

**ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY REPORT
APPENDICES A-C**

**SR 1 Widening
New Castle County, Delaware**

AGREEMENT NO. 1538, WORK ORDER #5

PREPARED FOR:



Delaware Department of Transportation
800 Bay Road
Dover, Delaware 19901

PREPARED BY:



THE LOUIS BERGER GROUP, INC.
1250 23rd Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20037-1164

FINAL August 2013

APPENDIX A

Résumés of Project Personnel





THE Louis Berger Group, INC.

Cultural Resources

PATTI KUHN

Architectural Historian/Historian

EDUCATION

MA, Historic Preservation, George Washington University, Washington, DC, 2005

BFA, Architectural History, Savannah College of Art and Design, Savannah, Georgia, 2000

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

Section 106 Essentials, Washington, DC, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, 2007

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Years with The Louis Berger Group, Inc.: 5

Total Years of Experience: 8

Ms. Kuhn conducts architectural surveys, cultural landscape surveys, and historical research for projects undertaken by LBG for various federal, state, and local agencies and private companies. These projects are carried out primarily in fulfillment of Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, and include field documentation of a wide range of resource types, background research, National Register determinations of eligibility, and historic context studies. Ms. Kuhn has experience working in Alabama, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Virginia.

SELECTED PROJECTS

ENERGY

Dominion Power, National Register Nomination, Armory Woodland, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, West Virginia. Architectural historian. In coordination with the National Park Service, completed a National Register addendum form for five recently acquired properties of the Harpers Ferry National Historical Park. 2012-ongoing

PPL Electric Utilities, Coopersburg – Quakertown 138kV Transmission Line, Architectural Survey, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Architectural historian. Completed survey, evaluation, and Historic Resource Survey form for the Village of California Historic District and the Lowright-Durn Farm for Section 106 purposes. Archival research was conducted at Bucks County Historical Society. Assisted in the development and completion of the Memorandum of Agreement and aided in the coordination with the lead agency and the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). 2012

Hatch Energy & Dominion Virginia Power, Middletown and Jefferson Compressor Stations, Frederick County, Maryland. Architectural historian. Conducted survey and documentation of historic resources within area of proposed compressor site. Prepared Maryland Historical Trust Determination of Eligibility forms and co-authored report. 2008

Dominion Power, Architectural Survey, Meadowbrook to Loudoun Transmission Line, Fauquier, Culpeper, Rappahannock, Warren, and Frederick Counties, Virginia. Architectural historian. Conducted reconnaissance-level survey, photographic documentation, and National Register eligibility determination for all structures more than 50 years old along 65-mile alignment of proposed 500kV transmission line. 2008



FEDERAL: DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons, Federal Correctional Facility, Pickens County, Alabama. Architectural historian. Conducted survey and prepared eligibility evaluations of 39 rural properties in Pickens County. Authored the Cultural Resources Report. 2007

FEDERAL: GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Cultural Resource Survey and Determination of Eligibility Form, West Heating Plant Parcel, Washington, D.C. Architectural historian. Conducted archival research on the West Heating Plant Parcel in Georgetown, Washington, D.C. Authored cultural resources report and prepared determination of eligibility for the West Heating Plant. 2012

FEDERAL: MILITARY

U.S. Navy, Naval District Washington and Naval District South Potomac, Determinations of Eligibility, Annapolis, Maryland, Dahlgren, Virginia, and Washington, D.C. Architectural historian. Surveyed, documented, and completed determination of eligibility forms for resources at the U.S. Naval Academy, Naval Support Facility Dahlgren, the U.S. Naval Observatory, and the Washington Navy Yard. Archival research conducted at on-site archives and at repositories such as the National Archives and Records Administration. 2012

U.S. Navy, Historic Structures Report for Quarters A and Building 19, the Vice Presidential Compound, United States Naval Observatory Washington, D.C. Architectural historian. Conducted primary research and an intensive-level survey of Quarters A and Building 19 of the Vice Presidential Compound. Identified character-defining features of each building for future project planning and preservation efforts. 2011-2012

U.S. Navy, Historic Structures Report Building 168, Joint Base Anacostia-Bolling, Washington, D.C. Architectural historian. Conducted primary research and an intensive-level survey of Building 168, the former Photographic Science Laboratory/Naval Photographic Center. Identified character-defining features of the building for future project planning and preservation efforts. 2011-2012

U.S. Navy, Naval District Washington, Historic District Delineations. Architectural historian. Conducted research on four of the Naval District Washington's historic districts (Potomac Annex, Naval Observatory, Washington Navy Yard, and Arlington Service Center) to clarify the historic district boundaries at each installation. Prepared report on findings and recommendations. 2010-2011

U.S. Navy, United States Naval Academy, Determinations of Eligibility, Annapolis, Maryland. Architectural historian. Surveyed, documented, and completed determinations of eligibility forms for over 20 resources at the Naval Academy. 2010-2011

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)-Mobile District, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, Historic American Buildings Surveys. Architectural historian. Conducted intensive-level surveys and historical research for HABS Level II documentation on three buildings on Fort Monmouth: The Hexagon, the Dymaxion Deployment Unit, and Squier Hall. 2010-2011

USACE-Mobile District, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, National Register Historic District Nomination. Lead Architectural historian. Surveyed and documented resources on the Main Post at Fort Monmouth and prepared the National Register form. 2010-2011

U.S. Navy, Naval Air Station Patuxent River, Maryland, Survey of Outlying Properties. Lead architectural historian. Surveyed architectural resources on outlying properties and performed determinations of eligibility. Aided in the research and the reporting for the project. 2010-2011

USACE-Baltimore District, Arlington National Cemetery, Virginia, Cultural Landscape Assessment and Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan. Architectural historian. As part of project team, completed archival research, field survey, and resource documentation. Drafted a portion of the Cultural Landscape Assessment report, including the analysis and evaluation of the integrity of landscape features. Assisted in developing guidelines and standards for the protection of historic properties, as well as procedures and priorities with regard to those resources at this nationally significant military cemetery. 2010

Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC), Navy Region Hawaii, Historic Context Pearl Harbor, Naval Complex, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Architectural historian. Completed background research contributing to preparation of historic context for the Pearl Harbor Naval Complex to support facility planning and environmental compliance activities of the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Navy Region Hawaii. 2010

U.S. Navy, Architectural Survey and Historic Landscape Survey, Naval Air Station Patuxent River, Maryland. Architectural historian. Completed survey and evaluation of Cold War-era buildings and historic landscapes on the Patuxent NAS, Naval Recreation Center Solomons, and Webster Field as part of the U.S. Navy's responsibilities under Section 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Co-author of historic context and report. 2009-2010

U.S. Navy, Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) Update, Naval Air Station Patuxent River, Maryland. Architectural historian. Updated the ICRMP for the NAS Patuxent River, which includes Webster Field Annex, NRC Solomons, and Bloodsworth Island Range, and incorporated them into a single ICRMP. 2009-2010

U.S. Navy, Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) Update, Naval District Washington. Architectural historian. Updated the Naval District Washington Regional ICRMP to assist the Navy in its compliance with Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Installations included in the ICRMP are the Washington Navy Yard, Anacostia Annex, Arlington Service Center, Potomac Annex, Naval Observatory, and the Nebraska Avenue Complex. 2009-2010

U.S. Navy, Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) Update, Carderock Division Naval Surface Warfare Center, Carderock, Maryland. Architectural historian. Updated the ICRMP for the Carderock Division Naval Surface Warfare Center to assist the Navy in its compliance with Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Update included the survey of approximately 40 buildings and the completion of approximately 30 Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties forms and 10 Determination of Eligibility forms. 2009-2010

North Carolina National Guard, Armory Survey, North Carolina National Guard. Architectural historian. Surveyed armories and conducted background research on National Guard armory construction in North Carolina during the Cold War period. Prepared architectural descriptions, National Register evaluations, and authored historic context. 2008-2010

U.S. Navy, Historic Landscape Survey, Carderock Division Naval Surface Warfare Center, Carderock, Maryland. Architectural historian. Completed study in support of the Navy's ongoing cultural resource management program, in partially fulfillment of the Navy's responsibility under Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Conducted archival research to identify the landscape's historic periods of development and to understand the characteristics that could make the landscape significant. Surveyed and



documented landscape features and evaluated historic landscape for possible inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. 2008-2009

USACE, Historic Structures Report and Conditions Assessment, Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Lock Pump House, Maryland. Architectural historian. Authored historic context and wrote architectural description of the lock pump house for historic structures report. 2008

FEDERAL: NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Historic American Landscape Survey (HALS), Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway, Washington, D.C. Architectural historian. Completed HALS survey for five witness trees located in the Waterside Drive median in Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway. 2012

Historic Resource Survey, Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Architectural historian. Conducted survey and National Register evaluations for resources in Delaware Water Gap. Completed associated state survey and determination of eligibility forms. 2012-ongoing

Anacostia Riverwalk Trail Environmental Assessment, Washington, D.C. Architectural historian. Addressed existing conditions and impacts to cultural resources located in Anacostia Park, Kenilworth Aquatic Gardens, and the National Arboretum. 2010-2012

National Register Historic District Nomination, Prince William Forest Park, Prince William and Stafford Counties, Virginia. Architectural historian. Prepared National Register of Historic Places nomination for Prince William Forest Park. Tasks included survey of park structures, roads, and landscape features, and a fully developed historic context and significance statement. 2009-2010

Wetlands and Resident Goose Management EIS, Anacostia Park, Washington, DC. Architectural historian. Authored section on existing conditions of cultural resources located in Anacostia Park. 2009

Cultural Landscape Assessment, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Gatlinburg, Tennessee. Architectural historian. Completed survey and documentation of cultural landscape of Newfound Gap Road in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Conducted historical research, authored Cultural Landscape Assessment report, and evaluated character-defining features of the road, 2008

National Museum of African American History and Culture, Washington, D.C. Architectural historian. Conducted archival research on the Washington Canal and site-specific history for new Smithsonian museum planned on the National Mall. 2007

LOCAL, COUNTY, AND STATE GOVERNMENTS

South Dakota State Historical Society, Architectural Survey, Beadle County, South Dakota. Architectural historian. Performed county-wide reconnaissance survey for over 300 rural properties in Beadle County. 2008

PRIVATE SECTOR

Forest City Enterprises, Archeological Investigations, Southeast Federal Center, Washington, DC. Architectural historian. Conducted archival research on Blagden's Wharf and the Columbia Pottery. 2008

Louis Dreyfus Property Group, Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), Capitol Place, Washington, DC. Architectural historian. Conducted intensive surveys and historical research for HABS documentation on 11 dwellings in Northeast D.C. 2008



TRANSPORTATION

Transportation Research Board (with Mead and Hunt), Developing Regional Historic Contexts for Post World War II Housing, A Model for Identification and Evaluation. Architectural historian. Conducted research and authored a historic context on postwar Arlington County, Virginia, that will be used as a model regional historic context for state Department of Transportation and Historic Preservation Offices. The project also included implementing the survey methodology, which was tested in three neighborhoods in Arlington County. 2010-2011

Delaware Department of Transportation, Christina River Bridge Project, Delaware. Historian. Conducted research and co-authored historic context for a Phase IA archaeological study. 2011

Michigan Department of Transportation (DOT), Land Use History, Detroit, Michigan. Architectural historian. Conducted historical map research for a city block in downtown Detroit. Prepared land use history of the project area based on historical maps and developed historic context. 2008

Iowa DOT, Statewide Bridge Survey, Iowa. Architectural historian. Conducted statewide survey of bridges constructed between 1945 and 1970. 2008

North Carolina DOT, Southeast High Speed Rail Corridor Project. Architectural historian. Assisted in the survey of historical resources along corridor between Petersburg and Richmond, Virginia. Assisted in the preparation of their eligibility evaluations and entered information into the Data Sharing System for Virginia Department of Historic Resources. 2007

PAST PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

EHT Tracerics, Inc. Architectural historian/project manager. Responsible for assisting in large-scale survey of historic properties, focusing on identification, evaluation, and documentation of individual historic buildings and survey districts consisting of several hundred properties. This work encompassed regular cultural resource literature searches, execution of research designs, participation in reconnaissance studies and intensive surveys, and the implementation of evaluation programs. Responsible for the research and preparation of individual landmark applications, National Register of Historic Places nomination forms, and Multiple Property Documentation Forms in Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia. 2004-2007
Selected projects are listed below.

- **Maryland State Highway Administration, Baltimore, Maryland. Architectural historian.** Assisted the Department of Cultural Resources with Section 106 Review, including on-site survey and documentation of historic standing structures, determining potential effects within the project area, and the determining the eligibility of historic resources. Appropriate Determination of Eligibility forms and Maryland Inventory of Historic Places forms were prepared in compliance with the Maryland Historical Trust. 2006-2007
- **Historic District Nominations, Arlington, Virginia. Architectural historian.** Assisted in the preparation of the National Register Historic District Nomination forms for residential neighborhoods and suburbs in Arlington County, including performing the survey and taking the photographs, conducting research, assessing district boundaries, and producing the National Register nomination. Historic District nominations included Virginia Heights (149 resources), Claremont (330 resources) and Westover (418 resources). 2004-2007
- **Historic Architectural Inventory Survey and Determination of Eligibility, U.S. Army Reserve Centers, New York and New Jersey. Architectural historian.** Managed the Section 110 surveys and cultural resource planning level surveys of 77th Regional Readiness Command Facilities (U.S. Army Reserve) in New York and New Jersey. This project involved performing the on-site survey, conducting



research, filling out appropriate building structure inventory forms, and the determination of eligibility for each site. 2005-2006

- **Historic Architectural Survey of Arlington County, Virginia – Phases IX-X. Architectural historian.** Assisted in the multi-phase on-site survey of 1,810 historic resources in northern Arlington County. Responsible for managing the on-site survey, processing the comprehensive survey information, including the data entry, site plans, survey maps, and photographic documentation, and assisting in the preparation of the final survey report. 2004-2007
- **National Register Nomination, Meadow Grove Farm, Rappahannock County, Virginia. Project manager/architectural historian.** Surveyed and documented late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century farmstead, conducted archival research, and prepared National Register Nomination; listed 2006
- **Survey and Update of the City of Manassas Historic District, Manassas, Virginia. Project manager.** Responsible for conducting the survey and documentation of the historic resources within the City of Manassas Historic District and the processing of the comprehensive survey information, including the data entry, site plans, survey maps, and photographic documentation. Assisted with the preparation of the recommendations, final presentation, and survey report. 2005
- **Multiple Property Documentation for Apartments, Prince George’s County, Maryland. Architectural historian.** Conducted the survey and documentation efforts of apartment buildings and complexes constructed between 1934 and 1954 countywide. Findings resulted in the preparation of a National Register Multiple Property Document and the nomination of Hilltop Manor, an individual apartment complex, to the National Register of Historic Places in 2007. 2005-2006
- **Historic Chevy Chase, D.C., Chevy Chase Historic District Nomination, Washington, DC. Architectural historian.** Responsible for the preparation of National Register Historic District Nomination form, including preparing survey packets and photography directions for neighborhood volunteers, conducting research, assessing district boundaries, and producing the National Register nomination. 2007
- **Survey and Historic District Nomination of Washington Heights, Washington, DC. Project manager.** Responsible for the preparation of volunteer survey, data-entry of survey and research documentation, and the final survey report. This work included preparing survey packets and photography directions for neighborhood volunteers, directing research, overseeing the data-entry, and producing the final survey report with proposed historic district boundaries and summary significance statement. The documentation was then used in the preparation of the nomination for the Washington Heights National Register Historic District, which was listed in 2006. 2005-2006
- **Historic Architectural Survey of the City of Fairfax, Virginia. Architectural historian.** Assisted in the on-site survey historic resources in the City of Fairfax, including the data entry, site plans, survey maps, and photographic documentation. Assisted with the preparation of the historic context, recommendations, final presentation, and survey report. 2004

Sewall-Belmont House and Museum, Washington, DC. Projects manager. Assisted in developing new young professional’s group, The Circle at Sewall-Belmont, coordinated group activities, and served as the liaison. Aided staff with the creation and planning of special programming. Designed and co-wrote quarterly newsletter and other publications. Served as Educational Coordinator and managed docent staff. Developed new tour script base on newly found information on history and architecture of the house museum. 2001-2004



The Maryland Historical Trust, Office of Heritage Planning and Outreach. Intern. As an intern, researched historic preservation commission training programs currently provided by State Historic Preservation Offices. Developed written documents for new historic preservation commission training to be used in the State of Maryland. 2003

General Services Administration, Center for Historic Buildings. Intern. Gathered information and created text for historic building brochures during tenure as an intern. Gained hands-on experience of federal preservation policy and a historic preservation program. Participated in the documentation of GSA's headquarters. Collected and analyzed information for GSA's 2002 annual report. 2001- 2002

Takoma Survey Project, Washington, DC. Student. Researched and surveyed the neighborhood of Takoma for a proposed expansion of the existing historic district, in conjunction with the DC Office of Historic Preservation and Historic Takoma, Inc. Presented historic overview for Historic Takoma, Inc. and the citizens of Takoma. 2002

The Lacoste School of the Arts, Lacoste en Provence, France. Student. Surveyed and documented twelfth-century building for eventual nomination to the World Monument List. 2001

PUBLICATIONS

J.W. Marriott and the Development of the Motor Hotel. In *Housing Washington: Two Centuries of Residential Development and Planning in the National Capital Area*, edited by Richard Longstreth, Center for American Places with University of Chicago Press, 2010.

PRESENTATIONS

A Model for Identifying and Evaluating the Historic Significance of Post-World War II Housing (co-presenter with Debra McClane, Amy Squitieri, and Emily Pettis). Presented at Transportation Research Board, Archaeological and Historic Preservation in Transportation (ADC50) Committee, summer meeting, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, July 16, 2012.

The Future of the Past: Preparing the Next Generation of Cultural Resource Managers (co-presenter). Presented at Transportation Research Board, Archaeological and Historic Preservation in Transportation (ADC50) Committee, summer meeting, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, July 18, 2012.



THE Louis Berger Group, INC.

Cultural Resources

SARAH GROESBECK
Architectural Historian/Historian

EDUCATION

MA, Historic Preservation, George Washington University, 2010

BA, Art History, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 2003

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Total Years of Experience: 4

Years with Louis Berger: 3

Ms. Groesbeck has experience in architectural surveys, cultural landscape surveys, and historical research for projects for various federal, state, and local agencies in Connecticut, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia. These projects are carried out primarily in fulfillment of Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and include field documentation of a wide range of resource types, background research, National Register determinations of eligibility, and historic context studies.

SELECTED PROJECTS

ENERGY

PPL Electric Utilities, Coopersburg–Quakertown 138kV Transmission Line, Architectural Survey. Architectural historian. Completed survey, evaluation, and Historic Resource Survey form for the Hamlet of California, Pennsylvania, Historic District. Archival research conducted at Bucks County Historical Society. 2012

Trans-Allegheny Interstate Line Company, Cultural Resource Survey for the Proposed Whiteley Transmission Line, Monongalia County, West Virginia. Architectural historian. Completed Historic Property Inventory forms, evaluated surveyed properties for eligibility. 2011

Allegheny Energy and American Electric Power, Routing Study for Potomac-Appalachian Transmission Highline (PATH)-West Virginia Transmission Line, Barbour, Braxton, Berkeley, Calhoun, Clay, Doddridge, Gilmer, Grant, Hampshire, Harrison, Hardy, Jackson, Kanawha, Lewis, Mineral, Morgan, Nickolas, Pendleton, Pocahontas, Preston, Putnam, Randolph, Roane, Richie, Taylor, Tucker, Upshur, Webster, Wood, and Wirt Counties, West Virginia. Architectural historian. Completed Historic Property Inventory forms, evaluating surveyed properties for eligibility. 2010

FEDERAL: MILITARY

Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC), Mid-Atlantic, Newport, Middletown, and Portsmouth, Rhode Island, Architectural Evaluation, Naval Station Newport, Rhode Island. Architectural historian. Conducted survey and evaluation of resources being transferred out of Navy ownership as part of the 2005 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) legislation. Completed a comprehensive re-evaluation of the U.S. Naval Hospital Newport Historic District and the Melville Naval Historic District contributing and noncontributing resources, boundaries, and individual evaluation of resources. Evaluated the Defense Highway and other transportation resources. Completed appropriate Rhode Island State Historic Preservation Office recordation forms and architectural survey report. 2012-ongoing



NAVFAC, Northwest, Shelton-Bangor Railroad Evaluation 2012-2013 Study, Naval Base Kitsap Bangor, Island County, Washington. Historian. Completed archival research for the development of a historic context for the Shelton-Bangor Railroad from its construction in World War II through the Cold War period. Archival research was conducted at the National Archives and Records Administration in College Park, Maryland, and Seattle, Washington; Naval Heritage and History Command Operational Archives, Washington, D.C.; Kitsap County Historical Society, Bremerton, Washington; and Mason County Historical Society, Shelton, Washington. 2012-ongoing

NAVFAC, Naval District Washington, Architectural Survey. Architectural historian. Conducted surveys and prepared Determination of Eligibility forms for buildings and structures at Naval Support Facility (NSF) Indian Head, Maryland; U.S. Naval Observatory, Washington, D.C.; and NSF Arlington, Virginia. Authored a historic context study of Explosive Ordnance Disposal Activities at NSF Indian Head. Archival research conducted at on-site archives and at depositories such as the National Archives and Records Administration. 2011-2012

NAVFAC, Naval District Washington, Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) Update, NSF Indian Head, Maryland. Historian. Updated ICRMP for NSF Indian Head. 2011-2013

NAVFAC, Naval District Washington, Architectural Survey, NSA Bethesda, Maryland. Architectural historian. Conducted survey and prepared Maryland Historic Trust-Determination of Eligibility form for the Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute. 2011

NAVFAC, Naval District Washington. U.S. Naval Academy, Phase I Survey of Water Treatment Plant, Maryland. Architectural historian. Completed historical research for Phase I survey of the water treatment plant in advance of planned construction. 2011

NAVFAC, Naval District Washington, Architectural Survey, Indian Head, Maryland. Architectural historian. Conducted surveys and prepared Maryland Historic Trust-Determination of Eligibility forms for buildings, structures, and linear resources. Archival research conducted at on-site archives and at depositories such as the National Archives and Records Administration. 2011

NAVFAC, Naval District Hawaii, Historic Context Pearl Harbor Naval Complex, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Historian. Completed background research contributing to preparation of a historic context for the Pearl Harbor Naval Complex to support facility planning and environmental compliance activities. 2011

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Mobile, Architectural Survey, U.S. Army Reserve Facilities, Providence and Bristol, Rhode Island; Middletown, Connecticut; Niagara Falls, New York; and Seattle and Everett, Washington. Architectural historian. Completed archival research, field survey, and completed determinations of eligibility for Cold War-era Army Reserve Centers in connection to BRAC facility closures. Completed evaluation of effects to cultural resources in selected Environmental Assessments. 2010-2011

USACE Mobile, Cultural Resources Mitigation, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. Architectural historian. Assisted in field survey of the Fort Monmouth Historic District. Completed archival research and authored a popular report, *Watchful for the Country: A History of Fort Monmouth, New Jersey*, that was printed and distributed to libraries, historical societies, and universities in New Jersey. 2010-2011

USACE Baltimore, Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan and Cultural Landscape Assessment, Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Virginia. Architectural historian. As part of project team, completed archival research, field survey, and resource documentation. Drafted a portion of the Cultural Landscape Assessment report, including the analysis and evaluation of the integrity of

landscape features. Assisted in developing guidelines and standards for the protection of historic properties, as well as procedures and priorities with regard to those resources at this nationally significant military cemetery. 2010

FEDERAL: NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Unfinished Railroad Cultural Landscape Report, Manassas National Battlefield Park, Virginia. Historian. Conducted research on the Independent Line of the Manassas Gap Railroad within Manassas National Battlefield Park. Archival research was conducted at the Library of Virginia, Manassas National Battlefield Park Library, and the Library of Congress. 2012-ongoing

Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Beach Drive and Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway from P Street to Calvert Street, Washington, D.C. Historian. Conducted research on the history of Lyon's Mill and the construction of the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway in relation to the mill. Archival research conducted at the National Archives and Records Administration. 2012

Archeological Inventory and Management, Catoclin Mountain Park, Maryland. Historian. Assisted in writing sections of the historic context. 2010

LOCAL, COUNTY, AND STATE GOVERNMENTS

South Dakota State Historical Society. Architectural Survey, Tripp County, South Dakota. Architectural historian. Performed county-wide reconnaissance survey for over 300 rural properties in Tripp County. 2011-2012

TRANSPORTATION

Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT), State Route 72 Widening, New Castle County, Delaware. Architectural historian. In support of ongoing NEPA analysis and Section 106 consultation as well as 4(f) determinations, conducted survey of resources in the project APE. Tasks include archival research, documentation, and assessment of buildings and structures in the APE for National Register eligibility. Completed Delaware Cultural Resource Survey forms for newly-surveyed resources and updated forms for previously resources. In the process of completing the Survey Report following Delaware SHPO's *Guidelines for Architectural and Archaeological Surveys in Delaware*. 2012-ongoing

Transportation Research Board, National Cooperative Highway Research Program's Project for Developing Regional Historic Contexts for Post-World War II Housing: A Model for Identification and Evaluation. Architectural historian. Conducted research and authored a historic context on post World War II Arlington County, Virginia, that will be used as a model regional historic context for state Departments of Transportations (DOTs). The project also includes implementing the survey methodology, which will be tested in three neighborhoods in Arlington County. 2010-2011

PAST PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, Montgomery County Department of Parks and Planning. Architectural historian/preservation planner. As part of the Cultural Resources Stewardship Section, contributed to the maintenance, preservation, and interpretation of over 150 historic structures in the Parks' inventory. Conducted fieldwork to determine condition and historic integrity of park properties. Undertook primary and secondary research as part of evaluation of historic properties. Prepared National Register of Historic Places nominations and Determination of Eligibility for Section 106 review. Prepared narratives and graphics for interpretive signs relating to historic sites, including wayside trail markers, museum signs, and event panels. Served as project manager on major historic preservation rehabilitation and restoration projects. Selected projects are listed below. August 2009-July 2010



- **National Register Nomination, Riley/Bolten House, Bethesda, Maryland. Architectural historian.** Co-authored the National Register of Historic Places nomination for the circa 1800 frame plantation house and 1850 log kitchen wing. Completed archival and secondary research relating to the house's 1936 Colonial Revival "restoration" and its historic context. 2009-2010
- **Zeigler/Richards Log House, Clarksburg, Maryland. Project manager.** Conducted fieldwork to determine the scope of work for the restoration and rehabilitation of the 1823 log house and circa 1860 frame addition, completed the Historic Area Work Permit, and supervised the creation of restoration plans for the site. Conducted primary research and prepared interpretive narratives and graphics for site interpretation. 2009-2010
- **Meadowbrook Stables, Chevy Chase, Maryland. Project manager.** Worked with architects to prepare window and door survey for rehabilitation of the 1936 community stables. Project included on-site survey of the building, conducting research, and completing a Historic Area Work Permit for restoration work. 2009-2010
- **Developed Cultural Resources Asset Inventory. Inventory manager and analyst.** Created an inventory prioritization system for Montgomery County Parks' historic structures, which used National Park Service and Association of Higher Education Facilities Officers standards to create an assessment of the structure, based on its condition and its priority as a cultural resource. Analyzed and made management recommendations for inventory and possible Parks' acquisitions. 2009-2010

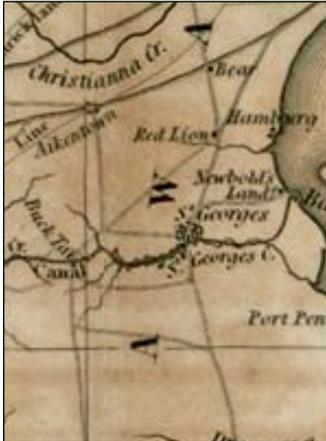
Nauck Survey Project, Arlington County, Virginia. Architectural historian. Researched and surveyed the neighborhood of Nauck for a proposed historic district, in conjunction with the Arlington County Historic Preservation Program and the Nauck Civic Association. Presented historic overview for the Nauck Civic Association and the citizens of Nauck. January-May 2010

National Park Service, National Capital Region, Cultural Landscapes Program. Intern. Completed a Cultural Landscape Inventory for the Washington Monument Grounds. Conducted primary and secondary research of the landscape history, site visits, and fieldwork documenting existing conditions with photographs and maps, created site maps, circulation maps, and vegetation maps, and analyzed the integrity of the site based on historical research and landscape features. February-July 2009

APPENDIX B

Work Plan

CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS



State Route 1 Third Lane Widening Roth Bridge to State Route 273 New Castle County, Delaware

REVISED TECHNICAL PROPOSAL

AGREEMENT NO. 1538
WORK ORDER #5

PREPARED FOR:



Delaware Department of Transportation
800 Bay Road
Dover, Delaware 19901

PREPARED BY:



THE LOUIS BERGER GROUP, INC.
1250 23rd Street, NW.
Washington, D.C. 20037-1164

March 2012

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INTRODUCTION

The following technical proposal is submitted to the Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT) by The Louis Berger Group (Berger), according to the terms of Agreement No. 1538. The proposed work will involve a combined program of architectural and archaeological studies in support of the planned improvements to State Route 1 (SR 1) in New Castle County, Delaware. The planned improvements to SR 1 include the upgrades to the existing corridor, including the additional of a third travel lane, and upgrades to several intersections. With funding from the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), the project is subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended.

The project is in the planning stage, and a number of options or alternatives are being developed and evaluated within the framework of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The proposed work will support both the ongoing NEPA analysis and Section 106 consultation as well as 4(f) determinations. As consultant to DelDOT, Berger will be part of a team that includes DelDOT staff and the General Engineering Consultant (Rummel, Klepper & Kahl, or RKK) responsible for development of the design and the NEPA process.

The project is located in northern New Castle County, and extends for a distance of approximately 10 miles. The northern terminus is located at the Christiana Mall, and the southern terminus is located at Rogers Pit, just south of the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal. Major interchange upgrades are being considered at State Route 273, US Route 40, US Route 301, and State Route 72.

For purposes of this study, the Area of Potential Effects (APE) or study area has been defined in DelDOT's Section 106 initiation letter to the SHPO (Fulmer 2012), which defines the APE to extend 600 feet from the edge of the existing travel lane. Where the 600-foot corridor crosses private property, the APE encompasses the entire privately-owned parcel.

TECHNICAL APPROACH

GENERAL WORK PLAN

The project has two major elements: an architectural survey and a Phase IA archaeological study. These will result in separate documents. However, there will be considerable overlap in the efforts, especially in the areas initial historical research and the GIS mapping. In terms of the Section 106 process, this study will provide sufficient information for DelDOT, FHWA and DESHPO to identify all above-ground historic properties that meet National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility criteria. Archaeological investigations will be more preliminary in scope, and will focus on the delineation of areas within the APE where NRHP-eligible archaeological resources might be present. The actual areas of archaeological survey will not be determined until detailed construction plans are available, and those investigations may be staged over several years as the various elements of the project are funded. It is assumed that DelDOT will negotiate a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with DESHPO and FHWA that will govern treatment of all identified NRHP-eligible historic properties and that the MOA will contain stipulations for the future identification, evaluation, and treatment of archaeological resources.

The primary deliverables for this study will be the two reports and a series of GIS layers showing the cultural resources in and adjacent to the APE as well as the factors that will determine sensitivity for archaeological sites, such as prior disturbance and previous archaeological studies. These map layers will be used to prepare figures for the reports and they will be delivered to DelDOT digitally.

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

The cultural resource investigation for standing structures will involve a survey, documentation, and assessment of buildings and structures within the APE that may or may not be eligible for listing in the NRHP. The work will proceed through six general tasks: 1) data collection/archival research; 2) field investigation; 3) preparation/update of survey forms; and 4) the preparation of a survey report. After receiving concurrence from DelDOT, who will consult with DESHPO, for properties recommended eligible under the draft submission, task 5 will involve the preparation of NRHP Registration Forms or addendums to existing forms that will be independently submitted as an appendix of the final CRS report. Task 6 involves submitting the GIS transfer protocol to DelDOT either electronically via FTP or on a data disk.

Data Collection/Archival Research

The archival research will begin with a documentary/cartographic study and assessment of the APE and surrounding study area. The documentary and cartographic research will aid in understanding the developmental history of the area and in compiling the historic context, defining expected resources, research goals, and survey methods for the study area. This research will include identifying resources within the APE that were documented in previous surveys as well as resources located within the APE that were built prior to 1965.

It is assumed that a great deal of information is readily available from previous and ongoing studies sponsored by DelDOT and other agencies. In particular, previous studies from the initial

construction of SR 1 and subsequent improvements will be referenced for background information as well as detailed information on previously surveyed resources (Benenson and Bower 1987; Bowers 1988). Information to be sought from RKK will include mapping of current conditions, mapping of the alternatives being considered under the NEPA analysis, a narrative description of the overall project, and any relevant supporting studies associated with the project area. The DESHPO office will be consulted for additional reports previously completed within or adjacent to the project area, along with existing Cultural Resource Survey (CRS) forms for all properties in the APE. It is assumed that DelDOT staff will assist in the data collection efforts that will be required at DESHPO. Former and current DESHPO staff will be consulted for questions concerning the scope of previous surveys or the rationale for the level of documentation on previous studies.

Historical background information from previous reports will be supplemented by local sources at the city/county and regional levels. It is expected that much useful information will be available at the Delaware Historical Society (DHS) and the Delaware Public Archives. Historical map research conducted at DHS will include street maps and atlases, state highway maps, and other maps of New Castle County dating to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. These maps will help in understanding the developmental history of the properties and the evolution of ownership and built resources. Deed research, available at the New Castle Recorder of Deeds office and the Delaware Public Archives (deeds prior to 1941) and online at the New Castle Recorder of Deeds website (<http://www.ncc-deeds.com>), will provide specific information about property ownership and parcel division over time. Historical map collections at the National Archives, University of Delaware, and DelDOT's webpages and mapping room may also be consulted. In addition, CRS Forms for previously surveyed resources in the APE and the surrounding study area will be referenced for relevant source material.

Scope Confirmation Meeting. Prior to the field investigation, Berger will meet with DelDOT to confirm the number of resources to be documented/evaluated within the APE. An overlay map with the APE and the 1964 aerials will be developed to identify the resources that require survey. It is expected that DelDOT will review, check with engineers and project development, and consult with DESHPO to further refine the survey efforts, where warranted. The field investigation (next section) will not commence until concurrence by DelDOT staff.

Field Investigation

After gaining familiarity with the historical development of the study area, a location/identification-level survey will be undertaken to document standing structures within the APE that were built prior to 1965. In addition, standing structures recorded in previous surveys will be documented. Hand-written notes and digital photographs adhering to DESHPO standards will be taken on each resource to capture the appearance and current condition. DelDOT will provide access letters or will contact property owners to ensure that Berger historians are able to access properties within the APE. Based on 1964 aerials, current aerials, tax parcel maps, and maps illustrating previously surveyed resources, Berger expects to record approximately 10 previously identified resources and 65 new resources as part of this task.

Preparation and Update of Cultural Resource Survey Forms

After the completion of the field survey, CRS forms will be completed for all standing structures documented within the APE. In addition, Berger will complete an updated form for all previously recorded standing structures in the APE. Berger will use the appropriate survey form for each standing structure and will follow DESHPO's *Survey Forms Instructions and Data Coordination Guidance* (DESHPO 2002). Berger will work with DESHPO to assign CRS numbers for each resource. All surveyed resources will be mapped and digital photographs will be included in the forms. The digital photos will be compressed and converted into PDF format following DESHPO policy.

Individual Property Research

For scope and proposal needs, it is anticipated that more in-depth deed and property research will be conducted on approximately 25 newly-surveyed properties within the APE. It is expected that many properties were historically part of a single, larger property and therefore share similar developmental histories. Deed research at the locations specified above will be conducted, and census records will be examined to gain additional information about property ownership and development. Additional records and sources available at the Delaware Public Archives and the Delaware Historical Society, including City Directories and family histories, may also be consulted.

Survey Report

Deliverables for the architectural survey will be a draft and final technical report that will describe the goals, methods, and results of the project in sufficient detail to support the ongoing Environmental Assessment and 4(f) determinations. Following the DESHPO's *Guidelines for Architectural and Archaeological Surveys in Delaware* (Delaware State Historic Preservation Office 1993, as amended), the report will include an introduction describing the scope of work and proposed project, description cultural landscape of the project area, a description of the methodology and results of the background research; a description of the applicable historic contexts; identification of expected property types; and a description of the associated property types and registration requirements. The report will offer a written architectural and setting description along with relevant historic background. Each property description will include a National Register evaluation recommended with justification on why it is or is not eligible. For known eligible or listed properties, such as the Christiana Historic District, John Lewden House, Starl House, and Simmons Farmstead, the eligibility or architectural assessment will include an update on the changes to the district/property and a general statement on why the property is still NR eligible or listed. If the property is no longer recommended NR eligible or listed, statements and reasoning will require justification. Finally, the concluding chapter will discuss conclusions of the report, address difficulties encountered during the research process, evaluate the success of the methodology, and identify recommendations for future study that may have added in the development of the report.

For contexts, references will be made to formal statewide plans that focus primarily on historic structures and districts (Ames et al. 1989; Ames et al. 1987; Herman et al. 1989). As these plans have aged significantly, they do not account for the wealth of recent scholarship and preservation

activity. Nonetheless, they do provide a useful framework for context development.

In addition, the report will include graphic illustrations, such as reproductions of historical maps and location maps clearly showing the identified resources within the project area. Draft and final versions of the report will be submitted. It is assumed that no more than three hard copies each of the draft and final report will be required, along with a digital copy of the reports in pdf format and MS Word.

Preparation of National Register Forms for Eligible Resources

NRHP Registration Forms will be prepared for newly identified resources documented during the field survey that meet National Register eligibility criteria. NRHP Registration Sections 7, 8, and/or 10 will also be provided for amendments to existing National Register eligible or listed properties as needed and deemed appropriate. If a known historic resource has been demolished, only a CRS update form shall be required. Minimal effort shall be expended on properties evaluated in 2006 under the US 301 Project Development. This includes two key properties near the SR 1 Roth Bridge that are still listed (N03947) and no longer eligible (N05196). Minimal information and write up is necessary. Other properties formally evaluated in previous CRS reports and concurred upon by the SHPO will be reassessed for accuracy based on field conditions.

Prior to the initial draft of the NRHP Registration Forms, Berger will consult with DeIDOT and SHPO regarding the status of eligibility recommendations and anticipated amendments or proposed changes to existing forms. It is expected that under efforts in the Survey and Evaluation Report, sufficient information has already been obtained. Thus any additional effort to prepare new NRHP Registration Forms shall be minimal. On NRHP Registration Form Section 10 and within the Survey and Evaluation, concise and accurate depictions of historic boundaries will be developed in consultation with DeIDOT.

It is expected that with the more intensive-level surveys or on properties recommended NRHP-eligible. If necessary, DeIDOT will aid in arranging further access for the surveys, possibly including interior survey or follow-up meetings with the property owner or longstanding tenant to flush out any information not readily known or visually inaccessible by the initial field efforts or background history. Additional background research, as part of the above task, could possibly further aid in demonstrating the resource's significance and assessment of integrity. National Register Bulletin *How to Complete the National Register Form #16a* (NRHP 1997) will guide the completion of the form. Approximately seven NRHP forms or addendums to existing properties are expected to be completed under this task.

GIS and Mapping

The final task will be a submittal of the GIS data to DeIDOT following the transfer protocol, either electronically via FTP or on a data disk.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PROPERTIES TO BE DOCUMENTED	APPROXIMATE NUMBER
Previously Surveyed	10
Newly Identified	65
Individual Property Research	25
NR Forms	7

PHASE IA ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

The primary goal of the Phase IA archaeological investigation will be to characterize the APE according to its potential to contain NRHP-eligible archaeological resources. With a broadly delineated APE, it is assumed that some archaeological sites have been identified as a result of previous studies but that a relatively small fraction of the APE has been systematically surveyed for archaeological sites. At this stage in the overall project design, it is most appropriate to characterize the APE with regard to known sites and previously surveyed areas. DeIDOT will use this information, along with environmental variables and historic mapping, to determine which areas should receive archaeological survey.

Subsurface archaeological fieldwork is not proposed as part of this scope of services.

Review of Previous Archaeological Studies

A large amount of archaeology has already been in and near the APE, much of it sponsored by DeIDOT. This includes Phase I, II, and III studies carried out prior to the construction of SR 1, along with numerous intersection improvements and minor upgrades to the existing transportation network. The Phase IA study will include a review of all of the reports on this work both to determine which areas have already been investigated and to develop contexts for the prehistory of the area. Data on previously identified sites will be gained from the DESHPO site files and corresponding archaeological reports. All previously identified archaeological sites will be tabulated with information concerning their NRHP status (eligible, not eligible, unevaluated) and corresponding reports or other data sources.

It is assumed that virtually all of the previous archaeological studies were completed in the pre-GIS era, and the mapping of previously surveyed or tested areas is not up to modern standards; the locations of previously identified sites may also be suspect. It may not be possible in all cases to specify where shovel tests and test units were dug. In such cases the ambiguity will be clearly noted in the report, and a best guess as to the precise location and limits of the previous fieldwork will be provided. In some cases it may be helpful to contact archaeologists who worked on these projects, such as Kevin Cunningham, Jay Custer, and Wade Catts. Former and current DESHPO and DeIDOT staff (e.g., Dan Griffith, Joan Larrivee and Joe Wutka) will be consulted for questions regarding previous consultations and the resolution of possible post-review discoveries (unanticipated discoveries) that may have emerged during the construction or post-construction phases of completed projects.

Development of Historic and Prehistoric Contexts

A history of the project area will be prepared as part of the architectural study (see above). This will be supplemented by research for Delaware's prehistoric and early historic developmental periods, for which few extant above-ground resources would have survived. This will include a review of historic maps and title searches for some properties. This research will be used, along with data on soils, to evaluate the potential for historic archaeological sites in the project area. Historic contexts for the main expected architectural property types will be prepared, and much of this information can be used for developing archaeological contexts. For example, information on farms as architectural resources has much applicability to farms as archaeological sites. Other information is contained in existing archaeological context documents (Bedell 2002; De Cunzo and Catts 1990; De Cunzo and Garcia 1992) and reports on previous archaeological excavations in the area.

For prehistoric archaeology, the main resource will be the many studies already completed for SR 1 and other nearby roads and highways, and the compilations of this data by Custer (1984, 1986, 1989, 1994). The previous archaeological studies provide a rich resource on the prehistory of the region and the locations of various types of archaeological sites. Eleven prehistoric sites were discovered during the Phase I survey of SR 1 from Scott's Run to Red Lion Creek, which roughly corresponds to the southern two-thirds of the current project area (Hodny et al. 1989).

Disturbance Assessment

The mapping of previous disturbance within the APE will be based on a review of maps and aerial photographs, a review of as-built plans for SR 1 (which will identify soil stockpile areas and construction staging areas), followed by a field investigation of the APE. The field survey will be carried out by a combination of vehicular or windshield survey and pedestrian survey. Conditions will be documented along the entire alignment. Areas of modern disturbance will be noted, along with evidence of historical land use patterns. Each of the previously identified archaeological sites (including post-review discoveries) will be examined to determine current conditions to the extent possible by a visual examination. Narrative notes and digital photographs will be used to document field conditions. Subsurface utilities will be noted in the field on a base map of the study area, supplemented by utility mapping that is available in publicly available GIS.

Phase IA Report

The Phase IA study will be documented in a technical report that will describe the goals, methods, and results of the project in sufficient detail to support the ongoing Environmental Assessment and to guide any recommended Phase IB field investigations. Following the *Guidelines for Architectural and Archaeological Surveys in Delaware* (Delaware State Historic Preservation Office 1993, as amended), the report will include, but not necessarily be limited to: an introduction describing the scope of work and proposed project, description of the physiographic setting and cultural landscape of the project area; methodology and results of the background research; a summary of previous archaeological work in the project vicinity; prehistoric and historic contexts; and the disturbance assessment. In addition, the report will include graphic illustrations, such as: reproductions of historical maps and USGS quadrangle

maps clearly showing the project area in relation to the APE; and detailed maps showing disturbance and the areas of previous archaeological studies. A single version of the report will be submitted.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT, COORDINATION AND QUALITY CONTROL

Berger will employ a set of standardized management procedures to meet the following objectives:

- Ensure full coordination with the DelDOT and RKK team members;
- Ensure optimal response to the technical requirements of the task order;
- Facilitate rapid mobilization and quick turn-around response times.
- Provide continuous monitoring of quality, time schedules, and budgets.
- Provide for flexible response to changing technical and budgetary needs.

Upon receipt of Notice to Proceed, the project manager and key staff will review the technical requirements of the assignment. The technical requirements specified in the work plan will be reviewed as a basis for specific plans for data collection and coordination among the team. The project manager will keep the DelDOT management team advised of any technical problems or significant developments during the course of the project. This will be accomplished primarily through periodic progress reports which will be provided by email.

A key goal is to successfully complete the assignment in a time- and cost-efficient manner so that DelDOT and its partners receive the maximum amount of information archaeological and architectural data before reaching critical milestones on the overall project delivery schedule. Berger has various tracking systems that have been successfully for many similar previous projects. Operationalizing the system begins with the organization of the budgeted labor and direct costs establishing in the formal task order. After the budget is established, the project manager is required to review all labor and direct costs associated with the project. Berger uses an integrated computerized system for recording labor and direct costs in real time, so project manager can gain access to financial status reports at any time.

DelDOT will be provided with monthly invoices that are fully documented and capable of withstanding an external audit. These invoices accurately provide DelDOT with the financial status of each assignment, to the extent allowable with invoicing from vendors and subconsultants. The project manager will prepare a written status report with each invoice.

Aside from monitoring project budget and schedules, an important element of project management is to insure quality control for the work processes and deliverables. This extends to the documentary research, field survey, and report preparation, including the final evaluations and recommendations. Internal peer reviews insure that accuracy, clarity, completeness, and comparability of the project are well documented. After technical review, deliverables are submitted to Berger's production staff for professional editing, proofreading and layout.

WORK SCHEDULE

The overall schedule of activities and deliverables is outlined below, based on assumed contract award of May 1, 2012.

ACTIVITY/DELIVERABLE	DATE	DAYS FROM NTP
Notice to Proceed	5/1/2011	.
Initiate Background Research/Data Collection	5/8/2012	7
Architectural Survey		
Scope Confirmation of Properties to be Evaluated	5/22/2012	21
Submit Draft CRS forms	6/30/2012	60
Submit Draft Survey Report	7/30/2012	90
Submit Draft NRHP forms	8/29/2012	120
Submit Final NRHP forms	9/28/2012	150
Submit Final Survey Report with final CRS forms	9/28/2012	150
Submit GIS Data via FTP or data disc	9/28/2012	150
Phase IA Archaeological Study		
Complete Archival Research	6/30/2012	60
Complete Disturbance Assessment	8/29/2012	120
Submit Phase IA Archaeological Report	10/28/2012	180

STAFFING

The proposed key personnel for the project are listed below with a brief description of their responsibilities. These key staff would be the primary supervisory staff assigned to the project, and they would be supported by individuals drawn from throughout Berger’s Cultural Resource staff, including a draftsman and a technical editor. All of the key staff meet the Professional Qualification Standards outlined in the SOI Standards (48 *Federal Register* 44738-44739), as published in the Code of Federal Regulations, 36 CFR Part 61.

NAME	POSITION/RESPONSIBILITY/QUALIFICATIONS
Charles LeeDecker	Project Manager; overall technical responsibility for the study; Quality Control/Quality Assurance; coordination with DeIDOT and review agencies; and administrative duties; B.A., M.A, Anthropology; more than 30 years of experience in cultural resource management and Section 106 compliance studies.
John Bedell	Principal Investigator; overall technical responsibility for the archaeological study; lead author of Phase IA technical report. B.A., M.A., Ph.D., History, 22 years of professional experience.
Gregory Katz	Project Archaeologist/GIS; compilation of GIS data sets; B.A., M.A., Anthropology, 16 years of experience.
Jason Shellenhamer	Project Archaeologist; archival research; primary responsibility for field investigations; assistance with technical report. MA, Applied Anthropology, BA, Anthropology with Minor in History, 12 years of experience.
Patti Kuhn	Architectural Historian; archival research, architectural survey; M.A., Historic Preservation, BA Architectural History; seven years of professional experience; contributing author for technical report, CRS forms and NRHP forms.
Sarah Groesbeck	Architectural Historian; archival research, architectural survey; M.A., Historic Preservation; three years of professional experience; contributing author for technical report, CRS forms, and NRHP forms.

SCHEDULE OF DELIVERABLES

SUBMITTAL	QUANTITY	FORMAT	BOUND/UNBOUND
Architectural Survey			
Draft CRS forms	2	hard copy	bound
	1	compact disc with pdf	
Draft Survey Report	4	hard copy	bound
	1	hard copy	unbound
	1	compact disc with pdf	
Final Survey Report with final CRS forms	3	hard copy	bound
	1	hard copy	
	1	compact disc with pdf and MS Word	
Draft NRHP forms	3	hard copy	bound
	1	compact disc with pdf and MS Word	
GIS Data	1	Shape and point files in digital format via compact disc or FTP	
Final NRHP forms	2	hard copy	bound
	1	hard copy	unbound
	1	compact disc with pdf	
Phase IA Archaeological Study			
Technical Report	2	hard copy	bound
	2	compact disc with pdf	

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- 1986 *A Management Plan for Delaware's Prehistoric Cultural Resources*. University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research Monograph No. 2. Prepared for the Delaware Department of State, Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, State Historic Preservation Office, Dover.
- 1989 *Prehistoric Cultures of the Delmarva Peninsula*. University of Delaware Press, Newark.
- 1994 *Stability, Storage, and Culture Change in Prehistoric Delaware: The Woodland I Period (3000 B.C. — A.D. 1000)*. Delaware State Historic Preservation Office, Dover.

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- 1990 *A Management Plan for Delaware's Historical Archaeological Resources*. Prepared for the Delaware Department of State, Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation by the University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research, Newark. Monograph No. 2.

De Cunzo, Lu Ann, and Ann Marie Garcia

- 1992 *Historic Context: The Archaeology of Agriculture and Rural Life, New Castle and Kent Counties, Delaware, 1830-1940*. Delaware State Historic Preservation Office, Dover.

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- 1993 *Guidelines for Architectural and Archaeological Surveys in Delaware*, as amended. Delaware State Historic Preservation Office, Dover.
- 2002 *Survey Forms Instructions and Data Coordination Guidance*. Delaware State Historic Preservation Office, Dover.

Fulmer, Therese

- 2012 Letter dated January 19, 2012, to Timothy Slavin, Director, Division of Historic and Cultural Affairs, regarding Section 106 Initiation and Consultation, SR1 Third Lane Widening, Roth Bridge to SR 273, New Castle County, Delaware. On file, Delaware Department of Transportation, Dover, Delaware.

Herman, Bernard L., Rebecca Siders, David Ames, and Mary Helen Callahan

- 1989 *Historic Context Master Reference and Summary*. Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering, College of Urban Affairs and Public Policy, University of Delaware, Newark.

Hodny, Jay, David C. Bachman, and Jay F. Custer

- 1989 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Section, Odessa Segment, of the U.S. Route 13 Corridor, New Castle County, Delaware*. Delaware Department of Transportation Archaeology Series No. 73.

National Register of Historic Places [NRHP]

- 1997 *Guidelines for Completing National Register of Historic Places Forms. Part A: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form. Bulletin 16A*. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, Washington, D.C.

APPENDIX C

National Register of Historic Places Nomination Forms

**CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION FORMS**

**SR 1 Widening
New Castle County, Delaware**

African Union Church Cemetery

Bloomfield

John T. Simmons Farm

Linden Hill

Stapleford's Sales and Service

African Union Church Cemetery

New Castle County,
Delaware
County and State

Name of Property

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

African Union Church Cemetery

New Castle County,
Delaware
County and State

Name of Property

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
_____	_____	buildings
<u>1</u>	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY/cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY/cemetery

African Union Church Cemetery

New Castle County,
Delaware
County and State

Name of Property

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

No Style

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Stone

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The African Union Church Cemetery stands on a 0.27-acre parcel on the northeast corner of Bear Christiana and School Bell roads (Parcel 1002800029), Bear, Delaware. This small cemetery is evidence of the first location of the first United African Methodist Episcopal (UAME) Church in Christiana, which stood in the vicinity of the cemetery beginning in 1819.

Modern development has altered the general setting of the cemetery, and an apartment building complex currently surrounds the cemetery. Although the condition of the headstones and landscape features has deteriorated over the years, the cemetery appears not to have been disturbed by modern development and retains integrity of location, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

African Union Church Cemetery

New Castle County,
Delaware
County and State

Name of Property

Narrative Description

The grounds of the cemetery are covered in grass and weeds, and the east, south, and north areas of the property are shaded by mature trees. The cemetery is enclosed by a metal post and plastic mesh fence on the west and south, and a metal fence to the north and east. Apartment buildings have been built to the north and east of the cemetery.

Many of the headstones appear broken or have been lost, but approximately 11 headstones remain. The stones are typically small, simple tablets, and many are only marked with initials. The two dated headstones indicate that the interments occurred in 1875 and 1881. These inscribed headstones read "Stephen Gale 1801-1875" and "David Seney Died July 4, 1881 In the 89th year of his age." Toward the center of the cemetery is a small area that is surrounded by a stone post and metal rail enclosure. Inscribed on one of the posts is the name "Harding."¹

¹ Switzenbaum Realty Capital, *Old Ford UAME Church Cemetery Report*, on file, Delaware State Historic Preservation Office, Dover; Find a Grave, "African Union First Methodist Cemetery," accessed online January 2013 at <<http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=cr&GSln=SE&GSfn=d&GSpartial=1&GSbyrel=all&GSdyrel=all&GSst=10&GSctry=4&GSob=n&GRid=24920694&CRid=2251293&df=all>>.

African Union Church Cemetery

New Castle County,
Delaware
County and State

Name of Property

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

African Union Church Cemetery

New Castle County,
Delaware
County and State

Name of Property

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ETHNIC HERITAGE/African American

Period of Significance

ca. 1819-1897

Significant Dates

1819

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

African American

Architect/Builder

African Union Church Cemetery

New Castle County,
Delaware
County and State

Name of Property

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The African Union Church Cemetery is locally significant under Criterion A for its association with the establishment of the African Union Church/United African Methodist Episcopal (UAME) congregation in Christiana, which was the first independent African-American church in the United States, and African-American settlement patterns in New Castle County, Delaware. The cemetery also meets Criterion D for its potential to yield information about African-American burial practices in New Castle County. Because the African Union Cemetery derives its primary significance from its association with the history of the establishment of the African Union Church (later the UAME Church) in Delaware, its importance within the social and cultural history of New Castle County, and African-American settlement patterns in New Castle County, Delaware, the cemetery also meets Criterion Considerations A and D.

Modern development close to the church has impacted the cemetery's integrity of setting, and the moving of the Old Fort Church to a new location has resulted in a loss of integrity of association. However, the cemetery is a rare resource type that is associated with the settlement and religious history of African Americans in New Castle County and retains sufficient overall integrity to convey its historical significance.

The recommended period of significance is ca. 1819, when the congregation was established and a church built in the vicinity of the cemetery, to 1897, when the Old Fort Church moved to its current location in the village of Christiana.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage/African Americans

The African Union Cemetery is associated with the establishment of the African Union Church in New Castle County, founded by free blacks in the early decades of the nineteenth century. The cemetery marks the first location of the African Union Church of Christiana Bridge in the first half of the nineteenth century.

In 1813 a group of African-American Methodists in Wilmington, Delaware, led by Peter Spencer formed an independent denomination initially known as the African Union Church. Spencer, born in Kent County, Maryland, and a slave, was freed after his master's death and subsequently moved to Wilmington, Delaware. Spencer and approximately 40 congregation members left the Ashbury Methodist Church in Wilmington in 1805 and established the Ezion Methodist Church. By 1812 the black members of the congregation realized that they would not be allowed to select their own preachers or trustee leaders, and thus they established the African Union Church. The

African Union Church Cemetery

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newly founded congregation built their first church on Eighth and French streets in Wilmington. The church was the first independent African-American church in the United States. Spencer went on to organize 31 churches before his death in 1843. In 1865 a denominational split occurred, and the Union Church of Africans became the Union American Methodist Episcopal Church (UAME) and the African Union Methodist Protestant Church (AUMP)².

The African Union Church in Christiana, Delaware, began in 1819, when a small congregation built a church on what is now School Bell Road, south of Christiana. A brick edifice replaced an earlier wood-frame structure in 1850. In 1854 the congregation was officially incorporated as the African Union Church of Christiana Bridge. The denominational split within the African Union Church led the congregation to become the Union American Church of Christiana in 1868. By the 1880s most of the congregation lived in the Village of Christiana, and the congregation moved the building to its current location at 37 N. Old Baltimore Pike in 1897.³ The cemetery on Bear Christiana and School Bell roads stands near the first location of the UAME Church and is associated with the church that stood on the property prior to 1897.

According to the 1850 census, Stephen Gale, one of the marked interments in the cemetery, was an African American and a laborer. The 1870 census indicates that Gale, his wife Anna, and his daughter Margaret lived in Red Lion Hundred.⁴

Criterion D: Ethnic Heritage/African Americans

Because many early African-American cemeteries records are not available or are unclear, the African Union Church Cemetery has the potential to provide information on burial practices of African Americans in a social and historical context, particularly in New Castle County, Delaware.⁵ Assuming good skeletal preservation and the presence of African-American interments, this will provide an interpretive framework to illuminate the “shaping of African-American cultural identities” during a period of transition for African Americans and for America.⁶ Particularly, the graves at the African Union Church Cemetery have the potential to provide important information relative to changes in burial practices, material culture, and human biology during the nineteenth century. Depending on skeletal preservation, disinterred

² UAME Church Inc., About Us, Union American Methodist Episcopal Church, Wilmington, Delaware, accessed online at <<http://www.uamechurchinc.com>>.

³ Historic Marker Database, Old Fort Union American Methodist Episcopal Church, accessed online January 2013 at <<http://www.hmdb.org/marker.asp?marker=13554>>; Gretchen Fitting, Richard Jett, and Valerie Cesna, White Clay Creek Hundred Multiple Resource Area, National Register Nomination Form, 1982, on file, Delaware State Historic Preservation Office, Dover.

⁴ Population Schedule, Sixth Census of the United States [U.S. Census], 1840, NARA microfilm publication M704, 580 rolls, National Archives and Records Administration [NARA], Washington, D.C., accessed online January 2013 at <www.ancestry.com>; Population Schedule, 1870 U.S. Census, population schedules, NARA microfilm publication M593, 1,761 rolls, NARA, Washington, D.C., accessed online January 2013 at <www.ancestry.com>.

⁵ Ross Jamieson, “Material Culture and Social Death: African American Burial Practices,” *Historical Archaeology* 29(4)-1995:39-58.

⁶ Theresa Singleton, “The Archaeology of Slavery in North America,” *Annual Review of Anthropology* 24 (1995):119-140.

African Union Church Cemetery

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skeletal remains could allow detailed, comparative osteological analyses that could answer important research questions relative to the physical anthropology of the burial population.

African Union Church Cemetery

New Castle County,
Delaware
County and State

Name of Property

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Find A Grave. "African Union First Methodist Cemetery," accessed online January 2013 at <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=cr&GSln=SE&GSfn=d&GSpartial=1&GSbyrel=all&GSdyrel=all&GSst=10&GSentry=4&GSob=n&GRid=24920694&CRid=2251293&df=all&>

Fitting, Gretchen, Richard Jett, and Valerie Cesna. White Clay Creek Hundred Multiple Resource Area, National Register Nomination Form, 1982. On file, Delaware State Historic Preservation Office, Dover.

Historic Marker Database, Old Fort Union American Methodist Episcopal Church. Accessed online January 2013 at <http://www.hmdb.org/marker.asp?marker=13554>,

Jamieson, Ross. Material Culture and Social Death: African American Burial Practices. *Historical Archaeology* 29(4) (1995):39-58.

Singleton, Theresa. "The Archaeology of Slavery in North America". *Annual Review of Anthropology* 24 (1995):119-140.

Switzenbaum Realty Capital. *Old Ford UAME Church Cemetery Report*. On file, Delaware State Historic Preservation Office, Dover Delaware.

UAME Church Inc.. About Us. Union American Methodist Episcopal Church, Wilmington, Delaware. Accessed online January 2013 at <http://www.uamechurchinc.com>.

United States Bureau of the Census [U.S. Census]. Population Schedule. Sixth Census of the United States, 1840. NARA microfilm publication M704, 580 rolls. National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C. Accessed online January 2013 at www.ancestry.com.

Population Schedule, 1870. NARA microfil publication M593, 1,761 rolls. National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C. Accessed online January 2013 at www.ancestry.com.

African Union Church Cemetery

New Castle County,
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Name of Property

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N01599

African Union Church Cemetery

New Castle County,
Delaware
County and State

Name of Property

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.27

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 18N | Easting: 443888 | Northing: 4389894 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

African Union Church Cemetery

New Castle County,
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Name of Property

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary for the property is Tax Parcel 1002800029 in New Castle County, which contains the cemetery.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary of the property includes the cemetery and the 0.27-acre parcel that is associated with the Union African Church/Old Fort UAME Church. Since graves are often unmarked, the boundary includes the entire parcel and not only the area where markers are visible. The area surrounding the parcel has been developed/disturbed with modern construction. Based on past State Highway Department Records and other sources, the cemetery grounds immediately bordered School Bell Road to the south. Although a portion of an apartment complex now owns a strip portion of land between the current cemetery property and the public right-of-way, it is probable that additional graves lie beyond the current tax parcel boundary. It is not possible to determine if graves are present or if the National Register boundaries should be extended without significant ground excavations.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Patti Kuhn and Sarah Groesbeck, Architectural Historians
organization: The Louis Berger Group, Inc.
street & number: 1250 23rd Street NW
city or town: Washington state: DC zip code: 20037
e-mail: pkuhn@louisberger.com
telephone: 202-303-2665
date: August 2013

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

African Union Church Cemetery

New Castle County,
Delaware
County and State

Name of Property

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Union African Church Cemetery

City or Vicinity: Bear

County: New Castle County

State: Delaware

Photographer: Sarah Groesbeck

Date Photographed: May 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 3. View of cemetery, looking east.

2 of 2. View of cemetery, looking northeast.

3 of 3. View of cemetery enclosure, looking east.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



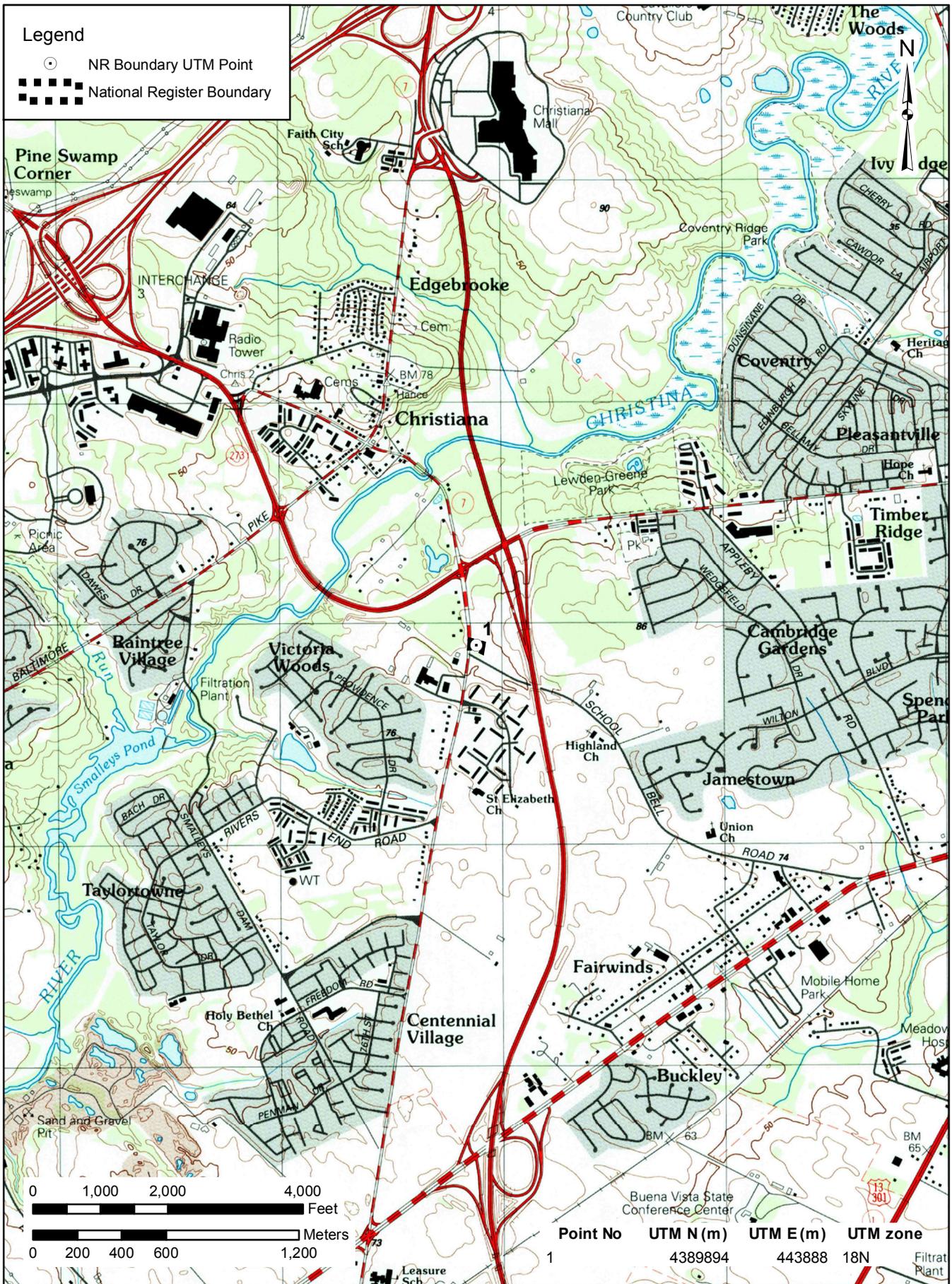
Photograph 1.



Photograph 2.



Photograph 3.



African Union Church Cemetery National Register Boundary

SOURCE: USGS Newark East, Delaware 1993



African Union Church Cemetery National Register Boundary

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2010

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Bloomfield
Name of Property
New Castle, Delaware
County and State
Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Additional Information

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Bloomfield (Amendment)

Other names/site number: N05042

Name of related multiple property listing:

Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 4663 Kirkwood St Georges Road

City or town: St Georges State: Delaware. County: New Castle

Not For Publication:

Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this ___ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide ___ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___A ___B ___C ___D

Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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National Park Service

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Bloomfield

Name of Property
New Castle, Delaware

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Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Additional Information

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	

Signature of commenting official:	Date

Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Explanation of Amendment

Bloomfield was listed in the National Register in 1982 as part of the Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred multiple resource area. The purpose of this National Register amendment is to provide an updated description of the property, clarify and restate its significance statement, and redefine the National Register boundaries based on changes made to the property since it was listed in the National Register. The following continuation sheets contain the necessary information to update the Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred National Register Nomination for Bloomfield.

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

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Bloomfield
----- Name of Property
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Section number 7 Page 1

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Bloomfield sits on an 11.23-acre parcel on the south side of Kirkwood St Georges Road in New Castle County, Delaware. The primary structure on the property is a two-and-a-half-story wood-frame dwelling built ca. 1850 that exhibits characteristics of the rural Gothic Revival style. Additional buildings on the property are a tenant house that was moved to the property ca. 1910 and several modern buildings constructed after 1979. Agricultural buildings once associated with the property are no longer extant, and currently a trucking and transport business operates on the premises.

Bloomfield, its associated buildings, and the surrounding area have undergone a number of changes since the 1979 National Register nomination. The exterior of the house has been covered with vinyl siding and the windows replaced with vinyl sash (excluding the main façade). Eave brackets have been removed, probably at the same time that vinyl siding was added. A door opening on the west elevation of the rear ell has been removed. All associated farm buildings have been demolished and replaced with new buildings; only the tenant house remains. The setting of Bloomfield has changed from agricultural to residential with the subdivision of surrounding land. At the time of the National Register nomination, the farm contained 164 acres; the property contained only 11.23 acres at the time of the current survey. These changes have negatively affected the resource's integrity of materials, setting, feeling, and association. However, Bloomfield is a rare surviving example of its type in New Castle County and, as such, justifies accepting a greater degree of alterations. Despite the removal of exterior materials, the dwelling retains essential features such as the façade windows, irregular fenestration, massing, chimney, and deep porch.

Narrative Description

Bloomfield stands on the south side of Kirkwood St Georges Road, set back and fronted by a grassy sloping lawn with mature tree growth. The house is reached by a gravel drive, which splits and curves around the house to the rear of the property. In addition to the L-shaped dwelling, there are a number of outbuildings clustered to the south, including a corn crib/shed that was documented in the 1979 National Register Nomination as a "modern intrusion." Excepting the corn crib, the buildings appear to have been constructed since the previous survey in 1979 and include a concrete block gambrel-roof barn and several large gable-roof sheds that are currently used for a trucking and transport business. Directly west of the house is a two-story wood-frame tenant house, reportedly moved to the property ca. 1910. On the northwest corner of the parcel is a one-story house constructed after 1970.

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Bloomfield
Name of Property
New Castle County, Delaware
County and State
Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred
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Section number 7 Page 2

Although the land north of Bloomfield remains in agricultural use, west of Bloomfield is a residential subdivision bifurcated by State Route 1. The land that comprises this subdivision was historically part of Bloomfield and was developed by the current owners in 1989, at the time of the construction of State Route 1.¹

The primary dwelling at Bloomfield is a two-and-one-half-story five-bay center-gable frame house built ca. 1850. The house exhibits a prominent shed-roof porch on the façade (north elevation), east, and west elevations of the main block that is supported by full-length square wood posts. A rear ell extends from the east end of the south elevation. According to the 1979 National Register Nomination, the ell may have been constructed in two periods: the northern portion may date to as early as 1840, the later portion added in 1910. The façade has an off-center entrance, and second-story windows are irregularly placed. The chimneys are also irregularly placed, with an interior chimney to the east and an interior end chimney to the west. The exterior siding has been replaced with vinyl, and windows on the rear have been replaced with vinyl sash. Windows on the façade are two-over-two wood sash, with arched two-over-two wood-sash windows in the center half-story gable. The original eave brackets have been removed, most likely when the siding was replaced.

¹ New Castle County Deed Book 917:342.

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Bloomfield
----- Name of Property
New Castle County, Delaware
----- County and State
Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred
----- Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 3

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Bloomfield was listed in the National Register in 1982 as part of the Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred multiple property documentation. The property is locally significant under Criterion A for its association with the agricultural prosperity in Red Lion Hundred during the nineteenth century; under Criterion B for its association with prominent citizens of Red Lion Hundred; and under Criterion C for its rural Gothic Revival-style architecture. Despite changes made to the property and dwelling since it was listed in 1982, the dwelling retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance. The Period of Significance for the Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred is ca. 1830-1890. The recommended period of significance for Bloomfield is ca. 1850, when the house was constructed.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Criterion A, Agriculture

As part of the multiple property documentation for *Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred*, Bloomfield was determined locally significant under Criterion A for its association with the agricultural prosperity in Red Lion Hundred during the nineteenth century. The 1979 National Register form states that the resources identified are significant as “tangible evidences of the economic prosperity resulting from the application of intensive and novel agricultural techniques during the course of the nineteenth century. The digging of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal inspired this agricultural experimentation, and contributed profoundly to the wealth of this rural area.”² The nomination states that Bloomfield “symbolizes the prosperity of one of those individuals responsible for the digging of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal and resultant agronomic prosperity of the Hundred. . .”³

Criterion B, Agriculture, Politics and Government

Bloomfield was determined historically significant under Criterion B for its association with two prominent Red Lion Hundred citizens, William J. Hurlock and Albert O. Newton (Criterion B). Hurlock aided in the construction of the canal lock at Saint George and was one of the most prominent and

² Richard T. Jett and Gretchen Fitting, *Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred*. National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1979. On file, Delaware State Historic Preservation Office, Dover.

³ Jett and Fitting, *Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred*.

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Bloomfield

Name of Property
New Castle County, Delaware

County and State
Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 4

respected men in Red Loin Hundred during the early nineteenth century. Hurlock was one of the first farmers to recognize the agricultural benefits of marl, a substance comprised of decaying shells that was found during the construction of the canal. Hurlock’s son-in-law, Albert O. Newton, later owned and resided at Bloomfield. Newton was elected to the Delaware legislature in 1851 and was instrumental in the passage of the railroad bill.

Criterion C, Architecture

Bloomfield was found to be an excellent example of rural Gothic Revival architecture as advocated by Andrew Jackson Downing (Criterion C). Its steep central gable, deep one-story porch, picturesque profile, and irregular plan, Bloomfield survives as a “rare and largely intact version of a pervasive stylistic expression.”⁴

⁴ Jett and Fitting, *Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred*.

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Bloomfield
Name of Property
New Castle County, Delaware
County and State
Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 9 Page 5

4. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Jett, Richard T., and Gretchen Fitting. Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1979. On file, Delaware State Historic Preservation Office, Dover.

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Bloomfield

Name of Property
New Castle County, Delaware

County and State
Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 10 Page 6

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 11.23

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|--------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 18N | Easting: 443712 | Northing: 4378806 |
| 2. Zone: 18N | Easting: 443587 | Northing: 4378800 |
| 3. Zone: 18N | Easting: 443540 | Northing: 4378686 |
| 4. Zone: 18N | Easting : 443622 | Northing: 4378622 |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The 1982 National Register Boundary of Bloomfield originally included the dwelling and nine historic and modern outbuildings.

The revised National Register boundary is limited to the main house and lawn that fronts the property. The boundary begins at the northeast corner of the parcel boundary on the east side of the driveway. It continues west along the parcel boundary and along the south side of Kirkwood St Georges Road. The boundary continues south and west to exclude the modern house in the northwest corner of the parcel and then continues south along the western parcel boundary until it reaches an unpaved driveway that fronts the tenant house. Here, the boundary extends east, excluding the tenant house, and continues east behind the main house. At the southeast corner of the house, the boundary turns north along the east side of the house, meeting with the eastern parcel boundary. The boundary continues north along the eastern parcel boundary until it meets the start of the boundary at the northeast corner of the property.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Since Bloomfield was listed in the National Register in 1982, its setting has changed from agricultural to residential with the subdivision of a large portion of the original property. When the nomination form was completed in 1979, the farm contained 164 acres. Currently the property consists of only 11.23 acres. Of the outbuildings mentioned in the previous National Register nomination, only the corn crib and the associated tenant house remain. The outbuildings located on the southern portion of the property and the house in the northwest corner of the parcel are modern, built in the last 20 years, and are not associated with the nineteenth-century significance of the property. Although the tenant house that was moved to the property in

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Name of Property
New Castle County, Delaware
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Section number 10 Page 7

the early twentieth century remains extant, it is not associated with the nineteenth-century agricultural significance of Bloomfield and was moved to the property outside the period of significance. In addition, it has been heavily altered with unsympathetic rear shed additions, porch alterations, vinyl siding, and modern windows. The corn crib/shed, which was documented in the 1982 National Register nomination, is also excluded from the boundaries as it was built outside the period of significance and noted on the 1982 nomination as a “modern intrusion.” In addition, the corn crib is in poor condition and could be considered a ruin. As a result of the loss of acreage, modern intrusions on the property since 1979, and the fact that the significance of the property lies in the importance and associations of the main dwelling, the boundaries of Bloomfield are limited to the main drive and lawn, which retain the rural setting and approach to the property, and to the house itself.

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Bloomfield

Name of Property
New Castle County, Delaware

County and State
Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11 Page 8

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Patti Kuhn and Sarah Groesbeck, Architectural Historians

organization: The Louis Berger Group, Inc.

street & number: 1250 23rd Street NW

city or town: Washington state: DC zip code: 20037

e-mail pkuhn@louisberger.com

telephone: 202-303-2665

date: January 2013

United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet

Bloomfield

Name of Property

New Castle County, Delaware

County and State

Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photographs Page 9

Photo Log

Name of Property: Bloomfield

City or Vicinity: St Georges

County: New Castle

State: Delaware

Photographer: Sarah Groesbeck

Date Photographed: May 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 4. View of main house and lawn, looking southeast.

2 of 4. View of main house, façade, looking southwest.

3 of 4. View of main house, west elevation, looking southeast.

4 of 4. View of outbuildings, looking southwest.



Photograph 1.



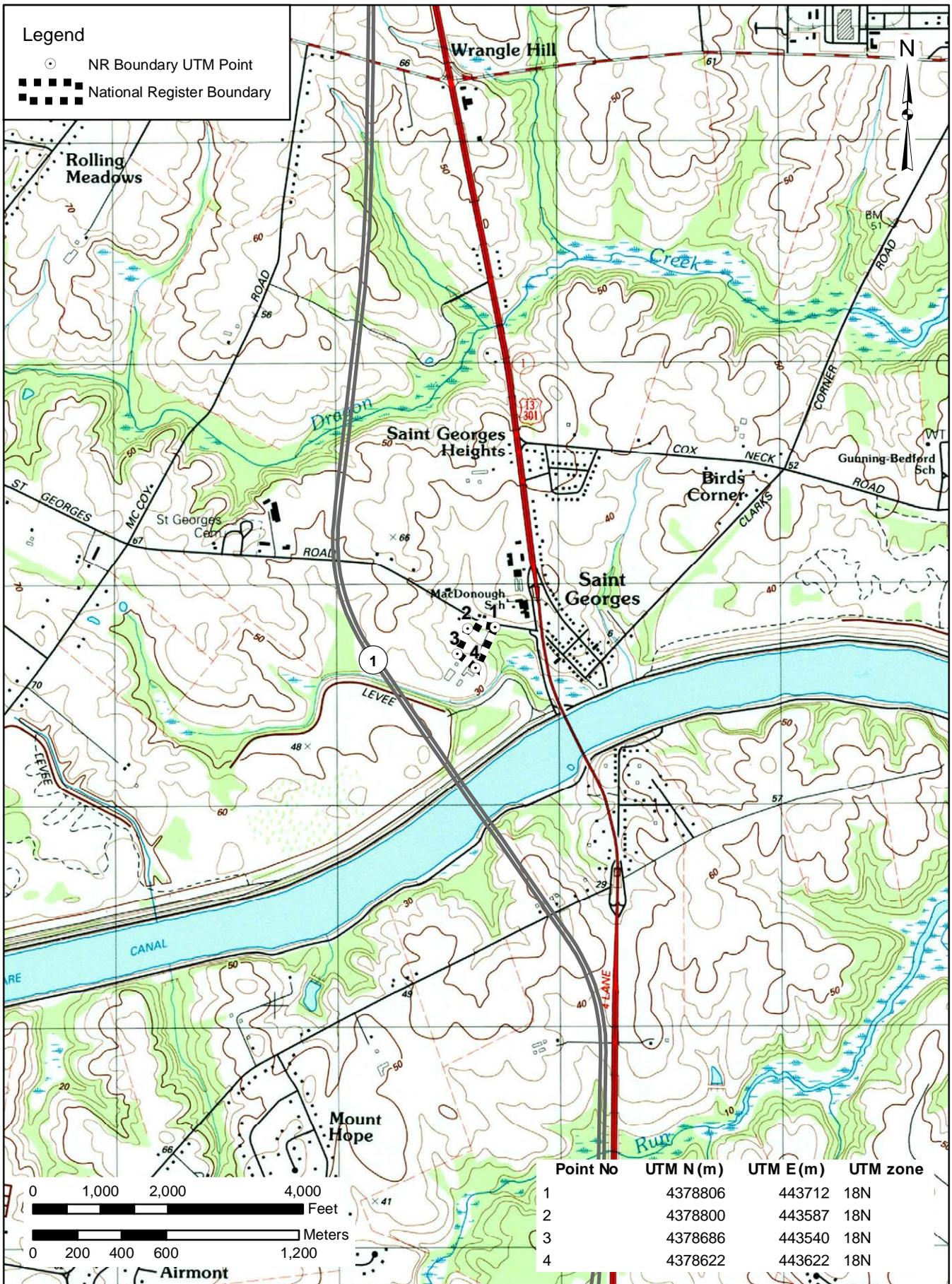
Photograph 2.



Photograph 3.



Photograph 4.



Bloomfield National Register Boundary Map

SOURCE: USGS Saint Georges, Delaware 1993



Bloomfield National Register Boundary Map

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2010

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National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

John T. Simmons Farmstead
----- Name of Property
New Castle, Delaware
----- County and State
N/A
----- Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Additional Information

1. Name of Property

Historic name: John T. Simmons Farmstead (Amendment)
 Other names/site number: CRS No. N04039
 Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A
 (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 501 Bear Christiana Road
 City or town: Bear State: Delaware County: New Castle
 Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
 I hereby certify that this ___ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the
 documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and
 meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I
 recommend that this property be considered significant at the following
 level(s) of significance:

___national ___statewide ___local
 Applicable National Register Criteria:
 ___A ___B ___C ___D

_____ Signature of certifying official/Title:		_____ Date
_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government		

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John T. Simmons Farmstead
----- Name of Property
New Castle, Delaware
----- County and State
N/A
----- Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Additional Information

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	

Signature of commenting official:	Date

Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Explanation of Amendment

The John T. Simmons Farmstead was recommended as eligible for the National Register in 1987 and a National Register Form was prepared as part of the architectural investigations for the State Route 7 project. Since 1987 the property has been sold and has consequently suffered from deterioration and neglect. The purpose of this National Register amendment is to provide an updated description of the property, to revise the significance statement and National Register criteria based on its current condition and integrity, and to revise the National Register boundaries.

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

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Continuation Sheet

John T. Simmons Farmstead
----- Name of Property
New Castle, Delaware
----- County and State
N/A
----- Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page 1**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The John T. Simmons Farmstead is now part of a 75.61-acre parcel owned by First USA Bank on the east side of Bear Christiana Road (SR 7) at the northeast corner of its intersection with U.S. Route 40. A modern credit card processing facility sits to the north of the farm complex. The dwelling and its associated farm buildings are separated from the new building by a fence and from surrounding development by fields. Access to the buildings is limited by a locked gate leading off the main drive. A dirt and gravel road leads southeast to the farm buildings. The area immediately surrounding the farm complex, now vacant, is now overgrown with trees and brush. The farm complex includes a nineteenth-century farmhouse and agricultural farm buildings to the north, with a dairy barn, sheds, two silos, and the remains of a granary. A cemetery is located about 400 feet southwest of the farm complex. The condition of the dwelling has worsened considerably since the property was surveyed in 1987 and 1999.¹ In addition to the loss of windows and doors, the one-story shed-roof porch that extended the length of the east elevation has been removed. Most of the outbuildings in the complex are located north of the house, with the exception of a shed-roof poultry house to the east. All of the buildings are in a poor to deteriorated state of condition. Previous surveys list a dairy barn, poultry house, corncrib/granary, machine shed, silos, and various sheds. Of those buildings only the dairy barn and silos have remained standing. Other outbuildings have either partially or completely collapsed.

Narrative Description

The two-and-one-half-story center-passage farmhouse has two distinct periods of construction. The earliest portion of the dwelling (Phase I) is the two-story two-bay kitchen ell, measuring approximately 18x16 feet. Although its exact date of construction is unknown, it pre-dates the main block of the house. The ell is of log construction; previous investigations indicated that siding covers 9x9-inch logs joined by V-notching. Stone chinking parged with a cement-like material fills the space between the logs, and vertical wood nailers are equally spaced along the log walls.² The ell has clapboard siding, an asphalt-shingle roof, an interior end brick chimney on the south elevation, and rubble fieldstone foundation. All window and door openings have been boarded. The first story of the façade (west elevation) is completely covered; on the second story two window openings have been boarded. Its south elevation

¹ Emily Paulus, et al., *Threatened Buildings Documented in Delaware, 1999-2000: John T. Simmons, Farmstead* (Newark: University of Delaware Center for Historic Architecture and Design, 1999), available online at <http://putnam.lib.udel.edu:8080/dspace/handle/19716/4734>.

² Ibid.

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has two boarded window openings on the gable end. The two-bay east elevation has boarded window and door openings on the first story and two boarded window openings on the second story.

The larger portion (main block) of the house to the north is a two-and-one-half-story five-bay center hall I-house measuring 22x48 feet (Phase II). This section of the house was most likely built ca. 1850-1860. It is connected to the older section by a one-bay connecting passage. The main block rests on a fieldstone foundation, has dual interior end brick chimneys, clapboard siding, and an asphalt-shingle roof. All window and door openings have been boarded. The entire first story of the façade has been boarded, though brick steps at the center of the elevation indicate the center entrance. The north and south elevations have two window openings on the half-story gable. The first story of the east elevation has two door openings to the south and two window openings to the north; the second story has been boarded. The one-story shed-roof porch that extended the length of the east elevation has been removed.

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4. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER/Construction Methods

Period of Significance

Late 18th Century-mid-19th Century

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The John T. Simmons Farmstead was determined locally significant and eligible for the National Register in 1987 under Criterion C as an example of a farmstead under the Upper Peninsula Zone Historic Context, Economic and Agricultural Trends 1830-1880 (Agricultural) and Landscape 1830-1880 (Architecture and Building). The farmhouse was determined an excellent example from the mid-nineteenth century of rural north-central Delaware, its log section a rare example of a once common type of structure. The outbuildings, especially the granary and dairy barn, were determined to contribute to the significance of the property as examples of agricultural structures built during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The John T. Simmons Farmstead is no longer eligible for the National Register under Criterion C because of the deterioration and neglect of the buildings since the property was purchased in 1999. The farmhouse no longer has window or door openings and large sections are boarded; therefore it has lost integrity of materials, design, and workmanship necessary to convey its architectural significance under Criterion C. The loss of the majority of the outbuildings and the poor condition of those that remain standing have rendered the resources not eligible under Criterion C as examples of nineteenth- and early twentieth-century farm structures.

In its current state the farmhouse of the John T. Simmons Farmstead meets Criterion D for its potential to yield important information about local construction techniques. The dwelling has the potential to provide information about log construction, now a rare construction technique. The log portion of the house represents one of a very few remaining log dwellings in the area. The remaining outbuildings on the property appear to have been constructed with common building techniques of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In addition, the cemetery on the property has been excavated and cleared since the previous survey. Therefore these resources do not meet Criterion D.

The recommended period of significance is the late eighteenth century to the mid-nineteenth century, the period of construction of the log section of the dwelling.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Please see original 1987 National Register Nomination for the historic context of the John T. Simmons Farmstead.³

³ Martha H. Bowers, *Architectural Investigations on State Route 7, U.S. Route 13 to Interstate 95 and at Milltown, New Castle County, Delaware* (East Orange, New Jersey: prepared for the Delaware Department of Transportation, Dover, by Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., 1988).

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Criterion D: OTHER/Construction Methods

The dwelling of the John T. Simmons Farmstead meets Criterion D for its potential to yield information about local construction traditions. Much of the dwelling was documented as part of the 1987 National Register nomination form and as part of a 1999 architectural investigation. The 1999 investigation confirmed that the Phase I portion of the house, the kitchen ell, was constructed of 9x9-inch logs joined by V-notching. The resource has the potential to yield information about log construction, now a rare construction technique, and the log portion of the house represents one of a very few remaining log dwellings in the area.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Bowers, Martha H. *Architectural Investigations on State Route 7, U.S. Route 13 to Interstate 95 and at Milltown, New Castle County, Delaware*. East Orange, New Jersey: prepared for the Delaware Department of Transportation, Dover, by Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., 1988.

Paulus, Emily, et al. *Threatened Buildings Documented in Delaware, 1999-2000: John T. Simmons Farmstead*. Newark, Delaware: University of Delaware Center for Historic Architecture and Design, 1999. Available online at <<http://putnam.lib.udel.edu:8080/dspace/handle/19716/4734>>.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
 Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N04039

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than 1 acre

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 18N | Easting: 443973 | Northing: 4388454 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The National Register boundary includes only the dwelling on the John T. Simmons property. The boundary consists of an 85x116-foot rectangle that encompasses the dwelling.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

National Register boundaries established in 1987 include the house, outbuildings, and a portion of the setting immediately surrounding the complex that may have been associated with historic activities of the farm. At that time the north, east, and south boundaries were set 200 feet beyond the outermost structural or landscape feature in the complex, and the west boundary included 400 feet of field and farm lane in front of the farmstead.

Changes to the property since the 1987 National Register nomination warrant a revision of the National Register boundaries. The revised National Register boundaries include the dwelling since it is the only structure on the property that has potential to yield information about local construction technique, particularly log construction in eighteenth-century Delaware. The remaining outbuildings are in deteriorated condition and were built of common construction methods; therefore these structures are excluded from the National Register boundaries. The cemetery has been excavated and has also been excluded from the boundaries.

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The revised boundary and eligibility recommendation is limited to above ground resources and does not include potential archaeological sites. Burials in the cemetery southwest of the farm complex were previously excavated and produced significant information on burial practices from 1776 to 1813. Although the domestic component of the archaeological site has not been explored or evaluated, it also appears to contain significant information about the past. The early eighteenth-century cellar hole on the site was not excavated, and it quite likely contains significant data on domestic life. The remains of the Partridge farm of 1776-1813 are almost certainly within the Simmons property, quite likely within or adjacent to the later farm. Any surviving archaeological remains at the site could be compared with documentary information about the Partridge family, the burials, and the later Simmons Farm, to provide a remarkable portrait of the household. Archaeological investigation of the farm and surrounding area has the potential to change the National Register boundary of the resource.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Patti Kuhn and Sarah Groesbeck, Architectural Historians
organization: The Louis Berger Group, Inc.
street & number: 1250 23rd Street NW
city or town: Washington state: DC zip code: 20037
e-mail pkuhn@louisberger.com
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date: August 2013

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Section number Photographs Page 11**Photo Log**

Name of Property: John T. Simmons Farmstead

City or Vicinity: Bear

County: New Castle

State: Delaware

Photographer: Sarah Groesbeck

Date Photographed: May 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 9 View of main dwelling, Phase II section, west elevation, looking east.
- 2 of 9 View of main dwelling, looking southwest toward Phase I log section, east elevation.
- 3 of 9 View of main dwelling, Phase I log section, east elevation, looking west.
- 4 of 9 View of barn, southeast corner, looking northwest.
- 5 of 9 View of shed (south of barn), looking south.
- 6 of 9 View of shed (east of house), looking northeast.
- 7 of 9 View of granary ruins, looking south.
- 8 of 9 View of shed attached to granary, looking south.
- 9 of 9 View of Partridge cemetery, looking east.



Photograph 1.



Photograph 2.



Photograph 3.



Photograph 4.



Photograph 5.



Photograph 6.



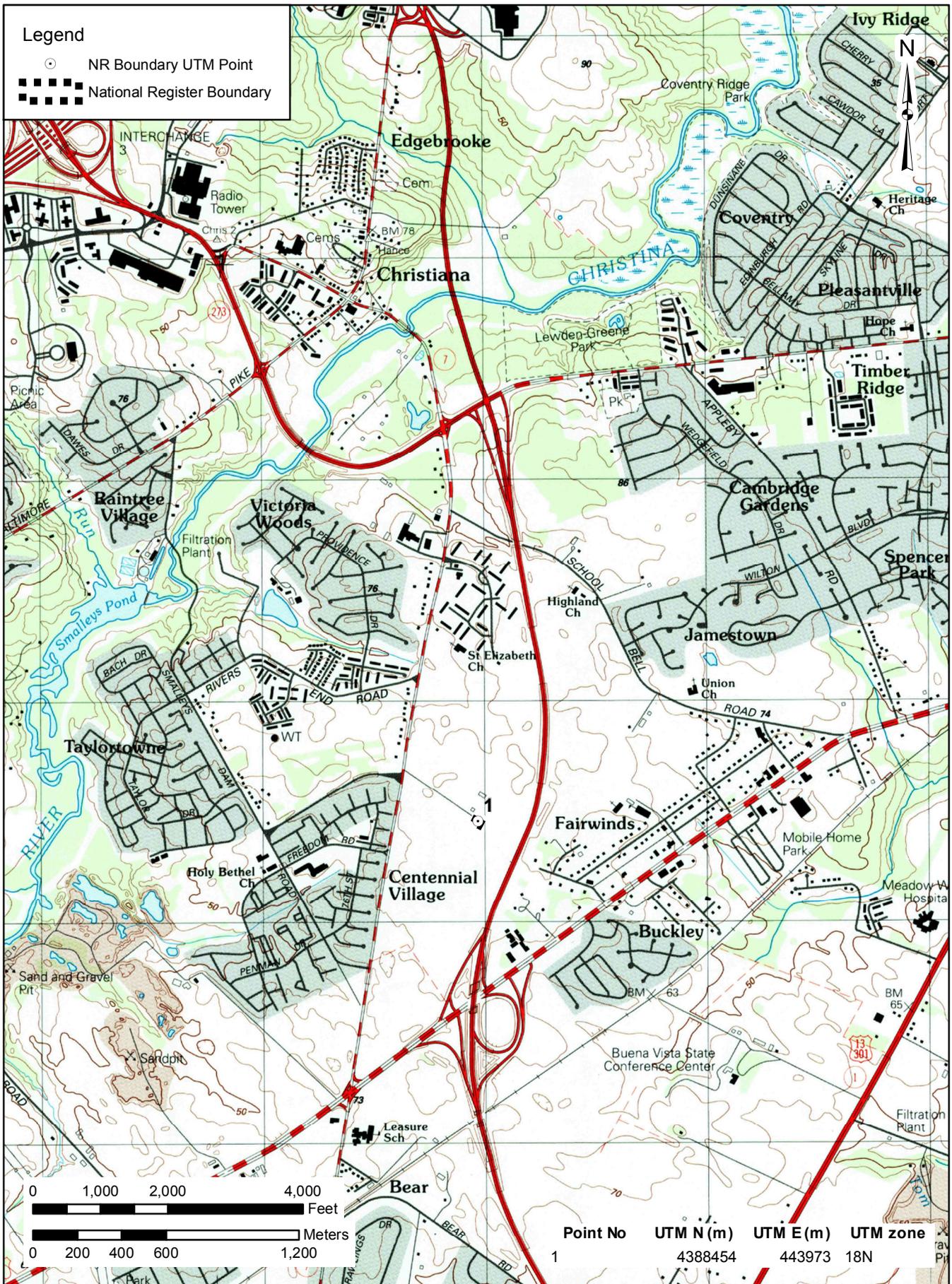
Photograph 7.



Photograph 8.



Photograph 9.



John T. Simmons Farmstead National Register Boundary Map

SOURCE: USGS Newark East, Delaware 1993



John T. Simmons Farmstead National Register Boundary Map

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2010

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Linden Hill
Name of Property
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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Additional Information

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Linden Hill (Amendment)

Other names/site number: N01493

Name of related multiple property listing:

Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 34 N. Dupont Highway

City or town: St Georges State: Delaware County: New Castle

Not For Publication:

Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this ___ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___national ___statewide ___local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___A ___B ___C ___D

Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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Additional Information

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	

Signature of commenting official:	Date

Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Explanation of Amendment

Linden Hill was listed in the National Register in 1982 as part of the Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred Multiple Resource Area. The purpose of this National Register addendum is to provide an updated description of the property, refine its significance statement based on changes made to the property since it was listed in the National Register, and update the National Register boundaries. The following continuation sheets contain the necessary information to update the Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred National Register Nomination for Linden Hill.

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 3

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Linden Hill comprises a total of 142.26 acres of farmland on the west side of N. Dupont Highway in New Castle County, Delaware. A two-and-one-half-story Greek Revival-style brick dwelling, built in 1836, stands prominently on the property, facing east. Clustered west of the dwelling are several agricultural buildings that remain in use. Three buildings, including the dwelling, contribute to the property. Overall, the property retains a high level of integrity and continues to be used for agricultural purposes.

Narrative Description

Linden Hill is located on the west side of N. Dupont Highway, set back from the road and accessible via a paved drive lined by an allée of trees. In addition to the Greek Revival dwelling, there is a garage, barn, and a number of sheds, including one modern shed added since the property was listed in the National Register in 1982. The farm complex is surrounded by agricultural fields. Currently, the property consists of two parcels. The house and outbuildings sit on a 19.33-acre parcel (Parcel No. 1202700111). The largest parcel, encompassing 122.93 acres (Parcel No. 1202700003), contains the majority of the agricultural fields.

The **single dwelling (Contributing)** is a two-and-one-half-story five-bay center-hall Greek Revival-style house built in 1836. The façade of the house is Flemish bond brick, and the remainder of the elevations are eight-course American bond. Behind the main block of the house is a two-story rear ell that gives the dwelling an L-shaped plan. The main block has dual interior end brick chimneys, and the rear ell has an interior brick chimney near the center of the wing and another interior end brick chimney on its west elevation. A one-story shed-roof brick addition has been added to the south side of the rear ell since the previous survey in 1979. The five-bay façade has a center entrance with a fanlight transom, covered by a three-bay half-hipped-roof porch with Tuscan columns and dentil molding. Windows on the façade have plain trim with lug sills and lintels with bull's eye corner blocks. The first-story windows have operable paneled wood shutters, and the second story has louvered wood shutters. The standing-seam metal roof has three wooden dormers with segmented arches supported by paneled pilasters.

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Secondary Resources

Of the six farm buildings currently on the property, it appears that only the two southernmost buildings, the shed and a gable-roof barn, are historic, as described in the 1979 National Register nomination. The modern gambrel-roof barn is noted as a modern intrusion. The two buildings to the west were added to the property since 1979, replacing a previous modern shed.¹ Brief descriptions of the buildings follow.

The one-story wood-frame **garage (Non-Contributing)** stands on the north side of the house. Built ca. 1950, the garage has a concrete-block foundation and has a front gable corrugated metal roof. The building is clad in weatherboard siding, and the east elevation features a roll-up metal door.

A two-story wood-frame **shed (Contributing)** stands southwest of the house. It is clad in weatherboard siding and is capped with a low hipped roof covered in corrugated metal.

A one-and-one-half-story wood-frame gable-roof **barn (Contributing)** stands west of the shed and southwest of the dwelling. The barn has vertical board siding, and its roof is covered in corrugated metal. A shed addition lines its west elevation.

A large gambrel-roof **barn (Non-Contributing)** stands west of the dwelling on the north side of the farm complex. The wood-frame barn has a concrete-block foundation. Long, wood-frame sheds, most likely built for housing animals, extend from the barn to the east. A fenced-in enclosure stands southeast of the barn.

A one-story wood-frame **machine shed (Non-Contributing)** is located on the western end of the farm complex. It has three open bays on its east elevation and is covered with a low-pitched gable roof.

A one-story metal **machine shed (Non-Contributing)** that was built since 1979 stands on the north side of the wood-frame machine shed. The building is clad in metal siding and has a low-pitched roof of standing-seam metal.

Integrity

Linden Hill retains a high level of integrity. The dwelling has retained the majority of its historic fabric, including original brickwork, fenestration, roof profile, chimneys, and architectural detailing, such as window and door surrounds. Although some changes have been made to the dwelling, most notably the one-story addition on the south elevation of the rear ell, this addition is to the rear of the house and does not affect the massing of the main block. Furthermore, as one of only a few remaining dwellings of its type, Linden Hill remains one of the best examples of Greek Revival architecture in Red Lion Hundred.

¹ These buildings were not photographed at the request of the property owner.

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The house has retained its original setting since the property continues to be used for agricultural purposes. The setting of the property has been someone impacted by encroaching suburban development on the north, east, south, and northwest sides of the property; however, the property itself evokes its historic rural setting and feeling. The continuous use of the property as a farm since the first half of the nineteenth century strengthens its integrity of feeling and association.

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Linden Hill was listed in the National Register in 1982 as part of the Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred multiple resource documentation.² The property is locally significant under Criterion A for its association with the agricultural prosperity of Red Lion Hundred during the nineteenth century and under Criterion C as an important example of the Greek Revival style in Red Lion Hundred. The period of significance for the Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred is 1800-1899. The recommended period of significance for Linden Hill begins in 1836, when the house was constructed, and continues to 1886, when the Higgins family sold the property.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Criterion A, Agriculture

As part of the multiple property documentation for Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred, Linden Hill is locally significant under Criterion A for its association with the agricultural prosperity in Red Lion Hundred during the nineteenth century. The 1979 nomination states that the resources identified are significant as “tangible evidences of the economic prosperity resulting from the application of intensive and novel agricultural techniques during the course of the nineteenth century. The digging of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal inspired this agricultural experimentation, and contributed profoundly to the wealth of this rural area.”³

Like the majority of the farms in Red Lion Hundred at the turn of the eighteenth century, the soil of Linden Hill was depleted when A.M. Higgins purchased the 400-acre Linden Hill property in 1836 as a result of exhaustive tobacco farming. The construction of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal beginning in 1828 led to the discovery of marl as a productive fertilizer, resulting in agricultural reform and the return of agricultural prosperity to Red Lion Hundred. The years 1831 to 1870 are known as the “Peach Boom” in Red Lion Hundred as high yields of the fruit furthered the farmers’ agricultural wealth. Linden Hill illustrates this trend as it was transformed from a “desperately poor farm” to one of the most prosperous farms in Red Lion Hundred between 1830 and 1890.⁴

An 1868 Beers atlas of Red Lion Hundred and an 1881 Hopkins map of New Castle County both illustrate Higgins’s Linden Hill property, suggesting that the current acreage associated with Linden Hill was historically part of Higgins’s landholdings.⁵ Although the acreage has been diminished and farming

² Richard T. Jett and Gretchen Fitting, Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1979. On file, Delaware State Historic Preservation Office, Dover.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ J.G. Beers, *Atlas of the State of Delaware* (Philadelphia: Pomeroy & Beers, 1868); G.M. Hopkins, *Atlas of New Castle*

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trends have changed since the Higgins ownership, the property is still in use as a farm and the setting continues to reflect its agricultural significance in Red Lion Hundred.

Criterion C, Architecture

Linden Hill also meets Criterion C as an excellent and well-preserved example of “transitional Classical Revival style architecture,” one of only a few five-bay center-hall plan buildings dating to the 1830s that survive in Red Lion Hundred.⁶ The Greek Revival-style architecture of Linden Hill further reflects the agricultural prosperity of Red Lion Hundred in the second and third quarters of the nineteenth century. Changes to the dwelling since its construction have not diminished its integrity to convey its architectural significance.

County, Delaware (Philadelphia: 1881).

⁶ Richard T. Jett and Gretchen Fitting, *Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred*, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1979. On file, Delaware State Historic Preservation Office, Dover.

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4. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Beers, J.G. *Atlas of the State of Delaware*. Philadelphia: Pomeroy & Beers, 1868.

Hopkins, G.M. *Atlas of New Castle County, Delaware*. Philadelphia, 1881.

Jett, Richard T., and Gretchen Fitting. Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1979. On file, Delaware State Historic Preservation Office, Dover.

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UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 18N | Easting: 443756 | Northing: 4379987 |
| 2. Zone: 18N | Easting: 443850 | Northing: 4379211 |
| 3. Zone: 18N | Easting: 4378839 | Northing: 4378839 |
| 4. Zone: 18N | Easting : 4379140 | Northing: 4379140 |
| 5. Zone: 18N | Easting : 4379728 | Northing: 4379728 |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The National Register boundaries in the 1982 nomination were “a rectangular property fronting approximately 250 feet on Route 13 with a maximum depth of 730 feet.”⁷ This included the house and the outbuildings but not the agricultural fields.

The revised National Register boundary for Linden Hill includes Parcel Nos. 1202700111 and 1202700003, totaling 143.26 acres that are currently owned by the Linden Hill Farm LLC. The parcels contain the main dwelling, agricultural buildings, and agricultural fields associated with Linden Hill.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The revised boundaries of Linden Hill include 143.26 acres of the original 400 acre-property owned by Anthony M. Higgins that are currently part of the Linden Hill property. Historically, the property has been used for agriculture and the land surrounding the house constitutes an important landscape feature that has been historically associated with the property. The two parcels that comprise Linden Hill remain in agricultural use, continue to reflect the agricultural significance of the property and Red Lion Hundred, and strengthen the property’s integrity of setting, feeling, and association as a significant agricultural resource. An additional 21.40-acre parcel owned by Linden Hill Farm LLC

⁷ Richard T. Jett and Gretchen Fitting, Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1979. On file, Delaware State Historic Preservation Office, Dover.

United States Department of the Interior
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stands on the west side of the property (Parcel No. 1202700110) and is separated from the two other parcels by State Route 1. This 21.40-acre parcel is not included in the National Register boundaries because State Route 1, a modern intrusion, physically and visually divides the parcel from the remainder of the farm.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Patti Kuhn and Sarah Groesbeck, Architectural Historians

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city or town: Washington state: DC zip code: 20037

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date: August 2013

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Photo Log

Name of Property: Linden Hill

City or Vicinity: St Georges

County: New Castle

State: Delaware

Photographer: Sarah Groesbeck

Date Photographed:

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 5. View of main house, façade, looking northwest.

2 of 5. View of main house, northeast corner, looking southwest.

3 of 5. View of main house, south elevation, looking north.

4 of 5. View of main house, rear (west) elevation, looking east.

5 of 5. View of garage, façade, looking west.

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Linden Hill National Register Boundary Map

SOURCE: Beers 1868



Photograph 1.



Photograph 2.



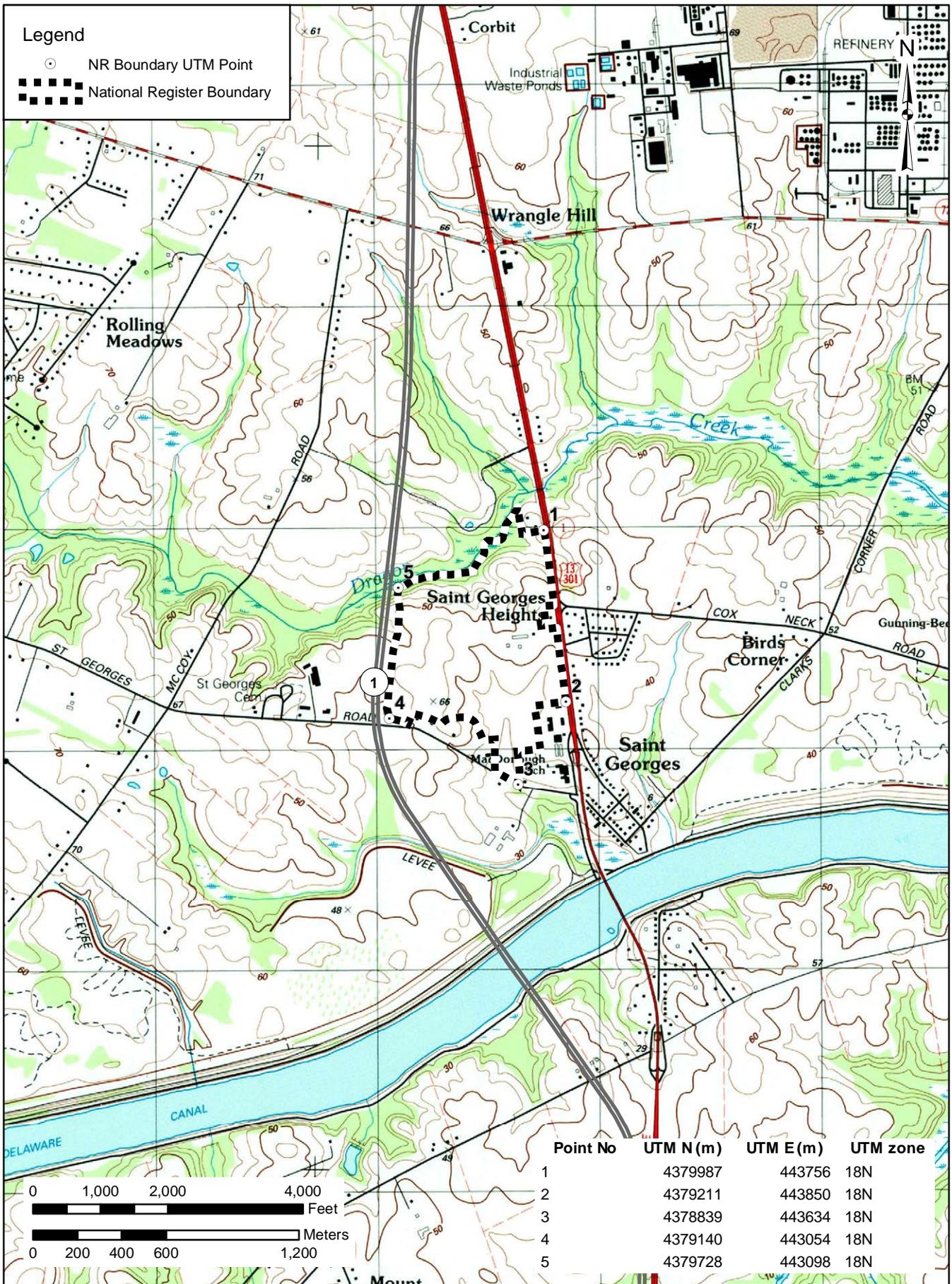
Photograph 3.



Photograph 4.



Photograph 5.



Linden Hill National Register Boundary Map

SOURCE: USGS Saint Georges, Delaware 1993



Linden Hill National Register Boundary Map

SOURCE: Delaware DataML 2010

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Stapleford's Sales and Service

Other names/site number: CRS No. N08826

Name of related multiple property listing:

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 1407 Wrangle Hill Road

City or town: New Castle State: Delaware County: New Castle

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this ___ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ **national** ___ **statewide** ___ **local**

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___ **A** ___ **B** ___ **C** ___ **D**

Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/Auto Showroom

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC/Garage

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/Auto Showroom

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC/Garage

DOMESTIC/Shed

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS/Bungalow
MODERN MOVEMENT/Commercial

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: CONCRETE; WOOD: weatherboard; WOOD: shingle; STUCCO

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Stapleford property is set near the corner of Wrangle Hill Road and S. DuPont Highway. It contains approximately 5.5 acres of land and includes Stapleford's Sales and Service, which is an auto showroom and service center built ca. 1948, and a single-family dwelling, a ca. 1915 bungalow that was moved to the property concurrently with the construction of the commercial building. Two one-story garages, built ca. 1948, stand south and southwest of the dwelling. The property retains a high level of integrity and has undergone few changes since Stapleford's opened in 1949. It continues to be operated by Stapleford's and the dwelling is occupied by a member of the Stapleford family.

Narrative Description

The Stapleford's Sales and Service building faces S. DuPont Highway and is surrounded by a paved parking area. South of the building is a fenced-in area in which vehicles are stored and a large grassy lawn. Northeast of the commercial building is the Stapleford residence, a bungalow, that faces north on Wrangle Hill. It is screened from the road and surrounding commercial areas

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by mature trees and bushes. A gravel drive leads from Wrangle Hill Road to the dwelling. The two garages, standing south and southwest of the dwelling, are accessible from the driveway as well as the paved parking lot surrounding the commercial building.

Auto Showroom (Contributing)

Stapleford's Sales and Service is a one-story concrete block auto showroom and service building with a flat built-up roof, built ca. 1948. The front of the building appears to contain the store and sales office, with a service area to the rear. A flat-roof addition was built and later enlarged on the rear (east) and north elevations between 1954 and 1961. The exterior of the main block and the addition have a smooth, stucco finish that is painted white, and the roofs feature metal coping. A concrete block chimney stands on the east elevation of the main block.

The façade (west elevation) is three bays wide with a center single-leaf glazed metal door and louvered transom. The door is flanked by large storefront windows, a three-light metal-sash to the south and a four-light metal-sash to the north. These windows were recently replaced but are similar in configuration and materials as the originals (see historical background, below). Along the building's façade is a low concrete retaining wall that creates a planter. A lighted metal and glass stringcourse lines the façade above the windows and door. The frieze above the stringcourse has lighted metal and glass lettering on the southern end that reads "STAPLEFORD'S." A square lighted sign is attached to the northern end of the frieze. The signage and string course are not original to the building's construction.

The north and south elevations of the main block are six bays wide. The western window bays of each elevation, located in the showroom area, hold a four-light metal-sash picture window. Of the five bays forming the service area on the south elevation, the center holds a large vehicle door that is flanked by two multiple-light metal-sash windows on each side. A single-leaf metal door and a large one-light window pierce the bay south of the showroom area. The southernmost bay of the north elevation is covered by the rear addition.

The rear addition has an L-shaped footprint that extends along the western end of the north elevation. A multi-light metal window and a vehicular bay with a roll-up door pierce the south elevation. The east elevation is unfenestrated except for a single-leaf metal door on the southern end. The four bays on the north elevation of the addition hold a single-leaf wood door with nine lights, two multiple-light metal-sash windows to the west, and one to the east. The addition projects north of the main block, with a roll-up metal vehicle door on the projecting west elevation.

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

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Bungalow (Contributing)

The dwelling is a one-and-one-half-story wood-frame bungalow, built ca. 1915. It sits on a solid poured concrete foundation pierced with three-light wood-sash windows. The hipped roof has overhanging eaves and is covered with asphalt shingles. Each roof slope has a hipped dormer, and an interior brick chimney pierces the south slope. External walls are clad with clapboard siding and scalloped wood shingles, and the dormers are covered in composite siding. The majority of the windows are 6/1 vinyl-sash replacements with wood surrounds.

The façade (north elevation) has an enclosed porch under the main roof. The enclosed porch has six paired window bays on the façade that hold jalousie windows, with six-light wood sash transoms and wood panels below. A single-leaf multiple-light door with a metal storm door is centered on the first story of the porch. Steps leading to the door are concrete block and brick. The dormer holds a paired 6/1 vinyl-sash window.

The west elevation is six bays wide. It is fenestrated with triple jalousie windows on the enclosed porch at the north end. South of the porch is a single 6/1 vinyl-sash window, a square 16-light vinyl-sash casement window, and a triple 6/1 window set in a projecting bay. A second enclosed porch at the southwest corner of the house has triple 6/1 vinyl-sash windows with six-light transoms above and wood paneling below. To the north of the windows is a single-leaf 10-light wood door with a six-light transom and a concrete stoop that provides entry into the porch. The dormer on the west slope has a single 6/1 window.

The six-bay south elevation has four windows, including paired windows on the enclosed porch at the southwest corner of the dwelling. The remaining windows are single 6/1 vinyl-sash. Two single-leaf doors pierce the south elevation: one five-panel wood door at the east end of the elevation and a wood paneled door with glazed light near the center of the elevation. A paired 6/1 vinyl-sash window is located in the dormer.

The six-bay east elevation has triple louvered windows on the enclosed porch at the north end. Just south of the porch is a bay window with 6/1 windows. The rest of the windows on the first story are 6/1. Three windows are at the foundation level. The half story has a single 6/1 window, and to its south is a projecting hipped-roof bay with a single-leaf flush wood door. A flight of wood stairs leads to the half story entrance.

Shed/Garage (Contributing)

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

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Garage (Contributing)

This one-story two-bay garage sits on a solid poured concrete foundation. The building has a shed built-up roof, and its walls are clad in vinyl siding. A roll-up paneled metal vehicular door and a single-leaf paneled metal door pierce the west elevation. Both doors are replacements. The garage was most likely built ca. 1948.

Integrity

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

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

ca. 1948 ca. 1965

Significant Dates

1949

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

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Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Stapleford property meets National Register Criterion A for its significant association with the trend of commercial expansion and the development of commercial districts along newly constructed highways in New Castle County during the mid-twentieth century. Stapleford's auto dealership and repair service was the first of its type along DuPont Highway north of St Georges when it was constructed ca. 1948. The property also meets Criterion C for its intact auto dealership building and bungalow that are emblematic of architecture styles and trends in commercial and residential architecture in New Castle County during the first half of the twentieth century. The automotive business and the bungalow have been owned and occupied by the Stapleford family since ca. 1948, when Norman B. Stapleford moved his business to the family's rural property. The Staplefords have operated their automotive business in St George's Hundred since 1913, approaching 100 years. The associated garages on the property contribute to the significance of the property as they were built within the period of significance and reflect the use of the property by the Staplefords as both a residence and a family business.

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

The recommended period of significance begins ca. 1948 when the bungalow was moved and the new auto dealership building was constructed on the property, and ends in 1965, after the automotive building was enlarged. The property has undergone few changes since 1965.

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Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Criterion A: Community Planning and Development, Commerce

The Stapleford property is associated with the historical trend of mid-twentieth-century suburbanization and commercial growth of New Castle County and meets National Register Criterion A. Construction of the car dealership along U.S. Route 13 coincided with rapid post-World War II commercial and residential expansion in New Castle County. The dealership building represents the wave of automobile-oriented commercial development that was beginning in the late 1940s and early 1950s and would accelerate in the remaining decades of the twentieth century. Furthermore, Stapleford's was one of the first (and only) car dealerships along the U.S. Route 13 corridor and has been an important commercial business in St Georges for almost 100 years (since 1913), almost 65 years at its current location.

The Stapleford family has been in the automotive sales and repair business since 1913, when Norman B. Stapleford (1893-1956) opened his first car dealership in Delaware City. The Stapleford family resided in Delaware City at least through 1920.¹ During the 1920s the dealership moved to St Georges, where it was first located across from the St Georges Country Store on Main Street, along the approach to the old bridge that crossed the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. The dealership was later moved from the south side of St Georges to the north end after part of the property was taken for building the St Georges Bridge.² In both the 1930 and 1940 censuses, Norman is listed as an automobile salesman in St Georges. The 1940 census specified that he sold Oldsmobiles and Chevrolets and that his business included a garage where 20-year-old Norman worked.³

Although Norman Stapleford and his family resided in North Saint Georges during the 1930s and 1940s, the Stapleford family had farm lands and a farmhouse north of St Georges (under Sallie Stapleford). The property was historically part of a 236-acre tract owned by the Ocheltree family during the nineteenth century. In 1873 Robert Ocheltree sold the entire 236 acres of land to George Brady,⁴ and his son Frederick Brady sold the property to Charles Stapleford in 1908.⁵ Charles Stapleford (ca. 1862-1909) was born in Maryland and had moved to Delaware City by 1870, where his father, Edward Stapleford, worked as a butcher.⁶ By 1900 Charles was farming

¹ United States Bureau of the Census [U.S. Census], Population Schedule, Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920. National Archives Microfilm Publication T625, 2076 rolls. Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29. National Archives, Washington, D.C. Accessed online June 2012 at <www.ancestry.com>.

² Charles E Stapleford, Jr., Owner, Stapleford's Sales and Service, telephone conversation with Sarah Groesbeck, LBG architectural historian, July 23, 2012. Notes on file, The Louis Berger Group, Inc, Washington, D.C.

³ U.S. Census, Population Schedule, Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940. National Archives Microfilm Publication T627, 4,643 rolls. Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29. National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C. Accessed online June 2012 at <www.ancestry.com>.

⁴ New Castle County Deed Book W9:146 187.

⁵ New Castle County Deed Book S21:420 190.

⁶ U.S. Census, Population Schedule, 1870. NARA microfilm publication M593, 1,761 rolls. National Archives and

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in Red Lion Hundred, with his wife Sallie and son Norman B.⁷ Charles died suddenly in an accident in 1909, leaving his land to his wife and son. The land's use after Charles's death is unclear, although the most likely option is that the land was rented and farmed by tenants. Neither Sallie nor Norman appear in the 1910 census, but Norman is listed in the 1913 Wilmington City Directory as a chauffeur, living with his wife Susie in a boarding house.⁸

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and State Highway Department's decision to reconstruct the St Georges Bridge on a new alignment was the impetus behind the moving of both the Stapleford's residence and the car dealership to its current location along DuPont Highway and Wrangle Hill Road ca. 1948. Disaster struck in November 1939, when the German freighter *Waukegan* hit and removed the previous lift bridge at Saint Georges over the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. According to Department of Transportation Records, the U.S. Government was responsible for the funding and reconstruction of the new bridge crossing and the State Highway Department was responsible for securing the new rights-of-way. The Stapleford bungalow was originally situated on the northwest side of town near the Commodore McDonough School and DuPont Highway (as was the car dealership and automotive center). Rather than demolition, the Stapleford's, with the assistance of Elmer Segers (of Corbit), pulled and sequentially rolled the entire bungalow to its new location. This took several days.⁹ Although the exact construction date of the house is unknown, it was probably built on its original site in St Georges ca. 1915.¹⁰

The Stapleford farm property along the recently dualized DuPont Highway was an ideal location for their new car dealership. Between 1913 and 1917, the number of registered automobiles in Delaware soared from 3,050 to 10,702, a trend also evident on a national level. The increase in car ownership led to a national interest in road improvement, and in 1916 Congress passed the Federal Aid Highway Act, providing federal matching funds for road construction but only to states having highway departments staffed with qualified engineers.¹¹ As a result the Delaware State Highway Department was established in 1917 to construct and improve Delaware's primary road system, and within six years over 89 miles of modern roads had been built in Delaware. The DuPont Highway (present-day U.S. Route 13) was originally completed in 1924 as a two-lane road and followed the old eighteenth-century King's Highway in several locations. To reduce congestion, the Delaware State Highway Department expanded the highway with dual northbound and southbound lanes beginning in 1927. When the project was completed in 1934, the Dover to Wilmington span became the country's first divided highway and a model for future projects.¹²

Records Administration, Washington, D.C. Accessed online June 2012 at <www.ancestry.com>.

⁷ U.S. Census, Population Schedule, Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900. National Archives Microfilm Publication T623, 1854 rolls. National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C. Accessed online June 2012 at <www.ancestry.com>.

⁸ Eastern Directory Companies, *Wilmington City Directory and Business Gazetteer* (Wilmington, Delaware, 1913).

⁹ Charles E. Stapleford, Jr., Owner, Stapleford's Sales and Service, interview with Michael C. Hahn, DeIDOT Environmental Studies, July 26, 2012. Notes on file, The Louis Berger Group, Inc, Washington, D.C.

¹⁰ Charles E. Stapleford, Jr., Owner, Stapleford's Sales and Service. telephone conversation with Sarah Groesbeck, LBG architectural historian, July 23, 2012. Notes on file, The Louis Berger Group, Inc, Washington, D.C.

¹¹ Elizabeth Rosin and Martha H. Bowers, *Commercial Roadside Architecture*, (East Orange, New Jersey: prepared for the Delaware Department of Transportation, Dover, by Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., 1992), 6.

¹² William Francis and Michael C. Hahn, *The DuPont Highway* (Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2009), 8.

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The new and improved road system brought new forms of growth and development in New Castle County. Commercial enterprises, including those offering services for automobile travel, were built along the new thoroughfares.¹³ A change in design aesthetic for commercial architecture resulted from the new forms of commercial development and was based on the need to ease automobile access to the services. Areas for parking and maneuvering cars close to businesses were incorporated into the new designs. Beginning in the mid-1930s, architecture also began to replicate the aerodynamic, streamlined designs of cars, as seen in the Streamline Modern style.¹⁴

The Staplefords' new automotive business reflects these trends and was first constructed along DuPont Highway ca.1948. The new building was sleek and streamlined, following current trends. A formal grand opening occurred on May 26, 1949, with a ribbon cutting ceremony and all-day refreshments. Governor Boggs was in attendance.

In the early 1950s Stapleford's earned contracts to repair and maintain all the Getty Oil Enterprises trucks that built the refineries in nearby Delaware City. Eventually, when Getty Oil first built and operated the oil refineries, Stapleford's was also responsible for repairing and maintaining their delivery trucks.

Norman Stapleford died in 1956 and eventually the business came into the ownership of his son, Charles E. Stapleford, Sr. Charles E. Stapleford, Sr. owned the property until his death in 1991, when it passed to his wife Alice. She retained ownership until her death in 1999, at which time Charles E. Stapleford, Jr., the current owner, acquired the property and business. The Stapleford business has always been a Chevrolet dealer; it also sold Oldsmobiles until 2004, when General Motors phased it out during its bankruptcy restructuring. In addition to the business, three generations of Staplefords have lived in the adjacent bungalow, and it is currently occupied by the son of Charles Stapleford, Jr.

Stapleford's was the only dealership in the area for much of the twentieth century and the only one along the U.S. Route 13 corridor. Other dealerships were located to the south in Odessa and Middletown or farther north in New Castle and Wilmington.¹⁵

Criterion C: Architecture

Auto Showroom and Service Building

The Stapleford's Sales & Service building meets Criterion C as an excellent example of an auto showroom and commercial roadside architecture of the mid-nineteenth century. The building

¹³ Elizabeth Rosin and Martha H. Bowers, *Commercial Roadside Architecture*, 8-9.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 18.

¹⁵ Charles E Stapleford, Jr., Owner, Stapleford's Sales and Service, telephone conversation with Sarah Groesbeck, LBG architectural historian, July 23, 2012. Notes on file, The Louis Berger Group, Inc., Washington, D.C.; Charles E Stapleford, Jr., Owner, Stapleford's Sales and Service, interview with Michael C. Hahn, DelDOT Environmental Studies, July 26, 2012. Notes on file, The Louis Berger Group, Inc., Washington, D.C.

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displays characteristics typical of auto showrooms built in the 1940s and 1950s, which were designed for customers traveling by vehicle. Characteristic of this type are the building's flat roof with a parapet, unadorned smooth wall surfaces, and large storefront windows on the façade. In addition, the large service area, with garage bays, reflects the importance placed on the service side of the automotive business beginning in the 1930s.

In the first decade of the twentieth century, auto dealerships were most often found along Main Street. As the volume of automobile sales, as well as the number of auto makers, increased, dealerships moved out of crowded downtown areas to the commercial districts developing along new highways and modernized roads.¹⁶ Land outside the central business district was available in greater quantities and at a lower price, and dealers were able to construct larger sales rooms and service centers with ample display windows to exhibit their products.

Starting in 1930, car sales dropped sharply in reflection of the nationwide economic depression. In an effort to attract customers, dealers placed new emphasis on service and the reliability of their products. Less attention was focused on glamorous showrooms, and more attention was paid to service departments. New car production ceased during World War II and dealerships had to direct their attention to providing maintenance and spare parts for vehicles already on the road. When automobile production resumed at the end of the war, there was a tremendous surge in the number of new vehicles purchased. The cars on the road were aging, and when the restrictions on new vehicle construction were lifted, dealers were overwhelmed trying to meet the public's pent-up demand for new vehicles. The growth in the number of car dealers during the postwar years mirrored the demands of the consumer public.¹⁷

The modern auto showrooms of the 1940s and 1950s focused on drawing in customers traveling in a fast-moving vehicle. The focal point on the street-facing façade was a large, glare-free window in which a new car was prominently displayed. The service wing was typically the largest part of the building, and its mere bulk and the broad driveways leading up to the service bays served as advertisements for the service component of the business. Signs reading "sales" and "service" called attention to the distinct yet unified functions of the building, and trademark signs, such as "Chevrolet" or "Ford," were prominently displayed. The Modern exteriors of the buildings were emphasized by unadorned plain wall surfaces, flat roofs, large display windows, and ribbon windows.¹⁸

Stapleford's reflects these trends in auto dealerships. Like many auto businesses across the country and in Delaware, Stapleford's showroom was originally in the towns of Delaware City and later St Georges but moved to DuPont Highway ca. 1946, around the time when the highway was expanded as a dual highway. The new showroom catered toward the automobile traveler with its large showroom windows, smooth unadorned surfaces, and signage. Additionally, the prominent service bays beckoned to potential customers driving by on DuPont Highway.

¹⁶ Chester H. Liebs, *Main Street to Miracle Mile: American Roadside Architecture* (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1985), 81-83.

¹⁷ Liebs, 86-87.

¹⁸ Liebs, 89-90.

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Alterations made to the building during the 1950s and 1960s reflect the expansion of the business during the contracts with Getty Oil. A concrete pad was first added on the north rear end of the building. With repairs of construction vehicles, oil/gas delivery, and venturing into the school bus charter business, the concrete pad was enclosed as a one-bay garage wing by the late 1950s. An extension off this bay was also added toward the rear, enlarging the entire service and repair department of the building. By the very early 1960s the rear was further enlarged, reflecting its current size.

Other than general upkeep, no other modern additions or renovations have occurred to the entire building. General Motors challenged the lack of modifications to the building as early as 2000, since registered smaller dealerships were required to upgrade their facilities (inside and out) to be more reflective of standard showrooms and corporate dealerships with standard items and appeal. Stapleford's declined to comply with standard and contemporary upgrades reflecting General Motors' corporate image and protocol. As such, very few upgrades have been amassed on the building beyond the late 1950s and early 1960s rear additions. Charles Stapleford, Jr. indicates that both original Chevy and Oldsmobile marquee signs were removed along the façade, and the top "Stapleford's" sign was also removed and replaced. The façade overhang was also recently removed and bay windows were replaced since they were in poor condition and were beyond repair or salvage. Although circulation patterns are generally the same, frontage grounds have also been altered, including the removal of extended shelters off the façade.¹⁹ The shelters were not original to the building, but were built between 1951 and 1970.²⁰

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

Charles Stapleford, Jr. is proud of preserving and keeping the historic character of the building, while still successfully operating an active car dealership and automotive service center. This is a rare phenomenon, as he intends not to alter the building or his approach in preserving a family business and tradition of customer service. The building and its condition are truly remarkable for an established commercial building under continuous operation.²¹

¹⁹ Stapleford, Jr., Owner, Stapleford's Sales and Service. Interview with Michael C. Hahn, DelDOT Environmental Studies, July 26, 2012. Notes on file, The Louis Berger Group, Inc, Washington, D.C.

²⁰ Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC, Historic Aerials. Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC, 2009, accessed online, January 2013 at <<http://www.historicaerials.com/>>.

²¹ Stapleford, Jr., Owner, Stapleford's Sales and Service. Interview with Michael C. Hahn, DelDOT Environmental Studies, July 26, 2012. Notes on file, The Louis Berger Group, Inc, Washington, D.C.

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Bungalow

The Stapleford dwelling is significant under Criterion C as an intact example of early twentieth-century bungalows typically found in small towns and rural areas. The bungalow was a popular house form throughout the United States beginning in the 1910s and continuing through the 1940s. American bungalows first gained popularity in California as part of the American Craftsman movement and spread throughout the country through pattern books and popular magazines.

Although the bungalow's design evoked a sense of country living, the form was most commonly built in subdivisions and was reproduced by the hundreds in cities across the country.²² The bungalow was not limited to urban areas, however, as the same characteristics that appealed to urban residents also attracted rural residents. In Delaware bungalows are found in small towns and rural areas and were built as replacement or expansion housing. Rural bungalows "demonstrate the integration of high-style suburban architecture with traditional rural forms and the beginning of a new perception of the rural landscape as suburban."²³

Bungalows in Delaware are typically three-bay one-and-one-half-story houses of wood frame, brick, stone, or concrete block construction or a combination of these materials. Wood-frame bungalows are commonly clad in weatherboard, wood shingles, brick, stone, or pressed concrete block. Roofs are most commonly low-pitched side-gable with wide overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, or prominent decorative brackets. Deep, full-width porches shade the main elevation and are often supported by battered piers or columns.

The Stapleford dwelling reflects the popularity of the American bungalow in small towns and rural Delaware during the first half of the twentieth century. The bungalow retains the majority of its character-defining features, including wood shingle siding, bay windows, its one-story integrated porch, and original roof massing. Original windows have been replaced but are compatible and the original fenestration pattern remains. A second-story entrance has been added to the east elevation but has not affected the building's original massing. The original porch appears to have been enclosed with jalousie windows; however, this occurred within the property's period of significance.

²² Herbert Gottfried and Jan Jennings, *American Vernacular Buildings and Interiors, 1870-1960* (New York: WW. Norton & Company Inc., 2009), 187.

²³ , Susan Mulchahey et al., *Adaptations of Rural Bungalows in the Lower Peninsula Zone of Delaware, 1880-1940*, National Register of Historic Places Multiple Resource Documentation Form (Newark, Delaware: Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering, University of Delaware).

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Population Schedule. Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940. National Archives Microfilm Publication T627, 4,643 rolls. Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29. National Archives and Records Administration

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

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_____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

_____ State Historic Preservation Office

_____ Other State agency

_____ Federal agency

_____ Local government

_____ University

_____ Other

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): CRS No. N08826

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 5.52

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

2. Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

3. Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

4. Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

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1. Zone: 18N	Easting: 443564	Northing: 4381215
2. Zone: 18N	Easting: 443601	Northing: 4381029
3. Zone: 18N	Easting: 443703	Northing: 4381044
4. Zone: 18N	Easting : 443657	Northing: 4381280
5. Zone: 18N	Easting : 443613	Northing: 4381272

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary of the property contains Tax Parcel 1201300005 in its entirety, which encompasses 5.52 acres in New Castle County, Delaware.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Patti Kuhn and Sarah Groesbeck, Architectural Historians
organization: The Louis Berger Group, Inc.
street & number: 1250 23rd Street NW
city or town: Washington state: DC zip code: 20037
e-mail pkuhn@louisberger.com
telephone: 202-303-2665
date: August 2013

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Stapleford's Sales and Service

City or Vicinity: New Castle (Vicinity)

County: New Castle

State: Delaware

Photographer: Sarah Groesbeck

Date Photographed: May 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 8. View of auto showroom and service building, looking southeast.

2 of 8. View of auto showroom and service building, looking northeast.

3 of 8. View of auto showroom and service building, looking southwest.

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4 of 8. View of dwelling, looking southeast.

5 of 8. View of dwelling, looking southwest.

6 of 8. View of dwelling, looking northeast.

7 of 8. View of garage/shed, looking southeast.

8 of 8. View of garage, looking southwest.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

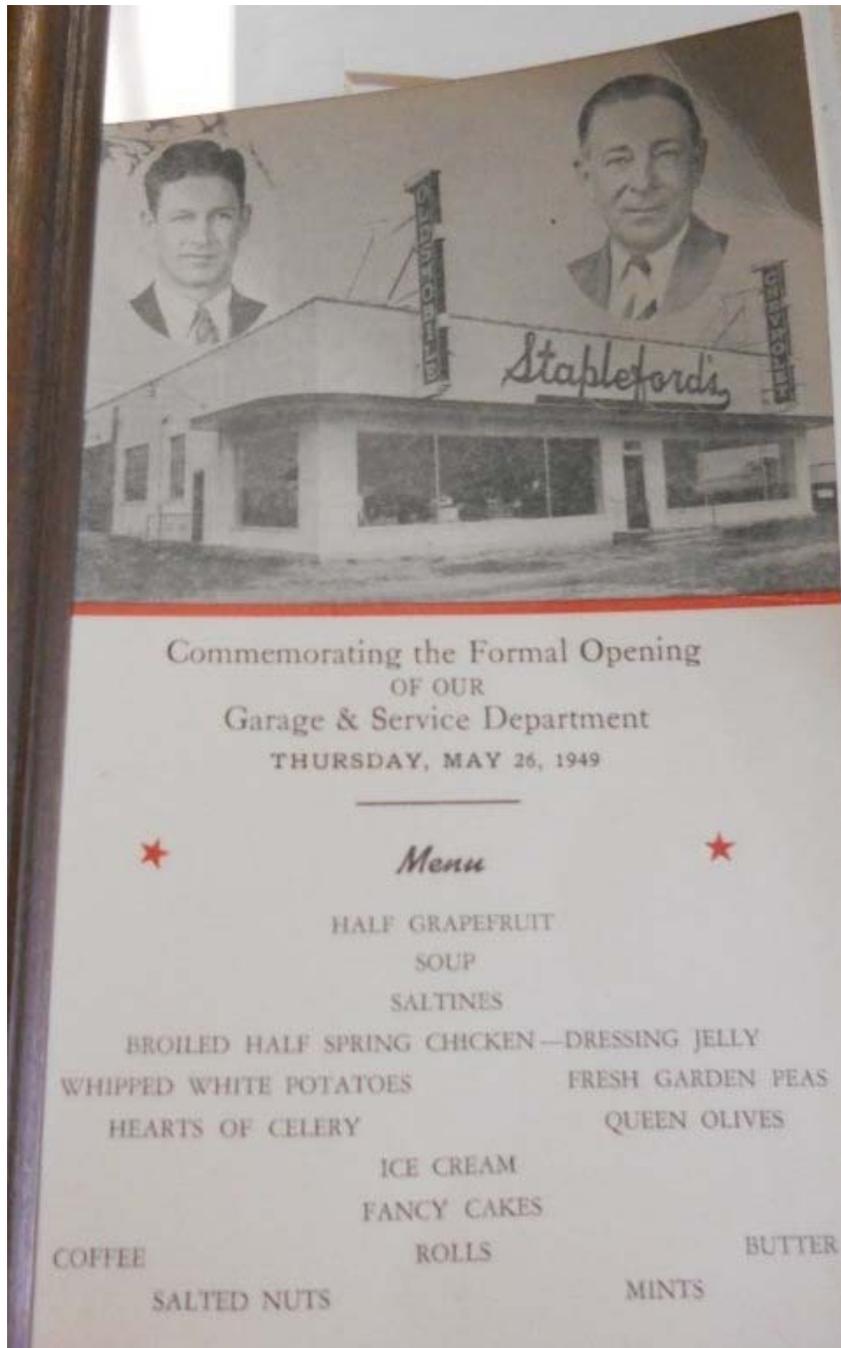
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC

United States Department of the Interior
Here
National Park Service

Stapleford's Sales and Service
Name of Property
New Castle, Delaware
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation Page 23



Stapleford's Formal Opening Brochure, May 26, 1949



Photograph 1.



Photograph 2.



Photograph 3.



Photograph 4.



Photograph 5.



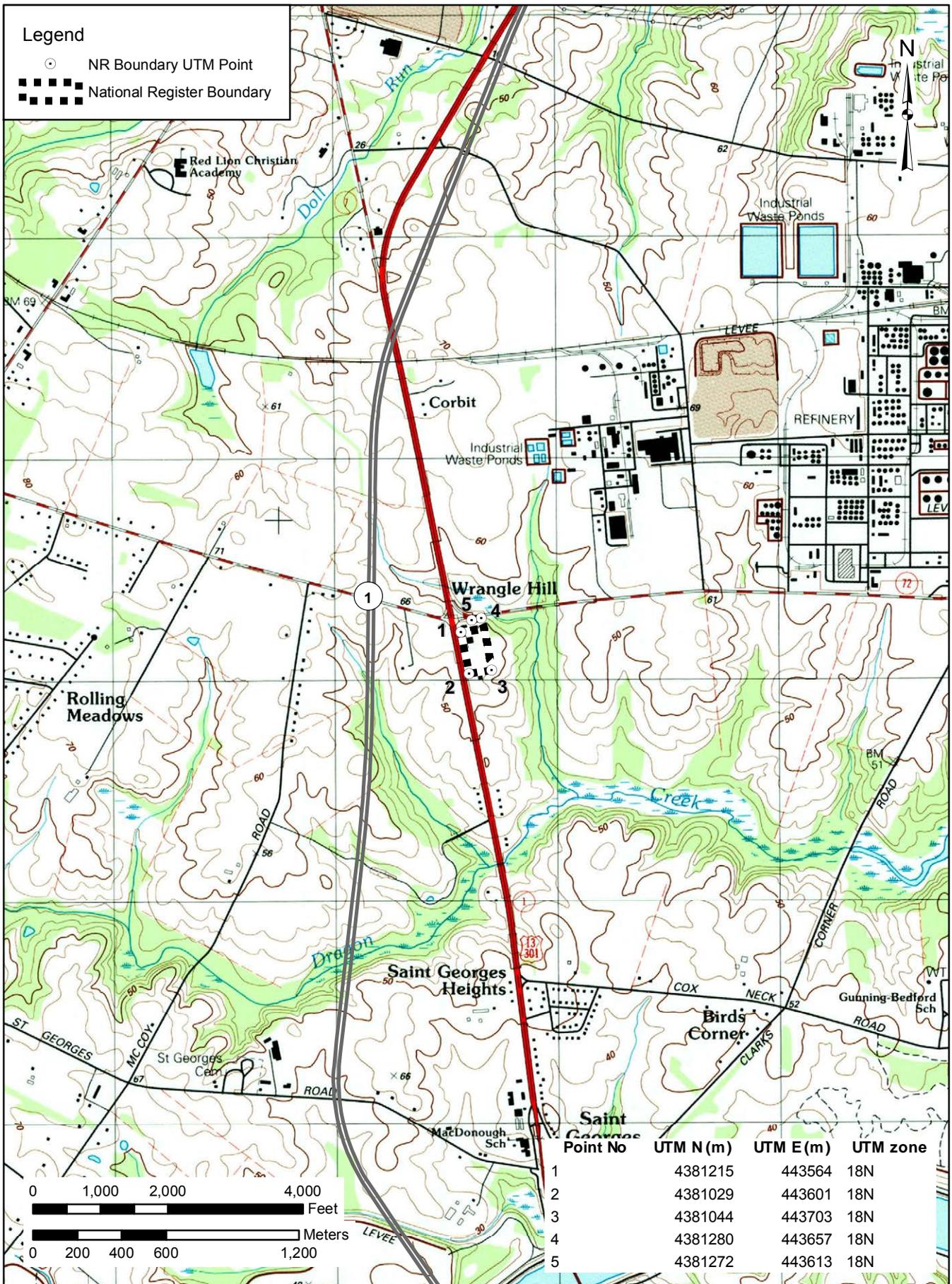
Photograph 6.



Photograph 7.

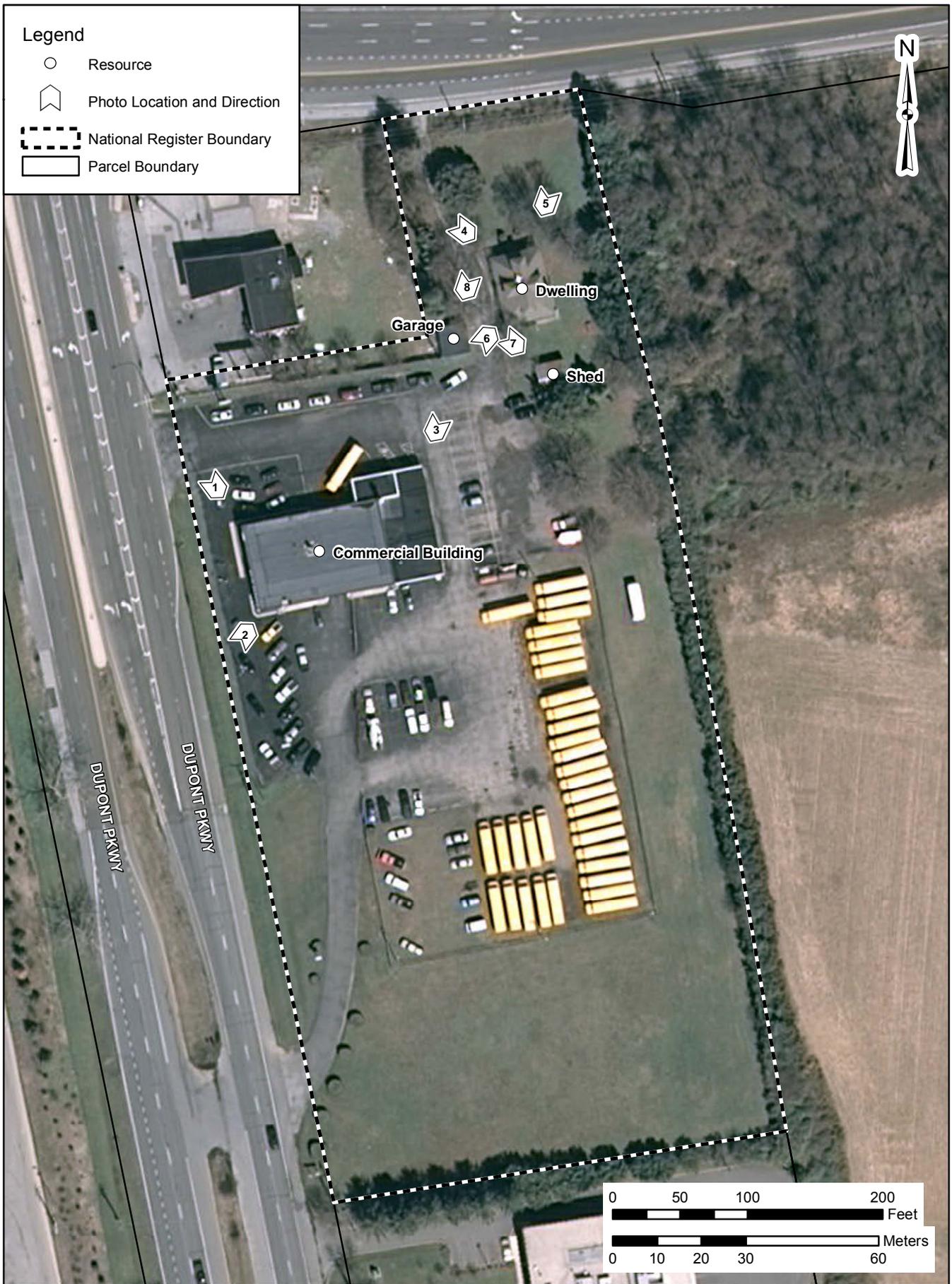


Photograph 8.



Stapleford's Sales and Service National Register Boundary

SOURCE: USGS Saint Georges, Delaware 1993



Stapleford's Sales and Service National Register Boundary

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2010



THE Louis Berger Group, INC.