Appendix B: Delaware CRS Update Forms

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

Cultural Resource Survey
Property Identification Form

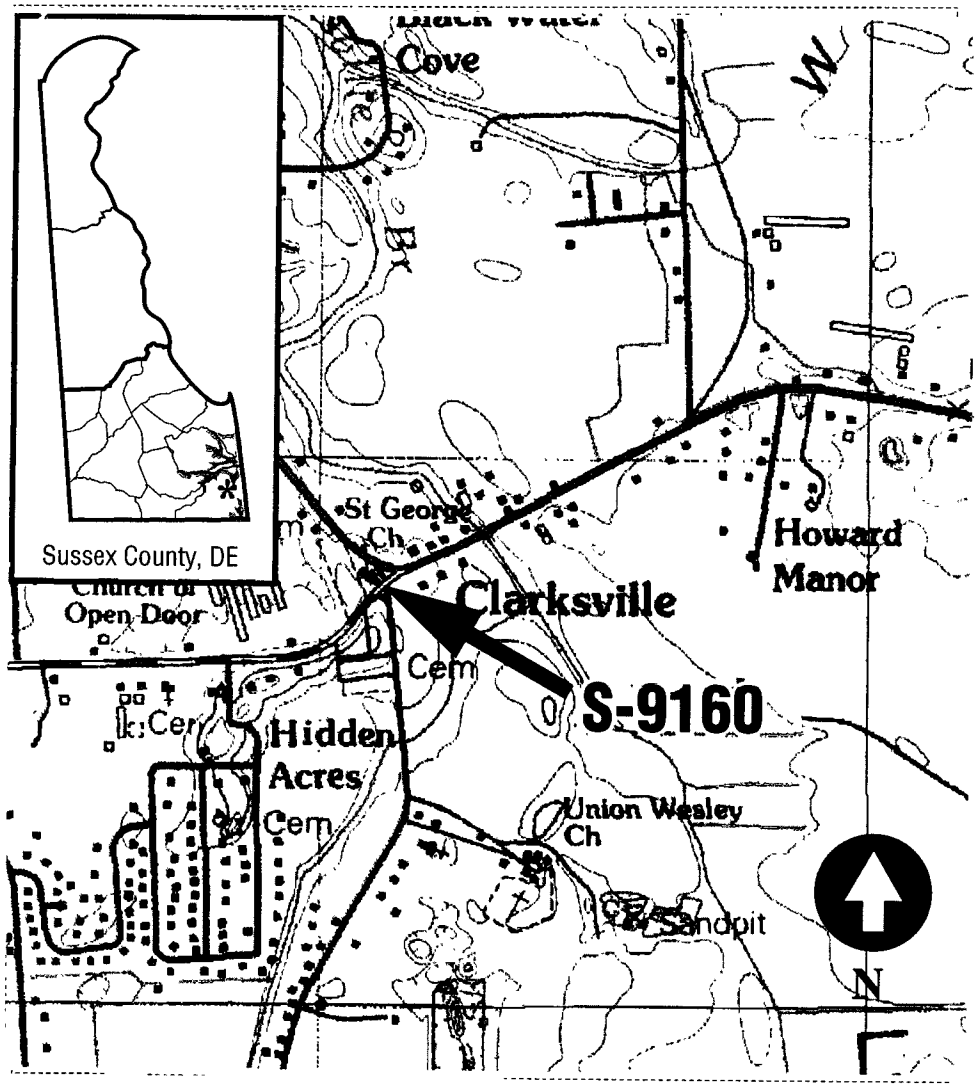
CRS # S-9160
SPO Map 20-21-07
Hundred Baltimore
Quad Frankford
Zone Cypress Swamp
Acreage 6.13

1. Name of Property: Saint George's United Methodist Church (Tax Parcel 1-34-11-83.00)
2. Street Location: Southwest corner of Route 26 and Omar Road intersection
3. Owner's Name: Saint George's Methodist Church Tel. #:
   Address: Clarksville, DE 19970
4. Type of Resource(s): building: ☑ structure: ☐ site: ☐ object: ☐ district: ☐
5. Surroundings: (check more than one, if necessary)
   fallow field: ☐ cultivated field: ☐ woodland: ☐
   scattered buildings: ☐ structure: ☑ site: ☐
6. Function: original Church and cemetery present Church and cemetery
7. List Additional Forms Used:
   Main Building Form (CRS-2)
   Landscape Form (CRS-8)
8. Surveyor: Elizabeth C. Harvey/Katie M. Post Tel. #: 215.592.4200
   Organization: McCormick, Taylor & Associates, Inc. Date: March 2002
   Address: Two Commerce Square, 2001 Market Street, 10th Floor, Philadelphia, PA 19103

Use Black Ink Only

9. Location Map: CRS #: S-9160

Please indicate position of resource in relation to geographical landmarks, such as streams and roads.



Indicate North on Sketch

Use Black Ink Only

10. Other Information: Consider the following:

a) Relationship to setting

b) Associated traditions or stories

c) Noteworthy features

d) Comparison with others in area

e) Threats

f) Additional documentation

This resource was evaluated in association with the federally funded Route 26 Road Improvement Project initiated under Contract 99-112-01 in Fall 1998. The church and associated cemetery lies at the intersection of Route 26 and Omar Road. The congregation's first structure ws built c. 1840, approximately one mile north of the present church. The site for the present structure was purchased February 18, 1880, with the building erected thereon shortly after. The oldest gravestone predates the existing structure with a date of 1853.

11. Comprehensive Planning:

a) Time Period(s) 1880-1940 +/-

Urbanization and Early Suburbanization

b) Historic Theme(s) Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts/Religion

12. Evaluation: eligible: Yes☐ No☑ Potential☐ Unknown☐

a) Area(s) of Significance

b) NR Criteria

13. Certification:

Surveyor: Elizabeth C. Harvey/Katie M. Post Date: March 2002

PI: Francine Arnold Date: March 2002

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

Cultural Resource Survey
Main Building Form

CRS # S-9160
SPO Map 20-21-07
Hundred Baltimore
Quad Frankford
Zone Cypress Swamp
Acreage 6.13

1. Address of Property: Southwest corner of Route 26 and Omar Road intersection (Tax Parcel 1-34-11-83.00)
2. Date of Initial Construction: 1880
3. Floor Plan/Style: Complex Plan/Gothic Revival
4. Architect/Builder: Land purchased from John Steele; money raised by community for construction of structure; architect and builder unknown
5. Integrity: Original Site? Yes Moved? No
   If moved, when and from where?
   List major alterations and dates (if known) 1928-1930: Sunday School room added, basement dug out; 1955-57, basement remodeled; 1961, 8 school rooms and bathroom added; 1970, air conditioning; 1985, handicap ramp
6. Current Condition: excellent: ☐ good ☑ fair ☐ poor ☐
7. Describe the resource as completely as possible:
   a) Overall Shape L-shape and addition
      Stories Main building and wings: 1 1/2
      Bays Projection: 3 wide and 4 deep; leg: 3 wide and 3 deep
      Wings Multiple additions: c. 1928-30 1 1/2 story school room; c. 1961 1 1/2 story addition with 8 school rooms
   b) Structural System Frame
   c) Foundation
      Materials Brick
      Basement Yes; dug out c. 1928-1930
   d) Exterior Walls (modern over original)
      Materials Aluminum over brick
      Color(s) White
   e) Roof
      Shape; materials Cross gable; asphalt shingle
      Cornice Aluminum over wood
      Dormers N/A
      Chimney location(s) N/A

Use Black Ink Only

CRS #: S-9160

7. Description (cont'd):

f) Windows

Spacing Main building and wings: symmetrical

Type Main building: wood 1/1 elongated gothick sahses with stained glass; addition: paired 6/1 sash with wood frame

Trim N/A

Shutters N/A

g) Door

Spacing Main building: central; wings: central and west of center

Type Contemporary single- and double-leaf glazed

Trim Faux louvered shutters flanking entrance of main building

h) Porches

Location(s) N/A

Materials

Supports

Trim

i) Interior details (if accessable)

Access not available at time of survey on March 21, 2002.

8. Sketch Plan of Building:

See attached site plan

Indicate North on Sketch

9. Surveyor: Elizabeth C. Harvey/Katie M. Post Date of Form: March 2002

Use Black Ink Only

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

Cultural Resource Survey
Landscape Documentation Form

CRS # S-9160
SPO Map 20-21-07
Hundred Baltimore
Quad Frankford
Zone Cypress Swamp
Acreage 6.13

1. Address/Location: Southwest corner of Route 26 and Omar Road intersection (Tax Parcel 1-34-11-83.00)

2. Date of Construction: Original c. 1880 Alteration(s) _____

3. Original Designer: N/A

4. Alterations/Additions N/A

5. Other Associated I N/A

6. Historic Setting: urban ☐ suburban ☐ town/village ☐ crossroads/hamlet ☑ rural ☐

7. Current Setting: urban ☐ suburban ☐ town/village ☑ crossroads/hamlet ☐ rural ☐ post-suburban ☐

8. General Purpose: community ☑ residential ☐ agricultural ☐ institutional ☐ commercial ☐ industrial ☐ public ☐

9. Function: park ☐ parkway/park system ☐ estate ☐ garden ☐ square/commons ☐ farm: field ☐ pasture ☐ orchard ☐ arboretum/collection ☐ zoo/collection ☐ cemetery ☑ yard/compound ☐ other _____

10. Relationship to Other Landscapes: N/A

Use Black Ink Only

revised 9/93

CRS-8

CRS #: S-9160

11. Describe the Landscape Elements (as appropriate):

a) Style/design school Vernacular free form

b) Scenic views/vistas N/A

c) Circulation system Grass pathways in cemetery; asphalt-paved roads at perimeter of cemetery

d) Spatial subdivisions N/A

e) Minor Structures Grave markers and small monuments; concrete knee wall around perimeter of cemetery to west of church

f) Paving material(s) Contemporary asphalt parking lot to east of cemetery (adjacent to church)

g) Furnishings N/A

h) Utilities Above-ground contemporary telephone poles and wires along perimeter at edge of street pavement

i) Water elements N/A

j) Vegetation Grass

k) Other N/A

9. Surveyor: Elizabeth C. Harvey/Katie M. Post Date of Form: March 2002

Use Black Ink Only

Architectural Description

This resource maintains the following features of the Gothic Revival church as described in the *Route 26 Eligibility Study*: a steeple tower, steeply pitched gable roof, and pointed arch windows. Saint George's United Methodist Church (Tax Parcel 1-34-11-83.00) is a Gothic Revival one and one-half story, aluminum-clad building with an L-shape plan and a cross-gable asphalt-shingle roof. The southward facing 3-bay projection of the main block features a central square tower that is attached to the front-gable (south) façade. Within the tower there is the raised main, single-leaf entrance with contemporary double-leaf glass doors and a gothic transom; on the second floor there is a wood arch-head window; and on the third floor is a paired set of louvered vents set in a gothic surround. Flanking the tower are wood 1/1 gothic windows with stained glass. The portion that forms the "L" is three bays with a side-gable roof and lies to the west of the main block. Its easternmost bay features a second single-leaf entrance at street level set within a front-gabled one-story entrance building. It has a contemporary glass door and a gothic transom; to the west of the entrance lies two bays of wood 1/1 gothic windows with stained glass.

The east façade of the main block features four bays of wood 1/1 gothic windows with stained glass.

The west façade of the ell features three bays of wood 1/1 gothic windows with stained glass and a round window in the gable peak; a concrete and wood ramp for handicap accessibility is on this façade. The west façade of the main block is obscured by the one-story entrance building. Two additions were added to the rear of the church forming a cross-gables to the "L" projection. The easternmost addition is one bay wide. The westernmost addition is three bays wide and four bays deep with a raised central double-leaf entrance with contemporary glazed doors; the entrance is flanked by paired wood 6/1 windows.

To the south (across Omar Road) and west (adjacent to the parking lot) of the church lies the cemetery. It features a grass landscape with simple gravemarkers and small monuments.

Determination of Eligibility

When considering the four National Register eligibility criteria and Criteria Consideration A, the seven attributes of integrity, and the characteristics defined for the Gothic Revival building type found within Sussex County, Baltimore Hundred, Saint George's United Methodist Church (S-9160) is recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places either individually or as part of the Clarksville District. This property was surveyed at an earlier date; however, the CRS form was not found at the Delaware State Historic Preservation Office.

This building is not associated with an event of importance, nor is it representative of a pattern of events or historic trends. While religious institutions generally play a role in the development of a community, Saint George's United Methodist Church did not contribute to a significant specific event marking an important moment in history. In addition, the church is not significant under a theme in the history of religion having secular scholarly recognition or that of any other historical theme, and it is not associated with traditional cultural values. The church does not illustrate a broad impact on the history of its community (Criterion A, Criteria Consideration A). The teachings of the Methodist faith came to Sussex County by the late 1700s with the arrival of Francis Asbury. Congregants held

services in residents' houses until 1816 when they began meeting in an old house that was 16' x 18' (location not known). Circa 1820, George P. Johnson donated an acre for a church on the west side of Blackwater Creek north of the present church site, and in 1840, Old Saint George's Church was constructed which was enlarged in 1850. By 1880, the congregants desired a new church, having worshipped "in an old church many years." Mr. John R. Steele, Sr. donated 1 ¼ acre of land and the new building—that which stands today—was dedicated on December 12, 1880. The belfry was constructed in 1911, and the building was reconstructed to accommodate a larger congregation between 1928 and 1930; the stained glass windows were added at this time. Another addition was constructed in 1961, which provided eight primary Sunday school rooms, a study for the Pastor, and new restrooms. Aluminum siding was added to the façade at this time. The church is not affiliated with any persons important to local, state, or national history (Criterion B). While this building possesses some characteristics of a Gothic Revival church such as a steeple tower, a steeply pitched gable roof, and lancet windows with stained glass, it is not distinctive of its style or method of construction, nor is it known to represent the work of a master architect or builder (Criterion C). Owing to prior ground disturbance, there is little probability that new information will result from archaeological testing performed in the vicinity of the property. (Criterion D). While St. George's United Methodist Church features integrity of location and association, the setting has been altered by the asphalt parking pad around the perimeter of the building, the design has been compromised by 20th century rear additions and a handicap-accessible ramp that is visible from the main façade; the feeling has been altered by increased contemporary development along Route 26; and the materials and workmanship have been obscured or compromised by aluminum siding and replacement doors on the main façade.

Bibliography

Collins, Doris J. From Pines to Oaks, 1816-1976: St. George's United Methodist Church, Clarksville, Delaware. On file at St. George's United Methodist Church, c. 1976.

Section 8

Sketch Plan:

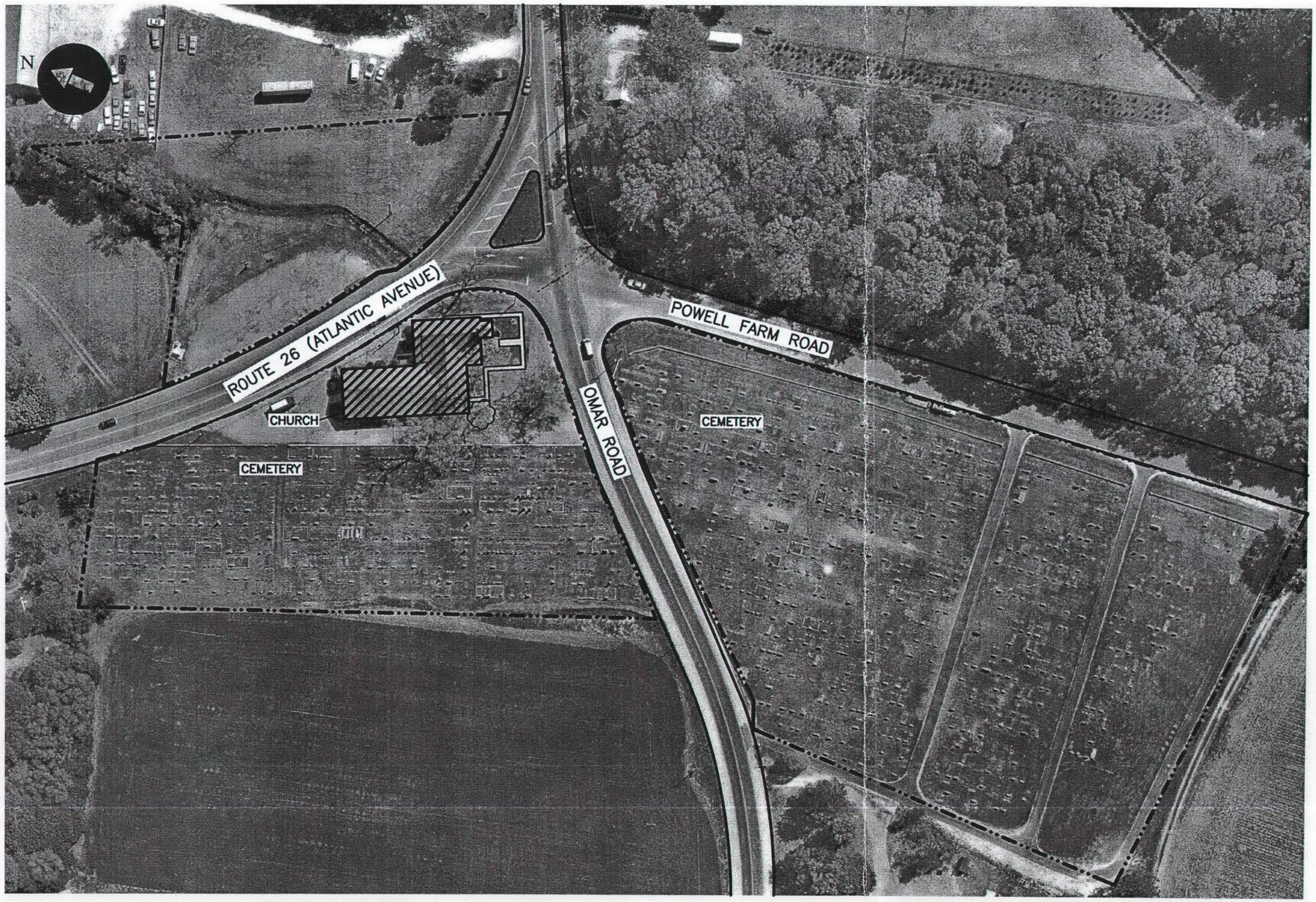
Show relationship to main building and provide sketch plan of outbuilding.

Indicate North on Sketch

CRS # S-9160

Surveyor: McCormick, Taylor & Associates, Inc.

Date of Form: March 2002



BUILDING 50 YEARS OLD OR OLDER

BUILDING LESS THAN 50 YEARS OLD

TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY

Use Black Ink Only

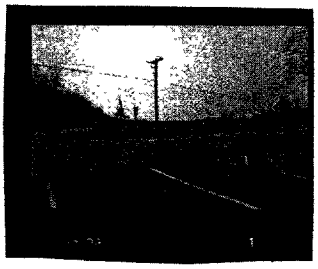
Delaware State Historic Preservation Office
Photographic Inventory

CRS#	S-9160	Date	March 2002	Contact #	C-11	Surveyor	Elizabeth Harvey/Katie Post

Description (1) Cemetery, facing south; (2) Cemetery, facing east; (3) Elevation, facing north; (4) Lateral view, facing east

Negative Location (if other than SHPO) MTA-PHL

Attach contact print(s):



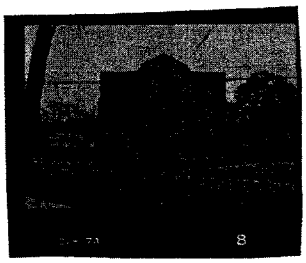
Delaware State Historic Preservation Office
Photographic Inventory

CRS#	S-9160	Date	March 2002	Contact #	C-11	Surveyor	Elizabeth Harvey/Katie Post

Description (5) Lateral view, facing northwest; (8) Historic marker; (12) Lateral view, facing south

Negative Location (if other than SHPO) MTA-PHL

Attach contact print(s):



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

Cultural Resource Survey
Survey Update Form

CRS # S-2485
SPO Map 20-21-07
Hundred Baltimore
Quad Frankford, DE
Zone Cypress Swamp
Acreage 1.5 Acres

1. Name of Property: Mabel Townsend Bender House (Tax Parcel 1-34-11-153.00)

2. Address of Property: PO Box 157, Clarksville, DE (northeast of intersection of Rt. 26 & Omar & Powell Farm Road

3. Current Condition: excellent: ☐ good ☐ fair ☑ poor ☐ demolished ☐

4. Architectural Integrity: Fair: replacement one-over-one aluminum frame windows are seen along the front and side facades; front porch addition along the south facade is of a later construction date than the house core; rear ell addition

5. Setting Integrity: Setting is compromised by the structure's proximity to Rt. 26, the commerical complex ascociated with Parts+Plus Auto Parts Shop to the east; Route 26 has been re-aligned to the west at the intersection of Powell Farm

6. Historic Context Information: construction date circa 1875
chronological period(s) 1630-1730+/- ☐ 1730-1770+/- ☐ 1770-1830+/- ☐ 1830-1880+/- ☑ 1880-1940+/- ☐

historic theme(s) Agriculture; Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts

property type(s) Vernacular I-house

7. Evaluation: eligible: Yes ☐ No ☑ Potential ☐ Unknown ☐
area(s) of significance
NR criteria

8. Forms Added: CRS-2, Section 8 (site plan); Continuation Sheets of CRS-10 (2)

9. Surveyor: Jennifer M. Horner Date of Form: April 2002
Principal Investigator: Francine Arnold Date: June 2003

Use Black Ink Only

revised 9/93

Architectural Description

The Mabel Townsend Bender House (Tax Parcel 1-34-11-153.0) is a two and one-half story, four-bay, asbestos-clad, vernacular I-house with an asphalt-shingle, medium-pitched side-gable roof with a moderate overhang, and a rear two and one-half story ell addition, likely constructed c. 1875 based on fact that it does not appear on the 1868 Beers' Atlas Map. Local lore says this dwelling once functioned as the post office for Clarksville; however, no evidence was uncovered to support or refute this assertion. Given its proximity to the crossroads of Route 26/Atlantic Avenue, Omar and Powell Farm Roads, it seems likely that this building may have once functioned as a post office. Based on exterior physical evidence, the eastern-most three bays of the dwelling appear to be the older portion of the house based on the fenestration pattern along the second floor of the front façade, the corbeled brick interior chimney (which is now deteriorating) appears to lend support to this idea.

The main (south) façade of the dwelling features on the first floor a partially enclosed shed roof porch addition; the three easternmost bays have a tripartite configuration of four awning windows whereas the westernmost bay is missing these windows. This porch was likely added in the latter nineteenth or early twentieth century. The second floor has four bays of vinyl 1/1 windows. The east end features a corbeled brick interior chimney, two horizontally oriented rectangular windows with a fixed wood sash on the first floor, and two four-light windows in the gable peak. The west end features an exterior end corbeled brick chimney flanked by a vinyl 1/1 window to the north and a four-light awning window to the south; the second floor has one vinyl 1/1 window. Extending from the northern end of the main block is a rear ell with gable roof and irregularly spaced vinyl 1/1 windows.

To the north of the main building is an asbestos-clad asphalt-shingle front gable shed clad with a sliding wood door. Based on physical evidence, this building was likely constructed in the early to mid-twentieth century.

Also to the north of the main building, beyond the shed, is a one and one-half story, three-bay, side-gable vehicular shed. The walls and roof are clad in corrugated metal; the three vehicular entrances have metal roll-down doors. This building appears to have been constructed during the last quarter of the twentieth century.

Determination of Eligibility

The Mabel Townsend Bender House (S-2485) is recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, nor is it a contributing feature to the Clarksville District. This dwelling has not retained sufficient integrity of location, materials, feeling or setting requisite for eligible post-railroad I-houses, as per the criteria set in the Regional Historic Context for the I-house Property Type in the *Route 26 Eligibility Study*; since the Clarksville District is being recommended as an ineligible district due to demolition, infill, and other alterations, the Mabel Townsend Bender House is not recommended as a contributing feature to the ineligible Clarksville District. In order for a vernacular I-house to be recommended eligible to the National Register of Historic Places as a Property Type under Criterion C, it must exhibit original window fenestration, wood shingle or wood clapboard exterior siding (likely produced locally in Baltimore Hundred from cypress from the nearby Cypress Swamp, which may be covered by modern materials), brick interior or exterior chimneys, side gable frame roofs, and a two and one-half story, center passage, single-pile form. Replacement windows and changes in fenestration, asbestos shingle siding (no original siding appears beneath the Townsend

Bender House), and the dwelling's exposed proximity to Route 26 and Powell Farm Road all compromise the property's integrity of design, materials and setting. Additionally, replacement aluminum awning windows seen along the front porch, and the visual intrusions from infill (Parts+Plus business to located to the east of the dwelling) deters from the original feeling of the I-house, which likely would have been situated at the hamlet of Clarksville's crossroads. The Mabel Townsend Bender House lacks significance as a vernacular I-house property type, for it is an anticipated property type within the Route 26 Area of Potential Effect (APE), and it is not likely to yield information of new research value for the I-house Property Type in Baltimore Hundred.

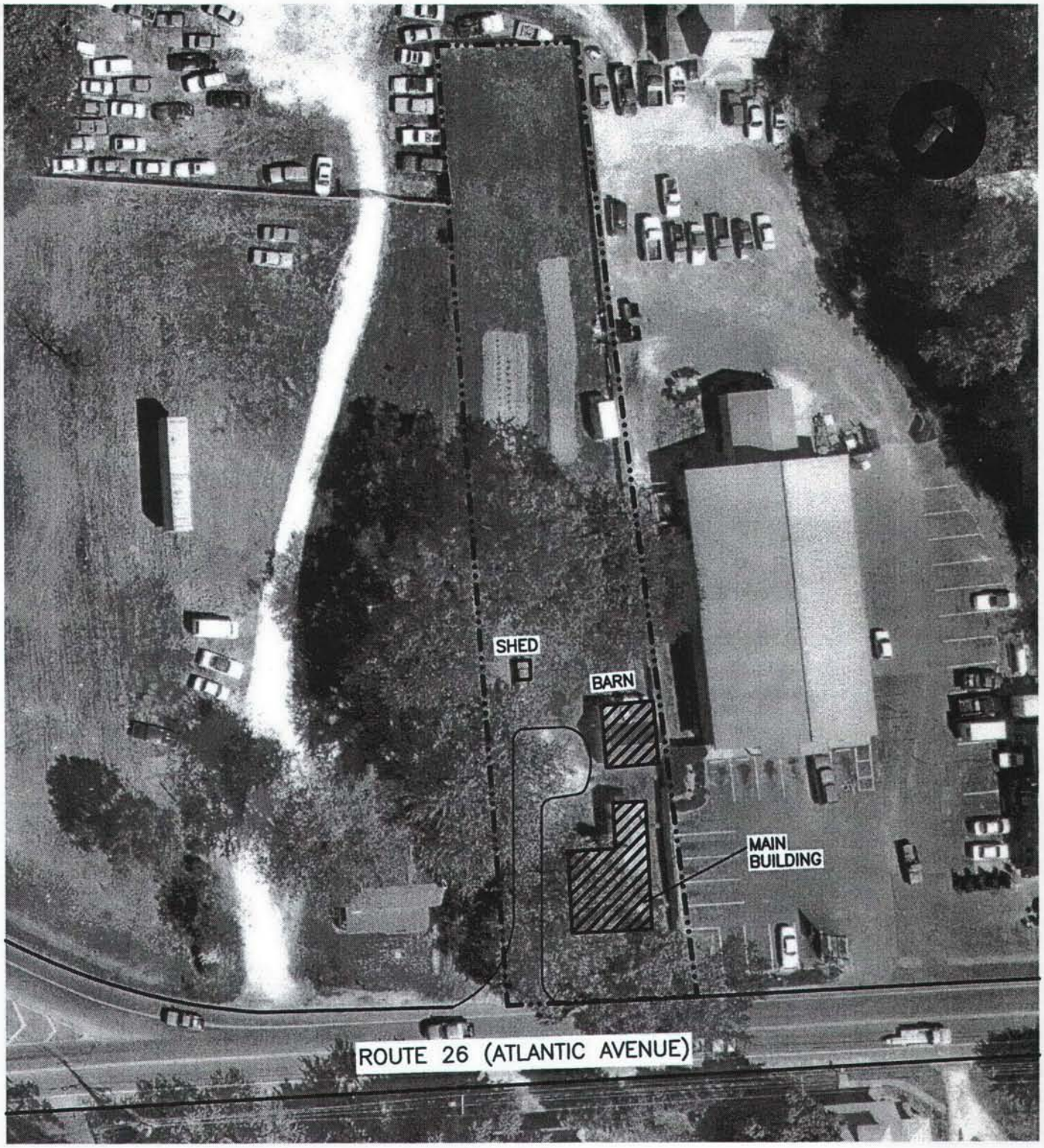
This dwelling is not associated with an event of importance, nor is it representative of a pattern of events or historic trends (Criterion A). The Mabel Townsend Bender House is not affiliated with any persons important to local, state or national history (Criterion B). While this dwelling possesses some characteristics of I-house construction, such as a predicted rear two and one-half ell addition, end brick chimneys, and a full-width front enclosed wood porch, it is not distinctive to a given period in time or method of construction, nor is it known to represent the work of a master architect (Criterion C). Owing to prior ground disturbance, there is little probability that new information will result from any archaeological testing performed in the vicinity of the property (Criterion D).

Section 8

CRS # S-2485

Sketch Plan:

Show relationship to main building and provide sketch plan of outbuilding.



Indicate North on Sketch

Surveyor: McCormick, Taylor & Associates, Inc.

Date of Form: March 2002

Use Black Ink Only

BUILDING 50 YEARS OLD OR OLDER

BUILDING LESS THAN 50 YEARS OLD

TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY

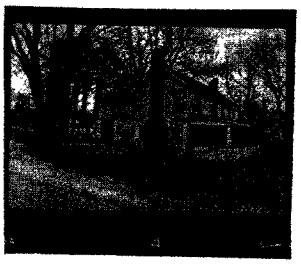
Delaware State Historic Preservation Office
Photographic Inventory

CRS# S-2485 Date March 2002 Contact # C-15 Surveyor Jennifer Horner/Amy Seavey

Description (1) Elevation, facing northwest; (2) Lateral view, facing west; (3) Outbuildings, facing northwest; (4) Lateral view, facing north

Negative Location (if other than SHPO) MTA-PHL

Attach contact print(s):



Delaware State Historic Preservation Office
Photographic Inventory

CRS# S-2485 Date March 2002 Contact # C-15 Surveyor Jennifer Horner/Amy Seavey

Description (5) Garage, facing northwest

Negative Location (if other than SHPO) MTA-PHL

Attach contact print(s):

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

Cultural Resource Survey
Survey Update Form

CRS # S-2425
SPO Map 20-21-07
Hundred Baltimore
Quad Frankford, DE
Zone Cypress Swamp
Acreage 0.5 Acres

1. Name of Property: Mattie Powell House (Tax Parcel 1-34-11-154.00)

2. Address of Property: North side of Rt. 26, apx. 250 feet east of Route 365, Clarksville, DE

3. Current Condition: excellent ☐ good ☑ fair ☐ poor ☐ demolished ☐

4. Architectural Integrity: Good-Fair; residence features original two-over-two wood frame windows & asbestos shingle siding. Asphalt-shingle replacement roof is in need of repair and fascia board is deteriorating. Addition to rear.

5. Setting Integrity: Setting is compromised by the structure's proximity to Route. 26; the property acreage is likely diminished and views are compromised by the commercial development (infill) of the Parts+Plus Shop to the east

6. Historic Context Information: construction date circa 1905
chronological period(s) 1630-1730+/- ☐ 1730-1770+/- ☐ 1770-1830+/- ☐ 1830-1880+/- ☐ 1880-1940+/- ☑

historic theme(s) Agriculture; Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts

property type(s) Vernacular I-house; small-barn

7. Evaluation: eligible: Yes ☐ No ☑ Potential ☐ Unknown ☐
area(s) of significance
NR criteria

8. Forms Added: CRS-2, Section 8 (site plan); Continuation Sheets of CRS-10 (2)
9. Surveyor: Jennifer M. Horner Date of Form: April 2002
Principal Investigator: Francine Arnold Date: June 2003

Use Black Ink Only

revised 9/93

Architectural Description

The Mattie Powell House (Tax Parcel 1-34-11-154) is a two-story, three-bay, asbestos-clad, vernacular I-house with an asphalt-shingle, side-gable roof. This house does not appear on the 1868 Beers' Atlas Map; based on physical evidence and talking with the current homeowner, Ralph Powell, the house likely dates to c. 1905.

The main (south) façade features a single-leaf central entrance with a pedimented portico supported by square wood posts flanked by original wood sash 2/2 windows. The second floor has two bays of wood 2/2 windows above those on the first floor. The east façade has two wood 2/2 windows in the gable peak; the west façade has two wood 2/2 windows on the first floor and in the gable peak. A corbel brick chimney rises from the rear façade. Attached to the rear is a one and one-half story gable roof addition; there is a single-leaf pedestrian entrance and a wood 2/2 window on the first floor of the west façade and a wood 2/2 window on in the first floor and gable peak of the rear façade. A second addition is to the south of the first. It, too, has a gable roof and a single-leaf pedestrian entrance on the west façade; a paired 1/1 window lies to the south of the entrance. This addition has a cinderblock chimney on the east façade and likely dates to a later time period then the original house core.

To the south of the main building lies a one and one-half story weatherboard gable-front barn with a tarred and corrugated metal front gable roof. The main (west) façade features a sliding plywood door with a wood plank hay door above it. A shed roof addition lies to the north; this addition is suffering from water damage and structural problems to the north side. The side (south) façade that faces the rear of the dwelling is covered with tarpaper; wood clapboard is seen beneath.

Also to the south of the main building lies a one-story wood shed with an asphalt-shingle gable roof. The east façade has a single-leaf pedestrian entrance; the south façade has a single-leaf vehicular entrance. This shed appears to be pre-fabricated in design, and likely dates to c. 1990.

Determination of Eligibility

The Mattie Powell House (S-2425) is recommended not eligible individually for the National Register of Historic Places; it is not a contributing feature to the Clarksville District because the Clarksville District considered for the Route 26 Eligibility Study is being recommended an eligible district to due loss of integrity of setting, feeling, materials and design. The Mattie Powell House and associated gable-front barn have not retained integrity of location, materials, feeling or setting requisite for eligible post-railroad I-houses or gable-front barns, as per the Property Type criteria established in the Regional Historic Context for Baltimore Hundred in the *Route 26 Eligibility Study*. In addition, these two resource Property Types lack significance, as they are anticipated Property Types within the Route 26 historic context that are unlikely to yield information of historical import or new research value to vernacular I-houses or small, gable-front barns.

In order to be considered as an eligible I-house Property Type, an I-house must exhibit original window fenestration, wood shingle or wood clapboard exterior siding (likely produced locally in Baltimore Hundred from cypress from the nearby Cypress Swamp, which may be covered by modern materials), brick interior or exterior chimneys, side gable frame roofs, and a two and one-half story, center passage, single-pile form. The Ralph E. Powell House retains its original core I-house form: it is three bays wide, two stories tall, and features a central entry, as well as a brick exterior chimney and

two-over-two wood sash windows. That said, it appears as though the fenestration has changed over time, as seen along the second story of the eastern façade, and the one-story addition seen to the rear of the dwelling with its concrete block chimney does not match the I-house construction style of the original core of the dwelling and dates to a later period. No original wood shingle or clapboard siding appears beneath the current asbestos shingles. The dwelling's proximity to the commercial building (Parts+Plus) seen to the east and associated parking lot likewise deter from the integrity of feeling and setting of this I-house.

The gable-front small barn, located to the north of the dwelling, features the form of a typical gable-front barn property type discussed in the Regional Historic Context for Baltimore Hundred in the *Route 26 Planning Study*. The barn, however, is not currently being used in an agricultural capacity, and unsympathetic modern repairs to the front (west) façade, coupled with the loss of integrity of materials seen along the side (north) façade means that it too is not being recommended as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks integrity as a small, gable-front barn property type under Criterion C and significance under Criterion A for the development of agriculture in Baltimore Hundred.

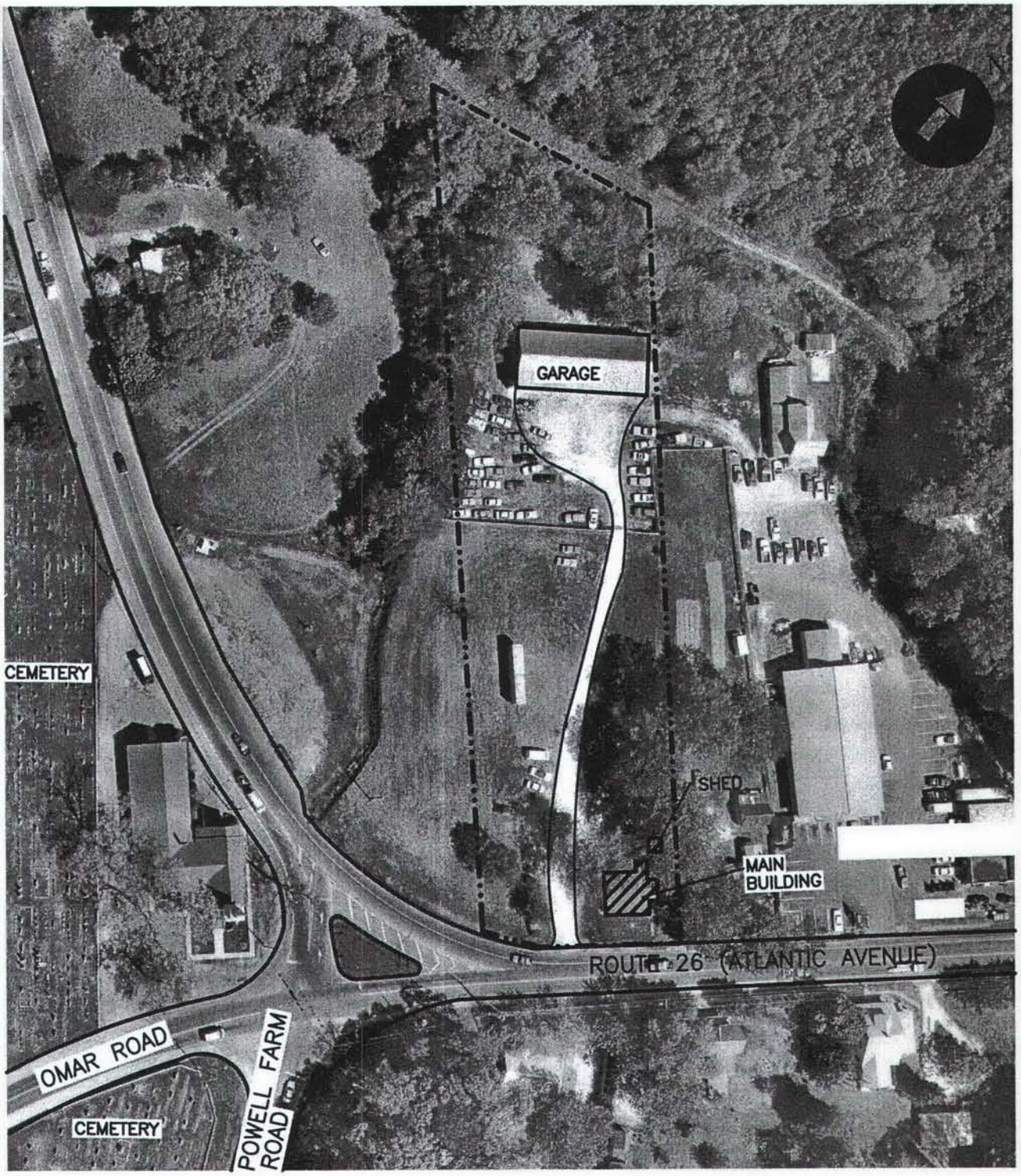
The I-house dwelling, gable-front barn and modern shed are not directly associated with an event of importance, nor are they representative of a pattern of events or historic trends of agriculture that can be sustained and is of significance (Criterion A). The Mattie Powell House is not affiliated with any persons important to local, state or national history (Criterion B). While this dwelling possesses some characteristics of I-house construction, it is not distinct to a given period in time or method of construction, nor is it known to represent the work of a master architect (Criterion C). Owing to prior ground disturbance, there is little probability that new information will result from any archaeological testing performed in the vicinity of the property (Criterion D).

Section 8

CRS # S-2425

Sketch Plan:

Show relationship to main building and provide sketch plan of outbuilding.



Indicate North on Sketch

Surveyor: McCormick, Taylor & Associates, Inc.

Date of Form: March 2002

BUILDING 50 YEARS OLD OR OLDER

BUILDING LESS THAN 50 YEARS OLD

TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY

Use Black Ink Only

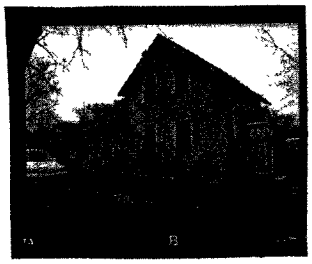
Delaware State Historic Preservation Office
Photographic Inventory

CRS#	S-2425	Date	March 2002	Contact #	C-15	Surveyor	Jennifer Horner/Amy Seavey

Description (6) Elevation, facing north; (7) Lateral view, facing west; (8) Lateral view, facing east; (9) Rear, facing south

Negative Location (if other than SHPO) MTA-PHL

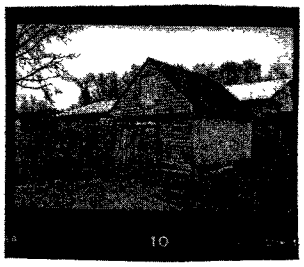
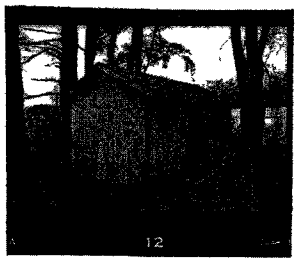
Attach contact print(s):



Delaware State Historic Preservation Office
Photographic Inventory

CRS#	S-2425	Date	March 2002	Contact #	C-15	Surveyor	Jennifer Horner/Amy Seavey

Description (10) Barn, facing east; (11) Barn, facing south; (12) Outbuilding, facing northwest

Negative Location (if other than SHPO) MTA-PHL

Attach contact print(s):