and a gable roofed addition on the southern elevation with a vertical flush board entrance door on the western elevation. Cottage 6 is a one story wood framed gable roofed rectangular block which stands with the western gable and elevation facing the driveway. From this facade extends a hipped roof supported on four slender wooden posts, sheltering a porch that projects from the two bay facade. Both the paneled entrance door and 1/1 sash window to the south are set in plain surrounds. The cottage and porch are set on concrete block foundations, with composite shingles covering the exterior walls and the slopes of the roofs. On the northern elevation two louvered windows and one small shingle light window are positioned. No chimney is evident.

Pauline B. Porter House c. 1920s
626 Rehoboth Avenue (tax map #3-34-13.20-95)
Figure 42; Plate 127
CRS #S-8047

Description: The Pauline B. Porter House is a one and a half story rectangular wood framed bungalow, standing with the northern elevation, a gable end, facing Rehoboth Avenue. Clapboarding covers the exterior walls of the main block and of the one story gable roofed addition at the southern gable end. The southeastern half of the addition is composed of an enclosed porch with 1/1 sash windows. Set on a rockfaced CMU foundation, the building has an overhanging roof with exposed rafter ends covered in composite shingles. A corbeled brick chimney rises from the western slope of the roof near the center of the ridge. At the peak of the gable on the facade a cross brace ornaments the roof. Behind a wooden railed deck the entrance door is centered between six vertical/1 sash windows. Centered in the gable above the entrance is a small four pane vertical light window. On the western elevation are three paired four vertical/1 sash and one single such window. All window and door openings are trimmed with plain surrounds, the lintels topped with molding forming hood molds. Vinyl shutters flank the window openings.

Charles E. Marsh Property c. 1880-1930
606 Rehoboth Avenue (tax map 3-34-13.20-103)
Figure 42; Plates 128-134
CRS #S-1104, S-1105, S-1107

Description: The Charles E. Marsh Property is a triangular parcel bounded by Rehoboth Avenue, an old railroad right-of-way, and the Lewes and Rehoboth Canal. Close to the south side of Rehoboth Avenue are four buildings, from west to east: a fruitstand, a garage, a dwelling (House 1), and a larger dwelling (House 2) bordered by a circular drive. Bordering on the circular drive to the southeast of the larger dwelling is a garage with an apartment on the second story. Further to the

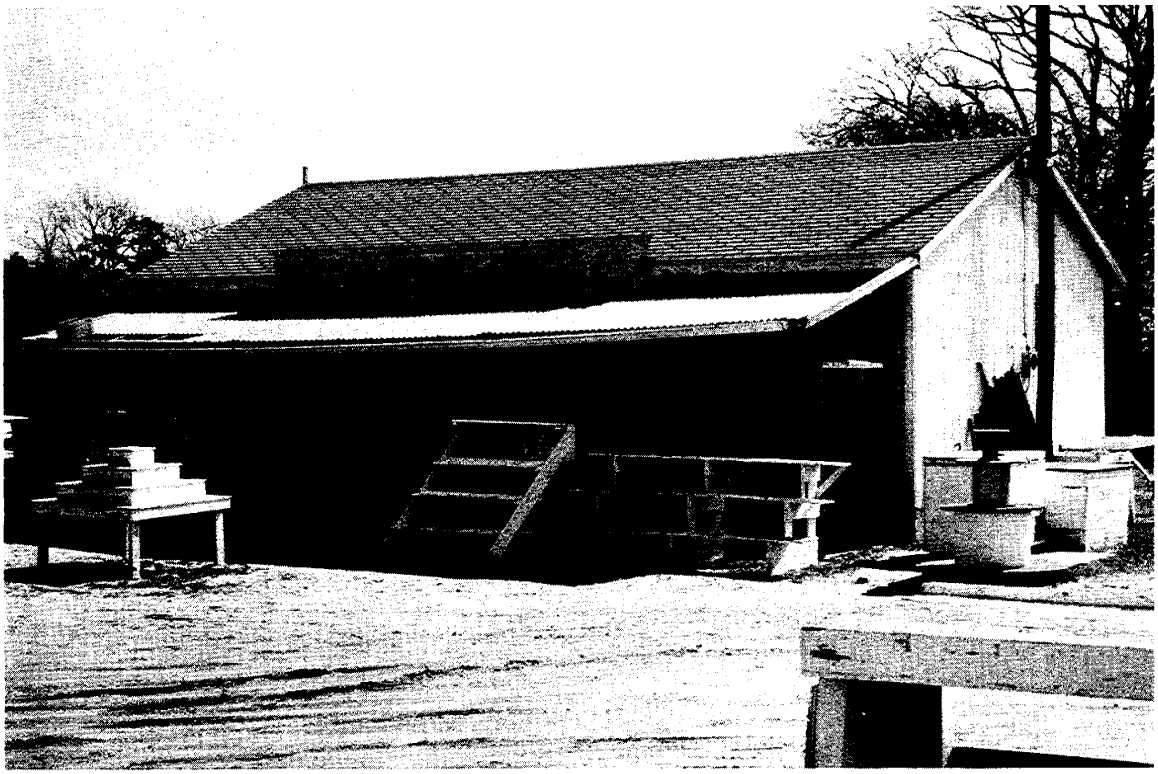


Plate 128. Charles E. Marsh Property (3-34-13.20-103), Fruitstand, From the Northwest.

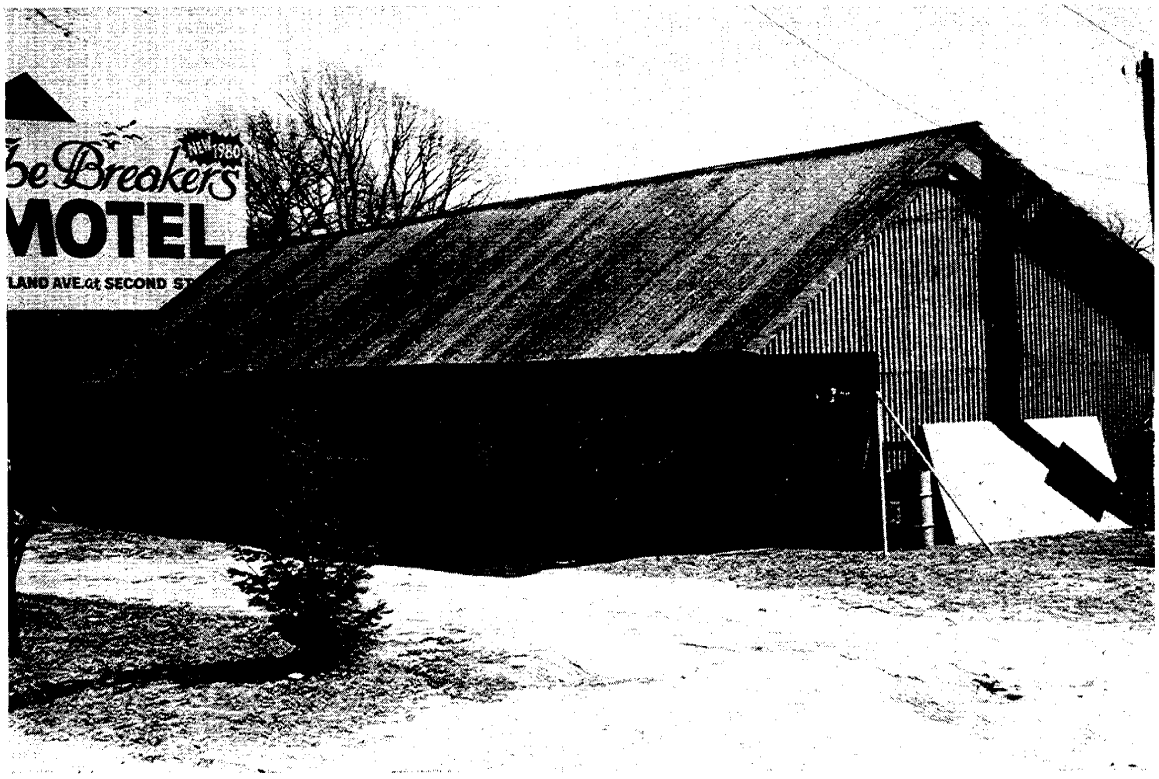


Plate 129. Charles E. Marsh Property (3-34-13.20-103), Garage, From the Northwest.

Plate 130. Charles E. Marsh Property (3-34-13.20-103), House 1, From the Northeast.

Plate 131. Charles E. Marsh Property (3-34-13.20-103), House 2, From the Northwest.

Plate 132. Charles E. Marsh Property (3-34-13.20-103), Garage, From the Northeast.

Plate 133. Charles E. Marsh Property (3-34-13.20-103), Warehouse, From the North.

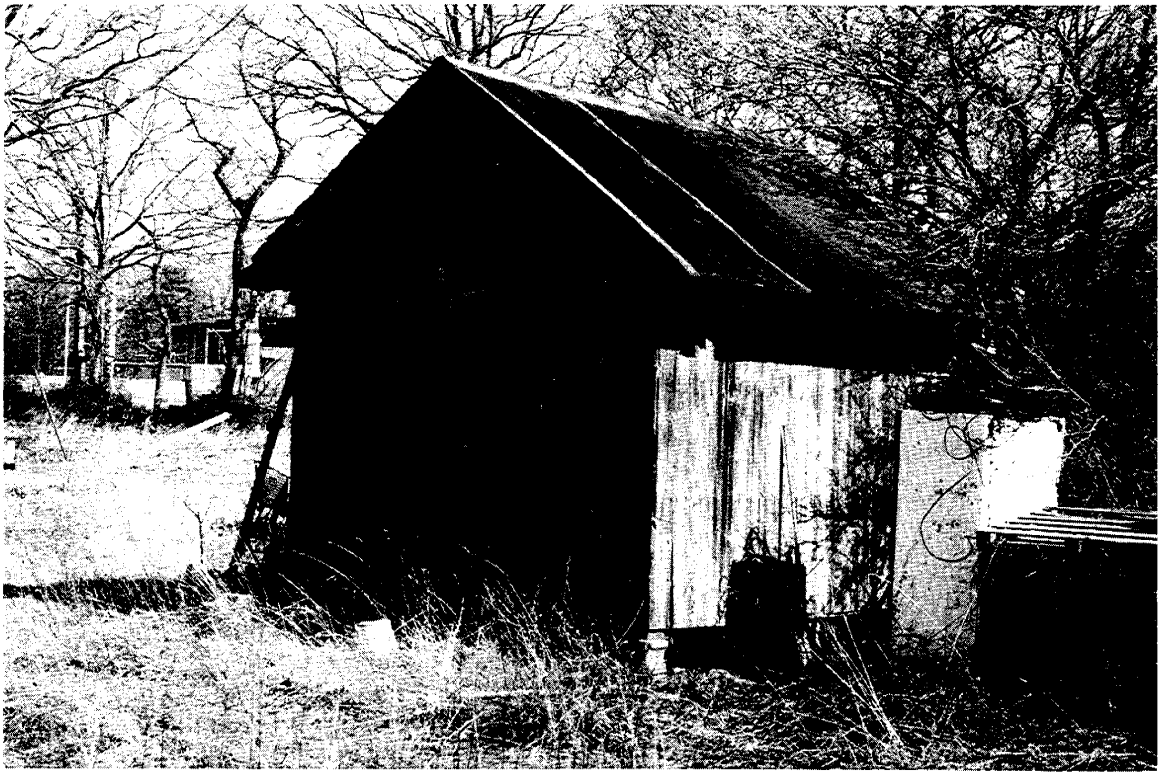


Plate 134. Charles E. Marsh Property (3-34-13.20-103), Shed, From the Southwest.

Plate 135. Charles E. Marsh House (3-34-13.20-109), From the Northwest.

south stand five gable roofed outbuildings in deteriorated condition.

The fruitstand, labeled "Charley's Place," is a one story rectangular wood framed block, with a shed roof supported on wooden posts extending the full width of the northern or facade elevation. Above a concrete block foundation the exterior walls are covered with corrugated metal and gabled roof is covered with composite shingles. The facade elevation is open. One 1/1 sash window is located in each gable end.

The garage is a one story rectangular wood framed block, the walls and gabled roof covered with corrugated fiberglass paneling. Set back under the northern slope of the roof are four overhead garage doors centered in the northern or facade elevation, with an open bay at each end. This building is a non-contributing resource.

House 1 is a two and a half story wood framed block, two bays wide and one bay deep, with a steeply pitched gabled roof. A single story porch adjoins the main facade, while a single story wing adjoins the rear. The exterior is covered in wood shingles.

House 2 is a two story wood framed bungalow with broad shed dormers projecting from a gabled roof. Windows are 6/1 sash. A front porch is fully enclosed by jalousied windows and is sheltered by the main roof. An enclosed shed roofed porch adjoins the rear of the house.

The garage/apartment building is a two story rectangular wood framed building, set on a CMU foundation. Composite shingles cover the exterior walls and the gabled roof, through which a brick chimney rises near the southern end of the eastern slope. Rafter ends are exposed under the roof overhang. The northern elevation or facade is symmetrically arranged, with two overhead garage doors on the first story and four 6/1 sash windows on the second story. On the eastern elevation, two 6/1 sash windows are located on the first story and four 6/1 sash windows on the second story. On the western elevation, two 6/1 sash windows and a sash entrance door occupy the first story and three 6/1 sash windows the second story.

The five outbuildings that stand on the southern section of the parcel include a warehouse and four sheds. The warehouse, now in ruinous condition, is a rectangular wood framed block, the walls and roof covered with corrugated metal. It stands near the western boundary of the parcel. Openings for three windows are located on the northwestern elevation or facade. A door opening is located near the westernmost end of this elevation. The four remaining outbuildings that stand to the southeast of the warehouse are wood framed sheds, with gable roofs covered

with corrugated metal and vertical boards covering the walls. In at least one shed, a vertical board door, is centered in a gable end, and concrete block piers are used as a foundation.

Charles E. Marsh House c. 1870
Church Street (Route 1A) (tax map #3-34-13.20-109)
Figure 42; Plate 135
CRS #S-1088

Description: The Charles E. Marsh House is a two and a half story wood framed building with a steeply pitched, cross gabled roof. Constructed as a T-plan dwelling, the house was given a rectangular groundplan when two shed roofed one story additions were built flanking the axial ell that extends to the rear. The foundation is not visible below exterior walls clad in composite shingles. Three brick chimneys rise above the composite shingled roof: two corbeled interior stack chimneys at either end of the roof ridge of the main block, and an exterior chimney centered on the southeastern elevation of the rear ell. A porch extends across the southernmost bays of the southeastern or rear elevation, the roof supported on wooden posts. The northwestern elevation faces Church Street/Route 1A and forms a symmetrical facade. Vertical emphasis on the facade is provided by the axial entrance sheltered under a gable roofed door hood, the 2/2 sash window directly above on the second story, and the axial cross gable enclosing a 2/2 sash window. Facade fenestration consists of four 2/2 sash windows on the first story, three on the second story, and one in the gable above. All window openings are framed in plain surrounds. On the northeastern elevation, two small casement windows occupy the peak of the gable; on the second story two 2/2 sash windows are arranged symmetrically above two 2/2 sash windows on the first story.

Evaluation of the West Rehoboth Multiple Property Area: As late as the 1880s, most of southern Sussex County remained rural, with most of the population depending on farming as a means for making a living. Development began to occur throughout the county, including Lewes and Rehoboth Hundred, as a direct result of construction of railroads. The Junction and Breakwater Railroad finally reached Rehoboth in 1878 (Hancock 1976:89).

Rehoboth Beach is located on a site purchased by the Rehoboth Association in 1872 for the purpose of establishing a resort with religious influences (Scharf 1888:1219). A yearly camp meeting was held on the site by the Methodist Church until 1881. The town started to develop into a resort community when summer hotels and cottages were erected on lots sold by the Association in the 1870s, but it was not until the extension of the Junction and Breakwater Railroad was completed, that its popularity began to grow significantly (Munroe 1979:204).

Only seven buildings located within the West Rehoboth Multiple Property Area can be firmly dated prior to the period of extensive development in the mid-twentieth century. Three of these are associated with farms located in the vicinity during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The earliest farmhouse located within the West Rehoboth Multiple Property Area is located on parcel 3-34-13.20-109 (Figure 42 and Plate 135). It dates from c. 1870 and was associated with Rhodes Thompson's farm (Deed Book 121:550). Thompson was listed as a farmer in Rehoboth Beach in the 1879 State Directory (Boyd 1879:269). Whether Thompson actually resided in the house or used it as a tenant house is unknown.

Another farmhouse is located on parcel 3-34-13.20-59 (Figure 42) At the time of construction, c. 1880, this property was owned by Elijah Burton (Deed Book 94:452). Burton was one of the most prominent black residents in Lewes and Rehoboth Hundred in the second half of the nineteenth century. He owned a great deal of land in the area, and his residence was shown on the 1868 map of the Hundred (Figure 37). This house in West Rehoboth was probably occupied by either tenants or a member of Burton's family. In 1913 this house and land became part of the Dodd family farm, one of the largest farms in the Hundred (Deed Book 215:31). It is likely to have been occupied by tenants until the Dodds sold it to John Allen in 1937 (Deed Book 324:150). This house has lost much of its integrity and thus has not been included in the West Rehoboth Multiple Property Area.

A second tenant house is located on parcel 3-34-13.20-103 (Figure 42 and Plate 130). It also dates from the 1880s. This house was moved to this property by the Marsh family in the twentieth century according to the current owner (Marsh 1988). According to Marsh, the house had been moved "at least nine times" that he remembered.

These three farms all date from the period when farmers were dependent on railroad transportation to get their produce to market. Their close proximity to each other can be explained by the fact that all three owners would have wanted to be as close to the Rehoboth train station as possible.

Two other houses in West Rehoboth pre-date the development of the area as a resort community. Located on parcels 3-34-13.19-86 and 3-34-13.20-106, these houses date to the mid-1920s and were probably private homes (Figure 42 and Plate 73). The house located on parcel 3-34-13.20-106 has lost much of its integrity and thus has not been included in the West Rehoboth Multiple Property Area.

Another building dating prior to the tourist-related development in West Rehoboth is the Mount Pleasant United Methodist Church, constructed in 1884 (Figure 42 and Plate 78). This church has primarily served black residents in the area. It stands on a one acre parcel of land donated by Elijah Burton in 1884 (Zebley 1947:285). To honor their benefactor, the congregation named the church Burton Chapel. The church was incorporated in 1899, and the name was changed to the current name at that date. Enlargement of the building to its present size occurred in 1946.

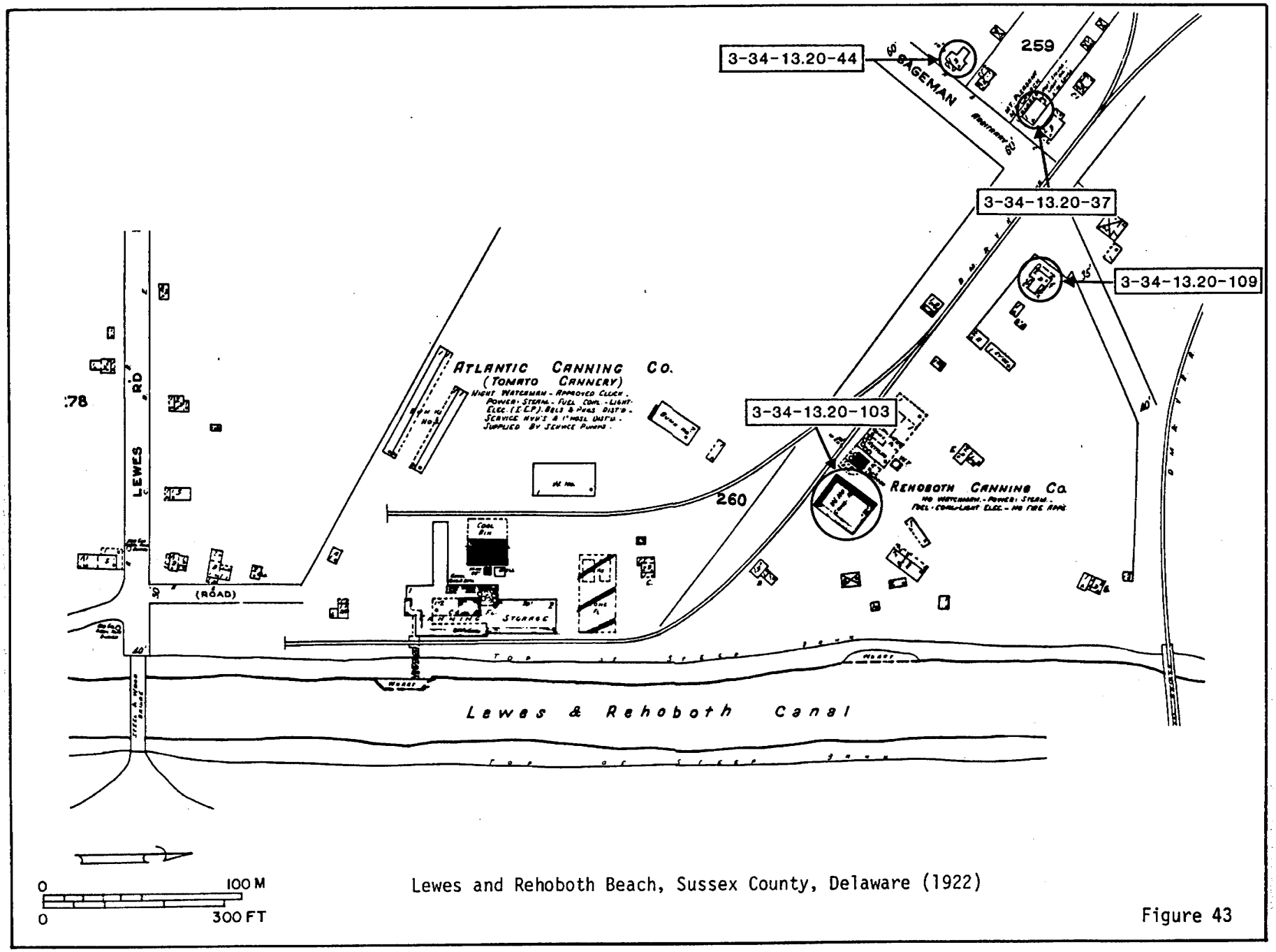
Although the Lewes and Rehoboth Canal was completed in 1916, it never had a big impact on the development of Rehoboth. It was never heavily used for commercial purposes because cheaper and more convenient transportation was soon available on nearby highways.

One other building is clearly associated with the early development of West Rehoboth. This is the large dilapidated building, originally a warehouse, which is located at the rear of parcel 3-34-13.20-103 (Figure 42 and Plate 133). The Atlantic Canning Company, established by John G. Townsend in 1911, purchased 14 acres of land south of the West Rehoboth Historic District in 1913 (Deed Book 188:300). This building was shown on a 1922 map as part of the Rehoboth Canning Company complex (Figure 43).

The Atlantic Canning Company sold the cannery and the land to Stokely Brothers and Company in 1927 for $15,500 (Deed Book 268:171). A 1931 map of the area continued to show this building as a warehouse associated with the cannery (Figure 44). The warehouse and other cannery-related buildings fell into disrepair after Stokely-Van Camp sold the property in 1964 (Deed Book 583:341).

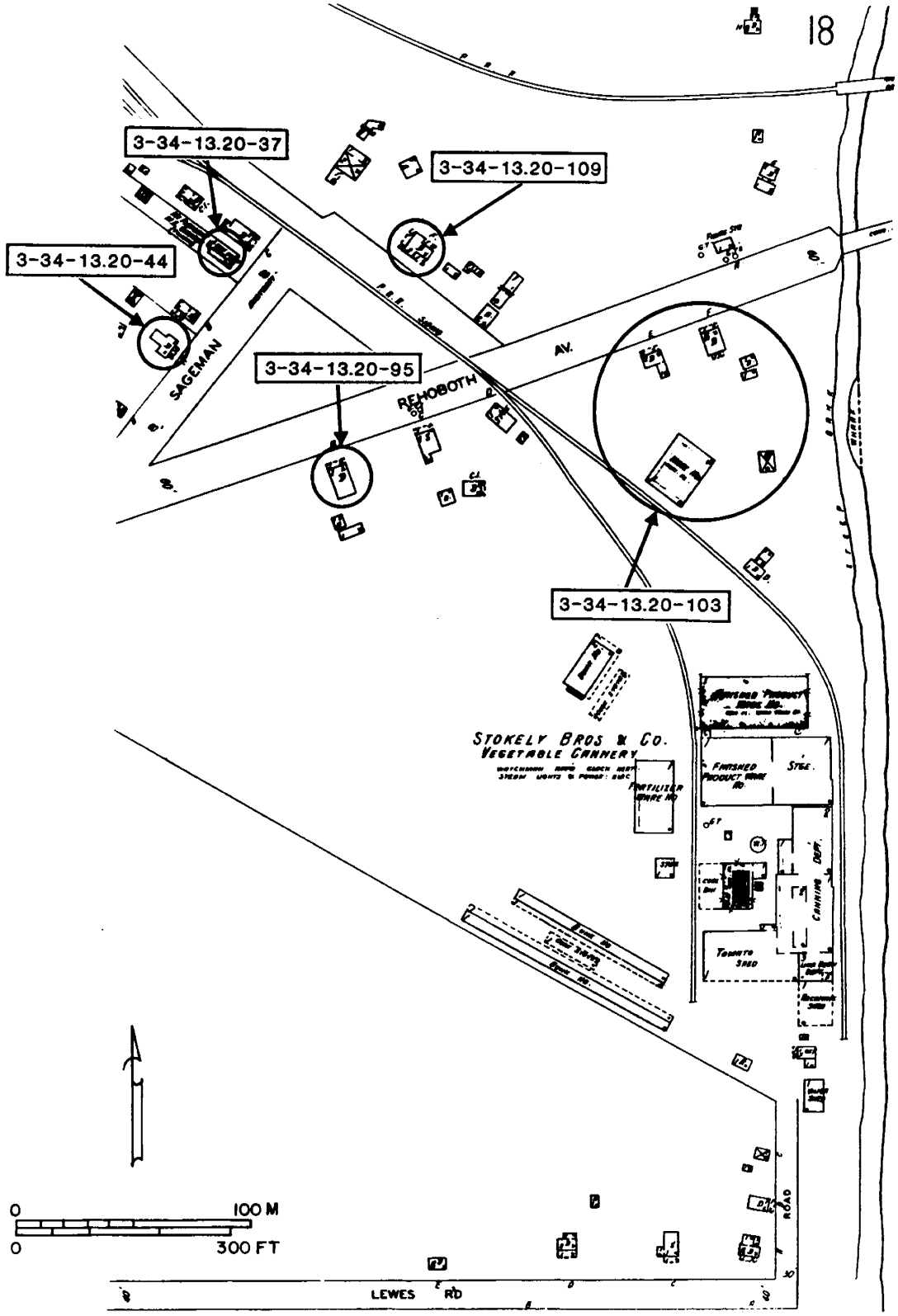
In 1925 with the completion of the network of concrete highways connecting Rehoboth with other sections of the County, Rehoboth developed rapidly into a popular resort area (Beach 1984:15). The most valuable land in Sussex County became that with access to a highway (Munroe 1979:204). This highway system has been identified by historians as the most important factor in the economic development of rural southern Delaware in the twentieth century (Munroe 1979:203). Most of the extant buildings located in the West Rehoboth Multiple Property Area were constructed after completion of this highway system.

Historians have documented the development of roadside industry occurring in the 1920s throughout the United States as a result of the newly completed highway systems (Liebs 1985; Belasco 1979). This development often took the form of gas stations and early motels. Several of these early motels are still extant in the West Rehoboth Multiple Property Area.



Lewes and Rehoboth Beach, Sussex County, Delaware (1922)

Figure 43



Lewes, Sussex County, Delaware (1931)

Figure 44

During the first two decades of the twentieth century, tourists had two housing options when traveling: either they could stay in large summer hotels like those located in downtown Rehoboth, or they could pitch tents along the roads or in camp grounds (Belasco 1979:66). It didn't take long for owners of autocamp grounds to begin erecting more permanent structures which they could rent out to tourists. By the 1920s camp owners began erecting small cabins equipped to varying degrees with items such as beds, linens and stoves (Belasco 1979:4, 131). These permanent shelters helped insure a constant market for their camps since weather and seasonal changes would no longer dictate the attractiveness of their facilities. By the 1930s, these early motels were referred to as "courts" because they were laid out in a courtyard arrangement far enough from the road to appear private and quiet, but near enough to the highway to be visible to travelers (Liebs 1985:175). Many of these camps resembled villages of miniature cottages or bungalows (Liebs 1985:176; Belasco 1979:166). These cabins became progressively more luxurious as time passed so that by 1945 they had become much more expensive (Belasco 1979:4). After World War II, in most areas of the United States, motels with a series of single rooms in one building became more popular, and by the 1950s, had taken over most of the tourist trade (Liebs 1985:182; Belasco 1979:190).

In the West Rehoboth Multiple Property Area, these tourist camps or courts were only supplemented by the newer motels and never completely replaced. The largest and earliest of these camps in the area is the Francis-Anne Motel located on both sides of Rehoboth Avenue (parcels 3-34-13.19-82 and 87, Figure 42). John A. Marsh and Leslie Marsh Wolfe, probably brother and sister, acquired most of these two properties in the early 1930s (Deed Books 283:495, 284:442, 288:158, 294:497) and built the cabins soon after. The large modern motel on parcel 3-34-13.19-87 was probably erected during the 1950s (Plate 75). Since it does not meet the fifty year age consideration of the National Register, this motel is a non-contributing resource.

As can be seen in Plates 60-70 and 74-77, the cabins located in the courtyard area of parcel 3-34-13.19-82 are less luxurious than those located on 3-34-13.19-87. It seems likely, based on architectural evidence, that these are the earliest cabins associated with the Francis-Anne Motel. The cabins fronting on Rehoboth Avenue and all of those located on parcel 3-34-13.19-87 appear to be slightly later in date and were probably erected by the owners as business improved.

Another tourist camp, the Phil-Moore Cottages, is located on parcel 3-34-13.20-93 (Figure 42). Based on architectural evidence, it seems likely that these cottages date from the 1930s (Plates 124-126).

The Pirate's Cove Motel is located on parcel 3-34-13.20-106 (Figure 42). As discussed earlier, the house on this property was probably associated with a farm, dating before the construction of the modern Rehoboth Avenue. The cottages or cabins and the motel unit located on the parcel are later additions, with the cabins likely dating from the 1940s and the motel unit from the 1950s. Since the Pirate's Cove Motel does not meet the fifty-year age consideration of the National Register, it has not been included in the West Rehoboth Multiple Property Area.

Perhaps the most interesting tourist camp is the one located on parcel 3-34-13.20-59 (Figure 42). Again the large house on this property was probably a farmhouse dating to the late nineteenth century. John Allen of Lewes and Rehoboth Hundred purchased the property from the Dodd family in 1937 (Deed Book 324:150). Allen apparently erected the cottages and restaurant that comprise the camp. According to Henry Marshall (1988), this camp was the one frequented by blacks since segregation by race was a fact of life in southern Delaware into the 1960s. In addition to the six cottages located across the back of the property, tourists could take rooms in the large, main house. The other large building on the property was a restaurant called "Esslinger's" during its last years of operation. The back of the restaurant probably housed the restrooms and kitchen facilities for the cottage inhabitants. Due to low integrity, this tourist camp has not been included in the West Rehoboth Multiple Property Area.

One of the trends identified in the State Plan for the 1880-1940 period is the growth of urban centers as a result of the automobile. It also noted that new neighborhoods were laid out around old ones (Herman and Siders 1986:93-94). Most of the extant structures in West Rehoboth are the result of this expansion. Rehoboth could only have grown outward, so it is logical that residential development in the late 1920s occurred along the newly constructed roads leading out of town. These roads would not only have provided access to permanent homes located in other places, but provided access to the beach and boardwalk located further downtown.

Most of the buildings in the West Rehoboth Multiple Property Area are small bungalows and cottages that were built in the 1930s to accommodate the influx of summer tourists. Many of these were probably built solely as summer homes. The area identified as Washington Heights was developed concurrently with land along Rehoboth Avenue extension (Deed Book 271:598-599). Located east of the Lewes and Rehoboth Canal and south of Rehoboth Avenue, Washington Heights included the parcels facing onto Washington and Atlantic Streets and the parcels on Rehoboth Avenue numbered 3-34-13.20-90 through 3-34-13.20-98 (Figure 42). This land was purchased by the Consumers Commission Company in

1927 for $2550 (Deed Book 268:11). Based on land records, it seems likely that most of this property was vacant at the time of purchase. This evidence is confirmed by two historic maps, one dated 1922, the other 1931 (Figures 43 and 44). Only the house located on parcel 3-34-13.20-95 appears to have been constructed by 1931, and both Washington and Atlantic Streets appear to have been laid out after 1931.

Land records indicated that only three properties, 3-34-13.20-81, 95, and 97, appeared to have been built upon, as based on sale prices, when the Consumers Commission Company sold them. All three were sold to private individuals for $300 a piece in the late 1920s. Architectural evidence supports early 1920s dates of construction for buildings on these properties (Plates 104-109 and 127). Other properties in Washington Heights were sold to private individuals for a dollar a piece in the 1930s. It is likely that the buildings on these properties were erected by these new owners. With the exception of the Phil-Moore Cottages, located on 3-34-13.20-93, all of the buildings were cottages or bungalows.

Other properties in the West Rehoboth Multiple Property Area located outside of Washington Heights have been improved with buildings dating from the same period. These include houses and other associated buildings located on 3-34-13.19-84, 3-34-13.20-54, 55, and 103 (Figure 42 and Plates 71-72, 79-81, 128-134). Based on map evidence, the bungalows on parcel 3-34-13.20-103 were constructed c. 1930 (Figure 44).

The development of West Rehoboth follows a typical pattern identified by historians for eastern seashore resort areas (Gowan 1986:76). As early as 1870, seasonal communities began to appear, each containing lots which were sold either with a newly built house or as a potential house site (Lancaster 1985:70-71). These houses, were often viewed as "'simple' informal second home(s)" for people with permanent city homes (King 1984:155). They were the appropriate house type for the informal life-style of a vacation environment (Rifkind 1980:98). Inexpensive and fairly easy to construct, resort houses were extremely popular during the early twentieth century.

The West Rehoboth Multiple Property Area contains eight buildings or complexes and one district which appear to meet the Criteria for Evaluation as remnants of early resort development from the late nineteenth through the mid-twentieth century (Criterion A). While West Rehoboth does not contain the only remnants of this development and many of the building types identified in West Rehoboth may also be identified in Rehoboth Beach to the east, West Rehoboth is particularly threatened by intense developmental pressures as Rehoboth expands outwardly along the primary thoroughfares. Such pressures were recognized in the Delaware Statewide Historic Preservation Plan as a major

threat to earlier architectural remains (Herman and Siders 1986:117). In fact, such pressures were identified as extreme in the Coastal Zone where West Rehoboth is located (Herman and Siders 1986:120). Recognition of a multiple property area which includes a large number of resort buildings closely associated with the early development of Delaware's premiere resort community would offer some measure of protection for them.

Boundaries: The proposed boundaries within the West Rehoboth Multiple Property Area have been drawn to include all contributing resources and to the extent appropriate, corresponds to existing property lines. Exceptions occur along the northeast and southeast boundary of the Frances-Anne Motel, Complex B where the lines established by the rear walls of the motel unit have been used, the south boundary of the Truitt Properties House where the south line of 3-34-13.20-55 has been used, and the boundaries of the Charles E. Marsh House, which parallel the outside walls by ten feet.

Marsh Family Farmstead early 20th c.
Route 273 (tax map #3-34-19-3)
Figures 35 and 45; Plates 136-139
CRS #S-1075

Description: The Marsh Family Farmstead is located southwest of Route 1 and northwest of Route 273, adjacent to the Johnson Branch of White Oak Creek. Twelve buildings are sited on this property: a barn (Barn 1), an adjacent corn crib (Corn Crib 1) and a shed (Shed 1), standing alongside the lane leading into the farm from Route 273; the main dwelling at the bend of the lane (House); a shed (Shed 2), a chicken coop, (Chicken Coop) and a corn crib (Corn Crib 2) west of the dwelling; a barn (Barn 2), a prefabricated dwelling (Modern Building) and a shed (Shed 3), lined up and oriented to the driveway paralleling the western elevation of the main dwelling; and three sheds to the southwest of the corn crib (Sheds 4-6), oriented to an extension of the driveway that circles around the barn and leads back to the farm lane.

The barn next to the farm lane (Barn 1) is a wood framed rectangular block composed of a two story gable roofed section and a one story section joined by a shed roof. A shed roofed one story addition extends across the northwestern elevation. The exterior walls are supported on concrete block piers and covered with vertical boards and plywood; the roof slopes are covered with composite and metal sheathing. On the southeast elevation or facade are located two openings for sliding barn doors and a vertical board entrance door, with an access door to the left space centered above in the two story section. On the northeast side elevation are two 6/6 sash windows; on the southwestern elevation of the rear addition are one 1/1 sash window and a window opening covered by a hinged plywood door.

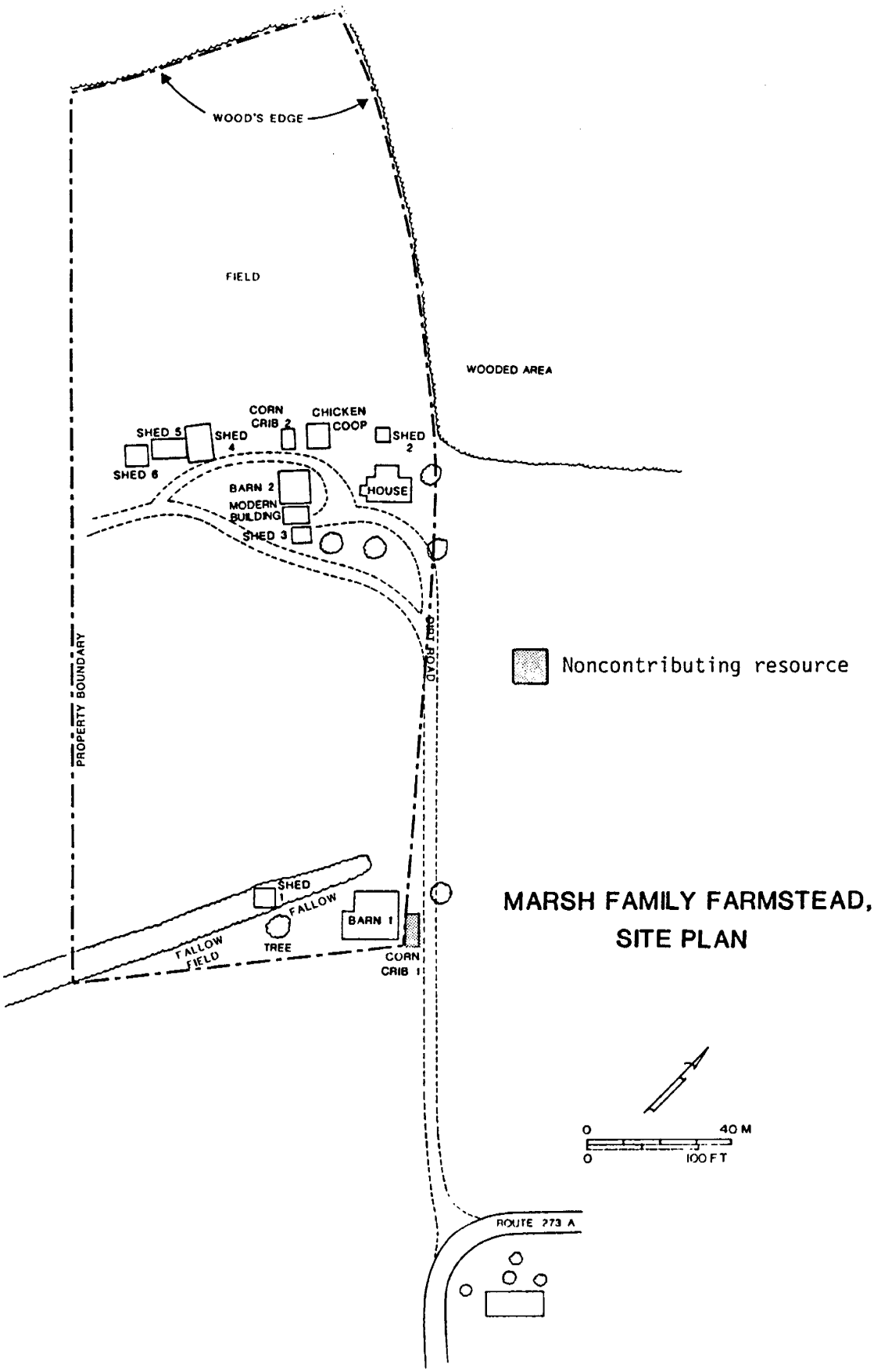

WOOD'S EDGE
FIELD
WOODED AREA
CORN CRIB 2
CHICKEN COOP
SHED 5
SHED 4
SHED 2
SHED 6
BARN 2
HOUSE
MODERN BUILDING
SHED 3
PROPERTY BOUNDARY
OLD ROAD
Noncontributing resource
SHED 1
FALLOW
BARN 1
FALLOW FIELD
TREE
CORN CRIB 1
MARSH FAMILY FARMSTEAD, SITE PLAN
0
40 M
0
100 FT
ROUTE 273 A

Figure 45

Plate 136. Marsh Family Farmstead (3-34-19-3), House, From the Southeast.

Plate 137. Marsh Family Farmstead (3-34-19-3), Barn 1, From the Southwest.

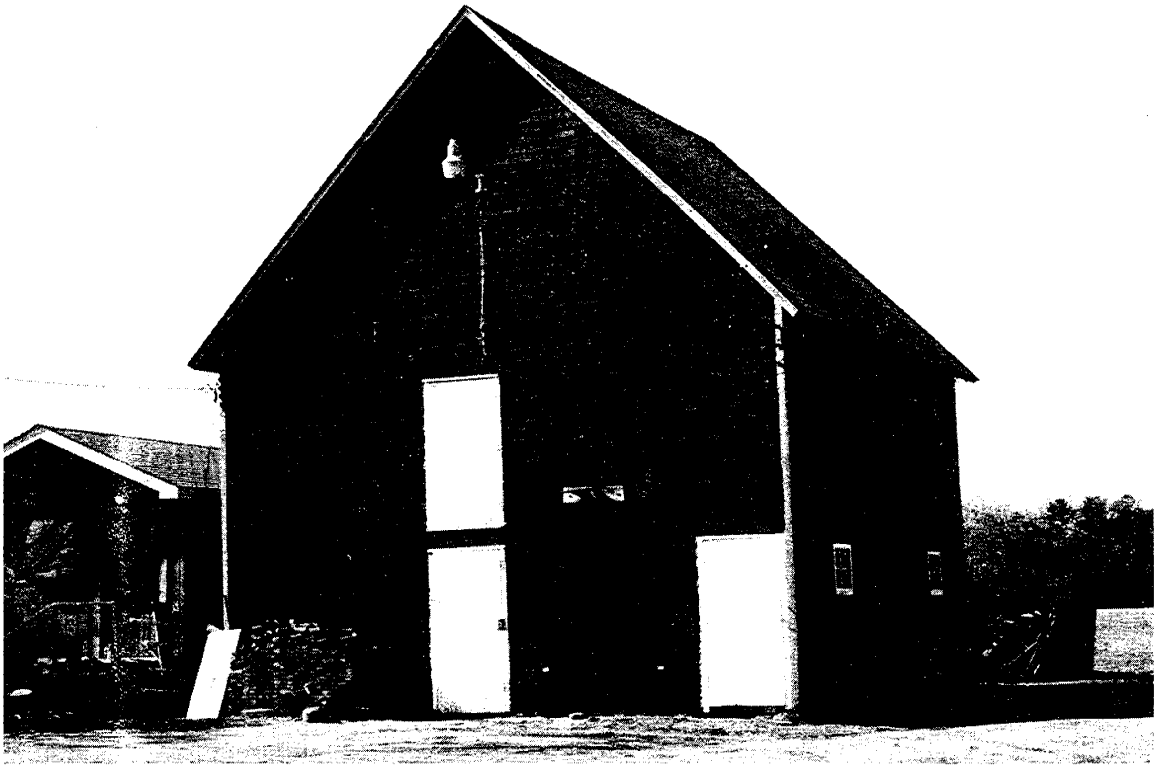


Plate 138. Marsh Family Farmstead (3-34-19-3), Barn 2, From the Northeast.

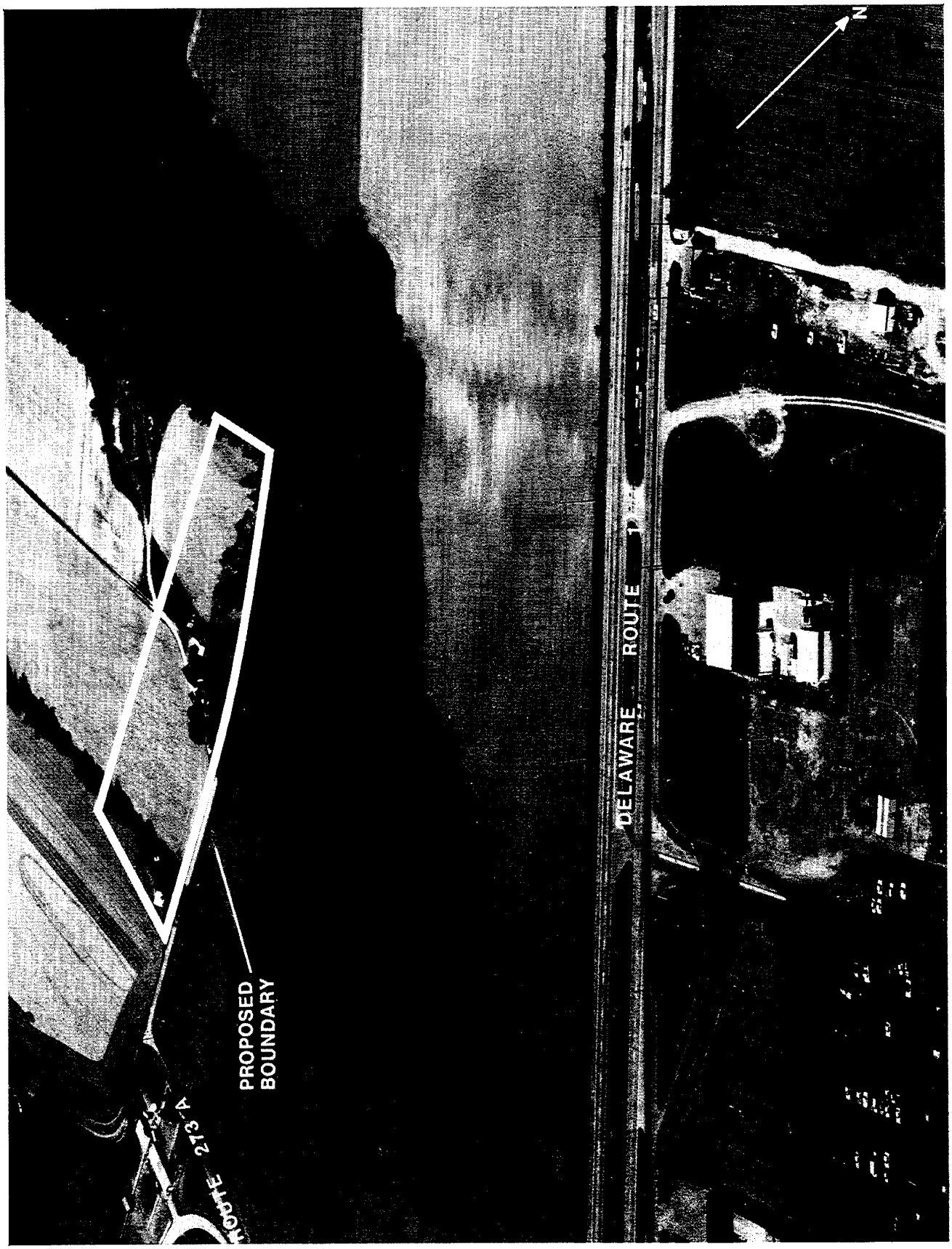


Plate 139. Aerial View of the Marsh Family Farmstead.

The corn crib next to the lane barn (Corn Crib 1) is a one story rectangular wood framed block with a corrugated metal covered shed roof. Horizontal slats form the canted walls, supported on concrete blocks. On the northeastern and southwestern ends are located vertical board doors. Of recent construction, this outbuilding does not contribute to the historical significance of the Marsh Family Farmstead.

The shed near the lane barn (Shed 1) is a one story wood framed rectangular block with a gabled roof covered with corrugated metal. The walls rest on a concrete block foundation and are covered with vertical boards. A four light sash window is located in the southeastern gable end elevation, and a vertical board door is located in the northeastern side elevation.

The main dwelling (House) is composed of a two and a half story gable roofed main block, arranged in a T-plan, to which have been added a two story one bay gable roofed section on the southwestern elevation and a one story shed roofed enclosed porch, also on the southwestern elevation. A one story front porch occupies the eastern corner, with two battered wooden posts supporting a hipped roof that shelters two sash entrance doors and a 1/1 sash window. Above a concrete foundation the exterior walls are covered in wood shingles, and composite shingles cover the slopes of the roof. A stuccoed chimney rises from the crossing of the roof ridges. Each gable end elevation is occupied by one 1/1 sash window on first, second and attic story levels. All window and door openings are trimmed with plain surrounds and a molded strip atop the lintel which forms a small hood-mold. The enclosed porch on the southwestern elevation contains a pair of six light casement windows.

The chicken coop is a one and a half story wood framed rectangular block. Its exterior walls are covered with composite shingles on the southeastern gable ended elevation or facade, and flush boards on the other elevations. The gabled roof is covered with composite shingles. A vertical board door occupies the peak of the gable in the facade, above three entrance doors, each containing six lights. There are no windows.

The corn crib northwest of the main dwelling (Corn Crib 2) is a one story rectangular wood framed block resting on wood piles, the side elevations covered with chicken wire and the gable end elevations covered with vertical boards. Corrugated metal covers the gabled roof. A vertical board door is located in the southern elevation.

The barn to the west of the main dwelling (Barn 2) is a two story wood framed square block, set on a brick foundation. The exterior walls are covered with brick paper sheathing, and the overhanging gabled roof with composite shingles. On the eastern

gable ended elevation or facade, a vertical board door is centered on each of the first and second story levels, and a vertical board door occupies the northern bay of the first story. On the western gable ended elevation, a vertical board door is centered on the first story. Window openings are located on the side elevations, with two small six light sash windows on the northern elevation and two boarded-over openings centered on the southern elevation.

The prefabricated dwelling (Modern Building) is a one story wood framed rectangular block set on wooden piers, the exterior walls covered with vertical board siding and the gable roof with composite shingles. On the eastern elevation or facade, a single fixed light window is centered, and a vertical board entrance door occupies the northern bay. Both door and window openings are trimmed with plain surrounds. The eastern gable end of the roof overhangs to shelter the door stoop in front of the entrance, bordered with a wooden hand railing.

The shed to the south of the prefabricated dwelling (Shed 3) is a one story rectangular wood framed block, set on a concrete foundation with composite shingles covering the exterior walls and the gabled roof. On the gable ended eastern elevation or facade a vertical board entrance door is located on the first story, with a vertical board door centered in the peak of the gable above. A 6 light casement window is centered on each of the side elevations.

The storage shed to the west of the corn crib (Shed 4) is a one story wood framed block composed of a gable roofed main block, a shed roofed addition on the southern elevation, and a shed roofed addition on the southern half of the western elevation (Shed 5). The gabled roof is covered with composite shingles and the shed roofs are covered with corrugated metal. Clapboarding covers the exterior walls. The eastern elevation is open below the gable, in which is located a vertical board door. The shed roofed addition on the western elevation is open at the southern elevation. Part of the southern elevation of the shed roofed addition to the southern elevation of the main block (Shed 5) is also open.

The small shed near the storage shed is a one story wood framed rectangular block set on a concrete foundation (Shed 6), the exterior walls covered with horizontal boards and the shed roof covered with corrugated metal. On the eastern elevation a vertical board door occupies the southern end. A band of window openings is located on the southern elevation, with chicken wire, glass and board coverings.

Evaluation of the Marsh Family Farmstead: The Marsh Family Farmstead dates from c. 1908. Lemuel Marsh purchased the property for $450 from Richard Paynter in 1847 (Deed Book

54:63). Mary R. Warrington, Lemuel's daughter, inherited the property from her father's estate. Mary and Rowland P. Warrington sold the property to John V. Tracey of Rehoboth in 1920 for $5000 (Deed Book 221:401). In 1934 James H. Truitt purchased the land from Tracey for a dollar (Deed Book 301:332). The property has remained in the Truitt family's possession from that date.

This property may be associated with the period 1880-1940 when agriculture was the basis of the Sussex County economy (Herman and Siders 1986:92). This is the period when most farms were cultivating perishable crops because transportation was readily available to urban markets or to local canneries (Herman and Siders 1986:93-94). During the early twentieth century the farmer could have made the short trip either to the Rehoboth train station to ship his produce to other markets or to canneries, located on the outskirts of Rehoboth. After completion of the state highway system in 1925, this farm had the added advantage of easy access to Delaware Route 1.

Like other farms from this period, the buildings in this complex are arranged in a partial court behind the main house (Herman and Siders 1986:93). The courtyard, in this case, includes five buildings with five other outbuildings located further away from the house (Figure 45).

Although the Marsh Family Farmstead remains in good condition, it is in danger of demolition due to the growing tourist-related construction occurring near Rehoboth. This land, located on the outskirts of West Rehoboth, is rapidly becoming prime land for development. As a farmstead with most, if not all, of the original outbuildings still intact, this property appears to meet the Criteria for Evaluation as a representative example of a typical farmstead dating from the early twentieth century. Its development follows the trends identified for the history of agriculture in Sussex County (Criterion A).

Recommendation: Eligible for the National Register.

Boundary: The recommended boundary for the Marsh Family Farmstead includes all of the contributing farmstead components and is of sufficient extent to maintain the present level of integrity of setting and feeling associated with the property.

Properties Recommended Not Eligible for the National Register

Of 125 properties identified, the following do not appear to meet the Criteria for Evaluation of the National Register.