

**National Register Eligibility Status and Evaluation for Historic Resources affected by the
Replacement of Bridge 3-368 on Sycamore Road over Elliot Pond Branch**

**In association with DelDOT State Contract T201107306;
Federal Aid Number EBHOS-S466(01)**



**Delaware Department of Transportation
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ABSTRACT

The Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT) is proposing to replace Bridge 3-368, which carries Sycamore Road over Elliot Pond Branch near Laurel, Sussex County, Delaware. The proposed undertaking involves acquiring permanent easements on the south side of the existing bridge for the purposes of placing riprap to prevent scouring around the base of the new bridge. The replacement structure will be a rigid frame, three-sided concrete arch bridge.

This National Register eligibility evaluation was prepared as part of a Section 106 undertaking with the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) as the lead federal agency. As part of project development compliance, DelDOT will complete a Categorical Exclusion for the project. In accordance with Section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Categorical Exclusion will document the anticipated or expected impacts of the proposed project construction on historic architectural resources and archaeology, as well as any other factors deemed appropriate.

A combined reconnaissance and intensive-level historic architectural survey was conducted on October 5, 2011. The survey identified no resources in the area of potential effect that are listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. One previously surveyed resource was identified in the Area of Potential Effect – S05831, the Hiram S. Smith House constructed circa 1888. Delaware CRS update forms are included in the appendix of this report. Environmental Studies cultural resource staff, on behalf of FHWA, and in consultation with the Delaware State Historic Preservation Office (DE SHPO), has identified one resource in the approximately 9.5 acre area of potential effect (APE) that meets the 50-year minimum age requirement. This resource, Elliots Dam Road (S05831) has not been previously evaluated. The resource was surveyed, evaluated, and determined to be not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Survey data for the current project is on file at the Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs and DelDOT in Dover.

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1.0 Introduction

This report presents the results of an intensive-level historic architectural survey conducted within the APE for the proposed Replacement of Bridge 3-368 on Sycamore Road, over Elliot Pond Branch in Sussex County, Delaware. The survey included a site visit to the project area on October 5, 2011. A combined reconnaissance and CRS intensive-level historic architectural survey was conducted. Archaeological investigations are being conducted by a DelDOT Environmental Studies parent agreement consultant.

Because DelDOT is using federal funds provided by the Federal Highway Administration for the proposed undertaking, this intensive-level historic architectural survey has been conducted in accordance with the instructions and intent of the following regulations: Section 101(b)(4) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969; Sections 1(3) and 2(b) of Executive Order 11593; Section 106 of the national Historic preservation Act, as amended; 23 CFR 771, as amended; the guidelines developed by the Advisory Council of Historic Preservation published November 26, 1980; and the Procedures for the Projection of Historic and Cultural Properties as set forth in 26 CFR 800. These regulations require sponsors of federally licensed or federally assisted projects to consider the effects of their actions on historic properties. The purpose for this intensive-level historic architectural survey is to evaluate resources within the APE for National Register eligibility.

Survey data for the project, including forms, photographs, and maps, are on file at the Delaware Division of Historic and Cultural Affairs and DelDOT in Dover, Delaware.

1.1 Project Description

The proposed undertaking consists of replacing Bridge 3-368, which carries Sycamore Road, a two-lane, minor collector over Elliot Pond Branch. The existing structure was built in 1977 and consists of three eight-foot diameter corrugated metal pipes that are approximately 62 feet in length. The replacement structure will be a rigid frame, three-sided concrete arch bridge. Rip rap will be installed along the channel bottom and side slopes to stabilize disturbed areas or existing scour holes. Stream diversion is not anticipated at this time. Reconstruction of the roadway approaches will likely occur on the same footprint. The guiderail will be replaced as necessary. At this time no roadway widening is expected to occur, however, temporary and permanent easements will occur on the adjacent tax parcels.

1.2 Area of Potential Effect

The APE includes locations that may be impacted by construction or that may experience effects once construction is completed. Included within the APE are all locations where an undertaking may result in ground disturbance, from which elements of the undertaking may be visible, and where the activity may result in changes in traffic patterns, land use, and public access, for example. Project effects on historic resources may include both physical and contextual effects. Direct physical effects could include physical destruction, demolition, damage, or alteration of a historic resource. Indirect contextual effects may include isolation of a property from its surrounding environment, the introduction of visual, audible, or atmospheric elements that are out of character with a property or that alter its setting and context, or elimination of publicly accessible views of the resource.

The APE is defined in 36 CRFR 800.16(d) as follows: “the geographic area or area within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The area of potential effects is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects cause[d] by the undertaking.”

One APE has been delineated for this project, an APE for architecture. The APE includes the area in which roadway improvements may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties. The APE includes all properties that are adjacent to the construction impacts. To account for potential visual or contextual effects, the APE extends beyond the limits of the project to include those properties that would be impacted by visual changes and changes in patterns of use, as well as those properties that could experience a change in historic character associated with the proposed improvements.

The APE illustrated in Figure 1.2 and discussed in this report contains approximately 9.5 acres and was developed by DelDOT in consultation with the Delaware Historic Preservation Office (DE SHPO). For section 106 compliance under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, the APE is ultimately developed and confirmed by DelDOT and the Federal Highway Administration in consultation with the DE SHPO.

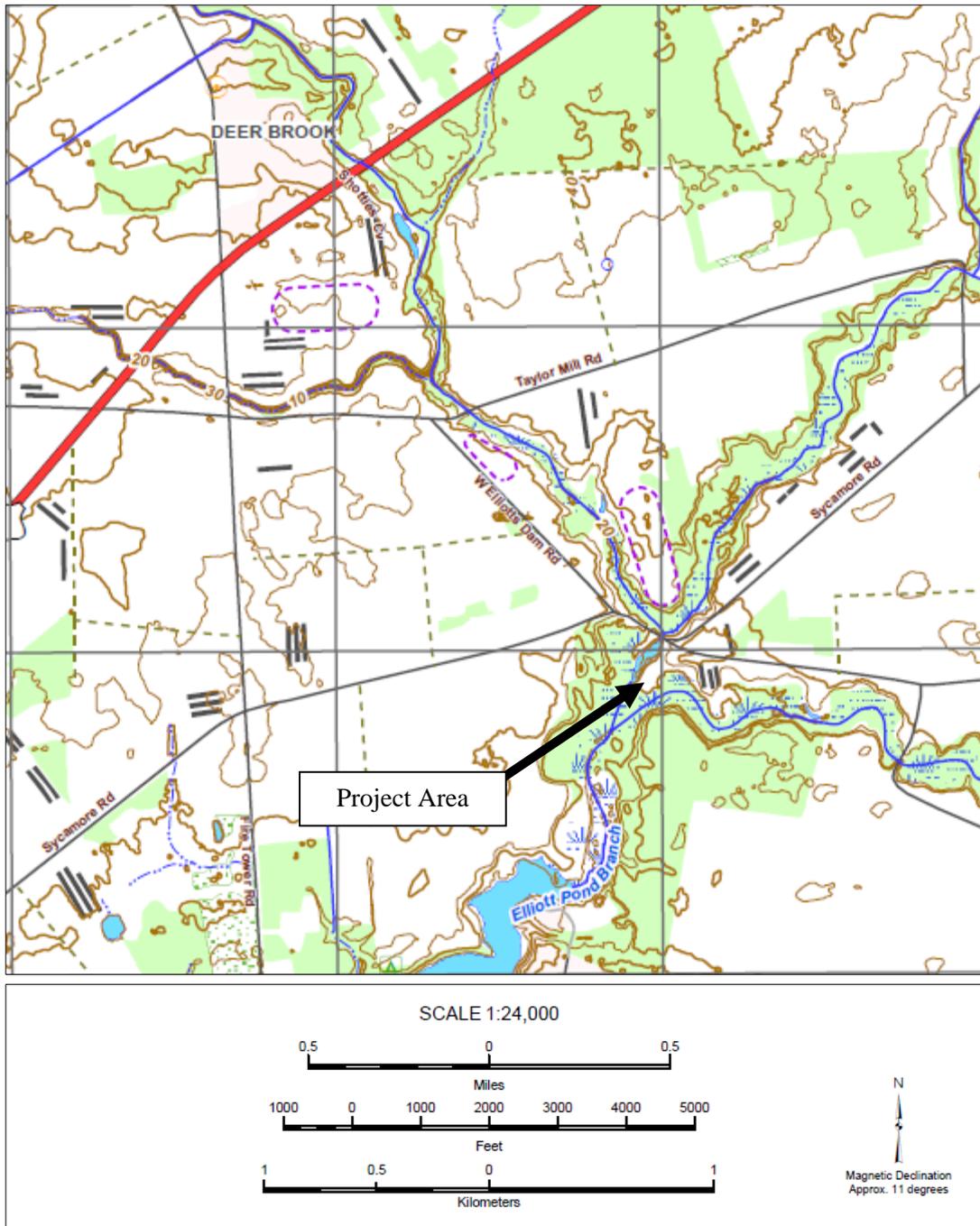


Figure 1.1: USGS Map from 1993 7.5' USGS Quadrangle: Kennett Square (DE DataMIL)

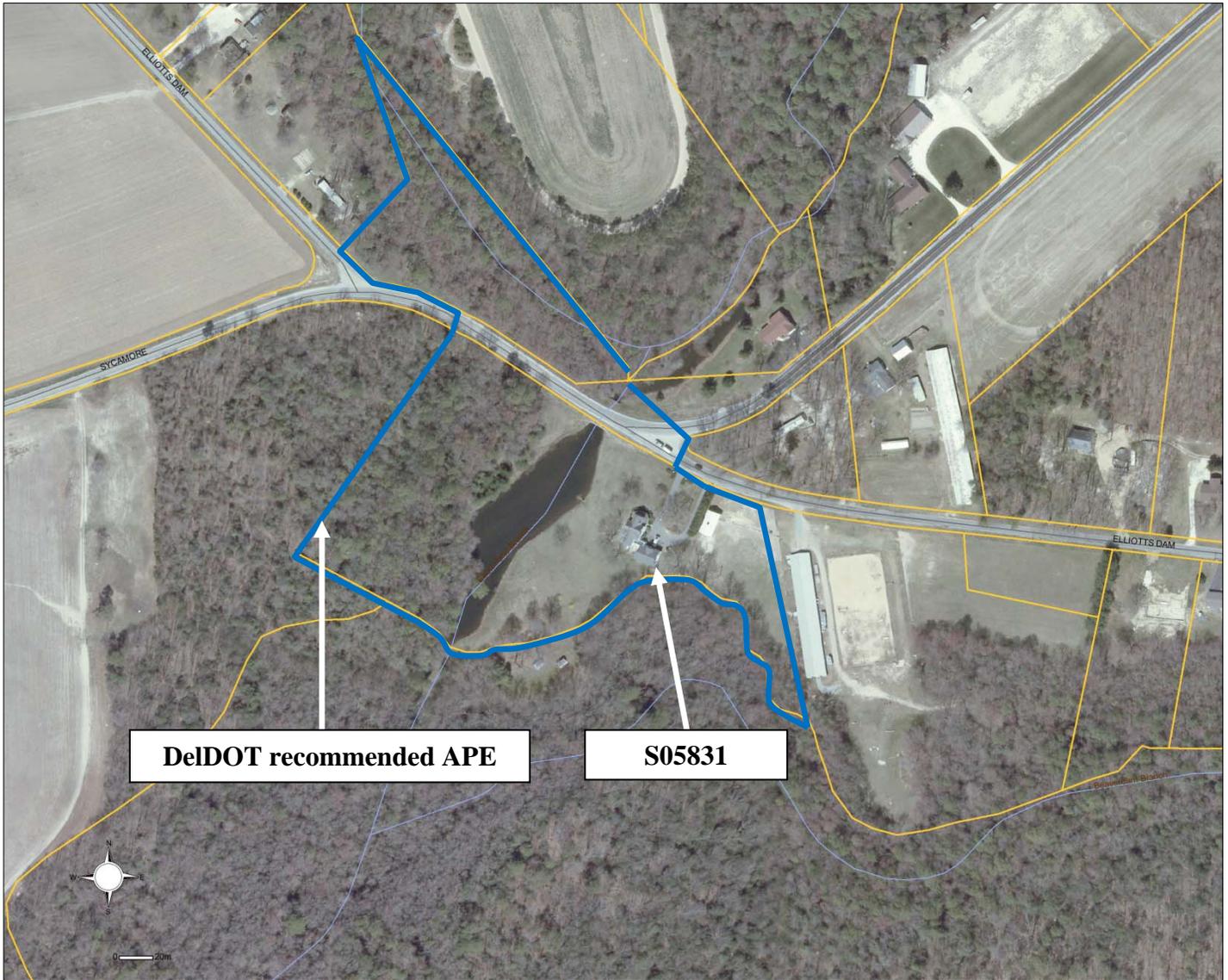


Figure 1.2: This annotated 2007 aerial photograph depicts DeIDOT's recommended APE for standing structures outlined in blue. (DE CHRS)

2.0 Research Design

2.1 Research Objectives

In order to comply with the requirements set forth in Section 106 of the national Historic preservation Act of 1966 as amended, the combined reconnaissance and intensive-level historic architectural survey had as its objective the identification of all historic resources in the project APE.

2.2 Methods

Due to the limited nature of the project to affect resources and a preliminary reconnaissance level survey that identified only one resource meeting the 50-year age requirement in the APE, the methodology for the survey included the completion of a combined reconnaissance and intensive-level survey of the APE to evaluate the resource for eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The identified property was surveyed on the intensive level and documented on DE SHPO Cultural Resource Survey (CRS) forms. The surveyed property was then evaluated against the National Register Criteria for Evaluation to determine its significance. Survey update forms were completed for a known resource that was previously demolished.

Background research was conducted at the DE SHPO to identify properties within the APE that are listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Previous historic sites surveys and regulatory surveys on file at the DE SHPO were reviewed to identify any previously surveyed resources within the APE. Additional background research consisted of a review of pertinent primary and secondary sources, including local and county histories and historic maps and atlases. A title search was performed on all properties identified in the reconnaissance survey requiring National Register evaluations, to the extent that the original owner of the building and its date of construction could be determined.

Determinations of significance are based on the National Register of Historic Places Criteria. Properties listed in or determined eligible for listing in the National Register can be architectural and archaeological resources. Significant historic properties include districts, structures, objects, or sites that are at least 50 years old and which meet at least one National Register criterion. Criteria used in the evaluation process are specified in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Part 60, National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR 60.4). To be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, a historic property must possess:

the quality of significance in American History, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture [that] is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and:

(A) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, or

(B) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, or

(C) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction, or

(D) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory

or history. (36 CFR 60.4)

There are several criteria considerations. Ordinarily, cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- (A) a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance, or
- (B) a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event, or
- (C) a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his/her productive life, or
- (D) a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events, or
- (E) a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived, or
- (F) a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historic significance, or
- (G) a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance. (36 CFR 60.4)

When conducting National Register evaluations, the physical characteristics and historic significance of the overall property are examined. While a property in its entirety may be considered eligible based on Criteria A, B, C, and/or D, specific data is also required for individual components therein based on date, function, history, physical characteristics, and other information. Resources that do not relate in a significant way to the overall property may contribute if they independently meet the National Register criteria.

A contributing building, site, structure, or object adds to the historic architectural qualities, historic associations, or archeological values for which a property is significant because a) it was present during the period of significance, and possesses historic integrity reflecting its character at that time or is capable of yielding important information about the period, or b) it independently meets the National Register criteria. A non-contributing building, site, structure, or object does not add to the historic architectural qualities, historic associations, or archeological values for which a property is significant because a) it was not present during the period of significance, b) due to alterations, disturbances, additions, or other changes, it no longer possesses historic integrity reflecting its character at that time or is incapable of yielding important information about the period, or c) it does not independently meet the National Register criteria.

2.3 Expected Results

Based upon the results of the historical research and the project's location in a semi-rural area in an unincorporated area of Sussex County, the APE has the potential to contain potential for post-WWII residential dwellings. Due to the project area's proximity to land historically used for agriculture, remnant agricultural resources from the nineteenth century to present may also be found. Local history and preliminary documentary research has indicated that S05831 is a moved property. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that moved resources may be encountered in the project area. Historical documentary evidence as well as the physical geography indicates there may have been a mill or water control device at this location during the 19th century. Preliminary surveys of the APE have not found any surviving remnant of these structures above ground; therefore, it is more likely that these resources would be addressed in the concurrent archaeological study of the project area. Additionally, documentary research has shown there were two previous crossings at this location, a concrete span prior to 1938 and a timber structure between 1938 and 1977 – the date of construction of the current bridge. Again, preliminary surveys of the project area have not uncovered any remnants of these resources. Fill dirt has been used heavily in the area, thus the archaeological study of the project area will address these resources.

Section 3.0 Background Research

Background research was conducted to locate previously identified architectural resources and to evaluate previously unidentified architectural resources within an appropriate historic context. Research was conducted using the DE CHRIS system to identify architectural resources within the APE that are listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register and to review previously conducted cultural resource surveys. Primary and secondary-source research, including maps and atlases, and local and county histories was conducted at the Delaware State Archives and DelDOT. Historic maps, atlases and aerial photographs were consulted through a variety of online resources, including the Hagley Museum and Library, Delaware DataMIL, and DE CHRIS.

3.1 Previous Architectural Surveys

Preliminary research has indicated that no previous organized architectural surveys have been conducted within the project APE. The only known resource within the project APE is the Hiram S. Smith House (S05831). There are currently no National Register listed or eligible properties within the project APE.

3.2 Historic Context

In accordance with state guidelines, the historic context has been divided into chronological periods as first set forth in the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* (Ames et al. 1989). The historic themes of Settlement Patterns and Demographic Change, Architecture, and Engineering were identified through research as applicable to the resource found in the DelDOT recommended APE for the current project and are discussed in the historic context.

The project area is in the lower peninsula/cypress swamp geographic zone as defined as defined by the *Delaware Comprehensive Preservation Plan* (Ames et al. 1989). As the most southern of Delaware's geographic zones, the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp encompasses land occupying the southern third of the state. This zone is inclusive of Broad Creek Hundred and the City of Laurel which are in close proximity to the project. The natural environment of the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp zone shares qualities with the Upper Peninsula zone. Soils range from moderately well to poorly drained with subsoils of sandy clay or loam. Early historical descriptions of the area typically apply the "forested" label. In the southwest corner of the state, the Nanticoke River is the main waterway in the zone and drains to the Chesapeake Bay. The entire zone is full of smaller streams and ponds (Ames et al. 1989, 34-35).

In 1631, Dutch settlers established a trading post and waling station near Cape Henlopen at the mouth of the Delaware River. Although it failed, this tiny outpost was the first non-seasonal European settlement in Sussex County. The Swedish settled at Fort Christina in 1638 near present-day Wilmington and incorporated the land west of the Delaware River – including parts of the Eastern Shore and ultimately parts of New Jersey and Pennsylvania – as New Sweden. Dutch settlers established their own settlement at Fort Casmir near the present day City of New Castle just south of the Swedish encampment. In a 1654 skirmish, Fort Casmir was captured and renamed Fort Trinity by the Swedish. The following year, Dutch colonial forces retook the fort and the New Sweden territory expanding the holdings of New Netherlands. The Dutch made permanent settlement in Sussex County in 1659 at a site near Lewes called Horekill.

After taking control from the Swedish, the Dutch began a commercial venture in which they sold to the world the tobacco farmed by English settlers in Maryland. In 1664, the English King Charles II granted

to his brother the Duke of York lands claimed by the Dutch. Commercial competition and competing claims on lands continued until the Dutch yielded to the English in 1674. Tobacco, corn and a variety of grains continued to be farmed around the village of Horekill and farmers imported slaves and indentured laborers to assist in working their land holdings.

In 1681, William Penn received the charter for the province of Pennsylvania from King Charles II. Penn wanted access to the ocean, so he appealed to the Duke of York for his lands to the south through which the Delaware River flowed, and which would provide a direct route from Philadelphia to the Chesapeake Bay. He was granted this land in 1682 despite claims by the Calvert family of Maryland that Cecilius Calvert, the 2nd Lord Baltimore, received title to this land in 1632. The Lower Counties of Penn's holdings comprised of New Castle County and what were renamed Kent and Sussex counties. Penn also changed the name of Horekill to Lewes and made it the county seat. In 1682, immediately after being granted this land, Penn divided each of the Lower Counties into hundreds, which were the political subdivisions used in England. Hundreds comprised geographic sections of 100 families. As originally laid out Sussex County had two hundreds, including Lewes and Rehoboth and Broadkilm, from which Georgetown Hundred was later divided.

Penn made attempts to improve his holdings by surveying roads and bridges. (Scharf 1888:1203) Sussex County was marshy and forested with few cleared areas away from the coastline. Thus, Sussex County settlers primarily kept close to the Delaware Bay for ease of transporting goods and raw materials. At first, industrial production was scant although milling activities and shipbuilding are recorded in Lewes as early as 1676 and 1680, respectively. Iron deposits were discovered in Sussex County and on the Eastern Shore of Maryland during the mid-18th century. Furnaces were established shortly afterward on Gravelly Branch and in Concord near present-day Georgetown. As the number of furnaces increased so did the need for timber as fuel. Vast tracts of forested land were purchased to support both the iron industry and the coastal shipbuilding industry. (Passmore 1978:14) In response to this need sawmills started to spring up in southwestern Delaware during the mid nineteenth century. Because of the flat topography, large mill ponds were needed to generate enough flow to power millworks.

In 1775, the Mason-Dixon Line was officially adopted as the boundary between Delaware and Maryland. Delaware gained territory west of the Nanticoke River previously claimed by Maryland. The swampy landscape was an impediment to good road construction and settlement in this area was primarily driven by water access. Area forests that cleared for timber were frequently used as farmland. However the combination of poor farming practices and sandy soils resulted in low yields and soils absent of nutrients by the first decades of the nineteenth century.

Due to a locally conservative population, portions of southern Delaware were largely ambivalent or in some instances outright hostile to the American Revolution. Although largely unsuccessful, loyalist raiders harassed established governments as well as Colonial troops and militia in southern Delaware. In the days of the early republic, industrialists took advantage of northern Delaware's topography, fertile soils, proximity to large markets and ample waterways to modernize economically. Southern Delaware did not possess many of these economic resources and remained largely agricultural. As tobacco culture became less important, Sussex County farmers became more focused on local markets and subsistence farming. In 1791 the County Seat was moved from Lewes to Georgetown, a more central location.

The transportation revolution greatly impacted Delaware during the nineteenth century. Locally built, wind-powered, packet ships that traversed the Delaware River during the early decades were replaced with steam ships during the 1830s and 1840s. This quicker, technologically advanced transportation provided access to large upstream markets to Kent and Sussex County farmers. As a result, agricultural produce was now shipped to Wilmington and points north. Access to new markets drove southern Delaware Farmers to supplement their crops with fresh produce. Central and southern Delaware saw the

rapid expansion of orchards creating a boom in the peach trade. The completion of the Delaware Railroad from the New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad to Seaford was completed in 1856. The line was extended to the Maryland state line three years later. The railroad expanded Sussex County farmers access to new markets by bringing produce and other raw materials to urban markets in addition to bringing the finished goods of urban markets to the agricultural hinterlands. In 1864, the Junction and Breakwater Railroad connected Milford, Georgetown and Lewes as well as several agricultural depots in between.

The railroad not only funneled materials across sparsely populated Sussex County but also served as the impetus for the organization of several new communities where existing roads crossed the rail line. As stations were established, post offices, stores, schools and churches followed shortly thereafter. Sussex County towns expanded slowly during the late nineteenth century. Established towns attracted specialized labor and new railroad outposts grew into small hamlets. The peach boom lost momentum by the 1880s after the arrival of several blights. However, produce farming of berries, tomatoes, melons and a variety of orchard crops continued and canneries and distilleries were constructed at many agricultural railroad depots.

Agriculture continued to be a decentralized economic engine in Sussex County around the turn of the nineteenth century. The impact of technological advancements and scientific methods, however, revolutionized the social hierarchy of the agricultural hinterlands. An increased use of mechanized implements in the fields meant fewer farmhands, horses and oxen were needed to operate a farm. Permanent farmhands were replaced by gangs of temporary workers typically comprised of African-Americans and immigrants traveled the railroads up and down the east coast following the harvest. (Delaware Federal Writers' Project 1938: 391)

During the first decades of 20th century, personable automobile ownership enabled suburbanization, empowered farmers to ship their own produce to market, and resulted in the modernization of the transportation system. The increased number of cars and outlying communities had to be served by an adequate transportation system. In 1917 there were only 35 miles of paved road in Sussex County. (Carter 1978:34) T. Coleman DuPont financed the construction of a two-lane highway that eventually connected Wilmington to Selbyville. Begun in 1911 and completed in 1924, the entire \$3.9 million roadway was financed with private funds. At the same time Du Pont was constructing his highway, each state county was funding its own road improvement and construction program. The State Highway Department was founded in 1917, but did not subsume all roadway maintenance and construction in the state until 1935.

Agricultural traditions and an improved transportation network contributed to the growth and development of the broiler chicken industry in Delaware. Founded in 1923 by Cecile Steele, chicken farming grew from a cottage industry to foment a regional economic identity. Broiler chickens became big business by mid-century, growing to include a variety of support industries such as processing plants, frozen food plans, hatcheries, feed mills and trucking. The industry remains influential to this day, with dozens of farmers contracting with large agribusiness firms Perdue, Mountaire, and Cargill.

Farming remains a central economic activity in Sussex County. However, as the Delaware beaches became increasingly popular during the course of the twentieth century, fields in the eastern portion of the county have succumbed to suburban development. The population of Sussex County fluctuates seasonally, though without a large city, the county's permanent population remains decentralized and rural, with the exception of small towns and hamlets.

3.3 Expected Property Types and Registration Requirements

Historic research identified remnant agricultural properties, 20th century residential dwellings and water control resources to be expected within the APE. Agricultural activity was historically and currently remains a prominent activity in Broad Creek Hundred, thus it would not be uncommon to find an islanded farm house or remnant agricultural outbuilding. Individual agricultural property types are rarely eligible for the National Register. However, when situated in close proximity, in situ and within a relevant agricultural context, they may be eligible as part of a complex. In Delaware, the term agricultural complex is sourced from the 1993 archeological study *Neither a Desert Nor a Paradise: Historic Context for the Archaeology of Agriculture and Rural Life, Sussex County, Delaware, 1770-1940* of Sussex County by Lu Ann De Cunzo and Ann Marie Garcia. Agricultural complexes may consist of dwellings and domestic and agricultural outbuildings. The dwellings may have housed the farm's owners, tenant farmers, farm managers, or other relatives or farm hands. Kitchens, smokehouses, spring houses, sheds, milk houses and wood sheds are among the possible domestic outbuildings. Agricultural outbuildings include different types of barns, stables, machine sheds, granaries, chicken houses and various other less common structures. Other culturally defined spaces such as gardens, fields, work yards, wells and paths can also contribute to the significance of an agricultural complex.

To be significant under Criterion A, an agricultural complex should have the ability to convey information about a significant agricultural trend in Delaware. Eligibility under Criterion B requires a demonstrated association with the productive life of a person significant to the agricultural history of Mill Creek Hundred, New Castle County, or Delaware. Under Criterion C, the resource must retain enough integrity to adequately express architectural significance. Fenestration, massing, materials, and form should remain intact. Spatial relationships should be maintained as well as significant activities. Eligibility under Criterion D requires that the buildings should have the potential to convey information about a significant element that is not readily available from some other source.

Historical research identified post World War II residential dwellings as expected within the APE. Post World War II architectural styles are exceptionally variable and as such, a variety of property types could be present within the project area including Neo-Colonial Revival, Ranch, Minimal Tradition and vernacular. Residential development from this period is predominantly characterized by suburban tract housing located outside of an urban center (Chase et al. 1992:60). Although, in the vicinity of this project area, it is more likely to encounter a resource built by an individual land owner rather than a tract-house subdivision developed by a company.

The eligibility of individual mid-century construction has been problematic for the last decade. It is possible, however, for an individual post-World War II resource to demonstrate significance. Under Criterion A, a resource must exemplify an association with a post war trend determined to be significant. Eligibility under Criterion B would be predicated upon a connection with the productive life of a person determined to be of significance to local, county, state or national activities. Eligibility under Criterion C for this time period would be exceedingly unusual. Due to the sheer vastness of construction during this time period, a mid-twentieth century dwelling in any property type would have to possess decidedly unique and exceptional qualities combined with impeccable integrity. Lastly, National Register eligibility under Criterion D is not likely unless a resource was constructed using a rare or experimental technique that engineers or researchers could not readily obtain information about from other sources.

Rather than identifying significant individual examples of mid-twentieth century architectural, concentrated efforts have been made to determine significance through associations with larger patterns of development. If individual dwellings are constructed within residential subdivisions, 2002 National Park Service guidance *Historic Residential Suburbs, Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places* recommends evaluating the subdivision

as a whole for National Register eligibility. In order to be eligible for the National Register under Criterion A, a subdivision must fit within the historic context of suburban growth outside the urban core during the postwar period. Eligibility under Criterion B requires an historical association with a significant developer of residential properties in New Castle County. Because this period of development is within living memory, oral histories and research into the business contacts of the developer and contractors are potentially valuable resources for establishing Criterion B. In order for a subdivision to be eligible under Criterion C, it must retain its original layout and dwellings and be characteristic of its period of development. Due to copious documentation and ready availability of information on building practices during the mid-twentieth century, it is unlikely that eligibility under Criterion D would be established.

In actuality, S05831 is an example of a moved resource. The Delaware Cultural Resource Survey Forms completed by Bert Jicha on June 26, 1984 identified the resource as having been relocated from Georgetown in 1967. This information has been verified by the current property owner. Moved properties are addressed in the national Park Service Cultural Resources Bulletin *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* as “Criterion Consideration B: Moved Properties.” The National Register criteria limit the consideration of moved properties because the location and setting properties of integrity contribute to its historical significance. The relocation of properties damages the relationship a resource has with its natural and built surroundings. Additionally, unscrupulous relocations frequently result in the loss of elements of a resource’s physical fabric. For these reasons, a moved property significant under criterion C must retain enough historic features to convey its architectural integrity via design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. As S05831 was moved to its current location in 1967, this is outside the historic period and therefore after the period of significance for the resource. Therefore, when evaluated, Criterion Consideration B must also be applied.

A moved property significant under Criteria A or B must be the single, most important surviving resource associated with a particular historic event, or important aspect of the productive phase of a historic person’s life. Additionally, moved resources must still retain an orientation, setting, and environmental that are comparable to those of its historic location and are additionally compatible with the resource’s significance. Resources whose significance is directly dependent upon its location will not retain their significance if moved. A moved portion of a building, structure, or object is not eligible because as a fragment of a larger resource, the integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship and location have been lost. A moved resource significant under Criterion C must retain enough historic fabric to convey its architectural significance through the characteristics of integrity such as design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Moved properties are typically removed from any potentially associated archaeological deposits and may also suffer from material loss during the relocation, therefore significance under Criterion D is unlikely to apply.



Figure 3-1: J.G. Beers, Atlas of Delaware, 1868.

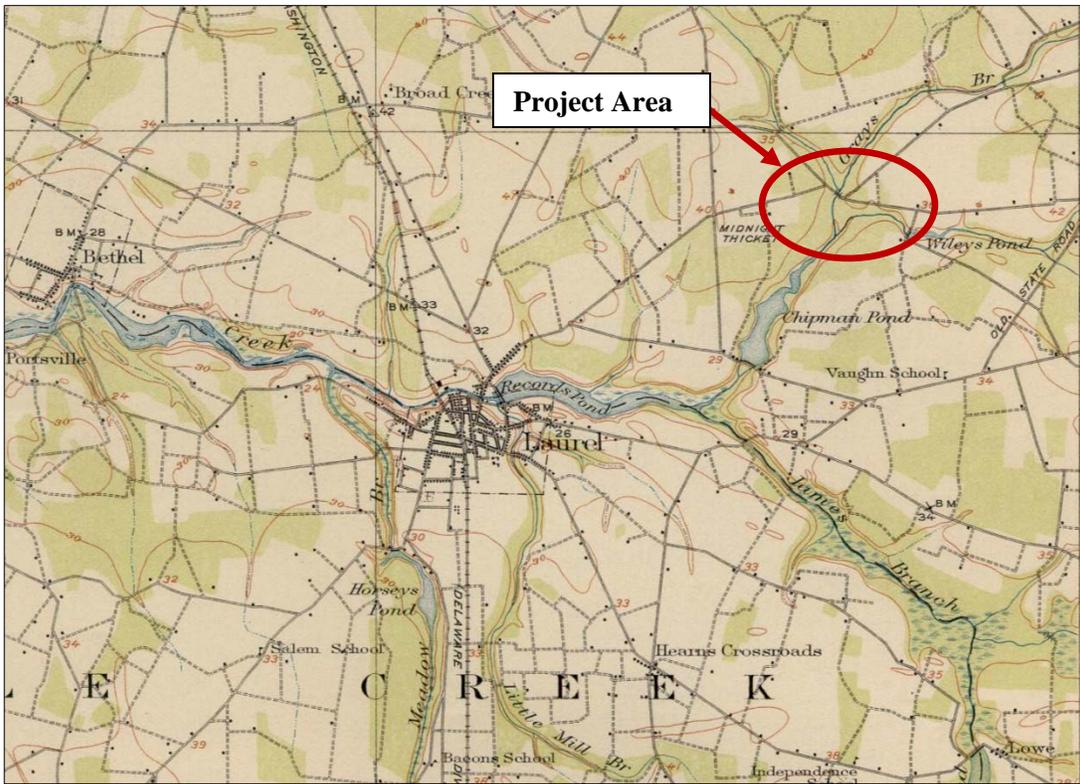


Figure 3-2: 1915 USGS 15' Quadrangle Seaford, Southeast, MD-DE

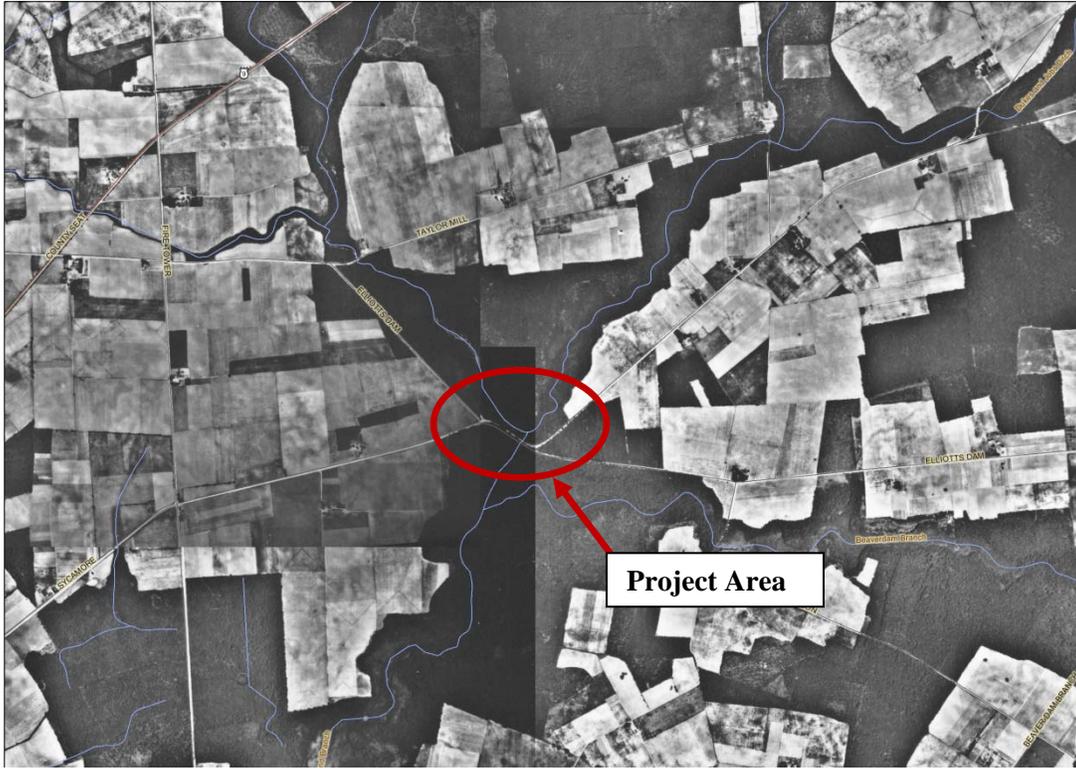


Figure 3-3: 1937 aerial photograph of the project area with an overlay of the waterways. (DE CHRIS)

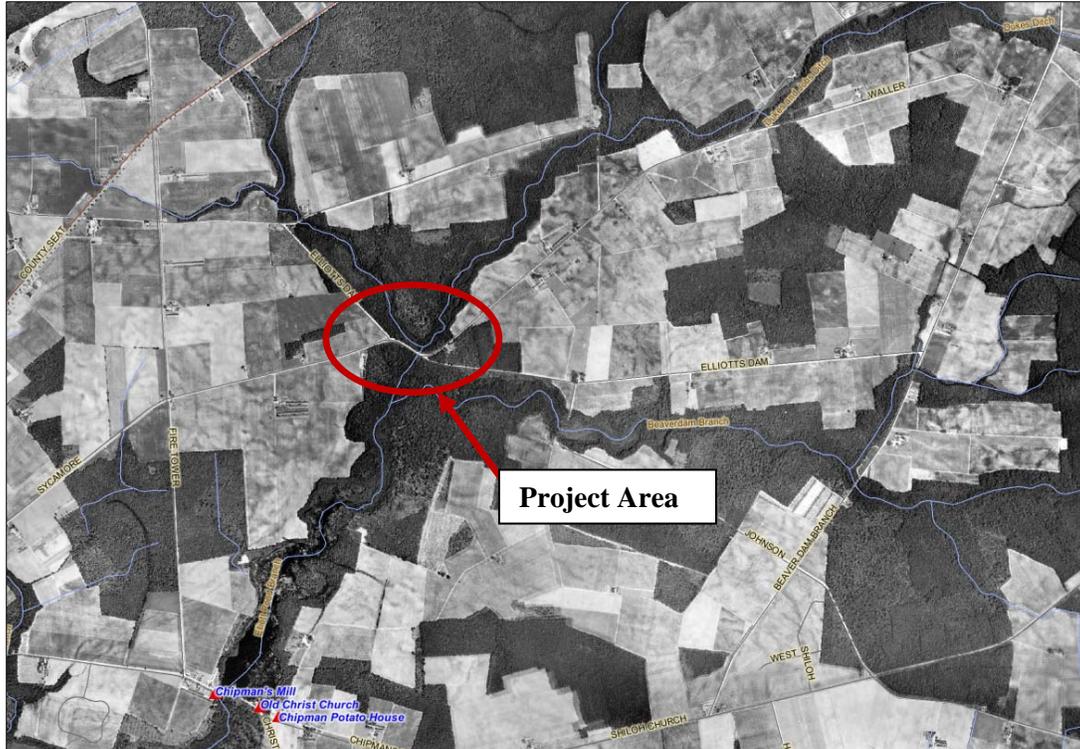


Figure 3-4: 1954 aerial photograph of the project area with an overlay of the waterways and National Register resources. (DE CHRIS)

Register resources. (DE CHRIS)

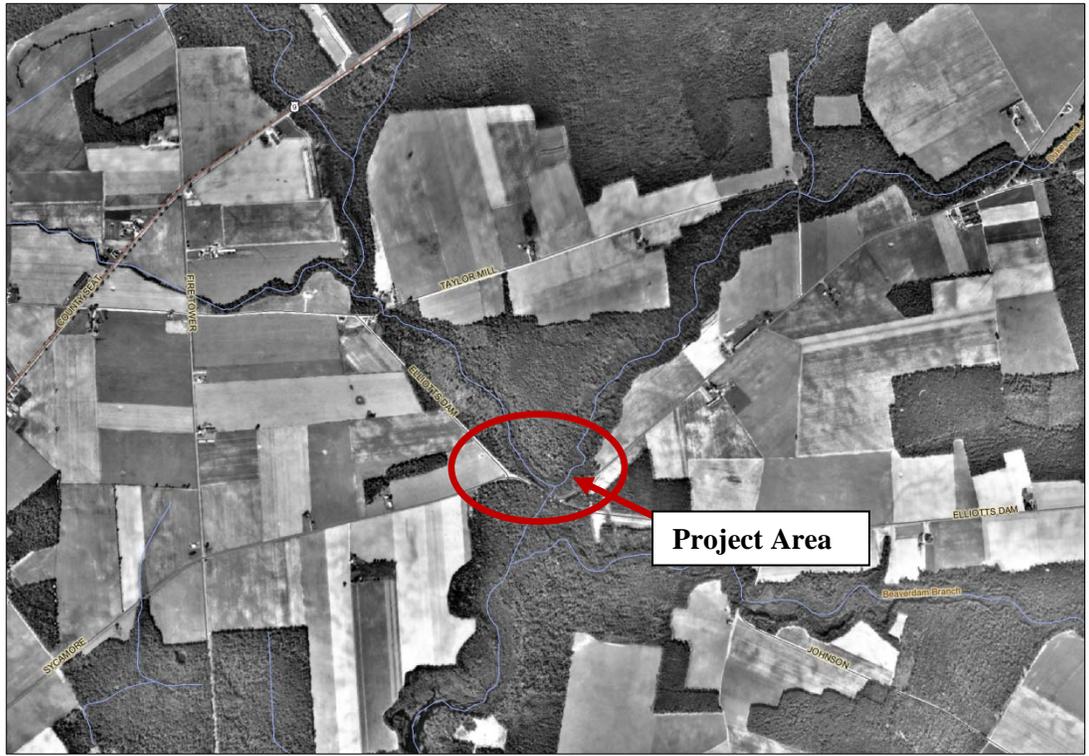


Figure 3-5: 1961 aerial photograph of the project area with an overlay of the waterways. (DE CHRIS)

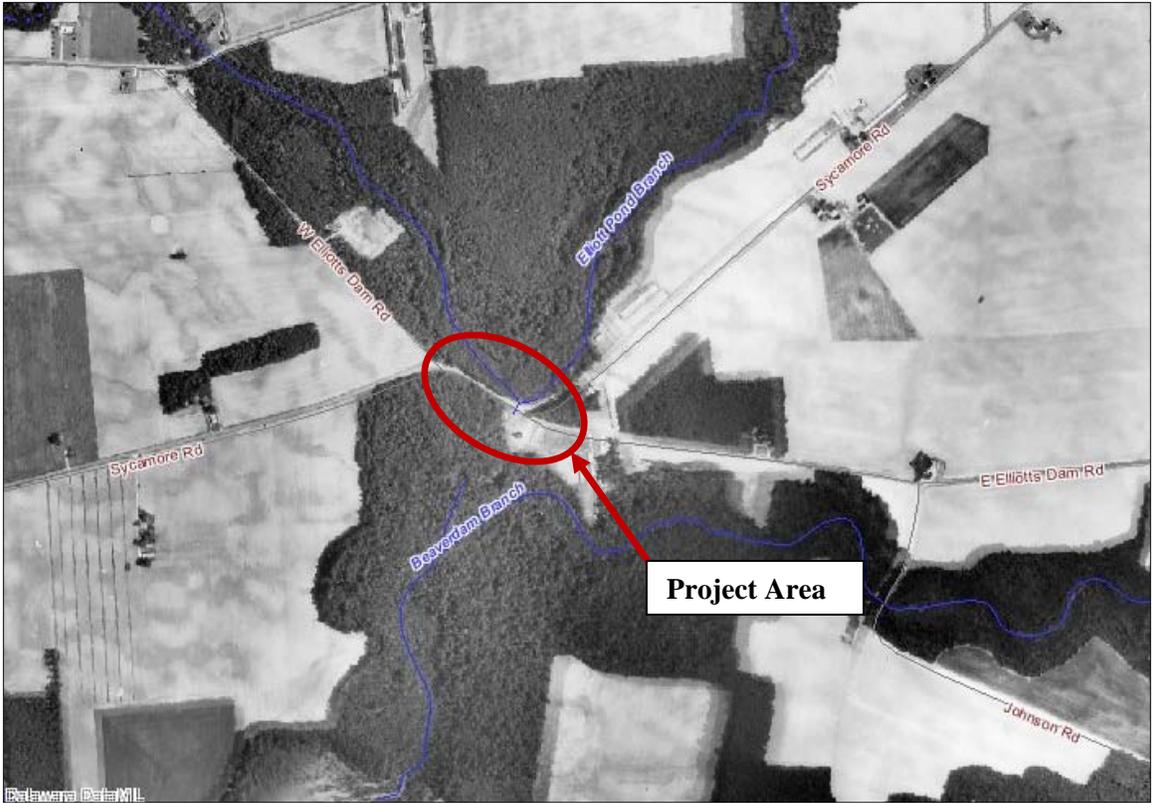


Figure 3-6: 1968 aerial photograph of the project area with an overlay of the waterways. Note that the area south of Sycamore Road has been cleared. (DE DataMIL)

Section 4.0 Architectural Survey

A reconnaissance historic architectural survey was conducted on two occasions: October 5, 2010 and June 10, 2011. These surveys consisted of identifying resources greater than 50-years-of-age within the APE (Figure 1.2). After the reconnaissance survey, it was determined that one resource met the 50-year minimum age requirement. This resource, S05831, was previously surveyed in 1984 but was not evaluated for the National Register at that time. As a result of this current survey the resource was described and evaluated for the National Register. Delaware CRS update forms were also prepared. Table 4.1 summarizes the results of the historic architectural survey.

Note: This section contains a brief history of the house being evaluated. A more full history of the project location can be found in the Archaeology Phase IA report.

Table 4.1: Summary of the historic architectural survey.

CRS Number	Property Name/Address	Property Type	NR Recommendation
S05831	12878 E. Elliots Dam Road	Dwelling	Not eligible

4.1 Architectural Descriptions and National Register Evaluations

S05831 Hiram S. Smith House

12878 E. Elliots Dam Road

Laurel, DE 19956

Tax PIN: 23201300005100

UTM Coordinates: Zone: 18 X: 453955.0672 Y: 4269971.1369



Figure 4-1: View of the north elevation of S05831.001, looking south.



Figure 4-2: View of the west elevation of S05831.001, looking east.



Figure 4-3: View of the east elevation of S05831.001, looking west.



Figure 4-4: View of the west elevations of S05831.002, S05831.003, and S05831.004 (L-R), looking southeast.

Description: The oblong-shaped 7.66 acre parcel at the south side of the intersection of Sycamore Road and Elliots Dam Road contains a single-family dwelling constructed c. 1888 in Georgetown and moved to its current location in 1967. The contour of the land is primarily flat, but slopes toward a natural pond at the western end of the property. With a broad setback, mature trees and ornamental plantings, agricultural outbuildings at the southern and eastern portions of the lot, this resource is situated in a rural setting. Oriented towards the north, the dwelling is placed at the northern end of the property. An asphalt drive passing to the east of the dwelling provides vehicular access to the parcel. Concrete block pillars capped with ball turrets are situated at the end of the driveway. A plaque labels the parcel as “Shady Brook.” The parcel and area immediately around the dwelling are heavily landscaped with mature shade trees and a variety of ornamental plantings.

The resource at 12878 E. Elliots Dam Road is a two-and-a-half story house built in the vernacular Queen Anne style. The five-bay, cross-gabled dwelling is massed in a T-shape, with the primary entrance a six-recessed panel, wooden door at the eastern side of the prominently projecting three-bay cross gable. A similar secondary entrance is situated at the western side of the projecting cross gable. Fenestration on the house is regular and symmetrical, consisting of replacement, double-hung aluminum sash with a narrow trim surround. The windows at the center of the projecting cross gable are considerably larger than the others at the north elevation. A one-story, wrap-around porch supported by Corinthian columns spans the north elevation of the dwelling. The elevation is clad with aluminum siding with vinyl fishscale shingles above the cornice returns at the projecting gable. Asphalt shingles clad the side-gable, cross-gable and porch roofs. A brick chimney rises from the eastern side of the projecting cross gable. The dwelling is situated on a concrete block foundation.

A progression across five-bay west elevation from left-to-right demonstrates the periodization of the house. Period I is comprised of the first bay in the projecting cross gable and two-bay side-gable

section. Fenestration here is irregular and asymmetrical with one-over-one aluminum sash clad with narrow trim and fixed aluminum shutters. A Chicago-style window is situated at the first floor of the section with the central picture window flanked by one-over-one aluminum sash. Jalousie windows are located at the gable peak. Fenestration of the hipped-roof period II section consists of a set of paired one-over-one aluminum sash with fixed aluminum shutters. The period III section of the house was originally a screen porch at the rear of the period II section. However, the current owner indicated that he had it removed and replaced with the slightly-offset, one-bay, two-story side-gable period IV addition. Fenestration is irregular and asymmetrical consisting of a Chicago-style window at the first floor and paired one-over-one aluminum sash at the second story.

The four-bay rear elevation consists of the projecting cross-gable period IV addition, as well as a contemporary breezeway connecting the historic dwelling to a modern garage addition situated east of the dwelling. Fenestration is irregular asymmetrical, consisting of single and paired one-over-one vinyl sash. A contemporary nine-light-over-two panel, glass and metal door provides entry to the breezeway. A trex deck with a vinyl fence fills the space between the dwelling and the contemporary garage.

The six-bay, complex-gable side elevation is oriented toward the east. The primary entrance to the elevation is a contemporary nine-light-over-two-panel, glass and metal door situated in the third bay, within the period II section. Over the door, a contemporary pediment provides a rain shelter. Fenestration is regular and asymmetrical, consisting of one-over-one aluminum sash trimmed with fixed, aluminum shutters. Jalousie windows are set above the cornice returns beneath the gable in the period I section. Cladding consists of aluminum siding with vinyl fishscale shutters at the gable peak.

A contemporary three-bay garage door is situated directly east of the dwelling, attached by a breezeway. Clad with aluminum siding, the garage features a central cross-gable dormer that complements the design of the house.

Situated at the southern end of the parcel, arranged in a semi-circle around a picnic area are three agricultural outbuildings that have been relocated to the tax parcel. The easternmost resource (S05831.002) is a one story gable-front, log structure oriented toward the north. Situated on concrete blocks at each corner and clad with a standing seam metal roof, the resource features a set of vertically aligned, rough-sawn wood doors. Historically an agricultural building, the resource is presently used as a storage facility.

The central resource (S05831.003) is a one-and-a-half story, gable-front frame outbuilding with a central plywood door. The north gable end and west elevation of the resource have been patched with sheets of vertical board. Clapboards remain at the gable peaks of the north and south elevation. The south and east elevations feature sawn boards nailed to vertical studs at a distance from each other allowing air to pass through the structure. This arrangement indicates the resource could have been a corn crib historically. Although clad with standing seam metal, the structural members of the roof have been replaced with modern, dimensional lumber. The resource is situated on concrete blocks.

The western resource (S05831.003) is a one-story, gable-front frame outbuilding, slightly smaller than the other two outbuildings. A plywood door with a single-light cut into the center provides entry at the center of the north elevation. Fenestration is regular and symmetrical consisting of single six-light hopper windows at the east and west elevations. The walls are clad with neatly, overlapping clapboard while the roof is covered with corrugated metal. Exposed joist tails protrude from the tops of the east and west elevations. The resource is situated on concrete blocks. Appearing to date from the mid-twentieth century, the original function of this outbuilding is unknown.

Applicable Historic Contexts: Hundred: Broad Creek; Quadrant: Laurel; Geographic Zone: Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp; Time Period: Urbanization and Early Suburbanization 1880-1940 +/-, Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization 1940-1960 +/-; Historic Period Themes: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

History: The house was constructed circa 1888 along Millsboro Road (present Day Bethesda Rd.) south of Georgetown, Delaware for farmer Hiram S. Smith. The son of Mitchell Smith and Mary Prettyman, Hiram Smith was born January 11, 1854 in Georgetown. He and his wife married Nancy A. were wed in 1876. The marriage produced seven children (six survived infancy) between 1876 and 1890. Smith worked as a farmer until the first decade of the 20th century, when he is identified as a rural school teacher in the 1910 census. He remained the head of the household at that time, although all of his children had left the farmstead with the exception his youngest son Frank Eli Smith (b. 1888). Frank Smith was married to Lottie Dodd by Rev. George Thorne on December 9, 1910. By the time of the next census Hiram Smith became a widower and ceded control of the farmstead to his son Frank. Hiram Smith died of lung disease September 16, 1927. Although the date of transfer is not recorded by deed, Frank Smith lived in the house through the course of his life, ultimately passing ownership to his daughter Frances Richardson. Richardson was unable to retain control of the family property and lost the house in a sheriff's sale.

The house was purchased at sheriff's sale by Horace W. Short and his wife Linda B., who relocated the dwelling roughly 12 miles southwest to the intersection of Sycamore Road and Elliots Dam Road. The Shorts had purchased lots of 5 and 3.25 acres at the south side of this intersection from Gola C. and Sallie Dolby in 1964 and 1967, respectively. At or near the time the house was relocated to its current site, Short had a one-story, flat roof addition constructed at the rear elevation. Horace W. Short died January 30, 1994, bequeathing control of his real estate to his widow. In two deeds dated 1997 and 1999, Linda Yoder conveyed the house and the surrounding five, continuous parcels to the current property owners Michael and Jennifer Myers. Myers removed the Short addition and constructed a larger, two-story rear addition. A large, two-story garage connected to the house via a breezeway was also constructed.

Evaluation: This property has been evaluated for listing on the National Register as a circa 1888 vernacular Queen Anne dwelling. The historical trend with which this property is most closely associated is late nineteenth century development in Georgetown. Since the resource has been relocated from its original location in Georgetown, the context of feeling and association with this trend has been lost. Therefore, this resource is recommended not eligible under Criterion A.

Historical research has not revealed an association of the resource with individuals significant to local, City of Georgetown, State of Delaware, regional, or national history. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible under Criterion B.

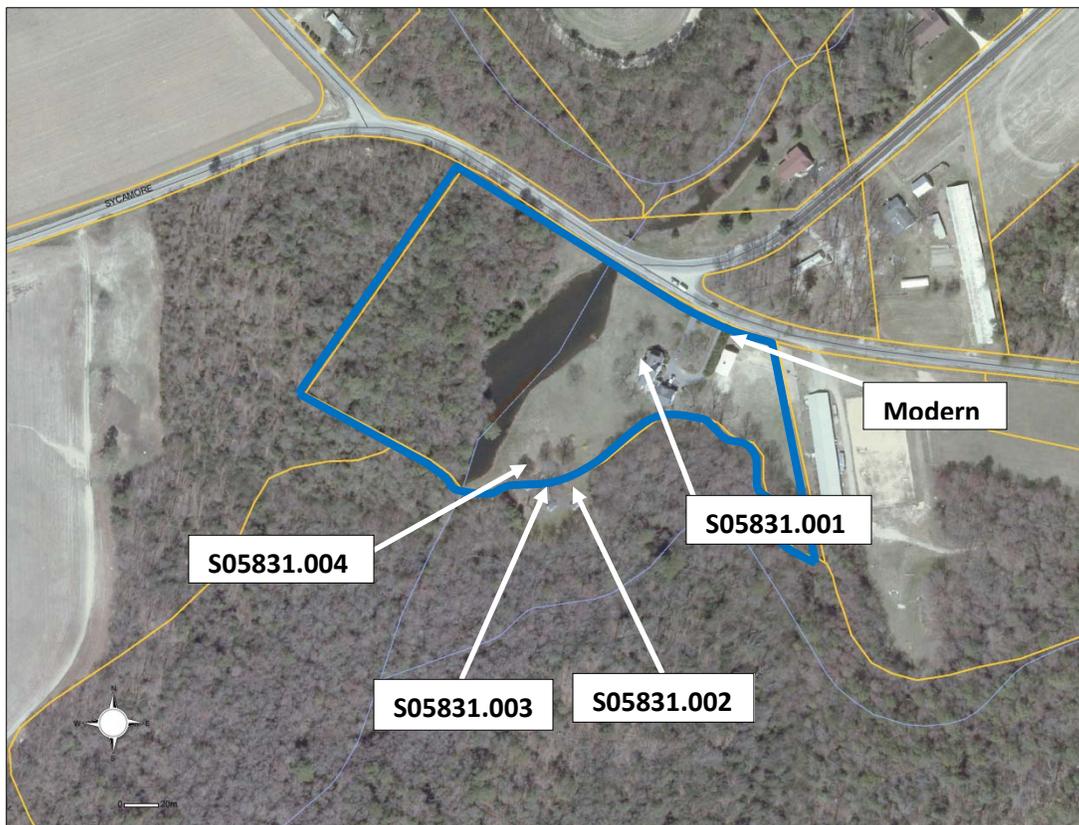
This dwelling is a vernacular example of the Queen Anne architectural style. Common elements of this type include open porches with turned posts, turned brackets, triangle-topped windows and bay windows, among other elements. Although well-maintained, much of the historic fabric of this particular resource has been removed. Contemporary cladding, window, roofing and foundation materials are emblematic of a loss of integrity of materials, design and workmanship. Additionally, as a relocated resource, the characteristics of location and setting are also in absence. For these reasons, the dwelling is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

This dwelling represents a common example of late-nineteenth century wood framing and is not likely to reveal information about this construction method that is not already available through other resources. Additionally, as a moved property, the resource has been separated from any archaeological

deposits that may have been valuable to the history of the resource. For these reasons, the property is not eligible under Criterion D.

As a moved resource, if the property were determined to be eligible under the first four National Register Criteria, the elements of Criterion Consideration B would also have to be met. The building was relocated in 1967, which is outside the period of significance for a resource, which at this time would end in 1961. However, since the resource has been determined to be not eligible under each of the four National Register Criteria, it is not necessary to apply Criterion Consideration B.

The agricultural outbuildings relocated to the property have been evaluated for listing on the National Register as remnant agricultural properties. Although agricultural activity was historically a prominent activity in Broad Creek Hundred, individual agricultural property types are rarely considered eligible for the National Register. The three resources (S05831.002 - .004) relocated to the property are not placed in any historical context nor in any agricultural context as part of a complex. As such, these examples are individual resources and not part of an agricultural complex that may express significance. Therefore, these resources retain no integrity either individually or collectively nor possess any significance. The agricultural outbuildings are not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, C, and D.



Section 5.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

This intensive-level architectural survey of the APE for the replacement of Bridge 3-368 near Laurel in Broad Creek Hundred, Sussex County, Delaware has determined that no properties are eligible for the National Register. The survey included historical research, a site visit to the project area, and context development. The research design anticipated the likelihood of locating the resource within the APE. Field work and documentary research identified the property type within the APE. However, the presence of a moved-property context that addresses the integrity and significance of these resources would have been helpful for this project.

Section 6.0 Sources

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Appendix A Resume of Principal Investigator

Jon Schmidt, DelDOT

Jon Schmidt

Jon.Schmidt@state.de.us

Experience

Planner III, Delaware Department of Transportation

Dover, DE

March 2009 – Present

- Implement NEPA, Section 106 and 4(f) for DelDOT transportation projects
- Manage consultants working in the field on behalf of DelDOT

Preservation Specialist, Westfield Architects and Preservation Consultants

Haddon Heights, NJ

February 2007 –December 2008

- Developed preservation plans and historic structure reports to preserve historic structures.
- Compiled and managed successful grant applications to Garden State Preservation Trust

Preservation Intern, New Castle County Department of Planning

New Castle, DE

September 2006 to February 2007

- Conducted reconnaissance level architectural history surveys in support of County planning documents
- Provided staff assistance to New Castle County Historic Review Board

Education

University of Delaware

Newark, DE

Master of Arts, Urban Affairs and Public Policy
Concentration in Historic Preservation

2006

Thesis: The Historical Experience of Cheswold: A Methodology for the Research of Fragmentary Landscapes in Delaware

Penn State University

State College, PA

Bachelor of Arts, History

2003

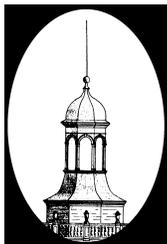
Relevant Training and Skill Sets

- Friend of Transportation Research Board Subcommittee ADC 50 Historic Preservation and Archaeology
- Attended Various FHWA Training Sessions: NEPA and Performance Evaluation, How NEPA Affects DelDOT, Introduction to Section 106
- Member of Historic Bridge Alliance
- Authored National Register Nominations for Six Mile Run Reformed Church in Somerset, NJ; Saint Mary of Mount Virgin, New Brunswick, NJ; Chesterford School House, Maple Shade, NJ

Appendix B Cultural Resource Survey Forms

S05831.001 - .004

Hiram S. Smith House, 12878 E. Elliots Dam Road



DELAWARE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
15 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE 19901

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
SURVEY UPDATE FORM

CRS # S05831

1. HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION: Hiram S. Smith House

2. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 12878 Elliots Dam Road Laurel, De 19956

3. CURRENT CONDITION: excellent good fair poor demolished

4. INTEGRITY: The resource possesses architectural integrity of association, feeling, and design. However as a result of aesthetic improvements and being relocated to the current site in 1967, the resource is lacking integrity of setting, location, materials, and workmanship

5. SETTING INTEGRITY: As the resource has not been on its present location for more than 50 years, there is a lack of integrity of setting and location. The resource was relocated from Georgetown in 1967 by a previous owner. It currently sits on a concrete block foundation.

6. FORMS ADDED (give number of forms completed for each):

#:	Form:	List property types:
1	CRS 2 Main Building Form	
3	CRS 3 Secondary Building Form	
	CRS 4 Archaeological Site Form	
	CRS 5 Structure (Building-Like) Form	
	CRS 6 Structure (Land Feature) Form	
	CRS 7 Object Form	
	CRS 8 Landscape Elements Form	
1	CRS 9 Map Form	N/A
	CRS 14 Potential District Form	

7. SURVEYOR INFORMATION:

Surveyor name: Jon Schmidt

Principal Investigator name: Jon Schmidt

Principal Investigator signature: _____

Organization: Deldot Environmental Studies Date: 6/15/2011

8. OTHER NOTES OR OBSERVATIONS:

CRS# S05831

The resource was identified as a property meeting the 50-year age requirement in the APE for the replacement of Bridge 3-368, which is adjacent to the property. As part of the Section 106 consultation process, the resource was evaluated for the National Register and found to be not eligible.

9. STATE HISTORIC CONTEXT FRAMEWORK (check all appropriate boxes; refer to state management plan(s)):

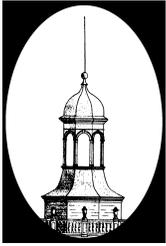
- a) Time period(s)
- Pre-European Contact
 - Paleo-Indian
 - Archaic
 - Woodland I
 - Woodland II
 - 1600-1750∇ Contact Period (Native American)
 - 1630-1730∇ Exploration and Frontier Settlement
 - 1730-1770∇ Intensified and Durable Occupation
 - 1770-1830∇ Early Industrialization
 - 1830-1880∇ Industrialization and Early Urbanization
 - 1880-1940∇ Urbanization and Early Suburbanization
 - 1940-1960∇ Suburbanization and Early Ex-urbanization

- b) Geographical zone
- Piedmont
 - Upper Peninsula
 - Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp
 - Coastal
 - Urban (City of Wilmington)

- c) Historic period theme(s)
- | | |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation and Communication |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Trapping/Hunting | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mining/Quarrying | <input type="checkbox"/> Government |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fishing/Oystering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing | <input type="checkbox"/> Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Retailing/Wholesaling | <input type="checkbox"/> Community Organizations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Finance | <input type="checkbox"/> Occupational Organizations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Professional Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Major Families, Individuals and Events |

USE BLACK INK ONLY

CRS-10



DELAWARE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
15 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE 19901

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAIN BUILDING FORM

CRS # S05831.001

1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 12878 Elliotts Dam Road Laurel, De 19956

2. FUNCTION(S): historic Dwelling current Dwelling

3. YEAR BUILT: 1888 CIRCA?: ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Hiram S. Smith

4. STYLE OR FLOOR PLAN: Vernacular Queen Anne/T-plan house

5. INTEGRITY: original site moved

if moved, from where Georgetown other location's CRS # 1967

list major alterations and additions with years (if known) year
a. Rear addition to dwelling 2000
b. Breezeway and garage addition 2000

6. CURRENT CONDITION: excellent good fair poor

7. DESCRIPTION: (Describe the resource as completely as possible. Use N/A for not applicable; leave no blanks.)

- a. Overall shape: T Stories: Two and a half
Additions: Hipped Roof Period II addition at rear, Period III addition demolished; Period IV addition of two-stories, one room at rear.
- b. Structural system (if known): Frame
- c. Foundation: materials: Concrete block
basement: full partial not visible no basement
- d. Exterior walls (original if visible& any subsequent coverings): Aluminum siding with vinyl fishscale shingles at the gable peaks
- e. Roof: shape: Complex gable
materials: Asphalt/composite shingles
cornice: Box cornice
dormers: N/A (modern garage features a central cross gable
chimney: location(s): Brick chimney at the eastern slope of the projecting cross-gable

8. DESCRIPTION OF ELEVATIONS:

- a. Facade: Direction: N
 - 1) Bays Five (5)
 - 2) Windows Seven (7)
 - fenestration Regular and symmetrical
 - type 1/1 aluminum sash
 - trim narrow aluminum trim
 - shutters fixed aluminum

Facade (cont'd)

- 3) **Door(s)** Two (2)
 location Eastern and western bays
 type six-recessed panel wood door with glass-and-metal storm door
 trim narrow, aluminum trim
- 4) **Porch(es)** One-story wrap around porch supported by corinthian columns

b. Side: Direction: W

- 1) **Bays** Five (5)
- 2) **Windows** Nine (9)
 fenestration Irregular and asymmetrical
 type 1/1 aluminum sash in singles and pairs; fixed picture window; jalousie
 trim narrow aluminum trim
 shutters fixed aluminum
- 3) **Door(s)** N/A
 location
 type
 trim
- 4) **Porch(es)** N/A

c. Side: Direction: E

- 1) **Bays** Six (6)
- 2) **Windows** Nine (9)
 fenestration regular and symmetrical
 type 1/1 aluminum sash, jalousie
 trim narrow aluminum trim
 shutters fixed aluminum
- 3) **Door(s)** One (1)
 location Third bay
 type Contemporary nine-light over two-recessed panel, glass-and-metal door
 trim Narrow aluminum trim
- 4) **Porch(es)** N/A

d. Rear: Direction: S

- 1) **Bays** Two (2) on historic resource; two (2) on contemporary breezeway
- 2) **Windows** Four (4)
 fenestration regular and symmetrical
 type 1/1 aluminum sash in singles and pairs
 trim narrow aluminum trim
 shutters N/A
- 3) **Door(s)** One (1)
 location In the eastern bay of the breezeway
 type nine-light over two-recessed panel, glass-and-wood door
 trim narrow aluminum trim
- 4) **Porch(es)** Contemporary trex deck with vinyl fence post at the dwelling and breezeway

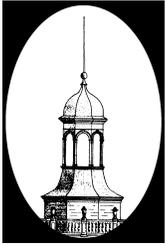
9. **INTERIOR:** N/A

10. **LANDSCAPING:** Mature and ornamental plantings around the house; well kept

11. **OTHER COMMENTS:** Contemporary three-bay, side-gable garage is attached by a breezeway at the east side of the dwelling.

USE BLACK INK ONLY

CRS-2



DELAWARE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
15 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE 19901

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
SECONDARY BUILDING FORM

CRS # S05831.002

1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 12878 Elliots Dam Road Laurel, DE 19956

2. FUNCTION(S): historic Agricultural outbuilding current Unknown

3. YEAR BUILT: 1900 CIRCA?: ARCHITECT/BUILDER: _____

4. STYLE/FLOOR PLAN: Gable-front, one room

5. INTEGRITY: original site moved

if moved, from where original location's CRS # year
Unknown

list major alterations and additions with years (if known) year

a. _____

b. _____

6. CURRENT CONDITION: excellent good fair poor

7. DESCRIPTION:

a. Structural system Frame

b. Number of stories One

c. Wall coverings Log

d. Foundation concrete block

e. Roof

structural system frame

coverings Standing seam metal

openings N/A

8. DESCRIPTION OF ELEVATIONS:

a. Facade: direction: N

1) bays: One (1)

2) windows: N/A

3) door(s): Two vertically aligned, rough sawn, wooden half doors at the center of the elevation

4) other: profile of the gable-front roof overhangs the stout façade of the structure

b. Side: direction: E

- 1) **bays:** One blind bay
- 2) **windows:** N/A
- 3) **door(s):** N/A
- 4) **other:** log siding, no chinking material evident

c. Side: direction: W

- 1) **bays:** One blind bay
- 2) **windows:** N/A
- 3) **door(s):** N/A
- 4) **other:** log siding, no chinking material evident

d. Rear: direction: S

- 1) **bays:** One
- 2) **windows:** One central opening in the gable, covered with a rough-sawn door hinged at the right.
- 3) **door(s):** N/A
- 4) **other:** Long siding with no chinking material with clapboard siding at the gable peak.

9. INTERIOR (if accessible):

a) Floor plan One room

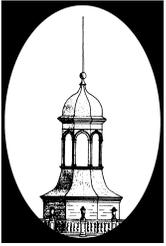
b) Partition/walls None

c) Finishes N/A

d) Furnishings/machinery N/A

USE BLACK INK ONLY

CRS-3



DELAWARE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
15 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE 19901

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
SECONDARY BUILDING FORM

CRS # S05831.003

1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 12878 Elliots Dam Road Laurel, DE 19956

2. FUNCTION(S): historic Possibly a corn crib current Storage

3. YEAR BUILT: 1900 CIRCA?: ARCHITECT/BUILDER: _____

4. STYLE/FLOOR PLAN: Gable front, one room, vernacular, agricultural outbuilding

5. INTEGRITY: original site moved
if moved, from where original location's CRS # year

list major alterations and additions with years (if known) year

a.

b.

6. CURRENT CONDITION: excellent good fair poor

7. DESCRIPTION:

a. Structural system Frame

b. Number of stories One

c. Wall coverings Clad with clapboard, wooden slats (historically) and replacement vertical board siding

d. Foundation Concrete blocks

e. Roof

structural system Frame

coverings Standing seam metal

openings N/A

8. DESCRIPTION OF ELEVATIONS:

a. Facade: direction: N

1) bays: One (1)

2) windows: N/A

3) door(s): Central plywood door with strap hinges

4) other: Clad with vertical board siding at the first floor and clapboards at the gable peak

b. Side: direction: E

- 1) **bays:** One (1)
- 2) **windows:** N/A
- 3) **door(s):** Central, vertical plank, wood door
- 4) **other:** Narrow overhanging-eave

c. Side: direction: W

- 1) **bays:** One blind bay
- 2) **windows:** N/A
- 3) **door(s):** N/A
- 4) **other:** Contemporary vertical board siding

d. Rear: direction: S

- 1) **bays:** One (1)
- 2) **windows:** One (1) boarded over opening in the gable peak
- 3) **door(s):** N/A
- 4) **other:** Wood slats at the elevation and clapboards beneath the gable.

9. INTERIOR (if accessible):

a) Floor plan One Room

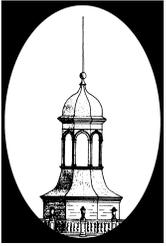
b) Partition/walls N/A

c) Finishes N/A

d) Furnishings/machinery N/A

USE BLACK INK ONLY

CRS-3



DELAWARE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
15 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE 19901

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
SECONDARY BUILDING FORM

CRS # S05831.004

1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 12878 Elliots Dam Road Laurel, DE 19956

2. FUNCTION(S): historic Unknown current Storage/workshop

3. YEAR BUILT: 1940 CIRCA?: ARCHITECT/BUILDER: _____

4. STYLE/FLOOR PLAN: Gable-front, one-room outbuilding

5. INTEGRITY: original site moved
if moved, from where original location's CRS # year

list major alterations and additions with years (if known) year

a.

b.

6. CURRENT CONDITION: excellent good fair poor

7. DESCRIPTION:

a. Structural system Frame

b. Number of stories One

c. Wall coverings Lapped, wood siding

d. Foundation Situated on concrete blocks

e. Roof

structural system Frame

coverings Corrugated metal

openings None

8. DESCRIPTION OF ELEVATIONS:

a. Facade: direction: N

1) bays: One (1)

2) windows: N/A

3) door(s): Central plywood door with a central light. Fixed with strap hinges

4) other: A globe light over the door indicates the structure has electrical service and some sort of domestic function

- b. **Side: direction: E**
 - 1) **bays:** One (1)
 - 2) **windows:** Six-light, wooden hopper window
 - 3) **door(s):** N/A
 - 4) **other:** Exposed joist tails at the top of the elevation

- c. **Side: direction: W**
 - 1) **bays:** One (1)
 - 2) **windows:** Six-light, wooden hopper window
 - 3) **door(s):** N/A
 - 4) **other:** Exposed joist tails at the top of the elevation

- d. **Rear: direction: S**
 - 1) **bays:** One blind bay
 - 2) **windows:** N/A
 - 3) **door(s):** N/A
 - 4) **other:**

9. **INTERIOR (if accessible):**

a) **Floor plan** **One room**

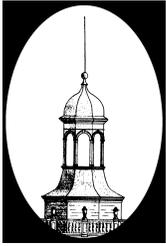
b) **Partition/walls** **None**

c) **Finishes** **N/A**

d) **Furnishings/machinery** **N/A**

USE BLACK INK ONLY

CRS-3



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

CRS # S05831

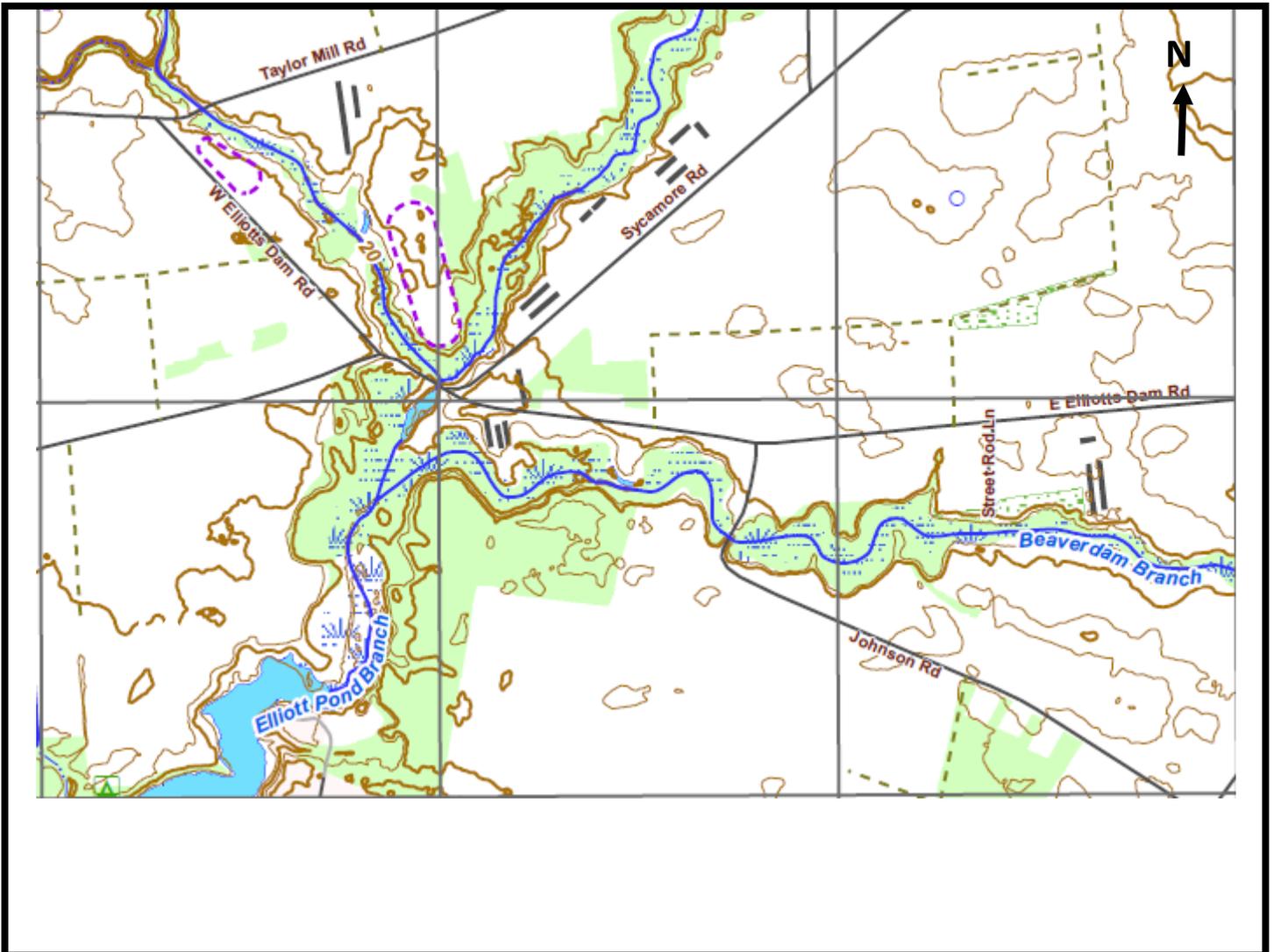
MAP FORM

1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 12878 E. Elliotts Dam Road Laurel, DE 19956
2. NOT FOR PUBLICATION reason: _____
3. LOCATION MAP:

Indicate position of resource in relation to geographical landmarks such as streams and crossroads.

(attach section of USGS quad map with location marked or draw location map)

INDICATE NORTH ON SKETCH



INDICATE NORTH ON PLAN





CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS FORM

CRS # S05831

Date 6/16/11 Surveyor/Photographer Jon Schmidt

Insert photographs; note file name and brief description of view:
(size photograph 3" on longest side; MAINTAIN ASPECT RATIO – DO NOT STRETCH PHOTO)



View of the north elevation of S05831.001 looking south.



Detail of the north elevation of S05831.001 looking south.



View of the west elevation of S05831.001 looking southeast.



View of the east elevation of S05831.001 looking west.



View of the south elevation of S05831.001 looking north.



View of the north and east elevations of S05831.002 looking southwest.



View of the north and east elevations of S05831.003 looking southwest.



View of the north and west elevations of S05831.004 looking southeast.