

APPENDIX E.

**EVALUATIONS OF PROPERTIES DEMOLISHED
SINCE SURVEY**

**S-03205. Short Farm, Northeast side of U.S. 113, South of Pond Road
(PIN: 135-19.00-63.01)
(Detail Map #8)**

Note: This property was dismantled after it had been determined eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C, as reviewed and concurred upon by the Department and DelSHPO following JMA's recommendation in December 2006 (McVarish et al. 2006; Hahn 2008). By July 2008, the buildings on the abandoned property were in an advanced state of deterioration, as documented by Hahn (2008) in a series of photographs, and the Department stated that they no longer concurred that the property was eligible. By November 2008, major elements of the property had been demolished, and the former feed and grain store (.011)—originally the Georgetown Fire House—had been moved to a site in downtown Georgetown (Davis 2008). The property as currently configured no longer retains the integrity necessary to convey its significance under Criterion A as an agricultural and agricultural/commercial property or under Criterion C as an agricultural complex. The property is therefore no longer eligible for listing on the National Register. The original evaluation is included herein as a matter of record.

Description: This property occupies a long, narrow lot on the northeast side of U.S. 113 immediately south of Pond Road. The property includes a house and 11 outbuildings. Much of the southern portion of the property is occupied by a horse training oval.

The late nineteenth-century house sits at the northwest corner of the lot and is shrouded in overgrown trees and brush. It consists of a two-story, side-gabled main block with two-story, gabled rear ell with several additions. The three-bay house has an east side wood-and-glass entry door on its northwest façade. A single-story, wood-framed, hipped-roof porch extends across the façade wall. This porch is screened and has wood posts and wood deck. Fenestration consists of regularly spaced one-over-one, double-hung sash windows. The gable ends of the main block are fenestrated with one-over-one, double-hung sash windows in the lower floors and paired single-light rectangular windows in the attic. Fenestration of the ell is similar to that of the main block. A shed-roofed single-story enclosed door adjoins the west side of the ell and wraps around to the south side. A secondary door is placed in the south side of the porch. The house is sheathed in cement-asbestos siding. The roof eaves are marked by a boxed cornice with returns, while the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. One interior brick chimney rises from the rear slope of the main block, while a second chimney rises from near the rear of the roof ridge of the ell.

A series of outbuildings are arranged in a line south of the house. Closest to the house is a c. 1935 smokehouse (.002). This small, gabled-front shed has a door placed in the center of its southwest wall. The remaining sides were inaccessible but may be blank. The walls are sheathed in horizontal wood siding.

The second outbuilding is a c. 1935 wood-framed, gable front garage (.003). The southwest gable end is pierced by double, sliding garage doors. The remaining sides were inaccessible but may be blank. The garage is sheathed in horizontal wood siding.

A c. 1925, second garage (.004) is situated south of the first garage. This gabled front, wood-framed building has two pairs of six-light wood doors and cross bucks below in its southwest façade wall. A multi-light fixed window is placed in its northwest wall. The walls of the garage are sheathed in horizontal wood siding.

Another c. 1925, third garage (.005) is situated south of the other two. This wider, gabled-front, wood-framed building has a wood panel and glass roll-down door that extends the width of the southwest façade wall. The remaining sides were inaccessible. This garage is also sheathed in horizontal wood siding.

An oblong, gabled roof, concrete-block, c. 1945 equipment shed (.006) is located south of the above outbuildings and in line with them, with its gable end pointed north. Its southwest façade, seven bays wide, is pierced by two awning windows and five irregularly placed, metal, top-hung, sliding garage doors. An open bay is placed in its southeast gable end. Its roof is sheathed in metal.

A c. 1940 equipment shed (.007) is located south of the concrete-block equipment shed. The northwest gable front of the building contains two sliding, top-hinged wood doors and two pairs of six-over-six, double-hung sash windows. A single central door is placed in the rear gable end. The sidewalls of the building are blank. The walls of the shed are sheathed in corrugated metal sheets, as is the roof.

A c. 1940 stable (.008) is placed east of the previously mentioned equipment shed. This stable has two, top-hung, sliding vertical board doors in its southeast gable front wall. The remaining walls appear to be blank. The walls of the stable are sheathed in corrugated metal sheet, while the roof has metal roofing.

A c. 1920 gabled roof, wood-framed corncrib (.009) is placed at the south end of the complex of outbuildings. This outbuilding has a wood, vertical board door placed near the center of its southwest elevation. The remaining sides appear to be blank. The corncrib is sheathed in vertical boards.

A c. 1920 wood-framed, gabled roof barn (.010) is one-story in height with a gabled front orientation. Its southwest façade contains a single open bay. The remaining elevations appear to be blank. The building's walls are sheathed in vertical board siding, while its roof is sheathed in metal sheets.

A c. 1935 one-and-one-half story, wood-framed feed and grain store (.011) faces U.S. 113. This building has a steeply gabled center block with flanking shed-roofed wings. Its southwest façade wall contains six top-hung, sliding vertical board doors, while two six-over-six, double-hung sash windows are placed in the half story. The rear wall has a door placed in its southeast corner, while the sidewalls are blank. The building walls and roof are sheathed in corrugated metal.

The final outbuilding is a c. 1950 general store (.012) located north of the barn on the east side of U.S. 113. This flat-roofed building sits on a concrete-block foundation and is sheathed in cement-asbestos siding. Its southwest façade is four bays in width with double doors placed near the north end of the wall. A concrete step with metal pipe railings adjoins this door. Fenestration of the façade consists of one-over-one and six-over-six, double-hung sash windows. The northwest wall has two one-over-one, double-hung sash windows. The remaining walls are inaccessible.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone; Urbanization and Early Suburbanization, 1880-1940+/-; Agriculture theme, Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts theme, and Retailing/Wholesaling theme; roadside commercial, agricultural/commercial, vernacular Victorian, and agricultural complex property type.

Historic Overview: According to the last individual owner, Richard Calhoun, his wife's grandfather, Horace Short, was responsible for building and living in the house. Mr. Short was a farmer and general store keeper, and harvested various fruits and vegetables including corn, melons, cucumbers, peppers, and tomatoes. When Horace Short's son Paul acquired the property, he converted it to a dairy farm, which operated for 20+ years. Paul Short also ran an agricultural machine business and lumber trade from the property. Paul and his wife never lived in the house, as they had their own house across the street, on the west side of U.S. 113. During the 1950s and 1960s, the farm was converted for raising and training racehorses. Around this same time the dirt-training track was built. Nearly 45 horses were on the farm during the height of this period. A few horses remain on the property today but are no longer trained.

According to Mr. Calhoun, the present feed house/store (.011) was the former Georgetown Fire House that once stood beside the old jail. The building was moved to the Short Farm during the late 1930s-early 1940s. Soon thereafter, two shed-roof extensions/leans-tos were built on both sides of the building. Other outbuildings on the property include a barn (.010), former general store (.012), smokehouse (.002), and carriage house. The latter two were moved to the property from Millsboro, and have been used for storage since their move. Over the years, the former general store has been rented out as office space and used for storage. Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun have periodically occupied the house, but it now stands vacant (Calhoun 2006).

The Calhoun's believe the house was built c. 1920, but the exterior appearance of the house suggests an earlier, perhaps, late-nineteenth-century, construction date. The 1868 Beers atlas indicates that a brick kiln was located in the approximate location of the house. A 1930 as-built for the widening of the southern portion of U.S. 113 shows the property on both sides of the highway as owned by Horace Short. A 1937 aerial photograph of the location shows the house and an undetermined number of associated outbuildings that appear to include at least one fronting on U.S. 113. The 1962 aerial photograph is largely indistinct, but the horse-training track does not appear to have been built yet.

The earliest known owners of the property were Joseph S. and Hailey J. Short. From them, ownership of the land ownership passed to Horace G. Short. In his will probated in 1943, Short devised to his son Paul W. Short a tract of land on the west side of the DuPont Highway containing 35 acres (Sussex County Will Book 35:129, July 24, 1943). Paul W. Short died testate and, under Article II of his will, devised lands to his daughter Sylvia S. Calhoun (Sussex County Will Book 172:23, January 7, 1988).

In 1989 Sylvia S. Calhoun and Sharon S. Hinson, co-executrices of the estate of Paul W. Short, sold a parcel measuring 23.7217 acres of land to Sylvia Short Calhoun (Sussex County Deed Book 1682:266, November 6, 1989).

In 2000 Silvia Short Calhoun transferred ownership of the 23.7217 acre property to Sylvia I. Short, trustee of the Sylvia I. Short Revocable Trust dated 28 September 2000 and Richard M Calhoun, trustee of the Richard M. Calhoun Revocable Trust dated 28 September 2000 (Sussex County Deed Book 2544:124, November 20, 2000).

Evaluation: The Short Farm was evaluated for significance under three historic period themes: Agriculture; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; and Retailing/Wholesaling. As indicated in the historic narrative, the property has been used for a variety of agricultural purposes over its history. The house is an example of a late nineteenth-century vernacular Victorian dwelling. The commercial buildings along U.S. 113 are examples of agricultural/commercial buildings and relate to both the Agriculture and Retailing/Wholesaling themes.

In evaluating the significance of the property under Criterion A, its association with the agricultural history of Sussex County must be considered. As noted, the production of the farm changed through its history. Its first owner harvested various fruits and vegetables on the property, while a second generation owner converted the farm to dairying. In the mid-twentieth century, the time of a brief horseracing boom in southern Delaware engendered by the construction of the Georgetown racetrack, the owners raised racehorses. In addition, through much of its history, the farm sold general merchandise, produce, and feed and grain from the two buildings that front on U.S. 113. Each of the facets of this twentieth-century agricultural use is represented by one or more extant buildings or structures. Together, these buildings and structures reflect the farm's role in the evolution of twentieth-century Sussex County agriculture and provide the property with significance under Criterion A as an agricultural and agricultural/commercial property.

Significance under Criterion B requires the property to be associated with a person significant in the history of the local area. Property ownership and oral history research has not identified any association with a person of local historical significance. Therefore it is recommended not eligible for the National Register under Criterion B.

The property was assessed for architectural significance for its house, for its store and feed store building, and as an agricultural complex. The house is a well-preserved c. 1890, wood-framed, three-bay, center hall dwelling with rear all. Alterations include sheathing in cement-asbestos siding, construction of rear additions, and construction of an early twentieth-century front porch. Those changes that have been made reflect the evolution of the building and have not compromised its integrity, but, in design, the house is similar to numerous other vernacular farmhouses in Sussex County and lacks the architectural distinction to be individually eligible for the National Register under Criterion C.

As indicated, the property includes two commercial buildings that front on U.S. 113. According to the recollections of the present owner, these buildings were used as a general store and a feed and grain business. The latter was operated under the umbrella of the Southern States Cooperative, a major agricultural merchandise cooperative that spread to Delaware by the 1930s. Together, these two buildings are representative of agricultural/commercial buildings that formerly were sited on many major thoroughfares of Sussex County. Such early- to mid-twentieth-century commercial buildings are becoming increasingly less common, and these two buildings are significant for their survival. Both retain the requisite architectural integrity for eligibility under Criterion C.

The property was also evaluated as an example of an agricultural complex. DeCunzo and Garcia define an agricultural complex as comprising standing buildings including dwelling(s) and domestic and agricultural outbuildings, non-utilitarian spaces and features directly associated with these buildings, and agricultural fields, woodlots, marshes, ditches, streams, and orchards (DeCunzo and Garcia 1993:235). As indicated in the Research Design, the farmhouse must continue to convey its original or historic architectural character. As noted, it does convey this character; the additions represent the evolution of the house and do not compromise its architectural integrity. Most historic outbuildings remain, and the property, though no longer used for farming, continues to convey its historic agricultural functions. Therefore, the property is recommended eligible under Criterion C as an agricultural complex.

As noted, the main house is believed to have been built in the late nineteenth century and may have the potential to yield information about building construction practices. Should demolition

of the house be planned as part of road construction activities, JMA recommends that a qualified architectural historian or architectural conservator be retained to assess the exterior and interior fabric of the building. If it is determined that the building was constructed using standard building technology of the time, including balloon or platform framing, this property would not be eligible for listing under Criterion D and the demolition could proceed. Should the property be recommended significant by the qualified architectural historian, it should be fully documented prior to demolition.

The recommended National Register boundary for this property encompasses the entirety of Sussex County tax parcel 135-19.00-63.01, which includes the dwelling, all of the agricultural outbuildings, the feedhouse/store and general store, the rear and front lawns and driveway, the horse-training track, and all open land, all of which contribute to the significance of the property under National Register Criteria A and C. This recommendation is in accordance with guidelines set forth by the National Park Service, which stipulate that the boundary should “encompass but not exceed the extent of the significant resources and land areas comprising the property” (U.S. Department of the Interior 1991:56).

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Sussex County Will Books

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U.S. Department of the Interior

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S-03205



main building (.001) façade, view to E



main building (.001) south side, view to N



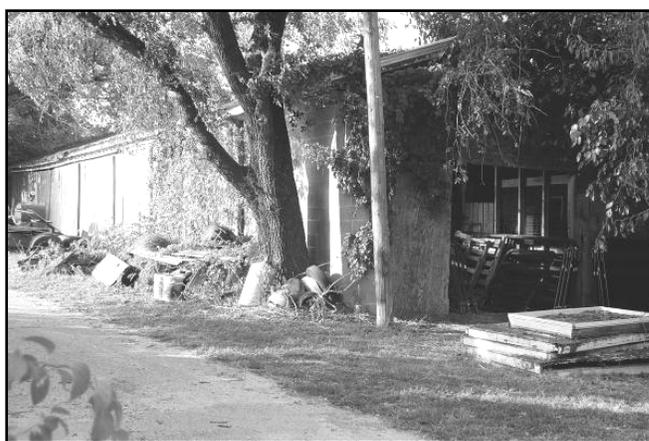
smokehouse (.002), view to NE



garages (.003, .004), view to E



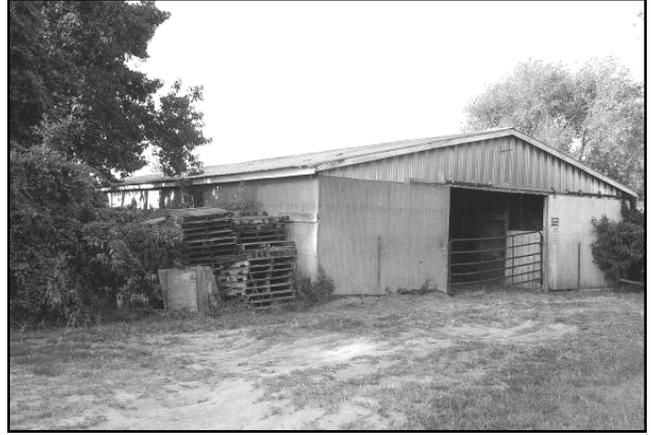
garages (.004, .005), view to NE



equipment shed (.006), view to N



equipment shed (.007), view to SE



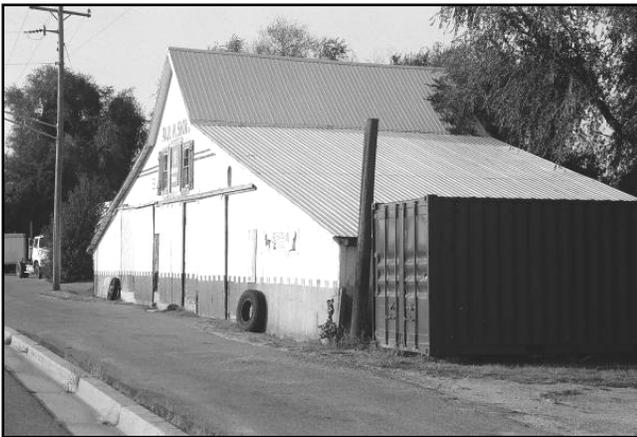
stable (.008), view to N



corncrib (.009), view to SE



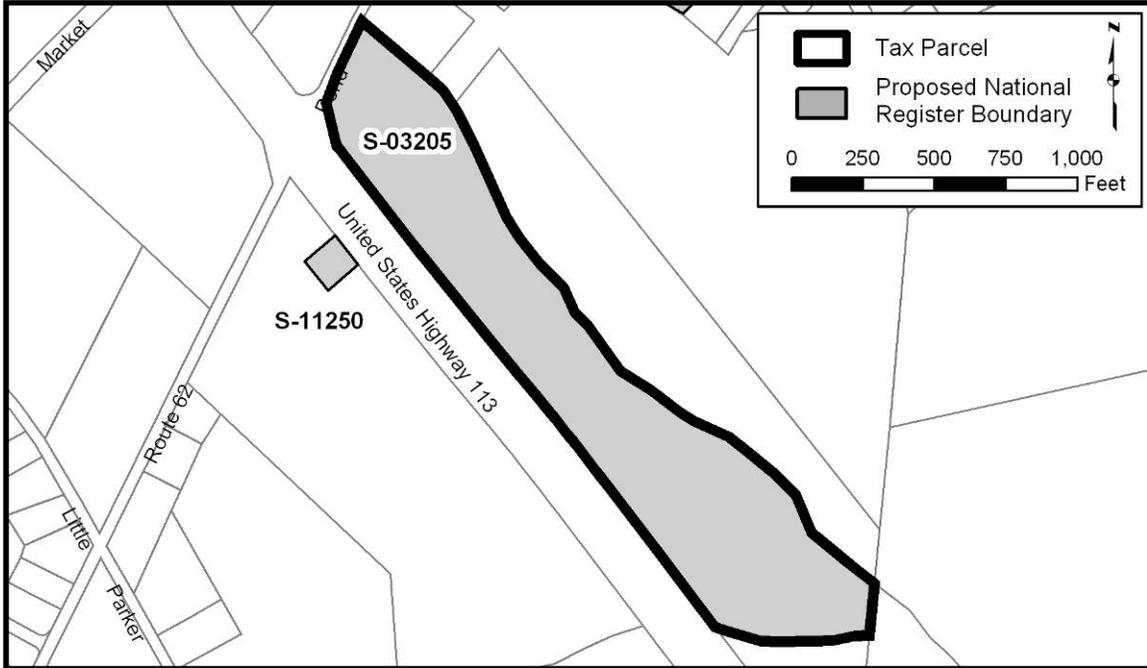
barn (.010), view to N



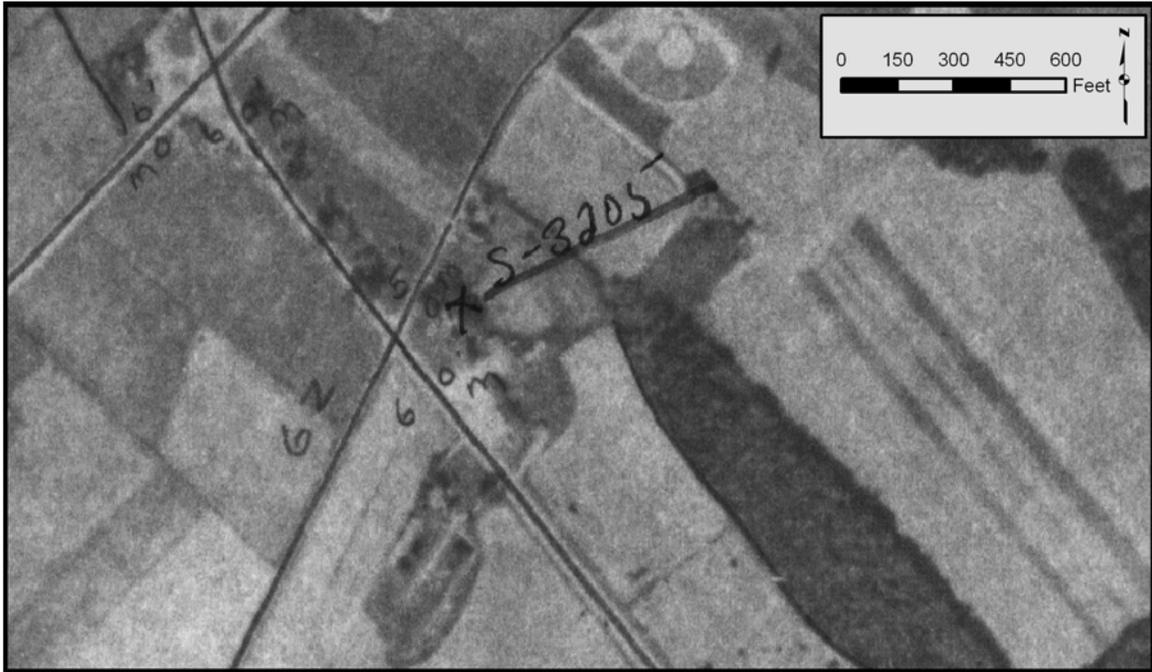
feedhouse/store (.011), view to NE



store (.012), view to E



(2003 aerial)



(1962 aerial)



(1937 aerial)

S-04508. J.W. Pepper Dwelling, Bethesda Road
(PIN: 133-2.00-24.00)
(Detail Map #14)

Note: This property was demolished after it had been determined eligible for the National Register under Criterion C, as reviewed and concurred upon by the Department and DelSHPO following JMA's recommendation in March 2007 (McVarish et al. 2007; Hahn 2008b). The abandoned dwelling was torn down in October 2008, and the property is therefore no longer significant under National Register Criterion C as an uncommon local example of a nineteenth-century folk housing type. The original evaluation is included herein as a matter of record.

Description: This house is placed in an overgrown field at the southwest corner of Bethesda and Zoar roads and is partially surrounded by scrub vegetation. A gravel parking area is placed east of the house. The mid- to late-nineteenth-century house, possibly built as early as the 1840s, is abandoned and deteriorating.

The façade of the house, which faces east toward Bethesda Road, is pierced by older two-over-two, double-hung sash windows. A three-light, two-panel wood door is placed in the north bay of the east wall. The door is a replacement, possibly installed in the 1950s. The north gable end is pierced by a two-over-two, double-hung, second-story window, while the south gable end is blank. A shed ell projects from the rear wall of the house. The south wall of this ell is fenestrated with a one-over-one, double-hung sash replacement window. The rear wall is pierced by six-over-one, six-over-six, and one-over-one, double-hung sash windows. A two-room shed addition adjoins the rear wall of the house. The house sits on a concrete-block foundation, is sheathed in asphalt shingles over clapboard siding, and has a roof sheathed in corrugated metal. An interior chimney rises from the southern portion of the roof ridge.

A partial examination of the building interior was conducted. The first story contains a single room with an enclosed stairway behind the chimney. The chimney has a stovepipe hole. No fireplaces or mantels are present. Interior doors are of the four-panel wood type with plain door casings. The upstairs contains a front and a rear room. The walls are papered and covered with paneling, while the ceilings are papered and painted over. The floors are covered with carpeting and linoleum. The house lacks a bathroom.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone; Industrialization and Early Urbanization 1830-1880+/-; Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts theme; hall plan house with loft property type.

Historic Overview: A road paper dated 1848 depicts a house in this general location labeled "J.W. Pepper Residence," as does the 1868 Beers map. The 1937 aerial shows a series of small, cultivated fields in the vicinity of the house, but the resolution is inadequate to distinguish individual buildings. By 1954 the speedway had been built to the west of the house, and the aerial photograph for that year shows that the fields had been consolidated into large blocks, some of which appear to have been used for parking.

The earliest identified transaction involving the property containing the house—currently approximately 20 acres—was the intestate division of the real property of Joshua W. Pepper by the Orphans' Court of Sussex County in 1874. No plat maps of the dwelling or property were included in the record, but mention of several tracts of land, including two in Dagsboro Hundred

(one of approximately 200 acres and the other of approximately 20 acres), is made in the petition filed by his wife, Mary H. Pepper.

In 1884, Alfred L. Pepper sold three properties, the first of 29 acres and 106 perches, the second of 62 acres and 60 perches, and the third of two acres to Jacob Stempler for \$15 (Sussex County Deed Book 100:359, April 19, 1884).

In 1897 Jacob and Kate Stempler sold the property containing the house, then measured at 98 acres and 56 square perches, to Bertha and William M.P. Stempler for an undisclosed amount (Sussex County Deed Book 131:490, August 23, 1897). In 1915, William M.P. Stempler and his second wife, Lovey J., sold the property, then measured at 87 acres and 128 square perches, to James E. and Granville B. Goslee for \$300 (Sussex County Deed Book 197:154, May 7, 1915). After Granville Goslee died in 1979, ownership passed to Clara A. Goslee. In 1980 Clara A. Goslee sold the 87 acre and 128 square perch property to Clara L. Quillen for an undisclosed amount (Sussex County Deed Book 1103:307, February 11, 1980). In 1996 Quillen sold the property containing the house, then measured at 20.6662 acres, to Alburn, Inc., for an undisclosed amount (Sussex County Deed Book 2103:274, January 1996). The property is now owned by Alburn LLC, the current owners of the Georgetown Speedway.

The names J.W. Pepper, Jacob Stempler, Bertha and William Stempler, and James E. and Granville B. Goslee, were researched in the Kent County Mutual Insurance Records located at the Delaware Public Archives in Dover. These records include policyholders that the company insured in this general area from c. 1847 to c. 1962. No records were found for these individuals for this particular property.

In an oral interview performed with the current property owner, Mrs. Bunnie Williams (representative of Alburn, LLC), it was learned that the Williamses bought the property not long after they purchased the land that encompasses the Georgetown Speedway to the west. At the time of purchase, the Williams family was told that the two properties were historically connected.

The late Mrs. Annie Broughton and her son, Charles, last occupied the house as tenants in the early 1990s. The Broughtons, who worked for the Quillen family (the previous owners), had lived in the house and worked the land around it for years. After the death of Annie, Charles moved elsewhere, and the house has been vacant ever since.

According to Mrs. Williams, the house has no interior bathroom and only cold running water. A few outbuildings—three or four—once stood around the house, but were demolished in the mid-1990s. The nearby farmland associated to the property continues to be farmed; a local tenant farmer harvests soybeans and corn (Williams 2007).

The former owner, Mrs. Clara Quillen, was also interviewed. Her father and uncle, Granville and J. Edward Goslee, purchased the property c. 1915. The house was primarily rented out, although Granville and his wife lived there for a short time period after a fire destroyed their main home. At some point in time (date unknown), Granville bought out his brother's interest in the property.

Upon moving out of the house to a larger dwelling to the north, Granville began renting the house to John and Annie Broughton. The Broughtons worked on the family farm for many years. Mrs. Quillen remembers, as a child, making visits to the Broughton's house on her horse. She said the house and grounds were always well maintained and nicely kept. The front of the house was decorated with attractive plantings, and a large garden was planted along one side of the house,

parallel to Route 326. A fence built by Mr. Broughton and Mr. Goslee surrounded the garden, and animals pens, also built by Mr. Broughton, stood to the rear of the dwelling and housed a few pigs, geese, duck, and chickens. The interior of the house consisted of a single room on the first story with a small corner stairwell that led to two rooms on the upper level. A small kitchen stood to the rear of the house, which included a pump. An outhouse stood to the rear of the house (Quillen 2007).

Evaluation: This house, much like the secondary dwelling on S-03217, is an uncommon example of a vernacular type, the hall plan with loft. The historical theme most clearly associated with this property is Sussex County agriculture. Oral history research and the form, style, location, and architectural details of this resource indicate that it once served as a farmhouse. During the period of significance, this dwelling was likely surrounded by cropland, pastures, orchards, or woodland and, perhaps, a complex of agricultural support buildings. Although some of the surrounding fields are still cultivated by an off-site tenant farmer, no support buildings remain, and the abandoned house has been disassociated from its historical use as farmhouse. It no longer possesses historical significance as an agricultural property. This property is therefore recommended not eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion A.

Site-specific research indicates that the property was historically owned by members of the Pepper family. Though the family was a prominent one in the Georgetown area, the significance of either Joshua W. or Alfred L. to the history of the local area has not been substantiated. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under National Register Criterion B.

The dwelling, currently vacant, is an example of a single-room building with second story, currently a rare property type within the study area and vicinity. Known locally as a hall plan with loft, it may be related to the “stack house,” a similar vernacular type found in communities on the east side of the Delaware River. A stack house consists of two single pens set upright topped with a gabled roof. Such houses are widely distributed on the opposite side of Delaware Bay in South Jersey communities such as Haleyville, Mauricetown, Dorchester, Port Elizabeth, and Millville but are substantially less common in the Georgetown area. Such houses were typically constructed in the late eighteenth to the mid-nineteenth centuries with builder-occupants fitting into a lower- and middle-economic class, and residing in a rural setting. National Park Service researchers indicate that the building form was often constructed by early immigrants from England, in the traditional Tidewater areas of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey (Sebold and Leach 1991:Appendix II). As mentioned in the research design for this volume, the hall plan dwelling, once representative of a majority of the dwellings built in southern Delaware, had, by the mid-to-late nineteenth century, become the dwelling of poorer agricultural laborers.

Both this house and S-03217 differ from the typical south Jersey examples in having a second story loft rather than a full second story. The house is abandoned, some portions appear close to collapsing, and this deterioration has compromised its integrity. The exterior walls are sheathed in asphalt shingles, but the original clapboard siding is intact beneath. Fenestration consists of older two-over-two, double-hung sash windows, and an older chimney rises from the roof. Few major alterations are visible on the exterior. The interior, though altered, may retain original fabric beneath the wall paneling. The building retains integrity of design, setting, materials, feeling, and association and is recommended eligible under National Register Criterion C as an uncommon local example of a nineteenth-century folk housing type.

Because detailed interior inspection was outside the scope of the current project, possible significance of the building under Criterion D is not certain. Should demolition of the building be planned as part of the road construction, a qualified architectural historian or architectural

conservator should study both the building exterior and interior to ascertain whether it has the potential to yield information concerning historic building construction practices.

The recommended National Register boundary for this property encompasses that portion of Sussex County tax parcel 133-2.00-24.00 that includes the dwelling at the northeast corner of the parcel, extending 100 feet west of Bethesda Road and 100 feet south of Zoar Road. The surrounding open land is excluded from the recommended boundary because it does not contribute to the significance of the dwelling under National Register Criterion C. This recommendation is in accordance with guidelines published by the National Park Service, which stipulate that the boundary should “exclude additional, peripheral areas that do not directly contribute to the property’s significance as a buffer or as open space to separate the property from surrounding areas” (Seifert 1997:2).

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Williams, Bunnie

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S-04508



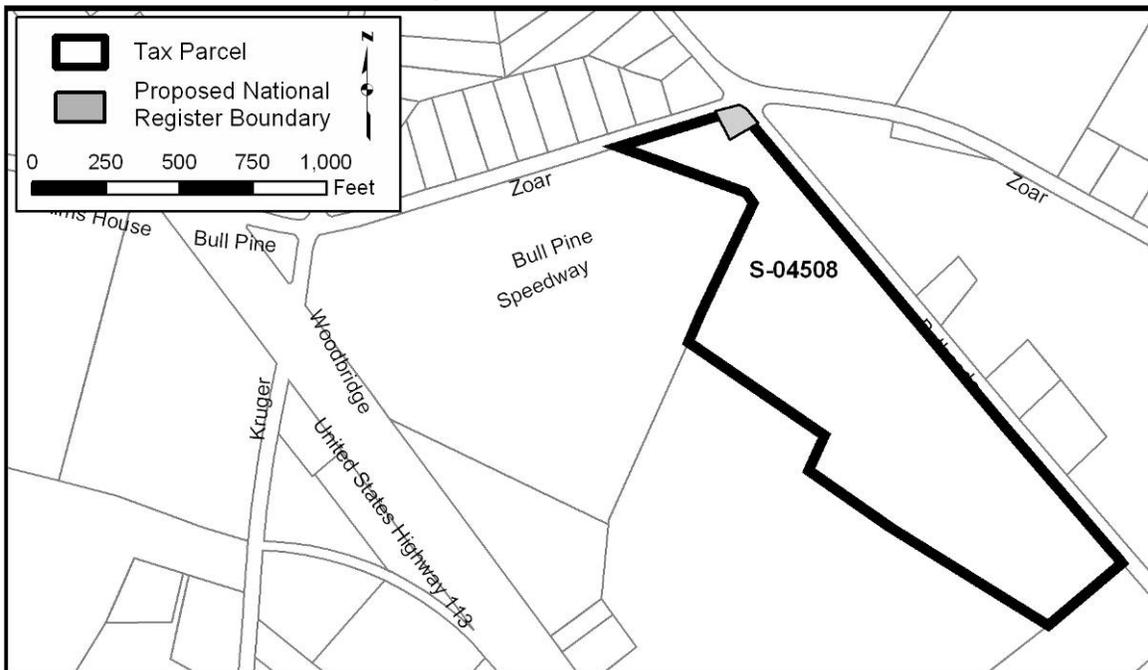
main building (.001) façade and northwest side, view to SW



main building (.001) façade and southeast side, view to W

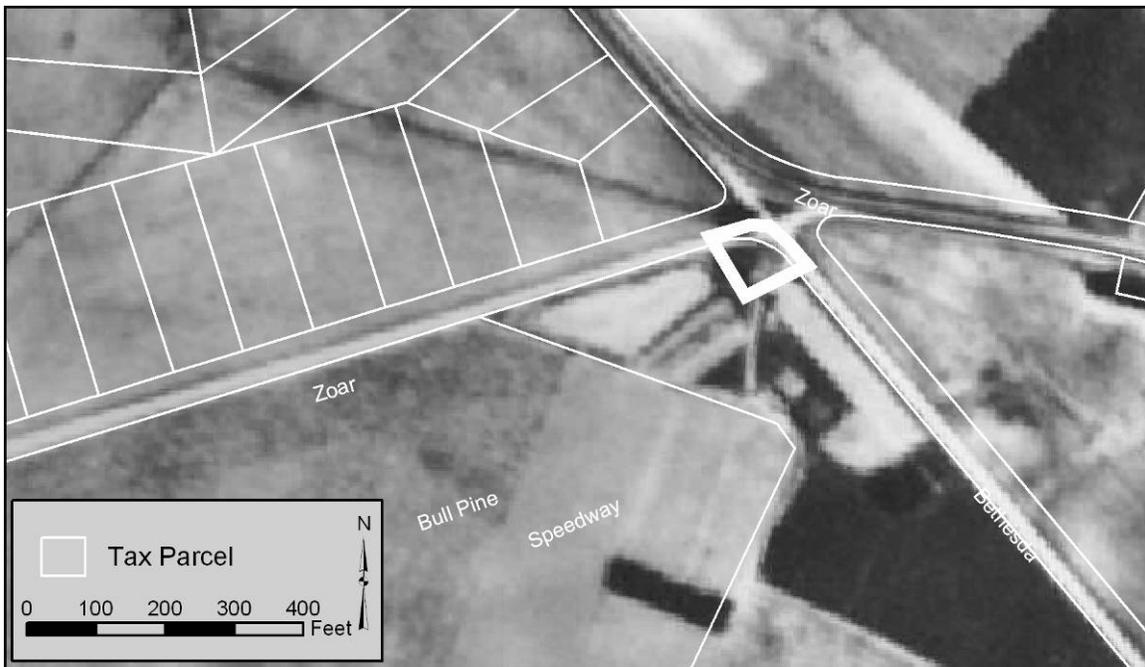


main building (.001) rear and northwest side, view to E

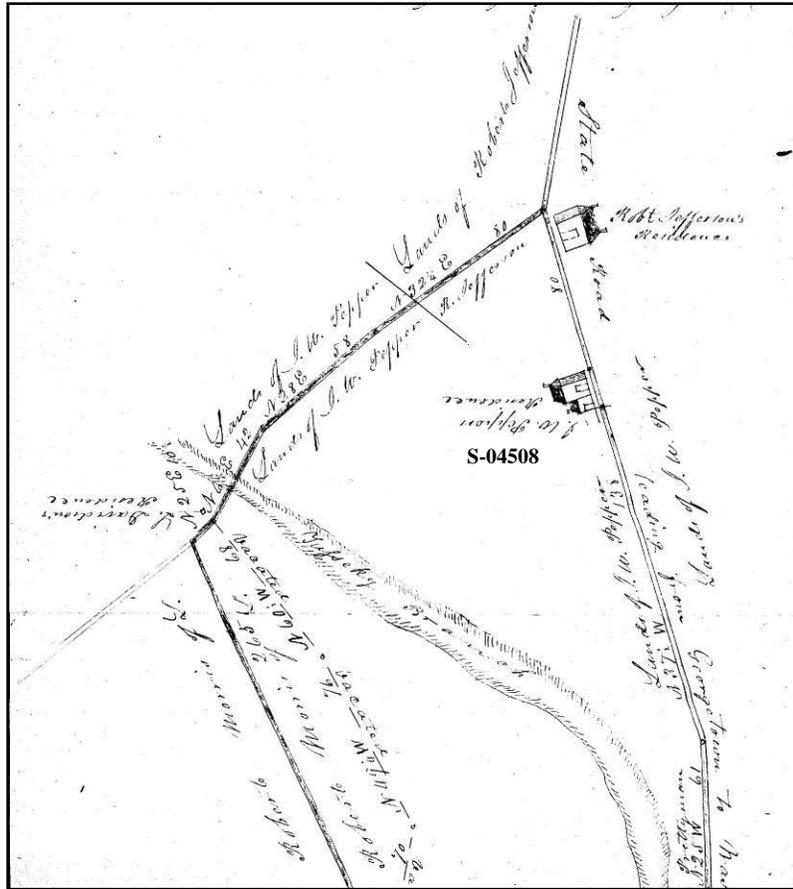




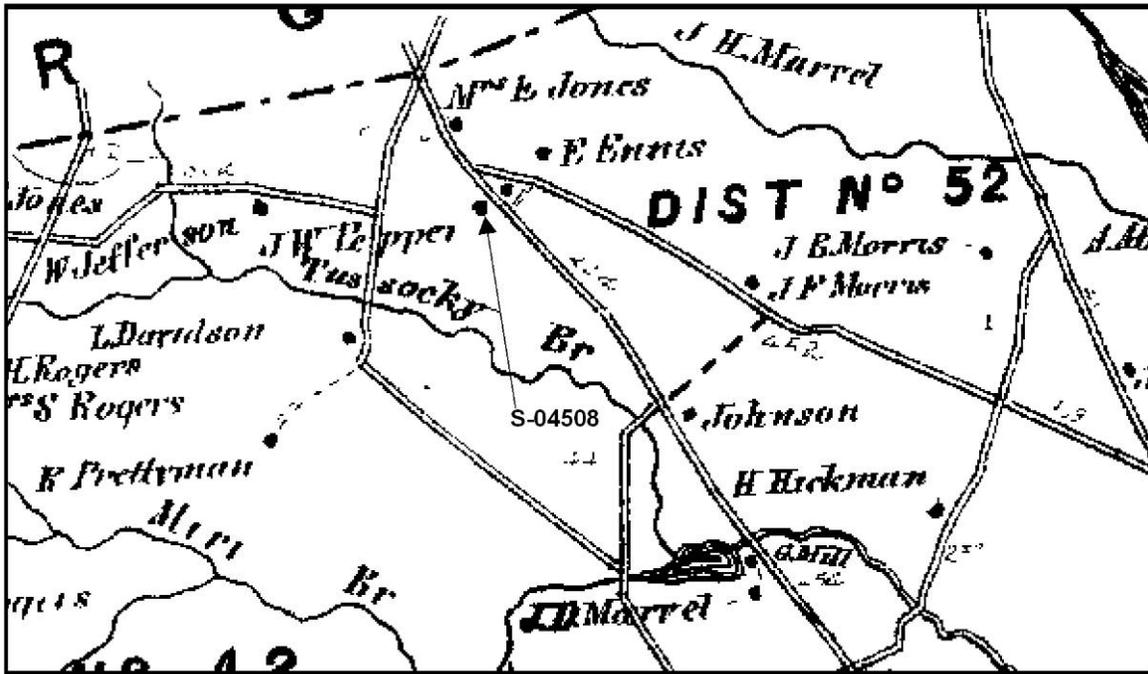
(2003 aerial)



(1937 aerial)



(1848 Road Paper)



(1868 Beers map, Dagsboro Hundred)

S-04518. Dwelling, DuPont Highway
(PIN: 133-6.00-43.00)
(Detail Map #15)

Note: This property was demolished after it had been recorded, evaluated, and determined not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, as reviewed and concurred upon by the Department and DelSHPO following JMA's recommendation in December 2006 (McVarish et al. 2006; DelSHPO 2007). By December 2011 the historic dwelling on the property was gone, as noted during a field review by representatives of JMA, the Department, DelSHPO, FHWA, and Sussex County. The original evaluation is included herein as a matter of record.

Description: Located at the south corner of DuPont Highway and Governor Stockley Road, this late nineteenth-century dwelling is surrounded by open farm fields. The house faces northeast toward US 113 and is almost completely hidden behind overgrown vegetation precluding detailed study and description. A driveway is located at the north-northwest corner of the property.

This two-and-one-half-story, wood-framed, c. 1880s, double pile house with rear ell has a three bay façade. A gabled portico enclosure projects from center of the façade and shelters the main entry. A modern gambrel-roofed, prefabricated shed is attached to its southeast side of the enclosure. Fenestration of the façade, sidewalls and rear features single, two-over-two, double-hung sash windows. Fixed, single-pane windows pierce the attic level of the gable ends. A two-and-one-half-story, gabled ell extends from the center of the rear, southwest wall of the main block. Shed-roofed porches flank both sidewalls of the ell. The northwest side porch is enclosed and accessed by a ramp, and the southeast side porch is open and heavily deteriorated. The house sits on a rusticated concrete-block foundation and is clad in cement-asbestos shingles. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Brick chimneys rise slightly above the roof ridge at each gable-end. The chimney stacks are now gone.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone; Industrialization and Early Urbanization 1830-1880+/-; Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts theme; double pile house property type.

Evaluation: Previous recordation of this property was located at DelSHPO. Since June of 1984, the only apparent changes to the house were the removal of the chimneystacks. A tool shed has been installed to the front of the property, in front of the facade, to the south side of the porch, and the house has become heavily shrouded by overgrown trees and shrubs. Detailed changes are impossible to note given the property's current condition.

This property has been evaluated for the National Register as a double pile house with rear ell. The historical theme most clearly associated with this property is Sussex County agriculture. The form, style, location, and architectural details of this resource suggest that it once served as a farmhouse. During the period of significance, this dwelling was likely surrounded by cropland, pastures, orchards, or woodland and, perhaps, a complex of agricultural support buildings. The original farm is no longer functioning, however, and the removal of all support buildings and the discontinuation of historical agricultural activities have disassociated the house from its historical use as farmhouse. The property no longer possesses historical significance as an agricultural property and is therefore recommended not eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion A.

Limited research has not revealed any association of the property with individuals significant in the history of the local community. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible under National Register Criterion B.

From an architectural point of view, this dwelling lacks the integrity necessary to convey significance. Alterations to this example include enclosure of the front stoop and side porches, the sheathing in later siding materials, and the attachment of a modern outbuilding to the front façade. The foundation, constructed of concrete block, has also been rebuilt, or the property has been moved to its present location. The house is in poor condition, having been abandoned for a number of years. Portions of the roof sheathing are missing, the chimney stacks above the roofline are lost, and numerous windows are broken out. Due to neglect and alterations, the house lacks integrity of design, workmanship, feeling, and association. A common late nineteenth-century house design, altered by incompatible modern alterations, the dwelling lacks the architectural distinction required for eligibility under Criterion C.

Despite its condition, deconstruction and demolition may reveal the property contains information important to the understanding of vernacular architecture traditions and/or building techniques, should the building be older than first anticipated. If the building is to be demolished as part of the project, it should first be evaluated by a qualified architectural historian; selective demolition should be used to fully determine whether the property is eligible under Criterion D and has important information to yield. If it is determined that building was constructed using standard building technology of the time, including balloon or platform framing, this property would not be eligible for listing under Criterion D and the demolition could proceed. Should the property be recommended significant by the qualified architectural historian, it should be fully documented prior to demolition.

References Cited:

DeISHPO

2007 “Georgetown” worksheet in Excel Spreadsheet “Updated_Gtwn_ReviewStatus_03282007_with_New_Sheets,” attachment to email from Gwen Davis (DeISHPO) to Grace Ziesing (JMA) and Mike Hahn (the Department), 28 March 2007. Copy on file, John Milner Associates, Inc., West Chester, PA.

McVarish, Douglas, Courtney L. Clark, Grace H. Ziesing, Kate Farnham, Richard Meyer, Matthew Harris

2006 Evaluation of National Register Eligibility for Architectural Properties in the Georgetown Study Area/U.S. 113. Submittal 2: New Properties and Review Priority 1 Resubmittals. John Milner Associates, Inc., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

S-04518



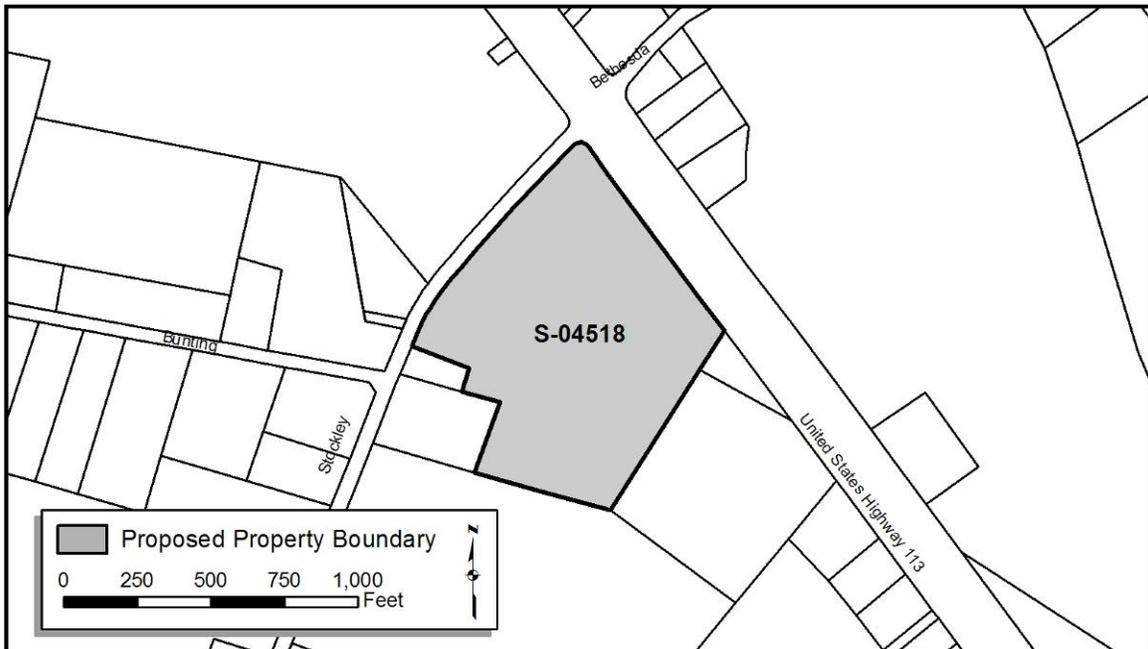
main building (.001) façade and southeast side, view to NW



main building (.001) façade and northwest side, view to SW



main building (.001) rear and northwest side, view to SE



S-04522. Harvey and Carrie Betts House, U.S. 113
(PIN: 133-6.00-126.00)
(Detail Map #15)

Note: This property was demolished after it had been recorded, evaluated, and determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, as reviewed and concurred upon by the Department and DelSHPO following JMA's recommendation in December 2006 (McVarish et al. 2006; DelSHPO 2007). By December 2011 the historic dwelling on the property was gone, as noted during a field review by representatives of JMA, the Department, DelSHPO, FHWA, and Sussex County. The property as currently configured no longer retains the integrity necessary to convey its significance under Criterion C as an example of an Italianate I-house. The property is therefore no longer eligible for listing on the National Register. The original evaluation is included herein as a matter of record.

Description: This property, located on the northeast side of U.S. 113, includes a nineteenth-century house, two chicken houses, and a corncrib. Unpaved parking areas and driveways are located south of the house and provide access to the outbuildings. The house is currently used as the office for a commercial enterprise, and the yard is used for sales of used campers, golf carts, and boats. Since the initial survey, construction of a large shop or salesroom in the middle of the open yard commenced.

The c. 1860s house is a two-story, five-bay, side-gabled Italianate I-house with full-width front porch and enclosed shed-roofed rear porch. The front porch sits on a replacement concrete slab and includes chamfered wood posts and eaves brackets. Fenestration of the west façade consists of six-over-six, double-hung sash windows set in surrounds with a simple wood drip molding on ogee molding at the top. Two doors are placed in the façade wall. These doors both feature two lights over two rectilinear panels and are set in surrounds with four-light sidelights and a one-light transom. The south gable end has two six-over-six, double-hung sash windows in the first story, and two, two-light attic windows. The north gable end has similar fenestration. As noted, a shed-roofed, enclosed porch projects from the first story of the east (rear) elevation. Fenestration of the rear elevation consists of six-over-six and one-over-one, double-hung sash windows. The house is set on a rusticated concrete-block foundation. It is clad in cement-asbestos siding. The roof of the main block is sheathed in asphalt shingles, while the roof of the rear ell is sheathed in sheet metal. Brick chimneys (of two different periods of construction) rise from either end of the roof ridge of the main block. A half-engaged heater chimney adjoins the rear shed ell.

A c. 1900 wood-framed corncrib with a lean-to equipment shed addition (.002) was, at the time of the original survey, placed to the rear of the house; it has since been demolished. The gabled-front structure featured characteristic inward sloping sidewalls. The lean-to equipment shed was appended to the south side. The structure measured approximately 10–12 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 10 feet to the peak of the roof. It sat on concrete and rubble piers and concrete-block piers. The primary door, a six-panel replacement, was placed on the west wall. Some of the original openings were boarded over with plywood.

Two buildings built as chicken houses form a square courtyard around the corncrib. According to the owner, the two buildings were built in about 1950 as chicken houses but were never used as such. The north building (.003) was used as a flea market/shop. This gabled-roof, wood-framed building has two bays in its west gable end consisting of a plywood door and a vertical board door. An older agricultural building, possibly a corncrib, forms part of the west end of the building. The south eaves wall contains 18 single-light, fixed windows spaced along it, as well as

four doors, plywood on nailed-on frames. The building is set on a concrete-block foundation. Its walls are constructed of concrete block and plywood panels. Its roof is constructed of corrugated galvanized steel over cellulose sheathing.

The second, similar chicken house (.004) was also erected in about 1950 and was soon converted to a flea market/shop. Its west eaves-front wall is about 44 bays wide with about 38 fixed, one-light windows, and six plywood doors. Gable end walls are pierced with fixed windows and door openings containing plywood panel doors. The foundation and lower walls of the building are constructed of concrete block with plywood panels above. The roof is sheathed in corrugated galvanized steel, and a sheet metal pipe chimney rises from the middle of the roof.

The owner of this property was uncomfortable with a request to survey the interior of the house, but did share some information about the floorplan and materials, which is included in the Historic Overview (below).

Applicable Historic Context(s): Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone; Urbanization and Early Suburbanization 1880-1940+/-; Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts theme; Italianate I-house property types.

Historic Overview: Frank Sapienza and his wife, the current owners of the property, believe that this former dwelling originally sat on a parcel of land on the west side of Route 113. They estimated that approximately eighty percent of the interior has been preserved. All of the original windows and fireplaces remain, the front door and upstairs interior doors have been retained, and when possible, they have tried to get hardware (doorknobs) appropriate to the period to the house for the doors that have been more recently replaced. The original flooring is intact beneath modern flooring. The entrance level includes its original front porch, two rooms downstairs, a half-bath, and an enclosed rear porch. Historically, this rear addition is believed to have functioned as a kitchen, but more recently it was converted into storage space for the office. The second floor also includes two rooms and a bathroom. Some of the outbuildings are believed to have been used as horse stables (Sapienza 2006).

No buildings were depicted at this location on the 1868 Beers atlas map. Neither the original Coleman DuPont road plans nor a 1930 as-built for the widening of U.S. 113 yields conclusive information concerning the ownership and/ or use of this property.

The house and outbuildings sit on a portion of a 65-acre property sold by Trustin P. and Harriet M. Morris in 1893 to Henry J. Stoeckel for \$800 (Sussex County Deed Book 117:345, January 20, 1898). Stoeckel and his wife Mary S. owned the property until 1923 when they sold a 1.5 acre-parcel including the present site of the house to Harvey and Carrie Betts for \$150 (Sussex County Deed Book 242:401, September __, 1923). According to the present owner, the house was moved to the site from nearby in about 1945. Shortly after, the two chicken houses were erected.

Harvey Betts died in 1963. In 1968 Carrie L. Betts of Georgetown sold the property to Lois K. and Donald H. Bunting for \$3,000 (Sussex County Deed Book 634:372, August 21, 1968). The following year, the Buntings sold the property to William L. and Elizabeth M. Adams for \$4,500 (Sussex County Deed Book 644:600, August 8, 1969). After William L. Adams's death, Elizabeth M. Adams's attorney-in-fact sold the property to Walter and Prael H. Bunting for an undisclosed sum (Sussex County Deed Book 1764:238, January 8, 1991). In 1993 the Buntings sold the 1.5-acre property to H. Tuman's RV and Marine for an undisclosed sum (Sussex County

Deed Book 1935:84, September 16, 1993). In 2005 H. Tuman's sold the property to Frank J. and Renee B. Sapienza for one dollar (Sussex County Deed Book 3165:29, June 24, 2005).

Evaluation: This property was evaluated as a c. 1860s Italianate I-house. Although the main building was undoubtedly built as a farm house in its original location to the west, it was moved to its current location after the road was built, and subsequently developed as a small-scale poultry operation that was quickly turned into a flea market. With the diverse functional origins and adaptive reuse of its buildings, this property conveys no clear association with any historical trend—neither as an agricultural nor a commercial property. It has suffered further loss of integrity since its 1990s conversion to a vehicle retailer. The yard is scattered with vehicles, and the outbuildings are in disrepair and function as storage facilities. A large shop or showroom, currently under construction, dominates the yard. Lacking functional focus and overall integrity, the property is recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A.

Research has not uncovered any association between the property and the productive life of any individual significant in the history of the area, and it is therefore recommended not eligible under Criterion B.

The house on this property is an uncommon example of an Italianate I-house. Surviving original or historic elements include the six-over-six, double-hung windows, the bracketed boxed cornice, portions of the shed-roofed porch including the eaves brackets, the dentilled cornice, the post brackets, and one of the two brick chimneys. Alterations include construction or enclosure of the rear, one-story, shed-roofed block, replacement of several windows, and sheathing in cement-asbestos shingles. According to the current owner, approximately eighty percent of the historic interior fabric remains. The house retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The property possesses local significance for the architecture of its main house. Although the property has been moved, oral history information established that it has been on the same site for more than 50 years. As a moved property, the house must be evaluated under Criterion Consideration B: "A property removed from its original or historically significant location can be eligible if it is significant primarily for architectural value or it is the surviving property most importantly associated with a historic person or event." Because the property is significant primarily for its architecture, as a well-preserved Italianate I-house, it meets the requirements of Criteria Consideration B.

As a nineteenth-century dwelling that retains a substantial amount of original exterior and interior architectural fabric, the house may have the potential to yield significant insights into building construction practices. Should demolition of the property be proposed as part of road construction, a qualified architectural historian or architectural conservator should be retained to evaluate the significance of its interior and exterior building fabric.

The recommended National Register boundary for the property is an approximately .08-acre rectangle in the west corner of Sussex County tax parcel 133-6.00-126.00, encompassing the main building only. The boundary extends 50 feet northeast along the northwestern parcel line, then southeast 70 feet, 50 feet southwest, and then northwest for 70 feet parallel to the parcel line along U.S. 113 to the point of beginning. Aerial photographs show the building and the driveway extending across the tax parcel line into the right-of-way for U.S. 113. The National Register boundary therefore extends approximately 14 feet into the right-of-way for U.S. 113.

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DelSHPO

2007 SHPO Comments on U.S. 113 North/South Study, Georgetown Study Area, On-Alignment Properties with Direct Impacts (follow-up to JMA, DelDOT, and SHPO meeting, 04/04/2007). On file, John Milner Associates, West Chester, Pennsylvania.

McVarish, Douglas, Courtney L. Clark, Grace H. Ziesing, Kate Farnham, Richard Meyer, Matthew Harris

2006 Evaluation of National Register Eligibility for Architectural Properties in the Georgetown Study Area/U.S. 113. Submittal 2: New Properties and Review Priority 1 Resubmittals. John Milner Associates, Inc., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Sussex County Deed Books

v.d. Sussex County Recorder of Deeds. Administration Building. Georgetown, Delaware.

Sapienza, Frank

2006 Current property owner (Delaware CRS #S-04522). Telephone interview with Courtney L. Clark, JMA architectural historian, 3 November 2006. Notes on file, John Milner Associates, Inc., West Chester, PA.

S-04522



main building (.001) façade, view to E



main building (.001) façade and south side, view to NE



main building (.001) rear and south side, view to NW



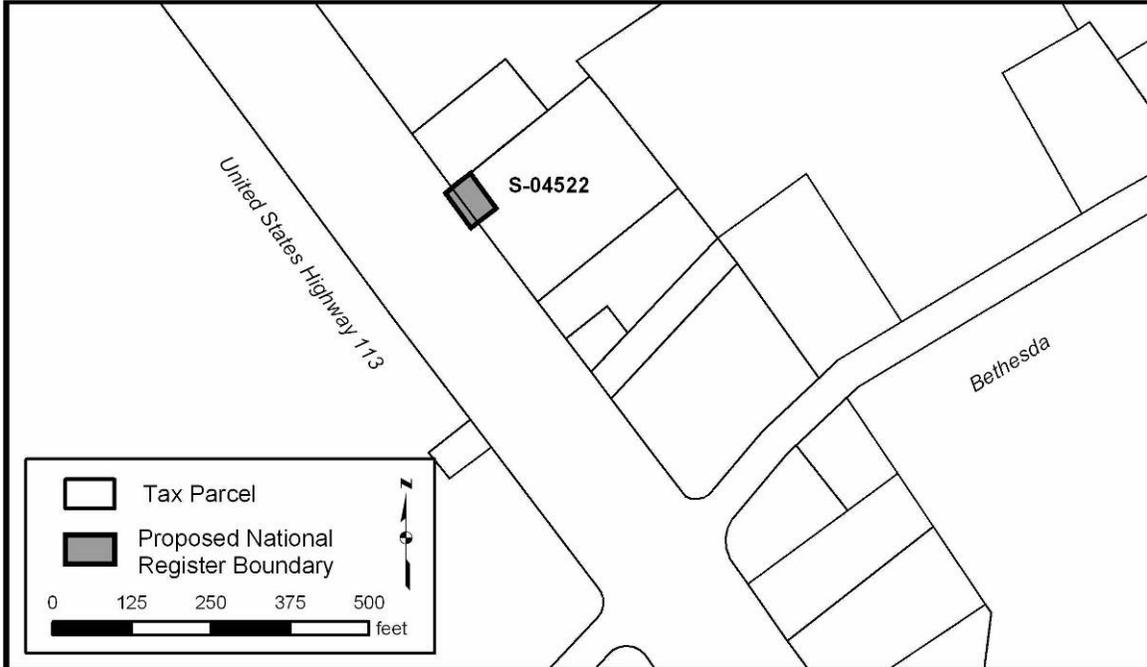
yard in October 2005, left to right: flea market/shop (.003) and corncrib (.002; now demolished), view to NE



yard in October 2008, left to right: main building (.001), flea market/shop (.003) and chicken house (.004), view to NE



chicken house (.004), view to E



(2007 aerial)

S-08430. Commercial Building, DuPont Highway
(PIN: 135-14.00-12.03)
(Detail Map #2)

Note: This property was demolished between November 2005 (the date of JMA's field survey) and March 2007, after it had been evaluated for National Register eligibility and reviewed by the Department and DelSHPO. The property was determined not eligible. The original evaluation is included herein as a matter of record.

Description: Located on the west side of U.S. 113 is this mid-twentieth-century commercial building, facing east. An asphalt-paved, L-shaped driveway lies on the north-northwest side of the building. Dense woods are located immediately west of the site.

This one-story, rectangular-shaped, wood-framed building built c. 1940 has a five-bay façade. A gabled, screened-in entry porch stands along the center of the façade and shelters a centralized entrance. Aluminum awnings, supported by iron posts, extend east from both ends of the façade. Fenestration of the façade consists of large, single-pane, commercial windows and aluminum-framed, multi-pane awning-style windows, which flank the front entrance. Six-over-six, double-hung sash windows are featured on the sidewalls and rear. A secondary entrance provides access to the building from the rear. The entire building sits on a concrete-block foundation and is clad in cement-asbestos shingles. The side-gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt. Two brick chimneys rise from the building, one from the center interior and one from the exterior of the south gable end.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone; Suburbanization and Early Ex-urbanization 1940-1960+/-; Retailing and Wholesaling theme; commercial building property type.

Historic Overview: This property had its genesis in the Bayard Macklin farm. After he died, one of his heirs Julia B. Pollard, sold a 67-acre parcel to another heir, Sallie E. Graham, in 1913 (Sussex County Deed Book 196:469, August 30, 1913). In 1941, Sallie Graham and her husband, George C., sold a 10-acre parcel containing the building to Mary V. Donahue for ten dollars and other valuable considerations (Sussex County Deed Book 332:561, October 20, 1941). In 1993, the estate of Mary V. Donahue sold an 8.58-acre parcel containing the building to John J. Reeb, Jr., and Karen J. Reeb, the present owners (Sussex County Deed Book 1935:157, August 18, 1993).

An oral interview with the property owner was attempted regarding the history of this property, but in the process of researching a listed telephone number it was learned that the owner, John J. Reeb, had died. No telephone listing was found for the late Mr. Reeb or his wife, Karen.

According to the CRS form on file at DelSHPO, the building was constructed as a dress shop, although it was vacant at the time of the survey (Keller 1993). A secondary building on the property—a single-room workshop at the end of the driveway—has since be demolished. The main building has not been altered since 1993, although it has visibly deteriorated.

Evaluation: The property was first evaluated in 1992 as part of the Sussex County East West Corridor Study, which resulted in a preliminary recommendation of not eligible based on lack of “architectural merit or known historical significance” (Tabachnick and Keller 1992:137). The recommendation was neither formally reviewed nor concurred upon by DelSHPO (Davis 2006).

This property has been re-evaluated for the National Register by JMA as a commercial building, although its most recent function is uncertain.

To be eligible under Criterion A, a commercial building must have a substantiated tie to an event significant in the history of the local area or region. For example, a building that represented the first commercial building in a particular road or corridor might be eligible as the predecessor of later highway-commercial development. This building postdates the construction of the highway by several decades and stands in relative isolation along the roadway. As an isolated example of a prevalent development trend, this property is recommended not eligible under Criterion A.

Limited research has not revealed any association of the property with individuals significant in the history of the local community. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible under National Register Criterion B.

Architecturally, this building represents a departure from the more common form of commercial building in the study area, which typically consists of a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the road with a concrete-block structural system. This wood-frame, side-gable structure presents more of a residential appearance and, if it was built as a dress shop, may have served a dual purpose. Though largely intact, this vernacular building does not typify a type or era of construction and is not a notable example of the architecture of its time. It cannot be said to possess architectural significance, and is therefore recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

The building on this property reflects common twentieth-century construction techniques and is not likely to provide new information regarding building technology that is not already available through other means; therefore the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.

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Keller, Amy B.

1993 Cultural Resource Survey Property Identification Form, CRS # S-8430. On file, Delaware State Historic Preservation Office, Dover.

Sussex County Deed Books

v.d. Sussex County Recorder of Deeds. Administration Building. Georgetown, Delaware.

Tabachnick, Alan D., and Amy B. Keller

1992 Location Level Historic Resources Survey, Sussex East West Corridor Study, Sussex County, Delaware. Prepared for Delaware Department of Transportation, Dover. Cultural Heritage Research Services, Inc., North Wales, PA.

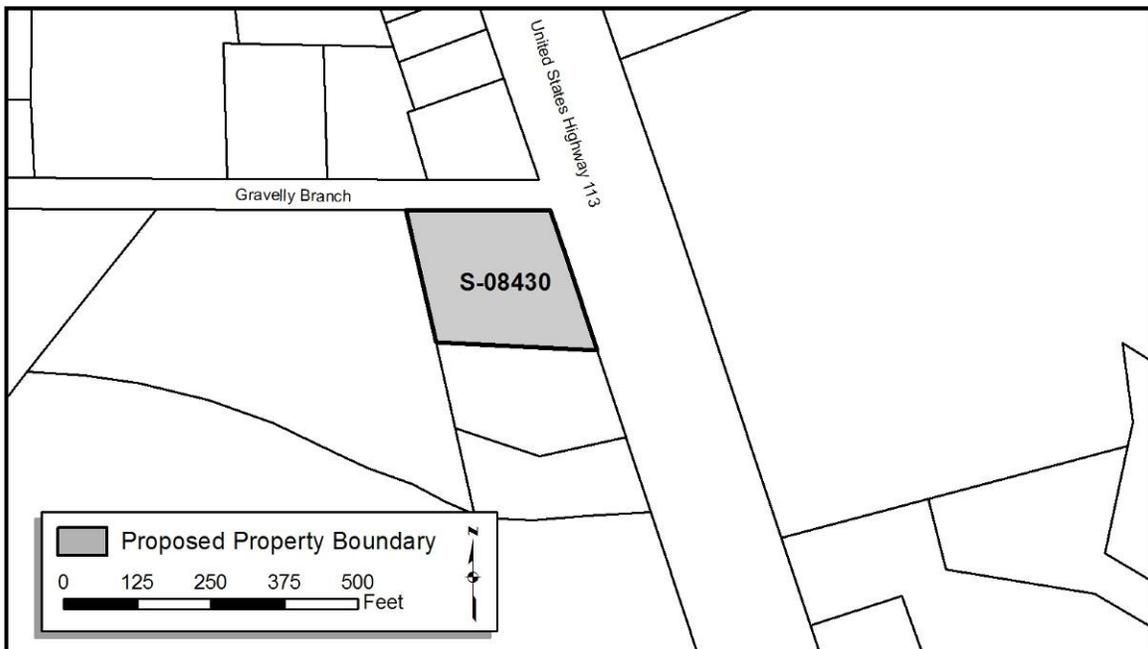
S-08430



main building (.001) façade and south side, view to NW



main building (.001) rear and north side, view to SE



**S-11250. Short House, DuPont Highway
(PIN: 135-19.00-63.00)
(Detail Map #8)**

Note: This property was demolished after it had been recorded, evaluated, and determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, as reviewed and concurred upon by the Department and DelSHPO following JMA's recommendation in December 2006 (McVarish et al. 2006). The Department raised concerns about its condition and continuing eligibility in 2008 and again in 2010, but in a field review on 1 August 2008, DelSHPO did not agree that the building had lost enough integrity to reconsider eligibility, and JMA did not change their recommendation (Hahn 2008; Ziesing 2008; Delaware Department of Transportation 2010). By December 2011 all buildings on the property were gone, as noted during a field review by representatives of JMA, the Department, DelSHPO, FHWA, and Sussex County. The property as currently configured no longer retains the integrity necessary to convey its significance under Criterion C as an example of a Cape Cod style dwelling. The property is therefore no longer eligible for listing on the National Register. The original evaluation is included herein as a matter of record.

Description: This property is vacant and somewhat overgrown and contains an early twentieth-century Colonial Revival-Cape Cod dwelling, attached garage, and shed.

The c. late 1930s residence is one-and-one-half stories in height with a steep side-gabled roof and a stucco-clad brick center chimney. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, and the house is sided with cement-asbestos shingle siding. There are large louvered gable vents at the gable peaks on the sides. The symmetrical front façade is five bays wide with a center entrance door. The six-panel wooden door has a half-wheel fanlight above it and is flanked by two twelve-over-twelve, double-hung wooden sash windows on each side. The house is three bays deep with twelve-over-twelve first-floor windows and six-over-one second-floor windows. Near the rear of the northwest side wall is a pair of six-light casement windows. The rear roof slope has a large shed dormer with two bays of windows, below which are two one-story shed-roofed projections from the first floor. A gabled hyphen on the southernmost corner of the house connects to a gabled garage wing. The hyphen has a triple six-over-one, double-hung sash window, and the garage has two six-over-one, double-hung sash windows in front and two vehicle bays with roll-down doors. The rear walls of both buildings are obscured by overgrown vines.

The c. late 1930s detached frame shed (.002) is a one-story gabled structure with a low-pitched, asphalt-shingled roof and wooden German siding. Due to overgrown shrubbery and vines, no fenestration is visible. Its function is unknown.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone; Urbanization and Early Suburbanization 1880-1940+/-; Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts theme; Cape Cod and Colonial Revival property types.

Historic Overview: No house is depicted in this general location on the 1868 Beers map, but a brick kiln is pictured slightly to the west. The house first appears on a U.S. Geological Survey topographic map dated 1938. According to documentary and architectural evidence, this house was built during the early twentieth century. In March 1907, Julia E. Tam sold 78 acres and 66 perches of land to Joseph S. Short for a sum of \$2,165.10 (Sussex County Deed Book 159:574, March 11, 1907). Just under two years later, Joseph S. Short and his wife, Minnie C., conveyed the property to Horace G. Short of Broadcreek Hundred for \$2,000.00 (Sussex County Deed

Book 167:1909, February 4, 1909). Much of this land is located on the east side of U.S. 113 and is still owned by the Short family.

In February 1936, Horace G. Short and wife, Sarah E., sold a relatively small portion of their acreage—44,100-square feet—to their son, Paul W. Short, for \$250.00 (Sussex County Deed Book 301:446, February 27, 1936). Paul Short's lot was located across U.S. 113 from his parents' land and is the site of S-11250; it is likely the house was built around the time of this land transfer. On 7 January 1988, Paul Short died, and in Article III of his will he devised life interest of the lands unto his wife, Mildred C. Upon her death the land was devised to his daughter, Sharon Hinson (Sussex County Will Book 172:23). In November 1989, Sylvia S. Short of Georgetown and Sharon S. Hinson of Annapolis, Maryland, both executors of the Estate of Paul W. Short, conveyed 29.6852 acres, Parcel "B," to Mildred C. Short, widow of Paul W., for an undisclosed sum (Sussex County Deed Book 1682:266, November 6, 1989). Shortly thereafter, the property was devised back to Sharon S. Hinson, the current owner (Sussex County Deed Book 1682:272).

Evaluation: This property has been evaluated for the National Register as a c. late 1930s Colonial Revival/Cape Cod house. This property was constructed as part of the nationwide historical trend of strip development along major transportation corridors, a pervasive but rarely significant historical process, as pointed out in the research design. It is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A.

Research has not revealed any association of the property with individuals significant in the history of the local community. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible under National Register Criterion B.

This house differs from the typical Cape Cod of the suburban subdivision. Instead, it was clearly built in a revivalist fashion to emulate older homes, its model being the eighteenth-century Cape Cod cottage of New England. Its architectural vocabulary mimics New England precedents, such as the 1780 Isaac Small House in Truro, Massachusetts (pictured below), rather than relating to the more typical suburban house type. This suggests that the design for the house may have been obtained from a pattern book or from a magazine article. Elements that point to the New England heritage of the design include the steep roof pitch, the central chimney, the low first-story roof eaves, the placement of the front door in a simple wood surround, the use of a window surmounting the door (more typically a transom in the model rather than the fanlight used here), use of small-light, double-hung sash windows arranged symmetrically on either side of the entry, and inclusion of wings, especially wings set back from the plane of the main block. The house is sheathed in cement-asbestos siding, which may have been added soon after the building's construction. The only non-historic change to the property, according to the current owner, is the newer furnace chimney attached to the rear of the house. Due to its unusual design for Delaware, the property appears to possess architectural significance. It also retains most of its original materials and much of its architectural character. The abandoned building has deteriorated somewhat since it was first recorded in November 2005, but as of summer 2008 it retained its windows and doors and continued to convey its significance. The property is recommended eligible for the National Register under Criterion C pending further deterioration.

Evidence visible on the exterior of the buildings suggests that they lack the structural and architectural individuality to convey important information about building construction practices. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion D.

The recommended boundary is an approximately .42-acre polygon within Sussex County tax parcel 135-19.00-63.00 that includes the house and its associated shed, both of which are considered contributing elements. The boundary, which begins at a point approximately 260 feet south of the intersection of U.S. Route 113 and Route 62, is a rectangle measuring 131 feet southward along U.S. Route 113 and 138 feet deep. The surrounding farmland is excluded from the recommended boundary because it does not contribute to the significance of the dwelling under National Register Criterion C. This recommendation is in accordance with guidelines published by the National Park Service, which stipulate that the boundary should “exclude additional, peripheral areas that do not directly contribute to the property’s significance as a buffer or as open space to separate the property from surrounding areas” (Seifert 1997:2).

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v.d. Sussex County Recorder of Deeds. Administration Building. Georgetown, Delaware.

Sussex County Will Books

v.d. Sussex County Register of Wills. Chancery Court. Georgetown, Delaware.

Ziesing, Grace H.

2008 Project Manager, U.S. 113 North/South Study, John Milner Associates, Inc. Email correspondence with representatives of the Department, DelSHPO, FHWA, etc., summarizing results of 1 August 2008 field review, 4 August 2008. On file, John Milner Associates, Inc, West Chester, Pennsylvania.

S-11250



main building (.001) façade and south side, view to W, in 2005



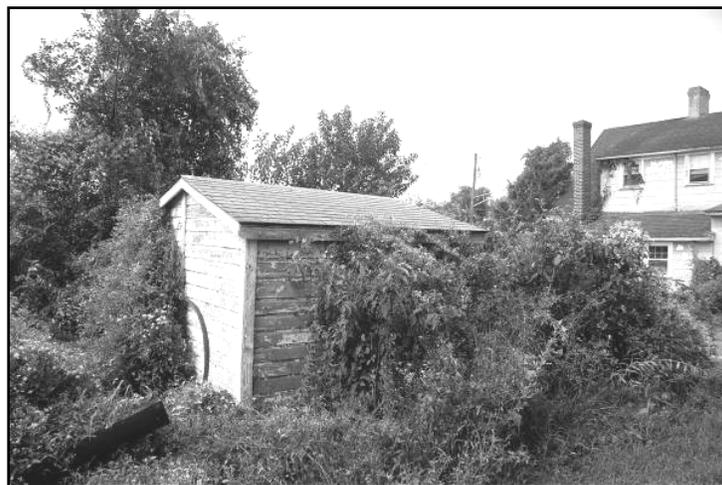
main building (.001) façade and south side, view to S, in 2008



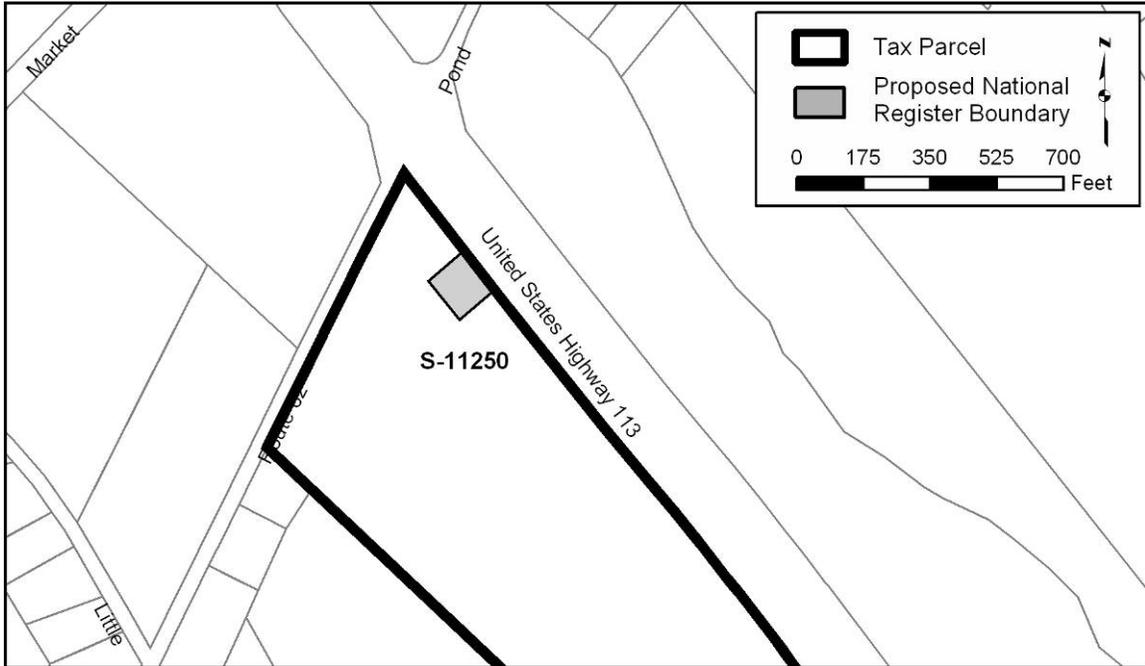
main building (.001) rear, view to SE, in 2005



main building (.001) rear, view to SE, in 2008



shed (.002), view to N (2005)



(2003 aerial)



Isaac Small House, Truro, Massachusetts, c. 1780 (HABS MA-695)

