

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES:

Eligible Sites in Little Creek and
Broad Creek Hundreds,

Sussex County, Delaware

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PREFACE

We are submitting the following final report in compliance with our Fiscal Year 1986 State Historic Preservation Work Program (National Register of Historic Places Determinations of Eligibility for Broad Creek and Little Creek hundreds, Sussex County).

Methodology: Our methodology for undertaking National Register evaluations for the area of southwestern Sussex County was composed of several discrete steps.

1. Review of the Cultural Resource Survey files held by BAHP. At the time of the evaluation process 294 sites had been listed for Broad Creek Hundred and 315 inventoried for Little Creek Hundred. From this list we assigned all recorded buildings and structures to one of three priority listings. Priority I buildings are determined eligible; Priority II buildings are determined ineligible, but worthy of more intensive field documentation and analysis; Priority III buildings are ineligible and do not require further documentation. Priority designations were determined on the basis of National Park Service criteria for the evaluation of integrity and significance as defined in How to Complete National Register Forms and subsequent memoranda and published guidelines.

2. Application of the Historic Contexts segment of the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan. The survey and evaluation data for the project was then reviewed in light of historic contexts defined by the Delaware preservation plan. Little Creek and Broad Creek hundreds lie in Zone

III (Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp). Through the review of all eligible buildings by date and function, we assigned each individual building or complex to its primary property type designation as defined in the Historic Contexts segment. From this vantage point we were able to address individually eligible sites within a series of thematic frameworks. Thus, the functional type of the sweet potato house was evaluated in light of property types discussed under "Broad Historic Patterns - Agriculture."

3. Documentary research and architectural fieldwork. To better evaluate eligible sites within the Historic Contexts established by the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan, we developed additional research materials to assist in the development of thematically oriented Determinations of Eligibility. First, a series of statistical data bases were established from materials collected through previous projects which had evaluated sources such as manuscript population and agricultural censuses, tax assessments, and orphans court property valuations. These were then supplemented with a random sampling of additional tax lists and agricultural census data. These materials allowed for the evaluation of individual sites in the context of a broader community/local and statewide social and architectural history. Second, we revisited all Priority I designated structures to determine changes in condition and integrity that may have occurred since the first inventories.

4. Final Product. Of the 294 properties evaluated in Broad Creek Hundred, there are 37 Priority I sites, 60 Priority II, and 197 Priority III. The 37 Priority I sites include 51 contributing elements and 36 noncontributing. Of the 315 properties evaluated in Little Creek Hundred,

there are 43 Priority I sites, 85 Priority II, and 187 Priority III. The 43 Priority I sites include 66 contributing elements and 43 noncontributing. In total 80 or 13.1% of a total of 609 sites are determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places either individually or under the following themes: Sweet Potato Cultivation and Potato Houses (1880-1940, Agriculture); Rural Churches and Meeting Houses (1830-1880 and 1880-1940, Religion); The Transformation of Rural Dwellings (1770-1830, 1830-1880, 1880-1940, demographic patterns and architecture and building); "The Inveteracy of Custom": Corn Culture and Corn Houses (1830-1880, agriculture).

In sum, the National Register of Historic Places eligibility review for Broad Creek and Little Creek hundreds is completed with the submission of this report. All surveyed sites were individually reviewed and considered for individual and thematic listing. Those structures and sites deemed eligible for National Register of Historic Places listing are grouped by functional type in the following narrative and fully cross-referenced to the Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation Cultural Resource Survey.

Judith Quinn
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HISTORIC OVERVIEW

LITTLE CREEK AND BROAD CREEK HUNDREDS

Little Creek and Broad Creek Hundreds belong to an area designated by the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan as the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone of Delaware. The settlement and development of the area has been divided into four historical periods; pre-1700, 1770-1830, 1830-1880, and 1880-1940. Each period contributed important economic, cultural, and architectural elements to the area reflecting a society largely dependent upon agriculture, forestry, and home industries. Buildings included in this evaluation have been determined eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places due to their historical and architectural significance. The selected buildings have been arranged thematically relating to broad agricultural and cultural patterns for which cultural resources remain. The agricultural, domestic, and rural industrial structures included, stand as invaluable physical evidence of broad historical patterns and trends in Little Creek and Broad Creek Hundreds as developed in the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries.

The lands contained in the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp region were a part of the lands disputed by William Penn and Lord Baltimore. Although proprietary patents and transactions with the local Indian population transferred some of these lands to European control in the seventeenth century, the zone remained largely unsettled by other than trappers, and "foresters" until the mid-eighteenth century. Settlement in the zone (and hence Little Creek and Broad Creek Hundreds), began as large patent tracts averaging three to four hundred acres, and given such names in Little Creek Hundred as; The Desert (1680), Pick and Cull (1734), Cannons Discovery (1730), and ; Snow Hill (1728), Puzzle (1732), and Venture (1738) in Broad Creek Hundred. Tracts continued to be granted, divided, and sold throughout the eighteenth century in both hundreds.

Thomas Scharf in describing Broad Creek Hundred in 1888 reports that; "There were very few settlements made in the hundred prior to 1730, and those mainly on streams in the southwestern section. Large portions of land remained vacant for years, and it was not until 1838 that the last piece of vacant land in the hundred was granted." Early settlement (1630-1770), may be described in terms of a back country rural economy, while patterns suggested by documentary, archaeological, and architectural analysis follow the ephemeral, nonnucleated tradition generally associated with the Chesapeake Bay country.

Demographic trends in the early settlement period were summarized by William Beckett, a minister of the Society For The Propagation of the Gospel, in a 1728 letter. He notes that; "The first settlers in this country were for the greatest part originally English, some few however there are of Dutch families, but of late years great numbers of Irish, (who usually call themselves Scotch-Irish) have transported themselves from the north of Ireland..." and that, "The taxable persons in Sussex are (at a mean computation) one year with another about 420 of which 350 are heads of families. The number of Negroes, (freemen and slaves) in this country are 241."

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

The overall landscape of the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone through the middle decades of the eighteenth century (1730-1770) remained little altered from its natural state. The large tracts of natural forest existed as an untapped economic resource and the first efforts at extensive tillage had not yet been undertaken. Durable settlement in the west (Broad Creek and Little Creek Hundreds), remained limited by the uncertain boundaries between Delaware and Maryland, until the exact boundary was finalized (theoretically) in 1775. One effect of legally recognized, and undisputed borders was that landscape changes such as new buildings, land reclamation, field patterns, and transportation routes, began to be developed in ways more consistent with statewide cultural geographical patterns. Scattered settlements produced buildings with a close affinity to Chesapeake Bay architectural traditions.

The primary economic structure of the zone was organized around forestry. Standing timber was cut, and buried cypress mined for the production of shingles, plank, barrel staves, tanbark and ship stores. Forest products were shipped by water to Philadelphia, Wilmington, and New York. The forest economy produced several significant by-products such as improved transportation systems, shipbuilding concerns, local sawmills, and land reclamation efforts. As the forest was cut, arable land increased. The organic materials in the sandy soil enhanced cultivation (primarily corn) for a few years, but they were easily and rapidly exhausted. Husbandry was subsistence oriented with most households maintaining a few hogs, geese, and a cow. Besides agriculture and forestry, the local economy involved home manufactures such as textile production.

Society during this period developed and mutated along the lines of a southern plantation system. At the top of the social and economic ladder were the proprietors and major landholders. Lesser landholders composed the remainder of this upper stratum. Beneath landholders were farm managers and forest overseers, whose job was to monitor and regulate the production of the estates. In descending order under overseers were tenants,

laborers, and slaves. The developing lumber industry also required a resident population of "foresters" (shingle cutters, draymen, and sawyers), and shippers (schooner and ram captains and crews as well as longshoremen). (Also present in this community were Indians, who were being rapidly acculturated and who held and sold land to European settlers.)

Important changes in the landscape of Little Creek and Broad Creek Hundreds during this period (1730-1770) include a new attention to urbanization and the emergence of the town of Laurel. Some nucleated settlement patterns develop around emerging transportation and market centers such as Laurel and will continue to play an important role in the economic and demographic progress of the area.

The following period (1770-1830), was one of crucial transformations in the historical development of the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone. Land continued to be acquired in large tracts and, with the resolution of the Delaware/Maryland boundary disputes, landholders became secure in their tenure. At the time of the 1782 census, the median age of the total population tended to be younger than it was in the Pennsylvania Piedmont and Upper Peninsula zones. Households with younger heads of household indicate a growing population and increased development of agricultural and home manufacture industries.

The basic economic structures instituted in the mid-eighteenth century remained intact and were refined. The pursuit of agriculture remained economically marginal, and the corn culture, still prevalent in Little Creek and Broad Creek Hundreds today, was firmly established. Principal crops were corn and hogs, supplemented by limited cultivation of wheat, oats, tobacco, and cotton.

Tax assessments for Little Creek and Broad Creek Hundreds in 1803-04 reveal a more democratic, egalitarian pattern of land holding than found in surrounding hundreds. For example 39% of the taxable inhabitants of Broad Creek owned lands in excess of sixty acres, while in Little Creek Hundred 48% of the taxable inhabitants held over sixty acres of land. One finds a much broader base of land ownership here than in such hundreds as St. Georges where in 1816 only 25% of its taxable inhabitants owned over sixty acres. The power of substantial property holdings was restricted to a much smaller number of proprietors in St. Georges Hundred.

The smaller, more egalitarian farmsteads of Little Creek and Broad Creek Hundreds during this period (1770-1830), reflect a combination of maintenance and expansion within existing circumstances. Returns from Orphans Court Records of 1770-1830 provide invaluable documentation of types and condition of agricultural and domestic buildings of the area. Of the sixty five farmsteads recorded in Broad Creek Hundred, 26% included barns, 27% cornhouses, 39% meathouses, 32% kitchens, 62% dwelling houses, and 22% a milkhouse. Seventy eight farmsteads recorded

in Little Creek Hundred reveal similar figures. 81% of the farms included a dwelling house, 14% a barn, 35% a cornhouse, 40% a meathouse, 31% a kitchen. Frequently encountered buildings on the farms were thus the dwelling house, kitchen, meathouse, a cornhouse, and in fewer instances, a barn. Orphans Court Returns illustrate that on the average, farmsteads were smaller in this zone than elsewhere in the state, with fewer buildings that were in worse repair than those in the northern zones. Farmsteads were typically composed of a house, a service structure such as a smokehouse, and one or two small farm buildings such as a log cornhouse or barn, and less likely a stable, grooming, or combination building. These farmsteads were also characterized by a high percentage of houses with no farmbuildings.

As the land was more intensively tilled, (towards the end of the period), a new generation of farmbuildings was erected. Cornhouses of log and frame construction, brick and frame dairies, tenant or outfield housing, stables, granaries, and other work structures were widely built.

Between 1770-1830 the population of the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone represented between 39 and 43% of the total population of the state. With the settlement of the disputed border line the population of the zone stabilized and then began to increase. Evidence of a population increase is clear in figures taken from the 1810, 1820, and 1830 censuses of Little Creek and Broad Creek Hundreds. Population in Broad Creek for 1800 was 1,819, 1810 - 3,789, and in 1820 - 2,599. In Little Creek totals are similar; 1800 -2,164, 1810 -3,840, and 1820-2,851. The landscape of these two hundreds tends to be lightly populated with a density of only three or four families per square mile. In 1800, blacks (free and slave) represented 22% of the total population at both the state level and zone level. By 1830, well over half the slave population had disappeared and what remained represented only 4% of the total population. In 1800, over half of the black population had been slaves; by 1830, more than 80% were free. These figures indicate that slavery did not provide a viable work force for the landowners of this zone. (Despite slave holding, there was a chronic labor shortage-especially for working in the forestry trades.)

Location patterns for structures related to major historical, agricultural, cultural, architectural, industrial, and demographic trends remain nonnucleated in character.

The 1830-1880 period brings major historical, agricultural, and landscape changes to the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone including Little Creek and Broad Creek Hundreds. Historical changes in the 1830-1880 period centered on the improvement of transportation, rapid population growth, and the development of a new agricultural orientation to market crops such as peaches and berries. Agricultural changes in the period are due in part to recommendations suggested by the agricultural reform which began to infiltrate customary farming practices by the 1840s. Compared

to their contemporaries in the Pennsylvania Piedmont and Upper Peninsula Zones though, farmers implementing reform practices such as contour plowing, and crop rotation in southern hundreds represented a small percentage of local practice and sentiment. While corn remained the principal crop, important cash crops developed around the cultivation of fruits and vegetables to be sold in urban markets such as Wilmington and Philadelphia.

Statistics compiled by John Michels from the Agricultural Census of 1850, provide a comprehensive survey of the production, holdings, and practices of the Delaware farmers during this period. The statistics support the assumption that agriculture in the southern hundreds generally remained economically unprofitable, while home manufactures including forestry and weaving, continued as the mainstays in a cash and barter local economy. The egalitarian nature of land distribution in Little Creek and Broad Creek persists. 1852-53 tax assessment records illustrate a continued broad base of land ownership. 34% of the taxable population of Broad Creek owned over sixty acres while a less impressive 29% of taxable inhabitants in Little Creek owned over sixty acres. Though many farms seem to have been at least sixty acres large, they were subsistence oriented depending on a corn-animal husbandry cycle. Statistics from 1850 clearly point to the poor level at which most southern hundred farms functioned. Machinery owned by southern farmers was generally valued at less than \$50, as compared to northern hundreds such as New Castle and Red Lion whose machinery was valued at greater than \$200.1. Oats, hay, and wheat were either not grown, or produced in quantities of less than 50 bushels. Red Lion and New Castle produced upwards of 250 bushels of each per farm. Improved land of southern hundreds rarely averaged more than 50 acres per farm, while in New Castle and St. George, farms averaged over 150.1 acres of improved land. A further telling distinction is found in the southern farms' dependence on the ox, and total livestock count of 10 or less, compared to the horse oriented farms in the north which generally boasted 15-20 total animals. The enlightening view of agricultural realities of southern Delaware's farms as determined from the 1850 Agricultural Census, reveal that although the railroads wrought substantial changes on the landscape, farmers of southern hundreds such as Little Creek and Broad Creek possessed limited potential during this period for adaptation to larger markets due to their dependence upon livestock rearing and cottage industries. By the 1880s this trend was reversed and agricultural intensification which began as reclamation moved on to soil improvement. Drainage of the swamps made the land useful for agriculture on a short-term basis. Virtually everyone farmed on a subsistence level, producing wheat for family use and possessing probably one cow for the family dairy needs. In addition, they grew corn to feed the cattle and swine which were now the major source of income.

The railroad extending southward down the spine of the Delaware Peninsula in the 1850's sparked new economic growth and architectural development in the latter half of the 1830 to 1880 period. In 1868, the railroad in this zone was composed of two lines: a principal line (Delaware Railroad) running north to south from Harrington through Farmington, Greenwood, Bridgeville and Seaford; and a spur line (Junction and Breakwater Railroad) connecting Harrington, Houston Station, Milford, Lincoln, Georgetown, and Lewes. Rapid transit routes provided the initiative for new population centers built around marketing, shipping, and industry, and sparking renewed growth in pre-existing towns such as Laurel.

Population growth in the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone was constant throughout this period. Despite the growth however, the zone's population dropped from representing over 40% of the state's population in 1830 to only 30% in 1880. This change was due largely to the growth of Wilmington, which held fully one-third of the state's population by 1880. The population in Broad Creek in 1840 - 2,640, 1860 - 3,439, 1870 - 3,480, and 1880 - 2,624 and in Little Creek in 1840 - 2,973, 1860 - 3,461, 1870 - 3,770, and 1880 - 3,457, reflect the demographic consistency of the period. Sustained demographic increases can be traced to the reclamation of new agricultural lands, declining mortality rates, and improved transportation networks. The deforestation of the Cypress Swamp opened new farmlands and created a demand for a more extensive farm labor pool. Rapid transportation systems provided the means to move perishable truck crops (such as strawberries or peaches) to urban markets. With the cutting back of the Cypress Swamp and improved drainage of open lands through ditching, seasonally related fevers and agues were reduced. Also water, and diet contributed to greater life expectancy.

Improved transportation networks dramatically influenced demographic growth in the 1830-1880 period. The shipyards at Bethel, and the maritime landings and railroad stops at Seaford, Laurel, and Delmar (Little Creek and Broad Creek Hundreds), moved people and goods through the zone as well as providing employment in directly, and indirectly related industries.

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

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

were also rebuilt and roughly standardized.

Agriculture and related businesses formed the core of the area's economic development. Improved highways and overland transportation routes sparked the cultivation of perishable, seasonable crops such as peppers, melons, tomatoes, peaches, berries, and other fruits and vegetables. In addition to being exported, these "new" crops were often processed and canned locally. The broiler industry also grew dramatically in the 1880-1940 period. Corn cultivation for chicken feed, broiler houses, and packing plants are aspects of this industry. Another agricultural pursuit which left distinctive buildings was sweet potato farming experiencing its peak in 1919. It was a crop virtually unique to Little Creek and Broad Creek Hundreds.

As the amount of arable land was increased, the old forests remarked upon by earlier observers were greatly reduced in size. By the early twentieth century the economic significance of lumbering had declined along with revenues from processed wood materials such as shingles, stairs, and ship stores.

Landscape changes in the modern period are extensive and primarily cultural. The Cypress Forest, heavily lumbered throughout the nineteenth century, is now a natural preserve and less than a tenth of its approximate size in 1800. The land remains largely agricultural with a farm economy based on cereals, chickens, and truck produce. Landscape and market changes have altered the architectural character of the land. Broiler houses for chickens dominate farmstead layouts. Potato houses, corn houses, and barns have become obsolete and stand more as endangered relics than viable work places. Housing has improved along the lines developing in the 1830-1880 period where the two-story, three or five bay farmhouse with a kitchen wing became increasingly popular and all but eclipsed earlier house types. Villages and towns grew as they shifted orientation from water, to railroad, to highway transport. The overland transport system brought on by the automobile led to the accelerated growth of "urban" centers with new commercial and residential buildings including false front stores and pattern book bungalows. As some towns grew throughout this period, others lost population and buildings.

The landscape changes of the 1880-1940 period are those most recognizable in the 1980's: large fields mechanically cultivated, natural forestation restricted to preserves or along watercourses and fields, and an intricate network of paved roads collapsing the distances between back country and town centers with great efficiency.

The landscape and architectural resources of the Lower Peninsula Zone are primarily a reflection of dramatic changes in agricultural practices and markets that transpired in the 1880-1940 period involving the farm, towns and town planning, and public places. The family farm was the basic unit of the landscape in this period. Owner occupied or tenanted, the

farmsteads of 1880-1940 were architecturally transformed from the design and appearance of earlier periods. First, the dominant house type became the two-story, three or five bay, single-pile dwelling with a kitchen wing. Outbuildings generally included a smokehouse, milkhouse, garage, and detached summer kitchen. Laid out in a partial court behind the house were groupings of two to ten buildings (small combination barns and granaries, dairy barns, corn cribs, granaries, potato houses, grader sheds, carriage and tractor sheds, and /or broiler houses).

Towns expanded rapidly during this period. First, established town centers and work areas were transformed with new commercial buildings including banks, stores, offices, and factories. Second, the outskirts of towns became the setting for new canning, basket making, button making, and other plants. Third, as the towns populations grew so did their physical size, resulting in new neighborhoods being laid out around old ones.

Public spaces in both rural and town settings were completely changed by the automobile. Highway improvement meant new roads, resurfacing of old roads, and changing alignments. The resulting landscape was more broadly and intimately connected than in previous decades.

Little is currently known about broad demographic patterns in the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone. Based on other evidence, specifically economic development and landscape change we can offer limited insight into population changes. Rural population increased significantly through the 1920's as a result of increases in arable land and the maintenance of labor intensive agriculture - truck farming and animal power. The Great Depression and the widespread use of power machinery displaced at least some of the rural population. At the same time, the era of the automobile enhanced the growth of "urban" and crossroad centers with the effect of relocating elements of the rural population within the overall zone but in a different landscape context.

As a part of the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone (a designation of the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan), Little Creek and Broad Creek Hundreds share economic and cultural trends, landscape changes, and demographic patterns with other hundreds included in the region. I have attempted to insert data specifically related to Broad Creek and Little Creek Hundreds when available and appropriate. The buildings determined eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, set out in this evaluation are products of the changing historical, economic, agricultural, and cultural circumstances as described in the above introduction. The majority of the buildings belong to the 1880 to 1940 period, though fine examples of both the 1770 to 1830, and the 1830 to 1880 periods have been included.

Information for the above introduction to Little Creek and Broad Creek Hundreds has been taken from the following sources:

Delaware Agricultural Statistics. Historical Series 1866-1974, Bul. no. 419. Newark: University of Delaware, Agricultural Experiment Station, 1976.

Delaware Manuscript. U.S. Tax Assessment Records, Sussex County, 1803-04, 1852-53.

Herman B. and Siders, B. The Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan, submitted to the Delaware Historic Preservation Office, December 1986.

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Michel, H. John. A Typology of Delaware Farms, 1850. Paper delivered at the Organization of American Historians Annual Meeting, Los Angeles, April 1984.

Orphans' Court Records. Sussex County 1770-1830. R. Siders, B. Herman, Eds. 1986.

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INTRODUCTION TO DWELLING
HOUSES OF LITTLE CREEK AND BROADCREEK
HUNDREDS

The chronology of dwelling houses in Little Creek and Broad Creek Hundreds is here divided into three major building periods. The periods are 1770-1830, 1830-1880, and 1880-1940. The building types found within these three periods reflect the historical, cultural, and economic circumstances of the times and provide us with an accurate record of some domestic elements in the lives of Little Creek and Broad Creek inhabitants from settlement to the modern age.

The first period for consideration runs from 1770-1830+/-, however something should be mentioned of the situation prior to 1770 because it includes the early period of durable settlement and the establishment of the forestry business which is crucial to the economy of both hundreds through the 1850s. The flourishing timber trade was supplemented by the home manufacture of textiles and forest products, as well as by a growing agricultural trend. Population was sparse and settlement was generally found along navigable water courses or on the fringes of the Cypress Swamp. Unfortunately no buildings from this period have survived above ground in Little Creek or Broad Creek Hundreds though we may surmise that they were largely earthfast wood structures, or wood structures with impermanent foundations (such as wood blocks). The description of a Joseph Day's improved lot (pre-1776) in Scharf's History of Delaware 1609-1888, gives us some idea of the type of dwellings which may have populated the landscape. The description includes "a small log-house with a brick chimney". This movement towards a more durable building tradition continues in the years 1770-1830.

Again, there are few surviving examples above ground of domestic architecture during this period, however, the Orphans' Court valuation returns of 1770-1830 give us a fairly comprehensive idea of what buildings would have existed on the farmsteads of Little Creek and Broad Creek Hundreds. The returns also provide an interesting record of the condition of listed buildings.

During this period forestry was still a driving economic force, as indicated by the 42 active sawmills listed in Scharf's history of Delaware. The rise of the corn culture, (which would become the dominant agricultural trend in southwestern Delaware), is likewise illustrated in the 29 active gristmills (1800-1830) of Little Creek Hundred also listed by Scharf. The Delaware Historic Preservation Plan describes the economic development in this period as "a combination of maintenance and expansion within existing circumstances".

The major building type remained a log or frame structure, though more sophisticated framing, abandonment of earthfast construction, and the use of brick or stone piers led to more durable building traditions. Farmsteads were small with very few outbuildings. Farm houses were single story, two room, hall

parlor plan, frame or log structures measuring (on the average) 21 x 16 feet or less. No dwellings described in the Orphans' Court records had cellars. Dwellings were small and very simple. Occasionally the dwelling house was accompanied by a frame outbuilding of similarly small dimensions, though during this period 26-40% had no agricultural buildings. The most frequently encountered outbuildings were kitchens, corn houses, and meat houses. (Frequently may be interpreted here as at least 30% of the listed farms). Though livestock was an integral part of the farm, particularly oxen, pigs, sheep, and milk cows, less than 30% of the farms had barns to shelter them.

The condition of buildings in both Little Creek and Broad Creek Hundreds as reflected in orphans' court valuations is overwhelmingly poor. Very little new building is recorded. For instance the records list only 1.3% of the dwellings as new in Little Creek and 5.3% in Broad Creek. Almost 70% of the dwellings in Little Creek were considered in "bad" condition and 50% fair to "bad" in Broad Creek. The amazing litany of unfavorable conditions is repeated in descriptions of all the outbuildings of the farms as well.

Surviving examples of dwellings from this period are the Lowe House (CRS#S-6669), and the Oliphant House (CRS#S-6729) both located in Little Creek Hundred and representing a higher style than the typical house of the day. Their outstanding panelling and interior detail probably accounts for their existence today. Both may be cross listed with the following period as their construction dates from about 1830.

The period of 1830-1880 sees much in the development of towns, transportation, and agriculture. The primacy of the timber trade fades in the 1860s though home manufactures remain a mainstay of the economy. Agriculture is still greatly on a subsistence level however, truck farming of new crops (melons, strawberries, etc.) and the gradual adoption of certain agricultural reform techniques (fertilizers and crop rotation) preface developments at the end of the 19th century which will push farming in southeast Delaware into a profitable business.

Dwellings of this period reflect the emerging prosperity of the area and the changes wrought by improved transportation networks (particularly the railroad). A variety of new outbuildings - stables, potato houses, and barns - are found on the farmsteads. Building materials are still wood, and cellars remain a rare phenomenon. The simple single story, two room, hall-parlor plan dwellings remain an architectural type though one encounters an increased amount of interior detailing. Towards the end of the period houses become larger and more complex in plan incorporating service functions in wings and ells. This building type will be fully realized in the late 19th century and will dominate the repertoire of domestic architecture throughout the following period.

CRS#S-6789, S-6929, S-6524, S-6589, and S-6661 are fine examples of the continuing tradition of simple one story dwellings, while CRS#S-6748, and S-7420 represent the new grander

development of the two-story, three bay or five bay farm house.

The majority of buildings in Little and Broad Creek Hundreds fall into the period 1880-1940. The survival rate for buildings of this period is the highest, and survivors provide an accurate reflection of the economic, cultural, and historical developments of the period. Between 1880-1940 farming becomes the mainstay of the economy. The cultivation of corn, sweet potatoes, and fruits, and the shipping opportunities offered by the railroad and growing network of paved roads, transformed the forest economy to one of truck farming and light manufactures. The rural population increased and towns, (though still small in number) reached their present size. Houses of the period continued the developments begun in the 1870s which saw the growing domination of the two-story, three or five bay farm house with a kitchen wing. Wood frame construction remained the norm. Outbuildings, particularly kitchens and meat houses, occur with increasing frequency. Though the rectangular, L or T shape, center hall plan dwelling becomes a standard building type, some variation within that standard evolved. Pattern book bungalows, four squares, and vernacular victorian structures are encountered quite often in the landscape.

I should mention that modern building materials of the 20th century, particularly asbestos and aluminum siding, are being used quite widely in the area to cover original mill sawn weatherboards. Those buildings with original weatherboard siding are becoming harder to find. Despite their prominence in the landscape they are an "endangered species".

A few outstanding examples of dwellings from this period are CRS#S-6526,S-6723 (L shape, center hall plan), S-6618 (vernacular victorian), and S-6915 (four square).

The history of domestic architecture in Little Creek and Broad Creek Hundreds has been divided into the three periods listed above because each defines distinct patterns, development, and changes in the history and culture of the area which are reflected in the building traditions and the building types.

ELIGIBLE HOUSE
LITTLE CREEK HUNDRED

CRS#: 6745

Property Name: McWilliams Tenant Farmhouse
Laurel Quad
SPO MAP: 08-09-06

Location: .1 miles NE of the intersection of Roads 509 & 515,
lying on the NE side of Road 509.

Description:

The McWilliams Tenant Farmhouse is a vernacular victorian frame gable fronted structure built in the early 1900s. The building is two and one half stories high, with a three bay front elevation, set out on a side passage plan. Additions include a two story, single bay cross gable ell on the north elevation and a one and one half story, two bay ell to the rear. Rear ell has an enclosed shed proch on its south side. The building rests on a brick foundation.

Exterior walls are of white asbestos siding over weatherboard. Main block, side, and rear ell have gable roofs of asphalt shingles. Decorative cornice brackets adorn the entire house.

Front gable and south cross gable are decorated with a diamond and square pattern of wood shingles. The front gable includes two small, two-over-two light, sash windows with heavy molded caps. South cross gable has one window identical to those of the front gable. The typical window of the farmhouse is a standard size, two-over-two light sash, recessed in simple molded frames.

One enclosed brick chimney with corbelled cap is located at the junction of south cross gable and the main block's roof.

The entry is a two leaf, wooden door in the northern most bay of the front elevation. The two leaf door has recessed panels with geometric patterning above and below. The architrave is a simple molded frame with two light transom.

A modern screened porch with shed roof shelters the whole first story of the front facade.

An ineligible shed, barn, and cart shed, all covered with tin, are associated with the McWilliams Tenant Farm.

The McWilliams farmhouse is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a building type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1880-1940 period. It is an example of property type 2D reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.

ELIGIBLE HOUSE
LITTLE CREEK HUNDRED

CRS#: 6637

Property Name: Brickyard Office
Delmar Quad
SPO MAP: 10-11-05

Location: Located on the northwest fringe of Delmar, lying on the west side of a dirt road which is .4 miles east of junction of Roads 502, 76, & 510. Dirt road lies on the north side of Road 502.

Description:

The Brickyard Office is a two-story, flemish bond, brick structure built during the early 1900s as the business office to a brickyard. The building style is a combination of bungalow and Stuart Revival.

The front elevation is distinguished by a one and one half story, projecting, single bay porch tower placed off center to the north of the elevation. The porch tower has a gable roof with rusticated cornice brackets and two front facing windows. A tall, narrow window is situated at one and one half story height, while a second small, square window is situated just below first story height. A large tri-part "picture window" to the left of the porch tower further accentuates the intentional assymetry of the building.

All original windows of the building, (only two small kitchen windows are not original), are one over one light, double hung, sash windows. All window and door openings are decorated with glazed stretcher lintels and glazed header sills.

The building is one story in the front and two stories on the back, giving the appearance of an asymmetrical gable roof. The roof is dramatically extended on the front elevation. Extended eaves are accompanied with knee braces on all sides of the structure.

An enclosed brick porch with arched entry way and large square side openings comprise the north corner of the Brickyard Office. Six brick steps lead to the porch/entrance. The vestibule is forced back, allowing the step platform to come under cover of the arched entrance, and giving a corner look-out from the reception room or parlor. Access into the building was through a door off the small porch, and into the porch tower. Formerly open side windows of the porch have been closed in and replaced with modern sash windows. Part of the porch itself has been walled off to enlarge the present day kitchen. The roof of the corner entrance porch hoods over on the front above the brick archway and continues around the north side of the building CRS#

CRS# S-6637 continued

creating a partial pent roof.

Rear fenestration features two first floor, two second floor windows, and a centrally placed, projecting, gable roofed cellar entrance. South gable end consists of two first floor windows, two second floor windows, and two half size cellar windows.

An interior brick chimney with corbelled cap pierces the center front slope of the gable roof.

A brick, flemish bond garage with original sliding doors and glazed stretcher lintel is original to the building and contributes to the integrity of the site.

The brickyard office is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The structure relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1880-1940 period. It is an example of property type 1H reflecting the development of rural industry and manufacturing.

ELIGIBLE HOUSE
LITTLE CREEK HUNDRED

CRS#: 7420

Property Name: Shadrach Hall
Pittsville Quad
SPO MAP: 12-13-05

Location: North of Whitesville, 400 feet north of junction of Roads 454 & 66, lying on the west side of Road 454.

Owner: Ronald and Laura Basch
Address: Rte. 1 Box 446
Delmar, DE 19940

Description:

Shadrach Hall is a two-story, five bay, frame structure set out on a center hall passage plan. A large, two story frame service ell is a later addition. Both rest on a concrete foundation. Construction date of the house may be placed in the first half of the nineteenth century.

The main block of the house is one room deep, with five bay by two bay fenestration. The center front passage of this center-hall plan house is entered through a six panelled, pegged door with three paned sidelights. Exterior and interior trim surrounding the door includes recessed panels, fluting and a bullseye motif.

Original narrow, mill sawn weatherboards are in excellent condition on both main block and service ell of the house.

There are two interior brick gable end chimneys in the main block, and a third brick chimney in the center of the rear wing.

Windows are six over six light sash windows in plain wooden surrounds. First story windows of the front elevation have wooden louvered shutters. The attic is lit on north and south gable ends by a pair of half fan-light windows, (divided into five mundins), flanking end wall chimneys. Both gable ends have a pronounced pediment formed by cornice returns and eaves. The cornice is boxed.

The interior of Shadrach Hall is in excellent condition and retains original chimney cupboards, door frames, window frames, mantels, and baseboards. Pegged construction features are visible in the two front rooms and hall of the house. The most spectacular interior feature is the original marbleized treatment of the stair risers and the molded hall baseboards of the first and second floor. The beige and grey marbleizing is in perfect condition. Turned banisters, carved newel post, and applied wooden scroll work on stair risers also ornament the center stair. The bullseye motif of the door architrave is repeated on the north parlor's window moldings.

CRS# S-7420 continued

Due to deterioration, original floor boards on the first floor are being replaced (1986).

No outbuildings are associated with Shadrach Hall though the present owner repeated reports that at one time a barn with slave quarters stood on the property.

The site is assuredly related to an eighteenth century homestead of the same name which appears in a 1791 inventory of a Shadrach Hall in Sussex County.

Shadrach Hall is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwellin, as a building type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1830-1880 period. It is an example of property type 2D reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.

ELIGIBLE HOUSE
LITTLE CREEK HUNDRED

CRS #: 6618

Property Name: Irene Culver Farm
Delmar Quad
SPO MAP: 10-11-05

Location: North of Delmar, .2 miles south of junction of Roads 13A & 503B, lying on the east side of Road 13A.

Description:

The Irene Culver Farmhouse is an early 20th century, two story, frame structure with a three bay by two bay main block and four back additions including, two two story frame ells, one rear lean-to, and one enclosed porch. The numerous additions indicate multiple periods of construction. The exterior walls are original weatherboards with plain cornerboards. The foundation is brick. The cornice is boxed with partial returns on north and south gable ends of the main block.

Windows are six over six light sash in wide wooden surrounds with a simple cap molding. The attic is lit by a pair of two light windows in each gable end. The gable roof covers two interior chimneys; one at the north gable end, the second between the middle and south end bay of the main block. A third interior chimney is situated in the gable end of the back ell.

The roofs of both the main blocks and the additions are covered with asphalt shingles.

A vernacular victorian porch shelters the three bays of the front facade. The porch is a one story wooden structure with four turned post supports and an open square-rail balustrade. The shed roof is pedimented above the front entrance. A double course of applied wooden petal trim on the cornice emphasizes the lines of the pedimented roof, and a cutout design of a stylized fan fills the pediment itself.

A modern, one story, semi-hexagonal, three window bay has been added to the south elevation of the house's main block.

Interior reportedly has no original fireplaces or woodwork.

Eligible outbuildings are situated 20-30 to the rear and include an early (ca. 1870) mule barn with a lean-to, two additional barns, and a meat house. The barns are frame, gable roofed structures with original weatherboarding. The meat house is a frame, gable roofed structure with boxed cornices and plain cornerboards. These four out buildings are important contributing elements to the farm's integrity.

A modern garage located south of the outbuildings is a non-contributing feature.

CRS# - S-6618 continued

The Irene Culver property is eligible to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and criteria C (architectural significance). The farm relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1880-1940 period. It contains examples of property types 2D and 1B reflecting the development of the cultural and agricultural landscape.

ELIGIBLE HOUSE
LITTLE CREEK HUNDRED

CRS #: 6589

Property Name: Caughlan and Gillispie Dwelling
Delmar Quad
SPO MAP: 10-11-05

Location: North/northeast of Delmar 1.2 miles north of the MD/DE border, .2 miles south of the junction of Roads 454 & 453 lying on the west side of Road 453.

Description:

The Caughlan and Gillispie Dwelling is a one-story, four bay, frame structure built in the late nineteenth century/early twentieth century. A one-story rear wing forms the ell of the hall parlor plan residence. The exterior walls are narrow, mill-sawn weatherboards finished with plain cornerboards. The house rests on brick piers.

The gable roof of the main block is covered with its original wood shingles. The gable roof of the building's rear wing is covered in tin. The main block contains brick interior gable end chimneys with corbelled caps, while the wing houses a single brick interior gable end chimney, also with a corbelled cap. The cornices of both elements are boxed, with no decorative trim.

The rear wing's elevation contains two windows, the south elevation a door and a window. The window type is unknown because obscuring boards cover all openings.

The main block's front (east) elevation exhibits two centrally placed doors flanked by single windows. The attic is lit with two over two light windows flanking the endwall chimneys.

The interior condition is unknown. Reportedly a fireplace, mantel, and turning stair remain in the building.

The Caughlan and Gillispie Dwelling is eligible to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns) and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III. It is an example of property type 2D reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.

ELIGIBLE HOUSE
LITTLE CREEK HUNDRED

CRS#: 6789

Property Name: Zorah Eye Dwelling
Sharptown Quad
SPO MAP: 08-09-07

Location: Portsville, southeast corner of junction of Roads 493 & 495, 700 feet east of Road 496 & Road 493 junction/fork.

Description:

The Eye Dwelling is a one story frame structure with multiple additions exhibiting at least three building periods. The original house is a hall-parlor plan, two bay by one bay frame structure built in the early to mid-nineteenth century. Original weatherboards and plain corner boards remain in excellent condition. Original wood shingle roof remains in situ beneath asbestos shingles. The cornice is boxed. Cross ventilating four panel doors provide access to the original house on north and south sides. Though the fireplace has been filled, the mantel, winder stair, and fire place cupboards exist in excellent condition. The attic story is finished with high style beaded panelling nailed to studs and rafters. The attic is lit by two-over-two light hinge windows in the end gables. Single windows on north, south, and west elevations are two over two light sash windows in plain wood surrounds.

A single story, two by three bay frame addition on the east side of the original house and extending south, connects a second (late) nineteenth century frame structure to the front house. The late-nineteenth century structure has original weatherboards, plain corner boards, boxed cornice, two over two sash windows in plain wood surrounds, and asbestos shingle roof.

The whole L-shaped structure rests on a concrete foundation. The building was moved approximately 20 feet from the road side in the 1960s?. The original house was reportedly built by a ship builder.

A non-contributing modern garage is associated with the site.

The Zorah Eye dwelling is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1770-1830, and 1830-1880 periods. It is an example of property type 2D reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.

ELIGIBLE HOUSE
LITTLE CREEK

CRS #: 6779

Property Name: Nemeyer Dwelling (old school House?)
Laurel Quad
SPO MAP: 08-09-07

Location: Southwest Laurel, lying on the north side of Randall Street, 400 feet northwest of junction of Randall Street and Road 24.

Owner: Nemeyer

Description:

The Nemeyer Dwelling is a single story, three bay by two bay, gable fronted, frame building built in the late nineteenth century. A wooden deck and a back entrance vestibule lean-to has been added to the west end of the building.

Fenestration of the gabled front elevation includes a central entry way with a doric pedimented hood, flanked by single six-over-six light sash windows. A third six-over-six light window is situated in the front gable.

The gabled roof covers a centrally placed interior chimney. The exterior walls are wood shingle. Wood shingles on the front elevation are new, those on the sides and rear original. The building rests on a foundation of filled in (concrete) brick piers.

Proportions, axis orientation, and fenestration suggest the the Nemeyer Dwelling was originally built as a school house. Beers Atlas of 1868 further indicates the location of a school house near (or on) this site.

In addition to the house, a frame privy with original wood shingle roof and decorative bargeboard contributes to the integrity of the site. A meat house with substantial alterations and asphalt siding does not contribute to the sites integrity.

The Nemeyer Dwelling is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1880-1940 period. It is an example of property type 2D reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.

ELIGIBLE HOUSE
LITTLE CREEK

CRS #: S-690

Laurel Quad
SPO MAP: 08-09-06

Location: south of Laurel, located at the end of a .1 mile dirt road lying on the north side of Road 501, dirt road 200 feet east of junction of Roads 501 & 494

Description:

The house on the CRS # S-690 site is a two story, three-by-two bay frame structure with a single story frame lean-to added to the west side of the building. The building is one room deep. The main entry is offset to the east on the front elevation. Secondary entrances are found on the north and south sides of the kitchen lean-to. The house is set out on a hall-parlor plan. Parlor, or west room retains an original fireplace. Access to the second floor is by a winder stair in the southwest corner of the west parlor (behind the fireplace).

The gabled roof covers one interior brick chimney with corbelled cap on the east gable end of the building. The windows are six-over-six light sash with simple wood surrounds. The attic is lit by a pair of two light windows flanking the end wall chimney on the west end. The east gable end has no attic windows.

The exterior walls are asbestos shingles over original weatherboards. The foundation is cement. This house has been moved from the Bacon Farm, CRS # 6748, (1/4 mile west) where it once was attached to the rear kitchen wing. The roof is modern asphalt shingles. The cornice is boxed with partial returns.

A modern shed roof porch stretches from the window of the facade's eastern bay to the end of the kitchen lean-to on the west end. The supports are three square wooden posts.

An ineligible cart shed and a henhouse are also associated with the site but do not contribute to its integrity.

The dwelling at the CRS# S-690 site is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1880-1940 period. It is an example of property type 2D reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.

ELIGIBLE HOUSE
LITTLE CREEK

CRS #: 6748

Property Name: Bacon Farm
Laurel Quad
SPO MAP: 08-09-06

Owner: Larry Conway

Location: South of Laurel, lying on the south side of Road 501, 100 feet east of junction of Roads 494 & 501 and .8 miles west of junction of Route 13A and Road 501.

Description:

The Bacon Farmhouse is a two story, five-by-two bay frame structure with a two story, three bay, frame, gable roofed kitchen wing to the rear, forming an L shaped building. The rear wing of the house was built ca. 1840 and the main block in the late nineteenth century. The exterior walls are the original narrow, mill sawn weatherboards with plain corner boards. The foundation is brick.

The gabled roof covers two interior brick gable end chimneys in the main block, and an exterior brick (end) chimney on the kitchen wing.

The box cornice of both house and wing are molded. Front and back elevations of the main block display a decorative cornice board.

The windows are all six-over-six light sash, excepting the rear kitchen wing, which varies from two-over-two, to six-over-six light sash. The windows have molded wooden frames. The attic is lit by two-over-two light windows flanking the gable end chimneys of the main block.

The front porch is a one story shed roofed porch sheltering the three middle bays of the facade. The supports are four square wooden posts. The owner replaced the porch's original flat roof with the shed roof in 1985. The front entry is surrounded by a wooden architrave featuring recessed panels, fluting, and three-light side lights.

The kitchen wing has a two story wooden porch open on the first story, with a square rail balustrade on the second story. The second story of the kitchen reportedly housed slaves at one time.

Interior condition is unknown though original mantels do survive.

Also associated with the Bacon Farm is an eligible potato house (described under the potato house division), and an ineligible smoke house, shed, and two barns.

CRS# - S-6748 continued

The Conway farmstead is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a building type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1830-1880, and the 1880-1940 periods. It is an example of property type 2D reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.

ELIGIBLE HOUSE
LITTLE CREEK

CRS #: S-7285

Property Name: Roland Hill Agricultural Complex
Laurel Quad
SPO MAP: 08-09-06

Location: South/southwest of Laurel, .25 miles south of junction of Roads 510 & 509, lying on the eas side of Road 510.

Description:

The Hill Farmhouse is a two story, three bay, center hall plan, vernacular victorian structure built in the early 1900s. A two story, three bay rear wing forms a T to the main block. The rear T-wing has a single story enclosed porch shed on its west elevation. The frame structure rests on a brick foundation.

Exterior walls are aqua colored asbestos siding over original narrow mill sawn weatherboards. The gable roof of the main block has a centrally placed cross gable with rusticated bracing and a small two-over-two light window. The typical window is a six-over-six light sash window with simple molded wood surrounds. The roof's molded box cornice has gable end partial returns and is broken on the front elevation in order to provide the cross gable with partial returns.

The T-wing has a gable roof and molded box cornice. The roof is asphalt shingle. The house has three chimneys; two interior concrete gable end chimneys on the main block, and one concrete chimney towards the rear of the back ell.

A shed roof porch with a cross gable shelters the central bay of the front elevation. The porch's cross gable mirrors the larger cross gable of the roof with molded cornice, partial returns and a gingerbread pendant motif. Four turned posts support the roof, while asbestos shingles partially enclose the porch's front and sides.

Interior condition is unknown.

A modern barn is associated with the house but does not contribute to the integrity of the site.

The farm house of the Roland Hill agricultural complex is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1880-1940 period. It is an example of property type 2D reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.

ELIGIBLE HOUSE
LITTLE CREEK

CRS #:6661

Property Name: Waller Home
Delmar Quad
SPO MAP: 08-09-05

Location: East/northeast of Delmar, .74 miles west of junction of Roads 54 & 510, lying on the north side of Road 54.

Description:

The main house of the Waller site is ineligible due to modern aluminum siding, however, an eligible early nineteenth century dwelling, reportedly the first Waller family house, remains on the property approximately 100 feet to the rear of the main house. Substantial alterations have been made on the structure to facilitate its use as a storage barn.

The building is a single story, frame, hall-parlor plan structure resting on brick piers. The front elevation displays three bay fenestration; a central door flanked by single windows. The original front entry has been enlarged to a double door appropriate to its current barn function. Flanking windows are boarded up but were originally six-over-six light sash windows. Gable ends have no fenestration. Back elevation includes one six-over-six light sash window.

Original weatherboards and plain corner boards are intact. The roof is a modern tin replacement. No chimneys remain. The cornice is boxed.

Original interior details include beaded beams, plain baseboards, panelled walls, molded chair rail and (interior) door frames, as well as a molded ceiling cornice.

The ineligible main house and the nineteenth century dwelling are the only buildings located on the property.

The Waller dwelling is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1770-1830 period. (Though the structure probably postdates 1830, its plan and details are characteristic of the dwelling type of the earlier period). It is an example of property type 2D reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.

ELIGIBLE HOUSE
LITTLE CREEK

CRS#-6915

Property Name: S. P. Agricultural Complex
Hebron Quad
SPO MAP: 06-07-05

Location: East/northeast of Delmar, .64 miles south of intersection known as Columbia (Roads 507 & 76), lying on the west side of Road 76.

Description:

The farmhouse of the S. P. Agricultural Complex is a two story frame four square built around 1919. The two-by-two bay structure is set out on a side hall/stair plan and rests upon a two course, rusticated stone foundation. It remains the single unaltered example of the four square in Little Creek Hundred.

The two bay front (east), elevation displays two symmetrically balanced second story windows. In the first story, a window in the south bay, and the main entry door in the north bay are aligned with the two second floor windows. A single story screened porch runs the length of the entire front elevation supported by three major square posts and light rectangular framing on top and bottom.

North and south elevations present the original two second story windows, single first floor windows placed in the north bay and projecting half-hexagon bays in the south bay. Projecting bays contain three windows, a pent roof conforming to the bay's shape, with a flat cornice, and triangular brackets.

A window has been added to the wall on the north elevation at half story height, presumably lighting the stair. The rear elevation consists of three second floor windows and of a back entry flanked on the north by a window, and on the south by a small shed roof lean-to addition with two tightly spaced windows. A gable roofed summer kitchen is attached to the back with a small covered walkway.

The exterior walls are original weatherboards with plain corner boards painted white. Windows are one-over-one light sash with plain wooden surrounds. All second floor windows probably were capped with awnings. In the rear elevation the second floor windows retain their awnings.

The roof is pyramidal with a wide overhang and a flat, narrow cornice. A large square dormer of squat proportions ornaments the front slope of the roof. The roof of the dormer mimics the shape (pyramidal) and cornice of the main roof. A brick interior chimney with corbelled cap is located at the peak of the pyramidal roof.

A home canning industry was located on the premises in the early 1900s and its office, a two story gable fronted structure,

CRS# - S-6915 continued

remains intact and adds to the integrity of the site.

A frame barn, also of the early 1900s, also contributes to the integrity of the site.

The dwelling of the S. P. Agricultural Complex is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1880-1940 period. The dwelling is an example of property type 2D reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.

Important secondary property types included on the site are the frame canning business office (1H), and an early 1900s frame barn (1B). These two buildings reflect economic and cultural trends specifically related to agriculture.

ELIGIBLE HOUSE
LITTLE CREEK HUNDRED

CRS#-6617

Property Name: West's Agricultural Complex
Delmar Quad
SPO MAP: 10-11-05

Location: North of Delmar, lying on the west side of Route 13A, 400 feet north of junction of Route 13A and Road 494, and .4 miles south of junction of Roads 503B & Route 13A.

Description:

The West farm house is a two story frame structure built in 1901 and set out on a center-hall plan with a service ell to the rear. The main block of the house is gable roofed, with three-by-one bay fenestration. A large pent roofed porch supported by four turned posts shelters the three bays of the first floor. A new concrete block foundation for the wooden floor of the porch is under construction (8/1986).

The service ell is a two story, gable roofed, single bay addition. Modern additions to the ell include a shed roof lean-to projection on the north elevation, and a large single story workshop with a low gable roof which wraps around west and south elevations.

The entire structure rests upon brick piers.

The exterior walls are original, narrow, mill-sawn weatherboards with plain corner boards painted white. The roof is a modern asbestos replacement with exposed rafters.

The windows are two-over-two light sash windows with plain wood surrounds. The attic is lit by gable end, two-over-two light windows.

Two interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps flank the center bay of the main block of the house. Another interior brick chimney with corbelled cap is located at the gable end of the service ell, and a third with straight cap runs through the center of the rear workshop addition.

An ineligible barn and potato house are associated with the site.

The West farmhouse is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1880-1040 period. It is an example of property type 2D reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.

ELIGIBLE HOUSE
LITTLE CREEK HUNDRED

CRS#- S-6831

Property Name: Littleton Dwelling (I)
Sharptown Quad
SPO MAP: 06-07-05

Location: Southeast of Sharptown, located at the end of a 400 foot dirt road which lies on the south side of Road 76, .53 miles east of junction of Roads 76 & 24.

Owner: George Littleton

Description:

The Littleton Dwelling is a two-story, two-by-one bay frame structure built in the early 1900s. The building is set out on a hall-parlor plan and rests on concrete block piers. A lean-to addition with shed roof, and back entry door flanked on the left (south) with two six-over-six light windows, and on the right (north) with one six-over-six light window, encompasses the first floor of the rear elevation. The second story of the rear elevation exhibits two symmetrically placed six-over-six light windows placed over the six-over-six light windows of the original two bay fenestration.

There are two principle entry ways into the building both located on the front elevation. Two doorways capped by gable roofed hoods, supported with single diagonal braces on each side of the door, are symetrically balanced on the front elevation. Second floor, six-over-six light windows are placed directly above each front doorway.

Windows and doors have plain wood surrounds. The attic is lit with a small square two-over-two light window in north and south gable ends. Gable windows also have plain wood surrounds.

The exterior walls are original ship lath weatherboards with plain corner boards.

The roof is a modern asphalt replacement with exposed rafters and plain gable end verge boards.

The interior condition of the building is unknown though the plan and fenestration suggest that the building was once intended for double family or tenant occupancy.

An ineligibile cart house is associated with the site.

The Littleton Dwelling (I) is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study

CRS# - S-6831 continued

unit III in the 1880-1940 period. It is an example of property type 2D reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.

ELIGIBLE HOUSE
LITTLE CREEK HUNDRED

CRS#-6830

Property Name: George Littleton Dwelling (II)
Sharptown Quad
SPO Map: 06-07-05

Location: Southeast of Sharptown, lying on the east side of a dirt road located on the south side of Road 76, .45 miles east of junction of Roads 76 & 24.

Owner: George Littleton

Description:

George Littleton's (II) dwelling is a multi-story frame structure with three distinct elements; a two-story block forms the west end, a one-and-one-half-story block is located in the middle, and a single story with lean-to addition comprises the east end. The diminishing size of the structure from west to east creates a "telescope" effect.

Exterior walls are narrow mill-sawn weatherboards. They encase the entire building. No seams delineating the three distinct elements are visible.

The foundation is obscured beneath corrugated tin. The roofs of the west end two story block and the middle one and one half story block are gabled. Each block has a single interior brick chimney with corbelled cap. The lean-to addition has a shed roof and no chimney. All three sections of the building have plain cornices.

The fenestration of this dwelling is minimal and irregular. The front elevation of the largest (two story) block consists on the first floor of a doorway placed slightly off center (to the east) with a window on its left side. A single, centrally placed window is the only opening in the second story. The rear elevation exhibits a centered first story and second story window.

The front elevation of the middle block also displays a doorway (centrally placed) though its accompanying window is to the right (east) and not the left (west) as with the two story block. A half size window occupies the half story directly above the door. The rear elevation of this middle block has a central first floor window and a half size window in the half story. The garret of the middle section is lit by a small two-over-two light gable window offset to the south side of the interior brick chimney (probably at head of a winder stair).

The lean-to addition has doorways on both north and south sides as well as a window in the east end.

The windows and doors have wood surrounds and are capped by a single molded strip. The windows are not uniform in size,

CRS#- S-6830 continued

though the general type is a two-over-two light sash. The two half sized windows are three-over-three light windows.

The interior condition is unknown, but it is most likely that the middle block of the structure is the original dwelling, constructed in the early nineteenth century.

No out buildings are associated with the site.

The Littleton Dwelling (II) is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1830-1880, and 1880-1940 periods. The period of significance for the structure is 1830-1880. The dwelling is an example of property type 2D reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.

ELIGIBLE HOUSE
LITTLE CREEK HUNDRED

CRS#-6812

Property Name: Ralph Agricultural Complex
Sharptown Quad
SPO MAP: 08-09-06

Location: South/southwest of Laurel, .13 miles north of junction of Roads 505 & 505A, lying on the east side of Road 505.

Address: Rt. 3 Box 294a
Laurel, DE 19956

Description:

This site includes an ineligible house, three ineligible work and storage barns and a frame dwelling of possible early 19th century construction. The structure is a single story, three bay dwelling with original weatherboard siding and wood shingle roof. The building is set out on a hall-parlor plan and rests upon low concrete piers. It is likely that the building has been moved from its original site.

The nineteenth century frame dwelling on the Ralph Agricultural Complex is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historic patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1830-1880 period. It is an example of property type 2D reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.

ELIGIBLE HOUSE
LITTLE CREEK HUNDRED

CRS#- S-6599

Delmar Quad
SPO MAP: 10-11-05

Location: North/northeast of Delmar, .5 miles south of junction of Roads 68 & 454A, lying on the east side of Road 68.

Owner: Rita Sargent

Description:

This building is assuredly eligible but was unaccessible to any close range photographic documentation. The building viewed at a distance revealed interesting architectural details including a dentilated doric pediment on the main entryway.

The dwelling of the CRS# S-6599 property is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historic patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). Th dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1830-1880 period. It is an example of property type 2D reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.

ELIGIBLE HOUSE
LITTLE CREEK HUNDRED

CRS#- S- 6669

Property Name: Lowe House
Laurel Quad
SPO MAP: 10-11-06

Location: 1.8 miles south/southeast of Hearn's Crossroads (Road 461 & 70) at the fork/junction of Roads 70 & 72, lying on the north side of Road 72.

Description:

On the site of CRS # S-6669 is an early 19th century one-story, one room dwelling listed as the Lowe House on Beers 1868 Atlas of Delaware. The frame building rests upon brick piers and retains many of its original features. Original weatherboards, and wood shingle roof remain in situ beneath modern tin siding. Fenestration, though obscured, remains unchanged, featuring a door and a window on both north (back) and south (front) elevation. The cross ventilating doors are positioned slightly off-center with windows placed on the doors' west side. Windows are six-over-six light sash windows in plain wood surrounds. Doors are of vertical planks and also have plain exterior wood surrounds. The attic is lit by two, square two-over-two light windows which would have flanked the west gable chimney.

A later shed and open lean-to projection have been added to the east end of the building and the interior brick chimney of the west gable end is no longer extant.

The interior of the Lowe House reflects an unusual degree of high style treatment both on the main floor and in the garret. Interior panel walls, and exposed beams are beaded. Windows and doors are ornamented with molded frames. The fireplace (west) wall consists of elegantly molded panelling, and includes an inset china cupboard of ceiling height with two double panelled doors in the bottom, and eight-pane glass doors above. The cupboard is located on the south side of the fireplace. The fireplace retains its original molded mantel and is flanked on the north by a small two panel fireplace storage cupboard. Seven panels are arranged above the fireplace in a conscious staggered rhythm of one long panel, followed by two stacked short panels. A winder stair at the north-most side of the fireplace wall provides access to the garret. Two stairs, and a four panel door lead to the winder stair.

CRS# S-6669 continued

The garret is finished with beaded wood panels nailed to wall studs and rafters.

Included in the house were a 19th century storage cupboard and a blanket chest presumably original to the house.

The Lowe House is the only building on the site which retains its integrity.

The Lowe House is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1770-1830 period. It is an example of property type 2D reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.

ELIGIBLE HOUSE
LITTLE CREEK

CRS# S-6729

Property Name: Oliphant House
Laurel Quad
SPO MAP: 10-11-06

Location: South/southeast of Laurel, .5 miles east of Route 13 lying on the north side of Road 64.

Description:

The Oliphant House is a one-story, three bay, two room, hall-parlor plan frame structure located on the CRS# 6729 site approximately 30 feet north of the site's main (ineligible) building. The Oliphant House rests upon brick piers and has been moved at least one time to its present site. The building is listed on Beers 1868 Atlas.

The original, wide, ship-lath weatherboards, plain corner boards, boxed cornice, log floor joists, and wood shingle roof remain in place. An exterior brick chimney no longer extant was located on the west gable end of the building.

The three bay fenestration consists of a centrally placed vertical plank door flanked by six-over-six light sash windows. The primary entrance is located on the south elevation. The north elevation has identical fenestration though, the south (front) entrance is distinguished by a four light transom. A third entryway is provided by a door opening off of the "parlor" on the east gable end of the building. The attic is lit by two, three-over-three light windows in the west gable end (which would have flanked the exterior chimney), and a single six-over-six light window in the east. All doors and windows have simple wooden surrounds and slanted sills (to aid water run-off).

Interior details include beaded panelling, beaded beams, baseboards, molded door and window surrounds, and a molded cornice. The south corner of the fireplace wall retains the silhouette of a corner cupboard with a molded cap. To the right of the fireplace a winder stair provides access to the attic. Two wooden stairs and a four panel door with original L-hinges lead to the stairway. An original storage cupboard is located under the stairway.

The panelled walls of the attic are also beaded. The two-room attic is finished. Panelling has been nailed to studs and rafters, and a narrow baseboard surrounds both rooms. A panelled wall with vertical plank door divides the attic in two.

The Oliphant House is in deteriorating condition.

An early 20th century house is also on the property but does not contribute to the integrity of the site.

The Oliphant House is eligible for nomination to the CRS# S-

CRS# S-6729 continued

National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1770-1830 period. It is an example of property type 2D reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.

ELIGIBLE HOUSE
LITTLE CREEK HUNDRED

CRS #:S-6929

Property Name: Samuel and Asinatha Phillips Farm
Hebron Quad
SPO MAP: 06-07-05

Location: East/northeast of Delmar, .2 miles east of Packing House Corner (Roads 513 & 76), at the junction of Roads 509A & 76, lying on the north side of Road 76.

Owner: Gail Phillips
Address: Rt. 2 Box 86
Delmar, DE 19940

Description:

The Phillips dwelling is a two-story, three bay, frame structure with a two-story, three bay rear wing. A shed porch extends the entire length of the wing's northwest side. The original weather boards have recently been covered with aluminum siding. The house rests on a brick foundation and is laid out on a hall-parlor plan with an older service ell to the rear.

Three periods of construction are evident in the Phillips house. The original house was a pegged, one room, two-story chamber-hall plan dwelling listed on Beer's Atlas as the Elzey Farm. The Elzey Farm dwelling was built in the mid-nineteenth century. This original house is now the kitchen at the back of the house's rear ell. Beaded beams, pegs, and mortises from original end wall are visible today. The original floor and stair way is intact.

The section of the house connecting the Elzey Farm dwelling with the main block represents the second building period. This addition was a one room, two-story, two bay addition. The signature of the lather has been left exposed reading; July 15, 1880, Jacob A. Mills born December 27, 1837. The signature provides an accurate date for this second period of construction. The original floor, base boards, and molded door facings remain.

The large victorian three bay addition was built by Lenwood Phillips around 1918. (Newspapers used in construction and found in recent renovation are dated 1918). The victorian block of the house has a side hall stairway, large entrance hall, and large parlor. An original mirrored fireplace is found in the hallway.

A cross gable and a veranda extending the entire width of the facade distinguish the front elevation. A shuttered gothic two light window in the cross gable, and single four over four light gable end windows illuminate the attic. Panelled wood

CRS# S-6929 continued

shutters frame the six over six light sash windows of the main block and the rear ell.

A corbelled cap chimney is found at the junction of the 1880 and 1918 structures, and at the junction of the 1880 and mid-nineteenth century structure.

The veranda sports a balustrade of turned wooden rails and four supportive posts as well as decorative gingerbread open work from a house in Hebron, MD.

No out buildings are associated with the Phillips Dwelling.

The Phillips Dwelling is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1770-1830, 1830-1880, and 1880-1940 periods. All three periods are significant for the structural history of the building. The dwelling is an example of property type 2D reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.

ELIGIBLE HOUSE
LITTLE CREEK HUNDRED

CRS #: S-6641

Property Name: Smith Dwelling
Delmar Quad
SPO MAP: 08-09-05

Location: North/northeast of Delmar, .4 miles north of intersection of Roads 503 & 501 lying on the east side of Road 501.

Description:

The Smith Dwelling is a two-story, three bay by two bay, center-hall plan, frame residence built in the early 1900s. The exterior walls are weatherboard under wood shingle. The gable roof is covered in tin. The foundation is obscured by a tin girder.

The house has brick interior gable-end chimneys with corbelled caps.

The two-over-two light sash windows are recessed in simple molded wood frames. The attic is lit with two light gable end windows flanking the endwall chimneys. The center front entrance is a four panel door with a two pane transom.

No out buildings are associated with the Smith Dwelling.

Beers Atlas lists this site as the Beach Dwelling.

The Smith Dwelling is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1880-1940 period. It is an example of property type 2D reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.

ELIGIBLE HOUSE
LITTLE CREEK HUNDRED

CRS #: S-6715

Property Name: Ward's Dwelling

Laurel Quad
SPO MAP: 10-11-06

Location: .1 miles south of Hearn's Crossroads (Road 461 & 70) lying on the west side of Road 461, and on the north side of a dirt road running beside the property.

Description:

The Ward House is a two-story, three-by-two bay, center-hall plan residence with a two-story, two bay rear wing forming an L-shaped house. The rear wing is original to the house which was built in 1915. The foundation is obscured.

The exterior walls are weatherboard under wood shingles.

The gable roofs of both the main block and rear wing are covered with asbestos shingles. The main block and rear wing house brick interior gable end chimneys.

The windows are two over two light sash with wood surrounds. Original wood shutters inscribed with an elongated diamond inside an elongated oval, frame each window. The attic is lit with two light gable end windows flanking the end wall chimney. A plain decorative board follows the eaves on east and west gables.

An enclosed, screened porch extends across the three bays of the first floor obscuring the center front entrance.

A later one story service lean-to has been added to the back of the rear wing.

A frame out building with original weather boards, boxed cornice, and flush gables abuts the rear lean-to addition.

The Ward House is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the period 1880-1940. It is an example of property type 2D reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.

ELIGIBLE HOUSE
LITTLE CREEK HUNDRED

CRS #: S-6704

Property Name: Hall's Dwelling
Laurel Quad
SPO MAP: 10-11-06

Location: South/southeast of Laurel, .7 miles east of intersection of Roads 461 & 462, lying on the south side of Road 462.

Description:

The Hall Dwelling is a two-story, three bay, frame building constructed in the late 19th century. The building retains its original wooden shingles and has a one story service ell which may have been the original one room plan dwelling.

The house is laid out on a center passage plan. The foundation is obscured. The main entrance is at the center of the facade with one door.

Each gable of the house's main block has a pair of small double paned rectangular windows (eyebrow windows), as well as an interior chimney.

A later four post, open porch has been added to the front elevation between end bays.

A one-story, frame, gable fronted meat house retaining its original weather board siding is associated with the Hall Dwelling and contributes to the integrity of the site.

The Hall Dwelling is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the period 1880-1940. It is an example of property type 2D reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.

ELIGIBLE HOUSE
LITTLE CREEK HUNDRED

CRS #: S-6519

Property Name: Wooten Dwelling
Trap Pond Quad
SPO MAP: 12-13-06

Location: South/southeast of Laurel, .4 miles east of intersection of Roads 463 & 449, lying on the south side of Road 449.

Description:

The Wooten Dwelling is a two-story, four bay, frame structure built in the third quarter of the 19th century. A one story, two bay service addition with boxed cornice is joined to the east side of the house. (Its facade is flush with main block facade). The front elevation of the main block displays two centrally placed entry ways flanked on outer sides by a single window. Two windows are symmetrically balanced on the facade's second story. The service addition has one offset door and accompanying window. The back elevation is identical to the front, with the exception of the double entry way. The back fenestration includes only one first story doorway offset to the west. This fenestration may have been altered.

The house is laid out on a two room, hall-parlor plan, and rests upon brick piers.

The original, narrow face, milled weather boards are intact. The original wood shingle roof remains. The windows are all six over six light sash.

A one story, gable fronted, brick dairy is associated with the Wooten Dwelling. The construction is of exceptional quality and includes an extended gable with screened lattice sides. The roof retains the original wood shingles.

The Wooten Dwelling is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the period 1880-1940. It is an example of property type 2D reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.

ELIGIBLE HOUSE
LITTLE CREEK HUNDRED

CRS #: S-6516

Property Name: Alva Culver Dwelling
Trap Pond Quad
SPO MAP: 12-13-06

Location: Southeast of Laurel, .5 miles east the intersection of of Road 463 and Road 72, lying on the south side of Road 72.

Description:

The Culver Dwelling is a two-story, three bay, frame house built in the late nineteenth century. A one story ell to the rear is original to the house. The house is laid out on a side-hall plan, and rests on brick piers.

The original wood shingles over weather boards, and the plain corner boards are intact. A summer kitchen also of wood shingle over weather board is attached by an enclosed walkway to the south corner of the service ell.

The typical window is a six-over-six light sash with molded window frames. Two small, square, four paned windows adorn southeast and northeast gable ends of the main block.

Both rear ell and attached summer kitchen have boxed cornices. The main block has a molded box cornice.

A later, partially open porch has been added to the front of the house extending across the entire front elevation. The main entrance is in the northern most bay of the front elevation.

Beer's Atlas lists the Culver site as the J. H. Hosea Dwelling.

The J. H. Hosea Dwelling is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1880-1940 period. It is an example of property type 2D reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.

ELIGIBLE HOUSE
LITTLE CREEK HUNDRED

CRS #: S-6555

Property Name: Workman's Dwelling
Delmar Quad
SPO MAP: 12-13-05

Location: East/northeast of Delmar, lying on the north side of a .2 mile long dirt road which joins the east side of Road 66 .3 miles south of junction of Roads 66 & 454.

Description:

The Workman Dwelling is a one story, three bay, frame house built in the mid-nineteenth century (?). Modern additions on northwest and southwest do not detract significantly from the lines of the original structure.

Asbestos shingles cover the original weather boards.

The house follows a hall-parlor plan and rests on a finished concrete foundation.

The windows are six over six light sash.

The interior condition is unknown.

A late nineteenth/early twentieth century meathouse and shed are associated with the Workman Dwelling and contribute to the integrity of the site.

The Workman Dwelling is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1830-1880 period. It is an example of property type 2D reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.

ELIGIBLE HOUSE
LITTLE CREEK HUNDRED

CRS #: S-6526

Property Name: Calhoun's Dwelling
Pittsville Quad
SPO MAP: 12-13-05

Location: .43 miles south/southwest of Ward (Roads 64 & 66),
lying on the east side of Road 66.

Description:

The Calhoun Dwelling is a late-nineteenth century, two-story frame building. It displays a balanced five bay fenestration. A two-story, frame ell, enclosed lean-to porch, and single story service wing have been added to the rear.

The house is laid out on a center passage plan with a service ell and rests on a foundation of filled-in brick piers.

The building retains its original, narrow face, milled weatherboards finished with plain corner boards.

The main entrance is a single door at the center of the facade. A later (?) four column doric porch enhances the entrance. Molded window frames surround six-over-six light sash windows.

No outbuildings are associated with the site.

The Calhoun Dwelling is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the period 1880-1940. It is an example of property type 2D reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.

ELIGIBLE HOUSE
LITTLE CREEK

CRS #: S-6524

Property Name: Warrington Farm
Pittsville Quad
SPO MAP: 12-13-05

Location: North/northeast of Whitesville, .4 miles east of Pepperbox (Roads 62 & 66), lying on the north side of Road 66.

Owner: Harlan Messick
Address: Rt. 2 Box 357
Delmar, DE 19940

Description:

The Warrington Farm house is a two-story, frame, five bay structure built in 1856. A two-story, three bay ell to the rear of the main block houses the original one story, one room dwelling. Original stairs, mantel, window facings, fire iron, and fireplace cupboard remain in the older one room dwelling.

The present house is laid out on a center passage plan and rests on a finished concrete foundation.

The windows are six-over-six light sash. Drip caps of the second floor windows are adorned with ornate modillions. Elaborate wooden cornice brackets further decorate the roof line. The gable ends of the main block have exaggerated partial return pediments, and a pair of gable "eyebrow" windows. Two gable end interior brick chimneys of the main block, and the single interior brick chimney of the back ell display italianate caps.

The house was originally covered in narrow face, milled weatherboards. Although this siding remains in situ, it has been covered with asbestos shingles.

The main entrance is at the center of the facade capped by a rectangular, three light transom. A one story veranda, open at the front and sides extends across the three center bays of the elevation. Four turned posts support the veranda roof which is adorned with fish scale shingles on either side.

Associated with the Warrington Farm are an eligible pegged barn and a cart house, both of the late nineteenth century. The complex includes an ineligible 20th century storage shed as well.

The Warrington Farm is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling and outbuildings, as functional

CRS# S-6524 continued

types, relate to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1770-1830, and 1880-1940 period. (Though the original section of the house probably postdates 1830, it relates in character to the 1770-1830 period). The dwelling is an example of property type 2D reflecting the development of the cultural landscape. Important secondary property types on the site include two 1B structures; the barn and the cart house. 1B property types reflect economic and cultural trends specifically related to agriculture.

ELIGIBLE HOUSE
BROAD CREEK HUNDRED

CRS# S-5748

Trap Pond Quad
SPO MAP: 12-13-08

Location: .32 miles west of Sycamore (Roads 446 & 476), lying on the southwest and southeast corners of intersection of Roads 476 & 475.

Description:

The dwelling of the CRS #5748 agricultural complex is a two-story, three-by-two bay frame structure built in the late nineteenth century. The building is set out on a central-hall plan, with a two story service wing to the rear. The overall shape of the building is a T, and it rests upon a concrete block foundation.

Exterior walls are the original narrow, mill-sawn weatherboards and plain corner boards.

The main entrance is centered on the front (SE) elevation. The four panel door is crowned by a four light transom in a molded wooden architrave. The windows of the building are two-over-two light, double hung sash, in molded wooden surrounds with wide, flat lintels. The attic is lit by two small, three-over-three light windows in gable ends of the main block, and two small, two-over-two light windows in the gable end of the T-wing.

The roof is medium gable and covered with asbestos shingles. The cornice is heavily molded and forms partial returns on the buildings' three gable ends. No chimneys are extant today.

A single story lean-to addition with shed roof has been joined to the northwest elevation of the T-wing, and abuts the rear of the main block.

Interior details are unknown.

An asphalt sided frame barn and a granery covered in corrugated tin are associated with the house but do not contribute to the integrity of the site.

The dwelling of CRS# S-5748 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1880-1940 period and is an example of property type 2D, reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.

ELIGIBLE HOUSE
BROAD CREEK HUNDRED

CRS# - S-6034

Property Name: J. T. Wright Dwelling
Laurel Quad
SPO MAP: 10-11-08

Location: North/northeast of Laurel, .3 miles south of junction of Roads 460 & 489, .34 miles north of junction of Roads 489 & 468, lying on the east side of Road 489.

Owner: J.T. Wright

Description:

The J. T. Wright dwelling is a two-and-one-half-story, frame structure with vernacular victorian details built in the mid-nineteenth century. The building is set out on a center-hall plan with a two-story service wing in the rear. The overall shape of the house is a T, and rests upon brick piers. The main block of the house has three-by-two bay fenestration, the T-wing is two-by-one bay. Green asbestos siding covers the original, narrow, mill-sawn weatherboards.

The left (south) bay of the front elevation consists of a two-story, three window, projecting bay capped by a cross gable. The main entry of the dwelling is centered on the front elevation and flanked by the projecting bay on the left, and a standard window on the right. Fenestration of the second floor matches the three bay arrangement of the first, (with a window rather than a door in the middle bay). Windows are two-over-two light, double hung sash in plain wood surrounds. The attic is lit by small two-over-two light windows in the gable ends of the main block, and a two-over-two light window with a gothic arch in the cross gable of the front elevation. The cross gable is further articulated with wooden fish scale shingles and turned corner pendants.

The roof is of asphalt shingle over original wood shingles. It has a projecting verge and decorative rafter feet. Two interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps and a string course are set slightly in from the gable ends of the main block. A third chimney is located in the gable end of the T-wing.

A single story, lean-to addition with shed roof has been added to the southwest elevation of the T-wing, abutting the rear of the main block of the house.

A porch with a center gable, shed roof, eight turned posts, rail and turned balustrade, decorative brackets, and a tongue and groove floor, shelters the entire first story of the front elevation.

The interior condition is unknown.

CRS# S-6034 continued

A gable roof meathouse with weatherboard siding and balloon frame construction is associated with the house and contributes to the integrity of the site.

The J. T. Wright dwelling is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the period 1830-1880. The dwelling is an example of property type 2D, reflecting the development of the cultural landscape. An important secondary structure associated with the site is the gable roof meathouse representing property type 1B.

ELIGIBLE HOUSE
BROAD CREEK HUNDRED

CRS# - S-6032

Property Name: Boyce Dwelling
Laurel Quad
SPO MAP: 10-11-08

Location: North/northeast of Laurel, lying on the west side of Road 68 at the junction of Roads 68 & 467.

Owner: D. H. Boyce

Description:

The Boyce dwelling is a two-story, three-by-one bay frame structure built in the mid-nineteenth century. The building rests upon brick piers. The house is laid out on a center hall plan with a service ell to the rear. The basic shape of the building is a T. An attached summer kitchen and one-and-one-half-story gable roof addition comprise the T-wing.

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

The roof is a medium gable covered with original wood shingles, and featuring exposed rafter feet. Two interior brick chimneys are centered on the roof of the main block, while one exterior chimney is located on the gable end of the one-and-one-half-story addition in the T-wing.

The windows are six-over-six light, double hung sash in plain wood surrounds with drip shelves. The attic is lit by two, six-over-six light windows located in the gable ends of the main block.

The main entry is centered on the front (southeast) elevation and is protected with a shed roof porch with square, wood post supports.

Interior details are not known, and no outbuildings are associated with the site.

The Boyce Dwelling of is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling, a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1830-1880 period. It is an example of property type 2D reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.

ELIGIBLE HOUSE
BROAD CREEK HUNDRED

CRS# - S-5959

Laurel Quad
SPO MAP: 08-09-08

Location: North/northwest of Laurel, lying on the north side of Road 448, 600 feet (.1 mile) west of intersection of Roads 13 & 448.

Description:

The dwelling of the CRS S-5959 agricultural complex is a one-and-one-half-story frame bungalow built in the 1920s which rests on an ashlar imitation block foundation over a full basement. The exterior walls are weatherboard with plain corner boards.

The roof is a broad gable which extends over the front, providing a roof for a screened-in porch encompassing the entire front elevation. A large, square, front dormer has double one-over-one light windows, gable roof, projecting verge board, and exposed rafters. The main roof likewise has a cornice with a projecting verge and exposed rafters. Dormer and gable stories are covered with wood shingles. The roof is asphalt shingle over original wood shingles. An interior concrete chimney is set off to the northeast of the roof ridge.

Fenestration is straight forward, consisting of two (dormer) bays over three bays on the front elevation, and one-over-four bay arrangement on both southwest and northwest elevations. The main entry way is in the center of the front (southeast) facade and is flanked by one-over-one light windows. Side elevations have single one-over-one light windows in their gables, and two pairs of one-over-one light windows in the first story. All windows reside in plain architraves.

The front porch rests on an ashlar block foundation, and has a concrete floor and a beaded, tongue and groove ceiling. The roof is supported by four narrow wooden posts.

A lean-to addition has been added to the rear elevation.

Interior details are unknown.

A gambrel roof pole barn with beaded, tongue and groove siding, a frame gable roof, ship lath sided barn, and post and stud gable stables, are associated with the dwelling and contribute to the integrity of the site.

The dwelling of CRS S-5959 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Plan's study unit III in the 1880-1940 period, and is an example of property type 2D, reflecting the

CRS # S-5959 continued

development of the cultural landscape. Important secondary buildings associated with the site include an early twentieth century barn and stables. Barn and stables are examples of property type 1B reflecting economic and cultural trends specifically related to agriculture.

ELIGIBLE HOUSE
BROAD CREEK HUNDRED

CRS# - S-5915

Laurel Quad
SPO MAP: 10-11-07

Location: North of Laurel, lying on the east side of Road 13A, .32 miles north of junction of Roads 13A, 468, 78, & 28.

Description:

The dwelling at 535 Route 13A is a one-and-one-half-story, frame bungalow resting on a foundation of concrete blocks. (Small windows in the foundation suggest that the building has a full basement). The bungalow is square with no additions or wings. The walls are asbestos shingle over original weatherboards. (Deterioration of asbestos reveals weatherboards in situ).

The roof is a broad gable roof covered with asbestos shingle. The roof extends uninterrupted on the front of the building to provide a roof for a porch which encompasses the front elevation. A large, gable roof dormer is centrally placed on the front (southwest) side of the roof. The dormer contains three four-over-one light windows. (The top panes of glass are narrow, rectangular panes). The gable roof of the dormer has a plain verge board on the front and exposed rafters on the side.

The fenestration of the building is three-by-four bay, though alterations have been made. The front (southwest) elevation consists of a centrally situated entry way flanked on either side by doubled four-over-one light windows. The windows of the side elevations are a combination of four-over-one light, and two-over-one light windows. A concrete, exterior chimney is located to the rear on the southeast elevation.

The porch on the front elevation rests on a concrete block foundation and is approached by three concrete steps flanked by low concrete block walls. The roof is supported by two wooden columns resting on concrete block piers. The columns taper, are paneled on all four sides, and have a molded capital. Piers without columns mark either side of the porch steps. A balustrade of plain wooden railing and square rails surrounds the porch.

Interior details are unknown.

No other buildings are associated with the site.

The dwelling of CRS # S-5915 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1880-1940 period. It is an example of property type 2D reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.

ELIGIBLE HOUSE
BROAD CREEK HUNDRED

CRS# - S-5911

Laurel Quad
SPO MAP: 10-11-07

Location: North of Laurel, lying on the east side of Road 13A, .25 miles north of intersection of Roads 13A, 468, 78, & 28. (#523 Road 13A)

Description:

The CRS# S-5911 dwelling is a one-and-one-half-story frame bungalow built in the 1930s. It rests upon a concrete block foundation, and is covered with asbestos siding. The front slope of the asbestos shingle, gable roof extends to provide a continuous roof for the open porch sheltering the entire first story of the front elevation.

An interior brick chimney with corbelled cap is located in the front (northeast) left corner of the building. A central dormer contains a five-over-two light window abutted by two-over-three light windows. The dormer exhibits a gently curving shed roof with exposed rafters.

The three bay fenestration of the front elevation includes a central entry door. The door's lower half is panelled and has a three-over-three light window in the top. Entry way is flanked by a window arrangement identical to that found in the dormer half story; one five-over-three light window with two three-over-one light windows.

Porch roof is supported by four, square, wooden columns with square capitals and bases. Five brick steps flanked by low stone walls lead to the porch.

Interior details are unknown, and no other buildings are associated with the site.

The dwelling of CRS# S-5911 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1880-1940 period. It is an example of property type 2D reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.

ELIGIBLE HOUSE
BROAD CREEK HUNDRED

CRS# - S-5803

Trap Pond Quad
SPO MAP: 12-13-07

Location: North of Trap Pond, .25 miles east of junction of Roads 447 & 449, lying on the south side of Road 447.

Description:

The dwelling of the CRS # S-5803 agricultural complex is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-two bay, frame, four square built in the early 1900s. Though some additions have been made, it retains its original character.

The structure rests on a concrete block foundation. Exterior walls are original mill-sawn weatherboards with plain corner boards.

The roof is pyramidal in shape and covered with asbestos shingle. Two square dormers, with three, small, one light windows in recessed frames and pyramidal roofs are located on southeast and southwest sides of the main roof. A flat, narrow cornice overhangs the exterior walls nearly two feet.

Fenestration reflects some alteration. The front (southeast) elevation is basically intact. Two, one-over-one light sash windows inhabit the second story while the main entry, offset to the left, and a one-over-one light sash window inhabit the first story. The window of the first floor however, has had two smaller, narrow one-over-one light windows added, flanking it on either side (creating a pseudo-window). Fenestration of southwest and northeast elevations, like the front elevation, have two original windows on the second floor, and one original window on the first floor. The south west elevation has its first floor, window of its left bay transformed from a standard size one-over-one light window, to a half window with two light glass and a metal canopy. An original window is placed at one and one half story level lighting the stairs. The first floor right bay window, has been flanked by two narrow one-over-one light windows. All windows have plain wooden surrounds.

A single story, enclosed, and screened porch wraps around southeast (front) and northeast elevations. Entrance to the porch is gained only on the northeast side of the house. The shed roof is supported by nine square, wooden, columns. Columns have wooden pilasters with molded capitals applied, and rest upon the enclosing weatherboard walls.

A shed roof, lean-to addition encompasses the whole of the rear elevation's first story.

A modern arch roofed, concrete block barn is associated with the site but does not contribute to its integrity.

CRS# S-5803 continued

The dwelling of CRS# S-5803 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1880-1940 period. It is an example of property type 2D reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.

ELIGIBLE HOUSE
BROAD CREEK HUNDRED

CRS# - S-5935

Laurel Quad
SPO MAP: 08-09-08

Location: North of Laurel, lying on the northeast corner of the intersection of Roads 470 & 13A known as Broad Creek.

Description:

The CRS S-5935 dwelling is a two-and-one-half-story, five-by-two bay frame structure built in the 1920s in a rambling, picturesque style manifested in multiple roof lines, surrounding veranda, "randomly" placed cross gables, assymetry, and exterior, stick style framework articulating the interior structural frame. The basic shape of the house is a T. The main block resembles a four square with a cross gable projecting on the second story. The T-block is a rectangular one-by-three bay block with over hanging gables on south east and north west ends. The rear (northeast) elevation has three additions; a square two story , shed roof sleeping porch over the north end bay, a single story gable roof outbuilding attached to the rear of the sleeping porch addition, and a one story, two bay, shed roof lean-to covering middle and east end bays of the rear fenestration.

The frame structure rests on a rusticated stone block foundation. Exterior walls retain their original, narrow, mill-sawn weatherboards, plain corner boards, and decorative framing "sticks" on the buildings two projecting bays.

The roof is a combination of gable, cross gable, and pyramidal shapes and covered with asbestos shingle. The front block of the house has a roof pyramidal in shape, culminating in a small gable roof which forms an attic room one half story above the regular attic. A chimney with corbelled cap is situated in the center of the roof. The pyramidal roof is also interrupted by a cross gable capping the projecting bay of the second story on the facade's west side. The gable roof of the T-block has two central cross gables displayed. All gable ends have heavy molded cornices, recessed wall surfaces, and one three-over-three light window with simple wood surrounds. Gable ends extending over projecting bays have curved cornice brackets, and wooden pendant motifs dropping from cornice corners.

Fenestration and window types are varied in size and placement. The general type of window is a one-over-one light sash in wood surrounds with molded caps.

Front elevation contains three entry ways. The main entry is offset to the east under the second story, three window, (projecting) bay. Additional entries are found on front facing areas of the T-block which extend the width of a single bay on

CRS# S-5780 continued

either side of the front block. Each single bay width extending beyond the sides of the front block contains an entrance. Doors have wooden surrounds with molded caps.

The single story veranda wraps around the northwest, southwest, and southeast sides of the building. It rests on a three foot foundation of rusticated stone blocks. A columned, doric pediment aligned with main entry yields accessthe veranda. A shed roof is supported by thirteen tapered wooden columns with molded stylobates resting on rusticated stone plinths. The porch is decorated with turned balustrades and a molded rail.

The interior details of the house are unknown.

A modern work shop is associated with the site but does not contribute to the integrity of the site.

The dwelling of CRS# S-5935 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (braod historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1880-1940 period. It is an example of property type 2D reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.

ELIGIBLE HOUSE
BROAD CREEK HUNDRED

CRS# - S-6043

Property Name: H. W. Phillips Dwelling
Laurel Quad
SPO MAP: 10-11-08

Location: North/northwest of Laurel, lying on the south side of a .9 mile long dirt road which joins Route 13 at a right angle .6 miles north of intersection of Roads 13A and 460. Site is located .32 miles east of Route 13 on the dirt road.

Owner: H. W. Phillips

Description:

The H. W. Phillip dwelling is a two-and-one-half-story, five bay farmhouse laid out in a T-shape plan. There are three distinct building periods represented in this frame structure. The earliest period dates to the mid-nineteenth century, and includes an original one room plan frame building. This early structure was located west of the present site and is listed on Beers 1868 Atlas as the H. W. Phillips dwelling. Sometime after 1868, the Fleetwood family moved the one room dwelling to the present site and expanded it to a two bay, two story structure which is presently incorporated into the T-wing of the present structure. (While renovating the early house the Fleetwood family lived in a meathouse which still stands on the property). The five bay front section of the house was added sometime in the early twentieth century. It is known that Rodney O'Neal and "a man from Blades" helped with this addition.

The T-wing today has no distinguishing features which reflect the original, one room plan dwelling or later renovation. Fenestration is irregular. The northeast elevation exhibits two second floor windows over a single door. The southeast fenestration has one second story, and one first story window, and the southwest, two second story windows over one first floor window as well as a small one bay lean-to addition.

The main block is a typical five-by-two bay addition with a cross gable and a shed roof porch with decorative rafter feet, turned balustrades, and molded rail sheltering the entire five bays of the front elevation's first story. Eight wooden columns support the porch roof.

The windows are one-over-one light replacements of six-over-six light sash windows in plain wood surrounds. The central entryway has a single panel door with a one light window, and an architrave with molded cap and sill.

The gable roofs of main block and T-wing are asphalt over wood shingle. The cornice is plain. Interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps are located on northeast and southwest gable

ends of the main block and a straight, capped interior chimney in the center of the rear wing.

The exterior walls are grey asbestos shingle over original weatherboards. The building rests on brick piers.

Interior details include a fireplace mantel in the mainblock, and wood graining on trim and stairs. Wood graining was done by George Larimore.

Also on the site and contributing to the integrity of the site is a nineteenth meathouse with vertical siding and balloon frame, and an early twentieth century gambrel roof barn built by Rodney O'Neal at the same time as the five bay block of the house.

The H. W. Phillips dwelling is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1830-1880, and 1880-1940 periods. It is an example of property type 2D reflecting the development of the cultural landscape. An important secondary building associated with the site is the nineteenth century meathouse which is an example of property type 1B.

ELIGIBLE HOUSE
BROAD CREEK HUNDRED

CRS# S-5783

Trap Pond Quad
SPO MAP: 12-13-07

Location: .32 miles northwest of junction of Roads 448 & 62, .5 miles southeast of junction of Roads 447 & 62, lying on the east side of Road 62.

Description:

The agricultural complex at site CRS# S-5783 includes a vernacular victorian dwelling of the late nineteenth century. The building is a frame structure set out on a center-hall plan, resting upon a brick foundation. The shape of the building is a modified T with the T-wing created by a three-by-two bay block serving as the main block of the house. (The T is actually turned on its side.) The cap of the T projects to the front and rear of the T-wing block forming a transverse to the main block. Front and rear corners of the transverse wing are clipped, presenting half-octagonal bays to front and rear of the building. The exterior walls of the dwelling are asbestos shingle over original weatherboards.

The medium gable roof is covered in modern asbestos shingle. The cornice is molded, with exposed decorative rafter feet. The northwest slope of the transverse wing's (T-cap) roof is broken by a cross gable ornamented with a curvilinear patterned bargeboard. The gable end of the front projecting wing of the T-cap has a similar, if more elaborately carved, bargeboard as well as a decorative pendant. The rear gable of this side wing is unadorned except for the partial return of the cornice. An interior brick chimney is located in the center of the main block of the house and in the center of the side block.

Fenestration reveals five bays on the front elevation, four bays on northwest elevation, and two bays on northeast side. The main entry is centered on the front facade flanked by two bays on the right, and the two bay, half octagonal projections of the transverse wing on the left.

The windows are two-over-two light sash. The surrounds are molded wood. The attic is lit by two-over-two light sash windows in the gable ends of the building, and in the transverse wing's cross gable.

The single story, shed roof lean-to on the rear end of the building covers parts of both structural blocks.

The three bays of the transverse wing's front elevation are sheltered by a single story, shed roof porch. Four turned posts and scrolled brackets support the roof. Openwork of chinese motifs is found spanning the area between posts. The stone foundation of the porch is overlaid with a tongue and groove wood

CRS# S-5783 continued

floor.

Interior details are unknown.

Associated with the site, and contributing to its integrity are a frame meathouse, carriage house, barn, stable, and granery.

The dwelling of CRS # S-5783 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1880-1940 period. It is an example of property type 2D, reflecting the development of the cultural landscape. Important secondary buildings associated with the site include a barn, meathouse, carriage house, stable, and granery. These outbuildings are examples of property type 1B and reflect economic and cultural trends specifically related to agriculture.

ELIGIBLE HOUSE
BROAD CREEK HUNDRED

CRS# - S-5837

Property Name: Short Dwelling
Laurel Quad
SPO MAP: 10-11-08

Location: North/northeast of laurel, 200 feet east of junction of Roads 466 and 467A, lying on the south side of Road 466.

Owner: S. Short

Description:

The Short dwelling is a two story, five-by-two bay frame structure exhibiting at least four different building periods. The basic shape of the house is an L. The whole rests upon a two course brick foundation.

The exterior walls are wood shingle, presumably over original weatherboards.

The standard window type is six-over-six light sash in molded wood surrounds.

The first phase of building is represented by the building's ell which was originally a one room, single story, dwelling of the first quarter of the nineteenth century set out on a center-hall plan. Though a lean-to addition has been attached to the one room dwelling's rear (southwest) side, the basic shape and describing elements remain intact. Front (northeast) elevation exhibits a central entry door flanked on either side by six-over-six light windows. The gable roof is covered with modern asbestos shingle, but retains its boxed cornice. An interior brick chimney remains in the southeast gable end of the structure. (Exterior cap has been encased in concrete but the brick back wall of the chimney is visible through the wood shingles of the end wall). The attic is lit by two small, square, two-over-two light windows flanking the gable end chimney.

The main block of the house is comprised of two separate buildings of the mid- to late-nineteenth century; a two story, two-by-two bay structure, joined to a two story, three-by-two bay structure. Both structures were set out on side-hall plans. The entry door of the three-by-two bay structure, (now the southwest portion of the house), forms the central doorway to the present structure. A second door is located in the northeastern bay of the front elevation, and would have served as the main entry for the two-by-two bay dwelling (now forming the northeast portion of the house).

The medium gable roof of the house's main block has a molded cornice with partial returns on southwest and northeast ends. Interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps are located in the center of the roof where the two-by-two bay and three-by-two bay

CRS# S-5837 continued

structures are joined, and in the southwest gable end of the three-by-two bay portion of the main block. The attic is lit by a single six-over-six light window in the north east gable end, and by two small, square, two-over-two light windows flanking the chimney in the southwest gable end.

Fenestration is original and unaltered with the exception of the southwest elevation, from which all but two attic window have been removed.

A single story, shed roof porch, supported by four, square, wooden posts shelters the three northeastern bays of the front elevation. The porch has a concrete foundation and floor.

The main entry is centered on the front elevation and is framed by an extraordinarily ornate wooden architrave of a classicizing nature, executed between 1770-1830. Fluted pilasters flanking the door rest on square bases, and are capped by forward projecting, half volutes, and a greek pedimental cap. The pediment has a heavily molded cornice, partial returns, and a dentilated verge board. The pediment is obviously imitating the structure and appearance of a roof's gable. The roof-like effect is most evident in the use of imitative carved shingles forming the outer surface of the pediment's gable. The architrave of the door is intended to echo the form of the building's gable roof.

Interior details are unknown.

No outbuildings are associated with the site.

The S. Short Dwelling is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1770-1830, and 1880-1940 periods. The period of significance of the building is 1770-1830. It is an example of property type 2D reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.

ELIGIBLE HOUSE
BROAD CREEK HUNDRED

CRS# - S-5860

Property Name: W. J. West Agricultural Complex
Trap Pond Quad
SPO MAP: 12-13-06

Location: Lying at the end of a 500 foot dirt road located on the north side of Road 24, entrance to dirt road .74 miles southeast of Whaley's Crossroads (Roads 24 & 62).

Owner: W. J. West

Description:

The W. J. West agricultural complex includes a late-nineteenth century, frame dwelling. The dwelling is two stories, set out on a center hall plan, and resting on brick piers. The five-by-two bay fenestration is original.

The exterior walls are of the original, narrow, mill-sawn weatherboards with plain corner boards.

The medium gable roof is covered with asbestos shingle. A plain fascia board runs below the plain cornice on the front and rear elevations. Two interior brick chimneys are located on the building's gable ends.

The standard window is a one-over-one light, double hung, sash in plain wood surrounds with molded caps.

The main entry to the dwelling is a central six panel door in a plain architrave with a three light transom.

An ornate italianate porch shelters the middle three bays of the first floor of the front elevation. A flat roof with heavily molded and decorated cornice, curvilinear cornice brackets, and molded panels, is supported by six wooden posts with exaggerated square capitals. Gingerbread rick-rack and turned pendants are found on the underside of the panelled "frieze" on the sides of the porch, while pieces of the same remain across the front of the porch as well. A wooden floor rests on a brick foundation.

The interior condition of the building is unknown.

Associated with, and contributing to the integrity of, the site are; a mid-nineteenth century, hall-parlor plan dwelling converted to barn use, and a nineteenth century frame carriage house. The dwelling retains original weatherboards, wood shingle roof, and boxed cornice. Fireplace appears to be present. Fenestration has been altered considerably, but the typical center entry, flanked by single windows is intact on one of the building's visible elevations. The frame carriage house likewise retains many of its original weatherboards, its wood shingle roof, and boxed cornice.

The dwelling is on brick piers, the carriage house appears

CRS# S-5860 continued

earth fast.

The W. J. West dwelling is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1770-1830, and 1880-1940 periods. The main dwelling (1880-1940), and early hall-parlor dwelling (1770-1830) are examples of property type 2D reflecting the development of the cultural landscape. A nineteenth century carriage is an important secondary structure on the site and is an example of property type 1B reflecting economic and cultural trends specifically related to agriculture.

ELIGIBLE HOUSE
BROAD CREEK HUNDRED

CRS# S-6015

Seaford East Quad
SPO MAP: 10-11-09

Location: South/southeast of Concord, lying on the southeast side of Road 20, 300 feet southeast of junction of Roads 20 & 486.

Description:

The dwelling of CRS# S-6015 is a two-story, vernacular victorian frame structure built in the early 1920s. The house is situated on a corner with the principle entry (east) facing Road 20. The original front elevation faced north, with four bay fenestration and a cross gable. Four one-over-one light sash windows above three windows and a doorway comprise the north elevation. The doorway is located in the western bay of the north elevation indicating a side-hall plan.

The building rests on a concrete foundation.

The exterior walls are of yellow wooden shingles, and the window surrounds are plain and painted white.

The roof is pyramidal in shape broken by cross gables on north and south ends as well as on the northeast corner (where a projecting bay is located). The roof is modern asbestos shingle. All three cross gables are decorated in diamond-patterned wood shingles, and contain a pointed, gothic, two-over-two light window capped with inverted V eyebrows. The cross gable of the projecting bay is further ornamented with decorative floral openwork on cornice brackets and pendants.

An original single story, porch with concrete foundation wraps around the north, east, and south elevations of the house. Fifteen turned and fluted posts originally supported the shed roof. The porch on the south elevation however, has been enclosed to provide a lean-to addition, leaving eleven of the original posts in place. Each post has two decorative, openwork braces. A wooden floor covers the foundation.

Interior details are unknown.

A modern implement shed is also located on the property but does not contribute to the integrity of the sight.

The dwelling of CRS# S-6015 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1880-1940 period. It is an example of property type 2D reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.

ELIGIBLE HOUSE
BROAD CREEK HUNDRED

CRS# - S-5780

Trap Pond Quad
SPO MAP: 12-13-08

Location: Lying at the end of a 900 foot dirt road leading from the east side of Road 62, entrance to dirt road located 1.1 miles north of Whaley's Crossroads (Roads 62 & 24), and .23 miles north of junction of Roads 437 & 62.

Description:

The dwelling at site CRS# 5780 is an important two story, frame structure reflecting three distinct building phases. The first phase (early nineteenth century) produced the original one room, one story dwelling of the site which is today within the present structure on the southeast end of the building. The one room dwelling would have had a door and window on front and rear elevation, and an unheated attic. Today a door and flanking window survive only on the southwest elevation. Interior details surviving today reflect the original condition of the dwelling. A brick hearth with an attempted jack arch, wooden mantel, and wide panel fireplace wall remain in place. (Battens have been added to the panelled wall). A fireplace cupboard, winder stair, and exposed beams exist as well.

The second phase of building (late nineteenth century,) includes the addition of a two-story, single bay addition to the southwest side of the one room dwelling, and its (the earlier one room dwelling), transformation from one, to one-and-one-half-stories. First and second floor windows on the southwest gable end of the addition are also of the second building phase (northwest elevation).

The third phase (twentieth century) of building, brought the addition of a single story, shed roof, lean-to across the entire rear elevation, and perhaps the diminution of the original six-over-six light sash windows to three-over-three light windows on the north west elevation.

The exterior walls are original narrow, mill-sawn weatherboards with plain corner boards. Plain wood surrounds are found framing the windows and doors.

The house is set out on a hall-parlor plan, and rests upon brick piers.

The roof is a medium gable with plain cornice and modern asbestos shingles. The remains of a brick interior chimney are located in the center of the roof where the original one room dwelling, and later one and one half story addition are joined.

No outbuildings are associated with the site.

CRS# S-5780 continued

The dwelling of CRS# S-5780 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1830-1880, and 1880-1940 periods. It is an example of property type 2D reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.

ELIGIBLE HOUSE
BROAD CREEK HUNDRED

CRS# - S-5749

Trap Pond Quad
SPO MAP: 12-13-08

Location: West of Sycamore (Roads 446 & 476), 500 feet east of junction of Roads 475 & 476, lying on the north side of Road 475.

Description:

The dwelling of the CRS# S-5749 site was built in 1887, and is a two-story, three-by-two bay frame structure set out on a central-hall plan. It rests on a concrete block foundation. The house has a single story rear wing which may be an early nineteenth century one room dwelling.

The exterior walls are of asbestos siding over original weatherboards. The steep gable roof is of modern asbestos shingle and has a plain cornice. Two gable end, interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps are placed on northwest and southwest ends of the building. An interior brick chimney is also placed at the rear gable end of the single story, rear wing.

Windows are a combination of six-over-six light, and two-over-two light sash windows in plain wood surrounds.

A single story, screened porch shelters the central bay of the front elevation. The porch has a shed roof with a cross gable. The roof has a molded cornice. The cross gable is ornamented with a decorative gingerbread design, and with applied wood designs, corner brackets, and scalloped wood trim. The porch is supported by four, square wooden posts.

The interior details of the building are unknown.

No outbuildings are associated with the site.

The dwelling of CRS# S-5749 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1880-1940 period. It is an example of property type 2D reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.

ELIGIBLE HOUSE
BROAD CREEK HUNDRED

CRS# - S-5752

Trap Pond Quad
SPO MAP: 12-13-08

Location: 1 mile east of Sycamore (Roads 446 & 476), lying on the north side of Road 476.

Description:

The agricultural complex at site CRS# S-5752 includes a two-story, three-by-two bay, frame dwelling built in the third quarter of the nineteenth century. The house is set out on a center-hall plan with a two story service ell to the rear. The building is a frame structure resting on brick piers.

Exterior walls retain their original, narrow, mill-sawn weatherboards and plain corner boards.

The medium gable roof has a plain cornice and retains most of its original wood shingles. An interior brick chimney with corbelled cap is located at the east gable end of the building, and an exterior brick chimney with a plain cap is placed at the west gable end. A third chimney is seen at the rear gable end of the service ell. The attic is lit by a pair of small, two light "eye brow" windows which flank the chimney on east and west gable ends.

Fenestration is original throughout the building, and consists of three-over-three bays on the front facade, two-over-two bays on the west and east elevations, and one-over-one bay on the rear addition.

The windows are six-over-six light sash in recessed, and molded wooden frames. The center entry on the front elevation contains an ornately panelled door exhibiting eight panels surrounding a carved sunburst motif, and a large one light window in the door's upper half capped by an additional three panels.

Decorative fish scale shingles sheath the east and west gables of the main block of the building.

Single story, shed roofed, lean-to additions have been attached to the east and west elevations of the rear service ell.

Interior condition of the house is unknown.

A late nineteenth century frame barn, and a frame carriage house are associated with the site and contribute to the integrity of the site.

The dwelling of CRS# S-5752 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural

CRS# S-5752 continued

significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1880-1940 period, and is an example of property type 2D reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.

ELIGIBLE HOUSE
BROAD CREEK HUNDRED

CRS# - S-5767

Trap Pond Quad
SPO MAP: 12-13-07

Location: .2 miles east of Hitchen's Crossroads (Roads 74 & 62), lying on the north side of Road 74.

Description:

The dwelling at CRS# S-5767 is a two-story, frame structure built in the late nineteenth century. It is set out on a center-hall plan and has a two story service wing to the rear. The building rests upon a concrete foundation.

The exterior walls are wood shingle over original weatherboards. Original fenestration is intact and straight forward. The main block of the house is three-by-two bay, and the T wing is one-by-two bays.

Windows are two-over-two light sash, in molded wood surrounds. The attic is lit by pairs of two light "eyebrow" windows in recessed and molded frames flanking gable end chimneys of the main block and T-wing.

The medium gable roofs of main block and T-wing are covered in modern asbestos shingle. The cornice is plain. Interior concrete gable end chimneys are found in the southeast and northwest gable ends of the structures main block, and rear gable of the T-wing.

The main entrance is a door in the center bay of the front elevation. A modern, single story, porch shelters the three bays of the front elevation. The shed roof has a molded cornice and is supported by four square wooden columns in the classical mode with geometric, stylized capitals, and a distinct entasis. The cement foundation of the porch is covered with a tongue and groove wooden floor.

A shed roof lean-to addition has been attached to the southeast elevation, and functions as an enclosed porch.

A frame weatherboard shed with original wood shingle roof, and mortise and tenon joints is associated with the building and contributes to the integrity of the site.

A now collapsed, nineteenth century barn was also associated with the site.

The dwelling of CRS# S-5767 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1880-1940 period, and is an example of property type 2D reflecting the development of the cultural landscape. A frame outbuilding is an important secondary structure included with the site and is an example of property type 1B.

ELIGIBLE HOUSE
BROAD CREEK HUNDRED

CRS # - S-5774

Trap Pond Quad
SPO MAP: 12-13-07

Location: .5 miles south of Hitchens Crossroads (Roads 62 & 74), lying on the east side of Road 62.

Description:

The dwelling on site CRS#S-5774 is actually two buildings of the second quarter of the nineteenth century, moved side by side to create a single dwelling. Both buildings are single story, one room dwellings.

Buildings share identical fenestration and dimensions, and rest upon concrete and brick piers.

The medium gable roofs are of modern tin, covering original wood shingles. Both have boxed cornices and plain corner boards. A single interior, brick chimney survives in the southwest gable end of the building, while the attic is lit by a pair of small square windows flanking the chimney.

The exterior walls are original ship-lath weatherboards.

Fenestration is also original, and consists for both dwellings, of a center door, and single flanking window on front and rear elevations. The doors and windows are thus cross ventilating.

The windows in both dwellings are six-over-six light sash in molded wood surrounds. The doors are wooden plank doors, recessed in plain wood architraves.

The interior condition and details are unknown.

No outbuildings are associated with the site.

The dwelling of CRS# S-5774 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1770-1830 period. It is an example of property type 2D reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.

ELIGIBLE HOUSE
BROAD CREEK HUNDRED

CRS# - S-5777

Trap Pond Quad
SPO MAP: 12-13-07

Location: East of Laurel, lying on the west side of Road 62 at the junction of Road 62 and Road 472.

Description:

The dwelling at CRS# S-5777 site is a single story, one room dwelling built in the mid-nineteenth century. Some alterations have been carried out, but the original shape and appearance of the building have been retained.

It is a frame structure resting on brick piers. Original ship-lath weatherboards are covered with asphalt shingles imitating rusticated stone. (Deterioration of the asphalt in the gables reveals ship-lath siding).

The medium gable roof is covered with modern asbestos shingles, but retains its boxed cornice. An interior brick chimney with corbelled cap is located in the east gable end of the building. A frame, shed roof, front-facing, double window dormer has been added to the roof creating an attic half story.

Original fenestration of the dwelling includes center doorway and left flanking window on the front elevation, and a small square window in the east gable flanking the chimney. The windows of the dormer as well as a first and second story window on the west gable end are later additions.

The windows are six-over-six light sash, except for the small east gable window which is two-over-two light sash. The window surrounds are plain wood.

The interior condition and details are unknown.

No outbuildings are associated with the site.

The dwelling of CRS# S-5777 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1830-1880 period. It is an example of property type 2D reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.

ELIGIBLE HOUSE
BROAD CREEK HUNDRED

CRS# - S-5779

Trap Pond Quad
SPO MAP: 12-13-07

Location: North of Whaleys Crossroads (Roads 62 & 24), lying on the east side of Road 62, 400 feet south of junction of Roads 62 & 448.

Description:

The dwelling of site CRS# 5779 is a two story, three-by-two bay frame structure built in the late nineteenth century.

Two interior brick chimneys mark the gable ends of the center hall plan structure.

Windows are two-over-two light sash. The exterior walls are of the original, mill-sawn weatherboards.

Few additional details can be gleaned from the photographs available. Integrity of the building is sure, and the site must be revisited.

No outbuildings are associated with the site.

The dwelling of CRS# S-5779 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The dwelling, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1880-1940 period. It is an example of property type 2D reflecting the development of the cultural landscape.

ELIGIBLE HOUSE
LITTLE CREEK HUNDRED

CRS# S-6723

Property Name: Stanley Dwelling
Laurel Quad
SPO MAP: 10-11-06

Location: South/southeast of Laurel, .47 miles north of intersection of Roads 68 & 451, lying on the east side of Road 68.

Description:

The Stanley House, built in the mid-nineteenth century is a two-story, frame, gable roof, three bay farmhouse. A two-story, two bay ell to the rear of the main block is original to the present house. The house retains its original, narrow face, milled weatherboards. The roof's original wood shingles have been replaced with asbestos shingles.

The house is laid out on a center-passage plan and rests on a brick foundation with a decorative header design. Intentional gaps in the foundation design indicate that the house has no cellar.

The main entrance is at the center of the facade with one door. The structural opening shape is flat with plain, applied vertical and horizontal trim. A simple molded cornice decorates the top of the door frame, and a rectangular three-light transom caps the four panel.

The north and south gables contain small, matching, double paned rectangular windows (eyebrow windows). The west gable contains six-over-six light, sash window identical to the other twenty windows of the house.

Like the window frames, the corbelled tops of the three interior chimneys exhibit the attention to decorative detail evident in the construction of the Stanley House.

On the north side of the house, an old porch has been enclosed and turned into a lean-to shed.

The interior condition is unknown.

Outbuildings included with the property are a potato house, a summer kitchen, two cart houses, a corn crib, and a frame shed. The outbuildings contribute to the integrity of the site. (Potato house is described under the Potato House section.)

The Stanley House is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The house, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the

CRS# S-6723 continued

1830-1940 period. It is an example of property type 2D reflecting the development of the cultural landscape. Important secondary buildings include a potato house, summer kitchen, two carriage houses, a corn crib, and frame shed. Secondary buildings are examples of property type 1B reflecting economic and cultural trends specifically related to agriculture.

CORN HOUSE INTRODUCTION

The rural culture of southern Delaware has historically depended upon the yearly ritual of planting, growing, and harvesting corn. From the mid-eighteenth century through the 1880s, the economy and lifestyle of southern hundreds such as Little Creek and Broad Creek, revolved around corn production. Life existed within a corn culture which was based on a corn-animal husbandry cycle of subsistence level.

The domination of corn production in southern Delaware agriculture should be reflected in the agricultural architecture of the area. However, there is an alarmingly small number of existing buildings which are distinctly related to the corn culture. Certainly, a storage area or building was needed for the quantities of harvested corn. (For example, farms growing indian corn in 1850 averaged 513 bushels per year in Little Creek Hundred, and 418 bushels per year in Broad Creek Hundred). A small, well ventilated corn crib or house was the ideal storage building. Nineteenth century inventories and Orphans' Court descriptions of agricultural complexes reveal the existence of such buildings, but leave no detailed account of their construction and use. Perhaps corn cribs and houses do not figure prominently in nineteenth century records because some other type of temporary storage facility or outbuilding was used in place of a specific corn house. Another reason which may account for the scant documentation of corn storage structures is the sharing of corn storage buildings. Farmers on neighboring, (or even distant), farms may have shared storage facilities. The problem remains, that little detailed written evidence of corn storage facilities survives today, and understanding of the corn house and its role in the agricultural landscape must be drawn from the visible (architectural) evidence which has survived.

The four eligible log corn houses described in the following pages are the only examples found in Little Creek or Broad Creek Hundreds of nineteenth century structures related to the corn culture of Sussex County. They appear to be the only remaining material evidence of an architectural type expressly associated with the prevalent corn culture of southwestern Delaware. The historical and architectural significance of the four eligible log corn houses in Broad Creek Hundred, lies in the scarcity of the building type, and in the buildings' integral function to the corn-animal husbandry cycle of the area.

ELIGIBLE CORN HOUSE
BROADCREEK HUNDRED

CRS#: 5747

Property Name: G. P. Hitch Agricultural Complex Corn House
Trap Pond Quad
SPO MAP: 12-13-08

Location: 1.2 miles southwest of Hardscrabble (Roads 473 & 446),
.2 miles north of Sycamore (Roads 446 & 476), lying on the north
side of Road 475 at the (fork) junction of Roads 475 & 446.

Description:

The G. P. Hitch corn house is a ten round, single story, gable fronted structure built in the mid to late nineteenth century. It rests on concrete blocks, and retains its original wood shingle roof. Original log floor joists are visible. Fenestration includes front and end gable loft windows, and a third hatched window centrally placed on the front elevation. The G. P. Hitch corn house has no doors.

Also on the complex are a nineteenth barn with original wood shingle roof and weatherboards in situ under modern siding, and a frame granery with original wood shingle roof and narrow mill-sawn weatherboards. Both barn and granery contribute to the integrity of the site.

The log corn house of the G. P. Hitch agricultural complex is eligible for Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The corn house as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1830-1880 period. It is an example of property type 1B reflecting economic and cultural trends specifically related to agriculture.

ELIGIBLE CORN HOUSE
BROADCREEK HUNDRED

CRS#: 5812

Property Name: Agricultural Complex
Trap Pond Quad
SPO MAP: 12-13-07

Location: 2.1 miles northeast of Whaleys Crossroads (Road 62 & 24), .9 miles east of junction of Roads 24 & 449A, lying on the north side of Road 24.

Description:

The corn house at CRS# 5812 site is a nine round, one story, gable fronted, log structure built in the mid to late nineteenth century. It rests partially on wooden blocks and retains its original gable loft planking. Front and back gable have ventilation windows. The roof is modern tin.

A fine late nineteenth century frame barn is likewise eligible and contributes to the integrity of the site.

An ineligible aluminum sided house, modern barn, modern garage, drastically altered potato house, and a power plant house are non-contributing elements of the agricultural complex.

The log corn house and frame barn are eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The corn house and barn, as functional types, relate to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the period 1830-1880. They are examples of property type 1B reflecting economic and cultural trends specifically related to agriculture.

ELIGIBLE CORN HOUSE
BROADCREEK HUNDRED

CRS#: 5899

Property Name: Agricultural Complex
Laurel Quad
SPO MAP: 10-11-07

Location: North/northeast of Laurel, .5 miles east of Route 13, 700 feet southwest of junction of Roads 468 & 470, lying on the west side of Road 468.

Description:

The corn house at CRS # 5899 site is a one story, front gable, nine round, log structure built in the mid to late nineteenth century. A modern tin roof replaces original wood shingles. Fenestration consists of a single plank door on the front elevation.

The log corn house at the CRS# S-5899 site is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The corn house as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1830-1880 period. It is an example of property type 1B reflecting economic and cultural trends specifically related to agriculture.

ELIGIBLE CORN HOUSE
BROADCREEK HUNDRED

CRS#: 5888

Property Name: Agricultural Complex

Laurel Quad
SPO MAP: 10-11-07

Location: .8 miles southeast of Sandy Fork (Road 24 & Road 74)
lying on the north side of Road 2

Description:

The corn house at CRS #5888 site is a one story, nine round, gable front log structure built in the mid to late nineteenth century. Sill and plates are original while the roof is modern tin and the front gable loft area is modern clapboard.

Associated with the site is an eligible nineteenth century one room, three bay, single story, frame dwelling with molded box cornices, original wood shingle roof, flush gables, and original weatherboards under asbestos siding. A modern open porch-lean-to has been added to the west elevation.

An early twentieth century frame barn contributes to the integrity of the site as well as the corn house and nineteenth century dwelling.

The log corn house and one room dwelling at the CRS# S-5888 site are eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The corn house, and dwelling as functional types, relate to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1830-1880 period. The corn house is an example of property type 1B, and the dwelling of property type 2D. They reflect the development of the agricultural and cultural landscape.

POTATO HOUSES IN SOUTHWESTERN DELAWARE

The emergence of a prominent sweet potato crop in Sussex County's Little Creek and Broad Creek Hundreds led to the development of a corresponding farm building - the potato house. The potato house was uniquely designed to store sweet potato harvests waiting to be sorted and sold on the market. The sweet potato was a major cash crop in southwestern Sussex County from 1900 through 1940 when disease (stem rot), and intensive labor costs discontinued any profitable production of the crop. The majority of the potato houses have been destroyed or converted into storage sheds, however, through the small number of potato houses which retain their integrity, and through the recollections of contemporary farmers, the architectural and agricultural history of the sweet potato in Little Creek and Broad Creek Hundreds may be reconstructed.

Agricultural statistics recorded in "Delaware Agricultural Statistics, Historical Series, 1866-1974, Bulletin No. 419", track the rise of the sweet potato crop in Delaware. Between 1868 and 1900 a consistent 2,000 acres of sweet potatoes were harvested yielding an average of 50 bushels per acre, and having an average annual value of production of \$126,000. Beginning in 1901 the acres of sweet potatoes harvested, yield per acre, and value of production steadily rose. The years 1901 through 1940 may be considered the heyday of the sweet potato in Delaware. During this period, the acres harvested climbed from 2,000, to an average of 6,000 acres per year. The yield per acre rose to as much as 96 bushels in 1922, and the general average was 74 bushels per acre. The average value of production jumped from the \$126,000 of 1868-1900, to \$779,000 between 1901-1940. These figures clearly illustrate the emergence of the sweet potato from its status as a minor, (but consistent), staple crop in the nineteenth century, to a cash crop in the twentieth century. Sweet potato production was heavily concentrated in southwestern Delaware where the sandy soil was especially conducive to sweet potato rooting and sustenance. It is in southwestern Delaware, particularly in Little Creek and Broad Creek Hundreds, that surviving potato houses have been found.

The sweet potato requires complex growing and storage systems. The most important element in the systems is heat. Both potato bed (growing) and potato house (storage) must be heated to prevent the potatoes from molding. Numerous accounts from farmers described the systems employed in detail. One procedure recounted that the potato bed was often heated with terracotta pipes laid in the bed's furrows and heated by a brick "firebox" built on one end of the bed. Water fed into the pipes was heated and circulated through the pipes. Fuel for the "firebox" was generally slow burning oak wood. An earlier solution had been the generation of heat by compost. A bed was lined with corn shucks and covered with manure. The sandy soil

necessary for potato seedlings was then laid on top of the manure, seeded and covered with eight inches of pine shats, or with a muslin tarp treated with linseed oil. Tarps were laid over a wooden tent-like frame which prevented the sprouts from being smothered. The tarp was raised approximately one foot above the bed.

The process of "getting out" a sweet potato crop was the lengthiest of any crop of the period. (And eventually contributed to the decline of the crop, as the labor required became more expensive than the price received for the potatoes). Begun in february, a crop was not completely ready for market until early november. Beds were seeded in february or early march. The most perfect products of the previous crop, and small "slips" taken from the potato vines were used to sprout the new crop. Throughout the early spring the (sprouting) beds required tending to insure that sprouts were not burned or frozen. The beginning of may brought the transplanting season, when the sprouts were moved from the heated beds and transplanted (by hand) to larger unsheltered fields. The harvest of the mature sweet potatoes took place in early october. The potatoes were "scratched out" by mule drawn plow, piled to the side of the rows, and gathered in 5/8 baskets which were then loaded on a wagon and brought to the potato house. Once potatoes were dumped in the house's storage bins the process of "kilm-drying" began. The sweet potato is not edible when it is first harvested. It must be thoroughly dried in order to assure the evaporation of moisture within the potato which will lead to rot if not properly extracted. The ventilation within the house was crucial to the kilm-drying process, as was the careful tending of the stove during the colder months of storage. Before the cold weather set in, windows and doors of the house were left open to facilitate air circulation. After the first frost, window and door hatches were secured, and the stove in the house was fired up. A kilm-drying period of no less than one month was required. Potatoes were ready for market in late november or early december but frequently parts of the crop remained in the house through february (or until an order was placed).

Not every farm had a potato house. In fact "running" a potato house depended upon its use by neighboring farmers. In rare cases the farmer owning a potato house had no potato crop himself, but built the house strictly as a profit venture. On the other hand, many neighbors rented a bin for a small crop of potatoes intended for their own consumption. Bins were rented for a season. Carl Hastings of Little Creek Hundred remembers renting bins in the 1930s for two cents per 5/8 basket.

A potato house is a two or three story frame building generally of tall and narrow proportions heated with either a coal or wood burning stove. A central front door and second floor loading door, as well as first and second floor windows or doors on the back elevation are common features. In many houses a small window was placed in the attic story below the front and back gables.

Two distinct floor plans emerge from surveying existing houses which provide two different solutions to bin arrangement.

The first plan consisted of a central hall flanked by deep, narrow, three-sided bins rising to ceiling height. The second plan placed the narrow, three-sided bins back to back in the center of the house with a two or three foot walkway around the bins providing loading access. All bins were slatted to provide the best opportunity for the circulation of warm air within the bins.

Potato houses stored sweet potatoes only, and they had to be kept warm and dry. It was imperative that the storage temperature be a constant 50 degrees fahrenheit. Floors and ceilings were often slatted, and occasionally platformed floors known as palettes were installed in the bins to allow warm air to circulate beneath the bins and prevent the damp and cold of the ground from seeping in. The wood or coal burning stove was placed towards the center or back of the house and frequently set about eight inches into the floor (cement floors were most frequently described). The stove pipe traversed the central hall and joined a chimney at the opposite end of the building drawing warm air up to the second floor. Occasionally two chimneys were used. In addition, a gap of approximately four inches between the side walls and the ceiling facilitated the circulation of air into the second floor. Frequently the attic floor contained a trap door or a sliding panel which allowed the air from the small gable end window to enter. The attic ventilation was particularly important in the early spring when there was a danger of the house becoming too warm.

Because a constant temperature had to be maintained, the insulation of potato houses was a primary concern. Potato houses have up to three layers of siding, generally weatherboard nailed to diagonal boards, nailed again to interior planking. There is evidence that further insulation was found in the use of sawdust, and in a paper known as "red rosin" or "sissle craft". All windows had tightly fitting hatches, while both first and second level doors often had an exterior hinged door and an interior sliding door. The care taken to insulate the potato house resulted in very sturdy constructions which still today are structurally sound.

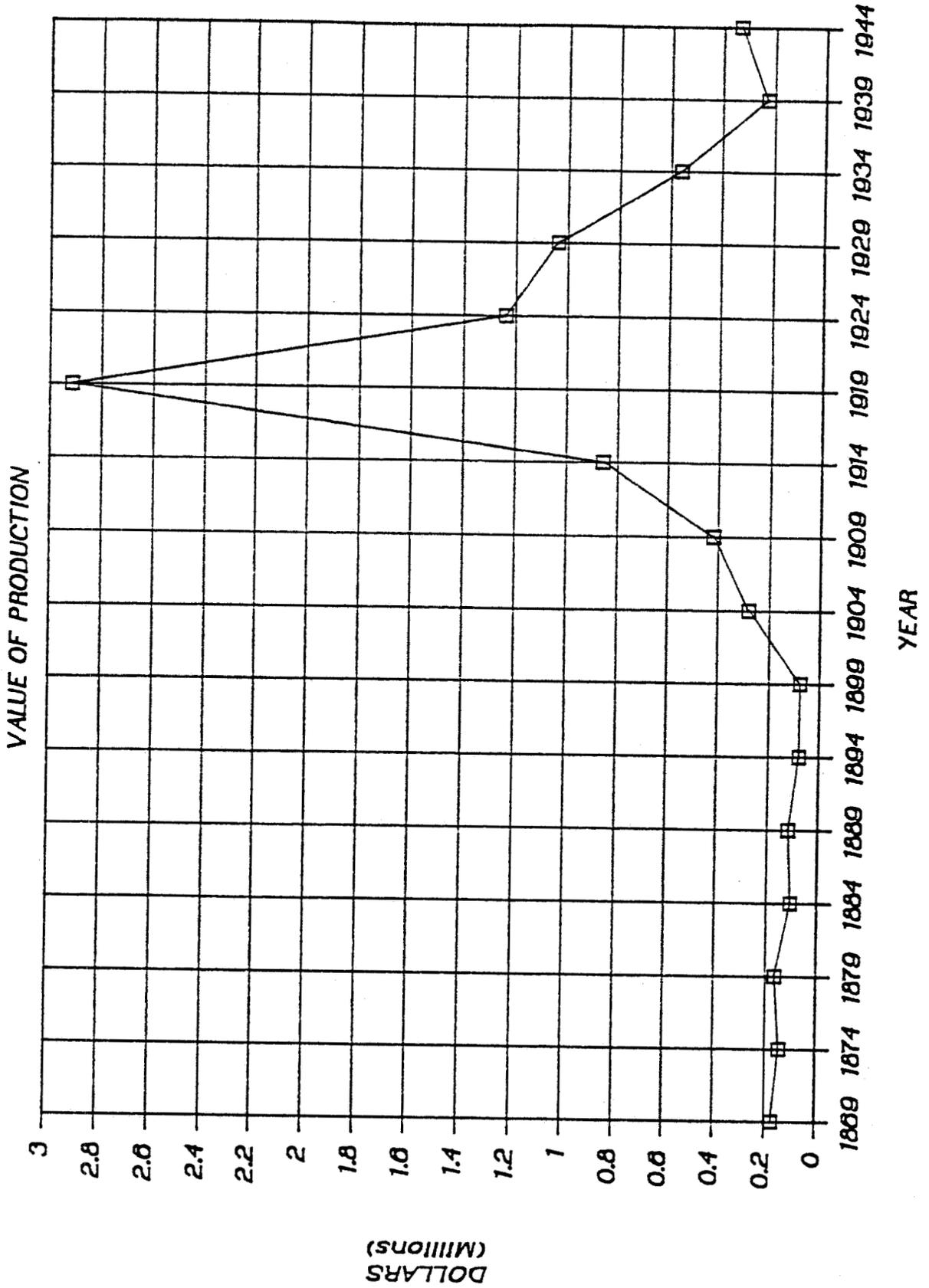
Sweet potatoes were dug in October and stored through February. Most potato house tenders wanted all potatoes out of storage by March, for if they remained longer they were in danger of turning "pithy", or spongy and tasteless. The potatoes were dumped from 5/8 baskets and kept loose in the house bins. Some bins held as much as 400-450 5/8 baskets, (approximately 220 bushels) of loose potatoes. The potato owners' name was placed on a plank or paper which was nailed to the appropriate bin. On very good years, or in very prosperous potato houses, both upper and lower halls were packed tightly with full 5/8 baskets in addition to the full bins. Throughout the storage season, owners extracted potatoes to sell. Before going to market potatoes were dumped on a burlap covered table (to prevent bruising) and sorted. The women of the surrounding farms were generally responsible for sorting the potatoes by size while the men bagged, loaded, and delivered. Sweet potatoes from Little Creek and Broad Creek Hundreds found markets locally, as well as in

Philadelphia and New Jersey.

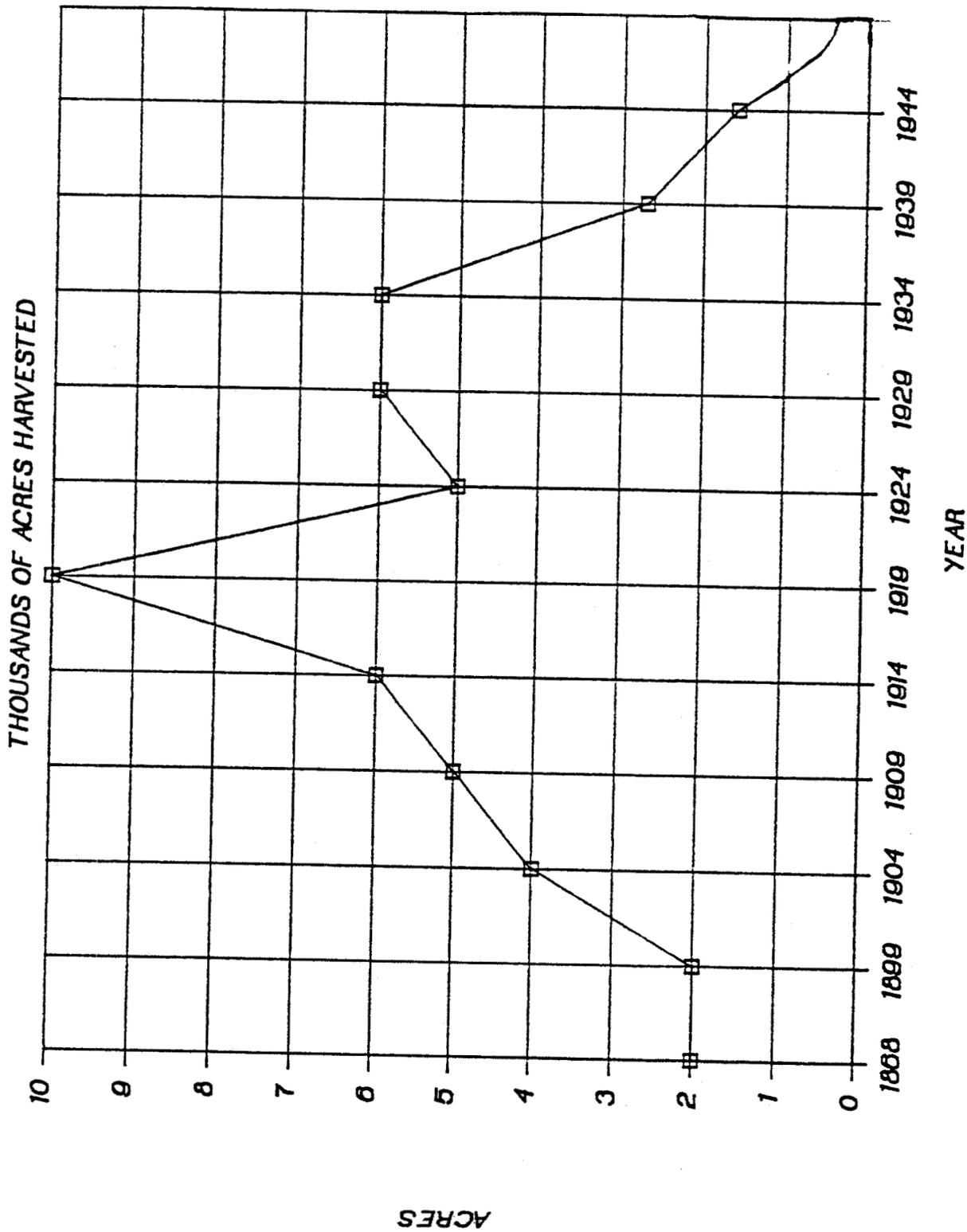
The architectural origins of the potato house are as yet undefined, however, interviews with contemporary farmers revealed that buildings were simply copied from farm to farm. Mr. Carl Hastings remembers that his potato house (now destroyed) built in the late 1920s was used directly as a model for the Spear Potato House (CRS # S-7421). Builders were sent to view Mr. Hastings' building in order to replicate it for Mr. Spear. From this, and additional oral confirmations it may be assumed that architectural duplication was a building custom common to Little Creek and Broad Creek Hundreds.

The potato house is a direct reflection of prevalent agricultural trends in southwestern Delaware during the first half of the twentieth century. The primacy of the sweet potato necessitated a distinct architectural type of farm building, while the special problems of storage created unique and ingenious elements within that type. The role of the potato house in the lives and culture of the southwestern Delaware farmers is highly significant.

SWEET POTATO CROP:



SWEET POTATO CROP:



ELIGIBLE POTATO HOUSE
LITTLE CREEK HUNDRED

CRS #: S-6786

Property Name: Phillips Potato House
Laurel Quad
SPO MAP: 08-09-06

Location: .2 miles southwest of junction of Roads 492 & 492A, and 1 mile south of Bethel, lying on the west side of an unimproved dirt road which is located on the south side of Road 492

Owner: Marshall Phillips
Address: RFD 3 Box 358
Laurel, DE 19956

Description:

The Phillips Potato House is a two-story, gable fronted, frame structure built during the early 1900s. The present owner, Mr. Marshall Phillips worked side by side with his father and grandfather in this potato house and remembers many of the details of its construction and function. He reports that the wood for the building was bought from a mill which was once situated on the Big Mill Branch of Little Creek not far from the building site. He also reports that this potato house held up to 6,000 bushels of sweet potatoes which were stored in slightly elevated bins, and heated with a coal stove. (The chimney remains in the building's south gable end.)

The plan varies from the characteristic center aisle plan frequently encountered in potato house construction. Instead of a gable end entrance, loading access was provided by doors on (east and west) lateral sides of the building. Bins were placed back to back in the center of the floor. Bins facing west were loaded through the west door and bins facing east through the east door. A narrow (two foot) path encircled the bins providing limited access for tending purposes. (Potatoes had to be checked routinely to insure that they were not molding). Loading access for second floor bins was through a second floor door on the south gable end of the building. The arrangement of the second floor bins is unknown.

Exterior tar shingles, tightly fitting window hatches, and triple sheathing, all in evidence today, insulated the potato house against winter cold and early spring warmth. First floor entrance doors exhibit exterior hinged doors and interior sliding doors. Doubled doors were an added (insulating) safeguard found in many potato houses.

The fenestration of the Phillips Potato House, like the plan, varies significantly from that found on the majority of existing potato houses. The gable ends contain the expected first, second, and attic story windows, however the lateral sides, generally having minimal fenestration, contain centrally placed entry doors flanked by windows. Each opening is carefully covered, and as the storage bins did not directly abut any exterior wall, possible drafts from the additional openings would not have endangered the sweet potatoes.

The Phillips Potato House stands as a wonderful reflection of agricultural and cultural trends in early 20th century Little Creek Hundred. The building itself, and Mr. Phillips accompanying oral history, provide a rare opportunity to understand first hand, some of the changes, emphases, and practices of the southwestern Delaware agricultural community.

The Phillips Potato House is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The potato house, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1880-1940 period. It is an example of property type 1B reflecting economic and cultural trends specifically related to agriculture.

ELIGIBLE POTATO HOUSE
LITTLE CREEK HUNDRED

CRS #: S-6723

Property Name: Stanley's Potato House
Laurel Quad
SPO MAP: 10-11-06

Location: South/southeast of Laurel, .47 miles north of intersection of Roads 68 & 451, lying on the east side of Road 68.

Description:

The Stanley Potato House is a two-story, gable fronted, frame structure built ca. 1930. The overall condition is excellent. Both exterior and interior of the building retain their original appearance, although as in most existing potato houses, the potato storage bins have been removed.

Fenestration is original. The front gable end has a sliding first story loading door, and the second story has a hinged loading door. The rear gable end has only a small attic story window. Lateral sides have no fenestration.

Original, narrow face, mill-sawn weatherboards comprise the exterior layer of the building's double siding. Four inch gaps between side walls and ceiling indicate characteristic potato house ventilation. The plan shows a center aisle running gable end to gable end. A wooden loft ladder to the left of the main entry provides access to the second story.

The chimney no longer exists, and the original roof has been replaced. The building is on brick piers suggesting that it may have been moved.

The Stanley Potato House is a solid example of an architectural type particular to southwestern Delaware which emerged in response to changes in agricultural emphasis. The need for a specific sweet potato building is indicative of these changes, and remaining examples of the potato house are important reflections of significant agricultural and cultural trends.

The Stanley Potato House belongs to an excellent agricultural complex including a nineteenth century frame house, summer kitchen, and early frame outbuilding.

The Stanley Potato House is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The potato house, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the period 1880-1940. It is an example of property type 1B reflecting economic and cultural trends specifically related to agriculture.

ELIGIBLE POTATO HOUSE
LITTLE CREEK HUNDRED

CRS #: S-7421

Property Name: Speare's Potato House
Laurel Quad
SPO MAP:08-09-06

Location: South/southwest of Laurel, lying at the end of a .43 mile long light duty road leading east from Road 510, light duty road 600 feet south of junction of Roads 510 & 509.

Description:

The Speare potato house is a two-story, gable fronted, frame structure built in the 1920's and in use until 1940. It is a large example of this building type. The walls are triple sheathed; weather board over diagonal board over interior planking. Evidence of both straw and paper insulation remains between the layers. Fenestration is original on front and rear of building. The front gable end of the building has first and second floor loading doors and a gable ventilation window. The beams for the second floor loading platform remain as do the hinged and sliding doors of the first floor. Rear gable fenestration contains one first floor window, one second floor window and one small window in the gable. The roof retains most of its original wooden shingles.

Much of the hardware including strap hinges, door catches, and handles are also original. Early machine cut, four square nails were used in construction.

Mr. Spear reports that bins were arranged inside flanking a central aisle. Today all bins have been removed to provide storage space. The necessary stove was set into the concrete ground floor near the center of the building. The interior chimney still stands flush with the exterior wall to the left of the front door. Holes in the chimney sides, visible today, were fitted with metal or terracotta pipes which funneled warm air from stove to chimney and kept the building at the imperative 50 degrees fahrenheit during the winter months.

The Speare potato house was built upon the model of Mr. Carl Hastings' potato house, no longer extant today.

The general condition of the Speare potato house is fair. It is structurally sound and the exterior is well preserved. Unfortunately, vegetation is beginning to obscure the upper third of the building and will eventually become destructive. As it stands today the Speare potato house remains an important architectural reflection of the sweet potato culture in Little Creek Hundred.

The significance of the Speare Potato House is its testimony through size and construction to the importance of sweet potato

CRS# S-7421 continued

cultivation in southwestern Delaware. It is also significant that the potato house was copied directly from that of Mr. Carl Hastings of Little Creek Hundred. Duplication of existing architectural types may explain the similarities found in the potato houses of Little Creek, and provides an insight to a possible building tradition.

The Speare Potato House is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The potato house, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1880-1940 period. It is an example of property type 1B reflecting economic and cultural trends specifically related to agriculture.

ELIGIBLE POTATO HOUSE
LITTLE CREEK HUNDRED

CRS #: S-6754

Property Name: Collins Potato House
Laurel Quad
SPO MAP: 08-09-06

Location: South of Laurel, 400 feet northeast of junction of Roads 509 & 510A, 1.9 miles south of Laurel, lying on the east side of Road 509.

Description:

The Collins Potato House is a two-story, frame, gable-fronted building built in the early 1900's. Though modern metal sided lean-tos have been added to north and south sides of the building, the original building remains an important example of the potato house.

The building is triple sided with exterior weatherboards over diagonal siding, over interior planking. Triple siding provided necessary insulation. The original fenestration remains on the west side of the building and is evident on the east side. The west, (rear) gable end features a central door with a large window directly above it at second floor level. A small ventilation window occupies the attic story spot under the roof gable. The east, (front) gable end also features a central door on the ground floor, and is accompanied by a second floor door as well. The second floor door was intended to facilitate loading of potatoes into the second floor bins. The east gable end has no apparent attic story window. One may be obscured by the modern metal siding added recently to the east end.

The identical first and second floor plans of the building consisted of a central hall flanked by three-sided bins. The plan is characteristic of potato houses. A coal stove stood in the first floor's center aisle. The interior chimney still stands in the south end of the building. The first floor of the Collins' potato house has been converted to stables, however, the second floor retains its original hall and its original bins. The bins, five per side, are deep, narrow, slatted, and rising to ceiling height. Stairs in the northeast corner provide access from first to second floors. Interior framing remains unchanged. In form and materials the Collins Potato House stands as an excellent example of a once essential farm building. The present owner, Paul Collins, reports that this potato house built by his grandfather was the first potato house to be built in Little Creek Hundred.

The significance of the Collins Potato House lies in the rare example of original potato bins found in its second story,

CRS# S-6754 continued

and in its straightforward illustration of the architectural elements characteristic of potato house construction and function. The extremely well preserved potato bins provide invaluable evidence of storage techniques developed by the farmers of southwestern Delaware. The information it provides reflects the significance that the sweet potato crop had for the farmers of Little Creek Hundred in the first half of the 20th century.

The Collins Potato House is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The potato house, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1880-1940 period. It is an example of property type 1B reflecting economic and cultural trends specifically related to agriculture.

ELIGIBLE POTATO HOUSE
LITTLE CREEK HUNDRED

CRS #: S-6820

Property Name: Rider's Potato House
Sharptown Quad
SPO MAP: 06-07-05

Location: South/southwest of Laurel, .3 miles southeast of junction of Roads 506 & 505 lying on the south side of Road 505.

Description:

The Rider Potato House is a two-story, gable fronted frame structure built ca. 1930. It is at least double sheathed, having a wood shingle exterior and interior planking. The owner reports that an insulating paper known as Red Rosin was used within the walls.

The building was moved from its original site (approx. 500 feet) in 1950 and is currently used for storage. The general condition of the building is excellent.

Original doors and windows remain on gabled front and back. The first and second floor loading doors retain their original wooden doors/hatches. The roof has been replaced with corrugated aluminum.

The central aisle floor plan remains evident, though all of the bins have been removed. The interior chimney still stands in the rear end of the building, while the stove was located in the center of the ground floor.

A four inch ventilation gap runs the length of the interior on both sides between walls and ceiling. Original stairs in the front left corner provide access to the second story.

The second floor ceiling is surprisingly well finished. Wood panelling is nailed to studs, rafter, and collars leaving no exposed framing members. The high style treatment is uncharacteristic and reflects the value attached to the building. A less astonishing feature is the sliding trap door in the second floor ceiling. Such trap doors, which promoted air circulation, were characteristic of potato house design. The Ryder Potato House utilizes many of the common elements in potato house construction while standing as an example of individual variation as well.

The interior and exterior of the Rider Potato House retain complete architectural integrity. Though lacking its potato bins, it remains one of the most complete examples of the potato house, and stands as an important example of the interaction between aesthetics and function. The excellent condition of the shingled exterior, the quality of second floor panelled interior,

CRS# S-6820 continued

overall sound construction, and clear evidence of sweet potato storage, (i.e., chimney, ventilation elements), are all indicative of the Rider Potato House's significance.

The Rider Potato House is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The potato house, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1880-1940 period. It is an example of property type 1B reflecting economic and cultural trends specifically related to agriculture.

ELIGIBLE POTATO HOUSE
LITTLE CREEK HUNDRED

CRS #: S-6664

Property Name: Moore's Potato House
Laurel Quad
SPO MAP: 12-13-06

Location: South/southeast of Laurel, .2 miles southeast of intersection of Roads 72 & 463, lying on the southside of Road 72.

Description:

The Moore Potato House is a two-story, gable fronted frame structure built sometime between 1920-1940. It is triple sheathed, having weatherboards over diagonal boards, over interior planking. In small areas the weatherboards have come off exposing the triple sheathing.

The fenestration of both front and back is original and reflects the design standard of the majority of potato houses. A central first floor door capped by a second floor window, capped in turn by a very small ventilation window in the gable comprises the front gable fenestration. The rear gable fenestration is identical. A single window pierces the left side wall, presumably for additional ventilation. The present roof is a metal replacement.

The interior has been thoroughly converted to storage space. There is no evidence of stove, chimney, or bins. There is the distinguishing gap between walls and ceiling which allowed warm air unimpeded passage to potatoes on the second floor, but the importance of this structure remains in its exterior integrity.

The significance of the Moore Potato Houses lies in its well preserved exterior. The excellent structural condition of the building is evident. It stands as a good example of the combination of aesthetics and function in potato house construction.

The Moore Potato House is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The potato house, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1880-1940 period. It is an example of property type 1B reflecting economic and cultural developments related specifically to agriculture.

ELIGIBLE POTATO HOUSE
LITTLE CREEK HUNDRED

CRS #: S-6748

Property Name: Conway Potato House (originally Bacon Farmstead)
Laurel Quad
SPO MAP: 08-09-06

Location: South of Laurel, 100 feet east of junction of Roads 494 & 501, lying on the north side of Road 501.

Description:

In addition to the fine nineteenth century frame house (described under the dwelling category), the Conway farm has a large potato house built in the early 1900's which contributes to the site's integrity. The two story gable fronted structure retains its original, narrow, milled siding, fenestration, and shingled roof. The frame walls are triple sheathed to provide insulation.

The interior remains structurally sound. The post and plank construction is original though all potato bins have been removed, and the first story converted into a stable. The building is not in use today.

The Conway Potato House is the largest building on the complex. The complex includes a smaller, modern potato house, two cart sheds, two barns, and a summer kitchen. The prominence of the potato house within this complex reflects the importance of the sweet potato crop both economically and agriculturally. The presence of such a large potato house at the Conway Farm provides an insight into the historical nature, and production of the farm. It illustrates the new agricultural technology adopted by the farm community in southwestern Sussex County during the first decades of the twentieth century.

The Conway Potato House is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The potato house, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1880-1940 period. It is an example of property type 1B reflecting economic and cultural trends specifically related to agriculture.

ELIGIBLE POTATO HOUSE
LITTLE CREEK HUNDRED

CRS #: S-6900

Property Name: Ralph's Potato House
Sharptown Quad
SPO MAP: 08-09-06

Location: Southwest of Portsville, .3 miles southeast of intersection of Roads 493 & 494, .1 mile southeast of junction of Roads 493 & 500, lying on the west side of Road 493.

Description:

The Ralph Potato House is a two story gable fronted frame structure built during the first half of the twentieth century. The building is insulated with double sheathing having exterior wood shingles and interior planking.

An off-center double door, capped by a large second story window and a small slatted window in the gable comprise the front fenestration, while one large second story window and small slatted gable window comprises the rear gable fenestration. All windows are carefully covered by hinged doors. The fenestration is original. The roof is modern asbestos. The general condition of the building is excellent.

The interior has been stripped of its bins and is now a storage building. However, the side walls on the ground floor show the clear demarcation of where its tall, narrow bins once stood. A discoloration of the wood behind the bins' end posts leave a clear indication that the Ralph Potato House had five bins on the right, and four bins on the left side of the building. The chimney remains at the rear end of the house in good condition, and the stairs in the front end.

As with most potato houses the construction is solid, the plan simple, and the elevations plain. The ingenious manipulation of air circulation necessary during the months of potato storage is evident in shuttered openings, double sheathing, and gaps between walls and ceiling. A slatted floor may have been constructed using the foundation sills and raising the bins five or six inches from the ground.

In form and materials the Ralph Potato House is a significant example of architectural responses to agricultural patterns. The building remains virtually unchanged, retaining not only very evident characteristics of potato house construction; chimney, ventilation gaps, and minimal fenestration, but clear markings of potato bin placement as well. This is a very rare element, which combined with its excellent structural condition makes the Ralph Potato House a highly significant agricultural building.

CRS# S-6800 continued

The Ralph Potato House is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The potato house, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1880-1940 period. It is an example of property type 1B reflecting economic and cultural trends specifically related to agriculture.

ELIGIBLE POTATO HOUSE
LITTLE CREEK HUNDRED

CRS #: S-6903

Property Name: Dickerson Farm
Sharptown Quad
SPO MAP: 08-09-06

Location: West of Laurel, at the intersection of Roads 494 & 498 having buildings on northwest, northeast, and southeast corners of intersection.

Description:

The potato house of the Dickerson complex is a fine example of the building type, and is one of the few surviving three story examples in Little Creek and Broad Creek Hundreds. The early 1900, frame, gable fronted structure is situated apart from the other seven buildings of the complex. The potato house remains on its original site. It retains its original narrow width milled siding and chimney. Fenestration on the front gable end has been altered but remains original on the sides and rear gable end. The interior is inaccessible.

The significance of the Dickerson Potato House is in its relationship to the complex as a whole. Its three story size indicates that the sweet potato crop and subsequent storage was a primary concern of the Dickerson agricultural complex.

Outbuildings which contribute to the integrity of the site are an early twentieth century barn, two story corn house, and a nineteenth century wash house.

The Dickerson Potato House is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The potato house, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1880-1940 period. It is an example of property type 1B reflecting economic and cultural trends specifically related to agriculture. Important secondary outbuildings listed above are also of property type 1B.

ELIGIBLE
POTATO HOUSE

BROAD CREEK HUNDRED

CRS #: S-5873

Property Name: Chipman Potato House
Laurel Quad
SPO MAP: 10-11-07

Location: 2 miles northeast of Laurel, lying on the east side of Road 465A and the south side of Road 465.

Owner: Donald Lowe

Description:

The Chipman Potato House is a two-story, front gable, frame structure of tall, narrow proportions built in 1913. The overall condition of the building is excellent. It stands as an exceptional example of potato house construction, and represents a unique variation on the most frequently encountered potato house type.

The greatest difference is found in the building's fenestration which has an unusual total of twelve windows, in addition to a newly enlarged main entry door on the front (south) gable end. The original entry door had a pair of sliding doors, (double thickness) as found in many potato houses. The sliding doors are in the building though no longer in place. A second floor loading door of standard proportions is also on the front gable end, and a third door pierces the east side. Three windows - first, second, and attic story - comprise the end (north) gable fenestration. Every window and door retains its original hinged shutter/hatch and hardware.

The building's original narrow face milled weather boards are completely intact. Four layers of horizontal wooden planking sheath the building. Insulating paper ("red rosin") is still visible between the layers.

Like the fenestration, the plan of the Chipman Potato House is unique. The first and second floors do not follow the characteristic center aisle design. Instead, intersecting partitions divide the two floors into four quadrants. Each quadrant contained at least three bins. Nailing patterns on overhead beams of the first and second stories indicate original placement of the bins. A two and one half foot walk space on the inside perimeter of the building provided easy access to all bins.

The attic story was converted into a third functional

storage floor. Its plan is a center aisle plan. The slatted bins are intact. Eleven bins flank the west side of the aisle and ten the east side. They are narrow and rise to ceiling height. One whole identifying tag listing name of renter, and rent charged remains tacked to an attic story bin post. (Remnants of additional tags also remain.) All the bins in the Chipman Potato House were numbered. Surviving numbers painted on bin posts in the attic story establish that the house originally had 50 bins.

The roof is a tin replacement for the original wood shingles. At the time the roof was replaced the chimney stack was removed. The interior chimney is still standing at the north end of the building. In addition to the chimney, the cast iron pot belly stove used to heat the building remains in position. No other potato house has been found containing its stove.

The date of construction is found written in the concrete stoop of the main entry door.

The Chipman Potato House is an extraordinary example of this architectural type. Its exterior and interior conditions are unusually complete and intact. The fenestration of the building is absolutely unique in existing potato house construction. The plan and bin placement are likewise unique, while the cast iron stove, wooden bins, and identifying tags are rare manifestations of the overall function and production of the potato house. It is an important reflection of significant agricultural and cultural trends in southwestern Delaware during the early 1900s, and an excellent example of architectural and aesthetic variation of the building type.

The Chipman Potato House is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The potato house, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III under the 1880-1940 period. It is an example of property type 1B, reflecting economic and cultural trends specifically related to agriculture.

ELIGIBLE POTATO HOUSE
BROAD CREEK HUNDRED

CRS #: S-5859

Property Name: P. Graham Agricultural Complex
Laurel Quad
SPO MAP: 10-11-08

Location: North of Laurel, 1 mile east of Route 13 at the junction of Roads 460 & 489, lying on the west side of Road 489.

Description:

The Graham Potato House is a two-story, gable fronted frame structure built ca. 1930. The overall condition of the building is excellent.

The original triple siding is completely intact consisting of narrow face milled weather boards on diagonal planking, over interior planking.

The roof is a modern replacement of asbestos shingles.

The fenestration is original and characteristic of potato house construction. The front gable end has a main loading door on first and second stories. Both openings have two doors, interior and exterior, for insulation. (The double doors are a precaution often taken to insure climate control within the building.) Both lateral sides contain one first story window. The rear gable elevation contains one first story window, one second story window, and one small window in the gable. Original shutters/hatches remain in place on the second story and gable windows.

The chimney runs through the center of the building.

The Graham Potato House is an especially fine example of a complete exterior, exhibiting the characteristics associated with potato house identification. These characteristics include; minimal fenestration, triple siding, interior and exterior doors, tightly shuttered windows, and a chimney indicating the presence of a coal or wood burning stove necessary to keep sweet potatoes warm and dry.

This building belongs to an outstanding complex which includes a mid-nineteenth century dairy, two twentieth century barns, and a late nineteenth century house with a possible early wing.

The potato house of the P. Graham Agricultural Complex is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The potato house, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic

CRS# S-5859 continued

Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1880-1940 period. It is an example of property type 1B reflecting economic and cultural trends specifically related to agriculture. Important secondary outbuildings listed above are also of property type 1B.

ELIGIBLE POTATO HOUSE
BROAD CREEK HUNDRED

CRS #: S-5813

Property Name: Agricultural Complex
Trap Pond Quad
SPO MAP: 12-13-06

Location: 2.5 miles northwest of Whaley's Crossroads (Roads 24 & 62), lying at the end of a light duty road located 1 mile west of junction of Roads 449 & 24 on the south side of Road 24.

Description:

The potato house of CRS # S-5813 site is in poor condition. Ivy has encompassed all but parts of the south and east elevations. Fenestration has been altered on the east elevation to accommodate a cart storage door.

The triple sheathing characteristic of potato houses remains, and consists of wooden exterior shingles over a double layer of horizontal planking in between which straw was stuffed.

The building rests on piers suggesting that it may have been moved.

The interior condition is unknown.

The CRS #5813 site potato house is an example of a fast disappearing agricultural outbuilding. As an important reflection of early twentieth century economic, agricultural, and architectural trends of the area, existing examples of the potato house are invaluable. Despite alterations and dilapidation the CRS #5813 site building still retains considerable integrity.

The potato house of CRS # S-5813 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The potato house, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1880-1940 period. It is an example of property type 1B reflecting economic and cultural trends specifically related to agriculture.

ELIGIBLE POTATO HOUSE
BROAD CREEK HUNDRED

CRS #: S-5781

Property Name: Whaley Potato House
Trap Pond Quad
SPO MAP: 12-13-07

Location: 1.2 miles north of Whaley's Crossroads (Roads 24 & 62), .1 mile east of Road 62, lying on the north side of a dead end dirt road which runs parallel to Road 24.

Description:

The Whaley Potato House is a small, two story, gable fronted frame structure built in the early 1900's. It was clearly intended for sweet potato storage as evidenced by its triple siding sandwich of exterior weatherboards, vertical planking, and interior horizontal planking, extant chimney in the east gable end, minimal fenestration, and rare example of existing storage bins.

East and west gable ends have one large second story window. The north side displays one off-center door. The south side contains the central entry door.

The plan of the potato house is significantly different from the majority of existing potato house in Little Creek and Broad Creek Hundreds. The difference is due in part to its small dimensions.

The most common plan plots the entrance at one gable end, follows with a central aisle flanked by bins, and culminates with the coal or wood stove chimney in the opposite gable end. The CRS #5781 house plan plots the entrance on the south side with a laterally placed transverse aisle. Exant bins flank the transverse aisle. Three bins stand on the east and three on the west side of the aisle.

Wide slats in the bins wooden plank construction facilitated circulation of warm, dry air amongst the stored potatoes. Circulation of the warm air was further aided by side gaps between the floor boards above the first floor bins. (Slatted floors are an architectural element frequently mentioned by farmers interviewed in southwestern Delaware, but not previously encountered in any existing example.)

The building retains most of its original wood shingle roof.

The Whaley Potato House is a superb example of the potato house. Its good overall condition, combined with its unique elements - existing bins, slatted floors, and variation in plan - make it one of the most important examples of this architectural type which emerged in response to the agricultural emphasis on the sweet potato crop.

CRS# S-5781 continued

The Whaley Potato House is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The potato house, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1880-1940 period. It is an example of property type 1B reflecting economic and cultural trends specifically related to agriculture.

ELIGIBLE POTATO HOUSE
BROAD CREEK HUNDRED

CRS #: S-5761

Property Name: Agricultural Complex
Trap Pond Quad
SPO MAP: 12-13-08

Location: North/northeast of Laurel, .6 miles north of Hitchens Crossroads (Roads 74 & 62), lying at the end of a .3 mile light duty road which is located on the east side of Road 62.

Description:

The potato house of CRS #5761 site is a two-story, gable fronted frame structure built in the early 1900's. The overall condition of the building is fair. Substantial alterations are evident in the three-bay fenestration of the southeast elevation, and in the recently added first and second story doors on the northeast elevation. The chimney, essential to every potato house, is no longer extant, and the interior condition is unknown.

Original elements include; insulating double sheathing of vertical weatherboard nailed to interior planking, wood shingle roof, and gable hatch windows. The plan follows the characteristic gable end to gable end center aisle layout.

Despite modern alterations, the potato house at CRS #5761 site remains a solid example of an architectural type particular to southwestern Delaware. The emergence of the potato house came in response to changes in agricultural emphasis. The need for a specific sweet potato building is indicative of these changes, and remaining examples are important reflections of significant cultural and agricultural trends.

The potato house of the CRS S-5761 site is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The potato house, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1880-1940 period. It is an example of property type 1B reflecting economic and cultural trends specifically related to agriculture.

METHODISM IN SUSSEX COUNTY, DELAWARE

The religious picture of Sussex County in the early eighteenth century exhibits a variety of established churches. Presbyterians, Moravians, Quakers, and Anglicans were all represented in congregations and societies created by 1750. Anglicanism was the dominant, unofficially recognized, state religion (generally under the jurisdiction of the chancery of Maryland), as a result of the uncertain territorial boundaries between Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware. Controversy and tension created by the boundary disputes prevailed essentially until 1800, while Anglicanism remained the preferred religion until it was challenged at the end of the eighteenth century by a new and powerful contender in the form of itinerant ministers, bringing the word of the radical anglican reformer John Wesley to the Delmarva Peninsula. Slowly, through incredible perseverance, and in the face of much adversary, the dominance of the Anglican Church was superceded by Methodism. Though statistics and incidents specifically related to religious developments in Little Creek and Broad Creek Hundreds are few, one may presume that these two hundreds followed the development of patterns determined for the rest of Sussex County in which Methodism was in a position of prominence by the late eighteenth century. The religious fabric of Little Creek and Broad Creek remains overwhelmingly Methodist today.

In 1740 John Wesley, an ordained anglican priest, broke from the Church of England intending to create a reform movement emphasizing the power of preaching (versus repetitive ritual), and acknowledging the individual's freedom of choice, and ability to control one's destiny and afterlife. The principles put forth by John Wesley appealed to members of the egalitarian population, who were generally ignored by the largely upper class Anglican Church. (A similar following adopted Methodism on the Delmarva Peninsula). The extremely methodical approach of Wesley and his followers to their religious devotions earned them the name methodists. Though Wesley insisted that he was only leading a reform of, and not a schism from the Church, the anglican establishment was highly critical, suspicious, and unsupportive, and Methodism gradually (against Wesley's wishes) became disassociated with the Anglican Church.

As early as the 1730s, (the period of Wesley's own religious development), the message of Wesley's reforms was being transferred to the colonists of the Delmarva Peninsula by english evangelists such as George Whitfield, who arrived in Lewes in 1739 and began establishing a 300 mile circuit including Lewes, Wilmington, White Clay Creek, and New Castle. Other early itinerant ministers active in the region were Joseph Nichols (of Kent County), Captain Thomas Webb, John Cooper, Francis Asbury, and Freeborn Garrettson. (Asbury and Garrettson would spearhead the drive of Methodism into southern Delaware - i.e. Sussex County).

Despite the active itinerating of such ministers listed above, Thomas Scharf in his History of Delaware reports that "The

inhabitants of the lower part of what is now Sussex County, Delaware were, until the year 1765, identified with the Stepney Parish, Maryland (Anglican) at which time by a decree in chancery the lines were then run between the province of Maryland and the adjoining colony." The jurisdiction of outside anglican control is thus diminished in Sussex County beginning in 1765, (though established congregations remain active).

American Methodism does not actually begin until official and unofficial representatives of John Wesley arrive in the 13 colonies. Early missionary work (of Whitfield, Nichols, Cooper, etc) introduced Methodism to the Delmarva Peninsula (including Sussex County), but it was not until 1768 that Wesley seriously considered sending methodist itinerants to America for "sanctioned" missionary work. Itinerants first arrived in New York City and Philadelphia (1768), though soon after in 1770, a methodist congregation was established in Wilmington and New Castle. (As in England, societies were formed and joined together on individual circuits serviced by a small number of methodist ministers). The drive of Methodism pressed south from New Castle and Kent Counties into Sussex County, which, despite the preaching of a few early itinerants remained virgin territory for the gospel.

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

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

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

the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

In 1784 the independence of American Methodism from the Anglican Church was acknowledged. At this date on the peninsula, Methodism had penetrated so deeply into the collective consciousness that "the way many Delmarvans lived, worked and thought was dramatically altered." (William H. Williams) Methodism considerably outnumbered any other single religion on the Peninsula.

The years 1784-1800 bring a slight decline in methodist activity and conversion due (as Williams perceives), to western migration from the area, as well as to a reoccurring epidemic of yellow fever which discouraged people from attending large gatherings. For the itinerants, the period was fraught with harassment and threats of violence, while the "faithful" slumped into lax attitudes towards their religious devotions. The lull in activity was drastically reversed at the turn of the century (1800) when in three years (1800-1830) the peninsula's methodist membership jumped from approximately 9,000 to 20,000 brothers and sisters.

The first years of the nineteenth century have been termed the Second Great Awakening, (the first involving George Whitfield in the 1730s), and constituted a revival of Methodism which propelled it towards the undisputed place of influence it holds today in southern Delaware. Thomas Scharf acknowledges that "In 1801 there was a great revival of religion among the inhabitants of Little Creek Hundred and vicinity." This revival gave rise to the "camp meeting", which became a powerful vehicle of methodist conversion and activity. Camp revival meetings were the prevailing form of methodist unity up to the mid-nineteenth, and in some cases through the early twentieth centuries. The camp meetings superceded the earlier Quarterly Conferences in attendance and converts. The 3-4 day meetings sometimes drew as many as 400 people and 30 (or more) ministers. The success of the camp meetings is reflected in the peninsula's increased methodist membership which rose 120% between 1800 (8,705) and 1805 (18,985).

By the mid-nineteenth the Second Great Awakening had created the beginnings of established circuits for Little Creek and Broad Creek Hundreds, as well as the first settled congregations and respective chapels. Active circuits servicing Little and Broad Creek Hundreds included the Laurel (1840), Sharptown (1863), Delmar (1871), and Bethel routes. Chapels erected during the period frequently reflect the first structures built on sites still inhabited today by the same congregation. Many examples of the use and reuse of church sites are found in the churches suggested for National Register nomination in this evaluation.

In Little Creek Hundred for instance, the Portsville United Methodist Church (CRS# S-6788) was originally granted land for "Portsville Academy and Chapel" in 1832. The present church (known as Mt. Lebanon for a time), was built in 1868 on the site.

Mt. Hermon Methodist Church (CRS# S-6913) was first the Mt. Moriah Chapel built in 1835. The Providence United Methodist Church, built in 1875 replaced Mt. Moriah and in 1880 the

chapel's name was changed to Mt. Hermon.

The congregation of St. Pauls United Methodist Church (CRS# S-6719), first met in a school house. The present church was erected in 1871.

Mt. Pleasant Methodist Church (CRS# S-6804), is probably the oldest congregation, originating in 1780 when it met in a structure known as Moore's Chapel. In 1863 Moore's Chapel was replaced with the present structure.

In 1816 the services for the Bethesda Methodist Episcopal Church (CRS# S-6513) society were held at the Phillip West residence. In 1823 a \$500 church was erected and in 1879 the present church replaced it.

Similar patterns are discovered in Broad Creek Hundred. One example is the Mt. Zion Methodist Episcopal Church (CRS# S-5946, S-5945). Organized in 1809, the society met until 1825 in a building known as Elzy Moore's Meeting House. In 1825 a new chapel, Wesley Meeting House, was constructed only to be replaced with a new building in 1853 (CRS# S-5945, today the fellowship hall). The church building constructed in 1853 was moved across the street from its original site in 1921 to make room for the present church (CRS# S-5946).

The extensive history of Methodism in Little Creek and Broad Creek Hundreds is attested to by its existing churches, and by such sites as the Delmarva Campgrounds (CRS# S-203, Broad Creek Hundred), which remain a reminder of the camp revival meeting's glory days.

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

The introduction of Methodism to southern hundreds such as Little Creek and Broad Creek, was an important, determining, factor in their historical and cultural development. The struggle of the itinerant ministers in Sussex County during the eighteenth century, and their victory in the nineteenth century, parallels and reflects important economic and societal changes of the area. The primacy of Methodism in the area was established by the early nineteenth century and manifested in the rise of permanent circuits (many still in use today), and in the

construction of durable places of worship. The churches in this evaluation which have been determined eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, stand as the remaining physical evidence of the crucial role played by Methodism in the past, and present history of Little Creek and Broad Creek Hundreds.

Information for this introduction was drawn from the following sources:

Thomas Scharf, History of Delaware, 1609-1888. Philadelphia: J. Richards and Co., 1888. pages 1288-89, 1323-1327.

William Henry Williams, The Garden of American Methodism, The Delmarva Peninsula, 1769-1820. Wilmington: Scholarly Resources Inc., 1984. chapters 1,2,3, & 6.

ELIGIBLE CHURCH
BROAD CREEK HUNDRED

CRS# - S-5946 & S-5945

Mt. Zion United Methodist Church & Fellowship Hall

Laurel Quad
SPO Map - 08-09-08

Location: North/northeast of Laurel, .75 miles north of junction of Road 493 & Route 13A (known as Broad Creek), with buildings on east and west sides of Route 13A

Description:

The Mt. Zion Methodist Church is an eligible two-story, cruciform, frame structure built in 1921. The gothic building is oriented on a northeast/southwest axis and rests upon an artesian block foundation.

The cross of the plan is formed by two intersecting gable roofs. A two-story steeple tower is located in the northeast elbow of the cross and provides entry to the church. The steeple tower has a steep pyramidal roof and four arched and balustraded openings in the bell tower.

Exterior walls are aluminum siding over original weather boards. Walls in the four gables are covered with original fish scale shingles.

The gable roofs are covered with asphalt shingling with plain cornices and decorative rafter feet.

Windows include two large trefoil, stained glass windows consisting of a trio of pointed lancet windows with three small diamond windows forming a pointed cap. The framing of these two large windows is molded. One is located in the northeast gable end flanking the steeple tower and main entry, and one is placed on the southeast gable end.

The general window type is a pointed lancet sash window of stained glass.

The main entry (in steeple tower) is a pair of panelled doubled doors with a pointed arch transom of stained glass.

Interior details of the church are unknown.

Associated with and contributing to the integrity of the site is the Mt. Zion Community house, CRS#-S5945. This house was originally a church itself and is a one and one half story, frame structure in the greek revival style. The building features a heavily molded cornice, partial returns, wide fascia board, and columnar pilaster corner boards. Windows are six-over-six light sash with plain wood surrounds and molded caps. An arched six light window with eyebrow molding is located in the southwest

CRS# S-5946/5945 continued.

gable end of the building.

Fenestration is two-by-three bay and the whole rests upon an artesian block foundation. The Mt. Zion Community house/church was moved from the site of CRS#-S5946 when the new church was built. The building is now located across the road (approximately 100 feet north), of the present church.

The Mt. Zion Methodist Church and fellowship hall are eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The church, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1830-1880, and 1880-1940 periods, and are an examples of property type 3C reflecting popular religious development.

ELIGIBLE CHURCH
BROADCREEK HUNDRED

CRS#-S-401

St. John's AME Church

Trap Pond Quad
SPO MAP: 12-13-07

Location: East of Laurel, located at the junction of Roads 447 & 448 lying on the southwest side of Road 447.

The St. John AME Church is an eligible one story, frame structure set out on a north/south axis. The three-by-three bay building is rectangular in shape with a low gable roof, and single bay projections on front and back. Front addition now forms a three-by-one bay vestibule entrance and the rear addition a one-by-one bay area probably related to the use of the apse or alter.

Exterior walls are asbestos shingle over original weatherboards, (wieatherboards are visible beneath some deteriorating shingles).

The steeply pitched gable roof is asphalt shingles over original wood shingles (contours of wood shingles visible beneath present roofing). The cornice is plain on the roof of the main block and rear projection, and boxed on the front vestibule addition. No chimneys are extant though a stove pipe projects from the front (north) gable.

Fenestration of the front elevation includes a pair of modern double doors flanked by modern one-over-one (?) light windows. East and west sides of the vestibule projection also contain a single, modern one-over-one light window. A gable roof, hooded porch extends from the vestibule and is supported by two modern wrought iron posts.

Main block and rear projection contain original two-over-two (?) light windows in simple wood surrounds. The windows are tall and narrow.

The overall style and proportions of the church are plain and simple.

No other buildings are associated with the property.

ELIGIBLE CHURCH
BROAD CREEK HUNDRED

CRS#-S-338

Shiloh Methodist Church

Laurel Quad

Location: East of Laurel, lying on the northwest corner of junction of Roads 447 & 74.

The Shiloh Methodist Church is a plain, eligible, one and one half story, three-by-three bay frame structure set out on a north/south axis, and built in 1880.

The rectangular building rests upon a concrete foundation and has a shallow, single story, one-by-one half bay projection on the rear (north) elevation.

Exterior walls are weatherboard covered with asbestos shingles. The medium gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has a simple molded cornice. An interior concrete chimney is located between middle and rear bays on the west slope of the roof.

The general window type is a tall, narrow, nine-over-nine light sash with wide wooden surrounds and molded caps.

The front elevation includes a central entry flanked by two nine-over-nine light windows and a one-over-one light window in the gable. The central entry is through a pair of double doors on a gable roof, one-by-one bay vestibule projection. Above the doors is a triangular pediment inscribed with the church name.

Nave walls each contain three of the above described nine-over-nine light windows.

Ornamental details are found only in the pediment above the front entry, and in the molded caps of the windows.

A half story frame fellowship hall with original weatherboards and box cornice is associated with the property, and contributes to the integrity of the site.

The Shiloh Methodist Church is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The church, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1880-1940 period, and is an example of property type 3C reflecting popular religious developments.

ELIGIBLE CHURCH RELATED CAMPGROUNDS
BROAD CREEK HUNDRED

CRS# S-203

Delmarva Camp Grounds

Location: North/northeast of Laurel, .13 miles east of junction of Roads 13A & 470, lying 300 feet north of Road 470.

The Delmarva Campgrounds include an eight post entrance gazebo, and three gable fronted, one and one half story frame tents. All buildings/structures in the Delmarva Campgrounds are eligible.

The first tent is a small two-by-one bay structure on a stone foundation. Original weatherboards remain intact. Roof has been replaced with metal sheathing. A shed roof screened-in front porch extends across the front two bays supported by two turned posts. A double window of two, one light panes are side by side in the gable under a pedimented frame. A large diamond window with a heavily molded frame is the only fenestration on the left wall of the tent. A one story shed roof lean-to has been added to the rear.

The second tent is a wide, one and one half story frame structure with a low gable roof and no visible foundation. Side walls of the building have no fenestration. Front elevation has three bays obscured by an encompassing, flat roofed, screened porch on the first floor. Fenestration of both first and second floors includes a central door flanked by two, two-over-two light windows in plain wood surrounds. Second floor door leads out onto an open veranda porch (corresponding to the screened porch below), with square post balustrade and plain rail. Original weatherboards remain intact.

The third tent displays two bays on the front elevation as well as a second story screened sleeping porch. This tent exhibits some victorian detailing in the wooden rick-rack decorating the front gable verge above the sleeping porch, and in gingerbread work in the gable itself. Fenestration has been altered in order to enclose the original open, first story porch. Weatherboards are covered with asphalt shingles. Condition of the roof is unknown. Foundation is poured concrete.

The Delmarva Campgrounds are eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The tents, as functional types, relate to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1880-1940 period, and are examples of property type 3C reflecting popular religious developments.

ELIGIBLE CHURCH
LITTLE CREEK HUNDRED

CRS# S-6586

Little Creek Primitive Baptist Church

Delmar Quad

SPO Map: 10-11-05

Tax Map 8, 5-32-8

Location: North/northeast of Delmar, lying on the southwest corner of intersection of Roads 64 & 457

Little Creek Methodist Church is a plain, one and one half story, frame structure resting upon a brick foundation. It was built in the third quarter of the nineteenth century.

Exterior walls are of white aluminum siding. The gable roof is covered with asbestos siding and has a box cornice with partial returns. An interior brick chimney is located on the east slope of the roof, above the cornice, mid-way between north and south gable ends.

A shallow, single story, projecting bay is found on the north (rear) end of the building. Projection may be related to the function of the interior alter area. The bay is original to the construction.

The three-by-three bay fenestration is likewise original. The front (south) elevation exhibits the main entry door flanked by two long, narrow, nine-over-nine windows in simple wood surrounds. The entry door is a double door with a large rectangular transom light. A pair of small, four-over-four light windows are placed in the gable. Three long, narrow, nine-over-nine light sash windows are found on east and west elevations of the church, while rear projection has an additional two of the same on its east and west sides.

A modern, shed roof concession stand directly behind the church is associated with the property, but does not add to the integrity of the site.

The Little Creek Primitive Baptist Church is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The church, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study III in the 1880-1940 period and is an example of property type 3C reflecting popular religious developments.

ELIGIBLE CHURCH
LITTLE CREEK HUNDRED

CRS# S-6746

Horsey's Methodist Protestant Church

Laurel Quad

SPO Map: 08-09-06

Location: South/southeast of Laurel, .2 miles south of junction of Roads 70 & 451, lying on the west side of Road 70.

Horsey's Methodist Protestant Church is an eligible gothic revival, one story, frame structure built in 1895. The overall shape of the building is rectangular. (Proportions are square rather than long and narrow). The building rests upon a brick foundation and is set out on an east/west axis.

Exterior walls are original weatherboard with fish scale and diamond shingles ornamenting the front gable.

The medium gable roof retains its original wood shingles and decorative rafter feet. An interior brick chimney is located on the north slope of the roof, mid-way between east and west gable ends.

Original three-by-three bay fenestration remains unchanged. The main (front) entry is located on the building's east gable end. A double, panelled door with molded trim and triangular transom light is flanked by tall, narrow, lancet windows with molded, pointed caps. A circular, rosette window is placed above the entry in the gable. Nave walls each carry three tall, narrow, lancet windows with pointed, molded caps.

All windows and doors are presently boarded up.

Interior details are unknown.

No out buildings are associated with the site.

The Horsey's Methodist Protestant Church is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The church, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1880-1940 period, and is an example of property type 3C reflecting popular religious developments.

ELIGIBEL CHURCH
LITTLE CREEK HUNDRED

CRS# S-6788

Portsville Methodist Church

Sharptown Quad
SPO Map: 08-09-07

Location: Located on the east side of Road 495 midway (200 feet) between junction of Roads 496 & 495, and junction of Roads 492 & 495.

The Portsville Methodist Church is an eligible, one story, three-by-three bay, frame structure built in 1868. The overall shape is a long, narrow rectangle set out on a north/south axis. A two story bell tower projects from the middle bay of the front elevation and contains the main entry vestibule on its first story. An open balcony is found in the steeple's second story.

The exterior walls are original weatherboards painted white, with plain corner boards.

The medium gable roof is covered in asphalt shingling and has a molded box cornice with partial returns on gable ends.

The three-by-three bay fenestration is original. Front (north) entry vestibule is flanked by rectangular stained glass windows with molded drip caps. The entry way is a set of six panel, double doors. The top two panels are of glass. A three light transom window is set above the doors. The wooden architrave is molded.

Nave walls each contain three rectangular stained glass windows with molded drip caps.

The proportions and details of the church are plain and simple.

No out buildings are associated with the site.

The Portsville Methodist Church is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The church, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Plan's study unit III in the 1830-1880 period, and is an example of property type 3C reflecting popular religious developments.

ELIGIBLE CHURCH
LITTLE CREEK HUNDRED

CRS# S-6643

St. George's United Methodist Church

Delmar Quad
SPO Map: 08-09-05

Location: North/northeast of Delmar, lying on the east side of Road 501 .1 miles south of junction of Roads 501 & 511.

St. George's United Methodis Church is an eligible, one story, frame structure set out on a north/south axis and resting upon a brick foundation. The church is a long rectangle with modern additions projecting on the east side of the building. A long, narrow block (east/west axis) attached to the southeast corner of the church is joined on its eastern end by a long, narrow, rectangular block which is set out on a north/south axis. Additions probably serve as fellowship halls.

The church is of a severely simplified, gothic style. The steeply pitched gable roof and imitative gable roof over the entrance vestibule on the north end of the church suggest gothic intentions.

The exterior walls are of white aluminum siding. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles, and exhibits exposed, decorative rafter feet. No chimneys are extant.

Fenestration of the church is one-by-three bay. The main entry is on the north gable end with a projecting gable roof vestibule, double doors (1/2 panelled, 1/2 glass), and a stained glass transom light. Windows and doors have plain wood surrounds.

An ineligible concesssion stand with weatherboard siding and tin, shed roof is associated with the property but does not contribute to the integrity of the site.

The St. George's United Methodist Church is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The church, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1880-1940 period, and is an example of property type 3C reflecting popular religious developments.

ELIGIBLE CHURCH
LITTLE CREEK HUNDRED

CRS# S-6675

King's United Methodist Church

Laurel Quad
SPO Map 10-11-06
Tax Map 33: 5-32-7

Location: South/southeast of Laurel, .2 miles south of junction of Roads 70 & 451 lying on the west side of Road 70.

King's United Methodist Church is an eligible, one story frame structure resting on a concrete block foundation set out on an east/west axis. The original block of the church, a long, narrow, rectangular building was constructed in 1885. Today a modern, rectangular addition is connected to the church's south side by a narrow covered hall, while a second modern addition is connected to the south side of the first, also by a narrow covered hall. (The overall resulting shape is a modified H with the original block forming the right leg of the H.)

Exterior walls of the building are of white aluminum siding over original weatherboards.

The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles and retains its boxed cornice. Two exterior chimneys are found on the west end of the church. One is located on the rear of the main block and one on the rear of the addition comprising the H-shape's left leg.

Fenestration of the original block is three-by-three bay. The main (center) entry is located on the east gable end of the building and has double, panelled doors flanked by wooden pilasters under a gable roof entry hood.

Windows are rectangular stained glass.

The general appearance is very plain and straightforward.

An ineligible concession stand and vertical plank privy are associated with the site.

The King's United Methodist Church is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The church, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1880-1940 period, and is an example of property type 3C reflecting popular religious developments.

ELIGIBLE CHURCH
LITTLE CREEK HUNDRED

CRS# S-6513

Bethesda United Methodist Church

Trap Pond Quad
SPO Map: 12-13-06

Location: Southwest of Laurel, 400 feet east of junction of Roads 72 & 62, lying on the north side of Road 72.

The Bethesda United Methodist Church is an eligible, one and one half story, frame structure built in 1879. It is a long, narrow, gable fronted building of very simple exterior details and overall shape, set out on a north/south axis. The whole rests upon a brick foundation and is surrounded by cultivated field and woodland.

Exterior walls are the original white weatherboards. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles and displays a boxed, molded cornice. Cornice of the gable ends include partial returns.

Fenestration of the church is regular. A three bay, front elevation includes the central (main) entry door flanked by six-over-six light windows with molded drip caps. The door is panelled with a gable roof entry hood supported with two wooden posts. A lancet window is located in the front gable. Windows on the building's nave walls are six-over-six light with molded drip caps.

An ineligible fellowship hall with asbestos siding, gable roof, and one-over-one light windows, and a shed roofed, tin sided privy is associated with the site but does not contribute to the integrity of the building.

The Bethesda United Methodist Church is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The church, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1880-1940 period, and is an example of property type 3C reflecting popular religious developments.

ELIGIBLE CHURCH
LITTLE CREEK HUNDRED

CRS# S-6804

Mt. Pleasant Church

Sharptown Quad
SPO Map 08-09-06

Location: Southwest of Laurel, .1 miles north of junction of Roads 493 & 24 lying on the west side of Road 493.

The Mt. Pleasant Methodist Church is an eligible, one story, frame structure of gothic proportions and detail. The rectangular, three-by-four bay building is situated on a north/south axis and has a modern wing connected by a covered walkway to its west elevation. The modern addition is the parish's Fellowship Hall.

A church was first built upon this site in 1781, however, the gothic Mt. Pleasant Church dates from the late nineteenth century. The building rests upon a concrete block foundation, and has no basement.

Exterior walls are covered in white, asbestos siding while the steeply pitched gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A short, square steeple with pyramidal roof spans the peak of the gable in the front, or entrance end of the building. The steeple features four lancet windows - one on each of its four sides. The main roof's cornice is exposed with decorative rafter feet.

The main entrance is through the center bay of the south elevation. Double, two panel, wooden doors with a stained glass transom light, dominate a gable roof vestibule projecting from the center, front, bay of the building, providing access to the church. The entry way is flanked by sash, lancet windows with molded trim. Above the projecting entry foyer, in the gable of the front elevation, is a four light, diamond shaped window. (The diamond window is reminiscent of rose windows similarly placed in many gothic and neo-gothic church buildings).

The nave walls feature four, symmetrically balanced, sash, lancet windows with molded trim. The glass in all windows except the front entry transom are unstained.

Details of the interior, and the exterior north end are unknown. No outbuildings are associated with the site.

The Mt. Pleasant Methodist Church is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The church, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1880-1940 period, and is an example of property type 3C reflecting popular religious developments.

ELIGIBLE CHURCH
LITTLE CREEK HUNDRED

CRS# S-6719

St. Paul's United Methodist Church

Laurel Quad

SPO Map: 10-11-06

Location: South/southeast of Laurel, .44 miles south of Hearn's Crossroads (Roads 461 & 462), lying on the east side of Road 461.

The St. Paul's United Methodist Church is an eligible, one story frame structure built on the site in 1866. The shape of the building's main block is a long, narrow rectangle. However, several wings have been added creating an over-all irregular shape today.

The building has no basement and rests upon a brick foundation. Exterior walls are aluminum sided obscuring original weatherboards. The whole is set out on an east/west axis with the main entry in the west end of the church.

The gable roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The cornice is boxed. A chimney is located on the east gable end of the church.

Fenestration for the church is three-by-four bay, having the main entry centered on the west facade beneath a projecting hood.

Four -over-four light, lancet windows flank the entry while the nave walls are lined with additional (four to each side), lancet windows. The trim on both doors and windows is plain wood.

Additions to the building include a single story wing on the northeast elevation (1968), and two connecting wings on the southeast elevation (date unknown).

The church is built in a simple, neo-gothic style.

Interior details of the church are unknown.

The St. Paul's United Methodist Church is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The church, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1830-1880 period, and is an example of property type 3C reflecting popular religious developments.

ELIGIBLE CHURCH
LITTLE CREEK HUNDRED

CRS# S-6929

Mt. Nebo Methodist Church

Hebron Quad

SPO Map: 06-07-05

Location: East/northeast of Delmar, .25 miles northeast of junction of Roads 76 & 507 lying on the east side of Road 507.

The Mt. Nebo Methodist Church is an eligible, one story, three-by-three bay frame structure built in 1904 by Mr. John Cooper. The building is set out on a north/south axis with entry through the north end of the building. It rests upon a brick, and concrete block foundation and has no basement.

The rectangular shape of the building and unadorned roof line project an image of a simple meetinghouse, however, gothic detailing in fenestration reflects a conscious decision to move from the plain meetinghouse style to a vernacular interpretation of the high style, gothic revival.

The exterior walls are covered in white asbestos shingles. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has a plain cornice. An exterior brick chimney is located between middle and rear bay of the west elevation, and an interior brick chimney between middle and rear bay on the east elevation.

The main entrance is through the panelled, double doors of a projecting, gable roof vestibule. A triangular transom window graces the entrance. A second triangular window is found in the gable of the front facade (above the vestibule projection). The main entrance was originally flanked with four-over-four light lancet windows. Today the west lancet window is obscured by a modern shed roof lean-to, enlarging the vestibule. Fenestration of the nave walls consist of three symmetrically balanced four-over-four light lancet windows with triangulare molded caps.

The south, or apse end, of the church also exhibits a single bay, gable roof, projection. (The purpose of this protruding portion may be linked to the interior arrangement of the alter, and is a common feature found on the methodist churches of the area.) The rear wall of the elevation has no windows, however, east and west sides of the projecting bay each display a single four-over-four light lancet window.

Interior details of the building are unknown.

Originally associated with the site were the Fruitlands Camp Meeting Grounds and a school. The Campgrounds, once situated southeast of the church, were abandoned at the end of the camp meeting era. No tents or other buildings remain. A two story,

CRS# S-6929 continued

frame school house just west of the church, also built by John Cooper, burned to the ground in 1985. A refreshment stand once used by campers at the Fruitlands Camp Meeting Grounds was burned in the same fire.

Mt. Nebo Methodist Church is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historical Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The church, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1880-1940 period, and is an example of property type 3C reflecting popular religious developments.

ELIGIBLE CHURCH
LITTLE CREEK HUNDRED

CRS# - S 6913

Mt. Hermon Methodist Church

Hebron Quad

SPO Map: 06-07-05

Location: 1 mile east of Md & DE state line, lying on the southeast corner of the intersection of Roads 507 and 76.

The Mt. Hermon Methodist Church is an eligible, single story, gothic, frame structure built in 1880 on the site. The overall shape of the building is a long, narrow, rectangle, having a foundation of brick, and no basement. The church is set out on an east/west axis with the main entry at the west end.

White aluminum siding covers the original weatherboards. The steeply pitched, gable roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The cornice is plain with overhanging eaves. An exterior chimney is located on the east gable end slightly offset to the north.

A two story belfry tower with steep pyramidal roof is found at the southwest corner of the church. Eight open, lancet windows form an arcade for the belfrey's open balcony.

Entry to the church is gained through double, two panel, doors situated at the base of the steeple tower. Doors are capped by a large, pointed arch transom light.

The front elevation of the church's rectangular block (which is flush with the steeple's front facade), contains a large stained glass lancet window, and in the gable, a small circular rosette window.

Nave walls (north and south), each contain three bays. Windows are rectangular, one-over-one stained glass windows with molded drip caps.

Two shallow, shed roof additions flank a very shallow gable roof addition on the rear (east) elevation.

Interior details of the building are unknown.

No additional buildings are associated with the site.

Mt. Hermon Methodist Church is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (broad historical patterns), and criteria C (architectural significance). The church, as a functional type, relates to the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's study unit III in the 1880-1940 period, and is an example of property type 3C reflecting popular religious developments.

APPENDIX

Priority Listings including Eligible Buildings

Broad Creek Hundred, Sussex County

Eligible Buildings:

POTATO HOUSES

CRS# S-5781
S-5859
S-5813
S-5761
S-5873

CORN HOUSES

CRS# S-5747
S-5888
S-5899
S-5812

DWELLINGS

CRS# S-5780	CRS# S-6015
S-5749	
S-5752	
S-5767	
S-5860	
S-5837	
S-5783	
S-5748	
S-5911	
S-5915	
S-5803	
S-5774	
S-5777	
S-5779	
S-5935	
S-6043	
S-5959	
S-6032	
S-6034	

APPENDIX
(cont.)

Broad Creek Hundred

Eligible Buildings:

CHURCHES

CRS# S-203
S-5946
S-401
S-338

Priority II Buildings (those considered ineligible but which may require a second opinion or more intensive field recording)

CORN HOUSES

CRS# S-5761
S-5772
S-5919
S-5980
S-6016
S-5944
S-5775

BARNs

CRS# S-5761	CRS# S-5850
S-5859	S-5985
S-5747	S-6033
S-5812	S-5783
S-5888	S-5795
S-5772	S-5824
S-5919	S-5854
S-5980	
S-6016	
S-5750	
S-5758	
S-5809	
S-5810	
S-5903	
S-5986	

APPENDIX
(cont.)

Broad Creek Hundred

Priority II Buildings (cont.)

GRANERIES

CRS# S-5873
S-5874
S-5876
S-5820
S-6031
S-5783
S-5795
S-5824
S-5973

DWELLINGS

CRS# S-5765	CRS# S-5921
S-5800	S-5926
S-5808	S-5933
S-5807	S-5934
S-5812	S-5937
S-5845	S-5763
S-5848	S-5908
S-5866	S-5907
S-5881	S-5909
S-5887	S-5910
S-5894	S-5912
S-5931	S-5913
S-5961	S-5914
S-5962	S-5917
S-5963	S-5922
S-5975	S-5925
S-5976	S-5929
S-5987	S-5932
S-5988	S-5753
S-6030	S-5757
S-6046	S-5818
S-5906	S-5830
S-5921	S-6027
S-5926	
S-5933	

APPENDIX
(cont.)

Little Creek Hundred, Sussex County

Eligible Buildings:

POTATO HOUSES

CRS# S-7421
S-6903
S-6723
S-6754
S-6820
S-6664
S-6786
S-6800
S-6748

BARNs

CRS# S-6618
S-6524

STORES

CRS# S-6666

DWELLINGS

CRS# S-6929	CRS# S-6617
S-6729	S-6812
S-6669	S-6599
S-6641	S-6915
S-6715	S-6831
S-6704	S-6830
S-6519	S-690
S-6516	S-7285
S-6555	S-7420
S-6526	S-6661
S-6524	S-6748
S-6745	S-6789
S-6637	S-6779
S-6618	S-6723
S-6589	

APPENDIX
(cont.)

Little Creek Hundred

Eligible Buildings:

CHURCHES

CRS# S-6513
S-6675
S-6643
S-6586
S-6746
S-6788
S-6913
S-6929
S-6719
S-6804

Priority II Buildings: (buildings considered ineligible but which
may require a second opinion or more
intensive field recording)

BARNS

CRS# S-6797
S-6786
S-6748
S-6570
S-6758
S-6524
S-6527
S-6571
S-6618

DWELLINGS

CRS# S-6525	CRS# S-6540	CRS# S-6665
S-6530	S-6542	S-6668
S-6531	S-6545	S-6706
S-6544	S-6548	S-6674
S-6535	S-6550	S-6691
S-6539	S-6551	S-6676
S-6538	S-6563	S-6680
S-6537	S-6565	S-6679

APPENDIX
(cont.)

Little Creek Hundred

Priority II Buildings (cont.):

DWELLINGS cont.

CRS# S-6681	CRS# S-6642
S-6702	S-6768
S-6699	S-6772
S-6683	S-6793
S-6708	S-6796
S-6711	S-6812
S-6646	S-6819
S-6653	S-6918
S-6730	S-6916
S-6572	S-6914
S-6571	S-6925
S-6729	S-6785
S-6600	S-6699
S-6583	S-6717
S-6585	S-6596
S-6587	S-6740
S-6591	S-6744
S-6609	S-6924
S-6613	
S-6615	
S-6725	
S-6726	
S-6594	
S-6578	
S-6624	
S-6627	
S-6631	
S-6632	
S-6633	
S-6634	
S-6638	
S-6656	
S-6731	
S-6734	
S-6742	
S-6753	
S-6758	
S-6774	
S-6763	