

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
ELIGIBILITY EVALUATION:  
BALTIMORE HUNDRED, SUSSEX COUNTY, DELAWARE

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## PREFACE

The National Register of Historic Places eligibility evaluation of the 1985 Cultural Resource Survey of Baltimore Hundred, Sussex County, has been carried out in accordance with the definitions of historic contexts and property types established by the *Delaware 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 nomination to the National Register of Historic Places were grouped by functional type and fully cross-referenced to the Bureau of Archeology and Historic Preservation (BAHP) Cultural Resource Survey.

The National Register eligibility evaluation was composed of three discrete steps

1. Review of the BAHP Cultural Resource Survey Files. At the time of the evaluation process, sites had been listed and inventoried for Baltimore Hundred. From this list, all recorded buildings and structures were assigned to one of three priority levels: Priority I buildings are eligible for nomination to the National Register; Priority II buildings are ineligible for nomination, but are worthy of more intensive field documentation; 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 *National Register Bulletin 16: Guidelines for Completing National Register of Historic Places Forms* and subsequent memoranda and published guidelines.
2. Application of the Historic Contexts Segment of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan*. The survey and evaluation data for the project was reviewed in light of historic contexts defined by the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan*. Baltimore Hundred lies in Zones III and IV (Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal). Through the review of all eligible buildings by date of construction and function, each individual site 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 series of thematic frameworks.

3. **Documentary Research and Architectural Fieldwork.** In order to evaluate eligible sites within the historic contexts established by the plan, additional research materials were created to assist in the development of thematically oriented Determinations of Eligibility. First, a series of statistical data bases was established from materials collected through previous projects that had evaluated sources, such as manuscript population and agricultural censuses, tax assessments, and orphans court property valuations. These were then supplemented with a 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 sites 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 539 sites originally surveyed in Baltimore Hundred, 78 were determined Priority I, 175 were Priority II, and 176 were Priority III. Between 1985 and the start of the evaluation, 62 buildings were demolished. In total, 78 (15 percent) of the 539 sites were determined eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under themes based on the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan*, as follows:

Rural Dwellings

Agriculture

Settlement Patterns and Demographic Change

Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts

1830-1880+/-: Industrialization and Early Urbanization

1880-1940+/-: Urbanization and Early Suburbanization

Farm Complexes and Outbuildings

Agriculture

Transportation and Communication

Settlement Patterns and Demographic Change

1770-1830+/-: Early Industrialization

1830-1880+/-: Industrialization and Early Urbanization

1880-1940+/-: Urbanization and Early Suburbanization

Rural Commercial Structures

Agriculture

Manufacturing

Retailing and Wholesaling

Settlement Patterns and Demographic Change

1880-1940+/-: Urbanization and Early Suburbanization

Early Twentieth-Century Domestic Architecture

Settlement Patterns and Demographic Change  
Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts

1880-1940+/-: Urbanization and Early Suburbanization

## I. Historic Overview of Baltimore Hundred

Baltimore Hundred, Sussex County, is located in two of the zones identified in the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan*: the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone and the Coastal Zone (Figure 1). The discussion of the settlement and development of Baltimore Hundred will be organized into four periods: pre-1770+/-, 1770-1830+/-, 1830-1880+/-, and 1880-1940+/-.. The economic, cultural, and architectural trends that characterize these periods reflect the area's connection to the land itself, particularly through agriculture and forestry-related industries. The buildings included in this evaluation, organized thematically, have been determined eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places because of their historic and architectural significance within the established historical contexts. They remain as physical resources that provide valuable evidence of patterns of development and change in Baltimore Hundred during the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries.

### **Pre-1770 +/-: Exploration and Frontier Settlement Intensified and Durable Occupation**

The major topographical feature within the bounds of Baltimore Hundred is the fresh water Cypress Swamp. Along with the Assawoman Bay and the tidal marsh and wetlands, the Cypress Swamp has shaped and dominated the life of residents since the earliest settlement of the hundred.

Baltimore Hundred lies within the area which was the subject of a lengthy ownership dispute between William Penn and Lord Baltimore. This did not, however, prevent Lord Baltimore from granting patent tracts prior to the boundary settlement in 1775. The earliest historic structures were located close to water, providing access to the primary means of transportation. In 1688, Lord Baltimore granted a 500-acre tract to Matthew Scarborough and, in 1713, Scarborough obtained an additional a 66 acres to add to the first parcel. In 1738, Avery Morgan took ownership of "Stockley's Adventure," 360 acres on the south side of Indian River, and Jacob Gray had rights to "Jacob's Struggle" (208 acres) which was "on the west side of a



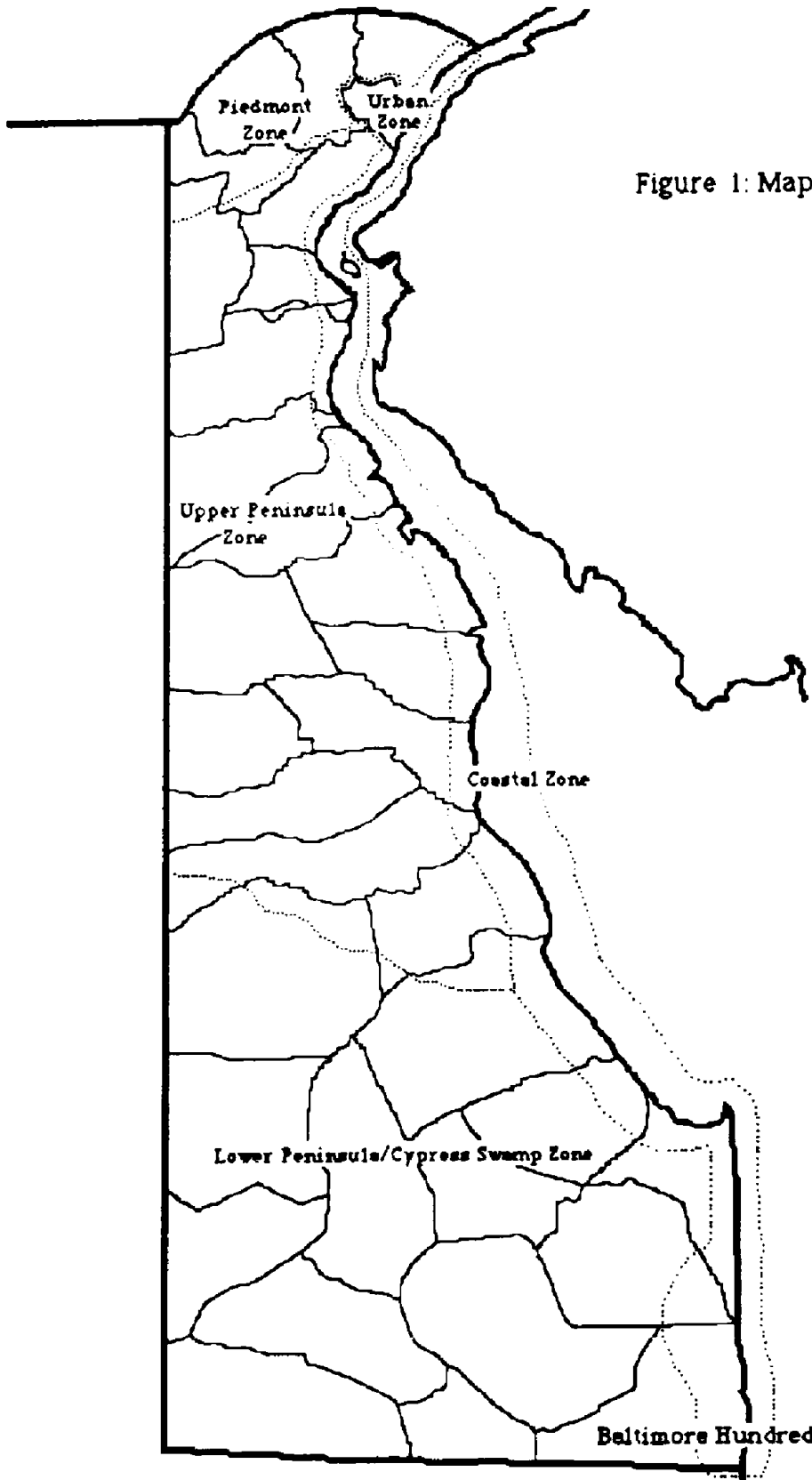


Figure 1: Map of Survey Area

creek issuing from the Indian River.'"<sup>1</sup> Joseph Wildgoose also followed the predominant pattern of settlement along the water. His 200-acre "Summerfield" lay at the head of Assawoman Bay.

The period up to 1770 would best be characterized as a society based on an agricultural economy with nonnucleated settlement patterns and buildings of impermanent construction. In 1728 William Becket described the society which he found in Sussex County as English, Dutch, and Irish who

live scattering generally at  $\frac{1}{4}$  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.<sup>2</sup>

This rural society occupied a landscape little changed from its original state. Forests were being cut in an attempt to clear land for agriculture, though such cultivation was largely at a subsistence level. Because "nineteen-twentieths of the land was uninclosed and free to all sorts of stock, it was necessary to fence in improved and cultivated tracts to save the crops from destruction."<sup>3</sup>

During this period, forestry became the primary economic endeavor. Like the rest of the county, Baltimore Hundred contained a rich variety of timber (oak, cypress, poplar, pine) ready to be harvested. In addition, cypress buried below the surface of the Cypress Swamp was mined. The thriving forest industries produced shingles, plank, barrel staves, tanbark, and ship stores that were shipped by water for sale in Wilmington, Philadelphia, and New York. This forest economy fostered several significant collateral benefits as well: improved transportation systems, shipbuilding concerns, local sawmills, and land reclamation efforts.

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<sup>1</sup> Scharf, p. 1340.

<sup>2</sup> Becket, MS 22.

<sup>3</sup> Scharf, p. 87.

As the inland region developed, coastal transportation networks were of increasing importance. Sea transportation connected Sussex County to the urban markets of the Atlantic Coast. The rivers of the county offered economic opportunity as well. In 1696, Peter Waples was granted a monopoly over the operation of a ferry across Indian River. The court to which he applied for exclusive rights saw fit

to grant that he alone thereabouts keep ye said ferry ...and yt he provide a good conveniency for ye safe passage or ferryage both for man and beast. And all other persons, his neighbors, are hereby forbidden (upon hire or pay) to ferry any persons or horses over ye said ferry. <sup>4</sup>

The society developed along the lines of a southern plantation system. At the top of the social and economic ladder were the proprietors and major landholders, with lesser landowners occupying the remainder of this upper stratum. Beneath landholders were farm managers and forest overseers, who monitored and regulated the production of the estates. In descending order below overseers were tenants, laborers, and slaves. Because of the growing lumber industry, there developed a population of "foresters" (shingle cutters, draymen, sawyers) and shippers (schooner and ram captains, crews, and longshoremen). Also present in the community were Native Americans of the Nanticoke tribe, who held and sold land to the European settlers. Disputes over the unsettled Delaware-Maryland boundary in this period make it difficult to postulate broader demographic patterns. Reconstruction of materials will require use of Maryland and Pennsylvania archival repositories in addition to use of archival documents available in Delaware.

#### 1770-1830+/-: Early Industrialization

The settlement of the border question between William Penn and Lord Baltimore in 1775 led to a resurvey of all lands that had been granted under Maryland patents. As a result, some lands changed hands. For instance, 300 acres previously held by Philip Wingate were surveyed and transferred to Joshua Gibbons in 1776.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Scharf, p. 420.

<sup>5</sup> Scharf, p. 1340.

Location patterns along the coast followed earlier colonial forms. Settlement throughout the hundred remained nonnucleated and began to spread into previously unsettled portions of the Cypress Swamp. Prior to 1779, land reclamation projects involving ditching, diking, and draining of wetlands were undertaken primarily by private property owners. After that time, enabling legislation lent official sanction to these endeavors. One act affecting Baltimore Hundred was passed on 21 January 1811 "to drain the marshes at the head-waters of Blackwater Mill Pond."<sup>6</sup> The 1822 tax list for Baltimore Hundred, unlike those before it, made a particular distinction between land and swamp or marsh. Robert Campbell, for example, was taxed for 45 acres of land valued at \$76 50 and 35 acres of swamp assessed at \$70. Similarly, Prittyman Dazey had seven acres of land valued at \$21 and two acres of marsh at \$2; David Murray Sr. owned 150 acres of land valued at \$150 and 100 acres of cedar swamp at \$75.

As in earlier periods, protection of cleared lands and crops continued to be of great importance. During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, when a landowner died leaving minor children, three taxpayers from the vicinity were appointed by the Sussex County Orphans Court to visit the property and to note the condition of the buildings, orchards, fences, and crops. The reports concluded with an estimate of the expected annual value of the property and with suggestions for the profitable maintenance of the estate. Every Orphans Court valuation for Baltimore Hundred in this period mentions fencing by counting the number of panels and rails and/or commenting on the condition of the fence.

Tax assessments for 1801, 1809, and 1822 provide data on the size and value of land holdings. The average number of acres owned by Baltimore Hundred taxpayers dropped from 225 in 1801 to 171 in 1809 and then to 163 in 1822. At the same time, the average value of land held by taxpayers in the hundred declined from \$464 to \$231 in 1809, and then increased to \$284 in

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<sup>6</sup> Scharf, p. 439.

1822.<sup>7</sup>

In addition to noting fences in their evaluations of orphans' property, the neighbors called upon to value the holdings often directed the court's attention to the existence of orchards on the land. Polly Ake's property, for example, in 1809, had "fifty Six apple Trees Chiefly old and decayed"<sup>8</sup> and Ebenezer B. Davis, in 1816, had "forty eight Apple Trees much on the decay and Rotten."<sup>9</sup> The tax assessments indicate that milk cows and oxen were the most common stock owned during this period (Table 1). The average taxpayer possessed four or five milk cows. Since this represented more than double the number of cows needed to support a family farming at the subsistence level, the excess product was probably sent to market. The ownership of oxen, used both for hauling timber and for plowing, reflects dual involvement in both agriculture and the forestry industries. Documentary sources frequently mention loom houses, spinning wheels, and related equipment, suggesting at least farmstead self-sufficiency, if not cottage industry, in the manufacturing of fabric. According to the 1850 agricultural census, between 50 and 85 percent of the farms in the southern hundreds listed home manufactures on the census schedule.<sup>10</sup> In Baltimore Hundred, 77 percent of the enumerated households indicated home manufactures worth an average of \$23.

By the middle of this time period the land, which had never been particularly fertile, was already becoming depleted. Repeatedly, the Orphans Court was advised that guardians should clear no more land and that fields should be cultivated in rotation. As early as 1798, the valuation of Thomas Godwin's legacy to his daughter Polly carried the injunction that no more land was to be cleared and "Only one half of said Ground to be tilled Per

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<sup>7</sup> Statistical data was obtained from computer analysis of Baltimore Hundred tax assessments for 1801, 1809, 1822, and 1837. Computer analysis was conducted at the Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering, University of Delaware.

<sup>8</sup> Sussex County Orphans Court Records, Book K, p. 214.

<sup>9</sup> Sussex County Orphans Court Records, Book L, p. 354.

<sup>10</sup> Michel, ms p. 6.

TABLE 1  
 Percentage of Total Population Owning Livestock  
 and Quantity of Stock Owned

	<u>1801</u>	<u>1809</u>	<u>1822</u>	<u>1837</u>
HORSES	48%	34%	31%	31%
Average # owned	2	1	2	2
CATTLE	44%	37%	36%	33%
Average # owned	5	4	5	4
PIGS	48%	20%	53%	34%
Average # owned	9	3	8	2
SHEEP	47%	0.3%	43%	29%
Average # owned	12	3	9	5
OXEN	49%	38%	39%	42%
Average # owned	3	3	3	2
MILK COWS	63%	72%	54%	52%
Average # owned	5	4	4	3
Percentage of population owning livestock	71%	64%	67%	63%
Average value of livestock owned	\$95	\$43	\$65	\$46

Source: Baltimore Hundred Tax Assessment Records, 1801, 1809, 1822, 1837.  
 Computer analysis conducted by the Center for Historic Architecture and  
 Engineering.

Annum the other part may be Sowed in small Grain."<sup>11</sup> Warnings of this sort were repeated regularly throughout the period. By 1820, the men who evaluated Isaiah Wharton's estate reported

the cleared land we find to be mostly Poor and Worn Out Very little thereof can be said to be much productive, the Furthermost part of said farm is very uneven made up of Hills and Hallows and over grown With Seage to a very considerable extent and the ditches for the most part filled up and there Banks Overgrown with brambles...<sup>12</sup>

The forestry economy continued to flourish in Baltimore Hundred and the establishment and proliferation of saw mills provide an index of the industry's growth. In 1785, legislation was passed to permit the erection of a mill dam across Assawoman Creek and a grist and saw mill subsequently operated there until 1847. The 1799 Orphans Court evaluation of Elisha Dickerson's property mentioned a saw and grist mill. In 1809, the tax list shows shares in two saw mills; in 1817 Joseph Jena and Isaiah Long began operating a saw mill in Selbyville. The 1822 tax list identifies five taxpayers with shares in mills.

The period was marked by a transformation of the economy from one of self-sufficiency to one characterized by greater reliance on craft industry and by more extensive trade networks. In addition to the forestry industry, early craftsmen were engaged in saltmaking, ship and boat building, sailmaking, and blacksmithing. From 1770 to 1779, a mulatto smith, John Tingle, operated a shop at Bayard. A degree of settlement can be traced in the slow progress of retailing along the hundred's inland routes. In 1794 Joseph Wilgus opened a store in Roxana; in 1828 Zadoc Aydelott built a store on the road between Blackwater and Indian River. The growing prosperity of the area might be represented by the rising fortunes of John Roberts, identified in the 1809 and 1837 tax lists as a tailor. In 1809, he owned 50 acres of land and a small number of animals: three cattle, four cows, and an unspecified number of pigs. By 1837, although he still owned 50 acres, his livestock now included a horse, two cattle, seven sheep, two oxen, two cows,

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<sup>11</sup> Sussex County Orphans Court Records, Book G, p. 128.

<sup>12</sup> Sussex County Orphans Court Records, Book M, p. 20.

and an unspecified number of pigs.

The population of Delaware increased during this period from 64,273 in 1800 to 76,748 in 1830 (Figure 2). Sussex County's share of the total population rose from 30 percent in 1800 to 38 percent in 1810, growing from 19,358 to 27,115 (Table 2). During this period, the population of Baltimore Hundred represented between 7 percent (in 1800) and 8 percent (in 1830) of the total population in Sussex County.

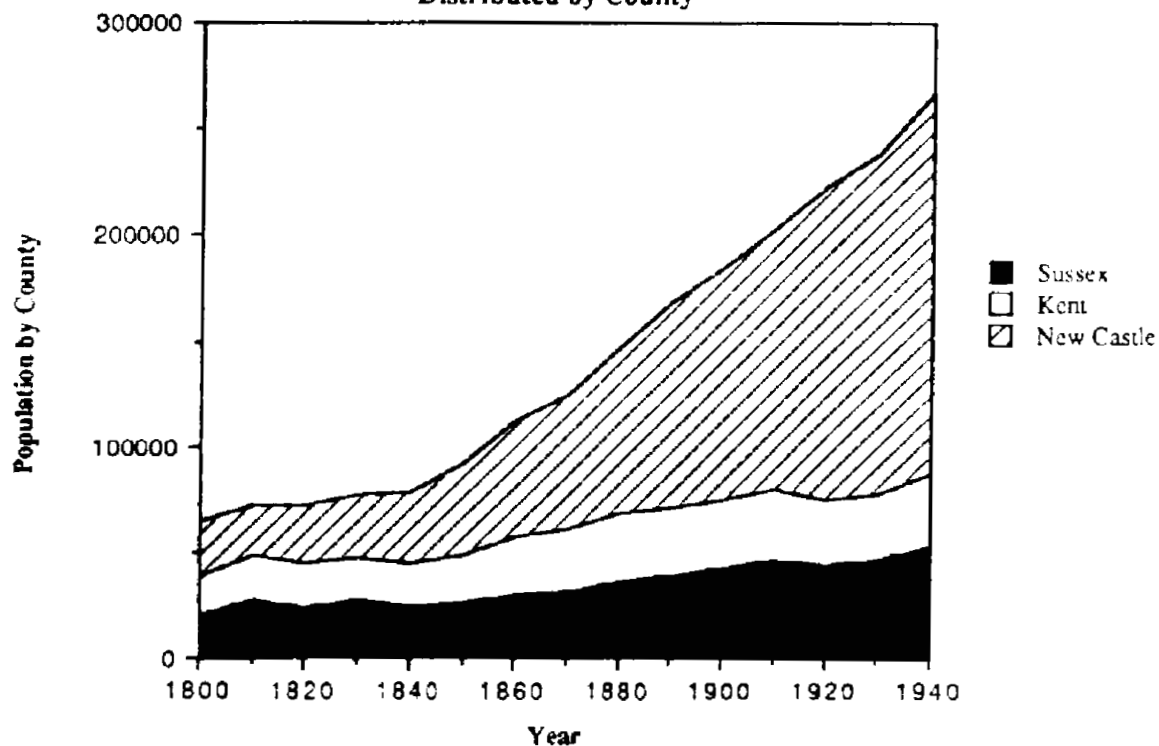
Among the taxpayers of Baltimore Hundred, the wealthiest ten percent owned more than one-third of the total taxable wealth. In 1801, for example, the 30 wealthiest individuals in the hundred accounted for 36 percent of the total value of taxed property. Table 3 provides a summary of the wealth distribution patterns for Baltimore Hundred, and a sampling of other Delaware hundreds, many of which showed a greater inequity in property ownership.

The demographic picture of the state, county, and hundred provided by census records and tax lists may be refined to show the circumstances of the African-American community, which lived side-by-side with the larger white population. Figures 3 and 4 show the changes in racial distribution within the state's population for the years up to 1870. During this period, there was a fairly steady decline in the proportion of the state's population that was African-American--from 22 percent in 1800 to 18 percent in 1870. As Figure 5 shows, the percentage of Sussex County's population that was African-American was consistently lower than the percentage for the state as a whole. African-Americans represented 21 percent of Sussex County's population in 1800 and by 1870, accounted for only 17 percent. In Baltimore Hundred the percentage of the population that was made up of African-Americans was even lower. The proportion of the African-American population in Baltimore Hundred that was slave, however, was substantially higher than the proportion for either the state or the county (Figures 6, 7, 8, and 9).

Among Baltimore Hundred taxpayers, the percentage that owned slaves dropped steadily from the turn of the nineteenth century (Figure 10). For the same period, residents of neighboring Dagsboro Hundred also experienced a decline in the rate of slave ownership.



**Figure 2:**  
**Population of Delaware, 1800-1940**  
**Distributed by County**



Source: U.S. Census, Population Schedule, Delaware

TABLE 2  
Population of Delaware, 1800-1940

	<u>Delaware</u>	<u>Sussex County</u>	<u>Baltimore Hundred</u>
1800	64,273	19,358	1,395
1810	72,674	27,750	N/A
1820	72,749	24,057	2,057
1830	76,748	27,115	2,176
1840	78,085	25,093	2,241
1850	91,532	25,936	2,910
1860	112,216	29,615	2,580
1870	124,925	31,696	3,380
1880	146,608	36,018	4,132
1890	168,493	38,647	3,913
1900	184,735	42,266	4,117
1910	203,322	46,413	4,770
1920	223,003	43,741	4,016
1930	238,380	45,507	4,755
1940	266,505	52,502	5,415

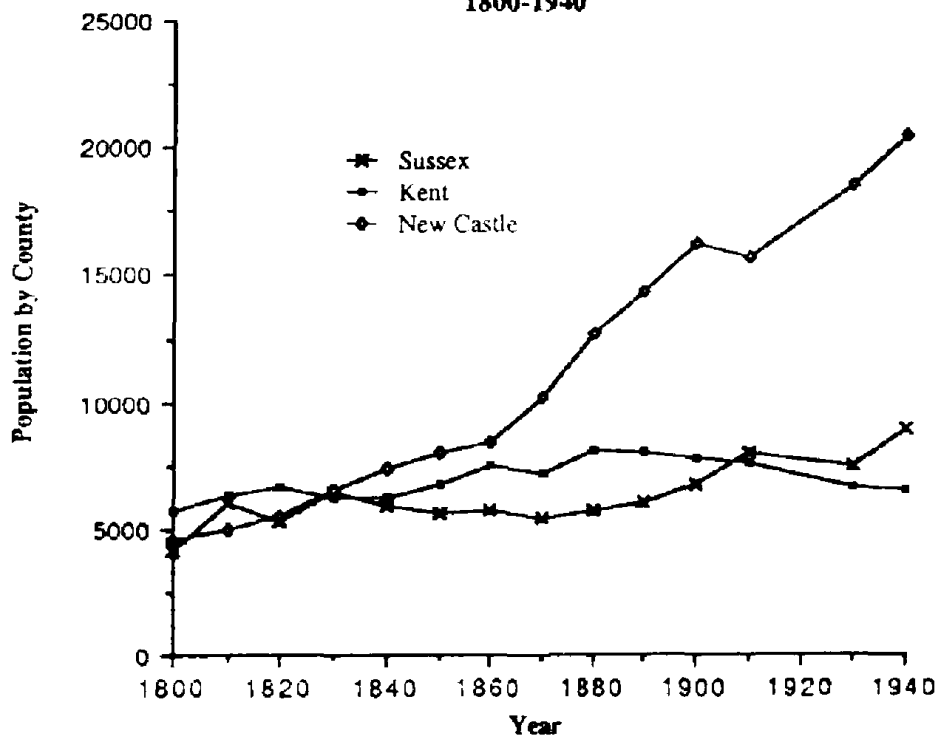
Source: United States Census, Population Schedule, Delaware.

TABLE 3  
 Distribution of Wealth in Delaware:  
 Percentage of Property Owned by Top Decile of Taxpayers

	<u>1797</u>	<u>1801</u>	<u>1804</u>	<u>1809</u>	<u>1816</u>	<u>1822</u>	<u>1828</u>	<u>1837</u>	<u>1852</u>
<u>New Castle County</u>									
Mill Creek	31						33		
Pencader	52		55		58				
St. Georges	48		48		58				69
Appoquinimink					57				
<u>Kent County</u>									
Duck Creek			57						
Little Creek	57		59						50
<u>Sussex County</u>									
Indian River			43		41				36
Broad Creek			43						46
Baltimore		36		39		43		37	
Dagsboro		33		42		41		39	

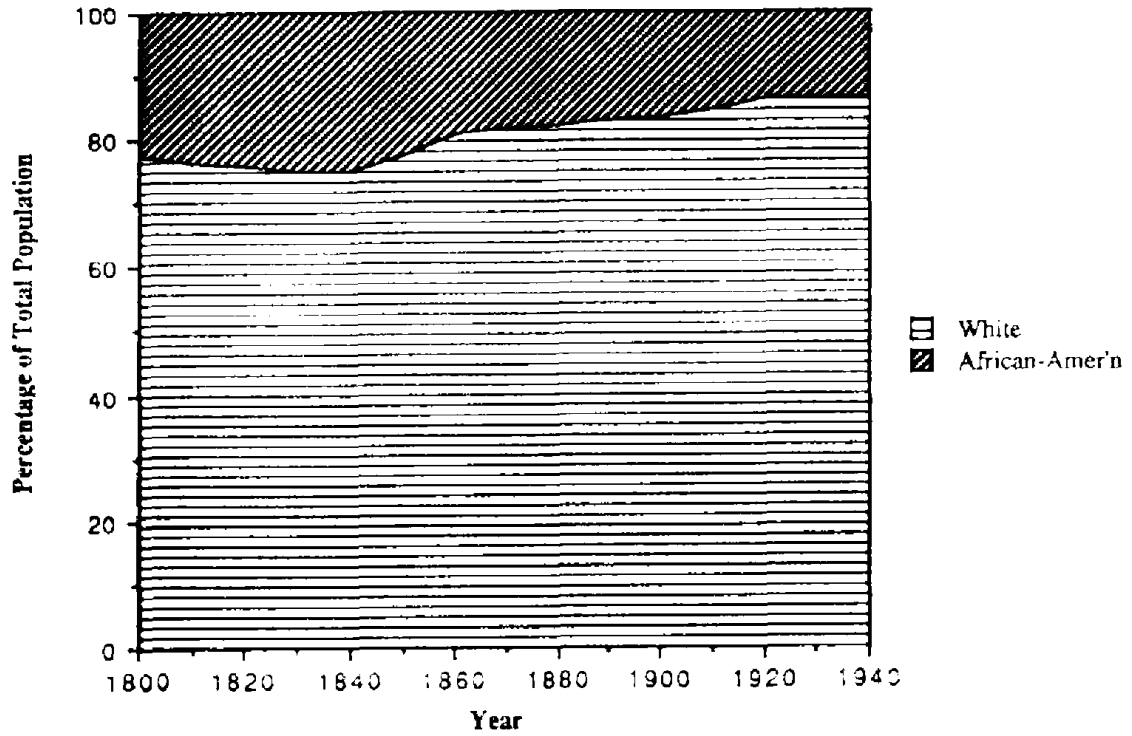
Source: Statistical runs from computerized tax assessment data bases created at the Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering.

Figure 3:  
Distribution of African-American Population by County  
1800-1940



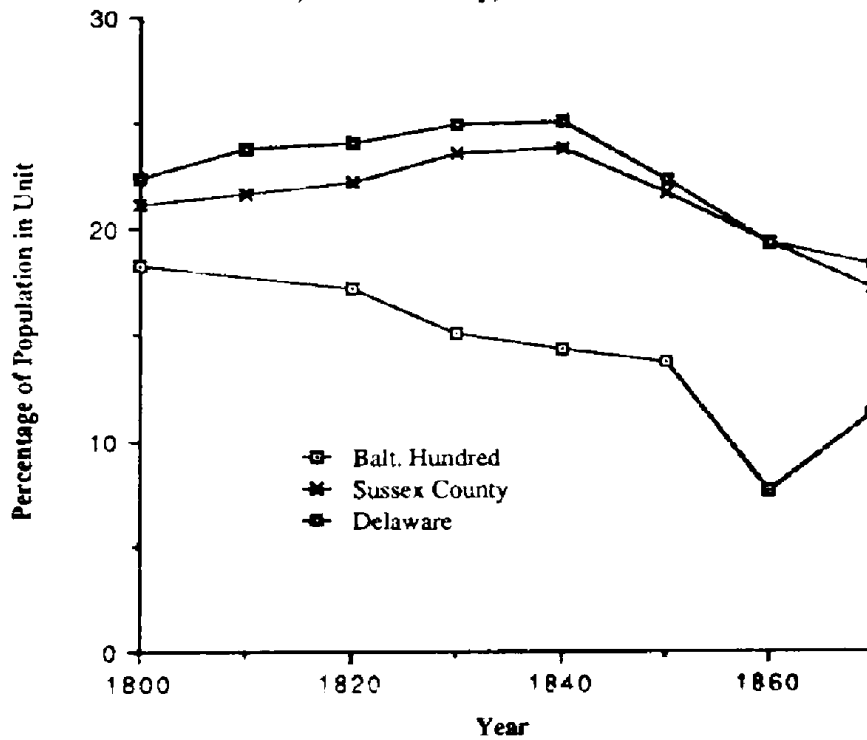
Source: U.S. Census, Population Schedule, Delaware

Figure 4:  
Racial Distribution of the Population of Delaware  
1800-1940



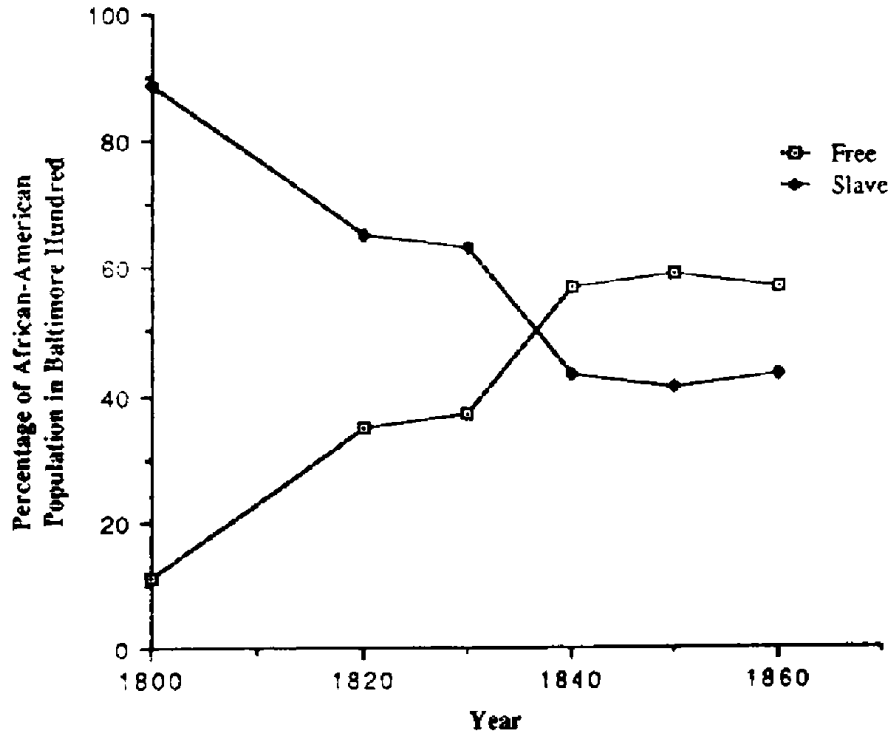
Source: U.S. Census, Population Schedule, Delaware

**Figure 5:  
Distribution of African-American Population  
In Delaware, Sussex County, and Baltimore Hundred: 1800-1870**



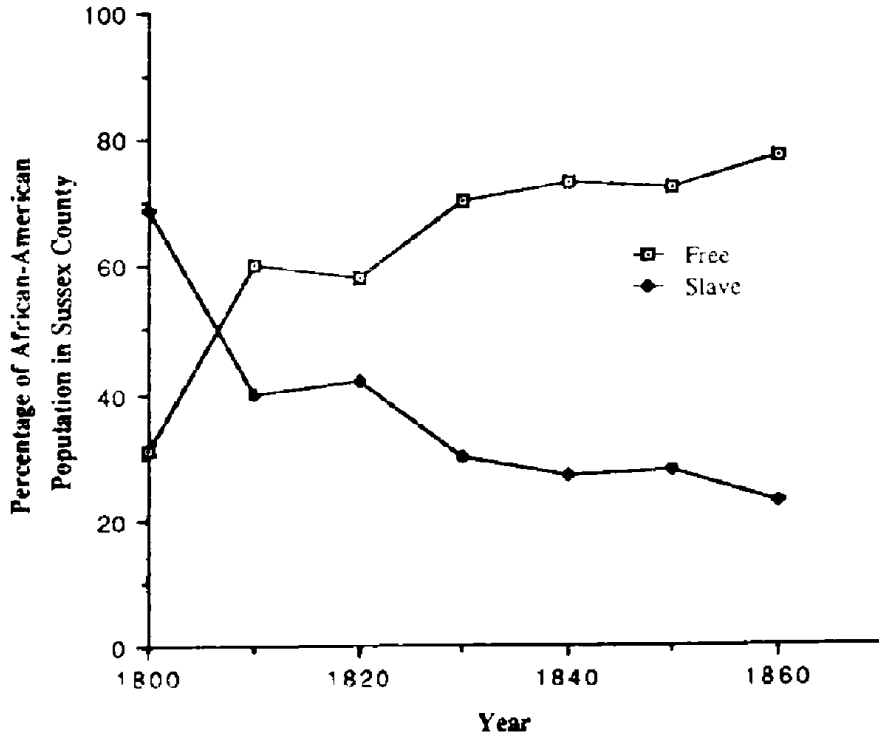
Source: U.S. Census, Population Schedule, Delaware

**Figure 6:  
Distribution of African-American Population as Free and Slave  
In Baltimore Hundred, 1800-1860**



Source: U.S. Census, Population Schedule, Delaware

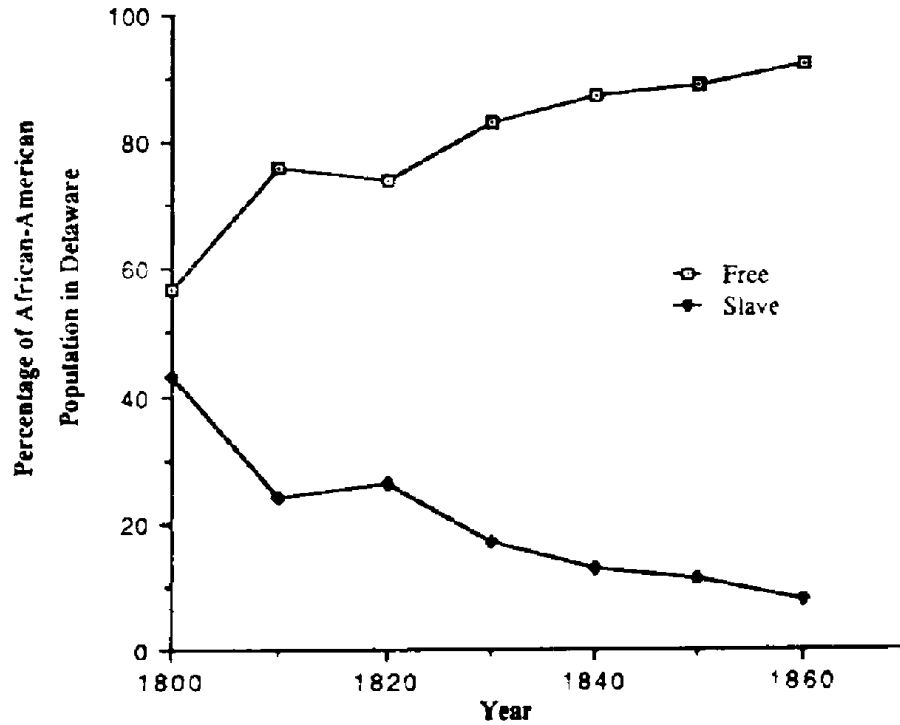
**Figure 7:**  
**Distribution of African-American Population as Free and Slave**  
**In Sussex County, 1800-1860**



Source: U.S. Census, Population Schedule, Delaware

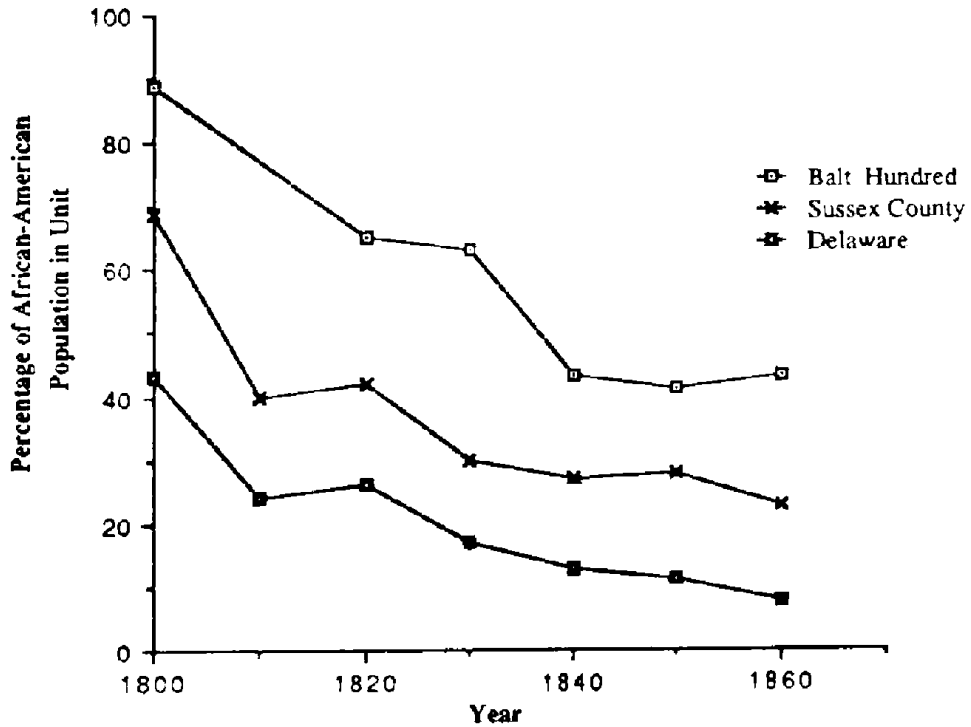


**Figure 8:**  
**Distribution of African-American Population as Free and Slave**  
**In Delaware, 1800-1860**



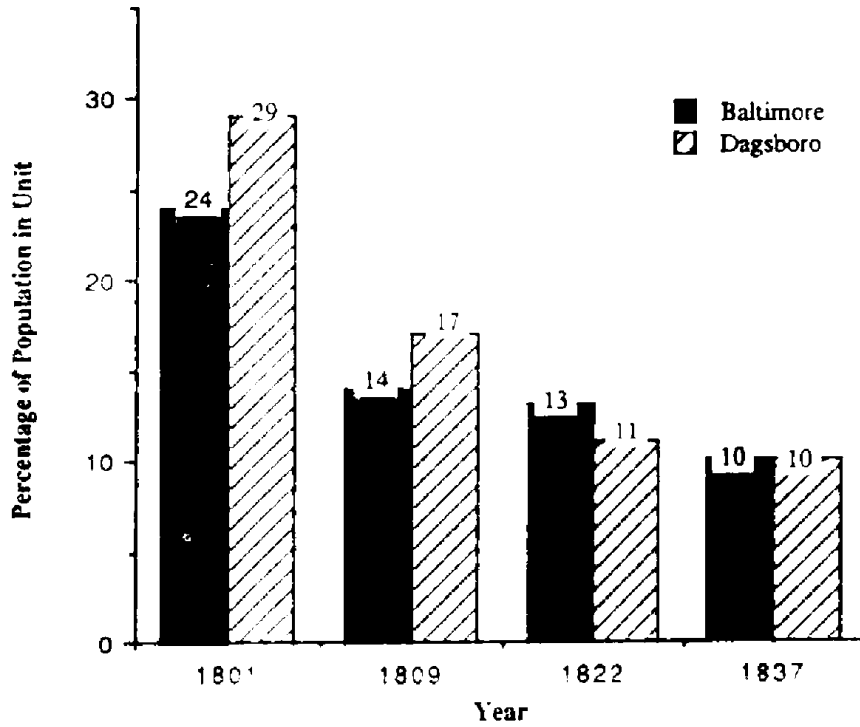
Source: U.S. Census, Population Schedule, Delaware

**Figure 9:**  
**Percentage of African-American Population Held as Slaves**  
**In Delaware, Sussex County, and Baltimore Hundred, 1800-1860**



Source: U.S. Census, Population Schedule, Delaware

**Figure 10:**  
**Slave Ownership in Baltimore and Dagsboro Hundreds**



Source: Baltimore Hundred and Dagsboro Hundred Tax Assessments

**1830-1880+/-: Industrialization and Early Urbanization**

Settlement in Baltimore Hundred continued to follow the earlier nonnucleated patterns, with limited growth occurring at already established sites. The extension of the railroad into Sussex County in the 1850s and 1860s provided impetus for growth in such nascent villages. The population of Roxana increased by 62 percent between 1870 and 1880; Williamsville was recorded for the first time in 1880 with 25 people; Frankford, reported in Dagsboro Hundred in 1870 with 149 people, was counted in Baltimore Hundred a decade later with 380 residents.

Agricultural reform was the hallmark of the mid-nineteenth century, though it arrived in Sussex County later than it did elsewhere in the state. An 1845 newspaper account declared that "the use of lime and manure is what has mostly effected the beneficial change in the agricultural appearance of those counties. But as yet the spirit of improvement has not extended into Sussex."<sup>13</sup> The first grange of the Patrons of Husbandry was organized in Brandywine Hundred in 1874; chapters were formed that same year in Mill Creek, Christiana, St. Georges, and White Clay Creek hundreds, and the following year in Little Creek, Dover, and Duck Creek hundreds. It was not until 1883 that any chapters were formed in Baltimore Hundred (Oak Grove, Friendship, and Washington)<sup>14</sup>

In 1850, the agricultural census indicated that Baltimore Hundred had 16,761 acres of improved land (41 percent of its total agricultural lands) and 23,745 acres of unimproved land. Generalizations must be made with caution because so substantial a portion of the hundred's area was covered by the Cypress Swamp and was subject to continuous vigorous reclamation efforts. In neighboring Dagsboro and Indian River hundreds, 60 percent of the land was improved. At the same time, however, northern hundreds had a much greater percentage of improved land: Mill Creek had 85 percent and

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<sup>13</sup> Scharf, p. 321.

<sup>14</sup> Scharf, p. 440.

Appoquinimink 79 percent.<sup>15</sup>

In 1865, the Beaver Dam Ditch Company was incorporated in Baltimore Hundred to undertake large-scale drainage.<sup>16</sup> In spite of efforts to restore soil fertility and to increase acreage by draining marsh and swamp, agriculture remained generally unprofitable through the period. There was a marked difference in the mid-nineteenth century between the circumstances of farmers in northern and in southern Delaware. Northern farm operations followed patterns characteristic of early efforts at capital intensive agriculture, with production organized for the efficient use of land. Southern Delaware farmers may also have attempted to maximize efficiency, but were limited by their reliance on animal power and water routes for transportation (their New Castle County counterparts had the service of railroads) and by the apparent lack of readily available capital in the south. A subsistence form of farming was the result of these handicaps imposed on a landscape whose marginal fertility had already been depleted.<sup>17</sup>

The proliferation of saw mills in Baltimore Hundred reflects the growth of industry based on forestry which continued during the period. It provides an index of the resulting increase in growth that occurred in towns in the hundred. A mill had been established on Assawoman Creek in 1785 which operated until 1847. By 1817, Selbyville had a saw mill which operated for several years. The 1837 tax list shows five taxpayers with shares in saw mills. In 1855, Jacob Wilgus built a steam saw mill in the same area. Additional mills were established in Selbyville in 1879 and 1881. The latter, using steam-powered machinery, had a daily capacity of 8,000 board feet. In 1877, a company was established in Frankford that made use of the hundred's forest output. It produced barrels, veneers, plaques, and boxes

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<sup>15</sup> Statistical returns from the 1850 U. S. Agricultural Census Manuscript for Delaware. Computer analysis was conducted by the Delaware Rural History Project, American Studies Program, University of Delaware. Materials are available at the Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering, University of Delaware.

<sup>16</sup> Scharf, p. 1342.

<sup>17</sup> Michel, ms p.7.

from locally harvested timber; it operated there until 1883.

The tax lists of 1822 and 1837 also provide a limited but useful glimpse of the professions in Baltimore Hundred. Dr. Lemuel Hall was listed in both years and enjoyed increasing prosperity with the passage of time. In 1822 he owned 300 acres of land valued at \$450 and 11 slaves valued at \$595, his total worth being set at \$1386. By 1836, his land holdings had increased to 360 acres worth \$495, he had nine slaves valued at \$665, and his total worth was \$1472. James Miller, Esquire, fared less well. The 1822 list indicates he had 910 acres worth \$2593, 20 slaves valued at \$1214, and had a total worth of \$4449. By 1836, his land (950 acres) was worth \$1563, he had three slaves valued at \$90, and his total worth had shrunk to \$1794.

The extension of the railroad into the southern counties in the 1850s encouraged economic growth and architectural development in the latter half of the 1830-1880+/- period. By 1868 two railroad lines served Sussex County: the Delaware Railroad, running between Harrington in the north and Seaford in the south, and the Junction and Breakwater Railroad, connecting Harrington, Houston Station, Milford, Lincoln, Georgetown, and Lewes. The Junction and Breakwater Railroad was organized in 1865, and the track system was completed by 1869. The 1875 session of the General Assembly reported a \$500,000 debt arising out of the laying of the Junction and Breakwater and the Breakwater and Frankford lines.<sup>18</sup> By 1883, those two railroad companies and the Worcester Railroad were consolidated into the Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia Railroad.

This period also saw a vast improvement in aids to navigation. The safety of travel along the Atlantic Coast of Sussex County and Baltimore Hundred was enhanced by the erection of lighthouses--the Fenwick Island Lighthouse was built in 1857--and ice piers. Although the majority of surviving lighthouses date from a later period, they are often associated with older sites established in the 1830-1880+/- period.

The population of Delaware increased during this period from 76,748 in 1830 to 146,608 in 1880 (Figure 2). Sussex County's share of the state's total population dropped from 35 percent in 1830 to 25 percent in 1880 as its

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<sup>18</sup> Scharf, p. 385.

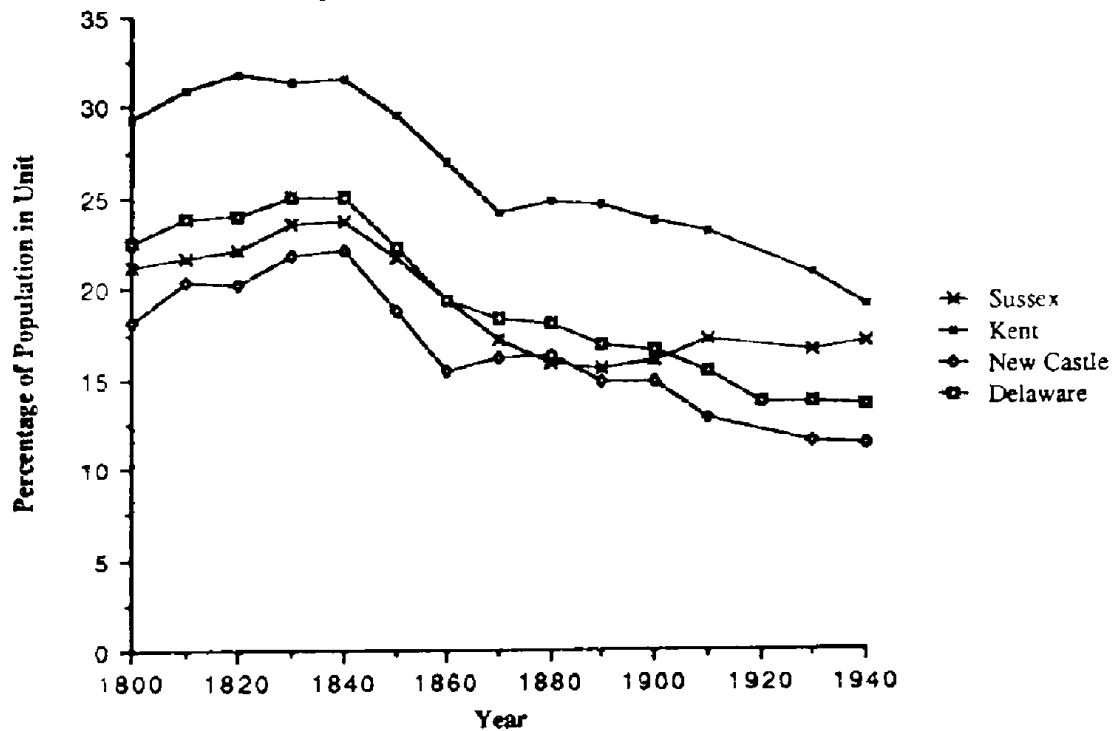
population increased from 27,115 to 36,018. During this period the population of Baltimore Hundred varied between 8 percent (in 1830) and 12 percent (in 1880) of the total population of the county. From 1830 onward Sussex County's share of the state population was clearly declining, although Baltimore Hundred's portion within the county was increasing marginally.

In 1870, the General Assembly extended suffrage to African-American Delawareans. The state was somewhat behind other states in this action; by 1870, ten other states already had unrestricted suffrage for African-Americans. When the General Assembly took its action, African-Americans constituted 18 percent of the state's population and 17 percent of Sussex County's population (Figure 11). At that time, 11 percent of Baltimore Hundred's population was African-American. As Figure 11 indicates, during the entire period, Kent County had the highest percentage of African-Americans. One decade later, the census recorded little change in the proportion of African-Americans in the state (18 percent) and only a slight drop in Sussex County (16 percent).

Although census data did not record school attendance for this period, Scharf reports on the racial distribution of children attending school from December 1876 to December 1877 (Table 4). During that 12-month period, Sussex County had 6,990 children between 5 and 21 years of age attending school, 29 percent of the school children in the state. Of the 24,111 schoolchildren statewide, only 7 percent were African-American; proportions in Sussex County were identical. African-American children, however, represented 10 percent of all children in the state. While 71 percent of the state's white children attended school on a regular basis, only 44 percent of its African-American children did so. Sussex County was very close to the state levels, with 79 percent of white children attending but only 46 percent of African-Americans. While Sussex County was responsible for educating nearly one-third of the state's children, the value of the county's school buildings and property accounted for about one-sixth of the total value of such buildings in the state.

Three years after the rights of African-American citizens were enlarged to include the franchise, the legislature took action that was clear testimony to the majority feeling on the status of African-Americans. In

**Figure 11:**  
**Percentage Distribution of African-American Population**  
**By State and County, 1800-1940**



Source: U.S. Census, Population Schedule, Delaware



TABLE 4

School Attendance and Value of School Property: 1876-1877

	<u>Delaware</u>		<u>Sussex</u>	
	<u>White</u>	<u>African- American</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>African- American</u>
Number of children	31,849	3,800	8,277	1,110
Number attending school	22,448	1,663	6,487	503
Rate of school attendance	70.5%	43.8%	78.9%	45.7%
Value of school property	\$450,957		\$61,570	

Source: Scharf 1888, 388.

1873, the General Assembly passed a joint resolution "in opposition to making Negroes the equals of white men, politically and socially." The resolution instructed the state's Congressional delegation "to vote against and use all honorable means to defeat" a pending civil rights bill which would make "the Negro the peer of the white man."<sup>19</sup> Further restrictions on African-American Delawareans were imposed when, in 1875

An act was passed... (which) authorized keepers of hotels, proprietors of places of amusement, steamboat and railroad companies and 'others pursuing a public occupation,' to provide separate accommodations for any class of persons who might be 'obnoxious' to their patrons or passengers. While there was no mention of race or color in this act, its purpose was to offset the civil rights legislation of Congress, and to confine the negroes to separate places in hotels, taverns, theatres, railway cars, steamboats, etc.<sup>20</sup>

Although the African-American population remained a stable proportion of the state's total, the 1873 resolution, the restrictive 1875 legislation, and the substantially lower rate of school attendance of their children are powerful testimony to the disadvantaged position African-Americans occupied in Delaware after the end of slavery.

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

In this period, settlement continued to follow the nonnucleated pattern established in the area, which remained largely rural and devoted to agriculture. The limited exception was the tendency for new development to take hold along transportation routes in the form of small roadside communities made possible by the improved highway system and the advent of the automobile.

Improved transportation facilities made possible the commercial cultivation of perishable crops such as peppers, tomatoes, melons, peaches, berries, and other vegetables and fruits. Produce was both shipped fresh to distant markets along the mid-Atlantic coast and processed and canned locally. Local farmers also found the improved transportation made poultry

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<sup>19</sup> Senate Journal, April 11, 1873, p. 685. Delaware State Archives, Dover, Delaware.

<sup>20</sup> Scharf, p. 386.

raising a profitable pursuit. After initially carrying chickens live to urban markets, producers began processing the poultry and shipping it dressed. Corn cultivation developed as a collateral industry, supporting the production of poultry. The sweet potato industry also flourished during the early part of the period, reaching its height in 1919. Strawberries held an especially important place in Sussex County agricultural production from 1900 through the 1930s. The agricultural census of 1900 reported that the county grew 7,166,330 quarts, 68 percent of the state's total production. In 1910, the county crop accounted for 88 percent of all the strawberries in the state; in 1920, Sussex County's share was 86 percent and, in 1930, 87 percent. The canning industry and truck-farm economy developed in this period, along with fish-processing plants and oyster-shucking and crab-picking operations.

With the introduction of steam- and diesel-powered ship engines, ship building had declined in many coastal towns early in the century. The Depression struck an even harder blow at the industry. Builders, however, continued to turn out some types of specialized small craft, such as the flat-bottomed scow produced in Selbyville.

The Cypress Forest, which had supported an extensive forestry industry, was heavily depleted by the turn of the century, as were the remaining forested areas of the hundred. Some limited lumbering continued into the twentieth century. The Sussex County forests supported an early twentieth-century enterprise in holly production. Farmers began by harvesting holly and shipping it in boughs to Wilmington and Philadelphia for the holidays. By 1906, this seasonal activity had been refined into the production of wreaths. "Around Christmas time towns like Bridgeville, Millsboro, Selbyville and Milton were transformed into wreath factories."<sup>21</sup>

In 1888, the General Assembly approved the construction of the Assawoman Canal, linking Assawoman Bay to Indian River Bay. At the time of its construction, it added 13 miles to the Coastal transportation network. The pervasive and powerful transformation wrought by the automobile has far overshadowed the impact of this waterway. Changes to public spaces, both

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<sup>21</sup> Hancock, p. 102.

rural and urban, which accompanied the arrival of the automobile. New highways were built, old roads were resurfaced, and bridges were buttressed to accommodate the heavier motor traffic. With the new freedom to travel made possible by the automobile, greater numbers of people could make day trips farther from home. Summer colonies like that at Fenwick Island began to grow in the mid-1900s, and the resort industry flourished.

During this period, the population of Delaware grew from 146,608 in 1880 to 266,505 in 1940 (Figure 2). Reflecting the state's increasing urbanization in the vicinity of Wilmington, Sussex County's share of the total population dropped from 25 percent in 1880 to 20 percent in 1940, even though the total population of the county increased by 46 percent in the same period. Baltimore Hundred represented only a slightly higher percentage (between 10 and 12 percent) of the population of Sussex County than it had in 1800.

The growth of Wilmington and New Castle County dominated the demographic patterns from the start of the new century. Wilmington had nearly twice the population of Sussex County in 1910. From 1920 onward, the population of Wilmington was more than two times the size of Sussex's population. 1920 also marked the first year when more state residents lived in urban areas than in rural ones (Table 5). "Urban" was defined by the Bureau of the Census as cities or incorporated places with 2,500 inhabitants or more.

TABLE 5  
Population of Urban and Rural Areas, 1910-1940

	<u>1910</u>	<u>1920</u>	<u>1930</u>	<u>1940</u>
Delaware	203,322	223,003	238,380	266,505
Sussex County	46,413	43,741	45,507	52,502
Wilmington	87,411	110,168	106,597	112,504
Percentage of Population in Urban Areas	47.8	54.2	51.7	52.3

Source: United States Census, Population Schedule, Delaware.

The increasing degree of urban concentration within Baltimore Hundred is shown in the census reports for the period. Selbyville was listed separately for the first time in 1880 with a population of 149; the population grew at a steady rate through 1930 when 661 residents were enumerated. Ocean View appeared first in 1910 (302 residents) and remained fairly stable through 1930 (371 residents). The period also reflected a continued gradual decline in the African-American proportion of the state's population (Figure 11).

Of all the periods identified for examination, the 1880-1940+/- period appears to be the one subjected to the least amount of systematic study and analysis, in spite of the wealth of statistical data. It is also the period with the greatest number of resources. Irreversible changes to the rural landscape occurred as the farthest reaches of the state were transformed into urban and suburban pockets. Recent fieldwork suggests that development poses an immediate and substantial threat to early twentieth century structures. The survey on which this evaluation is based was completed in 1985 and included 539 sites in its inventory. The evaluation fieldwork in 1989-90 revealed that 62 sites--12 percent of the total--had been destroyed. Of these, three sites were demolished during the five-month period when the intensive fieldwork was being conducted.

## II. Rural Dwellings

The Rural Dwellings described in this evaluation of the Baltimore Hundred Cultural Resource Survey conducted in 1985 fall into the two most recent historic time periods defined by the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan*: 1830-1880+/- and 1880-1940+/- . All of the rural dwellings determined to be eligible for National Register consideration were built between 1830 and 1940. There are dwellings which date from earlier periods, but each survives as part of a farm complex and is described as part of the discussion of Farm Complexes and Outbuildings. In addition, Spring Banke, dating from the mid-eighteenth century, was included in the survey and assigned CRS# S-2473. Although it lies within Baltimore Hundred, it is already listed on the National Register as an individual site and so has not been included in this evaluation.

Until the mid-eighteenth century, the society which occupied Baltimore Hundred was engaged primarily in agriculture. Settlement was scattered in a nonnucleated pattern across the area, and residents' dwellings were of impermanent construction--framed buildings on timber blocks or posts. No rural dwellings from these early periods were identified by the survey. A 1728 record made by William Becket, however, provides an account of the society at that time. Becket encountered English, Dutch, and Irish settlers living

generally at  $\frac{1}{4}$  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...<sup>22</sup>

In addition to farming, forest industries were an important source of income in Baltimore Hundred. Residents harvested timber from the rich variety (oak, popular, pine) available for cutting; the Cypress Swamp contained cypress waiting to be mined.

In the 1770-1830+/- period, settlement continued to follow nonnucleated patterns and expanded into previously unoccupied portions of the Cypress

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<sup>22</sup> Becket, ms p. 22.

Swamp as land reclamation efforts increased the number of acres available to be cleared and cultivated. Residents erected dwellings that were of more durable construction and rested on brick piers; they surrounded their houses and appurtenant structures with rail fences. The rural dwellings from this period identified in the survey survive as part of farm complexes.

The earliest rural dwellings identified by the survey and determined to be eligible for National Register consideration come from the 1830-1880+/- period of Baltimore Hundred's history, an era marked by the advent of agricultural reform. Efforts to improve soil previously depleted by excessive cultivation were unsuccessful; agriculture remained largely unprofitable and farmsteads small.

The farm houses grouped under the Rural Dwellings category are those that survive without any outbuildings from the period of significance. These dwellings continue the building traditions of the Chesapeake Bay and are constructed on brick piers. Their shingled exteriors also reflect the continued reliance of Baltimore Hundred residents upon forestry as an occupation--such shingles were produced by several mills in the hundred.

The typical rural dwelling is a two-story, three-bay, gable-roofed structure of frame construction. Approximately half of the dwellings have a kitchen wing, several of which appear to be earlier one-room-plan houses that were incorporated into later buildings. Both the P. West House (CRS# S-2433) and the Adkins House (CRS# S-2089) provide possible examples of this adaptive reuse.

The facade of the typical dwelling is symmetrical, with a central entry door flanked by two-over-two or six-over-six light double-hung sash windows. The symmetry is repeated on the second floor with three similar windows above the openings on the lower story. In those dwellings that have a chimney in the gable end, small windows are frequently found on either side of the chimney.

The period of 1880-1940+/- was one during which the agricultural orientation of both Sussex County and Baltimore Hundred was heavily influenced by the increased availability of rapid rail and highway transportation. Improved transportation technology enabled farmers to ship perishable produce to market. Fruits, vegetables, poultry, and eggs became

important crops, generating an income that provided rural residents with the financial resources to build larger dwellings with more decorative detail. For example, the earliest of the houses in the Rural Dwellings category, the J. Layton House (CRS# S-1911), is a modest, one-and-a-half story house measuring 17 by 22 feet. It was built in the early years of the nineteenth century, has a simple gable roof, and little decorative detail other than a small sample of beaded clapboarding that survives on the porch. In contrast, the residences built near the end of the period, such as the Charles Miller House (CRS# S-2203), are much grander. The main block of the house is two-and-a-half stories and there is a two-story wing extending from the rear elevation. Under the eaves of the gable roof is an Italianate cornice with bracketed corners.

The Rural Dwellings of Baltimore Hundred reflect major architectural and economic trends of the region. Significant examples survive from the 1830-1880+/- and 1880-1940+/- periods, though the majority of the dwellings that have been determined eligible for National Register consideration fall within the later period. Earlier buildings are seriously threatened by abandonment, vandalism, and the demolition that accompanies increasingly rapid and pervasive land development. The Rural Dwellings judged to be threatened are the J. Layton House (CRS# S-1911), the S.R. Evins House (CRS# S-2050), the Marvel House (CRS# S-2091), the Adkins House (CRS# S-2100), the Drew House (CRS# S-2462), the Clara McCabe House (CRS# S-2463), and the house designated by CRS# S-2518.



**Architectural Descriptions**

**CRS #:** S-1911  
**Site Name:** J. Layton House (1868 Beer's Atlas)  
**Owner:** Julia Ann Pepper Tingle & Prentice Wayne Tingle  
Duke Street  
Selbyville, DE 19975  
**Quad:** Selbyville  
**SPO #:** 18-19-05  
**Tax Parcel #:** 5-33-17-4  
**Location:** In the vicinity of Selbyville, lying on the north side of County Road 386, 0.2 miles west of its intersection with State Route 17.

**Description:**

The J. Layton House is a one-and-a-half-story, two-bay, gable-roofed dwelling of frame construction. Built in the early nineteenth century, the house has been moved at least three times and faces southwest at its current location. There is a frame privy located to the north of the dwelling.

The house consists of a single-pile main block, measuring 17' x 22'4", and a leanto porch, measuring 9'7" x 22'4", located on the front elevation. The front elevation contains a central doorway and a single six-over-six light double-hung sash window on the leanto porch. There is a sample of beaded clapboard that survives on the porch. The rear elevation contains a centrally-placed doorway and a single six-over-six light double-hung sash window. The southwest gable end contains two six-over-six light double-hung sash windows on the first floor and one six-over-six light double-hung sash window on the second floor.

The gable roof has wood shingles on the rear slope and asphalt shingles on the front; an interior chimney stack is located in the northwest gable end. The house is sheathed with wood shingles.

The main block of the house is divided into two rooms and the leanto contains the kitchen. Remnants of a mantle remain on the northwest wall of

the interior. A stair in the north corner of the building gives access to the upper level which is one large room. The dwelling has no indoor plumbing.

The Layton House is in poor condition and has been condemned.

The Layton House at CRS# S-1911 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1830-1880+/- period under the historic theme of Settlement Patterns and Demographic Change: plantation and rural farm sites/farm house.

CRS #: S-1974

Site Name:

Owner: Bunting Nurseries, Inc.  
Selbyville, DE 19975

Quad: Selbyville

SPO #: 18-19-05

Tax Parcel #: 5-33-17-109

Location: In the vicinity of Selbyville, lying on the north side of State Route 54, 0.2 miles northeast of its junction with County Road 397.

Description:

The house is a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, gable-roofed dwelling of frame construction. It is sheathed with cedar shingles over clapboarding. The dwelling was built in the mid-nineteenth century; there are no outbuildings associated with the property.

The dwelling consists of a main block with a one-and-a-half-story, gable-roofed ell on the northeast elevation and a hip-roofed frame porch on the front elevation.

The front elevation features a centrally-placed doorway with a two-over-two light double-hung sash window on each side. Fenestration on the southeast gable end was inaccessible.

An interior brick chimney stack is located in the southeast gable end. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The foundation is of formed concrete covered with pressed metal.

The dwelling is currently in good condition.

The house at CRS# S-1974 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1830-1880+/- period under the historic theme of Settlement Patterns and Demographic Change: plantation and rural farm sites/farm house.

CRS #: S-2002  
Site Name: Gose House  
Owner: Cleora Gose  
26 Garden Park Drive  
Chico, GA 95926  
Quad: Selbyville  
SPO #: 18-19-05  
Tax Parcel #: 5-33-6-46  
Location: In Roxana, lying on the northwest side of County Road 392, at its intersection with County Road 382.

Description:

The Gose House is a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular Victorian dwelling of frame construction. The house was built in the late nineteenth century. There are no outbuildings associated with the property.

The dwelling consists of a single-pile main block and a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, cross-gable wing on the rear elevation. There is a frame hip-roofed porch on the front elevation and a frame, screened porch with leanto roof on the southeast elevation of the rear ell.

Fenestration on the front elevation consists of two two-over-two double-hung sash windows in the west and central bays and a door in the south bay. There are no windows on the upper floor. Each gable end in the main block and the exposed gable of the ell have two two-over-two light double-hung sash windows on the upper floor.

The southeast elevation of the rear ell has a central doorway flanked by two two-over-two light double-hung sash windows.

A concrete block chimney stack pierces the roof of the main block on the rear elevation. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The sides of the dwelling are sheathed with wood shingles.

The dwelling faces southwest and rests on a foundation covered by pressed metal.

Currently the Gose House is in good condition; at the time of the survey evaluation it was unoccupied and for sale.

The Gose House at CRS# S-2002 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1880-1940+/- period under the historic theme of Settlement Patterns and Demographic Change: plantation and rural farm sites/farm house.

CRS #: S-2017  
Site Name: W. Hickman House (1868 Beer's Atlas)  
Owner: Michael Townsend  
R. D. 2 Box 97  
Frankford, DE 19945  
Quad: Selbyville  
SPO #: 20-21-05  
Tax Parcel #: 5-33-11-78.3  
Location: In the vicinity of Johnson, lying on the north side of County Road 382, 0.1 miles east of its junction with County Road 388.

Description:

The W. Hickman House is a two-story, three-bay, gable-roofed dwelling of frame construction. Built in the late nineteenth century, the house rests on brick piers and concrete blocks. It is sheathed with wood shingles; the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The dwelling faces south. There are no outbuildings associated with the property.

The dwelling is built on a single-pile center-hall floor plan, with a one-story addition on the rear elevation. The main block measures 26'6" x 18'5". A brick chimney stack is located near the center of the gable roof line. There is a second chimney stack of concrete block at the rear of the one-story wing.

Fenestration on the front elevation consists of four two-over-two light double-hung sash windows: two on the first floor and two on the second floor. There is a centrally-placed front door with two concrete steps on the front elevation. A frame hood shelters the entrance. The east gable end of the main block has only a small louvered vent in the attic gable.

The east elevation of the rear, two-bay wing contains a modern replacement door in the bay nearest the main block and a two-over-two light double-hung sash window in the second bay. The rear elevation was inaccessible. The west gable end of the main block contains a window the first floor and one on the second floor; a small louvered vent is located in the attic gable.

The Hickman House is in good condition.

The W. Hickman House at CRS# S-2017 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1880-1940+/- period under the historic theme of Settlement Patterns and Demographic Change: plantation and rural farm sites/farm house.

CRS #: S-2041  
Site Name: H. D. Richards House (1868 Beer's Atlas)  
Owner: James Robert & Ernestine Gault  
R. D. 2 Box 78A  
Selbyville, DE 19975  
Quad: Selbyville  
SPO #: 18-19-05  
Tax Parcel #: 5-33-17-180  
Location: Between Selbyville and Williamsville, lying on the north side of State Route 54, 0.1 miles east of its intersection with County Road 387.

Description:

The H D Richards House is a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, gable-roofed dwelling of frame construction. It is sheathed with wooden clapboarding; the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The dwelling was built in the mid-nineteenth century; there are no outbuildings associated with this dwelling.

The building is composed of a main block with a frame leanto porch on the front elevation.

The fenestration on the front elevation consists of two six-over-six light double-hung sash windows irregularly spaced on the first floor. Directly above these windows, on the upper floor, are two six-light fixed-sash windows. A door is located in the central bay of the front elevation. The fenestration pattern is repeated on the rear elevation. Each gable end has two centrally-placed six-over-six light double-hung sash windows, one on the first floor and one on the upper floor.

A brick chimney stack pierces the roof at the center of the building. The foundation is covered by pressed metal.

The Richards House is currently in good condition.

The H.D. Richards House at CRS\* S-2041 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the



*Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1830-1880+/- period under the historic theme of Settlement Patterns and Demographic Change: plantation and rural farm sites/farm house.

CRS #: S-2050  
Site Name: S. R. Evins House (1868 Beer's Atlas)  
Owner: Mary Lou Evans  
R. D. 2 Box 77  
Selbyville, DE 19975  
Quad: Selbyville  
SPO #: 20-21-05  
Tax Parcel #: 5-33-18-18  
Location: In the vicinity of Williamsville, lying on the northwest side of County Road 390, 0.3 miles northeast of its junction with County Road 390A

Description:

The S R Evins House is a two-and-a-half-story, gable-roofed vernacular Victorian dwelling of frame construction with a central cross gable front. It was built in the late nineteenth century; there are no outbuildings associated with the dwelling.

The dwelling is composed of a three-bay main block with a two-and-a-half-story, four-bay, cross-gable ell on the rear elevation. There is a frame, leanto portico covering the central portion of the front elevation and a frame shed-roofed porch on the northeast elevation of the rear ell.

The dwelling is sheathed in clapboard and the gables are decorated with jigsawn, fish-scale shingles. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has two brick chimney stacks, one in the center of the roof line of each block of the dwelling. The chimney of the main block is corbeled.

Fenestration on the front elevation consists of a modern door in the eastern bay and a one-over-one light double-hung sash window in each of the central and western bays. The front door is a modern replacement. The second floor contains one-over-one light double-hung sash windows in each bay. The southwest elevation of the rear wing has four evenly-spaced one-over-one light double-hung sash windows on the first and second floors. There is a Gothic lancet window in the attic gable. The northeast gable of the main block has single one-over-one light double-hung sash windows on the first and second floors and a Gothic lancet window in the attic. The

southwest gable of the main block has no openings.

The Evins House is currently in poor condition and should be considered threatened.

The S.R. Evins House at CRS# S-2050 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1880-1940+/- period under the historic theme of Settlement Patterns and Demographic Change: plantation and rural farm sites/farm house.

CRS #: S-2054  
Site Name: Bunting House  
Owner: Ethel H. Bunting  
Route 1 Box 42  
Selbyville, DE 19975  
Quad: Selbyville  
SPO #: 20-21-05  
Tax Parcel #: 5-33-18-40  
Location: In the vicinity of Williamsville, lying on the south side of State Route 54, 0.9 miles east of its intersection with County Road 387.

Description:

The Bunting House is a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, gable-roofed dwelling of frame construction. It was built in the early twentieth century. The house faces southeast and measures 20'3" by 24'3". It contains no indoor plumbing; water is supplied to the kitchen by a hand pump and there is a frame privy located at the rear of the house.

The Bunting House is sheathed with wood shingles; the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The dwelling rests on concrete block pilings covered with corrugated metal. A brick chimney stack pierces the center of the gable roof line.

Four small wooden steps lead up to the central doorway, which is sheltered by a frame hood. There are two six-over-six light double-hung sash windows on the front elevation, one in each of the two side bays. The northeast gable end features a central door with wooden steps; like the southeast entry, this door is also sheltered by a frame hood. Both hoods are supported by plain frame angled brackets. There is a small six-over-six light double-hung sash window on the south side of the door and another one in the attic gable. A full-size six-over-six light double-hung sash window is located on the north side of door. The southwest gable end contains two six-over-six light double-hung sash windows on the first floor and one in the attic gable. Fenestration on the northwest elevation was inaccessible.

Currently, the Bunting House is occupied and in good condition.

The Bunting House at CRS# S-2054 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1880-1940+/- period under the historic theme of Settlement Patterns and Demographic Change: plantation and rural farm sites/farm house.

CRS #: S-2089

Site Name:

Owner: Wilfred J. & Laura L. Adkins  
Route 54  
Selbyville, DE 19975

Quad: Assawoman Bay

SPO #: 20-21-05

Tax Parcel #: 5-33-19-25

Location: In the vicinity of Bayville, lying on the east side of County Road 58B, 0.1 miles northeast of its junction with State Route 54.

Description:

The house at CRS# S-2089 consists of a dwelling and crib. While the crib lacks integrity, the house is eligible for National Register consideration. The crib stands behind the house, to the southeast.

The house is a two-and-a-half-story, frame, gable-roofed building consisting of a three-bay, double-pile main block with a rear ell and attached leanto. It was probably built in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. The main block, which faces north, has been built on a brick foundation. Concrete piers support the back wing. There are two interior brick chimney stacks: one on the east end of the main block and one on the south end of the ell. There is no cellar.

Fenestration on the front elevation is symmetrical. The first floor contains two six-over-six light double-hung sash windows flanking a central door with wood-and-glass-panes. On the second floor, there are three six-over-six light double-hung sash windows placed directly over those on the first floor. The window in the central bay is slightly smaller than those in the flanking bays. There are three openings on the rear of the main block: two six-over-six light double-hung sash windows on the west side of the back ell, one on the first floor and another on the second floor. There is a similar window on the east side of the back ell at the second story level. Each gable end has two symmetrically-placed six-over-six light double-hung sash windows per story plus two smaller fixed sash windows at the attic level.

A one-story ell is attached to the south side of the main block. The ell is rectangular in plan with a leanto on the east side. Fenestration on the ell consists of a six-over-six light double-hung sash window on the west elevation, a one-over-one light, double-hung sash window and a door on the east elevation, and a similar window at the rear. Both the main block and the ell are sheathed in wood shingles and roofed with asphalt shingles.

The Adkins House is currently occupied and in good condition.

The Adkins House is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1880-1940+/- period under the historic theme of Settlement Patterns and Demographic Change: plantation and rural farm sites/farm house.

CRS #: S-2091  
Site Name: Marvel House  
Owner: George W. R. & Althea V. Marvel  
R. D. 1 Box 144  
Selbyville, DE 19975  
Quad: Assawoman Bay  
SPO #: 20-21-05  
Tax Parcel #: S-33-19-24  
Location: In Bayville, lying on the northeast side of State Route 54, 0.2 miles west of its junction with County Road 58B.

Description:

The Marvel House is a one and-a-half-story, three-bay, gable-roofed dwelling of frame construction. Built in the mid-nineteenth century, it faces southwest. There are no outbuildings associated with this dwelling. It is located in the center of a plowed field; there is evidence that the building has recently been moved about on the property.

The dwelling is composed of a single-pile main block sheathed with wood shingles. The roof is covered with asphalt shingle over cedar shingle. The house rests on concrete block piers. A brick chimney stack is located near the north gable end.

Fenestration on the front elevation consists of a centrally-placed wooden paneled door containing a two-over-two window. It is flanked by two-over-two light double-hung sash windows symmetrically located on each side. The second floor contains two two-light fixed-sash windows placed directly over the first-floor windows. The southeast elevation contains two two-over-two light double-hung sash windows on the second floor. The northeast elevation contains a two-over-two light double-hung sash window in each of the north and south bays. A boarded-up door flanks the south side of the window in the north bay. The northwest elevation contains two two-light fixed-sash windows in the second floor.

Currently the Marvel House is vacant and in disrepair. The dwelling's situation should be considered threatened.

The Marvel House at CRS# S-2091 is eligible for nomination to the



National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1830-1880+/- period under the historic theme of Settlement Patterns and Demographic Change: plantation and rural farm sites/farm house.

**CRS #:** S-2100  
**Site Name:** Adkins House  
**Owner:** Stiles W. & Jane L. Adkins  
R.D. 1  
Selbyville, DE 19975  
**Quad:** Assawoman Bay  
**SPO #:** 20-21-05  
**Tax Parcel #:** S-33-20-2  
**Location:** In the vicinity of Bayville, lying on the northeast side of State Route 54, 0.1 mile east of its junction with County Road 52B.

**Description:**

The Adkins House is a one-and-a-half-story, five bay, gable-roofed dwelling of frame construction. The dwelling faces southwest and was built in the mid-nineteenth century. There are no outbuildings associated with this property.

The dwelling is composed of a single-pile main block sheathed in wood shingles and resting on a foundation of concrete block piers. The roof is covered with wood shingles. The dwelling appears to have been constructed to house two families: there are two front doors and each gable end contains an interior brick chimney stack.

The front elevation is divided asymmetrically into two sections. The western side of the elevation contains a six-over-six light double-hung sash window and a frame door with four lights in the top half. The eastern side, which is slightly larger, contains a similar door with a six-over-six light double-hung sash window symmetrically placed on each side. In the upper story, there is a six-light fixed-sash window above each door. The southeast gable end contains two symmetrically-placed six-over-six double-hung sash windows in the second floor. The northeast (rear) elevation contains two six-over-six light double-hung sash windows on the first floor, one at each side of the elevation. The northwest gable end contains two symmetrically-placed six-over-six double-hung sash windows in the second floor.

The Adkins House is in disrepair and presently vacant. Its condition

should be considered threatened.

The Adkins House at CRS# S-2100 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1830-1880+/- period under the historic theme of Settlement Patterns and Demographic Change: plantation and rural farm sites/farm house.

CRS #: S-2203  
Site Name: Charles Miller House  
Owner: Charles W., Jr. & Catherine H. Miller  
R.D. 2 Box 59  
Frankford, DE 19945  
Quad: Selbyville  
SPO #: 18-19-05  
Tax Parcel #: 5-33-6-88  
Location: In Roxana, lying on the southeast side of County Road 382,  
fifty yards southeast of its intersection with State Route 17.

Description:

The Miller House is a two-and-a-half-story, five-bay, gable-roofed dwelling of frame construction. There are no outbuildings associated with the property. The dwelling, built in the mid-nineteenth century, faces west.

The dwelling is composed of a single-pile, five-bay main block with a single-pile, two-and-a-half-story, three-bay ell attached to the rear elevation. The entire dwelling is sheathed with wood shingle; the roof on both sections is covered with asphalt shingles. The cornice is decorated by ornamental, scrolled brackets. There is a corbeled, brick interior chimney at the south gable end of the dwelling.

The fenestration on the first floor of the front facade consists of a centrally-placed entry door. It is sheltered by a gable-roofed hood which is supported by tapering wooden pillars. The door is flanked by symmetrically-placed two-over-two light double-hung sash windows in the two bays on either side. On the second floor, there is a two-over-two light double-hung sash window in each of the five bays, directly above the openings on the lower level. In the south gable end, there are two one-over-one double-hung sash windows at the attic level.

The Miller House is in excellent condition.

The Miller House at CRS# S-2203 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1830-1880+/- period

under the historic theme of Settlement Patterns and Demographic Change:  
plantation and rural farm sites/farm house.

CRS #: S-2326  
Site Name: Lynch-Collins House  
Owner: Wade Collins, Jr.  
R.D. 2  
Selbyville, DE 19975  
Quad: Selbyville  
SPO #: 18-19-05  
Tax Parcel #: 5-33-10-65  
Location: In the vicinity of Roxana, lying on the southeast side of State Route 17, 0.25 miles northeast of its junction with County Road 388

## Description:

The Lynch-Collins House is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, gable-roofed Victorian dwelling of frame construction. It was built by Lenore and Jim Henry Lynch in the late nineteenth century on a site across Route 17 and was moved to its present location early in the twentieth century.

The dwelling is composed of a single-pile main block with a two-and-a-half-story, two-bay, gable-roofed ell on the northeast side of the rear elevation and a one-story leanto on the southwest side. A one-and-a-half-story, single-pile gable-roofed wing is attached to the southeast gable end of the rear ell; this served as a residence for tomato pickers.

The house is sheathed with wood shingles; the cross-gable roof is covered with wood shingles. The gables are decorated with jigsaw, fish-scale shingles. Brick chimney stacks are located in the center of the main block and in the southeast gable end of the rear ell. The foundation is loosely coursed brick except for the tomato pickers' residence which rests on brick pilings.

Fenestration on the front elevation consists of a central door with a one-over-one light double-hung sash window in each side bay on the first floor; the second floor contains a one-over-one light double-hung sash window in each of the three bays. The first floor elevation is sheltered by a screened porch which extends across the length of the dwelling's facade. The porch's hip-roof has a central cross gable which, like the house's roof gables, is decorated with jigsaw, fish-scale shingles. On the southwest

elevation, the gable end of the main block has a single one-over-one light double-hung sash window on the first, second, and attic floors. The northeast elevation of the rear ell contains two double-hung sash windows on each of the first and second floors; there is a cross-gable dormer window in the attic.

The Lynch-Collins House is in good condition.

The Lynch-Collins House at CRS# S-2326 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1880-1940+/- period under the historic theme of Settlement Patterns and Demographic Change: plantation and rural farm sites/farm house.

CRS #: S-2402  
Site Name: Collins House  
Owner: Eli Collins, Jr. & Lewis L. Collins  
R.D. #1, Box 130B  
Frankford, DE 19945  
Quad: Frankford  
SPO #: 20-21-06  
Tax Parcel #: 1-34-18-8  
Location: In the vicinity of Bayard, lying on the northwest side of County Road 370A, 0.1 miles north of its west junction with County Road 370.

## Description:

The Collins house, built in the early twentieth century, is a one-story, three-bay, gable-roofed, frame structure sheathed in clapboarding. It faces south.

The roof of the one-room structure is covered with corrugated metal. The entire structure rests on concrete pilings and has no visible exterior chimney.

Fenestration on the front elevation includes a centrally-placed door with six-over-one light double-hung sash windows in its east and west bays. One six-over-one light double-hung sash window is located in each of the gable ends. The rear of the dwelling was inaccessible.

The house is vacant but appears to be well-maintained. It is in excellent condition.

The house at CRS# S-2402 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1880-1940+/- period under the historic theme of Settlement Patterns and Demographic Change: plantation and rural farm sites/farm house.



CRS #: S-2406  
Site Name: Harper House  
Owner: Paul H. & Barbara A. Harper  
Route 1, Box 76  
Frankford, DE 19945  
Quad: Frankford  
SPO #: 20-21-07  
Tax Parcel #: 1-34-11-44  
Location: In the vicinity of Clarksville, lying on the south side of  
County Road 54, 0.4 miles west of its junction with County Road  
346.

Description:

The Harper house is a two-story, three-bay, frame structure with a main block, ell and leanto. It was built in the mid-nineteenth century. Facing north, the building sits on poured concrete blocks, is sheathed in wood shingles, and has a gable roof covered with wood shingles. Corbeled chimneys are located at the east and west gable ends.

The front elevation has a centrally-placed door with a frame hood. The two flanking bays contain single one-over-one light double-hung sash windows. One-over-one light double-hung sash windows fill the three bays on the second floor.

Fenestration on the east gable end of the main block includes asymmetrically-placed one-over-one light double-hung sash windows on the first and second floors; there are two smaller square windows, now boarded over, in the attic. The west gable end has single one-over-one light double-hung sash windows on the first and second floors and a single two-over-two light double-hung sash window in the attic. The rear of the dwelling was inaccessible.

The house is in good condition and is presently occupied. The site also contains two outbuildings that were inaccessible at the time of the evaluation.

The house at CRS# S-2406 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates

to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1880-1940+/- period under the historic theme of Settlement Patterns and Demographic Change: plantation and rural farm sites/farm house.

**CRS #:** S-2408  
**Site Name:** Gland House  
**Owner:** Barbara E. Gland  
P.O. Box 84  
Clarksville, DE 19970

**Quad:** Frankford  
**SPO #:** 20-21-07  
**Tax Parcel #:** 1-34-11-36

**Location:** In the vicinity of Clarksville, lying on the northwest side of County Road 346, 0.1 miles northeast of its junction with County Road 54.

**Description:**

The house, built in the late nineteenth century, is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, gable-roofed dwelling of frame construction. The building contains a main block and ell that measure 22'4" by 39'7" with one-story enclosed porches on both elevations of the ell. A one-story, hip-roofed frame porch extends the entire length of the front (east) elevation.

The dwelling is sheathed in clapboard; the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A chimney is located in the center of the rear ell.

Fenestration on the front elevation consists of one door in the north bay and one-over-one light double-hung sash windows in the central and south bays. A lozenge window is located in the cross-gable.

The northern elevation of the main block has a one-over-one light double-hung sash window in its first floor and a one-over-one light double-hung sash window in each of the two bays on the second floor. The rear ell has a one-over-one light double-hung sash window in each of the four bays on its second story. An enclosed porch extends across the entire length of the north elevation of the rear ell.

The west gable end of the ell has a single one-over-one light double-hung sash window in the top floor and one on the first floor. A lozenge window is located in the attic.

Fenestration of the ell's south elevation consists of four one-over-one light double-hung sash windows on the second floor. Another enclosed porch stretches across the first floor. The south gable end of the main block is

rounded and contains three bays, each containing a one-over-one light double-hung sash window.

The house is in good condition and is presently occupied. The site also contains a barn that has been determined ineligible for National Register consideration.

The house at CRS# S-2408 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1830-1880+/- period under the historic theme of Settlement Patterns and Demographic Change: plantation and rural farm sites/farm house.

CRS #: S-2433  
Site Name: P. West House (1868 Beer's Atlas)  
Owner: Adelaide M. McGann  
Route 1, Box 90  
Frankford, DE 19945  
Quad: Frankford  
SPO #: 20-21-07  
Tax Parcel #: 1-34-11-103  
Location: In the vicinity of Clarksville, lying on the north side of County Road 54, 0.6 miles east of its junction with County Roads 346 and 374.

Description:

The P. West House is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a gable roof and a central cross-gable. It was built circa 1900. In addition to the main block, there is a rear ell with two leantos. A possible one-room plan structure with a chimney in its north gable end is located at the rear of the house, behind the ell. The connection between the main house and the one-room plan building was inaccessible.

The house is covered with clapboarding and has an asphalt shingle roof; it rests on a brick foundation. Brick chimneys are found near the center of the main block and at the rear of the ell. The rear chimney is corbeled.

The fenestration of the front (south) elevation of the main block consists of a door in the east bay and sets of double Italianate windows in the central and west bays. The pairs of one-over-one light double-hung sash windows are topped with characteristic rounded arches. Pairs of Italianate windows are also located in each bay of the second floor. A single round-arch window is located in the cross-gable, which is decorated with fish-scale shingles.

A porch extends across the entire length of the south elevation.

The east gable end contains a two-over-two light double-hung sash window centrally-placed in the first and second floors. The west gable end has a two-over-two window in the second floor of the main block. The east and west elevations of the ell are covered by leantos. The rear of the building was inaccessible.

The P. West house is in good condition.

The P. West House at CRS# S-2433 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1880-1940+/- period under the historic theme of Settlement Patterns and Demographic Change: plantation and rural farm sites/farm house.

CRS #: S-2439  
Site Name: Savage House  
Owner: Kenneth H. & Judy Savage  
Route 26  
Clarksville, DE 19937

Quad: Frankford  
SPO #: 20-21-07  
Tax Parcel #: 1-34-11-181  
Location: In the vicinity of Clarksville, lying on the south side of State Route 26, 0.4 miles west of its junction with State Route 17.

Description:

The Savage House is a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, gable-roofed dwelling of frame construction. It was built in the early twentieth century. The dwelling consists of a main block, measuring 28'3" by 30'3", with a smaller one-and-a-half-story, single-pile wing on the east gable end of the main block.

The dwelling is sheathed with wood shingles; the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The foundation is of formed concrete. There is an exterior brick chimney centrally-placed in the east gable end of the main block and an exterior brick chimney in the north bay of the west gable end.

Fenestration on the north (front) elevation consists of a central doorway covered by a small frame portico supported by tapered wooden columns. There is a window consisting of three six-over-six light double-hung sash sections on each side of the central door. The west gable end of the main block has a pair of six-over-six light double-hung sash windows on the first floor in the south bay; two smaller six-over-six light double-hung sash windows are located at the upper level with a single window in the attic. The south elevation of the main block has a double window in each of the outer bays consisting of two six-over-six light double-hung sash sections; a single six-over-six light double-hung sash window is located in the central bay. The south elevation of the rear wing contains a central door. The east gable end of the wing has a centrally-placed six-over-six light double-hung sash window on the first floor; the attic gable contains a small window. The

east gable end of the main block contains two small fixed-sash windows in the attic gable.

A frame shed-roofed porch is located on the south elevation of the small wing.

The Savage House is in excellent condition and is presently occupied by the owners. The site also contains two outbuildings that have been determined ineligible for National Register consideration.

The Savage House at CRS# S-2439 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1880-1940+/- period under the historic theme of Settlement Patterns and Demographic Change: plantation and rural farm sites/farm house.



CRS #: S-2462  
Site Name: Drew House  
Owner: Albert G. & Della Mae Drew  
General Delivery  
Clarksville, DE 19937  
Quad: Frankford  
SPO #: 20-21-07  
Tax Parcel #: 1-34-11-209.1  
Location: In the vicinity of Clarksville, lying on the east side of  
County Road 365, 0.4 miles south of its junction with State  
Route 26.

Description:

The Drew House is a two-story, three-bay, gable-roofed dwelling of frame construction. Built in the mid-nineteenth century, the dwelling faces northwest. The dwelling is composed of a single-pile main block with a one-and-a-half-story, gable-roofed wing with leanto on the rear elevation.

The house is sheathed in clapboard; the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The foundation is not visible. There are two interior cinder block chimney stacks, one in each gable end of the main block.

Fenestration on the front elevation consists of a centrally-placed wooden door with a window in each of the side bays on the first floor. The second floor contains a small window in each bay. All of the window frames are empty. The southwest gable end of the main block contains two windows on the second floor. The southeast elevation was inaccessible. The northeast gable end of the main block contains a door on the east side of the first floor and two full-size windows in the attic gable.

Currently vacant and abandoned, the Drew House is deteriorating and should be considered threatened.

The Drew House at CRS# S-2462 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1830-1880+/- period under the historic theme of Settlement Patterns and Demographic Change: plantation and

Rural Dwellings

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rural farm sites/farm house.

CRS #: S-2463  
Site Name: Clara McCabe House  
Owner: Clara E. McCabe (Oscar Walter)  
c/o Vernon McCabe, Jr.  
North Shore Road  
Ocean City, MD 21842

Quad: Frankford

SPO #: 20-21-07

Tax Parcel #: 1-34-11-81

Location. In the vicinity of Clarksville, lying on the west side of County Road 365, 0.5 miles south of its junction with County Road 54 and State Route 26.

Description:

The Clara McCabe House is a two-story, three-bay, gable-roofed structure of frame construction. It is composed of a single-pile main block measuring 30'4" by 16'4".

The mid-nineteenth century dwelling is sheathed with wood shingles over original clapboards; the roof is covered with wood shingles. Holes in the roof shingles indicate that at one time there was an interior chimney stack on each gable end, but neither chimney remains. The dwelling faces east; it has been moved from its original location. The house has no cellar but rests on cinder blocks.

Fenestration on the front elevation includes a centrally-placed door with six-over-six light double-hung sash windows on each side on the first floor. The second story contains three six-over-six light double-hung sash windows, one in each bay directly above the opening below. Both gable ends contain two small four-light fixed-sash windows in the attic gable, although at least one of the attic window frames is now empty. The west elevation contains a door in the south bay and the central and north bays contain window frames which are now empty but which appear to have once held six-over-six light double-hung sash windows. The second floor contains similar windows in each bay.

The McCabe House is vacant and in deteriorating condition; it is threatened with demolition.

The McCabe House at CRS# S-2463 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1830-1880+/- period under the historic theme of Settlement Patterns and Demographic Change: plantation and rural farm sites/farm house.

CRS #: S-2497

Site Name:

Owner: Joseph F. & Janet A. Zambon  
2011 Grace Church Road  
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Quad: Frankford

SPO #: 18-19-07

Tax Parcel #: 1-34-6-175.2

Location: In the vicinity of Clarksville, lying on the east side of County Road 342, 0.3 miles north of its intersection with State Route 26.

Description:

The house is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling that faces west. Built in the mid nineteenth century, the dwelling consists of a main block with an ell and a one room outbuilding in back with a rear chimney.

The building is sheathed with clapboard. It has an asphalt-shingled, gable roof with a chimney on the north gable end. The house rests on a brick foundation.

Fenestration on the west (front) facade consists of a centrally-placed door and two-over-two light double-hung sash windows in the north and south bays. Three two-over-two light double-hung sash windows are located directly above the first floor openings. A screened porch extends across the central and north bays of the front elevation.

The north elevation has two bays in its main block and one bay in the ell. Each of these three bays contains a window on both the first and second floor. The east gable end of the ell contains only one small fixed-sash window in the attic.

Two-over-two light double-hung sash windows are present in both bays on each floor of the south gable end of the main block. Two smaller fixed-sash windows are located in the attic gable. The south elevation of the ell contains a single two-over-two light double-hung sash window on the second floor and a screened porch across the first floor.

The Zambon House is maintained in good condition.

The house at CRS# S-2497 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1830-1880+/- period under the historic theme of Settlement Patterns and Demographic Change: plantation and rural farm sites/farm house.

CRS #: S-2517

Site Name:

Owner: Indian River Associates  
c/o W. T. Reed  
14211 Duffie Mill Road  
Gaithersburg, MD 20878

Quad: Bethany Beach

SPO #: 20-21-07

Tax Parcel #: 1-34-8-69

Location: In the vicinity of Ocean View, lying on the north side of  
County Road 351, 0.1 miles west of a dead end.

Description:

The house is a one-story, two-bay, frame dwelling with a main block, one-bay rear addition, and a porch across the front elevation. It was built in the early twentieth century.

Sheathed in clapboard with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, the structure sits on a concrete foundation facing east. A chimney stack is located in the west gable end.

The entire east elevation is covered by a hip-roofed, frame screened porch. The south elevation features two-over-two light double-hung sash windows in each of its two bays. The north and west elevations were inaccessible. A one-bay leanto located at the rear of the dwelling contains a door on its south side.

The house is in fair condition.

The house at CRS# S-2517 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1880-1940+/- period under the historic theme of Settlement Patterns and Demographic Change: plantation and rural farm sites/farm house.

CRS #: S-2518

**Site Name:**

Owner: Indian River Associates  
c/o W. T. Reed  
14211 Duffie Mill Road  
Gaithersburg, MD 20878

Quad: Bethany Beach

SPO #: 20-21-07

Tax Parcel #: 1-34-8-69

Location: In the vicinity of Ocean View, lying on the north side of County Road 351, 1.3 miles northeast of its junction with State Route 26

**Description:**

The house, built in the early twentieth century, is a one-and-a-half story, four-bay, frame dwelling that faces south. The main block and ell are sheathed in wood shingle and covered by a gable roof. The structure sits on formed concrete pilings and has a chimney centrally placed where the ell meets the main block.

The south elevation contains a door in the third bay. Empty window frames are found in each of the other three bays on the first floor; they appear to have once held six-over-six light double-hung sash windows. Fenestration in the west elevation consists of one six-over-six light double-hung sash window in the second floor and one window in the ell. The east gable end of the main block has one window on the first floor; the ell contains a window and door. The rear of the dwelling is inaccessible.

The dwelling is abandoned and is deteriorating. It should be considered threatened.

The house at CRS# S-2518 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1880-1940+/- period under the historic theme of Settlement Patterns and Demographic Change: plantation and rural farm sites/farm house.



**CRS #:** S-2566  
**Site Name:** Collins House  
**Owner:** Harold H. & Omeda T. Collins  
 Box 23  
 Clarksville, DE 19937  
  
**Quad:** Bethany Beach  
**SPO #:** 22-23-07  
**Tax Parcel #:** 1-34-13-792  
**Location:** In the vicinity of Ocean View, lying on the west side of County Road 357, 0.8 miles north of its junction with State Route 26

**Description:**

The Collins House is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay frame dwelling composed of a main block with a rear two-story, three-bay ell and leanto. Measuring 26'7" by 46'1", the house faces southeast. The cross-gable roof is covered with asphalt shingle and the structure is sheathed in wood shingle. Built in the late nineteenth century, the house rests on a concrete foundation; chimneys are located centrally in both the main block and the ell. The chimney in the main block is corbeled.

The southeast (front) elevation contains a central door. Fenestration on the northwest elevation consists one one-over-one light double-hung sash window on the second floor and one one-over-one light double-hung sash window in the attic gable. The leanto is located on the side and contains a door.

The northeast elevation has two gable ends, decorated with saw-tooth shingles and containing single one-over-one light double-hung sash windows in the attic. In the bowed, three-bay section, a one-over-one double-hung sash window is located in each panel on the first floor with an identical window above it on the second floor. The rear section of the elevation consists of two bays with a door in the western bay.

The house is maintained in good repair.

The Collins House at CRS# S-2566 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan in the 1830-1880+/- period

under the historic theme of Settlement Patterns and Demographic Change:  
plantation and rural farm sites/farm house.

### III. Farm Complexes and Outbuildings

Buildings associated with the agriculture of Baltimore Hundred and surviving as part of farm complexes can be linked to three of the five historic time periods specified in the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan*: 1770-1830+/-, 1830-1880+/-, and 1880-1940+/- . The farm economy of Baltimore Hundred was transformed during these years from one of subsistence level corn/animal husbandry to one that relied heavily upon the production of poultry, eggs, fruit, and vegetables for city consumption. These urban markets were made accessible by improved rail and motor transportation technology that satisfied the need for quick shipment of such perishables to market.

Corn production was an important occupation of Baltimore Hundred farmers from the mid-eighteenth century through the early twentieth century. Initially, corn was the major feed for the cows and pigs that were common on Sussex County farms. Early Sussex County Orphans Court records make frequent mention of corn houses or corn cribs on Baltimore Hundred properties. Surviving examples of early storage facilities are log corn houses found on three of the evaluated sites (CRS# S-1897, CRS# S-1904, CRS# S-2114). Each has a gable roof with a centrally-placed door in the gable end. They range in size from 7 by 11 feet (CRS# S-1897) to 11 by 20 feet (CRS# S-2114) and are now used as storage sheds.

Corn continued to be an important crop when farmers turned to large-scale poultry raising at the beginning of the twentieth century and needed corn to feed the chickens. Frame corn houses replaced log construction. There are several examples among the evaluated properties (CRS# S-1908, CRS# S-1914, CRS# S-2008, CRS# S-2016), some sided vertically and others horizontally, and all ranging in size from 8 by 12 feet to 12 by 20 feet. The Baker farm complex (CRS# S-1909) has an example of a log corn house.

Corn was also used as feed for swine. Smokehouses or meat houses, used for curing meat, are also frequently mentioned in Sussex County Orphans Court accounts. Several of the evaluated sites in Baltimore Hundred include smokehouses (CRS# S-1902, CRS# S-1904, CRS# S-1909, CRS# S-2008, CRS# S-2036,

CRS# S-2098, CRS# S-2320, CRS# S-2322), one built as late as 1934 (CRS# S-1897).

In the early twentieth century, cultivation of fruits and vegetables gained importance among Baltimore Hundred farmers. Strawberries were a particularly popular and profitable crop for many years. Berry production was first reported in the agricultural census of 1900, when Sussex County produced 7,166,330 quarts (68 percent of the state's total production of this crop.) In 1910, the county reached its highest output, 11,154,730 quarts or 88 percent of all the strawberries grown in the state. Although the absolute number of quarts declined to 3,502,768 in 1920, the share of the state output coming from Sussex County was 86 percent, and in 1930, with 7,820,590 quarts harvested, the county still produced 87 percent of the state's total crop.

In order to harvest the strawberries during the short picking season (about three weeks) farmers frequently hired migrant workers from outside the county and provided accommodations for them while they were working in the fields. The Cullen farm complex (CRS #S-2322) still contains a strawberry pickers' house. According to the current owner, it was built circa 1910, which corresponds with the period of greatest strawberry production. The Dukes complex (CRS# S-2073) also contains a structure that may have been a strawberry pickers' house. The remnants of interior lath and plaster finish suggest that the building was used as housing prior to its current use as a barn-storage shed. Two other property owners have also indicated at one time there were strawberry pickers' houses on their farmsteads. The McCabe House (CRS# S-2320) had a house for pickers that harvested fruit cultivated by the current owner's father. Similarly, the Rickards-Hudson House (CRS# S-2501) had a strawberry pickers' house on the property. In both cases, the structures were destroyed prior to the cultural resource survey in 1985. It seems likely, however, that among the numerous structures identified by current owners as sheds there are buildings which were originally strawberry pickers' houses.

Several of the evaluated properties include both house and outbuildings as the farm complex. The increasing size of the houses with the passage of time is testimony to the relative increase in prosperity that Baltimore Hundred enjoyed with the approach and arrival of the twentieth century. The

dwelling follow the same general pattern as those which survive alone and are discussed under the Rural Dwelling category. The earliest houses which survive as part of farm complexes, the Mitchell House (CRS# S-1896) and the Hudson House (CRS# S-1904), date from the 1770-1830+/- period of development. The Mitchell house is one-and-a-half stories with a one-story addition, clad in typical shingle, and of a modest scale. The only outbuilding surviving with the house is a stable. The Hudson House is also a one-and-a-half story, two-bay clapboarded dwelling built on a similar modest scale. The farm complex surrounding this house consists of a log crib, smokehouse, and gable-fronted barn with leanto attached.

The one house identified with the next period of development, 1830-1880+/-, is a two story, three-bay shingled building (CRS# S-2113). The only outbuilding on the property is an early-twentieth century gambrel-roofed barn. In the final historic period, the dwellings tend to be somewhat larger. The Brasure Complex (CRS# S-1902) has a two-story, five-bay shingled dwelling which follows the previously established pattern of symmetrical fenestration. Both the Law House (CRS# S-1908) and the Bunting-Carey House (CRS# S-2063) are two-and-a-half story, three-bay clapboarded dwellings. Each gives special attention to decorating the gables. The Law House has diamond-shaped shingles in each gable, while on the gables of the Bunting-Carey House, the clapboard is pierced by large lozenge windows. Both houses are surrounded by several outbuildings.

On several of the sites, the dwelling is ineligible for National Register consideration due to extreme modifications, but outbuildings survive with sufficient integrity to be considered. The Walter Campbell Complex (CRS# S-1897), for example, has two log cribs dating from 1900 or before, a gable-fronted barn from 1934, and a smokehouse also constructed in 1934. Similarly, the Baker Complex (CRS# S-1909) has two log corn cribs from the mid- to late-nineteenth century, a frame corn crib, a gable-fronted barn, and a smokehouse. One property, the Pitts Complex (CRS# S-2008), includes three frame corn cribs, a smokehouse, and a fifth building which is included in the evaluation under the Rural Commercial category.

The Farm Complexes and Outbuildings of Baltimore Hundred reflect major architectural and economic trends of the region. Significant examples

survive from the 1770-1830+/-, 1830-1880+/-, and 1880-1940+/- historic periods, although most of the structures that have been determined eligible for National Register consideration fall within the 1880-1940+/- period. Earlier buildings are threatened by demolition. The Farm Complexes and Outbuildings identified as having one or more threatened structures are the Baker Complex (CRS# S-1909), the Bunting-Carey Complex (CRS# S-2063), and the Hobbs Complex (CRS# S-2398).

## Architectural Descriptions

CRS #: S-1895

Site Name:

Owner: Minnie E. Mitchell  
R.D. 3 Box 57  
Frankford, DE 19945

Quad: Whaleysville

SPO #: 16-17-05

Tax Parcel #: 5-33-9-3

Location: In the vicinity of Selbyville, lying on the northwest side of County Road 380, 75 feet north of the junction with County Road 400.

## Description:

The complex at CRS# S-1895 contains a dwelling, smokehouse, chicken house, two barns, and two corncribs. All of the outbuildings except the chicken house are eligible for National Register consideration. The dwelling and chicken house are ineligible due to lack of integrity. The smokehouse stands just west of the house; the barns and corncribs extend further to the west. The chicken house stands northwest of the house.

The two barns were built circa 1850. Both buildings face southeast, are of frame construction, and are sheathed in wooden clapboards.

The smaller barn measures 16' by 20'3". It is one-and-one-half-stories high. Two central doors in the southeast gable provide access to the interior at the first floor and loft levels. The building is roofed with asphalt shingles.

The larger barn measures 38'10" by 30'4" and has a leanto attached to its northeast elevation. It is roofed with wooden shingles. Two double-width doors on the northeast gable open into the barn and leanto. Both barns are in fair to good condition.

The smokehouse was built in the early twentieth century and measures 12'4" by 10'4". It is sheathed in clapboard, roofed with wooden shingles and supported on concrete blocks. A hinged wooden door set to the right of

center opens in the northeast gable.

The larger of the two corncribs measures 12' by 26'3" and is supported on concrete blocks. The other corncrib was moved from a location near the small barn; it measures 8'5" by 15'4". Both cribs have gable roofs covered with wooden shingles and are sheathed with widely-spaced, horizontal wood slats. The door on each is located in the center of the gable end. Both buildings date to the early twentieth century, and are in good condition.

The farm complex at CRS# S-1895 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The complex, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1830-1880+/- and 1880-1940+/- periods under the historic theme of Agriculture: barn, smokehouse, corncrib.



CRS #: S-1896

Site Name:

Owner: Minnie E. Mitchell  
R.D. 3 Box 57  
Frankford, DE 19945

Quad: Whaleysville

SPO #: 16-17-05

Tax Parcel #: 5-33-9-36

Location: In the vicinity of Selbyville, lying on the southeast side of County Road 380, 0.2 miles southwest of the junction with County Road 400.

Description:

The complex at CRS# S-1896 is composed of a dwelling and a stable. Both buildings are eligible for National Register consideration.

The house is a one-and-a-half-story, gable-roofed dwelling of frame construction. Originally two separate houses, built *circa* 1800, the dwelling is composed of three sections: a one-and-a-half-story, two-bay, single-pile block with a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, single-pile addition on the southeast gable end and a one-story, two-bay, single-pile addition on the rear (northeast) elevation of the first structure.

The entire dwelling is sheathed in cedar shingle; the roof is covered with asphalt shingle. There is an interior brick chimney located in the northwest gable end of the main block and a similar chimney in the southeast gable end of the first addition. The foundation is brick covered with sheet metal stamped to resemble coursed roughcast concrete block.

Fenestration consists of a central door flanked by two six-over-six double-hung sash windows on the front elevation. There are two three-over-three double-hung sash windows on the top floor. There are three symmetrically-placed double-hung sash windows on the rear elevation.

Located across County Road 380, the stable is a one-story, gable-roofed building of frame construction. Built in the early twentieth century, the stable faces south toward the front of the dwelling. The building is sheathed in clapboard; the roof is covered with corrugated metal. The door

is located in the center of the south gable end. The interior space is divided into a central aisle with three stalls on each side.

Both the house and the stable are in good condition.

The farm complex at CRS# S-1896 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The complex, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1770-1830+/- period under the historic theme of Settlement Patterns and Demographic Change: plantation and rural farm sites/farm house and the 1880-1940+/- period under the historic theme of Agriculture: stable, other: farm house.

GRS #: S-1897

Site Name:

Owner: Walter L. Campbell  
R.D. 3 Box 182  
Frankford, DE 19945

Quad: Selbyville

SPO #: 18-19-05

Tax Parcel #: 5-33-9-38

Location: In the vicinity of Selbyville, lying on the north side of County Road 400, 0.8 miles northwest of its intersection with State Route 113.

Description:

The complex at GRS #S-1897 consists of a dwelling, two corncribs, a barn, and a meat house. All of the outbuildings are eligible for National Register consideration. The dwelling, built circa 1850-1870, is ineligible due to lack of integrity. The smokehouse is situated west of the house. The remaining buildings stand in a group to the north.

The two corncribs, built circa 1890-1900, are one-story, gable-roofed structures of log construction. The first measures 9'9" by 14' and has a corrugated metal roof. Constructed of 12 courses of logs, it has a shuttered door in the gable; the gable is covered with vertical planking. The second crib measures 7' by 11'4", is constructed of 10 courses of logs, and is roofed with asphalt shingles. Both buildings have centrally-placed gable-end doors and vertical plank siding in the gable peaks.

Built in 1934, the barn is a one-and-a-half-story, gable-roofed structure of frame construction. The building consists of a single-bay main block with one-story leantos on the north and south elevations. The roof is covered with metal and asphalt shingles; the barn is sheathed on three sides with clapboard and on the west side with board and batten. Overall dimensions for the barn are 32'4" by 24'3". Both the central block and each leanto has a double door giving access to the interior.

The meat house, also built in 1934, measures 8'4" by 8'5". It is sheathed with wood clapboards and roofed with asphalt shingles. A single

wooden door on the left side of the north gable opens to the interior. It is supported on pilings.

The farm complex at CRS# S-1897 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The complex, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1880-1940+/- period under the historic theme of Agriculture: barn, corncrib, smokehouse.

CRS #: S-1902  
Site Name:  
Owner: Charles H. Brasure  
Selbyville, DE 19975  
Quad: Selbyville  
SPO #: 18-19-05  
Tax Parcel #: 5-33-9-18  
Location: In the vicinity of Selbyville, lying on the north side of State Road 54, 1.1 miles northwest of its intersection with State Route 113.

Description:

The Brasure Complex at CRS# S-1902 consists of a dwelling, barn, shed, and garage. All of the buildings are eligible for National Register consideration. The two sheds stand in a line behind and to the north of the house. The barn, situated further from the house, is located to the northwest.

The house, built in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, is a two-and-a-half-story, five-bay, gable-roofed dwelling of frame construction. It faces southeast. The house consists of a single-pile main block with a three-bay, two-story, single pile, cross-gable ell on the rear elevation. The main block has a frame, shed-roofed porch covering the three central bays on the front elevation. The ell has a shed-roofed enclosed porch on its southwest elevation. The roof of the ell has a cross gable.

The dwelling is sheathed with wood shingles; the roof of both sections is covered with asphalt shingles. The foundation material was not visible; it is covered with pressed metal imitating brick. The main block has an exterior brick chimney stack in each gable end; the rear ell has an interior brick chimney stack in the northwest gable end.

The fenestration of the southeast (front) facade consists, on the first floor, of two-over-two light double-hung sash windows in the first, fourth, and fifth bays and doors in the second and third bays. On the upper story, there is a two-over-two light double-hung sash window in each of the five bays. In the southwest gable end, there is a two-over-two light double-hung

sash window on either side of the chimney stack on the first and second floors. There are two small four-light fixed-sash windows in the attic, one on either side of the chimney.

The barn is a two-story, gambrel-roofed frame structure with a leanto on the southwest elevation. It faces southeast. It is sheathed with clapboard; the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The southeast facade has a wooden sliding double door on the south side of the elevation. On the second floor, there is a centrally-placed shuttered door flanked by six-over-six light double-hung sash windows.

The shed is a one-story, gable-roofed, frame structure with a centrally-placed door in the west gable end. The building is sheathed in clapboard; the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The garage lies northwest of and parallel to the shed. It is a one-story, gable-roofed, frame structure with a sliding double door in the west gable end. It is sheathed in clapboard and has an asphalt shingle roof.

All of the buildings at the Brasure Farm Complex are in good condition.

The farm complex at GRS# S-1902 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The complex, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1880-1940+/- period under the historic theme of Agriculture:barn, other: shed, farm house.

CRS #: S-1904

Site Name:

Owner: Steven M. Hudson  
Route 2 Box 174  
Selbyville, DE 19975

Quad: Selbyville

SPO #: 18-19-05

Tax Parcel #: 5-33-16-2

Location: In the vicinity of Selbyville, lying on the southwest side of State Route 54, 0.8 miles northwest of its intersection with State Route 113.

Description:

The complex at CRS# S-1904 includes a dwelling, barn, two sheds, and a corncrib. All of the buildings in the complex are eligible for National Register consideration.

The dwelling was built in the early nineteenth century and consists of a one-and-one-half-story, single pile, two-bay main block with a one-and-one-half-story ell and leanto. There are two interior brick chimney stacks. One is located at the southeast end of the main block and the other stands at the rear or northeast end of the ell. The entire structure is supported on brick piers which have been covered with galvanized sheet metal shaped to resemble coursed roughcast concrete brick.

The two openings in the front or southwest facade consist of the entrance door in the first bay and a two-over-two light double-hung sash window in the second bay. Similarly, there are two double-hung windows on the second floor level at the rear of the ell. The concrete steps and shed-roof porch on the southwest facade of the main block are later additions. The house is in fair but deteriorating condition.

The frame one-and-one-half-story barn, dating from the mid-nineteenth century, is rectangular in plan with a center aisle and a leanto attached to the east elevation. It is sheathed in wooden clapboard and roofed with asphalt shingles. Two wide doorways in the gable open into the center aisle and the leanto. The log crib to the rear of the house has a wood shingle roof and a door centrally placed in the gable end.

The larger of the two sheds is a one-story, gable-roofed, frame structure facing southwest. It has leantos extending from the northwest and southeast sides. Sheathed in clapboard and roofed with corrugated metal, it has two doors of vertical planking in its front elevation, one just off-center to the west and the other in the leanto toward the south. The second, smaller shed is a one-story, gable-roofed, frame building also facing southwest. It has a wood shingle roof. Neither shed appears to have windows.

The farm complex at CRS# S-1904 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The complex, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1770-1830+/- period under the historic theme of Settlement Patterns and Demographic Change: plantation and rural farm sites/farm house and the 1830-1880+/- period under the historic theme of Agriculture: barn, corncrib, other: farm house.



CRS #: S-1908

Site Name:

Owner: Kathryn J. Law  
P.O. Box 69  
Selbyville, DE 19975

Quad: Selbyville

SPO #: 18-19-05

Tax Parcel #: 5-33-16-5

Location: In the vicinity of Selbyville, lying on the west corner of the intersection of County Roads 378 and 379.

Description:

The complex at CRS# S-1908 includes a dwelling, barn, four sheds, and a corncrib. The four sheds are inaccessible. The dwelling, barn, and corncrib are eligible for National Register consideration.

The dwelling is a two-and-a-half-story, gable-roofed, frame structure built in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. The house is T-shaped in plan. There is a rectangular two-bay front section with a gable facing northeast; another rectangular section joins the southwest side of this front portion at right angles and at the same roof height. The dwelling is supported on a brick foundation, sided with wood shingles, and covered with an asphalt shingle roof. The wooden shingles, rectangular in shape over most of the structure, become diamond-shaped in the peaks of the gables. An interior brick chimney stack with corbeled top stands near the southwest side of the front block.

There are two bays on the first story and three on the second story of the front elevation. The front door occupies the first of the two bays on the first story; the remaining bay contains a window. All windows visible from the road consist of one-over-one double-hung sash in plain surrounds. The rear, or southwest, section contains one window on both northeast and southeast elevations at each story; there is also a single window at the attic level.

Porches on the northeast and southwest elevations appear to be contemporary with the house. Both porches are supported by brick foundations and turned wooden posts and appear to be roofed with asphalt shingles.

The barn and corncrib are located to the southwest of the house. The two-story, gable-roofed, frame barn is located directly to the rear of the dwelling. Also oriented with its gable end facing northeast, the barn has a leanto attached to its northwest side and a wagon shed attached to its southeast side. The building is sheathed with plain wood shingles and roofed with asphalt shingles. A sliding door in the northeast facade provides access to the interior of the barn.

A clapboarded, two-story corncrib with an asphalt roof stands behind the barn and wagon shed. The corncrib has doors centrally placed on the first and second floors.

The four sheds that stand behind the dwelling, barn, and corncrib are inaccessible. They all appear to be of frame construction, gable-roofed, and sided with vertical clapboard siding. Two have wood shingle roofs and two have asphalt shingle roofs.

All of the outbuildings are in fair-to-deteriorated condition. The house is presently occupied and in good condition.

The farm complex at CRS# S-1908 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The complex, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1880-1940+/- period under the historic theme of Agriculture: barn, corncrib, other: farm house.

CRS #: S-1909

Site Name:

Owner: Evelyn T. Baker  
P.O. Box 250  
Frankford, DE 19945

Quad: Selbyville

SPO #: 18-19-05

Tax Parcel #: 5-33-16-7.1

Location: In the vicinity of Selbyville, lying on the north side of County Road 379 0.4 miles west of its intersection with County Road 378.

Description:

The complex at CRS# S-1909 consists of a dwelling, four corncribs, two chicken houses, three sheds, two buildings sheathed in metal, and a gable-front barn. The only structures that are eligible for National Register consideration are three of the corn cribs, built in the mid-nineteenth century. The other buildings are ineligible due to condition or date of construction.

Two of the corn cribs stand side by side and are of similar construction. Both structures face west. The northernmost crib measures 9' by 15'10", while the southernmost building measures 10'7" by 16'4". Both buildings have a single door in the west gable end and both have wood-shingled roofs.

The third log corn crib also has a single door in one gable end and a wood shingle roof. It measures 7' by 12'4".

Two of the three buildings are in good condition; the third is in disrepair and should be considered threatened.

The farm complex at CRS# S-1909 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The complex, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1830-1880+/- period under the historic theme of Agriculture: corncrib.

CRS #: S-1914

Site Name:

Owner: Julia Ann Pepper Tingle & Prentice Wayne Tingle  
Duke Street  
Selbyville, DE 19975

Quad: Selbyville

SPO #: 18-19-05

Tax Parcel #: 5-33-17-4

Location: In the vicinity of Selbyville, lying on the north side of County Road 386, 0.1 miles west of its intersection with State Route 17.

Description:

The complex at CRS# S-1914 contains a dwelling, two corncribs, and a carriage shed. The corncribs and carriage shed are eligible for National Register consideration. The dwelling is ineligible due to lack of integrity. The entire complex was constructed in the early twentieth century. The two corncribs are located north and east of the house and face east. The carriage house sits perpendicular to the sheds, facing south towards the rear of the house.

Both corncribs are one-story, gable-roofed, frame structures with centrally-placed doors on the east gable end. The roofs are covered with sheet metal; the buildings rest on foundations of cinder blocks.

The smaller corncrib measures 7'9" x 12'2" and is sheathed with horizontal board siding painted red. The second corncrib measures 20'4" x 12'3"; it is sheathed with vertical board siding painted red.

The carriage shed is a five-bay, gable-roofed, frame structure and measures 40'3" x 16'3". It is sheathed with vertical board siding painted red; the roof is covered with corrugated metal.

All of the buildings in this complex are in good condition.

The farm complex at CRS# S-1914 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The complex, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the

*Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1880-1940+/- period under the historic theme of Agriculture: corncrib, carriage shed.

CRS #: S-1956

Site Name:

Owner: Roland V. & Helen E. Lynch  
R.D. #2, Box 276  
Frankford, DE 19945

Quad: Frankford

SPO #: 18-19-06

Tax Parcel #: 5-33-5-56

Location: In the vicinity of Roxana, lying on the west side of County Road 382, 0.4 miles south of its junction with County Road 370.

Description:

The complex at CRS# S-1956 consists of a dwelling and two sheds. All of the buildings are eligible for National Register consideration. Situated on the west side of the road, all of the buildings are oriented on a north-south axis. The house, which stands south of the sheds and faces east, is separated from the sheds by an access driveway.

The house was built circa 1860. The main block is a two-story, five-bay structure of frame construction with a frame ell on the rear elevation. The house has been sheathed with clapboard. It is supported by a coursed brick foundation and roofed with asphalt shingle. The cornice is graced with Italianate brackets. An interior chimney rises at the ridge in the south gable end of the main section. A hip-roofed porch supported by tapered wooden posts extends across the entire length of the front.

Fenestration on the front elevation consists of two two-over-two light double-hung sash windows on either side of the central door. On the second floor, there is a two-over-two light double-hung sash window in each of the five bays. There are two similar windows on the north gable as well as two fixed-sash windows in the attic. The rear of the building was inaccessible.

A one-room, one-story, gable-roofed shed stands closest to the road and faces east. It is sheathed with clapboard and roofed with corrugated metal. There is an external corbeled brick chimney stack in the south gable and a door in the south end of the east elevation. In the east elevation, there are also a centrally-placed shuttered window and another shuttered opening at ground level near the north end of the facade. In the south gable end of

the building, there are two four-light fixed-sash windows in the gable, one on either side of the chimney, and a shuttered window on the west side of the chimney stack.

Another one-room, one-story, gable-roofed structure stands behind and to the west of the first shed. The building appears to be a storage shed that has been converted to a garage. A garage door on the south gable provides access to the interior. The building is sheathed with clapboard and roofed with wood shingles.

The house and outbuildings are presently in good condition.

The farm complex at CRS# S-1956 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The complex, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1770-1830+/- period under the historic theme of Settlement Patterns and Demographic Change: plantation and rural farm sites/farm house and the 1830-1880+/- period under the historic theme of Agriculture: other: shed, farm house.

CRS #: S-1993

Site Name:

Owner: Malcolm T. & Lauralee A. Chandler  
R.D. 2, Box 213  
Frankford, DE 19945

Quad: Frankford

SPO #: 20-21-06

Tax Parcel #: 1-34-18-57

Location: In Bayard, lying on the north side of County Road 370 at its junction with County Road 84.

Description:

The Chandler complex at CRS# S-1993 includes a dwelling and two storage sheds connected by a modern storage building. All of the buildings, except the modern storage building, are eligible for National Register consideration. The storage buildings are located behind and to the west of the house.

The dwelling is a two-and-a-half-story, gable-roofed, frame structure composed of a two-bay main block with a two-bay ell and attached leanto. It was built circa 1900. The house is supported on a brick foundation, sheathed in wooden shingles, and roofed with asphalt shingles. A screened porch with Victorian gingerbread brackets extends across the front elevation.

There is a pair of one-over-one light double-hung sash windows on the first floor in the first bay, matched by a similar pair of one-over-one light double-hung sash windows in the first bay of the floor above. A door occupies the second bay on the first floor; above the door, is a one-over-one light double-hung sash window. The east gable end has two bays that contain similar windows on each floor. There is a single one-over-one-light double-hung sash window in the attic. The rear of the house was inaccessible.

Both storage sheds are oriented on a north-south axis. They are one-story frame buildings with centrally-placed doors in their north gable ends. Each is supported by wooden pilings and has a wood shingle roof. They are connected with a later twentieth-century enclosed walkway/storage area.

The shed closest to the house is sheathed with wooden clapboards. It



has a three-part sliding door in the north gable end. The shed further to the west is sheathed with vertical wooden board and batten siding with a decorative vergeboard. A double door in the north gable provides access to the interior. It has no visible windows or chimney.

The complex is in good condition.

The farm complex at CRS# 5-1993 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The complex, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1880-1940+/- period under the historic theme of Agriculture: other: shed, farm house.

CRS #: S-2008

Site Name:

Owner: Betty Pitts  
R.D. 2 Box 243  
Frankford, DE 19945

Quad: Selbyville

SPO #: 18-19-05

Tax Parcel #: 5-33-11-3

Location: In the vicinity of Roxana, lying on the south side of County Road 392, 0.3 miles southwest of its junction with County Road 382.

Description:

The complex at CRS# S-2008 consists of a dwelling, a smokehouse, three granaries, and a commercial building. The smokehouse, granaries, and commercial building are eligible for National Register consideration. The dwelling is ineligible due to lack of integrity. The dwelling faces north towards the road; the outbuildings, all built in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, are arranged in a half-square behind the dwelling.

The smokehouse is a one-story, gable-roofed structure of frame construction. Measuring 10'2" by 12'2", it rests on brick piers. The only opening is a centrally-placed door in the north gable end. The building is sheathed with clapboard; the roof is covered with wood shingles.

The first granary is a one-story, frame structure sheathed in clapboard except for the front elevation, which is covered with vertical board siding. The building rests on cinder block piers and measures 10'4" by 12'2". The gable roof is covered with wood shingle. A single door provides access in the north gable end.

The second granary faces north and measures 12'10" by 16'3". It is a single-story, gable-roofed structure of frame construction. Doorways are centrally located in the west gable end and the north elevation. The building rests on concrete piers; it is sided with horizontal slats. The roof is covered with sheet metal.

The third granary is a single-story, gable-roofed frame structure and rests on brick piers. It is sheathed with horizontal slats; the gable roof

is covered with asphalt shingles over wood shingles. Doorways are located in the north gable end and west elevation.

The commercial building is a gable-roofed, one-story, two-bay structure of frame construction. The gable roof is covered with sheet metal. The building faces west, with a door on the south side of the gable end and a six-over-six double-hung sash window on the north side. On the second floor, the gable end of the building extends to form the roof of the porch. There are three small windows on the north elevation.

All of the buildings in this complex are in good condition.

The farm complex at CRS# S-2008 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The complex, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1880-1940+/- period under the historic theme of Agriculture: smokehouse, granary, other: rural commercial.

CRS #: S-2016

Site Name:

Owner: George Asher Evans  
Frankford, DE 19945

Quad: Selbyville

SPO #: 20-21-05

Tax Parcel #: 5-33-11-82

Location: In the vicinity of Johnson, lying on the north side of County Road 382, 0.5 miles east of its junction with County Road 388.

Description:

The farm complex at CRS# S-2016 contains a dwelling, two corncribs, a chicken shed, and a barn. All the outbuildings are eligible for National Register consideration. The dwelling is ineligible due to lack of integrity. The entire complex was constructed in the early twentieth century. The barn and the chicken shed are located north of the house and sit side by side on an east/west axis; the corn cribs are northwest of the house, also side by side but on a north/south axis.

The corncribs are one-story, gable-roofed structures of frame construction. Their roofs are covered with corrugated metal; the buildings are sheathed largely with horizontal board siding; one of the two structures has one side clad in corrugated metal. Resting on cinder blocks, each has a door in the gable end. They differ only slightly in size, one measuring 11'10" by 12'2" and the other 12'4" by 11'7".

The chicken shed is a one-and-one-half story, gable-roofed structure of frame construction. It measures 12'5" by 14'2" and rests on a foundation of cinder blocks. The exterior is sheathed with clapboards; the roof is covered by sheet metal. The only door is located in the north gable end, slightly to the right of center.

The barn, measuring 14'3" by 26'5", is a one-and-one-half story, single-bay, gable-roofed structure of frame construction. The building is composed of a main block facing south with a one-story leanto addition on the east elevation. The barn is sheathed in clapboard. It rests on pilings with beams and cement blocks in between. The front elevation of the main section contains a door of vertical planks on the ground floor and a six-over-six

double-hung sash window in the upper gable. The leanto addition contains a door flanked by two windows.

The barn in the Evans Farm complex is in good condition; the remaining structures are in fair but deteriorating condition.

The farm complex at CRS# S-2016 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The complex, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1880-1940+/- period under the historic theme of Agriculture: corncrib, chicken shed, barn.

CRS #: S-2036

Site Name:

Owner: Irene Williams Phillips  
Route 11 Box 632  
Chestnut Hills  
Salisbury, MD 21801

Quad: Assawoman Bay

SPO #: 20-21-05

Tax Parcel #: 5-33-12-12

Location: Lying on the west side of County Road 381, at its junction with  
County Road 364A.

Description:

The complex at CRS# S-2036 consists of a house, garage, barn, and smokehouse. While the house and garage lack integrity, the barn and smokehouse, which date from the early twentieth century, are eligible for National Register consideration. The barn and smokehouses stand to the northwest of the house.

The two-and-one-half story, gambrel-roofed, concrete block and frame barn faces east. The building measures 30'1" x 40'. The first story is constructed of coursed concrete block, while the second story gables are frame sheathed with wooden clapboard. The wooden shingle roof projects outward above the main entrance on the east gable end and extends down to lap over the top course of concrete block on the north and south sides.

A sliding wooden door centrally placed in the east gable provides access to the first floor. Just above, a smaller pair of central doors opens onto the second floor, while another large pair of central doors provides access to the attic loft. First story fenestration consists of a single six-over-six light double-hung sash window on the east gable and two identical windows on the north and south elevations. Two one-over-one light, double-hung sash windows appear to be later additions.

The one-story frame smokehouse also faces east. Gable-roofed and windowless, the building measures 16'3" by 12'3" and is supported on concrete block piers. A hinged wooden door is centrally placed in the east gable. The smokehouse is sided with wooden shingles, has clapboarding in the gables,

and is roofed with asphalt shingles.

Both the smokehouse and the barn are in excellent condition.

The farm complex at CRS# S-2036 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The complex, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1880-1940+/- period under the historic theme of Agriculture: barn, smokehouse.

CRS #: S-2056

Site Name:

Owner: L. Walter & Oneita K. Tingle Bunting  
R.D. 2 Box 77  
Selbyville, DE 19975

Quad: Selbyville

SPO #: 18-19-05

Tax Parcel #: 5-33-18-3

Location: Lying on the north side of State Route 54, 0.5 miles east of its intersection with County Road 387.

Description:

The complex at CRS# S-2056 consists of a dwelling, cart shed, corn crib, storage shed, and milk house. While the dwelling, corn crib and cart shed lack integrity, the early twentieth century storage shed and milk house are eligible for National Register consideration. The outbuildings stand behind and to the north and west of the house.

The frame gable-roofed storage shed measures 9' by 11'14" and faces south. It is clapboarded and roofed with corrugated metal. A single hinged wooden door opens at the center of the south gable.

The frame, pyramidal-roofed milk house is located just to the west of the storage shed. Almost square in plan, it measures 6'2" by 6'3". It is also clapboarded. Fenestration consists of a single hinged wooden door centered on the south elevation and a single fixed sash window centered on the west elevation.

Both the shed and the milk house are in fair condition.

The farm complex at CRS# S-2056 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The complex, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1880-1940+/- period under the historic theme of Agriculture: milk house, other: shed.



CRS #: S-2059

Site Name:

Owner: Elmer R. & Audrey E. Cooper  
R.D. 1 Box 88  
Selbyville, DE 19975

Quad: Selbyville

SPO #: 20-21-05

Tax Parcel #: 5-33-18-74

Location: In Williamsville, lying at the east corner of the junction of  
State Route 54 and County Road 395.

Description:

The complex at CRS# S-2059 includes a dwelling and a barn. The barn is eligible for National Register consideration. The dwelling is ineligible due to lack of integrity. The barn is located to the southeast of the house.

Built circa 1920, the barn is a one-and-a-half story, gable-roofed structure of frame construction. It measures 27'6" by 21'3". The building is sheathed with clapboarding; the roof is covered with wood shingles. The barn is composed of a main block with a one-story leanto on the northeast side. There is a double garage door on the rear of the first floor, single and double doors made of beaded vertical planks are located on the west side, a wooden door opens in the front side of the leanto, and there is a small hinged door in the front gable.

Currently used as a garage, the barn is in good condition.

The farm complex at CRS# S-2059 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The complex, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1880-1940+/- period under the historic theme of Agriculture: barn.

CRS #: S-2063

Site Name:

Owner: C. Coleman Bunting, Sr., Pauline B. Carey,  
& Ideal Farm Stores, Inc.  
Route 1 Box 55  
Selbyville, DE 19975

Quad: Selbyville

SPO #: 20-21-05

Tax Parcel #: 5-33-18-11

Location: In the vicinity of Williamsville, lying on the north side of State Route 54, 1.6 miles west of its intersection with County Road 389.

Description:

The complex at CRS# S-2063 consists of a dwelling, a five-bay garage, a smaller garage, and a barn. Although the outbuildings are ineligible for National Register consideration due to lack of integrity, the house is eligible for National Register consideration. The outbuildings stand in a line directly behind and to the northeast of the house.

Built circa 1880, the dwelling is a good example of the vernacular Victorian style. It consists of a two-and-a-half-story, two-bay main block with two two-and-a-half-story additions aligned gable to gable at the rear. The house is of frame construction and is supported by a brick foundation. There is a central brick chimney stack in the main block; in addition, there are two interior brick chimney stacks located at the northeast end of each addition.

The main block faces southwest and is built on a rectangular plan with a front cross gable. The frame porch on the front of the main block appears to be original, although screens have been added. Three brick steps lead to the porch. Fenestration on the southwest elevation consists of two one-over-one light double-hung sash windows flanking a central door on the first floor. Two similar symmetrically-placed windows are on the second floor. A square, lozenge-shaped window lights the attic story in the cross gable. There are three windows on the southeast gable end of the main block; a single one-over-one light double-hung sash window on the first floor, a

single one-over-one light double-hung sash window on the second floor, and a lozenge-shaped fixed-sash window in the gable.

On the rear ell, there is a similar, east-facing cross gable with a lozenge-shaped window. A door on the southeast elevation provides access to the addition. The door is capped with a frame hooded portico.

The house and rear ells are sided with wooden clapboards and covered with an asphalt shingle roof.

Additional outbuildings on the property consist of a 5-bay garage, a smaller garage, and a two-story frame clapboard shed. All of these structures face southwest and were built in the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries. A mid-twentieth-century egg sales building, located just to the southeast of the two-story shed, faces northwest. This building is attached to a long, mid-twentieth-century concrete block barn which appears to be a dairy barn.

The dwelling, which has been unoccupied for some time, is currently in poor condition and deteriorating. It should be considered threatened.

The farm complex at CRS# S-2063 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The complex, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1880-1940+/- period under the historic theme of Agriculture.

CRS #: S-2073

Site Name:

Owner: Daniel L. & Denise Dukes  
R. D.  
Selbyville, DE 19975

Quad: Selbyville

SPO #: 20-21-05

Tax Parcel #: 5-33-18-73

Location: In Williamsville, lying on the southeast side of State Route 54, 250 feet northeast of its junction with County Road 395

Description:

The complex at CRS# S-2073 includes a dwelling and combination barn/shed. Both the house and the combination barn/shed are eligible for National Register consideration. The dwelling faces northwest and the barn is located south of the rear corner of the dwelling.

The dwelling consists of a two-and-a-half-story, two-bay main block with a one-and-a-half-story, two-bay, frame addition and leanto at the rear. The main block, which faces northwest, was probably built in the late nineteenth century, *circa* 1880. The ell on the southeast side of the house may have originally been a one-room plan house to which the main block was added. Both sections of the house are supported by formed concrete blocks. There are two interior end brick chimney stacks: one at the west end of the main block and one at the southeast end of the ell.

Fenestration on the northwest elevation consists of a door in the first bay and a six-over-six light double-hung sash window in the second bay on the first floor; the second floor contains two six-over-six light double-hung sash windows located directly above the openings below. There are two similar symmetrically-placed windows on the first and second floors of each gable end and two symmetrically-placed fixed-sash windows in the attic level. The southwest elevation of the ell features a door in the first bay and a six-over-six light double-hung sash window in the second bay. A set of concrete steps leads to the door on the southwest elevation of the ell.

Both sections of the house are sheathed with wood shingles. The gabled roofs are covered with asphalt shingles. The porch attached to the northwest

side of the main block is a later addition.

The combination barn/shed consists of a gable-roofed, one-and-a-half-story, rectangular structure of frame construction with a one-story leanto on the southwest side. Measuring 18'2" by 18'9", the barn faces northwest with centrally-placed double hinged doors in the northwest gable. There is a second door located directly above the main entrance. A fixed four-light window is located in the attic story of the southeast gable. The barn is sheathed with wooden clapboard and roofed with wood shingles. Remnants of plaster and lath on the interior of the structure suggest that the building may once have been used as a dwelling.

The Dukes House is currently occupied and is in good condition. The combination barn/shed is currently used for storage and is also in good condition.

The farm complex at CRS# S-2073 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The complex, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1770-1830 period under the historic theme of Settlement Patterns and Demographic Change: plantation and rural farm sites/farm house and the 1880-1940+/- period under the historic theme of Agriculture: barn, other: farm house.

CRS #: S-2098

Site Name:

Owner: Howard David & Deborah W. Grise  
R.D. 1 Box 149A  
Selbyville, DE 19975

Quad: Assawoman Bay

SPO #: 20-21-05

Tax Parcel #: 5-33-19-28.2

Location: Lying on the southwest side of State Route 54, 0.1 miles east of County Road 58B.

Description:

The farm complex at CRS# S-2098 consists of a dwelling, barn, two sheds, garage, and smokehouse. The barn, smokehouse, and garage, all dating from the early twentieth century, are eligible for National Register consideration. The dwelling and sheds are ineligible due to lack of integrity. The outbuildings are arranged in a line behind and to the southwest of the house.

The three-story, gable-fronted barn has a gambrel roof. It faces northeast. Built on a concrete foundation, it is sheathed with clapboards and roofed with asphalt shingles. Fenestration in the northeast gable consists of three openings. One large double wooden sliding door provides access to the interior. Both the second and third floors have a centrally-placed opening: a large, hinged wooden door opens from the second story, while a six-over-six light double-hung sash window opens on the third story. Currently used for storage, the barn is in fair condition.

The one-story, gable-roofed smokehouse is sheathed with clapboard, supported on brick piers, and covered with a mixture of wood shingle and tarpaper. The smokehouse is windowless. A single door of vertical planks centrally placed in the northeast gable end provides access to the interior. The building is presently in fair condition.

Also facing northeast, the one-story garage is supported by a concrete block foundation. It is sheathed in clapboard and covered with an asphalt shingle roof. A sliding double door on the northeast gable end and a six-over-six light double-hung sash window on the northwest facade are the only

openings in the building. The garage is also in fair condition.

The farm complex at CRS# S-2098 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The complex, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan in the 1880-1940+/- period under the historic theme of Agriculture: barn, smokehouse, other: garage.

CRS #: S-2113  
Site Name: J. Layton Farmstead (Beers 1868)  
Owner: Elmer C. Bunting  
R.D. 1  
Selbyville, DE 19975  
Quad: Selbyville  
SPO #: 22-23-06  
Tax Parcel #: 5-33-10-10

Location: In the vicinity of Selbyville, lying on the east side of a private lane running north from the north side of County Road 386, 0.3 miles west of its intersection with State Route 17.

Description:

The complex at CRS# 5-2113 includes a dwelling and a barn. Both buildings are eligible for National Register consideration. The dwelling faces west; the barn is located behind the dwelling and to the southeast. It also faces west.

The dwelling is a single-pile, two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, gable-roofed structure of frame construction. It was built in the mid-nineteenth century and measures 15' by 30'. The foundation is concealed behind galvanized sheet metal stamped to resemble coursed brick. The house is sided with wood shingles over wooden clapboard; the roof is asphalt shingle. An interior brick chimney stack rises from the middle of the house at its ridge.

Fenestration on the front elevation consists of a central four-panel door with a window in each of the side bays. The window in the first bay is a two-over-one light double-hung sash window and that in the third bay is a two-over-two light double-hung sash window. The door is sheltered by a gable-roofed hood supported by turned wooden posts. The door appears to be original. The second floor contains three windows located above the first floor openings. Each window is different from the others. In the first bay is a one-over-two light double-hung sash window, the central bay contains a one-over-three light double-hung sash window, and in the third bay is a two-over-two light double-hung sash window. The north and south gable ends contain two windows on each floor as well as two small fixed-sash windows in the attic gable. The east, or rear, elevation contains only one window.



The barn is an early twentieth century one-and-a-half-story, gambrel-roofed frame structure. It measures 20'2" by 24'2" and is sided with red painted wooden clapboards on the north, south, and west elevations; the east elevation is sheathed in corrugated metal. Asphalt shingles cover the roof.

A sliding wooden door provides access to the interior on the first floor of the west elevation; a hinged wooden door above this opens onto the second floor. A fixed six-light sash window directly above these entrance doors admits light to the loft.

Two doors on the north elevation open at first floor level; a single wooden door occupies the first bay, and a double hinged wooden door occupies the second.

The J. Layton Farmstead is currently occupied and both structures are in use. The dwelling is in fair but deteriorating condition (the northeast corner post is very rotten.) The barn is in good condition.

The farm complex at CRS# S-2113 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The complex, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1830-1880+/- and 1880-1940+/- periods under the historic theme of Agriculture: barn, other farm house

CRS #: S-2114

Site Name:

Owner: Elmer C. Bunting  
R.D. 1  
Selbyville, DE 19975

Quad: Selbyville

SPO #: 22-23-06

Tax Parcel #: 5-33-10-10

Location: In the vicinity of Selbyville, at the end of a private lane running north from the north side of County Road 386, 0.3 miles west of its intersection with State Route 17.

Description:

The farm complex at CRS# S-2114 contains a dwelling and a log cornercrib. The cornercrib, constructed circa 1850, is eligible for National Register consideration. The dwelling is ineligible due to lack of integrity. The crib, which faces northwest, stands to the southwest of the dwelling.

The cornercrib is a one-story gable-roofed structure measuring 10'9" by 19'5". Constructed of 10 log courses, it has vertical planking in the gables. The roof is covered with corrugated metal; the foundation is cinder block. The only openings in the cornercrib are a small door in the northwest gable end and a small hinged door just above it.

The cornercrib is in good condition.

Although the dwelling is considered a noncontributing element, it may contain a wing that was originally a one-room plan dwelling measuring 18'5" by 20'.

The farm complex at CRS# S-2114 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The complex, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1830-1880+/- period under the historic theme of Agriculture: cornercrib.

CRS #: S-2192  
Site Name:  
Owner: Florence M. Bell  
520 New Castle Street Ext.  
Rehoboth, DE 19971  
Quad: Selbyville  
SPO #: 20-21-05  
Tax Parcel #: 5-33-6-72  
Location: In the vicinity of Roxana, lying on the north side of County Road 381A, 0.1 miles west of its junction with County Road 370B.

Description:

The site at CRS# S-2192 contains only a barn. There is no dwelling on the property.

The Bell Barn is a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, gable-roofed structure of frame construction. The gable roof is covered by wood shingles. The entire building is sheathed in clapboard. Built in the early twentieth century, the barn rests on pipe-style pilings that have replaced the original foundation. It is possible that this building may have been moved from its original location. The front (south) elevation has a double sliding door of vertical planks. In the west gable end, there is a door in the first bay and a six-over-six light double-hung sash window in the second bay.

The Bell Barn is in good condition.

The farm complex at CRS# S-2192 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The complex, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1880-1940+/- period under the historic theme of Agriculture: barn.

CRS #: S-2322

Site Name:

Owner: Lawrence F. & Mildred E. Cullen  
R.D. 2  
Frankford, DE 19945

Quad: Selbyville

SPO #: 20-21-05

Tax Parcel #: 5-33-11-57

Location: In the vicinity of Roxana, lying on the north side of County Road 383, 0.8 miles west of its intersection with County Road 384.

Description.

The farm complex at CRS# 5 2322 contains a dwelling, smokehouse, barn, and strawberry pickers' house. The outbuildings are eligible for National Register consideration. The dwelling is ineligible due to lack of integrity. The dwelling faces south towards the road; the barn, smokehouse, and pickers' house are arranged in a loose clump northeast of the dwelling. Modern chicken houses are located northwest of the dwelling.

The smokehouse, built in the early twentieth century, is a one-story, single-bay, gable-roofed structure of frame construction. The only opening is a door centrally placed in the east gable end. The smokehouse measures 8'2" x 10'2".

The strawberry pickers' house was built circa 1910. It is a one-and-a-half-story, single-bay, gable-roofed structure of frame construction. Fenestration on the west gable end consists of a central door with a single six-light fixed-sash window above it. The south elevation contains a six-over-six light double-hung sash window. The foundation is of cinder blocks and a cinder-block chimney is located at the rear of the building. The pickers' house is sheathed in clapboarding; the roof is covered with asphalt shingle. The building measures 10'4" x 14'4".

The early twentieth century barn is a one-and-a-half-story, gable-front structure of frame construction. It faces south. The central bay is flanked by leantos. The roof is covered by asphalt shingles; the barn itself is sheathed with clapboard. Access to the first floor interior of the main

block is via a wooden double sliding door, centrally located on the gable front elevation. There is an open double door in the west leanto and a similar opening in the east leanto.

The dwelling associated with this complex is ineligible due to loss of integrity but contains a wing which may have been a one-room plan dwelling.

All of the buildings in this complex are in good condition.

The farm complex at CRS# S-2322 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The complex, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1770-1830+/- period under the historic theme of Settlement Patterns and Demographic Change: plantation and rural farm sites/farm house and the 1880-1940+/- period under the historic themes of Transportation and Communication and of Agriculture: barn, smokehouse, other: strawberry pickers' house.

CRS #: S-2329

Site Name:

Owner: Joan R. Murphy  
R.D. 2, Box 31  
Frankford, DE 19945

Quad: Frankford

SPO #: 18-19-06

Tax Parcel #: 5-33-6-59.1

Location: In the vicinity of Roxana, lying on the north corner of the intersection of State Route 17 and County Road 371.

Description:

The Murphy complex at CRS# S-2329 includes a house and three shed-type outbuildings. While the house lacks integrity, the outbuildings are eligible for National Register consideration. The outbuildings are located to the north and west of the house.

The structure located closest to the house faces east. It is a one-story, gable-roofed, frame building with a corbeled chimney at the west gable end. It has been sheathed with clapboard and roofed with corrugated metal. There is a single, fixed-sash, six-over-six light window in the north elevation. Although there is now a six-over-six light double-hung sash window in the center of the south elevation, there was once a door in the same bay. The east gable has a door which appears to be a later addition. While the building appears to have been used as an agricultural outbuilding for many years, it may have once been a one-room dwelling.

The building to the north of this is a one-story, gable-roofed, early twentieth century structure. It is sided with wooden clapboards. There is a door in the west elevation and a small, six-over-six light fixed-sash window in the south gable.

The building which stands farthest from the house is a one-story, rectangular, gable-roofed, frame structure with a leanto attached to the south side. Supported on wooden pilings, it is sheathed with wooden clapboards and roofed with wood shingles. There is a centrally-placed door on the west elevation; there is a six-over-six light double-hung window in the same facade. At the attic level, there is a single window opening on the

north gable and two window openings on the opposite elevation. This structure may have also served as a dwelling at one time, although there is currently no visible evidence of an exterior chimney. All of the buildings in this complex are in good condition but appear to be unoccupied.

The farm complex at CRS# S-2329 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The complex, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1770-1830+/- period under the historic theme of Settlement Patterns and Demographic Change: plantation and rural farm sites/farm house and the 1830-1880+/- period under the historic theme of Agriculture: other: tenant houses.

CRS #: S-2345

**Site Name:**

**Owner:** Garland D. & Erica C. Saville  
James A., Sr. & Linda L. Michael  
Willard D. & Carol K. Parrish  
P.O. Box 471  
Ocean View, DE 19970

**Quad:** Bethany Beach

**SPO #:** 20-21-06

**Tax Parcel #:** 1-34-16-386.1

**Location:** In the vicinity of Ocean View, lying on the northeast side of County Road 351, 0.2 miles northwest of its junction with County Road 362.

**Description:**

The farm complex at CRS# S-2345 contains a dwelling, barn, and shed/corncrib. The barn is eligible for National Register consideration. The dwelling and corncrib are ineligible due to lack of integrity.

The gable-fronted barn was built in the early twentieth century. Facing southwest, it is a three-story, two-bay building with a leanto on the southeast side. The structure is set on a concrete foundation. Both barn and leanto are sheathed in clapboard and covered with asphalt shingle roofs.

On the first story, fenestration consists of a one-over-one light, double-hung sash window to the left of the large hinged double doors. There is a single door on the second floor, directly over this set of double doors. On the third floor, there is a single, one-over-one light, double-hung sash window, placed to the left of center.

This building is presently in moderately good condition.

The farm complex at CRS# S-2345 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The complex, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1880-1940+/- period under the historic theme of Agriculture: barn.



CRS #: S-2383

Site Name:

Owner: William L. Williams, H. Clay West, William Bunting,  
& Elwood Bunting  
A-8 Bay Colony  
Dagsboro, DE 19939

Quad: Frankford

SPO #: 18-19-06

Tax Parcel #: 1-34-14-30

Location: In the vicinity of Omar, lying on the south side of County Road  
54, 0.3 miles southwest of County Road 353.

Description:

The complex at CRS# S-2383 includes a house, barn, garage, and well house. All of the early twentieth century buildings appear to be eligible for National Register consideration.

The house and outbuildings are oriented parallel or perpendicular to one another and are sited close to the road. The house is a two-and-one-half-story, pyramidal-roofed, four-square-type structure. It faces north. The house is supported on a brick foundation and is sided with wooden shingles. Its three-bay front facade consists of a central door flanked by two symmetrically-placed windows. There are three evenly-spaced second floor windows and an attic dormer directly above. On the east facade, there are four bays and another door. An exterior brick chimney stack is located at the center of the east end. A single brick step provides access to the front porch. The west and south elevations are inaccessible. The house is currently occupied and in good condition.

The outbuildings on the property are largely inaccessible due to excessive foliage. A large, gambrel-roofed, frame barn with a leanto on the north elevation is located just east of the house. It is sided with wooden clapboards and roofed with corrugated metal. Other outbuildings located on the property include a garage, located east of the house, and a hip-roofed wellhouse, located to the west. All of the outbuildings are in good condition.

The farm complex at CRS# S-2383 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The complex, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1880-1940+/- period under the historic theme of Agriculture: barn, wellhouse, other: farm house, garage.

CRS #: S-2398

Site Name:

Owner: Priscilla A. Hobbs  
P.O. Box 553  
Seaford, DE 19973

Quad: Frankford

SPO #: 18-19-07

Tax Parcel #: 1-34-11-40.1

Location: In the vicinity of Omar, lying on the northeast corner of the junction of County Road 54 and County Road 342.

Description:

The complex at CRS# S-2398 includes a dwelling, a barn, and a shed/smokehouse. The house lacks integrity, but the outbuildings, dating from the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, are eligible for National Register consideration. Both buildings are located northwest of the house but are largely inaccessible.

The shed/smokehouse is situated closest to the house. It is a one-story, gable-roofed, frame structure with an asphalt shingle roof. It has a single door in the east gable end and no chimney.

The barn is a one-story, gable-roofed, frame structure with a leanto on the northeast elevation. The primary door is in the southwest elevation. The building has been sided with wooden clapboards, some of which are missing or broken. Jigsawn vergeboards embellish the structure's gables.

Both outbuildings appear to be deteriorating condition and should be considered threatened.

The farm complex at CRS# S-2398 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The complex, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1880-1940+/- period under the historic theme of Agriculture: smokehouse, barn.

CRS #: S-2419

Site Name:

Owner: John W. & Janet L. Cooper  
P.O. Box 104r  
Millville, DE 19970

Quad: Frankford

SPO #: 20-21-07

Tax Parcel #: 1-34-11-93.2

Location: In the vicinity of Clarksville, lying on the south side of County Road 54, 0.2 miles east of its junction with County Roads 346 and 374.

Description:

The complex at CRS# S-2419 consists of a house and a shed. Both buildings, dating from the mid-nineteenth century, are eligible for National Register consideration. The house faces County Road 54 to the north; the shed is located directly west of the house and faces west.

The house is a one-and-one-half-story, one-room-plan structure with an attached rear ell. It is of frame construction, supported on a modern concrete foundation, and sheathed with clapboard. Its roof is covered with asphalt shingles. There is an interior corbeled brick chimney on the west gable end.

The central front door is flanked by two one-over-one, double-hung sash windows. In the west gable end, there are two one-over-one light double-hung sash windows on the upper level. Fenestration on the first floor of the ell consists of a one-over-one, double-hung sash window in each of the first two bays and a door in the third. In the upper story, there is a fixed-sash window in the second bay and another in the third bay.

The shed is a one-story, gable-roofed, frame structure supported on pilings. It is sided and roofed with wooden shingles. There is a door in the west elevation. Both the house and the shed are presently in excellent condition.

The farm complex at CRS# S-2419 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The complex, as a functional

type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1830-1880+/- period under the historic theme of Agriculture: other: farm house, shed.

CRS #: S-2438

Site Name:

Owner: Dorothy E. Walter Schulze  
Clarksville, DE 19937

Quad: Frankford

SPO #: 20-21-07

Tax Parcel #: 1-34-11-174

Location: In the vicinity of Clarksville, lying on the north side of State Route 26, 0.3 miles west of its junction with State Route 17.

Description:

The complex at CRS# S-2438 consists of a dwelling, log cornerrib, and garage. The log cornerrib is eligible for National Register consideration. The dwelling and garage are ineligible due to lack of integrity.

The cornerrib, built in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, is situated behind the dwelling. It is a small one-story, gable-roofed building constructed of 11 courses of square-notched logs. The gables above the log coursing are sheathed with vertical planks. The roof is covered with corrugated metal. In the center of the southeast facade or front gable, there is a single door with one window above it. According to a former owner of the property, the crib was moved from Frankford to its present site approximately 40 years ago.

The cornerrib is currently in good condition.

The farm complex at CRS# S-2438 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The complex, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1880-1940+/- period under the historic theme of Agriculture: cornerrib.

CRS #: S-2446

Site Name:

Owner: Louis J. & Rebecca C. Travalini  
R.D. 1 Box 26  
Ocean View, DE 19970

Quad: Frankford

SPO #: 20-21-07

Tax Parcel #: 1-34-8-418

Location: In the vicinity of Millville, lying on the south side of County Road 349, 0.2 miles east of its junction with County Road 348.

Description:

The complex at CRS# S-2446 consists of a sweet potato house and corn crib. Both buildings are eligible for National Register consideration.

The sweet potato house faces north towards County Road 349. Built in the early twentieth century, it is a two-story, gable-roofed, frame building sheathed with wood shingles. There is a hinged door with a window above it in the north gable end; a brick chimney is located on the northwest side of the ridge. The potato house is nearly concealed by Virginia creeper vines; currently abandoned, it is in moderately sound condition.

The corn crib, also facing County Road 349, is a one-story, gable-roofed building sheathed with vertical planks and roofed with asbestos shingles. It is currently abandoned and in moderately sound condition.

The farm complex at CRS# S-2446 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The complex, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1880-1940+/- period under the historic theme of Agriculture: corncrib, other: sweet potato house.

CRS #: S-2520

Site Name:

Owner: Virgil V., Sr. & Pamela B. Bullis  
Route 1 Box 12  
Millville, DE 19970

Quad: Bethany Beach

SPO #: 20-21-07

Tax Parcel #: 1-34-8-133.34

Location: In the vicinity of Millville, lying on the southeast side of County Road 350, 1.1 miles northeast of its junction with State Road 26.

Description:

The complex at CRS# S 2520 consists of a dwelling and two sheds. Only the dwelling is eligible for National Register consideration.

Built in the late nineteenth century, the Bullis House is a one-and-a-half-story, gable-roofed, frame building consisting of a main block, a hip-roofed front porch, and a rear ell and leanto. All sections have been sided with wood shingles; the roofs are covered with asphalt shingles. The main block, measuring approximately 16 by 14 feet, faces northeast. It contains three bays with a central door and flanking six-over-six light double-hung sash windows. An external cinder block chimney stack is located on the northwest gable end. The rear ell appears to consist of one room with a brick rear chimney; the leanto is attached to the northwest side of the rear ell. The porch attached to the northwest side of the main block is a later addition.

The Bullis House is in fair condition and does not appear to be immediately threatened.

The farm complex at CRS# S-2520 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The complex, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1880-1940+/- period under the historic theme of Agriculture.



CRS #: S-2534 and S-2535

Site Name:

Owner: Raymond L. Banks, Jr.  
R.D. 2 Box 157C  
Dagsboro, DE 19939

Quad: Frankford

SPO #: 20-21-07

Tax Parcel #: 1-34-7-186

Location: In the vicinity of Clarksville, lying on the north side of County Road 349, 0.1 miles east of its junction with County Road 348.

Description:

The complex at CRS# S-2534 and S-2535 consists of a dwelling with attached garage, a granary, several sheds, a barn, chicken houses, and a privy. While the dwelling and garage lack integrity, the barn, shed, and granary are eligible for National Register consideration.

The large gable-roofed, frame barn was built circa 1922-23 and is presently in excellent condition. It measures 40'4" by 60'. Constructed with a central aisle, it faces west. The barn is built on a concrete foundation, roofed with asphalt shingles, and sheathed with clapboard. Two large sliding doors on the west gable provide the principal access to the interior. There are two six-over-six light double-hung sash windows above these sliding doors. Two similar six-over-six light double-hung sash windows appear on the north elevation. The north and south elevations each have two doors on the second story. Five hinged double doors on the south elevation provide access to the farmyard.

The shed, located east of the house, faces south. It is set atop concrete blocks and measures 11'10" by 15'8". Sheathed with clapboard and roofed with asphalt shingle, it is of frame construction with mostly sawn and some hewn timbers visible around the door in the north gable. There is a hinged double door in the south gable end. A door with wrought hinges and latch and a window are located in the west facade. In the north facade, there is a hinged door in the gable.

Once part of an earlier dwelling on the property and then used as a

carriage house, the structure is now used as a farm storage building. The opening in the south gable end is cut with the upper corners angled at approximately 45 degrees, rather than being joined squarely. The hinged double doors are trimmed to fit this frame. The owner indicates that this was done when the structure was a carriage shed. The carriage which was stored in the structure had a narrow roof line but wide wheels; the door was made to conform to its shape which was narrower at the top. Remnants plaster and lath on the interior walls and whitewash on the ceiling suggest that the building, dating from the early nineteenth century, was once used as a dwelling.

A one-story, gable-roofed granary stands on the east side of the shed. Measuring 12'2" by 20'2", the structure is sheathed with horizontal planks. The gables are covered with vertical planks. There is a door in the south gable end and a small door above it in the gable peak.

A larger, two-and-a-half-story, gable-roofed outbuilding stands to the east of the main farm complex. Identified by the owner as a feed house, the building measures 20'6" by 21'7" and is in good condition. It was originally the main block of a building used to house poultry. The first floor of the surviving structure was employed to store feed for the chickens and the second floor provided living quarters for the person in charge of their care. The chickens lived in long, one-story chicken sheds which extended from both sides of the two-and-a-half-story central block. Although the chicken sheds are missing, evidence of their existence is visible on the siding of the east and west elevations, where the clapboard bears marks of the shed roof lines. Built in the 1940s, the structure was moved to the present site circa 1960.

The feed house rests on a concrete foundation and is sided with lapped clapboard. There are three bays in the south (front) gable; six-over-six light double-hung sash windows flank centrally-placed first and second story doors. There is a small landing at the foot of the second story door. There is a four-light, fixed-sash window above both doors at attic level. There is another centrally-placed door on the first floor of the opposite, north gable. Above this, there are two six-over-six light double-hung sash windows. The west and east elevations each have two bays on the upper story.

The farm complex at CRS# S-2534 and S-2535 is eligible for nomination

to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The complex, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1770-1830+/- period under the historic theme of Settlement Patterns and Demographic Change: plantation and rural farm sites/farm house and the 1880-1940+/- period under the historic themes of Transportation and Communication and Agriculture: barn, other: shed, poultry feed house.

CRS #: S-2541

Site Name:

Owner: Leroy & Lettie Hudson  
c/o William Leroy Hudson  
R.D. 2 Whites Neck  
Dagsboro, DE 19939

Quad: Frankford

SPO #: 20-21-07

Tax Parcel #: 1-34-8-12

Location: In the vicinity of Blackwater Beach, lying on the north side of County Road 347, 0.3 miles east of its junction with County Road 346.

Description:

The complex at CRS# S-2541 consists of a dwelling with back ell, a garage, two granaries, a barn, and two sheds. While the dwelling and garage lack integrity, the early twentieth century granaries, barn, and sheds are eligible for National Register consideration.

The outbuildings visible from the road are grouped to the north and west sides of the dwelling. Placed in a line behind the house are two gable-roofed, clapboarded buildings. The entrance gables of both buildings face west. The building closest to the house has an exterior brick chimney stack on the east gable end and a six-over-six light double-hung sash window in the south elevation. It appears to be a shop or former dwelling. The second shed is directly to the north of this building. It is also a one-story building and faces west but was largely inaccessible.

To the east of the access lane are four additional outbuildings, including the ineligible garage. The gambrel-roofed, clapboarded barn stands closest to the house. It is located north of the dwelling and faces south. Access to the first floor interior is via a double sliding wooden door on the west side of the elevation. On the second floor level, there is a door just west of center and, in the attic, there is an centrally-placed six-over-six light double-hung sash window.

Two one-story, gable-roofed, frame granaries stand further to the west, facing north. The larger granary has vertical plank siding and the smaller

has horizontal slats. Both are roofed with wood shingles. Their orientation on the property makes their fenestration inaccessible.

The buildings of the Hudson Complex are in fair condition.

The farm complex at CRS# S-2541 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The complex, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1880-1940+/- period under the historic theme of Agriculture.

#### IV. Rural Commercial Structures

The Rural Commercial Structures of Baltimore Hundred that have been determined to be eligible for National Register consideration fall into the last of the five historic time periods specified in the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan*. All date from the 1880-1940+/- period of historic development. During the course of the fieldwork undertaken to evaluate the 1985 Cultural Resource Survey, it became clear that there are a number of other properties which might be included in this category but which were not part of the original survey. The development which threatens other types of buildings in Baltimore Hundred threatens these commercial properties as well.

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the rural economy of Sussex County and Baltimore Hundred came to rely increasingly upon the production of poultry, eggs, fruit, and vegetables for city markets that improved railway and transportation put within reach. The advent of new and improved corn cultivation techniques dramatically increased corn output. While the number of acres used for corn decreased from 105,442 to 68,620 between 1880 and 1930, the amount of corn produced per acre increased from 13 bushels to 29 bushels. The greater volume of corn was used to feed the chickens that had become a vital part of the agricultural economy.

The Miller Mill (CRS# S-2047) represents a local response to the need for a large-scale milling plant in an area where corn and poultry production were on the rise. Along with two of the other commercial properties, it is located in the vicinity of Williamsville, evidence of an increase in the pattern of concentrated settlement that marked the period. The building is no longer used, its functions having been assumed by mills operating in larger Baltimore Hundred communities, such as Selbyville.

In nearby Williamsville, the Magee Building (CRS# S-2076) is also unused. The present building seems to have been created from two smaller structures joined together front to back, covered by a single roof, and extended by a leanto on the northeast side. The southeast (front) elevation has a covered porch extending across the sidewalk to the curbside. No longer functioning as a store, the building contains a pool hall that is privately,

rather than commercially, maintained and used.

Near Williamsville, the Collins Property (CRS# S-2080) is also unused. It appears to have been converted from residential to commercial use by extending the front and adding a porch across the entire southwest elevation facing the road. Efforts to obtain further information regarding the specific use of the building have been unsuccessful.

The Pitts Farm Complex (CRS# S-2008) also includes a building that falls in the Rural Commercial category. Measuring 12' by 28', the structure has a central door in the west gable end. The entrance is sheltered under a porch formed by the extension of the roof several feet beyond the main block of the building. The porch and the level of interior finish strongly suggest that the structure was put to some commercial use, perhaps the sale of produce or eggs from the farm.

The Rural Commercial Structures of Baltimore Hundred reflect such major economic trends of the region as increased trade in small communities and, with the Miller Mill, the substantial growth of the poultry industry. All the Priority I buildings evaluated fall in the 1880-1940+/- period. Earlier examples may survive, but like all early structures in the hundred are probably threatened by demolition. Because many are unused, they may be perceived as expendable and therefore be at greater risk than properties that continue in use.

**Architectural Descriptions**

CRS #: S-2047

Site Name: Miller Mill

Owner: Rendal K. & Florence K. Miller  
Marion Esham & Nancy E. Davis  
913 Colony Drive  
Salisbury, MD 21801

Quad: Selbyville

SPO #: 20-21-05

Tax Parcel #: 5-33-18-63

Location: In the vicinity of Williamsville, lying on the south side of State Route 54, 0.1 miles west of its intersection with County Road 389.

**Description:**

The Miller Mill is a commercial structure built in the early twentieth century. The structure consists of three main sections. The central portion is built on a rectangular plan. It is a gable-roofed, three-story, frame building facing north. It is flanked by two perpendicularly-placed, one-and-a-half-story, frame wings, the west wing has a gable and leanto to which a gable-roofed porch is attached at the front. The porch roof at one time sheltered two gasoline pumps. The wing also contains a central brick chimney stack. A five-story elevator is attached to the back of the building. Four large metal storage silos stand to the south of the main structure.

The three principal sections of the building are sheathed with wooden clapboard and roofed with wooden shingles; the rear elevator is sheathed and roofed with corrugated metal. The west wing has four openings, including a double window and a wooden door in its third and fourth bays. There is a hinged front door and a window in the central section. The east section contains two large hinged doors as well as a window and door at the extreme eastern end.

The Miller Mill is in fair condition.



The Miller Mill at GRS# S-2047 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The mill, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1880-1940+/- period under the historic theme of Manufacturing: food processing/grist mill.

CRS #: S-2076  
Site Name: Magee Store  
Owner: Daniel W. & Ellen M. Magee  
R.D. 1 Box 80, Williamsville  
Selbyville, DE 19975  
Quad: Selbyville  
SPO #: 20-21-05  
Tax Parcel #: 5-33-18-29  
Location: In Williamsville, lying on the northwest side of State Route  
54, 0.1 miles northeast of its junction with County Road 396.

Description:

The Magee Building is a one-story, commercial structure of frame construction erected in the early twentieth century. It appears to be comprised of two buildings joined together, one behind the other and now covered by a common gable roof. Built on a rectangular plan, it has five bays on its front elevation and an extended double leanto attached to its northeast side. Measuring 28'11" by 31'6", the building is supported on a concrete block foundation, sheathed with wooden clapboards, and roofed with asphalt shingles. There is an interior brick chimney stack at the center of the building. A false-fronted overhanging porch roof extends across the front of the main block, nearly concealing the peak of the front gable. The porch is accessed by a single concrete step and supported by three plain wooden posts embellished with simple angled wooden brackets.

A door and windows extend across the entire front of the main block: fenestration consists of four side-by-side, one-over-one light, double-hung sash windows in plain surrounds flanking a central door. Four similar windows are symmetrically placed on the southwest elevation. There is a single window on the northeast elevation, to the front of the attached leanto.

The Magee Building is currently in good condition. It is no longer used as a store but operates as a privately, rather than commercially, maintained pool hall.

The Magee Store at CRS# S-2076 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical

patterns) and C (architectural significance). The commercial building, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1880-1940+/- period under the historic theme of Retailing and Wholesaling: stores.

CRS #: S-2080  
Site Name: Collins Building  
Owner: Sandra Collins  
Route 1  
Selbyville, DE 19975

Quad: Selbyville

SPO #: 20-21-05

Tax Parcel #: 5-33-18-25

Location: In Williamsville, lying on the northeast side of State Route 54, 0.2 miles west of its junction with County Road 396.

Description:

The Collins Building is a frame commercial structure built in the early twentieth century. Constructed on a rectangular plan with a leanto attached to the southeast elevation and a porch extending across the entire front facade, the main block of the building measure 21'2" by 15'9". The front porch extends another 5'10" from the building. The porch roof is supported by four chamfered wooden posts resting on a wooden floor. The porch foundation has been concealed behind galvanized sheet metal stamped to resemble coursed roughcast concrete block.

The building is clapboarded and roofed with asphalt shingles. There is an interior brick chimney stack extending from the ridge on the northeast gable. Two two-over-two light double-hung sash windows in plain surrounds flank a centrally-placed door on the first floor. A single, four-paned fixed-sash window admits light to the attic in the front gable. There is one similar window on the southeast facade; there are two more symmetrically-placed windows on the northwest elevation.

The Collins Building is presently in good condition.

The Collins Building at CRS# S-2080 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The commercial building, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1880-1940+/- period under the historic theme of Retailing and Wholesaling: other (specific function of this building is unknown).

## V. Early Twentieth-Century Domestic Architecture

Although numerous examples of early twentieth-century domestic architecture survive in Baltimore Hundred, the number that remain in their original state is low. The application of asbestos or aluminum siding, the addition of incongruous building extensions, and the enclosing of previously open porches have made the majority of the bungalows, four-squares, and colonial revival houses ineligible due to lack of architectural integrity. Those that survive demonstrate the influence of urban styles on the traditional housing forms and the rural landscape of Baltimore Hundred during the 1880-1940+/- period.

During this period, the nature of agriculture in Sussex County underwent a major transformation. Although the average farm size declined along with the percentage of land used for farming, the production of certain crops--poultry, eggs, corn, and strawberries--increased significantly. Poultry, eggs, and strawberries all required quick shipment to market. With the coming of the railroad to Sussex County, farmers could cultivate greater amounts with the assurance that the crops would reach their intended markets in good time. Farmers who were able to take advantage of these simultaneous changes were rewarded with substantial increases in revenues. This increased income allowed farmers to build homes in the new styles which were being designed and constructed for city dwellers.

The physical siting of these houses in Baltimore Hundred follows a suburban pattern. While farm dwellings built earlier tend to be located 50 feet or more from the road, many of the twentieth-century residences located in rural settings have been made to appear as if they are part of a suburb. The bungalows, for example, sit on small lots along the road. The Miller-Hudson House (CRS# S-8119) has a sidewalk, bordered by a hedge, leading down to State Route 54. The builders treated the country road as if it were a city street and constructed an architectural form that followed a suburban, rather than rural, pattern in size, orientation, and utilization of space.

The three examples of the colonial revival style (CRS# S-1964, CRS# S-2009, CRS# S-8148) among the early twentieth-century houses are set farther back from the road than the bungalows. Their appearances and settings are,

nonetheless, more suburban than rural. Each house is sited on a semi-circular driveway which curves up to the front door, each is landscaped with shrubbery and a wide expanse of lawn, and each is white with green shutters.

Of this category, only the four-square remains as a rural dwelling that is part of a farm complex. The three houses in this style (CRS# S-1943, CRS# S-2440, CRS# S-2561) all are farm houses constructed out of the same increased affluence from poultry, egg, and strawberry production which allowed the construction of the bungalows and the colonial revival houses.

The appearance of these urban styles on the rural Baltimore Hundred landscape was made possible, at least in part, by the availability of plans and construction materials from a number of companies manufacturing ready-made houses. Perhaps best known among the producers of pre-fabricated homes was Chicago's Sears, Roebuck and Company. One of the bungalows, the Miller-Hudson House was built from a Sears plan for a house called "The Westly" (*Houses by Mail*, 123). The Wilgus House (CRS# S-1964) also appears to be based on a Sears, Roebuck plan, "The Lexington" (*Houses by Mail*, 178).

In aiming at the rural market, Sears invited a group of farmers to submit floor plans and ideas for modern farmhouses. In 1914, the spring catalogue published the results. The winning house, "The Hillrose," (*Houses by Mail*, 282) could easily have provided the pattern from which the Hudson House (CRS# S-2440) was built.

The early twentieth-century domestic architecture evaluated in this report reflects major architectural and economic trends of the region. Although development is a threat to all buildings in Baltimore Hundred, this category of building is also threatened by modifications that destroy architectural integrity to nearly the same degree, making documentation of surviving, unaltered dwellings imperative.

**Architectural Descriptions**

CRS #: S-1943  
Site Name: Blumenschein House  
Owner: Ellen and Peter Blumenschein  
Frankford, DE 19945  
Quad: Frankford  
SPO #: 18-19-06  
Tax Parcel #: 5-33-2-3  
Location: In the vicinity of Frankford, lying on the northeast side of County Road 92, 0.6 miles northwest of its intersection with County Road 375

**Description:**

The Blumenschein house is a two-and-a-half-story, two-bay, four-square-style dwelling of frame construction. It measures 26'8" by 23'4". Built around 1930, the house faces west and is sheathed with wood shingles. The building's pyramidal roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the entire structure rests on a poured concrete foundation.

The front (west) elevation contains a door and a one-over-one light double-hung sash window, both of which are concealed by a hip-roofed, screened porch that covers the first floor of the elevation. The second floor has a pair of double one-over-one light double-hung sash windows in each bay. A double one-over-one light double-hung sash window is also located in the attic dormer.

The north elevation consists of three bays with a pair of one-over-one light double-hung sash windows in the east and west bays and a single one-over-one light double-hung sash window in the central bay of the second floor. On the first floor of the north elevation, the east and central bays are sheltered by an open, hip-roofed porch, under which there is a centrally-placed door flanked by single one-over-one light double-hung sash windows. The west bay contains a pair of one-over-one light double-hung sash windows. The south elevation also contains three bays, with single one-over-one light double-hung sash windows in each of the second floor bays. There is an

enclosed addition with a side door on the first floor.

The rear (east) elevation has two bays with single one-over-one light double-hung sash windows in each second floor bay and a single window and door on the first floor. A chimney is located in the center of the building.

A one-story, gable-roofed, three-bay, frame tenant house with a central brick chimney is located to the east of the house. The clapboard-sheathed structure is covered by an asphalt shingle roof and measures 20'2" by 12'4". Divided into two interior rooms that are finished with beaded paneling, the house has two six-over-six light double-hung sash windows on either side of a central door in the west (front) elevation.

A one-story, gable-roofed, frame shed, also once a tenant house, is located at the rear of the house, south of the other tenant house. Sheathed in clapboard, the shed is finished on the interior with beaded paneling. A door is located on the west gable end of the structure, which measures 8'3" by 12'2".

The Blumenschein House and tenant houses are all in excellent condition and are occupied by the owners of the property.

The Blumenschein House at CRS# S-1943 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1880-1940+/- period under the historic theme of Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts: dwelling/four-square-style. The tenant houses, as functional types, relate to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1880-1940+/- period under the historic theme of Agriculture: labor/tenant house.



CRS #: S-1964  
Site Name: Wilgus House  
Owner: Thelma G. Wilgus  
R.D. 2  
Frankford, DE 19945  
  
Quad: Selbyville  
SPO #: 18-19-05  
Tax Parcel #: 5-33-5-80  
Location: In the vicinity of Roxana, lying on the northwest side of State Route 17, 0.2 miles southwest of its intersection with County Road 382.

Description.

The Wilgus House is a two-story, three-bay, gable-roofed colonial revival structure of frame construction. The house was built in the 1920s from a Sears mail-order plan, "The Lexington." The house is composed of a main block with a one-story enclosed sun porch on the northeast gable end.

The front elevation has a door located in the central bay with sidelights and an elliptical fanlight. The entrance is sheltered by an elliptical portico with Doric columns. Fenestration on the front elevation consists of one eight-over-eight light double-hung sash window in each of the two bays on either side of the front door. On the second floor, an eight-over-eight light double-hung sash window is located in each bay, the central bay containing a slightly smaller window than either flanking bay.

The house is sheathed in clapboard; the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. There is a brick chimney in each gable end of the house.

The Wilgus House is in good condition.

The Wilgus House at CRS# S-1964 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1880-1940+/- period under the historic theme of Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts: dwelling/Colonial Revival.

CRS #: S-2099  
Site Name: Adkins House  
Owner: Wilfred J. & Laura L. Adkins  
Route 54  
Selbyville, DE 19975  
Quad: Assawoman Bay  
SPO #: 20-21-05  
Tax Parcel #: 5-33-20-3  
Location: In the vicinity of Bayville, lying on the northeast side of State Route 54, 0.1 miles east of its junction with County Road 58B.

Description:

The Adkins House is a two-story, five-bay, colonial revival structure with an asphalt-shingled gable roof and a small addition. Built in the early twentieth century, the house retains its original wood shingles. The house faces southwest and rests on a brick foundation.

The front elevation of the main block has a centrally-placed door with a transom light, pediment, and flanking pilasters. Two six-over-six light double-hung sash triple windows are symmetrically placed on the facade's first floor. The second floor has four symmetrically-placed six-over-six light double-hung sash windows. The front elevation of the addition contains one eight-over-eight light double-hung sash window. The rear of the building was inaccessible.

The house is in good condition and is occupied.

The Adkins House at CRS# S-2099 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1880-1940+/- period under the historic theme of Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts: dwelling/Colonial Revival.

CRS #: S-2320  
Site Name: McCabe House  
Owner: Virgil McCabe  
R.D. 2 Box 114  
Frankford, DE 19945  
Quad: Selbyville  
SPO #: 20-21-05  
Tax Parcel #: 5-33-11-59  
Location: In the vicinity of Roxana, lying on the north side of County Road 383, 0.4 miles west of its intersection with County Road 384.

Description:

The McCabe House is a bungalow that was once part of a 46-acre farm. The house was built at another location around 1910, and, according to the owner, was moved to its present site before 1924. The one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, gable-roofed dwelling was partially renovated circa 1930. Renovations included the addition of a front porch, the enclosure of the back porch as a "summer kitchen," and the replacement of almost all the siding. A privy and a smokehouse stand in the northern corners of the bungalow's backyard and are considered contributing elements.

The bungalow has overall dimensions of 22' x 37' and is built on a hall-parlor plan with a leanto that stretches the entire length of the structure's northern side. The hall-parlor area consists of two rooms: the main living area in the southwest and the adjacent parlor in the southeast. The leanto contains two rooms: the kitchen in its west half and the later enclosed porch in its east half. The dwelling does not have a basement, but rests on a foundation of brick piers sheathed with galvanized metal pressed to resemble ashlar masonry. An interior chimney stack is located at the west gable end. The structure has an asphalt shingle gable roof.

Exterior walls are covered with painted white clapboard, much of it applied during the circa 1930 renovation. The south (front) elevation has a three-bay fenestration. One-over-one light double-hung sash windows flank a central doorway with a modern screen door. Two wooden centrally-positioned steps lead up to the circa 1930 front porch that extends the entire length

of the bungalow. Four tapered wooden columns support the porch. The north (rear) elevation has an original single one-over-one light double-hung sash window near the west end. A triple window arrangement of one-over-one light double-hung sash windows is found in the later enclosed porch, along the east gable side. Exterior clapboard on the enclosed porch is more recent than the original clapboard from circa 1910 on the west side of the leanto. An original exposed vertical post divides the two periods of clapboarding on the exterior and also reveals where the two rooms join.

The first floor of the west elevation is fenestrated with two one-over-one light double-hung sash windows; the window to the south was added circa 1930. The second floor also has two one-over-one light double-hung sash windows. A single vertical wood post interrupts the clapboards running between the original block of the house and the front porch. A second post in the building's wall marks the joint between the main block and the leanto. The entire west elevation also displays the circa 1930 wood clapboards. The east elevation of the main block has no windows on the first floor, but the enclosed porch contains a door flanked by two one-over-one light double-hung sash windows. Two one-over-one light double-hung sash windows are located in the second floor of the main block. No vertical posts are present on the east elevation, and the entire exterior is sheathed in circa 1930 white clapboard.

The interior of the bungalow retains its original first-floor plan. Modern carpeting and linoleum cover the original wood floors of the bungalow, while drywall covers the original plaster and lath. All of the interior woodwork is painted white. The front door of the bungalow leads into the 12' x 16' main living area. Although no evidence exists for fireplaces within the house, a chimney stack probably used for a stove is centrally located on the west wall of the main living area. A steep enclosed staircase is located in the southwest corner of the living area and leads up to the second floor. On the east side a room measuring 8' x 16' adjoins the living area. The kitchen is located in the northwest half of the leanto and measures 9' x 11'. A wood stove sat along the west wall of the kitchen. The 11' x 12' enclosed porch, or summer kitchen, is found in the northeast half of the leanto. A built-in wooden cupboard, now found in the enclosed porch, was once located

in the northwest corner of the living area. The east room, the kitchen, and the enclosed porch are accessible from the main living area. Another door connects the two rooms in the leanto. The rear door is located on the east wall of the enclosed porch.

The privy is located behind the house and to the northeast. It is a one-story, single-bay, gable-roofed structure of frame construction. The door is located in the center of the south gable end. There are no other openings on the building. It is sheathed in clapboard and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The smokehouse is located behind the house and to the northwest. It is a one-story, single-bay, gable-roofed structure of frame construction, approximately 8' by 10'. The only opening is a door in the center of the east gable end. It is sheathed in clapboard.

The McCabe House is currently vacant, but is maintained in good condition.

The McCabe House at CRS# S-2320 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance), representing the bungalow/craftsman style used in rural Sussex County during the early twentieth century. The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1880-1940+/- period under the historic theme of Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts: dwelling/consolidated plans/bungalow or craftsman style.

CRS #: S-2440  
Site Name: Hudson House  
Owner: Samuel W. & Katie Hudson Hrs.  
c/o Russell W. Hudson Adm.  
307 Swedes Street  
Rehoboth, DE 19971  
Quad: Frankford  
SPO #: 20-21-07  
Tax Parcel #: 1-34-11-162  
Location: In the vicinity of Clarksville, lying on the northwest side of  
State Route 26, 0.1 miles west of its intersection with County  
Road 348.

Description:

The Hudson House is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, four-square-style dwelling of frame construction. The house was built in the 1920s by the Millsboro, Delaware firm of Houston-White Company. Composed of a nearly square main block with an enclosed rear leanto porch, the house measures 22'7" by 35'3" overall and faces southeast. A porch, accessed by four concrete steps, extends across the front elevation. Two side bay extensions on the northeast and southwest elevations measure 3'1" by 13'3".

The house is supported on a formed concrete foundation that has been covered with textured cement. It is sided with wood shingles; the pyramidal roof is covered with asphalt shingle. A central brick chimney is located at the peak of the roof.

Windows in the foundation provide access to a crawl space. On the first floor of the front elevation, on either side of the central door there is a pair of four-over-one light double-hung sash windows with plain surrounds. Throughout the house, the upper half of the four-over-one light double-hung sash windows is comprised of four parallel lights extending the full height of the upper portion. The second floor contains two symmetrically-placed four-over-one light double-hung sash windows; the attic level has a dormer with a pair of small, square, fixed-sash windows, each with three parallel lights extending the full height of the window.

The northeast and southwest elevations of the side bays each has a single three-over-one light window on the first floor oriented toward the

front of the house. The upper half of these three-over-one windows contains three parallel lights extending the full height of the upper portion. Fenestration in the side bays is identical: each attached side bay has a set of windows comprised of three four-over-one light double-hung sash windows identical to those on the front elevation. These sets of windows face northeast and southwest; there is a single four-over-one light double-hung sash window in the south bay of the southwest elevation. Between the bay extension and the single window, there is an entry door with a window made up of three parallel lights which extend the full length of the window. The door is sheltered by a gable-roofed, frame hood which is supported by simple brackets and is covered with asphalt shingles.

At the second-story level, there are two closely-spaced four-over-one light double-hung sash windows on the left side of the southwest elevation and two symmetrically-placed four-over-one light double-hung sash windows on the northeast facade.

A centrally-placed door provides access to the enclosed porch that covers the rear elevation. On the attached leanto and to the left of the door, there is a single double-hung sash window.

The house is currently occupied and undergoing extensive interior remodeling. It is in good condition.

The Hudson House at CRS# S-1964 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1880-1940+/- period under the historic theme of Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts: dwelling/four-square-style.

CRS #: S-2501  
Site Name: Rickards-Hudson House  
Owner: Mabel Hudson  
Route 2 Box 86  
Dagsboro, DE 19939  
Quad: Frankford  
SPO #: 18-19-07  
Tax Parcel #: 1-34-6-172  
Location: In the vicinity of Dagsboro, lying on the southeast side of County Road 341, 0.2 miles northeast of its junction with County Road 327.

Description:

The Rickards-Hudson House was once part of a larger agricultural complex that included a barn, chicken houses, a smokehouse, and a strawberry pickers' house. The only outbuilding in existence today is a modern shed. The bungalow is located 50 feet from the road and is reported to have incorporated an early nineteenth-century building, possibly a hall or hall-parlor house. The one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, gable-roofed bungalow was probably built in the 1920s or 1930s. The small wing attached to the bungalow's southwest corner dates from the early nineteenth century and was moved up to the bungalow at the time of its construction.

The bungalow measures 22' x 31', including the front porch. The older one-room wing measures 12' x 15'. The balloon-framed bungalow does not have a basement, but rests upon formed concrete blocks. Brick piers support the nineteenth-century timber-framed structure. An asphalt roof covers both buildings. The exterior of the bungalow retains its original wood shingles and white-painted trim. The nineteenth-century section of the building has more recent wood shingles (probably contemporary with the bungalow's construction) on its north or road elevation, wood clapboarding on its gable ends, and original two-foot cypress shingles attached with wrought nails on its south elevation. The three-bay north (front) elevation of the bungalow has a central door and two one-over-one double-hung sash windows on either side. A porch with a waist-high wall extends across the entire length of the elevation. A central concrete slab step leads to the porch, which is



supported on four wooden posts. A gable dormer with a double one-over-one double-hung sash window is located on the second floor. The south (rear) elevation has a central door and two one-over-one light double-hung sash windows on the first floor, and a gable dormer with a double one-over-one light double-hung sash window on the second floor. A chimney is located directly above the gable of the second story dormer. The east gable end has three one-over-one light double-hung sash windows on the first floor bays and two one-over-one light double-hung sash windows on the second floor. The west gable end has two one-over-one light double-hung sash windows on the first floor and one asymmetrically-placed one-over-one light double-hung sash window on the second floor. The nineteenth-century building is connected to the south side of the west gable elevation. This wing is notable because it contains only the second documented example of a tilted false plate in the state of Delaware.

The front door of the bungalow opens into the 16' x 21' main living area of the house. A kitchen measuring approximately 7' x 21' stretches along the entire south end. No evidence exists for a fireplace or stove directly under the exterior chimney stack, but a modern stove pipe exits the house near the northeast corner of the living area. A simple staircase leading to the inaccessible second floor is located along the west wall of the living area. At the west end of the kitchen, a doorway leads to the earlier one-room structure. The bungalow retains its original plaster and lath walls and wood floors. No built-in furniture exists in the bungalow today, and its trim has been painted white.

The Rickards-Hudson House is occupied by the owner and maintained in good condition. The Rickards-Hudson House at CRS# S-2501 is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance), representing the bungalow/craftsman style used in rural Sussex County during the early twentieth century. The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1880-1940+/- period under the historic theme of Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts: dwelling/consolidated plans/bungalow or craftsman style.

GRS #: S-2561  
Site Name: Felstritzer House  
Owner: J. John & Patricia A. Felstritzer et al  
10696 Weymouth Road  
Bethesda, MD 20814  
Quad: Bethany Beach  
SPO #: 22-23-07  
Tax Parcel #: 1-34-9-24  
Location: In the vicinity of Ocean View, lying on the east side of County Road 357, 0.1 miles south of its junction with County Road 358.

Description:

The Felstritzer House is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, four-square-style dwelling of frame construction. Facing northwest, the house is supported on a formed concrete block foundation; it is sided with stained wood shingles and the pyramidal roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A centrally-placed, corbeled brick chimney pierces the roof near its peak.

A wraparound screened porch extends across the entire northwest elevation and part of the southwest elevation as well.

Fenestration on the front elevation consists of a central door and a four-over-one light double-hung sash window in each flanking bay. On the second floor, there are four-over-one light double-hung sash windows in the first and third bays. The upper half of each four-over-one window is comprised of four parallel, elongated lights which extend the full height of the upper portion. At the attic level, there is a dormer with a pair of small, square, fixed-sash windows, each made up of four parallel lights extending the full height of the window.

The Felstritzer House is maintained in good condition.

The Felstritzer House at CRS\* S-2561 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1880-1940+/- period under the historic theme of Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts: dwelling/four-square style.

CRS #: S-8119  
Site Name: Miller-Hudson house  
Owner: Helen Hudson  
Route 1 Box 61  
Selbyville, DE 19975  
Quad: Selbyville  
SPO #: 20-21-05  
Tax Parcel #: 5-13-18-64  
Location: In the vicinity of Williamsville, lying on the southwest corner  
of the intersection of State Route 54 and County Road 389.

Description:

The Miller-Hudson House is a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, gable-roofed bungalow that was once part of a large farming complex. Built in 1928 from a Sears, Roebuck plan called "The Westly," the bungalow retains its original appearance. The enclosure of the back porch circa 1930 has been the only alteration and has not compromised the integrity of the structure. A few chicken houses, a corncrib used as a smokehouse, and a strawberry-pickers' house once were located behind the bungalow on the property. Only one outbuilding, a modern garage, stands today on the remaining 5 3/4 acres.

The four-room plan bungalow with enclosed rear porch measures 44' x 31'. The structure rests on a formed concrete block foundation and has a cellar. A chimney is located in the central part of the building, and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Exterior walls retain their original brown-stained cedar shingles.

The north, or front, elevation has a three-bay fenestration composed of a central door with sidelights flanked by two one-over-one light double-hung sash windows. An open porch with four formed concrete block piers extends the length of the elevation. Five centrally located cement steps lead to the porch. A gabled triple window with a balcony is located on the second floor. The central six-over-one light double-hung sash window has a four-over-one light double-hung sash window on either side. The balcony is decorated with turned balusters. The south, or rear, elevation, has three bays, including a triple window in the enclosed back porch. Each of the three is a six-over-one light double-hung sash window. The top floor has a single six-light

fixed-sash window. Two sets of paired six-over-one light double-hung windows are located in the first floor of the west elevation, and a double six-over-one light double-hung window is located on the second floor. The east elevation possesses a triple bay window in the dining room. The central six-over-one light double-hung sash window has a four-over-one light double-hung sash window on either side. There is an exterior door to the basement, and a single six-over-one light double-hung sash window in the kitchen wall. Access to the outside can be obtained through the rear door, located in the kitchen. The second floor has a double window consisting of a pair of six-over-one light double-hung sash windows.

The interior floor plan has remained relatively intact. The centrally-located front door opens directly on to the closed string staircase of the four room structure. Plain turned or stick balusters adorn the stairway. The two northern rooms of the bungalow include a 13' x 13' dining room with a bay window on the east side, and a 13' x 15' living room on the west. A bathroom measuring 6' x 9' is centrally located on the south side of the building. The bathroom is flanked by a kitchen that measures 11' x 22' in the southeast corner. The enclosed porch on the south side of the house is now part of the kitchen. The first floor has one 11' x 13' bedroom with closet in its southwest corner. The basement can be reached by the stairs located between the kitchen and the dining room. The interior woodwork has always been painted white.

The Miller-Hudson House is maintained in excellent condition.

The Miller-Hudson House at CRS\* S-8119 is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance), representing the bungalow/craftsman style used in rural Sussex County during the early twentieth century. The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1880-1940+/- period under the historic theme of Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts: dwelling/consolidated plan/bungalow or craftsman style.

CRS #: S-8148  
Site Name: George Edward Gray House (1868 Beer's Atlas)  
Owner: Ronald Gray, Carolyn Gray Smith, & Annette L. Gray  
514 Tarrington Road  
Cherry Hill, NJ 08034  
Quad: Assawoman Bay  
SPO #: 20-21-05  
Tax Parcel #: 5-33-12-92  
Location: In the vicinity of Bayville, lying on the northeast side of  
State Route 54, 0.8 miles east of its junction with County Road  
381.

Description:

The Gray House is a two story, three-bay, gable-roofed, frame colonial revival structure built in 1942. Sheathed in wood shingles, the structure's main block measures 24'5" by 32'2". A porte cochere and screened-in porch flank the main block, which is covered with an asphalt shingle roof. The structure faces southwest and rests on a brick foundation.

The front elevation has a centrally-placed entry door with sidelights and single eight-over-eight light double-hung sash windows in the flanking bays. The second floor has single eight-over-eight light double-hung sash windows in each of the three bays, echoing the first floor fenestration. The front door and three brick steps are sheltered by a gable-roofed porch, supported by flared columns.

There is an exterior brick chimney in the south bay of the northwest elevation. Immediately behind the chimney stack to the north is a porte cochere with a gable roof. Eight aluminum-clad columns that rest on brick piers support the porte cochere.

The southeast elevation of the house has a gable-roofed wing in the north bay and a screened porch in the south bay, toward the front of the dwelling. The flat porch roof is supported by small columns and is decorated by a balustrade.

The rear of the house was inaccessible.

A one-and-a-half-story, four-car garage with sliding doors is located at the northeast corner of the house. The frame garage has been sheathed in

wood shingles, and has an asphalt-shingled gable roof. Both gable ends contain three six-over-six double-hung sash windows in their first floors, and two six-over-six double-hung sash windows in their second floors. All of the windows have louvered shutters.

Both the house and garage are occupied and are in excellent condition.

The Gray House at CRS# S-8148 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp and Coastal Zones of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* in the 1880-1940+/- period under the historic theme of Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts: dwelling/Colonial Revival

**APPENDIX A**

**Priority Listings of Evaluated Sites**

Priority I Sites

S-1895	S-2002	S-2080	S-2345	S-2497
S-1896	S-2008	S-2089	S-2383	S-2501
S-1897	S-2016	S-2091	S-2398	S-2517
S-1902	S-2017	S-2098	S-2402	S-2518
S-1904	S-2036	S-2099	S-2406	S-2520
S-1908	S-2041	S-2100	S-2408	S-2534
S-1909	S-2047	S-2113	S-2419	S-2535
S-1911	S-2050	S-2114	S-2433	S-2541
S-1914	S-2054	S-2192	S-2438	S-2561
S-1943	S-2056	S-2203	S-2439	S-2566
S-1956	S-2059	S-2320	S-2440	S-8119
S-1964	S-2063	S-2322	S-2446	S-8148
S-1974	S-2073	S-2326	S-2462	
S-1993	S-2076	S-2329	S-2463	

Priority I Sites (Inaccessible)

S-1926	S-1984	S-2057	S-2394	S-2494
S-1936	S-2011	S-2330	S-2450	S-2565
				S-8113

Priority II Sites

S-1893	S-2014	S-2198	S-2401	S-2522
S-1905	S-2015	S-2202	S-2404	S-2524
S-1910	S-2019	S-2205	S-2407	S-2527
S-1912	S-2021	S-2209	S-2411	S-2528
S-1913	S-2023	S-2210	S-2414	S-2529
S-1916	S-2025	S-2211	S-2421	S-2530
S-1918	S-2026	S-2238	S-2424	S-2531
S-1920	S-2027	S-2324	S-2427	S-2533
S-1921	S-2028	S-2327	S-2428	S-2537
S-1923	S-2030	S-2332	S-2429	S-2538
S-1930	S-2031	S-2334	S-2430	S-2539
S-1935	S-2034	S-2335	S-2438	S-2546
S-1937	S-2035	S-2337	S-2441	S-2549
S-1944	S-2037	S-2342	S-2444	S-2550
S-1945	S-2038	S-2343	S-2447	S-2551
S-1950	S-2040	S-2348	S-2451	S-2552
S-1951	S-2042	S-2350	S-2452	S-2557
S-1952	S-2043	S-2351	S-2455	S-2564
S-1953	S-2062	S-2353	S-2458	S-2571
S-1955	S-2066	S-2358	S-2464	S-2572
S-1957	S-2067	S-2363	S-2465	S-2573
S-1958	S-2070	S-2370	S-2470	S-2575
S-1962	S-2071	S-2371	S-2471	S-8094
S-1965	S-2074	S-2373	S-2483	S-8096
S-1966	S-2075	S-2375	S-2492	S-8099
S-1968	S-2083	S-2377	S-2495	S-8102
S-1970	S-2090	S-2379	S-2499	S-8104
S-1983	S-2092	S-2380	S-2502	S-8114
S-1987	S-2097	S-2381	S-2503	S-8115
S-1991	S-2104	S-2386	S-2504	S-8116
S-1994	S-2105	S-2387	S-2506	S-8117
S-1998	S-2109	S-2389	S-2508	S-8134
S-2005	S-2111	S-2390	S-2509	S-8135
S-2009	S-2195	S-2397	S-2510	S-8137
S-2012	S-2196	S-2399	S-2511	S-8149



Priority III Sites

S-1892	S-2022	S-2339	S-2432	S-2515
S-1894	S-2029	S-2340	S-2434	S-2523
S-1899	S-2032	S-2341	S-2436	S-2526
S-1900	S-2033	S-2344	S-2437	S-2532
S-1906	S-2044	S-2354	S-2443	S-2536
S-1907	S-2048	S-2355	S-2445	S-2540
S-1917	S-2049	S-2356	S-2448	S-2543
S-1919	S-2058	S-2357	S-2449	S-2545
S-1925	S-2060	S-2360	S-2454	S-2547
S-1927	S-2065	S-2362	S-2459	S-2548
S-1928	S-2068	S-2364	S-2460	S-2555
S-1929	S-2077	S-2366	S-2461	S-2558
S-1938	S-2078	S-2367	S-2469	S-2559
S-1939	S-2081	S-2368	S-2472	S-2560
S-1940	S-2082	S-2372	S-2475	S-2562
S-1941	S-2084	S-2376	S-2476	S-2567
S-1947	S-2085	S-2378	S-2477	S-2569
S-1948	S-2088	S-2382	S-2478	S-2570
S-1949	S-2101	S-2383	S-2479	S-8092
S-1954	S-2106	S-2388	S-2480	S-8093
S-1959	S-2107	S-2391	S-2482	S-8095
S-1960	S-2110	S-2392	S-2485	S-8108
S-1961	S-2112	S-2393	S-2486	S-8109
S-1963	S-2193	S-2395	S-2487	S-8110
S-1971	S-2194	S-2403	S-2488	S-8111
S-1972	S-2197	S-2405	S-2489	S-8112
S-1973	S-2199	S-2410	S-2490	S-8140
S-1989	S-2200	S-2412	S-2491	S-8141
S-1995	S-2201	S-2413	S-2493	S-8142
S-1996	S-2204	S-2415	S-2496	S-8144
S-1999	S-2206	S-2416	S-2498	S-8145
S-2000	S-2207	S-2418	S-2500	S-8150
S-2003	S-2325	S-2422	S-2507	
S-2006	S-2331	S-2423	S-2512	
S-2010	S-2333	S-2425	S-2513	
S-2020	S-2336	S-2426	S-2514	

**APPENDIX B**  
**List of Demolished Sites**

S-1898	S-1997	S-2108	S-2481
S-1901	S-2001	S-2208	S-2516
S-1903	S-2004	S-2212	S-2519
S-1922	S-2007	S-2321	S-2521
S-1924	S-2013	S-2323	S-2525
S-1931	S-2018	S-2346	S-2542
S-1932	S-2024	S-2347	S-2544
S-1933	S-2039	S-2349	S-2553
S-1934	S-2051	S-2359	S-2554
S-1942	S-2055	S-2361	S-2556
S-1967	S-2069	S-2369	S-2563
S-1978	S-2072	S-2374	S-2568
S-1981	S-2086	S-2396	S-2576
S-1982	S-2087	S-2400	S-8136
S-1990	S-2102	S-2442	
S-1992	S-2103	S-2456	

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