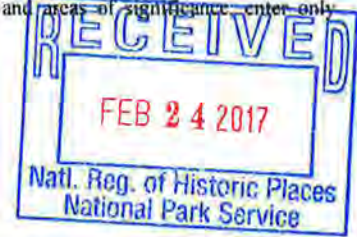


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

SG-844

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: Jackson-Wilson House

Other names/site number: CRS# N09285

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: 12 Red Oak Road

City or town: Wilmington State: DE 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Not For Publication: Vicinity: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 X C D

	DESHPO	2/23/2017
Signature of certifying official/Title:		Date
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government		

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

Signature of commenting official: _____ **Date** _____

Title : _____ **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government** _____

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

4/10/2017

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic, Single Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic, Single Dwelling

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

English Revival Styles: Tudor: Cotswold

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick, shingle, stucco, bluestone

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

Completed in 1914 and located northwest of downtown Wilmington, the Jackson-Wilson House at 12 Red Oak Road is located along a curving drive along the southern boundary of Rockford Park (NR 1978- #78000912). The Jackson-Wilson House is an architecturally significant two-and-one half-story red brick Tudor Revival style dwelling designed in the English Cotswold idiom, popular at the turn of the twentieth century for homes designed for the burgeoning upper middle class. This residence represents an example of the large residences designed by the New York architectural firm Willauer¹, Shape and Bready, characterized by contrasts between interiors and exteriors, a blending of styles, and creation of spaces with great expanses such as stair halls, parlors, and dining rooms. This is the only-known documented example of this firm's buildings in Delaware. The Jackson-Wilson house is set on a quarter circle-shaped lot which provided design challenges for the architects but the solution to those issues created an expansive, well-detailed home that compares favorably to the dwellings that populate the surrounding Rockford Park and Highland neighborhoods, those placed along Kentmere Parkway, and those within the Wawaset Park Historic District (NR 1986-#86000008). Originally designed

¹ Arthur Willauer, Mrs. Jackson's brother, was deceased by the time of the execution of this commission so the plans are signed "Shape and Bready".

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to be coated in a white mineral stucco, the early coating no longer survives. The brick walls show no evidence of a harsh removal of the early coating. The parcel includes surviving hardscape elements original to the design that contribute to the property including a patio along the façade and rear elevations, and brick walls and steps including a retaining wall along the southern boundary of the parcel. On the interior, public spaces on the first floor, including the Tudor Revival dining room, and Colonial Revival stair hall and living room display their original finishes. Overall, the building retains its historic and architectural integrity.

Narrative Description

Overall Features

The Jackson-Wilson House, located at 12 Red Oak Road in Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware, is a two-and-a-half story residential building sited on a pie-shaped lot that faces Rockford Park at the edge of a large residential area that borders the park. Designed as a curved park road in the fashion of the great park designer Frederick Law Olmstead, who provided input in the early development of Rockford Park, the irregular massing of the Jackson- Wilson House reflects the difficulty in building on a lot a third of an acre in size in this shape that conformed to setback restrictions put in place to control the development of this area. This 8,300-square foot single family dwelling is Tudor Revival in style reflecting the English Cotswold idiom. This exceptionally large single family residence displays irregular massing emphasized by projecting bays, steeply sloping gable roofs pierced by hipped roof dormers at the second and attic story levels.

The roof structure is a complex configuration of gable roof, hipped roof, and jerkinhead roof forms, intersecting and connecting at varying angles. The stair hall and the dining room are placed to define the main interior spaces and are located within the pair of front projecting gable roofs that intersect with a hipped roof rear section and an intersecting gable roofed wing to the west. That wing has a gable roof section intersecting at an obtuse angle projecting toward the street. The garage wing with its jerkinhead roof joins the wing projecting from the rear section at an obtuse angle at the opposite end of the building, toward the east. Pedimented and hipped roof dormers occur around the building to light the third story on the secondary elevations. An eyelid dormer was placed on the wing to the west of the entry hall after the initial phase of construction. Its shape is compatible with the arched entrance on to the porch along the dining room section of the façade. Three tall chimney stacks with their decorative pots project above the steep slopes of the roof.

Windows used throughout the building generally are clear leaded casement windows, single, paired or sometimes in surrounds of three windows. The exception is the attic light in gable end in the façade over the entrance and in the eyebrow dormer. The attic window displays an ellipse set on end with wooden muntins. The eyebrow dormer displays fan shaped lights with wooden muntins. Windows that pierce the brickwork generally display brick lintels and sills. Some are curved rowlock arches and rowlock sills. Some display jack arch lintels composed of stretchers.

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The brickwork of the body of the house and the retaining walls and piers of the gate all display a Flemish bond pattern with a projecting water table. The brickwork is highlighted with irregularly shaped, clinker brick used liberally across the building. A raking cornice of corbelled brick was placed in the stair hall façade gable end which would have remained exposed after the application of the non-cementitious coating. The building shows evidence of repointing. Wood siding, shingle, and stuccoed panel cladding were used sparingly around the building. In an early photograph those elements appeared to be painted dark to contrast with the white coating. Today, those colors are reversed, with the red brick staying dark and the frame elements, stone and wood window surrounds, projecting bay windows and dormers throughout the building are all painted a light color. The building retains its oversized copper gutters and downspouts. The gutters are suspended on large iron brackets under the eaves. The underside of the eaves display a stuccoed finish that blended with the coating of the building. Stone was also used in the building. There are two larger windows on the façade that display stone surrounds, the larger of the two windows using stone mullions. Stone was also used for thresholds and as coping for the brick walls around the property.

Alterations to the original design include red brick exposed on the house due to the deterioration of an original non-cementitious coating, the enclosure in glass of two porches: a secondary porch on the façade and a side porch on the first floor on the southwest elevation, and a one-story projecting bay window added to the northeast elevation to provide more light in the dining room. Material changes include the original wooden garage door which was replaced with a modern door and the roof is covered in synthetic slate.

The Façade and Dining Room Section

Facing northwest, the façade is composed of two projecting gable ends that contain the interior spaces of the entrance hall and the dining room. This six-bay wide projecting element has the most high-style design elements on the building and is composed of two parallel gable ends with a chimney stack in the second bay. The further projecting three bay section displays windows on all three levels with stone surrounds. The window on the second level is divided into nine sections divided by stone mullions and displays a slanted sill and drip mold detailed lintel. This is also the section that displays the raking corbelled cornice and a projecting water table course. An early copper lantern light fixture remains attached to the corner of this elevation as well. The entrance to the house is through a single leaf doorway placed on the north side of the projecting bay, and is detailed with only a simple surround and tall marble threshold. The remaining three bays on the façade are filled with a very decorative shed roofed porch. The porch is designed with square wood posts pinned together decoratively. Brick panels form decorative nogging between the wood members. The bricks in the vertical elements are laid in a herringbone pattern and the horizontal railing is laid in Flemish bond. The entrance from the street side displays an arched opening simply detailed by displaying a keystone at the top. The vertical brick piers flank this opening. Entrance from the driveway accesses the porch using a short run of brick stairs flanked by low brick cheek walls capped with stone coping. Metal railings are placed along the walls as well. The floor of the porch is laid in masonry pavers and the ceiling is

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stuccoed. The dining room chimney projects slightly into the space. Paired casement leaded glass windows flank the chimney stack. The second floor above the arched porch displays a pair of leaded glass windows next to the chimney stack. The space on the other side is blank. The third level of this elevation displays wood shingle siding and the elliptical attic window.

The eastern elevation of this section is two bays wide. On the first level is a one-story projecting hexagonal bay that does not appear on the original drawings. The wood surrounds for the windows are set on a brick foundation that blends in with the brickwork of the building. The east bay contains a paired leaded casement window on the first floor and a hipped roof dormer with a set of paired leaded casement windows projecting through the lower end of the long slope of the roof.

The wing that is perpendicular to the west side of the project gable end is three bays wide. The first floor has a shed roof porch across the full width and the porch below it was filled in with small paned glass windows between the wood panels curved to visually appear as three bays. The second floor displays two windows. The eastern window is a single leaded glass casement window and the other sash on this level is paired. Both windows sit in simple wood surrounds. Centered between these windows on the roof slope above is the eyebrow dormer with its fanlight wood muntin pattern.

The Living Room Wing

A three-chimney pot stack projects through the roof at the intersection of the rooflines of this wing and the projecting, nearly perpendicular wing where the living room occupies the first floor. The porch roof continues along the north elevation of this wing, covering the tripartite entry to the patio from the living room that is composed of large leaded glass sidelights set on brick kickplates flanking a single leaf leaded glass door. The second floor of this elevation contains a set of paired leaded glass casement windows and the chimney breast occurs as well. The northwest elevation of this wing contains a two-story projecting octagonal bay window. The gable end is covered with wood shingle siding and has a small six pane attic light centered in the pediment. The west elevation of this wing displays irregular fenestration composed of larger multi-pane leaded glass windows on the first floor and smaller windows above. Another lantern survives at the corner of this elevation. A single bay elevation joins this wing to the rear section of the building. This elevation contains a tripartite window with three leaded glass casement windows in a simple wooden surround surmounted by a rowlock arch lintel with a projecting course of header bricks above. The second floor of this elevation displays a large casement window set in an elaborate wooden box surround that displays projecting brackets, narrow columns on both corners and an entablature above. The third story at this elevation display a stuccoed gable end with a six-light attic window with a projecting sill.

The two southwestern-most bays of the rear elevation are the rear of the front section, as the rear slope of the main roof with a small projecting hipped roof dormer illustrates. This three-bay wide section displays a blank bay, the central bay contains a single width casement window of leaded glass and an arched rowlock lintel and rowlock sill and the third bay contains a paired

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casement window with the arched lintel and rowlock sill. The upper floor contains the first blank bay, and paired leaded glass casement windows in the other two bays with stretcher lintels and rowlock sills.

Rear (Southeast Elevation)

The south elevation of the rear section of the building displays porch spaces on the upper and lower levels. The upper level remains open with a square picket balustrade across the opening and a decorative keystone in the wooden surround above. The first level porch displays a surround with projecting dowels. The openings were filled in with glass panels. The hipped roof above displays a hipped roof dormer with leaded glass casement windows. The corner of the elevation between the floors displays a copper lantern fixture.

The Southeast elevation is six bays wide and displays irregular fenestration. A gable end surmounts this elevation and displays the corbelled brick raking cornice that is present on the façade. The third floor in this area displays a single width casement window with a rowlock lintel and sill. The southernmost bay is the side access to the porches, open above and enclosed below. The next bay on this elevation contains one three-part leaded glass window surround on the first floor and two single leaded glass windows above. The central bay of the elevation contains the rear entrance to the building on both ground level and basement level. A shed roof overhand with a center gable is placed over the rear at grade entrance which is accessed via a short run of steps onto an enclosed brick landing laid in Flemish bond with stone coping. Centered above is a single casement window of leaded glass. A set of brick steps paralleling the rear elevation accesses the lower basement entry offering the opportunity to place windows at this lower level. The windows in this opening are wooden six-light casements. On the first level to the east of the rear entrance is a large fixed leaded glass window that is a recent addition to the elevation to allow more light into the interior. The easternmost bay in this elevation continues under the porch roof. The first floor displays a three-sectioned leaded glass casement window with a rowlock lintel and sill. A light well to the basement is covered with a steel grate. The opening is outlined in stretcher bricks. A single paneled door accesses this present in the facing projecting bay above the light well. The projecting bay on this elevation is one bay wide and on the southeastern elevation displays a three-part window in an arched rowlock surround and rowlock lintel. This section rests upon the retaining wall at the rear of the lot and is surmounted by a hipped roof slope with pedimented dormer protruding. A second single bay section placed at a slight angle to the previous section continues to follow the property line and is similarly detailed.

Garage Wing

Northeast elevation of the garage wing is three bays long with window openings on either end. The north elevation of the garage wing displays the two-bay wide garage door with apron. Four frame windows of twelve panes and wood muntins are placed in the clerestory space above the door. The gable end of the elevation displays a jerkinhead roof with a three-part wood window placed centrally. The surface of the gable end is coated in stucco. The southwest elevation of

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the garage wing is two bays wide with paired leaded glass casement windows in each bay. The roof has a gable roofed dormer centered there with a single leaded glass casement window. The elevation curves to the southwest to join the wing to the rear section of the building. This bay contains a three-window grouping on the first level with a single pedimented dormer above. At the intersection of the garage wing with the main block of the hipped roof rear section, a chimney stack with two pots rises above the intersection. The hipped roof of this section is clearly visible as the height rises to two full stories. A single bay connects this rear section to the main block of the building. A small paired leaded glass casement window occurs on the first and second levels of this section with a hipped roof dormer projecting from the roof above. The interior of the garage includes the original grease pit on the first floor which has been modified, and the chauffeur's quarters above retains golden oak doors, original flooring and baseboards, cove cornices, plumbing fixtures, and tripartite windows with original hardware.

Grounds and Landscape Features

Across the façade, low brick walls also laid in Flemish bond with bluestone coping define the edge of a narrow planting bed adjoining the paved patio space along the width of the area between the entrance and the canted wing containing the living room. The brick wall curves to provide a niche for a large masonry garden urn placed on a pedestal expanding the planting bed space. A single stone step down toward the street is flanked by lower brick cheeks with bluestone coping as the flagged stone paved walkway connects the patio at the front entrance to the public sidewalk. The parcel has a curved asphalt driveway which is accessed from the apron of the garage at the northeast side and by two sets of brick steps flanked with brick cheeks and capped with bluestone coping on the northwestern side, providing access to the house and grounds. Belgian block curbing stones are used to define the edges of the driveway. Across the rear, focusing on the rear entrances to the building is a stone and brick patio.

A historic wooden gate provides access to the property from the Willard Avenue side to the rear entrance of the building. The top section of the vertical boards of the gate are carved into Greek cross-shaped elements. Flanked by brick piers laid in Flemish bond with stone caps, the gate also displays wrought iron detailing including an archway with a finial and wrought iron hinges. The building was constructed on a filled lot and the place this is most visible is at the rear. Brick retaining walls nearly five feet tall and laid in Flemish bond with stone coping survive alongside the concrete sidewalk that parallels the rear property line. A tall hedge planting screens the path from view from the house and acts as a fence to screen the steep drop from the yard level. The basement can be accessed directly through a passage below the rear patio. This basement access can be blocked by a full height, wrought iron gate with pointed square bars set on the diagonal. A set of brick steps provides access from the ground level path to the garden level above at the center of the rear elevation and next to the below grade basement access. An additional set of brick steps terminates the sidewalk at the rear of the garage wing providing access to the upper level at the east side of the parcel.

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Interior

Entry into the stair hall from the outside is through an arched opening. The bracketed cornice continues around the perimeter of the stair hall and down to the living room. The low paneled woodwork continues into the stair hall. The open stair has a simple square newel post and an openwork balustrade. A built-in bookcase that appears on the original plans, lines the corridor to the living room. Access to the now enclosed front porch is from this corridor as well.

The dining room is the first room a visitor would encounter upon entering the home and the public room that retains the most to the English precedent of the design of the building. Finished in dark, quarter sawn oak detailing including beams and fireplace surround, the room retains original floors and low paneled woodwork around the perimeter of the room. The deep window surrounds are stained dark as well. The chimney breasts partially protrude into the room. The fireplace is laid in herringbone brick with a marble surround. The mantelpiece is paneled and displays a glass cabinet above fireplace opening. Paired original leaded casement windows flank the chimney. The bay is composed of seven panels of leaded casement windows. Dark stained doors with leaded glass and arched decorative woodwork in the shape of lintels are affixed to the doors and reflect the shape of the top of the mantle cabinet.

The centerpiece of the living room is the fireplace. The mantel is ceiling height and decorated with paneling and curved moldings. The fireplace surround is decorated with delft blue tiles. A metal insert surround the fireplace opening which displays herringbone patterned brick and a semicircular hearth. The andirons are heavy wrought iron pieces with baskets at the top for finials. Curved moldings at the cornice level surround the room and the rear wall is lined with built in bookcases that appear in the original plans. The bay window is placed at the street side of the room and has leaded glass casement windows. The room also contains paneled wainscoting chair rails. The fireplace is flanked by leaded glass doors that access the front patio.

The kitchen area and servants work area have been transformed into a modern kitchen with dining table and a sitting room with a large television. The butler's pantry area retains original electroplated hardware. An original fire suppression box survives as well as the original bell call system.

The second floor generally retains its room arrangements with some additions and deletions. The master bedroom is located over the living room and does not retain any historic era finishes. An adjoining room has been incorporated into the space as a large closet space. Additional bathrooms have been added as well on this level.

The attic space retains its room configurations including a central unfinished space for storage. A large cedar closet is also within this unfinished attic space.

The basement retains much of its original wood wall partitions including a coal bin and wine cellar. There are two covered cisterns under the floor, one at each end of the basement. The most heavily changed section of the basement is near the rear door, with an exercise room and bathroom flanking the entrance.

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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

1914-1967

Significant Dates

1914 (Date of Construction)

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Robert Lewis Shape and George Lee Bready (Shape and Bready, Architects)

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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.)

Built in 1914 at 12 Red Oak Road in the Rockford Park section of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware, the Jackson-Wilson House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criterion C as a locally significant example of the English Tudor Revival style based on the architecture of the Cotswold area of south central England. Reflecting this style, popular in the early 20th century, this is an outstanding example of this national trend at the local level. Designed by the New York City architectural firm, Shape and Bready, 12 Red Oak Road is exceptionally grand in size and scale for the Wilmington context. The interior of the building reflects the style and tastes of the occupants. The period of significance includes the occupancy of the first two families to live here, the builders, Willard C. Jackson, an early automobile entrepreneur, and his wife, Josephine Willauer Jackson and the that of Wilmington attorney and Mayor Joseph Shield Wilson and his wife Lois Martenis Wilson who purchased the house in 1922 and raised their family there until selling the property in 1967. The house has served as a single-family home from its construction and continues in that function, and therefore reflects the taste and style of its occupants over the years. The major change on the exterior is what appears to have been natural decay of the original mineral wash that coated the bricks on the exterior. This finish originally provided an appearance of a white-colored body for the building with a corbeled red brick cornice in the primary gable end, an appearance in keeping with the Cotswold architectural precedents for the original design of the building. That white finish does not survive today. Despite this change, the building retains its architectural integrity and conveys significance. The major spaces on the first floor retain historic finishes and appearance, including the Tudor Revival dining room and the Colonial Revival stair hall and living room. The kitchen and other service spaces on the first floor have been reconfigured to serve the needs of the current residents. Living spaces on the second floor have changed the most but the layout and room arrangements survive with little change. The basement and garage wing retain physical integrity as well.

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

Located on curving Red Oak Road with an expansive vista of Rockford Park, the Jackson-Wilson House is a sophisticated expression of Tudor Revival architecture in the rural English idiom of the Cotswold's region, a popular expression of the domestic aspirations of upper middle class Wilmington families in the early 20th century. The house at 12 Red Oak Road was designed by Shape and Bready, an architectural firm from New York City and construction was completed by December 1914.

The area around Rockford Park was developed under the control of the Woodland Company, a company owned by the William Poole Bancroft. Bancroft was a Quaker by faith and a

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philanthropist who was noted in his obituary as the “father of the Wilmington park system.”² He worked at the cotton mill his father established on the Brandywine, Joseph Bancroft and Sons, in the early 1830s, starting in the factory as a child and moving into leadership as an adult. He lived in a large stone house near a worker housing community built for the mill, the area being called Rockford. In 1883 Bancroft purchased a farm to the west of Rockford and wanted to donate a large part of it to the City of Wilmington for a park. The Wilmington Board of Park Commissioners was created by the Delaware General Assembly that year and Bancroft was appointed a commissioner. He brought in noted landscape architect and park system designer Frederick Law Olmstead that year to Wilmington to see the area and to provide an opinion on the need for a park system here and to comment on his potential donation as well. In his written reply, Olmstead promoted the development of the Brandywine Park where the creek and raceways cross Market Street as a high priority. He also agreed that what he called in his letter, the Mount Salem project, was also very important, citing his consultation with other growing cities. He closed his letter, “In at least twelve cities where my counsel has been taken in Park undertakings, situations have been pointed out to me more favorable for the purpose, and which could have been obtained a few years sooner at much less cost, than any remaining to be considered, . . . But in no one of these cases has there been as much to save, at as moderate cost, as there will have been at Wilmington.”³

It wasn't until 1895 that all the land that became Rockford Park was under City ownership. William Bancroft's holdings extended beyond what was donated to the city and the appropriate development of this area was his concern. Residential and commercial development was moving steadily in this direction from the historic center of the city, along with infrastructure to support it. Bancroft created the Woodlawn Company to hold the property and sell off lots with restrictions on them to maintain development compatible with the development of a public park.

The proximity to the public open space attracted Wilmington's elite to build large architect-designed homes. The earliest of the large homes in this area was constructed ca. 1902 by Stirling H. Thomas, the manager of Pusey and Jones ship builders in Wilmington. His home at what is now 2501 Willard Avenue (extant) was designed in a high style English Tudor Revival style. In 1905, the area around Rockford Park was promoted as a “New Section of An Old Town” in the publication *Indoors and Out* as a fashionable place for building new residences that offered out-of-town living. The article highlighted seven of the nine large dwellings already constructed in the area. Touting the infrastructure already in place, including water, sewer, electricity, gas, and telephone service, as well as access to downtown Wilmington by “electric cars,” the area was noted to be attracting “the younger element of Wilmington householders, . . .” and their children creating a community on the outskirts of town. Homes in the area noted in this 1905 article

² “Wm. P. Bancroft, City Park Founder, Dies at Age of 93.” *Journal Every Evening*. Wilmington, Delaware. April 20. 1928, Pps 1 & 25. Accessed 11/26/2016. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/161094122>

³ Undated “Report of the Board of Park Commissioners.” Transcript of letter from Frederick Law Olmstead. Pp 15-19. Rockford Park Research File, N01446. Delaware State Historic Preservation Office. Accessed 11/25/2016. <https://chris-users.delaware.gov/public/#/>

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ranged from \$6,000 - \$20,000.⁴ Architect designed, these homes highlighted in the article illustrated lots with well-developed landscapes of lawns as well as formal and kitchen gardens.

12 Red Oak Road was completed almost a decade after the *Indoors and Out* article was written because this beautiful lot provided challenges that other earlier potential home builders could not overcome. Other lots in the area along the curving roads designed to border the park were also found to be problematic to construct an individual house due to the 40' setback restrictions imposed by the Woodlawn Company as a deed restriction. These lots generally ended up being divided and sold to neighboring properties for expanded gardens and open space. This was not the fate of the third of an acre lot at 12 Red Oak Road. The limitations of a quarter circle-shaped lot with 40' setback restrictions required the building to be placed within a small buildable area. This was significant enough of a challenge for the project to be of interest to the magazine, "American Architect" where an article about the house and the design problems faced was published at the completion of the house in the December 23rd, 1914 issue of the magazine. According to the article, three different potential buyers tried to use this parcel and were not successful. The solution architects Shape and Bready used placed the main part of the building parallel to the rear lot line, with wings canted in an irregular shape of an open "U." The author of the article considered the design of the house to be restrained on the exterior. "An unusual degree of informality has been sought, and [accomplished through] the effect of a general building up of eave and roofline" The article also describes the use of clinker brick that were "distributed throughout the building with studied irregularity. Crooked, misshapen and twisted specimens were sought out at brickyards, headers and burned bricks from the inner fire circle of the kiln being especially in demand."⁵ The building lot was filled in and buttressed with retaining walls at the rear lot line to provide a full height basement with access near the original grade without requiring significant excavation. Across the front of the lot, hardscape features include stone steps up to the front entrance portico and door from the level of the driveway and to the front walk from the driveway. Originally, the red brick building was coated in a white mineral wash with the brick raking cornice left exposed on the primary gable end. The spacious single family home was designed to include extensive upper level quarters for servants as well as a wing for the care and maintenance of the family automobile(s). A photograph of the house shows one of the family automobiles displayed in front of the house on the curved driveway.⁶

The Clients: Willard Cartwright Jackson and Josephine Willauer Jackson

Born on January 15, 1869, Willard Jackson was the youngest child of Thomas and Sarah Jackson. His father was a successful machinist who sent his youngest child to the private Rugby

⁴ In comparison, the estimated cost of Jackson-Wilson House was \$40,000 nine years later.

⁵ "A Problem in 'Restrictions,' A Residence for Mr. Willard C. Jackson, Wilmington, Delaware. Messrs. Shape & Bready, Architects." *The American Architect*. Vol. CVI, No. 2035, December 23, 1914. Pp. 390-392. This is the only time the work of Shape and Bready was featured in the magazine.

⁶ Ibid.

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Academy in Wilmington, a school held on the second floor of the Opera House by Dr. Samuel W. Murphy. Willard went on to study law at Cornell University. After returning to Wilmington, he lived with his parents at 602 Washington Street in Wilmington and enjoyed an active social life. The Wilmington newspapers indicate he was a member of the local camera club and played cricket, golf, and tennis in local tournaments with socially prominent men of the city. He was among the founders of the Wilmington Country Club. In January, 1907 he married Josephine Willauer at the Church of the Holy Trinity in West Chester, Pennsylvania and brought her to the Washington Street house to live and start their family. Willard Jackson was most interested in business. He was a director of the New Castle Water Works Company in 1904 and a director of the National Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine in 1906. Willard Jackson liked cars, participating in the Delaware Automobile Association touring events. He went into partnership with Richard R. Banks, to form the Wilmington Automobile Company which first shows up in the Wilmington City Directories in 1907. Willard Jackson is listed as Secretary-Treasurer. His interest and connection with the automobile no doubt influenced the prominent exposure of the garage wing with chauffeur's quarters above in the design of his new home at 12 Red Oak Road.

Eleven years younger than her husband, Josephine Hickman Willauer was born on October 2, 1880. Her father, Seneca Grubb Willauer, a Civil War veteran, was listed as the superintendent of Soldier's Orphan School in Chester County, Pennsylvania in the federal census of 1900. He and his wife Ellen raised three children who all had careers in the arts. In that same census, Josephine's older sister, 27-year old Ive was listed as an artist and Josephine at age 19 was listed as a music teacher. Josephine and Ive's brother, Arthur Ebbs Willauer was 24 and was listed as an architect. Arthur married in 1905 and moved his young family to Rye in Westchester County just north of New York City. He died unexpectedly on December 26, 1912 at the age of 36.

The Architects: Shape and Bready, Formerly Willauer, Shape, and Bready

The firm of Shape and Bready started as a partnership between Arthur Willauer, the brother of Mrs. Jackson, Robert Shape and George Bready in 1910. Arthur Willauer, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, earned a degree in architecture in 1897. By 1905, Willauer moved to New York City and was working in the office of architect George B. Post, a nationally important architect whose Beaux Arts work contributed to the Colombian Exhibition of 1894 in Chicago. Trained as an engineer, one of Post's major contributions was the ability to utilize new construction technologies that produced some of the tallest skyscrapers in Manhattan in the first decade of the 20th century, which exposed Willauer to innovation and design ideas he executed in his subsequent architectural practice.⁷

Willauer left Post's firm in 1909 and formed a short-lived partnership with D. Everett Waid where they completed commissions in New York City including the B.F. Goodrich Building (extant) at 1780 Broadway and "The Britannia," (extant) a nine-story apartment designed in an English Gothic Revival style complete with gargoyles on Cathedral Parkway. In 1910 he began

⁷ Anne E. Biebel, et al. *Wisconsin State Capitol*. National Historic Landmark Designation. June 10, 2000. P.23-27.

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working in partnership with engineer Robert Lewis Shape and architect George Lee Bready, setting up an office at 220 West 42nd Street in Manhattan, producing commissions under the name Willauer, Shape and Bready. The firm did a variety of commissions from residential new construction and home renovation on Long Island to small industrial buildings in the Bronx. Two of the most important and surviving commissions of the firm are in Manhattan and include the Candler Building, a skyscraper located at 220 West 42nd Street (NR 1982) and 50 Broad Street, a 20-story high-rise building (extant). The commission for Willauer's sister at 12 Red Oak Road, was most likely taken on prior to the death of Arthur Willaur and was continued by his partners. The solution to the challenges posed by the 40 foot setback restrictions on the lot earned Shape and Bready the only recognition in the *American Architect* that either men ever received.

Robert Lewis Shape (1872-1941) was an engineer by training who studied at Cornell University. A veteran of the Spanish American War, Shape worked as a construction supervisor for the building of the New York Stock Exchange building, located at 8-18 Broad Street in Manhattan, that was designed by George B. Post in 1901-03. In the late 1920s he left the partnership to work with Charles Hart. In the 1940s he served as an architect with the Works Progress Administration until his death in 1941. Trained as an architect, George Bready (1875-1933) was originally from the Midwest. Born in Illinois and raised in Iowa, he came to New York in the first decade of the 20th Century. In 1905, he married Ida F. French, an opera singer, in Manhattan. In 1933, he died while residing in Menton, Provence-Alpes-Cote d'Azur, France. The architectural collaboration between Shape and Bready continued into the 1920s and included property design and development in New York City. By 1917, architect John Peterkin had joined the Shape and Bready partnership. In that year he traveled to Wilmington where he was entertained by the both sisters of Arthur Willauer as Josephine's sister Ive was visiting at the time. It was likely he was there to see the house.

Constructing 12 Red Oak Road

A set of original drawings of 12 Red Oak Road survives, having been found in the attic. Although not much information about the details of the execution of the construction of the house exists, there is some information available that helps to put the scale of the project in perspective. A sizable project, architects Shape and Bready placed ads for a general contractor in the national publication, *The American Contractor*. In the August 16, 1913 edition of the publication, the announcement of the award of that position was noted to William D. Haddock and Company of Wilmington. The project was described in the ad as a 2 ½ story brick house in Wilmington for owner, Willard C. Jackson, and the value of the project was estimated at \$40,000.⁸ This figure is confirmed in a newspaper article listing a building permit taken out by

⁸ "Contracts Awarded," *The American Contractor, Advance Information for Architects, Engineers, Contractors, Manufacturers, Supplymen, Etc..* Volume 34. August 16, 1913. Accessed November 9, 2016.
<https://books.google.com/books?id=tG9YAAAAYAAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=edition>

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Haddock for that figure.⁹ A carpenter by training, Haddock assembled a team that included Harry C. Evans, a Wilmington stair builder whose local client list included homes for Joseph Bancroft, A.I. DuPont, and the Hotel Dupont. He also worked with the architectural firms of Carrere and Hastings, Brown and Whiteside, and George B. Post on commissions in Wilmington, Washington, Philadelphia, and Cleveland.¹⁰ The plumber selected was William G. Robelen and Speakman plumbing fixtures were used in the house.¹¹

In Service at 12 Red Oak Road

Individuals in service was part of how life at 12 Red Oak Road functioned. Newspaper ads soliciting staff indicated the family sought a cook and a maid. In the 1920 census return, Margaret Lehr, age 40 and Elva Sieg, age 33, were listed as servants in the household but did not mention their specific jobs. At the time, the family included a son, Thomas, who was seven at the time of the census.

The Jackson family lived at 12 Red Oak Road until 1921. Willard Jackson sold his major business interest, the Wilmington Automobile Company in September 1916.¹² The Jacksons continued their social engagements and charitable work through the end of the decade but in 1921 left the area. The newspaper article announcing the purchase of 12 Red Oak Road by Joseph S. Wilson indicates the Jackson's moved to Cambridge, Massachusetts.¹³ However, by the time of the 1930 federal census, they were living in Pasadena, California where they lived out their lives. Willard Jackson died in 1950 and Josephine Jackson died in 1970, both returning to Delaware to be buried in the Wilmington and Brandywine Cemetery near where their two predeceased children were interred.

New Owners: Joseph Shields Wilson and Lois Martenis Wilson

[s:5TLXr6aXAzgC&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiOluupt8TQAhUFJCYKHYNKASs4ChDoAQgpMAM#v=onepage&q&f=false](https://www.newspapers.com/ark:/61903/3Q9M-CSK8-8TQAhUFJCYKHYNKASs4ChDoAQgpMAM#v=onepage&q&f=false)

⁹ "Extensive Building Projects Authorized by Inspector Johnson This Morning." *Journal Every Evening*. Wilmington, Delaware. September 3, 1913, p. 1. Accessed 9/03/2016. www.newspapers.com

¹⁰ "[Ad for] Harry C. Evans, Stairbuilder." *The Evening Journal*, Wilmington, Delaware. July 1, 1914, Accessed 09/03/2016. www.newspapers.com.

¹¹ "[Ad for] Speakman Supply and Pipe Company." *Journal Every Evening*, Wilmington, Delaware. December 21, 1914. P. 5. Accessed 09/03/2016. www.newspapers.com.

¹² "Harry T. Graham Buys Wilmington Automobile Co. Edward F. Smith, Jr. of New York, is Associated With Him. The Ownership Changes Tomorrow." *The Evening Journal*, Wilmington, Delaware. September 29, 1916. Accessed 09/03/2016. www.newspapers.com.

¹³ "J.S. Wilson Buys 12 Red Oak Road." *Journal Every Evening*, Wilmington, Delaware. May 1, 1922, P. 6. Accessed 09/03/2016. www.newspapers.com

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Born on January 17, 1888, Joseph Shields Wilson was the son of Horace Wilson, the founder of the Wilmington Steamboat Company and who served as mayor of the city from 1905-1907.

Joseph studied mechanical engineering at Cornell University, and began a career working in shipyards in Pennsylvania and for a short time in England. He worked in the shipping industry in the Wilmington area including working for his father as well as for the New Jersey and Wilmington Ferry Company. He went back to school in his forties to study law at the University of Pennsylvania. He served as the City Attorney for the City of Wilmington and was chosen to replace Wilmington Mayor Thomas Herlihy who resigned to assume the post of municipal judge on April 11, 1946. He served out Herlihy's term and ran successfully for mayor serving until 1949. He went on to become the chief executive of the Bellanca Aircraft Company and as the president of the Board of Harbor Commissioners. Any social activities and causes that Lois Jackson were involved with were not reported in the newspaper. Two daughters grew up in the house, Ella Frances Wilson who was born in 1916 and married Thomas Baker in 1937 and Josephine Lois Wilson who was born in 1918 and married John Levering Hammer, Jr. in 1938. By 1940, the daughters were no longer in residence at the house, but the Maurice Walley and his wife, Christine were in service, with Maurice serving as a butler and Christine as cook. The census return noted all had been at 12 Red Oak Road since at least 1935. In 1955 the Wilson's employed a gardener who reported a break-in at the house to the police while the Wilson's were on vacation. The article does not report the name of the gardener.¹⁴ Joseph Wilson died on February 4, 1967 and his widow immediately put the house up for sale and moved to New Jersey to live with her daughter Josephine, Mrs. John L. Hammer.

Alterations Made to the House

Each of the families living at 12 Red Oak Road made their changes to the house but the precise architectural impact of the Wilson family on the house is uncertain. The house of today does not conform precisely with the original architectural drawings. For example, an eyebrow dormer placed on the façade does not appear in the drawings. The bay window in the dining room does appear on the drawings but did not appear in the photograph taken for the *American Architect*. The newel post for the main staircase does not appear now the way it did in the drawings. The primary rooms on the first floor illustrate two different architectural characters. The dining room reflects the Tudor and Craftsman influence of the use of dark quarter sawn oak wood work and beamed ceilings. The living room and stair hall display a lighter touch in the use of simple Colonial Revival style motifs in the built-in cabinetry, small brackets at the cornice level in the hall, and the use of blue delft fireplace tiles in the living room. One major alteration is known to have been done by the Wilson family. City of Wilmington building permit records indicate an elevator was installed in the house in 1963.

The house at 12 Red Oak Road was sold to Lewis and Shirley Bancroft on August 1, 1967. Lewis Bancroft sold the house to the current owners on May 15, 2013.

¹⁴ "Former Mayor's Home Ransacked in Absence." *Wilmington Morning News*. August 17, 1954, p. 11. Accessed 09/03/2016. www.newspapers.com.

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<https://books.google.com/books?id=tG9YAAAAYAAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=editions:5TLXr6aXAzgC&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiOIuupt8TQAhUFJCYKHYNKASs4ChDoAQgpMAM#v=onepage&q&f=false>

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CD#: Digitized from the microfilm by OCLC Preservation Service Center, Bethlehem, Pa. NNC. Columbia University Libraries Electronic Books. 2006.

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http://rerecord.cul.columbia.edu/rerecord/results.php?ocr_text=Shape%2C+Bready&sort=score+desc&operator=AND&start=80

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“Extensive Building Projects Authorized by Inspector Johnson This Morning.” Journal Every Evening. Wilmington, Delaware. September 3, 1913, p. 1. Accessed 9/03/2016. www.newspapers.com.

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“Harry T. Graham Buys Wilmington Automobile Co. Edward F. Smith, Jr. of New York, is Associated With Him. The Ownership Changes Tomorrow.” The Evening Journal, Wilmington, Delaware. September 29, 1916. Accessed 09/03/2016. www.newspapers.com.

“J.S. Wilson Buys 12 Red Oak Road.” Journal Every Evening, Wilmington, Delaware. May 1, 1922, P. 6. Accessed 09/03/2016. www.newspapers.com.

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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: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N09285

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property .35 acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 39.765790 Longitude: -75.571990
2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

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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 Jackson-Wilson House is placed on a triangularly shaped lot. This property is bounded on the north by Red Oak Road, on the southwest by Willard Avenue, and on the southeast by adjoining property lines.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This parcel includes all the property historically associated with the Jackson-Wilson House. [City of Wilmington Parcel number 2600520001]

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Robin L. Krawitz, Consultant; Michelle Sheppard, owner
organization: _____
street & number: 2127 Culver Drive; 12 Red Oak Road
city or town: Wilmington; Wilmington state: DE; DE zip code: 19810; 19806
[e-mail robin.krawitz@gmail.com](mailto:robin.krawitz@gmail.com); michelledshepherd@gmail.com
telephone: (302) 383-8507; (302) 571-8818
date: November 28, 2016

Jackson-Wilson House
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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Comprehensive Planning Information

Geographic Zone: Urban

Time Periods: 1880 – 1940 Urbanization and Early Suburbanization
1940 – 1960s Suburbanization and Early Ex-urbanization

Historic Themes: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts

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: Jackson-Wilson House

City or Vicinity: Wilmington

County: New Castle County

State: DE

Photographer: Robin Krawitz

Date Photographed: May 25, 2016

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

- 01 of 22 Overall view of the house and landscape, facing southwest.
- 02 of 22 Detail of main block of the house. Southeast and Façade elevations. Facing southwest.
- 03 of 22 Detail of façade and entry. Facing South
- 04 of 22 West addition to main block. Facing Southeast.
- 05 of 22 West and part of rear elevations. Facing northeast.
- 06 of 22 Rear elevation. Facing northeast.
- 07 of 22 Detail of rear entrance. Facing northwest.
- 08 of 22 Detail of stair to basement entrance. Facing east.
- 09 of 22 Below grade tunnel entrance to the basement and stairs to the rear patio. Facing northeast.
- 10 of 22 Garden wall and urn in planting bed in front of the house. Facing west.
- 11 of 22 Sidewalk and retaining wall along rear property line. Facing west.
- 12 of 22 Detail of rear of gate at Willard Street. Facing west.
- 13 of 22 Overall view of entry hall, staircase and dining room entrance.
- 14 of 22 Staircase.
- 15 of 22 Dining Room view toward the stair hall.
- 16 of 22 Dining Room fireplace detail.
- 17 of 22 View down corridor toward the living room.
- 18 of 22 Living Room fireplace detail.
- 19 of 22 Overall Living Room view.
- 20 of 22 Remodeled servants' area on first floor.
- 21 of 22 Basement view.
- 22 of 22 Surviving partitions in basement.

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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.

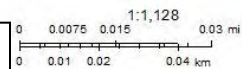
National Register-listed Properties (Basemap - DE_Imagery_2007)



November 27, 2016

- National Register Districts
- Delaware County Boundaries
- New Castle County Parcels

Location: Jackson-Wilson House
12 Red Oak Road - Wilmington, DE



Jackson-Wilson House
Name of Property

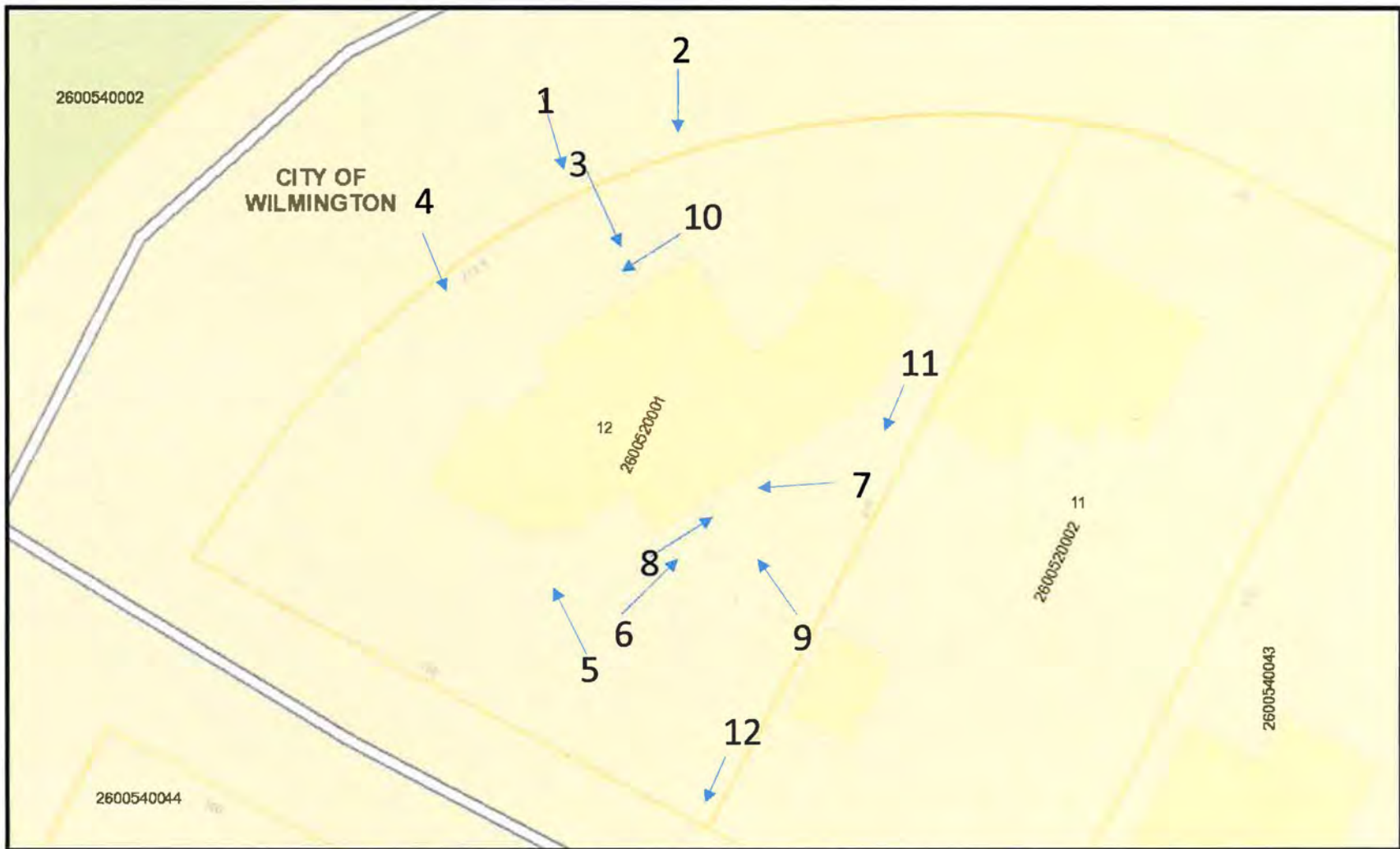
New Castle Co, Delaware
County and State

USGS Quad Map - Wilmington North

Jackson-Wilson House
12 Red Oak Road
Wilmington, DE



Latitude: 39.765790
Longitude: -75.571990



Jackson-Wilson House, 12 Red Oak Road, Wilmington

Author: R. Krawitz, Consultant

Exterior Photo Key

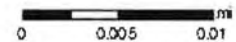


New Castle County Delaware GIS: <http://gis.nccde.org>

Disclaimer: For informational purposes only - not to be used as official documentation.



Date: 12/5/2016



Interior Photo Key

Imposed on Original Floor Plan





Jackson-Wilson House_New Castle County_DE
Overall view of house and landscape, facing southwest



Jackson-Wilson House _New Castle County_ DE

Detail of main block of the house - southeast and facade elevations, facing southwest



Jackson-Wilson House _ New Castle County _ DE
Detail of facade and entry, facing south



Jackson-Wilson House_New Castle County_DE
West addition to main block, facing southeast



Jackson-Wilson House _ New Castle County _ DE
West and part of rear elevations, facing northeast



Jackson-Wilson House _ New Castle County _ DE
Rear elevation, facing northeast



Jackson-Wilson House _ New Castle County _ DE
Detail of rear entrance, facing northwest



Jackson-Wilson House _ New Castle County _ DE
Detail of stair to basement entrance, facing east



Jackson-Wilson House _ New Castle County _ DE
Below grade tunnel entrance to basement and stairs to
rear patio, facing northeast



Jackson-Wilson House _New Castle County_ DE
Garden wall and urn in planting bed in front of house, facing west



Jackson-Wilson House _New Castle County_DE
Sidewalk and retaining wall along rear property line, facing west



Jackson-Wilson House _New Castle County_DE
Detail of rear gate at Willard Street side, facing west



Jackson-Wilson House _ New Castle County _ DE
Overall view of entry hall, staircase, and dining room entrance



Jackson-Wilson House _ New Castle County _ DE
Staircase



Jackson-Wilson House_ New Castle County_ DE
Dining room view toward stair hall



Jackson-Wilson House _ New Castle County _ DE
Detail: Dining room fireplace



Jackson-Wilson House_ New Castle County_ DE
View of corridor toward the living room



Jackson-Wilson House _ New Castle County _ DE
Detail: Living room fireplace



Jackson-Wilson House _ New Castle County _ DE
Overall living room view



Jackson-Wilson House _ New Castle County _ DE
Remodeled servants" area on first floor



Jackson-Wilson House _ New Castle County _ DE
Basement view



Jackson-Wilson House _ New Castle County _ DE
Surviving partitions in basement













































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Jackson--Wilson House

Multiple Name:

State & County: DELAWARE, New Castle

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

Reference number: SG100000844

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

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.



Preparing Nominations for NPS Review
(Notes from NPS Workshop in Nashville, TN,
October 2009)



Historical and Cultural Affairs

Control Unit Checks

- > Does the nomination contain:
 - maps
 - photographs/disks
 - correct paper
 - signatures of SHPO/THPO/FPO
- > Are nominations complete with:
 - boxes checked and blanks filled-in?
 - correct UTM's and locational information given?
 - Do narratives match Criteria?
 - Does the nomination contain a statement of significance?
 - Are there integrity issues?
 - Does nomination identify a Period of Significance?
 - Does the nomination feature an appropriate boundary description?
 - Are photos and maps labeled properly?
 - Do descriptions contain site and setting information?
 - Are primary and secondary resources properly noted?
 - Do description and resource counts match?
 - Are resources properly classified?
 - Does the nomination contain a properly written historic context?

State of Delaware
Historical and Cultural Affairs

21 The Green
Dover, DE 19901-3611

Phone: (302) 736.7400

Fax: (302) 739.5660



February 23, 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:

- Jackson-Wilson House: 12 Red Oak Road in Wilmington, 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



Jackson-Wilson House, 12 Red Oak
Road

Name of Property

New Castle County, Delaware

County and State

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

Signature of commenting official:

Dennis P. Wilson

Title: *Mayor*

Date

16 Dec 2014

State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action