NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY EVALUATION:
INDIAN RIVER HUNDRED, SUSSEX COUNTY, DELAWARE

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The National Register of Historic Places eligibility review of the 1980 Cultural Resource Survey of Indian River Hundred is completed with this report. This review has been carried out in accordance with the definitions of historic contexts and property types established by the Delaware Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan. All surveyed sites for which documentation exists were individually reviewed and considered for individual and thematic listing. Those structures and sites deemed eligible for National Register of Historic Places listing were grouped by functional type and fully cross-referenced to the Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (BAHP) Cultural Resource Survey.

The National Register evaluation was composed of three discrete steps.

1. Review of the Cultural Resource Survey Files Held by the BAHP. At the time of the evaluation process, sites had been listed and inventoried for Indian River Hundred. From this list, all recorded buildings and structures were assigned to one of three priority listings. Priority I buildings are eligible for nomination to the National Register; Priority II buildings are ineligible, but are worthy of more intensive field documentation and analysis; Priority III buildings are ineligible and do not require further documentation. Priority designations were determined on the basis of National Park Service criteria for the evaluation of integrity and significance as defined in How to Complete National Register Forms and subsequent memoranda and published guidelines.

2. Application of the Historic Contexts Segment of the Delaware Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan. The survey and evaluation data for the project was then reviewed in light of historic contexts defined by the Delaware Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan. Indian River Hundred lies in Zone III (Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp). Through the review of all eligible buildings by date and function, each individual building or complex was assigned to its primary property type designation as defined in the historic contexts segment of the plan. From this vantage point, eligible sites were considered individually within a
3. Documentary Research and Architectural Fieldwork. The better to evaluate eligible sites within the historic contexts established by the Delaware Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan, additional research materials were created to assist in the development of thematically oriented Determinations of Eligibility. First, a series of statistical data bases were established from materials collected through previous projects which had evaluated sources, such as manuscript population and agricultural censuses, tax assessments, and orphans court property valuations. These were then supplemented with a random sampling of additional tax lists and agricultural census data. These materials allowed for the evaluation of individual sites in the context of a broader community/local and statewide social and architectural history. Second, all Priority I designated structures, and a number of those classed as Priority II, were revisited to determine changes in condition and integrity that might have occurred since the first inventory. Due to the incomplete nature of the survey and existing inventory materials, it was not possible to locate or evaluate all of the originally identified sites.

Of the 248 properties evaluated in Indian River Hundred, there are 40 Priority I sites, 52 Priority II sites, and 73 Priority III sites. The 40 Priority I sites include 58 contributing elements and 14 noncontributing. The 52 Priority II sites include 39 contributing elements and 19 noncontributing. In total 40, or 16 percent, of the 248 sites were determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places either individually or under themes based upon the Delaware Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan, as follows:

The Transformation of Rural Dwellings
Demographic Patterns  
1770-1830 +/- (16.C)  
1830-1880 +/- (16.D)  
1880-1940 +/- (16.E)

Architecture, Engineering
& Decorative Arts  
1770-1830 +/- (13.C)  
1830-1880 +/- (13.D)  
1880-1940 +/- (13.E)
The Inveteracy of Custom: Corn Culture and Corn Houses
Agriculture 1830-1880 +/- (01.D)

School Houses
Education 1830-1880 +/- (19.D)
1880-1940 +/- (19.E)

Resort and Summering Architecture
Retailing/Wholesaling 1880-1940 +/- (07.E)

Rural Churches and Meeting Houses
Religion 1830-1880 +/- (18.D)
1880-1940 +/- (18.E)
I. Historic Overview

Indian River Hundred is located in an area designated by the Delaware Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan as the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone of Delaware. The settlement and development of the area have been divided into four periods; pre-1770, 1770-1830, 1830-1880, and 1880-1940. Each period is characterized by distinctive economic, cultural, and architectural trends reflecting a society largely dependent upon agriculture, forestry, and home industries. Buildings included in this evaluation are eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places due to their historical and architectural significance within established historic contexts. The selected buildings have been arranged thematically relating to broad historic patterns for which cultural resources remain. The agricultural, domestic, commercial, and rural industrial structures included here stand as invaluable physical evidence of broad historical patterns and trends in Indian River Hundred as they developed in the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries.

Pre-1770 in Indian River

The lands contained in the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp region were a part of those whose ownership was heatedly disputed by William Penn and Lord Baltimore. These boundary disputes were settled in 1775, and the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone came under the permanent jurisdiction of Delaware. Although proprietary patents and transactions with the local Indian population transferred some of these lands to European control in the seventeenth century, the zone remained largely unsettled by other than trappers and "foresters" (those involved in the extensive timber trade; cutting, hauling, and transporting lumber to growing markets in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Wilmington) until the mid-eighteenth century. Settlement in the zone involved the possession and occupation of large patent tracts such as Cruder's Neck (680 acres) in 1667, Avery's Rest in 1675, and Long Neck (1,000 acres) in 1677. Tracts continued to be granted, divided, and sold throughout the eighteenth century, particularly along the major waterways of the hundred (Indian River, Love's Creek, Herring Creek,
and Marshes Creek). In 1706, 600 acres along Marshes Creek was purchased and named "Good Hope," and Richard Bundick became the owner of 1200 acres at the head of Love's Creek in 1715. Real estate activity along the creeks and inland bays is traced by Thomas Scharf in his History of Delaware:

In 1685 the tracts called 'Timber Hill', on the south side of Mill Creek, and 'Spring Ford', on the south side of the Great Kill were warranted to William Clark, eleven hundred and fifty acres in all. In 1687 'Maiden's Plantation', 'Batchelor's Lott', and 'Farmer's Hall', all on the creeks proceeding out of Rehobath Bay were located to parties who sold them within a few years. (Scharf 1888, 1269)

Colonial occupation (1630-1770) may be described in terms of a back country rural economy; patterns suggested by documentary, archaeological, and architectural analysis follow an impermanent construction, nonnucleated settlement tradition. Demographic trends in the early settlement period were summarized in 1728 by William Beckett, a minister of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel:

The first settlers in this country were for the greatest part originally English, some few however there are of Dutch families, but of late years great numbers of Irish, (who usually call themselves Scotch-Irish) have transported themselves from the north of Ireland . . . The taxable persons in Sussex are (at a mean computation) one year with another about 420 of which 350 are heads of families. The number of Negroes, (freemen and slaves) in this country are 241 . . . The inhabitants here live scattering generally at 1/2 a mile or a Miles distance from one another except in Lewes where 58 families are settled together. The business or Employment of the Country Planters, is almost the same with that of an English Farmer, they commonly raise Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, and Tobacco; and have store of Horses, Cows, and Hoggs . . . The people here have generally the Reputation of being more industrious, than they of some of the neighboring counties; (Becket 1728, MS 22)

Major economic and cultural trends include an increase in arable land and the establishment of a thriving timber trade. The earliest historic cultural resources were located close to waterborne transportation routes, particularly those associated with the inland bays and the Indian River. Location patterns for structures related to major events, agriculture, forestry, trapping/hunting, retailing/wholesaling, initial landscape, change through occupation, shipping/transportation networks, architecture, engineering and decorative arts, demographic patterns, religion, education,
and major families or individuals are represented by nonnucleated historic settlement patterns beginning along navigable water courses and penetrating inland. Nonnucleated settlement developed in conjunction with improved overland trade routes, crossroads, and landings.

The overall landscape of the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone through the middle decades of the eighteenth century (1730-1770) remained little altered from its natural state. The large tracts of natural forest existed as an untapped economic resource, and a general drive toward intensive agriculture had not yet been undertaken. Durable settlement was somewhat limited by the uncertain boundaries between Delaware and Maryland. The boundaries were officially determined in 1775, with the result that landscape changes--new buildings, land reclamation, field patterns, and transportation routes--began to be developed in ways more consistent with statewide cultural geographic patterns (development of commercial centers, transportation networks, etc.)

The rural economy of the region was largely organized around forestry. Indian River Hundred, like Broad Creek, Dagsboro, and Baltimore hundreds, was one of the forest hundreds in which the agricultural component of the economy was superceded by the thriving forest industries. Standing timber was cut for the production of shingles, plank, barrel staves, tanbark, and ship stores. Forest products were shipped by water to Philadelphia, Wilmington, and New York. The forest economy produced several significant by-products: improved transportation systems, shipbuilding concerns, local sawmills, and land reclamation efforts. As the forest was cut, more arable land was brought into production. The organic materials in the sandy soil enhanced cultivation (primarily corn) for a few years, but they were easily depleted and rapidly exhausted. Husbandry was subsistence-oriented, with only 60 percent of the inventoried households maintaining a few hogs, 57 percent maintaining at least one cow, and 42 percent raising sheep. As late as 1850, the federal agriculture census manuscript returns indicate that at least one-half of each average farm (163 acres) consisted of unimproved lands (forest, meadows, swamp). Surrounding hundreds also had a high percentage of unimproved land (Dagsboro, 60 percent; Baltimore, 49.6 percent), while northern Piedmont hundreds, like Mill Creek, tended to have up to 90 percent of the farm land improved.
The prevalent social structure resembled that of a southern plantation system. At the top of the social and economic ladder were the proprietors and major landholders. Lesser landholders composed the remainder of this upper stratum. Beneath landholders were farm managers and forest overseers, whose job was to monitor and regulate the production of the estates. In descending order under overseers were tenants, laborers, and slaves. The developing lumber industry also required a resident population of "foresters" (shingle cutters, draymen, and sawyers), and shippers (schooner and ram captains and crews as well as longshoremen). Also present in this community were Native Americans (particularly the Nanticoke Indians), who were being rapidly acculturated and who held land and sold it to European settlers.

1770-1830+/- in Indian River Hundred

Important changes in the landscape of the hundred occurred during this period including the first appearance of town and village environments. Nucleated settlements developed around emerging transportation and market centers, such as Dagsboro and Millsboro, and continued to play an important role in the economic and demographic development of the area. By 1800 small communities were found clustered around grist and saw mills, ports, stores, and major crossroads. Warwick was established in 1750 on the major road from Lewes to St. Georges and the Indian River, Dagsboro was established in 1788 around a grist mill; Millsboro in 1792 also around a gristmill; and Frankford in 1808 around a local store. Churches, post offices, schools, and local industries followed.

The Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone underwent other significant changes at this time. Land continued to be acquired in large tracts, and with the resolution of the Delaware/Maryland boundary disputes in 1775 landholders became secure in their tenure. The previously unsettled boundaries had allowed for extensive land grabbing and the accumulation of huge land masses by ambitious residents such as John Dagsworthy, who owned tracts of land in excess of 5,000 acres. Sussex Countians began to petition the local government to establish a system by which the disputed lands could be sorted out. The Shankland Survey was effected in 1794 and
the present state of land holdings inventoried and listed by owner, acreage, and tract name. This first inclusive survey established a set register of land ownership in Sussex County and aided in the systemization of legislation concerning disputed lands. All of the above contributed to a growing security of tenure among the majority of Sussex County inhabitants.

The basic economic structures instituted in the mid-eighteenth century remained intact and were refined. The pursuit of agriculture remained economically marginal, and a corn-based farming system was firmly established. Principal crops were corn and hogs, supplemented by the limited cultivation of wheat, oats, tobacco, and cotton.

Tax assessments for Indian River Hundred in 1803-04 reflect a period of prosperity and reveal a more democratic, egalitarian pattern of land holding than in previous years. In 1803-04, 59 percent of the taxable inhabitants of Indian River Hundred owned land. (A taxable inhabitant is any male over 16 years of age and women holding real property, either livestock or land.) The median average holding was 130 acres in a range of 10 to 1,264 acres. A similar pattern of more evenly distributed land ownership is found in neighboring hundreds, where half of the taxable population consistently owned land. One finds a much broader base of land ownership here than in more northern hundreds, such as St. Georges, where in 1816 only 25 percent of the taxable population owned land.

The tax assessments from 1804, 1816, and 1836 provide additional information reflective of agricultural realities of the period (1770-1830+/-), including fluctuations in farm size and values of land and livestock. Trends in livestock ownership may likewise be determined.

Between 1803-1836 Indian River Hundred was characterized by an increasing proportion of landholders within the taxable population (1804 - 59 percent, 1816 - 60 percent, 1836 - 65 percent), and a decrease in the median average size of the holdings (1804 - 130 acres, 1816 - 117 acres, 1836 - 117 acres). Both of these factors are related to an increase in population. Between 1770 and 1830, the population of the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone represented approximately 40 percent of the state's total population. With the settlement of the disputed southern border of Delaware, the population of the zone stabilized and then began to
increase. Evidence of this increase is found in the censuses of Indian River Hundred: in 1800 the population was 1,547; in 1820 it had grown to 1,887; and by 1830 to 1,935. As more people settled in Indian River Hundred, more people bought land and farm size decreased. This decrease in farm size, however, was only 9 percent; much of the hundred remained in an unimproved state until the mid-nineteenth century.

In 1804, 72 percent of all landholders owned livestock. Subsequent years reveal a significant decrease in this area. By 1816 only half of the taxable inhabitants owning land also possessed livestock; in 1836 59 percent; and in 1852, 57 percent. The sharp decline followed by a slight recovery might be explained as a result of an increasing number of landholders leasing, rather than working their property. As a result they would not need to own livestock. Indeed the taxable inhabitants who did not own land in Indian River Hundred (tenants) itemized livestock holdings comparable to the landholders, suggesting that the tenants were working sizable farms themselves.

With some fluctuation, the tax lists reveal that in type and distribution (though not in quantity), livestock holdings of tenants were similar to those of landowners (Table 1A and 1B). Both groups share a similar descending order of animal frequency in which livestock seems to have been owned according to a priority triad of subsistence, labor, and home industry. Hogs and cows (those animals most necessary for subsistence agriculture) are found most frequently and in the greatest numbers. Horses and oxen (work animals which may be viewed as business capital) follow hogs and cows in frequency. Sheep and extra milk cows (animals for the production of commercial commodities related to home manufactures) form a third group found less often. Subsistence, labor, and home manufacture thus represent the three categories under which livestock on Indian River Hundred farms may be considered.

Not surprisingly, one finds that landholders tended to own more of a type of animal than tenants. For instance, the average landholder of 1816 owned seven hogs, four cows, two oxen, two horses, five other cattle, and sixteen sheep, while the tenant held just four hogs, one cow, two horses, two oxen, one cattle and five sheep. The difference is one of numbers, though, not of distribution.
TABLE 1A
Percentage of Taxables Owning Livestock

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1804 Landed Taxables</th>
<th>1804 Unlanded Taxables (Tenants)</th>
<th>1816 Landed Taxables</th>
<th>1816 Unlanded Taxables (Tenants)</th>
<th>1836 Landed Taxables</th>
<th>1836 Unlanded Taxables (Tenants)</th>
<th>1852 Landed Taxables</th>
<th>1852 Unlanded Taxables (Tenants)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HOGS</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COWS*</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HORSES</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OXEN</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CATTLE*</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHEEP</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


* Cows in this table refer to dairy cows. Cattle in this table refer to cattle other than dairy cows and oxen.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1804</th>
<th></th>
<th>1816</th>
<th></th>
<th>1836</th>
<th></th>
<th>1852</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Landed Taxables (tenants)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Unlanded Taxables</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Landed Taxables (tenants)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Unlanded Taxables</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Landed Taxables (tenants)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hogs</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>hogs</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>hogs</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>hogs</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>hogs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cows</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>horses</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>cows</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>horses</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>cows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>horses</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>cows</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>oxen</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>horses</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>cattle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oxen</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>oxen</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>sheep</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>oxen</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>sheep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cattle</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>cattle</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>sheep</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>sheep</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>sheep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sheep</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>sheep</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>sheep</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>sheep</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>sheep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Between 1804-1852, the average number of animals held by all taxable inhabitants--landowners as well as tenants--did not significantly change. In 1804 the average number of cows owned was five, in 1816 it was four, in 1836 four, and in 1852 it was three (Table 2). The average number of hogs owned in 1804 was ten, in 1816 eight, in 1836 eight, and in 1852 six. A similar consistency is distinguishable for all livestock holdings.

Land and livestock values, however, did exhibit fluctuation (Table 3). Tax assessments reveal a steady decline in land and livestock value between 1804 and 1836. Though both property acreage and the number of animals remains consistent, their dollar value decreased. In 1804 130 acres was valued at $367. In 1816 the average landholding decreased 10 percent and its value dropped by 20 percent. In 1836 the size of the median average land holding remained 117 acres, but the value dipped another 38 percent. Similarly, there was a 40 percent drop in livestock valuations between 1804 and 1816 and a 25 percent drop between 1816 and 1836, though there was no significant change in the number of animals owned. Land and livestock simply experienced a gradual devaluation. The explanation for this decrease in the dollar value of goods has not been determined and should be explored more fully in future cultural resource evaluations.

During this period the smaller, more egalitarian farmsteads of Indian River Hundred reflect a combination of maintenance and expansion within existing circumstances. Between 1816 and 1836 the percentage of landowners gradually increased, while farm size stabilized at an average of 117 acres. In addition, the number of livestock owners assessed in the tax lists dropped 23 percent between 1804 (when 72 percent of the taxables owned animals) and 1816 (when only 49 percent owned animals). This decline evened out after 1816 and remained more consistent, with 59 percent of taxable inhabitants owning livestock in 1836 and 57 percent in 1852.

Statistical returns from Sussex County Orphans Court Records of 1770-1830 provide invaluable documentation of the types and condition of rural buildings in the area. The farmsteads described in the Indian River returns support the claim that average farmsteads were smaller, with fewer buildings in worse repair, in this zone (Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp) than elsewhere in the state. Only 65 percent of property listings in Indian River returns included a dwelling house, while 99 percent in St.
TABLE 2
Percent of Total Population Owning Livestock and Quantity of Species Owned

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1804</th>
<th>1816</th>
<th>1836</th>
<th>1852</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hogs</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>average</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># owned</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cows</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>average</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># owned</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horses</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>average</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># owned</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxen</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>average</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># owned</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>average</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># owned</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>average</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td># owned</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
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</table>

TABLE 3

Tax Assessment Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1804</th>
<th>1816</th>
<th>1836</th>
<th>1852</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Taxable population</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>439</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent owning land</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average # of acres owned</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent owning slaves</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median average of land value</td>
<td>$367</td>
<td>$295</td>
<td>$184</td>
<td>$457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median average of livestock value</td>
<td>$87</td>
<td>$53</td>
<td>$40</td>
<td>$65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median average total value</td>
<td>$620</td>
<td>$463</td>
<td>$343</td>
<td>$650</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Georges and 97 percent in the Piedmont (Christiana, Brandywine, and Mill Creek hundreds) had dwellings. Only 12 percent of orphan court properties of Indian River Hundred had the most basic architectural components of a farm: a dwelling and an agricultural outbuilding. Worm and panel fences and orchards were nearly more numerous than dwellings.

On farms with agricultural outbuildings, the frequency of building type was as follows: 47 percent included a smoke house, 44 percent a corn crib, 36 percent a tenant house, 36 percent a kitchen, 30 percent a stable, and 30 percent a barn. All other associated buildings (i.e., spring house, milk house, carriage house) were represented in less than 10 percent of the properties which boasted buildings. Though the scarcity of structures is prevalent in Sussex County, farms in the northern hundreds of Delaware had a much higher frequency of outbuildings. Orphans court valuation returns from St. Georges Hundred record 62 percent with a barn, 75 percent a kitchen, 82 percent a stable, 80 percent a corn crib, 41 percent a carriage house, and 94 percent a smokehouse. Farmsteads of Indian River Hundred that included farm buildings were typically composed of a house, a service structure such as a smokehouse, and one or two small farm buildings such as a log corn house or small barn. Less likely was the presence of a stable, granary, or combination building.

Building materials were usually frame or log, and the condition of the structure "bad" or "old" to "middling." The barn was the building most frequently in good condition, while the majority of dwellings, tenant houses, corn houses, meat houses, and kitchens were listed in "bad" or "old" condition. Towards the end of this period (1770-1830+/-), the land was more extensively tilled and a new generation of barns were being erected. Corn houses of log and frame construction, stables, granaries, and other work structures were more generally built.

Between 1770 and 1830 the population of the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone represented approximately 40 percent of the state's total population. The landscape of this hundred tended to be lightly populated with a density of only three or four families per square mile.
The Black Population Historically in Indian River Hundred

Information pertaining to the black community of Indian River Hundred may be discerned from careful attention to state records, such as the census and tax lists. In 1800, blacks (free and slave) represented 22 percent of the total population at both the state and zone level. According to the Census, there were 6,206 slaves and 8,268 free blacks in Delaware at this time. By 1830 nearly half the slave population had disappeared, and what remained represented only 4 percent of the total population. In 1830 there were 3,297 slaves and 15,855 free blacks in Delaware. This represents a 53 percent decrease in the number of slaves in the state, and a 52 percent increase in the number of free blacks. In 1800 over two-fifths of the black population had been slaves; by 1830 over four-fifths were free. While the slave population decreased, the general black population remained surprisingly consistent. In 1800 22 percent of Delaware's total population was black, in 1830 25 percent, and in 1850 22 percent. A similar pattern is found in Indian River where blacks represented 27 percent of the area's population in 1800 and 24 percent in 1830. Of Indian River's blacks, 56 percent were slaves in 1800 but only 22 percent were slaves in 1830.

Census figures and data seem to indicate that slavery did not provide a viable work force for the landowners of this zone. Census polls reveal the sparse distribution of blacks throughout the state as well as development away from slavery towards a free black population. However, it is also clear from manuscript census returns that the percentage of slaves in the black population of Delaware's southern hundreds was significantly higher than that in northern hundreds. In 1800, 56 percent of the black population in Indian River was enslaved; in Little Creek, 73 percent; in Dagsboro, 75 percent. At the same time in Duck Creek Hundred only 28 percent of the black population lived as slaves. In Mill Creek Hundred the number was 18 percent.

There was a general decrease in the slave population in all hundreds from 1800 to 1850: 29 percent decrease in Indian River, 19 percent in Duck Creek, and 48 percent in Pencader hundreds (Pencader experienced a 36 percent decrease between 1800-1820). As late as 1840 however, 32 percent of
all blacks in Indian River Hundred and 52 percent in Little Creek Hundred remained slaves.

Statistically it appears that slave labor, when distributed throughout the total population, was negligible. In 1800 slaves represented 15 percent of the total population of the hundred (approximately one slave per six whites, free blacks not included). In 1820 and 1830 there was one slave per ten whites, and by 1850 only one slave per fourteen whites. In addition, the decrease in numbers of slaves was paralleled by an increase in the total black population. There were more free blacks and fewer slaves.

The largest slave holdings were often owned by what may be considered the "aristocracy" of Indian River Hundred or, more simply, the oldest families of the region. Thomas Scharf outlines a number of the earliest settlements of the area, including those of the Burton (1677), Frame (ca. 1690), Robinson (1693), and Waple (1693) families. These families are well represented in the tax lists of the early nineteenth century, which reveal that these old families were substantial landholders and likewise the largest slaveholders. The 1803-04 tax list reveals that the Burton family held 7,518 acres, the Robinson family 4,101 acres, and the Frame family 1,123 acres. In 1806 William Burton of Long Neck owned twenty slaves, Joseph Robinson, Sr., owned five slaves, William D. Waples owned eight, and Robert Frame owned seven. In 1809 slave owners represent only 12 percent of the taxable population, yet the average landholding of this group is 333 acres (the average landholding in 1804 was 130 acres and in 1816 117 acres). An additional statistic pulled from the 1803-04 tax list reveals once again the link between Indian Hundred’s "elites" and slave holding. Of the taxable inhabitants, 17 percent were slave holders in this year. Of the slave holders, 43 percent also listed silver plate in their assets and 60 percent owned over 100 acres of land.

Slave ownership appears to occur in families of substantial land and material holdings. One would thus assume that the slave population was intended to serve as an agriculture-related work source. This is not the case. Many of the slaves are women, children, and aged men and women. According to the 1820 census, of Indian River’s male slave population 25 percent were under 14 years of age, 21 percent were between 14 and 26 years
old, and 7 percent 26 to 45 years old. Of the female slaves, 22 percent were under the age of 14, 12 percent between the ages 14 and 26, and 7 percent 26 to 45 years old. Thus, only 28 percent of the male slaves and 19 percent of the female slaves were of age to provide a viable labor force. Furthermore, holdings described in the 1803 tax list reveal that even the large land proprietors tended to have black families rather than labor crews as their slave holdings. The listings for Robert Burton, Thomas Burton, and Joseph Waples stand as good examples of slave holdings on the larger "plantations" of Indian River Hundred. Robert Burton owned 392 acres of land, "1 old negro man, 1 negro man, 2 negro boys, 1 negro woman and children." Thomas Burton owned 1264 acres of land, "1 negro man, 1 old negro woman, 1 negro woman and children ages 7, 6, and 4 years old." Similarly Joseph Waples owned 758 acres of land and 4 slaves, only one of whom was an adult. These examples are not isolated; they are typical. The bulk of the labor for such farms must have been supplied by hiring day laborers or tenants. Slaves were probably active in year-round chores such as dairying, textile production, and slaughtering. (This assumption is borne out by the fact that inhabitants owning a number of slaves generally listed a large number of cattle, sheep, and hogs.)

By 1830 the incidence of slavery had decreased considerably (representing only 4 percent of the state's population), and the free black community must have been significant. The 1828 tax assessment for Indian River Hundred provides an interesting picture of the status of its free blacks: 12 percent of the taxable inhabitants in that year were free blacks; 23 percent of these free blacks owned land, and the remaining 77 percent were tenants and laborers. The average size of a land holding among this group was 40 acres. The median average acreage, white and black, from the tax lists was 177 acres. Black landholdings were thus less than one-fourth the median average size. The landholdings of the black taxables ranged from 1 to 100 acres. Livestock ownership statistics of Indian River's black population coincide with general patterns, showing the same tripartite division between subsistence, labor, and home industry, as well as comparable distribution of species. Of taxable blacks, 50 percent owned cattle and oxen, 48 percent cows, 42 percent hogs, and 35 percent sheep. Again, the difference lies in the quantity of specific types of animals
owned. For example, the average number of cows owned by all taxables in 1836 was four; for the taxable blacks [in 1828] it was one. The average of hogs owned by the total taxable population in 1836 was eight; for taxable blacks, four or five. The standard of living was thus lower by nearly half for free blacks. At the same time, their lifestyle and agricultural pursuits were characteristic of the entire population of Indian River Hundred. Additional research on both slave and free blacks as contributors to the historical and cultural fabric of Indian River Hundred is necessary.

1830-1880+/- in Indian River Hundred

The 1830-1880+/- period brought major historical, agricultural and landscape changes to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone. Historical changes in the 1830-1880+/- period centered on the improvement of transportation, the rapid growth in population, and the development of a new agricultural orientation to perishable market crops, such as peaches, melons, and berries. Agricultural changes in the period were due in part to recommendations suggested by the agricultural reform which began to infiltrate customary farming practices by the 1840s. Compared to their contemporaries in the Piedmont and Upper Peninsula zones though, farmers implementing reform practices (such as contour plowing and elaborate crop rotation schedules) in southern hundreds represented a small percentage of local practice and sentiment. While corn remained the principal crop, important cash crops developed around the cultivation of fruits and vegetables intended for sale in urban markets, such as Wilmington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

Statistical profiles, compiled by H. John Michel from the manuscript agricultural census returns of 1850, yield a comprehensive survey of the production, holdings, and practices of Delaware farmers during this period. The statistics support the assumption that agriculture in the southern hundreds was bolstered by home manufactures, including forestry and weaving. The egalitarian nature of land distribution in Indian River Hundred illustrates a continued broad base of land ownership. Of the taxable population, 52 percent owned land. The average land holding was 87
acres (a 26 percent decrease from 1816 and 1836) and was valued at $457. Land in 1816 and 1836 was valued at approximately $1.58 per acre. In 1852 the value had escalated to $5.25 per acre (a threefold rise). The source of this inflation may have been related to national economic conflict and instability preceding the Civil War. It manifests itself not only in land value, but also in livestock holdings. The number of livestock-holding taxables remained relatively constant (59 percent in 1836 and 57 percent in 1852). However, the livestock owned in 1852 was valued at an average $65, a 40 percent increase from the average of $40 of 1836. Simply, the quantity of livestock remains consistent while the monetary valuation increases substantially. The nature (inflationary versus real increase) and cause for these escalating values is unknown and merits further study.

Though in 1852 40 percent of the farms found in a sample of the tax list contained at least sixty acres, they remained subsistence-oriented, depending on a corn/animal husbandry cycle. Patterns of livestock holding reflect this cycle. As before, animals for subsistence are a high priority, with 48 percent of taxable inhabitants owning hogs and cows, 42 percent owning work animals (oxen and horses), and 26 percent owning sheep. The tripartite economic structure noted earlier continued through the mid-nineteenth century in Indian River Hundred.

Statewide statistics from 1850 clearly point to the generally poorer level at which most southern hundred farms functioned. Machinery owned by southern farmers was generally valued at less than $50 and in Indian River averaged only $21. By comparison, machinery in New Castle and Red Lion hundreds was valued at more than $200.

In southern hundreds oats, hay, and wheat were either not grown or produced in quantities of less than 50 bushels. In 1850, Indian River farms produced an average 5 bushels of wheat, 0.4 bushels of oats, and 0.2 bushels of hay. Red Lion and New Castle hundreds produced upwards of 250 bushels of each per farm in the same year. Farms in southern hundreds rarely averaged more than 50 acres of improved land, while in New Castle County farms had up to 150 acres of improved land. A further distinction was the southern farmer's dependence on the ox and total livestock count of only 10 animals or less compared to the horse-oriented farms in the north, which generally boasted between 15 and 20 animals.
Indian River Hundred followed the basic agricultural and economic patterns of neighboring hundreds. It appears however, that the standard of living was slightly higher in Indian River than in neighboring Dagsboro, Baltimore, or Broadkiln hundreds. For example, Indian River Hundred was characterized by more improved acreage, higher crop yields, and larger total acreage per farm. According to the agricultural census of 1850, 60 percent of Indian River land was improved but only 47 percent was improved in Dagsboro Hundred, 45 percent in Baltimore Hundred, and 37 percent in Broadkiln Hundred. Crop yields of wheat and Indian corn were higher in Indian River, where farms yielded an average 4.8 bushels of wheat and 399.6 bushels of Indian corn. In Dagsboro Hundred only 0.2 bushels of wheat and 252.5 bushels of Indian corn were produced per farm, and in Baltimore Hundred 0.1 bushels of wheat and 300 bushels of Indian Corn were produced per farm. The average farm size was 138 acres in Indian River, 125 acres in Dagsboro, 95.5 acres Baltimore, and 90 acres in Broadkiln hundreds.

In addition, Indian River Hundred appears to have been the leader in home manufactures. The 1850 agricultural census lists an average 50 pounds of butter and 8 pounds of wool produced in each listed household. The average quantity of butter produced for all of Sussex County was 25 pounds, and neighboring Northwest Fork, Nanticoke, Broadkiln, Lewes and Rehoboth, Broad Creek, and Baltimore hundreds all produced less than one pound of wool.

The agricultural realities of southern Delaware's farms, as determined from the 1850 agricultural census, describe a countryside with limited potential for tapping into the profits of larger urban markets. Even the arrival of the railroad seems to have initially exerted limited economic influence. By the 1880s this trend was reversed. Agricultural intensification, which had begun as land reclamation, extended to soil improvement. Drainage of the swamps made the land useful for agriculture on a short-term basis. Virtually everyone still farmed for subsistence, producing wheat for family use and possessing probably one cow for the family dairy needs. Those same farmers, however, were now also engaged in market agriculture, for example growing corn to feed the cattle and swine which were now the major source of income.

Extending southward down the spine of the Delaware Peninsula in the
1850s, the railroad sparked new economic growth and architectural development in the latter half of the 1830-1880 period. In 1868, the railroad in this zone was composed of two lines: a principal line (Delaware Railroad) running north to south from Harrington through Farmington, Greenwood, Bridgeville and Seaford; and a spur line (Junction and Breakwater Railroad) connecting Harrington, Houston Station, Milford, Lincoln, Georgetown, and Lewes. Rapid transit routes provided the initiative for new population centers built around marketing, shipping, industry, and tourism. Though Lewes had advertised the healthfulness of seabathing in Philadelphia newspapers as early as 1775, tourism on an escalated scale did not occur until the introduction of the railroad to Lewes (1869) and Rehoboth (1878).

Population growth in the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone was constant throughout this period. Despite the growth, however, the zone’s share of the state’s population dropped from over 40 percent in 1830 to just 30 percent in 1880. This change was due largely to the growth of Wilmington, which held fully one-third of the state’s population by 1880. The population of Indian River Hundred grew from 1,404 in 1840, to only 1,756 in 1880 (Figures 1 and 2). The consistency of Indian River’s population virtually from 1800 to the present reveals that very little immigration to or migration from the hundred occurred. While surrounding hundreds were experiencing sustained demographic increases related to the reclamation of new agricultural lands, declining mortality rates, and improved transportation networks, Indian River Hundred shows little change (see population graphs). It is not until 1940 that any significant increases are evident.

Likewise, Indian River Hundred remained less densely populated than surrounding hundreds. It experienced only a 26 percent increase in population density between 1800-1900 (20 persons per square mile to 26 persons per square mile), while Little Creek Hundred experienced a 58 percent increase, Lewes and Rehoboth a 62 percent rise, and Baltimore Hundred a 66 percent increase. By 1900 Little Creek, Baltimore, and Lewes and Rehoboth hundreds had 47, 47, and 72 persons per square mile, respectively. These three neighboring hundreds experienced a significant increase in population between 1860 and 1880. Indian River Hundred’s population remained relatively consistent until 1900. The continuously rising populations, particularly in the water-oriented hundreds (i.e.,
Sussex Population by Hundreds, 1800-1960

Sussex Population Density by Hundred, 1800-1960

Baltimore, and Lewes and Rehoboth) may be due in part to an escalated tourist trade. Despite its orientation to the Atlantic Ocean and Indian River Bay, Indian River Hundred experienced a much slower and less extreme population increase, which levelled off between 1910 and 1940 with an average of 1,843 inhabitants. A number of examples of resort/tourism-related buildings from the turn of the century survive in Indian River Hundred, documenting the influx of new economic and architectural forces related to the development of the coastal regions. Until approximately 1940, however, it remained far enough removed from the coastal development corridor to escape massive reorganization. Today many significant sites have been lost to new "vacation communities" and speculative commercial development, and many more are being threatened.

1880-1940+/- in Indian River Hundred

The advent of the automobile, the decline of large scale-lumber industries (largely through deforestation and environmental protection), and the introduction of extensive land reclamation transformed the forest economy of earlier periods to one of truck farming and light manufactures between 1880 and 1940. Other major events between 1880 and 1940 included the initial construction of present day Route 13, the escalation of tourism, and the peak and gradual decline of maritime-related industries.

During this period, most towns and villages reached their present size and general appearance. Older dwellings, churches, and farm buildings, which had begun to be replaced in the middle decades, were now renewed at an increased pace. Rural schools were also rebuilt and roughly standardized.

Agriculture and related businesses formed the core of the area's economic development. Improved highways and overland transportation routes spurred the cultivation of perishable, seasonable crops, such as peppers, melons, tomatoes, peaches, and other fruits and vegetables. In addition to being exported, these "new" crops were often processed and canned locally. The broiler industry also grew dramatically in the 1880-1940+/- period. Corn cultivation for chicken feed, broiler houses, and packing plants are aspects of this industry. Another agricultural pursuit which left distinc-
tive buildings was sweet potato farming, which experienced its peak in 1919. Though particularly extensive in Little Creek and Broad Creek hundreds, sweet potato cultivation was undertaken in Indian River Hundred also, as is testified by the few remaining potato houses discovered in the area.

Landscape changes in the modern period are extensive and primarily cultural. The land remains largely agricultural, with a farm economy based on cereals, chicken, and truck produce. Tourism has also had a significant impact on the landscape particularly in the areas bordered by water, where summer homes, trailer parks, and hotels are becoming numerous. Landscape and market changes have altered the architectural character of the land. Broiler houses for chickens dominate farmstead layouts. Potato houses, corn houses, and barns have become obsolete and stand more as endangered relics than viable work places.

Housing has improved along the lines first introduced in the 1830-1880+/- period. The family farm was the basic unit of the landscape in this period. Owner-occupied or tenanted, the farmsteads of 1880 to 1940 were architecturally transformed from the design and appearance of earlier periods. The dominant house type became the two-story, three- or five-bay, single-pile dwelling with a kitchen wing. Outbuildings generally included a smokehouse, milk house, garage, and detached summer kitchen. Laid out in a partial court behind the house were groupings of two to ten buildings (small combination barns and granaries, dairy barns, corn cribs, granaries, potato houses, grader sheds, carriage and tractor sheds, and/or broiler houses).

Villages and towns grew as they shifted orientation from water to railroad to highway transport. The overland transport system brought on by the automobile led to the accelerated growth of "urban" centers with new commercial and residential buildings, including false-front stores and pattern-book bungalows. As some towns grew throughout this period, others lost population. The landscape changes of the 1880-1940+/- period are those most recognizable in the 1980s: large fields mechanically cultivated, natural forestation restricted to nature preserves or along the untilled margins of watercourses and fields, and an intricate network of paved roads compressing the distances between back country and town centers with great
Little is currently known about broad demographic patterns in the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone. Other evidence, specifically economic development and landscape change, offers limited insight into population changes. Rural population increased significantly through the 1920s as a result of increases in arable land and the maintenance of labor intensive agriculture--truck farming and animal power. The Depression and the widespread use of power machinery displaced at least some of the rural population. At the same time, the era of the automobile enhanced the growth of "urban" and crossroad centers with the effect of relocating elements of the rural population within the overall zone but in a different landscape context.

As a part of the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone (a designation of the Delaware Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan), Indian River Hundred shares economic and cultural trends, landscape changes, and demographic patterns with other hundreds in the region. Data specifically related to Indian River Hundred has been inserted when available and appropriate. The buildings determined eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places set out in this evaluation are products of the changing historical, economic, agricultural, and cultural circumstances as described in this overview. The majority of the buildings belong to the 1880-1940 period+/-, though fine examples of both the 1770-1830+/-, and the 1830-1880+/- periods have been included.
II. The Transformation of Rural Dwellings

The dwellings of Indian River Hundred listed in this evaluation of the 1980 building survey may be categorized according to the time periods determined in the Delaware Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan. The time periods are 1630-1730+/-, 1730-1770+/-, 1770-1830+/-, 1830-1880+/-, and 1880-1940+/-.

These periods represent significant changes in the historical and cultural landscape of Sussex County. Virtually no structures remain from the earliest settlement period (1630-1730+/-), or from the early Colonial period (1730-1770+/-). During the course of this evaluation, no buildings dating from before 1780 were encountered. The bulk of the buildings determined by this evaluation to be Priority I (eligible for National Register consideration) and Priority II (ineligible, but requiring more intensive field recording) belong to the 1880-1940+/- period and are largely two-story, three- or five-bay structures with a kitchen wing. Vernacular Victorian designs are quite numerous in this period. A significant number of sites surveyed in 1980 have been lost. High density, low-level land development of the area represents a serious threat as the beach corridor continues to extend north and west from the Rehoboth, Bethany, and Lewes areas.

Much of the land of the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone (and thus of Indian River Hundred) remained unsettled until the mid-eighteenth century. Individuals engaged in land speculation, plantation development, and coastal-oriented trade, and a preference for Chesapeake Bay building traditions (impermanent, framed buildings on timber blocks or posts) prevailed. No dwellings from this period (1630-1730+/-) survive, though in recounting his experiences, the Reverend William Becket provides a valuable glimpse at life in the area in 1728:

The Inhabitants here live scattering generally at 1/2 Mile or a Miles distance from one another except in Lewes where 58 Families [sic] are settled together. The business or Employment of the Country Planters, is almost the same with that of an English Farmer, they commonly raise Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, and Tobacco; and have store of Horses, Cows, and Hoggs. The produce they raise is commonly sent to Philad[elphia] 150 miles from hence to purchase such European or West India Commodities as they want for their families use . . .(Becket 1728, MS 22)
In the following period (1730-1770 +/-), arable land increased as forestry became a primary element of the economic structure. Farming remained the principal occupation of the inhabitants, frequently supplemented by fishing in the spring and winter months. Farmscapes were composed of two to four fields, extensively fenced, with a series of outfields. Durable building techniques (use of brick piers), the development of roads and landings, and the growth of the economy along the lines of a southern plantation system mark this period. The back country of Indian River Hundred was significantly settled; however, sites associated with this early occupation are generally archaeological. (Delaware Preservation Plan 1987, 75)

The earliest buildings considered in this evaluation reflect the 1770-1830 +/- period of the hundred's history. During this period, intensive deforestation of interior lands and dramatic improvements in overland transportation routes led to a more interrelated network of small "plantations." Agriculture remained economically marginal and dependent upon a corn/animal husbandry system, with small amounts of wheat, oats, tobacco, and cotton grown. As the land was more intensively tilled, however, barns and other outbuildings were more widely built. Farmsteads were typically small, with a house, service structure (i.e., smokehouse) and one or two farm buildings such as a log corn house or barn. The Martin Barn (CRS# S-841) now collapsed but fully documented, dates to this period. Likewise three log corn houses from ca. 1830 survive in Indian River Hundred (CRS# S-3267, S-165, and S-2974).

Building traditions of the Chesapeake Bay continued with more frequent use of brick piers. Dwellings were generally hall, or hall-parlor plan, one-and-one-half story structures featuring a panelled hearth wall with winder-stairs and fireplace cupboard. Beaded panelling and exposed beaded beams are also regular features. Fenestration typically consists of central entry door flanked by six-over-six light windows, or an entry to the side of the front elevation with a single six-over-six light window adjacent. Front elevation features are generally repeated on the rear wall creating cross ventilating doors and windows. One or two small, square windows were often placed in the gable flanking the chimney. Today, many of these "ordinary mansions" (Herman 1988) have been incorporated into a
later, larger dwelling, and serve as the kitchen wing. Examples in Indian River Hundred which remain detached are found at CRS# S-2984 and S-3120. Early dwellings now attached to larger blocks include CRS# S-2912, S-3077, S-3038, S-2920, S-3093 and S-2948.

Between 1830 and 1880 significant changes occurred in the historical and cultural landscape of the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone. The agricultural reform began to effect farming practices, and by the mid-nineteenth century, most Sussex County farmers were changing their agricultural methods in order to replenish the soil. Though cash crops (i.e., fruits and vegetables) developed, corn remained the dominant and most important crop. Transportation improved, particularly with the introduction of the rail road in the 1850s. Housing also improved, and by 1860 open-plan dwellings were being replaced with two-story, hall-parlor plan or center-passage dwellings. Older building traditions did not disappear; indeed, part of the problem in dating the architecture of the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone lies in the perseverance of older building traditions.

An increasing number of larger houses and more extensive farmsteads were built during this period. Important farms dating from 1830 to 1870 include the Carpenter Farm (CRS# S-2922), with dwelling, barn, dairy and meathouse; Rust Farm (CRS# S-3093), with house and barn; Hunter Farm (CRS# S-2912), with dwelling, meat house, cart shed, and dairy; and the Prettyman Farm (CRS# S-3077), with dwelling and granary. Important single dwellings of the period are the Norwood dwelling (CRS# S-3088) and CRS# S-3120. An excerpt from a letter written by Broadkiln Hundred native David Conwell reflects life on the farms of the area before the Civil War. He wrote to his brother,

What an institution a Sussex County farm was when you and I came into the world. Men and women, in those days, were experts but did not know it. What a skilled and rapid workman father was. The first thing he made after getting married was make a loom for mother ... The old farm and home were supplied with tools to build a house or make a pair of shoes; to spin or weave; to fish or to hunt. Father built much of the house, most of the out buildings and the farm wagon, even the wheels, with his own hands. Mother wove most of the carpet, linen and clothing used in the house. [It was] an age of oxen, sandy roads, big farms and crude machinery (Hancock 1976, 69).
Extensive land reclamation, the decline of the lumber industry, and the advent of the automobile marked the period between 1880 and 1940. Industries remained closely related to the land, and the family farm was the basic unit of the landscape. The dominant house type was now the two-story, three- or five-bay block with a service ell or kitchen wing. Outbuildings multiplied. A typical farm could have any combination of barns, granaries, corn cribs, cart/tractor sheds, and garages in addition to domestic outbuildings, such as the summer kitchen, smoke house, and milk house.

Stylistically at this time farm houses exhibit a variety of vernacular Victorian motifs. The most commonly encountered motif was the adoption of the cross gable on front and side elevations. Bay and oriel windows, extended porches, and decorative, mill-cut woodwork also characterized the Victorian aesthetic in Indian River Hundred. Examples of the vernacular Victorian are CRS# S-2918, S-2951, S-841, S-3092, S-2981, S-2899.

Additional house types and styles which entered the architectural vocabulary of the area at this time were the four square and the Colonial revival. A superb example of the four square is found at CRS# S-3125. A less perfect four square is found at CRS# S-2898, and CRS# S-2936 is a Colonial revival bungalow painted yellow with green trimming. Additional bungalows in the Colonial revival were sighted but had not been surveyed and thus were not evaluated. The area around Oak Orchard contains quite a few examples of latenineteenth- and early twentieth-century homes and should be resurveyed and evaluated. In addition, unsurveyed vernacular Victorian and plain late nineteenth-century buildings have been designated "Mystery" buildings and noted on accompanying USGS maps. These, too, should be resurveyed.

The dwellings of Indian River Hundred reflect major historical, economic, and cultural trends of the region. Significant examples of dwellings remain from the 1770-1830+/-, 1830-1880+/-, and 1880-1940+/- periods of development. The majority of Priority I sites fall under the 1880-1940+/- period, whereas earlier buildings are increasingly threatened with demolition.
Architectural Descriptions

CRS #: S-2981
Site Name: Alice Short Dwelling
Owner: Albert and Mildred Lawson
165 Jersey Road
Millsboro, DE 19966
Quad: Millsboro
SP0#: 16-17-08
Tax Parcel #: 2-34-J, 63
Location: On the northern fringe of Millsboro, lying on the north side of Road 305, 450 feet north of Indian River, 0.2 miles northeast of the bridge fording Millsboro Pond into Millsboro proper. (Residential housing lines the section of Road 305 where CRS# S-2981 is located.)

Description:
The Alice Short house is a two-story, vernacular Victorian, cross-gable structure of frame construction. It was built ca. 1900 and may be a Sears Pattern house. The house consists of two major blocks, which externally appear as replicas of one another. The front block is a three-by-one bay block with a cross gable projecting from the roof in the center bay. The rear block, which forms an ell to the front block, is likewise a three-by-one bay unit with a cross gable projecting from the middle bay on its northeast side. The similarities in form, proportions, and detail between main and ell blocks of the house indicate that this structure was machine produced.

The windows of the house are two-over-two light sash in plain wood surrounds with molded caps except in the attic story gables and cross gables, where the windows are two-over-one light Gothic windows with pointed caps.

The house is set out on a side-passage plan. The side passage runs from the front door to the kitchen, which is located in the ell. The front fenestration reflects the plan. The front door is placed in the east bay of the elevation, and a window occupies the middle and west bays. On the second floor, a window is placed above each of the openings of the first
floor. The middle bay is accentuated by the cross gable with its Gothic window. A hip-roof porch with molded cornice and frieze is supported by tapered, square posts and extends across the front of the building, protecting first-floor fenestration.

In typical Victorian fashion, the southwest gable end of the main block has been transformed from a flat into a semi-hexagonal volume, providing the desired "cozy" spaces on the interior. A window is found on each of the three sides of the projecting bay on both first and second floors. The opposite (northeast) gable end remains flat and features a single window on the second story as well as a Gothic gable window. The first floor of the wall has no opening because the main stair is located against this wall.

The rear ell adjoins the middle and eastern bay on the rear elevation. The main facade of the ell faces southwest and exhibits three-bay fenestration identical to the front of the house. An enclosed, shed-roof porch currently obscures the first floor of the southwest elevation. The rear gable end of the ell shows a single window on the second floor, and a Gothic window in pointed surround in the gable. A door is located to the side of the elevation on the first floor, giving access to a small storage room behind the kitchen. The storage room may once have been for storing coal as the building has no cellar.

The northeast elevation of the ell is straightforward, with three symmetrically placed windows on first and second floors.

Interior details include bull's-eye trim throughout the house over windows and doors. A machine-carved newel and balustrade decorate the main stair. The kitchen displays its original tongue-and-groove wainscoting, and a back stair leads from the kitchen to a small bedroom above the kitchen.

No outbuildings are associated with the house. The house is in disrepair, but remains an important example of the popularity of the cross-gable style in rural and urban areas of Indian River. It is a familiar form in the architecture of contemporary farmsteads, and here attests to its popularity in more urban environments. The Alice Short house lies in close proximity to Millsboro and was never part of an agricultural complex.

The Alice Short Dwelling is eligible for nomination to the National
Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone of the Delaware Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan in the 1880-1940+/- period. The dwelling is an example of property type 13, reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.
CRS #: S-3113
Site Name: Shelton Dwelling
Owner: Idelia and Walter Shelton
Rt. 4, Box 67
Millsboro, DE 19966
Quad: Frankford
SPO#: 18-19-08
Tax Parcel #:2-34-33,40

Location: East/southeast of Warwick, lying on the east side of Road 313, 0.4 miles southwest of junction of Road 313 and Rt. 24, and 0.4 miles north of junctions of Roads 313 and 313A.

Description:

The dwelling at CRS# S-3113 is a two-story, three-by-one bay, frame structure built ca. 1900. The building is set out on a center hall plan and has a modern, single story, flat-roofed kitchen addition adjoining the rear elevation. Exterior walls are the original narrow, mill-sawn weatherboards with plain corner boards.

The main entrance is centered on the front (southwest) elevation. The wooden door is crowned by a pent roof canopy supported by curved brackets and decorated with a wooden scalloped edge.

The windows of the building are one-over-one light, double-hung sash in plain wood surrounds with molded caps. Central entry is flanked by windows. Three symmetrically placed windows are located on the second floor of the front elevation. Gable ends of the building exhibit a full size window on the second floor, and a small, square, two-over-two light window in the gable lighting the attic. The medium gable roof is covered with asbestos shingles. An interior brick chimney runs through the center of the building. The cornice is plain.

The building is in excellent condition. It is simple and straightforward in plan, construction, details, and materials and may have been originally built as a tenant house.

The dwelling at CRS# S-3113 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional
type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone of the Delaware Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan in the 1880-1940+/- period. The dwelling is an example of property type 13, reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.
CRS #: S-2898
Site Name: Perry Dwelling
Owner: Robert and Rebecca Perry
Rt. 5, Box 28
Germantown, DE 19947
Quad: Harbeson
SPW#: 16-17-09
Tax Parcel #: 2-34-8
Location: 1.1 miles west of Springfield Crossroads (47 and 30) lying on the south side of Road 47 and 0.2 miles west of junction of Road 47 and 295 and 0.5 miles east of junction of Roads 47 and 315. 1.2 miles east of county airport.

Description:
The dwelling at CRS# S-2898 is a two-story frame four square built ca. 1920. The building is in excellent condition with few alterations. Exterior walls are original narrow, mill-sawn weatherboards with plain corner boards. The foundation is rock face block.

Front fenestration consists of a central door flanked by oversize six-over-six light windows in plain wood surrounds and molded shelves. Six-over-six light windows are a replacement for original one-over-one light sash windows. Two original one-over-one light windows remain on the second floor directly above the windows flanking the front door. A hip-roof screened porch is supported by four square paneled columns with square stacked capitals. A square post railing wraps around the sides and front of the porch, with an opening accessing the center front door. Original wooden screen frames are in place.

The west lateral side of the building has two original windows on the first and second floors. A more recent window has been inserted between the two original ones on the second story.

The east elevation has two original windows on the second floor and one on the first floor. A small vertical window replaced an original one-over-one light window in the southern portion of the first floor. This new window lights the kitchen.

A single-story, hip-roof addition adjoins the rear elevation expanding the kitchen area. Two original windows remain in the second story.
The roof is pyramidal and covered in asbestos shingles. An interior brick chimney with corbelled cap is located at the peak of the pyramidal roof. A square hip-roofed dormer with narrow rectangular two-light window projects from the center of the roof slope of the front facing elevation. A plain frieze board surrounds the house beneath a plain flat boxed cornice.

Associated with the site is a cart shed/granary of the 1920s rendered ineligible by modern alterations and siding.

The farm house at CRS# S-2898 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone of the Delaware Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan in the 1880-1940+/- period. The dwelling is an example of property type 13, reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.
CRS #: S-3080

Site Name: Norwood Dwelling

Owner: Arthur H. Norwood
RD 4, Box 69-B
Milton, DE 19968

Quad: Harbeson
SPO#: 16-17-10
Tax Parcel #:2-34-4

Location: 2.5 miles east of Springfield Crossroads (Roads 30 and 47) lying on the end of a 750-foot light duty road on the south side of Road 292, 0.48 miles east of intersection of Road 292 and 296A and 0.3 miles east of intersection of Road 292 and Rt. 5.

Description:

The CRS# S-3080 site is an agricultural complex consisting of a farmhouse exhibiting at least three building periods: a good nineteenth-century plank meat house; an early twentieth-century cart shed; and four additional non-contributing outbuildings. The dwelling is the most significant structure of the complex.

The house is a two-story, five-by-two bay frame structure with a one-and-one-half story kitchen wing attached to the rear of the building on the east half of the elevation. The house is comprised of three separate elements, perhaps representing three different building periods. The one-room deep main block of the house is actually two separate two-story dwellings joined under a continuous roof. No seams are visible in the roof line. The rear elevation, however, shows the two buildings' line of juncture. Both buildings are of mid-to-late nineteenth-century construction.

The eastern block was a two-story, three-by-two bay, frame dwelling exhibiting a central front entry flanked by six-over-six light sash windows with molded wood surrounds. Two second-story, six-over-six light windows are located over the two first-story windows flanking the door. The only exposed gable end of the eastern block presents altered fenestration. Two rectangular eyebrow windows of varying size occupy the gable, while a single six-over-six light window in a molded wood surround is located on
the south side at the second story level. An interior brick chimney is situated in the east gable, though the exterior stack has fallen down. The building was originally sheathed in narrow mill-sawn weatherboards. The rear elevation of this eastern block is largely obscured by the adjoining one room, one-and-one-half story kitchen wing. The single window which remains on the second floor of the rear is two-over-two lights. The rear elevation of the eastern block presents a surface continuous with the western block only at second-story level. The first story is indented approximately two feet, and the kitchen wing partially "inserted." The kitchen wing has been altered nearly beyond recognition. Fenestration has been changed, the interior chimney is modern concrete, and a lean-to addition obscures the wing's entire east elevation and roof. Below the gable one-half story, the wing has been encased in tin sheeting.

The western block of the building was a two-story, three-by-two-bay, frame structure exhibiting a center entry way flanked by six-over-six light windows. Three second-story six-over-six light windows are located directly above entrance and flanking windows. The visible gable end is unfenestrated except for two identical two-light eyebrow windows in the gable. Rear elevation is likewise three-bay on both first and second stories. The first story consists of a wooden plank side door and boarded-up windows. Second-story fenestration consists of three windows whose placement corresponds to the openings on the first story. Windows are set in molded wood surrounds; however, only one of the upper windows on the rear elevation retains original six-over-six light mutins and glass. Lower windows are boarded; other windows are two-over-two light. An interior brick chimney with corbelled exterior stack is located in the west gable end of the structure. The western block was originally sheathed in wood shingles. Shingles survive on west and south elevations.

It is probable that the western block is the original dwelling for the CRS# S-3080 site and that the eastern block and kitchen wing were added subsequently as the fortunes of the inhabitants increased. The two blocks were probably joined circa 1880-1890. At the same time, other "modernizing improvements" were made. For example, the present roof was constructed at this time in the popular Victorian cross-gable style with a heavy molded cornice and gable end partial returns. The rear elevation presents a plain
simple roof line, while the public (front facade) presents projecting cross gables for both east and west block. A two-over-two light Gothic window occupies each cross gable. Central entries previously described for east and west blocks were closed off, and a new center entry created between the two. The eastern-most second-floor window of the west block's three-bay fenestration became the middle window of the new five-by-two bay fenestration. The facades of the two dwellings were thus combined in one symmetrical front.

Another unifying factor is the sheathing of the public (front facade) in wooden fish scale shingles. All other exterior walls retain the original weatherboard or wood shingle. Corner boards were added to the building's "new" four corners. Corner boards are plain wood capped with square molded capitals resembling Greek revival details popular earlier in the nineteenth century.

The original wood shingles of the roof remain in situ beneath asphalt shingling. The foundation is obscured but is probably brick with no cellar.

The dwelling is exceptional as an example of the development and expansion of domestic living spaces, the use and re-use of older architectural elements, and the desire to exhibit personal success through architectural "modernization" and "improvement."

The Norwood farm house is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone of the Delaware Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan in both the 1830-1880+/- and the 1880-1940+/- periods. The dwelling is an example of property type 13, reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.
CRS #: S-2899
Site Name: Dwelling
Owner: Donna Rubini
      500 Rosewood Drive
      Newark, DE 19713
Quad: Harbeson
SPO #: 16-17-09
Tax Parcel #: 2-34-8, 39.3

Location: 0.4 miles southwest of Springfield Crossroads (Road 30 and 47) lying on the west side of Road 317, 0.27 miles southwest of junction of Road 317 and Road 47.

Description:

The dwelling at CRS# S-2899 is a two-story vernacular Victorian structure with a two-story ell adjoining the southwest rear elevation. The main block is three-by-two bays, and the ell is two-by-one bay. A one-and-one-half story addition is attached to the rear (west) gable end of the ell and houses the kitchen. A simple shed roof lean-to addition has been added to the south wall of this kitchen block. The house is set out on a side hall plan and rests on a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are original wood shingles in a fish-scale pattern with plain corner boards.

The roof of the main block and ell are medium pitched and covered in asbestos shingle. Original wood shingles remain in situ. A steeply pitched cross gable projects from the center of the roof's front slope and exhibits a very simple notched barge board. Similarly, scalloped details decorate the roof's exposed rafter ends.

Fenestration of the front facade is straightforward and consists of three bays. The main entry occupies the north bay of the first floor. A one-over-one light window in plain wood surround is found in the middle and south bays. Three one-over-one light windows in plain surrounds occupy the three bays on the second story and are aligned with the openings below. The cross gable is lit by two-light Gothic windows in a pointed frame. The cross-gable area is further distinguished by variations in shingle pattern. While most of the building is covered in the fish-scale pattern, the cross gable is covered with a more elaborate design of square and diamond
shingles. The first-floor fenestration on the front elevation is protected by a shed roof porch supported by four turned posts.

North and south gable ends of the main block display two windows on first and second floor. Windows are identical in shape, size, and detail to those on the front elevation. A window of similar design, but smaller dimensions, lights the attic in the gables. The shingle pattern of the gable areas matches the squares and diamonds found in the cross gable.

The ell contains two windows on first and second floors on north and south walls. Windows are the same as those described above. A modern exterior, concrete chimney stands against the southwest corner of the ell. Though no additional chimneys are apparent today, at least one chimney existed when the house was constructed. A patch on the south slope of the roof of the ell at the junction of ell and main house clearly marks the original location of an exterior chimney. A second chimney may have been located on the ridge of the roof of the main block between middle and north, or middle and south, bays of the house.

The CRS# S-2899 house is a good example of Victorian house forms in Indian River. It retains its original plan and materials and is in excellent condition. It points again to the popularity of the cross gable as a style for new houses at the close of the nineteenth century.

The dwelling at CRS# S-2899 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone of the Delaware Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan in the 1880-1940+/- periods. The dwelling is an example of property type 13, reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.
Site Name: Adkins Dwelling
Owner: Onan E. Adkins
        RD 5, Box 160-5
        Germantown, DE 19947
Quad: Harbeson
SPO #: 6-17-09
Tax Parcel #: 2-34-14, 4

Location: 1.5 miles northeast of Zoar (Road 30 and 48) lying on the west side of Road 315, 0.6 miles south of intersection of Road 315 and 317 and 1.2 miles north of intersection of Road 315 and Road 48.

Description:

The house at CRS# S-3100 is a two-story, three-bay frame, structure built in the 1930s by a local builder named Johnson. The house has had little or no alteration since its construction.

The exterior walls are original mill-sawn weatherboards with plain corner boards.

The house is set out on a center hall plan and rests on a brick foundation. The roof is a medium gable covered with original wood shingles. Interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps are located in the north and south gable ends of the building.

The front elevation reflects the house plan. On the first floor an entry door is flanked by one-over-one light windows in plain wood surrounds with wide lintels and molded caps. Entry door is the original machine cut door with a single light in its top half and two horizontal inset panels below. Machine detailing frames the large window. The sides sport fluted bands which rest upon a molded and dentilated rail running across the bottom of the window. Fluted bands support stylized Ionic capitals with a bull's eye motif and a molded architrave. The entry door and flanking windows are protected by a pent roof porch supported by four turned posts. The roof retains wood shingles and tongue and groove ceiling. The door is pine with its original oak finish. All details are machine produced.

Gable ends of the building each exhibit six windows. A pair of one-over-one light windows identical to those on the front elevation are
located on first and second stories. A pair of small rectangular single-light eyebrow windows with molded caps are located in the gables flanking the interior chimney and lighting the attic. Original wooden screens remain on a number of gable end windows.

A single story shed-roof addition runs the full length of the rear elevation and houses some of the kitchen functions. The addition post-dates the house only slightly. Original fenestration on the first floor of the rear elevation is obscured by the addition; however, second floor fenestration matches that on the front elevation. Three one-over-one light windows in plain wood surrounds with wide lintels and molded caps are symmetrically placed in a three-bay arrangement.

Also associated with the site is a gambrel roof barn of the same era which has been re-roofed. The barn is a contributing element of the site. A non-contributing shed is located behind the house.

The dwelling at CRS# S-3100 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone of the Delaware Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan in the 1880-1940+/-periods. The dwelling is an example of property type 13, reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.
CRS #: S-3117

Site Name: Dwelling

Owner: J. G. Townsend, Jr., Co.
P.O. Box 30
Germantown, DE 19947

Quad: Frankford
SPO#: 18-19-08
Tax Parcel #: 2-34-29, 256

Location: East/northeast of Millsboro lying on the north side of Road 299A, an unimproved dirt road, 0.24 miles southwest of Road 299 and 0.9 miles southeast of Trinity Crossroads (Road 299 and 298.)

Description:

The CRS# S-3117 dwelling is a two-room, gable fronted frame structure built at the turn of the century. The building was recently used as a residence, though it may have originally been a school house.

The building is one-and-one-half stories high and rests on a brick foundation. Exterior walls are asbestos shingles over original weatherboards with plain corner boards. The roof is a medium gable covered in asbestos shingles with a plain cornice.

Fenestration includes two, two-over-two light windows in plain wood surrounds on the southeast gable end and a single centered door and small hatched gable window on the northwest gable end. A hip-roof porch supported by plain square posts extends across the northwest gable end protecting gable entry. If this building was constructed as a school, the northwest gable entry would have been the main (and probably only) entrance.

The southwest elevation now presents the main public facade, with an entry door placed to the southern side of the three-bay fenestration plan. North and middle bays are occupied by two-over-two light windows in plain wood surrounds. The door is capped by a shed roof canopy supported by two plain wooden braces.

The rear (northeast) elevation presents three symmetrically balanced windows identical in size and type to those on the southwest elevation.

The interior is divided into two spaces by a partition wall. Access
between the rooms is possible through a central door in the partition wall. An interior brick chimney with plain cap is in evidence though there is no evidence of a fireplace. The chimney most recently serviced a wood stove. Interior walls are of horizontal plank which have been wallpapered. There is no evidence of a hearth or a winder stair.

Associated with the site are a non-contributing garage and a contributing early twentieth-century meat house.

The CRS# S-3117 dwelling has been designated a Priority I building as much for its mystery as for its integrity. The building needs to be more thoroughly examined to determine its ultimate eligibility for National Register status.

The dwelling at CRS# S-3117 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone of the Delaware Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan in the 1880-1940+/- periods. The dwelling is an example of property type 13, reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.
CRS#: S-2984

Site Name: Elisha Dickerson House (Beer's Atlas, 1868)

Owner: Franklin T. Baker
P. O. Box 327
Millsboro, DE 19966

QUAD: Millsboro
SPO#: 16-17-08
Tax Parcel #:2-34-J, 81

Location: Lying on the northern fringe of Millsboro, on the north side of Road 305, 200 feet north of Indian River, 200 feet east of the junction of Road 305 and Route 24, and 400 feet northeast of Millsboro Pond.

Description:

CRS# S-2984 is a late eighteenth-century dwelling built in two periods during the latter 1700s with additions from the mid-1800s. Built by Elisha Dickerson, a major landholder and mill owner in eighteenth-century Sussex County, CRS# S-2984 is a rare survival of frame architecture in southern Delaware. An excellent inventory of Dickerson's possessions exists in the Orphan's Courts records of 1799.

The building is a frame, one-and-one-half-story, rectangular plan, gambrel-roofed dwelling with interior end chimneys, wood shingle siding with corner boards, and a brick foundation. The chimneys have plain corbelled tops, which may be twentieth-century replacements. The gambrel roof is trimmed with a molded flush verge and a small box cornice. It is roofed with asphalt shingles. The attic is lit by three symmetrically placed gable-roofed dormers with six-over-six light sash windows and wood shingle cheeks.

The fenestration is an elongated five bays with a center bay entrance. The windows are double-hung sash with six-over-six lights and are lightly trimmed with a frame surround edged with applied molding for the shingles to abut. The door appears to be a nineteenth-century replacement.

The owner indicated that the southwest end is the original block. Most likely, one of the windows is a converted doorway and the current entrance built to create center-entry fenestration on the front facade. The interior has been heavily altered, but the owner indicated that beaded
second story joists and ceiling boards were intact.

Construction is braced frame with mortise-and-tenoned hewn timbers with both up and down bracing. Floor joists are face-hewn log joined with facing lap joints to the sill. Of great significance is the existence of a stump (still in the ground) serving as a foundation pier by supporting a sill. Known as "pillows," stumps were the earliest foundation forms of much frame construction.

A two-story, shed-roofed lean-to with six-over-six light windows was added to the rear elevation (northwest) in the mid-nineteenth century. Attached to the northwest of this lean-to is an enclosed porch. No outbuildings are associated with the site.

The Elisha Dickerson dwelling is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone of the Delaware Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan in the 1770-1830+/- periods. The dwelling is an example of property type 13, reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.
CRS #: S-3120
Owner: Marian G. Jackson
RD 1, Box 158A
Millsboro, DE 19966
Quad: Frankford
SPO#: 18-19-08
Tax Parcel #:2-34-29, 60

Location: East/northeast of Millsboro lying on the east side of Road 312A, 500 feet southeast of junction of Road 312A and 24, and 1.2 miles northeast of Indian River.

Description:

The dwelling of CRS# S-3120 is a one-and-one-half story frame structure consisting of an original (possibly early nineteenth century) one-room plan dwelling and a later single-bay addition. The original one-room plan dwelling occupies the northwest portion of the current structure.

The one-room plan dwelling is visually evident. Extant elements of the early building include front (southwest), gable end (northwest), and rear (northeast) fenestration. Fenestration of the front elevation is typically a central door flanked by six-over-six light sash windows. Windows are in plain wood surrounds with molded caps. Gable end fenestration includes two original six-over-six light sash windows in plain wood surrounds with molded caps on the first story, and a full size, six-over-six light sash window without molded cap in the gable looking into the garret. This gable window may be a later addition, as usually a small square two-over-two light window occupied this space. Fenestration on the rear elevation includes two, six-over-six light sash windows in plain wood surrounds with molded caps. These windows are identical to the windows of front and first-floor gable-end windows. The windows piercing the rear walls are directly opposite those on the front elevation. Early nineteenth-century one-room plan dwellings frequently had a back door similarly aligned with the main front entry. In this house, the hot water tank has been placed between the rear windows of the original dwelling (where a door may once have been).

The above has been a description of the original one-room plan dwelling which forms the major part of the current house at CRS# S-3120. The
single-bay addition, which was joined to the southeast gable end of the original block, retains the proportions and dimensions of the older house. No seam lines are visible on the roof or on the exterior walls. The addition includes a door on the front facade, three six-over-six light windows on gable end, and a single six-over-six light window on the rear elevation opposite the new front entry. New openings have different surrounds of plain wood surrounds without molded caps.

The roof is covered with modern asbestos shingles and has boxed cornices. The exterior walls are also of modern shingles with original weatherboards in situ. A brick chimney is located in the center of the roof between new and old portions of the structure. Today it is an interior chimney, though originally it was the exterior chimney of the one-room plan dwelling.

The building rests upon concrete block piers, suggesting that it may have been moved at one time. The present inhabitant does not know if or when the building was moved.

The dwelling at CRS# S-3120 is a very important example of the typical "mansion" or "plantation" houses of Indian River Hundred prior to 1850. Very few of the building type remain due to extensive development in the area. The one-room plan dwelling which remains intact in this building is in excellent condition and retains many original features.

The dwelling at CRS# S-3120 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone of the Delaware Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan in the 1770-1830+/- and 1830-1880+/- periods. The dwelling is an example of property type 13, reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.
CRS #: S-3130

Site Name: Dwelling

Owner: Judith Vogel
RD 4, Box 196b
Millsboro, DE

Quad: Frankford
SPO#: 18-19-08
Tax Parcel #:2-34-28, 156.1

Location: East/northeast of Millsboro lying on the north side of Rt. 24 on the northeast corner of junction of Road 24 & 310.

Description:

The dwelling at CRS# S-3130 is a two-story, three-by-one bay, frame, side-passage structure built in two or three stages and largely completed by ca. 1900. A one-and-one-half story, two-bay rear wing forms an ell to the main block. Single-story, shed-roof additions have been added to both southwest and northeast sides of the ell. A modern glazed porch encompasses the full first floor of the front (southeast) elevation. Fenestration has been altered on gable ends of the main block.

Exterior walls are machine-cut wood shingle over timber framing. The simple gable roofs of the main block and ell are covered with asphalt shingles with original wood shingle in situ. An interior brick chimney with corbelled cap runs through the center of the main block, and an exterior brick chimney is located on the rear gable end of the buildings ell wing.

Front (southeast) three-bay fenestration consists of three two-over-two light windows in plain wood surrounds on the second floor, and a side entry way and pair of identical windows on the first floor. The distribution of openings on the front elevation is slightly uneven, suggesting that the original dwelling consisted only of the two-bay, two-story western portion of the current structure.

The second-floor windows located above the first-floor entry and flanking window in the western half of elevation are perfectly matched and proportionate to one another. The more eastern bay of the front elevation, containing a single window on first- and second-story levels, is slightly removed from the adjoining fenestration. The space between the middle...
window and the windows of the eastern bay is larger than that between the middle window and the window and door of the western bay. The eastern bay is visually distinct from the eastern and middle bays, though exterior walls and roof line show no inconsistency. The uneven distribution of openings suggests that the eastern bay was built or adjoined to the original structure. The ell would likewise have been constructed at the time of the addition to the main block, but the shed-roof additions to the ell and glazed porch are more recent changes. Interior exploration is necessary to determine the exact chronology of construction.

A panel and lattice privy and balloon frame wood shingle summer kitchen are also associated with the site.

The dwelling at CRS# S-3130 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone of the Delaware Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan in the 1830-1880+- period. The dwelling is an example of property type 13, reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.
CRS #: S-3107
Site Name: Dwelling
Owner: Carol L. Williams
        RD 4, Box 36D
        Millsboro, DE 19966
Quad: Frankford
SPO#: 18-19-08
Tax Parcel #:2-34-33, 10

Location: On the south side of Road 24, 350 feet east of junction of Road 24 and Road 301, 0.8 miles north of Indian River, 0.5 miles west of the village of Warwick.

Description:

The dwelling of CRS# S-3107 is a two-story, three-by-one bay, frame vernacular Victorian structure built in 1894. A two-story, two-by-one bay wing forms the ell of the side passage plan residence.

The exterior walls are narrow, mill-sawn weatherboards finished with plain corner boards. The house rests on a brick foundation. Front, three-bay (north) fenestration consists of a panel door entrance in the eastern bay and a pair of two-over-two light windows with plain surrounds in the middle and western bays. Second-story fenestration consists of three identical two-over-two light windows above first floor openings. A shed-roof porch supported by four turned wooden posts protects first-story fenestration. East and west gable ends of the main block of the house exhibit single-bay fenestration. Two-over-two light windows identical to those in the front elevation pierce the gable ends at first, second and attic stories.

Access to the two-by-one bay ell is through the main block and by a back door located on the east side of the ell. The ell exhibits a symmetrical arrangement of window openings on first and second floor--two up, two down on the west side, and two up, one down with one door on the east. The gable end of the ell has one two-over-two light window in the gable and a wooden shed addition for a water pump on the first floor.

The roof is a simple gable with a central cross gable projecting on the front elevation. A triangulated Gothic window is placed in the cross gable.
lighting the attic. The roof retains its original wood shingles and displays decorative rafter feet.

Associated with the site is a twentieth-century gambrel-roof, post-and-rail nailed barn with a cupola, and two long broiler houses. The significance of this site remains with the late nineteenth-century vernacular Victorian house. It is a type which permeated the area and represents changes in domestic living spaces during the period.

The dwelling at CRS# S-3107 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone of the Delaware Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan in the 1880-1940+- period. The dwelling is an example of property type 13, reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.
CRS #: S-2920

Site Name: J. Stockley House (Beer's Atlas, 1868)

Owner: Pauline Maxwell
RD 2, Box 390
Milton, DE 19968

Quad: Fairmount
SPO#: 18-19-10
Tax Parcel #:2-34-5, 44

Location: 1.4 miles north of Hollymount Crossroads (Road 285 and 48) lying on the west side of Road 285 midway between junction of Road 285 and 286 and Road 285 and 280.

Description:

The complex at CRS# S-2920 consists of a farmhouse, garage, gambrel roof barn, vertical slat corn crib, and a mid-nineteenth century vertical plank meat house with boxed cornice and original battens. The dwelling and meat house are eligible for National Register consideration. The barn, corn crib, and garage are non-contributing elements.

The house consists of two distinct structures. A mid-nineteenth century one-and-one-half story one-room plan dwelling comprises the north wing of the present house. A two-story, three-bay structure was added to the south gable end of the original one-room plan dwelling circa 1870. The original dwelling is listed on Beers Atlas of 1868 as the J. Stockley house.

The J. Stockley house is typical of the "mansion" houses of the period, displaying a central entry flanked by six-over-six light windows and having an interior brick chimney on the north gable end of the building. The interior condition of the Stockley house is unknown, but generally the fireplace wall contained the home's only hearth as well as panelled walls, fireplace cupboard and a winder stair accessing the attic. The front fenestration of the house suggests that it is divided into a hall-parlor plan rather than remaining a single large hall. Window and door placement is slightly irregular, with a larger wall space between the central door and the window in the southern flanking bay than between the central entry and the window of the northern flanking bay. If this exterior discrepancy may be read as a reflection of the interior, the door and northern bay
belong to the larger hall portion of the house, which contains the fireplace, and the southern bay represents a long narrow chamber used for sleep or company. Rear fenestration is obscured by a one-story kitchen addition whose east gable end abuts the rear (west) elevation of the Stockley house. The exterior walls of the original house are asbestos shingle over original weatherboards. Roof is likewise modern shingles with wood shingles in situ. The cornice is boxed. Window and door surrounds are plain wood with wide pedimented lintels. Two small, one-over-one light windows flank the chimney and light the attic story.

The two-story portion of the house is tall and narrow, exhibiting a compact three-bay fenestration on the front (east) elevation. A front door is placed in the north bay on the first floor accessing a side passage plan. A two-over-two light window is found both in the middle and southern bays adjoining the front door. Two-over-two light windows are also in the middle and southern bays on the second floor, while the area above the door remains unfenestrated. All openings have plain wood surrounds. Exterior walls are asbestos shingle over original weatherboards. The foundation is brick. The roof is asphalt shingles over original wood shingles. An interior brick chimney with corbelled cap stands in the south gable end of the block. The cornice is boxed with a plain frieze board beneath it. Two small, one-over-one light windows are placed in the gables on north and south ends lighting the attic. They match the gable windows of the earlier block, suggesting that those on the earlier block were added in the late nineteenth-century.

This dwelling is important as an example of the reuse and adaptation of original structures. Both early and late nineteenth-century blocks of the Stockley Dwelling are important reflections of cultural and architectural trends of Indian River. Very few of the one-room "mansions," such as is found here, have survived in the region. The few remaining examples must provide the physical evidence of a once prevalent building type. Likewise, the two-story block of the house built in the 1870s is a rare surviving example of how the extension and expansion of material wealth is reflected in domestic architecture in Indian River Hundred. The building is in excellent condition.
The dwelling and smokehouse at the J. Stockley farm are eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone of the Delaware Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan in the 1830-1880+/- period. The dwelling is an example of property type 13, reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.
Site Name: Harmon Dwelling

Owner: Anna J. Street
R.D. #1 Box 124
Millsboro, DE 19966

Quad: Frankford
SPO#: 18-19-08
Tax Parcel #:2-34-34,10, 70

Location: 1.5 miles south/southeast of Harmon (Roads 24 and 5), lying 300 feet south of Road 312 on the south side of a light duty dirt road on Frame Point.

Description:

The dwelling at CRS# S-3125 was the home of lumber merchant Willie Harmon. It is a two-story, frame, four-square built in 1922 by John Collins and Son, local carpenters. The house is sited on a grassy knoll overlooking Indian River. The plan is square with a one-story screened porch wrapping around southeast and southwest elevations. The porch has eleven turned posts and a tongue-and-groove floor.

The fenestration of the house is two-by-three bay consisting of tall, narrow, one-over-one light windows with flat wood surrounds and molded caps. All are original.

Three spaces project from the square core of the plan. These spaces include a single-story, flat-roofed, rectangular projection on the rear elevation housing a vestibule, pantry, and laundry facilities; a narrow, two-story, one bay, square projection on the west elevation housing the stairwell lighted by a single one-over-one light window; and a two-story, semi-hexagonal bay on the east elevation. The stairwell and semi-hexagonal bays are capped by large cross gable roofs which connect with the four square, pyramidal roof.

The pyramidal roof is covered with asbestos shingles and culminates with the interior brick chimney stack. The roof has a side flat overhang encased in tongue-and-groove panelling as well as an ogee molded cornice. One pyramid roof dormer with two single-light windows is located on the (front) southern slope of the roof.
All of the corners of the building are protected by plain wood corner boards, and the original milled weatherboards remain in excellent condition. The whole rests upon a brick foundation.

Associated with the site are a frame box corniced meat house on a brick foundation; a post and rail granary nailed with studs and covered in weatherboards; and a corn crib with beveled sides, diagonal slated walls, brick piers, and hinged crib and gable doors. Outbuildings were also built ca. 1922.

The Willie Harmon site is an excellent example of a small agricultural complex of the early twentieth century. Both dwelling and outbuildings are in excellent condition and represent the building trends and styles of the period.

CRS# S-3125 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling and outbuildings, as functional types, relate to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone of the Delaware Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan in the 1880-1940+-period. The dwelling and outbuildings relate to property types 1 and 13, reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.
Location: Angola Neck, 350 feet south of Marshtown (Road 279 and 289 unimproved) lying on the west side of Road 279.

Description:

The dwelling at the CRS# S-2936 is a one-and-one-half story Colonial Revival bungalow built in the early 1930s. Its exterior walls are wood shingles painted pale yellow. The foundation is concrete, and the roof modern asbestos shingle. The house is set out on a center-hall plan with a single-story, flat roof extension on the southern end of the building, and a shallow addition adjoining the two northwest bays of the building on the rear elevation. The addition is not a full room deep and contains the back door. The extension is original. Built-in arched shelves crowned with shell motif decoration are found in the extension, suggesting that it originally functioned as a library or den.

Fenestration of the front east elevation includes a center entry flanked by two six-over-one light sash windows in molded wood surrounds with wide lintels and ogee molded shelves. Windows of south extension are paired, identical, and in a single frame. One double window is located on the front facing side of the extension. Every window is hung with stationary green, vertical board shutters. Each shutter is made of three vertical slats. The front door is a panelled (two vertical panels) wood door with a six-light window at the top. A plain wood frame with an ogee molded cap surrounds the door. In addition, the small square brick stoop is protected by a wooden gable roof canopy supported by two metal column supports with trellis motif. "Columns" are machine produced and intended to replicate wrought iron decoration work. The roof of both house and porch canopy have molded cornices. Gable ends of the building, gable rear ell, and front
gable of porch canopy exhibit partial returns. A plain frieze board runs below the cornice of the entire house.

The roof is a medium gable. There is no indication of chimneys.

A screened porch encompasses the west and south walls of the small rear addition/ell. Two six-over-one light windows and one double window on the extension comprise fenestration on the rear elevation. Rear fenestration displays no shutters. A single, small, six-over-one light window identical to those on front and rear elevation lights the attic in the north and south gable ends of the building.

A combination granary/stable/cart shed is associated with the site and contributes to the integrity of the complex. The buildings are of frame construction with original weatherboards intact. The buildings were erected in the 1930s.

CRS# S-2936 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling and outbuildings, as functional types, relate to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone of the Delaware Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan in the 1880-1940+/- period. The dwelling is an example of property type 13, reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.
CRS #: S-2941

Site Name: Dorman House

Owner: Carlton O. and Kenneth R. Dorman
       RD 1, Box 138
       Lewes, DE 19958

Quad: Fairmount
SPO#: 20-21-10
Tax Parcel #: 2-34-12, 6

Location: On Angola Neck on the east side of Road 278, 0.3 miles south of junction of Road 277 and 278 and 0.8 miles due north of Herring Creek.

Description:

The Dorman House is a two-story, three-bay frame structure set out on a center-hall plan resting on a brick foundation. It was built ca. 1900. The exterior walls are original narrow mill-sawn weatherboards with plain corner boards. Windows are two-over-two light double hung sash in plain wood surrounds and hung with louvered shutters. The roof is a medium gable covered in asphalt shingles. An interior brick chimney with corbelled cap is located in both north and south gable ends of the building.

The center-hall plan is reflected in the front (west) elevation where a central entry door is flanked on each side by a shuttered window. Front door is wooden with a single light window over double inset panels. A shed roof porch supported by four square cut wooden posts protects the front entrance as well as approximately four feet on either side of the entrance. The second floor exhibits three symmetrically arranged windows. Gable ends are unfenestrated except for a pair of rectangular eyebrow windows which flank the interior chimney in north and south gables lighting the attic.

Associated with the site and contributing to its integrity are a number of agricultural outbuildings, including two corn cribs, one crib barn, one dairy, and a small garage. All outbuildings are of post-and-rail construction and post-date the house. The Dorman House stands as a good example of the popular trends in domestic architecture at the turn of the century in Indian River. The two-story, three-bay, frame house appears frequently on the landscape. The original condition of the Dorman House, however, is rare in an age when modern siding and additions obscure many original
CRS# S-2941 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional types relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone of the Delaware Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan in the 1880-1940+/- period. The dwelling is an example of property type 13. The outbuildings are an example of property type 1. Both reflect the development of the cultural landscape.
CRS #: S-2951
Site Name: Dwelling
Owner: Joseph M. Moravek
        9209 Claytonia Lane
        Annandale, VA 22003
Quad: Fairmount
SPO#: 18-19-09
Tax Parcel #: 2-34-17, 22

Location: Southwest of Angola (Roads 24 and 48) lying on the south side of Road 301, 0.7 miles west of junction of Road 301 and Rt. 24 and 0.5 miles east of junction of Road 302 and 301.

Description:

The dwelling house of CRS# 2951 is a two-story five-bay vernacular Victorian cross-gable structure built ca. 1890. The house is set out on a center-hall plan and rests upon a brick foundation. The exterior walls are original narrow mill-sawn weatherboards with plain corner boards. Dark wooden fish-scale shingles sheathe the gable areas on north and south ends and in the cross gable are painted white. The roof is a medium gable covered with asphalt shingles. A cross gable projects over the middle bay of the front elevation. The cornice is molded, and an interior brick chimney is situated in the west gable end of the building.

Fenestration is symmetrical. The five-bay front elevation (north) consists of a central door flanked by two, two-over-two light sash windows in plain wooden surrounds with molded caps. The windows are tall and narrow. Five identical windows are symmetrically balanced on the second floor, and a small arched window in a molded square frame is located in the apex of the cross gable. The front entry is elaborated with a carved surround consisting of flanking fluted pilasters rising from square plinths. Doric capitals are ornamented with flat oval medallions. Capitals support an ogee molded architrave. The door exhibits four panels in the lower portion and three-over-three light window in the top portion. Gable ends are unfenestrated except for a pair of rectangular eyebrow windows in each gable.

The rear elevation exhibits three symmetrically placed windows identical
to front windows on the second floor. On the first floor a shed-roof screened porch obscures the middle bay of the rear elevation. The middle bay includes a back entrance. The east and west bays of the rear elevation each contain a single two-over-two light window aligned with second-floor windows.

The CRS# S-2951 dwelling stands in its original form. Little or no alteration mars the vernacular Victorian structure. The size and details of the house indicate that it was built by a prosperous farmer of Indian River Hundred. As agricultural practices changed from subsistence to profit-oriented systems, domestic architecture became larger and more complex. The cross-gable form was adopted by many inhabitants during the early twentieth century.

The farm house at CRS# S-2951 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone of the Delaware Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan in the 1880-1940+/- period. The dwelling is an example of property type 13, reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.
Site Name: Martin House (Beer's Atlas, 1868)
Owner: Ann and John Connelly
Quad: Fairmount
SPO#: 18-19-10
Tax Parcel #: 2-34-5, 1

Location: 1.4 miles south of Coolspring crossroads (Road 290 and Rt. 9) lying on the west side of Road 290 as the fork/junction of Road 290 and 292 and 1 mile south of intersection of Roads 262 and 290.

Description:

The Martin Farmhouse is a two-story, five-bay, vernacular Victorian frame structure. Current owners attest that the building is a Sears Pattern House assembled circa 1900.

The building is set out on a center-hall plan and rests upon a brick foundation. A two-story, two-by-one-bay element adjoins the rear elevation and forms an ell wing. The ell wing is original to the building. A single-story, shed-roof glass-enclosed porch is a modern addition to the southern elevation of the ell.

The exterior walls are asbestos shingles over original weatherboards. Victorian details include machine-cut porch brackets and trim, decorative rafter feet, decorative shingling, and the ever-popular varied roof line. A cross-gable bay projects from the middle bay of the front facade and from the middle of the ell on the north elevation. The effect is one of multi-roof lines, varied peaks, and complicated interior spaces. In truth, the Martin Farmhouse is a typical five-bay, two-story dwelling with a service ell to which "modern" architectural features have been added. This Sears Pattern House included the necessary popular details (jigsaw trim, cross gables) while retaining the accepted conservative house form.

Windows are, without exception, two-over-two light sash windows in plain wood surrounds. Gable windows vary slightly. The front cross gable has a pair of narrow arched windows in plain, pointed Gothic frames. North and south gable ends and cross gable on the roof of the ell exhibit two-over-two light arched windows in plain, pointed Gothic frames as well.
gable windows light the attic. The rear (west) gable end of the ell exhibits two small rectangular eyebrow windows flanking an interior brick chimney.

Fenestration is regular on all elevations. The five-bay elevation of the front facade consists on the first floor of a central doorway flanked by two, two-over-two light windows. The second floor likewise emphasizes the central bay with a pair of two-over-two light windows forming one large double window over the front entry, flanked by two, two-over-two light windows. The front entry has double doors, each with a tall narrow glass panel set above a wooden panel. A two-light transom window caps the double entry. Double screen doors with machine-cut geometric and floral motifs remain in place. A hip roof with central cross gable is supported by four turned posts and decorated with jigsaw brackets and diamond wood shingling.

Gable ends (north and south) of the front block present double two-over-two light windows identical to the paired windows in the middle bay of the front facade on first and second floors. Attic (gable) windows are arched windows in Gothic frames as mentioned above.

The north lateral side of the ell shows two, two-over-two light windows on first and second floor. The fenestration of the south lateral side of the ell is identical, though the modern enclosed porch obscures all fenestration on the first floor.

The roof is covered in asphalt shingles. Two interior brick chimneys service the front block of the house. They are situated on interior walls flanking the central hall. A third chimney is located in the rear gable of the ell.

Also associated with the house and contributing to the site's integrity are a frame summer kitchen, a brick and clapboard pump house, and an early barn. These outbuildings pre-date the house. The barn is of tenon-and-mortise construction with hewn timbers, original, extra long shingles on the exterior, and hand-headed nails. The barn is in rapidly deteriorating condition and has been fully documented by Bernard Herman at the Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering.

A second, non-contributing gambrel roof barn is situated in close proximity to the house.
The Martin farm house at CRS# S-841 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling and outbuildings of the complex as functional types, relate to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone of the Delaware Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan in the 1880-1940+/- period and are examples of property types 1 and 13, reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.
CRS #: S-2918

Name: Burton Dwelling
Owner: Mary S. Burton
220 Philadelphia Street
Rehoboth, DE 19971

Quad: Fairmount
SPO#: 18-19-10
Tax Parcel #:2-34-5, 59

Location: North of Hollyville lying on the south side of Road 280, 0.2 miles east of intersection of 280 and 290 and 1.2 miles west of junction of Road 280 and 285.

Description:

The Burton dwelling is a two-story, five-bay, vernacular Victorian frame structure built ca. 1900. It has had little or no alteration since construction. Exterior walls are asbestos shingle with original weatherboards in situ. The foundation is brick. The roof is a medium gable with a front center cross gable and decorative rafter feet. The roof is covered with tin, and the original wood shingles remain in situ. Two interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps are located in east and west gable ends of the building.

The house is set out on a center-hall plan. The plan is emphasized by the fenestration of the front facade. The five-bay arrangement centers on the middle bay, which contains not only the entry but the cross gable on the roof and a smaller cross gable on the hip-roof front porch. The front porch runs the length of the first-floor elevation, is supported by four turned posts, and boasts decorative machine cut brackets. The front door is original and has a single square light over nine recessed panels. The door is flanked by two one-over-one light windows on each side. Windows are identical on all elevations, are set in plain wood surrounds, and have a molded shelf. Five windows are symmetrically arranged on the second floor of the front elevation, and a small one-over-one light Gothic window, complete with triangulated frame, lights the attic from the cross gable.

East and west gable ends display two bays and two-over-two light windows on first and second floors, and a pair of small, rectangular, eyebrow windows flanking the interior chimney light the attic.
The rear elevation follows a three-bay arrangement, with three windows symmetrically arranged on the second floor and two windows and a back door on the first floor. The back door is placed to the side in the eastern bay. A lean-to, partially enclosed porch covers the back door and middle window of the rear elevation.

Associated with the site and contributing to its integrity is a frame meat house with vertical plank door and original (ca. 1900) hardware.

CRS# S-2981 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone of the Delaware Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan in the 1880-1940+/- period. The dwelling is an example of property type 13, reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.
Site Name: Adams Dwelling
Owner: Mary S. Burton
220 Philadelphia Street
Rehoboth, DE 19971

Quad: Fairmount
SP#: 18-19-09
Tax Parcel #: 2-34-16-11

Location: 0.57 miles south of Fairmount lying on the southeast corner of intersection of Road 302 (light duty) and Road 303 (unimproved).

Description:

The Adams dwelling is a two-story, three-bay, frame structure with a one-and-one-half story T-wing adjoining the rear elevation. The T-wing contains an original one-room plan dwelling. The large front block of the house dates to ca. 1900.

The exterior walls are asbestos shingles over original weatherboards. The whole rests upon a brick foundation.

The front elevation of the main block of the house consists of three two-over-two light sash windows in plain wood surrounds on the second floor, and a central door flanked by two-over-two light windows on the first floor. The two-over-two light window type described has a molded shelf and is consistent throughout the main block.

North and south gable ends are unfenestrated except for two small rectangular eyebrow windows flanking interior chimneys and lighting the attic.

Rear elevation of the main block is arranged around the abutting T-wing. Windows are placed in the end bays of the three-bay arrangement on both first and second floors.

The original, one-and-one-half story T-wing was a one-room plan dwelling. The entrance is located on the north side. Fenestration consists of a two-bay arrangement with entry door on the west bay and six-over-six light sash windows flanking it on the east. An interior brick chimney with a new cap stands in the east gable end of the T-wing. At some point in the building chronology, the roof of this small building was raised one-half
story, and two half, three-over-three light windows were inserted above window and door on the north elevation. A four-over-four light window was added to the rear elevation to the south side of the interior chimney when the main front block of the building was erected. (Surround and molded shelf is identical to windows on the main block.) The original configuration of the T-wing's south elevation is unknown. Today, a single-story enclosed lean-to porch obscures the south elevation.

The roofs of both main block and T-wing are medium gable and covered in asphalt shingles. Two interior brick chimneys with decorated caps occupy the gable ends of the main building block. Plain frieze boards and a simple molded cornice on gable ends complete the roof profile of the main block.

Also associated with the Adams dwelling and contributing to its integrity are a gable front privy and vertical-board meat house, both retaining original hardware and wood shingle roofs and both dating to ca. 1900.

The Adams dwelling is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone of the Delaware Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan in the 1830-1880+/- and 1880-1940+/- periods. The dwelling is an example of property type 13, reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.
CRS #: S-3077

Site Name: Prettyman Homestead

Owner: Ralph and Sally Ruby Holston
       RD 2, Box 58
       Millsboro, DE 19966

Quad: Fairmount
SPO #: 18-19-09
Tax Parcel #: 2-34-16, 22

Location: 0.8 miles south/southwest of Fairmount (Roads 285 and Rt. 5) lying on the west side of an unimproved road, 6 miles southwest of intersection of Road 302 and Rt. 5.

Description:

The Prettyman Homestead has a two-story, three-bay, frame structure with vernacular Victorian details. The house was built ca. 1880 and has an early (1830) kitchen wing attached to the northwest corner of the building. The wing was originally a one-story, one-room plan dwelling but is not original to the site. It was moved to the site in the early 1900s. The site has been the Prettyman Homestead for generations and includes the Prettyman family burial plot southeast of the present house.

Exterior walls of the Prettyman dwelling are wavy edge asbestos shingle over weatherboards. The foundation is brick with no cellar.

The early one-room plan dwelling has little exterior integrity due to altered fenestration and lean-to additions. It does, however, retain its interior beaded panel fireplace wall, fire cupboard, mantel, and winder stair. A late nineteenth-century pump house abuts the southwest corner of the kitchen wing.

The later, main building is set out on a center-hall plan and displays a three-bay facade on the front elevation. Central doorway is flanked by two-over-two light windows with plain surrounds, heavy sill, and no shelf. Central doorway is decorated with four panels and a molded center panel. The four raised panels have geometric detailing and bull’s eye corner blocks. Second story fenestration consists of three symmetrically placed two-over-two light windows matching those below. A cross gable projects above the middle bay and contains a single two-over-two light window with a
curved cap. A hip-roof screened porch protects the front entry but does not extend to include flanking windows.

North and south gable ends of the building are unfenestrated except for a pair of small rectangular eyebrow windows flanking the interior brick chimneys in each gable.

As on the front elevation, the rear elevation presents a less symmetrical arrangement of openings. The second floor of the rear facade contains three symmetrically placed two-over-two light windows. The first floor, however, has two doors roughly centered between two windows. Neither windows nor doors line up with above openings, though the windows are identical in type, size and detail. One door enters into the hall and one into the good parlor.

The roof of the main block is medium gable with asphalt shingles over original wood shingles. It has a molded box cornice with partial returns. Two interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps stand in the north and south gable ends of the building. The house is an outstanding example of an early vernacular Victorian dwelling reflecting the changing fortunes of the inhabitants. The use of the early one-room plan dwelling as a kitchen wing is typical of building practices in Sussex County. Though the early wing at the Prettyman Homestead is not original to the site, it represents the adaptation of older structures to new, more "modern" domestic spaces. Such adaptation is encountered frequently.

Two barns are also associated with the site and contribute to its integrity. An early two-bay, 10 by 16-foot barn moved from a nearby field in 1959 represents an earlier age of prosperity. Hewn timbers, square-headed nails, up braces with dovetail facing joints, and mortised rails point to a mid-nineteenth century construction date. Floor board cracks are covered with battens. Hewn rafters are pinned with a bridal joint. The plate is notched to receive the end girt, and the original wood shingle roof remains intact beneath asphalt shingles. This early barn is contemporary with the one-room plan dwelling now functioning as the kitchen wing of the house. An early twentieth-century five-by-two bay barn with spiked post-and-rail construction, board-and-batten sheathing, and containing interior posts on truncated pyramidal blocks stands southeast of the house on a poured concrete foundation. This barn is a significant reflection of
the continuing agricultural growth and success of the Prettyman farm.

The Prettyman Homestead is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling and outbuildings, as functional types, relate to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone of the Delaware Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan in the 1830-1880+/- and 1880-1940+/- periods. The dwelling is an example of property type 13 and the outbuildings of property type 1. Both reflect the development of the cultural landscape.
CRS #: S-2969

Site Name: Dwelling

Owner: Alice Louise Burton et al.
c/o John M. Burton
Rt. 1, Box 306
Millsboro, DE 19966

Quad: Fairmount
SPO#: 20-21-09
Tax Parcel #: 2-34-24, 36

Location: Located on Long Neck northeast of Trinity Crossroads (Road 298 and 299) lying on the south side of Road 22, 3 miles west of Masseys Landing and 1.7 miles east of intersection of Road 22 and 298.

Description:

The dwelling house of CRS# S-2969 is a two-story frame vernacular Victorian cross gable built in 1903. The house is set out on a side passage plan with a two-story, two-by-one-bay ell adjoining the rear elevation.

Exterior walls are asbestos shingles over original weatherboards. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Original wood shingles remain in situ. The building rests on a brick foundation.

The front elevation exhibits three-bay fenestration with a side entry in the southern bay and one-over-one light windows in plain wood surrounds in middle and north bays. Three one-over-one light windows are symmetrically placed in the second story. A cross gable with a simple Gothic sash window projects above the middle bay of the front facade. A shed-roof porch supported by four turned wooden posts with tongue-and-groove floor extends across the front elevation protecting first-floor fenestration. The main entry door contains a large single panel of etched ruby glass.

Gable ends of the main front block are unfenestrated except for a simple gothic sash window in each gable lighting the attic. The two-by-one ell contains two one-over-one light windows on northwest and southeast lateral sides on the second floor. A single-story shed-roof enclosed porch obscures original fenestration on the southeast ground floor elevation of the ell. The first-floor fenestration of the southwest elevation includes a back door flanked by a one-over-one light window. Gable end of the ell
exhibits a simple Gothic sash window in the gable, a one-over-one light window in the second story and a lean-to addition on the first story.

Two corbelled cap interior brick chimneys are visible. One is located in the front main block of the building at the peak of the roof between southern and middle bays. A second chimney is found in the ell at the peak of the roof, approximately six feet in from the gable end.

The house is in excellent condition and has had few alterations since its construction. Also associated with the site are a cart shed, granary and a corn crib. The granary has built-in wagon sheds, a wood shingle gable roof, and vertical board siding. It is of post-and-rail nailed with long down braces from corner post to sill.

A corn crib—with tapered sides, gable roof, vertical slats and diagonal posts with outside face mortise for--rail lies in close proximity to the granary. These contributing elements were built at the same time as the house.

A 1940s vertical arch roof center-aisle barn with concrete block walls is a non-contributing element.

The complex is a fine example of a period farmstead dating to the turn of the century. It represents a farm type which was rapidly filling the landscape as transportation, marketing, and cash crops transformed the agricultural practices of the area from small- to large-scale and from a subsistence to a profit orientation.

The Burton Farm is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling and outbuildings, as functional types, relate to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone of the Delaware Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan in the 1880-1940+/- periods. The dwelling is an example of property type 13, and the outbuildings of property type 1. Both reflect the development of the cultural landscape.
Site Name: Hunter Farm (Beer's Atlas, 1868)
Owner: William Hunter
Harbeson, De 19951
Quad: Millsboro
SPO#: 16-17-09
Tax Parcel #:2-34-4, 10

Location: 1.8 miles south/southeast of Harbeson, lying on the south side of Route 5, 0.45 miles southeast of the junction of Route 5 and Road 292A and 0.7 miles northwest of intersection of Roads 292 and Route 5.

Description:

The William Hunter agricultural complex consists of six buildings: a frame dwelling built in three periods; a frame dairy; a frame meat house; a frame carriage house; a frame corn crib; and a frame barn. The current plan of the complex is not original. The dwelling is located on the southwest side of the road (Route 5) facing northeast. Behind the house, the dairy faces southeast. A driveway flanks the southeast side of the house and leads straight from the road to the carriage house. The carriage house is located behind the dwelling. The meat house is roughly even with the back of the house and also faces the northeast. Across the road, set back approximately 25 feet, are a small barn with its long elevation parallel to the road (facing southwest) and a gable-front corn crib southeast of the barn.

The dwelling was built in three sections from the first to the third quarters of the nineteenth century. The most recent section is on the northwest side and is a two-story block of frame construction with a gable roof. The roof is finished with flush verges and verge boards, a small box cornice with a scalloped fascia board, and crowned with an interior, rectangular chimney on the northwest gable end. The chimney cap is corbelled; however, the brick finish indicates that the cap was recently replaced. The northwest fenestration is an irregular three bays with the bays shifted to the southeast. The windows are double-hung sash with six-over-six lights, a plain surround, drip shelf, and a slip sill. Molding was tacked on the surround when the present asbestos shingles were added.
(probably sometime in the 1940s or 1950s). Although the northwest block is a side-hall, double pile plan, the intent of the builder was probably to create a five-bay, rationalized, or Georgian facade with a center-stair-hall plan by attaching this side-hall structure to the earlier southeast section.

The southeast section is one-and-one-half stories high and has a steep gable roof. It is nearly square in plan, being a little wider than it is long. The gable roof is finished, with a small plain box cornice and a flush verge with verge boards, and crowned with a large rectangular interior chimney with corbelled cap in the southeast gable end. The plan is two-by-two bays with no exterior evidence for the entrance (it was probably on the northeast elevation). The house could have been either hall or hall-parlor in plan, and the garret is large enough to have been finished as evidenced by the two normal size windows in the southeast gable. All the windows appear to have been replaced. The first-story windows are double-hung sash with one-over-one lights and plain surrounds. The second-story windows are double-hung sash with two-over-two lights and are also trimmed with plain surrounds.

Attached to this block is a smaller section which may have been built as a kitchen wing. It may also have been an earlier dwelling relegated to service status when the newer front section was built. This section is one-story with an attic. It has three, asymmetrical bays on the southeast elevation with a centered door, and two bays on the southwest gable end elevation. On the northwest side is an enclosed lean-to.

Directly behind the dwelling is a dairy. The dairy is a small frame structure, rectangular in plan with a gable roof. The roof is covered with raised seam metal and is capped with a rounded ridge piece. The walls are sided with weatherboard and have corner boards. Three elevations are pierced by louvered windows which are trimmed with plain surrounds and drip caps. In each of the gables is another small window for additional ventilation, also sporting plain surrounds and drip caps. The framing consists of vertical sawn members mortised and tenoned at the corners, with spiked braces and rafters. The rafters are paired over three interior ties and two end girts, and are butted at the peak. The corner treatment consists of a post notched to receive the plate, with the girt notched and
overlapping both post and plate. The board-and-batten door in the south-east gable end is a replacement, though an original large strap hinge is extant. The foundation is obscured. The dairy has been moved to its current location.

The carriage house is a gable-roofed, frame building with a gable end entrance and a lean-to on each side elevation. The roof has a flush verge with verge boards and is covered with corrugated metal. The walls are sided with vertical board. The interior plan consists of two longitudinal bays—one large bay for carriages and one small bay for tack. The partition between bays is non-extant, but visible mortises indicate stud placement. Construction is braced frame, mortise and tenon with largely hewn cedar members. The corner treatment consists of a notched corner post to receive the plate with a notched, overlapping girt. Up braces are joined with spiked half-dovetail facing joints. Long down braces and rails are spiked on but date from a later period. The lean-tos are constructed with nailed posts and rails. The structure consists of hewn common rafters butted and nailed at the apex.

The meat house is a rectangular frame building with a gable roof. The interior was inaccessible. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and appears to be a replacement. The walls are sided with weatherboard. A door is centrally located on the northeast elevation, and there is a small window in the southeast gable. Exposed girt ends and the plan suggest that this is braced frame with mortise-and-tenoned members similar to the framing scheme of the dairy and carriage house.

The corn crib is a rectangular, frame building with opposing gable end entrances and a gable roof. The roof is covered with raised seam metal and the walls are sided with horizontal slats with vertical board gables. The crib is constructed with spiked vertical sawn members. The corner treatment consists of the post, girt, and plate overlapped and spiked. Common rafters butted and nailed at the apex support the roof.

The barn is a large, rectangular frame building with a gable roof. The roof is covered with raised-seam metal, and the walls sided with both original weatherboard and more recent vertical boards. Access to the building was limited, but a few details were noted. The plan is three-by-two bays with a centrally located door in the southwest elevation. The
framing scheme is similar to the other outbuildings, especially in the corner treatment; however, there are both up and down braces which appear to be spiked. The principle members are very large and appear to be hewn. The roof is supported by common rafters which are butted and nailed at the apex.

The Hunter complex, listed in Beer's Atlas of 1868, is an exceptional example of successful farmsteads of nineteenth-century Indian River Hundred. The site has had few modern additions and its main house, service structures, and agricultural outbuildings reflect a much earlier age of prosperity. All structures are in excellent condition and are important as examples of early construction techniques, and as an unspoiled example of farm organization during the mid-nineteenth century.

The Hunter Farmstead is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling and outbuildings, as functional types, relate to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone of the Delaware Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan in the 1770-1830+/-, 1830-1880+/-, and the 1880-1940+/- periods. The dwelling is an example of property type 13. The outbuildings are an example of property type 1. Both reflect the development of the cultural landscape.
CRS#: S-3093
Site Name: Rust Farm
Owner: William Rust
Quad: Harbeson
SP#: 16-17-10
Tax Parcel #: Unknown

Location: 1 mile west of Springfield Crossroads (Roads 47 and 30), lying on the north side of Road 47 at the end of a 200 foot dirt road, 350 feet east of junction of Roads 47 and 295.

Description:

The William Rust complex consists of a dwelling, corn crib, privy, modern implement shed, and a small barn. The cluster of buildings is set back from the road approximately 100 yards, and a lane separates the barn from the other buildings which lie in a line.

The dwelling faces the road and was built in two main periods, a late nineteenth-century section; and an original one-room plan dwelling now a kitchen wing. The main block is a frame, gable-roofed building with asphalt shingle roofing and wavy-edged asbestos shingle siding. The foundation is covered with pressed galvanized metal in the form of rock face block. The roof is trimmed with a projecting cornice which has a plain barge board and exposed rafter feet with a plain fascia board.

On the west gable end is an interior, rectangular, parged chimney. Opposite gable end (east) contains a more modern, bare brick square chimney. The fenestration is an irregular four bays with four symmetrical second-story windows over two windows and two doors (on the inner bays). The windows are irregularly placed, double-hung sash with two-over-two lights, black board-and-batten shutters, and plainly trimmed. One door has four lights over two vertical raised panels. A replacement tetra-style porch is situated over the center two bays. Attached to the rear elevation is a small, one-story, gable-roofed addition with the dimensions of a meat house. The roof is trimmed with exposed rafter feet and on one side elevation is a double-hung sash window with six-over-six lights.

The second section of the dwelling adjoins the east gable end of the
main block and is an earlier building. It is typical of the one-room plan, one-and-one-half story dwellings of frame construction with a gable roof and a three bay, center-door fenestration. Such small dwellings were often the original "mansion" or "plantation" houses of farms in the early nineteenth century. The roof has a flush verge with molded verge board and is roofed and sided as described above. The windows are double-hung sash with six-over-six lights. There are two windows in the east gable end and two single sash, six-light windows in the gable above. On the rear elevation is a lean-to with a single-sash, six-light window and a door.

Just north of the dwelling is a frame corn crib, narrow and rectangular in plan, with a corrugated metal gable roof and vertical slat sides. In the gable end is a door. The interior was inaccessible, but construction appears to be nailed post and rail. Adjacent to the corn crib is a frame privy. The privy is square in plan with a projecting gable roof which projects over the door and is further supported by two square posts. North of the privy is a modern, earth-fast pole shed for the storage of implements.

Opposite these buildings is a small barn. This is a frame, gable-roofed building with corrugated metal roofing, vertical board siding, and a brick pier foundation. The construction is mortise-and-tenoned, braced-frame with hewn sills and end girts and vertical sawn timbers. The frame consists of eight posts to a side with unpinned mortise and tenoned rails, and double pinned joist/ties. The roof structure consists of common rafters butted and nailed at the apex with added spiked collar boards. The east gable end was removed to permit implement storage but originally was either a solid wall, or matching wall to the west gable end with a central domestic door arrangement.

The Rust Farmstead is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling and outbuildings, as functional types, relate to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone of the Delaware Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan in the 1770-1830+/-, 1830-1880+/-, and the 1880-1940+/- periods. The dwelling is an example of property type 13. Outbuildings are examples of property type 1.
Both reflect the development of the cultural landscape.
CRS#: S-2922
Site Name: Carpenter Farm
Owner: James L. Carpenter  
RD #1 Box 149  
Milton, DE 19968
Quad: Fairmount
SPW#: 18-19-20
Tax Parcel #:2-34-5, 47

Location: West side of Road 286, 0.9 miles south of intersection of Roads 286 and 262, 0.68 miles northwest of intersection of ROads 286 and 285.

Description:

The Carpenter Farm is an excellent example of the evolution of building technology and farm buildings between 1800 and 1920. The two-period dwelling, with its accretion of additions and satellite service structures, illustrates the domestic life of the mid- to late-nineteenth century and the division of service and living spaces. Arranged in a courtyard plan, the yard is ringed by the farmhouse and domestic outbuildings on one side (set back from the road). The oldest farm building, the barn, forms the back of the farmyard court, and four agricultural outbuildings, dating from the late-nineteenth well into the twentieth century, form the remaining side. Types of outbuildings include corncrib, crib barn, and stables. A lane runs through the farmyard from the road.

The dwelling is a rather long, five-bay, two-story, gable roofed building with a one-and-one-half story wing centrally located on the rear elevation. It is sided and roofed with wood shingles, and it rests upon a brick pier foundation with the interstices now filled in. The roof is trimmed with a molded box cornice with returns and frieze. Each gable end has an interior chimney. The eastern chimney has been removed and an exterior concrete block chimney has been added on the western gable end. The walls are additionally trimmed with corner pilasters once painted white and exhibiting plain capitals.

The eastern two-bay section of the five bay facade is an addition to an original three-bay, side-hall plan dwelling. After the addition was put on, the service wing was added to the rear and the whole structure sided
with wood shingles. Additions to the dwelling include a porch on the eastern side of the service wing and a lean-to on the rear elevation of the wing.

The windows on the main block are double-hung sash with six-over-six lights trimmed with a plain surround and molded drip shelf. The first-story windows are more attenuated than the second-story windows. The attic windows of the wing are domestic in size and double-hung sash with only four-over-four lights. The center bay entry on the front elevation has four raised panels and is trimmed with a flat, two-light transom.

The dairy or milk house lies in close proximity to the southeast corner of the service ell. A remarkably intact structure both on the interior and exterior, it is a rectangular, frame building with a gable roof. The roof and walls are covered with wood shingles. The roof is trimmed with scalloped barge boards and fascia boards. The interior is finished with plaster and original shelves also exhibiting a scalloped edge motif are extant.

A smoke house lies at the southwest corner of the service ell. It is a large building for this type, measuring 12 feet 8 inches by 14 feet 3 inches. It has a gable roof and wood shingled walls. A board-and-batten door hung on large strap hinges is located on the east gable end, flush with the north corner. In the gable of the same elevation is a window. The smoke house is constructed with both circular sawn and vertically sawn scantling, which are joined with mortise and tenon at the corners. The braces have spiked half-dovetail facing joints, and the corner posts lay flat against the wall. Common rafters are butted and nailed at the apex of the roof.

The barn is a large, frame, rectangular building with a gable roof and board-and-batten siding. The roof is of corrugated metal. Additions consist of a lean-to on the west gable end and another lean-to across the south lateral wall. The plan is tri-partite with a center bay entrance. The entry door is on rollers. The eastern bay has been opened for implement storage and may not be an original feature. The construction features a heavily timbered, mortise-and-tenon frame. Principal timbers are hewn and second-story girts are face-hewn and pitsawn on the sides. The building is unusual in Sussex County by virtue of its early date (ca. 1815)
and oversized heavy frame construction, which is more prevalent in the large frame and stone barns of northern Delaware. The inner bents feature a large (9 by 11 inch) lower girt on the first story, which is joined via a seated mortise to the post. A summer beam spans the center bay joined to each of the large girts, over which the joists lap into notches. There are both first- and second-story up braces. The large common rafters are pinned at the apex and held in tension by collar ties with half-dovetail facing joints both pinned and spiked. The additions were built much later and are of mortise and tenon construction with circular sawn members.

Perpendicular to the barn are three other outbuildings. The corn crib is furthest from the road and is a small, frame, gable-roofed building with tapered sides and opposing gable and doors. It is roofed with wood shingles and sided with horizontal slat walls and vertical board gables. In the gables are opposing windows. The construction consists of spiked circular sawn scantling. The basic framework is provided by diagonal posts to which the slats are nailed.

Adjacent to the corn crib, a stable presents its long facade to the courtyard. Probably built in the late-nineteenth or early twentieth century, the long low building is built with mortise-and-tenoned cedar scantling. It has a low gable roof covered with raised-seam metal and sided with beaded tongue and groove vertical board. The stable abuts the long wall of a gable-fronted combination building.

The gable-fronted building has functioned as both a granary and wagon shed. It is frame with a wood-shingled gable roof and board-and-batten siding. A lean-to adjoining the north elevation continues the roof line of the building in an unbroken plane. The construction consists of relatively small-scale circular sawn scantling. Principal members are mortised and tenoned at the corners and secondary members are spiked. Common rafters are butted and nailed at the apex and enhanced with spiked collar boards. The plan consists of two longitudinal bays—one a drive-through bay and the other divided into stabling by perpendicular partition walls.

Closest to the main road is another gable-roofed outbuilding with a lean-to addition. The main block was built in two periods. The earlier section is constructed of cedar log posts, and the later extension built
with circular sawn posts. (Another possible interpretation is that the materials were mixed in the original construction.) The building has a gable roof covered with corrugated metal and is sided with tongue and groove vertical board. Louvered ventilation windows are in the gables. The plan consists of two longitudinal bays--a drive-through bay and a second-story granary. A large door on the second story of the gable end provided access for hoisting grain. Large double doors on the lean-to gable end lead into implement storage.

The Carpenter Farm at CRS# S-2922 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling and outbuildings, as functional types, relate to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone of the Delaware Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan in the 1770-1830+/-, 1830-1880+/-, and the 1880-1940+/- periods. The dwelling house and outbuildings of the complex relate to property types 1 and 13 and reflect the development of the cultural landscape.
The farm economy of southern Delaware has historically depended heavily upon corn production. From the mid-eighteenth century through the 1880s, the economy and lifestyle of the southern hundreds revolved around corn production and the timbering industry. Life existed largely within a corn culture which was based on a subsistence-level corn/animal husbandry cycle.

Corn was the major crop in Indian River Hundred. The 1850 agricultural census reported that farms averaged 420 bushels of Indian corn, 12.4 bushels of wheat, and only 1.3 bushels of oats per annum. In addition, livestock holdings in Indian River Hundred were dominated by swine, sheep, and oxen. Swine, sheep, and oxen represent the bare essentials of nineteenth century farm life; food, clothing, and labor. Less than half of the farms of Indian River Hundred owned dairy cows, other cattle, or horses. They functioned on a simple, cyclical system of need, production, and consumption.

The domination of corn production in the agriculture of southern Delaware should be reflected in the agricultural architecture of the area; however, there is an alarmingly small number of existing buildings distinctly related to the corn culture. Certainly, a storage area or building was needed for the quantities of harvested corn. A small, well-ventilated corn crib or house was the ideal storage building. Nineteenth century inventories and orphans' court descriptions of agricultural complexes reveal the existence of such buildings, but leave no detailed account of their construction and use. Perhaps corn cribs and houses do not figure prominently in nineteenth-century records because some other type of temporary storage facility or outbuilding was used in place of one specifically for corn. Another reason that may account for the scant documentation of corn storage structures is the sharing of corn storage buildings. Farmers on neighboring (or even distant) farms may have shared storage facilities. The problem remains that little detailed written evidence of corn storage facilities survives today, and understanding of
the corn house and its role in the agricultural landscape must be drawn from the visible (architectural) evidence that has survived.

The three eligible log corn houses described in the following pages are the only examples found in Indian River Hundred of nineteenth-century structures related to the corn culture of Sussex County. They appear to be the only remaining material evidence of an architectural type expressly associated with the prevalent corn culture of southern Delaware. The historical and architectural significance of the three eligible log corn houses in Indian River Hundred lies in the scarcity of the building type, and in the importance of these buildings to the corn/animal husbandry cycle of the area.
Architectural Descriptions

CRS#: S-2974
Site Name: Harmon Corn House
Owner: Wilbur Harmon
        RD 4, Box 81
        Millsboro, DE 19966
Quad: Millsboro
SPO#: 18-19-08
Tax Parcel #: 2-34-34, 16

Location: East of Millsboro lying on the east side of light-duty Road 313A, 800 feet north of junction of Roads 313A and 313 and 0.4 miles south of junction of Roads 313A and Route 24.

Description:

The corn house at CRS# S-2974 is a one-story, eleven-round, gable-front log structure built in the mid- to late-nineteenth century of cedar logs. Sill and plates are original. The roof, though of original wood shingles, is in bad repair. The front gable area is original wide width planks. Fenestration consists of a single plank door on the front elevation. The building currently rests on brick piers. Associated with the site is a Priority III dwelling.

The Harmon Corn House is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and criteria C (architectural significance). The corn house as a functional type relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone of the Delaware Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan in the 1830-1880+/- period. It relates to property type 1, and reflects the development of the cultural landscape.
Location: Lying on the south side of Road 313, 800 feet northwest of the junction of Roads 313 and 313A and 0.6 miles southeast of the junction of Road 313 and Route 24.

Description:

The corn house at CRS# S-3267 is a one-story, eight-round, gable-fronted log structure built in the mid- to late-nineteenth century of cedar logs. The original sill is no longer extant. The roof is modern tin, and front and rear gable loft areas are of modern, circular sawn planks. Fenestration consists of a single five-round opening on the front elevation and a narrow rectangular opening in the rear gable loft area. This corn house is in excellent condition. At the time of the field work in Indian River Hundred (1987), however, it was for sale and may have been moved to an unknown location.

Also associated with the site is a late-nineteenth century vernacular Victorian cross-gable dwelling which is a Priority II building.

The CRS# S-3267 corn house is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and criteria C (architectural significance). The corn house as a functional type relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone of the Delaware Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan in the 1830-1880+/period. It is an example of property type 1, reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.
CRS#: S-165
Site Name: Corn House
Quad: Frankford
SPO#: 19-19-02
Tax Parcel #: Unknown

Location: Located on the south corner of the intersection of Route 5 and Route 24, crossroads known as Harmon, DE.

Description:

On the Harmon School grounds is a one-story, nine-round, gable-fronted cedar log structure built in the mid- to late-nineteenth century. Sill and plates are original. The roof is in good condition and is of original wood shingles. Front and rear gable areas are original wide-width (8 inch) planks. The floor remains intact. Fenestration consists of a front door seven rounds in height and a small window in the rear gable. The corn house is in good condition, though some wracking is evident on the front elevation.

The corn house is located behind the Harmon School building, which is currently listed on the National Register. The siting of the corn house is not original.

The CRS# S-165 corn house is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and criteria C (architectural significance). The corn house as a functional type relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone of the Delaware Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan in the 1830-1880+/- period. It is an example of property type 1, and reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.
IV. School Houses

The history of education in Indian River Hundred has not been compiled; however, two sources illuminate the history of education in the state. Thomas Scharff's *History of Delaware*, published in two volumes in 1888, gives a general history of education in the state to 1888. The focus of the short narrative is on legislative acts which funded the fledgling school system. The second source is a two-part article by James O. Betelle, A.I.A., in *The American Architect* (1920) entitled "New School Buildings, State of Delaware," and "New School Buildings, State of Delaware Part II."

Scharf records that the 1792 state constitution provided "for establishing schools and promoting the arts and sciences." An educational fund was established with monies received from marriage and tavern licenses for the years 1796 to 1806. In 1817, a new act was passed by the General Assembly to provide for the education of poor children. It was to be administered as a charity. The local teachers were required to keep account of the money and the names, ages, and condition of the children, as well as to record the students' academic progress. This information was reported to the county treasurer, who presented it to the General Assembly. In Indian River Hundred the school trustees were Robert Burton, Joseph Waples, and John Sharp. Scharf reports that, because this act was administered as a charity, it did not work well.

In 1829, the General Assembly passed the Free School Law, which empowered each district to raise taxes and even to decide whether to have a school or not. For each school district, a clerk and two committeemen were appointed. Educational funds were supplemented in 1867, when the General Assembly allotted one quarter of the monies from licenses for auctioneering, life and fire insurance agencies, photography, and selling liquors to educational uses.

The third quarter of the nineteenth century seemed to mark a change in the public attitude towards the funding and administration of education. In 1867 a state convention advocated the appointment of a state superintendent as well as a county superintendent. The Public School Law of 1875 heralded a more systematic approach. It enacted enforced taxation, es-
tablished county and state school boards, and provided for the fairer
distribution of school funds for the "colored" population. Also in 1875 an
act allowing the "colored" population to levy a tax upon themselves was
passed. The tax was to be administered through the Delaware Association for
the Education of Colored People. This organization, established in 1866,
had, in conjunction with the Freedman's Bureau, built 14 schools in its
first six months of operation. By 1875, it had opened 29 schools, 24 of
which were in Sussex County. Beer's Atlas (1868) indicates nine school
houses present in Indian River Hundred at that time, although it is not
known whether they were for white or black students. Scharf highlighted
the inconsistent presence of education, especially in Sussex County, by
mentioning that it was not uncommon for teachers to travel from district to
district, remaining for as long as they could be paid.

By the early twentieth century, the inadequacies of the Delaware school
system and facilities were recognized. Encouraged by the financial and
personal involvement of philanthropist Pierre S. du Pont, Delaware was able
to inaugurate one of the most ambitious and successful school building
programs in America.

A National Register Nomination for School House C-111 in Christiana,
Delaware, details developments in the early twentieth century history of
Delaware's school district. The following explanation is excerpted from
it.

In an article for the magazine American Architect, June 16, 1920, architect James O. Betelle presented an
excellent account of du Pont's plans. Betelle was a partner in the architectural firm of Guilbert and Betelle,
of Trenton, New Jersey, who produced the plans and specifica-
tions for most of the schools built by the du Pont fund.

Betelle pointed out that the more progressive citizens
of the state had long realized the education facilities of
Delaware were grossly inadequate. Most of the buildings
were fifty to one hundred or more years old, obsolete, and
a menace to the health and safety of the children. A
survey of existing school buildings was conducted, and the
results published in 1919 in a book entitled General Report
on School Buildings and Grounds of Delaware. Out of this
report came a set of 'Standards and Rules' with the
recommendation that they be strictly followed by architects
designing future Delaware public schools.

Pierre S. du Pont made a gift of $2,500,000 for the
construction of new schools. This fund was administered by
the Delaware School Auxiliary Association, created for this purpose and directed by Dr. Joseph H. Odell, also director of the Service Citizens of Delaware. Dr. Odell summarized P. S. du Pont's premiere role in the project:

"... The man who had made 40 per cent of the explosives that burst along 400 miles of trenches in Europe now turned his attention almost exclusively to the improvement of educations conditions in Delaware. ... The conditions of public school property, which were ascertained by an exhaustive survey, led Mr. du Pont to set aside $2,669,000 for the rebuilding of school houses, nine hundred thousand of this amount to be used in building rural colored school.

Considerable attention was given to each aspect of school construction. The du Pont schools were carefully sited on two-acre landscaped lots with walks, drives and playground equipment. The buildings were kept as simple as possible to insure maximum efficiency as an educational facility and community center as well. The severity of the straightforward, geometric floor plans was lightened somewhat by the use of restrained Colonial Revival detailing, popular at the time as a visual interpretation and symbol of the simple democratic virtues perceived to be the foundation of America's greatness. (Nelson 1979).

Only three of the undetermined number of schools built in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries are known to have survived. Two of these are recognizably du Pont schools (CRS# S-165, and CRS# S-3132), and one is a delightfully restored late-nineteenth century school. In addition, there are possible archaeological opportunities if the sites of schools mapped on Beer's Atlas are located.
Architectural Descriptions

CRS#: S-3096

Site Name: School House

Quad: Harbeson

SPO#: 14-15-10

Location: 0.8 miles west of Springfield Crossroads (Roads 47 and 30), lying on the south side of Road 315, 250 feet south of junction of Roads 315 and 47.

Description:

CRS# S-3096 is a school house built probably in the last quarter of the nineteenth century and moved relatively recently to its current location from an as yet undetermined location.

The school is a rectangular, frame, gable-roofed building with clapboard siding with corner boards, wood shingle roofing, and a modern, concrete block foundation. The roof is trimmed with a projecting cornice, molded barge boards, and a plain frieze which follows the roof line on the gable ends. The gable is additionally ornamented with boards in the configuration of a queen post truss, reminiscent of mock half-timbering, or the Stick Style. The tie of the truss is over the heads of two windows and the principal rafters extend beyond the window heads and jog to the inside where a small vertical strut meets it. The bottom end of the struts are sawn into a two-dimensional drop pendant. A small area between the windows and the tie is sided with diagonal boards in a herringbone fashion.

The fenestration is typical three-bay with a center entrance flanked by two windows on the east gable end. The door has four raised panels. The windows are all shuttered but are presumably double-hung sash with two-over-two or six-over-six lights. The window trim is quite extravagant and consists of a narrow slip sill, plain sides, and a molded head. The window frame is flush with the wall plane except for a portion of the lintel, which has molding in the configuration of a gable or peak. All shutters have two raised panels each. Facade windows have an encased panel beneath the opening with flush siding in a herringbone pattern. The side ele-
vations display two bays off set toward the rear elevation. In the west bay of the south elevation is a door. A tetra-style, shed-roofed porch with chamfered posts is on the facade.

This school house is significant in having excellent structural integrity and architectural details. It may be the only remaining nineteenth-century school in Indian River Hundred. The rectangular, gable-front plan is typical of nineteenth century public building in rural areas. Schools, churches, and granges all utilized this plan.

The school house at CRS# S-3096 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and criteria C (architectural significance). The school, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone of the Delaware Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan in the 1880-1940+/- periods. The school house is an example of property type 19, reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.
CRS#: S-3132

Site Name: Warwick School
Quad: Frankford
SPO#: 18-19-02

Location: Just west of Warwick lying on the north side of Route 24, 0.37 miles west of intersection of Route 24 and Road 310A, and 0.3 miles east of intersection of Route 24 and Road 309.

Description:

CRS# S-3132 is a one-and-one-half story, frame, gable-roofed school house built ca. 1925. The school has wood shingle siding and roofing and sits on a concrete block foundation. The roof is finished with a molded box cornice with a frieze board. Frieze board continues up the gable ends following the roof line.

The plan of the building is rectangular, with a gable end front and two original lean-tos on the east elevation. (One has been recently removed.) The west elevation has a bank of six very large double-hung windows nearly one story in height. The three-bay fenestration features a center bay entrance flanked by six-over-six light double-hung windows. A single bay portico with Tuscan columns and a fully pedimented gable roof covers the threshold. The interior was not accessible; however, the building in general follows the layout of one-teacher schools as documented in The American Architect, 1920.

Some 200 schools were built in Delaware following designs by architects Guilbert and Betelle. These buildings are readily identified by their Colonial Revival details, such as pedimented porticos and banks of large windows utilized to fulfill requirements for light and ventilation. The plan for a one-teacher school would have the classroom in the main body of the building and auxiliary chambers, such as workrooms and coat rooms, in service wings or lean-tos.

The Warwick school house at CRS# S-3132 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and criteria C (architectural significance). The school, as
functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone of the Delaware Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan in the 1880-1940+/- period. The school house is an example of property type 19, reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.
Site Name: Harmon School (National Register)
Quad: Frankford
SPO#: 18-19-02

Location: On the south corner of the intersection of Route 5 and Route 24, crossroads known as Harmon, DE.

Description:

The Harmon School is a "du Pont" school built ca. 1925 as a part of an effort to overhaul the Delaware school system. The school is one-and-one-half stories tall, of frame construction with a gable roof, wood shingle siding, and asphalt shingle roofing over the original wood shingles. The building is rectangular with a long elevation facade. The original plan includes space for auxiliary functions, such as work rooms and coat rooms, by incorporating an additional lateral bay on the front elevation. The main block is distinguished by a returned cornice between the service rooms and the class room. The fenestration features a center entrance flanked by sets of four double-hung windows. The threshold is sheltered by a gabled portico with square columns, side balustrades, and an arched vault ceiling. On the southeast elevation are two banks of double-hung windows spanning from chair rail to ceiling. Between the windows is a double leaf replacement door.

The interior was not accessible; however, this structure closely resembles a two-teacher school designed by architects Guilbert and Betelle as documented in The American Architect, June 6, 1920. A plan similar to the Harmon School was illustrated and consists of two classrooms in the main body, divided by a folding partition wall. Closets are located along the end walls. There are three chambers along the front elevation. The center chamber contains the entrance, vestibule, and bathrooms. The flanking chambers are labeled "Lunchroom and Household Arts," and "Library and Industrial Arts," respectively. All of the rooms, including the closets, are lit by a least one window.

The building has been renovated and converted into the Nanticoke Indian Museum. The extent of the alterations was not examined.
The Harmon School at CRS# S-165 is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. As a functional type it relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Zone of the *Delaware Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1880-1940+/- period. It is an example of property type 19, reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.
V. Resort and Summering Architecture

The history of Indian River Hundred should be examined in the context of resort architecture and activities. As early as 1860, a section in The Messenger, a Georgetown paper, noted,

> Many of our citizens have been trying the virtues of a change of air, scenery, &c., in the places of resort in our county and elsewhere. Lewes has been visited for bathing and fishing, the beaches for the fun and jollity usually found there. Fenwick's Island has been favored with a large number of visitors, large picnic parties having attended there. On Broadkiln beach, "Little Thursday" and "Barefoot Thursday" have already been celebrated, and "Big Thursday" comes off the present week when all are expected to enjoy themselves. With such a continuous love of bay and sea coast, our citizens need not be at a loss for some local bathing place, where the advantages usually attendant upon watering places are found (The Messenger 1860, 24).

Historically linked to the beach areas of Delaware, Indian River Hundred's own participation in summering activities became pronounced in the first decades of the twentieth century.

Along the banks of the Indian River Inlet and Bay grew a thriving summer trade based on sport fishing, bathing, and sailing. Summer packet boats, bus services, and rail connections provided linkages with inland spots in Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland. Residents today remember the heyday of summering activities along Indian River as reaching a peak in the 1940s and 1950s. Rosedale Beach (in Warwick Cove), Frame's Cove, and Oak Orchard, all lying south of Route 24 on Indian River, comprised the most well known and developed areas for the tourist trade. The area included at least two major hotels, one patronized largely by middle-class blacks from Baltimore; and one located on a boardwalk complete with stores and amusements. There were reportedly numerous planned activities for children and a dancehall which regularly featured bands from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

The Indian River Boat Club was especially active and is mentioned frequently in local newspapers. In 1929 the Indian River Bay inlet was blasted and dredged allowing access for larger commercial and recreational vessels. The Sussex Countian reported on May 30, 1940,

> . . . members of the Indian River Boat Club are expected to open their racing season at Oak Orchard Sunday . . . many
members of the new organization are summer visitors . . .
The event will mark the official inauguration of the
current social season, when everyone will be on hand to
extend a greeting after a winter's absence (5).

The river attracted casual boaters as well, and the same newspaper reported
a few months later that,

One very popular method of seeking relief from the heat
during the last week is moonlight sailing . . . folks who
went along for the ride have discovered that the breeze
which usually blows across Indian River on moonlight nights
is cool (Sussex Countian 1940, 5).

Today, the river continues to support sport fishing and small-scale
boating.

Parts of Oak Orchard belonged to the Nanticoke Indian Reservation and
are still privately owned by the tribe. These areas include an extensive
tract just west of Route 5 and north of Road 312, where small cottages in
the "tent" tradition line a network of unimproved dirt lanes. The houses
are generally two-story, frame, gable-fronted structures with screened
front porches. All rest upon concrete blocks or brick piers. Lots are
rented from the Nanticoke Indian tribe, and the impermanence of the con-
struction allows for easy removal at the termination of a lease. Most of
these small cottages date from the 1930s and 1940s, though there is some
modern infill of trailers and later houses around the perimeters and on new
lanes.

On the south side of Road 312, overlooking Indian River, are more
substantial summer houses. These are undoubtedly private residences. The
Gravett House and the Kirby House (both unsurveyed) are two examples.
Further east along Road 312 is a group of boarding houses and single-family
cottages of light-weight frame construction forming a third component to
the Oak Orchard community. These buildings may have been constructed by
a single builder. According to tax parcel maps, these sites were part of Ira
Phillips' lots and reflect speculative building along the river. CRS# S-
3138 and S-3139 are located in this group of buildings.

According to current residents, the second dredging of the channel in
1955 caused the loss of the previously sandy beaches and the swift decline
of family vacationing along Indian River. Hotels, dance hall, and
boardwalk have been lost in the past seven years. New, high-density
development of the river areas threatens remaining architectural testimony to Indian River Hundred's summering days. Most of the sites in the area were not surveyed and thus remain undocumented. Documentation of the standing resort architecture and an exploration of this element of the history of Indian River Hundred should be a top priority. Slides and photographs of a number of the unsurveyed sites taken in the course of this evaluation reveal the significance of the remaining architecture as a reflection of specific economic and cultural realities of the hundred.
Architectural Descriptions

CRS #: S-3138

Site Name: Summer dwelling

Owner: Unknown, though originally part of the Ira B. Phillips Lots

Quad: Frankford

SPW#: 18-19-08

Tax Parcel #: 2-34-35.05, 125, 126, 127, or 128

Location: Oak Orchard fronting Indian River Bay, lying on the south side of Road 297A and 300 feet southeast of junction of Roads 5 and 312.

Description:

The dwelling at CRS# S-3138 is a two-story, three-by-one bay, frame structure built in the early twentieth century. It is located on a small rise overlooking Indian River Bay and is part of a summering area known as Oak Orchard. The house was originally built as a summer residence and is surrounded by similar structures of the same era.

The front facade, overlooking Indian River Bay, consists of a central door flanked on each side by two-over-two light sash windows in plain wood surrounds with molded shelves. Three matching windows are placed above the door and flanking windows on the second floor. A shed-roof porch, originally supported by square wooden posts (now by posts and a four-course concrete block wall), extends across the front of the building, protecting first-floor fenestration and providing a cool shady space for enjoying the view.

The house is two rooms wide and one room deep, with a long single-story kitchen/laundry addition on the rear elevation.

Gable ends of the building contain a single window on first and second floors positioned slightly off center towards the front of the house. The rear elevation has three windows on the second floor, and one window on the first floor. Windows are identical in type, size, and details to front and side windows, but they are not symmetrically arranged as are those on the front.

Exterior walls are original, narrow, mill-sawn weatherboards with plain
corner boards. The roof is modern asbestos shingle over original wood shingle. The cornice is plain, and there is no evidence of exterior or interior chimneys. The foundation is brick.

This summer residence is in excellent condition and represents a type of building reflecting the history of the Indian River region as a resort spot. The light construction and simplicity of design are typical of summering residences in Oak Orchard.

The summer house at CRS# S-3138 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone of the Delaware Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan in the 1880-1940+/- period. The dwelling is an example of property type 7, reflecting the commercial development of the cultural landscape.
CRS #: S-3139
Site Name: Summer dwelling
Owner: Unknown
Quad: Frankford
SPO #: 18-19-08
Tax Parcel #: Unknown

Location: Located in Oak Orchard fronting Indian River Bay, lying on the south side of Road 297A, 250 feet southeast of meeting of Rt. 5 and Road 312.

Description:

The dwelling at CRS# S-3139 is a two-story, three-by-one bay, frame structure built in the early twentieth century. It is situated on a small rise overlooking Indian River Bay and located in the summering area known as Oak Orchard. The house was originally built as a summer residence and is surrounded by similar structures of the same era (including S-3138).

The first floor of the front facade overlooking Indian River consists of a central door flanked on each side by a one-over-one light window in plain wood surrounds and molded shelf. The second floor exhibits identical windows directly over the two windows of the first floor. The middle bay above the door is unfenestrated. A porch with a slightly sloped shed roof wraps around the front and west sides of the building. Bottom halves of original turned posts have been replaced by a four-course concrete block and brick wall.

Gable ends of the building have a centrally placed window on first and second floors. All windows match the front windows in size, type and detail.

The rear elevation displays original fenestration on the second floor with a window in the west and east bay matching fenestration of the second story of the front facade. The first story on the rear elevation is obscured by a shed roof lean-to addition which extends across the back of the building. Addition has a back entry in west bay and a window in middle and east bays.

The exterior walls are original mill-sawn weatherboards with plain
corner boards. The roof is modern asbestos shingle over original wood shingle. An exterior brick chimney with corbelled cap stands on the east gable end. The chimney is original to the building. The roof is medium gable with a flat molded box cornice, partial returns and plain fascia boards. The foundation is brick.

This summer residence is in excellent condition and represents a type of building which reflects the history of Indian River region as a resort spot. The light construction and simplicity of design are typical of summering residences in Oak Orchard.

The summer house at CRS# S-3139 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone of the Delaware Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan in the 1880-1940+/- periods. The dwelling is an example of property type 7, reflecting the commercial development of the cultural landscape.
VI. Rural Churches and Meeting Houses

Sussex County in the early eighteenth century exhibited a variety of established churches. Presbyterians, Moravians, Quakers, and Anglicans were all represented in congregations and societies by 1750. Anglicanism was the dominant, quasi-state religion in southern Delaware, and as a result of the uncertain territorial boundaries between Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware, was generally under the jurisdiction of the chancery of Maryland. Anglicanism was challenged only at the end of the eighteenth century by a new and powerful contender—in the form of itinerant Methodists—bringing the word of the reformer John Wesley to the Delmarva Peninsula. Slowly, through perseverance, and in the face of much adversity, the Anglican church was superseded by Methodism. The religious fabric of Indian River remains overwhelmingly Methodist today.

During the 1740s, John Wesley, an ordained Anglican priest, launched a reform movement in Britain in an effort to revitalize the Church of England. The movement emphasized the power of preaching (versus repetitive ritual) and acknowledged individual freedom of choice and ability to control one's destiny and afterlife. The principles put forth by Wesley appealed to many in Britain, mostly lower class, who were largely being ignored by the Established church and the older Dissenting sects. (A similar following adopted Methodism on the Delmarva Peninsula.)

The extremely methodical approach of Wesley and his followers in their religious devotions earned them the name "Methodists." Though at the outset Wesley insisted that he was only leading a reform of, and not a schism from the Church, the Anglican establishment was highly critical, and unsupportive of his efforts, and Methodism gradually (against Wesley's wishes) became disassociated from the Anglican church.

By the mid-eighteenth century, the message of Wesley's reforms was being transferred to the colonists on the Delmarva Peninsula by English evangelists such as George Whitfield, who arrived in Lewes in 1739 and began establishing a 300-mile circuit including Lewes, Wilmington, White Clay Creek, and New Castle. Other early itinerant ministers active in the region were Joseph Nichols (of Kent County), Captain Thomas Webb, John Cooper, Francis Asbury, and Freeborn Garrettson. Asbury and Garrettson
would spearhead the drive of Methodism into Sussex County.

The early missionary work (of Whitfield, Nichols, Cooper, et al.) introduced Methodism to the Delmarva Peninsula but it was not until 1768 that Wesley sent Methoist itinerant ministers to America for "sanctioned" missionary work. Itinerants first arrived in New York City and Philadelphia (1768), though soon after in 1770, a Methodist congregation was established in Wilmington and New Castle. As in England, societies were formed and joined together on individual circuits serviced by a small number of Methodist ministers. The drive of Methodism pressed south from New Castle and Kent counties into Sussex County, which, despite the preaching of a few early itinerants, remained virgin territory for the (Methodist) gospel.

William Henry Williams writes in The Garden of American Methodism, "By 1777 methodist preachers had entered Talbot County (MD) and Kent County (DE) and the northern and western parts of Sussex County" (Williams 1984, 30). Freeborn Garrettson, the first itinerant to push into southern Sussex County reported in 1778 that the people near Laurel, were "so far from the power of godliness that they had not even the form of it--they were swearers, fighters, drunkards, horse racer, gamblers, and dancers." (Williams 1984, 33) The quote reveals the temperament of the Methodist message, which called for the restriction of self-indulgent practices such as drinking, gambling, dancing, card playing, theater, singing, and fancy dress. The aggressive nature of Methodist asceticism was met with both hostility and conversion.

The route of the early itinerants was not easy. The association of Methodism with Tory politics during the revolutionary period was especially trying and frequently resulted in violent threats to, and actual arrest of, the ministers. William H. Williams concisely states that "anti-Methodist feeling was common on the Peninsula because Methodism threatened certain established lifestyles and institutions, and because Methodists were suspected of being Tories." (Williams 1984, 32)

In the light of such adversity, the conversion rate of the residents of the Delmarva Peninsula to Methodism is remarkable. In 1775 it is calculated that there were 3,148 Methodists and 19 preachers in America--40 percent of them on the Delmarva Peninsula. In 1779, the figure had risen
to 8,577 Methodists and 49 preachers, the majority still concentrated in Delaware and on the Eastern Shore of Maryland (Williams 1984, 49).

In 1784, itinerent ministers on the Delmarva Peninsula declared the independence of American Methodism from its heretofore binding ties to the Anglican church. At this date on the peninsula, Methodism had penetrated so deeply into the collective consciousness that "the way many Delmarvans lived, worked and thought was dramatically altered." Methodism considerably outnumbered any other religion on the peninsula (Williams 1984, 66-67).

The years 1784-1800, however, brought a slight decline in Methodist activity and conversion due (as Williams perceives) to western migration from the area, as well as to a recurring epidemic of yellow fever that discouraged people from attending large gatherings. For the itinerants, the period was fraught with harassment and threats of violence, while the "faithful" slumped into lax attitudes towards their religious devotions. The lull in activity was drastically reversed at the turn of the century when in three years (1800-1803) the peninsula's Methodist membership jumped from approximately 9,000 to 20,000 (Williams 1984, 82).

The first years of the nineteenth century on the Delmarva Peninsula have been termed by Williams the "Second Great Awakening," (the first "Awakening" involving George Whitfield's preaching in the 1730s), and constituted a revival of Methodism which propelled it towards the undisputed place of influence it holds today in southern Delaware. This revival gave rise to the "camp meeting," which became a powerful vehicle of Methodist conversion and activity. Camp revival meetings were the prevailing form of Methodist unity up to the mid-nineteenth, and in some cases through the early twentieth centuries. The camp meetings superceded the earlier Quarterly Conferences in attendance and converts. The three-to-four day meetings sometimes drew as many as 400 people and 30 (or more) ministers. The success of the camp meetings is reflected in the peninsula's increased Methodist membership.

By the mid-nineteenth century, the Second Great Awakening had created the beginnings of established circuits for Indian River as well as the first settled congregations and respective chapels. Indian River Hundred belonged to the Georgetown, Lewes, Nassau and Millsboro circuits. "The
Methodist Episcopal Church has had an active, aggressive membership in the hundred for more than eighty years and in 1887 it was stronger numerically than all the other denominations combined." (Scharf 1888, 1275) Chapels erected during the period frequently reflect the first structures built on sites still inhabited today by the same congregation (though rarely the same structure). Many examples of the use and reuse of church sites are found in the churches suggested for National Register nomination in this evaluation.

In Indian River Hundred for example, Conley's Chapel (CRS# S-3297) was first incorporated in 1838 and housed in a frame church built that year. Zoar Methodist Church (CRS# S-3298) was founded in the late 1700s. Worship originally commenced in a log church, followed by a cypress-shingle church in 1810, and a similar building in 1894. The current structure was built in 1911 to replace the 1894 church, which burned to the ground. Meetings of the St. John's congregation were first held in private homes and later in the Springfield schoolhouse. The original church was built in 1853.

Two architectural styles prevail in the Methodist churches of Indian River Hundred: a plain meeting house style, and a Gothic Revival style. The plain style exhibits a simple rectangular shape, gable roof, square-headed windows, and an intentional lack of decorative detail. The Gothic Revival style features a similar rectangular shape, often enhanced with steeple tower, steeply pitched roofs, lancet windows, stained glass, rosette and trefoil windows, decorative rafter feet, pointed arch entry, and decorative fish-scale, scallop, or diamond pattern shingles. Church buildings surveyed are exclusively of these two styles. Many of the churches today have modern additions or secondary buildings necessary for the varied activities of the congregation. Secondary buildings include fellowship/community halls and Sunday Schools. Additions and secondary buildings do not generally detract from the original lines of the building. A further alteration to the original structure is the addition of a recessed pulpit to the rear elevation. Descriptions discovered in Scharf's History of Delaware suggest that the pulpits were frequently added soon after initial construction.

The introduction of Methodism to southern hundreds such as Indian River was an important factor in their historical and cultural development. The
struggle of the itinerant ministers in Sussex County during the eighteenth century, and their victory in the nineteenth century, parallels and reflects important economic and societal changes of the area. The primacy of Methodism in the area was assured by the early nineteenth century and was attested to by the rise of established circuits (many still in use today) and in the construction of durable places of worship. The churches described in this evaluation have been determined eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and stand as the remaining physical evidence of the crucial role played by Methodism in the religious life of past and present Indian River Hundred.
Architectural Descriptions

CRS #: S-3300
Site Name: St. John's A.M.E.
Quad: Harbeson
SPW#: 16-17-09

Location: Located on the southeast corner of Springfield Crossroads (Route 30 and 47), 2.3 miles east of county airport and 2.5 miles north of Zoar (Road 30 and 48)

Description:

St. John's Church is a single-story vernacular gothic frame structure rebuilt in 1907. The building is a long, narrow rectangle with a brick foundation and no basement. The church is set out on a east/west axis with the main entry in the west gable end.

The exterior walls are of original mill-sawn weatherboards with plain corner boards. The steeply pitched gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The cornice is plain with overhanging eves and exposed decorative rafter feet. An exterior brick chimney is centrally located on both north and south walls.

A two-story belfry tower with steeply pitched pyramidal roof is found at the southwest corner of the church. Three open, square-headed windows form an arcade in the belfry. A pent roof at the base of the steeple features a miniature cross gable above each arcade window. The steeple features a miniature cross gable above each arcade window. The steeple roof is covered in wooden fish-scale shingles painted white. The upper portion of the steeple tower is decorated with an ell over square and triangle pattern of wooden shingles. The lower portion of the tower is standard horizontal weatherboard. A tall, stained-glass lancet window pierces the south side of the tower. A double door entrance crowned with a stained-glass, Gothic transom light is found on the (west) front facing elevation of the tower.

A matching entrance is located on the northwest corner of the church in a small gable-roof, single-bay extension. Both entrances are thus situated in extensions distinct from the main block of the church. The wooden doors
are panelled. The entrances flank a large, arched Gothic stained-glass window consisting of three lancet windows surmounted by two lozenge-shaped sections and a small diamond section. As in the belfry tower, the upper third of the facade is covered with an all-over square and triangle pattern of wooden shingles.

South nave wall exhibits three stained-glass lancet windows, and the north nave wall contains four matching windows. All windows are set in plain wood surrounds with arched, molded caps.

The rear (east) gable end displays a shallow, gable-roof projection encompassing all but the southern-most bay of the wall. This extension houses the pulpit and altar. North and south sides of the extension have a single stained-glass lancet window. The exposed southern bay of the rear gable end also has a single lancet window. The exposed gable areas of both the rear wall and the wall of the extension are decorated with an all-over pattern of square and triangle wood shingles.

According to Frank Zebley, meetings of the St. John's parish were first held in private homes and later in the Springfield School House near Springfield Crossroads. In 1852 they were incorporated and in 1853 a church was built on land donated by James E. Blizzard. Scharf wrote that "The Church was plain but not unattractive" (Scharf 1888, 1275). Today St. John's is no longer plain. It was rebuilt in 1907, at which time it is likely that belfry tower, decorative shingling, and stained-glass was added.

A low narrow building housing the community hall and Sunday School is associated with the site. It was probably constructed in the early twentieth century and is a contributing element.

St. John's A.M.E. Church is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The church, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone of the Delaware Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan in the 1830-1880+/- and 1880-1940+/- periods. It is an example of property type 18, reflecting popular religious developments.
Location: Located at Zoar Crossroads (Road 30 and 48) lying on the southeast corner flush against Road 30 and 300, south of Road 48.

Description:

The Zoar M.E. Church is a single-story cement block structure built in 1911. The building is a gable-fronted rectangle with two modern additions housing offices and Sunday school adjoining the rear (east) gable end.

The building is set out on a east/west axis with entry through the west end. It rests upon a concrete block foundation and has no basement. The exterior walls are currently covered in perma-stone. The original exterior sheathing would have been weatherboard. The medium gable roof is covered with asbestos shingles and has a plain boxed cornice. There is an interior brick chimney on the rear (east) gable end.

Fenestration on the church facade includes double door entries flanked on either side by a single, central stained-glass and diamond panel Gothic window. Original wooden doors have been replaced with modern glass doors. A stained-glass triangular Gothic transom window adorns each entrance. All three openings on the front elevation are further articulated by arches of patterned stone reminiscent of Moorish designs. The gable area is covered with decorative wood shingles. Fenestration on north and south walls consists of four stained-glass and diamond pane Gothic windows crowned with "Moorish" arches of patterned stone. Rear elevation is obscured by modern additions.

The Zoar Church site and congregation are very old. Tradition says that the congregation was founded in the 1700s and that a log church was built at that time. It is also believed that two leading itinerant ministers, Bishop Thomas Coke and Bishop Francis Asbury, preached at the site. In 1802 land was donated and a new church was built. In addition, a camp meeting was established in the grove beside the church in 1805. (The camp was not closed until 1919.)
The church, "a frame shingle-covered meeting house" according to Thomas Scharf, was incorporated in 1810. "This house was a regular place of worship many years, but it now (1868) stands neglected" (Scharf 1888, 1275). He contributes the decline to changes in population and the construction of Bethesda Church in nearby Dagsborough Hundred. By 1894, however, there was once again an active parish, for in this year a new frame church was begun on the site. This building burned in 1910, and the present structure was dedicated February 19, 1911.

Zoar M. E. Church is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The church, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone of the Delaware Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan in the 1880-1940+/- period. It is an example of property type 18, reflecting popular religious developments.
Location: 1.25 miles north of Angola (Road 48 and Route 24) located on the southwest corner of the fork formed by junction of Roads 280B and 277).

Description:

Conley's Chapel is a one-and-one-half story frame structure built in 1876 and renovated in 1901. It is a long, narrow, gable-fronted building of very simple exterior details. It is oriented on a east/west axis. The whole rests upon a brick foundation and is surrounded by a large graveyard enclosed by a low wall. The earliest tombstone is dated 1862.

Exterior walls are original weatherboards. The gable roof is covered with asbestos shingles and displays a plain cornice.

Fenestration of the church is regular. A three-bay front elevation includes the central (main) entry door flanked by tall, narrow, twelve-over-twelve light windows in plain wood surrounds with molded caps. Entry is made through double, vertical plank doors. Plain pilasters support a molded architrave with square capitals. The hardware is original. A far window reading "Conley's 1876" is located in the center of the gable beneath the roof.

North and south elevations of the building each exhibit three tall, narrow, twelve-over-twelve light windows matching those on the front elevation. All twelve-over-twelve light windows are hung with four-panel, wooden shutters.

A shallow, single-bay extension housing the minister's lectern projects from the rear gable end and a narrow one-over-one light window on either side of the pulpit provide light for the recessed area.

On the interior of the church, pews are arranged in three sections divided by two aisles. The main concentration of seating lies in the center of the building. Two smaller seating sections line each wall. Side and center pews are divided by an aisle. The pews and the woodwork are original, including a panelled arch with molded architrave framing the
profile of the recessed pulpit area, base boards, and chair rail.

Originally the congregation of Conley's Chapel was organized in the Angola school house. They were incorporated in 1838, and a frame church erected largely through the efforts of carpenter/minister the Reverend Mr. Conley. In 1876, the present building was erected and the name retained. Thomas Scharf described it as "plain frame, with sittings for about one hundred and fifty people, and the surroundings are neatly kept by the community" (Scharf 1888, 1275). The building owes its excellent condition to a thorough renovation in 1901 and to continued careful upkeep.

Conley's Methodist Chapel is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The church, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone of the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan in the 1830-1880+/- and 1880-1940+/- periods, and is an example of property type 18, reflecting popular religious developments.
Indian Mission Church is a single-story, Gothic, frame structure built in 1921. The building consists of three major blocks: a long narrow, gable front main block; a two-story belfry tower; and a two-bay single story wing. The church is set out on an east/west axis with the main entry in the west end. White asbestos shingles cover original weatherboards. The medium gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The cornice is plain with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter feet. The whole sits upon a brick foundation and has no basement.

A two-story belfry tower with steep, pyramidal roof is found at the southwest corner of the church. Four slated lancet windows pierce the tower beneath the steeple. Main entry to the church is through a double door with stained glass Gothic transom light located on the front (west) elevation of the belfry tower.

A small gable-roof wing projects from the south elevation of the main block and adjoins the rear (east) and side (south) of the belfry tower. The wing provides ample vestibule space.

The main, gable-front block of the church displays a large, arched, Gothic window on the west gable end consisting of three lancet windows surmounted by three diamond partitions. North and south nave walls originally held four arched Gothic windows of frosted glass with stained glass borders. North elevation retains original fenestration. On the southern nave wall, however, the projecting wing obscures the original window in the western-most bay of the wall.

The rear (east) gable end is unfenestrated and features a shallow, single-bay, shed-roof projection providing a recessed area for the pulpit.
Seating arrangements on the interior consist of three sections of pews facing the altar. Each side of a center section of pews is flanked by an aisle and an additional range of pews. Choir seats are placed flanking and facing the pulpit.

Frank Zebley gives a concise history of this church in *The Churches of Delaware*. He writes,

> Previous to 1880 the Nanticoke Indians worshipped at Harmony Church... A new preacher was assigned to Harmony Church in the late 1870's... and advocated that the Indians and negroes should mingle in every way, including their religious devotions. Part of the congregation was willing to do this but another group was bitterly opposed to it. The opponents withdrew from the church, in 1881, and built Johnson's Chapel... In 1921, a new church was built and named 'Indian Mission M. P. Church' (1947, 297)

Indian Mission Methodist Church is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and criteria C (architectural significance). The church, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone of the Delaware Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan in the 1830-1880+/- and 1880-1940+/- periods, and is an example of property type 18, reflecting popular religious developments.
APPENDIX A

Priority Listings of Evaluated Sites

Priority I Buildings:

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(Priority determined from existing photographs)

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       2958
       2963 (outbuildings)
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       2968
       2970
       2975
       3040
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       3043
       3048
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       3089
       3090
       3092
       3095
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       3110
       3129
       3132
       3144
       3146 (outbuildings)
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(Priority determined from existing photographs)

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APPENDIX B

List of Inaccessible Sites

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APPENDIX C

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