leaf door on its south end. The 10-bay north elevation has six bays on the main block and four on the addition. The main block's west end has two large storefront windows with a single-leaf door in the center. The main

block's service area has a vehicle door flanked by multiple-light metal-sash windows. The east addition projects north of the main block, with a roll-up metal vehicle door on the projecting west elevation. The four bays on the north elevation of the addition consist of a single-leaf wood door with nine lights, two multiple-light metal-sash windows to the west, and one to the east.

The interior of the building is divided into the showroom, offices, and the service area, which is located in the rear (see historical background for additional information on interior).

The dwelling (.002) on the property is a one-and-one-half-story wood-frame bungalow, built ca. 1915. It sits on a solid foundation pierced with three-light windows. The hipped roof is clad with asphalt shingles, has hipped dormers on each slope, and an interior brick chimney on the south slope. The dwelling is fenestrated with 6/1 double-hung vinyl-sash windows. External walls are clad with clapboard siding and wood shingles with composite siding on the dormers. The façade (north elevation) has an enclosed porch under the main roof. Windows on the enclosed porch are jalousie, with six-light wood sash transoms and wood panels below. There are six paired window bays on the elevation, with a center single-leaf multiple-light door that has a metal storm door. Steps leading to the door are concrete block and brick. The basement level has two three-light wood sash windows, and the half story has paired 6/1 windows on the hipped dormer. The west elevation is six bays, with triple jalousie windows on the enclosed porch at the north end. A second enclosed porch at the southwest corner of the house has triple 6/1 vinyl-sash windows with six-light transoms above and wood paneling below. To the north of the windows is a single-leaf 10-light wood door with a six-light transom and a concrete stoop. The center three bays on the elevation have a projecting triple window to the south, a square 16-light vinyl-sash window at the center, and a single 6/1 window to the north. The foundation has three six-light window openings. The dormer on the west slope has a single 6/1 window. The six-bay south elevation has four window bays, including paired windows on the enclosed porch at the southwest corner of the dwelling. Window bays are single 6/1. There are two single-leaf doors, one five-panel wood door at the east end of the elevation and a wood paneled door with glazed light near the center of the elevation. There are three window openings on the foundation level and paired 6/1 windows in the half-story dormer. The six-bay east elevation has triple louvered windows on the enclosed porch at the north end. Just south of the porch is a bay window with 6/1 windows. The rest of the windows on the first story are 6/1. Three windows are at the foundation level. The half story has a single 6/1 window, and to its south is a projecting hipped-roof bay with a single-leaf flush wood door. A flight of wood stairs leads to the half story entrance.

The one-story concrete block gable-front shed (.003) appears to have originally been a garage. It has a standing-seam metal roof with exposed rafter tails and wood-sided gable ends. The façade (west elevation) originally had a large opening that has since been enclosed, and there are now double-leaf shed doors at the south end of the elevation. The south elevation has a single-leaf door at the center of the elevation. The east elevation had two window bays that have been enclosed. The north elevation is not fenestrated. The former garage was most likely built ca. 1948 when the bungalow was moved to the site.

The one-story two-bay garage (.004) sits on a solid poured concrete foundation. The building has a shed built-up roof, and its walls are clad in vinyl siding. A roll-up paneled metal vehicular door

and a single-leaf paneled metal door pierce the west elevation. Both doors are replacements. The garage was most likely built ca. 1948.

Historical Background: This property, now 4307 Wrangle Hill Road, was historically part of a 236-acre tract owned by the Ocheltree family during the nineteenth century. The majority of the land, 232 acres, was left to Rebecca Vandergraft Ocheltree by William Vandergraft (or Vandegrift). Rebecca Vandergraft Ocheltree was married to Robert L. Ocheltree, although the land apparently remained in her name. The 1849 Rea & Price map labels the landowner “R. Ocheltree.” In 1850 Robert was listed as a farmer with real estate valued at \$17,000 (U.S. Census 1850). Robert Ocheltree died in 1860, leaving approximately 4 acres of land to Rebecca (in addition to her 232 acres). In 1864 Rebecca sold the 236 acres to her son Robert L. Ocheltree for \$12,000 (New Castle County Deed Book L8:191 1864). The 1868 Beers map shows that the property, named “Franklin,” included two dwellings that belonged to Rebecca’s son Robert. A third nearby building is labeled “R. Ocheltree” and may refer to a residence of Rebecca Ocheltree. The 1870 federal census shows that Robert’s household included his mother Rebecca, his 24-year-old sister Sarah, and servants (U.S. Census 1870). In 1873 Robert Ocheltree sold the entire 236 acres of land to George Brady (New Castle County Deed Book W9:146 1873).

George F. Brady was born in Ireland and first appears in an 1863 Civil War draft registration. He was married to Rebecca Williams McIntire. The 1870 federal census shows that Brady and his family were living in Red Lion Hundred prior to the purchase of the 236 acres. Brady retained ownership of the land until his death in 1907, though he was recorded as living in west St Georges Hundred in 1900 (U.S. Census 1900). Brady’s will specified that the farm was to be sold to settle money upon his wife after his death. His son Frederick Brady sold the property for \$4,250 to Charles Stapleford in 1908 (New Castle County Deed Book S21:420 1908).

Charles Stapleford was born ca. 1862 in Maryland. By 1870 his family had moved to Delaware City where his father, Edward Stapleford, worked as a butcher (U.S. Census 1870). In 1880 Charles was working as a farm hand in the city of New Castle (U.S. Census 1880). By 1900 he was farming on rented land in Red Lion Hundred, with his wife Sallie and son Norman B. (U.S. Census 1900). A short time after purchasing his own property from Frederick Brady, Charles died suddenly in an accident in 1909, leaving his land to his wife and son. The land’s use after Charles’s death is unclear, although the most likely option is that the land was rented and farmed by tenants. Neither Sallie nor Norman appear in the 1910 census, but Norman is listed in the 1913 Wilmington City Directory as a chauffeur, living with his wife Susie in a boarding house (Eastern Directory Companies 1913:975)

The Stapleford family is said to have been in the automotive sales and repair business since 1913 when Norman B. Stapleford (1893-1956) opened his first car dealership in Delaware City. The Stapleford family resided in Delaware City at least through 1920 (U.S. Census 1920). During the 1920s the dealership moved to St Georges, where it was first located across from the St Georges Country Store on Main Street, along the approach to the old bridge that crossed the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. The dealership was later moved from the south side of St Georges to the north end after part of the property was taken for building the St Georges Bridge (Stapleford 2012a). In both the 1930 and 1940 censuses, Norman is listed as an automobile salesman in St Georges. The 1940 census specified that he sold Oldsmobiles and Chevrolets and that his

business included a garage where 20-year-old Norman worked (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Although Norman Stapleford and his family resided in North St Georges during the 1930s and 1940s, the Stapleford family had farmland and a farmhouse north of St Georges (under Sallie Stapleford). They eventually relocated their automotive business one last time along U.S. 13, converting some of that farmland to commercial use along the DuPont Highway (Stapleford 2012b).

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and State Highway Department's decision to reconstruct the St Georges Bridge on a new alignment was the impetus behind the moving of both the Stapleford bungalow and the car dealership to its current location along Dupont Highway and Wrangle Hill Road in 1948. Disaster struck in November 1939, when the German freighter *Waukegan* hit and removed the previous lift bridge at St Georges over the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. According to Department of Transportation Records, the U.S. Government was responsible for the funding and reconstruction of the new bridge crossing while the State Highway Department was responsible for securing the new rights-of-way. The Stapleford bungalow was originally situated on the northwest side of town near the Commodore McDonough School and DuPont Highway (as was the car dealership and automotive center). Rather than demolishing the bungalow, the Staplefords, with the assistance of Elmer Segers (of Corbit), pulled and sequentially rolled the entire bungalow to its new vicinity. This took several days (Stapleford 2012b). Although the exact construction date of the house is unknown, it was probably built on its original site in St Georges ca. 1915 (Stapleford 2012a).

The Staplefords' new automotive business was first constructed along Dupont Highway around 1948 (Stapleford 2012b). In 1948 Sallie Stapleford sold the 236 acres to Wrangle Hill Farm, Inc. (New Castle County Deed Book Z47:119 1948). It seems likely that this corporation was owned by Norman Stapleford and may have been created to subdivide the land. A formalized grand opening occurred on May 26, 1949, with a ribbon cutting ceremony and all-day refreshments. Governor Boggs was in attendance (Stapleford 2012b).

Wrangle Hill Farm, Inc. was dissolved by 1954, when approximately one-half acre of land was transferred back into Norman Stapleford's name (New Castle County Deed Book C55:174 1954).¹ Norman died in 1956. Eventually the business came under the ownership of his son, Charles E. Stapleford, Sr. He owned the property until his death in 1991, when it passed to his wife, Alice. She retained ownership until her death in 1999, at which time Charles E. Stapleford, Jr., the current owner, acquired the property and business. The Stapleford business has always been a Chevrolet dealer; it also sold Oldsmobiles until 2004, when General Motors phased out Oldsmobile during its bankruptcy restructuring. In addition to the business, three generations of Staplefords have lived in the adjacent bungalow, and it is currently occupied by the son of Charles Stapleford Jr.

Stapleford's was the only dealership in the area for much of the twentieth century and the only one along the U.S. 13 corridor. Other dealerships were located to the south in Odessa and Middletown or farther north in New Castle and Wilmington (Stapleford 2012). In the early 1950s Stapleford's earned contracts to repair and maintain all the Getty Oil Enterprises trucks that built

¹ This deed incorrectly gives a previous reference to land conveyed by Mary R. Evans to Henry A. Phelps in 1934 (New Castle Deed Book D39: 459). This deed is for property located in New Castle County.

the oil refineries in nearby Delaware City. Eventually, when Getty Oil first built and operated the oil refineries, Stapleford's was also responsible for repairing and maintaining their delivery trucks. During this same period (circa 1956) alterations were made on the building that reflect growing business ventures. A concrete pad was first added on the north rear end of the building. With repairs of construction vehicles, oil/gas delivery, and venturing into the school bus charter business, the concrete pad was enclosed as a one-bay garage wing by the late 1950s. An extension off this bay was also added toward the rear, enlarging the entire service and repair department of the building. By the very early 1960s the rear was further enlarged, reflecting its current size.

Other than general upkeep, no other modern additions or renovations have occurred to the entire building. General Motors challenged the lack of modifications to the building as early as 2000, since registered smaller dealerships were required to upgrade their facilities (inside and out) to be more reflective of standard showrooms and corporate dealerships with standard items and appeal. The successful Stapleford's family business practice declined to comply with standard and contemporary upgrades reflecting General Motors' corporate image and protocol. As such, very little upgrades have been made to the building beyond the late 1950s and early 1960s rear additions. Charles Stapleford, Jr. indicates that both original Chevy and Oldsmobile marquee signs were removed along the facade, and the top "Stapleford's" sign was also removed and replaced. The façade overhang was also recently removed and bay windows were replaced since they were in poor condition and were beyond repair or salvage. Although circulation patterns are generally the same, frontage grounds have also been altered, including the removal of extended shelters off the façade (Stapleford 2012b). The shelters were not original to the building but were built between 1951 and 1970 (Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC 2009).

Charles Stapleford, Jr. also indicates that the showroom floor tiling has been replaced; however, the current tile reflects the original flooring character in design and pattern. The arrangement of doors, partitions, ceiling panels, showroom layout, lighting, and counter or customer payment centers have been unaltered and remain in great condition. In fact, the much of the additional showroom décor remains from the late 1950s and early 1960s and is still in working order. Historical photographs memorializing decades of family business at this facility and others in north and south St Georges are mounted on showroom walls. The General Motors neon light is said to be original, from the early 1950s. Clocks and other wall décor appear to be from the 1960s or early 1970s.

Charles Stapleford, Jr. is proud in preserving and keeping the historic character of the building while still successfully operating an active car dealership and automotive service center. This is a rare phenomenon as he intends not to alter the building or his approach in preserving a family business and tradition of customer service. The building and its condition are truly remarkable for an established commercial building under continuous operation (Stapleford 2012b).

Evaluation: This property has been evaluated for the National Register for its dwelling and commercial building. It is recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C for its association with the trend of commercial expansion in rural New Castle County in the mid-twentieth century and as intact significant examples of commercial and residential buildings. The recommended period of significance begins ca. 1948 when the bungalow was

moved and the new auto dealership building was constructed on the property, and ends in 1965, after the automotive building was enlarged. The property has undergone few changes since 1965.

According to the research design, eligible roadside properties should be significantly associated with patterns of development in New Castle County that occurred in response to the automobile, including the development of secondary commercial districts along newly constructed state highways such as Dupont Highway. In addition, the property would most likely be the first of its kind in its area and was influential in attracting additional commercial properties to the transportation corridor. The Stapleford property is associated with the historical trend of mid-twentieth-century suburbanization and commercial growth of New Castle County and is recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. Construction of the car dealership along U.S. 13 coincided with rapid post-World War II commercial and residential expansion in New Castle County. The dealership building represents the wave of automobile-oriented commercial development that was beginning in the late 1940s and early 1950s that would accelerate in the remaining decades of the twentieth century. Furthermore, Stapleford's was one of the first (and only) car dealerships along the U.S. 13 corridor and has been an important commercial business in St Georges for almost 100 years (since 1913) and at its current location for almost 65 of those years (since ca. 1948).

Limited research has not revealed any association of the property with individuals significant in the history of the local community or region, and therefore it is recommended not eligible under Criterion B.

The Stapleford property is also eligible under Criterion C for its exemplary examples of a mid-twentieth-century auto showroom and its early twentieth-century bungalow. The Stapleford's Sales & Service building is recommended as eligible under Criterion C as an excellent example of an auto showroom and commercial roadside architecture. As stated in the research design, roadside architecture should embody the architecture of the automobile era and illustrate architectural trends of companies and building types. The Stapleford building displays characteristics typical of auto showrooms built in the 1940s and 1950s, which were designed for customers traveling by vehicle. Characteristic of this type are the building's flat roof with a parapet, unadorned smooth wall surfaces, and large storefront windows on the façade. In addition, the large service area, with garage bays, reflects the importance placed on the service side of the business beginning in the 1930s.

Although some changes have been made to the building and site, the property remains remarkably intact and exhibits a high level of integrity. Windows on the façade may have been replaced but are compatible with the originals, and windows on the side and rear elevations appear to be original to the building. The ca. 1951-1961 addition on the rear of the building is compatible with the original building and illustrates the expansion of the business during the time of its construction. The building retains its exterior and interior character-defining features despite changes made to the building, including the removal of the original signage and façade awning. Car shelters along the sides of the building have been demolished but were not original to the building. Overall, the property retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance as an automotive commercial roadside property and exhibits integrity of location, setting, design, feeling, and association.

The dwelling is an intact example of early twentieth-century bungalows typically found in small towns and rural areas. The dwelling has retained the majority of its character-defining features, including wood-shingle siding, bay windows, its one-story integrated porch, and original roof massing. Original windows have been replaced but are compatible and the original fenestration pattern remains. A second-story entrance has been added to the east elevation but has not affected the building's original massing.

As a moved resource, the dwelling meets Criteria Consideration B. The building retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Although the dwelling was moved from the northern end of St Georges, its current location at the intersection of Wrangle Hill Road and U.S. 13 is compatible with its original small town/rural association and feeling.

The property is not eligible under Criterion D as it was built with common construction techniques of the twentieth century.

The recommended boundary for the property includes the parcel containing the dwelling and commercial structure. Historically, the parcel is part of the larger 236-acre parcel owned by the Staplefords and appears to have been used in connection with the car dealership and dwelling. The gravel parking areas in front and to the rear of the commercial building are included in the boundary as these areas were historically used to park automobiles and buses, reflecting the use of the property. The property continues to be used in this capacity today and retains integrity to convey its historical function.



PLATE 4.121: Stapleford Property, Main Building (.001), Façade (North) and East Elevation



PLATE 4.122: Stapleford Property, Main Building (.001), Southwest Corner, Looking Northeast



PLATE 4.123: Stapleford Property, Commercial Building (.002), Façade (West) and North Elevation



PLATE 4.124: Stapleford Property, Commercial Building (.002), South Elevation, Looking Northeast



PLATE 4.125: Stapleford Property, Commercial Building (.002) Northeast Corner, Looking Southwest



PLATE 4.126: Stapleford Property, Shed (.003), Façade (West) and North Elevation



FIGURE 4.78: Stapleford Property, Site Plan

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2010

CRS No.: N08827

Name: Dwelling, 4396 Kirkwood St Georges Road

Address: 4396 Kirkwood St Georges Road, Bear, DE 19701

Tax Parcel: 1202700002

Acreage: 1.34

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: ca. 1958

Time Period: Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization (1940 to present)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

Property Type(s): Ranch

Plates 4.127 and 4.128; Figure 4.79

Description: This property is located on the north side of Kirkwood St Georges Road, containing just over 1.25 acres. Buildings on the property include a single-family dwelling, shed, and a modern prefabricated shed to the west. A paved drive leads from the road to the garage on the rear ell of the dwelling. A high fence on the east side of the dwelling partially screens a concrete patio off the east elevation. An outdoor pool to the northeast of the house is set into a brick patio with a metal balustrade enclosing it. The majority of the land surrounding the house is a grassy lawn with a few mature trees scattered throughout.

This one-and-one-half-story Ranch house is constructed of wood framing clad in stretcher-bond brick and has a solid brick veneer foundation. The seven-bay main block of the building is visually divided into two sections, with the west three bays under a lower roof line. A rear ell on the east end of the north elevation gives the dwelling an L-shape. The main block is capped with a side-gable asphalt-shingle roof with a three-flue brick chimney located on the east side of the roof ridge. The house is fenestrated with 8/8 and 6/6 double-hung wood-sash windows with fixed louvered vinyl shutters. The façade (south elevation) has a center single-leaf wood door with a glazed light and a metal storm door. The three bays to the east have spandrels under the windows. The center of the three bays to the west has a smaller 6/6 window. The four eastern bays are covered by a shed-roof porch with wood posts and a brick deck. The east elevation of the main block is two bays, the window bay to the south has a triple windows with a center 8/8 window flanked by 6/6 windows. The northern bay has sliding doors. The west elevation has two window bays. Both the east and west elevations have a single jalousie window in the half story. The north elevation of the main block was not visible. The north ell was only partially visible. Its west elevation has a roll-up metal garage door on its north end. The east elevation has an 8/8 window on its north end. The north elevation of the rear ell was not visible.

The shed is directly north of the rear ell and appears to have been built at the same time as the dwelling. The square stretcher-bond brick masonry building has a pyramidal roof with a center louvered ridge vent. Both the east and west elevations have one octagonal window bay. The north and south elevations were not visible at the time of the survey.

Historical Background: In 1940 Herbert J. and Helen M. Davis conveyed the property to Claude N. Lester. Lester conveyed the land to Tyson and Rose Sartin in 1957 (New Castle County Deed Book O59:93 1957). It appears that the Sartins built the around that time, ca. 1958. The land was conveyed to their heirs in 1991, after both Tyson and Rose passed away. Heirs of

the estate sold the property to Paul and Ann Margaret Fisher in 1992 for \$170,000. The property was in their possession at the time of the survey (New Castle County Deed Book 1280:58 1992).

Evaluation: This property has been evaluated for the National Register for its dwelling, a ca. 1958 Ranch house. It is recommended as not eligible for the National Register because it lacks significance.

This property is associated with the historical trend of mid-twentieth-century suburbanization of New Castle County. As a common example of this pattern of growth in New Castle County, this property is recommended not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. It is not one of the first of its type in an area or region, a model that influenced other property development, or distinctive of other examples. Limited research has not revealed any association of the property with individuals significant in the history of the local community or region, and therefore it is recommended not eligible under Criterion B. As Ranch houses are common, individual properties must retain distinct characteristics to be considered a true representative of a particular type, period, or method of construction. Individual properties may be significant as an example of the popular architectural style or forms from the postwar period if they display key character-defining features and if they are important within the context of the community. Although this dwelling retains features that are characteristic of Ranch houses, it is not important within the context of Christiana or New Castle County and is not a notable example of its type. The dwelling is not eligible under Criterion D as it was built with common construction techniques of the twentieth century.



PLATE 4.127: Dwelling, 4396 Kirkwood St Georges Road, Main Building (.001), Façade (South) and East Elevation



PLATE 4.128: Dwelling, 4396 Kirkwood St Georges Road, Southwest Corner of Main Building (.001) and Shed (.002), Looking Northeast



FIGURE 4.79: Dwelling, 4396 Kirkwood St Georges Road, Site Plan
280

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2010

CRS No.: N08828

Name: Old Fort UAME Cemetery, N. Old Baltimore Pike

Address: Cemetery, N. Old Baltimore Pike, Newark, DE 19702

Tax Parcel: 903000077

Acreage: 1.46

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: ca. 1920

Time Period: Urbanization and Suburbanization (circa 1880 to 1940), Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization (1940 to present)

Historic Period Theme(s): African American, Religious; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

Property Type(s): Cemetery

Plates 4.129-4.132; Figure 4.80

Description: The cemetery on N. Old Baltimore Pike encompasses a 1.46-acre parcel on the east side of the road. The cemetery is located on the southern edge of a small subdivision located solely on the east side of N. Old Baltimore Pike, north of the historic core of Christiana. West of the subdivision is SR 1. The cemetery sits on a level grassy parcel. Mature trees shade the eastern portion of the property, and a densely wooded lot borders the southern boundary.

This small cemetery contains approximately 25 marked graves arranged in rows and in small clusters. Most of the graves are located along the western portion of the parcel; however, a small group stands toward the center of the property along its north boundary. The stones primarily consist of small beveled markers, slant markers, and rectangular markers, mostly of granite. A few of the older markers are small stone tablets. The earliest marker appears to date to 1923 (Charles H. Harris 1880-1923), and the most recent burial occurred in 1999 (Agnes E. Harris 1903-1999). Family names in the cemetery include Harris, Waters, Miller, Lewis, Neal, and Thomas.

Historical Background: The 1.46-acre cemetery is adjacent to the small subdivision of Clough Heights, subdivided by Alfred J. and Laberta Clough in January 1955 (see CRS No. N14166). The Cloughs sold the cemetery parcel to the Union American Methodist Episcopal (UAME) Church in 1956 (New Castle County Deed Book Z57:63 1956). However, dates on a few of the markers suggest that the cemetery was in use prior to the sale of the property, or the graves were reinterred on the parcel after the sale. The Old Fort UAME Church is approximately 150 feet south of the cemetery parcel on N. Old Baltimore Pike.

In 1813 a group of African-American Methodists in Wilmington, Delaware, led by Peter Spencer formed an independent denomination initially known as the African Union Church. The church was the first independent African-American church in the United States. Spencer went on to organize 31 churches before his death in 1843. In 1865 the church became known as UAME Church (UAME 2012).

The UAME Church in Christiana, Delaware, began in 1819, as a small congregation built a church on what is now School Bell Road, south of Christiana. A brick edifice replaced an earlier wood-frame structure in 1850. By the 1880s most of the congregation lived in the Village of Christiana and the congregation moved the building to its current location at 37 N. Old Baltimore Pike in 1897. The Old Fort UAME Church was also known as the “family church” since most of

its original members were part of the Neal family, either by birth or by marriage. It is assumed that the church purchased the cemetery property as it lacked space immediately adjacent to the Old Fort Church to bury its congregation members.

The Old Fort UAME Church was listed in the National Register in 1982 as part of the White Clay Creek Multiple Resource Area. The church is significant “because it represents an aspect of the contributions of the black community to the history of White Clay Creek Hundred. Old Fort Church is eligible for the National Register under criteria A and C, as it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction and for its association with events which made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the local past” (Fitting et al. 1982). According to the 1982 National Register form, the period of significance for the White Clay Creek Multiple Resource area is 1700-1899. The 1982 National Register nomination states that “a cemetery created after 1897 is located to the rear of the Church”; however, it was not located during the current survey. A small cemetery (CRS No. N01599) that was associated with the church’s previous location on School Bell Road remains on the corner and has been determined eligible for the National Register.

Evaluation: This property has been evaluated for the National Register for its cemetery, which has been in use since ca. 1920. It is recommended as not eligible for the National Register because it lacks significance.

The cemetery is recommended as not eligible under Criterion A since it is not associated with important events or trends in the context of White Clay Creek Hundred or the Old Fort UAME Church. Although the cemetery was established by the Old Fort Church in the early decades of the twentieth century, it does not directly relate to the significance of the congregation and the African-American community in White Clay Creek Hundred as it was developed after the period of significance. The church itself and the cemetery on School Bell Road better convey the association with the establishment of the UAME congregation in the area. The cemetery is not eligible under Criterion B as it not associated with a person or persons of outstanding importance to the community, state, or nation. The cemetery does not meet Criterion C as it does not have distinctive design features nor it is a good representation of a stylistic type or period and methods of construction or fabrication. The cemetery has landscape features and grave markers that are typical of cemeteries developed in twentieth-century Delaware and the United States. The cemetery is not eligible under Criterion D as it does not appear to have the potential to yield important information within the context of White Clay Creek Hundred or the Old Fort UAME Church. The cemetery reflects common twentieth-century burial practices.

The property could be potentially eligible for the National Register should a thematic context for African-American cemeteries or cultural practices for burial places be developed in the future; however, it is not individually eligible under the current developed context for the area.



PLATE 4.129: UAME Cemetery, N. Old Baltimore Pike, West Side of Cemetery, Looking Northeast



PLATE 4.130: UAME Cemetery, N. Old Baltimore Pike, East Side of Cemetery, Looking Northeast



PLATE 4.131: UAME Cemetery, N. Old Baltimore Pike, Detail of Lewis Headstone, Looking West



PLATE 4.132: UAME Cemetery, N. Old Baltimore Pike, Detail of Harris Headstone, Looking Northwest



FIGURE 4.80: UAME Cemetery, N. Old Baltimore Pike, Site Plan

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2010

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This Architectural Survey Report evaluated the National Register eligibility of properties located in the APE of DelDOT's proposed widening of SR 1 from the Roth Bridge over Scott Run to SR 273 in New Castle County, Delaware. The approximately 10-mile project has a northern terminus at the Christiana Mall and a southern terminus at Rogers Pit, just south of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. Major interchange upgrades are being considered at SR 273, U.S. 40, U.S. 13, and SR 72.

This report summarizes the results of architectural investigation of the APE, which was conducted in June 2012. The purpose of the architectural investigation was to identify standing structures built prior to 1965 in the APE and to evaluate the eligibility of extant resources for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. For purposes of this study, the APE was defined as 600 feet from the edge of the existing travel lane. Where the 600-foot limit crosses private property, the APE encompasses the entire privately owned parcel.

A total of 68 resources was identified in the APE. Twenty-seven of these resources were previously identified: 10 of the resources have been demolished; six resources are listed in the National Register; five resources were previously recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register; three of the resources were previously recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register; and three of the resources had not been evaluated for National Register eligibility. Of the 41 newly identified properties, three have been recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register, one of which was determined contributing to the National Register-listed Christiana Historic District. Thirty-eight of the newly surveyed properties are recommended as not eligible because they lack integrity and/or significance.

In addition to eligibility recommendations, National Register boundaries were reevaluated for those resources previously listed in or previously determined eligible for the National Register. The boundaries for Bloomfield (N05042) are recommended to include only the dwelling because all historic outbuildings have been demolished and/or substantially altered. Boundaries of Linden Hill (N01493) are recommended to be revised to include the dwelling and current property boundaries east of SR 1. Boundaries for the Simmons Farm (N04039) are recommended to include only the dwelling.

In addition, it is recommended that the Christiana Historic District nomination be revisited and revised to current standards. The nomination as it currently stands is outdated and associated themes outlining why the village is significant and meets National Register criteria were not fully considered.