

lattice trim has been added to the northern elevation. A one-story, two-car detached garage is located to the northwest of the dwelling. The garage has an asphalt shingle-clad front gable roof and vinyl siding. The garage door is an overhead folding panel garage door.

- **Historical Information**

This circa 1950 building was constructed on a cul-de-sac with several similar buildings at the edge of the Willow Run I subdivision. Although not within the original plat for Willow Run I, the cul-de-sac and the brick-faced buildings surrounding it are contemporary with this development. They are now considered part of this neighborhood, and are accessed from Montgomery Avenue, Willow Run's main thoroughfare.

- **Evaluation**

This resource does not meet NR eligibility Criteria A, B, C, or D. Historical research has produced no information indicating the resource to be significant for its association with significant events or persons, or for its ability to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criteria A, B, and D). In addition, the resource does not appear significant for its method of construction or architecture (Criterion C). The property is considered part of the Willow Run I subdevelopment, which has been recommended not eligible for the NR. Individually, the property does not contain a significant example of a building type noted in the *Suburbanization in the Vicinity of Wilmington, Delaware* context or the NR Bulletin *Historic Residential Suburbs*. The integrity of this property has been compromised by the replacement of windows, the addition of an open porch and carport, and the addition of a two-car garage in place of one-car garages associated with other similar properties on the cul-de-sac. Given the lack of historical and architectural significance of this property, 9 Eton Court is recommended not eligible for the NR.

In 2005, subsequent to this evaluation, this structure was demolished as part of the SR 141 improvement project.

2405 Ferris Road (N-14247) (Plate 61)

- **Physical Description**

This .37-acre property includes 100 feet of frontage along the north side of Ferris Road in the Brookland Terrace subdivision outside of Wilmington, Delaware. It contains a two-story, three bay, Tudor Revival-style dwelling. A wood frame structure built circa 1932, it has a concrete foundation, white stucco exterior with wood trim, and an asphalt shingle roof. The steeply pitched cross gable roof has a full-width shed dormer, exposed rafter ends, and asphalt shingles. A brick gable wall chimney is located on the front façade. The windows are single and paired three-over-one wood sash with wood surrounds. The façade has a center bay enclosed entry porch with a hipped roof and six-light, wood paneled door. The 1 ½-story, two-car detached garage has a steeply pitched front gable roof and a carport extending from one side. The visual character of this dwelling has been compromised due to exterior renovations, including enclosing the front porch and stuccoing the exterior of the building.

- **Historical Information**

According to deed record D-29-605, the original Brookland Terrace subdevelopment was created in 1920. The area platted for development encompassed 241.4 acres of land between Faulkland Road and Kirkwood Highway and between Ferris Road and Centerville Road. This includes the present-day communities of Woodland Heights, Davis Terrace, Brookland Terrace, and Prices Corner. Lots were platted on a grid with straight streets, multiple access roads, and regular lots sizes measuring 20 feet of frontage by 100 feet deep. The development grew irregularly out from three pockets along Ferris and Centerville Road, with the majority of houses dating from the 1930s. House lots varied in



Plate 61. 2405 Ferris Road, view northwest.

size, combining between two and six original parcels. Tax records and visual evidence indicate 2405 Ferris Road dates from circa 1932, the primary period of construction for Brookland Terrace. The building was renovated in the late twentieth century.

- Evaluation

This property is located within the Brookland Terrace subdevelopment, which is recommended not eligible for the NR. Individually, this resource does not meet NR eligibility Criteria A, B, C, or D. Historical research has produced no information indicating the resource to be significant for its association with significant events or persons, or for its ability to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criteria A, B, and D). In addition, the resource does not appear significant for its method of construction or architecture (Criterion C). Although the building is located within Brookland Terrace and is a good example of an English/Tudor cottage per the *Suburbanization in the Vicinity of Wilmington, Delaware* context, the enclosure of the front entry has diminished the integrity of design and workmanship for this property. According to the Suburbanization context, the open front entrance (i.e. no enclosure on the porch) is a significant feature of this style of suburban dwelling. Therefore, although potentially a significant architectural type, the diminished integrity of the property results in a recommendation that 2405 Ferris Road is not eligible for the NR.

2407 Ferris Road (N-14248) (Plate 62)

- Physical Description

This .16-acre property includes 60 feet of frontage along the north side of Ferris Road in the Brookland Terrace subdevelopment outside of Wilmington, Delaware. It contains a two-story, three-bay, side-gable dwelling. A wood frame structure built circa 1930, the lower story of the front façade is faced with random ashlar stone and the remaining structure with wood clapboard painted brown. The primary and secondary gable roofs are clad in asphalt shingles. A random-ashlar eave wall chimney is located on the front façade. The windows are paired 8/8 double-hung wood sash and single and paired 1/1, double-hung aluminum sash with aluminum surrounds. The façade has a center bay stone entry porch with a shed roof and arched entrance.

- Historical Information

According to deed record D-29-605, the original Brookland Terrace subdevelopment was created in 1920. The area platted for development encompassed 241.4 acres of land between Faulkland Road and Kirkwood Highway and between Ferris Road and Centerville Road. This includes the present-day communities of Woodland Heights, Davis Terrace, Brookland Terrace, and Prices Corner. Lots were platted on a grid with straight streets, multiple access roads, and regular lots sizes measuring 20 feet of frontage by 100 feet deep. The development grew irregularly out from three pockets along Ferris and Centerville Road, with the majority of houses dating from the 1930s. House lots varied in size, combining between two and six original parcels.

Tax records indicate 2407 Ferris Road dates from circa 1930, the primary period of construction for Brookland Terrace. The building was renovated in the late twentieth century.

- Evaluation

This property is located within the Brookland Terrace subdevelopment, which is recommended not eligible for the NR. Individually, this resource does not meet NR eligibility Criteria A, B, C, or D. Historical research has produced no information indicating the resource to be significant for its association with significant events or persons, or for its ability to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criteria A, B, and D). In addition, the resource does not appear significant for its method of construction or architecture (Criterion C) because it is not representative of a significant



Plate 62. 2407 Ferris Road, view north.

style, and extensive renovations have diminished its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, setting and feeling. The first story façade is the only intact portion of this structure. Therefore, due to a lack of historical and architectural significance, 2407 Ferris Road is recommended not eligible for the NR.

2409 Ferris Road (N-14249) (Plate 63)

- Physical Description

This .15-acre property includes 58 feet of frontage along the north side of Ferris Road in the Brookland Terrace subdevelopment outside of Wilmington, Delaware. It contains a 1 ½-story, three-bay, side-gable cottage. A wood frame structure built circa 1950, the exterior is faced with random ashlar stone with wood clapboard painted white under the gables. The steeply pitched roof has shallow overhanging eaves and asphalt shingles. A large random-ashlar eave wall chimney is located on the front façade. The windows are single 8/8, double-hung aluminum sash with wood surrounds. Overall the architectural details of this structure remain intact with the exception of these replacement windows. The façade has a center bay enclosed entry porch with a gable canopy. A one-story, single-car attached garage is located at the rear. The garage has a side gable roof and pane and panel folding overhead garage door.

- Historical Information

According to deed record D-29-605, the original Brookland Terrace subdevelopment was created in 1920. The area platted for development encompassed 241.4 acres of land between Faulkland Road and Kirkwood Highway and between Ferris Road and Centerville Road. This includes the present-day communities of Woodland Heights, Davis Terrace, Brookland Terrace, and Prices Corner. Lots were platted on a grid with straight streets, multiple access roads, and regular lots sizes measuring 20 feet of frontage by 100 feet deep. The development grew irregularly out from three pockets along Ferris and Centerville Road, with the majority of houses dating from the 1930s. House lots varied in size, combining between two and six original parcels.

Tax records and visual evidence indicate 2409 Ferris Road dates from circa 1950, which is later than the primary period of construction for Brookland Terrace. The building was renovated in the late twentieth century.

- Evaluation

This resource does not meet NR eligibility Criteria A, B, C, or D. Historical research has produced no information indicating the resource to be significant for its association with significant events or persons, or for its ability to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criteria A, B, and D). In addition, the resource does not appear significant for its method of construction or architecture (Criterion C). The building was constructed outside of the main building period for the Brookland Terrace subdevelopment, of which it is a part. In addition, it does not meet the stylistic criteria for a side gable cottage as noted in the eligibility criteria in the context for *Suburbanization in the Vicinity of Wilmington, Delaware*. Because the property lacks historical and architectural significance, 2409 Ferris Road is recommended not eligible for the NR.



Plate 63. 2409 Ferris Road, view northwest.

2501 Ferris Road (N-14250) (Plate 64)

- **Physical Description**

This .24-acre property includes 80 feet of frontage along the north side of Ferris Road in the Brookland Terrace subdevelopment outside of Wilmington, Delaware. It contains a 1 ½ -story, three-bay, side-gable, Cape Cod cottage with a one-story, one-bay dependency. A wood frame structure built circa 1952, the exterior faced in rubble fieldstone with wood clapboard painted white under the gables. The steep-pitched roof has shallow overhanging eaves, asphalt shingles, and gable dormers. A brick gable wall chimney is located on the west elevation. The windows are single and paired 6/6, double-hung aluminum sash with wood surrounds and black board and batten shutters. The architectural details of this structure remain intact with the exception of these replacement windows. The façade has a center stoop with a wrought iron railing and concrete base.
- **Historical Information**

According to deed record D-29-605, the original Brookland Terrace subdevelopment was created in 1920. The area platted for development encompassed 241.4 acres of land between Faulkland Road and Kirkwood Highway and between Ferris Road and Centerville Road. This includes the present-day communities of Woodland Heights, Davis Terrace, Brookland Terrace, and Prices Corner. Lots were platted on a grid with straight streets, multiple access roads, and regular lots sizes measuring 20 feet of frontage by 100 feet deep. The development grew irregularly out from three pockets along Ferris and Centerville Road, with the majority of houses dating from the 1930s. House lots varied in size, combining between two and six original parcels. Tax records and visual evidence indicate 2501 Ferris Road dates from circa 1952, which is approximately 20 years after the primary years of development of Brookland Terrace. The building was renovated in 1983.
- **Evaluation**

This resource does not meet NR eligibility Criteria A, B, C, or D. Archival research has produced no information indicating the resource to be significant for its association with significant events or persons, or for its ability to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criteria A, B, and D). In addition, the resource does not appear significant for its method of construction or architecture (Criterion C) because it is not a significant example of its type and has somewhat diminished integrity. The building was constructed outside of the main building period for the Brookland Terrace subdevelopment, of which it is a part. (Brookland Terrace has been recommended not eligible for the NR.) The dwelling does not have Colonial Revival-style details around the door, and the 1-story addition, although set back from the primary façade, diminishes the sense of symmetry. Although not required for individual eligibility per the context for *Suburbanization in the Vicinity of Wilmington, Delaware*, these items, as well as replacement windows, diminish the architectural significance of the dwelling. Owing to a lack of historical and architectural significance, 2501 Ferris Road is recommended not eligible for the NR.

2503 Ferris Road (N-14251) (Plate 65)

- **Physical Description**

This .25-acre property includes 70 feet of frontage along the north side of Ferris Road in the Brookland Terrace subdivision outside of Wilmington, Delaware. It contains a 1 ½ -story, three-bay, side-gable cottage with a one-story side addition and a two-story rear ell. A wood frame structure built circa 1940, it has a concrete foundation, grey vinyl siding, and a wood shake roof. A brick chimney is located on the central ridge. The windows are single 8/8, aluminum sash with black louvered shutters. The façade has a center bay entry porch with a shed canopy and square wood porch posts.



Plate 64. 2501 Ferris Road , view northwest.



Plate 65. 2503 Ferris Road, view northwest.

- **Historical Information**
According to deed record D-29-605, the original Brookland Terrace subdevelopment was created in 1920. The area platted for development encompassed 241.4 acres of land between Faulkland Road and Kirkwood Highway and between Ferris Road and Centerville Road. This includes the present-day communities of Woodland Heights, Davis Terrace, Brookland Terrace, and Prices Corner. Lots were platted on a grid with straight streets, multiple access roads, and regular lots sizes measuring 20 feet of frontage by 100 feet deep. The development grew irregularly out from three pockets along Ferris and Centerville Road, with the majority of houses dating from the 1930s. House lots varied in size, combining between two and six original parcels.

Tax records and visual evidence indicate 2503 Ferris Road dates from circa 1940, after the primary period of building in Brookland Terrace. The building was renovated in 1981.

- **Evaluation**
This resource does not meet NR eligibility Criteria A, B, C, or D. The property is located within the Brookland Terrace subdevelopment, which has been recommended not eligible for the NR. Historical research has produced no information indicating the resource to be significant for its association with significant events or persons, or for its ability to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criteria A, B, and D). In addition, the resource does not appear significant for its method of construction or architecture (Criterion C). Although an example of the side-gable cottage type identified in the context for *Suburbanization in the Vicinity of Wilmington, Delaware*, it is not a significant example of this type. The overall character of this dwelling has been compromised due to several exterior renovations. This includes re-cladding the exterior in vinyl siding, reconfiguring the windows, constructing rear and side additions, and installing replacement windows. Because of the lack of historical and architectural significance, and lack of integrity, 2503 Ferris Road is recommended not eligible for the NR.

2505 Ferris Road (N-14014) (Plate 66)

- **Physical Description**
This .14-acre property includes 50 feet of frontage along the north side of Ferris Road in the Brookland Terrace subdivision outside of Wilmington, Delaware. It contains a 1 ½ -story, three-bay, side-gable Bungalow similar to the Harris, McHenry & Baker Co. “Elon” pattern.⁶⁰ The building’s form has been altered with the construction of the rear addition. A wood frame structure built circa 1925, it has a concrete block foundation and wood clapboard siding painted yellow. The side gable roof has asphalt shingles, overhanging eaves, exposed rafter tails, and a shed dormer on the front roof slope. The windows are paired and single three-over-one, wood sash with wood surrounds. The roof overhangs a full-width open porch with concrete block piers, square wood porch posts, and a wood balustrade with square spindles.
- **Historical Information**
According to deed record D-29-605, the original Brookland Terrace subdevelopment was created in 1920. The area platted for development encompassed 241.4 acres of land between Faulkland Road and Kirkwood Highway and between Ferris Road and Centerville Road. This includes the present-day communities of Woodland Heights, Davis Terrace, Brookland Terrace, and Prices Corner. Lots

⁶⁰ *Better Homes at Lower Costs* (Elmira, NY: Harris, McHenry & Baker Co., 1925), 72.



Plate 66. 2505 Ferris Road, view northwest.

were platted on a grid with straight streets, multiple access roads, and regular lots sizes measuring 20 feet of frontage by 100 feet deep. The development grew irregularly out from three pockets along Ferris and Centerville roads, with the majority of houses dating from the 1930s. House lots varied in size, combining between two and six original parcels.

Tax records and visual evidence indicate 2505 Ferris Road dates from circa 1925. The rear addition was built in 1983.

- **Evaluation**
This resource does not meet NR eligibility Criteria A, B, C, or D. Archival research has produced no information indicating the resource to be significant for its association with significant events or persons, or for its ability to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criteria A, B, and D). In addition, the resource does not appear significant for its method of construction or architecture (Criterion C). Although the bungalow is a significant style as identified in the context for context for *Suburbanization in the Vicinity of Wilmington, Delaware*, this example has diminished integrity due to the construction of an addition at the rear. There are better examples of this style in the area. Because this resource lacks the integrity to make it a significant example of the Bungalow style, 2505 Ferris Road is recommended not eligible for the NR.

2600 Ferris Road (N-14253) (Plates 67-68)

- **Physical Description**
This .18-acre property is located at the southeastern corner of the intersection of Lehigh Avenue and Ferris Road in the Frederick subdivision outside of Wilmington, Delaware. The core of the dwelling is a two-story, three-bay, brick building with an attached converted garage facing Ferris Road. The side gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles, and the brick exterior end chimney is located on the northern gable end. The main door is on the western façade, and consists of a wood panel door with full glass storm door. Secondary entrances are located on the northern gable end and the rear of the building. Windows are replacement 6/6 vinyl double-hung sash, many with inoperable panel shutters. An open porch with a shed roof, square wood support posts, and a concrete deck is located at the northern gable end. A one-story attached former garage is located at the southern gable end. It has been converted to additional residential use. The side gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles, and a sliding glass door is in the former location of the garage door. A large shed roof shades a wood deck at the rear of the garage; this deck extends across the rear of the dwelling.
- **Historical Information**
The 25-acre William Frederick Property subdivision was platted in 1931 and developed into the 1950s. Lot sizes included 25 feet of frontage and either 100 or 125 feet of depth. Although by that time the widespread use of the automobile was leading to progressively more park-like subdevelopments, with curved streets, limited access, and a growing use of cul-de-sacs, the Frederick landscape design reflects the earlier gridded plats. 2600 Ferris Road was constructed circa 1945, during the primary construction period for this subdivision. The building represents the Colonial Revival style; however, the building is constructed of a material and form that is different from other Colonial Revival dwellings in this subdivision.



Plate 67. 2600 Ferris Road, view southeast.



Plate 68. 2600 Ferris Road, view southwest.

- Evaluation

This resource does not meet NR eligibility Criteria A, B, C, or D. The property is located in the Frederick subdivision, which has been recommended not eligible for the NR. Historical research has produced no information indicating the resource to be individually significant for its association with significant events or persons, or for its ability to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criteria A, B, and D). In addition, the resource does not appear significant for its method of construction or architecture (Criterion C). Although the Colonial Revival is a significant style identified in the *Suburbanization in the Vicinity of Wilmington, Delaware* context, 2600 Ferris Road is not a significant example of this type. The integrity of this property has been compromised by the replacement of windows and doors, conversion of the former garage, and addition of a porch and deck. In addition, when the driveway was moved from Ferris Road to Lehigh Avenue, the secondary entrance at the north elevation became the primary point of entry. Because of the lack of historical and architectural significance of this property, 2600 Ferris Road is recommended not eligible for the NR.

In 2005, subsequent to this evaluation, this structure was demolished as part of the SR 141 improvement project.

2601 Ferris Road (N-14254) (Plate 69)

- Physical Description

This .11-acre property includes 45 feet of frontage along the northwestern side of Ferris Road in the Brookland Terrace subdivision outside of Wilmington, Delaware. It contains a 1 ½-story, three-bay, side-gable Bungalow with a one-story rear addition connecting the property to 1 Elm Street (Gainor Awnings).⁶¹ A wood frame structure built circa 1925, it has a concrete block foundation and grey asbestos exterior with red trim. The low gable roof has asphalt shingles, wide overhanging eaves with wood brackets, and a low shed dormer. The windows are 4/1 double-hung sash with wood surrounds. The façade has a full-width enclosed porch with asbestos shingle siding, ribbon windows, and red and white striped awnings.

- Historical Information

According to deed record D-29-605, the original Brookland Terrace subdevelopment was created in 1920. The area platted for development encompassed 241.4 acres of land between Faulkland Road and Kirkwood Highway and between Ferris Road and Centerville Road. This includes the present-day communities of Woodland Heights, Davis Terrace, Brookland Terrace, and Prices Corner. Lots were platted on a grid with straight streets, multiple access roads, and regular lots sizes measuring 20 feet of frontage by 100 feet deep. The development grew irregularly out from three pockets along Ferris and Centerville roads, with the majority of houses dating from the 1930s. House lots varied in size, combining between two and six original parcels.

Tax records and visual evidence indicate 2601 Ferris Road dates from circa 1925. The building was renovated in the late twentieth century.

- Evaluation

This resource does not meet NR eligibility Criteria A, B, C, or D. The property is located within the Brookland Terrace subdevelopment, which has been recommended not eligible for the NR. Historical research has produced no information indicating the resource to be individually significant for its association with significant events or persons, or for its ability to yield information important in

⁶¹ *Better Homes at Lower Costs* (Elmira, NY: Harris, McHenry & Baker Co., 1925), 72.



Plate 69. 2601 Ferris Road, view northwest.

prehistory or history (Criteria A, B, and D). In addition, the resource does not appear significant for its method of construction or architecture (Criterion C). Although the bungalow is a significant style as identified in the context for context for *Suburbanization in the Vicinity of Wilmington, Delaware*, this example has diminished integrity due to the construction of an addition at the rear and the enclosure of the front porch, which is a significant feature of the bungalow style. There are better examples of this style in the area. Because this resource lacks the integrity to make it a significant example of the bungalow style, 2601 Ferris Road is recommended not eligible for the NR.

2609 Ferris Road (N-14255) (Plate 70)

- **Physical Description**
This .39-acre property includes 129 feet of frontage along the northwest side of Ferris Road in the Brookland Terrace subdevelopment outside of Wilmington, Delaware. It contains a 1 ½-story, three-bay, front-gable Bungalow (facing Walnut Avenue) with a one-story side addition. A wood frame structure built circa 1923, it has a concrete block foundation, a wood clapboard exterior painted gray, and white trim. The asphalt shingle roof has overhanging eaves and gable dormers. The windows are 1/1 double-hung aluminum sash with wood surrounds. The façade has a full-width porch with ionic wood columns and concrete steps. The dwelling retains many of its original details, with the exception of the windows and an addition.
- **Historical Information**
According to deed record D-29-605, the original Brookland Terrace subdevelopment was created in 1920. The area platted for development encompassed 241.4 acres of land between Faulkland Road and Kirkwood Highway and between Ferris Road and Centerville Road. This includes the present-day communities of Woodland Heights, Davis Terrace, Brookland Terrace, and Prices Corner. Lots were platted on a grid with straight streets, multiple access roads, and regular lots sizes measuring 20 feet of frontage by 100 feet deep. The development grew irregularly out from three pockets along Ferris and Centerville roads, with the majority of houses dating from the 1930s. House lots varied in size, combining between two and six original parcels.

Tax records and visual evidence indicate 2609 Ferris Road dates from circa 1923. Physical observation corroborates this date.

- **Evaluation**
This resource does not meet NR eligibility Criteria A, B, C, or D. The property is located within Brookland Terrace subdevelopment, which has been recommended not eligible for the NR. Historical research has produced no information indicating the resource to be significant for its association with significant events or persons, or for its ability to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criteria A, B, and D). In addition, the resource does not appear significant for its method of construction or architecture (Criterion C). Although the bungalow is a significant style as identified in the context for context for *Suburbanization in the Vicinity of Wilmington, Delaware*, this property is not a significant example. There are better examples of this style in the area. An addition and replacement of windows have diminished the physical integrity of the property. Because this resource is not a significant example of the bungalow style, 2609 Ferris Road is recommended not eligible for the NR.



Plate 70. 2609 Ferris Road, view northwest.

2703 Ferris Road (N-14256) (Plate 71)

- **Physical Description**

This .22-acre property includes 80 feet of frontage along the north side of Ferris Road in the Brookland Terrace subdevelopment outside of Wilmington, Delaware. It contains a two-story, three-bay, side center gable Colonial Revival-style dwelling. A wood frame structure built circa 1930, it has a concrete block foundation and vinyl siding. The asphalt shingle roof has shallow eaves, a front-facing secondary gable, and a gabled wall dormer. A brick exterior end chimney is located on the south elevation. The irregularly spaced windows are paired and single 1/1 vinyl sash with vinyl snap-in dividers and wood surrounds. The façade has an off-center brick stoop with a one-bay pent eave.

- **Historical Information**

According to deed record D-29-605, the original Brookland Terrace subdevelopment was created in 1920. The area platted for development encompassed 241.4 acres of land between Faulkland Road and Kirkwood Highway and between Ferris Road and Centerville Road. This includes the present-day communities of Woodland Heights, Davis Terrace, Brookland Terrace, and Prices Corner. Lots were platted on a grid with straight streets, multiple access roads, and regular lots sizes measuring 20 feet of frontage by 100 feet deep. The development grew irregularly out from three pockets along Ferris and Centerville Road, with the majority of houses dating from the 1930s. House lots varied in size, combining between two and six original parcels.

Tax records and visual evidence indicate 2703 Ferris Road dates from circa 1930. The building was renovated in the mid-twentieth century, and had asbestos shingle siding. This cladding was replaced with vinyl and the windows replaced with vinyl windows circa 2004. The door was also replaced at that time.

- **Evaluation**

This resource does not meet NR eligibility Criteria A, B, C, or D. The property is located within Brookland Terrace subdevelopment, which has been recommended not eligible for the NR. Historical research has produced no information indicating the resource to be individually significant for its association with significant events or persons, or for its ability to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criteria A, B, and D). In addition, the resource does not appear significant for its method of construction or architecture (Criterion C). The building does not represent a significant example of a style. The integrity of this dwelling has been compromised due to exterior renovations. The exterior has been re-clad in vinyl siding and the windows and door replaced. The garage has also been re-clad to match the dwelling. Because this property lacks historical and architectural significance, 2703 Ferris Road is recommended not eligible for the NR.



Plate 71. 2703 Ferris Road, view northwest.

2705 Ferris Road (N-14257) (Plate 72)

- **Physical Description**
This .09-acre property includes 40 feet of frontage along the north side of Ferris Road in Brookland Terrace, Delaware. It contains a 1 ½-story, three-bay, front-gable Cape Cod cottage. A wood frame structure built circa 1940, it has a rusticated concrete block foundation and is clad in cream aluminum siding with brown trim. The asphalt shingle roof has wide, overhanging eaves with wood brackets, and a gable dormer. A brick gable-end chimney is located on the west elevation. The irregularly spaced windows are triple, paired and single 6/6, double-hung wood sash with wood surrounds and paneled shutters. The façade has a central door protected by a cloth awning, a one-bay enclosed porch, and green louvered shutters on the upper windows.
- **Historical Information**
According to deed record D-29-605, the original Brookland Terrace subdevelopment was created in 1920. The area platted for development encompassed 241.4 acres of land between Faulkland Road and Kirkwood Highway and between Ferris Road and Centerville Road. This includes the present-day communities of Woodland Heights, Davis Terrace, Brookland Terrace, and Prices Corner. Lots were platted on a grid with straight streets, multiple access roads, and regular lots sizes measuring 20 feet of frontage by 100 feet deep. The development grew irregularly out from three pockets along Ferris and Centerville roads, with the majority of houses dating from the 1930s. House lots varied in size, combining between two and six original parcels.

Tax records and visual evidence indicate 2705 Ferris Road dates from circa 1940. The building was renovated in the late twentieth century.

- **Evaluation**
This resource does not meet NR eligibility Criteria A, B, C, or D. The property is located within Brookland Terrace subdevelopment, which has been recommended not eligible for the NR. Historical research indicates that the resource is not significant for its association with significant events or persons, or for its ability to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criteria A, B, and D). In addition, the resource does not appear significant for its method of construction or architecture (Criterion C). The integrity of this dwelling has been compromised due to exterior renovations. The exterior has been re-clad in aluminum siding, and the porch has been enclosed. Because this property lacks historical and architectural significance, 2705 Ferris Road is recommended not eligible for the NR.

2709 Ferris Road (N-14258) (Plate 73)

- **Physical Description**
This .13-acre property includes 80 feet of frontage along the north side of Ferris Road in Brookland Terrace, Delaware. It contains a two-story, three-bay, side-gable, Harris, McHenry & Baker Co. “Grayling” bungalow.⁶² A wood frame structure built circa 1925, it has a rusticated concrete block foundation and is clad in brown wood shakes with white trim. The asphalt shingle roof has wide overhanging eaves, a second story pent eave, and a front-facing gable dormer. The roof has been raised, altering the original form. A brick gable wall chimney is located on the south elevation. The irregularly spaced windows are paired and single 1/1 wood sash with wood surrounds. The facade

⁶² *Better Homes at Lower Costs* (Elmira, NY: Harris, McHenry & Baker Co., 1925), 72.



Plate 72. 2705 Ferris Road, view northwest.



Plate 73. 2709 Ferris Road, view northwest.

has a central three-light wood door with a wood surround and a full-width porch with square wood columns, and a simple balustrade with square spindles.

- Historical Information

According to deed record D-29-605, the original Brookland Terrace subdivision was created in 1920. The area platted for development encompassed 241.4 acres of land between Faulkland Road and Kirkwood Highway and between Ferris Road and Centerville roads. This includes the present day communities of Woodland Heights, Davis Terrace, Brookland Terrace, and Prices Corner. Lots were platted on a grid with straight streets, multiple access roads, and regular lot sizes measuring 20 feet of frontage by 100 feet deep. The development grew irregularly out from three pockets along Ferris and Centerville roads, with the majority of houses dating from the 1930s. House lots varied in size, combining between two and six original parcels. Tax records and visual evidence indicate 2709 Ferris Road dates from circa 1925. A similar dwelling appears in the 1925 catalogue *Better Homes at Lower Costs*, published by Harris, McHenry & Baker Co.⁶³ The building was renovated in the late twentieth century.

- Evaluation

This resource does not meet NR eligibility Criteria A, B, C, or D. The property is located within Brookland Terrace subdivision, which has been recommended not eligible for the NR. The building dates to the primary construction period for Brookland Terrace. Historical research has produced no information indicating the resource to be individually significant for its association with significant events or persons, or for its ability to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criteria A, B, and D). In addition, the resource does not appear significant for its method of construction or architecture (Criterion C). Although the building is an example of the bungalow style as described in the context for *Suburbanization in the Vicinity of Wilmington, Delaware*, the installation of an alternate porch balustrade and the raising of the roofline have diminished the integrity of the building. Because the building lacks architectural integrity, 2709 Ferris Road is recommended not eligible for the NR.

2801 Ferris Road (N-14259) (Plate 74)

- Physical Description

This .18-acre property includes 79 feet of frontage along the northwest side of Ferris Road in the Brookland Terrace subdivision outside of Wilmington, Delaware. It contains a 1 ½-story, three-bay, side-gable Bungalow. A wood frame structure built circa 1930, it has a rusticated concrete block foundation and is clad in brown wood shakes. The asphalt shingle roof has wide overhanging eaves with wood brackets, and a front-facing gable dormer. A corbelled, brick end-gable chimney is located on the west elevation. The irregularly spaced windows are triple, paired and single 1/1 double-hung wood sash with wood surrounds and 1/1 aluminum sash with aluminum surrounds. The facade has an enclosed full-width porch clad in cream aluminum siding.

- Historical Information

According to deed record D-29-605, the original Brookland Terrace subdivision was created in 1920. The area platted for development encompassed 241.4 acres of land between Faulkland Road and Kirkwood Highway and between Ferris Road and Centerville Road. This includes the present-day communities of Woodland Heights, Davis Terrace, Brookland Terrace, and Prices Corner. Lots

⁶³ Ibid.



Plate 74. 2801 Ferris Road, view northwest.

were platted on a grid with straight streets, multiple access roads, and regular lots sizes measuring 20 feet of frontage by 100 feet deep. The development grew irregularly out from three pockets along Ferris and Centerville roads, with the majority of houses dating from the 1930s. House lots varied in size, combining between two and six original parcels.

Tax records and visual evidence indicate 2801 Ferris Road dates from circa 1930 and was renovated in 1982.

- Evaluation

This resource does not meet NR eligibility Criteria A, B, C, or D. The property is located within Brookland Terrace subdevelopment, which has been recommended not eligible for the NR. Historical research has produced no information indicating the resource to be individually significant for its association with significant events or persons, or for its ability to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criteria A, B, and D). In addition, the resource does not appear significant for its method of construction or architecture (Criterion C). The building does not represent a significant example of the Bungalow style as outlined in the context *Suburbanization in the Vicinity of Wilmington, Delaware*. The integrity of this dwelling has been compromised due to exterior renovations. These renovations include altered fenestration and the enclosure of the front porch. Because the building lacks historic and architectural significance, 2801 Ferris Road is recommended not eligible for the NR.

Ferris Reform School (Ferris State Youth and Family Center) (N-497) (Plates 75-87)

- Physical Description

While the 180-acre parcel includes eleven buildings dating from circa 1810-2004, the majority dating from the early to mid-twentieth century, the Ferris Reform School Historic District includes only a portion of the parcel and encompasses nine buildings. The overall property is over fifty percent wooded, with Faulkland and Centre roads bounding the property on the south and east, and the Little Mill Creek running roughly north/south through the center. The district retains its historic integrity because the educational purpose that ties the district together has remained intact, and the buildings added over the years further the purpose and mission of the Ferris School.

Instructional and residential capacity for the school has been added throughout the Ferris School's history, creating the district layout that exists today. The district was originally focused around the Harlan Building, with related dormitories built to face the original structure. Over time, additional structures were built fronting along Centre Road. The most recent addition to the oldest portion of the district is the new administration building attached to Murphy Cottage, which fronts Faulkland Road. Historically, buildings clustered around the Harlan Building and the driveways/courtyard area between the Harlan Building and Centre Road. While some of the historic buildings have been lost, some buildings remain, and the campus has continued to develop around this historic core. Building entrances, except for the Administration Building, face the interior of the campus.

The areas along the creek (the western edge of the district) are wooded, and the remainder of the parcel is largely grass. Trees are located in between the buildings and in the entrance area between the Harlan Building and Centre Road. Driveways and parking areas are generally asphalt. Sidewalks are concrete. The campus can be accessed by a driveway from Centre Road or a driveway from Faulkland Road.



Plate 75. Ferris State Youth and Family Center, from Faulkland Road, view north.



Plate 76. Ferris State Youth and Family Center, Harlan Building, view northwest.



Plate 77. Ferris State Youth and Family Center, Cleveland White Building, view north.



Plate 78. Ferris State Youth and Family Center, Maintenance Building, view northeast.



Plate 79. Ferris State Youth and Family Center, Wharton Hall, view south.



Plate 80. Ferris State Youth and Family Center, Ball Cottage, view south.



Plate 81. Ferris State Youth and Family Center, Mowlds Cottage, view southeast.



Plate 82. Ferris State Youth and Family Center, Snowden Cottage, view southwest.



Plate 83. Ferris State Youth and Family Center, Grace Cottage, view southwest.



Plate 84. Ferris State Youth and Family Center, Administration Building, view northwest.



Plate 85. Ferris State Youth and Family Center, Murphy Cottage, view south



Plate 86. Ferris School, view northwest.



Plate 87. New Castle County Youth Detention Center, view northwest.

Harlan Building (.001 – contributing): The oldest building on the property was constructed before the founding of the Ferris Reform School. The Harlan Building, as it is currently named, is a two-story, six-bay, stucco-covered, masonry, vernacular Federal style building constructed circa 1810. It originally served as the main dwelling on a farming estate owned by Philip Quigley called “Woodside.” It later served as administration building for the Ferris Reform School. The foundation of the building is stucco and stone, with a partial basement. The Harlan Building has a side-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles with paired end chimneys. Most windows are six-over-six wood double-hung sash with aluminum storms. Other windows are one-over-one aluminum double-hung sash replacements. On the east (primary) façade, gable dormers have asphalt shingle roofs with partial returns and slate-clad cheeks. The off-center, single-leaf wood panel door has a ten-pane transom. The south elevation has a fanlight window near the peak. The rear of the building (west elevation) features a corner cutout with a full-height open porch supported by one round wood column and one concrete square column at the northwest corner.

A massive addition to the north elevation was added between 1933 and 1968. This new wing connected the Harlan Building to a building called “Lincoln Barracks.” The addition nearly doubled the size of the original building. This addition, including the Lincoln Barracks, was demolished in 2001, returning the Harlan Building to its original size. There is no fenestration on the north elevation of the Harlan Building.

The interior of the building features a detailed staircase and turned wood balustrades. The building served as living quarters and offices for the administration.⁶⁴ This building was recently mothballed,⁶⁵ and is no longer in use.

Cleveland D. White Community Services Building (.002 – contributing): The Cleveland D. White Community Services Building is a two-story, multi-bay building built circa 1910. The building is located northeast of the Harlan Building. It is clad in red brick, with nine courses running bond and one course Flemish bond. It has a hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles, with chimneys in the center of the east and west façades. A molded concrete watertable encircles the building. A concrete basement is visible at the north end of the east façade. The replacement windows are small one-over-one metal double-hung sash. The windows sit within the larger, original, arched openings that have been filled with brick and still contain flat stone sills.

This building has a unique arched arcade entry on the east (primary) façade with a hipped roof, rock-faced concrete block columns supporting the second story, and molded concrete trim with a keystone. The first story is open at the front, with two sets of concrete stairs leading to metal replacement doors. The sides have brick walls. A wooden ADA-accessible ramp leads to a slab door on the front of the building toward the south end, and a concrete sidewalk and steps with a metal railing leads to a slab door at the northern end of the primary facade. There is an exterior metal stair to the second floor on the west facade of the building, leading to a metal slab door. An addition to the rear of the structure was built post-1933, but was completely removed between

⁶⁴ Cindy Adams. “(Ferris School) Delaware Youth and Family Center – Cultural Resource Survey Main Building Identification Form – Harlan Building.” CRS# N-00497.001. (Delaware: Delaware State Historic Preservation Office, 1999).

⁶⁵ The mothballing of a building generally refers to a structure being removed from active use because no productive use can be found, or there are not enough funds to maintain the historic building. This is a procedure which can “be a necessary and effective means of protecting the building” for the future. [Sharon Park. “Mothballing Historic Buildings.” *Preservation Brief 31*. National Park Service Technical Preservation Services. Available at www.cr.nps.gov/hps/tps/briefs/brief31.htm]. The Harlan Building has been sealed and is no longer in use. Preparations for mothballing included replacing the roof, turning off the utilities, replacing windows, and sealing doors.

1968 and 1986.⁶⁶ Fenestration on the rear (west) elevation includes aluminum 1/1 double-hung-sash windows, which sit within larger, bricked opening that once held larger windows. Some windows opening have retained their original concrete sills.

The building has undergone extensive interior renovations to allow for conversion from classrooms to offices and a training center. The interior of the building contains few original details on the second floor.⁶⁷ The first floor serves as a Department of Services for Children, Youth, and Their Families Training Academy.

Maintenance Building (.003 – contributing): The maintenance building, built circa 1945, is a one-story, four-bay, brick building with nine courses running bond. It has a rectangular plan and a flat roof with a metal chimney near the center. The building has multi-light metal awning windows with flat, molded concrete sills, on all sides. The west (primary) façade entrance contains a three-pane metal door with three lights above. There is also a pedestrian entrance on the north façade, along with two additional metal garage doors. Overhead garage doors on the north and west elevations accommodate automobiles and other large equipment. The interior of the building features an open plan with small offices, auto lifts, workbenches, and worktables.⁶⁸

Wharton Hall (.004 – contributing): Wharton Hall, now vacant, was built circa 1930 and was once a multi-purpose facility, functioning as a gymnasium, kitchen, and dining hall. It is a two and one-half-story, seven-bay Flemish bond brick building with a stone foundation. The irregular roof has a large gable portion over the gymnasium and a flat portion along the northern elevation. The roof gable is clad in slate and is supported by metal trusses, creating a large open space for the second-floor gymnasium. The front (north) façade is approximately seven bays wide with a projecting central entrance. The east and west façades contain five full-height recessed brick panels that contain first-and second-story windows. The building has grouped six-pane metal casement windows. There are three large arched metal frame windows with awning or hopper sections at the second-story of the east and west facades. Doors on all facades are hollow core metal replacements. Metal stairs lead to a secondary entrance on the east façade. This entry is enclosed by a frame enclosure with a shed roof.

An addition was built on the northwest façade to house a kitchen. This was added prior to 1968 in anticipation of construction of the first Ferris School building, which was completed in two phases in 1973 and 1975. Wharton Hall served as the cafeteria for students while the new building was constructed, and the addition held the kitchen. The addition is a two-story brick structure. Unlike the original building, there is no stone foundation. Its north face has two bays and three windows. The upper left window is bricked in.

As documented during a 1999 survey, the interior of Wharton Hall contained many original features, including a slate entry floor and stairs, paneled wood doors, glazed brick walls, wood banisters and metal balustrades, and tongue and groove board floors on the second floor.⁶⁹

⁶⁶ State of Delaware, State Highway Department; Paul Ivins. Personal Communication, August 31, 2005.

⁶⁷ Cindy Adams. “(Ferris School) Delaware Youth and Family Center – Cultural Resource Survey Additional Information Form – Cleveland White Community Service Building.” CRS# N-00497.002. (Delaware: Delaware State Historic Preservation Office, 1999).

⁶⁸ Cindy Adams. “(Ferris School) Delaware Youth and Family Center – Cultural Resource Survey Related Outbuilding Form – Maintenance Building.” CRS# N-00497.003. (Delaware: Delaware State Historic Preservation Office, 1999).

⁶⁹ Cindy Adams. “(Ferris School) Delaware Youth and Family Center – Cultural Resource Survey Related Outbuilding Form – Wharton Building.” CRS# N-00497.004. (Delaware: Delaware State Historic Preservation Office, 1999).

Ball Cottage (.005 – contributing): Ball Cottage is also currently vacant and was built circa 1927. It is a three-story, four-bay building with a stone foundation and full basement. It is clad in red brick in five-course common bond. The front-gambrel roof has partial cornice returns and is clad in slate shingles. There is a five-bay shed dormer on the east slope clad in slate shingles, and a five-bay shed dormer on the west slope, clad in slate shingles. Each dormer has metal casement windows. The west elevation also has one gable roofed wall dormer near the front. An exterior brick chimney breaks through the wood boxed cornice at the northeast corner of the building. The windows are ten-pane metal casements, and are generally symmetrical across elevations. A fanlight window is located at the attic in the north gable end. The primary (north) façade contains a one-story shed-roof porch with square brick supports and arched openings. The porch also has a narrow board tongue and groove wood ceiling. It is centrally accessed via seven concrete steps. The main entrance is offset and contains paired pane and panel wood doors with a transom. At the rear of the east elevation, there is wood paneled door and stone steps. The rear elevation has a wood pane and panel door with an adjacent six-light window. As documented during a 1999 survey, the interior of the building contained few original features, including cast iron radiators and a metal staircase with wrought iron balustrades.⁷⁰

Mowlds Cottage (.006 – non-contributing): Mowlds Cottage is one of three cottages built as dormitories in 1968. It is named for W. Lyles Mowlds, a member of what was then called the Youth Services Commission of Delaware. It is a two-story, seven-bay Colonial Revival brick building. The roof is side-gable, clad in asphalt shingles, with a dentiled cornice. There are partial cornice returns and chimneys on the east and west facades. The building has eight-over-eight double-hung sash wood windows with a concrete keystone above and flat concrete sills. There are two metal panels below the sills on the first floor windows of the primary facade. There is a brick watertable along the front façade. The front entry is centrally located, with Doric columns and pilasters supporting a flat portico roof with a wrought iron railing. A wooden ADA ramp has been added to the front façade leading to the front door. The door has small windows on either side, with a wood transom above. This building currently serves as housing for male juvenile offenders.

Snowden Cottage (.007 – non-contributing): Snowden Cottage is the eastern-most of three cottages built as dormitories in 1968. This was named for James H. Snowden, a member of what was when called the Youth Services Division of Delaware. It is located between Ball Cottage and Mowlds Cottage. It is a two-story, seven-bay Colonial Revival brick building. The side-gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles. There are partial cornice returns and chimneys on the east and west facades. The building has two-light fixed replacement windows, with brick sills and a concrete keystone at the first floor windows, and flat concrete sills at the second floor. A brick panel is located below the sills at the first floor windows on the primary facade. The first floor windows on the west end of the building have been completely bricked in. The front entry is centrally located, with Doric columns and pilasters supporting a flat portico roof with a wrought iron railing. The full-glass replacement door has two-light sidelights on either side. This building currently serves as housing for male juvenile offenders.

Grace Cottage (.008 – contributing): Grace Cottage is a two-story, four-bay building built in 1950. It is seven bays deep, and is clad in five-course common bond brick. Grace Cottage has a side-gable roof, and a brick exterior chimney at the rear. There is a brick soldier-course above the

⁷⁰ Cindy Adams. “(Ferris School) Delaware Youth and Family Center – Cultural Resource Survey Main Building Form – Ball Cottage Building.” CRS# N-00497.005. (Delaware: Delaware State Historic Preservation Office, 1999).

basement level. The windows are paired two-light fixed with a brick belt course above. Overall the fenestration is symmetrical across each façade. A projecting center gable on the primary (east) façade contains the full glass replacement entry door, with two-light sidelights and a flat hood. Brick quoins and a dentiled pediment frame the projecting center gable. A one-story sunroom has been added to the south elevation, and a one-story brick addition was added to the north elevation. A wood fence screens nearby air conditioning equipment. This building currently serves as housing for female juvenile offenders.

Administration Building (Murphy Cottage) (.009 – non-contributing): The former Murphy Cottage is one of three cottages built as dormitories around 1968. Today, it houses the Division of Children’s Mental Health Services and is connected to a recently completed Administration Building. The main block of the building closely resembles other cottages built at the same time – Snowden and Mowlds. It was originally a two-story, seven-bay Colonial Revival brick building; a wing has also been added to the southeast elevation. The main block roof is a side-gable clad in asphalt shingles. There are partial cornice returns and chimneys on the southeast and northwest facades. The building has one-over-one double-hung sash windows with cement keystones above the first floor windows on the original part of the building. The second floor of the main block has retained its poured cement flat sills. Below the sills on the first floor windows is a two-pane metal panel. The original main entrance, on the northeast façade, has Doric columns supporting a flat portico roof with a metal iron balustrade. The front of this entryway is accessed by two brick stairs, while the right side has a cement ramp from the sidewalk to the top step. The front door has small windows on both sides, and a wood transom.

The southeastern addition has seven bays, and a cross-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. The main block of the addition contains three protruding bays facing southeast. This portion of the building also has partial cornice returns. This part of the building has one-over-one double-hung sash windows. The southeastern and southwestern entryways are centrally accessed by cement stairs with a metal pipe railing, leading to gabled porticos supported by square posts.

Murphy Cottage and its addition are also connected to a more recent Administration Building, a modern, two-story, multi-bay brick building. The new Administration Building connects to the eastern end of the original Murphy Cottage. Together, the three structures create an irregular, almost S-shaped plan.

- Historical Information

The former Ferris Reform School was founded in 1885 via the bequest of John Ferris as a “House of Refuge” for white and African American boys. It was intended as a “place for bettering wayward juveniles,” when the executor of Ferris’ estate, his cousin Caleb Harlan, began the “Ferris Reform School” as a “House of Refuge” for white and African American boys.⁷¹ The name was changed to the Ferris Industrial School in 1889,⁷² and it became a state institution in 1919.⁷³ The school is located at the former country estate of Philip Quigley, called “Woodside.” Deed records, historic maps and visual evidence indicate that the earliest building at Ferris dates from circa 1810. S. Canby was noted at this location on the 1849 Rea & Price map, and others are noted on the 1868 Beers map and the 1881 Hopkins map. The complex first appears as the Ferris School on the 1893 Baist map. The original manor house was reused as a school and is still incorporated within the campus (the Harlan Building).

⁷¹ Walter A. Powell, *A History of Delaware*. (Boston: The Christopher Publishing House, 1928), p. 422.

⁷² H. Clay Reed, *Delaware: A History of the First State*. (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc, 1947), pp. 832-33.

⁷³ Powell, p. 422.

There were initially eleven students enrolled at Ferris when the school opened in 1886. As with any boarding institution, there has been a history of escapes throughout its history. In 1887, only a year after the opening, legislation was passed specifically barring people from harboring runaways from the Ferris Reform School.⁷⁴ In 1891, Ferris Reform School, renamed to the Ferris Industrial School, set aside an area for interments of residents where there was no family to claim the deceased.⁷⁵ The location of this interment area, and whether it was ever used, is currently unknown. The programs of the institution have changed throughout its history, with vocational training forming the core of the educational program. Students were indentured to manufacturers and other firms from 1888-1908. Internal vocational training at the school was also available. A band was organized with donated instruments in 1895, and the group played at events outside of the institution for several years.

Since its inception, the school struggled to remain financially solvent. Operating from an endowment, the institution raised and sold crops and livestock to help fund the facility and its programs, as well as training students in agricultural practices. In the early twentieth century, many trees were removed from the grounds and sold for income.⁷⁶ This is evidenced on a 1928 aerial photograph. In order to maintain a reliable funding source and shift the responsibility for these “wayward” youth from a private institution to the state, the Ferris Industrial School became a state institution in 1918.⁷⁷ By 1928, there were over 100 boys at the school.⁷⁸

According to a 1928 aerial photograph, the southeast quadrant of the property was farmed, the northeast quadrant contained an orchard and vocational training outbuildings, and the remaining half of the parcel was woodland. A Sanborn map from the 1920s indicates farm buildings in the southwest corner of the property including a piggery, chicken coops, tool sheds, and a slaughterhouse.⁷⁹ **(Figure 10)** Due to changes in curriculum and infrastructure, the southeast quadrant is now fallow ground, the farm outbuildings in the southwest have been demolished, and new buildings occupy the former orchard. Other structures present in the 1920s that have since been demolished include Washington Cottage (indicated as containing a dining room and dormitories and located northeast of the Harlan Building), Dunbar Cottage (no purpose noted, located northwest of the Harlan Building), and the Farmers Cottage (no purpose noted, located just west of the current Cleveland White Community Services Building).⁸⁰

In 1925, the school changed to a military approach of running the institution. An army reserve officer was hired to lead the transition.⁸¹ By the mid-twentieth century, a wide variety of programs were offered at the school, including recreation, religion, arts and crafts and vocational training (farming, cooking, laundry, painting, carpentry, auto repair, plumbing and boiler room maintenance). Physical and psychological evaluations were also given, and a parole system allowed for off-site

⁷⁴ Raymond L. Townsend, *Ferris School for Boys, 1885-1940*, (n.p.), 1949, pp. 17-18. Unless otherwise noted, details about the history of the school are found in this source.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 21.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 27.

⁷⁷ Powell, p. 422.

⁷⁸ *Ibid.*

⁷⁹ Sanborn Map Company. “Wilmington, Delaware, Vol. 2. [Territory shown on this sheet outside of corporate limits, page 247].” Sanborn Map Company, 1927.

⁸⁰ *Ibid.*

⁸¹ Townsend, p. 45.

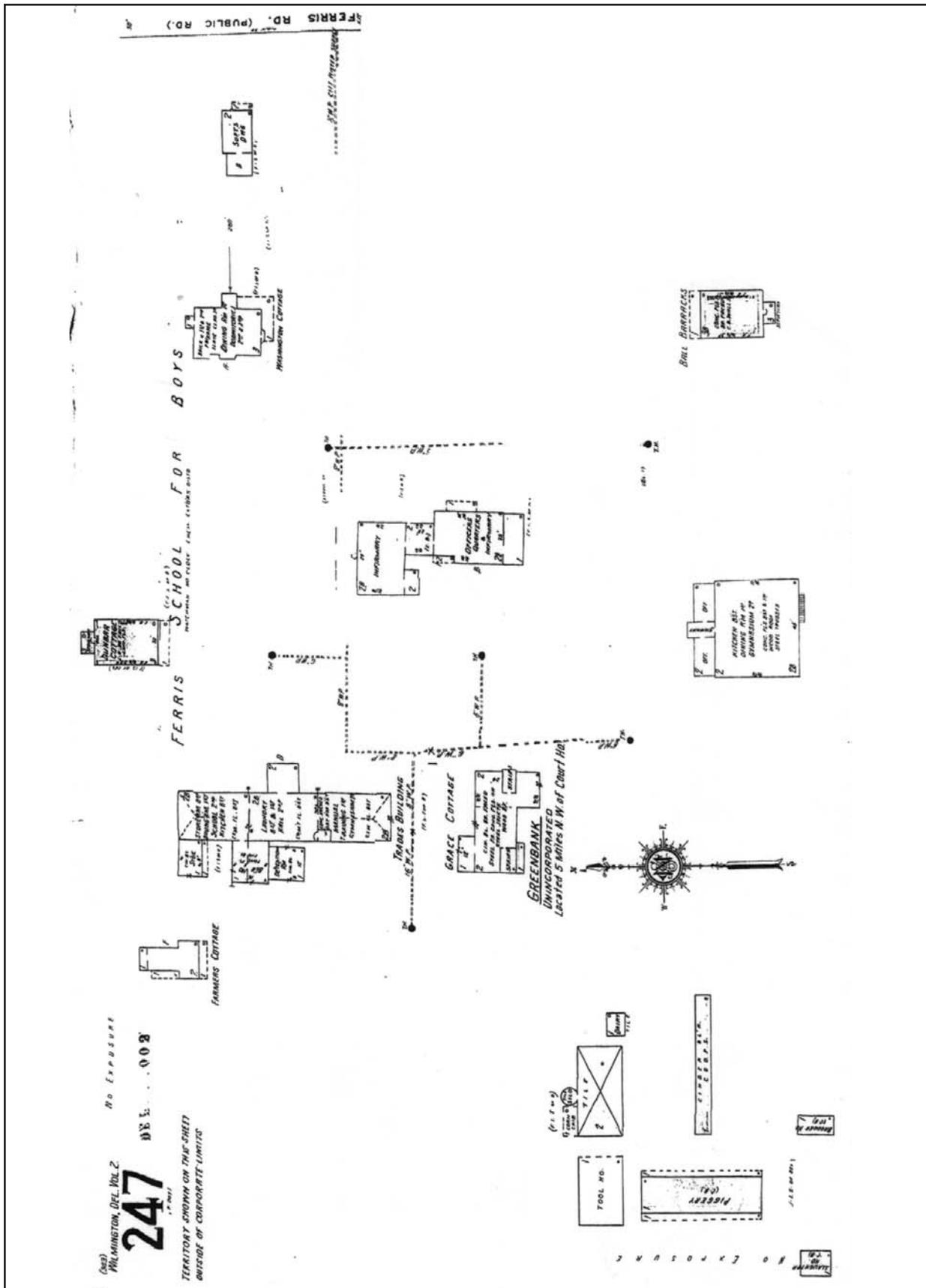


Figure 10. Ferris Reform School, 1951. (Source: Sanborn Map Company. Map of Wilmington, Delaware, vicinity, 1927, revised to 1951.)

employment and training.⁸² The 1940s saw a policy shift away from taking in dependent boys. It was felt that boys that were strictly dependents of the state should not be housed at a school for delinquents.⁸³

Capacity continued to be added throughout the Ferris School's history. New facilities were added around the turn of the 19th century as the school gained increasing numbers of residents and programs. As the capacity and program needs evolved, buildings were added to the campus. A 1933 State of Delaware State Highway Department map shows the configuration of the campus, with 11 major buildings in place, and a baseball field adjacent to Ball Cottage. At that time, Wharton Hall, Cleveland White, Ball Cottage, and the Harlan Building were present, although they went by different names at the time. The Harlan Building had not yet been connected to the Lincoln Barracks. Several buildings present in 1933 have since been demolished to make way for facilities more responsive to the school's program, administrative and security needs, including the Washington Barracks, Dunbar Barracks, a dairy barn, and stables. In 1947, it was reported that the school contained "separate cottages for white and colored boys, a school building, administration building, trades building, quarters for employees, superintendents cottage, barn and outbuildings."⁸⁴

Several cottages were added in the mid-twentieth century to provide additional space.⁸⁵ (**Figure 11**) Grace Cottage was built in 1950, and a campaign to build new residential facilities was conducted in the 1960s. A 1968 map shows foundations in place for construction of Murphy, Mowlds, and Snowden Cottages. Snowden Cottage, completed in 1968, was named for James H. Snowden, a member of what was when called the Youth Services Division of Delaware. The architect for the project was J. George McDermott, AIA, ARA. C.J. Dougherty and Sons, Inc, served as general contractor. The same architect and contractor were used for all three cottages. Mowlds Cottage was named for another member of the Youth Services Division of Delaware, W. Lyles Mowlds. Mowlds was completed the same year as Snowden. By 1968, the Harlan Building had been expanded and was connected to the former Lincoln Barracks. (**Figure 12**) At that time, the Harlan Building portion was used for administration, and the former Lincoln Barracks were used as the infirmary. The map also shows that by this time, the agricultural buildings (stable, dairy barn, etc) had all been demolished. After 1968, the northern driveway for the Ferris School, from Centre Road, was shifted northward. Formerly a symmetrical driveway, this northern drive now exits the property directly across from the entrance to DuPont's Chestnut Run facility across Centre Road.

⁸² Ibid., p. 3.; Reed, p. 832-33.

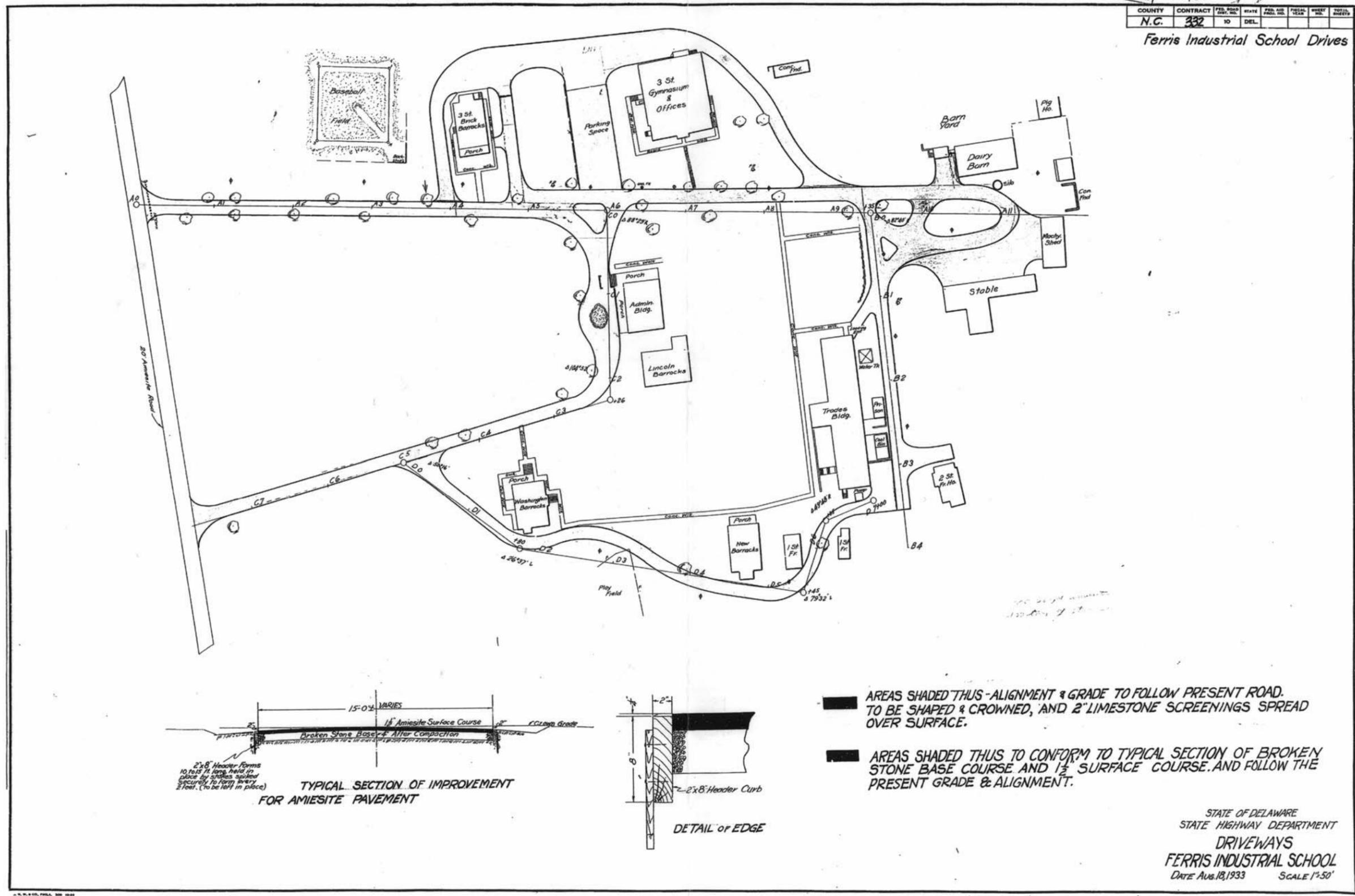
⁸³ Reed, p. 832.

⁸⁴ Reed, p. 832-33.

⁸⁵ State of Delaware, State Highway Department, *Driveways – Ferris Industrial School*, August 18, 1933; CRS forms and file for Ferris Reform School (N-497).

COUNTY	CONTRACT	FED. ROAD DIST. NO.	STATE	FED. AID PER. PER.	FISCAL YEAR	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS
N.C.	332	10	DEL.				

Ferris Industrial School Drives



AREAS SHADED THUS - ALIGNMENT & GRADE TO FOLLOW PRESENT ROAD. TO BE SHAPED & CROWNED, AND 2" LIMESTONE SCREENINGS SPREAD OVER SURFACE.

AREAS SHADED THUS TO CONFORM TO TYPICAL SECTION OF BROKEN STONE BASE COURSE AND 1 1/2" SURFACE COURSE. AND FOLLOW THE PRESENT GRADE & ALIGNMENT.

STATE OF DELAWARE
 STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT
 DRIVEWAYS
 FERRIS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL
 DATE Aug. 18, 1933 SCALE 1"=50'

Figure 11. Ferris Industrial School Driveway Alterations Plan, 1933. (Source: State of Delaware, State Highway Department. Driveways - Ferris Industrial School. August 18, 1933. Courtesy of the Delaware Department of Transportation.)

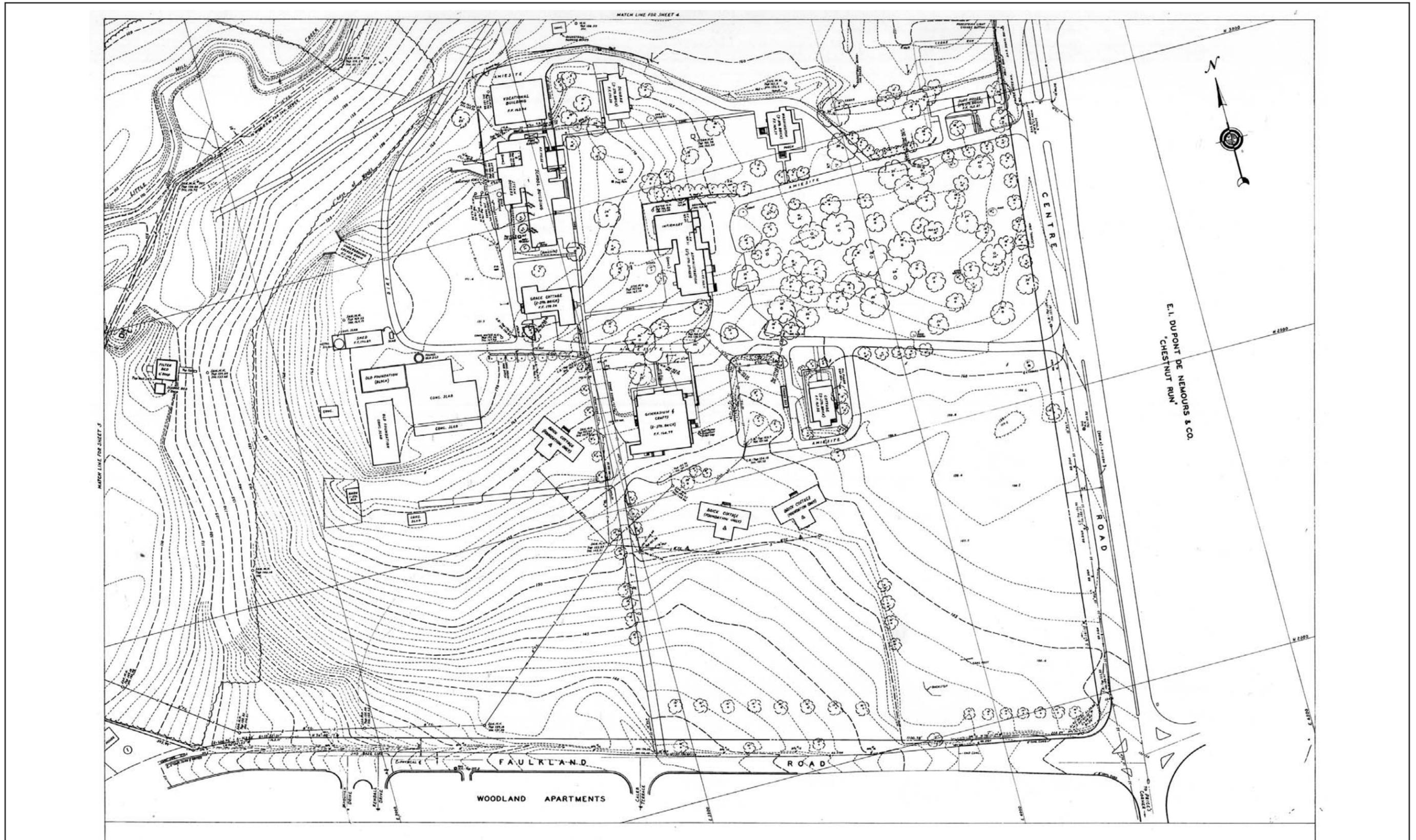


Figure 12. Ferris Industrial School, 1960. (Source: Delaware Department of Services for Children, Youth, and Their Families, October 2005.)

A Ferris School building was constructed in two phases in 1973 and 1975. It was located east of the Cleveland D. White Building, and can be seen on a 1997 U.S.G.S map of the area. The building served as more of a detention facility than a school, although a carpentry shop and automotive shop were included in its construction.⁸⁶ An addition to the west side of the Wharton Building was constructed to serve as a cafeteria while the Ferris School was under construction. Soon after its construction, the Ferris School building was considered outdated, and did not adequately serve the needs of the resident population and the staff at the school. In the 1990s, the building was the focus of an American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) lawsuit, alleging overcrowding in the institution. The New Ferris School was constructed in 1997 as a result of the ACLU suit. The building is located on the recreational fields formerly associated with the previous Ferris School building, and the current fenced recreational field associated with the New Ferris School was established after the demolition of the previous building.

This transition from a vocational focus to an academic educational focus was complete with the construction of the New Ferris School in 1997. No vocational training facilities were included in its design, and the trades are no longer a part of the rehabilitation and educational offerings at the school.⁸⁷ The result is a New Ferris School building designed around a model program of education and rehabilitation, a program that is emulated in other facilities in the U.S. Institution residents can earn a GED from this facility.⁸⁸

The New Castle County Detention Center was added to the northern portion of the property near Centre Road in 1993 and expanded in 2000. A new administration building for the Delaware Department of Services for Children, Youth, and Their Families (DSCYF) was completed in 2004; this is attached to the northwestern end of the former Murphy Cottage.

Today, the Ferris School for Boys operates a maximum-security facility for adjudicated males, with programming centering on education and rehabilitation, and the New Castle County Detention Center focuses on a pre-adjudicated population of boys and girls under the age of 18.⁸⁹ The programs are considered models of education and reform, with buildings designed according to programmatic needs. Snowden, Mowlds, and Grace Cottages serve as program and dormitory space. Juvenile boys are sentenced to short-term incarceration at Snowden Cottage (up to 90 days), while girls stay at Grace Cottage. Mowlds serves as a six-week transitional location between the secure Ferris facility and returning home. These programs are administered by the DSCYF and the Division of Youth Rehabilitative Services.⁹⁰

The New Castle County Detention Center and current Ferris School for Boys are not within the NR boundary for this Ferris Reform School Historic District. Because the Ferris Reform School property has continued to evolve with its changing requirements for the housing and programming related to its mission, it is recommended that the period of significance be 1885 through 1955. Buildings constructed after 1955 are considered non-contributing features, as they are outside of the period of significance for this resource. This period of significance was developed in accordance with the guidance contained in the NR Bulletin *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*.

⁸⁶ Paul Ivins, Personal Communication, September 8, 2005.

⁸⁷ Ibid.

⁸⁸ Ibid.

⁸⁹ http://www.state.de.us/kids/yrs_ferris.htm

⁹⁰ State of Delaware. Delaware State Code. Title 31, Part IV, § 5102 and § 5112. Available at <http://www.delcode.state.de.us/title31/c051/>.

- Evaluation

This resource meets NR eligibility Criteria A and C. The Ferris Reform School was the first vocational training school for delinquent boys in Delaware, and has evolved from a private concern to a state institution. The facility has developed in keeping with the educational and correctional practices of the day, including teaching methods, types of vocational and educational training, and housing and security methods (Criterion A). In addition, historic buildings remain on the campus from various portions of the period of significance, and they reflect the architectural style and forms of these periods (Criterion C). Although John Ferris and his cousin Dr. Caleb Harlan were critical to the founding and early years of the institution, their roles as a locally successful businessman and doctor, respectively, do not meet Criterion B. Although there is potential for archaeological remains on the property, the information likely contained in these sites may be available in annual reports and other available institutional records and other materials (Criterion D). It is unlikely that the buildings themselves have the potential to contain significance under Criterion D.

The Ferris Reform School is significant in the areas of Education, Social History and Architecture. The school reflects trends in education and social reform (corrections) for juveniles from the late 19th-century through the present day. The Educational and Social History significance lies in the evolution of the Ferris Reform School as a reflection of educational and correctional trends. The school has evolved from an institution focused on the use of vocational study and apprenticeship as a means of education and reform to an academic curriculum in response to the changing needs of juveniles as they re-enter the general population. The evolution of the facility has also changed from a private concern to a public entity, and from a place strictly for young males to include a growing female population. The architectural significance lies in the building design and campus layout. The historical campus focused on the Harlan Building and its related courtyard between this building and Centre Road. As more buildings were added, they surrounded this historic core and continued the orientation toward the center of the campus. Building types reflected the growing and changing needs of the Ferris Reform School based upon the evolving nature of the programs at the facility and the number of attendees. Over the years, the agrarian- and industrial-based vocational programs have given way to academic training, and the building types have been demolished and/or constructed to suit the changing programs. The architecture of the facility borrows from the collegiate aesthetic of an educational institution rather than what many today associate with "prison" architecture. The continued use of Colonial Revival forms and styles through the mid-twentieth century reinforced the sense of a relatively cohesive campus setting. Later alterations to the cottages (though they are outside of the period of significance), such as the replacement of double-hung sash windows with fixed windows, respond to the ever-changing nature of security concerns.

There are several contributing elements to the property. These are listed as follows:

- Caleb Harlan Building – circa 1810
- Cleveland White Community Service Building – circa 1907
- Wharton Hall – circa 1931
- Ball Cottage – circa 1927
- Maintenance Building – circa 1945
- Grace Cottage – circa 1950

1001 Kendall Road (N-14260) (Plates 88-89)

- Physical Description

This .25-acre property is located at the corner of Kendall Drive and Faulkland Road in the Woodland Heights subdivision outside of Wilmington, Delaware. The dwelling is a two-story, four-bay, split-level building with aluminum cladding. The side gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles. A brick stoop with metal railings accesses the main entrance, which consists of a modern glazed door with full glass storm door. Windows are paired 6/1 and 6/6 vinyl double-hung sash with inoperable panel shutters. A canted bay window with single-light casement windows is located adjacent to the door. There are no windows on the southwest side elevation, and 6/6 vinyl double-hung sash on the northeast side elevation. A single-car garage is located in the first floor of the two-story section of the building, and features a folding overhead garage door with cut-out fanlight detail in the door. An enclosed porch with a shed roof is located at the rear of the dwelling.

- Historical Information

This circa 1955 building was constructed by S&S Builders as part of the Woodland Heights development, directly adjacent to the Woodland Apartments. The split-level building style was just beginning to gain popularity as a variation on the ranch house, which was also popular in suburban developments. Split-level dwellings were popular in subdivisions from the 1950s through the 1970s.⁹¹

- Evaluation

This property is located within the Woodland Heights subdevelopment, which has been recommended not eligible for the NR. This resource does not individually meet NR eligibility Criteria A, B, C, or D. Historical research has produced no information indicating the resource to be significant for its association with significant events or persons, or for its ability to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criteria A, B, and D). In addition, the resource does not appear significant for its method of construction or architecture (Criterion C) because it lacks individual significance as a building type. Split-level dwellings were popular from the 1950s through 1970s, and can be found in subdivisions throughout the country. In addition, S&S Builders has not been found to have been more significant than the many other developer/builders in the area during this period.

The historic context for *Suburbanization in the Vicinity of Wilmington, Delaware* ends at approximately 1950. Having been built in 1955, the building type represented in the Woodland Heights subdivision – the split-level – was outside of the scope of this contextual background. The style is, however, briefly noted in the NR Bulletin *Historic Residential Suburbs: Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Place*.⁹² The split-level design is mentioned as a sub-style under “The Suburban Ranch House” in the Postwar Suburban House and Yard, 1945-1960 context. In addition to retaining integrity, the dwellings in suburban developments, per the Wilmington context, must be associated with significant trends in suburbanization. Resources in this subdivision do not appear to meet this test. The addition of an enclosed porch at the rear, changes to the cladding, and the replacement of original windows have compromised the integrity of this property. Because this resource lacks individual historical and architectural significance, 1001 Kendall Road is recommended not eligible for the NR.

⁹¹ Massey and Maxwell, pp. 78-83.

⁹² Ames, p. 67.



Plate 88. 1001 Kendall Road, view northeast.



Plate 89. 1001 Kendall Road, view southeast.

2 Lehigh Avenue (N-14261) (Plates 90-92)

- Physical Description

This .11-acre property is located on the south side of Lehigh Avenue, in the Frederick subdivision outside of Wilmington, Delaware. The dwelling is a two-story, two-bay, aluminum-clad building with a former attached garage. The front gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles; an exterior end chimney is located at the rear gable end. A concrete stoop leads to the main entrance, which is an offset pane and panel door with a wood surround including simple pilasters and entablature. Windows are generally 6/6 wood double-hung sash with inoperable louver shutters. A screen porch is located at the rear of the building. A former one-story attached garage has been converted to additional living space. A second story was added, with a small overhang on the east (side) elevation, and the rear of the garage extended. The former garage has a pane and panel entry door at the front, and 1/1 double-hung sash windows. A secondary entrance on the west side of the rear extension leads to the back yard. The integrity of this property has been compromised by the addition of a screened porch at the rear, and the conversion and expansion of the attached garage.

- Historical Information

The William Frederick Property subdivision was platted in 1931 and developed into the 1950s. Lot sizes included 25 feet of frontage and either 100 or 125 feet of depth. Although by that time the widespread use of the automobile was leading to progressively more park-like subdevelopments, with curved streets, limited access, and a growing use of cul-de-sacs, the Frederick landscape design reflects the earlier gridded plats and small dwellings of simple, conservative design. This building was constructed circa 1939. The conversion and extension of the garage and addition of the screened porch occurred at an unknown date.

- Evaluation

This property is located within the William Frederick Property subdevelopment, which has been recommended not eligible for the NR. This resource does not individually meet NR eligibility Criteria A, B, C, or D. Historical research has found no information indicating the resource to be significant for its association with significant events or persons, or for its ability to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criteria A, B, and D). In addition, the resource does not appear significant for its method of construction or architecture (Criterion C). The building style is a departure from the Colonial Revival stylistic characteristics noted in the *Suburbanization in the Vicinity of Wilmington, Delaware* historic context. The context defines the suburban Colonial Revival Style as a 5-bay side gable dwelling. This property, and others in the area, are in the Colonial Revival style, but are 2-bay front gable dwellings. There are several similar buildings in the area, and the integrity of this resource has been compromised by the conversion of the garage to residential space, the addition of a second story to the former garage, and a porch addition on the rear. Because this resource lacks historic and architectural significance, 2 Lehigh Avenue is recommended not eligible for the NR.

In 2005, subsequent to this evaluation, this structure was demolished as part of the SR 141 improvement project.



Plate 90. 2 Lehigh Avenue, view west.



Plate 91. 2 Lehigh Avenue, view east.



Plate 92. 2 Lehigh Avenue, outbuilding, view west.

4 Lehigh Avenue (N-14262) (Plates 93-94)

- Physical Description

This .11-acre property is located on the south side of Lehigh Avenue, in the Frederick subdivision outside of Wilmington, Delaware. The dwelling is a two-story, two-bay, vinyl-clad building with a former attached garage. The front gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles; an exterior end chimney is located at the rear gable end. A brick stoop leads to the main entrance, which is an offset replacement glazed panel door with a wood surround including simple pilasters and entablature. Windows are generally 1/1 vinyl double-hung sash with inoperable louver shutters. An enclosed porch, clad in vinyl, is located at the rear of the building. A former one-story attached garage has been converted to additional living space. A second story was added, with a side gable roof and small gable peaks above the second-story windows, and the rear of the garage extended. The former garage has a modern pane and panel entry door at the front, and 1/1 double-hung sash windows. A pent eave is located above the first floor.

- Historical Information

The William Frederick Property subdivision was platted in 1931 and developed into the 1950s. Lot sizes included 25 feet of frontage and either 100 or 125 feet of depth. Although by that time the widespread use of the automobile was leading to progressively more park-like subdevelopments, with curved streets, limited access, and a growing use of cul-de-sacs, the Frederick landscape design reflects the earlier gridded plats and small dwellings of simple, conservative design. This building was constructed circa 1949.

- Evaluation

This resource is located within the William Frederick Property subdevelopment, which has been recommended not eligible for the NR. This resource also does not individually meet NR eligibility Criteria A, B, C, or D. Historical research has identified no information indicating the resource to be significant for its association with significant events or persons, or for its ability to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criteria A, B, and D). In addition, the resource does not appear significant for its method of construction or architecture (Criterion C). The style also does not conform to the characteristics of the Colonial Revival style noted in the *Suburbanization in the Vicinity of Wilmington, Delaware* historic context. There are several similar buildings in the area, and the integrity of this resource has been compromised. An enclosed porch has been added the rear, windows and doors have been replaced, and the former attached garage has been expanded and converted to residential use. Because this resource lacks individual historic and architectural significance, 4 Lehigh Avenue is recommended not eligible for the NR.



Plate 93. 4 Lehigh Avenue, view west.



Plate 94. 4 Lehigh Avenue, view east.

5 Lehigh Avenue (N-14263) (Plates 95-96)

- **Physical Description**

This .31-acre property is located on the south side of Lehigh Avenue, in the Frederick subdivision outside of Wilmington, Delaware. The dwelling is a two-story, two-bay, vinyl-clad building with an attached garage. The front gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles; an exterior end chimney is located at the rear gable end. A concrete stoop leads to the main entrance, which is an offset pane and panel door and full glass storm door with a vinyl-wrapped surround including simple pilasters and entablature. Windows are generally 1/1 wood double-hung sash, with the exception of a 6/6 vinyl double-hung sash window adjacent to the main entry and on the rear elevation. Most windows have inoperable louver shutters. A screen porch is located at the rear of the building. A one-story attached garage is located at the eastern side of the dwelling. The garage has a side gable roof and a folding overhead garage door.
- **Historical Information**

The William Frederick Property subdivision was platted in 1931 and developed into the 1950s. Lot sizes included 25 feet of frontage and either 100 or 125 feet of depth. Although by that time the widespread use of the automobile was leading to progressively more park-like subdevelopments, with curved streets, limited access, and a growing use of cul-de-sacs, the Frederick landscape design reflects the earlier gridded plats and small dwellings of simple, conservative design. This building was constructed circa 1940.
- **Evaluation**

This resource is located within the William Frederick Property subdevelopment, which has been recommended not eligible for the NR. This resource also does not individually meet NR eligibility Criteria A, B, C, or D. Historical research has not indicated the resource to be individually significant for its association with significant events or persons, or for its ability to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criteria A, B, and D). In addition, the resource does not appear individually significant for its method of construction or architecture (Criterion C). The style does not conform to the characteristics of the Colonial Revival style noted in the *Suburbanization in the Vicinity of Wilmington, Delaware* historic context, and does not otherwise represent a significant example of its building type or style. Overall, the integrity of the building has been compromised somewhat by the replacement of windows and doors, the replacement of siding materials, and the addition of a screen porch at the rear. Because this resource lacks individual historic and architectural significance, 5 Lehigh Avenue is recommended not eligible for the NR.

6 Lehigh Avenue (N-14264) (Plate 97)

- **Physical Description**

This .11-acre property is located on the south side of Lehigh Avenue, in the Frederick subdivision outside of Wilmington, Delaware. The dwelling is a two-story, two-bay, aluminum-clad building with an attached garage. The front gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles; an exterior end chimney is located at the rear gable end. A concrete stoop leads to the main entrance, which is an offset panel door with a wood surround including simple pilasters and entablature. Windows are generally 6/6 vinyl double-hung sash with inoperable louver shutters. A one-story, one-car garage is located at the eastern end of the dwelling. The garage has a side gable roof clad in asphalt shingles, aluminum siding, and a folding pane and panel overhead garage door. A 6/6 double-hung sash window is located on the east elevation.



Plate 95. 5 Lehigh Avenue, view north.



Plate 96. 5 Lehigh Avenue, view south.



Plate 97. 6. Lehigh Avenue, view west.

- **Historical Information**
The William Frederick Property subdivision was platted in 1931 and developed into the 1950s. Lot sizes included 25 feet of frontage and either 100 or 125 feet of depth. Although by that time the widespread use of the automobile was leading to progressively more park-like subdevelopments, with curved streets, limited access, and a growing use of cul-de-sacs, the Frederick landscape design reflects the earlier gridded plats and small dwellings of simple, conservative design. This Colonial Revival style building, which is similar to others in the development, was constructed circa 1940.
- **Evaluation**
This resource is located within the William Frederick Property subdevelopment, which has been recommended not eligible for the NR. This resource also does not individually meet NR eligibility Criteria A, B, C, or D. Historical research has not indicated the resource to be individually significant for its association with significant events or persons, or for its ability to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criteria A, B, and D). In addition, the resource does not appear individually significant for its method of construction or architecture (Criterion C). The style does not conform to the characteristics of the Colonial Revival style noted in the *Suburbanization in the Vicinity of Wilmington, Delaware* historic context, and does not otherwise represent a significant example of its building type or style. The integrity of this property has been affected by the installation of replacement windows and doors, and the garage appears to have been altered or reconstructed. Because this resource lacks individual historic and architectural significance, 6 Lehigh Avenue is recommended not eligible for the NR.

1730 Montgomery Avenue (N-14265) (Plates 98-99)

- **Physical Description**
This .16-acre property is located in the Willow Run I subdivision outside of Wilmington, Delaware. The building is a one-story, four-bay, vinyl-clad dwelling with an L-shaped plan. The cross-hipped roof is clad in asphalt shingles, and a painted brick chimney is located at the roof ridge. The main entrance is located on the north façade, and consists of a glazed panel door with a full glass storm door. Windows are 6/6 wood double-hung sash. A recessed bay indicates a former attached garage entry. The former garage space has been converted to residential use, and contains a modern panel entry door with aluminum storm door.
- **Historical Information**
This building was built circa 1954 as part of the Willow Run I subdivision development. The development was designed with curved roads, limited access, and uniform lot sizes. Willow Run I was platted in 1946 and built between 1948-1955 by Gilpin, Van Trump and Montgomery, Inc. Due to alterations, this dwelling no longer represents the styles common in the Willow Run I subdivision.
- **Evaluation**
This resource is located in the Willow Run I subdivision, which has been recommended not eligible for the NR. This resource does not meet NR eligibility Criteria A, B, C, or D. Historical research has produced no information indicating the resource to be individually significant for its association with significant events or persons, or for its ability to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criteria A, B, and D). In addition, the resource does not appear significant for its method of construction or architecture (Criterion C). The building is not a significant example of a style or building form, particularly in light of resource types and eligibility criteria contained in the context



Plate 98. 1730 Montgomery Avenue, view northwest.



Plate 99. 1730 Montgomery Avenue, view southeast.

Suburbanization in the Vicinity of Wilmington, Delaware and the NR Bulletin *Historic Residential Suburbs*. The integrity of this building has been compromised by the application of vinyl siding, the replacement of doors, and the conversion of the garage to residential space. Given its lack of historical and architectural significance, 1730 Montgomery Avenue is recommended not eligible for the NR.

1732 Montgomery Avenue (N-14266) (Plates 100-101)

- **Physical Description**

This .21-acre property is located at the intersection of Centre Road and Montgomery Avenue in the Willow Run I subdivision outside of Wilmington, Delaware. The building is a 1 ½-story, three-bay, clapboard-clad dwelling. The front gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles, and a brick chimney is located on the eastern roof slope. Two of the bays at the front façade project under a front gable roof. The main entrance is located on the north façade, and consists of a modern glazed panel door. A pane and panel wood door with a porch platform is located in the rear gable end. Windows are 6/6 wood double-hung sash. Most shutters have been removed. An enclosed porch with a shed roof has been added to the eastern elevation, as well as a breezeway to the detached garage. The one-story, one-car garage has a front gable roof with asphalt shingles, clapboard cladding and an overhead folding panel garage door.
- **Historical Information**

This building was built circa 1950 as part of the Willow Run I subdivision development. The development was designed with curved roads, limited access, and uniform lot sizes. Willow Run I was platted in 1946 and built between 1948-1955 by Gilpin, Van Trump and Montgomery, Inc. This building represents the one-story front-gable design, which is common in the Willow Run I subdivision; however, an extension on the primary façade and other alterations have diminished its recognizable traits relative to other properties in the subdivision.
- **Evaluation**

This resource is located within the Willow Run I subdevelopment, which has been recommended not eligible for the NR. This resource does not individually meet NR eligibility Criteria A, B, C, or D. Historical research indicates that the resource is not individually significant for its association with significant events or persons, or for its ability to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criteria A, B, and D). In addition, the resource does not appear significant for its method of construction or architecture (Criterion C). The property does not represent a significant example of its style or type, nor does it have the stylistic properties noted in the context *Suburbanization in the Vicinity of Wilmington, Delaware* or the NR Bulletin *Historic Residential Suburbs*. The integrity of this building has been compromised by the extension of the front of the dwelling, the addition of an enclosed porch and breezeway, and the replacement of the front door. In addition, an interior closet has been converted to a half bath. Given the property's lack of historical and architectural significance, 1732 Montgomery Avenue is recommended not eligible for the NR.

Subsequent to this evaluation, 1732 Montgomery Avenue was demolished as part of the preparations for Route 141 improvements in 2005.



Plate 100. 1732 Montgomery Avenue, view south.



Plate 101. 1732 Montgomery Avenue, view northeast.

1131 Wagoner Avenue (N-14267) (Plate 102)

- **Physical Description**

This .36-acre property is located at the corner of Centre Road (SR 141) and Wagoner Avenue in the Woodland Heights subdivision outside of Wilmington, Delaware. The dwelling is a two-story, four-bay, split-level building. The side gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles. A concrete stoop with metal railings accesses the main entrance, which consists of a panel door with aluminum storm door. Windows are paired 2/2 wood double-hung sash, most with inoperable panel shutters. A single-car garage is located in the first floor of the two-story section of the building, with a pane and panel folding overhead door. A concrete patio is located at the rear of the dwelling.
- **Historical Information**

This circa 1955 building was constructed by S&S Builders as part of the Woodland Heights development, directly adjacent to the Woodland Apartments. The split-level building style was just beginning to gain popularity as a variation on the ranch house, which was also popular in suburban developments. Split-level dwellings were popular in subdivisions from the 1950s through the 1970s.⁹³ Few alterations have been made to the property.
- **Evaluation**

This resource does not meet NR eligibility Criteria A, B, C, or D. Historical research has produced no information indicating the resource to be significant for its association with significant events or persons, or for its ability to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criteria A, B, and D). In addition, the resource does not appear significant for its method of construction or architecture (Criterion C) because it lacks individual significance as a building type. Split-level dwellings were popular from the 1950s through 1970s, and can be found in subdivisions throughout the country. In addition, S&S Builders has not been found to have been more significant than the many other developer/builders in the area during this period. Although the building maintains a relatively high degree of integrity, the building does not exemplify a type identified. There are a number of other similar buildings in the vicinity.

The historic context for suburbanization in the vicinity of Wilmington, Delaware ends at approximately 1950. Having been built in 1955, the building type represented in the Woodland Heights subdivision – the split-level – was outside of the scope of this contextual background. The style is, however, briefly noted in the NR Bulletin *Historic Residential Suburbs: Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places*. The split-level design is mentioned as a sub-style under “The Suburban Ranch House” in the Postwar Suburban House and Yard, 1945-1960 context. In addition to retaining integrity, the dwellings in suburban developments, per the Wilmington context, must be associated with significant trends in suburbanization (transportation, finance, etc.). Resources in this subdivision do not appear to meet this test. Although the integrity of this property is good, it is not necessarily a significant example of its type, style or method of construction. Because this resource lacks individual historical and architectural significance, 1131 Wagoner Avenue is recommended not eligible for the NR.

⁹³ Massey and Maxwell, pp. 78-83.



Plate 102. 1131 Wagoner Road, view northeast.

1136 Wagoner Avenue (N-14268) (Plates 103-104)

- **Physical Description**

This .4-acre property is located at the corner of Centre Road and Wagoner Avenue in the Woodland Heights subdivision outside of Wilmington, Delaware. The dwelling is a two-story, four-bay, split-level building with aluminum cladding. The side-gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles. A wood deck accesses the main entrance, which consists of a panel door with full glass storm door. Windows are single, paired and triple 1/1 and 6/6 vinyl double-hung sash, most with inoperable panel shutters. A large multi-light vinyl window is located at the east elevation. A single-car garage is located in the first floor of the two-story section of the building. An open porch with a shed roof and metal supports is located at the rear of the dwelling.
- **Historical Information**

This circa 1955 building was constructed as part of the Woodland Heights development, directly adjacent to the Woodland Apartments. The split-level building style was just beginning to gain popularity as a variation on the ranch house, which was also popular in suburban developments. Split-level dwellings were popular in subdivisions from the 1950s through the 1970s.⁹⁴
- **Evaluation**

This property is located within the Woodland Heights subdevelopment, which has been recommended not eligible for the NR. This resource does not individually meet NR eligibility Criteria A, B, C, or D. Historical research does not reveal the resource to be significant for its association with significant events or persons, or for its ability to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criteria A, B, and D). In addition, the resource does not appear significant for its method of construction or architecture (Criterion C) because it lacks individual significance as a building type. Split-level dwellings were popular from the 1950s through 1970s, and can be found in subdivisions throughout the country. In addition, S&S Builders has not been found to have been more significant than the many other developer/builders in the area during this period. The property does not exemplify a significant property type identified in historic contexts for suburban residential properties. There are a number of other similar buildings in the vicinity, some with greater integrity.

The historic context *Suburbanization in the Vicinity of Wilmington, Delaware* ends at approximately 1950. Having been built in 1955, the building type represented in the Woodland Heights subdivision – the split-level – was outside of the scope of this contextual background. The style is, however, briefly noted in the NR Bulletin *Historic Residential Suburbs*. The split-level design is mentioned as a sub-style under “The Suburban Ranch House” in the Postwar Suburban House and Yard, 1945-1960 context. In addition to retaining integrity, the dwellings in suburban developments, per the Wilmington context, must be associated with significant trends in suburbanization (transportation, finance, etc.). Resources in this subdivision do not appear to meet this test. Exterior alterations, including replacement windows, changes in cladding, and the addition of a wood deck at the front and an open porch at the rear, have compromised the overall integrity of this building. It is not a significant example of its type, style or method of construction. Because this resource lacks individual historical and architectural significance, 1136 Wagoner Avenue is recommended not eligible for the NR.

⁹⁴ Massey and Maxwell, pp. 78-83.



Plate 103. 1136 Wagoner Road, view south.



Plate 104. 1136 Wagoner Road, view north.