

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

56-843

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: Holly Oak

Other names/site number: N12379

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: 1503 Ridge Road

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

Not For Publication: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 X 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 X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 A B XC D

	DESHPO	2/22/2017
Signature of certifying official/Title:		Date
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government		

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

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Holly Oak
Name of Property
New Castle County, Delaware
County and State
Stone Dwellings of Brandywine Hundred
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 3 Page 1

Certified Local Government Agency Certification

In my opinion, the HOLLY OAK meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

 T.P. Gordon

Thomas P. Gordon
County Executive
New Castle County, Delaware

 5.26.14
Date

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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:)

Patrick Andrews
Signature of the Keeper

4/10/2017
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>1</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u>2</u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>3</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.)

- DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
- DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure: Springhouse
- DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure: Garage

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
- DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure: Springhouse
- DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure: Garage

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COLONIAL: Georgian

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Stone, Wood

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

Holly Oak is a Georgian-style, three-bay, two-and-a-half-story, stone and frame dwelling, located three miles south of the Pennsylvania and Delaware border, in the vicinity of Claymont, Brandywine Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware. Constructed in 1779, and expanded in at least four subsequent building phases, the building still functions as a single-family dwelling. Elements of the Georgian style present include a pedimented entryway, double-hung six-over-six-light sash windows, a belt course, pedimented dormer, gable roof, and a symmetrical façade. Improvements throughout the site's history created the L-shaped stone and frame dwelling as it exists today, retaining its orientation with the primary façade facing southeast towards the Delaware River. Currently, the property comprises just one of many parcels located in the Holly Oak subdivision, developed in the early 1900s. Twentieth-century residential dwellings bound the property to the northeast, southeast, and southwest; Ridge Road, a narrow residential street, bounds the property to the northwest. In addition to the dwelling, the property contains a stucco-covered poured-concrete stone springhouse (c.1920) and a frame garage (c.1920), both contributing resources. The springhouse represents a typical outbuilding associated with many homes in Brandywine Hundred. The garage is representative of the changes the site underwent in

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1920 designed to modernize the dwelling and its associated structures. Both additional structures contribute to the historic feeling and setting of the site. Holly Oak possesses a high level of integrity for location, design, workmanship, materials and feeling dating to its period of significance, 1779 to 1940.

Narrative Description

Located at 1503 Ridge Road, Brandywine Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware, Holly Oak is situated one-tenth of a mile east of Philadelphia Pike, a quarter mile west of the Delaware River and just three miles south of the Delaware/Pennsylvania border. Holly Oak has undergone relatively few changes throughout its long history, although the site exhibits at least five periods of construction. The Period I section of the house is the Georgian style, three-bay, two-and-a-half-story northern section constructed in 1779, as documented by a date stone located on the rear portico step. According to the 1797 tax assessment, an earlier log portion still adjoined the stone house. The Period II section, built c.1920 is a two-and-a-half-story frame addition off of the rear, southeast, elevation. The Period III section, built c. 1910, is a one-story frame addition off the southeast elevation of the Period II addition. By 1936, the Sanborn map depicts the property with both associated outbuildings (garage and springhouse). The Period IV section, built c. 1940, includes the Colonial Revival-style, one-story, one-bay stone sun porch on the southwest elevation of the Period I block. The Period V section, built in 2014, is a one-story, second-floor, gable roof addition that removed the Period III shed roof and tied into the roofline of the Period II addition. Both stone sections of the house are made of a mix of fieldstone that is irregular and un-coursed and ranges in color from light to dark banded gneiss, known locally as "blue rock." The lower portion of the front elevation appears to have been re-pointed more recently than the upper portion as the mortar is thicker, and there is significantly less mortar loss towards the bottom of the structure. The quoins are larger and are dressed, unlike the other stones.

Southeast Elevation

The southeast elevation of the dwelling features Period I and IV sections, with Period I occupying the three regularly-spaced bays at the southwest end of the elevation. Working from the southwest end, the first floor contains a six-over-six-light double-hung sash window with a plain pedimented porch over a glazed twelve-light replacement door with three concrete steps leading up to it, and another six-over-six-light double-hung sash window. Both windows on the first floor of the Period I section retain their original paneled shutters. The door of Period I retains its original louvered shutters. All of the windows on the Period I section retain their wooden trims with ogee molding. Below the first window bay to the southwest there is a stone and brick bulkhead with metal doors painted black. A long narrow piece of wood, painted green, suggests that the current stone and brick bulkhead replaced an earlier frame bulkhead. The first and second floors of the elevation are divided by a belt course of highly finished and regularly cut rectangular stone. Just below the belt course, regularly spaced, robbed and filled joist pockets across the full width of the elevation as evidence of an earlier porch, further documented

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by the 1936 Sanborn map that depicts a one-story wrap-around porch on the southeast and northeast elevations. The belt course and filled joist pockets divide the elevation horizontally into thirds with the first floor comprising two-thirds and the second floor making up the remaining third. The second floor of the Period I block has two six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows, aligned with the first floor window openings. There is no opening present over the central bay. A plain white box cornice rests on top of the second-story window trim. One front-gabled pedimented dormer adorns the roof. A large interior stuccoed chimney pierces the roof at the southwest gable end. The Period IV block is one-bay comprised of five eighteen-light awning windows: although built more than a century later than the Period I section, it uses the same type of stones, creating cohesion between the two periods. A cinderblock chimney is located on the southwest side of the Period IV block. Asphalt shingles cover the entire roof.

Southwest Elevation

The southwest elevation of the dwelling shows Period I, Period II, Period III, and Period V. Period I is one bay wide. On the first floor, two brick steps lead to a glazed fifteen-light door with a pediment above. The door is currently non-functional. An undated photograph shows that, historically, the Period I section had a one-story frame, shed-roofed addition on the southwest gable, which explains the door. The second floor has a wood six-over-six-light double-hung sash window with plain white wood trim aligned with the first floor door opening. This elevation of the Period I section is the only one covered with stucco, often used to cover lower quality stonework, or to protect the stone and mortar work from water infiltration. All Period II and III windows on this elevation are wood with vinyl casings and drip caps. Period II has two irregularly-spaced bays on the first floor: the first bay from the northwest contains a six-over-six-light double-hung sash window, while the second bay contains a double six-over-six-light double-hung sash window. A double six-over-six-light double-hung sash window opening does not correspond to either floor, but is placed between floors to light an interior Period II staircase. The second floor has two bays aligned with the two window openings on the first floor these windows are also six-over-six double-hung sash. Period III has two irregularly-spaced bays, each containing a six-over-six-light double-hung sash window. Period V has no openings on this elevation. Periods II, III and V are clad in a composite board siding and a white vinyl return cornice with ogee trim. There is a poured concrete foundation under Period II and III.

Northwest Elevation

The northwest, or rear, elevation of the house shows Periods I, III, IV, and V. From the northeast to the southwest the periods are ordered as follows: Period IV (stone), Period I (stone), Period III (frame), and Period V (frame). Period IV is one-bay wide, comprised of a central glazed eighteen-light door with three-light transom flanked by two sets of double, eighteen-light awning windows. The windows on this section have plain white vinyl trim. The first floor of Period I is two bays wide, but the original fenestration is obscured by Periods II, III and V. The first bay to the northeast contains a six-over-six-light double-hung sash window with paneled shutters, while the second bay features a half-glazed, nine-light, half-paneled door. An L-shaped porch roof

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covers the door on the Period I portion of the dwelling. Two bays aligned over the first floor openings contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows. A front-gabled pedimented dormer with a six-over-six-light double-hung sash window pierces the roof where Period I meets Period III. The windows on this period have plain wooden trim with ogee molding. A corbelled, stucco-covered chimney is located at the southwest gable end of the Period I block. Period III is only one-story in height and features three irregularly-spaced bays. The first bay from the southwest contains a six-light casement window, the second bay holds a half-glazed, nine-light, half-paneled door, and in the third bay is a one-over-one double-hung sash window. The Period V section comprises the second-floor portion of the rear ell, which has a single bay containing a six-over-six-light double-hung sash window. The attic level has a double four-light casement window.

Northeast Elevation

The northeast elevation shows all five periods of the house. Period IV is two bays wide, each with double windows, an eighteen-light awning window and a twelve-light awning window. Between the two bays is the cinderblock chimney with a stove-pipe hole. Period I is only one bay, with a small four-light casement window located at the attic level. Period II has five irregularly-spaced bays. From the southeast the fenestration is: a half-glazed, nine-light, half-paneled door; double six-over-six-light double-hung sash window; six-over-six-light double-hung sash window; six-over-six-light double-hung sash window; and a six-light casement window. The second floor of Period III is two bays wide. From the southeast the fenestration is six-light casement window and six-over-six-light double-hung sash window. Period V has two regularly spaced bays; they contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows. The windows on this elevation of the rear ell have the same trim as the other elevations for this section. An interior parged chimney is located where the roofline of Period II and V meet.

Interior

First Floor

The first floor of the Period I section of the house now features an open floor plan, but was originally a hall-parlor plan with a winder staircase (now removed) on the southwest wall. The now removed winder staircase was to the southeast of the fireplace. The front door opens into a large space, used as a dining and seating area. The front door is aligned with an exterior rear door. A seam and shift in the floorboards reveal the original division of the interior space. The hall chamber, located to the northeast of the seam measured roughly 16 feet in width, while the parlor chamber measured roughly 10 feet 5 inches wide.

The southwest wall contains a large fireplace that now houses a wood-burning stove. The chimney retains its brick firebox and original mantle. The surround is made of slate slabs. To the right of the fireplace are three built-in brick shelves. The hearth is now made of the same slate that comprises the surround. Changes in the floorboards suggest that the hearth and fireplace

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were once larger. A smaller corner fireplace is located in the north corner of what was once the parlor. The fireplace retains its brick hearth, wood mantel, and wood trim around built-in cabinets. The surround has been covered in tile. Additional materials such as original windows and baseboards lend to the integrity of the interior.

A door on the northeast wall of the Period I section leads to the Period IV portion of the house. The Period IV section has exposed exterior stone masonry, wood plank ceilings, and brick floors laid in a basket-weave bond. The sunroom that comprises all of Period IV is a common feature added during the Colonial Revival Period. In the case of Holly Oak it was added c.1940.

A large doorway on the northwest wall of the Period I section leads to the rear ell of the house, comprised of Periods II and III on the first floor. The doorway leads to a stair hall with a large winder staircase on the southwest wall leading to the second floor. A door under the staircase on the southwest wall leads to the cellar. An exterior door is located on the northeast wall. Another large interior door on the northwest wall leads into the kitchen. The kitchen renovations occurred within the last ten years.

A double door on the northwest wall of the kitchen leads to a bedroom suite. There are two doors on the northwest wall that lead to the Period III section. The one on the southwest leads to a bathroom. The door to the northeast leads to a mudroom with brick floors laid in a basket-weave bond.

Second Floor

The second floor of the Period I dwelling is accessible via the staircase in the Period II addition. At the head of the steps, a long a hallway runs from the front of the Period I section to the back of the Period V addition.

The rear ell of the house is to the northwest of the head of the stairs. It has been divided into three rooms with a narrow hallway providing access to all three rooms.

The Period I dwelling of the house is located to the southwest of the Period II stair. The division of space mimics the first floor layout, with the spatial divide between the “hall chamber” and “parlor chamber” still intact. The hall chamber of the second floor currently serves as an office. Relatively few alterations have occurred in this space. The most notable change relates to the removal of the winder staircase from the first floor. A four-panel wood door that historically opened to the staircase now opens to a closet. The southwest wall obscures the chimney. A wooden door on the northeast wall opens into the parlor chamber from the hall chamber. Additionally, a long bathroom connects the parlor chamber to the second floor Period II hall. This room retains its corner fireplace, which is tied into the stack from the corner fireplace on the first floor. It retains its brick firebox and arched brick surround. The mantle touches the ceiling. Built-in cabinets flank the left side of the fireplace. The Period I section has the same wide

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wooden floorboards as the first floor. On the southwest wall an enclosed winder stair on the southeast of the obscured chimney leads to the attic.

Attic

The attic is only accessible via winder stair in the Period I office. The stairs lead to the Period I attic that is an open room that is fully finished with plaster walls. The attic of Period I has the same wide plank wooden floors as the rest of Period I dwelling. A door connects the Period I attic to the rear ell Period II attic. A small portion of the Period I roof was removed when the rear ell was added to the building. The Period II attic is not as highly finished as the Period I section, displaying exposed rafters.

Integrity

Holly Oak possesses integrity of materials, workmanship, design, feeling, location, and association.

Materials: High. On the exterior, the dwelling retains all four of its original stone walls, its 1779 date stone, and two brick chimneys. The building also retains historic six-over-six, double-hung sash windows with wavy glass lights and original wood trim, high wooden baseboards, and heavy wooden doors in the Period I section. On the interior, the house retains its wide plank floors throughout Period I and in portions of Period II. All three Period I fireplaces are intact, with original mantle pieces and paneled cabinets.

Workmanship: High. Holly Oak retains a high level of workmanship dating to its 1779 construction date. The exterior stone walls are expertly laid with finely finished coursed stone on all sides of the building. The Period IV addition, constructed a century and a half later, is built of the same stone as Period I, and is laid to closely match the Period I portion for visual cohesion.

Design: High. The design of Holly Oak has changed very little in the 236 years since its original construction. The only major changes to the design are the Period II and IV additions and the removal of the first-floor partition wall. These changes are linked to the dwelling's Colonial Revival renovation, and are integral parts of the property's history. The change in design exhibits the owners' ability to adapt the dwelling to new needs within the home and to changes in the number of occupants. Interior design features, including fireplaces, trim and plastering, still speak to the original dwelling.

Feeling: High. The dwelling is still evocative of its Colonial period construction date, the Period II addition is hidden from the street, and use of similar stone for the Period IV addition allows it to blend well with the Period I portion of the house.

Location: High. The dwelling has not been moved since it was constructed. However, its original agricultural setting was replaced by a circa 1900 residential subdivision known as Holly Oak.

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OUTBUILDINGS

Springhouse; contributing (c. 1920)

The springhouse is first seen on the 1936 Sanborn map, and predates Periods IV and V of the main house. It is located behind the main house, and is a small, one-bay, stucco-covered, poured-concrete, shed-roof structure that is situated within a small mulched garden. The northeast, or front, elevation displays a metal bulkhead with the doors painted red. The northwest elevation has no openings. Three stucco-covered steps allow access to the roof through a small square opening. The southwest elevation has a wooden one-light casement window with plain wood trim and small strips of wood beading. The southwest elevation has no openings.

Interior

Four stucco-covered poured-concrete steps in the bulkhead lead down to the floor of the springhouse. A heavy concrete lid covers a hole in the floor where the spring once ran through the springhouse. This hole is aligned with the opening in the roof. The interior walls are finished with stucco.

Integrity

The springhouse possesses integrity of materials, design, feeling, and location.

Materials: High. On the exterior, the spring house retains all four walls, all still covered in stucco, and there is no loss or damage to the exterior or interior materials.

Design: High. The configuration and the utilitarian design of the spring house remain intact. All elements, such as the opening in the top and the access to a spring from within, are still visible. The structure is still, very clearly, a springhouse as evidenced by its design.

Feeling: High. The structure still evokes its original use. The close proximity to the house, more specifically the rear service ell, lends a feeling of necessity or daily use to the structure.

Location: High. The structure has not been moved since it was first depicted on the 1936 Sanborn map. Its location, close to the rear ell, is part of its use and life, as it served to keep items cool, and allowed access to water to those working in the rear service ell.

Garage; contributing (c. 1920)

The garage is located to the northwest of the main house and to the north of the springhouse. The garage can be accessed via a driveway from Philadelphia Pike. It is covered in board and batten siding, painted the same brown as the rear ell of the main house, and conforms to a T-shaped plan. The central front gable roof is flanked on both sides by gently sloping shed roofs with a

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gable roof addition on the rear. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The garage rests on a foundation of brick piers and concrete blocks.

The garage was first mentioned in a 1923 deed, in which the land closest to Philadelphia Pike was sold to the State of Delaware, but use of the garage and its driveway were retained for the owners of Holly Oak. The garage was first depicted on the 1936 Sanborn map, and predates Periods IV and V of the main house. At that time, the garage consisted of only the central gable-roofed section. The garage was constructed in three phases: Period I was the central gable-roofed portion; Period II included the two shed roof additions; and Period III added the rear gable-roofed section.

The southwest, or front, elevation is four bays wide. From the northeast the bays are; a thirty-six-light picture window, a twelve-paneled four-light garage door, a plain hollow core door, and a six-over-six-light, double-hung sash window that is covered with a vinyl one-over-one window. The southeast and northwest elevations are identical, both showing Periods II and III. Period II is just board and batten siding, while the Period III section includes a double, vinyl, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash window with plain vinyl trim. The southeast (rear) elevation shows Periods II and III. The Period II section to the southeast has one bay comprised of an aluminum, two-light, louvered window with plain aluminum trim. The Period II addition to the northwest has one bay comprised of an aluminum three-light louvered window with plain aluminum trim. A cinderblock chimney is abutted on the right side of the window in the Period II southeast addition. The Period III section has no openings, but does have a plain white wooden returning cornice.

Interior

The interior of the garage is divided into two sections. The first two-thirds to the southeast are open and can be accessed by the large garage door. The other third of the garage is separated into a smaller room. Both portions are used for storage of tools, car parts, and lawn equipment.

Integrity

The Garage possesses integrity of feeling and location, workmanship, and materials.

Feeling: High. The structure still evokes its original use, and is still used as a garage.

Location: High. The garage remains in the same location since the first depiction on the 1936 Sanborn map.

Workmanship: High. The garage, although added to, is still extant, and the original work put into the creation of the garage is still visible.

Materials: Low. The garage retains its original windows. However, it was re-sided, most likely during the construction of the Period III portion.

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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.

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.)

Architecture

Period of Significance
1779-1940 (date of construction and Colonial Revival modifications)

Significant Dates

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

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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.)

Holly Oak,¹ located in Claymont vicinity, Brandywine Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware, is significant at the local level, under National Register Criterion C. Constructed in 1779, the dwelling is architecturally significant under the historic context, *Stone Dwellings of Brandywine Hundred*, as an early extant example of a hall-parlor plan built in stone. In the eighteenth century, most dwellings in Delaware were built of log or frame construction, with brick and stone typically reserved for the wealthy.² The Piedmont region of the state, particularly Brandywine Hundred, was distinguished by the presence of readily available fieldstone and thus stone became one of the primary building materials in the hundred, used by people of all economic strata.³ The period of significance for Holly Oak extends from its construction in 1779 by Caleb and Catherine (nee Talley) Perkins as a hall-parlor plan dwelling, to 1940, when the owners added a Colonial Revival-style porch. The porch maintained the colonial feel of the dwelling, and marked the last significant historic building campaign to the dwelling.

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

Site History

Holly Oak sits on a tract of land originally patented on April 7, 1673, and called simply “Bought.”⁴ The original patent contained 300 acres of land, later enlarged by Governor Edmund Andros Esquire on January 15, 1675 to 700 acres, that included water rights to Stoney Creek and the mill located there.⁵ In 1693, Joseph Perkins purchased 135 acres of this 700-acre tract from Thomas Nixon and began an almost two-century-long occupation of the land by the Perkins family.⁶ In 1724, Joseph sold the land to his son Caleb Perkins, who left it to his son, also Caleb Perkins (II), at his death in 1747.⁷

¹ The property was first labelled “Holly Oak Farm” on the 1868 Beer’s Atlas of Delaware for Brandywine Hundred while owned by M.B. Mahoney. This name, as well as the original “Holly Oak Station” on the Philadelphia and Western Railroad, is derived from the Holly Oak trees that grow in the area, one of which is still extant on the property.

² Andrzejewski, Anna V. and Rebecca Siders, *Log Dwellings in Delaware, 1780-1860*. Newark, Delaware: Center for Historic Architecture and Design, 1997.

³ Sheppard, Rebecca and Catherine Morrissey, *Stone Dwellings in Brandywine Hundred, 1770-1960+/-*. Newark, Delaware: Center for Historic Architecture and Design, 2013 (hereafter *Stone Dwellings*).

⁴ J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Delaware, 1609-1888*, Philadelphia: L.J. Richards, 1888, p. 906.

⁵ *Duke of York Records*, Wilmington, Delaware, Sunday Evening Star, 1903.

⁶ Thomas Nixon to Joseph Perkins, New Castle County Recorder of Deeds (hereafter NCCRD) Book A, Vol.1, page 1693.

⁷ Will, Caleb Perkins, 1747, New Castle County Register of Wills (hereafter NCCRW) Book G, Vol. 1, page 330.

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When Caleb Perkins II died in 1804, he left the house and 154 acres to his son, also Caleb Perkins (III).⁸ In 1837, Caleb Perkins (III) sold his 154 acres to his son, Christine Perkins.⁹ The portion of land containing the dwelling remained with the Perkins family until 1857, but they used it as a tenant house as early as 1850. Michael B. Mahoney, an iron merchant, purchased the two-and-a-half-acre portion of the property that contained the stone dwelling in 1854.¹⁰ He allowed the current tenant, Xavier Lapier (French immigrant and flag maker by trade), to remain in the dwelling.

John H. Longstreet, president of the Philadelphia Real Estate Investment Company and the president and treasurer of the Lawndale Land Company, bought the property in 1889.¹¹ Longstreet reassembled the original 154-acre tract of land that once belonged to the Perkins family, along with additional acreage, and plotted the "Holly Oak" subdivision in 1901.¹² As planned, the subdivision spanned from Philadelphia Pike on the west to the Delaware River on the east, and included 847 parcels of row housing. Trolley lines spread north along Philadelphia Pike from Wilmington in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, making the area ideal for workers' housing. Longstreet's plans for the development show the outline of the Perkins dwelling at the central point of the development. Although platted out, this subdivision did not come to fruition, and Longstreet sold the property to Charles Rutter in 1902.¹³

Isabell Bye purchased the property in 1905, but never lived in the house.¹⁴ Bye was originally part of a large group of individuals who purchased the land together.¹⁵ Bye sold a small portion of the parcel to the state in 1923, as part of the widening of Philadelphia Pike. Prior to this sale the bounds of the parcel extended to the middle of the road.¹⁶ In this transaction she retained rights to a shared driveway leading from Philadelphia Pike to the garage, both of which are still extant.

An undated photograph, likely taken circa 1930, depicts Holly Oak with its Period I configuration intact, but with a two-story, shed-roofed, frame addition on the southwest elevation. This addition corresponds to a current sealed door located on that wall. While Holly Oak now has a mailing address of Claymont, it was constructed in the rural area of New Castle County that became part of the town of Bellefonte which was incorporated in 1915. The 1936 Sanborn map depicts the dwelling with the Period II rear ell in place and the shed-roofed addition removed. A porch spans the southwest elevation and two-thirds of the southwest

⁸ Will, Caleb Perkins, 1804, NCCRW Book C, Vol. 1, page 135.

⁹ Caleb Perkins to Christine Perkins, NCCRD Book C, Vol.5, 293 pg,1836.

¹⁰ Christine Perkins to Michael B. Mahoney, NCCRD Book R, Vol. 6, page 424, 1854. Christine Perkins to Michael B. Mahoney, NCCRD Book Y, Vol. 6, page 444, 1857.

¹¹ *Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, City Directory, 1904*. Charles Mahoney to John Longstreet, NCCRD Book L, Vol. 15, pg. 53, 1889.

¹² John Longstreet "Plan of Holly Oak, NCCRD Book O, Vol.14, pg. 601, 1901.

¹³ John Longstreet to Charles Mahoney et al, NCCRD Book L, Vol. 15, pg 53, 1889

¹⁴ Charles Smith et al to Isabell Bye, NCCRD Book G, Vol. 20, pg 219, 1905

¹⁵ William P. Derickson and Jacob Derickson to Isabella Bye, et all, NCCRD Book U, Vol. 18, Pg. 433

¹⁶ Isabell Bye to State of Delaware, NCCRD Book M, Vol. 32, pg. 145, 1923.

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elevation. These changes occur as part of the Colonial Revival Period renovations to the house. The rear ell functioned as a locus for work activities and highlights an increasing desire to separate public and private life. As part of this renovation, the owners removed the partition wall on the first floor of the Period I section and added the Colonial Revival sunroom. The corner stair that was once in the “hall” portion of the Period I section of the house to the left of the large fireplace was removed, to the Period II addition, making the space upstairs accessible only to family and those invited. The second floor retains the door that once housed the winder, but it has been turned into a closet. A rear entry porch allowed access to the Period I and Period II portions of the first floor, facilitating circulation between the various sections of the house.

Continued use and evolution of the dwelling demonstrates the durability and importance of stone construction in Brandywine Hundred. Isabelle Bye willed the property to her daughter, Mary Bye. From deed research it is assumed that the rear ell addition and the stone sun room can be attributed to the Bye family. The rear ell and the stone sun porch, as well as the interior reconfiguration are all Colonial Revival ideas of spatial relations being exerted on a colonial building.

The current owners purchased the dwelling in 2013.¹⁷ Since this time they have added the Period V addition to the rear ell of the house, which expanded the second story to allow more living space.

Stone Houses of Brandywine Hundred

From 1750 to 1960, the residents of Brandywine Hundred relied on stone as a building material in far greater numbers than anywhere else in Delaware. The rest of the state built primarily in log, and later frame, with brick construction reserved for the dwellings of the elite in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The proliferation of stone dwellings within Brandywine Hundred thus complicates the use of construction material as a primary indicator of wealth. Both the surviving buildings and the data from tax assessments indicate that homeowners across a wide range of economic conditions built and occupied stone dwellings and outbuildings. In Brandywine Hundred, dwelling size and level of finish were more significant markers of wealth and status than building material. Stone enjoyed popularity within Brandywine Hundred due, in large part, to relative ease of access to abundant quantities of fieldstone, and later quarried stone. The greater durability of stone, as compared to wood, in addition to higher efficiency of retaining both heat and cold air within a building, made it a superior building material choice. The rise of balloon framing construction prompted a shift towards frame dwellings in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, but the regional preference for stone reappeared in many of the early suburban developments built in Brandywine Hundred between 1930 and 1960.¹⁸

¹⁷ William and Nancy Skinner to Barbra Sidoriak, NCCRD, Deed Number 201308290065924.

¹⁸ Susan Mulchahey Chase, David L. Ames, and Rebecca J. Siders, *Suburbanization in the vicinity of Wilmington, Delaware, 1880-1950+/-*, Center for Historic Architecture and Design, 1992.

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The *Stone Houses of Brandywine Hundred* context identifies five property types built from 1770 to 1960, each of which has specific characteristics that must be present in order for a dwelling to qualify for nomination.¹⁹

- Hall-Parlor-Plan Stone Dwelling (evidence of the hall-parlor plan must be clearly visible)
- Georgian or Center-Hall-Plan Stone Dwelling (evidence of the original Georgian or center-hall plan must be clearly visible)
- Stone Addition to Period I Log/Frame Dwelling (evidence of the Period I log or frame building must be visible, at least in archaeological form)
- Colonial Revival Stone Dwelling (style of the dwelling must be Colonial Revival)
- Suburban Stone Dwelling (style should reflect those typical of suburban development)

The walls of any eligible dwelling must be constructed of stone, either rubble fieldstone or quarried stone. All eligible properties must also have two of three associative characteristics--historic exterior finish in the form of exposed stones or mortar and stucco, original fenestration, and/or original story height. Additionally, the economic and social status of the owner or builder should be established through the use of tax assessments, probate records, and other documentary sources. This information should then be related to the building's physical characteristics, especially its size, type and treatment of stones, level of finish, and quality of workmanship. Stone houses nominated under this context must also retain four out of the seven areas of integrity, including specifically workmanship, materials, and design.

Holly Oak is significant under this context as an example of a Hall-Parlor-Plan Stone Dwelling built for a member of the elite and also as a Colonial Revival Stone Dwelling for its early twentieth-century renovations. Caleb Perkins and his wife, Catherine Talley Perkins, constructed the hall-parlor-plan stone dwelling in 1779, as documented by a date stone on the rear porch step of the house with the inscription "J P/ 1779" and the inscription "C.T.P." on a large quoin above the belt course on the main elevation. The first mention of the stone house on the property appears in the 1797 tax assessment for Caleb Perkins, and describes the house as a "half log half stone" dwelling.²⁰ By 1804 the house was listed as only stone, indicating that the log portion of the dwelling was removed between 1797 and 1804.²¹ Other buildings extant on the property in 1804 included a brick kitchen, stone granary, and an old log barn—none of which survive.

Wealth within Brandywine Hundred can be examined two ways. First, documentary evidence such as tax assessments, probate records, and agricultural censuses provide actual numerical data about real and personal wealth and its value. Second, wealth can be understood through the quality and finish of stone dwellings. Tax assessments from 1784 to 1804 place Caleb Perkins within the top 6 percent of taxpayers within Brandywine Hundred. Only prominent neighbors like Joseph Tatnall and Emmanuel Grubb rivaled his wealth. When Caleb Perkins died in 1804,

¹⁹ *Stone Dwellings*, Section F, pp. 1-11.

²⁰ New Castle County Assessments, Brandywine Hundred, 1797, Caleb Perkins, Delaware Public Archives, Dover, Delaware

²¹ New Castle County Assessments, Brandywine Hundred, 1803, Caleb Perkins, Delaware Public Archives, Dover, Delaware

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his probate inventory listed possessions that marked him as a wealthy man, including a walnut writing desk, an eight-day clock, a silver watch, a looking glass and two pictures, a coach, a sleigh, and a dozen books.²² Perkins' affluence allowed him to create a fashionable home that improved upon an original log dwelling on the site, a modestly-sized dwelling constructed of quarried, finished, coursed stone, with large stone quoins at the corners.

Holly Oak is architecturally significant in relation to the *Stone Dwellings of Brandywine Hundred* context for its hall-parlor plan, its stone construction, and its high level of finish. The stones are dressed and coursed while the corners are quoined. The large quoin above the belt course located on the right side of the façade bears the inscription "C.T.P.," the initials of Caleb Perkins and his wife Catherine Talley Perkins, the original builders of the house, in a triangular configuration. These initials represent an attempt to mark and claim a structure that expressed their wealth.

Holly Oak retains all of its Period I stone walls, along with its original fenestration and original two-and-a-half-story height. The Period I elevation remains largely unchanged, divided into its original three-bay configuration; the house is still evocative of the original Georgian style. Filled joist pockets on the southeast elevation, below the belt course, suggest the removal of an older porch from this elevation. On the interior, though largely reconfigured, the original hall-parlor division of space can be seen. The current living room contains one large fireplace along the southwest wall, and a smaller corner fireplace in the north corner of the room. These fireplaces retain all of their original trim as do the windows in the Period I portion of the house. The windows also retain their wavy glass panes. On the floor, two-thirds of the distance across the room from the southwest wall, a clear shift in the floorboards occurs, marking the original spatial division of the room. On the second floor the Period I portion of the house retains much of its two-room division of space, again giving the feeling of a hall-parlor dwelling.

Conclusion

Holly Oak is an eighteenth-century, stone, hall-and-parlor-plan house with an altered interior configuration reflective of local Colonial Revival practices during the early twentieth century. Physical evidence, such as the seam and shift in floor boards, represent the location of the original partition wall which defined the hall-and-parlor plan. The removal of the interior walls and the addition of the rear service ells to create new spaces was a common practice throughout Brandywine Hundred.

Holly Oak began its life as the home of one of the wealthiest men in the hundred, a member of a family of early settlers. The quality of materials used to construct the interior and exterior of the house, as well as documentary evidence, suggest that the house was built for a wealthy individual. Within the context of *Stone Houses of Brandywine Hundred* Holly Oak fits the property type for both a Period I hall-parlor dwelling and a Colonial Revival style dwelling. Holly Oak is eligible for nomination to the National Register under Criterion C.

²² Herman, Bernard, Gabrielle Lanier, Rebecca Siders, and Max Van Balgooy. *Dwellings of the Rural Elite in Central Delaware, 1770-1830 +/-*. Newark, Delaware: Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering, 1989.

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Name of Property

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

Primary Sources

New Castle County Probate Records. Delaware Public Archives, Dover, Delaware.

New Castle County Recorder of Deeds. New Castle County Courthouse, Wilmington, Delaware.

New Castle County Register of Wills. New Castle County Courthouse, Wilmington, Delaware.

New Castle County Tax Records. Delaware Public Archives, Dover, Delaware.

Secondary Sources

Andrzejewski, Anna V. and Rebecca Siders, *Log Dwellings in Delaware, 1780-1860*. Newark, Delaware: Center for Historic Architecture and Design, 1997

Herman, Bernard, Gabrielle Lanier, Rebecca Siders, and Max Van Balgooy. *Dwellings of the Rural Elite in Central Delaware, 1770-1830 +/-*. Newark, Delaware: Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering, 1989.

Lanier, Gabrielle and Bernard Herman, *Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic: Looking at Buildings and Landscapes (Creating the North American Landscape)*. Baltimore, Maryland: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997.

Mulchahey, Susan and David Ames, *Suburbanization in the vicinity of Wilmington, Delaware, 1880-1950+/- : a historic context*, Newark, Delaware: Center for Historic Architecture and Design,

Scharf, J. Thomas, *History of Delaware, Vol. 1 and Vol. 2 1609-1888*, Philadelphia: L.J. Richards, 1888

Sheppard, Rebecca and Catherine Morrissey, *Stone Dwellings in Brandywine Hundred, 1770-1960+/-* Newark, Delaware: Center for Historic Architecture and Design, 2013.

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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: Center for Historic Architecture and Design Archive-
University of Delaware

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N12379

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10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 0.95

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: 39.783170 | Longitude: -75.477950 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

The proposed boundary for Holly Oak contains 0.95 acres, bounded to the northwest by Ridge Road, to the northeast by a 1-acre residential parcel (NCC Tax Parcel # 0611600144),

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to the southeast by a 1.22-acre residential parcel (NCC Tax Parcel # 0611600163), and to the southwest by a 1.3-acre residential parcel (NCC Tax Parcel # 0611600145).

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

These boundaries describe the current tax parcel associated with Holly Oak.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kevin Barni, Rebecca J. Sheppard, and Catherine Morrissey

organization: Center for Historic Architecture and Design

street & number: 331 Alison Hall University of Delaware

city or town: Newark state: Delaware zip code: 19716

e-mail: rjshep@udel.edu cmorriss@udel.edu

telephone: 302-831-8097

date: February 5, 2016

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.)

Geographic Zone: Piedmont

Time Period(s) 1770 – 1830 Early Industrialization
1830 – 1880 Industrialization and Early Urbanization
1880 – 1940 Urbanization and Early Suburbanization

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

Holly Oak
Name of Property

USGS Quad Map 7.5 Minute Series “Marcus Hook”

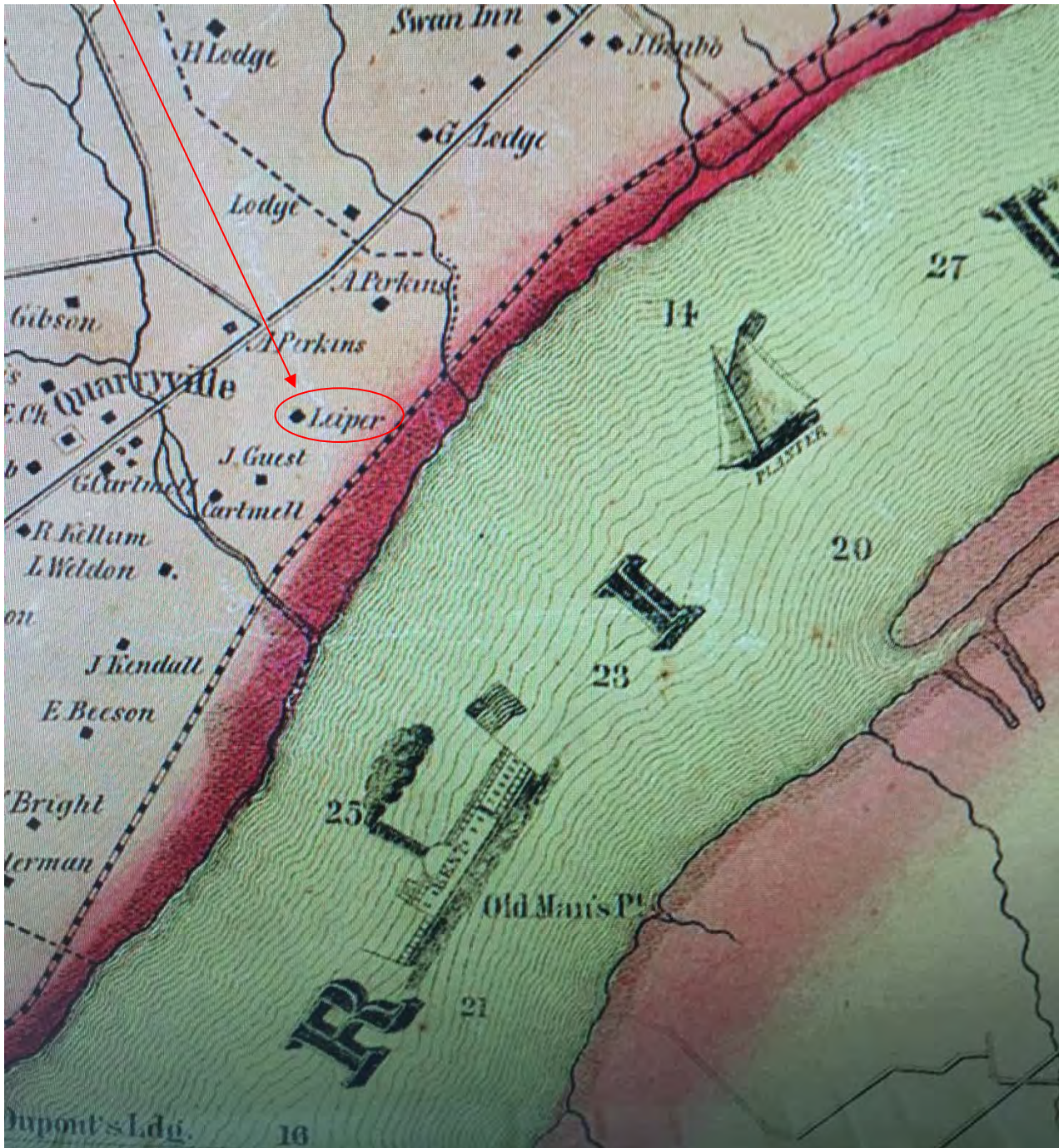
Holly Oak

Latitude: 39.783170 Longitude: -75.477950



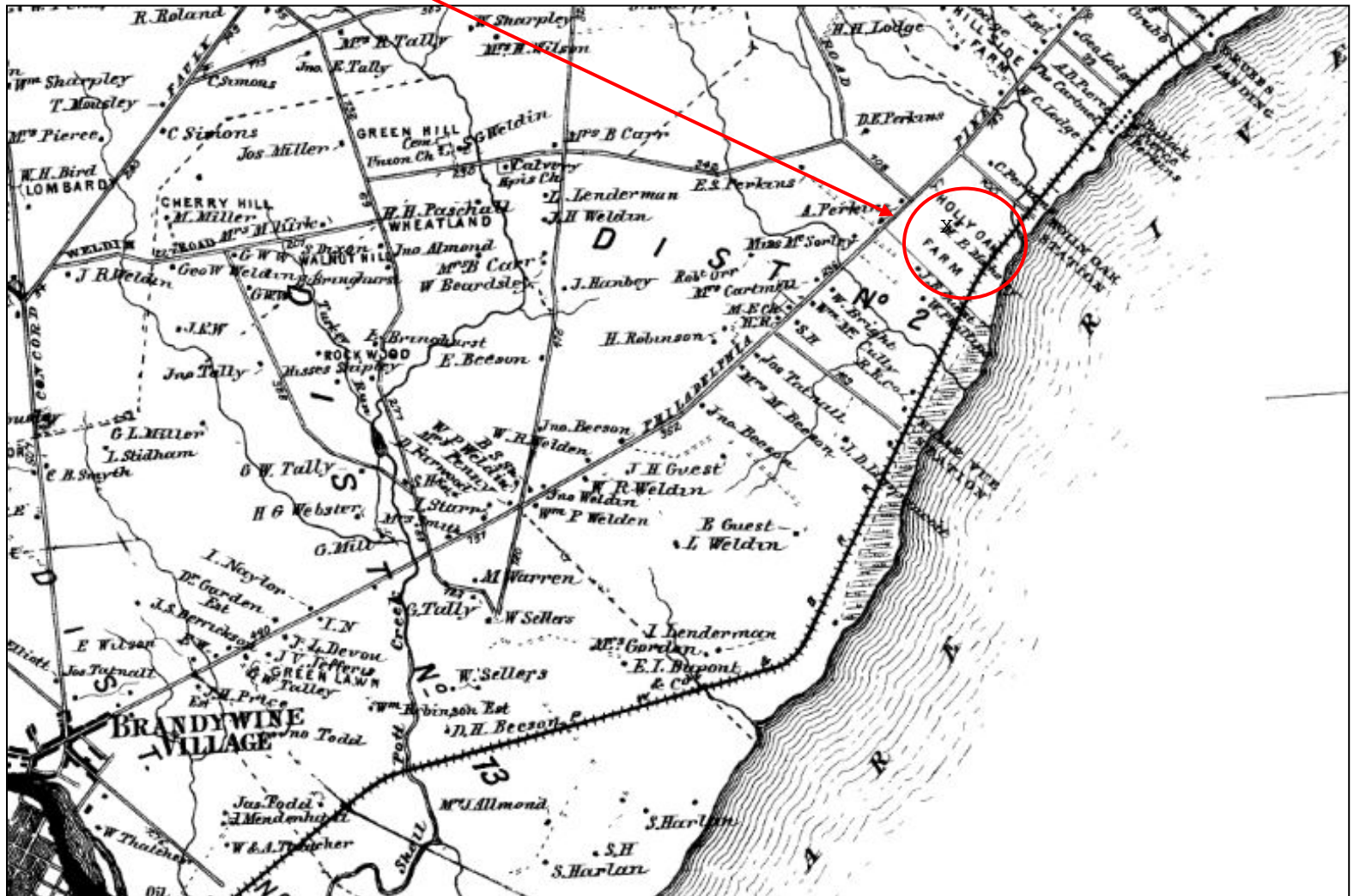
Holly Oak
Name of Property

**1850 Rea and Price Map- Brandywine Hundred
Holly Oak**



Holly Oak
Name of Property

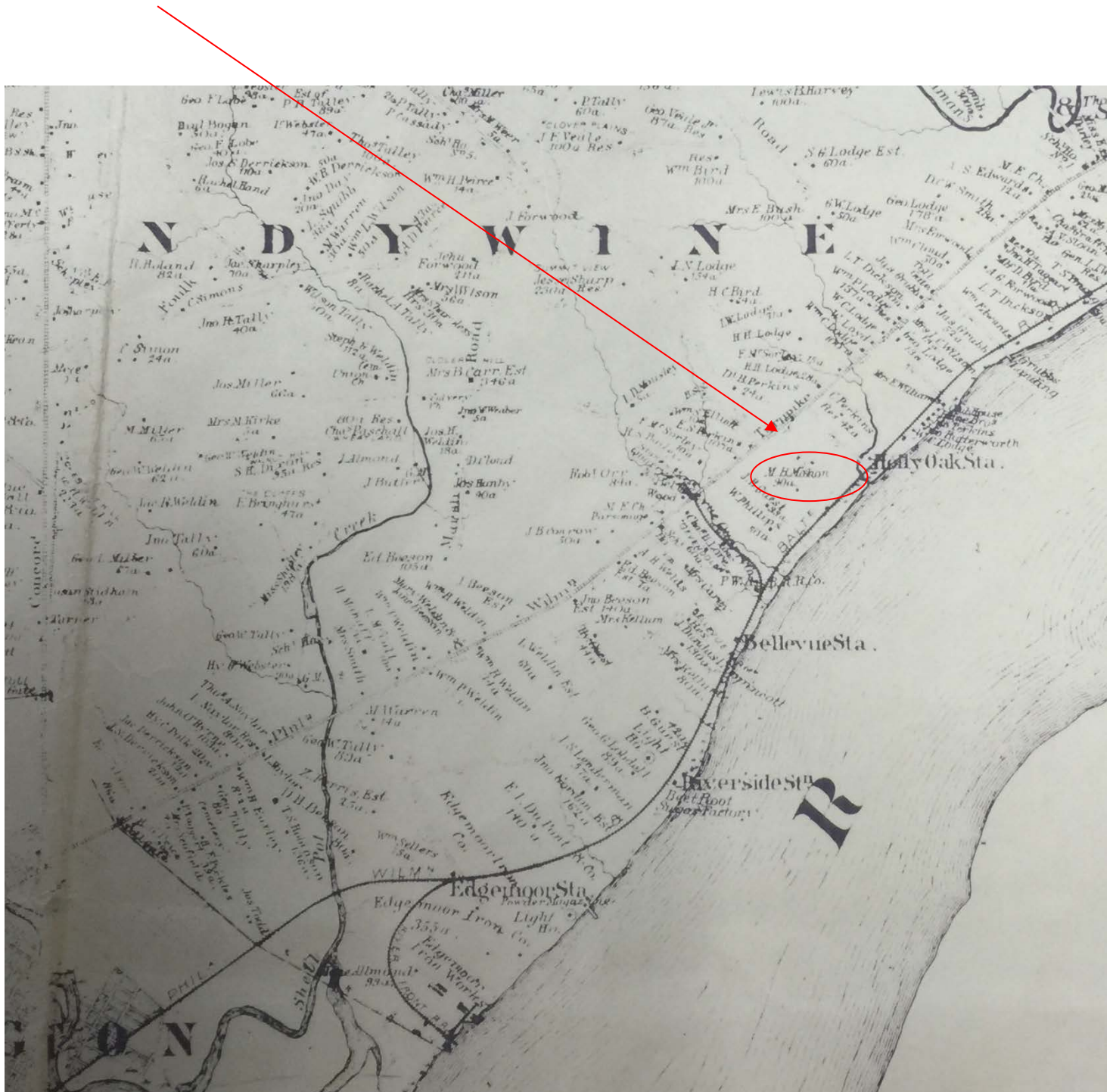
1868 Beers Atlas Map- Brandywine Hundred
Holly Oak



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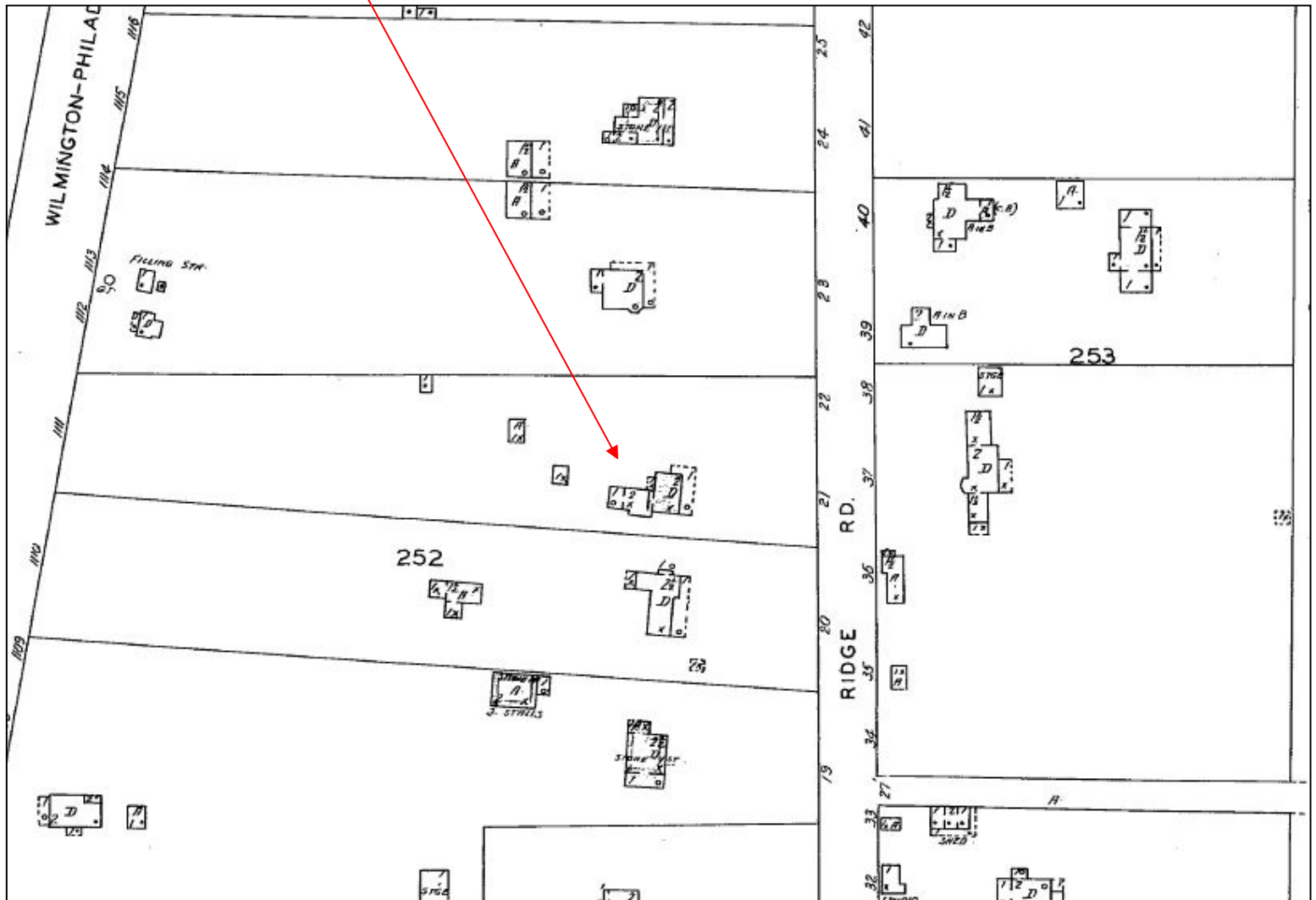
1881 Hopkins Map- Brandywine Hundred
Holly Oak



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1936 Sanborn Map- Bellefonte, Sheet 10
Holly Oak



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Historic Photo of Holly Oak, date unknown



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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: Holly Oak

City or Vicinity: Wilmington

County: New Castle County

State: Delaware

Photographer: CHAD Staff

Date Photographed: April 11, 2014 and April 21, 2015

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

1 of 28.

DE_New Castle County_Holly Oak_001

View of southwest (front) elevation of building; Period I to the left Period IV to the right, looking northeast.

2 of 28.

DE_New Castle County_Holly Oak_002

View of southwest elevation of building, partial view of Period I and view of Period II and III, looking northeast.

3 of 28.

DE_New Castle County_Holly Oak_003

View of northwest (rear) elevation of building, all Periods visible, looking southeast.

4 of 28.

DE_New Castle County_Holly Oak_004

Perspective of northeast and northwest elevations, all Periods visible, looking south.

5 of 28.

DE_New Castle County_Holly Oak_005

View of northwest elevation of Period I and IV, looking southeast.

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6 of 28.

DE_New Castle County_Holly Oak_006

Detail; view of carved date stone located on right front corner of porch on the northwest elevation. Inscription reads "J.P/ 1779".

7 of 28.

DE_New Castle County_Holly Oak_007

Detail; View of carving on southeast elevation on right corner on quoin directly above the belt course.

8 of 28.

DE_New Castle County_Holly Oak_008

Building interior; Cellar under Period I, view of relieving arch for first floor hall portion fireplace along facing southwest.

9 of 28.

DE_New Castle County_Holly Oak_009

Building interior; Cellar under Period I, view of fireplace corbeling for first floor parlor portion corner fireplace, facing north.

10 of 28.

DE_New Castle County_Holly Oak_010

Building interior, Cellar under Period I, view of steps and bulkhead doors with heavy timber framing, looking southeast.

11 of 28.

DE_New Castle County_Holly Oak_011

Building interior; First floor Period I, view of fireplace in historic hall portion of dwelling with original trim and shelves, looking southwest.

12 of 28.

DE_New Castle County_Holly Oak_012

Building interior; First floor Period I, view of corner fireplace from original parlor division of dwelling, looking north.

13 of 28.

DE_New Castle County_Holly Oak_013

Building interior; First floor Period I, view of living room with original hall-parlor division of space evident on floor boards, looking west.

14 of 28.

DE_New Castle County_Holly Oak_014

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Building interior; First floor Period I, detail showing historic baseboards, widow trim, sill and apron, looking northwest.

15 of 28.

DE_New Castle County_Holly Oak_015

Building interior, first floor Period IV, view of southeast and northeast walls and basket weave brick floor, looking east.

16 of 28.

DE_New Castle County_Holly Oak_016

Building interior, first floor Period II, view from Period II stair hall looking in to Period I showing doorway in original stone wall of Period I, looking southwest.

17 of 28.

DE_New Castle County_Holly Oak_017

Building interior, first floor Period II, view from Period II stair hall in to Period II kitchen, showing doorway in original stone wall of Period I, looking northwest.

18 of 28.

DE_New Castle County_Holly Oak_018

Building interior, First floor Period II, view of Period II staircase to second floor and door to cellar, looking southwest.

19 of 28.

DE_New Castle County_Holly Oak_019

Building interior, Second floor Period II, view of hall to rear of house with three small bedrooms off the hall, looking northwest.

20 of 28.

DE_New Castle County_Holly Oak_020

Building interior, Second floor Period I and Period II, view from second story Period II hall in to Period I hall, looking southeast.

21 of 28.

DE_New Castle County_Holly Oak_021

Building interior, Second floor Period I, view of Jack-and-Jill bathroom that leads from Period I hall into Period I bedroom, looking northeast.

22 of 28.

DE_New Castle County_Holly Oak_022

Building interior, Second floor Period I, view of corner fireplace with historic surround and window in bedroom above historic parlor division of first floor, looking north.

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23 of 28.

DE_New Castle County_Holly Oak_023

Building interior, Second floor Period I, view of office above historic first floor hall portion of home, looking southeast.

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DE_New Castle County_Holly Oak_24

Building interior, Second floor Period I, view of door to attic to the left and original door to no longer extant winder stair to first floor, looking southwest.

25 of 28.

DE_New Castle County_Holly Oak_025

Building interior, Attic Period I, View of northeast wall showing historic plaster work, wide plank wooden floors and plastered chimney stack, looking northeast.

26 of 28.

DE_New Castle County_Holly Oak_026

Building interior, Attic Period II, view from Period II attic to Period I attic showing cut into Period I roof allowing access between attics, looking southeast.

27 of 28.

DE_New Castle County_Holly Oak_027

Perspective, spring house, southwest and southeast elevations, looking south.

28 of 28.

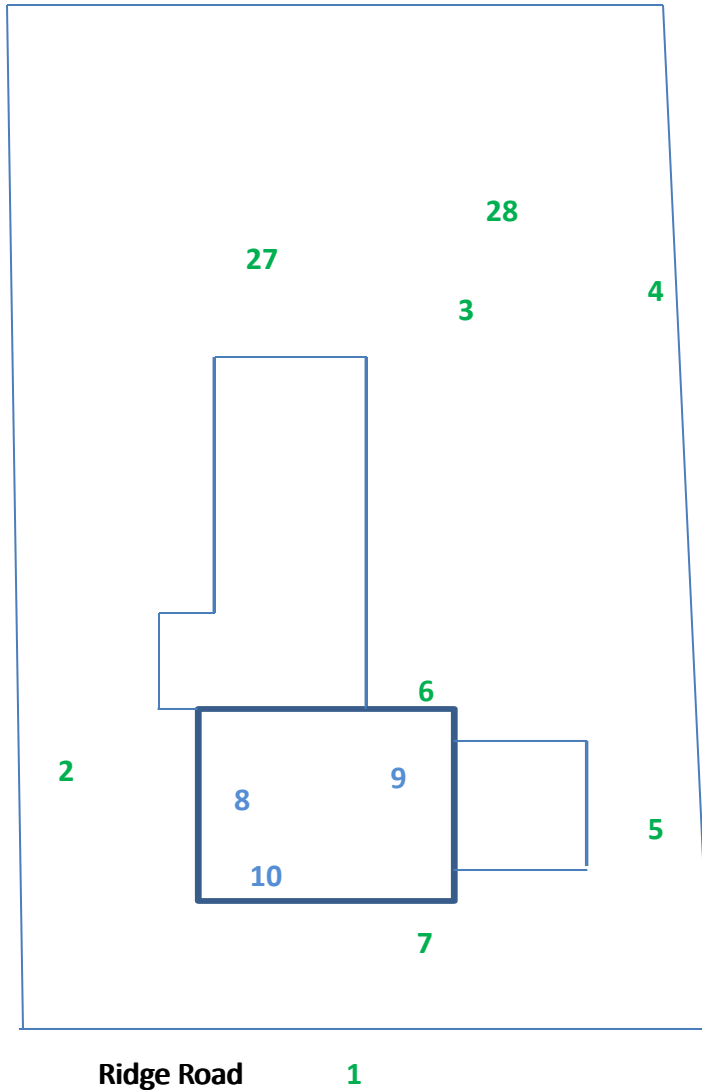
DE_New Castle County_Holly Oak_028

Garage, southwest elevation, looking northeast.

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.

Photo Key Exterior and Basement
Holly Oak
1503 Ridge Road, Claymont, Delaware



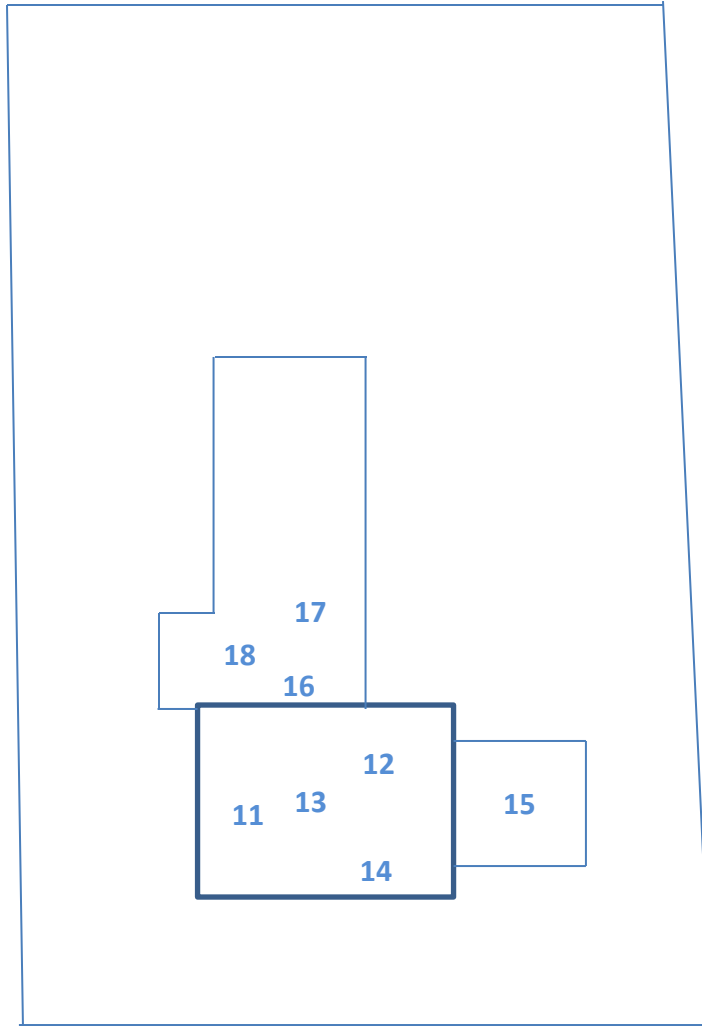
Exterior

Interior



Not Drawn to Scale

Photo Key First Floor
Holly Oak
1503 Ridge Road, Claymont, Delaware



Ridge Road

Photo Key Second Floor
Holly Oak
1503 Ridge Road, Claymont, Delaware

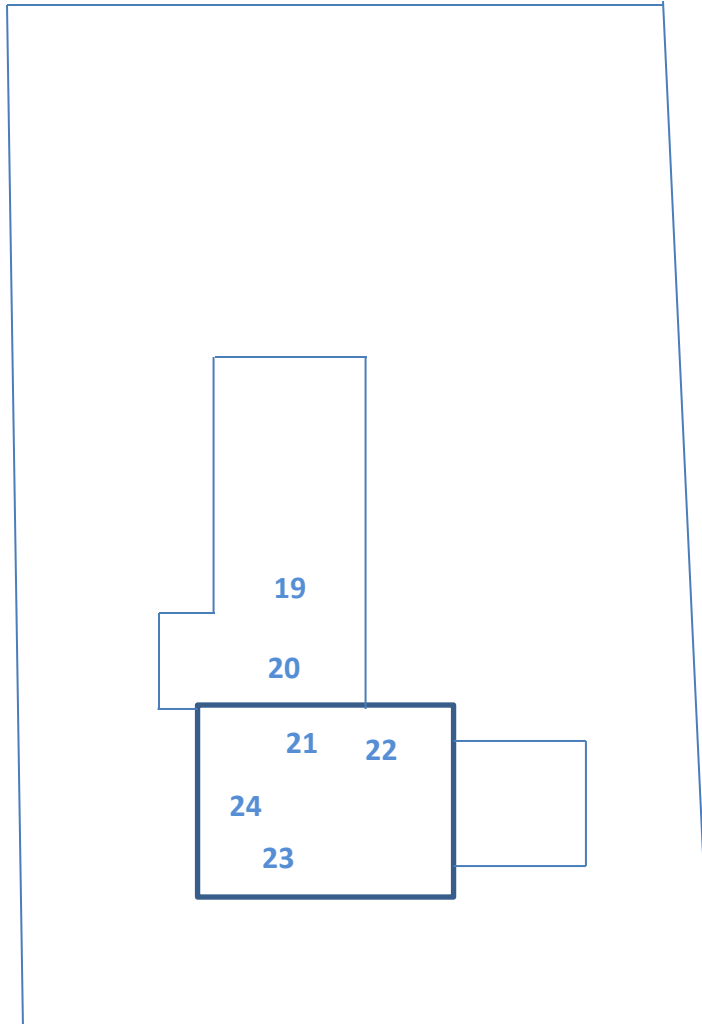
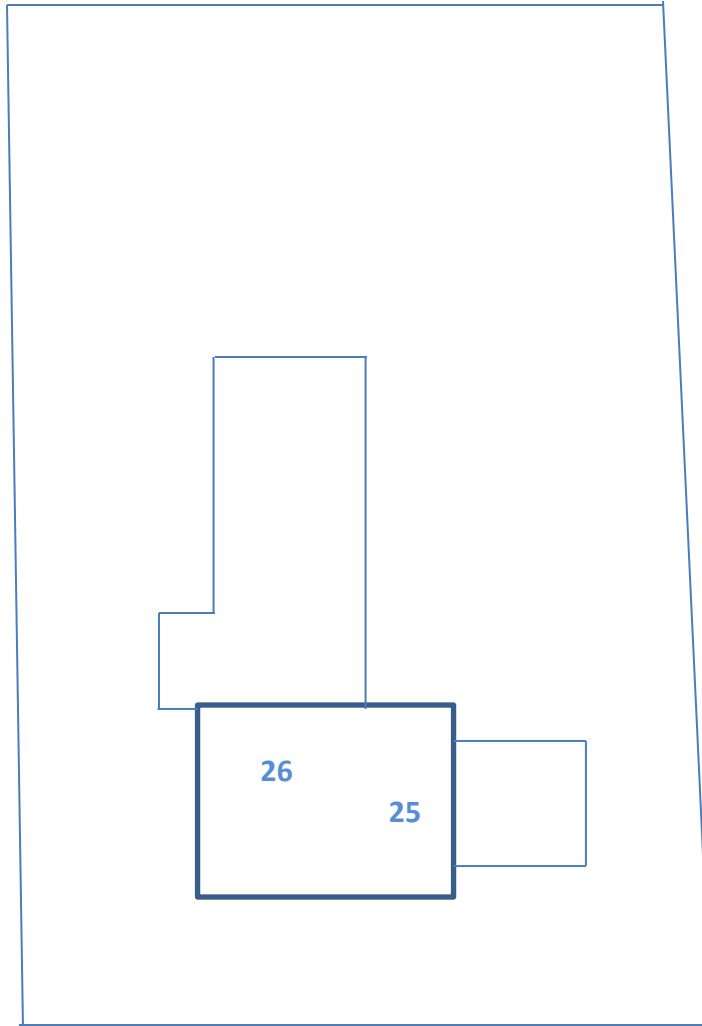


Photo Key Attic
Holly Oak
1503 Ridge Road, Claymont, Delaware





1503

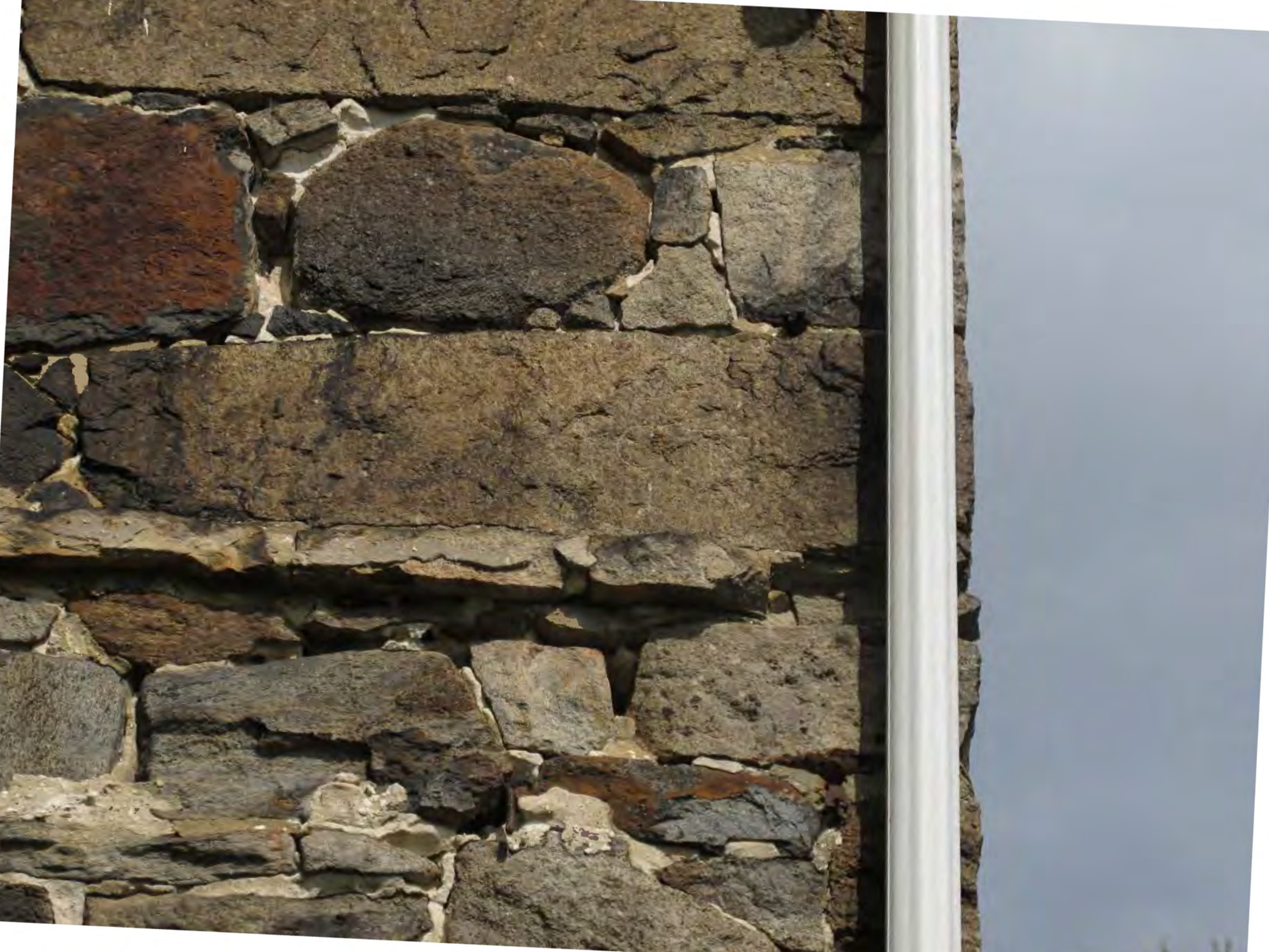






















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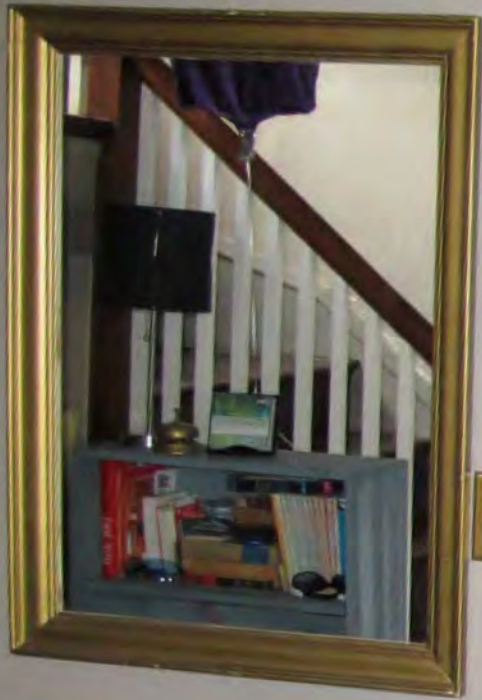






Bed & Bree







Bless this home with
Love & Laughter























1503























PEACE ON EARTH



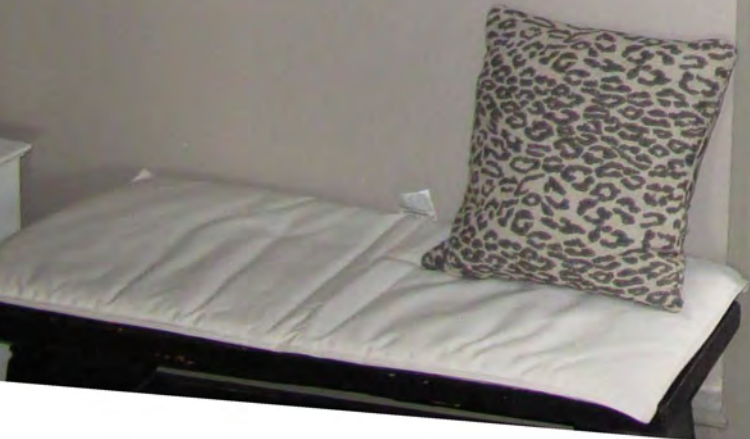




Bed & Bre

GENUINE
HARLEY-DAVIDSON
MOTORCYCLES







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Love & Laughter





















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Holly Oak

Multiple Name:

State & County: DELAWARE, New Castle

Date Received: 2/24/2017 Date of Pending List: Date of 16th Day: Date of 45th Day: Date of Weekly List: 4/10/2017

Reference number: SG100000843

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept Return Reject 4/10/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria Accept, National Register Criterion C

Reviewer Patrick Andrus Patrick Andrus Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2218 Date 4/10/2017

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

State of Delaware
Historical and Cultural Affairs

21 The Green
Dover, DE 19901-3611

Phone: (302) 736.7400

Fax: (302) 739.5660



February 21, 2017

Ms. Stephanie Toothman, Keeper of the National Register
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye Street N (2280)
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Ms. Toothman:

Enclosed please find the following nomination for listing in the National Register of
Historic Places:

Holly Oak – Claymont, DE

If there are any questions regarding this document, please contact Madeline E. Dunn,
National Register Coordinator-Historian for the Delaware State Historic Preservation
Office at 302-736-7417 or madeline.dunn@state.de.us.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "T. Slavin".

Timothy A. Slavin, State Historic Preservation Officer
and Director Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs

