
**ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY
BRIDGE 376, STATE ROAD 54 IMPROVEMENTS**

Sussex County, Delaware

DRAFT

Prepared By:



The Louis Berger Group, Inc.
East Orange, New Jersey

DRAFT

Prepared For:



The Delaware Department of Transportation
Dover, Delaware

DRAFT

February 2000

**ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY
BRIDGE 376, STATE ROAD 54 IMPROVEMENTS**

Sussex County, Delaware

Prepared By:

Philip E. Pendleton

**The Louis Berger Group, Inc.
East Orange, New Jersey**

Prepared For:

**The Delaware Department of Transportation
Dover, Delaware**

February 2000

ABSTRACT

The Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT) proposes to undertake a replacement or rehabilitation of Bridge 376, located in the town of Selbyville in Baltimore Hundred, Sussex County. The bridge carries Main Street (State Road 54) over a tributary stream of Polly Branch. At the request of DelDOT, Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. (Berger), performed architectural investigations as part of the preliminary planning for the proposed replacement or rehabilitation. The purpose of the investigation was to identify architectural resources within the area of potential effect (APE) that are currently listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The architectural survey identified seven architectural resources more than 50 years old located within the APE. Supplementary Delaware Cultural Resources Survey (CRS) documentation was prepared for the six previously inventoried resources and initial CRS inventory documentation for the one architectural resource not previously identified. As none of the seven resources had been previously listed in or determined eligible for the National Register, the investigation also evaluated the resources with regard to their National Register eligibility. The Lemuel Brasure House (S-2314) was found to be eligible for the National Register, significant under Criterion C. The investigation found that the remaining six resources are not eligible for the National Register.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER		PAGE
	Abstract	i
	List of Figures	iii
	List of Tables	iii
	List of Plates	iv
I	INTRODUCTION	1
II	BACKGROUND RESEARCH: GENERAL HISTORIC CONTEXT ..	3
	A. Exploration and Frontier Settlement, 1630-1730 ±	3
	B. Intensified and Durable Occupation, 1730-1770 ±	3
	C. Early Industrialization, 1770-1830 ±	4
	D. Industrialization and Early Urbanization, 1830-1880 ±	4
	E. Urbanization and Early Suburbanization, 1880-1940 ±	6
	F. The Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Region Since circa 1940	6
III	RESEARCH DESIGN	9
	A. Objectives	9
	B. Methods	9
	C. Expected Results	10
IV	ARCHITECTURAL EVALUATION	11
	A. Introduction	11
	B. Wilkerson Property (S-2243)	11
	C. Wray Property (S-2244)	13
	D. Selbyville Volunteer Fire Company Property (S-2248)	14
	E. Difranks Property (S-2249)	14
	F. Lynch Property: Lemuel Brasure House (S-2314) and Edward L. Brasure House (S-2250)	15
	G. Pepper Rental Property (S-9203)	18
V	SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS	24
VI	REFERENCES CITED	25
	APPENDIX A: Cultural Resource Survey Forms	
	APPENDIX B: Determination of Eligibility	
	APPENDIX C: Personnel Qualifications	

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE		PAGE
1	Project Location Map	2
2	Project Area Vicinity in 1868	5
3	Project Area Vicinity in 1932	7
4	Project Area Vicinity in 1958	8
5	Architectural Resources Identified in the Area of Potential Effect	12
6	Lemuel Brasure House (S-2314): Boundary of National Register-Eligible Property	19

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE		PAGE
1	Architectural Resources Identified in the Area of Potential Effect	13

LIST OF PLATES

PLATE		PAGE
1	Wilkerson Property (S-2243), House, Looking West	20
2	Wray Property (S-2244), House, Looking West	20
3	Selbyville VFC Property (S-2248), Store Building, Looking East	21
4	Difranks Property (S-2249), House, Looking East	21
5	Lynch Property, Lemuel Brasure House (S-2314), Looking North	22
6	Lynch Property, Lemuel Brasure House (S-2314), Kitchen Building, Looking East	22
7	Lynch Property, Edward L. Brasure House (S-2250), Looking East ...	23
8	Pepper Rental Property (S-9203), House, Looking West	23

I. INTRODUCTION

The Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT) proposes to undertake a replacement or rehabilitation of Bridge 376. The bridge carries Main Street (State Road 54) over a tributary stream of Polly Branch in the town of Selbyville, Baltimore Hundred, Sussex County (Figure 1). The area is low-density urban in character, with a mixture of residential, commercial, and government properties.

DelDOT contracted with the Cultural Resource Group of Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. (Berger), to perform architectural investigations as part of the preliminary planning for the proposed bridge replacement or rehabilitation. The purpose of the investigation was to identify architectural resources within the area of potential effect (APE) currently listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, the Federal government's list of buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts worthy of preservation. Federal legislation requires the identification, evaluation, and treatment of cultural resources impacted by publicly financed undertakings. These legislative mandates include Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; Section 101 (b) (4) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended; the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Procedures for the Protection of Historic Properties (36 CFR 800); and Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, as amended.

Berger conducted architectural and historical research and fieldwork for this investigation during December 1999-January 2000. Preliminary research focused on examining survey files at the Delaware State Historic Preservation Office (Delaware SHPO) in order to identify any previously surveyed and documented resources within the project's APE. Properties liable to visual or auditory effects from the proposed improvements constituted the APE for the investigation; the APE therefore extended approximately 250 feet along Main Street in either direction from the project location in a low-density urban setting. The architectural survey identified seven architectural resources more than 50 years old located within the APE. Six of the resources had been previously inventoried, none of which had been previously listed in or determined eligible for the National Register. The surveyor also gathered historical information from Delaware SHPO historic contexts for use in developing a historical narrative describing the evolution of the project area and outlining evaluation criteria for National Register eligibility. Site-specific historical research was conducted at the office of the Sussex County Recorder of Deeds in Georgetown and at the Delaware State Archives in Dover.

Fieldwork identified one additional resource more than 50 years old and located within the APE that had not been previously inventoried. Delaware SHPO Cultural Resource Survey (CRS) forms were completed for this resource. Delaware SHPO CRS Update forms were completed for the six previously inventoried resources. In addition, a Determination of Eligibility Form was completed for the Lemuel Brasure House (S-2314).

Fieldwork, research, and report preparation activities for this project were undertaken following the Delaware SHPO's *Guidelines for Architectural and Archaeological Surveys in Delaware* (Delaware State Historic Preservation Office [SHPO] 1993). The investigations were performed under the supervision of Berger Principal Architectural Historian Martha Bowers. Architectural Historian Philip E. Pendleton performed the fieldwork and research activities and authored this report. (A copy of Mr. Pendleton's resume is presented in Appendix C.) The report was edited by Anne Moiseev. Graphics were prepared by Jacqueline Horsford.

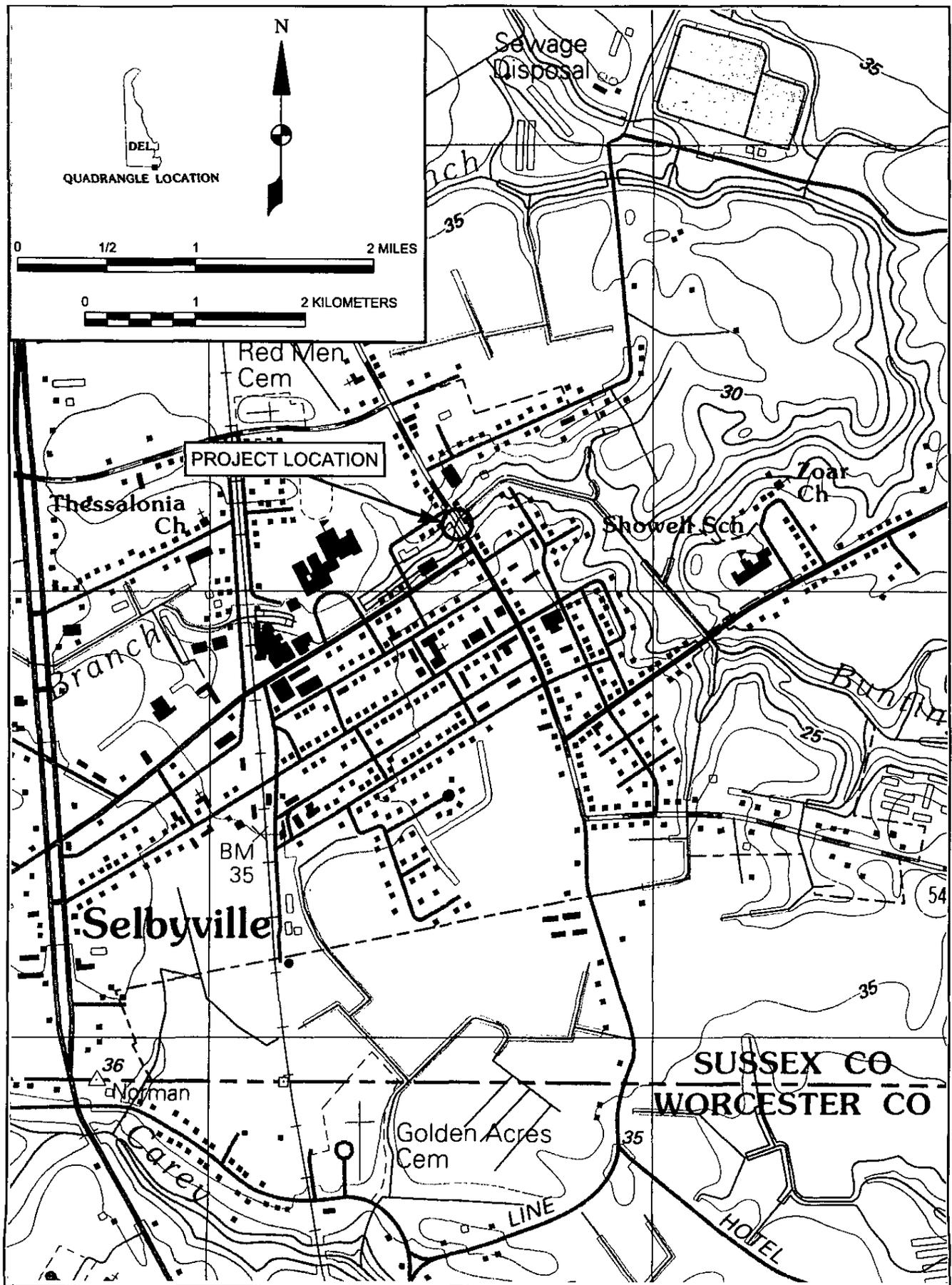


FIGURE 1: Project Location Map

SOURCE: USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle, Selbyville, DE-MD 1992

II. BACKGROUND RESEARCH: GENERAL HISTORIC CONTEXT

In accord with Federal and State of Delaware guidelines concerning National Register eligibility for historical resources, this study uses historic contexts to link the project area's history with property types describing the evolution of its built environment. A context outlines levels of historical significance and architectural integrity that identified historic resources must possess in order to be determined eligible for listing in the National Register. Subsequent decisions regarding National Register eligibility compare levels of integrity and significance established by the context to the historical significance and architectural integrity of each identified historical resource. The use of historic contexts for the evaluation of National Register eligibility allows for the systematic evaluation of each resource's National Register eligibility based upon the historical evolution of the locale.

The following historic context has been divided into five chronological periods based on periods outlined in the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* (Ames et al. 1989). Fieldwork and research identified four themes applicable to the historical resources found in the project area vicinity: (a) Settlement Patterns and Demographic Change; (b) Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts; (c) Manufacturing; and (d) Retailing and Wholesaling. The themes are discussed in each of the chronological periods.

A. Exploration and Frontier Settlement, 1630-1730 ±

The project area for the planned replacement or rehabilitation is situated where Main Street crosses a tributary stream of Polly Branch in Selbyville, Baltimore Hundred, Sussex County (see Figure 1). The project area is located within the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Geographic Zone as defined by the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* (Ames et al. 1989). The Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp consists essentially of the area lying within Sussex County and inland from the shoreline of the navigable rivers and creeks. Early European pioneers found soils with drainage ranging from moderately good to poor, with the subsoil composed of sandy clay or loam. They noted extensive and varied forests of cypress, loblolly pine, tulip, magnolia, Atlantic white cedar, maple, ash, and oak trees. The zone's main waterway is the Nanticoke River, which flows southwest to Chesapeake Bay. The other major body of water is the freshwater Cypress Swamp. The entire zone is honeycombed with smaller streams and ponds (Ames et al. 1989:35)

Permanent settlement of the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp zone by people of European heritage did not commence until the middle years of the eighteenth century, from approximately 1730 to 1770, when the settlement of Delaware as a whole was characterized by the Intensified and Durable Occupation period (see below). During the years before 1730 the presence of Europeans was limited to trappers and foresters whose imprint on the landscape consisted of the making of impermanent camps and the continued use of Native American trails. The closest areas of permanent European occupation were those of Lewes and its immediate surroundings, and a few isolated places along the navigable waterways flowing into Delaware Bay, located within the Coastal Geographic Zone (Ames et al. 1989:46; Herman et al. 1989:38-42).

Property types associated with the context themes are expected to be characteristic of impermanent occupation, and would almost certainly be manifested as subsurface archaeological survivals rather than standing architectural resources.

B. Intensified and Durable Occupation, 1730-1770 ±

Permanent settlers moved into the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp zone during this period, establishing homesteads in the area near Lewes and in the vicinity of navigable streams, while a limited number of the

region's Native American inhabitants remained and began to acculturate rapidly to European influence. The area's scattered settlement landscape was largely characterized by the southern plantation system as seen in the adjacent lower Eastern Shore region of Maryland, although foresters and shippers serving the developing lumber industry were also present. A few small nucleated settlements emerged at places such as Laurel and Dagsborough (Ames et al. 1989:46-47; Herman et al. 1989:43-47).

Property types representative of the context themes include towns and durable buildings. Survival rates for standing resources for all property types would be expected to be very low, and any surviving example would therefore be highly significant despite integrity issues.

C. Early Industrialization, 1770-1830 ±

The entire Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp zone became pervaded by settlement during this period, although with little tendency toward nucleation. Transportation routes through the region greatly improved, coupled with extensive deforestation. Towns like Bridgeville and Milton began to develop as centralized marketplaces. The hamlet that would be known as Selbyville began to develop around 1817, when the McCabe family's homestead and smithy was joined by the sawmill and millpond built by Joseph Jena and Isaiah Long on a neighboring tract. As settlers continued to move into the region in considerable numbers during the late eighteenth century, smaller farmsteads proliferated among the existing large plantation holdings. Society in the region remained highly stratified in terms of economic and political dominance (Ames et al. 1989:48; Herman et al. 1989:47-53; Scharf 1888:1343).

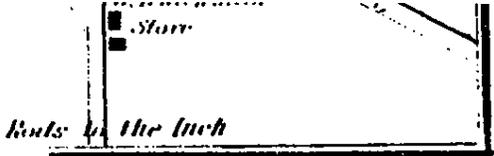
Property types illustrating the context themes include town growth, crossroad villages, free black and tenant communities, small houses, open-plan dwellings, and agricultural buildings. Survival rates for this period are known to be fairly high, so that critical assessment must be made for architectural resources with regard to significance and integrity.

D. Industrialization and Early Urbanization, 1830-1880 ±

The population of the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp zone continued to increase, although the region fell behind the rest of the state in rate of population growth during this period. The Lower Peninsula's share of the overall Delaware population declined from 40 percent to 30 percent from 1830 to 1880. Most building activity took place on preexisting homesteads, although there was renewed growth in most of the region's towns because of the southward extension of the railroad lines. The railroads also enabled rapid growth in the cultivation of truck crops, such as strawberries and peaches. The conversion of mature forest and swampland to arable land intensified. The emancipation of the slaves in 1865 followed a prolonged if slow regional decline in the institution of slavery. Seasonal and migrant labor emerged as aspects of the region's economic life (Ames et al. 1989:50; Herman et al. 1989:53-59).

The village of Selbyville continued its development as a lumber mill location and commercial center. Samuel Selby acquired the Jena and Long sawmill circa 1840, and moved a store to the location in 1842. Selby sold his sawmill-store business to William S. McCabe, who constructed a new store building in 1850. By 1868 McCabe had constructed a flour mill equipped with a steam engine to supplement waterpower, and by 1888 he had added a grain elevator for improved participation in the local grain-export trade (Figure 2). The Selbyville post office opened in 1845, and in 1868 W. Davis was operating a store situated across the Frankford Road (present-day Main Street). The local lumber business expanded in 1881 with the opening of the Selbyville Steam Saw and Planing Mill, under proprietors E. Long, J. McNeill, and H. Campbell (Beers 1868; Scharf 1888:1343).

Property types that represent the context themes include railroad lines, growth in towns and villages, hall-parlor and stair-passage plan houses, dwellings with service wings, store buildings, and agricultural



Business Directory.

Sons...Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queens-
wardware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Ready-made
, &c.
Manufacturer and Dealer in Tin and Sheet Iron
Fruit Canner, &c.
Manufacturer and Repairer of Carriages, Wa-
rming Implements, and Undertaker.
Manufacturer and Repairer of Carriages,
and all kinds of Farming Implements.

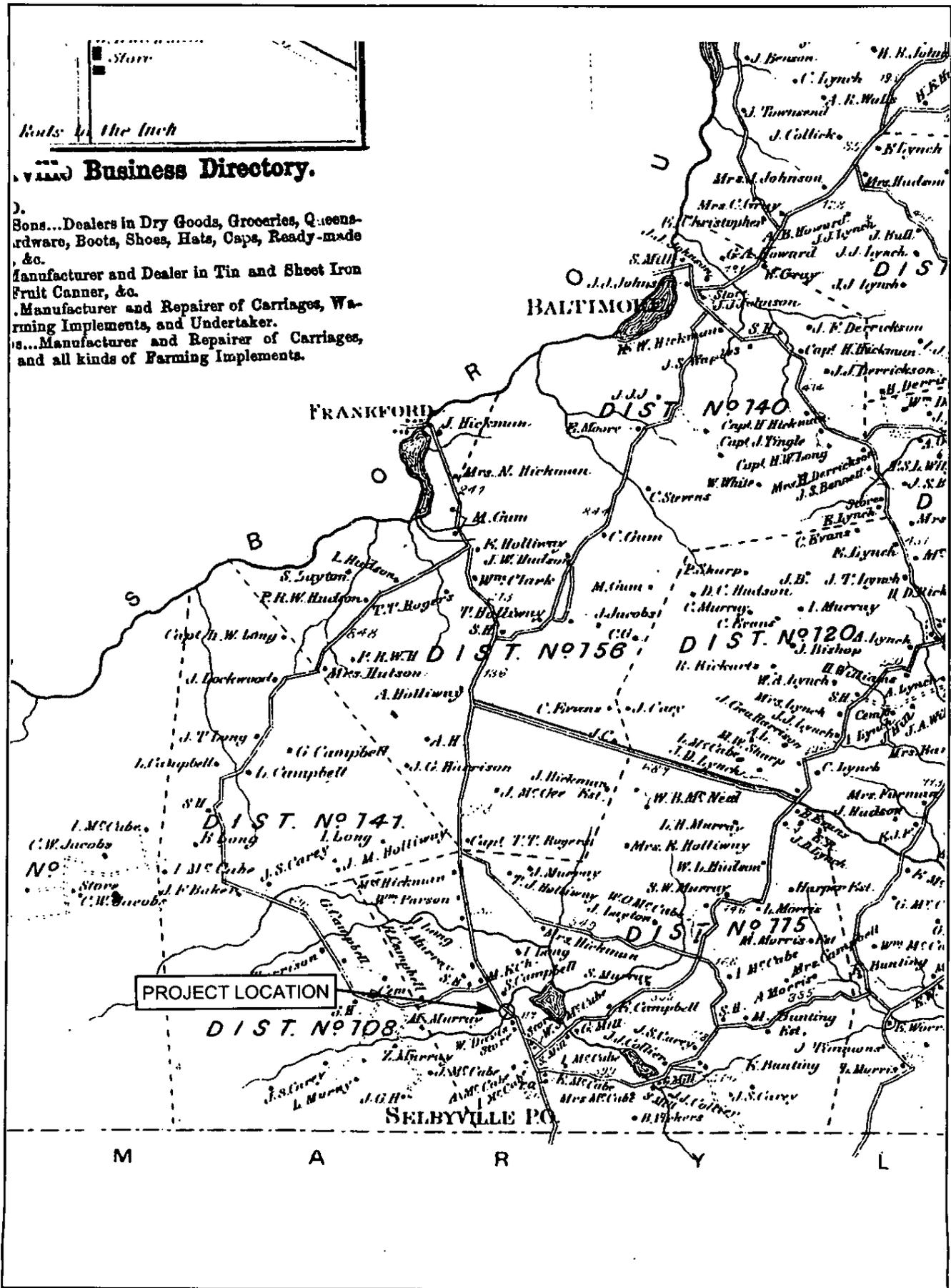


FIGURE 2: Project Area Vicinity in 1868

SOURCE: Beers 1868

buildings. Survival rates for architectural resources of this period are quite high, requiring close evaluation of significance and integrity.

E. Urbanization and Early Suburbanization, 1880-1940 ±

The coming of the automobile wrought a gradual transformation in the landscape of the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp, as it did everywhere in America. The creation of the Dupont Highway and the improvement of secondary roads thoroughly reorganized the region's transportation network, greatly facilitating travel between town and backcountry, and reconfiguring towns by bringing new vitality to strong commercial centers and creating industrial fringes. During this period most towns and villages in the region attained the size and appearance that they have retained through the late twentieth century; Selbyville is one example of this trend toward urban expansion. On the other hand, some urban centers, such as Cannon's Ferry and Bethel, declined markedly because they were left without close access to the improved transportation routes. Early residential suburbanization began, although the region remained strongly rural and agricultural in its general character. More definitely segregated racial neighborhoods formed in the area's towns, a development concurrent with the gradual relocation of much of the poorer segment of the rural population to the urban centers (Ames et al. 1989:51; Herman et al. 1989:59-64) (Figures 3 and 4).

Property types associated with the context themes include urban growth, bungalows, two-story dwellings, store buildings, and agricultural buildings. Survival rates for this period are generally very high, and architectural resources should therefore be evaluated for a high standard of integrity and significance.

F. The Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Region Since circa 1940

Since the end of World War II in 1945 the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp zone has experienced some of the continued suburban growth associated with the rise of automobile commuting. Agriculture has remained the dominant economic sector in the region, but although the landscape continues to be largely rural in character, many exurban residential properties have been created in recent years.

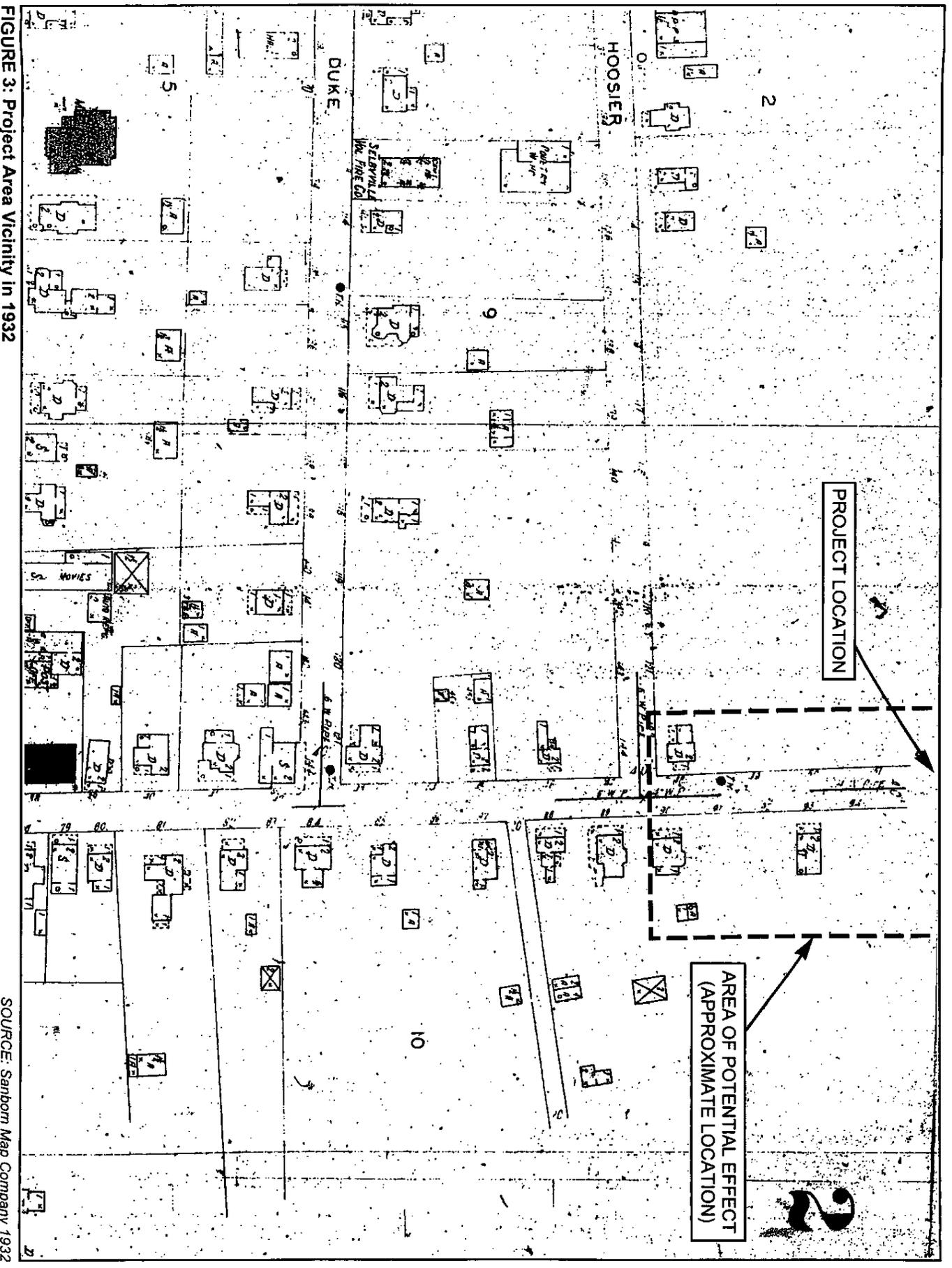


FIGURE 3: Project Area Vicinity in 1932

SOURCE: Sanborn Map Company 1932

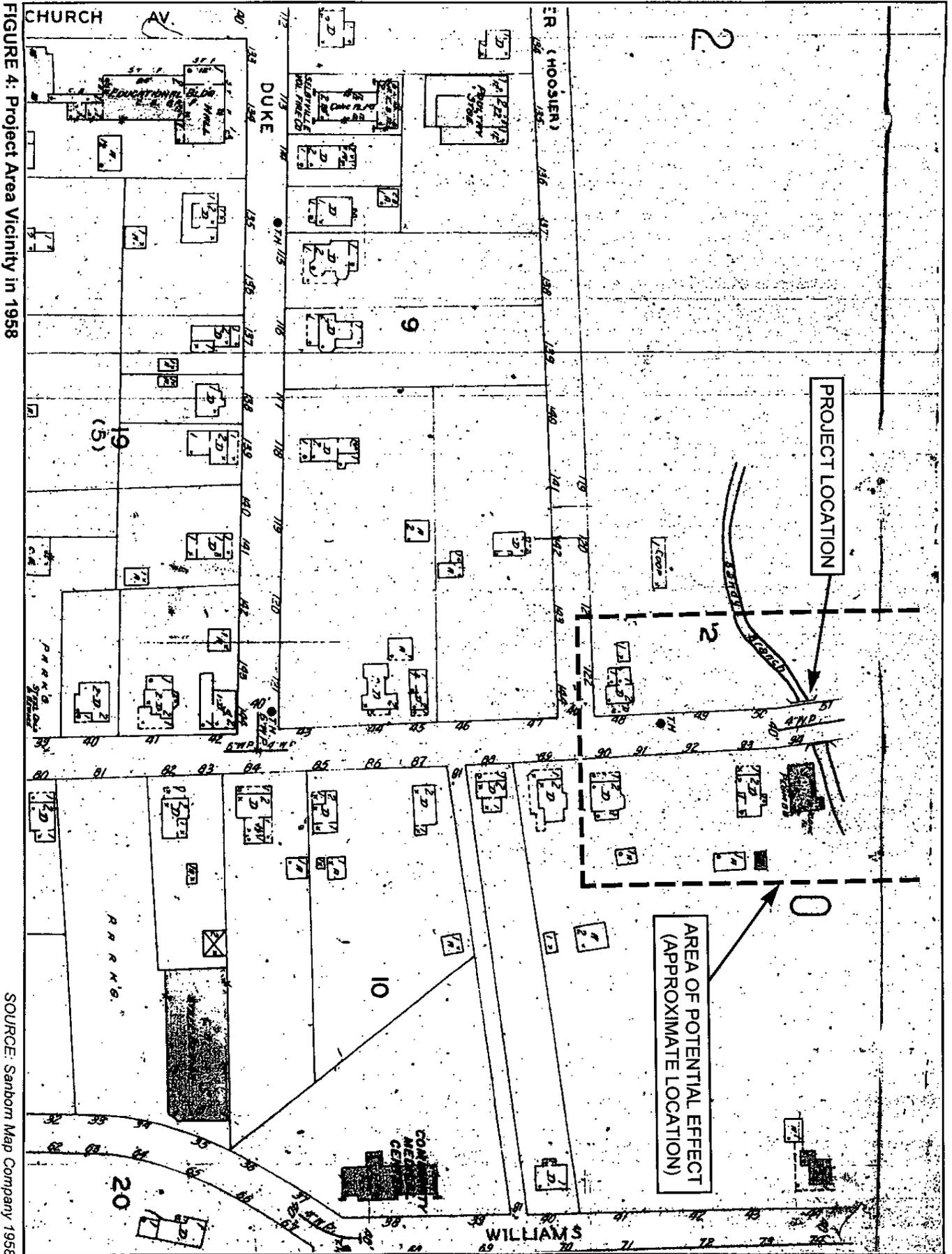


FIGURE 4: Project Area Vicinity in 1958

SOURCE: Sanborn Map Company 1958

III. RESEARCH DESIGN

A. Objectives

In order to assist DelDOT's project planning and analysis of alternatives, the objectives of the present investigation are to identify historic resources located within the APE for the proposed bridge improvement and to evaluate the eligibility of those resources for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. The level of survey combined Phase I (Background Research and Location/Identification) and Phase II (Evaluation) studies. Investigators undertook research sufficient for the development of a historic context following the guidelines of the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* (Ames et al. 1989) and its associated context documents. Properties liable to visual or auditory effects from the proposed improvements constituted the APE for the investigation; the APE therefore extended approximately 250 feet along Main Street in either direction from the project location in a low-density urban setting.

B. Methods

The methodology for the present investigation involved background research, to provide data for the development of a historic context, and fieldwork, to carry out the identification and documentation of historic resources in the APE. Following research and fieldwork activities, National Register eligibility evaluations were undertaken utilizing the criteria developed by the historic context.

Background research activities entailed an examination of materials at various repositories. Researchers examined Delaware SHPO survey files and obtained copies of previously completed CRS and National Register forms for historic resources identified within the APE. Historic contexts and other historical information describing the development of the project area were also inspected at the Delaware SHPO in Dover. Tax parcel and land ownership information was collected by Berger staff at the Sussex County Department of Land Use in Georgetown. Berger staff conducted additional historical research at the office of the Sussex County Recorder of Deeds in Georgetown, the University of Delaware Morris Library in Newark, and the Delaware State Archives in Dover.

Fieldwork consisted of vehicular and pedestrian survey of the project area to identify historic resources meeting the National Register's 50-year age criterion. Based upon the resource's architectural style, building materials, and form, surveyors noted the location of 50-year-old resources on project area maps. Subsequent comparison with historical map views confirmed the age of these resources. Fieldworkers also attempted to identify resources younger than 50 years that may have attained significance within that period and meet one of the criteria exceptions. Field documentation of newly identified historic resources involved collecting architectural information for the completion of CRS forms and for evaluating the resource's National Register eligibility, and photographing the resources according to the survey guidelines of the Delaware SHPO.

In compliance with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's regulations implementing Section 106 (36 CFR 800), the guidelines of "Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines" (United States Department of the Interior 1983), and the Delaware SHPO's *Architectural and Archaeological Surveys in Delaware* (Delaware SHPO 1993), this investigation used historic contexts to evaluate the National Register eligibility of the identified historic resources. The levels of integrity and significance outlined by the contexts were applied to the resources documented during fieldwork and to their historical significance as ascertained during research to determine whether the resource met the National Register criteria.

C. Expected Results

Based upon the results of the historical research, and the project area's location in the fringe area of the small town of Selbyville, surveyors anticipated finding a low-density urban landscape composed primarily of dwellings and commercial buildings dating to the period 1840-1950.

IV. ARCHITECTURAL EVALUATION

A. Introduction

The APE for the proposed bridge improvement was defined as consisting of the area extending along Main Street for approximately 250 feet in either direction from the project location, thus encompassing the properties liable to visual and auditory effects from the improvement. A review of Delaware SHPO CRS inventory files (Delaware SHPO, various) found that six previously inventoried architectural resources stood within the APE, S-2243, S-2244, S-2248, S-2249, S-2250, and S-2314. None of these six resources, recorded during a comprehensive architectural survey of the town of Selbyville conducted during 1979-1980, had been listed in or determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

The field survey identified one additional architectural resource within the APE meeting the National Register's 50-year age criterion that had not been previously identified, S-9203. Delaware CRS inventory forms were compiled for this resource and for the previously inventoried S-2243, since the 1980 CRS form for the latter resource could not be located during the review of CRS files. CRS Update forms were completed for all six previously inventoried resources. The CRS forms compiled for this investigation, accompanied by the corresponding CRS forms submitted from the 1979-1980 town survey, are presented in Appendix A. Figure 5 depicts the location of the seven architectural resources recorded during the survey, and Table 1 summarizes the seven resources.

The investigation evaluated the seven architectural resources with regard to their National Register eligibility. One resource, the Lemuel Brasure House (S-2314), was found to be eligible for the National Register. A Determination of Eligibility form was completed for this resource, which is presented in Appendix B. The other six resources were found to be not eligible because of their lack of architectural distinction or important historical associations.

The field investigation also considered the relationship between the APE for the proposed bridge improvement and the potential Selbyville Historic District, which is currently undergoing evaluation by the state. This investigation concludes that no portion of the APE for the proposed bridge improvement demonstrates the potential to contribute to the Selbyville Historic District, nor would the proposed bridge improvement have any potential effect on the Historic District or its setting. The project location for the proposed bridge improvement, which is planned to involve relatively small-scale construction, is situated approximately 800 feet from the boundary of the Historic District as that boundary is currently proposed. The APE for the proposed bridge improvement does not demonstrate the potential for a historic district in and of itself. The APE is characterized by undistinctive historic-period architecture, and its immediate setting is compromised by the presence of several fairly large-scale commercial and government buildings of recent design and construction that are prominently visible from the APE.

B. Wilkerson Property (S-2243)

Constructed circa 1900

Tax Parcel: 5-33-16.12-09

Plate 1

Description: The Wilkerson Property house stands on a low rise by the northwest corner of Main Street and Park Street, a small side street. It is a two-story, cross-gabled frame structure, clad in asbestos shingle and roofed with asphalt shingle. The concrete-block foundation probably represents a rebuilding of the original foundation, which may have lacked an excavated basement. Built on a single-pile rectangular plan with asymmetrical three-bay fenestration that suggests a hall-parlor interior configuration, the house has received

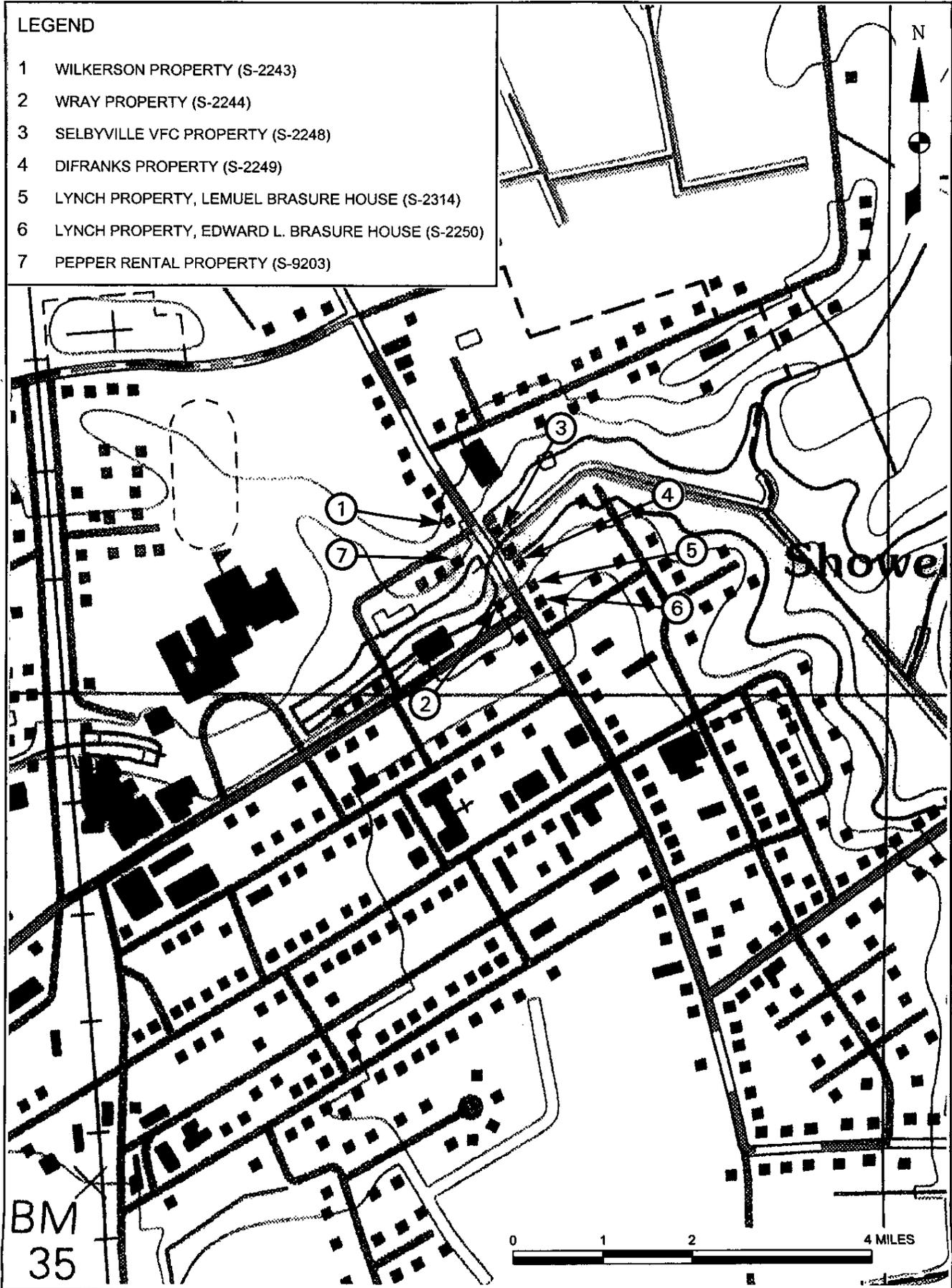


FIGURE 5: Architectural Resources Identified in the Area of Potential Effect

SOURCE: USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle, Selbyville, DE-MD 1992

Table 1

Architectural Resources Identified in the Area of Potential Effect

Resource Number	Name	Context	Property Type	Integrity	Recommendation
S-2243	Wilkerson Property	Settlement Patterns; Architecture	Dwelling	Fair	Not eligible
S-2244	Wray Property	Settlement Patterns; Architecture	Dwelling	Poor	Not eligible
S-2248	Selbyville VFC Property	Settlement Patterns; Retailing & Wholesaling	Store	Fair	Not eligible
S-2249	Difranks Property	Settlement Patterns; Architecture	Dwelling	Fair	Not eligible
S-2314	Lemuel Brasure House	Settlement Patterns; Architecture	Dwelling	Good	Eligible
S-2250	Edward L. Brasure House	Settlement Patterns; Architecture	Dwelling	Fair	Not eligible
S-9203	Pepper Rental Property	Settlement Patterns; Architecture	Dwelling	Good	Not eligible

the addition of a small, shed-roofed, one-story concrete-block section against its rear facade and an enclosed front porch. A brick chimney rises through the center of the house. The overhanging eaves are trimmed with a molded box cornice with returns on the gable ends, lined by a plain board fascia. The window sash on the original section is of the one-over-one double-hung type, flanked by louvered shutters. A decorative octagonal fixed window is set in the cross gable. There are no outbuildings on the property.

Applicable Historic Context: Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone. Urbanization and Early Suburbanization 1880-1940 ±. Settlement Patterns; Architecture.

Evaluation: It appears likely that the house on the Wilkerson Property was built circa 1900, based on its architectural form and detail. The house represents an undistinguished example of the vernacular regional design and construction of its period. Lacking architectural distinction or important historical associations, this property does not meet the criteria of historical significance for National Register eligibility.

C. Wray Property (Hosier House) (S-2244)

Constructed circa 1900

Tax Parcel: 5-33-16.12-12

Plate 2

Description: The house on the Wray Property is located on the northwest corner of Main and Hosier streets, facing east to Main Street. It is a two-story, cross-gabled frame structure set on a foundation of concrete block, clad in vinyl siding, and roofed with asphalt shingle. It is constructed on a T-shaped footprint with the one-story rear ell extending from an off-center position against the two-story main block. The principal or east facade is of three-bay symmetrical design with the entry at the center under the cross gable, indicating a probable center-passage single-pile plan for the main block. The first- and second-story window sash on the main block is of the two-over-two double-hung type and is apparently the original sash. A brick chimney

pierces the roof in an off-center position. The overhanging eaves are trimmed with a plain box cornice. Since the house was first surveyed in 1980, the original brick foundation has been replaced with one of concrete block, the front porch has been taken down, the clapboard has been replaced with vinyl siding, and the porch along the south elevation of the rear ell has been enclosed. There are no surviving outbuildings more than 50 years old on the property.

Applicable Historic Context: Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone. Industrialization and Early Urbanization 1830-1880 ±. Settlement Patterns; Architecture.

Evaluation: According to the comprehensive Selbyville survey of 1979-1980, this house was constructed circa 1900 for owner Robert Hosier. This date is commensurate with its architectural form and detail (see Figures 3 and 4). The house represents an undistinguished example of the vernacular regional design and construction of its period. Lacking architectural distinction or important historical associations, this property does not meet the criteria of historical significance for National Register eligibility.

D. Selbyville Volunteer Fire Company Property (Chesser Laundramat Building) (S-2248)
Constructed circa 1940
Tax Parcel: 5-33-16.12-59
Plate 3

Description: This commercial building is located on the east side of Main Street, standing just to the northeast of Bridge No. 376. It is a one-story, gable-roofed frame structure that is set on a foundation of poured concrete, clad in asbestos shingle, and roofed with asphalt shingle. Divided into two main interior spaces, the front or west portion is about twice the size of the east portion. The building is rectangular in shape with an inset principal entry at the northwest corner. The major window sash consists of three large single-pane display windows, one of these on the west end of the building and two on the north elevation. There are no outbuildings on the property.

Applicable Historic Context: Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone. Urbanization and Early Suburbanization 1880-1940 ±. Settlement Patterns; Retailing and Wholesaling.

Evaluation: This building was constructed circa 1940 by Mr. and Mrs. Chesser to house a coin-operated laundry business, according to the comprehensive Selbyville survey of 1979-1980. Now owned by the neighboring Volunteer Fire Company and left vacant, the main or front store space that occupies about two-thirds of the building has in the years since 1940 served as an electrical supply shop, again as a laundry, and most recently as a jewelry store. The rear store space was partitioned off soon after construction when the original owners decided to install a poultry-dressing shop that prepared ready-to-cook chickens and parts produced at local chicken-raising operations, which were emerging around that time as a prominent aspect of the regional economy. Prior to 1979 the rear space was converted to a barber shop. This store building represents an undistinguished example of the vernacular design for commercial buildings that was typical of its period. Lacking architectural distinction or important historical associations, this property does not meet the criteria of historical significance for National Register eligibility.

E. Difranks Property (Hudson House) (S-2249)
Constructed circa 1890
Tax Parcel: 5-33-16.12-60
Plate 4

Description: The Difranks Property is situated on the east side of Main Street just to the southeast of Bridge 376. The main house on the Difranks Property is a one-and-a-half-story, cross-gabled frame structure that

is set on a brick foundation, clad in wood shingle, and roofed with asphalt shingle. The original section of the building is constructed in a T-shaped plan with a one-and-a-half-story main block and one-story rear ell. The principal or west facade is of symmetrical three-bay design with the entry at the center under the cross gable. Garret windows are positioned in each of the main block's three gables, with two in the north end gable and one in each of the other gables. The window sash in the original section is of the two-over-two double-hung type. Two brick chimneys rise through the roof, one in an interior end position at the north end of the main block, the other one central to the rear ell. The front porch was rebuilt circa 1940 with a foundation of poured concrete, but retains the four slender turned posts and wooden shirting wall of its earlier design. Other alterations include the addition of a leanto along the south side of the ell, probably dating to the 1920s, judging from the 1932 Sanborn map and the 1980 survey form; recladding of the walls in cypress shingle, also carried out in the 1920s, according to the 1980 survey form; and the addition of a bathroom in a bay projecting from the north side of the ell, at some date between 1932 and 1958, judging from Sanborn maps (see Figures 3 and 4). There are no surviving outbuildings more than 50 years old on the property.

Applicable Historic Context: Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone. Industrialization and Early Urbanization 1830-1880 ±. Settlement Patterns; Architecture.

Evaluation: This house was built at some date toward the end of the nineteenth century for Aaron Hudson (died circa 1900), according to the comprehensive Selbyville survey of 1979-1980. The survey's attribution of the approximate date of construction is reinforced by the architectural form and detail of the house, which suggest a date around 1880-1900 (see Figures 3 and 4). From 1903 through at least 1979 the property was owned by the Mumford family. The house represents an undistinguished example of the vernacular regional design and construction of its period. Lacking architectural distinction or important historical associations, this property does not meet the criteria of historical significance for National Register eligibility.

F. Lynch Property (Brasure Houses)

Tax Parcel: 5-33-16.12-66

Lemuel Brasure House (S-2314)

Constructed 1871

Plates 5 and 6

Edward L. Brasure House (S-2250)

Constructed 1913

Plate 7

Description: The Lynch Property is located on the east side of Main Street and just north of the intersection with Hosier Street. Three buildings are located on the parcel: the original Lemuel Brasure House (S-2314), built in 1871; a kitchen building, evidently constructed at the same date or soon afterward to provide additional space for domestic work; and the larger Edward L. Brasure House (S-2250), built in 1913 to replace the older house as the family's main dwelling. The lot is of rectangular shape, 115 feet by 193 feet, with the shorter dimension fronting on Main Street. The 1913 Edward Brasure House is situated on the southwest corner of the lot, standing in the position originally occupied by the 1871 house. When the larger house was built, the original house was moved about 100 feet to the rear, so that the 1913 house, the kitchen building (which evidently has always remained in its original auxiliary position), and the 1871 house were positioned in a line extending from the front of the lot straight back toward the rear. At some date since 1980, however, the 1871 house was moved again in the process of restoration; hence today the 1871 house is situated approximately 60 feet northeast of the 1913 house and set back about 50 feet from the street. The kitchen building stands about 30 feet behind the 1913 house.

The 1871 Lemuel Brasure House (S-2314) is a small, rectangular, gable-roofed frame dwelling, just one room in plan and one story in height, set on a new foundation of concrete block that is faced with brick on the front or west facade. The house is clad in weatherboard, probably partially the original board, and roofed with asphalt shingle. The symmetrical principal facade has a center entry, fitted with a rail-and-stile door with four panels, flanked by two windows. On the rear or east facade there is only one window, on the north side of the centrally positioned entry. The gable-end windows are at the garret level, two in the north end and one in the south end. All the window sash is of the six-over-six double-hung type. The cornice for the overhanging eaves consists of a plain board soffit trimmed with a simple molding.

The chimney was removed when the house was first moved in 1913, but the fireplace with its plain wooden mantel remains in the north end of the first-floor room, according to the 1979 survey form. The fireplace is flanked by a large cupboard to the west or front side and a smaller cupboard to the east or rear, with an enclosed winder stairway in the northeast corner. The cupboards and stairway have paneled doors (although the door for the larger cupboard was stored in the garret in 1979). The earlier survey form also refers to the presence of chair rail and beaded ceiling boards in the first-floor space. The garret space is not finished. The 1979 survey form asserts that "pegs are seen in the [frame] construction on the north and south ends" in the garret (see Appendix A).

The kitchen building is also a small one-story, rectangular, gable-roofed frame structure, evidently of one-room plan. Suggesting a simplified vernacular interpretation of the Gothic Revival style, it is clad in vertical board, the overhanging eaves of the roof trimmed with sawtooth board for cornice treatment. The roof is covered with asphalt shingle. According to the 1979 survey form, the frame of the kitchen building's sole window (not visible from the front of the lot) is surmounted by a triangular cap. The front or west entry, the only opening on that facade, is centrally positioned and set in a simply molded frame. Following the architectural reordering of the property in 1913, this building was converted to use as a smokehouse and a large storage shed was built as a leanto against its north end. The shed section is clad in weatherboard with a window on the north elevation and the west elevation taken up mostly by a double-leaf entry of garage type fitted with swinging board-and-batten doors.

The Edward L. Brasure House (S-2250) of 1913 is a two-and-a-half-story frame four-square house, with the square shape and pyramidal roof that are emblematic of that type. It is set on a foundation of rockface concrete block, clad in vinyl siding, and roofed with asphalt shingle. The principal or west facade has two bays on the first floor and three on the second, with the principal entry to the south and a bay window to the north. A two-story bay window structure is situated toward the east end of the north facade. The first- and second-story window sash is of the one-over-one double-hung type. A hip-roofed dormer is set on the front roof slope, fitted with a five-light transom window. A brick chimney pierces the peak of the roof. The widely overhanging eaves are without adornment. The hip-roofed porch is evidently of the original wooden construction, but its original railing has been removed along with the wire screening and supporting uprights that were present when the house was surveyed in 1979. According to the 1932 Sanborn map, the one-story leanto that extends across the rear of the house had been built by that date.

Applicable Historic Context: Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone. Urbanization and Early Suburbanization 1880-1940 ±. Settlement Patterns; Architecture.

Evaluation: The Brasure House was constructed in 1871 for Lemuel Brasure (1844-1912), a wheelwright. The kitchen building was probably built around the same date or shortly thereafter. In 1866 Lemuel, his brother, Littleton, and his mother, Leddy, sold the 80-acre farmstead in Baltimore Hundred that had been left by the father (Sussex County Deeds 75:99). The 1870 U.S. census found Lemuel, a journeyman coachmaker aged 26, and his 60-year-old mother ("Lydda" in the census record) in Selbyville as residents in the household of coachmaker Alfred Clendaniel, age 25, and his wife Hetty, also 25. The Clendaniels owned \$100 worth of real estate and \$300 in personal estate; Lemuel and his mother owned no real estate but did

hold \$500 in personalty between them (United States Bureau of the Census 1870). Soon afterward, in February 1871, Lemuel purchased the half-acre lot on the east side of the "State Road from Georgetown to Berlin [Maryland]," now Main Street, from William S. McCabe, Selbyville's leading merchant and miller, for \$300 (Sussex County Deeds 81:356). Brasure evidently built his house (or possibly bought it and moved it onto the property) by the following year, for he was assessed for a house and lot valued at \$200 (Sussex County Assessments 1872). Lemuel presumably lived in the house for a few years, perhaps with his mother, before marrying his wife, Rosena (1858-1905), who was fourteen years younger. According to the 1979 survey form, in Lemuel's time there was also a wheelwright's shop building on the lot, which was long gone by the year of the survey.

Lemuel Brasure died in 1912; his son Edward L. Brasure (1888-1978) married in that same year and built the much larger four-square house (S-2250) in 1913. The small original house of Lemuel was moved to the rear, behind the kitchen building, which was then converted to use as a smokehouse (see Figures 3 and 4). The footings of the chimney and hearth from the 1871 house are said to be visible in the crawlspace beneath the 1913 house. The 1979 survey form reported that it was the intention of the present owner-resident and grandson of Edward, Brasure Lynch, to restore the 1871 house. This has been done in the interim, with the house moved and placed on a new foundation at a location that approximates its original situation, though not directly on the public way as first built. The building is apparently used as an auxiliary dwelling or as guesthouse space.

The Lemuel Brasure House exemplifies an interesting aspect of the vernacular architecture of the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp region. During the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the dwelling arrangements of many rural and small-town white Americans were characterized by the small house such as the Brasure House, consisting of one first-floor room with the garret above and perhaps one or two domestic outbuildings. In 1798, as the surviving U.S. Direct Tax records indicate, such buildings were home to perhaps half or more of the white American population. The first 40 years or so of the nineteenth century appears to represent the period during which a large portion of the population, people of middling and even lower-middling circumstances, chose to build larger dwellings. In southern Delaware, however, the practice and cultural preference long persisted of living in small houses, relative to people's economic circumstances. In *The Stolen House*, an exploration of the historic vernacular landscape of southern Delaware, Bernard Herman documents the long life of the one-room house type:

The most common house size was 18 by 20 feet, with a lower extreme of 12 by 12 feet. In some cases these houses were enlarged with lean-to sheds and other additions, but most stood as they were built--one room and a loft for an average family of seven. Yet despite our tendency to imagine such buildings as extremely crowded, it is a mistake to consider these small houses hovels. The one-room-plan house type was occupied by individuals of all classes in Sussex County and *stood as the dominant local dwelling form well into the later decades of the nineteenth century*. Many houses of less than 450 square feet were ornamented with paneled hearth walls and contained fine pieces of furniture [Herman 1992:183; emphasis added].

Herman notes that the presence of one or two domestic outbuildings commonly extended the household's architectural realm somewhat, providing sheltered space for food preparation, laundering, and other chores. The most common outbuilding forms were smokehouses, kitchens, and dairies (Herman 1992:203). Although it did not boast a paneled hearth wall, with the aid of the freestanding kitchen Lemuel Brasure's small house represented a substantial dwelling for a young tradesman, even at the relatively late date of 1871.

The Lemuel Brasure House (S-2314), with the associated kitchen building, is eligible for the National Register. Evocative of the long predominance of the one-room-plan house type in southern Delaware, the Brasure House embodies distinctive characteristics of a type and period of construction and thus meets the criteria for historical significance under Criterion C. Although the house has been moved a brief distance

twice, has had its foundation replaced with modern materials, and has had its chimney taken down, it still retains its form and evidently most of its original fabric, as does the kitchen building. Hence the Brasure House and its freestanding kitchen demonstrate the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship necessary to represent their historic significance. The moving episodes have both taken place within the half-acre parcel; in fact, the last move returned the house to a position approximating its original relationship to the street, so the house's integrity of location is therefore adequate.

The other resource on the Lynch property, the 1913 Edward L. Brasure House (S-2250), is an undistinguished example of the four-square type that was commonly built throughout the nation during that period. An ordinary representative of the popular housing of its period, lacking architectural distinction or important historical associations, this resource does not meet the criteria of historical significance for National Register eligibility.

The boundary for the National Register-eligible Lemuel Brasure House property consists of the boundary of the associated half-acre tax parcel (Figure 6), and would therefore encompass the land that is historically associated with the National Register-eligible resource and serves as the immediate setting of the resource. The 1913 house on the parcel (S-2250) represents a noncontributing element.

G. Pepper Rental Property (S-9203)
Constructed circa 1940
Tax Parcel: 5-33-16.12-11
Plate 8

Description: The Pepper Rental Property house is situated on the south side of Park Street, standing about 150 feet west of Main Street. The house is a one-story, gable-roofed frame structure that is set on a foundation of concrete block, clad in composition board, and roofed with standing-seam metal. The original section faces north toward Park Street, its three-bay facade organized symmetrically with the principal entry in the center. A concrete stoop serves as a front porch. An addition of unknown date extends to the west, also one story in height but with a roof lower than that of the original section. A shed-roofed enclosed side porch is set against the east end of the house. A brick chimney rises through the roof ridge in an internal position situated toward the east end. The window sash is of the six-over-six double-hung type, except for those on the north or principal facade, which are larger and of eight-over-eight double-hung design. There are no outbuildings on the property. In terms of style, the original section of the house represents a simple cottage rendition of the Minimal Traditional style, a common form for small houses in the eastern United States from the late 1930s through the early 1950s.

Applicable Historic Context: Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone. Urbanization and Early Suburbanization 1880-1940 ±. Settlement Patterns; Architecture.

Evaluation: The house on the Pepper Rental Property was probably built circa 1940, based on its architectural form and detail. The house represents an undistinguished example of the mass-market housing of its period. Lacking architectural distinction or important historical associations, this property does not meet the criteria of historical significance for National Register eligibility.

APPENDIX A

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FORMS

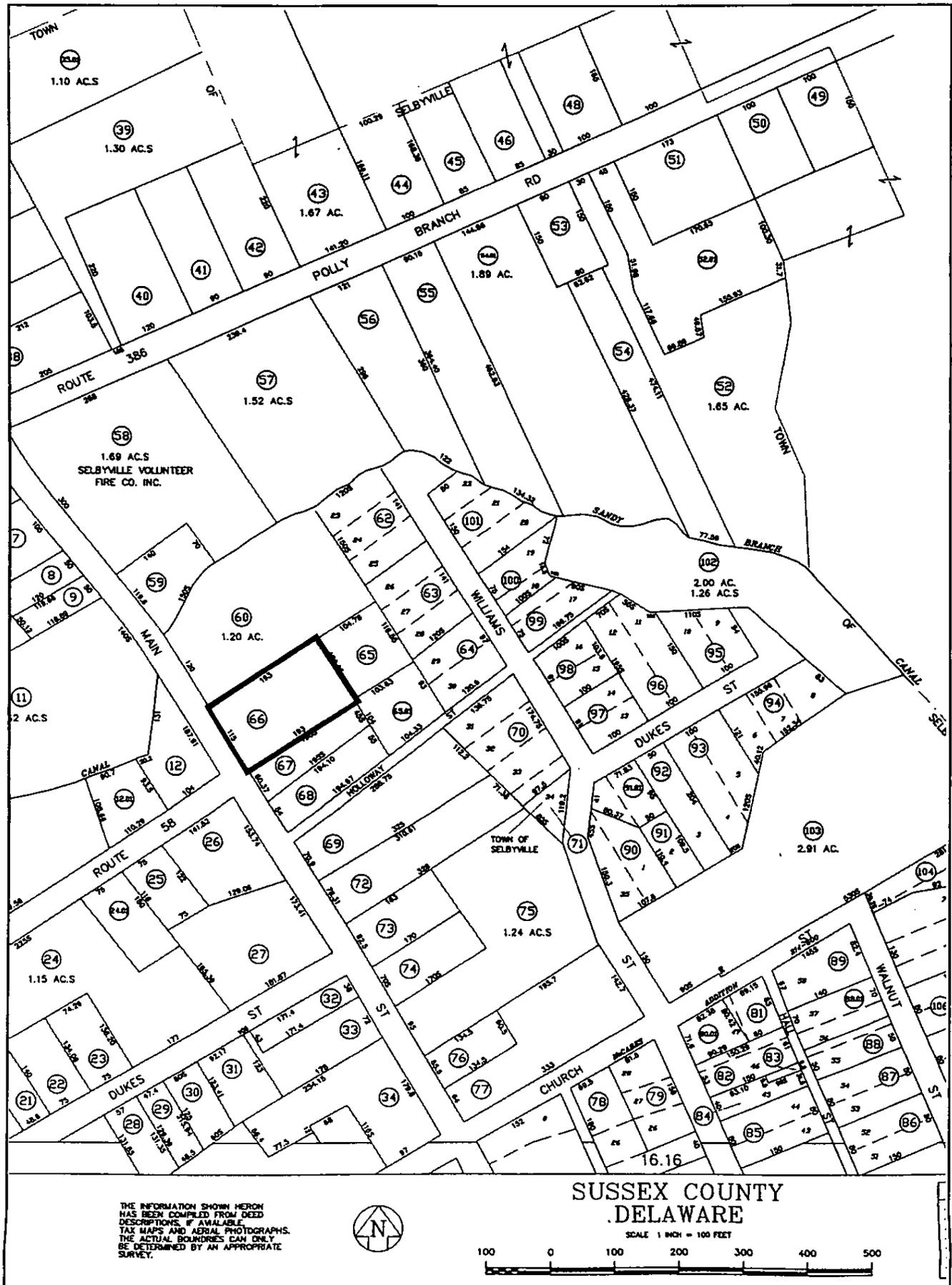


FIGURE 6: Lemuel Brasure House (S-2314): Boundary of National Register-Eligible Property

SOURCE: Sussex County Tax Parcel Map



PLATE 1: Wilkerson Property (S-2243), House, Looking West

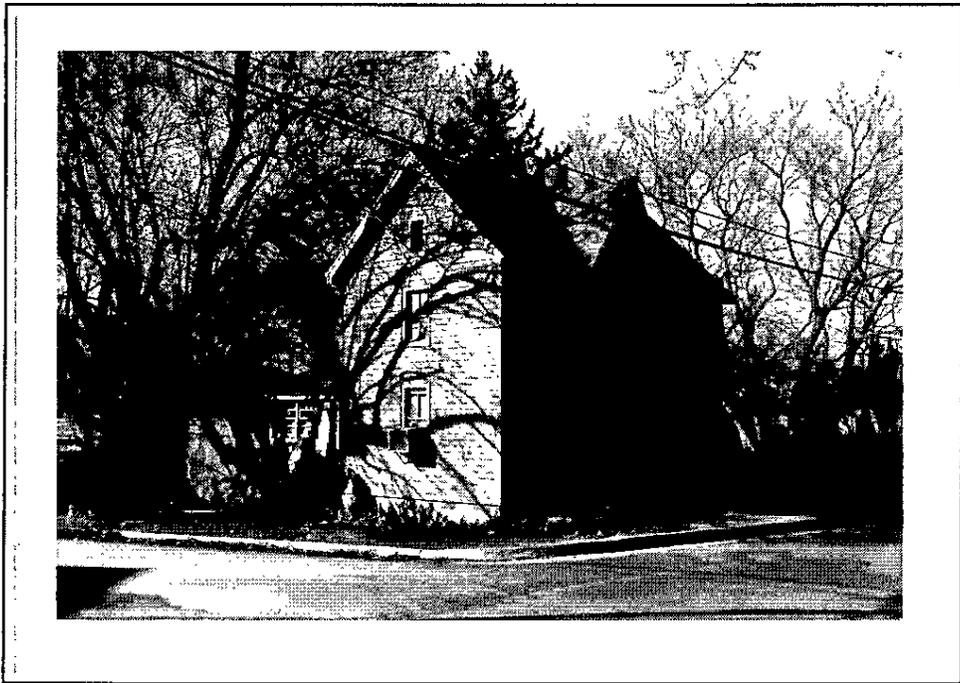


PLATE 2: Wray Property (S-2244), House, Looking West

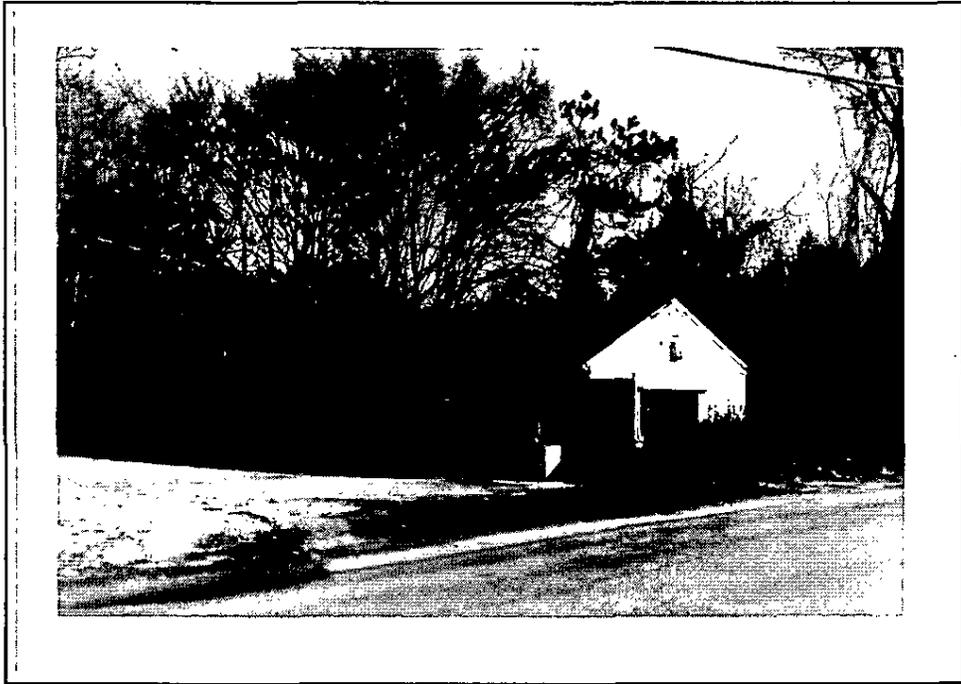


PLATE 3: Selbyville VFC Property (S-2248), Store Building, Looking East



PLATE 4: Difranks Property (S-2249), House, Looking East



PLATE 5: Lynch Property, Lemuel Brasure House (S-2314), Looking North



PLATE 6: Lynch Property, Lemuel Brasure House (S-2314), Kitchen Building, Looking East

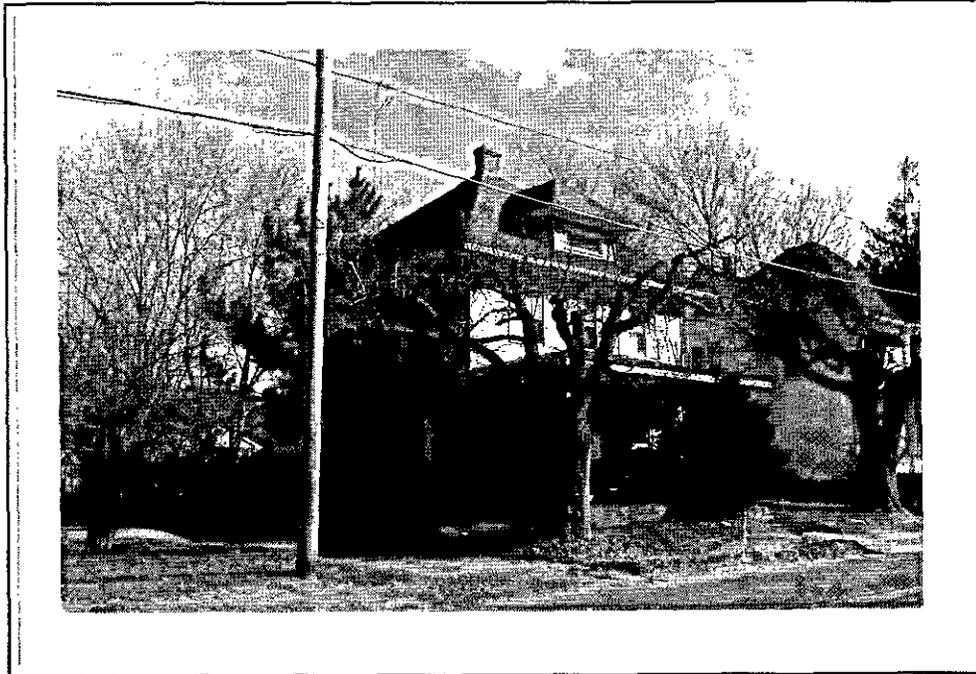


PLATE 7: Lynch Property, Edward L. Brasure House (S-2250), Looking East

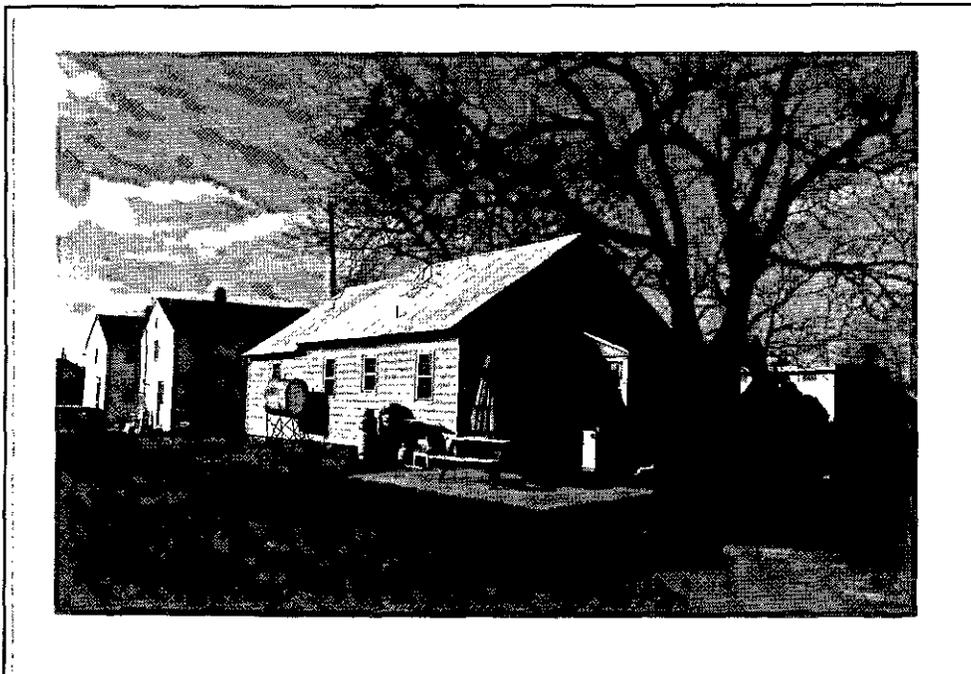


PLATE 8: Pepper Rental Property (S-9203), House, Looking West

V. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

At the request of the Delaware Department of Transportation (DeIDOT), Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. (Berger), performed architectural investigations as part of the preliminary planning for the proposed replacement or rehabilitation of Bridge 376. The bridge is located in the town of Selbyville in Baltimore Hundred, Sussex County, carrying Main Street (State Road 54) over a tributary stream of Polly Branch. The purpose of the investigation was to identify architectural resources within the area of potential effect (APE) that are currently listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The architectural survey identified seven architectural resources more than 50 years old located within the APE. Supplementary Delaware Cultural Resources Survey (CRS) documentation was prepared for six previously inventoried resources, and initial CRS inventory documentation was prepared for one architectural resource not previously identified. As none of the seven resources had been previously listed in or determined eligible for the National Register, the investigation also evaluated the resources with regard to their National Register eligibility. The Lemuel Brasure House (S-2314) was found to be eligible for the National Register, significant under Criterion C. The investigation found that the remaining six resources are not eligible for the National Register.

VI. REFERENCES CITED

- Ames, David L., Mary Helen Callahan, Bernard L. Herman, and Rebecca J. Siders
1989 *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan*. Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering, University of Delaware, Newark.
- Beers, D. G.
1868 *Atlas of the State of Delaware*. Pomeroy & Beers, Philadelphia.
- Delaware State Historic Preservation Office [Delaware SHPO]
1993 *Guidelines for Architecture and Archaeological Surveys in Delaware*. Delaware State Historic Preservation Office, Dover.
- various Cultural Resource Survey (CRS) Forms. On file, Delaware State Historic Preservation Office, Dover.
- Herman, Bernard L.
1992 *The Stolen House*. University Press of Virginia, Charlottesville.
- Herman, Bernard L., Rebecca J. Siders, David L. Ames, and Mary Helen Callahan
1989 *Historic Context Master Reference and Summary*. Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering, University of Delaware, Newark.
- Sanborn Map Company
1932 *Selbyville, Delaware*. Sanborn Map Company, New York. On microfiche, Delaware State Historic Preservation Office, Dover.
- 1958 *Selbyville, Delaware*. Sanborn Map Company, New York. On microfiche, Delaware State Historic Preservation Office, Dover.
- Scharf, J. Thomas
1888 *History of Delaware, 1609-1888*. L. J. Richards and Co., Philadelphia.
- Sussex County Assessments
various On microfilm, Delaware State Archives, Dover.
- Sussex County Deeds
various On file, Office of the Recorder of Deeds, Sussex County Courthouse, Georgetown, Delaware.
- United States Bureau of the Census
1870 Population Census. On microfilm, Delaware State Archives, Dover.
- United States Department of the Interior
1983 *Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines*. *Federal Register*, Part IV, 48(2):44716-44742.
- United States Geological Survey [USGS]
1992 *Selbyville, DE-MD, 7.5-Minute Series Quadrangle*. United States Geological Survey, Reston, Virginia.



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
SURVEY UPDATE FORM

CRS # 5-2243
SPO Map 18-19-05
Hundred Baltimore
Quad Selbyville
Zone Lower Penin.
Acreage .1 a.

1. NAME OF PROPERTY: Wilkinson Property (Simpler House)
2. ADDRESS OF PROPERTY: N. Main Street, Selbyville
3. CURRENT CONDITION: excellent _____ good _____
fair X poor _____ demolished _____
4. ARCHITECTURAL INTEGRITY: Has received additions to front and rear.
5. SETTING INTEGRITY: Modern fire company building across ^{street} detracts from integrity of setting.
6. HISTORIC CONTEXT INFORMATION: construction date Ca. 1900
chronological period(s) 1630-1730+/- _____ 1730-1770+/- _____
1770-1830+/- _____ 1830-1880+/- _____ 1880-1940+/- X
historic theme(s) Settlement patterns;
architecture
property type(s) Vernacular house - hall-parlor
7. EVALUATION: eligible: Yes() No X Potential() Unknown()
area(s) of significance _____
NR criteria _____
8. FORMS ADDED: CRS-1, CRS-2
9. SURVEYOR: Philip E. Pendleton, Berger DATE OF FORM: 1/2000
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: _____ DATE: _____

USE BLACK INK ONLY



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION FORM

CRS # S-2243
SPO Map 18-19-05
Hundred Baltimore
Quad Selbyville
Zone Lower Pennin.
Acreage .1 a.

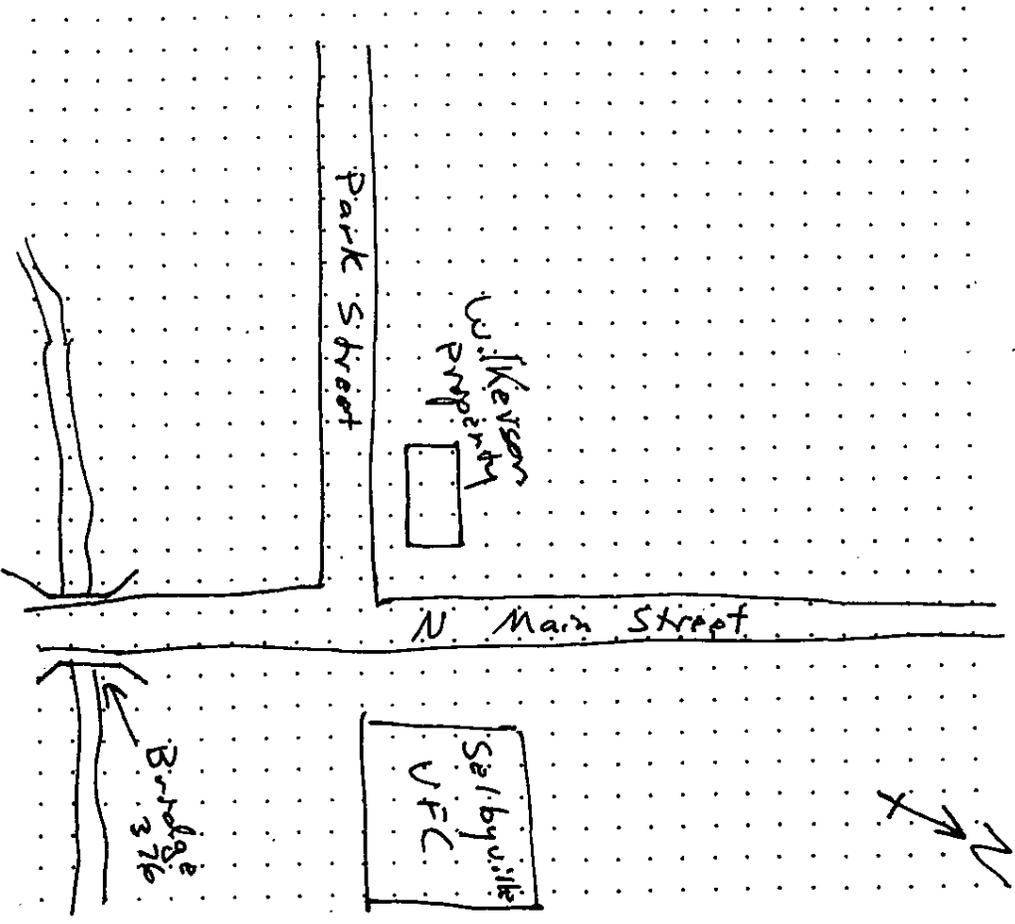
1. NAME OF PROPERTY: Wilkinson Property (Simpler House)
2. STREET LOCATION: N. Main Street, Selbyville
3. OWNER'S NAME: Ethel M. Wilkinson TEL. #: _____
ADDRESS: P.O. Box 505, Selbyville, DE 19975
4. TYPE OF RESOURCE(S): building structure _____ site _____
object _____ district _____ landscape _____
5. SURROUNDINGS: (check more than one if necessary)
fallow field _____ cultivated field _____ woodland _____
scattered buildings _____ densely built up other _____
6. FUNCTION: original Single dwelling present Single dwelling
7. LIST ADDITIONAL FORMS USED:
CRS-2
CRS-9 (resource previously surveyed, 1980, but
file not located during CRS check, 2000)
8. SURVEYOR: Philip E. Pendleton TEL. #: 973-678-1960
ORGANIZATION: Louis Berger Group DATE: 1/2000
ADDRESS: 100 Halsted Street, East Orange, NJ 07019

USE BLACK INK ONLY

3. LOCATION MAP:

CRS # S-2243

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

11. COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING:

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

b) Historic theme(s) Settlement patterns;
Architecture

12. EVALUATION Eligible?: Yes () No (X) Potential () Unknown ()

- a) Area(s) of significance
- b) NR criteria

13. CERTIFICATION:

Surveyor: Philip S. Rindelton Date 2/21/00

PI: _____ Date _____

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAIN BUILDING FORM

CRS # S-2243
SPO Map 18-19-05
Hundred Baltimore
Quad Selbyville
Zone Lower Penin.
Acreage .1 a.

- 1. ADDRESS OF PROPERTY: N. Main Street, Selbyville
- 2. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1900
- 3. FLOOR PLAN/STYLE: Hall-parlor (indicated by fenestration)
- 4. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: _____

- 5. INTEGRITY: original site moved _____
if moved, when and from where _____
list major alterations and dates (if known) 1-room, 1-story concrete block addn to rear, enclosed porch on front

- 6. CURRENT CONDITION: excellent _____ good _____
fair poor _____

- 7. DESCRIBE THE RESOURCE AS COMPLETELY AS POSSIBLE:
 - a) Overall shape Rectangular (before additions)
stories 2
bays 3
wings _____
 - b) Structural system Frame
 - c) Foundation materials Concrete block
basement Yes (probably replacement to enable excavated basement)
 - d) Exterior walls (modern over original) materials Asbestos shingle
color(s) _____
 - e) Roof shape: materials Cross gable; asphalt shingle
cornice Molded box cornice with returns, over board fascia
dormers _____
chimney location(s) 1 chimney in center

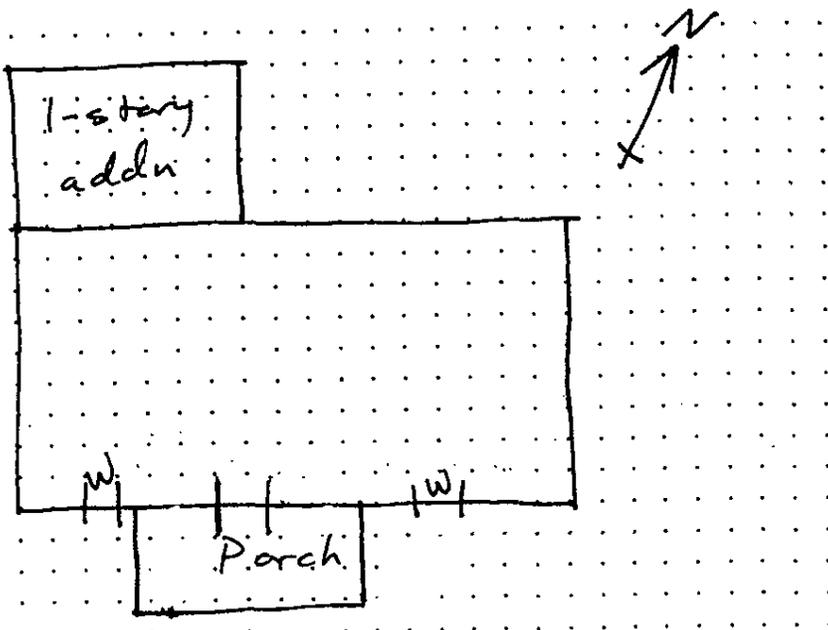
USE BLACK INK ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION (cont'd):

CRS # S-2243

- f) Windows
 - spacing *Uneven*
 - type *1/1 double-hung*
 - trim
 - shutters *Louvered shutters*
- g) Door
 - spacing *Uneven*
 - type
 - trim
- h) Porches
 - location(s) *Enclosed ^{front} porch is evidently replacement*
 - materials
 - supports
 - trim
- i) Interior details (if accessible)

8. SKETCH PLAN OF BUILDING:



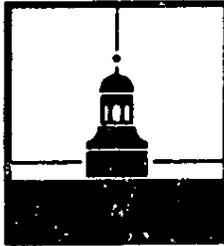
INDICATE NORTH ON SKETCH

9. SURVEYOR: Philip E. Pendleton DATE OF FORM: 1/2000

USE BLACK INK ONLY

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
LOCUS IDENTIFICATION FORM

DELAWARE BUREAU OF
ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC
PRESERVATION
HALL OF RECORDS
DOVER, DELAWARE 19901
(302) 678-5314



FORM CRS-2

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

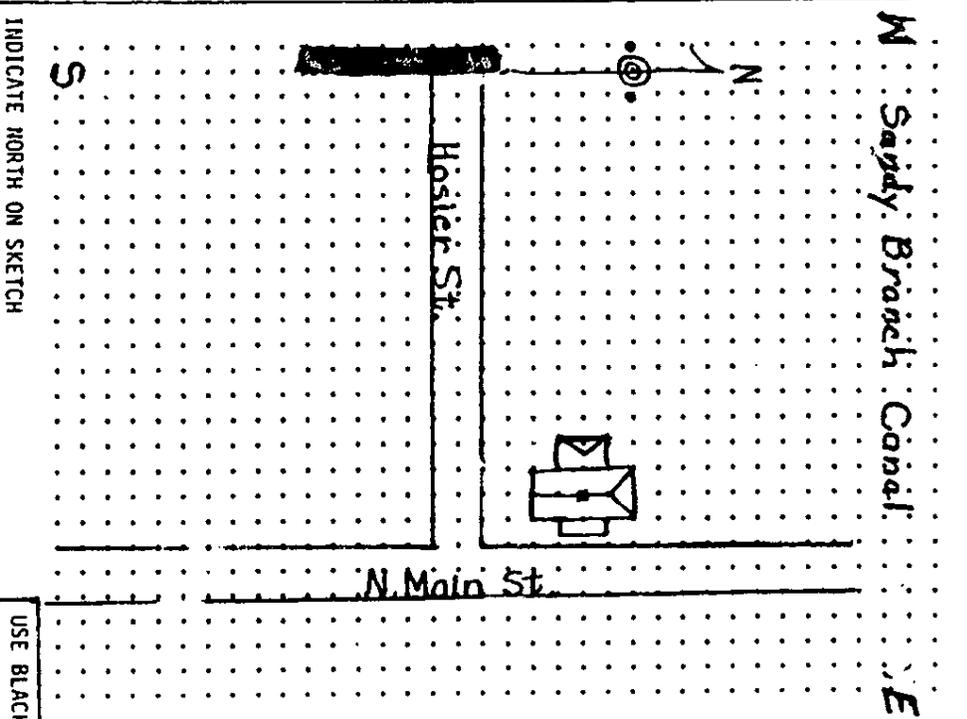
CRS # 5-2244
Quad SELBYVILLE
SPO map # B-A-05
Hundred BALTIMORE
DOCUMENT 20-06/78/04/7

1. NAME OF LOCUS: Robert Hosier House
2. STREET LOCATION: N.W. corner of N. Main St. + Hosler St. Selbyville, Del.
3. OWNER'S NAME: Gary P. Hawkins TEL. # 302-436-8515
ADDRESS: N. Main St. Selbyville, Del. 19975
4. TYPE OF LOCUS: a) structure b) district c) archaeological site
d) other
5. SURROUNDINGS OF LOCUS: (check more than one if necessary)
a) fallow field b) cultivated field c) woodland
d) scattered buildings e) densely built up f) other open lot with one small out building.
6. THREATS TO LOCUS: (check more than one if necessary)
a) none known b) zoning c) roads d) developers
e) deterioration f) other
7. REPRESENTATION ON OTHER SURVEYS: None
- TITLE: _____ # _____
TITLE: _____ # _____
TITLE: _____ # _____
8. YOUR NAME: Dorothy W. Pepper TEL. # 302-436-8410
YOUR ADDRESS: W. Church St. Selbyville, Del. 19975
ORGANIZATION (if any) Selbyville H.S.R.S. DATE: Jan. 3, 1980

USE BLACK INK ONLY

8. SKETCH MAP

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



INDICATE NORTH ON SKETCH

USE BLACK INK ONLY

9. COMMENTS:

Consider the following:

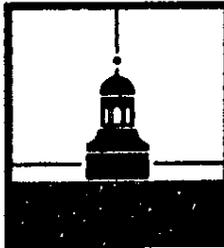
- a) relationship to setting
- b) associated traditions or stories
- c) noteworthy features
- d) comparison with others in area

This is a small house over large open lot and has been occupied by 3 very small families. The original owner and wife lived there but never had any back children. Mr. Bob Hosier local miller down and always greeted local millers walking to school. He would always say, "Have you washed your ass out?" He laughed and joked with us from 1915 to our late life. His sons, his wife were the first to own in town to sell fabric products and took them for many years. This property was sold to Raymond E. Strones in 1961. Gary P. Glawine the present owner bought the property in 1973.

Robert Hosier

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
STRUCTURAL DATA FORM

DELAWARE BUREAU OF
ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC
PRESERVATION
HALL OF RECORDS
DOVER, DELAWARE 19901
(302) 678-5314



Form CRS-1
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

CRS # 5-2244
Quad Selbyville
SPD map # 18-14-05
Hundred Baltimore
DOCUMENT 20-06/78/04/6

1. ADDRESS OF STRUCTURE : N.W. corner of N. Main St. + Hosier St.
Selbyville, Del. 19975
2. DESCRIBE THE STRUCTURE AS COMPLETELY AS POSSIBLE:

- a) Overall shape T
 stories 2
 bays 2 bays facing N. Main St. 1 bay deep.
 wings 1 story kitchen and back porch.

- b) Structural system wood frame

- c) Foundation materials brick
 basement none

- d) Exterior walls materials clapboard
 color(s) Cream

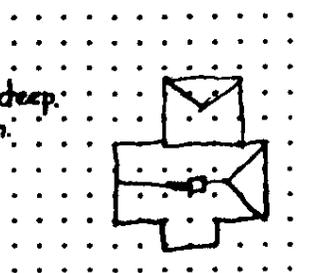
- e) Roof shape gable
 cornice plain cornice
 dormers 1 small dormer or gable in front roof above front porch with a small square window.
 chimney location(s) through center of house.

- f) Windows spacing 5 windows in front.
 type 2 over 2
 trim simple board trim
 shutters none

- g) Door spacing 1 in middle front and 1 in back (side porch)
 type glass pane top and paneled bottom.
 trim plain board trim

- h) Porches 2 shed type porches
 location(s) 1 front and 1 back
 materials wood on brick foundation
 supports plain 4"x4" square posts
 trim plain trim

- i) Interior details (if accessible)
Very plain trim with lathe and plastered walls.



SKETCH PLAN

USE BLACK INK ONLY

3. CONDITION: good _____ deteriorated _____ fair

remarks: wood siding deteriorating

4. INTEGRITY: a) original site b) moved _____

c) if moved, when and from where _____

d) list major alterations and dates (if known) insulated house in 1979.

5. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: Around 1900

6. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Unknown

7. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS:

a) barn _____ b) carriage house _____ c) garage _____ d) privy _____

e) shed f) greenhouse _____ g) shop _____ h) gardens _____

i) icehouse _____ j) springhouse _____ k) other small tool shed

describe: Small chicken house and woodshed along Sandy Branch canal torn down in 1961.

8. BRIEFLY DISCUSS THE ORIGINAL AND SUBSEQUENT USES OF THE STRUCTURE. NOTE ANY ASSOCIATIONS WITH HISTORIC EVENTS OR PERSONS:

Always used as private dwelling.

9. PRIMARY REFERENCES: (include location of reference)

I was born about 300 yards from this house and have always lived near it. Dorothy W. Pepper
Personal Notebooks, Shelbyville, Ind. 19975
2 phone chats with former owner and present one.

10. SURVEYOR: Dorothy W. Pepper DATE OF FORM: Jan. 3, 1980

USE BLACK INK ONLY



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
SURVEY UPDATE FORM

CRS # S-2244
SPO Map 18-19-05
Hundred Baltimore
Quad Selbyville
Zone Lower Penn.
Acreage 3 a.

1. NAME OF PROPERTY: Wray Property (Hosier House)

2. ADDRESS OF PROPERTY: N. Main Street, Selbyville

3. CURRENT CONDITION: excellent _____ good _____
fair X poor _____ demolished _____

4. ARCHITECTURAL INTEGRITY: Renovated since 1980: ^{block} foundation rebuilt of concrete block, cladding replaced with vinyl siding, front porch removed, rear porch enclosed.

5. SETTING INTEGRITY: Relatively large commercial buildings nearby detract from integrity of setting.

6. HISTORIC CONTEXT INFORMATION: construction date ca. 1900

chronological period(s) 1630-1730+/- _____ 1730-1770+/- _____
1770-1830+/- _____ 1830-1880+/- _____ 1880-1940+/- X

historic theme(s) Settlement patterns; architecture

property type(s) Vernacular house - center-passage single-pile

7. EVALUATION: eligible: Yes() No X Potential() Unknown()

area(s) of significance _____

NR criteria _____

8. FORMS ADDED: _____

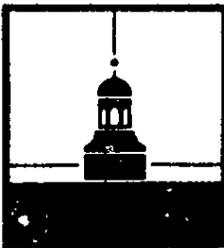
9. SURVEYOR: Philip E. Pendleton, Berger DATE OF FORM: _____

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: _____ DATE: 1/2000

USE BLACK INK ONLY

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
LOCUS IDENTIFICATION FORM

DELAWARE BUREAU OF
ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC
PRESERVATION
HALL OF RECORDS
DOVER, DELAWARE 19901
(302) 678-5314



FORM CRS-3

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

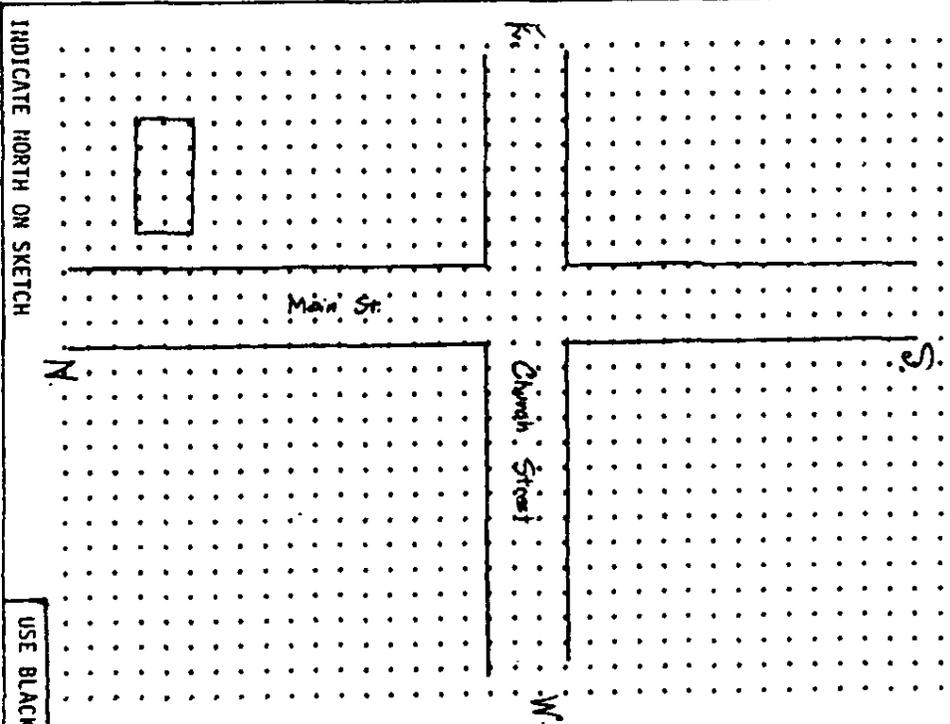
CRS # 5-2248
Quad SELBYVILLE
SPO map # B-1905
Hundred BALTIMORE
DOCUMENT 20-06/78/04/7

1. NAME OF LOCUS: Wm. Stephens' Business Property
2. STREET LOCATION: Main St.
3. OWNER'S NAME: Wm. Stephens TEL. # 436-8008
ADDRESS: Folly Branch Rd.
4. TYPE OF LOCUS: a) structure b) district c) archaeological site
d) other
5. SURROUNDINGS OF LOCUS: (check more than one if necessary)
a) fallow field b) cultivated field c) woodland
d) scattered buildings e) densely built up f) other
6. THREATS TO LOCUS: (check more than one if necessary)
a) none known b) zoning c) roads d) developers
e) deterioration f) other
7. REPRESENTATION ON OTHER SURVEYS:
TITLE: _____
TITLE: _____
TITLE: _____
8. YOUR NAME: Rebecca K. Smith TEL. # 436-8012 Bus
YOUR ADDRESS: Cumtore Rd Selbyville, Del.
ORGANIZATION (if any) Selbyville Community Club DATE: 11/13/79

USE BLACK INK ONLY

8. SKETCH MAP

Please indicate position of locus in relation to geographical landmarks such as streets and roads.



USE BLACK INK ONLY

9. COMMENTS:

Consider the following:

- a) relationship to setting
- b) associated traditions or stories
- c) noteworthy features
- d) comparison with others in area

The building was originally constructed by Mr. Mad. Owen for a luncheonette. The kitchen delivery sign to the bus about this time a white sign was placed where kitchen was dismantled by the apt. Several individuals owned the property between the early 1940's and 1946's. One person, who worked at the luncheonette and the selling of lunch, quality; Bill Bender, who worked at the kitchen business there; and that was mentioned the luncheonette; and finally the kitchen was moved in back yard shop to that building. I recall that time for the kitchen, kitchen apt. building, the first 2/3 of the kitchen while the kitchen is located shop in back yard.

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
STRUCTURAL DATA FORM

DELAWARE BUREAU OF
ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC
PRESERVATION
HALL OF RECORDS
DOVER, DELAWARE 19901
(302) 678-5314



Form CRS-1
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

CRS # 5-2248
Quad Selbyville
SPD map # 18-19-05
Hundred Baltimore
DOCUMENT 20-06/78/0476

1. ADDRESS OF STRUCTURE : Main St. Selbyville, Del

2. DESCRIBE THE STRUCTURE AS COMPLETELY AS POSSIBLE:

a) Overall shape Rectangular
stories One
bays None
wings None

b) Structural system Asbestos Siding

c) Foundation materials Cement
basement None

d) Exterior walls materials Asbestos Siding
color(s) White

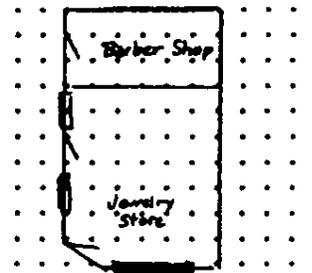
e) Roof shape Gable
cornice None
dormers None
chimney location(s) None

f) Windows spacing
type Commercial single pane wide windows
trim
shutters Green on side windows

g) Door spacing One in front - one on the side
type Commercial
trim

h) Porches None
location(s)
materials
supports
trim

i) Interior details (if accessible)



SKETCH PLAN

USE BLACK INK ONLY

3. CONDITION: good _____ deteriorated _____

remarks: _____

4. INTEGRITY: a) original site _____ b) moved _____

c) if moved, when and from where _____

d) list major alterations and dates (if known) _____

5. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: 1939-40?

6. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Mr. & Mrs. Chesser owners-builder

7. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS: None

a) barn _____ b) carriage house _____ c) garage _____ d) privy _____

e) shed _____ f) greenhouse _____ g) shop _____ h) gardens _____

i) icehouse _____ j) springhouse _____ k) other _____

describe: _____

8. BRIEFLY DISCUSS THE ORIGINAL AND SUBSEQUENT USES OF THE STRUCTURE. NOTE ANY ASSOCIATIONS WITH HISTORIC EVENTS OR PERSONS:

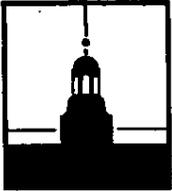
This area before any building appeared was known as Mumford's Choice during the middle of the 18th century. The Sandy Branch Canal in which local fishermen spent many lazy afternoons ran at one time close to this building; it still trickles quietly at the rear of the building.

9. PRIMARY REFERENCES: (include location of reference)

*Mr. Wm. Stephens } Selbyville
Mr. Jack Rayne } experience
Mr. Ed Mumford }
Mrs. Paul Pepper - written notes*

10. SURVEYOR: Rebecca L. Smith DATE OF FORM: 11/13/79

USE BLACK INK ONLY



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

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
SURVEY UPDATE FORM

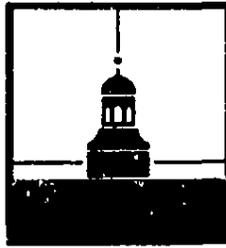
CRS # S-2248
SPO Map 18-19-05
Hundred Baltimore
Quad Selbyville
Zone Lower Penn.
Acreage .25 a.

1. NAME OF PROPERTY: Selbyville UFC Property ^{(Chesser} ^{Laundramat Building)}
2. ADDRESS OF PROPERTY: N. Main Street, Selbyville
3. CURRENT CONDITION: excellent _____ good _____
fair X poor _____ demolished _____
4. ARCHITECTURAL INTEGRITY: No evident changes since
surveyed in 1979.
5. SETTING INTEGRITY: Modern fire company building, located
just to north, detracts from integrity of
setting.
6. HISTORIC CONTEXT INFORMATION: construction date ca. 1940
chronological period(s) 1630-1730+/- _____ 1730-1770+/- _____
1770-1830+/- _____ 1830-1880+/- _____ 1880-1940+/- X
historic theme(s) Settlement patterns; Retailing
and wholesaling
property type(s) Store building
7. EVALUATION: eligible: Yes() No X Potential() Unknown()
area(s) of significance _____
NR criteria _____
8. FORMS ADDED: _____
9. SURVEYOR: Philip E. Pendleton, Berger DATE OF FORM: 1/2000
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: _____ DATE: _____

USE BLACK INK ONLY

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
LOCUS IDENTIFICATION FORM

DELAWARE BUREAU OF
ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC
PRESERVATION
HALL OF RECORDS
DOVER, DELAWARE 19901
(302) 678-5314



FORM CRS-2

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

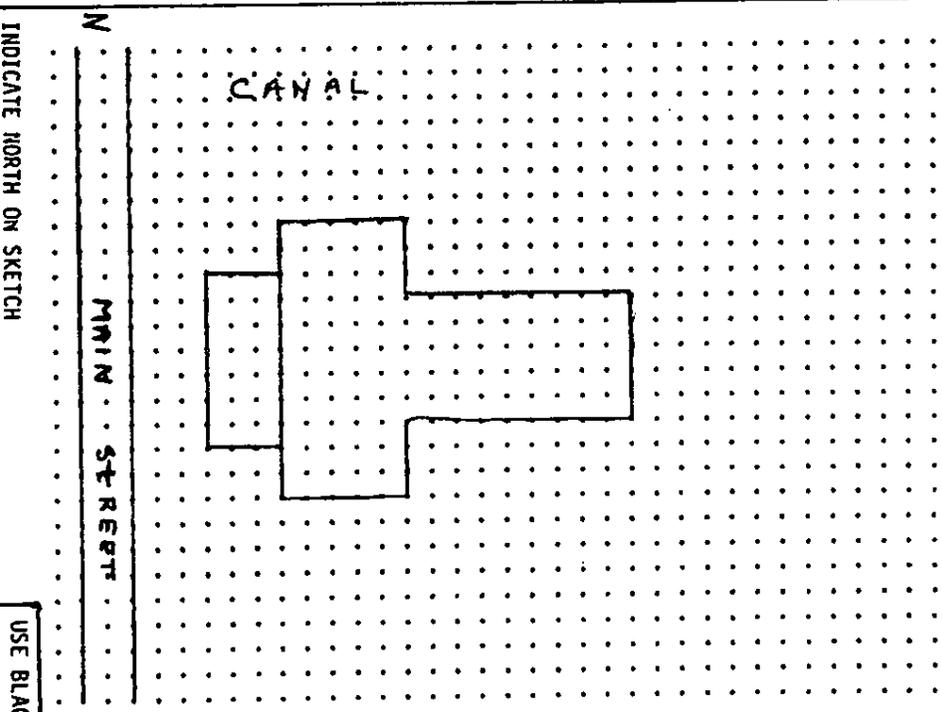
CRS # S-2249
Quad SELBYVILLE
SPO map # 18-19-05
Hundred BALTIMORE
DOCUMENT 20-05/78/04/7

1. NAME OF LOCUS: Frank Mumford House # 105
2. STREET LOCATION: North Main St.
3. OWNER'S NAME: James and Edward Mumford TEL. #436-5678
ADDRESS: Selbyville, Del. 19975
4. TYPE OF LOCUS: a) structure b) district c) archaeological site
d) other
5. SURROUNDINGS OF LOCUS: (check more than one if necessary)
a) fallow field b) cultivated field c) woodland
d) scattered buildings e) densely built up f) other
6. THREATS TO LOCUS: (check more than one if necessary)
a) none known b) zoning c) roads d) developers
e) deterioration f) other
7. REPRESENTATION ON OTHER SURVEYS:
TITLE: _____ # _____
TITLE: _____ # _____
TITLE: _____ # _____
8. YOUR NAME: Pauline B. Carey TEL. #436-8893
YOUR ADDRESS: P.O. B. 88, Selbyville, Del. 19975
ORGANIZATION (if any) Selbyville Community Club DATE: 3-27-80
Survey Comm. tree

USE BLACK INK ONLY

8. SKETCH MAP

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



USE BLACK INK ONLY

9. COMMENTS:

Consider the following:

- a) relationship to setting
- b) associated traditions or stories
- c) noteworthy features
- d) comparison with others in area

Aaron Hudson (who died in 1900) was the builder of this house. The exact date is not known. One local historian places it in the early 1890's. Family members say that according to Mr. Edward Brasure (now deceased), who was born in the oldest house in town, the Lemuel Brasure house next door, that it is the second oldest house in Selbyville. Persons who lived here:

- Aaron and Hannah Hudson
- Jake Savage and Hannah Hudson Savage
- Vernon and Ethel Hudson
- Pashur Watson Jr. and Belle
- Joe and Nan Shackley and Nora

In December 1903 Henry and Nora Mumford purchased the house with eight acres of land and moved from Georgetown to Selbyville. He was employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Their children were Frank and Florence Mumford Stephens (Mrs. Hugh Stephens) Frank and Lena Mumford occupied the house until their deaths in 1977 and 1973. Their sons James and Edward Mumford now own the property which is being renovated.

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
STRUCTURAL DATA FORM

DELAWARE BUREAU OF
ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC
PRESERVATION
HALL OF RECORDS
DOVER, DELAWARE 19901
(302) 678-5314



Form CRS-1
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

CRS # 3-2249
Quad Selbyville
SPO map # 18-19-05
Hundred Baltimore
DOCUMENT 20-06/78/04/6

1. ADDRESS OF STRUCTURE : North Main Street

2. DESCRIBE THE STRUCTURE AS COMPLETELY AS POSSIBLE:

a) Overall shape T Shape
stories 1 1/2
bays 3 bays, door center
wings Triple pile

b) Structural system
Braced Frame

c) Foundation
materials brick
basement none

d) Exterior walls
materials Heart of Pine, rough, undressed weather board-
color(s) one wall of this, inside the lean-to porch still
Visible, painted gray; exterior walls now covered

e) Roof with cypress shingles
shape Gable on rear portion; Cross-gable front section
cornice(n) Roof covered with thatch (main Core)
dormers (no) layers shingles - wood and composition
chimney location(s) interior end in main core; interior
in rear wing

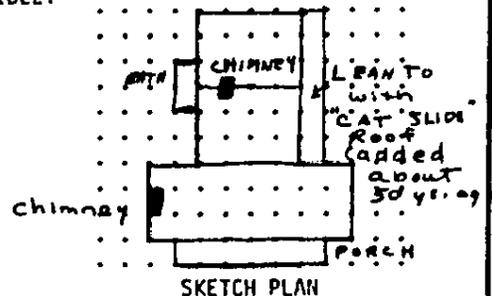
f) Windows
spacing Front, main core, symmetrical
type 2 over 2; casements in the lean-to
trim plain
shutters none

g) Door
spacing Center of facade; going into lean-to in rear
type Old 4 panel wood replaced by new door with 3
trim panes at top.

h) Porches
location(s) Porch covers most of facade; was open
materials 4 yrs ago; old posts still visible inside-
supports square top and bottom with round,
trim decorative Center

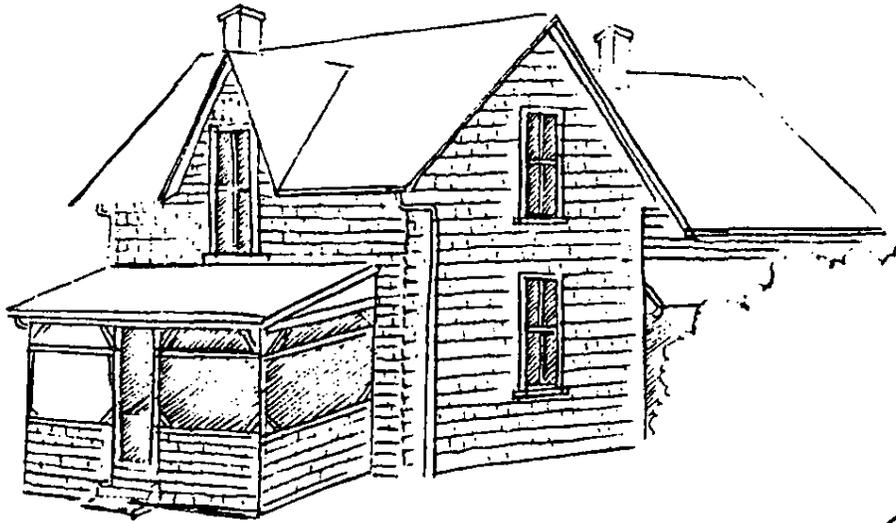
i) Interior details (if accessible)
Many 4 panel wooden doors; a few board and
batten with old hardware; original walls plastered

USE BLACK INK ONLY



3. CONDITION: good _____ deteriorated _____
 remarks: In process of being renovated
4. INTEGRITY: a) original site b) moved _____
 c) if moved, when and from where _____
 d) list major alterations and dates (if known) Lean to porch added to south side about 50 yrs ago; bath room added to north wall; cypress shingled walls over rough heart of pine siding added about 50 yrs ago; front porch screened about 40 yrs ago; unknown three layers of shingles on roof
5. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: Unknown
6. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Aaron Hudson
7. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS:
 a) barn _____ b) carriage house _____ c) garage _____ d) privy _____
 e) shed f) greenhouse _____ g) shop _____ h) gardens _____
 i) icehouse _____ j) springhouse _____ k) other _____
 describe: Storage shed in poor condition; originally there were barn, smoke house and other farm buildings
8. BRIEFLY DISCUSS THE ORIGINAL AND SUBSEQUENT USES OF THE STRUCTURE. NOTE ANY ASSOCIATIONS WITH HISTORIC EVENTS OR PERSONS:
Always used as a home; has been in the Henry (father) and Frank Mumford family from 1903 to the present.
9. PRIMARY REFERENCES: (include location of reference)
Dorothy Pepper
James and Edward Mumford
10. SURVEYOR: Pauline B. Carey DATE OF FORM: 3-27-80

USE BLACK INK ONLY



Frank Mumford House ■ ■



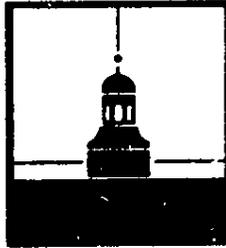
CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
SURVEY UPDATE FORM

CRS # S-2249
SPO Map 18-19-05
Hundred Baltimore
Quad Solbyville
Zone Lower Penn.
Acreage 1.2 a.

1. NAME OF PROPERTY: D. Franks Property (Hudson House)
2. ADDRESS OF PROPERTY: N. Main Street, Solbyville
3. CURRENT CONDITION: excellent _____ good fair _____ poor _____ demolished _____
4. ARCHITECTURAL INTEGRITY: Eaves have been clad in vinyl; screen removed front porch since 1979 survey.
5. SETTING INTEGRITY: Relatively large commercial buildings nearby detract from integrity of setting.
6. HISTORIC CONTEXT INFORMATION: construction date ca. 1890
chronological period(s) 1630-1730+/- _____ 1730-1770+/- _____
1770-1830+/- _____ 1830-1880+/- _____ 1880-1940+/-
historic theme(s) Settlement patterns; Architecture
property type(s) Small vernacular house — T-shaped plan
7. EVALUATION: eligible: Yes() No Potential() Unknown()
area(s) of significance _____
NR criteria _____
8. FORMS ADDED: _____
9. SURVEYOR: Philip E. Pendleton, Berger DATE OF FORM: 1/2000
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: _____ DATE: _____

USE BLACK INK ONLY

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
LOCUS IDENTIFICATION FORM



DELAWARE BUREAU OF
ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC
PRESERVATION
HALL OF RECORDS
DOVER, DELAWARE 19901
(302) 678-5314

FORM CRS-3

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

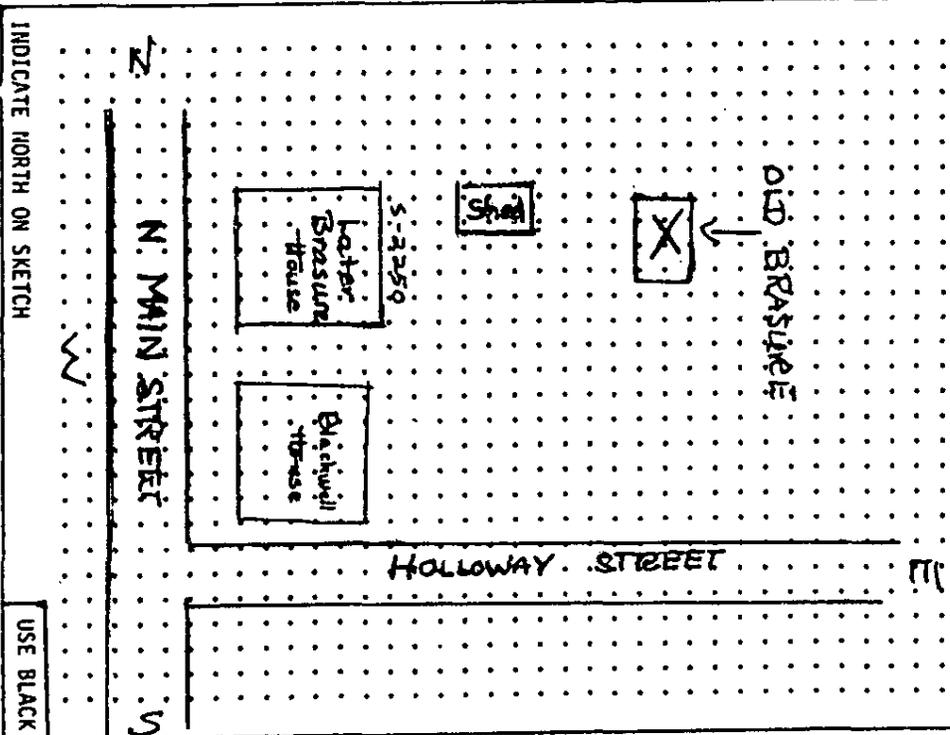
CRS # S-2314
Quad SELBYVILLE
SPO map # 13-19-05
Hundred BALTIMORE
DOCUMENT 20-06/78/02/7

1. NAME OF LOCUS: Brasure House
2. STREET LOCATION: North Main St. (behind S-2250)
3. OWNER'S NAME: Brasure Lynch TEL. # 436-8886
ADDRESS: Selbyville, Del., 19975
4. TYPE OF LOCUS: a) structure b) district c) archaeological site
d) other
5. SURROUNDINGS OF LOCUS: (check more than one if necessary)
a) fallow field b) cultivated field c) woodland
d) scattered buildings e) densely built up f) other
6. THREATS TO LOCUS: (check more than one if necessary)
a) none known b) zoning c) roads d) developers
e) deterioration f) other The present owner is the grandson of Ed Brasure
born in the house and plans to restore the house
in the future.
7. REPRESENTATION ON OTHER SURVEYS:
TITLE: _____ # _____
TITLE: _____ # _____
TITLE: _____ # _____
8. YOUR NAME: Janet M. Scott TEL. # 436-5616
YOUR ADDRESS: Box 189, Selbyville, Del., 19975
ORGANIZATION (if any) Selbyville Community Club DATE: OCT. 18, 79

USE BLACK INK ONLY

8. SKETCH MAP

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



INDICATE NORTH ON SKETCH

9. COMMENTS:

Consider the following:

- a) relationship to setting
- b) associated traditions or stories
- c) noteworthy features
- d) comparison with others in area

Exterior: The back of the house or E. side has a variety of clapboards covering the door opening on that side and patching around windows on S. end. The N. end has been filled in with clapboards where chimney was.

Interior: Downstairs floor not original. Upstairs' lathic flooring is original and serves as the ceiling of the downstairs room where it is beaded. There is a chair rail around the downstairs room. It and the door trim, doors and window trim and fireplace treatment is painted a flat dark red.

The chimney has been torn off and the brick hearth is gone. There is a simple mantel left on with panels of plaster. Separately the wood. The upstairs is not finished, i.e., exposed sheathing can be seen.

The pegs are seen in the construction on the N + S ends. Some of the bracing is undressed pine. (upstairs)

The door of the closet next to the fireplace downstairs is on the floor up-stairs.

There is a corner stair with door beside fireplace. Original latch on that door. Cupboard between corner stair and fireplace has small batton on door and carved wood holder on it.

Closet is deteriorated in interior or original white-washed boards can be seen on fireplace side of interior. Plaster crumbling over lath.

Fragments of wallpaper on E wall. Small piece of paper between plaster and torn over wall fireplace. (x)



Paneling of door to corner of stairs

USE BLACK INK ONLY

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
STRUCTURAL DATA FORM

DELAWARE BUREAU OF
ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC
PRESERVATION
HALL OF RECORDS
DOVER, DELAWARE 19901
(302) 678-5314



Form CRS-1
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

CRS # 3-2314
Quad Selbyville
SPO map # 18-19-05
Hundred Baltimore
DOCUMENT 20-06/78/04/6

1. ADDRESS OF STRUCTURE : N. Main St., Selbyville, Del., 19975
2. DESCRIBE THE STRUCTURE AS COMPLETELY AS POSSIBLE:

a) Overall shape rectangular, one room plan
stories one (1)
bays (3), three
wings -

b) Structural system braced frame
post & beam construction

c) Foundation materials brick
basement no basement

d) Exterior walls clapboard
materials wood
color(s) white

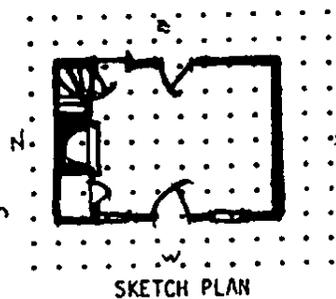
e) Roof shape gable roof - partial returns
cornice flat wide board cornice
dormers none
chimney location(s) north end

f) Windows spacing one on either side of front door
type 4/6 - sash
trim plain molding
shutters

g) Door center ^{front} door between 2 windows
spacing
type wooden with porcelain knob
trim 4 panels

h) Porches None
location(s)
materials
supports
trim

i) Interior details (if accessible)



Chimney has been removed and lower half of N. end filled in with clapboards different from upper half indicating an exposed - base brick chimney.

two windows on N. end upstairs 3/4
one window on S. end upstairs 1/6

door on "back" boarded up on outside (E. wall) left hung on inside. doors opposite one another

Ques.: Was there a window on E. wall beside door to balance one beside door & beside corner stair

USE BLACK INK ONLY

3. CONDITION: good _____ deteriorated
remarks: in a state of disrepair which causes some concern to owner whose wish is to restore it in future; funds unavailable at present time.

4. INTEGRITY: a) original site _____ b) moved
c) if moved, when and from where _____ house moved from front of lot on Main St. to back of lot when Ed. Brasure house built
d) list major alterations and dates (if known) _____
Chimney torn out
Brick foundation of fireplace under Ed. Brasure house now occupied by Brasure Lynch.

5. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ?
1855?

6. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: ? Lemuel Brasure, father of Ed. Brasure, born 1844, died 1912. He was married to Rogena, b. 1858, died 1905. Edw., his son, was born 1888 + died 1978. Lem Brasure occupied the house on its original site on Main St.

7. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS:
a) barn _____ b) carriage house _____ c) garage _____ d) privy _____

The front of a nearby shed has a window with molding
e) shed f) greenhouse _____ g) shop _____ h) gardens _____
i) icehouse _____ j) springhouse _____ k) other _____

describe: _____

8. BRIEFLY DISCUSS THE ORIGINAL AND SUBSEQUENT USES OF THE STRUCTURE. NOTE ANY ASSOCIATIONS WITH HISTORIC EVENTS OR PERSONS:
Lemuel Brasure was a wheelwright. His shop was very close to his house facing M. Street. He made wagon, buggy, sk. wheels and repaired spokes of already made wheels. Across the street, was a blacksmith shop operated by a Mr. Jim Andrews who owned the forge which made the iron for the wheels Mr. Brasure made.

9. PRIMARY REFERENCES: (include location of reference)
Brasure Lynch - grandson of Ed Brasure
Mrs. Alie Thompson - 91 yrs., excellent memory, who remembers walking by the house on way to school.

10. SURVEYOR: James M. Scott DATE OF FORM: Oct 15 - 79

USE BLACK INK ONLY



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
SURVEY UPDATE FORM

CRS # S-2314
SPO Map 18-19-05
Hundred Baltimore
Quad Selbyville
Zone Lower Penin.
Acreage .5 a.

1. NAME OF PROPERTY: Lemuel Brasuve House (Lynch Property)
2. ADDRESS OF PROPERTY: N. Main Street, Selbyville
3. CURRENT CONDITION: excellent _____ good X
fair _____ poor _____ demolished _____
4. ARCHITECTURAL INTEGRITY: Since 1979 survey, house has been moved approx. 70 feet, repaired and partially restored, and set on a new concrete-block foundation.
5. SETTING INTEGRITY: Relatively large commercial buildings nearby detract somewhat from integrity of setting.
6. HISTORIC CONTEXT INFORMATION: construction date 1871
chronological period(s) 1630-1730+/- _____ 1730-1770+/- _____
1770-1830+/- _____ 1830-1880+/- X 1880-1940+/- _____
historic theme(s) Settlement patterns; Architecture
property type(s) 1-room-plan house
7. EVALUATION: eligible: Yes X No() Potential() Unknown()
area(s) of significance Architecture
NR criteria C
8. FORMS ADDED: CRS-3
9. SURVEYOR: Philip E. Pendleton DATE OF FORM: 1/2000
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: _____ DATE: _____

USE BLACK INK ONLY



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
RELATED OUTBUILDING FORM

CRS # S-2314
SPO Map 18-19-05
Hundred Baltimore
Quad Selbyville
Zone Lower Penn.
Acreage .5 a.

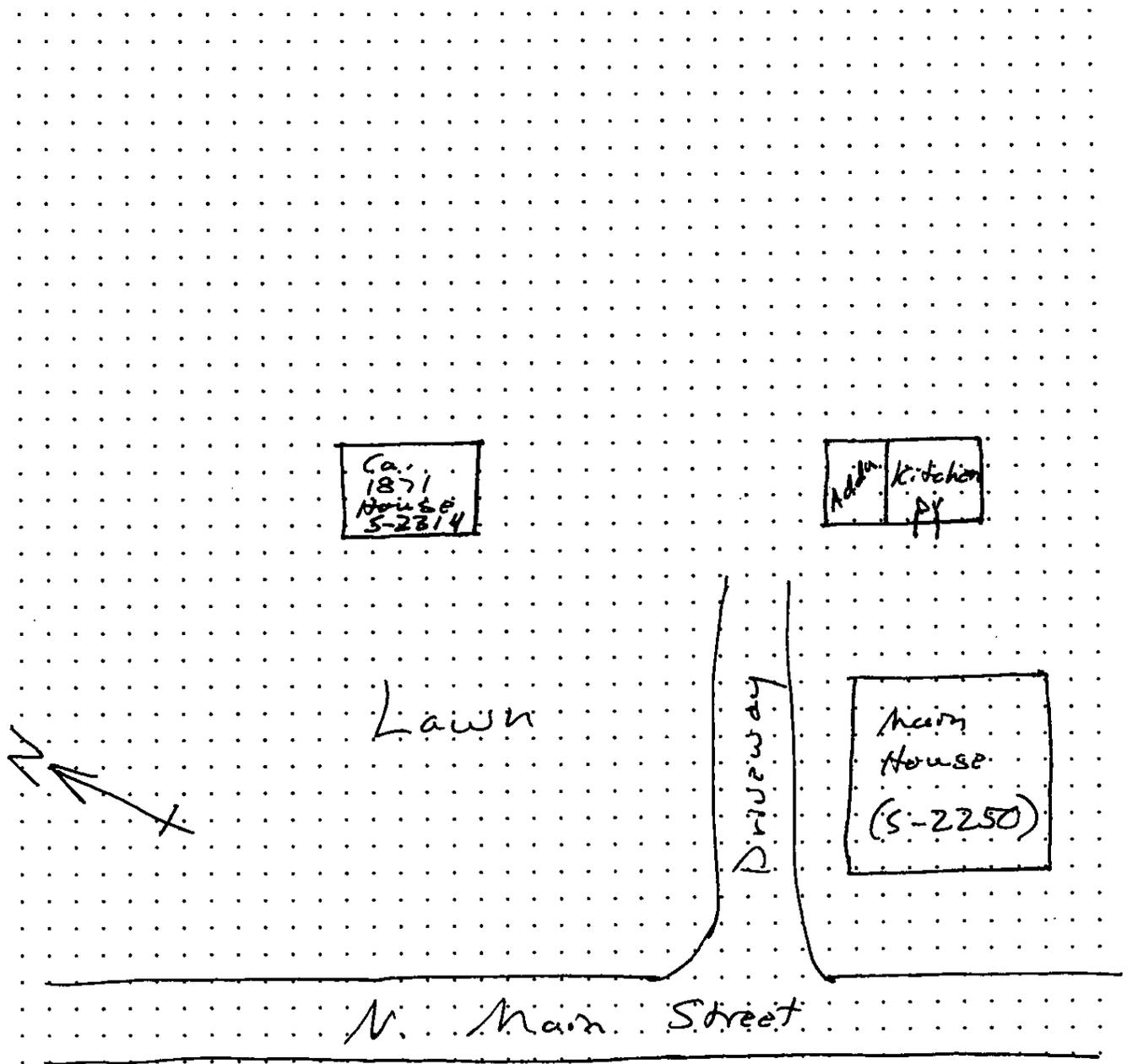
1. ADDRESS OF PROPERTY: N. Main Street, Selbyville
2. FUNCTION: Kitchen building
3. DATE: Ca. 1871
4. STYLISTIC FEATURES: Gothic Revival vernacular: sawtooth board for cornice treatment, triangular cap over window
5. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: _____
6. DESCRIPTION:
 - a) Structural system Frame
 - b) Wall coverings Vertical board (weather board on shed addition)
 - c) Wall openings
windows Acc to 1979 house (S-2250) form, 1 window - either E or S side
doors Entry on front (west): simply milled frame
other (window not visible from street)
 - d) Foundation Not visible from street
 - e) Roof Gable
structural system
coverings Asphalt shingle
openings
 - f) Interiors
floor plan Received addition of storage or wood shed to N end ca. 1920
partition/walls
interior finish
furnishings/machinery

USE BLACK INK ONLY

7. SKETCH PLAN:

CRS # S-2314

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



INDICATE NORTH ON SKETCH

8. SURVEYOR: Philip E. Pendleton, Berger DATE OF FORM: 1/2000

USE BLACK INK ONLY

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
LOCUS IDENTIFICATION FORM

DELAWARE BUREAU OF
ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC
PRESERVATION
HALL OF RECORDS
DOVER, DELAWARE 19901
(302) 678-5314



FORM CRS-3

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

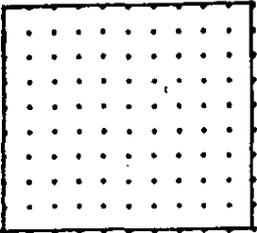
CRS # 5-2250
Quad SELBYVILLE
SPO map # 18-19-85
Hundred BALTIMORE
DOCUMENT 20-06/78/94/7

1. NAME OF LOCUS: The Edward h. Brasure house #
2. STREET LOCATION: N. Main St., Selbyville, Del.
3. OWNER'S NAME: Mr. Brasure Lynch TEL. # 436-8886
ADDRESS: Selbyville, Del. 19975
4. TYPE OF LOCUS: a) structure b) district c) archaeological site
d) other
5. SURROUNDINGS OF LOCUS: (check more than one if necessary)
a) fallow field b) cultivated field c) woodland
d) scattered buildings e) densely built up f) other
6. THREATS TO LOCUS: (check more than one if necessary)
a) none known b) zoning c) roads d) developers
e) deterioration f) other
7. REPRESENTATION ON OTHER SURVEYS:
TITLE: _____ # _____
TITLE: _____ # _____
TITLE: _____ # _____
8. YOUR NAME: Pauline B. Carey TEL. # 436-8893
YOUR ADDRESS: P.O. B. 88, Selbyville, Del. 19975
ORGANIZATION (if any) Survey Group of The Selbyville Community Club DATE: 12-4-79

USE BLACK INK ONLY

8. SKETCH MAP

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



9. COMMENTS:

Consider the following:

- a) relationship to setting
- b) associated traditions or stories
- c) noteworthy features
- d) comparison with others in area

The builders and life-long residents of this house were Millie Catherine Stevens and Edward Lemuel Brasure who was the only son of Lemuel and Rosena Brasure. They were married in 1912 at the home of Lee and Kate Stevens on Church St. Selby. (present location of Dean Hecker's shoe store). by the Rev. Vinal E. Hills. the house here described was built in 1913 by Mr. Rob Hill, Harb Holloway and Ed Brasure. Mr. Lemuel Brasure's home stood where this house now stands and the fireplace and chimney can be seen under this house. was moved to the back of the lot where it still stands. He continued to live in it. The way the present-day drive is located on the north side of the house. The 2nd story building was moved across the street and slightly north, then later burned. Mr. Ed Brasure, a carpenter, worked on the railroad, building stations. For the house is now owned and occupied by Grand-son, Mr. & Mrs. Brasure Lynch.

Lemuel Brasure 1844-1912
 Rosena Brasure 1858-1905
 Edward L. Brasure 1888-1978
 Millie E. Brasure 1889-1975

Information obtained from daughter, Louise Brasure Lynch Evans.

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
STRUCTURAL DATA FORM

DELAWARE BUREAU OF
ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC
PRESERVATION
HALL OF RECORDS
DOVER, DELAWARE 19901
(302) 678-5314



Form CRS-1
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

CRS # 4-2250
Quad Selbyville
SPO map # 18-19-05
Hundred Baltimore
DOCUMENT 20-06778/0476

1. ADDRESS OF STRUCTURE : North Main St., Selbyville, Del.

2. DESCRIBE THE STRUCTURE AS COMPLETELY AS POSSIBLE:

a) Overall shape square
stories 2 1/2
bays 2 first floor, 3 second floor
wings none

b) Structural system
materials wooden frame

c) Foundation
materials concrete block
basement none

d) Exterior walls
materials asbestos shingles
color(s) white

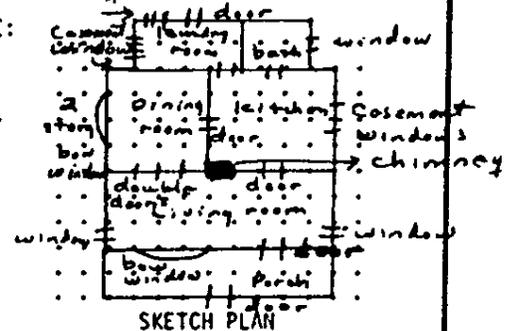
e) Roof
shape hipped, pyramid roof
cornice no
dormers roof dormer hipped
chimney location(s) center

f) Windows
spacing symmetrical facade 2nd floor; 3 lower windows;
type lower 1 sash; bow front window 1st floor; 2 story
trim bow windows on N. side; casement in kitchen;
shutters plain trim
no shutters

g) Door
spacing S. side (facing house) front
type 1 pane, wood
trim plain

h) Porches
location(s) front, screened
materials wood, hipped roof, asbestos shingles
supports square wooden posts and railing
trim plain

i) Interior details (if accessible)



USE BLACK INK ONLY

3. CONDITION: good _____ deteriorated _____

remarks: _____

4. INTEGRITY: a) original site _____ b) moved _____
c) if moved, when and from where _____
d) list major alterations and dates (if known) _____

5. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: 1913

6. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Carpenters - Mr. Rob Hill, Mr. Harb
Holloway and Mr. Ed Brasure (also owner)

7. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS:

a) barn _____ b) carriage house _____ c) garage _____ d) privy _____
e) shed _____ f) greenhouse _____ g) shop _____ h) gardens _____
i) icehouse _____ j) springhouse _____ k) other "Old Lemuel Brasure house"

describe: "Old Lemuel Brasure house" at back of lot
has been surveyed separately, the "shed" and smoke
house building was possibly old Summer kitchen
according to Brasure Lynch; has scalloped cornice and
pediment window

8. BRIEFLY DISCUSS THE ORIGINAL AND SUBSEQUENT USES OF THE STRUCTURE. NOTE ANY ASSOCIATIONS WITH HISTORIC EVENTS OR PERSONS:

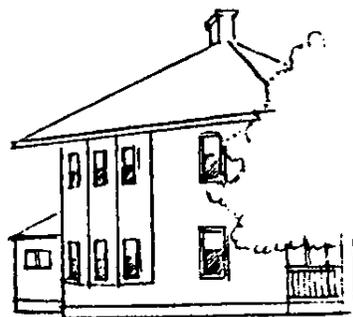
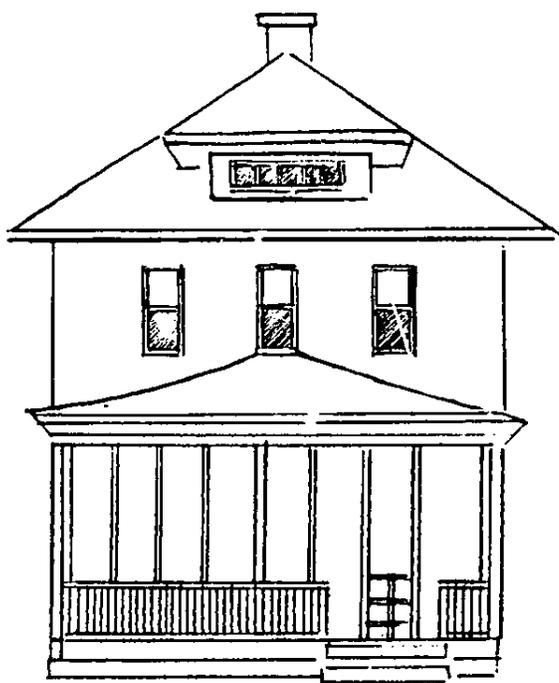
Built by and used only as a home for
the Ed Brasure family, currently
occupied by Grand-son

9. PRIMARY REFERENCES: (include location of reference)

Daughter - Louise Brasure Lynch Evans
Grand-son - Brasure Lynch

10. SURVEYOR: Pauline B. Carey DATE OF FORM: 12-4-79

USE BLACK INK ONLY



Edward L. Brasune Assoc



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
SURVEY UPDATE FORM

CRS # 5-2250
SPO Map 18-19-05
Hundred Baltimore
Quad Selbyville
Zone Lower Penn.
Acreage .5 a.

1. NAME OF PROPERTY: Edward L. Brasure House (Lynch Property)

2. ADDRESS OF PROPERTY: N. Main Street, Selbyville

3. CURRENT CONDITION: excellent _____ good X
fair _____ poor _____ demolished _____

4. ARCHITECTURAL INTEGRITY: Front porch has been altered since 1979 survey - railing and screen removed.

5. SETTING INTEGRITY: Relatively large commercial buildings nearby detract from integrity of setting.

6. HISTORIC CONTEXT INFORMATION: construction date 1913

chronological period(s) 1630-1730+/- _____ 1730-1770+/- _____
1770-1830+/- _____ 1830-1880+/- _____ 1880-1940+/- X

historic theme(s) Settlement patterns; Architecture

property type(s) 4-Square house type

7. EVALUATION: eligible: Yes() ~~No()~~ Potential() Unknown()

area(s) of significance _____

NR criteria _____

8. FORMS ADDED: _____

9. SURVEYOR: Philip E. Pendleton DATE OF FORM: 1/2000

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: _____ DATE: _____

USE BLACK INK ONLY



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION FORM

CRS # S-9203
SPO Map 18-19-05
Hundred Baltimore
Quad Selbyville
Zone Lower Penn.
Acreage 1.62 a.

1. NAME OF PROPERTY: Pepper Rental Property

2. STREET LOCATION: Park Street, S side, just W of N. Main St.,
Selbyville

3. OWNER'S NAME: Kozy Koop Company, c/o Howard Pepper TEL. #: _____
ADDRESS: P.O. Box 127, Selbyville, DE 19975

4. TYPE OF RESOURCE(S): building structure _____ site _____
object _____ district _____ landscape _____

5. SURROUNDINGS: (check more than one if necessary)
fallow field _____ cultivated field _____ woodland _____
scattered buildings _____ densely built up other _____

6. FUNCTION: original Single dwelling present Single dwelling

7. LIST ADDITIONAL FORMS USED:
CRS-2

8. SURVEYOR: Philip E. Pendleton TEL. #: 973-678-1960
ORGANIZATION: Louis Berger Group DATE: 1/2000
ADDRESS: 100 Halsted Street, East Orange, NJ 07019

USE BLACK INK ONLY

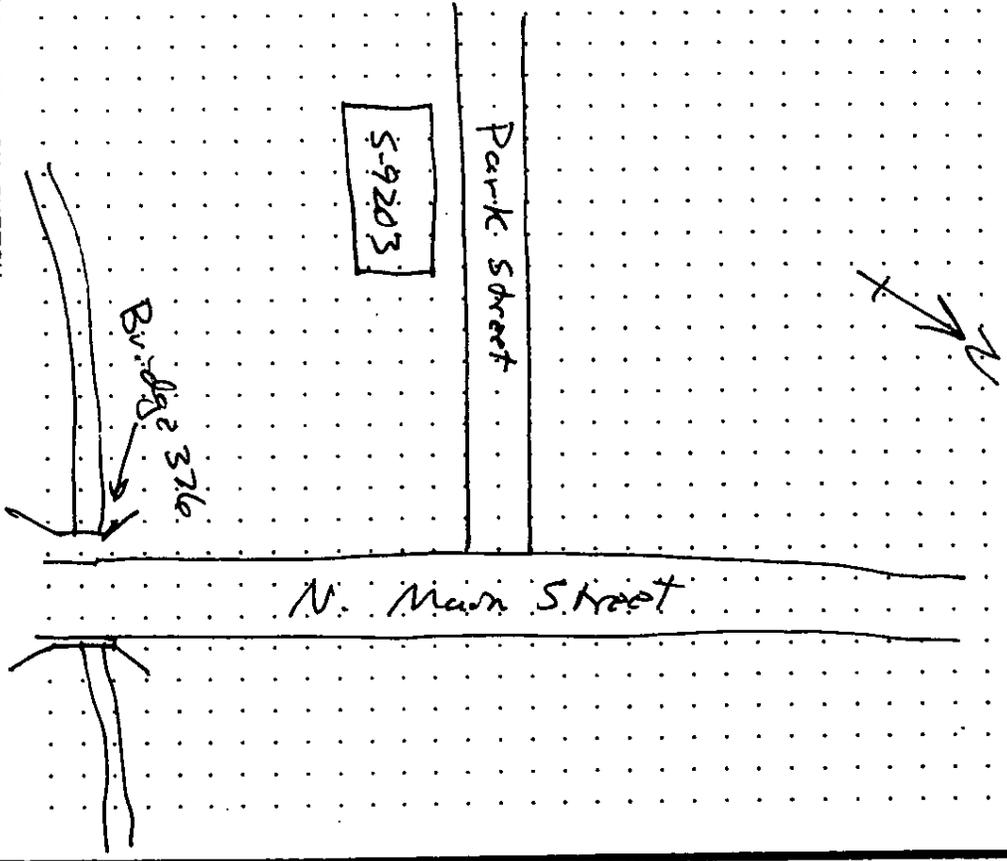
CRS # S-92203

LOCATION MAP:

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

11. COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING:

- a) Time period(s) 1880 - 1940 +/-
- b) Historic theme(s) Settlement Patterns; Architecture

12. EVALUATION Eligible? Yes () No (X) Potential () Unknown ()

- a) Area(s) of significance
- b) NR criteria

13. CERTIFICATION:

Surveyor: Paul J. E. Anderson Date 2/21/00

PI: _____ Date _____



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAIN BUILDING FORM

CRS # S-9203
SPO Map 18-19-05
Hundred Baltimore
Quad Selbyville
Zone Lower Penin.
Acreage 1.62 a.

1. ADDRESS OF PROPERTY: Park Street, S side, just W of N. Main St.,
Selbyville

2. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1940

3. FLOOR PLAN/STYLE: Minimal Traditional cottage

4. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: _____

5. INTEGRITY: original site moved _____

if moved, when and from where _____

list major alterations and dates (if known) Extension added
to West end

6. CURRENT CONDITION: excellent _____ good _____

fair poor _____

7. DESCRIBE THE RESOURCE AS COMPLETELY AS POSSIBLE:

a) Overall shape Rectangular
stories 1
bays 4
wings 1-bay wing added N end of 3-bay main block

b) Structural system Frame

c) Foundation materials Concrete block
basement Unknown

d) Exterior walls (modern over original)
materials Composition siding
color(s) _____

e) Roof Gable; standing-seam metal; roof of
shape; materials N wing lower than that of main block
cornice _____
dormers _____
chimney location(s) Interior, toward East end.

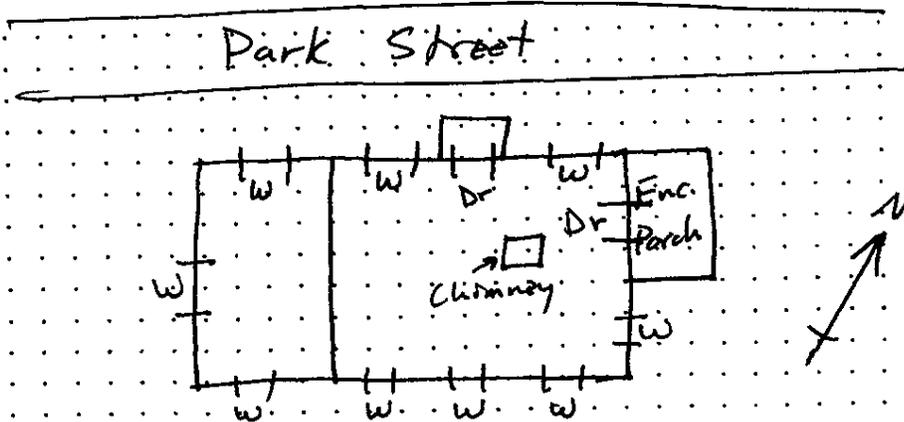
USE BLACK INK ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION (cont'd):

CRS # S-9203

- f) Windows
 spacing *Even*
 type *8/8 on front or N side; others are 6/6 and smaller*
 trim
 shutters
- g) Door
 spacing *Even*
 type
 trim
- h) Porches
 location(s) *Small open stoop on front; enclosed porch, possibly added, on East end*
 materials
 supports
 trim
- i) Interior details (if accessible)

8. SKETCH PLAN OF BUILDING:



INDICATE NORTH ON SKETCH

9. SURVEYOR: Philip E. Pendleton, Berger DATE OF FORM: 1/2000

USE BLACK INK ONLY

APPENDIX B

DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Lemuel Brasure House

other names/site number S-2314

2. Location

street & number N. Main Street (Tax Parcel 5-33-16.12-66) not for publication

city or town Selbyville vicinity _____

state Delaware code DE county Sussex code 005 zip code 19975

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	<u>Domestic</u>	Sub:	<u>Single dwelling</u>
			<u>Secondary structure</u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	<u>Domestic</u>	Sub:	<u>Secondary structure</u>

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Other

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	<u>Concrete</u>
roof	<u>Asphalt</u>
walls	<u>Weatherboard</u>
other	

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form
Lemuel Brasure House
Sussex County, Delaware

Period of Significance

_____ 1871 _____

Significant Dates

_____ 1871 _____

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: Approx. 0.5 (one-half acre)

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>18</u>	<u>480610</u>	<u>4257130</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

 See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

See Continuation Sheet

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

See Continuation Sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Philip E. Pendleton

organization Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. date February 22, 2000

street & number 100 Halsted Street telephone 973-678-1960

city or town East Orange state NJ zip code 07019

Additional Documentation

(Submit the following items with the completed form:)

Continuation Sheets

Maps: A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs: Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form
Lemuel Brasure House
Sussex County, Delaware

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Brasure V. & Dyann L. Lynch

street & number P.O. Box 42 telephone _____

city or town Selbyville state DE zip code 19975

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 1

Lemuel Brasure House
Sussex County, Delaware

DESCRIPTION

The Lynch property is located on the east side of Main Street and just north of the intersection with Hosier Street. Three buildings are located on the parcel: the original Lemuel Brasure House (S-2314), built in 1871; a kitchen building, evidently constructed at the same date or soon afterward to provide additional space for domestic work; and the larger Edward L. Brasure House (S-2250), built in 1913 to replace the older house as the family's main dwelling. The lot is of rectangular shape, 115 feet by 193 feet, with the shorter dimension fronting on Main Street. The 1913 Edward L. Brasure House is situated on the southwest corner of the lot, standing in the position originally occupied by the 1871 house. When the larger house was built, the original house was moved about 100 feet to the rear, so that the 1913 house, the kitchen building (which evidently has always remained in its original auxiliary position), and the 1871 house were positioned in a line extending from the front of the lot straight back toward the rear. At some date since 1980, however, the 1871 house was moved again during the process of restoration; hence today the 1871 house is situated approximately 60 feet northeast of the 1913 house and set back about 50 feet from the street. The kitchen building stands about 30 feet behind the 1913 house.

The 1871 Lemuel Brasure House (S-2314) is a small, rectangular, gable-roofed frame dwelling, just one room in plan and one story in height, set on a new foundation of concrete block that is faced with brick on the front or west facade. The house is clad in weatherboard, probably partially the original board, and roofed with asphalt shingle. The symmetrical principal facade has a center entry, fitted with a rail-and-stile door with four panels, flanked by two windows. On the rear or east facade there is only one window, on the north side of the centrally positioned entry. The gable-end windows are at the garret level, two in the north end and one in the south end. All the window sash is of the six-over-six double-hung type. The cornice for the overhanging eaves consists of a plain board soffit trimmed with a simple molding.

The chimney was removed when the house was first moved in 1913, but the fireplace with its plain wooden mantel remains in the north end of the first-floor room, according to the 1979 survey form. The fireplace is flanked by a large cupboard to the west or front side and a smaller cupboard to the east or rear, with an enclosed winder stairway in the northeast corner. The cupboards and stairway have paneled doors (although the door for the larger cupboard was stored in the garret in 1979). The earlier survey form also refers to the presence of a chair rail and beaded ceiling boards in the first-floor space. The garret space is not finished. The 1979 form asserts that "pegs are seen in the [frame] construction on the north and south ends" in the garret (Delaware State Historic Preservation Office 1979).

The kitchen building is also a small, one-story, rectangular, gable-roofed frame structure, evidently of one-room plan. Suggesting a simplified vernacular interpretation of the Gothic Revival style, it is clad in vertical board, and the overhanging eaves of the roof are trimmed with sawtooth board for cornice treatment. The roof is covered with asphalt shingle. According to the 1979 survey form, the frame of the kitchen building's sole window (not visible from the front of the lot) is surmounted by a triangular cap. The front or west entry,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 2

Lemuel Brasure House
Sussex County, Delaware

the only opening on that facade, is centrally positioned and set in a simply molded frame. Following the architectural reordering of the property in 1913, this building was converted to use as a smokehouse and a large storage shed was built as a leanto against its north end. The shed section is clad in weatherboard with a window on the north elevation and the west elevation taken up mostly by a double-leaf entry of garage type fitted with swinging board-and-batten doors.

The 1913 Edward L. Brasure House (S-2250) is a two-and-a-half-story frame four-square house, with the square shape and pyramidal roof that are emblematic of that type. It is set on a foundation of rockface concrete block, clad in vinyl siding, and roofed with asphalt shingle. The principal or west facade has two bays on the first floor and three on the second, with the principal entry to the south and a bay window to the north. A two-story bay window structure is situated toward the east end of the north facade. The first- and second-story window sash is of the one-over-one double-hung type. A hip-roofed dormer is set on the front roof slope, fitted with a five-light transom window. A brick chimney pierces the peak of the roof. The widely overhanging eaves are without adornment. The hip-roofed porch is evidently of the original wooden construction, but its original railing has been removed along with the wire screening and supporting uprights that were present when the house was surveyed in 1979. According to the 1932 Sanborn map, the one-story leanto that extends across the rear of the house had been built by that date.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 3

Lemuel Brasure House
Sussex County, Delaware

SIGNIFICANCE

The Brasure House was constructed in 1871 for Lemuel Brasure (1844-1912), a wheelwright. The kitchen building was probably built around the same date or shortly thereafter. In 1866 Lemuel, his brother, Littleton, and his mother, Leddy, sold the 80-acre farmstead in Baltimore Hundred that had been left by the father (Sussex County Deeds 75:99). The 1870 U.S. census found Lemuel, a journeyman coachmaker aged 26, and his 60-year-old mother ("Lydda" in the census record) in Selbyville as residents in the household of coachmaker Alfred Clendaniel, age 25, and his wife, Hetty, also 25. The Clendaniels owned \$100 worth of real estate and \$300 in personal estate; Lemuel and his mother owned no real estate but did hold \$500 in personalty between them (United States Bureau of the Census 1870). Soon afterward, in February 1871, Lemuel purchased the half-acre lot on the east side of the "State Road from Georgetown to Berlin [Maryland]," now Main Street, from William S. McCabe, Selbyville's leading merchant and miller, for \$300 (Sussex County Deeds 81:356). Brasure evidently built his house by the following year, for he was assessed for a house and lot valued at \$200 (Sussex County Assessments 1872). Lemuel presumably lived in the house for a few years, perhaps with his mother, before marrying his wife, Rosena (1858-1905). In Lemuel's time there was also a wheelwright's shop building on the lot, which was long gone by 1979.

Lemuel Brasure died in 1912; his son, Edward L. Brasure (1888-1978), married in that same year and built the much larger four-square house (S-2250) in 1913. Lemuel's original house was moved to the rear, behind the kitchen building, which was then converted to use as a smokehouse. In recent years, however, present owner Brasure Lynch has restored the 1871 house. The house has again been moved, placed on a new foundation at a location that approximates its original situation, though not directly on the public way as first built.

The Lemuel Brasure House exemplifies an interesting aspect of the vernacular architecture of the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp region. During the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the dwelling arrangements of many rural Americans were characterized by the small house, such as the Brasure House, consisting of one first-floor room with a garret above and perhaps one or two domestic outbuildings. In 1798, as the surviving U.S. Direct Tax records indicate, such buildings were home to perhaps half or more of the white American population. The first 40 years or so of the nineteenth century appears to represent the period during which a large portion of the population, people of middling and even lower-middling circumstances, chose to build larger dwellings. In southern Delaware, however, the cultural preference long persisted of living in small houses, relative to people's economic circumstances. In *The Stolen House* Bernard Herman documents the long life of the one-room house type:

The most common house size was 18 by 20 feet, with a lower extreme of 12 by 12 feet. In some cases these houses were enlarged with lean-to sheds and other additions, but most stood as they were built — one room and a loft for an average family of seven. Yet despite our tendency to imagine such buildings as extremely crowded, it is a mistake to consider these small houses hovels. The one-room-plan house type was occupied by individuals of all classes in Sussex County and *stood as the*

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 4

Lemuel Brasure House
Sussex County, Delaware

dominant local dwelling form well into the later decades of the nineteenth century. Many houses of less than 450 square feet were ornamented with paneled hearth walls and contained fine pieces of furniture [Herman 1992:183; emphasis added].

Herman notes that the presence of one or two domestic outbuildings commonly extended the household's architectural realm somewhat, providing sheltered space for food preparation, laundering, and other chores (Herman 1992:203). Although it did not boast a paneled hearth wall, with the aid of the freestanding kitchen Lemuel Brasure's small house represented a substantial dwelling for a young tradesman, even at the relatively late date of 1871.

The Lemuel Brasure House (S-2314), with the associated kitchen building, is eligible for the National Register. Evocative of the long predominance of the one-room-plan house type in southern Delaware, the Brasure House embodies distinctive characteristics of a type and period of construction and therefore meets the criteria for historic significance under Criterion C. Although the house has been moved a brief distance twice, has had its foundation replaced with modern materials, and has had its chimney taken down, it still retains its form and evidently most of its original fabric, as does the kitchen building. Hence the Brasure House and its freestanding kitchen demonstrate the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship necessary to represent their historic significance. The moving episodes have both taken place within the original half-acre parcel; in fact, the last move returned the house to a position approximating its original relationship to the street, so the house's integrity of location is therefore adequate.

The other resource on the property, the 1913 Edward L. Brasure House, is an undistinguished example of the four-square type that was commonly built throughout the nation during that period. An ordinary representative of the popular housing of its period, lacking architectural distinction or important historical associations, this resource does not meet the criteria of significance for National Register eligibility.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9 Page 5

Lemuel Brasure House
Sussex County, Delaware

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Delaware State Historic Preservation Office
1979 Cultural Resource Survey (CRS) Form No. S-2314. On file, Delaware State Historic
 Preservation Office, Dover.

Herman, Bernard L.
1992 *The Stolen House*. University Press of Virginia, Charlottesville.

Sanborn Map Company
1932 *Selbyville, Delaware*. Sanborn Map Company, New York. On microfiche, Delaware State
 Historic Preservation Office, Dover.

Sussex County Assessments
various On microfilm, Delaware State Archives, Dover.

Sussex County Deeds
various On file, Office of the Recorder of Deeds, Sussex County Courthouse, Georgetown,
 Delaware.

Pendleton, Philip E.
2000 *Architectural Resources Survey, Bridge 376, State Road 54 Improvements, Sussex County,
 Delaware*. Prepared for the Delaware Department of Transportation, Dover, by Louis
 Berger & Associates, Inc., East Orange, New Jersey.

United States Bureau of the Census
1870 Population Census. On microfilm, Delaware State Archives, Dover.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 10 Page 6

Lemuel Brasure House
Sussex County, Delaware

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundary for the National Register-eligible Lemuel Brasure House property consists of the associated half-acre tax parcel.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary would therefore encompass the land that is historically associated with the National Register-eligible resource and serves as the immediate setting of the resource. The 1913 house on the parcel (S-2250) represents a noncontributing element.

APPENDIX C

PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

PHILIP E. PENDLETON
Architectural Historian

EDUCATION

- Postgraduate work at University of Delaware, Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering, 1990-1991
- M.A., American History, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1981
- B.A., History, Washington and Lee University, 1976

TECHNICAL TRAINING

- Training Course in Section 106 (Introduction to Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law), Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. 1994.
- Field School in Architectural History, Old Sturbridge Village Museum. Intensive seven-week program in methods of vernacular architecture study. 1989.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Mr. Pendleton conducts architectural survey and historical research for cultural resource investigations, National Register determinations of eligibility, HABS/HAER recordation projects, and historic context studies. Since joining Berger in 1992, Mr. Pendleton's major projects include:

- **Naval Air Station Patuxent River, Lexington Park, Maryland.** Historic context, architectural inventory, and determination of eligibility for complex of buildings and structures on naval air station, including context and survey with regard to pre-1942 history and surviving buildings. For the U.S. Navy, Naval Air Station Patuxent River.
- **Middle River Depot, Middle River, Maryland.** Determination of eligibility for former military aircraft assembly plant built during World War II. For the U.S. General Services Administration, Region 3.
- **Federal Building, Concord, New Hampshire.** Architectural survey in association with proposed addition to the Federal Building. For the U.S. General Services Administration.
- **Proposed Detention Center, Lee County, Virginia.** Architectural survey and Phase II archaeological investigations. For the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons.
- **Federal Correctional Institution, Petersburg, Virginia.** Phase II cultural resource investigations. For the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons.
- **Gloucester City U.S. Coast Guard Station, New Jersey.** Determination of eligibility for Coast Guard Station and former Immigration Service detention center. For the U.S. Coast Guard.
- **Elko Tract, Henrico County, Virginia.** Phase II archaeological investigations. For CH2M Hill.

- **State Bridge No. 69, New Castle County, Delaware.** HAER recordation. For the Delaware Department of Transportation.
- **State Bridge No. 123A, Kent County, Delaware.** HAER recordation. For the Delaware Department of Transportation.
- **State Bridge No. 177, New Castle County, Delaware.** HAER recordation. For the Delaware Department of Transportation.
- **State Bridge No. 211A, Kent County, Delaware.** HAER recordation. For the Delaware Department of Transportation.
- **State Bridge No. 424, New Castle County, Delaware.** HAER recordation. For the Delaware Department of Transportation.
- **State Bridge No. 445, Sussex County, Delaware.** HAER recordation. For the Delaware Department of Transportation.
- **State Bridge No. 456, New Castle County, Delaware.** HAER recordation. For the Delaware Department of Transportation.
- **Madison Street Improvements, Wilmington, Delaware.** Architectural recordation. For the Delaware Department of Transportation.
- **State Route 9, Kent County, Delaware.** Architectural survey. For the Delaware Department of Transportation.
- **U.S. Route 30, Marshall and Tama Counties, Iowa.** Cultural resource study. For the Iowa Department of Transportation.
- **State Route 25, Town of Haverhill, Grafton County, New Hampshire.** Architectural survey. For the New Hampshire Department of Transportation.
- **Belleville Bridge Replacement, State Route 7, Essex, Bergen and Hudson Counties, New Jersey.** Intensive historic architectural investigation. For the New Jersey Department of Transportation.
- **Long Valley Bypass, Morris County, New Jersey.** Architectural survey. For the Morris County Department of Public Works.
- **New Bethlehem Bridge Replacement, State Route 28, Clarion and Armstrong Counties, Pennsylvania.** Architectural evaluation. For the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.
- **Maiden Creek Intersection Reconstruction, U.S. Route 222 & State Route 73, Berks County, Pennsylvania.** Architectural evaluation and criteria of effects analysis. For the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.

- **Kratz Road Bridge Replacement, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.** Architectural evaluation and criteria of effects analysis. For the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.
- **U.S. Route 15, Tioga County, Pennsylvania.** Architectural survey. For the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.
- **State Route 72, Laurens County, South Carolina.** Phase I cultural resource survey. For the South Carolina Department of Transportation.
- **U.S. Route 58, Lee County, Virginia.** HABS recordation of the Ewing Livestock Market, a shelter for livestock auctions built in the 1930s. For the Virginia Department of Transportation.
- **Route 871, Augusta County, Virginia.** Phase II architectural evaluation of Cochran's Mill, a circa-1800 gristmill. For the Virginia Department of Transportation.
- **Interstate Route 95, Atlee-Elmont Interchange, Hanover County, Virginia.** Phase II architectural evaluation of French Hay, an early-nineteenth-century plantation house. For the Virginia Department of Transportation.
- **Route 621, Rappahannock County, Virginia.** Phase II architectural evaluation of the Hughes-Varner Homestead, a nineteenth-century farmstead. For the Virginia Department of Transportation.
- **U.S. Route 50, Fairfax County, Virginia.** Phase II architectural evaluation of the Chantilly Overseer's House, an overseer's dwelling on an antebellum plantation in northern Virginia. For the Virginia Department of Transportation.
- **U.S. Route 19, Russell County, Virginia.** Phase II architectural evaluation of the Andy F. Hendricks House, a Greek Revival house dating to circa 1850. For the Virginia Department of Transportation.
- **Route 622, Warren County, Virginia.** Phase II cultural resource investigations resulting in determination of eligibility for Boyd's Mill Historic District. For the Virginia Department of Transportation.
- **Route 700, Washington County, Virginia.** Phase II cultural resource investigations, including architectural evaluation of the Henry Roberts House, a circa-1855 Greek Revival house. For the Virginia Department of Transportation.
- **Route 626, Nelson County, Virginia.** Phase II architectural evaluation of Norwood Plantation, a circa-1855 Greek Revival house with slave quarters and office building of similar date. For the Virginia Department of Transportation.
- **Route 603, Isle of Wight County, Virginia.** Phase II archaeological investigations. For the Virginia Department of Transportation.

- **State Route 10, Chesterfield County, Virginia.** Phase II archaeological investigations. For the Virginia Department of Transportation.
- **Interstate Route 895, Henrico County, Virginia.** Phase II archaeological investigations. For the Virginia Department of Transportation.
- **First Street Bridge, Richmond, Virginia.** IPS Intensive documentation. For the Virginia Department of Transportation.
- **U.S. Route 60 Bridge, Clifton Forge, Virginia.** IPS Intensive documentation. For the Virginia Department of Transportation.
- **Spotsylvania Courthouse Bypass of State Route 208, Spotsylvania County, Virginia.** Phase I cultural resource investigations. For the Virginia Department of Transportation.
- **Route 631, Tazewell County, Virginia.** Phase I and II cultural resource investigations. For the Virginia Department of Transportation.
- **Route 337, City of Portsmouth, Virginia.** Phase I cultural resource investigations. For the Virginia Department of Transportation.
- **Route 647, Washington County, Virginia.** Phase I cultural resource investigations. For the Virginia Department of Transportation.
- **Cowan Boulevard, Fredericksburg, Virginia.** Phase I cultural resource investigations. For the Virginia Department of Transportation.

PAST PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

- **Architectural Historian, KCI Technologies, Inc.** Conducted a cultural resource survey for the Mon-Fayette Transportation Improvement Project, Monongahela County, West Virginia, and Fayette County, Pennsylvania. For the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission. 1992.
- **Consulting Historian, Oley Valley Heritage Association.** Conducted comprehensive historical research and architectural-historical survey on colonial-period history of southeastern Pennsylvania settlement. 1986-1992.
- **Project Historian, Historic American Buildings Survey.** Prepared historical data for two HABS reports for the Monocacy National Battlefield Project. 1991.
- **Consulting Historian, Berks County Conservancy.** Researched and wrote a historic context essay and participated in an intensive field survey for the Gristmills of Berks County, Pennsylvania, National Register Thematic Nomination. 1988-1989.

PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS

- *Oley Valley Heritage: The Colonial Years, 1700-1775*. Vol. 28 in the Publications of the Pennsylvania German Society. 1994. In 1996, recipient of the Award of Merit from the Pennsylvania Federation of Museums and Historical Organizations, and of the Certificate of Commendation from the American Association for State and Local History, the highest forms of recognition for individual projects conferred by these organizations.
- Historic American Buildings Survey Reports: Gambrill House (HABS No. MD-1051), Clifton Farm (HABS No. MD-1052). 1991. HABS subsequently incorporated the Clifton Farm document as an instructive example in its Guidelines for HABS Historical Reports.
- Eighteenth-Century Housemills of Berks County, Pennsylvania. Paper presented at Vernacular Architecture Forum annual meeting. 1990.