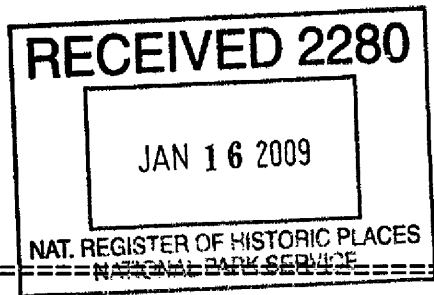


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



051

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name Joseph W. and Ida Guest House

other names/site number Rosemont (preferred), CRS# N14434

2. Location

street & number 15 1/2 Cragmere Road not for publication
city or town Wilmington vicinity
state Delaware code DE county New Castle code 003
zip code 19809-2308

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] _____
Signature of certifying official Date 1/16/09

State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

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

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register _____

See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register _____

See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register _____

removed from the National Register _____

other (explain): _____

Patricia Andrews

2/27/2009

Signature of Keeper of Action Date

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Dwelling
Domestic Secondary Structure

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Dwelling
Domestic Secondary Structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Late 19th Century Vernacular with Eclectic Details

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick
roof asphalt shingle
walls brick and shingle

other

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all 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 a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance Architecture

Period of Significance c. 1893-1940

Significant Dates 1893, estimated date of initial construction

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.09 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	457897	4402350	3	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.						

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

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

Rosemont, New Castle County, DE

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Robin Krawitz, National Register Program Coordinator

organization Delaware State Historic Preservation Office, Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs

date May 9, 2008

street & number 21 The Green telephone (302) 736-7400

city or town Dover state DE zip code 19901

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name Chester and Ashley Roberts

street & number 15 1/2 Cragmere Road telephone (302) 762-2132

city or town Wilmington state DE zip code 19809-2308

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to range from approximately 18 hours to 36 hours depending on several factors including, but not limited to, how much documentation may already exist on the type of property being nominated and whether the property is being nominated as part of a Multiple Property Documentation Form. In most cases, it is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form to meet minimum National Register documentation requirements. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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Physical Description

Summary

Located along the high ground above the Delaware River in Brandywine Hundred north of Wilmington is Rosemont, a late 19th Century traditional vernacular farmhouse with elements of Stick, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival style detailing. Built c. 1893, Rosemont is a three bay, t-shaped, 2 ½ story brick and frame house, with a gambrel roofed main block and projecting central bay, and a rear wing with a gable roof. Designed to impress the visitor, the house dominates its setting with its size, scale and presence in the designed landscape in which it was placed. Set on a full height basement, a flight of five steps provides access to a full width front porch with Colonial Revival style grouped columns set on tall brick piers. Centered on the façade is an imposing Colonial Revival front door flanked with sidelights and panels. The projecting central bay provides added space to the entry hall and upstairs sitting room. The first floor of the house is brick with the upper story and one half sheathed in clapboards. One interior brick chimney pierces the roof line in the main block corresponding to the location of the fireplace in the entry hall. The eaves are enclosed and detailed with a boxed cornice and gable returns. The only decoration in the gable ends is a simple raking cornice. The wood windows across the building's upper stories are 2/2 double hung sash while the windows under the porch on the north and south elevations of the projecting bay are a 1/1 configuration of the same material and style. A one-story brick addition was placed on the rear of the building in the 1960s and displays a large exterior end chimney that also served as an outdoor fireplace.

Elevation Descriptions

The façade of Rosemont is three bays wide with a central cross gable reinforced with the entire bay projecting east from the main block edge a full bay in width. The first floor is veneered with unbonded brick with the upper levels sheathed in weatherboard with a wide reveal. The entrance is centered in the central projecting bay and is composed of a single leaf Colonial Revival door with panels below and glass above flanked by unadorned glass sidelights. To complete the surround the sidelights have solid wood panels on either side. There is no transom, just a wood lintel over the doorway. Regularly placed two over two double hung sash wood windows punctuate the bays across the rest of the building with the exception of the projecting bay where original windows in a 1/1 configuration survive which are smaller in width than those across the remainder of the façade. The wood have simple wood lintels and lug sills. The moldings are more detailed on the first floor displaying a large bead in the surround. The windows are also longer on the first floor than the floors above. The first level displays a full width porch with clustered truncated Tuscan columns on brick pedestals. There is no porch railing present. The decking and roof are replacement in kind of original fabric which had deteriorated badly.

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The south elevation of the building displays one 2/2 double hung sash window of identical size at each level of the main block of the building. The basement is vented with a screened wood panel decorated with a pair of simple arched moldings. The one story brick addition that houses the family room is evident on the first level of this elevation toward the west and displays a Chicago-style window. The upper floor of the rear el is visible above and displays two 2/2 double hung sash wood windows.

The large chimney stack of the addition dominates the rear (west) elevation. The chimney is placed in the southern bay of this elevation and breasts to the exterior. A rear door is centrally located in the elevation in the addition and the cellar is accessed through a door sited a level below this door in this location that is accessed via a concrete staircase running parallel to the exterior wall. A modern replacement window is located in the historic period opening in the brick faced first level in the north bay of the elevation. The upper floor of this elevation displays the rear of the el which includes the single 2/2 double hung sash window placed directly above the window in the lower level, a four pane attic vent window centered in the gable end and the raking cornice with gable returns that outline the roof structure. The enclosure of the rear porch to expand the kitchen is visible from this elevation as well. The wood siding extends on the second level to fill in the side of the roof overhang of the former rear porch.

The north elevation is similarly detailed in the main block from attic to roofline as the south elevation. The enclosed side porch is visible from this elevation.

The interior of Rosemont displays a modest level of detailing including fluted door and window surrounds with bulls eye corner blocks throughout the first and second levels, and simple chair rails in the dining room and parlor. The main staircase displays a paneled newel post with decorative finial, turned balusters and is dog-leg in shape as it rises six steps to a small landing and turns ninety degrees and continues to the second floor. Smaller, less decorative newels occur at the intermediate and at the second story landings. The staircase arrives at the second floor in an open hall area that is large enough to have been a sitting room with the larger bedrooms placed on opposite ends of this space. There's a hallway down the el on this level which has a bathroom along the corridor and a bedroom to the rear.

The attic is accessed through a straight run stair behind a door on the south side of the parlor room against the west wall. The attic consists of two finished rooms above the main block with an unfinished attic space over the rear el.

The carriage house is two and 1/2 stories high and two bays by one bay wide with a gable roof with dormers on the east and west roof slope to light the former living space in the second floor. The building has board and batten siding throughout and each bay of the eastern elevation (façade) displays a set of

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double leaf doors with decorative metal hinges and a four light insert in each panel. The north and south elevations display one 6/6 wide double hung sash wood window centered on the elevation at the first level and a two pane awning window in the gable end. The construction of this building is contemporary with the construction of the house.

The shed, located at the bend in the driveway at the eastern end of the property is a one story, two-bay, gable roofed, cedar shake sided building with exposed rafter ends and a poured concrete floor. The east elevation sheathing was removed and screening placed between the studs. A frame door on the northern end of this elevation accesses the chain link fence enclosed garden area located down hill from the building to the eastern property line. This building was extant on the property by 1936 but is considered non-contributing because of the removal of the wall.

Landscape

The landscape of Rosemont is altered from the original mostly through the diminishment in the size of the lot through partition and sale. Originally the property was accessed from River Road by a drive way that went straight up the hill and turned sharply right toward the carriage house. Despite the purchase of the lot for access to Cragmere Road in the early 1920s, an aerial photograph from 1936 shows the property was still accessed from River Road. By 1954 that had changed as evidenced by an aerial that indicates the access reoriented and the River Road area subdivided into landscaped residential lots.

Today, Rosemont still commands a view of the Delaware River from it's location at the top of the lot. The grounds reflect the mid-20th century reorientation of the property than retain significant elements of the earlier landscaping. The house is accessed via a narrow driveway between 15 and 17 Cragmere Road, entering the property near the eastern end of the parcel. A lawn area bisected by a concrete sidewalk connects the driveway from Cragmere Road to the front steps. The drive curves to the west and follows the path of the original drive to the carriage house. Mature trees dot the lawn. Boulders and mature coniferous trees are placed where the carriage drive once traversed.

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Statement of Significance

Located at 15 ½ Cragmere Road north of the Cragmere subdivision in Brandywine Hundred, the Joseph W. and Ida Guest House, known today as Rosemont, was built c. 1890, and is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its architectural significance as a rare surviving example of the vernacular central hall plan house in Brandywine Hundred. It is also important as a late example of this 19th century form and displays a distinctive styling and detail transitioning the standard vernacular interpretation of the form into the popular national styles of the period. Although the siding was changed in the 1940s from shingle to weatherboard, there have been few major changes to the house over time and it retains a high degree of physical integrity. Sited on a flat section of property that sharply slopes to the east, Rosemont is placed in a prominent location overlooking the Delaware River, on the high ground between Wilmington and the Delaware state line with Pennsylvania to the north. This location afforded expansive views of the river and New Jersey, and larger houses in this area built by the wealthy were sited to take advantage of these view sheds. Over time the suburbanization of Brandywine Hundred, due to its proximity to the population centers and industrial development along this part of the Delaware River, has substantially altered the larger agrarian landscape within which the building was originally sited. This diminishes this resource's integrity under other potential areas of significance. Additionally, the original parcel which the property was sited upon was five acres in size and contained designed landscape elements like a formal drive up from River Road, which was the original eastern boundary of the property. Today only one acre survives of the original landscape. The carriage house and some elements of the designed landscape survive, providing some connection of the property to the pre-suburbanization history and landscape of Brandywine Hundred. As if to demonstrate its rare status, the house is completely hidden from view by 20th century suburban development, and is accessed only via a narrow driveway between 15 and 17 Cragmere Road.

Background

Although research did not uncover the individual who gave the house this name, the builder of Rosemont was most likely Joseph W. Guest, a farmer and widower who probably had the house constructed for his new bride Ida and his daughter Elizabeth between 1890, when he purchased the five-acre property from his oldest brother, James Henry Guest, and 1893 when he was assessed taxes by New Castle County for a house and barn. The farm's configuration and house placement were also illustrated in Baist's Atlas of New Castle County which was published in 1893. Originally part of the Edward Beeson farm, 94 acres of farm land were inherited by Beeson's widow Mary and then passed to his daughters who had

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married into the Guest and Kellum families.¹ Eliza Beeson married James Henry Guest and five acres of her share of the larger farm were sold in 1890 to Joseph W. Guest.

The Guests lived in the house until 1900 when the property was sold to J. Zedekiah Belt, a Wilmington pharmacist, and his wife Mary who owned a dry goods and variety store in the City of Wilmington.² The Belts were in their 60s when they purchased the house and retained a hired man named John Martin who also resided here.³ The property changed hands again in 1910 when it was purchased by John E. Walker and was sold again in 1915 when it was purchased by Clayton Albright. The Guest family remained large land holders in the area surrounding Rosemont. Joseph and Ida Guest stayed nearby and lived close enough to be enumerated in the 1920 United States Federal Census on the same page as Clayton Albright's family who were residing in the house.

In 1916, the estate of James Henry Guest sold the parcel of land adjoining the southern boundary of the Albright's property to Mary Moody, wife of real estate developer Edward Moody. This parcel was then sold to David Master who developed the Cragmere Subdivision in 1917. Cragmere Road was laid out and constructed that same year. In 1921 the Rosemont property was purchased by Samuel and Louise Green. Although construction on the lots didn't happen until well after their tenure, the Greens were interested in dividing up the five acre Rosemont parcel for additional housing lots. In addition to the house parcel, Mr. Green purchased one narrow lot from Cragmere Subdivision developer David Masters and this lot became the driveway that ultimately provided the primary access to the property. In 1942 Louise Green, now a widow, subdivided the remaining property into two lots, both of which were to be accessed by the narrow driveway off Cragmere Road. She sold the house in 1942 to Robert and Mary McKinney who sold it that same year to John and June Tully. Instead of building a second house on the property, the downhill lot was purchased by the adjoining property owners and divided up between them to increase the size of their rear yards. The Tullys lived at Rosemont from 1942 until 1951 when it was sold to Hugh and Jeanette Richmond. The Richmond's heirs sold the property in 1979 to Stephen and Janet Madish who sold it to Wilbur Deane Belcher and his mother Lois Belcher. Mrs. Belcher sold the property to Chester and Ashley Roberts, the current owners of the property in 2004.

¹ A house on this larger farm was noted in the deed transferring the property to James Henry Guest and the Hopkins Atlas of New Castle County indicates this house may have been constructed as early as 1881. Another house survives in the area to the west of Rosemont, directly up hill and along Guest Lane which is reputed to have been built c. 1875 which may be the house indicated on the Hopkins Atlas.

² Wilmington City Directory and Gazetteer.

³ 1910 United States Federal Census, Brandywine Hundred, Delaware.

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Architectural Significance

The architectural significance of Rosemont is as a rare survivor of the form in a formerly rural landscape that had undergone intense suburbanization beginning in the early 20th century. A common architectural form, the three- or five-bay two-story, single pen house is usually found at the center of agricultural complexes in rural landscapes across the state and throughout the region. Built during the 19th century, these houses are generally built of balloon frame construction which dates from the second half of the 19th century. The form predates the Civil War and examples survive made of frame and masonry. Stone examples that survive in Brandywine Hundred date from the first half of the 19th century.

Embellished with simple Stick, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival stylistic elements, this house is a three-bay wide, one room deep, two-and-one-half story 19th century vernacular farm house which appears as a bridge between the vernacular building traditions described by folklorist Henry Glassie and the architect designed, high style architecture that became increasingly popular in the late 19th century. On the exterior, Rosemont's design includes the gambrel roof structure and original shingle siding indicates the influence of the Stick style, the clustered porch columns of the Colonial Revival, and Queen Anne influenced use of different materials to differentiate the stories of the house including the use of brick on the first floor with shingle siding above. The building now displays wide lap wood siding probably applied in the mid-20th century which reinforces the Colonial Revival design elements. The house was sited and designed to take advantage of the view. Set on a full basement with high ceilings, the effect is to raise the building high enough to require a seven riser stair to access the front porch. Combined with the sloping lot, the house makes an imposing presence.

It is in the interior of Rosemont that provides the rationale for the idiosyncratic design of the building. Henry Glassie in his 1975 book Folk Housing in Middle Virginia identified the system of measuring and proportion by which builders constructed all manner of vernacular housing from the 17th through 19th centuries and compares them to vernacular examples in Britain. His analysis of building practices in Louisa and Goochland counties, located to the northwest of Richmond, divulged a method for analyzing domestic architectural composition that identifies a continuum of arrangement used by folk builders, connecting them to a set of common principles that crosses time and space. In general he found the finished size of a room dictated the proportions of the building. The central hall form or as Glassie named it, the I-House form, was composed of two rooms of identical size separated by a hall that was sized to be one half the width of the room size. This arrangement was consistently applied and gave this building type its distinctive appearance. The designer of Rosemont tried to emulate the appearance of this vernacular type by trying to adhere to these principles visually in its basic form but also had to contend with the differing requirement of the up-to-date Victorian-era floor plan. The result was an idiosyncratic, cross-shaped floor plan with a projecting central bay. This provides a dramatic visual

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connection to this building tradition, albeit with three identically sized bays across the front which allowed for the interior arrangement of the hall to be much wider than the convention dictated. This unusually wide entrance hall includes a Colonial Revival dogleg staircase and shallow-depth fireplace which breasts into this space. The spacing of the wide entry hall is repeated on the second floor in an open area between the two end chambers that was large enough to accommodate a sitting room without the constraint of walls and doors enclosing it. This space in most houses of this form is used as a storage closet or small bedroom.

The first floor interior room arrangement included the dining room, which is accessed from the north side of the entry hall. Surviving original features include a built-in corner cupboard and a swinging door from the kitchen area into the dining room which displays an aesthetic-movement-inspired hand plate. The parlor, located to the south side of the entry hall, retains its original massing and simple window treatment. The c. 1960 addition to the rear adjoins the house at this location, the site of what may have been an original window, elongated into a door. The evidence for the corner fireplace that was once located in this room survives in the ceiling framing in the basement. The kitchen displays mid-20th century cabinetry. In addition to the large open space that may have served as a sitting room, bedrooms are located over the parlor and dining room, as well as over the kitchen wing. The attic is accessed by a straight stair and contains finished rooms in the main block section of the house and unfinished attic space over the rear el. The full basement has high ceilings as well as brick and stone foundation walls. The stone is reputed to have been reused from an earlier building on the site. Overall integrity of the building is enhanced by the survival of the original 2/2 wood windows with bull's eye corner block molding surviving throughout as door and window trim.

The frame carriage house is located to the north of the main house near the northwest corner of the property. The one-and-one-half story, two-bay, gable-roofed, board-and-batten-sided building retains a high degree of historic material including doors, windows and interior partitioning.

Although only remnants survive, Rosemont was the focus of a designed landscape that was oriented to the east toward the Delaware River. The landscape was characterized by large expanses of lawn punctuated by specimen trees near the house. The northern boundary of the property was marked by the tree line that separated this property from the adjoining agricultural fields. The designer of the house and landscape are unknown. The house was placed at the location that took best advantage of the river view, centered on the relatively flat western end of the property. In its original configuration, the driveway from River Road headed straight up the hill and veered sharply right when approaching the house, turning to the north toward the carriage barn at the northwest corner of the property. The earliest surviving aerial photographs of this area, flown in 1926, show small outbuildings located near the River

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Road end of the property and a row of trees lining the drive to the house. There is no evidence of this feature left on the landscape.

A third building remains on the site. A one story, gable-roofed, frame, cypress-shingle-sided outbuilding is located across from the entrance drive from Cragmere Road and may have served as a one-bay automobile garage at one time, based on the configuration of the doors on the south elevation. The building appears on the 1936 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map that illustrates the property. The eastern wall has had the siding removed and the openings between the studs are screened in. It is used for storage. It no longer retains integrity and is therefore non-contributing.

Philadelphia Pike and the Suburban Development of Brandywine Hundred

Philadelphia Pike was the major land route between the City of Wilmington and Philadelphia beginning in the 1670s when it was first laid out as part of the King's Highway. Paralleling the Delaware River on top of the bluff, the Philadelphia Pike has been the backbone of development along this section of the river. The landscape has changed through time from predominately rural and agricultural in the 18th and 19th centuries, with an overlay of estate building for those who wished to escape the city environment. A complicating factor, however, was the establishment of heavy industry along the border with Pennsylvania in the vicinity of Claymont. In 1917 Worth Steel Company began compiling 600 acres of land and built a steel mill with associated worker housing between 1917 and 1921. At the same time, and less than a mile away, John Jakob Raskob, former duPont Company treasurer and General Motors executive, had just completed an Italian Renaissance palazzo house called the Patio for his family to reside despite the fact that his General Motors Company office was located in New York City. The family stayed at the Patio until 1932 when they moved to a more remote location on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The steel mill in Claymont is still in operation. By the early-20th century, subdivisions began sprouting up, promoting the option to live away from the city to the middle class. Spreading north from Wilmington, following the trolley line, the landscape along the Delaware River began developing at a rapid rate, beginning with the establishment of the subdivisions of Hillcrest in 1903, Gordon Heights in 1905, and Bellefonte in 1915, followed by many others by the mid-20th century.

The pressures of increasing suburbanization took its toll on the farming families in Brandywine Hundred, including the Guest family. In his will, probated in 1896, James Henry Guest ordered his executors, two of his sons, to make decisions in his widow's best interest, but at her death all the family property was to be sold and the proceeds divided according to the specifications of the will. Eliza Guest died in 1916 and her sons immediately sold the property according to their father's wishes. The property that became the Cragmere subdivision was adjacent to the southern boundary of the Rosemont property. Cragmere was platted in 1917 and the construction of a double-loaded street corridor was completed that year. Access

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to the new street from the west was provided from Duncan Road via Guest Lane, as the drive to the J.H. Guest house, located directly north of Rosemont, was then named. The new street, named Cragmere Road, ended at River Road to the east, running parallel to Duncan Road. The first house in the new subdivision, 5 Cragmere Road, was built that year for one of the developers, David Masters. In 1934, the farm field to the north was sold and developed into Bellevue Manor subdivision. By 1942 the lots along River Road had been sold off, leaving Rosemont enclosed on three sides and accessed via a narrow driveway from Cragmere Road. In 1942, the eastern half, the downhill section of the Rosemont property, was to go up for sale as a building lot. To keep it from being built upon, three neighbors purchased the property and added the acreage to enlarge their parcels. Development within the Cragmere subdivision proceeded over time and the lots filled in slowly with the majority of the subdivision complete by 1960, although the last house, 11 Cragmere Road, was not constructed until 2004.

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Comprehensive Planning

Zone: Coastal

Period: 1880-1940+/-: Urbanization and Early Suburbanization

Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts

Property Type: Late 19th Century Vernacular Georgian form with Colonial Revival detail

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New Castle County Tax Assessments.

Photograph of the Construction of Cragmere Road, 1917. Collection of the Historical Society of Delaware.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Maps, Bellefonte, 1936.

United States Federal Census Records. 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930.

Wilmington City Directory and Business Gazetteer, 1900-1925.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

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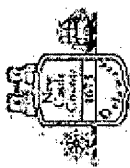
Rosemont
name of property
New Castle County, Delaware
county and State

Boundary Description

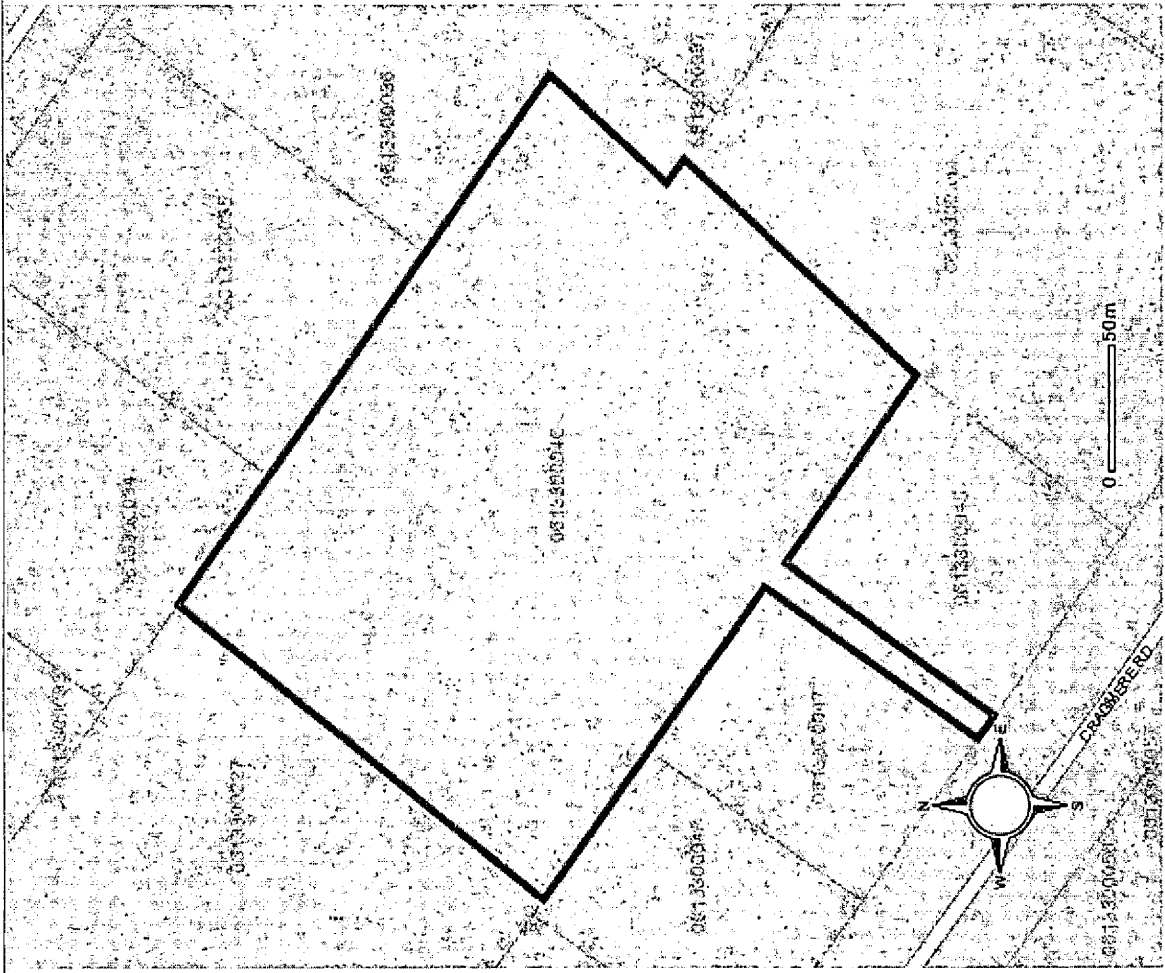
The boundaries for the John and Ida Guest House (Rosemont) are shown on the tax parcel map. The New Castle County Tax Parcel 06-133.00-046, which contains 1.09 acres, is included in its entirety. The nominated property is bounded on the southwest by Cragmere Road and adjacent property lines, and on the southeast, northeast, and northwest by adjacent property lines.

Boundary Justification

This boundary includes the entire tax parcel associated with this property and contains all the contributing resources relating to the historical significance of the John and Ida Guest House (Rosemont). The parcel was created from the larger original parcel by subdivision for building lots.



Rosemont



- Legend**
- Ramp, Service Area
 - US Highway
 - State Route
 - Interstate
 - Tax Parcels
 - Public and Private Schools
 - PRIVATE**
 - PUBLIC**
 - Streets and Roads
 - Interstate
 - U.S. Route
 - State Route
 - County Roads
 - neighborhood
 - Private
 - Service
 - Interstate ramps
 - Incorporated
 - Railroad
 - Surface Water
 - Adjacent Counties
 - Adjacent States**
 - Delaware
 - Other

Rosemont, 15 1/2 Cragmere Rd.
 Brandywine Hundred
 New Castle County, DE

1"=80'

N 1

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







EB
HOMES







DL 1234 F

