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**ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
STATE ROUTE 9
KENT COUNTY, DELAWARE**

Prepared By

Philip E. Pendleton

THE CULTURAL RESOURCE GROUP
LOUIS BERGER & ASSOCIATES, INC.
East Orange, New Jersey



Delaware
Department of Transportation



United States Department
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ABSTRACT

The Cultural Resource Group of Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. (LBA), has performed a survey and evaluation of the architectural resources within the area of potential effect for a proposed improvement to State Route 9, a public highway in Little Creek Hundred, Kent County, at the request of the Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT). The proposed improvement for State Route 9 would result in a widening of the highway, with the lateral limits of the undertaking reaching to 40 feet from centerline on either side of the highway. The improvement would begin at the junction with County Highway 334 and extend southeastward to the intersection with White Oak Road at Cowgill's Corner.

The goal of the survey was to identify, record, and evaluate all architectural resources dating to before 1950 and located within the area of potential effect of the proposed improvement. The survey identified and evaluated nine such resources. Two of the architectural resources located along this corridor, namely, Wheel of Fortune (K-136) and the Mifflin-Marim Agricultural Complex (K-2081), are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Another resource in the project area, the Henry K. Hazel House (K-2080), has been determined eligible for the National Register in the present evaluation.

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INTRODUCTION

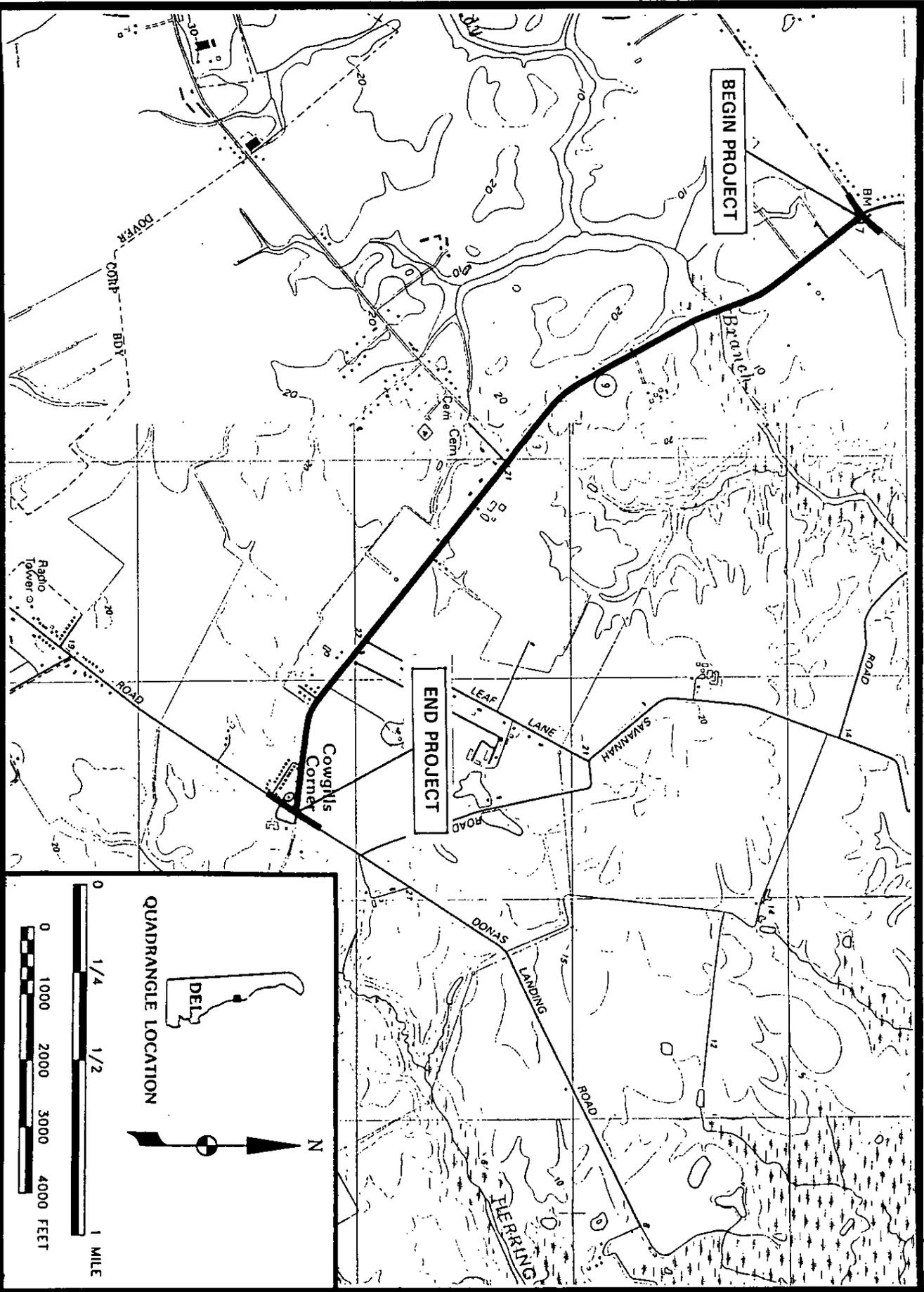
At the request of the Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT), the Cultural Resource Group of Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. (LBA), has performed a survey and evaluation of the architectural resources within the area of potential effect for a proposed improvement to State Route 9, a public highway in Little Creek Hundred, Kent County. DelDOT proposes to widen Route 9, with the lateral limits of the undertaking reaching to 40 feet from centerline on either side of the highway, beginning at the junction with County Route 334 and extending southeastward to the intersection with White Oak Road at Cowgill's Corner (Figure 1).

The architectural survey was conducted in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and the procedures for the Protection of Historic Properties (36 CFR 800); and Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act (23 CFR 771). The goal of the survey was to identify, record, and evaluate all architectural resources dating to before 1950 and located within the area of potential effect for the proposed highway improvement. Evaluation of the resources included determination regarding eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places.

The area of potential effect was defined as a corridor along the course of the proposed improvement, extending approximately 500 feet to either side of the existing roadway. The project corridor is approximately 2.35 miles in length; hence, the area of potential effect extends over about 280 acres. The project area consists mostly of farmland, with several agricultural complexes located along the project corridor at varying distances from the highway. A limited amount of roadside exurban residential development has taken place.

Architectural Historian Philip Pendleton conducted field survey and research during the period August 5-23, 1994. Mr. Pendleton wrote the report.

FIGURE 1: Project Area



HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In reference to the Delaware State Historic Preservation Plan and the historic context framework set forth therein, the State Route 9 improvement project area is situated within the Upper Peninsula Zone, with the periods likely to be represented by surviving architectural resources being those of 1730-1770± (Intensified and Durable Occupation), 1770-1830 ± (Early Industrialization), 1830-1880± (Industrialization and Early Urbanization), and 1880-1940± (Urbanization and Early Suburbanization). The context themes likely to be represented by resources were judged to be (1) Agriculture, and (2) Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts. The small extent of the project area, a corridor approximately 2.35 miles in length and located in a rural area, suggested that other themes would probably not be represented. The statewide rarity of above-surface resources surviving from the period 1630-1730± (Exploration and Frontier Settlement) indicated that it was highly unlikely that any resources dating to that period would be surveyed.

The physical geography of the project area, situated in Little Creek Hundred, is representative of that which characterizes the Upper Peninsula Zone generally, a region made up largely of relatively flat, sometimes gently rolling terrain underlain mostly by rich soils, drained by numerous small streams flowing into large creeks. The stream Muddy Branch flows across the project corridor at a location approximately one-half mile from the northwest end of the corridor. The stream is lined by thin strips of marshland at this point, the project area lying about two miles from the edge of the coastal salt marshes. Agriculture has historically been the main land use within the project area, and continues to be so at present. A moderate degree of recent exurban residential development has occurred in the project area, beginning in the 1940s (with one such house built in 1944 among the surveyed resources). The residential lots are mostly clustered about the junctions of Route 9 with Persimmon Tree Lane (located at the project corridor's approximate midpoint) and with White Oak Road. Such lots are most numerous in the latter area, known as Cowgill's Corner.

European settlement of the Kent County area commenced circa 1671. Exploration of this area appears to have been proceeding since early in the seventeenth century, but the relatively small number of Swedish, Dutch, and English settlers who had landed in the present-day state of Delaware prior to 1671 had concentrated at either the northern or the southern end of the present state, along the coast. The region was under Swedish rule from 1638 to 1655, Dutch 1655-1664, English 1664-1673, Dutch again 1673-1674, and was finally subjected to lasting English sovereignty in 1674 (Hancock 1976:4).

Based on the record of land grants from the 1670s, the pioneers of the Kent County area clustered to some degree along the St. Jones and Mispillion creeks during the first decade of European occupation, but thinly scattered homesteads were established along the lower reaches of most of the creeks in the area (Hancock 1976:5). A small European presence in or near the project area is likely to have been established in the late seventeenth century. By 1714,

according to nineteenth century historian Thomas Scharf's reading of early deeds from the vicinity, a primary road following the route of present-day State Route 9 had been laid out, the first road through Little Creek Hundred (Scharf 1888:1119). As of 1994, the course of Route 9 appears to be virtually identical to that of the early road in 1868 (Figure 2).

The early settlers were predominantly English, with some Dutch colonists present, and a few people of French Protestant (or Huguenot) heritage. Many settlers moved to the Kent County area from Maryland (Hancock 1976:4-6). A few Marylanders probably brought African-American slaves with them, and some were imported to Kent County later, though slavery never became the presence that it did in the Chesapeake tidewater region. With regard to religious orientation, by 1714 Anglican, Quaker, and Presbyterian congregations had been organized in Kent County (Hancock 1976:9). Since the amount of in-migration was limited from the mid-eighteenth century until the mid-twentieth century, the population retained much the same character in terms of ethnic and religious identity through most of Kent County's history. The great exception to this pattern of continuity was the spread of Methodist Church membership during the early nineteenth century. In 1850, Kent County was home to 35 Methodist congregations, but only 3 Quaker, 3 Presbyterian, 3 Baptist, and 2 Episcopalian (Hancock 1976: 25).

Kent County was founded in 1680 under the name St. Jones County and was given its permanent designation by William Penn in 1682. The area had been governed as the upper reaches of the district of Whorekill (an earlier name for Lewes) since 1673. The town of Dover was founded as the permanent county seat of Kent County in 1717. Dover grew slowly in its early decades, its population said to consist of but twenty families in 1750 (Hancock 1976:9). This was representative of a pronounced lack of urbanization that characterized Kent County overall during the colonial period. Dover, which became Delaware's capital in 1777, has always been the preeminent town in the county (Hancock 1976:71).

The economic life of Kent County has historically been thoroughly dominated by agriculture, from the early period of European settlement almost to the present. In the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, following an initial phase of subsistence production while the homestead was started and the first fields were cleared, a farmer tended to take up the mixed agricultural system that characterized much of the Mid-Atlantic region. This system emphasized the production of wheat, Indian corn, and livestock for market, with other grains, flax, and orchard and garden crops raised for subsistence. Kent County settlers found the soil very fertile in general. Tobacco was a presence during the first century or so, cultivated chiefly by transplanted Marylanders (Herman et al. 1989:20, 24).

Gristmills, sawmills, and tanyards employing waterflow were established by millers and tanners at appropriate locations for the operation of service or custom businesses processing grain, timber, and hides. These were joined in the late eighteenth century by merchant flour mills, more specialized gristmills run by miller entrepreneurs who bought farmers' wheat crops outright instead of taking a portion as toll. Manufacturing industry, as opposed to such refining

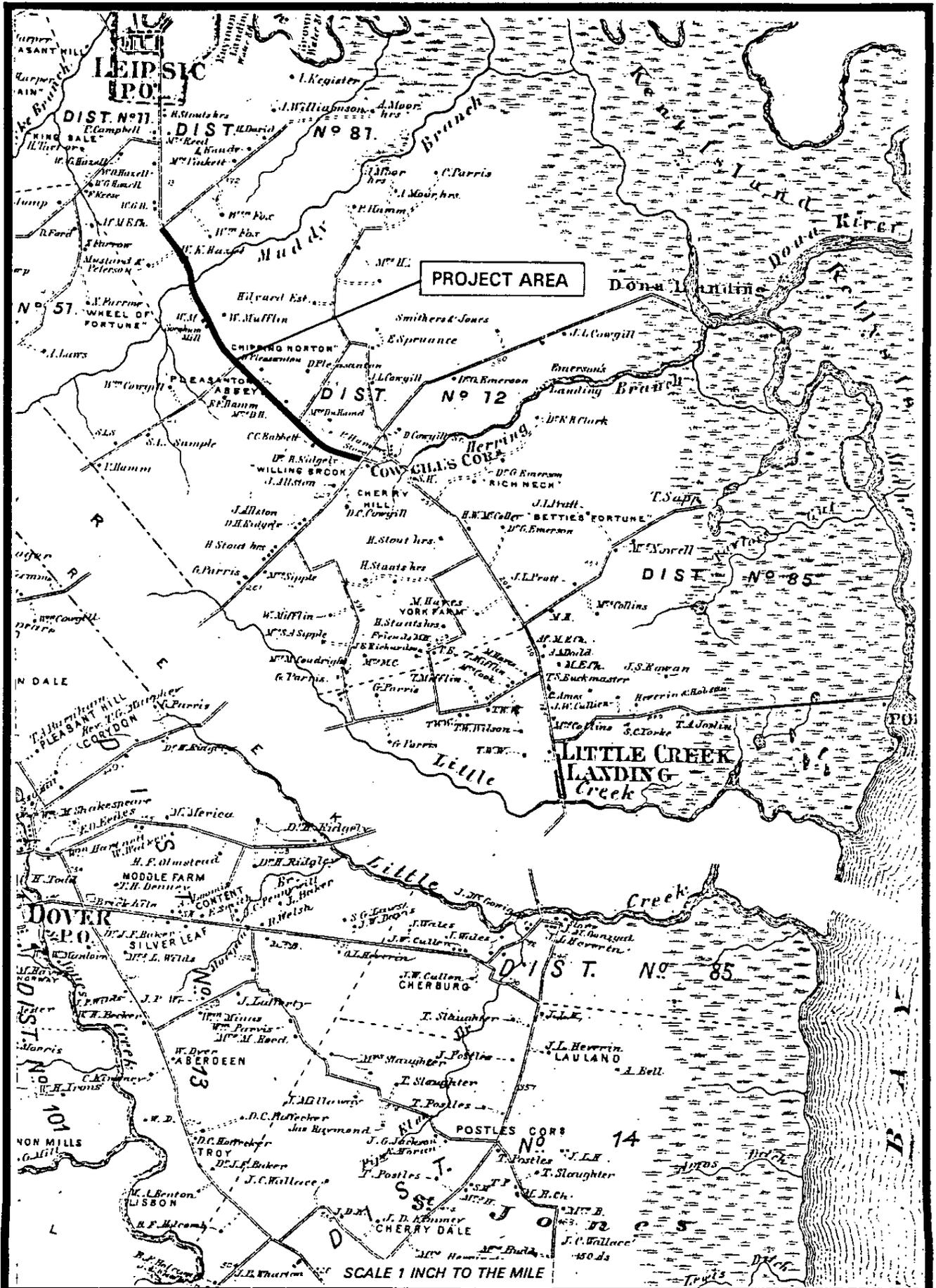


FIGURE 2: Project Area Vicinity, 1868

SOURCE: Beers (Phila.) 1868

establishments, remained largely absent from the economic landscape in Kent County until the mid-twentieth century (Hancock 1976:18, 22, 36).

Many aspects of Kent County's agricultural history are embodied in the Little Creek Hundred Rural Historic District, which adjoins the project area on the south, the intersection of State Route 9 and White Oak Road forming the northernmost corner of the district. The Little Creek Historic District encompasses approximately 2,500 acres of agricultural land with eleven farm complexes, and was nominated for its almost intact preservation of "an example of the historic rural central Delaware landscape during the last half of the eighteenth century and the first half of the nineteenth century" (Delaware Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation 1984a:8). The history of the district exemplifies that of rural Kent County at large in many respects, but departs from it in some. It is likely that the history of the project area, being immediately adjoining, closely follows that of the Little Creek Historic District.

The soil-depletive agricultural methods typical of the region's early farmers gradually cost Kent County much of the fertility of its originally highly productive soil. By the 1820s this tendency was threatening a local economic and demographic crisis. From 1820 to 1840 the county saw its population decline, from 20,793 to 19,872, as many young people left instead of taking up residence in their home county (Hancock 1976:19).

Kent County agriculture began to realize a resurgence in the 1840s, however, as local farmers responded to the general decline in productivity by increasingly paying heed to the tenets of the burgeoning progressive agricultural movement. Encouraged by the Agricultural Society of Kent County, farmers took up the use of lime and guano as fertilizers, and began to institute improved methods of crop rotation. Two leading advocates of progressive agriculture were residents of the Little Creek Historic District area during this period, Gouverneur Emerson and Manlove Hayes. Emerson and Hayes were half-brothers (Hancock 1976:20; Delaware Bureau 1984a:8/1-2).

The agrarian recovery fostered by improved methods of husbandry was greatly aided by the improvement in general means of transportation that characterized the region during the middle nineteenth century. This surge in transportation capacity and speed lowered the price of fertilizer and greatly facilitated the marketing of agricultural commodities. According to Manlove Hayes, steamboats and railroads deserved credit, as did lime, guano, and the county agricultural society, for the rebuilding of agricultural prosperity (Hancock 1976:20). In 1847, Hayes organized the Dona Steamboat and Transportation Company. The company reopened a steamboat landing at the inlet of the Dona River, three miles northeast of Cowgill's Corner, from which it ran steamboats to Philadelphia three times a week (see Figure 2). The landing had originally opened in 1825, but had soon closed (Delaware Bureau 1984a:8/3; Hancock 1976:71). In 1856, the Delaware Railroad began service on its north-south line through Kent County; shortly thereafter the Dona Landing steamboat operation again ceased (Hancock 1976:21; Scharf 1888:1116).

After 1840, the economic resurgence enabled Kent County to return to its former pattern of moderately paced population growth, attaining 27,804 in 1860 and 32,874 in 1880. The changes in modes of agricultural organization and activity that had transpired since 1820 were reflected in changes in the economic composition of the population, however. Slavery declined as a presence, with the number of slaves decreasing from 1,485 in 1800 to 203 in 1860. A local tendency toward manumission was probably one element in this trend, as during the same period the number of free African-Americans in Kent County grew from 5,731 to 7,271 (Hancock 1976:19). Another element, however, may have been a tendency for young emigrating farmers to take their slaves with them.

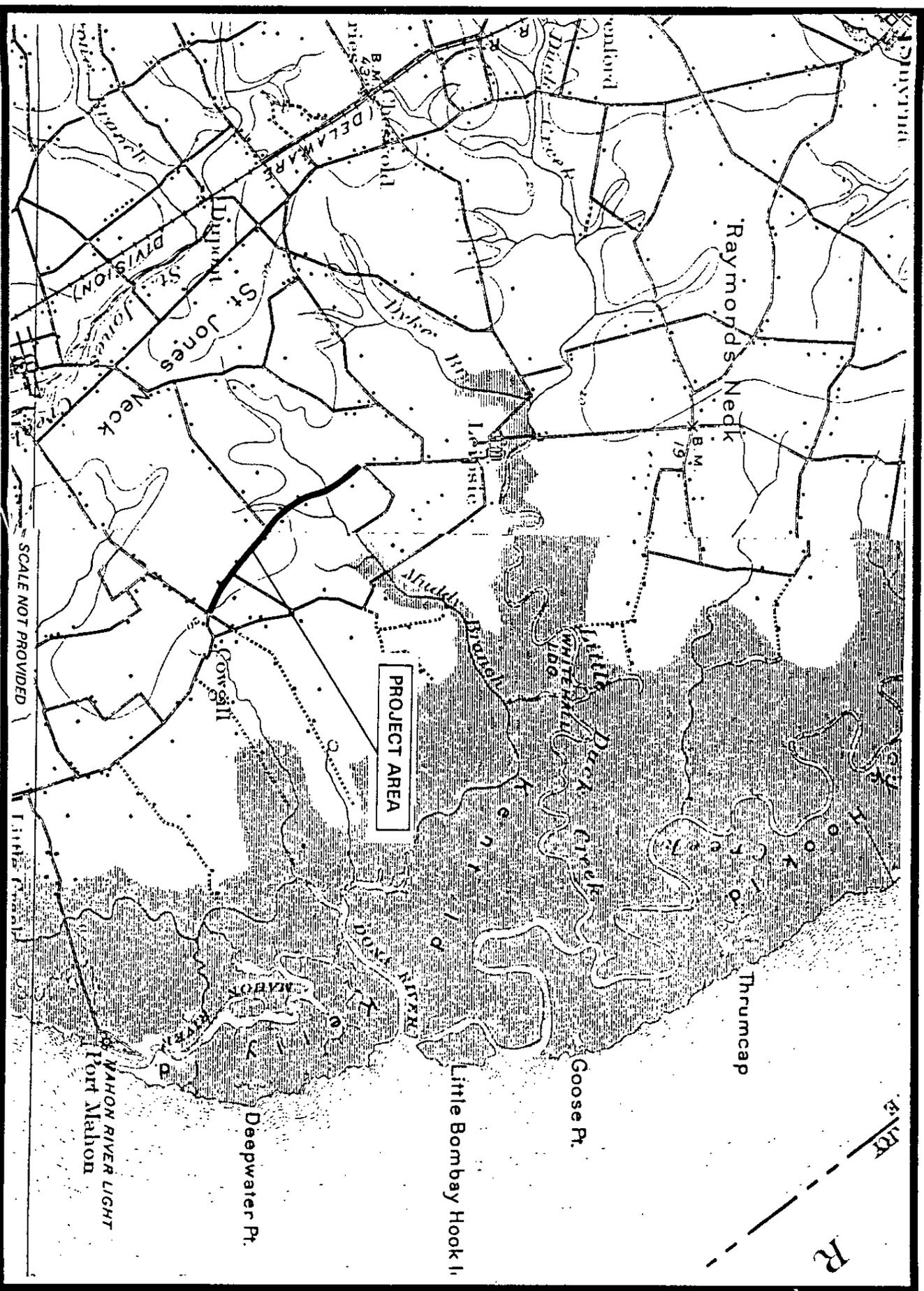
While Kent County people moved away from slavery, they moved toward a different system of personal dependence, that of widespread agricultural tenancy. During the troubled 1820s and 1830s, merchants with capital to invest had been able to acquire large landholdings from discouraged families. These investors tended to let the land to tenants. The trend toward tenancy was reinforced by the conviction among many of the period's progressive agriculturists that farms should be kept smaller than formerly, and be more intensively managed. The 1868 Beers *Atlas of the State of Delaware* identified definitely only one tenant dwelling within the project area, the house owned by W. Mifflin (misprinted in the atlas as "Mufflin") and located by Mifflin's sorghum mill, although in the Little Creek Historic District area ten landholders owned thirty dwellings (Delaware Bureau 1984a:8/1) (see Figure 2).

Towns and villages, homes to agricultural service businesses, emerged and grew during the nineteenth century (Hancock 1976:18). By 1859 the hamlet known as Cowgill's Corner had formed, its center located just to the east of the southeast end of the project corridor (French and Skinner 1859). Cowgill's Corner appears in the 1868 Beers *Atlas*, and on the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey's *Vineland, New Jersey* 30-minute quadrangle of 1896 (see Figure 2; Figure 3). An 1880 gazetteer described Cowgill's Corner as "a promising settlement of twenty or twenty-five families that is determined to make itself known" (Hancock 1976:44).

During the 1850s, with the advent of the railroad and its promise of removing to a large degree the hindrance of perishability, Kent County farmers began to expand their orchards and vegetable patches. They sought to broaden the range of potentially marketable agricultural commodities. Peaches were a particularly popular choice in this regard, having already proved successful in New Castle County, Kent's northern neighbor and situated closer to large urban population centers such as Wilmington and Philadelphia (Hancock 1976:22, 34). In the years immediately following the Civil War (i.e., circa 1865-1875), the expanded peach orchards matured, and production of this fruit became a major aspect of the county's agriculture. The raising of strawberries, legumes, salad greens, and other garden vegetables for near city markets also increased in scale. Cannery operations were established in the county's towns in response. It should be noted, however, that corn and wheat continued to be important Kent County commodities during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Hancock 1976:35-36).

Some parts of the county, notably the Little Creek Historic District area, abstained from participation in the fruit-and-vegetable movement, instead continuing to concentrate on the

FIGURE 3: Project Area Vicinity, 1896



SOURCE: U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey, 30 Minute Series Dover and Vineland Del. Quadrangles

traditional mainstay of wheat. Farmers of the district vicinity took up dairying on a larger scale than formerly, however, sending milk and butter to market (Delaware Bureau 1984a:7/2). Though wheat continued to be a significant local crop into the mid-twentieth century, the amount grown declined somewhat throughout Kent County after the 1870s, when prices for the Mid-Atlantic region's wheat fell considerably in response to the rise of the Upper Midwest region to ascendance as the nation's main wheat-growing area (Herman et al. 1989:31-32).

The peach boom did not prove to be a lasting phenomenon in those parts of Kent County that embraced it. In the 1890s a blight known as the peach yellows ruined many orchards, and over the early and mid-twentieth century peach production in Kent County steadily declined (Hancock 1976:35). The reverses suffered by those emphasizing wheat or peaches made the final quarter of the nineteenth century another period of transition (and economic frustration) for many of the county's farmers. The county's population size again stagnated, dipping slightly to 32,762 in 1900 from 32,874 in 1880.

Kent County's agriculturists met the challenges of this period with a trend toward diversification, although farming in the mode of a small (i.e., single farmstead) or medium-sized operation never again fulfilled its old local role as the basis for substantial prosperity and upper-middling status. The orchard business ultimately endured as a major aspect of local commercial agriculture, as did farming as an element in the county's overall economic life. The apple supplanted the peach as the leading fruit. As of 1940, Kent County farmers were pursuing a diversified and moderately prosperous agriculture producing wheat, corn, apples, strawberries, truck crops, cattle, hogs, and dairy products. Farming has continued to be one of the most important elements in Kent County's economic life, with more than half of the land in farms in 1975. Soybeans, corn, potatoes, and milk were the dominant farm commodities in that year (Hancock 1976:35).

Since the 1950s, when farmers from New Jersey and Long Island purchased many of the farms in the Little Creek Historic District vicinity and began consolidating former tenant farms into large unified holdings, farming in this area of the county has tended to concentrate on the production of potatoes and soybeans (Delaware Bureau 1984a:7/2, 8/1). Two of the surveyed farmsteads within the project area, now 5 acres and 2.5 acres in extent respectively, have been subdivided from their historic farmland, which is now devoted to large-scale potato and soybean cultivation.

While farming remained a strong presence in the local economy, technological change led to decline in rural population. The availability of the automobile obviated the need for widespread agricultural service businesses located in crossroads villages and hamlets. By 1949 the hamlet of Cowgill's Corner had declined in number of dwellings as well as extent (Figure 4). The old central cluster of dwellings to the east of the road junction was entirely gone, the settlement reduced to five or so dwellings and a schoolhouse gathered nearer the junction. Though immediately adjacent to the State Route 9 project corridor, none of the inhabited sites constituting Cowgill's Corner had ever been located within the corridor, except for the schoolhouse present in 1949 (see Figures 2-4).

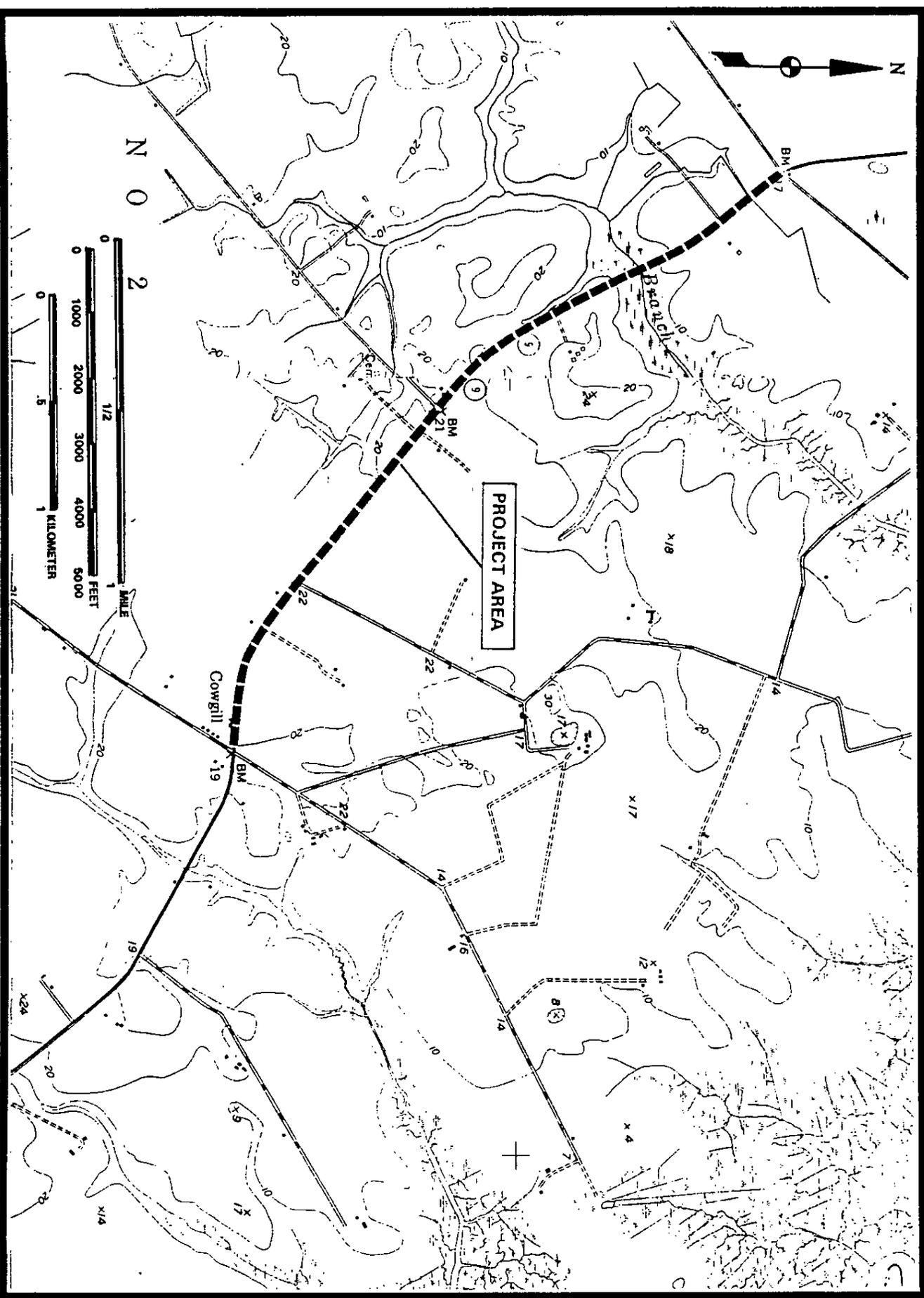


FIGURE 4: Project Area Vicinity, 1949/1956

SOURCE: USGS 7.5 Minute Series, Dover and Little Creek Del. Quadrangles

Regarding the extent of settlement along the project corridor, the number of inhabited sites appears to have remained fairly stable between 1868 and circa 1950. The 1868 map had indicated ten dwellings and a sorghum mill (see Figure 2). Eleven dwellings appeared along the corridor on the 1949/1956 USGS maps that encompassed the project area (see Figure 4). Two sites that had been present in 1868 were no longer occupied in 1949, however, and three dwelling sites had been created since 1868. (The 1896 30-minute maps are of too large a scale to be reliable in their depiction of the number of inhabited sites.)

The years since 1939, when International Latex opened its plant outside Dover, the first export manufacturing installation in the county apart from those directly connected with agriculture, have seen a transformation of Kent County's economic life. Manufacturing and the presence of Dover Air Force Base (created in 1940) have broadened local economic activity beyond farming, the related agricultural service and commerce businesses, and maintenance of the state government, and consequently have drawn new residents to the county (Hancock 1976:36, 72).

This population growth has in turn resulted in the relatively rapid growth of exurban residential development. The latter trend represents a reversal of the decline in rural population that had characterized the 1920s and 1930s. The 1981 edition of the *Dover* 7.5-minute quadrangle showed six dwellings located along that section of the State Route 9 project corridor, as opposed to the four indicated on the 1956 edition, and the 1993 *Little Creek* quad showed more than thirty dwellings along that section, up from seven in 1949 (see Figures 1 and 4). This growth has taken place alongside the loss of historic building stock in the project area, however, as farmers concentrating on the cultivation of large potato and soybean fields, or remaking home farmsteads, have taken down several old mansion houses, tenant houses, barns, and other buildings.

RESEARCH DESIGN

1. **Objective:** The goal of the survey was to identify, record, and evaluate all architectural resources dating to before 1950 and located within the area of potential effect of the proposed improvement to State Route 9, for the purpose of compliance by the Delaware Department of Transportation with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Evaluation of the resources included determination regarding eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. The level of survey thus in effect integrated Phase I (i.e., Background Research and Location/Identification) and Phase II (Evaluation). Background information on the history of the vicinity was collected for the delineation of an historic context, following the guidelines of the Delaware State Historic Preservation Plan and its associated context documents. The area of potential effect was defined as a corridor along the course of the proposed improvement, which is about 2.35 miles in length and located in Little Creek Hundred, Kent County.

2. **Methods:** Background research was conducted at the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C., and at the Dover Public Library and the Delaware State Historic Preservation Office, both in Dover, Delaware. Materials consulted included historical maps dating from 1859 to 1956. The surveyor conducted fieldwork along the project corridor, collecting architectural data for the completion of Cultural Resource Survey (CRS) forms and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) evaluation of the resources, and photographing resources as directed by the survey guidelines of the Delaware SHPO. Identification of pre-1950 resources was made by combining assessment of a given building's architectural character with information in historical maps and in the files of the office of the Assessor for Kent County, located in Dover. Site-specific research for evaluation of potential National Register-eligible resources was performed by conducting title search at the office of the Kent County Recorder of Deeds, and by collecting related probate data (wills, orphans court records, estate inventories, etc.) at the office of the Kent County Register of Wills and at the Delaware State Archives, all of which agencies are located in Dover.

3. **Expected Results:** Based on the historical research and on the proximity of the project area to the city of Dover (one to two miles north of the present city boundary), it was anticipated that the survey would document an agrarian landscape encroached upon by limited residential development. The long history of settlement in the project area vicinity suggested that survivals from three phases of agrarian development might be represented by architectural resources. These phases would include the initial period of durable building in the eighteenth century, the reorganization of the agricultural landscape (and the accompanying domestic architectural arrangements) in response to the progressive agriculture movement during the mid-nineteenth century, and the renewed transition in local agriculture, toward more diversified farming, that characterized the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Early suburban development dating to the middle twentieth century was also likely to be represented.

EVALUATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

INTRODUCTION

The architectural survey identified and evaluated three architectural resources, located in the project area and dating to before 1950, that had not been recorded in earlier surveys. In addition, the survey investigated and evaluated nine previously surveyed resources.

In regard to the nine earlier-recorded resources, it was found that three, namely, K-163, K-2082 and K-2085, are no longer extant. Two other resources, K-136 and K-2081, are already listed on the National Register of Historic Places, though K-2081, the Mifflin-Marim Agricultural Complex, became the subject of a CRS update form for this survey due to the loss of a contributing building, the horse barn. One other resource, K-6461, was found to have been assigned a CRS inventory number but never to have had a CRS inventory form compiled. This is a single-span concrete bridge that had been evaluated in the Delaware Historic Bridges Survey and Evaluation of 1991, and determined ineligible for the National Register. The nine extant architectural resources are inventoried and evaluated following the discussion below. The CRS inventory forms and NRHP nomination forms for the resources are reproduced in Appendices A and B, respectively.

INTERPRETATION: HISTORIC CONTEXTS AND THEIR REPRESENTATION IN THE PROJECT AREA

The project area is located within the Upper Peninsula Zone, one of Delaware's five cultural regions as laid out in the State Historic Preservation Plan. The survey found that four historic context periods are represented by architectural resources in the project area: 1730-1770±, 1770-1830±, 1830-1880±, and 1880-1940±. Two context themes are represented: Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts, for all four periods, and Agriculture, for the period 1880-1940. The major buildings and structures surveyed were examples of six property types. Three of these property types represent forms of dwellings, including the center-passage single-pile plan house, the cross-wing plan house, and the bungalow. The other property types present are the combination corncrib-granary building, the dairy barn and the single-span concrete slab bridge.

Dwelling houses constitute applicable property types at all but one of the nine surveyed resources. Most numerous, with four examples in the project area (K-136, K-2080, K-2081, and K-189), is the center-passage single-pile plan house. This enduring and widespread house type, a combination of English folk-architectural and Georgian influences, developed within the Delaware Valley and Chesapeake cultural hearth regions during the eighteenth century and was carried across the nation during the nineteenth. Its long history is reflected in the four project-area specimens, which vary in date from 1759 to circa 1840. All are of two-story height. Two are built of brick (K-136 and K-2081) and two of frame (K-2080 and K-189). A center-passage

single-pile house is commonly of ell or tee shape, with a service ell leading off the main block, this configuration sometimes representing the building's original form, sometimes an enlargement. The project-area examples run the gamut, with K-136 of simple rectangular "I house" form, K-2080 an original tee, K-2081 an original ell, and K-189 an enlarged ell. Given the relative commonness of this property type, significant examples should demonstrate a relatively high degree of integrity of design and materials, unless they are of eighteenth century date. Two of the examples in the project area, K-136 and K-2081, are currently listed on the National Register, and K-2080 was determined eligible in the course of this evaluation. K-189 was determined not eligible, however, due to lack of integrity.

One thoroughly altered resource, K-6735, is a now-ruined, two-story example of the cross-wing (or gable-front-and-wing) type of plan, a form of vernacular dwelling which emerged to rival the center-passage single-pile type for popularity among people of middling status in most parts of America in the mid to late nineteenth century. It is possible that this specimen represents a center-passage single-pile house renovated to this form via construction of a wing extending forward, but the conversion of the building to a barn has obscured the evidence. It was determined not eligible due to lack of integrity.

The vernacular bungalow or craftsman style-influenced house, particularly common in the Upper Peninsula and Lower Peninsula cultural regions of Delaware, is represented in the project area by three resources (K-2083, K-6736, and K-6737). This sort of house, one or one-and-a-half stories in height and built on massed-plan side-gable or single-pile plans, was built in the region during the early to mid-twentieth century in such numbers that individually significant examples should possess architectural distinction and meet a high standard of integrity. The three properties of this type in the project area were determined not eligible, as they do not demonstrate such qualities.

The combination corncrib-granary building and dairy barn property types are each represented at resource K-2081, where they are contributing buildings on a National Register-listed property. K-6461, an example of the single-span concrete slab bridge property type, was determined not eligible due to its lack of engineering distinction.

EVALUATIONS OF ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

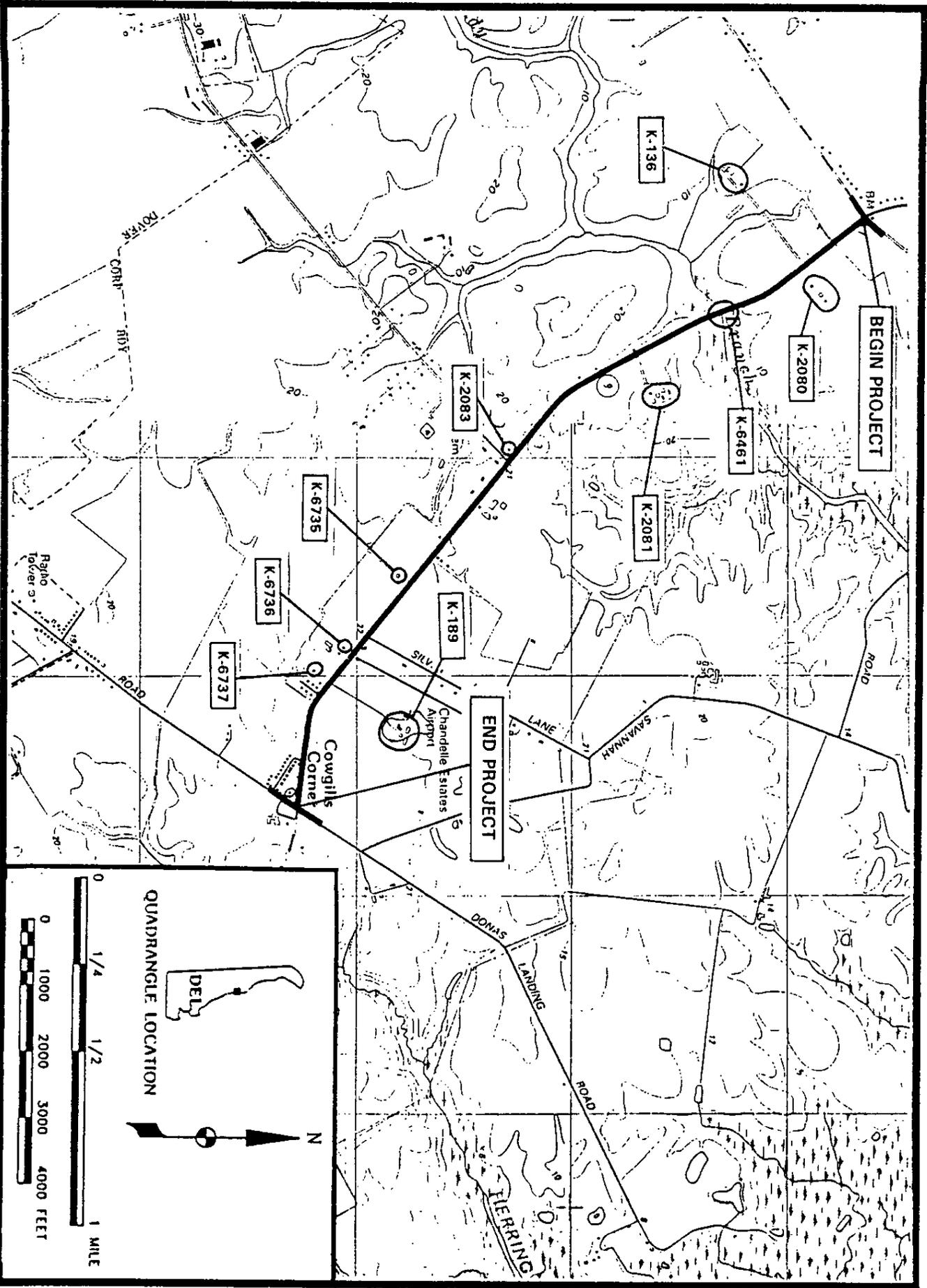
The locations of the nine surveyed architectural resources are shown in Figure 5. The tax parcels for the resources are mapped in Figures 6 through 9.

1. Wheel of Fortune (K-136) Tax Parcel LC-48-1-56 (Figures 5 and 6; Plate 1)

Description: This 235-acre property is located in Little Creek Hundred on the southwest side of State Route 9, its entry approximately 0.25 mile southeast of the junction with County Route 334. The architectural complex is set back from the road about 1,400 feet. The primary

FIGURE 5: Architectural Resources in the Project Area

SOURCE: USGS 7.5 Minute Series, Dover and Little Creek Del. Quadrangles (photorevised 1981 and 1993)



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

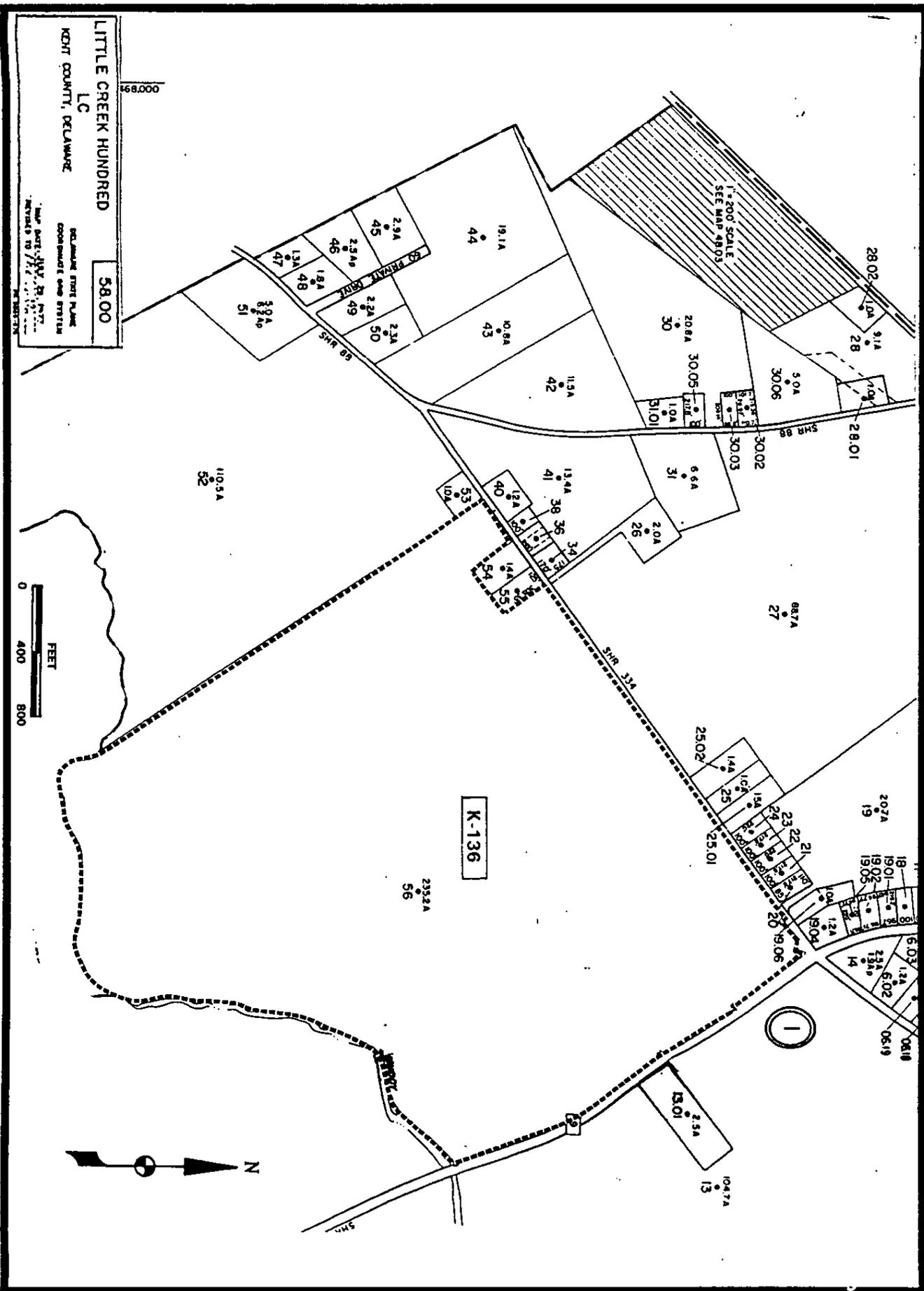
DELAWARE

N

0 1/4 1/2 1 MILE

0 1000 2000 3000 4000 FEET

FIGURE 6: Tax Parcel Map Showing Resource K-136



SOURCE: Kent County Tax Parcel Map Series

PLATE 1: Wheel of Fortune (K-136), Looking Northwest



resource at this farmstead is a two-story brick house constructed on the center-passage single-pile form of stair-passage plan. The house is characterized by a moderate amount of Georgian-style decorative detail, and is said to have been built in 1759. Behind the house are two brick dependencies, a meat house and a milk house. According to Delaware State Historic Preservation staff, this house has been mistaken for the primary dwelling on the Wheel of Fortune tract (which was taken down in the mid-twentieth century), and was actually built as a subsidiary homestead.

Applicable Historic Context: Upper Peninsula Zone, Intensified and Durable Occupation 1730-1770±. Architecture theme, center-passage single-pile plan house property type.

Evaluation: The resource known as Wheel of Fortune was placed on the National Register in 1972, due to its significance as an example of Georgian-influenced architecture in central Delaware, and as the residence of two prominent politicians, John A. Nicholson (member of the U.S. House of Representatives, 1865-1869) and James Hurd Hughes (U.S. senator, 1937-1943). The size of the National Register property was listed as one acre.

2. Henry K. Hazel House (K-2080)

Tax Parcel LC-48-1-13.01

(Figures 5 and 7; Plates 2-10)

Description: This 2.5-acre property is located in Little Creek Hundred on the northeast side of State Route 9, approximately 0.25 mile southeast of the junction with County Route 334. It has been subdivided, at some date since 1973, from its associated tract of farmland, now converted to extensive fields for modern potato and soybean cultivation. The property is a long, relatively narrow rectangle in shape. The house, which dates to circa 1840 and stands at the front of the architectural complex, is set back from the public road some 300-350 feet. The documentary record indicates that the property was first created as a farmstead in 1836. In addition to the house, the complex consists of three pre-1950 outbuildings—a woodshed (connected to the house via a roofed porch), a toolshed, and a horse barn—as well as a machine shed of post-1950 construction. A large bank barn probably dating to the mid-nineteenth century has been taken down, having been left outside the 2.5-acre parcel. The front lawn, parted evenly by the drive leading to and then winding around the house, appears to survive in its original arrangement. Large hardwood trees stand just south of the house, while others line the roadside front edge of the lot, and other trees and shrubs are distributed about the lawn.

The house faces southwest toward Route 9. This two-story, gable-roofed, wood frame structure is set on a brick foundation, clad in weatherboard, and roofed with wood shingle. The building is tee-shaped in plan, with the main block an example of the center-passage single-pile type. Both sections are of two stories and appear to have been constructed in one episode, the ell being of somewhat lower height than the main block. There is a partial basement, situated beneath the southeast end of the main block. The principal or southwest facade is of three-bay symmetrical design.



PLATE 2: Henry K. Hazel House (K-2080), Environmental View, Looking East



PLATE 3: Henry K. Hazel House (K-2080), Looking North



PLATE 4: Henry K. Hazel House (K-2080), Looking South

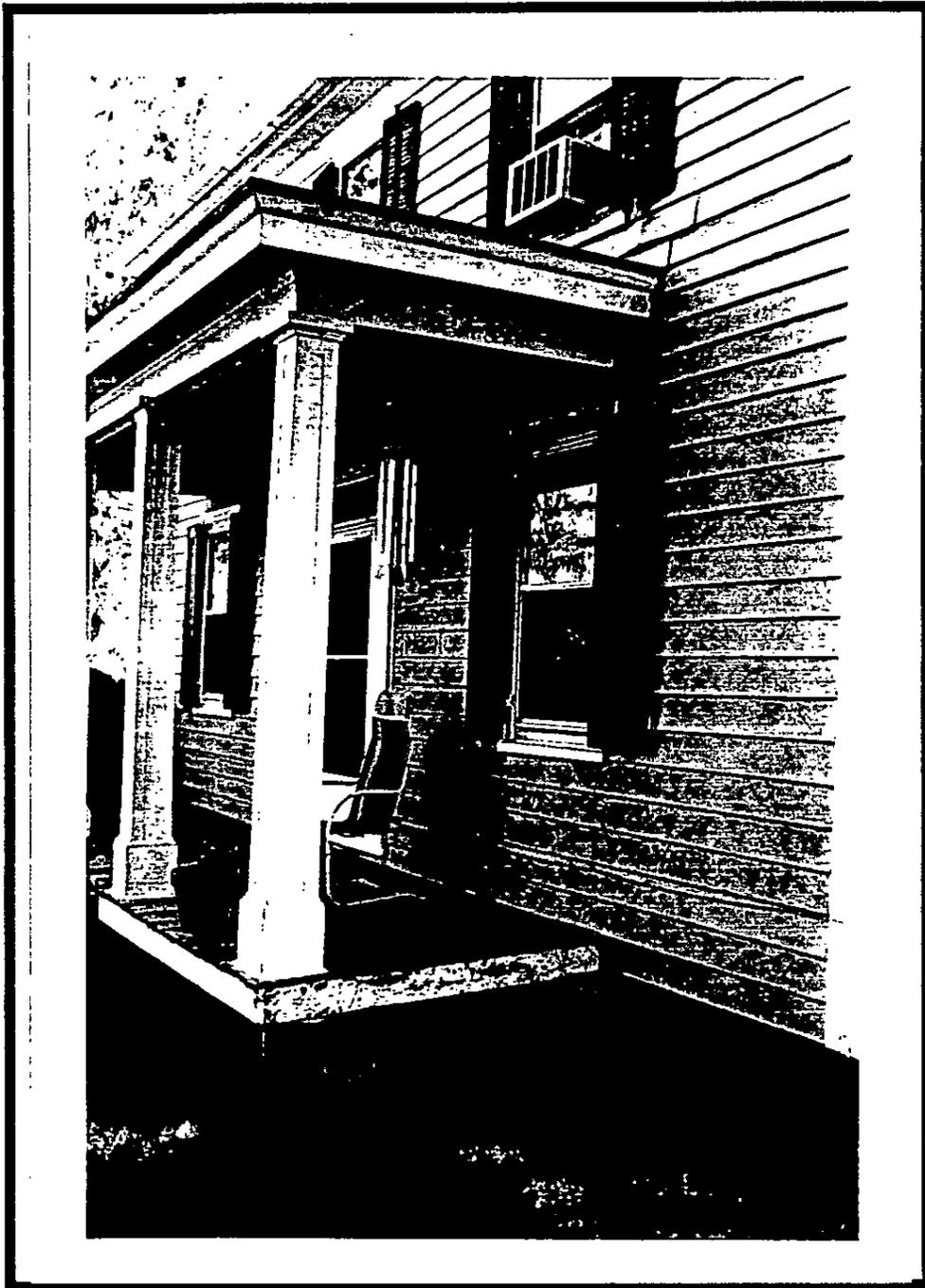


PLATE 5: Henry K. Hazel House (K-2080), Detail of Front Porch

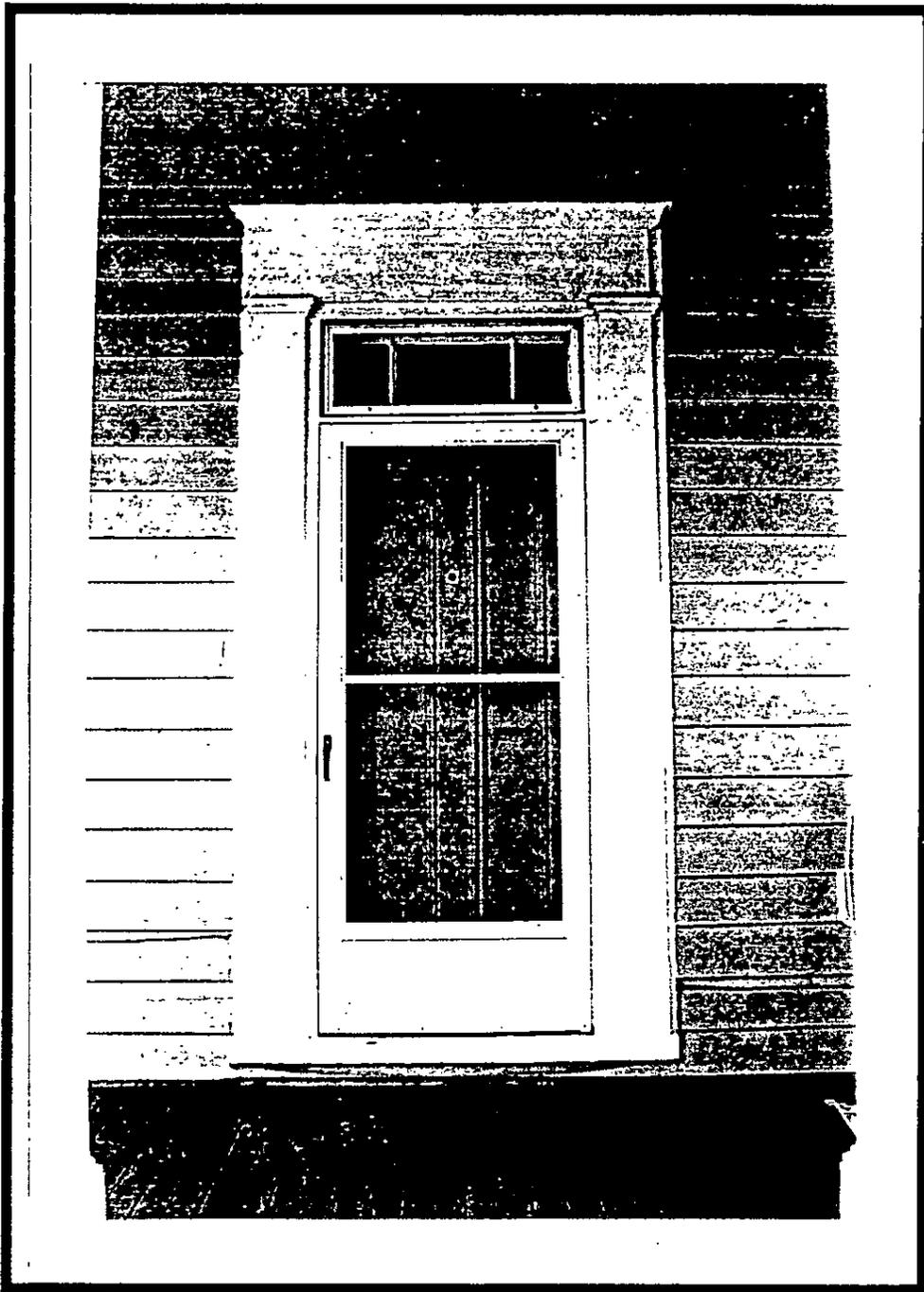


PLATE 6: Henry K. Hazel House (K-2080), Detail of Front Entry



PLATE 7: Henry K. Hazel House (K-2080), Detail of Cornice

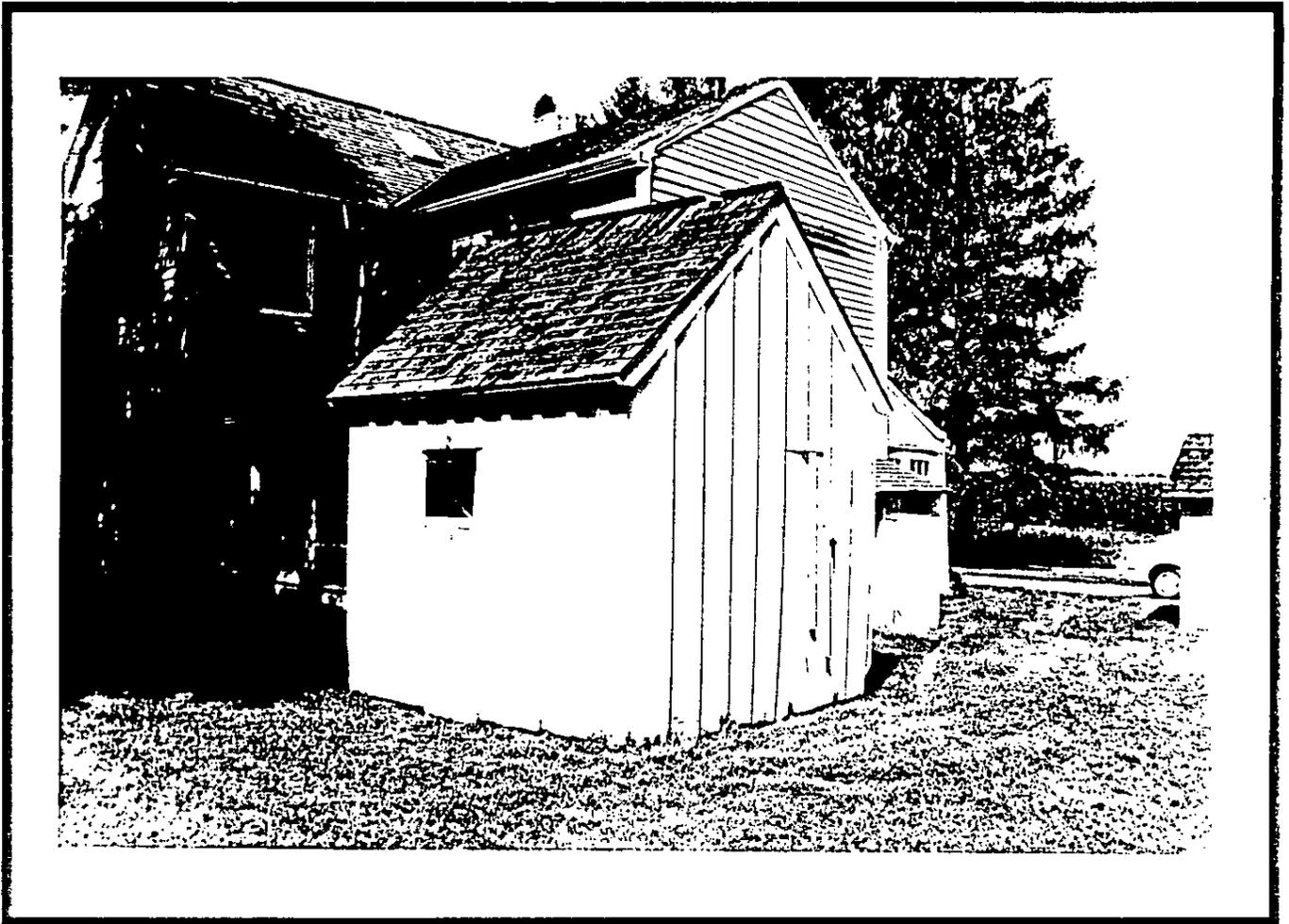


PLATE 8: Henry K. Hazel House (K-2080), Woodshed, Looking West

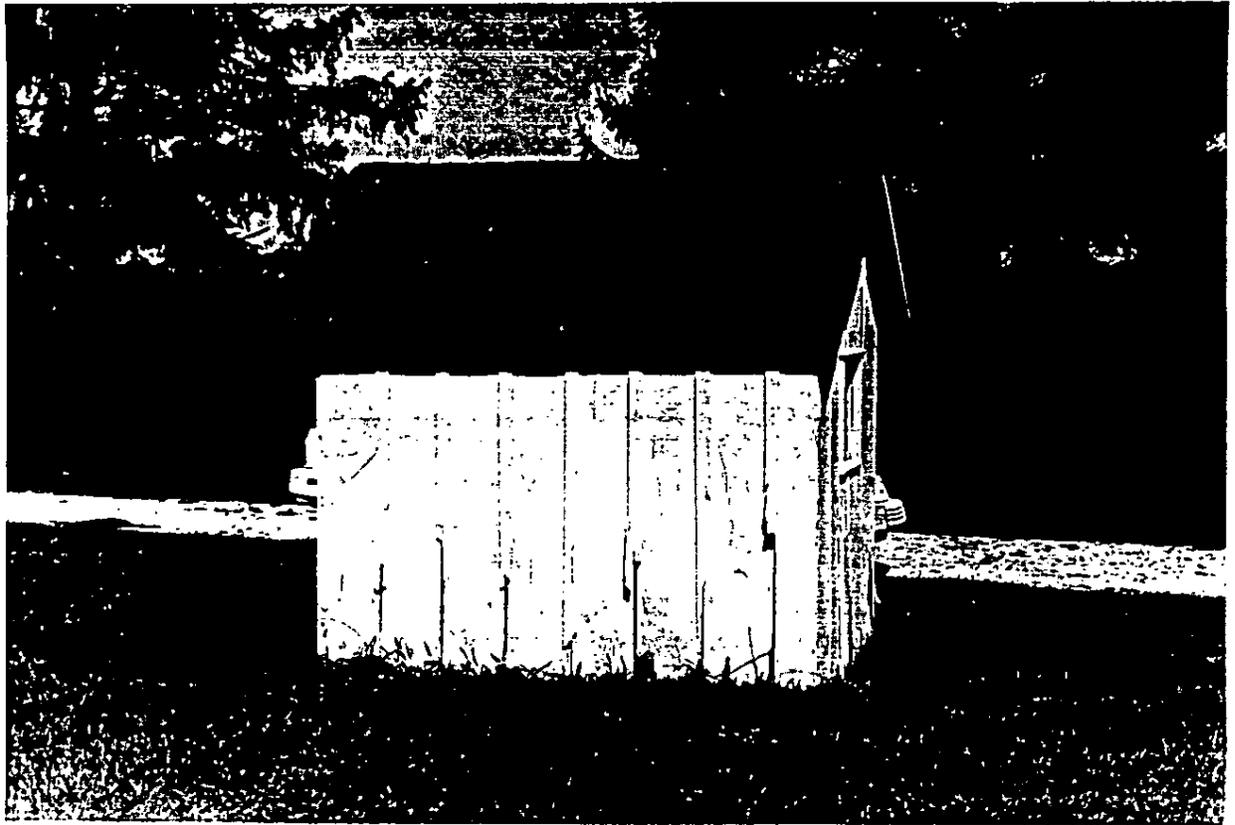


PLATE 9: Henry K. Hazel House (K-2080), Tool Shed, Looking Northwest

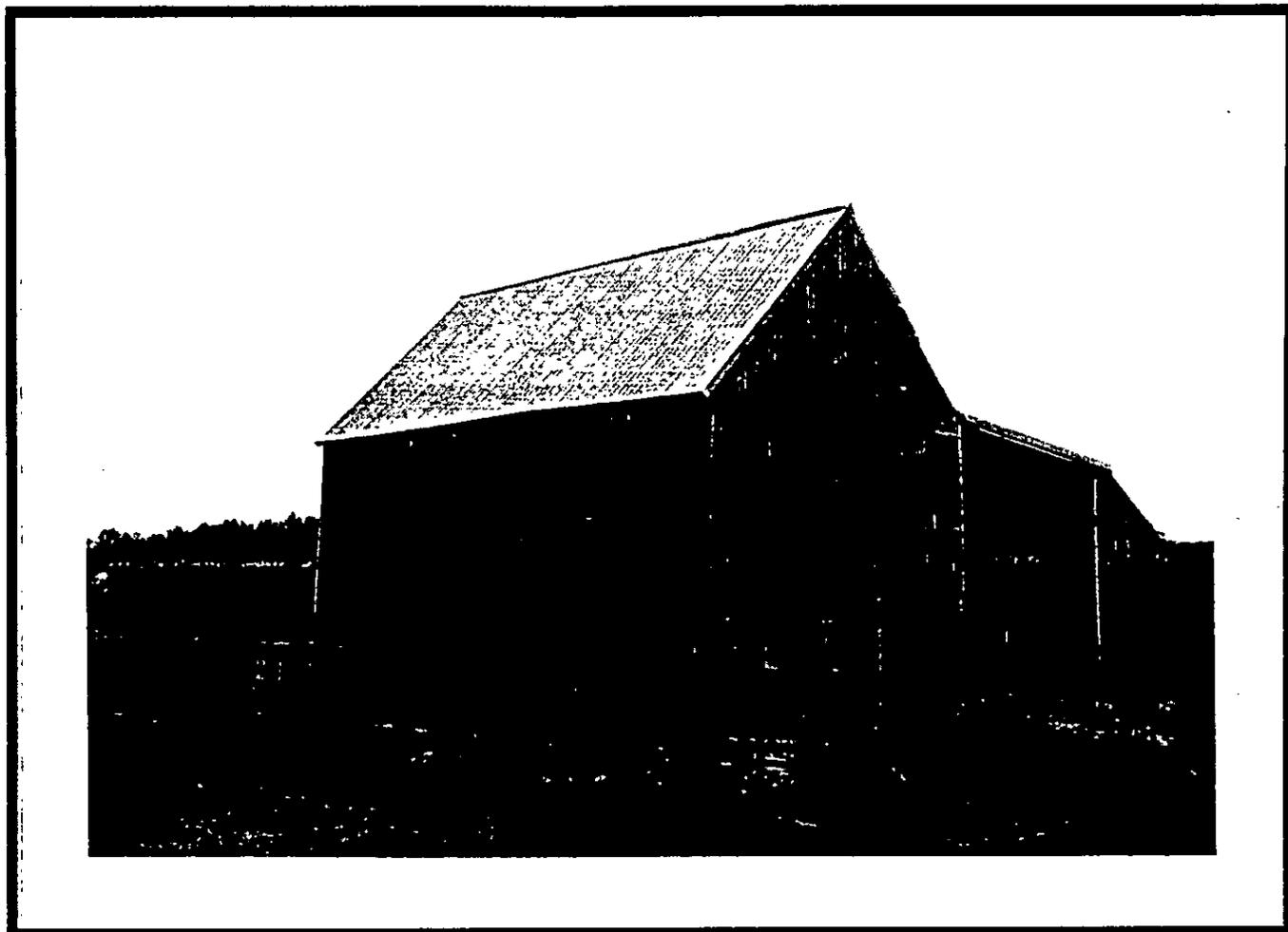


PLATE 10: Henry K. Hazel House (K-2080), Horse Barn, Looking North

The house is representative of the influence of the Greek Revival style on the region's vernacular domestic architecture. The frame of the principal or southwest entry consists of pilasters bridged by a frieze. A three-pane transom surmounts the doorway, in which is hung the evidently original door, faced with two full-length vertical panels. At the eaves a simple frieze runs beneath the molded box cornice. Window sash is of the six-over-six type, except for three modern one-over-one windows on the first story of the main block, and all the windows are flanked by two-panel shutters with evident original hardware. Three brick, internal end chimneys pierce the roof.

A porch situated along the northwest elevation of the ell has been enclosed in recent years, creating a one-story lean-to structure, in effect the sole addition to the house's interior living area. Other porches extend across the southwest and southeast elevations. On the southwest, the one-story front porch extending across the facade is of simplified Greek Revival design, with cornice, frieze, and four posts with capital and base. The porch on the southeast elevation, also one story in height, is a screen porch that appears to be a replacement for an earlier porch.

Both of the small domestic service buildings standing near the house are gable-roofed wood frame structures clad in vertical board-and-batten siding, their roofs covered with wood shingle. They appear to date to the early twentieth century. The frame-built horse barn, probably constructed in the late nineteenth century, is a gable-roofed building clad and roofed with corrugated metal.

This homestead was created on an approximately 133-acre tract circa 1840 by Henry K. Hazel, a wheelwright who operated shops in the village of Leipzig, located a few miles north on the same public road. The land came out of the large Wheel of Fortune holding, which had been claimed in the early eighteenth century. Circa 1790 the then owner of Wheel of Fortune, John Hamm, gave his daughter Margaret 200 acres. Both of Margaret's successive husbands lived on their own nearby homesteads, and this tract apparently was not settled upon until Henry K. Hazel, a son of Margaret and her second husband James Hazel, received it via partition proceedings in the Orphans Court in 1836. The following year Hazel sold 67 acres from the property.

Henry Hazel resided here until his death in 1887. The inventory of his estate referred to a smokehouse (no longer present) as well as to the following spaces evidently within the house: cellar, kitchen, south room, two bedrooms, and hall. The property remained in the Hazel family until 1960.

Applicable Historic Context: Upper Peninsula Zone, Industrialization and Early Urbanization 1830-1880±. Architecture theme, center-passage single-pile plan house property type.

Evaluation: The Henry K. Hazel House is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. An example of the stair-passage plan house property type, it is significant for its representation of the persistence of this house type in the vernacular domestic architecture of central Delaware, and of the influence of the Greek Revival style on that architecture. The

house appears to have received few exterior alterations, and demonstrates integrity of design, setting, materials, and workmanship. The front lawn survives in its historic arrangement, evidently dating to the creation of the homestead, and thus contributes to the historic significance of the house. The boundary for the National Register-eligible property is that of the current tax parcel, which contains the house, the historic landscaped house lot, and the surviving historic outbuildings.

3. State Route 9 Muddy Branch Bridge (K-6461) (Figures 5 and 7; Plates 11 and 12)

Description: This bridge carries Route 9 over Muddy Branch, located in Little Creek Hundred about 0.5 mile southeast of the intersection with County Route 334. A single-span example of concrete slab construction, it was built in 1939 and measures approximately 18 feet long by 32 feet wide. The abutments and railings are also constructed of poured concrete.

Applicable Historic Context: Upper Peninsula Zone, Urbanization and Early Suburbanization 1880-1940±. Engineering theme, single-span concrete slab bridge property type.

Evaluation: This bridge lacks the engineering distinction to meet National Register criteria. In the Delaware Historic Bridges Survey and Evaluation of 1991 it was determined ineligible and cited as a "poor example" of its type (P.A.C. Spero & Company 1991:238).

4. Mifflin-Marim Agricultural Complex (K-2081) Tax Parcel LC-48-1-57 (Figures 5 and 7; Plate 13)

Description: This 5-acre property is located in Little Creek Hundred on the northeast side of State Route 9, approximately 0.5 mile northwest of the junction with Persimmon Tree Lane. The house stands at the front of the architectural complex, set back some 500-600 feet from the road, which has been subdivided from its historically associated farmland tract. The homestead consists of a two-story brick house, built in the early nineteenth century, with a relatively well-preserved complex of agricultural structures from the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The house is ell-shaped, with the main block an example of the center-passage single-pile form of stair-passage plan. Its interior displays relatively restrained late-Federal decorative detail, though the structure and exterior (for example, the raised foundation and Flemish bond facade) deceptively suggest earlier construction. A large nineteenth century horse barn, which occupied a prominent position at the center of the group of farm buildings, has been lost in recent years.

Applicable Historic Context: Upper Peninsula Zone, Early Industrialization 1770-1830±. Architecture theme, center-passage single-pile plan house property type. Urbanization and Early Suburbanization 1880-1940±. Agriculture theme, combination corncrib-granary building and dairy barn property types.

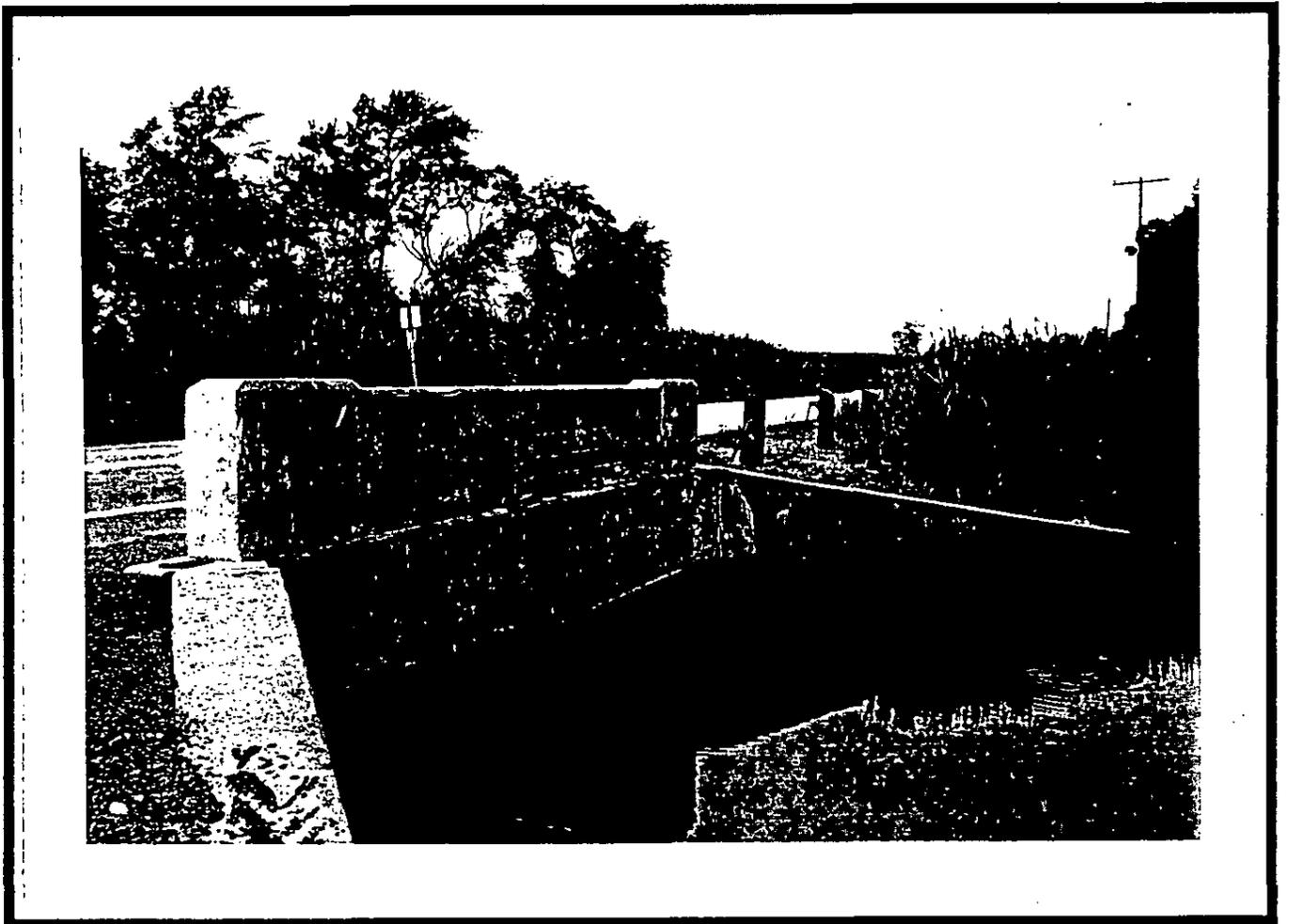


PLATE 11: State Route 9 Muddy Branch Bridge (K-6461), Looking West



PLATE 12: State Route 9 Muddy Branch Bridge (K-6461), Looking Southeast



PLATE 13: Mifflin-Marim Agricultural Complex (K-2081), Looking Northeast

Evaluation: This homestead was placed on the National Register in 1984 because of the significance of the house, under Criterion C, as an example of the conservative nature of central Delaware's domestic architecture. The structure and exterior of the house were designed and built almost entirely on eighteenth century principles. The boundary for the National Register property is that of the current tax parcel.

5. Sidney R. Smith House (K-2083)

Tax Parcel LC-58-1-04

(Figures 5 and 8; Plates 14 and 15)

Description: Located in Little Creek Hundred on the west corner of the intersection of Route 9 and Persimmon Tree Lane on a 1-acre lot, facing northeast to Route 9, this rural bungalow was built in 1944. The house is set on a foundation of poured concrete and built of wood frame, clad in shiplapped board with an outer covering of weatherboard. The building is ell-shaped, with a one-story, evidently original rear ell extending from the southeast end of the one-and-a-half-story, massed-plan side-gable main block. The roof, the line of its front slope broken by a shed-roofed dormer, is covered with asphalt shingle. The three-bay principal or northeast facade is of asymmetrical design, with an off-center front entry. The roof is pierced by a center chimney built of brick. Sash is of modern one-over-one type, and has replaced the house's original six-over-six sash (described in the 1980 survey). There are no associated pre-1950 outbuildings.

Applicable Historic Context: Upper Peninsula Zone, Urbanization and Early Suburbanization 1880-1940±. Architecture theme, bungalow property type.

Evaluation: This house is not eligible for the National Register. An undistinguished example of the bungalow property type, it lacks integrity of design due to the replacement of the original sash.

6. Montz Farmhouse Ruin (K-6735)

Tax Parcel LC-58-2-46

(Figures 5 and 8; Plates 16-18)

Description: This 123-acre property is an abandoned farmstead surrounded by active farmland, located in Little Creek Hundred on the southwest side of State Route 9 about 0.2 mile northwest of the junction with Silver Leaf Lane. The house was probably built in the late nineteenth century, no residence being indicated at this location in the Beers 1868 atlas. This much-altered building, converted to a barn but no longer in use, is a two-story, gable-roofed, wood frame structure built on a cross-wing plan. It is set on a foundation of brick pier, clad in vertical board with an outer covering of asphalt shingle, and roofed in wood shingle with an outer layer of asphalt shingle. Most of the window frames have evidently been removed, and one-story lean-tos have been added along the southeast side of the wing and along the southwest side of the main block. A small frame shed evidently of similar date stands just northwest of the house.



PLATE 14: Sidney R. Smith House (K-2083), Looking South



PLATE 15: Sidney R. Smith House (K-2083), Looking North



PLATE 16: Montz Farmhouse Ruin (K-6735), Looking West



PLATE 17: Montz Farmhouse Ruin (K-6735), Looking North



PLATE 18: Montz Farmhouse Ruin (K-6735), Shed, Looking North

Applicable Historic Context: Upper Peninsula Zone, Urbanization and Early Suburbanization 1880-1940±. Architecture theme, cross-wing plan house property type.

Evaluation: This house is not eligible for the National Register. It lacks integrity of design and of materials due to the extensive alteration it underwent for use as a barn.

7. Pearl E. Cahall House (K-6736)

Tax Parcel LC-58-2-47

(Figures 5 and 8; Plates 19-22)

Description: Located in Little Creek Hundred on the southwest side of Route 9, approximately 0.1 mile southeast of the junction with Silver Leaf Lane, this 36.4-acre property is an extensively rebuilt farmstead. What now constitutes a tenant house was originally the main house, built in the early twentieth century. It stands at the front of the architectural complex, which is set back approximately 100 feet from the road, but to the northwest side. About 50 feet behind the original or tenant house stands a storage shed built circa 1940, the only other surviving pre-1950 structure. Charles and Pearl Cahall purchased the property in 1949, and soon after added to and renovated the original house. In the 1950s they removed several farm buildings and built the present main house, which stands to the southeast side at the front of the complex, as well as the garage, the barn, the equipment shed, and a combination chickenhouse-garage.

The early twentieth century original or tenant house is a rectangular, one-story, gable-roofed, wood frame structure that is apparently one room deep. It faces to the southeast, presenting its northeast end gable to the highway. The house is set on a foundation of poured concrete, clad in asbestos shingle and roofed with composition shingle. The principal or southeast facade of the original section is of two-bay design, with the northeasterly bay occupied by the principal entry. The space immediately within the entry apparently functions as an enclosed porch or sun room. Immediately adjacent to the entry on the northeast end elevation is a four-part multiple window arrangement. This multiple window is surmounted by a false gable, an effect created by means of a false roof slope positioned against the end wall and extending at an angle from a point at mid-slope of the end-gable eaves. The window sash is of the one-over-one type. Two consecutive additions, both evidently constructed circa 1949, extend southwestward from the end of the original section. The one adjoining the main block is gable-roofed; the other is a lean-to that functions as an enclosed rear porch. The circa 1940 storage shed is a gable-roofed wood frame structure clad in vertical board and roofed with standing-seam metal.

Applicable Historic Context: Upper Peninsula Zone, Urbanization and Early Suburbanization 1880-1940±. Architecture theme, bungalow property type.

Evaluation: This resource is not eligible for the National Register. The original house, an unexceptional example of the bungalow property type, lacks integrity of design and of setting due to the circa 1949 additions and to the 1950s transformation of the original farmstead. This alteration of the house's historic setting entailed the removal of the original associated

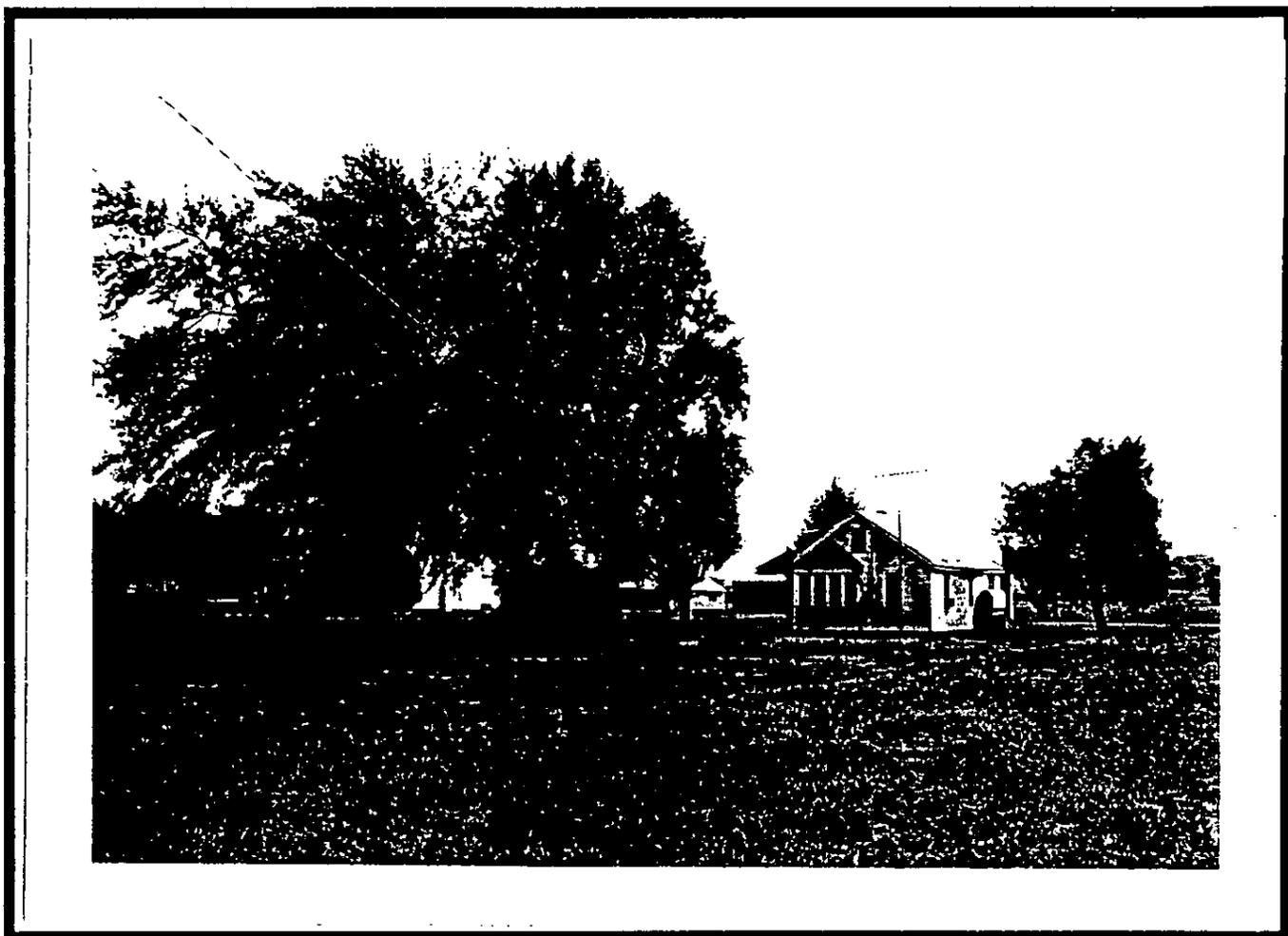


PLATE 19: Pearl E. Cahall House (K-6736), Environmental View, Looking South

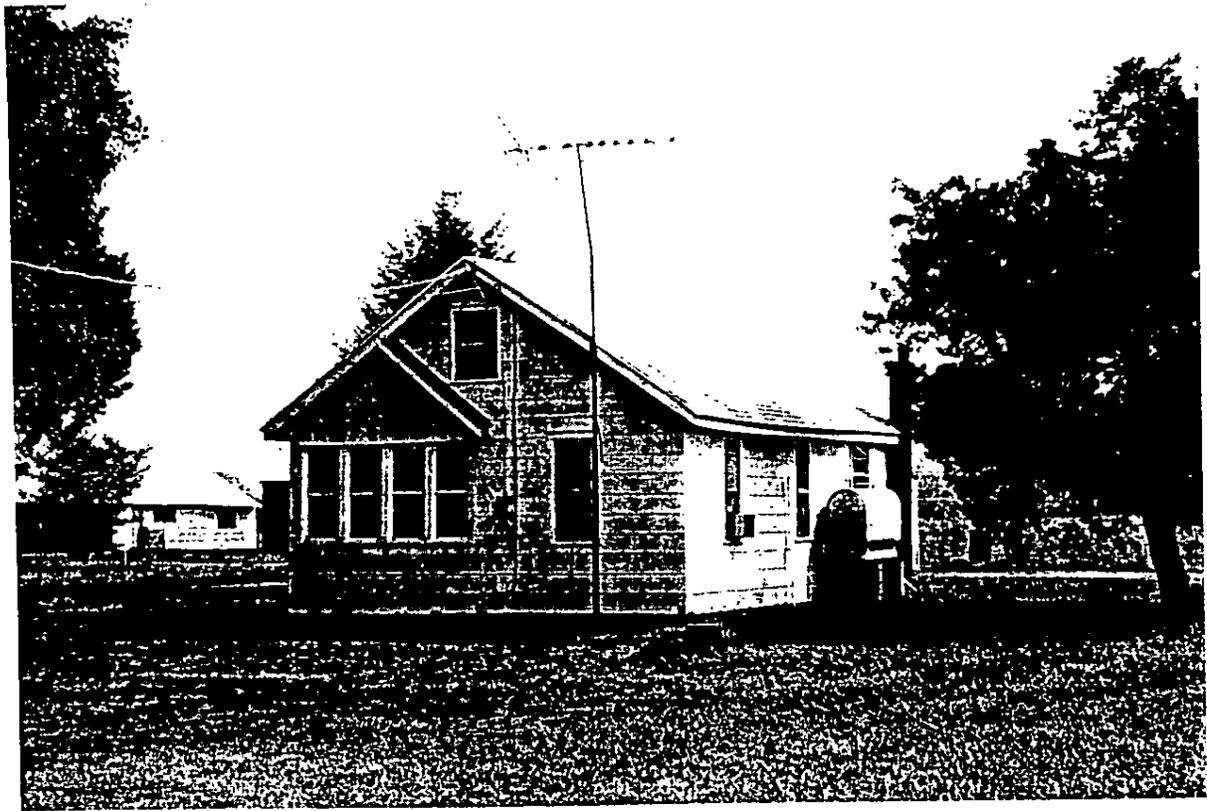


PLATE 20: Pearl E. Cahall House (K-6736), Looking South



PLATE 21: Pearl E. Cahall House (K-6736), Looking North

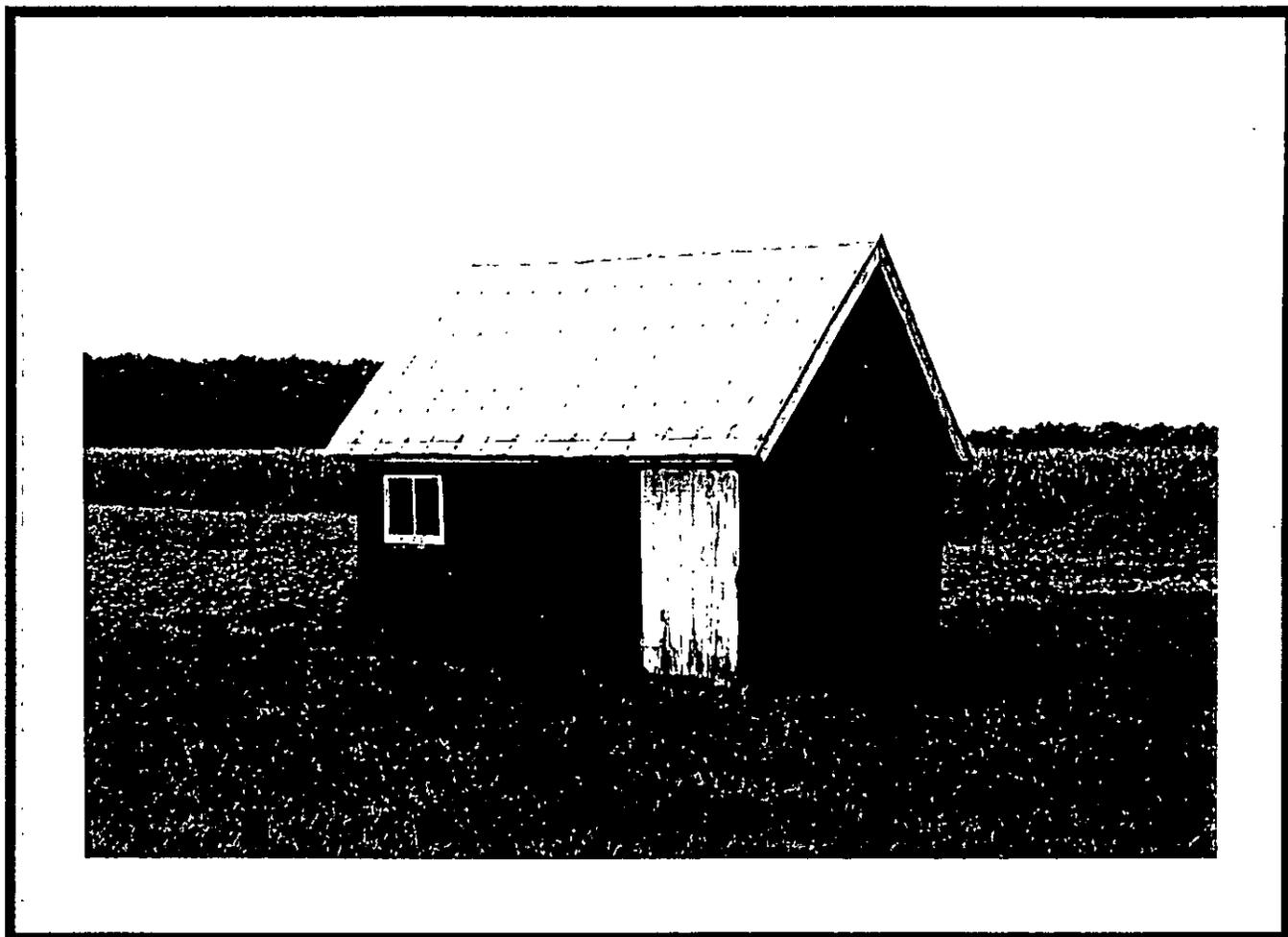


PLATE 22: Pearl E. Cahall House (K-6736), Storage Shed, Looking West

outbuildings and their replacement with modern structures, as well as the creation of a new main house which supplanted the central position of the original house.

8. Drabant Farmhouse Ruin (K-6737)

Tax Parcel LC-59.03-1-01

(Figures 5 and 9; Plate 23)

Description: This 2.5-acre property is located in Little Creek Hundred on the southwest side of Route 9, about 0.15 mile southeast of the junction with Silver Leaf Lane. The abandoned house is shrouded by dense vegetation, while two house trailers situated just to the southwest serve as tenant dwellings. Built in 1938 as a one-story bungalow of massed-plan side-gable form, facing northeast toward the road, the house has received the addition of two shed-roofed, one-story wings. One wing extends northeastward from the original front elevation, the other extends toward the rear (or southwestward). All sections are constructed of wood frame. The original section is clad in stucco, with a roof covering of standing-seam metal, the wings in weatherboard, with tar paper on the roof. An off-center chimney pierces the roof of the original section. Sash is of one-over-one type.

Applicable Historic Context: Upper Peninsula Zone, Urbanization and Early Suburbanization 1880-1940±. Architecture theme, bungalow property type.

Evaluation: This house is not eligible for the National Register. An undistinguished example of the bungalow property type, it lacks integrity of design due to the extensive additions it has received.

9. Duhamel House (K-189)

Tax Parcel LC-59-1-17

(Figures 5 and 9; Plates 24-30)

Description: This 61-acre property is located in Little Creek Hundred on the northeast side of Route 9, with its entry about 0.15 mile southeast of the junction with Silver Leaf Lane. The architectural complex is set back from the road approximately 1,100 feet. It consists of a repeatedly and extensively enlarged house, its oldest part said to date to 1829, and six service buildings grouped to the rear of the house and evidently built in the early to mid-twentieth century. An area of 5 to 10 acres surrounding the buildings consists of lawns and gardens, studded with old hardwood trees but also thickly planted with trees and shrubs introduced over the past twenty-five years, so that there is little feeling of openness. Between Route 9 and the house grounds is an open, approximately 800-foot expanse of agricultural field, parted by the drive leading to the house, this drive lined by strips of lawn.

The house faces southwest toward the public road. It was constructed in six sections (not counting a small, directly attached pumphouse). Overall, considered aside from the most recent section (built circa 1980), the house is a gable-roofed, ell-shaped structure mostly of two-story height and built of wood frame on a brick foundation. It is clad in asbestos shingle with a roof

LITTLE CREEK HUNDRED
 LC
 KENT COUNTY, DELAWARE

DELAWARE STATE PLANE
 COORDINATE GRID SYSTEM

MAP DATE: JULY 29, 1977
 REVISED TO 7/29/77

58.00

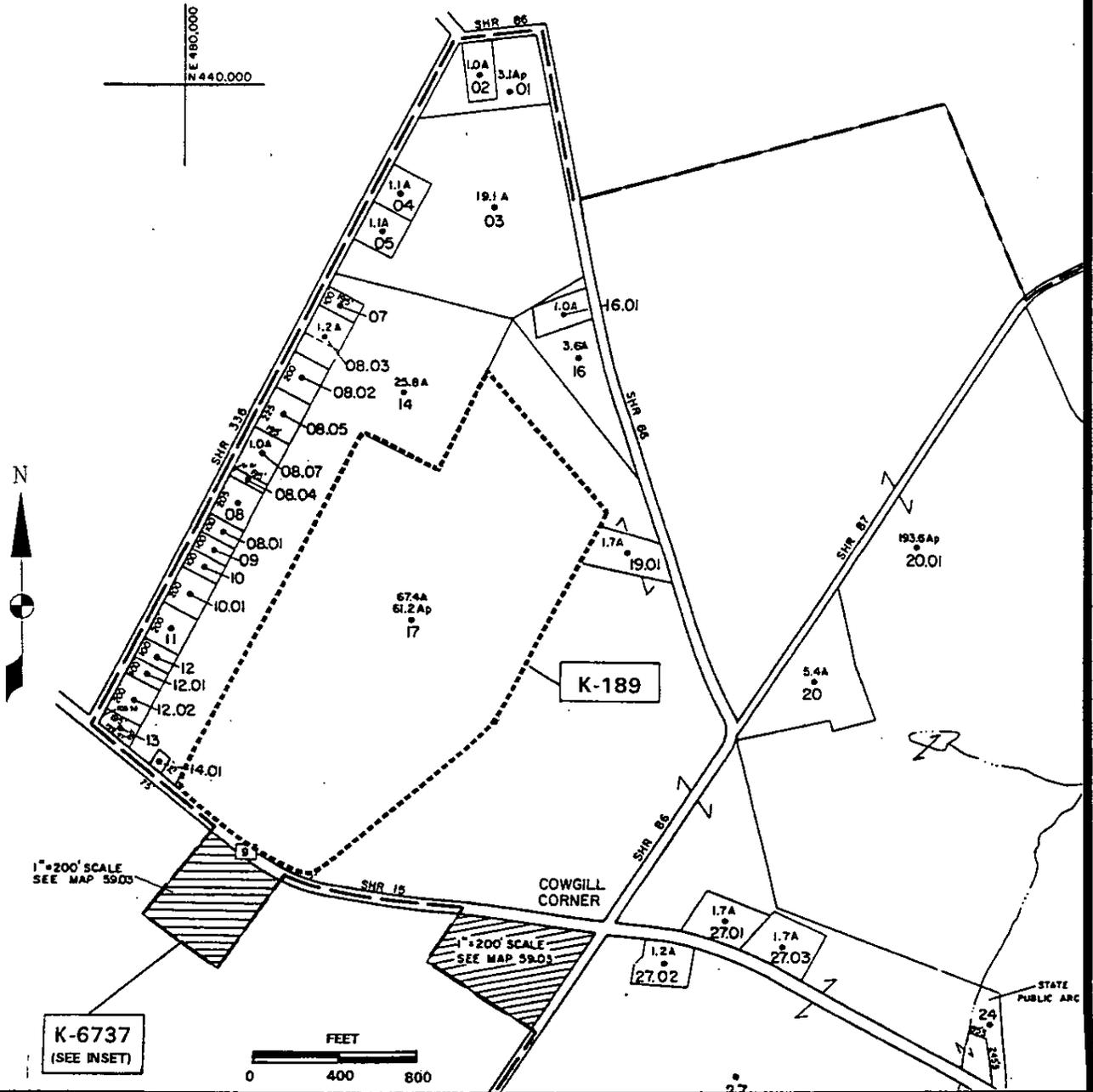
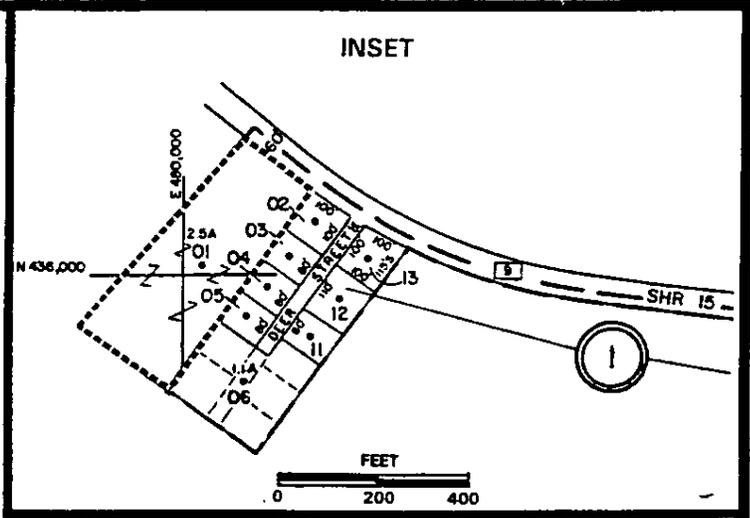


FIGURE 9: Tax Parcel Map Showing Resources K-6737 and K-189

SOURCE: Kent County Tax Parcel Map Series



PLATE 23: Drabant Farmhouse Ruin (K-6737), Looking South



PLATE 24: Duhamel House (K-189), Looking Northeast



PLATE 25: Duhamel House (K-189), Looking North

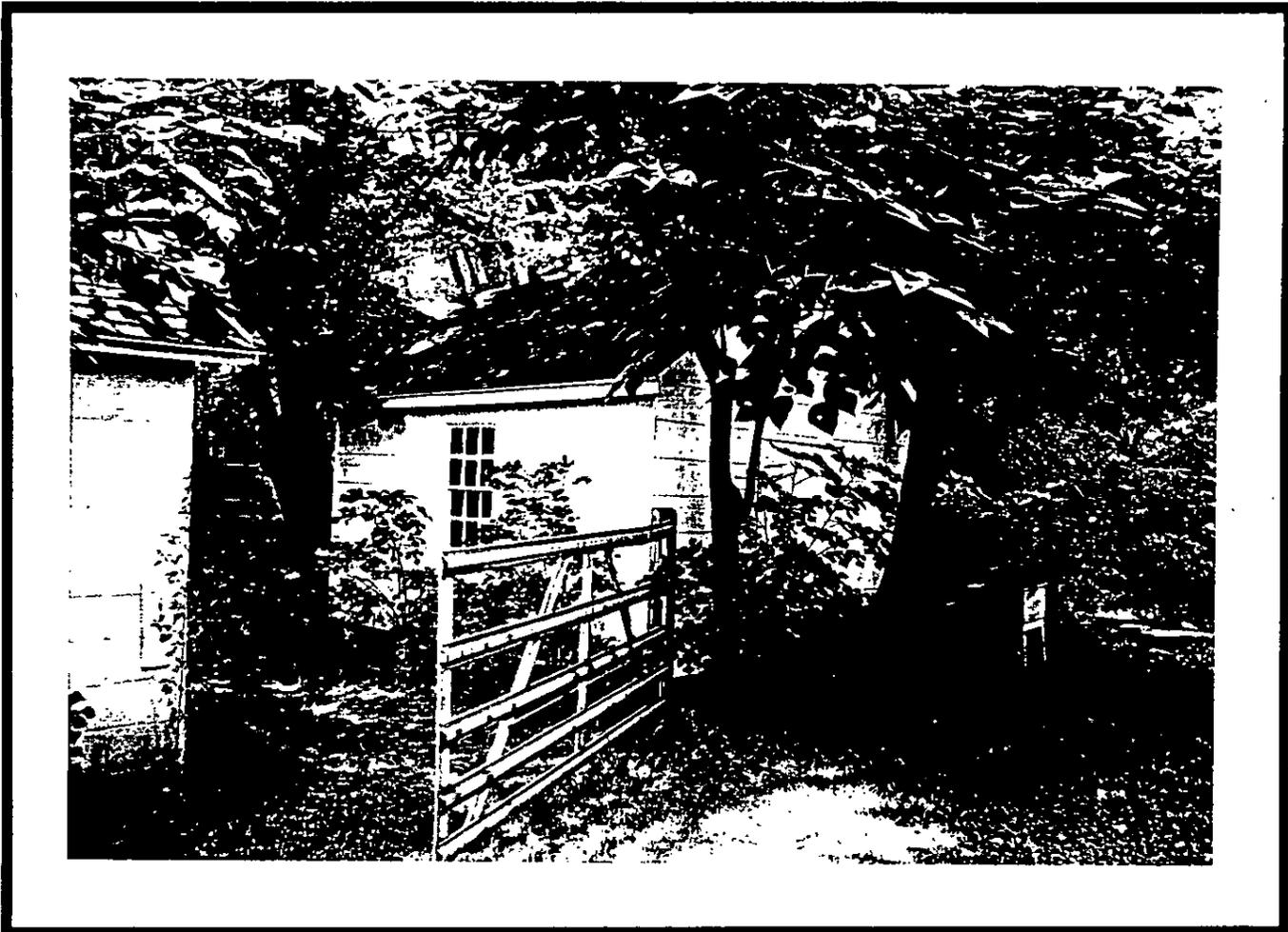


PLATE 26: Duhamel House (K-189), Frame Shed, Looking Southwest



PLATE 27: Duhamel House (K-189), Concrete-Block Shed, Looking South



PLATE 28: Duhamel House (K-189), Carriage House and Horse Barn, Looking North



PLATE 29: Duhamel House (K-189), Barn, Looking East



PLATE 30: Duhamel House (K-189), Corncrib, Looking Northeast

covering of composition shingle. Due to the multi-stage nature of its construction, the nine-bay principal facade is of asymmetrical appearance, with unevenly spaced openings. Window sash is almost entirely of the six-over-six type, with some original glazing intact in the oldest section and other sections. The five historic-period sections consist of the two-story original section or core of the front block, the two-story extensions at either end of the front block, the one-and-a-half-story rear ell, and a one-story lean-to along the southeast elevation of the ell. The large circa 1980 addition is one story in height with a gently sloping shed roof, extending southeastward from the side of the rear ell.

The original section of the house composes most of the main or front block. Said to have been built in 1829, it is a two-story structure of center-passage single-pile plan, with the typical five-bay symmetrical facade. Two brick chimneys, now internal to the overall front block, were built in external end positions for the original section. The principal entry is fitted with a double door, each side with three panels, surmounted by a transom. A brief interior examination of the house revealed an evidently original mantelpiece of late-Federal design in the northwest first-floor room of the original section, lending credence for the 1829 date, though most of the finish work in this part of the house appears to date to renovations that took place in the 1850s or 1860s.

Judging from the Greek Revival and Italianate character of the architectural elements concerned, the house received at least three separate renovations within a few decades of its initial construction, each consisting of an addition accompanied by other alterations, resulting in a complex physical history. The earliest of the three mid-nineteenth century additions appears to be the long rear ell, one and a half stories in height and two rooms in plan. That this was an addition, and not a part of the initial construction, is suggested by the awkward position of the joint between the rear wall of the front block and the west corner of the ell, almost immediately against the original section's rear stairway window. An off-center chimney pierces the roof of the ell. This chimney served a cooking fireplace that, according to owner Jack Wich, was fitted with an original crane, but has now been removed. The first floor of the ell was thoroughly renovated in the 1970s. The dormers on the roof of the ell, three to each slope, appear to have been added at some point. The lean-to addition along the southeast elevation of the ell is of unknown date, but was probably the last of the five historic-period sections to be built.

There are exterior alterations to the original section that were likely made at or near the time that the ell was added, as suggested by the fact that these added elements are aligned only with the original section and not with either of the full-height extensions of the main block that flank the original section. These include the one-story front porch that extends across the three central bays of the five-bay original section facade, and the three dormers atop its roof. Both porch and dormers are Greek Revival in character, the porch with columns for posts and topped by a small pediment at center, the dormers pedimented and with pilasters.

The extensions to either end of the main block were added at different times. The one-bay addition at the southeast end was the earlier one. This is indicated by a strip of relatively heavy

molding (running beneath the boxed cornice) that was applied completely across this addition and the original section, apparently in an effort to lend a touch of stylistic unity to the enlarged facade. The later three-bay addition at the northwest end, in which an additional entry occupies the second first-story bay, also has a relatively light applied molding beneath the cornice.

The addition made circa 1980 by the present owners is a relatively large and boxlike, flat-roofed, one-story addition. It is positioned along the southeast elevation of the ell, from which it projects about 15 feet.

Six service buildings are situated to the rear of the house, positioned on three sides (southwest, northeast, and southeast) of a rectangular back yard presently used as a parking area. These structures, all but one built of wood frame, appear to represent an early twentieth century (possibly late nineteenth century) redesign of the domestic area of the homestead for its role as a genteel country residence. Those of agricultural function (a barn and a drive-through corncrib) are too small in scale to have served as the primary such structures on a substantial farm of the period and appear to have been associated with the care of the owner's horses. No other pre-1950 agricultural buildings were extant on the property when the Wich family took possession circa 1970. Two small sheds, one of frame construction, the other of concrete block and possibly built since 1950, are on the southwest side of the yard immediately behind the house. The northeast side is lined by a long, one-story, seven-bay, cross-gabled carriage house or garage, and a gable-roofed horse stable of two-story height, the end of the carriage house against the lateral side of the stable. A front-gabled drive-through corncrib and a small, gable-roofed barn occupy the southeast side of the yard.

The property, which has evidently been in nearly continuous use as a residence for prosperous inhabitants since the house was first built, with the house renovated or the overall complex redesigned several times, was the residence of a Mrs. DuHamel in 1868. Mr. Wich was informed several years ago by an elderly visitor, whose relatives had once owned the property, that it had originally been named Ash Lawn in commemoration of President James Monroe's home plantation outside Charlottesville, Virginia.

Applicable Historic Context: Upper Peninsula Zone, Industrialization and Early Urbanization 1830-1880±. Architecture theme, center-passage single-pile plan house property type.

Evaluation: This property is not eligible for the National Register. Though the house is of some architectural and historical interest, it lacks integrity of design due to a relatively large addition of divergent architectural style made circa 1980. Because of the thorough redesign and replanting of the landscape done since 1970, and the loss of its agricultural buildings, the property lacks a sense of its historic identity as a farmstead and as a genteel rural residence of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Thus the house lacks integrity of setting, and the overall property lacks integrity of design and feeling.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The proposed improvement for State Route 9 would result in a widening of the highway, with the lateral limits of the undertaking reaching to 40 feet from centerline on either side of the highway. The improvement would begin at the junction with County Route 334 and extend southeastward to the intersection with White Oak Road at Cowgill's Corner. Two of the architectural resources located along this corridor, namely, Wheel of Fortune (K-136) and the Mifflin-Marim Agricultural Complex (K-2081), are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Another resource in the project area, the Henry K. Hazel House (K-2080), has been determined eligible for the National Register in the present evaluation. The planned highway improvement that would abut these three properties is that proposed for the entire project area, i.e., with the undertaking extending 80 feet in breadth.

SUMMARY

At the request of the Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT), the Cultural Resource Group of Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. (LBA), has performed a survey and evaluation of the architectural resources within the area of potential effect for a proposed improvement to State Route 9, a public highway in Little Creek Hundred, Kent County. The proposed improvement for State Route 9 would result in a widening of the highway, with the lateral limits of the undertaking reaching to 40 feet from centerline on either side of the highway. The improvement would begin at the junction with County Route 334 and extend southeastward to the intersection with White Oak Road at Cowgill's Corner.

The goal of the survey was to identify, record, and evaluate all architectural resources dating to before 1950 and located within the area of potential effect for the proposed highway improvement. The survey identified and evaluated nine such resources. Two of the architectural resources located along this corridor, namely, Wheel of Fortune (K-136) and the Mifflin-Marim Agricultural Complex (K-2081), are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Another resource in the project area, the Henry K. Hazel House (K-2080), has been determined eligible for the National Register in the present evaluation. The planned highway improvement that would abut these three properties is that proposed for the entire project area, i.e., with the undertaking extending 80 feet in breadth.

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U.S. Geological Survey

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1956 *Dover, Delaware*, 7.5 minute series. U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C. On file at the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

1981 *Dover, Delaware*, 7.5 minute series. U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C. On file at the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

1993 *Little Creek, Delaware*, 7.5 minute series. U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C. On file at the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

APPENDIX A
CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FORMS



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
SURVEY UPDATE FORM

CRS # K-2080
SPO Map 10-11-23
Hundred Little Creek
Quad Dover
Zone Upper Peninsula
Acreage 2.5

1. NAME OF PROPERTY: Henry K. Hazel House

2. ADDRESS OF PROPERTY: S.R. 9, 0.25 SE of jct. w R1.334, NE side

3. CURRENT CONDITION: excellent good
fair poor demolished

4. ARCHITECTURAL INTEGRITY: Demonstrates integrity

5. SETTING INTEGRITY: Demonstrates integrity

6. HISTORIC CONTEXT INFORMATION: construction date ca. 1840

chronological period(s) 1630-1730+/- 1730-1770+/-

1770-1830+/- 1830-1880+/- 1880-1940+/-

historic theme(s) Architecture

property type(s) Center-passage single-pile house

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

area(s) of significance Architecture

NR criteria C

8. FORMS ADDED: 2, 3(3), 9

9. SURVEYOR: Philip E. Pondleton DATE OF FORM: 9/94

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: n/a DATE: _____

USE BLACK INK ONLY



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION FORM

CRS # K-2080
SPD Map 10-11-23
Hundred Little Creek
Quad Dover
Zone Upper Peninsula
Acreage 2.5

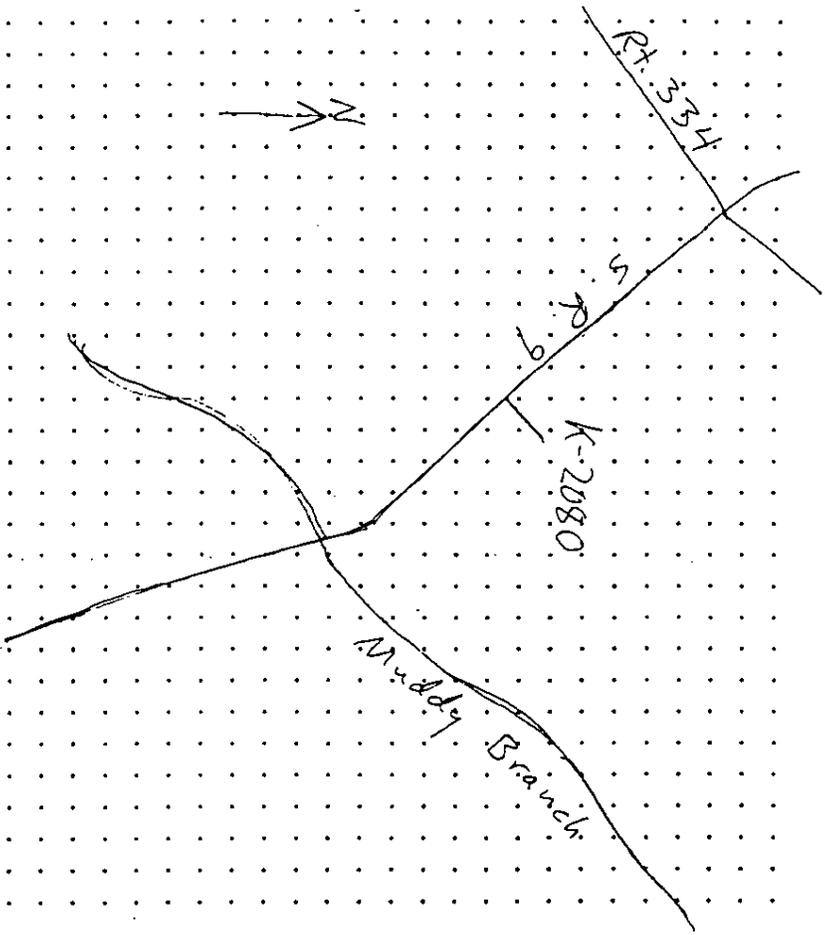
1. NAME OF PROPERTY: Henry K. Hazel House
2. STREET LOCATION: S.R. 9, 0.25 mi. SE of jct. w. Rt. 334, ^{NE} side
3. OWNER'S NAME: G. Daniel Enterline, Jr. TEL. #: 674-5544
ADDRESS: R.D. 4, Dover, DE 19901
4. TYPE OF RESOURCE(S): building structure _____ site _____
object _____ district _____ landscape _____
5. SURROUNDINGS: (check more than one if necessary)
fallow field _____ cultivated field woodland _____
scattered buildings _____ densely built up _____ other _____
6. FUNCTION: original Farmstead present Non-farm dwelling
7. LIST ADDITIONAL FORMS USED:
2 - House
3 (3) - Woodshed, Toolshed, Horse Barn
9 - Large complex 10 - Update
8. SURVEYOR: Philip E. Pendleton TEL. #: (202)-331-7775
ORGANIZATION: Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. DATE: 9/94
ADDRESS: 1819 H St., NW, Ste. 900, Washington, DC 20006

USE BLACK INK ONLY

9. LOCATION MAP:

CRS # K-2080

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

Well-preserved mid-19th-century farmhouse of Greek Revival-vernacular style, built ca. 1840.

11. COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING:

- a) Time period(s) 1830-1880 +/-
- b) Historic theme(s) Architecture

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

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

13. CERTIFICATION:

Surveyor: Paige S. Ruppelton Date 9/26/94

PI: n/a Date _____



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
SURVEY UPDATE FORM

| | |
|---------|------------------------|
| CRS # | <u>K-2081</u> |
| SPO Map | <u>10-11-23</u> |
| Hundred | <u>Little Creek</u> |
| Quad | <u>Dover</u> |
| Zone | <u>Upper Peninsula</u> |
| Acreage | <u>5</u> |

1. NAME OF PROPERTY: Mifflin-Marim Agricultural Complex
2. ADDRESS OF PROPERTY: S.R. 9, 0.5 mi. NW of jct. w Persimmon Tree Lane, ^{NE side}
3. CURRENT CONDITION: excellent _____ good ✓
fair _____ poor _____ demolished _____
4. ARCHITECTURAL INTEGRITY: House demonstrates integrity. Major agricultural outbuilding, Horse Barn, has collapsed.
5. SETTING INTEGRITY: Demonstrates integrity.
6. HISTORIC CONTEXT INFORMATION: construction date House
Ca. 1820-1830
chronological period(s) 1630-1730+/- _____ 1730-1770+/- _____
1770-1830+/- ✓ 1830-1880+/- _____ 1880-1940+/- ✓
historic theme(s) 1770-1830, Architecture
1880-1940, Agriculture
property type(s) 1770-1830, Center-passage single-pile house
1880-1940, Comb. Corncrib-Granary bldg., dairy barn
7. EVALUATION: eligible: Yes(✓) No() Potential() Unknown()
area(s) of significance Architecture
NR criteria C
8. FORMS ADDED: None
9. SURVEYOR: Philip E. Pendleton DATE OF FORM: 9/94
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: N/A DATE: _____

USE BLACK INK ONLY



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAIN BUILDING FORM

CRS # K-2080
SPO Map 10-11-23
Hundred Little Creek
Quad Dover
Zone Upper Peninsula
Acreage 2.5

1. ADDRESS OF PROPERTY: S.R. 9, 0.25 mi. SE of jct. w. Rt. 334, NE side

2. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: Ca. 1840

3. FLOOR PLAN/STYLE: T-shape plan w. Center-Passage Single-Pile Main Block; Greek Revival stylistic influence

4. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: n/a

5. INTEGRITY: original site moved

if moved, when and from where _____

list major alterations and dates (if known) Nothing major evident -

some alteration of side porches

6. CURRENT CONDITION: excellent good

fair _____ poor _____

7. DESCRIBE THE RESOURCE AS COMPLETELY AS POSSIBLE:

a) Overall shape T-shaped
stories 2
bays 3
wings rear ell - 2 sts., but lower

b) Structural system Frame

c) Foundation materials Brick
basement Partial - SE

d) Exterior walls (modern over original)
materials Weatherboard (historic)
color(s) Yellow w. white trim

e) Roof
shape; materials Gable; wood shingle
cornice Molded box
dormers _____
chimney location(s) 3 internal end (at ends of T-shape).
Ell chimney is taller. 2 on main block have arches over
USE BLACK INK ONLY mouth.



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
RELATED OUTBUILDING FORM

CRS # K-2080
SPO Map 10-11-23
Hundred Little Creek
Quad Dover
Zone Upper Peninsula
Acreage 2.5

1. ADDRESS OF PROPERTY: S.R. 9, 0.25 mi. SE of jct. w. Rt. 334 NE side

2. FUNCTION: Woodshed

3. DATE: Early 20th century

4. STYLISTIC FEATURES: n/a

5. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: n/a

6. DESCRIPTION:

a) Structural system Frame

b) Wall coverings Vertical board-and-batten

c) Wall openings
windows 1 on each lateral side and on front
doors 1 on front
other

d) Foundation Brick piers

e) Roof Front gable; wood shingle
structural system
coverings
openings

f) Interiors

floor plan Single-cell

partition/walls

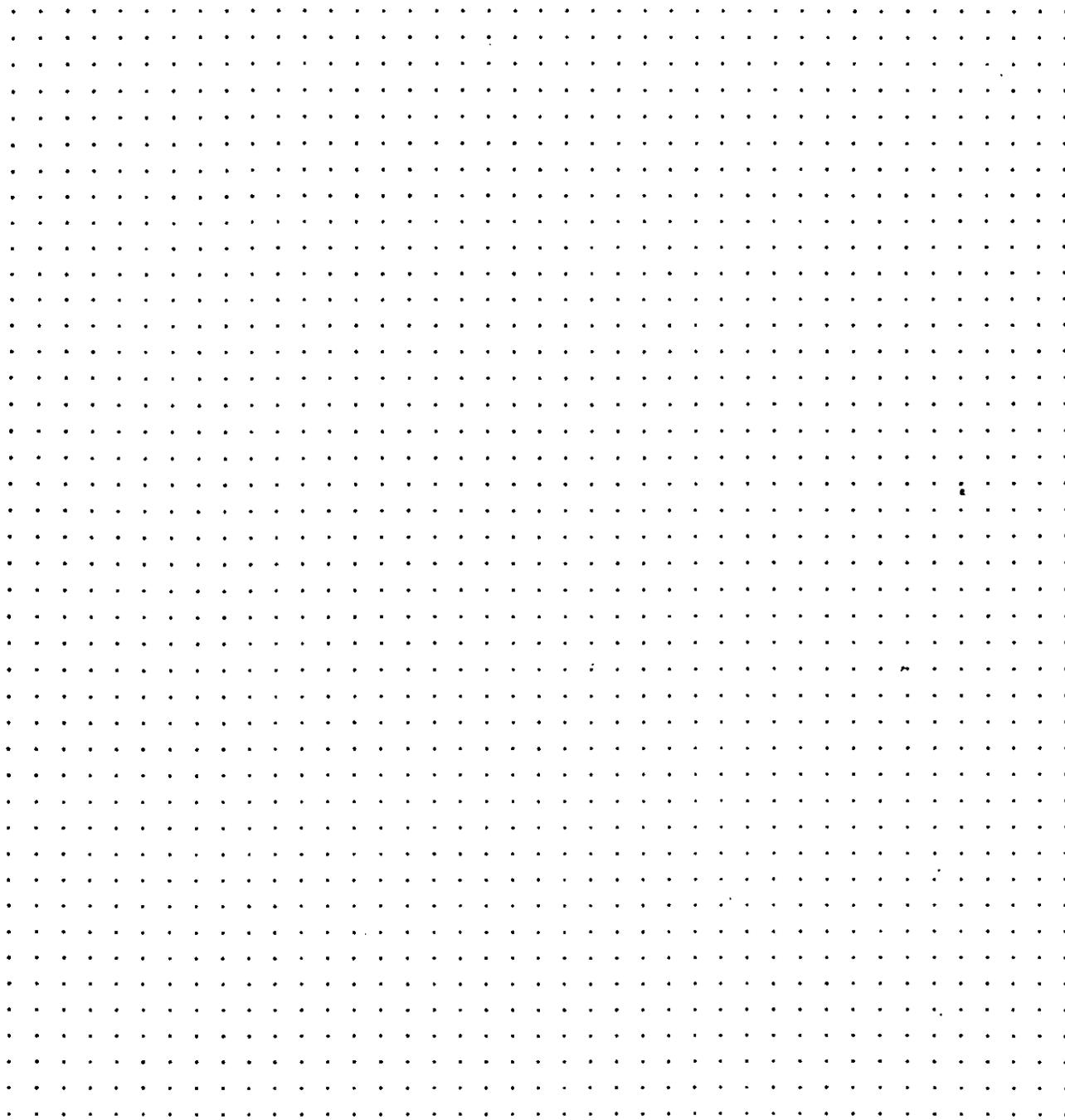
interior finish

furnishings/machinery

USE BLACK INK ONLY

7. SKETCH PLAN: See Large Complex map form. CRS # K-2080

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



INDICATE NORTH ON SKETCH

8. SURVEYOR: Philip E. Pendleton DATE OF FORM: 9/94

USE BLACK INK ONLY



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
RELATED OUTBUILDING FORM

CRS # K-2080
SPO Map 10-11-23
Hundred Little Creek
Quad Dover
Zone Upper Peninsula
Acreage 2.5

1. ADDRESS OF PROPERTY: S.R. 9, 0.25 mi. SE of jct w. Rt. 334, NE side

2. FUNCTION: Tool shed

3. DATE: Early 20th century

4. STYLISTIC FEATURES: u/a

5. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: u/a

6. DESCRIPTION:

a) Structural system Frame

b) Wall coverings Vertical board-and-batten

c) Wall openings
windows 1 each on gable ends
doors 1 on NW lateral side
other

d) Foundation Poured concrete

e) Roof Gable
structural system
coverings Wood shingle
openings

f) Interiors
floor plan Single-cell

partition/walls

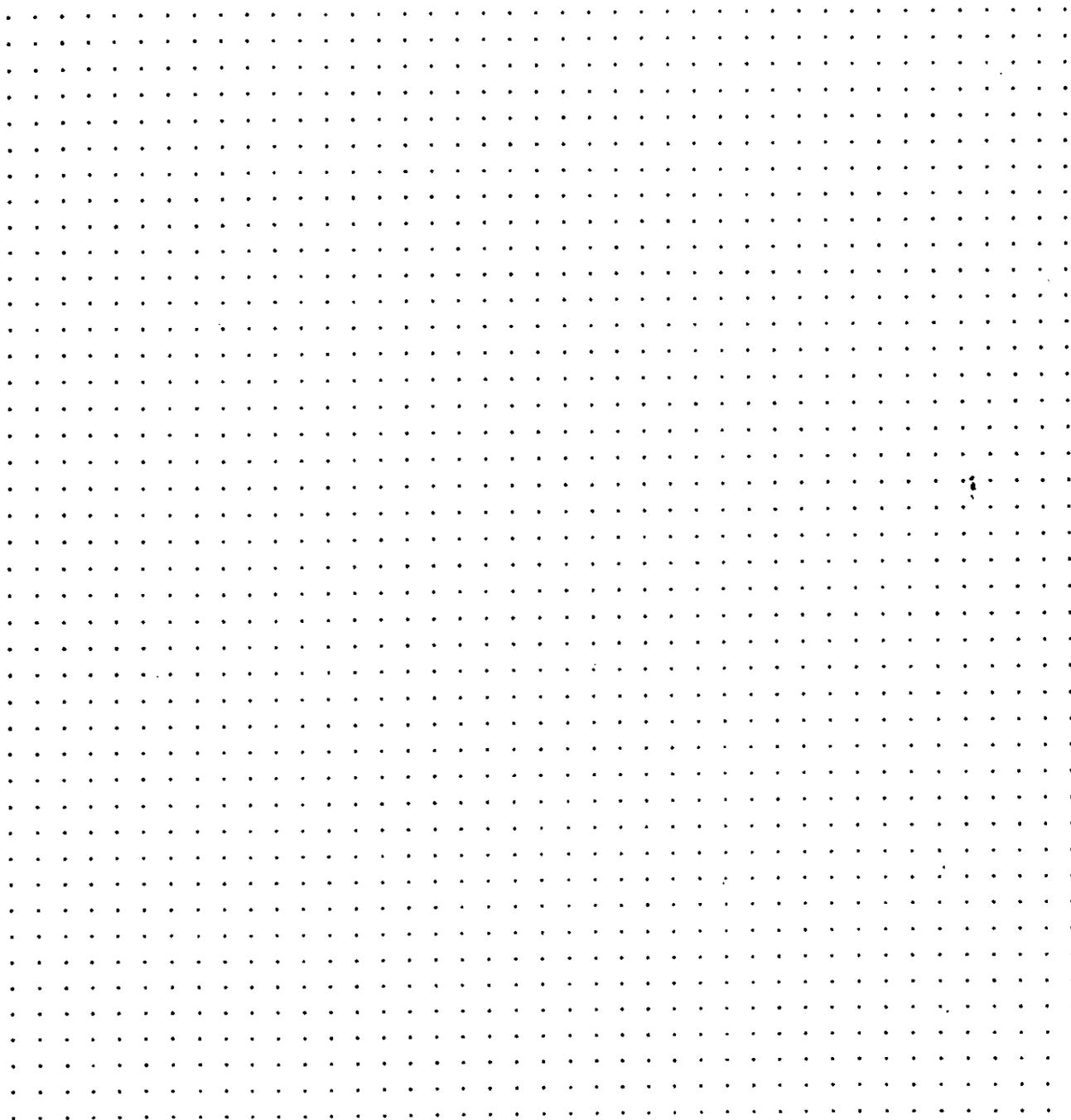
interior finish

furnishings/machinery

USE BLACK INK ONLY

7. SKETCH PLAN: See Large Complex map form. CRS # K-2080

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



INDICATE NORTH ON SKETCH

8. SURVEYOR: Philip E. Pendleton DATE OF FORM: 9/94

USE BLACK INK ONLY



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
RELATED OUTBUILDING FORM

CRS # K-2080
SPO Map 10-11-23
Hundred Little Creek
Quad DOUPR
Zone Upper Peninsula
Acreage 2.5

1. ADDRESS OF PROPERTY: S.R. 9, 0.25 mi. SE of jct. w Rt. 334, NE side
2. FUNCTION: Horse Barn
3. DATE: Late 19th Century
4. STYLISTIC FEATURES: English barn form
5. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: n/a
6. DESCRIPTION:
 - a) Structural system Frame
 - b) Wall coverings Corrugated metal
Large, recent lean-to addition along NE or rear elev.
 - c) Wall openings Original arrangement obscured by
windows modern cladding
doors
other
 - d) Foundation Concrete-block piers
 - e) Roof Gable
structural system
coverings Corrugated metal
openings
 - f) Interiors Did not enter (owner not home)
floor plan

partition/walls

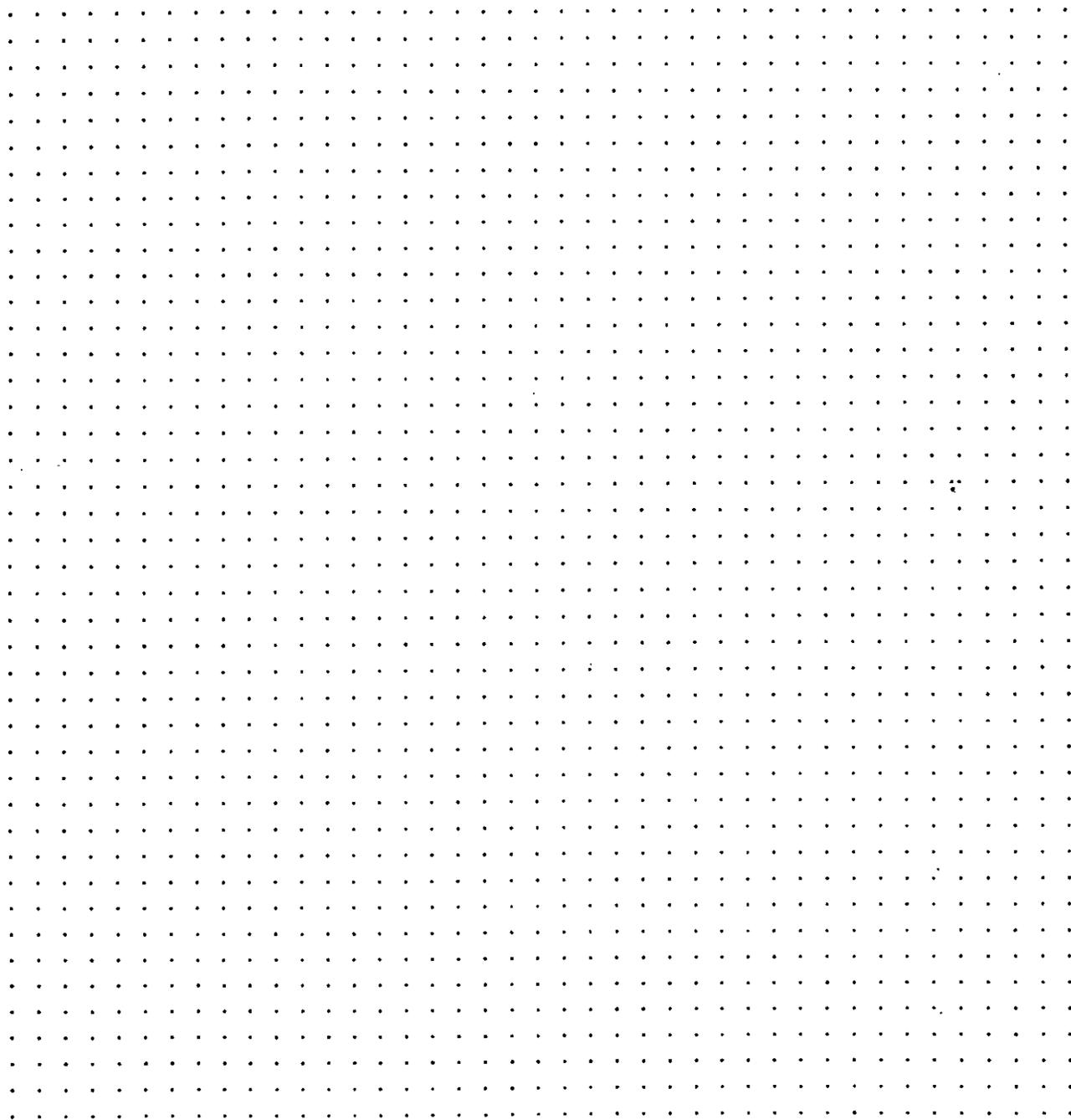
interior finish

furnishings/machinery

USE BLACK INK ONLY

7. SKETCH PLAN: See Large Complex map form. CRS # k-2080

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



INDICATE NORTH ON SKETCH

8. SURVEYOR: Philip E. Pondleton DATE OF FORM: 9/94

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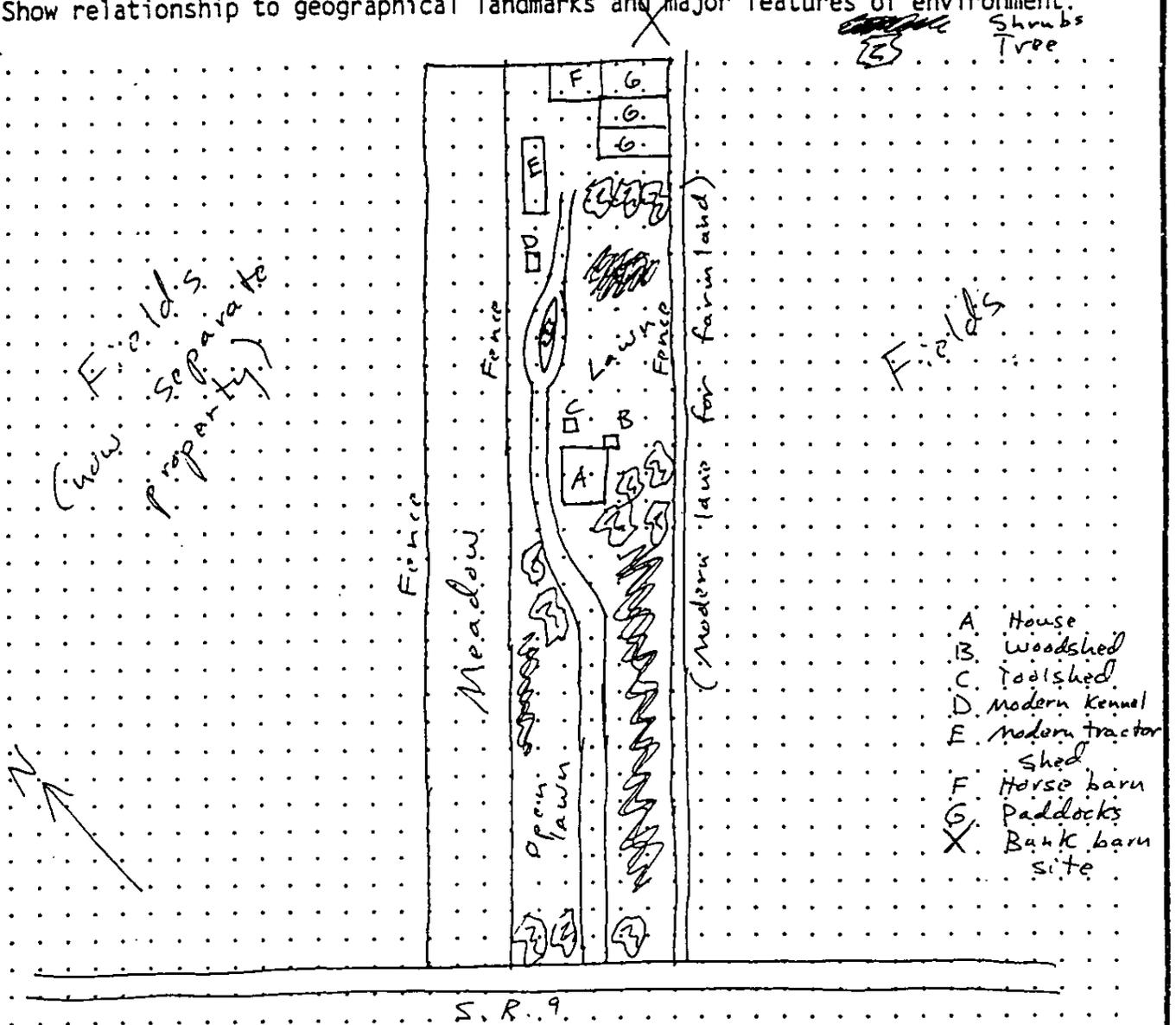


CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
LANDSCAPE AND LARGE COMPLEX MAP FORM

CRS # K-2080
SPO Map 10-11-23
Hundred Little Creek
Quad Dover
Zone Upper Peninsula
Acreage 2.5

SKETCH MAP:

Show relationship to geographical landmarks and major features of environment.



INDICATE NORTH ON SKETCH

SURVEYOR: Philip E. Pendleton

DATE OF FORM: 9/94

USE BLACK INK ONLY



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION FORM

CRS # K-6461
SPO Map 10-11-23
Hundred Little Creek
Quad Dover
Zone Upper Peninsula
Acreage n/a

1. NAME OF PROPERTY: State Route 9 - Muddy Branch Bridge

2. STREET LOCATION: 0.5 mi. SE of jct. w Rt. 334

3. OWNER'S NAME: _____ TEL. #: _____

ADDRESS: _____

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 Bridge present Bridge

7. LIST ADDITIONAL FORMS USED:

6

8. SURVEYOR: Philip E. Pendleton TEL. #: (202) 331-7775

ORGANIZATION: Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. DATE: 9/94

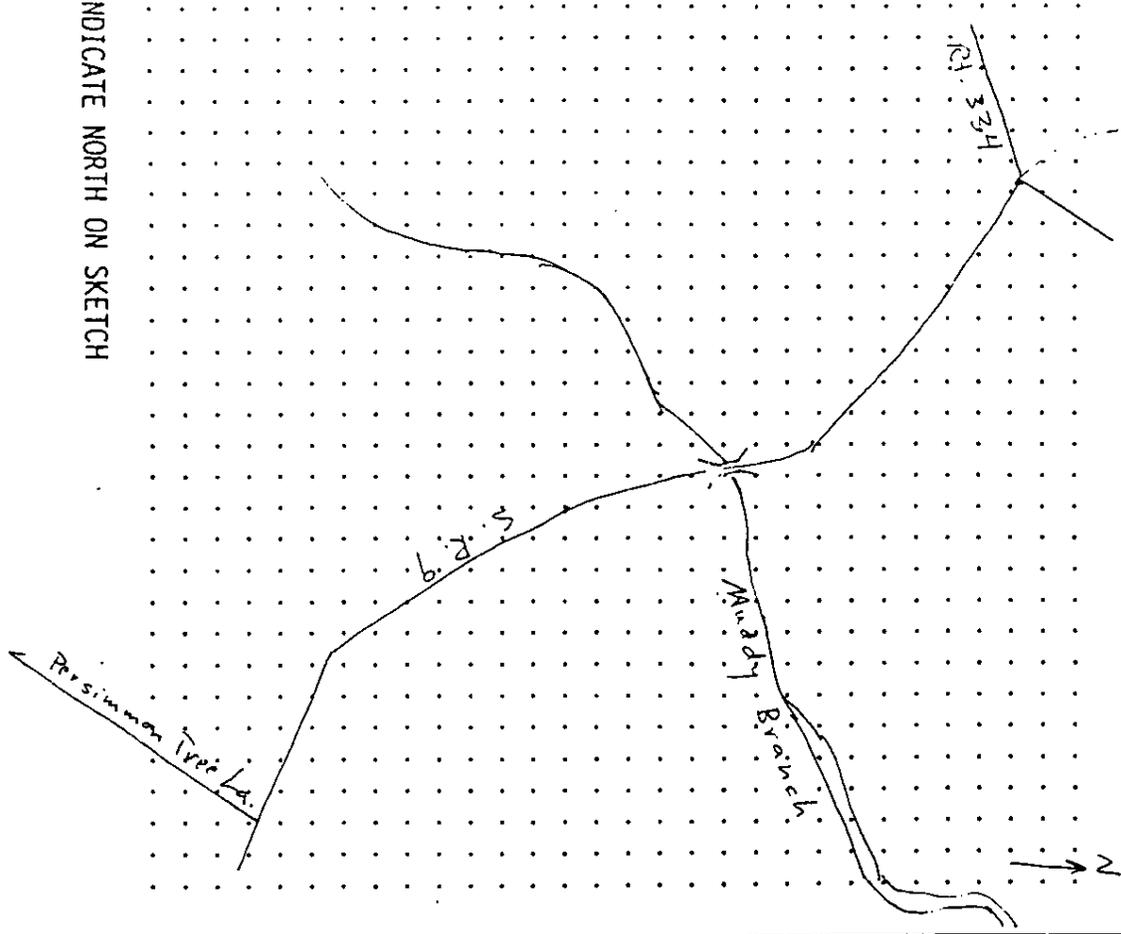
ADDRESS: 1819 H St., NW, Ste. 900, Washington, DC 20006

USE BLACK INK ONLY

9. LOCATION MAP:

CRS # K-6461

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) Engineering

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

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

13. CERTIFICATION:

Surveyor: Wesley E. Runkleton Date 9/26/94

PI: n/a Date _____

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
STRUCTURE FORM

CRS # K-6461
SPO Map 10-11-23
Hundred Little Creek
Quad Dover
Zone Upper Peninsula
Acreage n/a

1. ADDRESS OF PROPERTY: S.R. 9, 0.5 mi. SE of jct. w RT. 334

2. TYPE OF STRUCTURE: Bridge

3. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: 1939

4. STYLISTIC INFLUENCE: Single-span concrete slab type

5. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Unknown

6. INTEGRITY: original site moved

if moved, when and from where _____

major alterations and date None evident

7. CURRENT CONDITION: excellent _____ good

fair _____ poor _____

8. DESCRIBE THE STRUCTURE AS COMPLETELY AS POSSIBLE:

a) Overall shape Rectangular in plan, w. diagonal wing abutments
height N/A
length 18 feet (approximate)
width 32 feet (do.)

b) Structural system Single-span concrete slab

c) Foundation
type _____
material Poured concrete

d) Exterior claddings (modern over original)
walls, parapets Poured concrete
roofs _____

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8. DESCRIPTION (cont'd):

CRS # K-6461

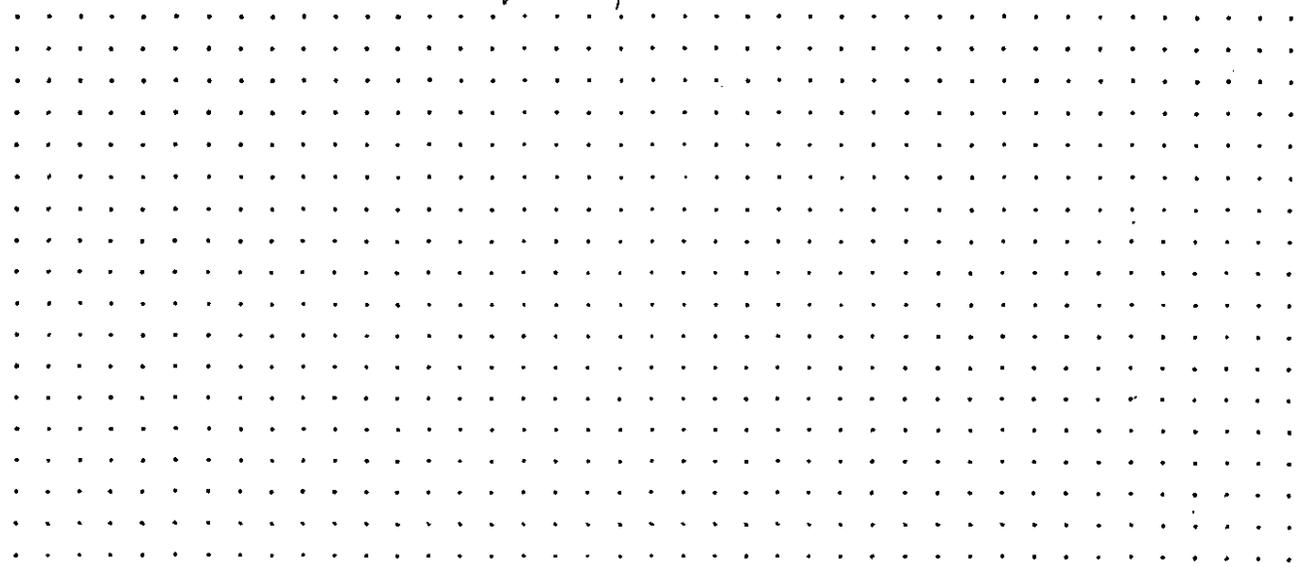
- e) Openings (if applicable)
 - doors
 - windows
 - access

- f) Interior (if applicable)
 - volume
 - linings

- g) Systems (if applicable)
 - heating/ventilating/cooling
 - plumbing
 - electrical
 - lighting

9. ASSOCIATED RESOURCES: None.

10. PLAN SKETCH MAP: *usefulness of sketch is obviated by nature and simplicity of resource.*



INDICATE NORTH ON SKETCH

11. SURVEYOR: Philip E. Pondleton DATE OF FORM: 9/94

USE BLACK INK ONLY



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
SURVEY UPDATE FORM

| | |
|---------|------------------------|
| CRS # | <u>K-2082</u> |
| SPO Map | <u>10-11-23</u> |
| Hundred | <u>Little Creek</u> |
| Quad | <u>Dover</u> |
| Zone | <u>Upper Peninsula</u> |
| Acreage | <u>N/A</u> |

1. NAME OF PROPERTY: K-2082
2. ADDRESS OF PROPERTY: S.R. 9, 0.5 mi. NW of jct w Persimmon Tree Lane, ^{SW side}
3. CURRENT CONDITION: excellent _____ good _____
fair _____ poor _____ demolished
4. ARCHITECTURAL INTEGRITY: House has been taken down.
5. SETTING INTEGRITY: _____
6. HISTORIC CONTEXT INFORMATION: construction date _____
chronological period(s) 1630-1730+/- _____ 1730-1770+/- _____
1770-1830+/- _____ 1830-1880+/- _____ 1880-1940+/- _____
historic theme(s) _____
property type(s) _____
7. EVALUATION: eligible: Yes() No() Potential() Unknown()
area(s) of significance _____
NR criteria _____
8. FORMS ADDED: _____
9. SURVEYOR: Philip E. Pendleton DATE OF FORM: 9/94
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: _____ DATE: _____

USE BLACK INK ONLY



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
SURVEY UPDATE FORM

CRS # K-2083
SPO Map 12-13-22
Hundred Little Creek
Quad Little Creek
Zone Upper Peninsula
Acreage 1

1. NAME OF PROPERTY: Sidney R. Smith House

2. ADDRESS OF PROPERTY: W cur of jct. of S.R. 9 and Persimmon Tree Lane

3. CURRENT CONDITION: excellent _____ good

fair _____ poor _____ demolished _____

4. ARCHITECTURAL INTEGRITY: All window sash has been replaced with modern 1/1 type.

5. SETTING INTEGRITY: Demonstrates integrity - only moderate exurban residential development has taken place in near vicinity.

6. HISTORIC CONTEXT INFORMATION: construction date 1944

chronological period(s) 1630-1730+/- _____ 1730-1770+/- _____

1770-1830+/- _____ 1830-1880+/- _____ 1880-1940+/-

historic theme(s) Architecture

property type(s) Bungalow

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

area(s) of significance _____

NR criteria _____

8. FORMS ADDED: None.

9. SURVEYOR: Philip E. Pendleton DATE OF FORM: 9/94

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: _____ DATE: _____

USE BLACK INK ONLY

K-2083

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 # K2083
Quad Dater
SPO map # 121922
Hundred L.H. Cook
DOCUMENT 20-06/78/04/7

1. NAME OF LOCUS: 'Z' House

2. STREET LOCATION: Rte 9 + Persimmon Tree Lane

3. OWNER'S NAME: _____ TEL. # _____

ADDRESS: _____

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 intersection

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: Marilyn Cross TEL. # _____

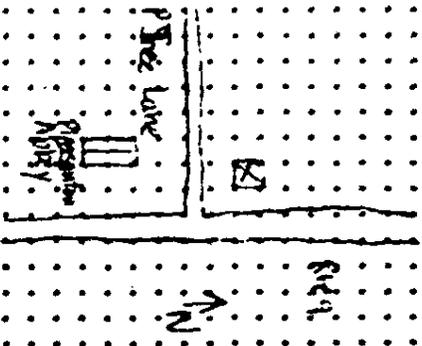
YOUR ADDRESS: AMS 37 Kirkbride Office Newark DE

ORGANIZATION (if any) U of D DATE: 11 FEB 80

USE BLACK INK ONLY

8. SKETCH MAP

Indicate approximate location of house in relation to surrounding landmarks such as streets 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

a where road on bank
 c bungalow style

K-2083

K-2083

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 # K2083
Quad Dover
SPO map # 121322
Hundred Lily Creek
DOCUMENT 20-06/78/09/14

1. ADDRESS OF STRUCTURE : Rte 9 + Persimmon Tree Lane

2. DESCRIBE THE STRUCTURE AS COMPLETELY AS POSSIBLE:

a) Overall shape square
stories 1 1/2
bays 3
wings 1

b) Structural system frame

c) Foundation materials cement
basement none

d) Exterior walls materials clayboard over horizontal planks filled
color(s) white

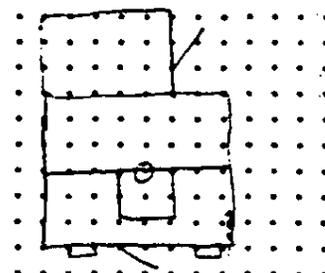
e) Roof shape: materials gable, asphalt shingle, exposed rafter beams
cornice wide overhanging eave
dormers shed dormer
chimney location(s) C } for sketch

f) Windows spacing symmetrical
type 6/6
trim architrave
shutters green, 6 verticle boards, only one house side

g) Door spacing center
type massive, 6 panel
trim none, ripped off and planks showing

h) Porches location(s) front stoop
materials cement
supports
trim

i) Interior details (if accessible)



SKETCH PLAN

USE BLACK INK ONLY

K-2083

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: _____

6. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: _____

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: Kennels

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

9. Primary References: (include location of reference).

10. Surveyor: Marilyn Cross Date of Form: 19 Feb 80

USE BLACK INK ONLY



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
SURVEY UPDATE FORM

CRS # K-163
SPO Map 12-13-22
Hundred Little Creek
Quad Little Creek
Zone Upper Peninsula
Acreage N/A

1. NAME OF PROPERTY: K-163
2. ADDRESS OF PROPERTY: S.R. 9, 0.2 mi. SE of jct. w Persimmon Tree Land^{NE side}
3. CURRENT CONDITION: excellent _____ good _____
fair _____ poor _____ demolished
4. ARCHITECTURAL INTEGRITY: Resource has been taken down.
5. SETTING INTEGRITY: _____
6. HISTORIC CONTEXT INFORMATION: construction date _____
chronological period(s) 1630-1730+/- _____ 1730-1770+/- _____
1770-1830+/- _____ 1830-1880+/- _____ 1880-1940+/- _____
historic theme(s) _____
property type(s) _____
7. EVALUATION: eligible: Yes() No() Potential() Unknown()
area(s) of significance _____
NR criteria _____
8. FORMS ADDED: _____
9. SURVEYOR: Philip E. Pendleton DATE OF FORM: 9/94
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: _____ DATE: _____

USE BLACK INK ONLY



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION FORM

CRS # K-6735
SPO Map 12-13-22
Hundred Little Creek
Quad Little Creek
Zone Upper Peninsula
Acreage 123

1. NAME OF PROPERTY: Montz Farmhouse Ruin

2. STREET LOCATION: S.R. 9, 0.2 mi. NW of jct. w Silver Leaf Ln., SW side

3. OWNER'S NAME: Charles R. and Walter E. Montz TEL. #: 734-4277

ADDRESS: R.D. 4, Box 400, Dover, DE 19901

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 Agricultural complex present Abandoned

7. LIST ADDITIONAL FORMS USED:

2, 3

8. SURVEYOR: Philip E. Pendleton TEL. #: (202) 331-7775

ORGANIZATION: Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. DATE: 9/94

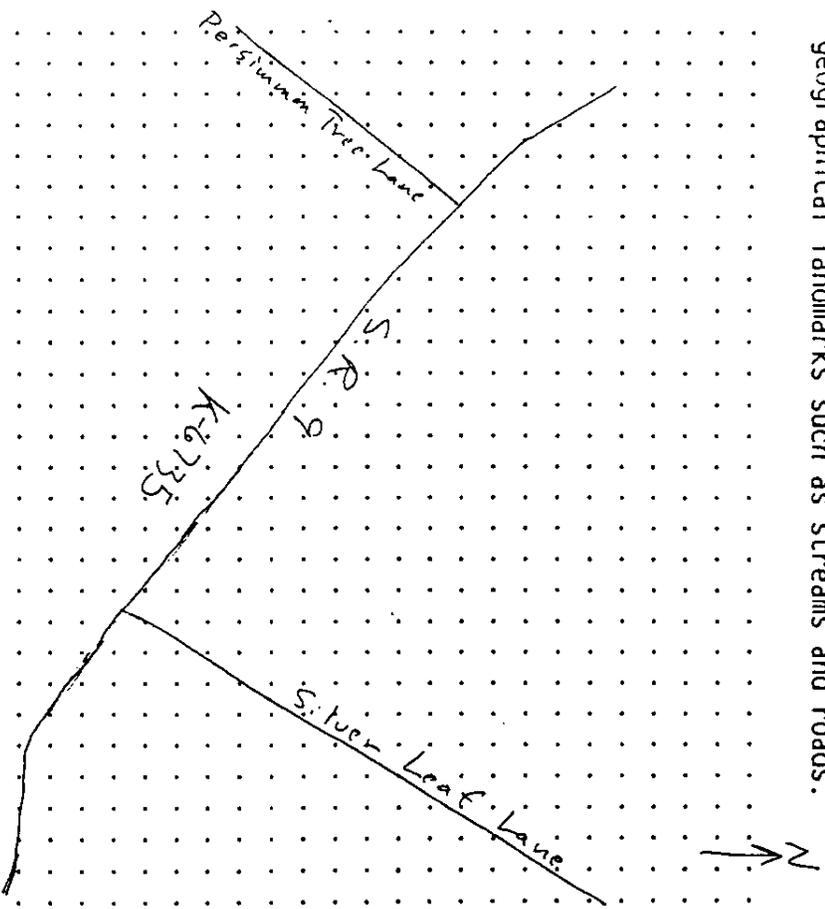
ADDRESS: 1819 H St., NW, Ste. 900, Washington, DC 20006

USE BLACK INK ONLY

9. LOCATION MAP:

CRS # K-6735

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) Architecture

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

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

13. CERTIFICATION:

Surveyor: Philip S. Bunkleton Date 9/26/94

PI: _____ Date _____



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAIN BUILDING FORM

CRS # K-6735
SPO Map 12-13-22
Hundred Little Creek
Quad Little Creek
Zone Upper Peninsula
Acreage 123

1. ADDRESS OF PROPERTY: S.R. 9, 0.2 mi. NW of jct. w Silver Leaf La., ^{SW}side
2. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: Late 19th century (approx.)
3. FLOOR PLAN/STYLE: Evident cross-wing plan
4. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: N/A

5. INTEGRITY: original site moved
if moved, when and from where _____
list major alterations and dates (if known) Extensively altered
for use as barn; 2 lean-to additions.

6. CURRENT CONDITION: excellent good
fair poor

7. DESCRIBE THE RESOURCE AS COMPLETELY AS POSSIBLE:

- a) Overall shape L-shaped
stories 2 (both wings same height)
bays Obscured
wings _____
- b) Structural system Frame
- c) Foundation materials Brick piers
basement No
- d) Exterior walls (modern over original)
materials Asphalt shingle over vertical board
color(s) _____
- e) Roof
shape: materials Gable; asphalt shingle over wood shingle
cornice Simple box
dormers None
chimney location(s) Removed

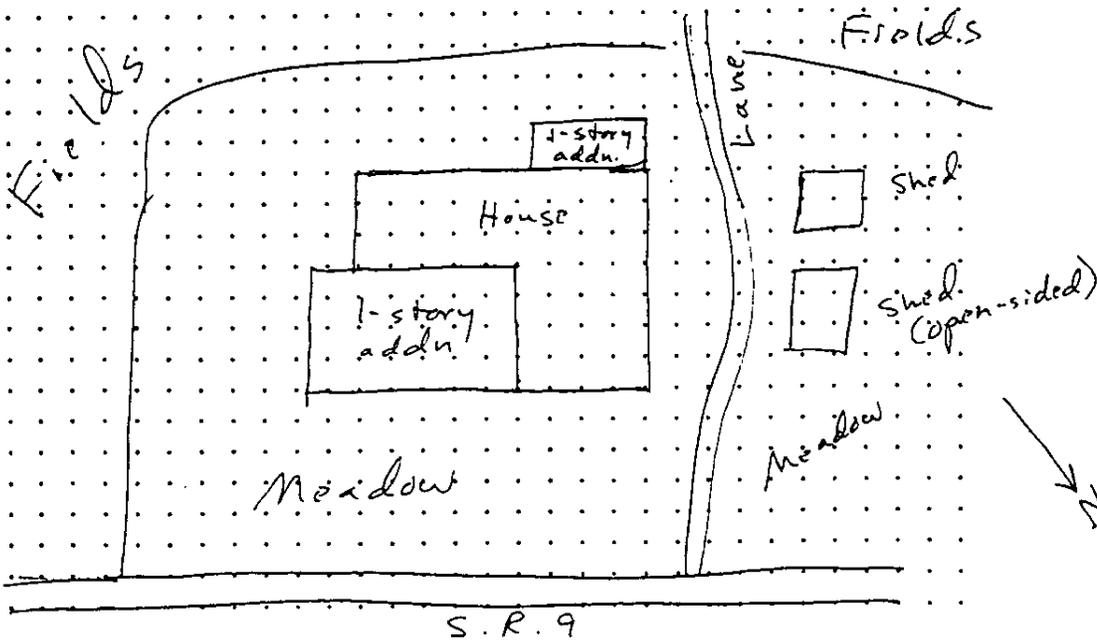
USE BLACK INK ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION (cont'd):

CRS # K-6735

- f) Windows
spacing
type *Some surviving 6/6*
trim
shutters
- g) Door
spacing
type
trim
- h) Porches *Removed*
location(s)
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: 9/94

USE BLACK INK ONLY



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
RELATED OUTBUILDING FORM

| | |
|---------|------------------------|
| CRS # | <u>K-6735</u> |
| SPO Map | <u>12-13-22</u> |
| Hundred | <u>Little Creek</u> |
| Quad | <u>Little Creek</u> |
| Zone | <u>Upper Peninsula</u> |
| Acreage | <u>123</u> |

1. ADDRESS OF PROPERTY: S.R. 9, 0.2 mi. NW of jct. w Silver Leaf Ln., ^{SW} side
2. FUNCTION: Shed
3. DATE: Unknown
4. STYLISTIC FEATURES: N/A
5. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: N/A
6. DESCRIPTION:
 - a) Structural system Frame
 - b) Wall coverings Vertical board
 - c) Wall openings

| | |
|---------|-----------------------|
| windows | <u>None</u> |
| doors | <u>1 in front end</u> |
| other | |
 - d) Foundation N/V
 - e) Roof

| | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| structural system | <u>Front gable</u> |
| coverings | <u>Wood shingle</u> |
| openings | |
 - f) Interiors

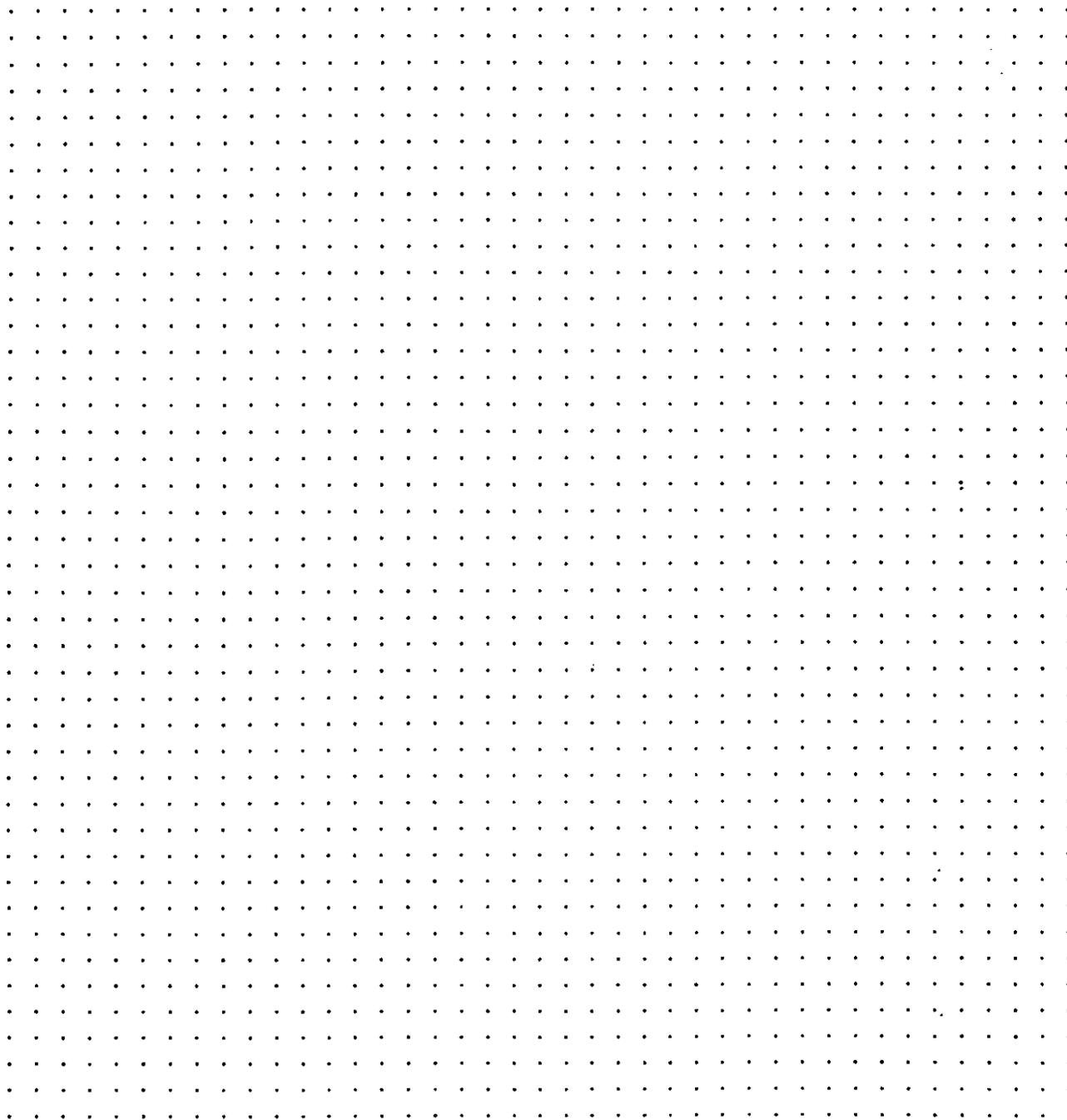
| | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| floor plan | <u>Single-cell</u> |
| partition/walls | |
| interior finish | |
| furnishings/machinery | |

USE BLACK INK ONLY

7. SKETCH PLAN: See Main Building Form.

CRS # K-6735

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



INDICATE NORTH ON SKETCH

8. SURVEYOR: Philip E. Pendleton DATE OF FORM: 9/94

USE BLACK INK ONLY



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION FORM

CRS # K-6736
SPO Map 12-13-22
Hundred Little Creek
Quad Little Creek
Zone Upper Peninsula
Acreage 36.4

1. NAME OF PROPERTY: Pearl E. Cahall House

2. STREET LOCATION: S.R. 9, 0.1 mi. SE of jct. w Silver Leaf Lane, ^ SW side

3. OWNER'S NAME: Pearl E. Cahall TEL. #: 734-4081

ADDRESS: R.D. 4, Dover, DE 19901

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 Agricultural complex present Residence (non-farm)

7. LIST ADDITIONAL FORMS USED:
2 - Tenant house
3 - Storage shed
9 - Large complex map

8. SURVEYOR: Philip E. Pendleton TEL. #: (202)331-7775

ORGANIZATION: Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. DATE: 9/94

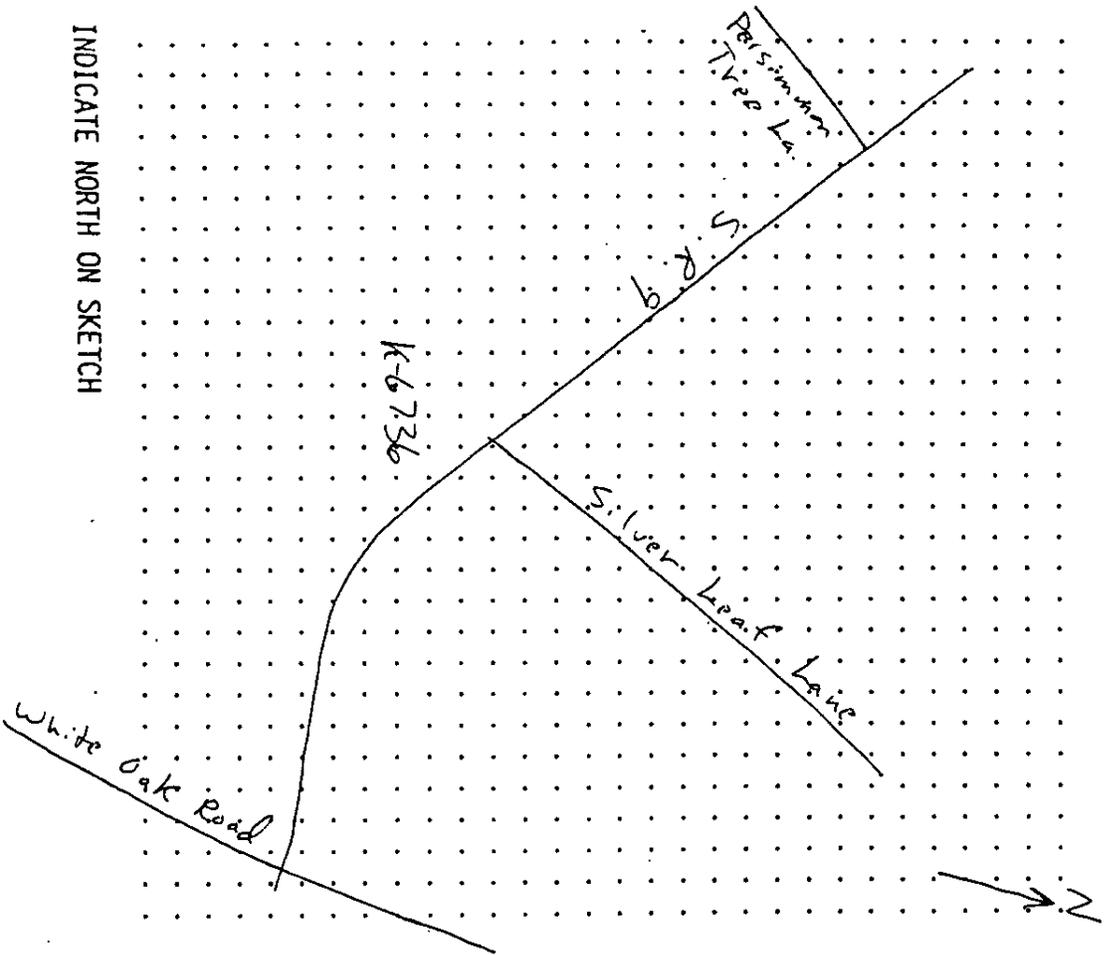
ADDRESS: 1819 H St., NW, Ste. 900, Washington, DC 20006

USE BLACK INK ONLY

9. LOCATION MAP:

CRS # K-6736

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

Farmstead completely rebuilt in 1950s, but for tenant house (former main house, from early 20th century) and storage shed, ca. 1940.

11. COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING:

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

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

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

13. CERTIFICATION:

Surveyor: Philip E. Rowlett

Date 9/26/94

PI: _____ Date _____



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAIN BUILDING FORM

CRS # K-6736
SPO Map 12-13-22
Hundred Little Creek
Quad Little Creek
Zone Upper Peninsula
Acreage 36.4

1. ADDRESS OF PROPERTY: S. R. 9, 0.1 mi. SE of jct. w Silver Leaf La, ^{SW} side
2. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: Early 20th century
3. FLOOR PLAN/STYLE: Bungalow-influenced vernacular house
4. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: N/A
5. INTEGRITY: original site moved
if moved, when and from where _____
list major alterations and dates (if known) Extension made to SW end,
and interior renovations, ca. 1949-1950.
6. CURRENT CONDITION: excellent good
fair poor
7. DESCRIBE THE RESOURCE AS COMPLETELY AS POSSIBLE:
 - a) Overall shape Rectangular -- massed-plan, side-gable plan, plus addition.
stories 1
bays 3
wings Extension added to SW end.
 - b) Structural system Frame
 - c) Foundation Poured concrete
materials _____
basement No
 - d) Exterior walls (modern over original)
materials Asbestos shingle
color(s) Off-white
 - e) Roof
shape: materials Gable; composition shingle
cornice Simple box
dormers None
chimney location(s) Brick - half int./half ext. - on SW end ^{of m.u. blk.} nr. S cur.
Also a later conc.-bl. one on extension.

USE BLACK INK ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION (cont'd):

CRS # k-6736

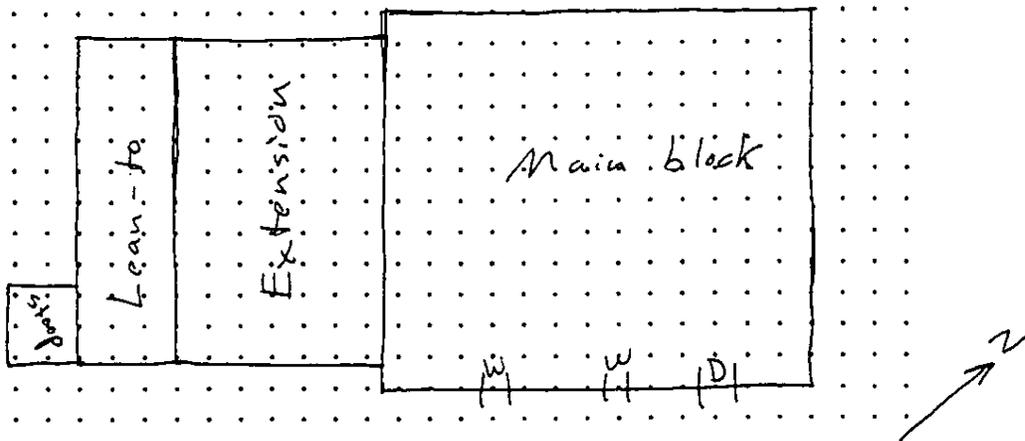
f) Windows
spacing even
type 1/1
trim Plain
shutters No

g) Door
spacing Even
type 4-pane glazed door, w. 2 panels below sash.
trim Plain

h) Porches
location(s) Lean porch on SW end (con extension) - a roofed stoop
materials Wood
supports 2 posts
trim Plain

i) Interior details (if accessible)

8. SKETCH PLAN OF BUILDING:



INDICATE NORTH ON SKETCH

9. SURVEYOR: Philip E. Pendleton DATE OF FORM: 9/94

USE BLACK INK ONLY



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
RELATED OUTBUILDING FORM

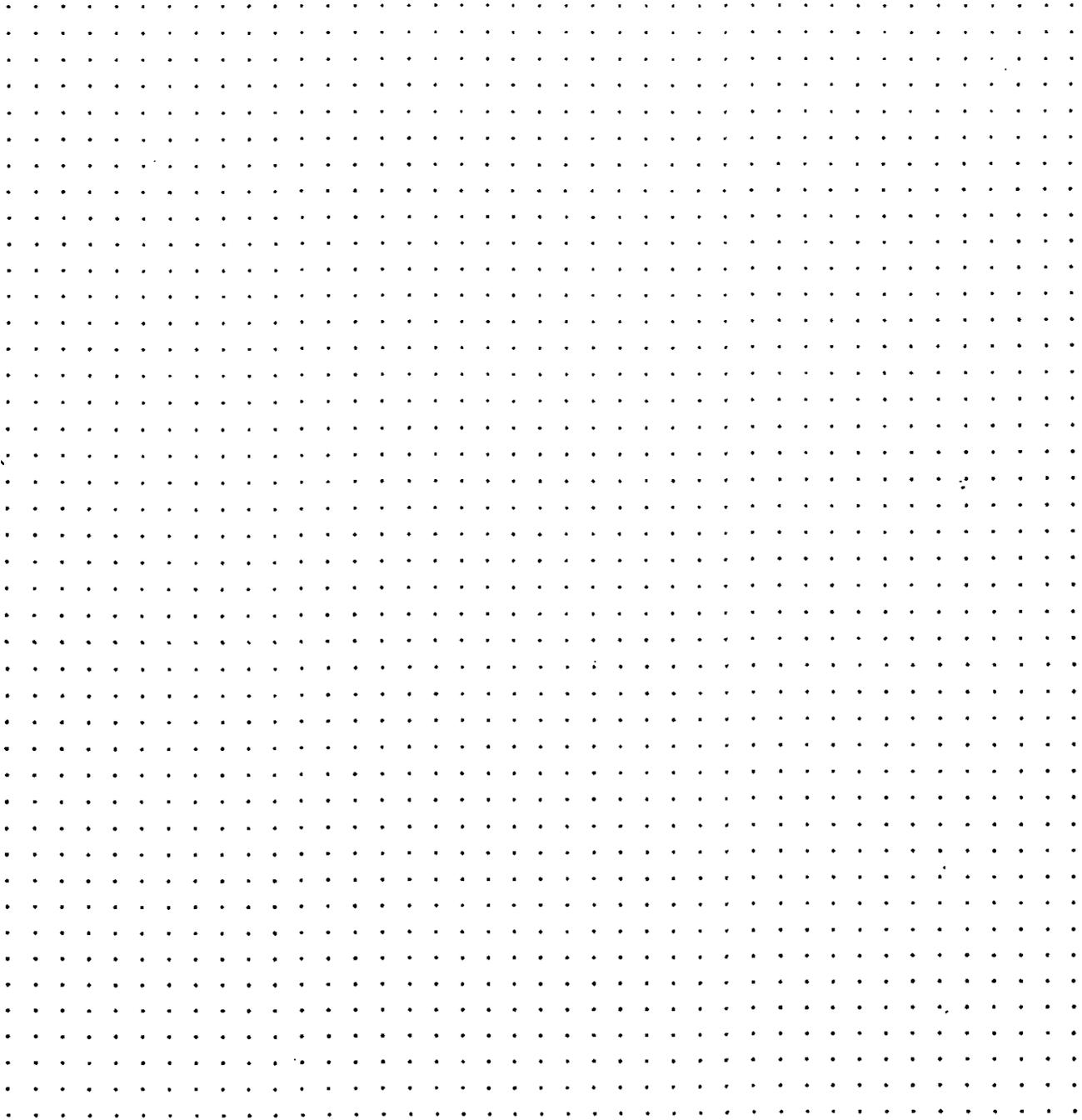
CRS # K-6736
SPO Map 12-13-22
Hundred Little Creek
Quad Little Creek
Zone Upper Peninsula
Acreage 36.4

1. ADDRESS OF PROPERTY: S.R. 9, 0.1 mi. SE of jct. w Silver Leaf Lane, ^{SW} side
2. FUNCTION: Storage shed
3. DATE: Ca. 1940
4. STYLISTIC FEATURES: N/A
5. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: N/A
6. DESCRIPTION:
 - a) Structural system Frame
 - b) Wall coverings Vertical board
 - c) Wall openings
windows 1 on SE elev.
doors 1 on SE elev.
other
 - d) Foundation Concrete-block piers
 - e) Roof
structural system
coverings Standing-seam metal
openings
 - f) Interiors
floor plan Single-cell
partition/walls
interior finish
furnishings/machinery

USE BLACK INK ONLY

7. SKETCH PLAN: *See Large complex map form.* CRS # K-6736

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



INDICATE NORTH ON SKETCH

8. SURVEYOR: Philip E. Pendleton DATE OF FORM: 12-13-22

USE BLACK INK ONLY

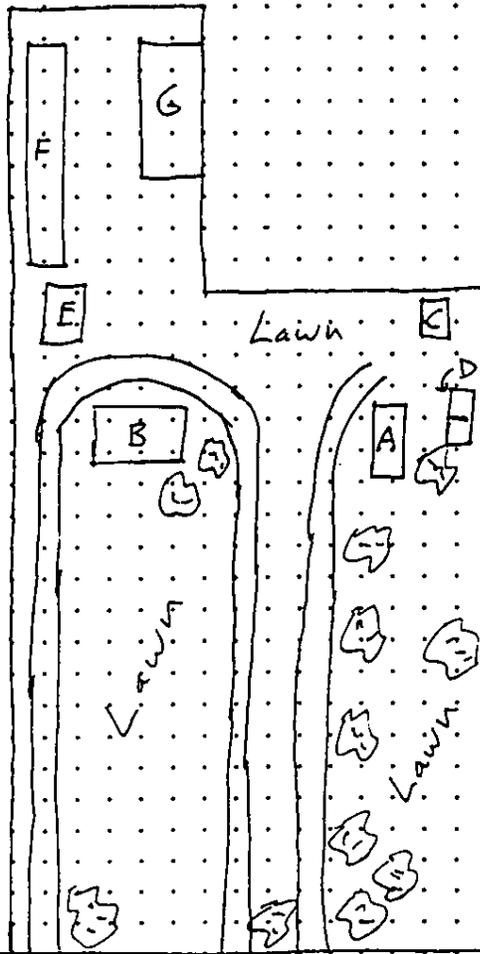
CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
LANDSCAPE AND LARGE COMPLEX MAP FORM

CRS # K-6736
SPO Map 12-13-22
Hundred Little Creek
Quad Little Creek
Zone Upper Peninsula
Acreage 36.4

SKETCH MAP:

Show relationship to geographical landmarks and major features of environment.

- A. Tenant House (early 20th cent.)
- B. New House (1956)
- C. Storage shed (ca. 1940)
- D. chicken house - Garage (post-1950)
- E. Garage (post-1950)
- F. Tractor shed (post-1950)
- G. Barn (post-1950)



S. R. 9.

INDICATE NORTH ON SKETCH

SURVEYOR: Philip E. Pendleton

DATE OF FORM: 9/94

USE BLACK INK ONLY



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION FORM

CRS # K-6737
SPO Map 12-13-22
Hundred Little Creek
Quad Little Creek
Zone Upper Peninsula
Acreage 2.5

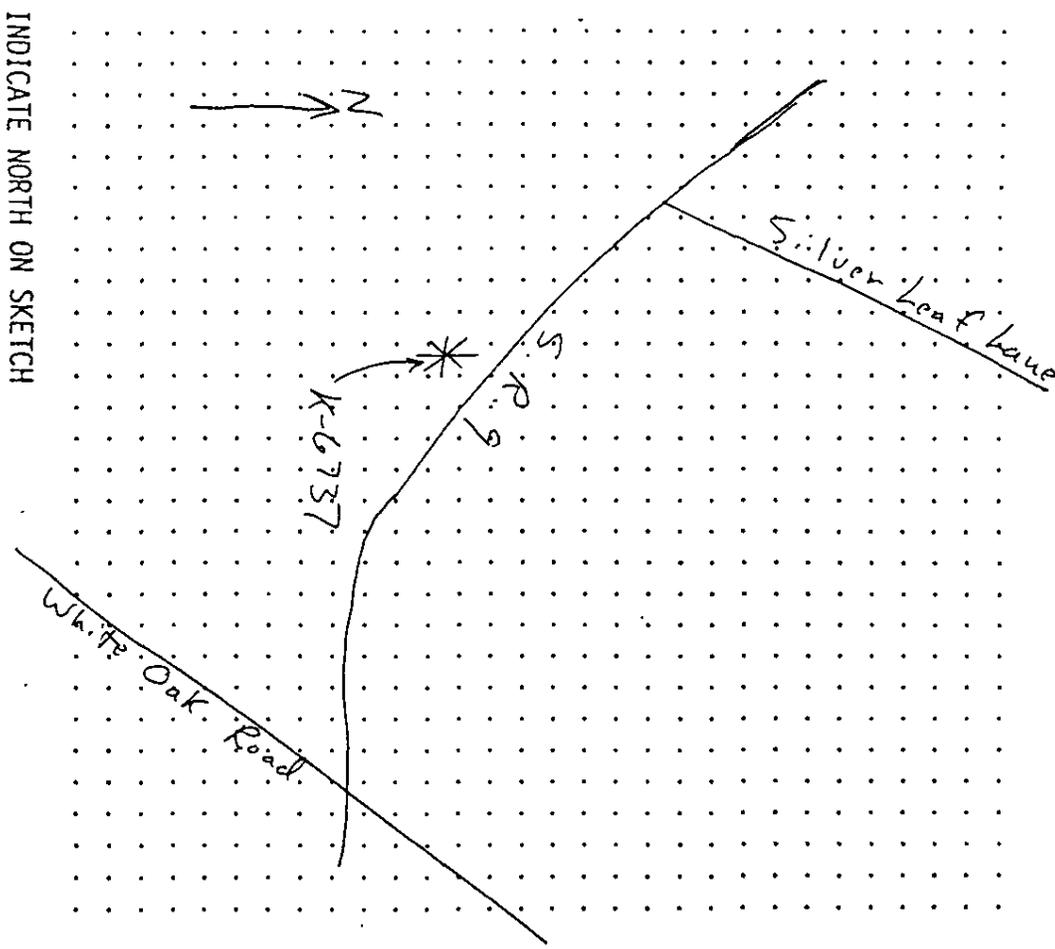
1. NAME OF PROPERTY: Drabant Farmhouse Ruin
2. STREET LOCATION: S.R. 9, 0.15 mi. SE of ^{jet. w.} Silver Leaf Lane, SW side
3. OWNER'S NAME: John & Helen Drabant TEL. #: no Dover listing
ADDRESS: No address given in tax assessment data
4. TYPE OF RESOURCE(S): building structure site
object district landscape
5. SURROUNDINGS: (check more than one if necessary)
fallow field cultivated field woodland
scattered buildings densely built up other
6. FUNCTION: original Farmhouse present Abandoned
7. LIST ADDITIONAL FORMS USED:
2
8. SURVEYOR: Philip E. Pendleton TEL. #: (202) 331-7775
ORGANIZATION: Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. DATE: 9/94
ADDRESS: 1819 H St., NW, Ste. 900, Washington, DC 20006

USE BLACK INK ONLY

9. LOCATION MAP:

CRS # K-6737

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



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) Architecture

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

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

13. CERTIFICATION:

Surveyor: Paige S. Rowlett Date 9/26/94

PI: _____ Date _____



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAIN BUILDING FORM

CRS # K-6737
SPO Map 12-13-22
Hundred Little Creek
Quad Little Creek
Zone Upper Peninsula
Acreage 2.5

1. ADDRESS OF PROPERTY: S.R. 9, 0.15 mi. SE of jct. w. Silver Leaf Lane, side SW
2. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: 1938
3. FLOOR PLAN/STYLE: Bungalow-influenced vernacular house
4. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: N/A

5. INTEGRITY: original site moved
- if moved, when and from where _____
- list major alterations and dates (if known) Wings were adding, extending from center of house to front and to rear.

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

7. DESCRIBE THE RESOURCE AS COMPLETELY AS POSSIBLE:
- a) Overall shape Irregular, due to additions, orig. rectangular, evidently of massed-plan side-gable plan.
 stories 1
 bays 3
 wings _____
- b) Structural system Frame
- c) Foundation N/V
 materials _____
 basement _____
- d) Exterior walls (modern over original)
 materials Stucco
 color(s) White
- e) Roof
 shape: materials Gable; standing-seam metal (Added wings: Shed; tarpaper)
 cornice N/V
 dormers _____
 chimney location(s) 1 central chimney - brick

USE BLACK INK ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION (cont'd):

CRS # K-6737

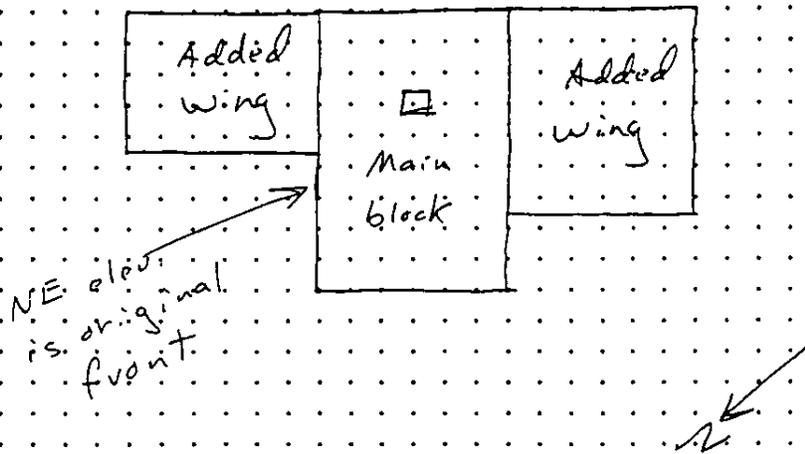
- f) Windows
spacing *Not all visible*
type *1/1*
trim *Plain*
shutters

- g) Door
spacing *Original N/V*
type
trim

- h) Porches *None*
location(s)
materials
supports
trim

- i) Interior details (if accessible)

8. SKETCH PLAN OF BUILDING:



INDICATE NORTH ON SKETCH

9. SURVEYOR: Philip E. Pondleton DATE OF FORM: 9/94

USE BLACK INK ONLY



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
SURVEY UPDATE FORM

CRS # k-189
SPO Map 12-13-22
Hundred Little Creek
Quad Little Creek
Zone Upper Peninsula
Acreage 61.2

1. NAME OF PROPERTY: Duhamel House
2. ADDRESS OF PROPERTY: S.R. 9, 0.15 mi. SE of jct. w. Silver Leaf Lane^{NE side}
3. CURRENT CONDITION: excellent _____ good
fair _____ poor _____ demolished _____
4. ARCHITECTURAL INTEGRITY: Large ca. 1980 addition causes
loss of integrity of design for house.
5. SETTING INTEGRITY: Extensive^{new} planting of grounds with trees
and shrubs, plus loss of agricultural buildings,
results in loss of integrity of setting.
6. HISTORIC CONTEXT INFORMATION: construction date _____
chronological period(s) 1630-1730+/- _____ 1730-1770+/- _____
1770-1830+/- _____ 1830-1880+/- 1880-1940+/- _____
historic theme(s) Architecture
property type(s) Center-passage single-pile house
7. EVALUATION: eligible: Yes() No() Potential() Unknown()
area(s) of significance _____
NR criteria _____
8. FORMS ADDED: 2, 3(6), 9
9. SURVEYOR: Philip E. Pendleton DATE OF FORM: 9/94
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: N/A DATE: _____

USE BLACK INK ONLY



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION FORM

CRS # K-189
SPO Map 12-13-22
Hundred Little Creek
Quad Little Creek
Zone Upper Peninsula
Acreage G. 2

1. NAME OF PROPERTY: Duhamel House

2. STREET LOCATION: S. R. 9, 0.15 mi. SE of jct. w Silver Leaf Ln., NE side

3. OWNER'S NAME: Ferdinand J. Wich TEL. #: 734-9535

ADDRESS: R. D. 4, Box 395, Dover, DE 19901

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 Agricultural complex present Non-farm dwelling

7. LIST ADDITIONAL FORMS USED:

- 2 - House
- 3 (6) - Conc.-bl. shed, Frame shed, Carriage house, Horse stable, Barn, Corncrib
- 9 - Large complex map

8. SURVEYOR: Philip E. Poudleton TEL. #: (202)331-7775

ORGANIZATION: Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. DATE: 9/94

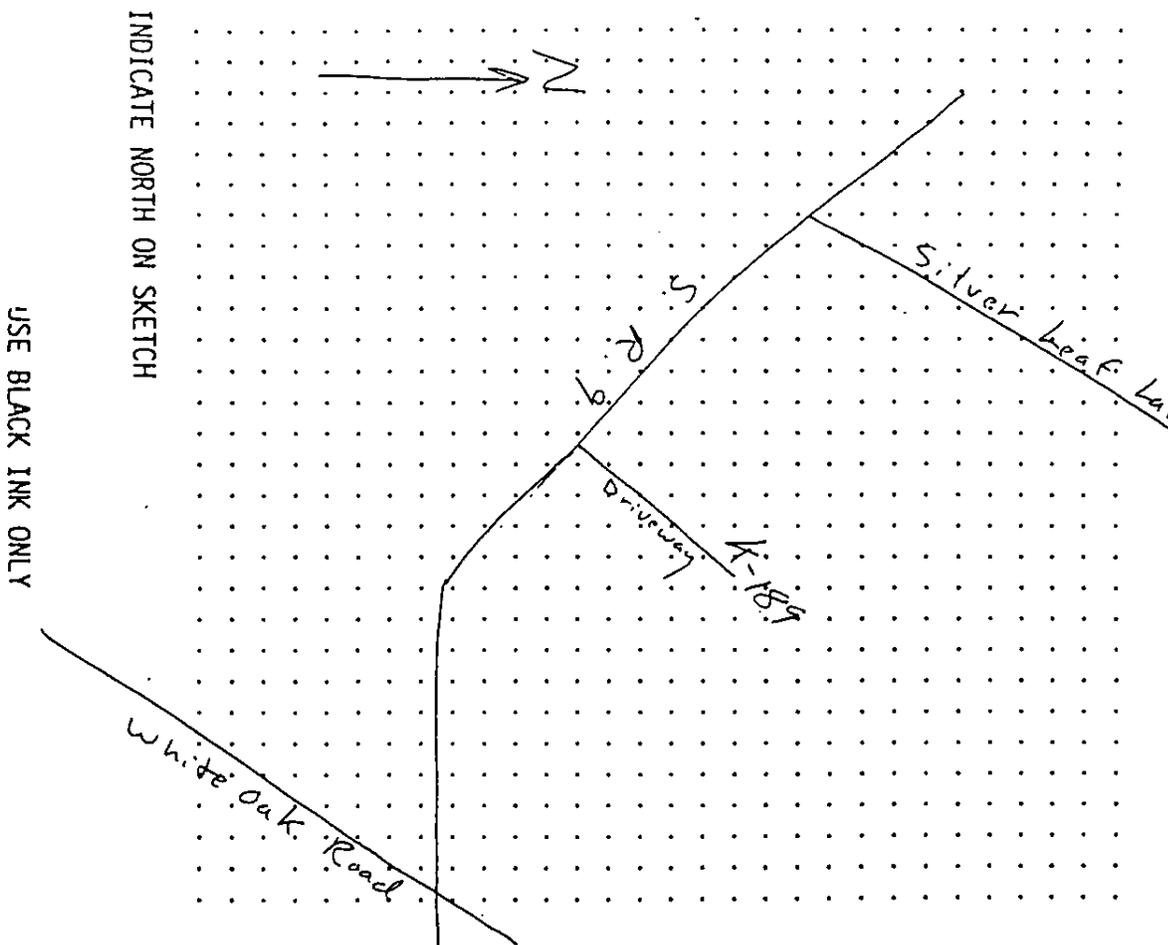
ADDRESS: 1819 H St., NW, Ste. 900, Washington, DC 20006

USE BLACK INK ONLY

9. LOCATION MAP:

CRS # K-189

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



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

House has been much enlarged w. repeated additions, Rough mostly of pre-1950 date. Property at large has been extensively altered. Significant agricultural buildings are no longer standing. Grounds have been heavily planted since ca. 1970 with trees and shrubbery. See Survey entry #9 in associated report, "Architectural Resource Survey, State Route 9, Kent County" (September 1994).

11. COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING:

- a) Time period(s) 1830-1880 +/-
- b) Historic theme(s) Architecture

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

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

13. CERTIFICATION:

Surveyor: Philip E. Dandelton Date 9/26/94

PI: _____ Date _____



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAIN BUILDING FORM

CRS # K-6737
SPO Map 12-13-22
Hundred Little Creek
Quad Little Creek
Zone Upper Peninsula
Acreage 61.2

1. ADDRESS OF PROPERTY: S.R. 9, 0.15 mi. SE of jct. w. Silver Leaf Lane, ^{NE}side

2. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: 1829 (oral at tribulation)

3. FLOOR PLAN/STYLE: Pre-1950 house is L-shaped, but composed of 5 sections.

4. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Orig. section is center-passage, single-pile type.

N/A

5. INTEGRITY: original site moved

if moved, when and from where _____

list major alterations and dates (if known) 4 19th-century

additions. Ca. 1980 addition

6. CURRENT CONDITION: excellent _____ good

fair _____ poor _____

7. DESCRIBE THE RESOURCE AS COMPLETELY AS POSSIBLE:

a) Overall shape Irregular L-shape, due to additions.
stories 2
bays 9 - 3 stages to main block
wings Rear ell w. lean-to addition along SE side.

b) Structural system Frame

c) Foundation materials Brick
basement Full basement

d) Exterior walls (modern over original)
materials Asbestos shingle
color(s) white

e) Roof
shape: materials Gable; composition shingle.
cornice Box
dormers 4 on front, 3 on each side of ell.
chimney location(s) 2 on front block - ^{now} internal, but orig. end chimneys.
1 in center of ell. All 3 are brick.

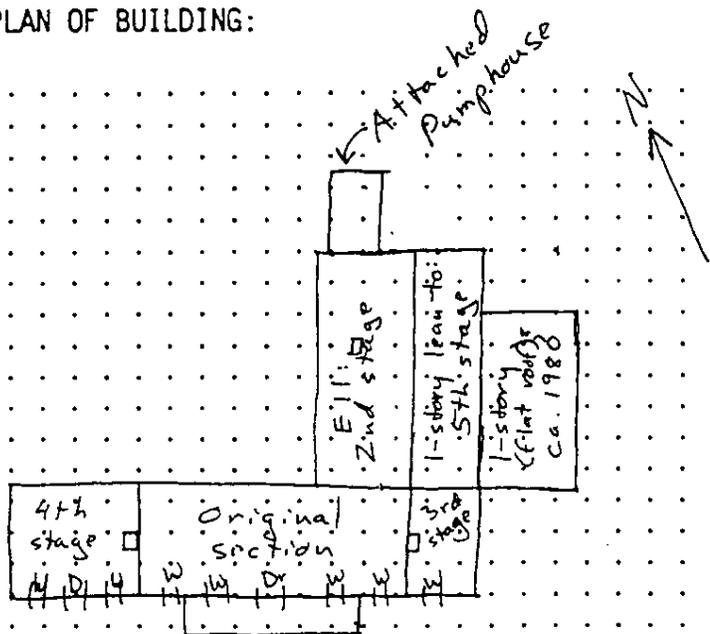
USE BLACK INK ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION (cont'd):

CRS # K-189

- f) Windows
 - spacing Asymmetrical due to additions.
 - type Almost all 6/6
 - trim Simple molding on front block, plain on ell.
 - shutters Modern replacements
- g) Door
 - spacing Double door @ principal entry, each door w. 3 panels
 - type 2 doors on front.
 - trim Transom over principal door.
- h) Porches
 - location(s) Front of original section.
 - materials Wood, though foundation is rebuilt.
 - supports
 - trim Greek Revival character - simple columns for posts, pediment over center.
- i) Interior details (if accessible)

8. SKETCH PLAN OF BUILDING:



INDICATE NORTH ON SKETCH

9. SURVEYOR: Philip E. Pendleton DATE OF FORM: 9/94

USE BLACK INK ONLY



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
RELATED OUTBUILDING FORM

CRS # K-189
SPO Map 12-13-22
Hundred Little Creek
Quad Little Creek
Zone Upper Peninsula
Acreage 61.2

1. ADDRESS OF PROPERTY: S.R. 9, 0.15 mi. SE of jct. w. Silver Leaf Lane, ^{NE} side

2. FUNCTION: Concrete-block Shed

3. DATE: Mid 20th century

4. STYLISTIC FEATURES: N/A

5. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: N/A

6. DESCRIPTION:

a) Structural system Concrete-block masonry

b) Wall coverings

c) Wall openings
windows 2-pane fixed sash on SW, NW + SE
doors Door on NE end
other

d) Foundation

e) Roof
structural system Front gable
coverings Composition shingle
openings

f) Interiors

floor plan

partition/walls

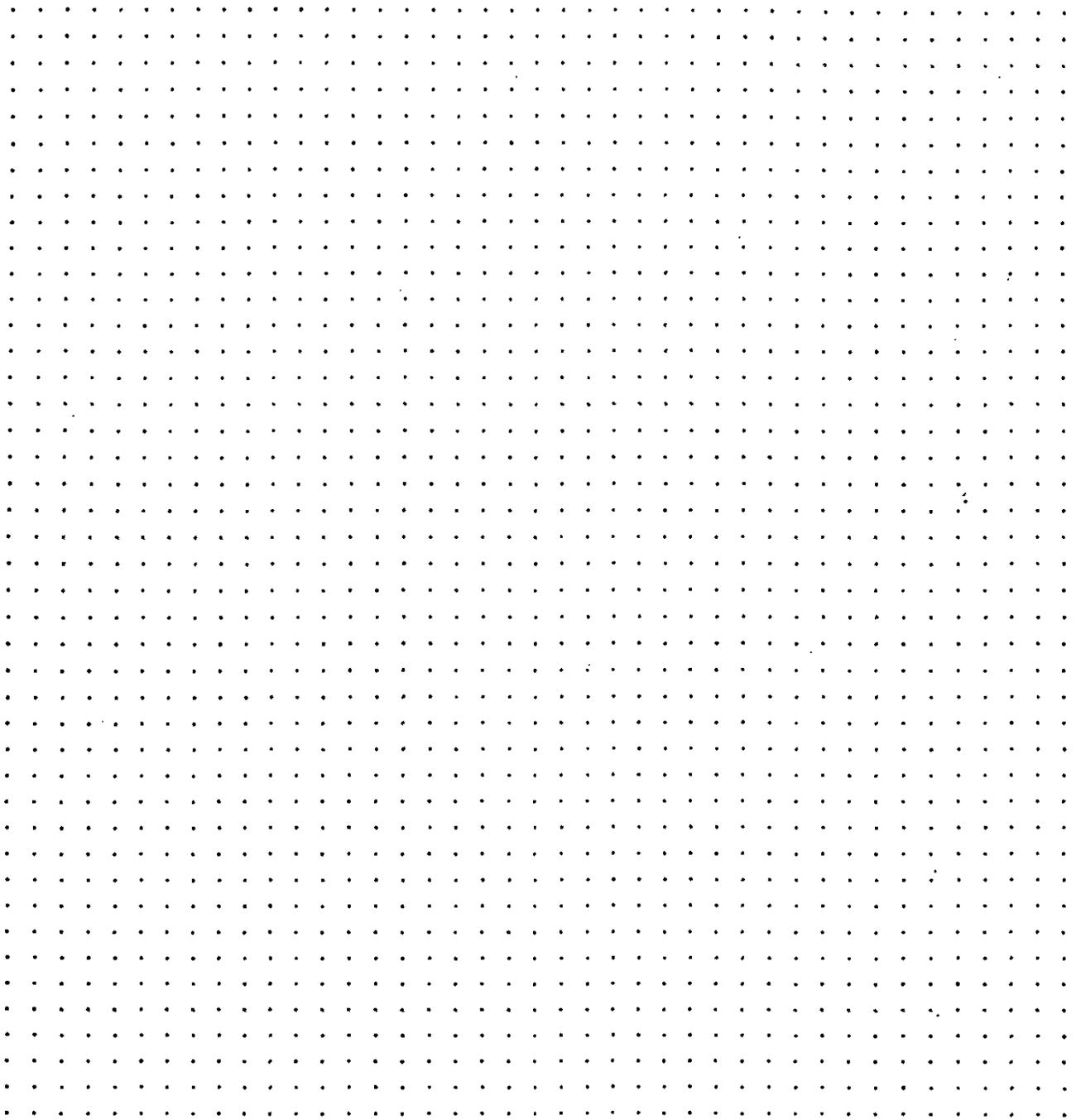
interior finish

furnishings/machinery

USE BLACK INK ONLY

7. SKETCH PLAN: See Large-Complex map form. CRS # K-189

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



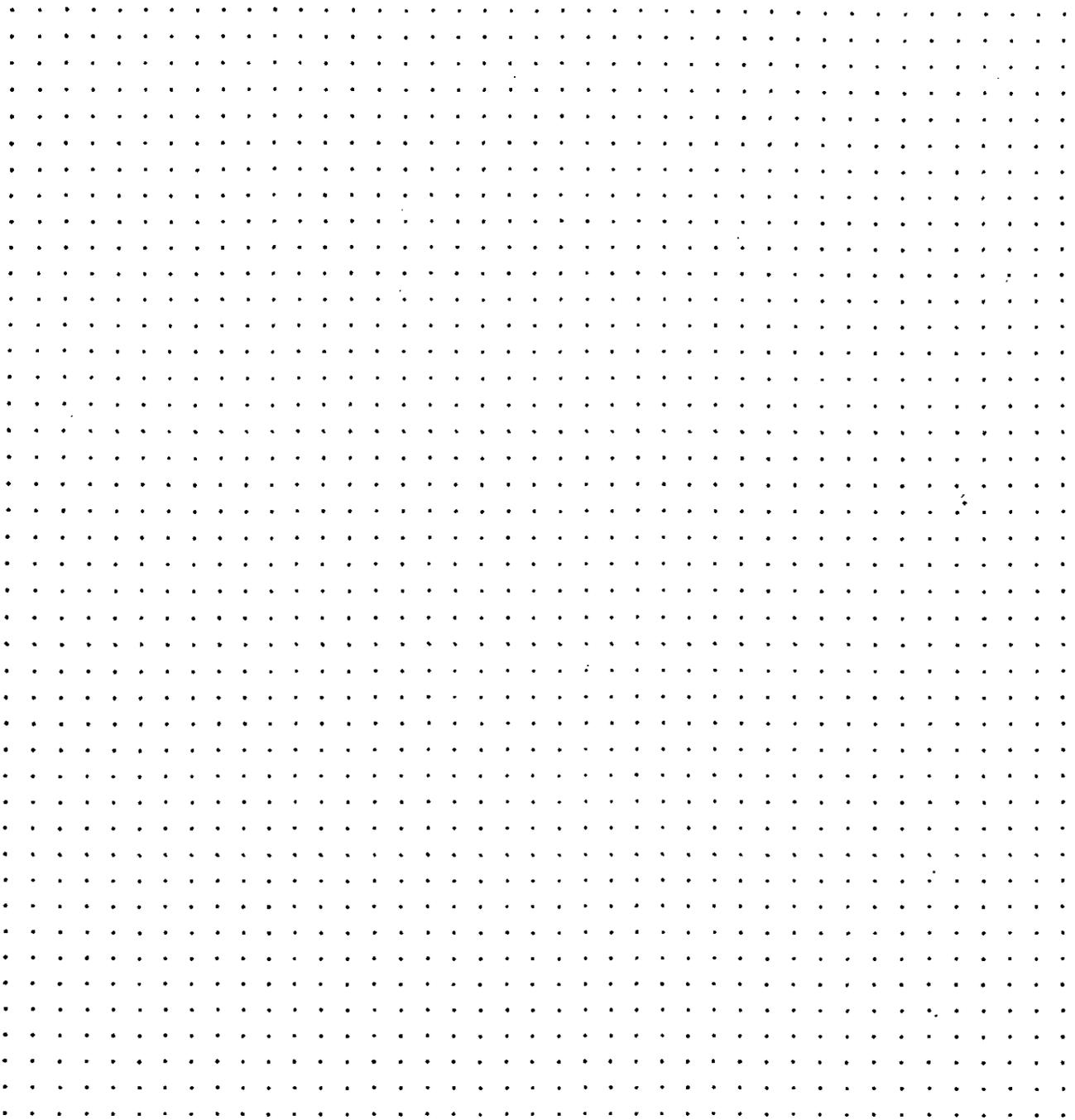
INDICATE NORTH ON SKETCH

8. SURVEYOR: Philip E. Pendleton DATE OF FORM: 9/94

USE BLACK INK ONLY

7. SKETCH PLAN: See Large-Complex map form. CRS # K-189

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



INDICATE NORTH ON SKETCH

8. SURVEYOR: Philip E. Pendleton DATE OF FORM: 9/94

USE BLACK INK ONLY



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
RELATED OUTBUILDING FORM

CRS # K-189
SPO Map 12-13-22
Hundred Little Creek
Quad Little Creek
Zone Upper Peninsula
Acreage 61.2

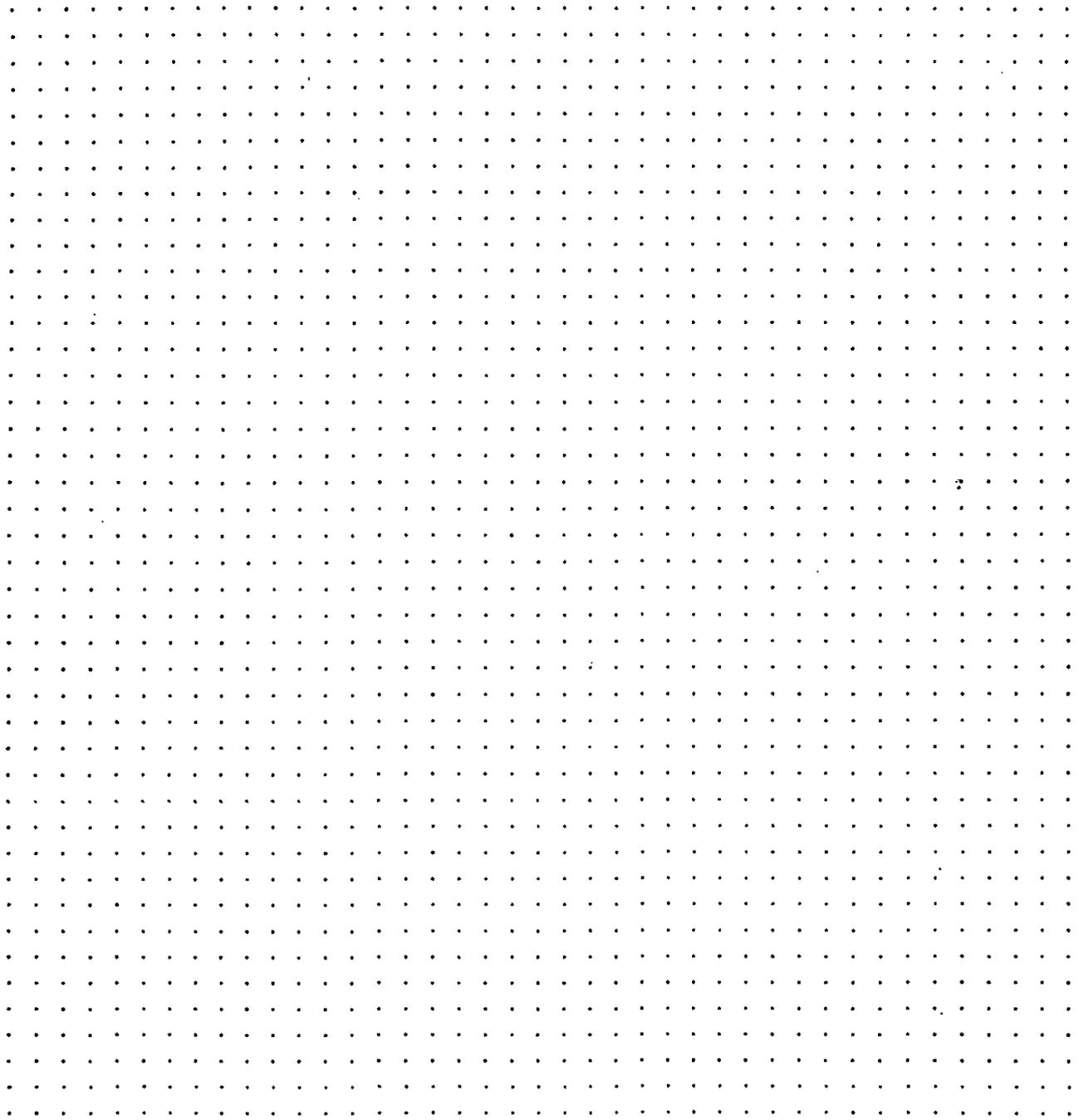
1. ADDRESS OF PROPERTY: S.R. 9, 0.15 mi. SE of jct. w. Silver Leaf Lane, ^{NE} side
2. FUNCTION: Frame shed
3. DATE: Early 20th century
4. STYLISTIC FEATURES: N/A
5. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: N/A
6. DESCRIPTION:
 - a) Structural system Frame
 - b) Wall coverings Asbestos shingle
 - c) Wall openings
windows 6/6 sash on NW + SE sides
doors Board-and-batten doors on NE + SW ends
other
 - d) Foundation Poured concrete
 - e) Roof
structural system Front gable
coverings Composition shingle
openings
 - f) Interiors
floor plan
partition/walls
interior finish
furnishings/machinery

USE BLACK INK ONLY

7. SKETCH PLAN: See Large Complex map form.

CRS # K-189

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



INDICATE NORTH ON SKETCH

8. SURVEYOR: Philip E. Pendleton DATE OF FORM: 9/94

USE BLACK INK ONLY

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
RELATED OUTBUILDING FORM

| | |
|---------|------------------------|
| CRS # | <u>K-189</u> |
| SPO Map | <u>12-13-22</u> |
| Hundred | <u>Little Creek</u> |
| Quad | <u>Little Creek</u> |
| Zone | <u>Upper Peninsula</u> |
| Acreage | <u>61.2</u> |

1. ADDRESS OF PROPERTY: S.R. 9, 0.15 mi. SE of jct. w. Silver Leaf Lane, ^{NE} side

2. FUNCTION: Carriage House - Garage

3. DATE: Early 20th century

4. STYLISTIC FEATURES: N/A

5. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: N/A

6. DESCRIPTION:

a) Structural system Frame

b) Wall coverings Vertical board

c) Wall openings
windows
doors
other 7 garage bays

d) Foundation N/A

e) Roof
structural system Cross gable
coverings
openings Corrugated metal

f) Interiors

floor plan

partition/walls

interior finish

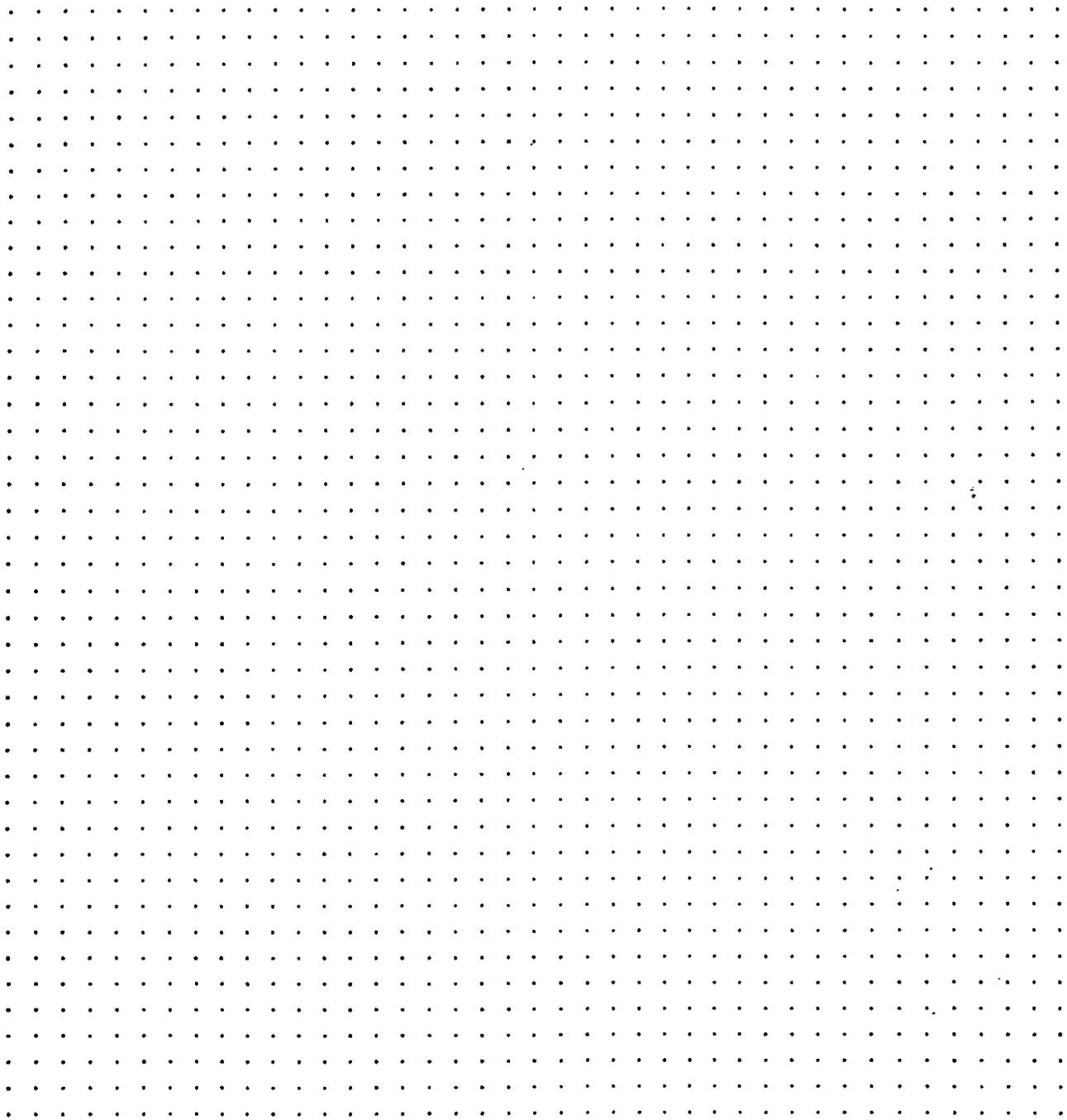
furnishings/machinery

USE BLACK INK ONLY

7. SKETCH PLAN: See Large Complex map form.

CRS # K-189

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



INDICATE NORTH ON SKETCH

8. SURVEYOR: Philip E. Pendleton DATE OF FORM: 9/94

USE BLACK INK ONLY



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
RELATED OUTBUILDING FORM

CRS # K-189
SPO Map 12-13-22
Hundred Little Creek
Quad Little Creek
Zone Upper Peninsula
Acreage 61.2

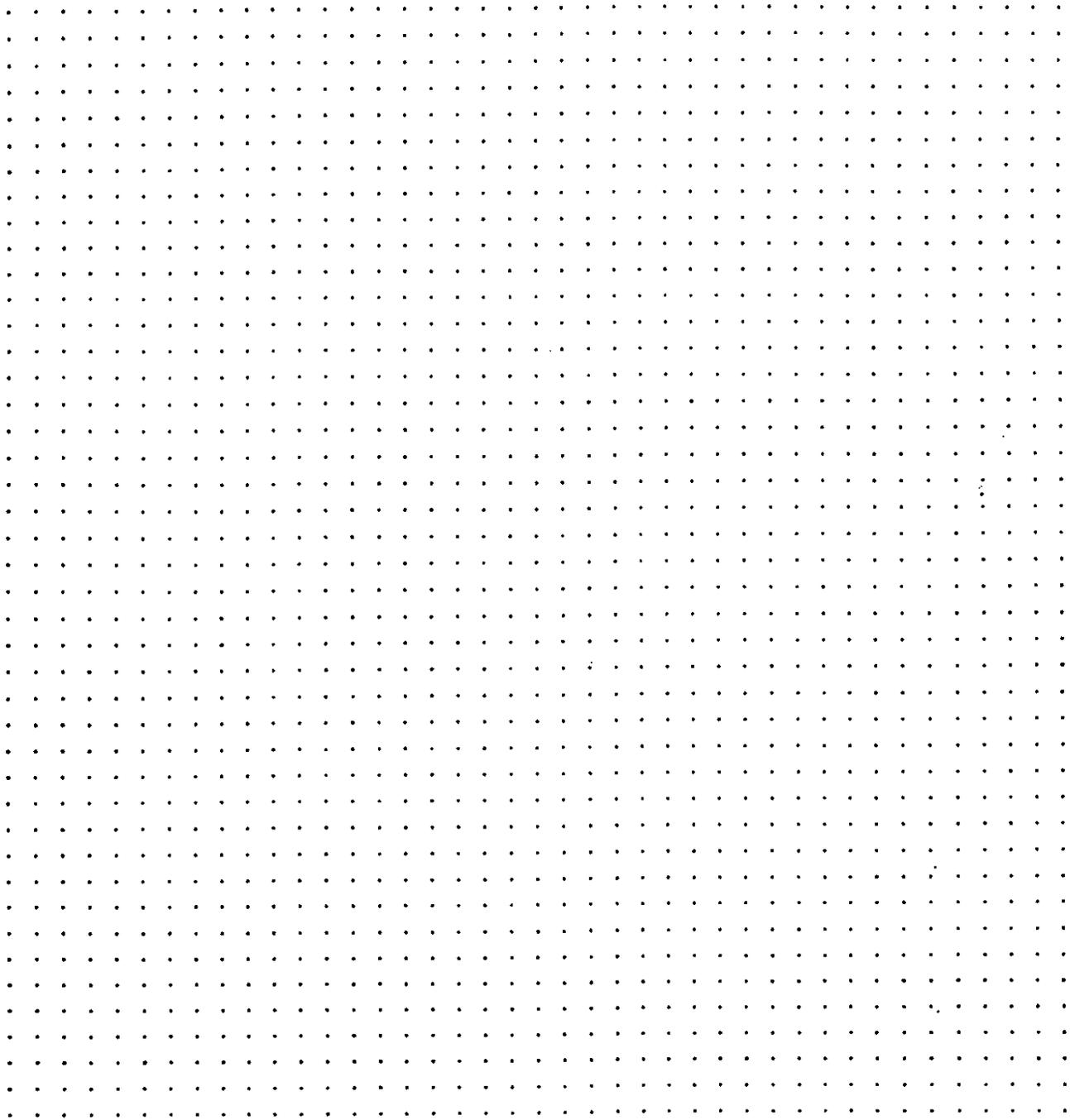
1. ADDRESS OF PROPERTY: S.R. 9, 0.15 mi. SE of jct. w. Silver Leaf Lane, ^{NE} side
2. FUNCTION: Horse stable
3. DATE: Early 20th century
4. STYLISTIC FEATURES: N/A
5. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: N/A
6. DESCRIPTION:
 - a) Structural system Frame
 - b) Wall coverings Corrugated metal on SW + NE ends
Vertical board on NW + SE lateral sides
 - c) Wall openings
windows 2/2 fixed sash on 2nd-story SW end, 1/1 sash on 2nd NE
doors Board + batten doors on 1st-story SE side
other
 - d) Foundation N/U
 - e) Roof Gable
structural system
coverings Corrugated metal
openings
 - f) Interiors
floor plan 2 stalls and work area on 1st floor
partition/walls
interior finish
furnishings/machinery

USE BLACK INK ONLY

7. SKETCH PLAN: See Large Complex map form.

CRS # K-189

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



INDICATE NORTH ON SKETCH

8. SURVEYOR: Philip E. Pendleton DATE OF FORM: 9/94

USE BLACK INK ONLY

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
RELATED OUTBUILDING FORM

CRS # K-189
SPO Map 12-13-22
Hundred Little Creek
Quad Little Creek
Zone Upper Peninsula
Acreage 61.2

1. ADDRESS OF PROPERTY: S.R. 9, 0.15 mi. SE of jct. w. Silver Leaf Lane, ^{NE} side

2. FUNCTION: Barn (small)

3. DATE: Early 20th century

4. STYLISTIC FEATURES: N/A

5. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: N/A

6. DESCRIPTION:

a) Structural system Frame

b) Wall coverings Vertical board

c) Wall openings
windows
doors Board-and-batten doors
other

d) Foundation N/V

e) Roof
structural system Gable
coverings
openings Composition shingle

f) Interiors

floor plan

partition/walls

interior finish

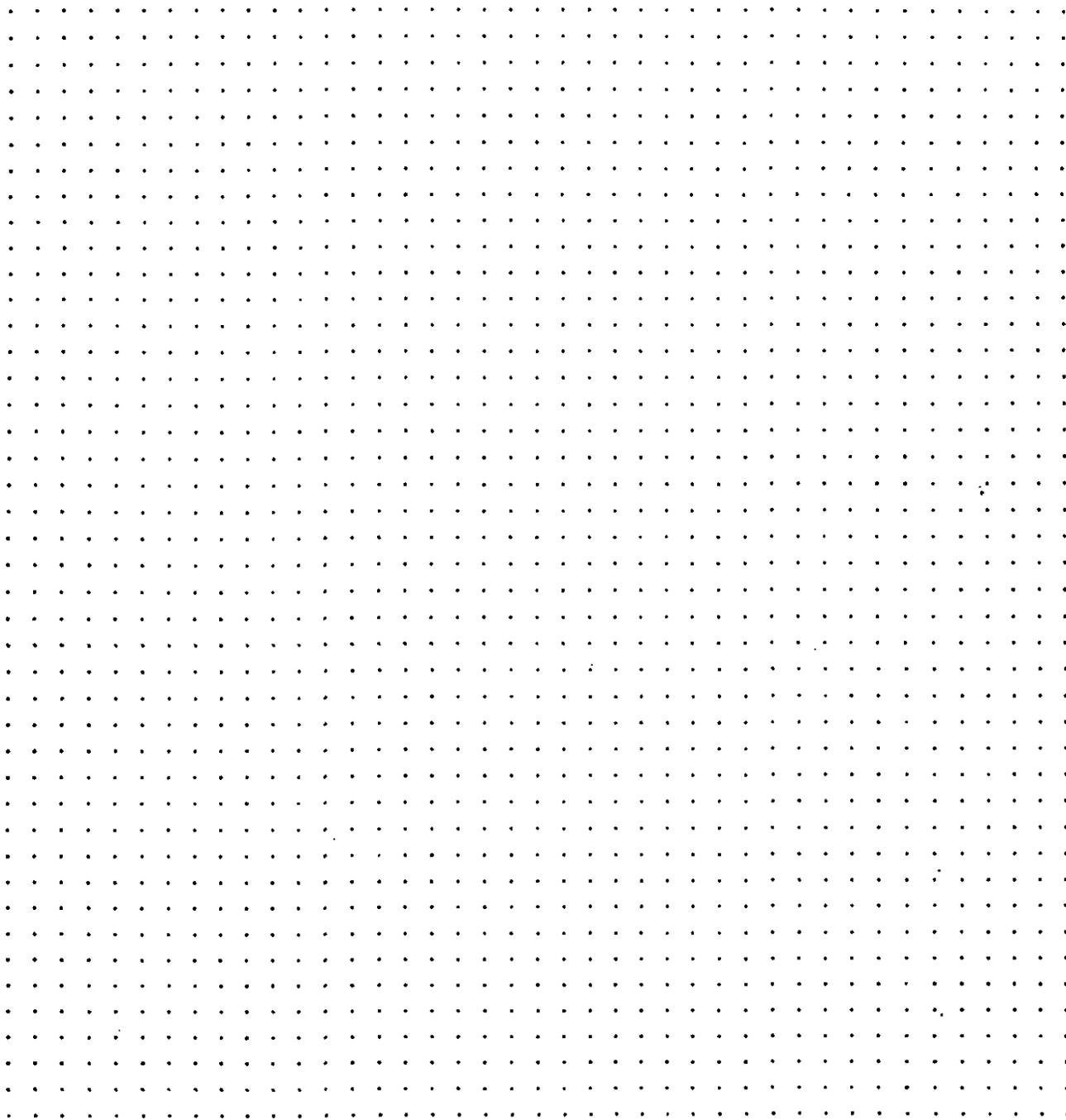
furnishings/machinery

USE BLACK INK ONLY

7. SKETCH PLAN: See Large Complex map form.

CRS # K-189

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



INDICATE NORTH ON SKETCH

8. SURVEYOR: Philip E. Pendleton DATE OF FORM: 9/94

USE BLACK INK ONLY

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
RELATED OUTBUILDING FORM

CRS # K-189
SPO Map 12-13-22
Hundred Little Creek
Quad Little Creek
Zone Upper Peninsula
Acreage 61.2

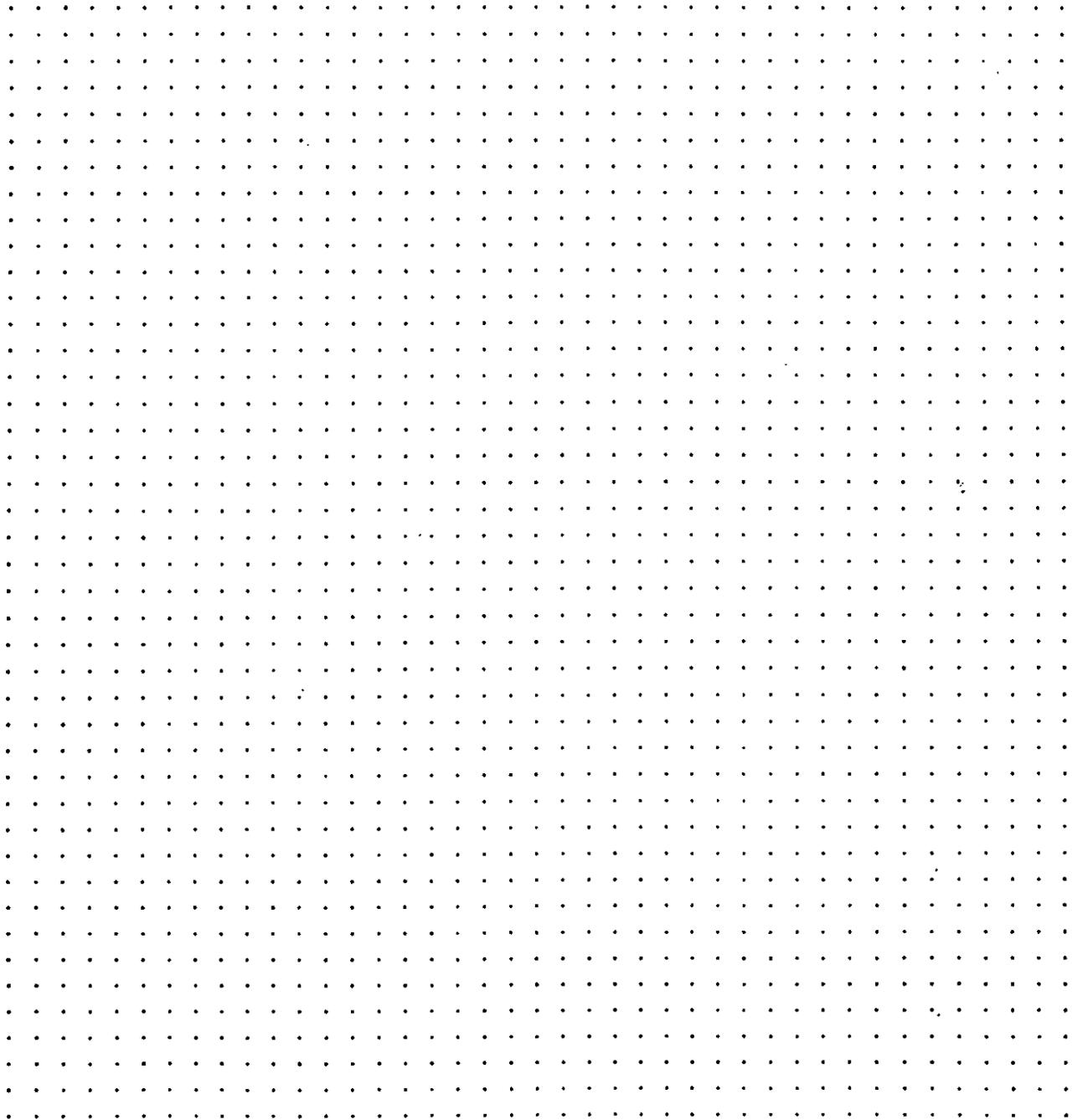
1. ADDRESS OF PROPERTY: S.R. 9, 0.15 mi. SE of jct. w. Silver Leaf Lane, ^{NE} side
2. FUNCTION: Corn crib (drive-through type)
3. DATE: Early 20th century
4. STYLISTIC FEATURES: N/A
5. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: N/A
6. DESCRIPTION:
 - a) Structural system Frame
 - b) Wall coverings Novelty siding and vertical board
 - c) Wall openings
 - windows 6/6 sash on ends at attic level
 - doors Board-and-batten doors to bins
 - other Trap door to attic level
 - d) Foundation Concrete-block piers
 - e) Roof
 - structural system Front gable
 - coverings Composition shingle
 - openings
 - f) Interiors
 - floor plan
 - partition/walls
 - interior finish
 - furnishings/machinery

USE BLACK INK ONLY

7. SKETCH PLAN: See Large Complex map form.

CRS # K-189

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



INDICATE NORTH ON SKETCH

8. SURVEYOR: Philip E. Pendleton DATE OF FORM: 9/94

USE BLACK INK ONLY



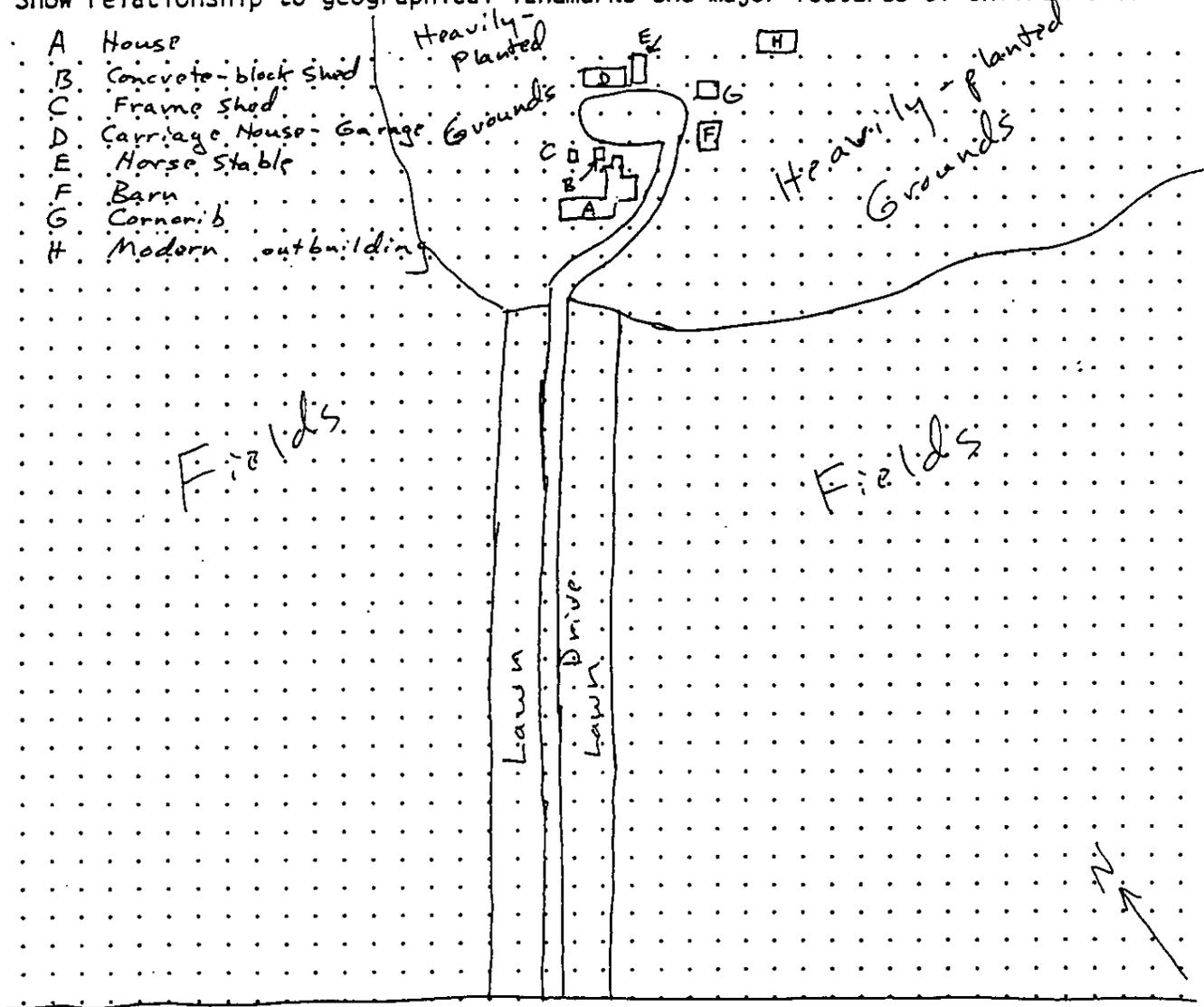
CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
LANDSCAPE AND LARGE COMPLEX MAP FORM

| | |
|---------|------------------------|
| CRS # | <u>k-189</u> |
| SPO Map | <u>12-13-22</u> |
| Hundred | <u>Little Creek</u> |
| Quad | <u>Little Creek</u> |
| Zone | <u>Upper Peninsula</u> |
| Acreage | <u>61.2</u> |

SKETCH MAP:

Show relationship to geographical landmarks and major features of environment.

- A House
- B Concrete-block shed
- C Frame shed
- D Carriage House - Garage
- E Horse Stable
- F Barn
- G Corner b
- H Modern outbuilding



INDICATE NORTH ON SKETCH

SURVEYOR: Philip E. Pendleton DATE OF FORM: 9/94

USE BLACK INK ONLY

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
SURVEY UPDATE FORM

CRS # K-2085
SPO Map 12-73-22
Hundred Little Creek
Quad Little Creek
Zone Upper Peninsula
Acreage N/A

1. NAME OF PROPERTY: K-2085

2. ADDRESS OF PROPERTY: S.R. 9, 0.1 mi. W of jct. w. White Oak Rd., S side

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

4. ARCHITECTURAL INTEGRITY: This resource has been taken down.

5. SETTING INTEGRITY: _____

6. HISTORIC CONTEXT INFORMATION: construction date _____

chronological period(s) 1630-1730+/- _____ 1730-1770+/- _____

1770-1830+/- _____ 1830-1880+/- _____ 1880-1940+/- _____

historic theme(s) _____

property type(s) _____

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

area(s) of significance _____

NR criteria _____

8. FORMS ADDED: _____

9. SURVEYOR: Philip E. Pondleton DATE OF FORM: 9/94

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: _____ DATE: _____

USE BLACK INK ONLY

APPENDIX B
NATIONAL REGISTER FORM

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

| | |
|--------------------|------|
| STATE: Delaware | |
| COUNTY: Kent | |
| FOR NPS USE ONLY | |
| ENTRY NUMBER | DATE |
| | |

1. NAME
COMMON:
Wheel of Fortune
AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION
STREET AND NUMBER:
Delaware Route 9
CITY OR TOWN:
Leipsic
STATE:
Delaware CODE: 10 COUNTY: Kent CODE: 021

3. CLASSIFICATION

| CATEGORY (Check One) | OWNERSHIP | STATUS | ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC |
|--|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object | <input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Applicable) | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment | <input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum | <input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____ |

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY
OWNER'S NAME:
Hudson E. Gruwell
STREET AND NUMBER:
Wheel of Fortune, Delaware Route 9
CITY OR TOWN:
Leipsic STATE:
Delaware CODE:
10

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Kent County Court House
STREET AND NUMBER:
The Green
CITY OR TOWN:
Dover STATE:
Delaware CODE:
10

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
TITLE OF SURVEY:
Historic American Buildings Survey, Del-76
DATE OF SURVEY: State X: Federal State County Local
LIBRARY OR SURVEY RECORDS:
Library of Congress
CITY OR TOWN:
Washington STATE:
D.C. CODE:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: DELAWARE COUNTY: KENT

K-136

| DESCRIPTION | |
|---|---|
| CONDITION | <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruined <input type="checkbox"/> Unimproved <small>(Check One)</small> |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered <input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered <input type="checkbox"/> Moved <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site <small>(Check One)</small> |
| <small>DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE</small> | |
| <p>The Wheel of Fortune is a five-bay, one-room-deep Georgian brick house with an east frontage. Laid in Flemish bond, the east facade is spanned by a box cornice with simple moulding, a four-brick-wide belt course, and a water table. The basement windows are capped by wooden inset lintels, and the remaining fenestration features moulded window sills. Protected by an extended portico, the center portal is surmounted by a transom, and is marked by dog-eared trim detailing. The remaining facades lack even this simple detail, and are laid in five-course common bond.</p> <p>The center hall connects to two main rooms on the first floor, and is backed by an open stairway to the west. Detailing includes punch-and-gouge chair railing and newel posts, and dog-eared door trim.</p> <p>Of the two major rooms, the north receives the finer detailing. The room is edged by punch-and-gouge chair railing and crown moulding. The fireplace, similarly detailed, features two pineapple-motif carvings. The splayed cased windows are trimmed, as is the doorway, by dog-eared moulding details.</p> <p>The south room, or dining room, contains detailing of a much simpler genre. The fireplace mantel is a simple frame design, no crown moulding exists, nor are the windows splayed. A door in the west wall allows access to a two-story rear wing, originally containing a kitchen and servants' quarters. To compensate for the absence of fenestration on the west wall, a window is located on the south wall, west of the fireplace breast.</p> <p>Though generally more conservative in detail, the second floor is</p> | |

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Form 10-220a
(July 1949)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

K-136

| | |
|------------------|----------|
| STATE | Delaware |
| COUNTY | Kent |
| FOR NPS USE ONLY | |
| ENTRY NUMBER | DATE |

(Number all entries)

7. DESCRIPTION (continued)---

patterned, both in disposal and in detail, on the first floor. The north room is again graced by splayed window casings and pineapple mantel details, but lacks dog-eared trim. A recently-installed bath now occupies the east, or front, end of the second-story hall.

In addition to the main house, two brick dependencies remain intact. Laid in common bond, the meat house and milk house are located to the south of the house. Like the house itself, the dependencies are whitewashed.

K-136

3. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Pre-Columbian 16th Century 18th Century 20th Century
 18th Century 17th Century 19th Century

LEIPSIQ DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

| | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi- losophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human- Relations | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The intriguing name of "Wheel of Fortune" is taken from a tract known by the same name on Muddy Branch below Leipsic. The name's origin is said to be a pun on the name of John Chance, the owner of the tract in 1738. Three years earlier, however, a John Houseman requested a survey of the tract, which was already known as Wheel of Fortune.

The house itself is based on eighteenth-century Georgian structural plans, although Middle Georgian exterior detailing is not carried through consistently. The porches at front and side are later additions to the house.

The tract passed through several hands during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and at least twice was associated with political figures. John A. Nicholson, the tract's owner before 1888, was graduated from Dickinson College and studied law in Dover. He was elected as a Democrat to the thirty-ninth Congress in 1864, and again to the fortieth Congress. After his second term, he returned to Dover to practice law.

James Hurd Hughes, who bought Wheel of Fortune in 1910, was admitted to the bar in 1890. Although unsuccessful as a candidate for governor in 1910, he became a Democratic Senator in January of

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

K-136

Form 16-200a
(July 1957)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

| | |
|------------------|------|
| STATE | |
| Delaware | |
| COUNTY | |
| Kent | |
| FOR NPS USE ONLY | |
| ENTRY NUMBER | DATE |
| | |

(Number all entries)

8. STATE OF SIGNIFICANCE (continued)---

1937. After the expiration of his term in 1943, he returned to the practice of law in Dover.

K-136

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Eberlein, Harold Donaldson and Hubbard, Cortlandt V.D. Historic Houses and Buildings of Delaware. Dover: Public Archives Commission, 1962. Federal Writers Project. Delaware: A Guide to the First State. Edited by Jeannette Eckman. New York: The Viking Press, 1938.

Scharf, J. Thomas. A History of the State of Delaware 1600-1888. Philadelphia. L.J. Richards & Company, 1888.

Kent County Deed Book W, Vol. 9, p. 273.

Kent County Survey Book A, p. 154.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

| LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY | | | | OR | LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|-----------|---------|--------|---|---------|-----------|---------|---------|----|----|----|
| LATITUDE | | LONGITUDE | | | LATITUDE | | LONGITUDE | | | | | |
| FORMER | Degree | Minutes | Seconds | Degree | Minutes | Seconds | Degree | Minutes | Seconds | | | |
| NW | . | . | . | . | . | . | 39 | 12 | 54 | 75 | 30 | 48 |
| NE | . | . | . | . | . | . | | | | | | |
| SE | . | . | . | . | . | . | | | | | | |
| SW | . | . | . | . | . | . | | | | | | |

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: One

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

| STATE: | CODE | COUNTY: | CODE |
|--------|------|---------|------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

11. FORM PREPARED BY:

NAME AND TITLE: Mr. Vincent Rogers and Miss Rosemary Troy

ORGANIZATION: Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs DATE: 8/2/72

OFFICE AND NUMBER: Hall of Records

CITY OR TOWN: Dover STATE: Delaware CODE: 10

| 12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION | NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION |
|---|---|
| <p>As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:</p> <p>National <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Name: <u>Dr. S. Berkeley Tompkins</u></p> <p>Title: <u>Director, Div. of Historical and Cultural Affairs</u></p> <p>Date: _____</p> | <p>I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.</p> <p>_____ Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation</p> <p>Date: _____</p> <p>ATTENT:</p> <p>_____ Keeper of The National Register</p> <p>Date: _____</p> |

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

Historic name Henry K. Hazel House

Other names/site number CRS # K-2080

2. Location

Street & number S.R. 9, 0.25 mi. SE of jct. w. Rt. 334 not for publication ___
City or town Leizpic vicinity X
state Delaware code DE county Kent code 001
zip code 19901

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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.)

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form
Henry K. Hazel House
Kent County, Delaware

=====
4. National Park Service Certification
=====

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register _____
- See continuation sheet. _____
- determined eligible for the _____
- National Register _____
- See continuation sheet. _____
- determined not eligible for the _____
- National Register _____
- removed from the National Register _____
- other (explain): _____

| | | |
|---------------------|------|-----------|
| | | |
| Signature of Keeper | Date | of Action |

=====

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form
Henry K. Hazel House
Kent County, Delaware

=====

5. Classification

=====

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|---------------|-----------------|------------|
| 4 | 1 | buildings |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> | sites |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> | structures |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> | objects |
| 4 | 1 | Total |

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.) _____

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form
Henry K. Hazel House
Kent County, Delaware

=====

6. Function or Use

=====

Historic Functions

| | | | |
|------|--------------------------|------|--------------------------|
| Cat: | _____ | Sub: | _____ |
| | Domestic | | Single dwelling |
| | _____ | | _____ |
| | Agriculture, subsistence | | Agricultural outbuilding |
| | _____ | | _____ |
| | _____ | | _____ |
| | _____ | | _____ |

Current Functions

| | | | |
|------|----------|------|-----------------|
| Cat: | _____ | Sub: | _____ |
| | Domestic | | Single dwelling |
| | _____ | | _____ |
| | _____ | | _____ |
| | _____ | | _____ |
| | _____ | | _____ |
| | _____ | | _____ |

=====

=====
7. Description
=====

Architectural Classification
Greek Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
roof Shingle
walls Weatherboard

other _____

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

This 2.5-acre property is located in Little Creek Hundred on the northeast side of State Route 9, approximately 0.25 mile southeast of the junction with County Route 334. It has been subdivided, at some date since 1973, from its associated tract of farmland, now converted to extensive fields for modern potato and soybean cultivation. The property is a long, relatively narrow rectangle in shape. The house, which dates to circa 1840 and stands at the front of the architectural complex, is set back from the public road some 300-350 feet. The documentary record indicates that the property was first created as a farmstead in 1836. In addition to the house, the complex consists of three pre-1950 outbuildings, viz. a woodshed (connected to the house via a roofed porch), a toolshed and a horse barn, as well as a machine shed of post-1950 construction. A large bank barn probably dating to the mid nineteenth century has been taken down, having been left outside the 2.5-acre parcel. The front lawn, parted evenly by the driveway leading to and then winding around the house, appears to survive in its original arrangement. Large hardwood trees stand just south of the house, while others line the roadside front edge of the lot, and other trees and shrubs are distributed about the lawn.

=====

k-2080

FED/NDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form
Henry K. Hazel House
Kent County, Delaware

Page 5

=====
Description
=====

Architectural Classification
Greek Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
roof Shingle
walls Weatherboard

other _____

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

This 2.5-acre property is located in Little Creek Hundred on the northeast side of State Route 9, approximately 0.25 mile southeast of the junction with County Route 334. It has been subdivided, at some date since 1973, from its associated tract of farmland, now converted to extensive fields for modern potato and soybean cultivation. The property is a long, relatively narrow rectangle in shape. The house, which dates to circa 1840 and stands at the front of the architectural complex, is set back from the public road some 300-350 feet. The documentary record indicates that the property was first created as a farmstead in 1836. In addition to the house, the complex consists of three pre-1950 outbuildings, viz., a woodshed (connected to the house via a roofed porch), a toolshed and a horse barn, as well as a machine shed of post-1950 construction. A large bank barn probably dating to the mid nineteenth century has been taken down, having been left outside the 2.5-acre parcel. The front lawn, parted evenly by the drive leading to and then winding around the house, appears to survive in its original arrangement. Large hardwood trees stand just south of the house, while others line the roadside front edge of the lot, and other trees and shrubs are distributed about the lawn.

=====

k-2080

U.S. DI/NPS NRHP Registration Form
Henry K. Hazel House
Kent County, Delaware

Page 7

Period of Significance Ca. 1840

Significant Dates Ca. 1840

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder Unknown

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

This homestead was created on an approximately 133-acre tract circa 1840 by Henry K. Hazel, a wheelwright who operated shops in the village of Leipzig, located a few miles north on the same public road. The land came out of the large Wheel of Fortune holding, which had been claimed in the early eighteenth century. Circa 1790 the then owner of Wheel of Fortune, John Hamm, gave his daughter Margaret 200 acres. Both of Margaret's successive husbands lived on their own nearby homesteads, and this tract apparently was not settled upon until Henry K. Hazel, a son of Margaret and her second husband James Hazel, received it via partition proceedings in the Orphans Court in 1836. The following year Hazel sold 67 acres from the property. Henry Hazel resided here until his death in 1887. The property remained in the Hazel family until 1960.

The Henry K. Hazel House is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. An example of the stair-passage plan house property type, it is significant for its representation of the persistence of this house type in the vernacular domestic architecture of central Delaware, and of the influence of the Greek Revival style on that architecture. The house appears to have received few exterior alterations, and demonstrates integrity of design, setting, materials and workmanship. The house's front lawn survives in its historic arrangement, evidently dating to the creation of the homestead, and thus contributes to the historic significance of the house.

=====

K-2080

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form
Henry K. Hazel House
Kent County, Delaware

Page 8

=====

9. Major Bibliographical References

=====

Kent County Deeds
Kent County Register of Wills Records
Kent County Orphans Court Records

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

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

Name of repository: _____

=====

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form
Henry K. Hazel House
Kent County, Delaware

=====
10. Geographical Data
=====

Acreage of Property 2.5 acres

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

| | Zone | Easting | Northing | Zone | Easting | Northing |
|---|-----------------------------|---------|----------|------|---------|----------|
| 1 | --- | ----- | ----- | 3 | --- | ----- |
| 2 | --- | ----- | ----- | 4 | --- | ----- |
| | --- See continuation sheet. | | | | | |

Verbal Boundary Description

The National Register boundary is that of the current tax parcel,
LC-48-1-13.01

Boundary Justification

The current tax parcel contains the house and the historically associated grounds and service building area, including the historic front lawn and the surviving outbuildings.

=====
11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title Philip E. Pendleton, Architectural Historian

organization Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. date September 27, 1994

street & number 1819 H Street, NW, Suite 900 telephone (202)331-7775

city or town Washington state DC zip code 20006

=====

K-2080

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 2

Henry K. Hazel House
name of property
Kent County, Delaware
county and state

The house faces southwest toward Route 9. This two-story, gable-roofed, wood frame structure is set on a brick foundation, clad in weatherboard and roofed with wood shingle. The building is tee-shaped in plan, with the main block an example of the center-passage single-pile type. Both sections are of two stories and appear to have been constructed in one episode, the ell being of somewhat lower height than the main block. There is a partial basement, situated beneath the southeast end of the main block. The principal or southwest facade is of three-bay symmetrical design.

The house is representative of the influence of the Greek Revival style on the region's vernacular domestic architecture. The frame of the principal or southwest entry consists of pilasters bridged by a frieze. A three-pane transom surmounts the doorway, in which is hung the evidently original door, faced with two full-length vertical panels. At the eaves a simple frieze runs beneath the molded box cornice. Window sash is of the six-over-six type, except for three modern one-over-one windows on the first story of the main block, and all the windows are flanked by two-panel shutters with evident original hardware. Three brick, internal end chimneys pierce the roof.

A porch situated along the northwest elevation of the ell has been enclosed in recent years, creating a one-story lean-to structure, in effect the sole addition to the house's interior living area. Other porches extend across the southwest and southeast elevations. On the southwest, the one-story front porch extending across the facade is of simplified Greek Revival design, with cornice, frieze and four posts with capital and base. The porch on the southeast elevation, also one story in height, is a screen porch that appears to be a replacement for an earlier porch.

Both of the small domestic service buildings standing by the house are gable-roofed wood frame structures clad in vertical board-and-batten siding, their roofs covered with wood shingle. They appear to date to the early twentieth century. The frame-built horse barn, probably constructed in the late nineteenth century, is a gable-roofed building clad and roofed with corrugated metal.

=====

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in: *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Mifflin-Marim Agricultural Complex

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Route 9 - South of Muddy Branch ___ not for publication

city, town Dover, Little Creek Hundred vicinity of

state Delaware code 10 county Kent code 001

3. Classification

| Category | Ownership | Status | Present Use | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> district | <input type="checkbox"/> public | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> museum |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied | <input type="checkbox"/> commercial | <input type="checkbox"/> park |
| <input type="checkbox"/> structure | <input type="checkbox"/> both | <input type="checkbox"/> work in progress | <input type="checkbox"/> educational | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> site | Public Acquisition | Accessible | <input type="checkbox"/> entertainment | <input type="checkbox"/> religious |
| <input type="checkbox"/> object | <input type="checkbox"/> in process | <input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted | <input type="checkbox"/> government | <input type="checkbox"/> scientific |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> being considered | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted | <input type="checkbox"/> industrial | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA | <input type="checkbox"/> no | <input type="checkbox"/> military | <input type="checkbox"/> other: |

4. Owner of Property

name John C. & Nancy G. Lewis

street & number Little Creek - Leipsic Road

city, town Dover ___ vicinity of state Delaware

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Kent County Register of Deeds

street & number Kent County Building

city, town Dover state Delaware

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Delaware Cultural Resource Survey has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes no
K-2081

date 1981 ___ federal state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

city, town Dover state Delaware

7. Description

| | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|---|------------|
| Condition | | Check one | Check one | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent | <input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> good | <input type="checkbox"/> ruins | <input type="checkbox"/> altered | <input type="checkbox"/> moved | date _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fair | <input type="checkbox"/> unexposed | | | |

K-2081

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Mifflin-Marim Agricultural Complex dwelling is a five bay, center hall, 2 story brick building constructed after 1818. In plan, it is an "ell" shaped structure with a low 2 story rear wing. A well preserved group of nineteenth and early twentieth century outbuildings is arranged to the north and east of the house.

The Complex is located on the east side of Route 9, just south of Muddy Branch and approximately two miles south of the town of Leipsic in Little Creek Hundred. The Delaware River is about five miles to the east. About half that land is marsh and part of the Bombay Hook Natural Wildlife Refuge. The surrounding farm land is flat, well drained and has been devoted to agriculture for almost 300 years. The principal current crops are potatoes, corn and soy beans.

At first glance the house appears to be a late eighteenth century dwelling. However on closer inspection the structure reveals itself as an early nineteenth century structure. Among its typical eighteenth century features are the raised foundation, Flemish bond facade and some interior wood work such as mantels on the second floor.

It is the interior of the dwelling that gives clear indication of its nineteenth century date. The wide stair hall with its closed string stair, light turned banisters and thin balustrade, that rises to the landing and then turns and continues to the second floor is indication of its construction on the 1820's. The wood work of the first floor parlor continues the conservative approach to the decoration. The mantels are done in a federal tripartite fashion with reeded pilasters that are more typical of Greek revival architecture. The window surrounds have the same reeded decoration. An interesting feature found in this room and in the stair hall is the stencil decoration. It appears to be a late addition to the house and consists of a wide border at the cornice line that consists of ships, anchors, and fleur-de-lis. It is considerably faded at the present time but still visible. The owners plan on its restoration.

The south parlor is much plainer in decoration. Its mantel and window surrounds lack the reeded pilasters. The entrance to the rear wing is through this room.

The wing consists of two rooms. The first is next to the main house. It is separated from the second or rear room by a brick bearing wall. While this would indicate that the furthest part of the wing is a later addition, there is no brick scare on the exterior that would make this a logical choice. The additional bearing wall was most likely done for support of the second floor and to provide a stronger break between the various sections. The first room does have its own entrance to the north rear porch. The fireplace in the second or rear room has been rebuilt.

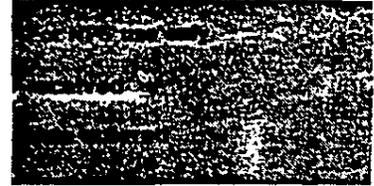
There is a full basement under the main block of the house which originally functioned as a storage for the dwelling house. There is no basement under the rear wing.

The house has a gable roof with a common rafter framing system. The rafter blades are pinned together and further tied together with collar beams.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 1

The outbuildings are all contributing elements of this agricultural complex. The largest structure is a cement block and frame cow barn with a gable roof. It was constructed in the early twentieth century. Next to it is a cement block dairy. The complex also has a large 2 story frame stable. It was erected during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The other outbuildings are a frame corner crib and granary on brick piers and a series of small sheds and utility buildings.

8. Significance

K-2081

| Period | Areas of Significance—Check and justify below | | | |
|---|--|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| prehistoric | archeology-prehistoric | community planning | landscape architecture | religion |
| 1400-1499 | archeology-historic | conservation | law | science |
| 1500-1599 | agriculture | economics | literature | sculpture |
| 1600-1699 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture | education | military | social |
| 1700-1799 | art | engineering | music | humanitarian |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899 | commerce | exploration/settlement | philosophy | theater |
| 1900- | communications | industry | politics/government | transportation |
| | | invention | | other (specify) |

Specific dates c1820 Builder/Architect Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Mifflin-Marim Agricultural Complex dwelling is a late example of eighteenth century building traditions in that it was constructed after 1818 on a eighteenth century model. As such it is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under criterion C.

Except for some interior decoration on stairs, mantels and windows, there is nothing about this dwelling that would indicate that it is anything but an eighteenth century dwelling. In fact previous field workers have identified a tentative construction date to some time in the 1770's. This was primarily based on an inspection of the exterior and the interior paneling of the south parlor and the second floor. However the mantels and woodwork in the north parlor appear to be original and not second generation additions. An additional clue to its late construction date is the presence of the collar beams in the roof framing system. These were not normally used in Delaware roofs in the eighteenth century.

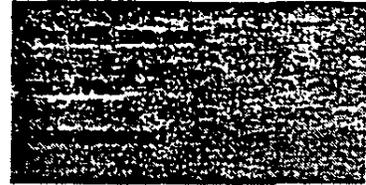
The dwelling is thus an excellent example of the conservative nature of central Delaware Architecture. Most domestic structures built further north of this particular structure, and at the same time, reflect the stylistic influences of the nineteenth century. However this house is constructed on straight eighteenth century principles. The only major variation is the use of the ridge beam in the roof. This innovation was only beginning to be introduced in Delaware at this time. It is important to note that it was an internal innovation that did not involve stylistic alterations to the building.

There is also documentary evidence for its late construction date. The land it stands on is a part of the Willingbrook tract that was originally granted to John Stevens of Maryland. By the mid eighteenth century his grandson, Henry Stevens, had control of the tract of land south of Muddy Branch. This tract was known as Chipping Norton.

When Henry Stevens died in 1789, he gave the land on the north side of Route 9 to his daughter Hannah. She was the wife of John Marim. When John Marim died in 1817, his lands were also split among his heirs. Kent County Orphans Court kept a detailed account of the estate and the case file contains a February 17, 1818 plot that shows how the land was to be divided. The eldest son Charles was to receive the home farm of his father. The plot shows the boundary line and also clearly indicates the presence of a dwelling. The only other dwelling or mention of a dwelling is on the portion of land given to son Thomas near Cowgills Corner. The portion of land that the Mifflin-Marim House is currently on contains no indication that a house was standing there at all. Given the care that went into the production of the plot and division of land. If a house had been there, it would have been listed in the inventory or documentation of the Orphans Court.

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Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 1

In 1833, John Pleasonton bought the Marim Farm. He in turn willed it to his widowed daughter Eliza Webb. However the property seems to have been the tenant farm for William Mifflin in that his name is recorded on both the 1859 atlas and 1868 atlas for Little Creek Hundred.

The land remained a working farm until 1976. In that year the house and out-buildings were split off onto a five acre parcel. The then current owners were planning to demolish the structure. However the present owners were able to rescue the property and have been working on a restoration of the dwelling since then.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Scharf's History of Delaware
Beers' Atlas of Delaware
Byles' Atlas of Kent County
Kent County Orphans Court Record Book H page 50

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10. Geographical Data

Acres of nominated property 5 acres

Quadrangle name Dover

Quadrangle scale 1: 2400

UTM References

A 18 456690 4340120
Zone Easting Northing

B
Zone Easting Northing

C

D

E

F

G

H

Verbal boundary description and justification

This nomination includes the entire legal parcel that includes the house and outbuilding.
Deed book reference Q30 page 150

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Stephen G. Del Sordo; Historian

organization Bureau of Archaeology & Historic Preservation date June, 1984

street & number Old State House, The Green telephone (302) 736-5685

city or town Dover state Delaware

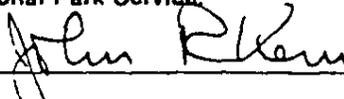
12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature



title Director, Division of Historical & Cultural Affairs date September 24, 1984

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

APPENDIX C
TECHNICAL PROPOSAL

TECHNICAL PROPOSAL
FOR
ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT
SR 9, WHITE OAK ROAD TO COUNTY ROAD 334
KENT COUNTY, DELAWARE
Contract No. 94-008-01

Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.
May 1994

This project involves an architectural resource survey and evaluation along SR 9 between White Oak Road and County Road 334, a distance of about 2 1/2 miles. Transportation improvements at this location will occur within an 80-foot right of way centered around the centerline of the existing roadway. According to the DelDOT project description, approximately nine architectural resources have been previously recorded within this project area, and an unspecified number of additional resources may also require inventory and evaluation. For purposes of this proposal, it is assumed that a total of fifteen (15) architectural resources will be recorded and evaluated.

The architectural resource assessment will involve the following tasks:

1. Identify all architectural resources listed in, nominated to or previously determined eligible for the National and State Registers of Historic Places; resources included in BAHP inventories and prior cultural resource reports, the Historic American Buildings Survey, Historic American Engineering Record; and resources which may be recorded in pertinent local or county inventories.
2. Conduct a thorough search of pertinent historical and architectural literature pertaining to the project area to obtain a basic understanding of the developmental and architectural history of the project area. Major repositories will include the Hall of Records, Dover, the Historical Society of Delaware Library, Wilmington, and, as appropriate, local libraries.
3. Contact knowledgeable professional and avocational historians/architectural historians who may have knowledge of the project area; contact appropriate officials or agencies having jurisdiction over or interest in properties of local or regional importance.
4. Conduct a comprehensive vehicular survey of the area of potential effect, supplemented as necessary with pedestrian survey.
5. Prepare a comprehensive photographic inventory of the built environment and setting of the area of potential effect, obtaining at least one view of each property clearly or likely to be over 50 years of age. Properties less than 50 years of age will be photographically recorded (individually, in groups or in streetscapes) to the extent necessary to clearly convey

their nature. All photographs will be keyed to USGS maps or, if necessary due to density, on maps of larger scale.

6. Locate those properties or areas listed in, nominated to or eligible for the National Register, and identify those additional properties which appear to meet one or more National Register criteria or which require further work to assess National Register eligibility.

7. Investigate each property which potentially meets one or more National Register criteria, to the extent necessary to fully describe and photographically record existing character and features, define the nature and extent of alterations (integrity), and define the boundaries of the resource.

8. Conduct detailed site-specific historical research to the extent necessary to support a professional opinion concerning National Register eligibility.

9. Evaluate each property according to National Register Criteria. The evaluation will be an explicit statement of which Criteria are met, and how they are met. The evaluation will also include a statement describing and justifying the boundaries of the resource. If a property does not appear to meet one or more National Register Criteria, this finding will be explicitly stated and justified.

10. Prepare a report presenting the results of the intensive survey in accordance with the Delaware SHPO's Guidelines for Architectural and Archaeological Surveys, to include completed Cultural Resource Survey (CRS) forms for all inventoried resources, and Determination of Eligibility Forms forms for properties meeting the Criteria. Three (3) copies of the draft report will be submitted to DelDOT for review and comment. The final report, revised as necessary to address all comments, will be submitted to DelDOT in three (3) copies, one with original photographs.

LBA will initiate work on this project within five working days following receipt of written notice to proceed. Background research, field investigation and site-specific research will be completed within three weeks following initiation of the work. Draft deliverables will be submitted within five weeks following completion of the research and field effort. Final deliverables will be submitted within two weeks following receipt of all comments.

Completion of this project will be supervised by Martha H. Bowers, Project Manager.

APPENDIX D

RESUME

Philip E. Pendleton

RESUME

NAME: Philip E. Pendleton

EDUCATION: Section 106 training course conducted by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, "Introduction to Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law," 1994.

Postgraduate course work at University of Delaware Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering, historic preservation philosophy and practice, vernacular architecture history, and fieldwork methods, 1990-1991.

Field School in Architectural History, Old Sturbridge Village. Intensive seven-week program in methods, 1989

M.A., American History, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1981.

B.A., History, Washington and Lee University, 1976.

EXPERIENCE:
1992 - Present

Architectural Historian, The Cultural Resource Group, Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.

Conducts survey and historical research for historic architectural surveys and National Register Assessments, HABS Recordation Projects, and Historical Context Studies.

Green Line Metrorail Route, Washington, D.C. Architectural Historian, HABS recordation of 3701-3711 Georgia Avenue/3706-3710 New Hampshire Avenue, NW, a building that originally housed apartments, retail stores and a service station. For the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, Washington.

Route 58, Lee County, Virginia. Architectural Historian, HABS recordation of the Ewing Livestock Market, a shelter for livestock auctions. For the Virginia Department of Transportation, Richmond.

Middle River Depot, Middle River, Maryland. Architectural Historian, historic architectural assessment of former Glenn Martin Company military aircraft plant building. For the General Services Administration, Washington.

Proposed Federal Building Annex, Concord, Merrimack County, New Hampshire. Architectural Historian, historic architectural assessment of historic buildings adjacent to project site. For the General Services Administration, Washington.

U.S. Coast Guard Station, Gloucester City, New Jersey. Architectural Historian, historic architectural assessment of former Immigration Detention Center building. For the General Services Administration, Washington.

Greater Sandy Run Acquisition Area, Onslow County, North Carolina. Architectural Historian, historic architectural assessment of Camp Davis site, a World War II military installation, and seven homesteads on USMC property. For Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune.

Pleasantville Covered Bridge, Berks County, Pennsylvania. Architectural Historian, historic architectural assessment. For the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, Harrisburg.

Route 28, Clarion and Armstrong Counties, Pennsylvania. Architectural Historian, historic architectural assessment of the Craig House. For the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, Harrisburg.

Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, Bushkill, Pennsylvania. Architectural Historian, historic architectural assessment of two properties. For the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, Bushkill.

Vine Street, City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Architectural Historian, assessment of visual impacts of proposed prison. For the Federal Bureau of Prisons, Washington.

Route 871, Augusta County, Virginia. Architectural Historian, Phase II architectural evaluation of Cochran's Mill Property. For the Virginia Department of Transportation, Richmond.

Route 50, Fairfax County, Virginia. Architectural Historian, Phase II architectural evaluation of the Chantilly Overseer's House. For the Virginia Department of Transportation, Richmond.

Route 228, Fairfax County, Virginia. Architectural Historian, Phase II architectural evaluation of the McMillen Farm. For the Virginia Department of Transportation, Richmond.

Route 662, Lee County, Virginia. Architectural Historian, Phase II architectural evaluation of two late-eighteenth/early-nineteenth-century homesteads. For the Virginia Department of Transportation, Richmond.

Route 662, Page County, Virginia. Architectural Historian, Phase II architectural evaluation of the village of Rileyville. For the Virginia Department of Transportation, Richmond.

Route 621, Rappahannock County, Virginia. Architectural Historian, Phase II architectural evaluation of the Hughes-Varner Homestead. For the Virginia Department of Transportation, Richmond.

Route 631, Tazewell County, Virginia. Architectural Historian, Phase II architectural evaluation of the Brewster Homestead. For the Virginia Department of Transportation, Richmond.

Route 622, Warren County, Virginia. Architectural Historian, Phase II architectural evaluation of Boyd's Mill Historic District. For the Virginia Department of Transportation, Richmond.

Route 30, Marshall and Tama Counties, Iowa. Architectural Historian, Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations. For the Iowa Department of Transportation, Des Moines.

Route 72, Laurens County, South Carolina. Architectural Historian, Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations. For the South Carolina Department of Transportation, Columbia.

Route 267, Fairfax County, Virginia. Architectural Historian, Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations. For the Virginia Department of Transportation, Richmond.

Route 250, Highland County, Virginia. Architectural Historian, Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations. For the Virginia Department of Transportation, Richmond.

Route 637, Loudoun County, Virginia. Architectural Historian, Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations. For the Virginia Department of Transportation, Richmond.

Route 607, Madison County, Virginia. Architectural Historian, Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations. For the Virginia Department of Transportation, Richmond.

Route 337, City of Portsmouth, Virginia. Architectural Historian, Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations. For the Virginia Department of Transportation, Richmond.

Route 622, Washington County, Virginia. Architectural Historian, Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations. For the Virginia Department of Transportation, Richmond.

Route 633, Wise County, Virginia. Architectural Historian, Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations. For the Virginia Department of Transportation, Richmond.

Route 94, Wythe County, Virginia. Architectural Historian, Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations. For the Virginia Department of Transportation, Richmond.

- 1992 **Architectural Historian, KCI Technologies, Inc.**
- Mon-Fayette Transportation Improvement Project, Monongalia County, West Virginia and Fayette County, Pennsylvania.** Architectural Historian, Cultural Resource Survey. For the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission, Harrisburg.
- Defense Distribution Region East Susquehanna Site East Access Improvements, Fairview Township, York County, Pennsylvania.** Architectural Historian, Historic Structures Inventory and Determination of Eligibility Report. For the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission, Harrisburg.
- 1986-1992 **Consulting Historian, Oley Valley Heritage Association:** Historic community study project, Berks County, Pennsylvania.
- Comprehensive research and architectural survey on eighteenth-century history of valley settlement. Examined court and church records, gathered probate and land records, mapped property changes in 80-square-mile area, 1700-1775. Performed architectural-historical survey.
- 1991 **Project Historian, Historic American Buildings Survey, Monocacy National Battlefield Project.** Prepared detailed historical data for HABS reports on Gambrill House and Clifton Farm. Frederick County, Maryland.
- 1988-1989 **Consulting Historian, Berks County Conservancy.**
- Contributor to "Gristmills of Berks County" National Register Thematic Nomination.** Researched and wrote historic context essay, participated in intensive field survey and 35mm photography.

PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS:

- Pending *Gristmills of Berks County, Pennsylvania.* Co-authored with Stephen Kindig, to be published by the Berks County Conservancy.
- 1994 *Oley Valley Heritage: the Colonial Years, 1700-1775.* 1994 volume in the annual publication series of the Pennsylvania German Society. Social-historical work featuring extended chapter on the valley settlement's architectural landscape.
- 1991 Historic American Buildings Survey reports: "The Gambrill House" (HABS NO. MD-1051), "Clifton Farm" (HABS NO. MD-1052).
- 1990 Eighteenth Century Housemills of Berks County, Pennsylvania. Paper presented at Vernacular Architecture Forum.