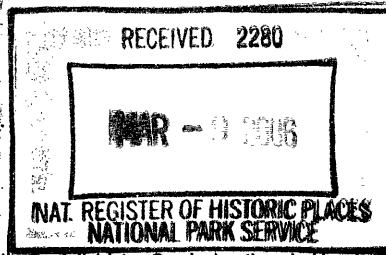


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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 100-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Liedlich, Charles and Edith House

other names/site number CRS # N-12868

2. Location

street and number 180 Welsh Tract Road

not for publication

city or town Newark

vicinity

state Delaware

code DE

county New Castle

code 003

zip code 19702

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 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

John D. Lawrence, Deputy SHPO 3/8/06
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, and State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson H. Beall

4.19.06

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	1	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
2	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/ single dwelling

DOMESTIC/ secondary structure

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

House

Garage

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Bungalow / Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone, rubble

walls Wood shingles

roof Asphalt

other Chimneys (1) brick & concrete

(1) parged

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1918-1930

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown/ attributed to Charles Leidlich

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Delaware Department of Transportation

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 5 acres**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>18</u>	<u>434675</u>	<u>4388532</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	_____	_____	_____

3	_____	_____	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	_____	_____	_____

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Courtney L. Clark, Project Architectural Historianorganization John Milner Associates, Inc.date June 2004street & number 1216 Arch Streettelephone 215-561-7637city or town Philadelphiastate PA zip code 19107

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name/ title Scott P. and Claudia Bradley

street & number 180 Welsh Tract Road

telephone (302) 366-8976

city or town Newark,

state DE

zip code 19702

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. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Charles & Edith Liedlich House
name of property
New Castle County, Delaware
county and State

Narrative Description

The Charles and Edith Liedlich House at 180 Welsh Tract Road in Pencader Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware is located just within the incorporated limits of the City of Newark. 180 Welsh Tract Road, is located on the northwest side of the roadway, immediately southeast and adjacent to Delaware's Interstate 95 toll plaza and northeast of Whittaker Road. Five acres in size, the property contains an early twentieth-century Craftsman Bungalow style dwelling, a similarly detailed garage and a modern work shed. Cedar-wood fencing stands along the front, southeast perimeter boundary, along Welsh Tract Road, and along the southwest boundaries. The property is nicely groomed and landscaped, with patches of mixed vegetation and tall trees planted throughout. A contemporary stone-laid fishpond is located in the rear lawn, between the house and garage. The access to the property is via a dirt road leading from the northern edge of the parcel to the main house, work shed, and the garage.

This early twentieth-century Craftsman Bungalow style wood-framed house faces southeast towards Welsh Tract Road. The two-and-one-half story rectangular-shaped building rests on a stone rubble foundation partially faced with concrete. Small basement level windows are feature along the northeast and northwest facades. The exterior is clad in wood shingles. A side-gabled roof displaying the classic Craftsman long front slope is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Shed-roof dormers project from the south end of the front façade and center of the rear. Deep, open eaves with exposed canoe-head rafter ends occur along the roofline. Two chimneys rise of the interior of the dwelling, a brick and concrete chimney from the southwest gable end, and a stucco-clad chimney from the center, rear of the house. An entrance porch extends from the south end of the front façade sheltering the main entrance of the house. A secondary entrance is extends from the northeast gable end of the house. Concrete steps lie along the southeast façade rising up to the entrance. Access to the dwellings basement is provided through five-cross panel, wooden double-doors located on the northwest side of the extension, beneath the elevated front entrance.

The principal façade (southeast elevation) of the house is four bays wide. A two bay-wide, single-story porch extends across the south end of the house creating an L-formation to the overall shape of the dwelling. The integral porch is supported by square-shaped wood columns on a ground level slate deck. The porch ceiling is decorative board-and-batten. The main entrance is centrally located under the porch and is set within an elaborate decorative Colonial Revival surround, a feature not typical of standard Craftsman Bungalows. The oversized surround is topped with a heavy dentiled cornice composed of moldings above an

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Charles & Edith Liedlich House
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New Castle County, Delaware
county and State

entablature band composed of triglyphs and metopes decorated with punch and gouge dentils. The paneled and single pane frosted glass sidelights flank the single leaf glass and paneled door, with a more standard Colonial Revival entablature in miniature composed of moldings and a row of dentils in between them. The sidelights are separated from the door by $\frac{3}{4}$ round engaged Tuscan columns and the surround is finished with unordered, flat pilasters.

Above the porch, extending from the upper level is a shed-roof, triple bay dormer. Double-hung, three-over-one windows light the interior. On the entrance level of east end of this facade is a two bay wide inset sun porch accessed by a five panel, wooden door with a triple-lite transom. The porch is two bays wide, having four, eight-pane sash casements across the façade. Two bays of triple, eight-pane sash casements partially light the second level of this corner, enclosing a sleeping porch.

The northeast elevation measures four bays deep (two rooms). At the "L", on the northeast side of the porch extension is a small, rectangular-shaped lead-glass window that assists in lighting part of the interior. The entrance level of the northeast side is fenestrated with one large bay having four, eight-pane sash casements and a small, three-over-one fixed window. A single-story, three-sided enclosed gabled entrance stands attached to the north end of the house, sheltering a north corner interior entrance. A glass-and-panel door topped by a triple-pane transom provides access to the enclosure from the southeast façade. A four-pane sash casement pierces the southwest side of the entrance. Single large bays of four, eight-pane sash casement windows pierce the northeast and northwest sides of the enclosure. Again, concrete steps lie along the southeast façade rising up to the door. Access to the dwellings basement is provided through five-cross panel, wooden double-doors located on the northwest side of the extension, beneath the elevated front entrance. The second level is fenestrated by a large bay of four, two-over-one sash casements, a double-hung, one-over-one window, and a double-hung, three-over-one window. A pair of double-hung, one-over-one windows is featured in the center of the gable peak.

The northwest elevation (rear) measures four bays wide (two rooms). Pairs of double-hung, three-over-one sash windows pierce both the north and west corners of the first level. A small, three-pane fixed sash, and a double-hung, three-over-one sash window are featured in between the two corner windows. The second level features single double-hung, three-over-one windows on both the north and west corners. Two small casement sashes are featured centered in between the corner windows. A shed-roof dormer lies along the center

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Charles & Edith Liedlich House
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of the roof, directly above the second-level casements. Two double-hung, two-over-two sash windows light the interior room of this section of the dwelling.

Lastly, the southwest elevation measures three bays deep (two rooms). The entrance level of this side is fenestrated with a pair of double-hung, three-over-one windows, and two single double-hung, three-over-one windows. Two single double-hung, three-over-one windows pierce the second level. A pair of double-hung, one-over-one windows is featured in the center of the gable peak.

The most highly decorated space on the interior is the living room, accessed directly by the front door. The room has plaster walls above paneled wainscot in varnished maple in a repeating arrangement of one horizontal panel over two vertical panels. The fireplace is located on the southwest wall and breasts into the room. The mantel is simply detailed in paneled maple. It is flanked by three-over-one sash windows with window seats below. The staircase wall, located across the room, is fully paneled. The single run staircase is accessed by a three step landing. The landing is illuminated by a single fixed window displaying a pair of diamond and oval shapes in leaded metal cane fixed to the exterior of frosted glass. The newel is a plain square corner post that extends to the ceiling and the smaller picket balusters continue up the staircase, screening it from the living room.

The two other spaces in the building that retain a high level of integrity are the enclosed porch on the first level and the sleeping porch on the second level. These rooms retain the exterior brown shingle cladding of the exterior walls and multi-light windows on the two outside walls. The remaining spaces in the interior have little decoration and there is evidence of change over time. The dining room displays simple decorative window and door surrounds but no other detailing. A second staircase connects the kitchen with the second level. The large kitchen retains some beaded board wainscoting but the cabinetry is from the last quarter of the 20th century. The second floor has three bedrooms, a bathroom a staircase to access the finished third floor.

A garage, echoing the some of the same elements of design and material of the house, is set northwest of the rear of the house. An L-shaped asphalt drive leads directly to the outbuilding from the road. This one-and-one-half story rectangular-shaped building faces east. The exterior cladding is primarily stucco, with wood shingles covering the gable ends. A gable-front roof sheathed in composite shelters the building. Open eaves with exposed rafter ends are featured along the roofline, seen on the sidewalls. The single-room building measures one bay wide by two bays deep. The front façade features sliding glass-and-panel

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Charles & Edith Liedlich House
name of property
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garage doors. A pair of casement windows is featured in the center of the gable peak. A small single-story, shed-roofed closet extends from the southeast corner of the side, south façade. This addition is accessed through a swing-hinge door made of vertical wood slats. The remaining south façade is fenestrated with an eight-pane awning-style window and glass-and-panel door, located at the southwest corner. The rear, west façade features two eight-pane, awning-style windows on the first level, and a pair of casement windows in the center of the gable peak. A small single-story, shed-roof addition extends from the northwest corner of the north wall. This one-room size extension features an eight-pane awning-style window on its north side. The core of the building also features a single eight-pane awning-style window on its north façade. This building is considered a contributing resource to the property.

Further north from the garage stands a modern work shed. The design and materials closely mimic that of the house and garage. A gravel path leads to the building from the end of the paved driveway. This one-story rectangular-shaped building faces east. The exterior is clad in board-and-batten. The side-gabled roof is sheathed in composite. Open eaves with exposed canoe-head rafter ends are featured along the roofline, seen on the front and rear facades. The single-room building measures two bays wide by one bay deep. The front façade features wood-and-glass swing-hinge double-doors and a single casement vinyl window with sixteen-faux (vinyl-applied) panes. The south façade features a single casement vinyl window with eight-faux (vinyl-applied) panes. The remaining sides are solid with no open bays.

The concrete ruins of a chicken house remains on the property. There are no surviving superstructure elements. The concrete slab with terra cotta block foundation ruin is a non-contributing structure.

The property consists of two contributing buildings, one non-contributing building and one non-contributing structure.

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Section 8 Page 1

Charles & Edith Liedlich House
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Statement of Significance

The Charles and Edith Liedlich House, located at 180 Welsh Tract Road, is recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its architectural significance as a locally important example of the Craftsman Bungalow style of architecture retaining distinctive characteristics and high artistic values of this construction type.

Overview

During the 1880s, New Castle County consisted primarily of scattered farmsteads. Farms ranging in size from 30 acres to 100 acres were mostly concentrated along the Philadelphia-Wilmington-Baltimore Turnpike (Old Baltimore Pike)(Hopkins 1881). At this time industrial activity had primarily ended, as the ore from the surrounding hills were exhausted (Conrad 1908:527). From 1880 to 1950 the cultural trend of settlement quickly became the suburbs of the major surrounding cities. This transition of urban growth was being seen both nationally and locally. As stated in the draft National Register thematic nomination: *Adaptations of Rural Bungalows in the Lower Peninsula Zone of Delaware, 1880-1940 +/-* by Mulchahey, et al, new architectural trends were reflected in domestic living. These trends/ styles included the bungalow. Bungalows were originally published and understood as small, inexpensive, convenient housing. The designs of these houses were geared towards the average/ moderate-income family who wanted an attractive, substantial, comfortable home that did not cost a lot. These cottage size dwellings allowed for inventiveness, versatility, creativity and an eclectic nature. Although, appearing mainly in suburban neighborhoods on the outskirts of Wilmington, the house type also became popular in small towns and rural locations.

The numerous bungalow advertisements, floor plans, and decorating ideas that appeared in local newspapers such as the Wilmington's Sunday Morning Star, and popular magazines like House Beautiful, Good Housekeeping, and Ladies home Journal, and their thrifty constructions and inexpensive building cost created an explosion of the house type throughout the county, and state. Overall, regardless of their location, these new house types expressed the values, desires, and economic situation of the American population (Mulchahey, et al 1990).

Craftsman Bungalow Style Architecture

The Craftsman Bungalow Style of architecture may well be viewed as an informal, or rather vernacular version of the academic definition of the Prairie style of architecture. As explained by McAlester and McAlester in their Field Guide to American Houses, the Prairie style originated during

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the early twentieth century by a creative group of Chicago architects. Of this group, the best known were Frank Lloyd Wright and his former student, Louis Sullivan. Prairie style architecture was a result of "...a reaction to the excesses of Victorian clutter..." a style that shared "a disdain for senseless ornament, a preference for comfortable informality, and a respect for the people who lived there." Identifying features of this new style included low-pitched roofs with widely overhanging eaves; two stories, with wings and/ or porches; eaves, cornices, and façade detailing emphasizing horizontal lines; often with massive, square porch supports. Inspired in part by the Arts and Crafts Movement of the nineteenth century, additional elements of design included the "...use of natural building materials – stone, and rough wood shingles, free of Classical orders and ornaments. large porches, bands of windows grouped for viewing the landscape (or seascape) the nature of shingling which produced horizontal character despite turrets, towers, and steep roofs". Immediately, this high style creation became fashionable in domestic living amongst America's wealthy. After World War I the style quickly faded (Foster 2004:339-340; McAlester & McAlester 1997:439-451).

Not long after the Prairie style was introduced, vernacular versions of the style began appearing in pattern books and popular magazines, quickly spreading elsewhere. Though typically smaller in size and scale to the formerly high style design, the bungalow (as it became known) began booming in suburban developments throughout southern California. Local architects continued to incorporate scaled down elements from the Craftsman movement, Prairie Style, Stick Style and too Japanese characteristics. Building materials remained in their natural state, with the more earthly materials highlighting the prominent areas of the exterior (Poppeliers et al, 1983:76-79). Foster explains further, more specifically the "Craftsman Bungalow":

"Typically a rectangular-plan house of moderate size, 1-or 1½- story, occasionally 2. Front-gabled, side-gables or with hipped roof, all gently sloped with wide overhangs with dormers across the front or both front and rear upper level facades. Wide, deep front porches are typical. The stylistic details and construction are generally wood, with natural rustic materials used for foundations and porches. Exposed rafter end with open eaves and exposed beam-ends located at the gables. Windows are grouped in rows. Ideally, there is a strong relationship to gardens and the outdoors is made from the porches and pergolas." (Foster 2004:346-350).

As time passed the style continued to spread across the United States, adapting itself to the various classes of citizens. At this time the Craftsman Bungalow began losing many of its original characteristics. Additionally, the cost of labor and materials had risen since the last decade of the nineteenth-century so, the construction of the higher style Victorians and excessive details on homes diminished.

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Charles & Edith Liedlich House
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Sears, Roebuck also contributed in the popularity and spread of the style across the United States. The company offered various styles and models through mail-order catalogs at affordable prices. The company arranged for the building materials to these homes to be shipped in by train and had local workers construct the houses (Poppeliers et al 1983:76-77).

Bungalows appeared as a house form throughout the Mid-Atlantic during the late nineteenth-century (1890). The exterior elements and details mimicked that of the initial beginnings of the style, described above. Lanier and Herman's described the style in following way:

Harmonizing with the surrounding landscape, exterior cladding and any exterior detail was typically naturally colored, or the material was left in its natural state, unpainted. Bungalows were built of various combinations of materials, having various wall claddings however, frame bungalows were most often sheathed in shingles. One of the most common exterior characteristics of the bungalow was a broad porch. From house to house, the porch across the front façade ranges in width. The type of porch varied: shed, wrap-around, cross-gable, and pyramidal, but in all cases the porch was an integral key feature to the form of the building. Fenestration and door placement also varied however, central placement of a door on the front façade, leading directly into a living area or a small vestibule on the interior was the most common plan. The height of bungalows ranged from one to two-and-a-half stories in height. Additional characteristics included low silhouettes with low-pitched overhanging eaves supported by brackets or featuring exposed rafter ends, side and rear porches. (Lanier & Herman 1997: 46-48, 165)

Interior arrangements of the bungalow were characterized by compact, informal rooms, often interconnected to adjacent rooms creating a sense of flow, as opposed to narrow, closed off hallways. The bungalow rediscovered the notion of the open plan seen in the earlier traditional house types. However, the spatial arrangement of the bungalow advanced the design solution taking the open plan family room and laying it out to measure three, or four rooms in depth. The larger of the interior rooms typically included fireplaces with rustic hearths of natural material like cobblestone, or brick. Built-in furniture was also common, especially built-in cupboards, bookcases, and window seats. The most common room types included a living room, dining room, kitchen, two or more bedrooms, and a bath. (Lanier & Herman 1997: 46-48, 167)

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Charles & Edith Liedlich House
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Craftsman Bungalow elements used in the dwelling located at 180 Welsh Tract Road include the rectangular house plan, the side-gable roof that gently slopes over the porch, and the wide, deep front porch. Additional details are the natural wood shingles used as the exterior cladding, the exposed rafter ends seen across the front and rear facades, and the various groups of windows.

Overall, throughout the state of Delaware, outstanding examples of the Bungalow Craftsman style seem rare in comparison to other architectural styles. The style appears mostly in suburban neighborhoods. The following are a few of the listed historic districts in the National Register of Historic Places that include representative examples of the style: Townsend Historic District (Townsend), Saint Georges Historic District, and the Ardens Historic District (Wilmington). Independent buildings of the style listed in the National Register of Historic Places include: the McCoy House (Kirkwood), Newport Railroad Station (Newport), and the Saint Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church (Seaford) (Delaware State Historic Preservation Office). All of these resources in some fashion appear to highlight extraordinary features of the Bungalow Craftsman style.

Charles and Edith Liedlich House

The house located at 180 Welsh Tract Road clearly illustrates itself as an impeccable example of the Craftsman Bungalow style. Located in a rural section of New Castle County the house possesses many of its original exterior features. The two-and-one-half-story, three-bay dwelling retains its wood shingle exterior cladding, overhanging roof with exposed rafter ends, and multi-pane windows. The sweeping shed roof porch topped by a sweeping shed-roof dormer, continues to be supported by large wood columns. The interior was inaccessible. The location of the property continues to be complimented by its rural location. The Delaware Turnpike, Interstate-95 has compromised the property's setting and feeling with its construction immediately to the rear of the property however, a wooded area covered by tall trees and brush obscures the visual intrusion and helps to somewhat diminish the audible intrusion of the roadway.

History

Documentary and architectural evidence suggest that the dwelling was constructed circa 1919. In 1918 Sadie and Elwood Wilkins sold the parcel of land (16-acres, 2-roots, and 6-perches) to Charles and Edith Liedlich for the sum of \$2000.00 (New Castle County Deed Book F28:116, December 21, 1918). Shortly after taking possession of the property, the 1920 US Census indicates that Charles and Edith Liedlich and their two sons, Merrill and Raymond, occupied the property. Additionally, Charles Liedlich is listed as being a residential carpenter (US Census 1920 ED163:8B).

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Charles & Edith Liedlich House
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Ten years later, the 1930 US Census list occupants of the property to be Charles and Edith Liedlich and their son, Merrill. Mr. Liedlich's listed occupation is a Superintendent, and Merrill's as a carpenter both in building construction (US Census 1930 ED2-110:6A).

After Edith Liedlich's death in January 1958, title passed to Charles H. Liedlich. Upon his death in 1974, title to the "16+ acre parcel with buildings" passed to Merrill W. Liedlich. In 1975, Merrill conveyed partial ownership in the piece of land to his wife Eleanor D. Liedlich (New Castle County Deed Book F90:68, June 16, 1975).

Two years later, the Liedlich's then conveyed portions of the tract, a one-acre parcel, to the William and Ethel Meredith for \$37,000 (New Castle County Deed Book I99:93, November 18, 1977). In 1985, the Liedlichs conveyed a 4.071-acre parcel to the Meredith's (New Castle County Deed Book 245:273, June 12, 1985). Five years after the last of two parcels was sold to the Meredith's, they conveyed "...both parcels of land with improvements thereon erected..." to Donald A. and Lillian Deal for \$235,000 (New Castle County Deed Book 997:158, February 23, 1990). In 1995, the Deals conveyed ownership of a parcel of land with buildings to its present owners, Scott P. and Claudia Bradley, for \$158,900 (New Castle County Deed Book 1945:210, June 29, 1995).

Through an oral interview with Mrs. Eleanor Liedlich, the wife of the late Merrill Liedlich, it was learned that after Eleanor and Merrill married that he never return as an occupant to the house, he rented it out to a tenant upon his acquisition of the property. Mrs. Liedlich remembers Charles and Edith living in the house when they were alive, but does not know whether or not Charles built the house. Mrs. Liedlich confirmed that both Charles and Merrill were local contractors and builders. She was unaware of what construction projects that Charles was involved with. As for Merrill, after working at Rubert Construction for a number of years, Merrill acquired the company. Their company was involved in a number of local projects (pers.com. 05/24/04).

The property at 180 Welsh Tract Road possesses significance under National Register Criterion C. Under Criterion C, the dwelling is significant as an example of a rare building type in New Castle County, and furthermore one of the few of its type throughout the state. The house is an outstanding representation of the Craftsman Bungalow style with evident influences of the Art-and-Crafts movement. Overall, the property retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. The property remains in a rural location with pockets of woods and sections of former farmland between neighboring properties. The earthen colored wooden fence and plantings that surrounds the property enhance the character of the setting. A sense of seclusion is definitely felt and helps to recapture a time and place of the property. Original elements evocative of

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New Castle County, Delaware
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the Craftsman period continue to remain intact. These components include the exposed rafter ends, various fenestration patterns, leaded-glass windows, Colonial Revival entry surround, and porch details. The design and form characteristics are all-intact and remain well preserved. These elements are evident in the dwellings height, shape and form, exterior building materials, numerous fenestration patterns and openings, and simplistic ornamentations. The designed landscape surrounding the house, the low-lying manicured beds and lawn of mixed, indigenous vegetation, further highlight the key features of the overall design of the property. The dwelling's materials and marks of workmanship accent the property's aesthetics qualities. The natural colored, cedar shingles cover the entire exterior of the house, complimenting the indigenous colors and materials in the surrounding.

The rounded canoe-shaped rafter ends, the multi-paned bays and sloping roofs are highlights of workmanship common in this style of architecture, and have been nicely preserved. All these aspects together have assisted in the preservation of the property's feeling, as an early twentieth-century rural property.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 7

Charles & Edith Liedlich House
name of property

New Castle County, Delaware
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Comprehensive Planning

ZONE: Upper Peninsula
TIME PERIOD: 1880-1940 +/- Urbanization and Early Suburbanization
THEME: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts
PROPERTY TYPE: Craftsman Bungalow

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Charles & Edith Liedlich House
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Charles & Edith Liedlich House
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Charles & Edna Liedlich House
name of property
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Verbal Boundary Description

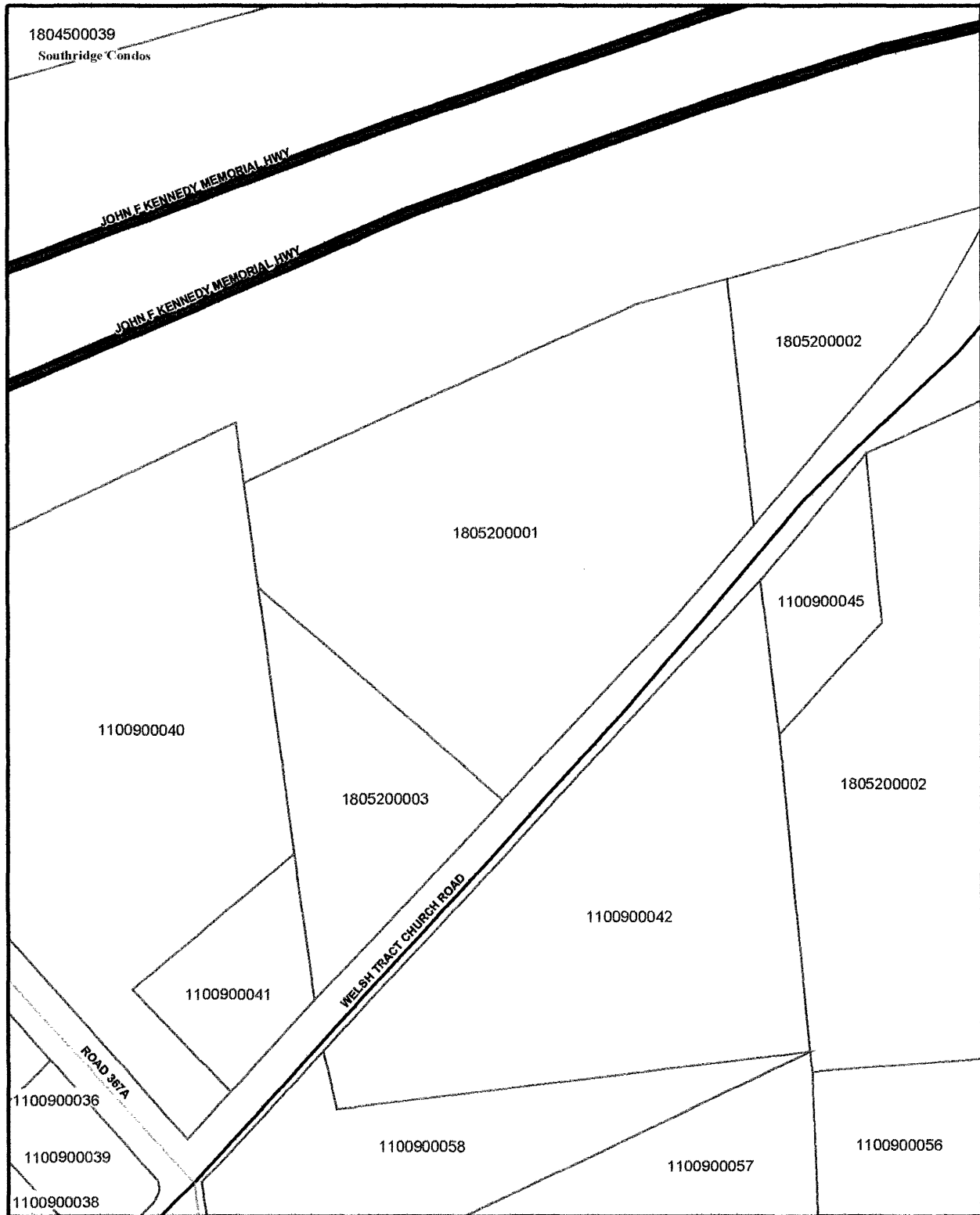
The nominated property is bounded on the north by Interstate 95 Right-of-Way, on the south by Welsh Tract Road, and on the east and west by adjoining property lines.

Boundary Justification

The nominated boundary contains the dwelling, outbuilding, and surrounding landscape, all of which contribute to the integrity of the property. This parcel was created from the larger farm when Interstate 95 was constructed to the rear of the property.



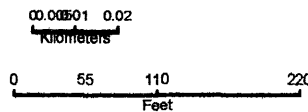
State of Delaware




Charles and Edith Leidlich House
 180 Welsh Tract Road
 Newark, New Castle County, Delaware

Site Map

Scale 1:1,672




 Magnetic Declination
 Approx. 11 mils

DataMIL Mini Map

