

**4.3.2 K-01689. W.C. Fountain Agricultural Complex  
4988 Barratts Chapel Road  
SM-00-131.00-01-12.00**

**Description:** This 233.2-acre property is located on the southwest side of Barratts Chapel Road and on the west side of S.R. 1. It takes its name from the owner, W.C. Fountain, identified in the 1868 Beers map (Beers 1868) (see Figure 4). The farmstead consists of a central farmhouse with a cluster of 10 agricultural outbuildings (Figure 14). All of the buildings are currently vacant in anticipation of demolition for a proposed residential subdivision (Preliminary Land Use Service 2008). Agricultural fields surround the farmstead in all directions. Spring Creek and a border of woodland lie further to the southwest.

The farmhouse (.001) was built ca. 1810 as a Georgian period I-house with an L-shaped plan. The main two-and-a-half story, five-bay portion of the house was new construction. The two-bay perpendicular wing at the rear was an older house dating to ca. 1730 from the same property, which was moved to this site and joined to the main block ca. 1810 (McCleave 2005). The frame structure reveals historic clapboard siding beneath the current vinyl and asbestos siding wall covering. It retains historic six-over-six wood sash windows and three interior brick chimneys. A single-bay front porch was added ca. 1870 and two porches were later added to the east and west elevations of the rear ell.

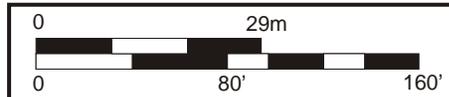
Two small frame sheds (.002 and .003) from ca. 1930 are located to the southeast and south of the farmhouse. The first shed (.002) is a small square structure with a collapsed asphalt shingle shed roof and vertical beaded board siding. The second shed (.003) has a standing seam metal end gable roof and board-and-batten siding.

The ca. 1890 privy (.004), located to the southwest of the farmhouse, appears to be the only extant nineteenth century outbuilding. Before the property was vacated, it was used as a storage shed. The small frame structure has a standing seam metal end gable roof and patched vertical board siding.

The majority of the remaining outbuildings were constructed ca. 1930. A multi-use frame shed (.005), which is located immediately to the southwest of the privy, is in deteriorated condition. It has a bi-level corrugated metal roof with exposed rafter tails. A multi-use frame barn (.006) features a corrugated metal gable roof, three sliding barn doors, and vertical beaded board siding. A frame milk house with a concrete block foundation (.007) has two-over-two wood sash windows, narrow weatherboard siding, and a corrugated metal end gable roof. Behind the former milk house is a small frame shed (.008) with vertical beaded board siding and a corrugated metal end gable roof. A two-and-one-half-



SOURCE: MICROSOFT 2010



DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	
BARRATTS CHAPEL ROAD IMPROVEMENTS S.R. 1 TO MCGINNIS POND ROAD KENT COUNTY	
K-01689 FARMSTEAD IN 2010	
FIGURE - 14	SKELLY and LOY Inc. CONSULTANTS IN ENVIRONMENT - ENERGY ENGINEERING - PLANNING

story frame barn (.009) with board-and-batten and vertical beaded board siding is located further to the south.

The largest of the surviving outbuildings is also the newest; the frame machine shed (.010) with metal roofing and siding was constructed *ca.* 1950. The *ca.* 1930 dairy barn (.011) is located to the north of the other outbuildings. Its first story is constructed of concrete block, and the frame second story is clad with vertical boards and vinyl siding. It has a standing seam metal end gable roof.

**Applicable Historic Context(s):** Upper Peninsula Zone; Intensified and Durable Occupation (1730-1770±); Early Industrialization (1770-1830±); Industrialization and Early Urbanization (1830-1880±); Urbanization and Early Suburbanization (1880-1940±); Agriculture; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes; Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts; I-houses.

**Historical Overview:** The W.C. Fountain Agricultural Complex (K-01689) has been a farm of approximately 235 acres for more than 250 years. There is evidence that it has been inhabited by Euro-Americans since at least the mid-eighteenth century (*ca.* 1730 per McCleave 2005). The rear portion of the current farmhouse dates to the early eighteenth century, and the main block is estimated to have been built *ca.* 1810 (McCleave 2005).

The recorded history of the property dates to 1689 when William Dorval, a merchant in Philadelphia, sold several tracts of land in Kent County, including this one, to Richard Drafgate of London for a term of 1,000 years. Ten years later, Drafgate sold the tracts to Thomas Bishop and Thomas Hudson, also of London and also for a term of 1,000 years. In 1724, Thomas Bishop and his wife and the heir of the late Thomas Hudson sold their tracts to James Logan. In 1739, Logan sold his tracts to John Newtown, who the following year conveyed what was called a 100-acre tract in Williams Chance to John Price for 80 pounds (Kent County Deeds 1740). Based on later deeds, it is assumed that the acreage was only an estimate and that the grant, in fact, contained the acreage still associated with the property.

The Price family held the property and probably lived on it for 30 years. The first direct evidence of habitation comes from the 1746 will of John Price, which devised “the plantation and land where I now dwell” to his grandson, Joseph Price (Kent County Probate Files 1746). A 1770 deed from John Price’s heirs to Philip Barratt noted that the grandson, Joseph Price, Jr., “lived on [the property] for some time,” but he died single and intestate

prior to the 1770 sale of the property (Kent County Deeds 1770). The Orphans Court records were searched for proceedings disposing of Joseph Price, Jr.'s estate, but none were found.

The 1770 deed sold the land to Philip Barratt for 113 pounds, two shillings, and seven pence. The land was described as 150 acres lying on a branch of Murder Creek (Kent County Deeds 1770). The 150 acres referred to arable land. Subsequent deeds noted that the tract also includes "a quantity of cripple," a term for marshland or swampland (Kent County Deeds 1810). Following Philip Barratt's death in 1780, the land passed to his sons, Philip and Elijah. It is not known if the Barratts lived on or rented the property. In 1810, Philip sold the 150-acre farm to Jonathan Downs for \$1,200 (Kent County Deeds 1810).

Jonathan Downs owned the property from 1810 until his death *ca.* 1830. Downs lived on the farm, at least for a portion of that period. A tax assessment from 1822 lists Downs's "home farm" as 150 acres, valued at seven dollars an acre. He was also assessed for two horses, one yoke oxen, three cows, six young cattle, 10 sheep, two sows, and seven shoats, as well as 26 ounces of silver (Kent County Tax Assessments 1822). No information is available on what crops were produced. Based on the assessment, Downs can be classified as a well-to-do farmer for the area and period, raising crops and livestock for market as well as home use (De Cunzo and Garcia 1992).

Following Downs's death, the farm entered a period of tenancy and ownership by the Stradley family. In 1832, Downs's children--none of whom lived in Kent County--sold the farm to John Stradley (Kent County Deeds 1832). Stradley died just two years later, in 1834. He willed the farm to his daughter, Eliza Lockwood, wife of Thomas Lockwood; the will noted that "the land [was] now in the tenure of James Johnson." The accompanying inventory of the farm included 55.5 bushels of white corn, two-and-one-half bushels of rye, and 17 bushels of wheat, providing some idea of the crops raised by Johnson (Kent County Wills 1834b).

Eliza Lockwood's husband, Thomas Lockwood, fits the description of well-to-do farmers of the period. He owned more than one farm as well as urban or village property, and he held investments in various speculative endeavors (Herman *et al.* 1989). In this particular case, Lockwood was a merchant who lived in Frederica. He owned a second tenant farm, a house in town where he resided, and a second property in Frederica that housed a tailor and shoe shop. The K-01689 property was described in detail in Lockwood's 1852 tax assessment, the first surviving record to provide details on property in Murderkill

Hundred since 1822. The farm consisted of 150 acres in the tenure of Quenton Kamper, with the land valued at 10 dollars an acre. Additionally, there was an estimated 150 acres of “marsh and cripple land of little value” assessed at one dollar per acre. On the property were a two-story frame house, a barn, and stables, all in “tolerable repair” (the other classifications were good and bad) (Kent County Tax Assessments 1852).

Quenton Kamper was not listed in the 1850 agricultural census of Murderkill Hundred. Thomas Lockwood was listed, although the breakdown of improved and unimproved land does not match that of the tax assessment. The total acreage credited to Lockwood -- 300 acres -- is the same, but the breakdown of improved and unimproved land differs. In the agricultural census, Lockwood was credited with 100 acres of improved land, rather than 150, and 200 acres of unimproved land. Nevertheless, the similarities in the two listings are such that it appears that the 1850 agricultural census is describing K-01689. The farm was valued at \$3,000, which was high for this part of Murderkill Hundred, but not exceptionally so. The value of implements and machinery was average for the area at \$80. Livestock, valued at \$390, included two horses, five milk cows, two working oxen, seven other cattle, and six swine. Crops were diversified and included 175 bushels of wheat, 400 bushels of Indian corn, 80 bushels of oats, and 100 pounds of butter. The farm also grew exceptionally large amounts of tubers: 800 bushels of Irish potatoes and 200 bushels of sweet potatoes (U.S. Census 1850a).

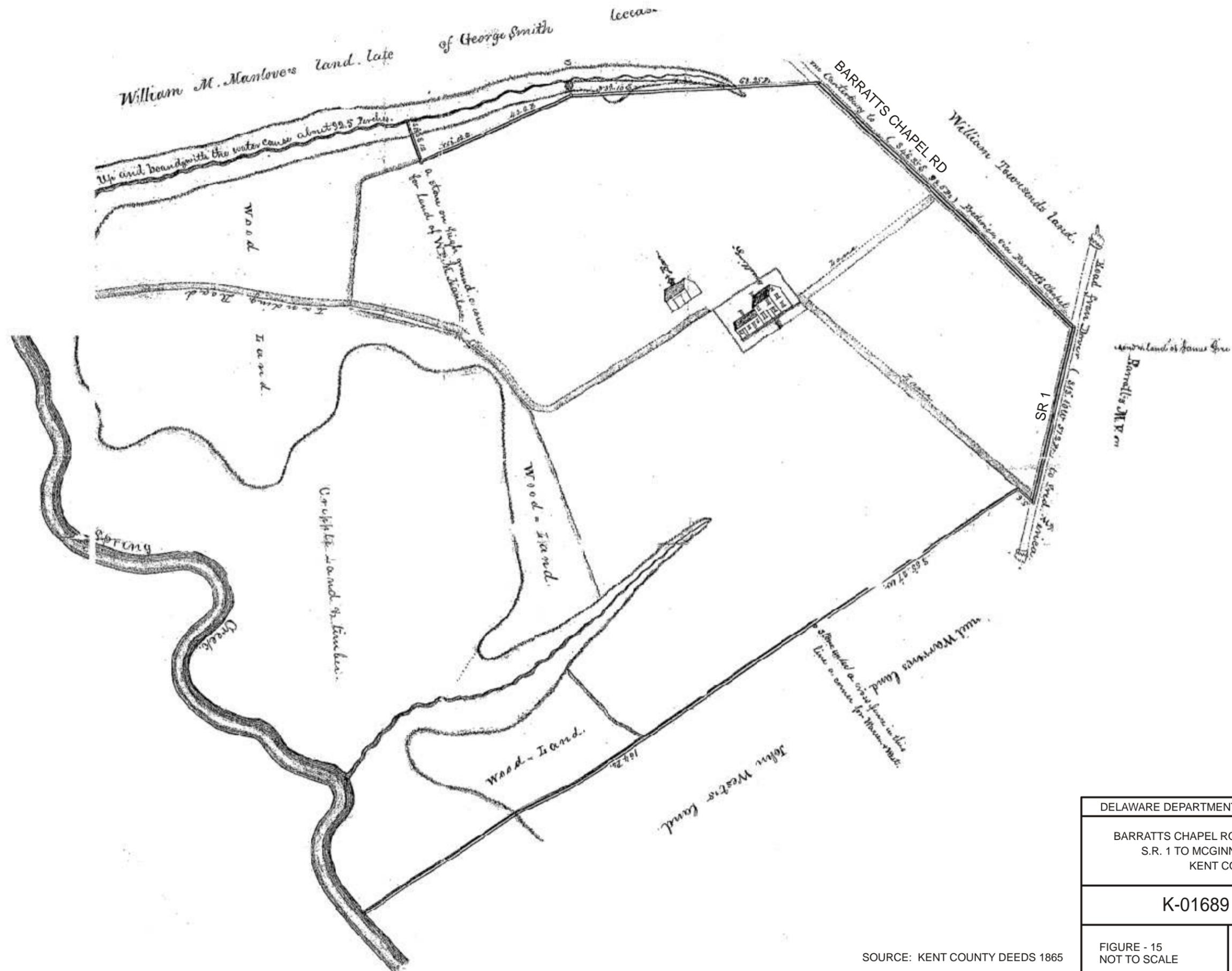
Thomas Lockwood was the owner of record at the time of the 1860 tax assessment and agricultural census, and his name also appears on the 1859 map of Murderkill Hundred (French and Skinner 1859) (see Figure 3). Curiously, he was credited only with owning 140 acres of land, of which 100 acres were improved and 40 acres were in timber. Perhaps the marsh and cripple land was of so little value that it was not assessed. Buildings on the property included a two-story frame dwelling, kitchen, stable, carriage house, and smokehouse, all in tolerable repair. No barn is listed. The farm was still a tenant farm, then in the tenure of R.J. Camper (Kent County Tax Assessments 1860).

As was the case in 1850, the agricultural census information did not quite match the tax assessment information. The 1860 agricultural census listed the farm owned by Lockwood and tenanted by Camper as having slightly more improved land (112 acres compared to 100 acres) and slightly less unimproved land (20 acres compared to 40 acres). The overall value of the farm remained the same at \$3,000, but the value of implements and machinery jumped significantly, from \$80 to \$500. From this, it can be deduced that Lockwood and Camper were proponents of scientific agriculture, which emphasized, among

other things, the use of machinery to increase efficiency. They probably followed the other major tenants of scientific agriculture -- rotation of crops and use of fertilizers to increase productivity -- because the amount of crops harvested also jumped significantly. The farm now produced 500 bushels of wheat as compared to 175 bushels in 1850 and an astonishing 1,300 bushels of Indian corn, up from 400 bushels in 1850. The tubers grown had dropped substantially, from 800 bushels of Irish potatoes to 15 bushels and 200 bushels of sweet potatoes to 25 bushels. Butter production had increased to 250 pounds from 100 pounds, despite one fewer milk cow. New crops included 20 bushels of peas and beans and 20 pounds of honey. The quantity and types of livestock remained virtually unchanged: three horses, four milk cows, six other cattle, and three swine, valued at \$500 (U.S. Census 1860a).

William Lockwood's ownership ended in 1865, but the farm remained in the Stradley/Lockwood family. William C. Fountain, the son-in-law of the late Thomas and Eliza Lockwood, purchased K-01689 in 1865. Fountain paid \$7,000, which indicated that the farm was considered valuable. The deed classified the land as 185 acres and a large quantity of marshland. The increased amount of land credited to the farm could reflect ditching efforts that reclaimed land formerly too wet to sow, but in all likelihood it was just the result of a more systematic survey of the land. The deed includes a survey and sketch map (Figure 15). The sketch delineates the locations of arable lands, woodland, and the cripple land; farm lanes to Barratts Chapel Road, the road to Dover (the predecessor to S.R. 1), and Spring Creek; the location of the house and barn (the only two buildings shown although more were present); and the presence of a shad fishery and grain and lime wharf on Spring Creek (Kent County Deeds 1865). The wharf confirmed that crops were still being moved by streams in the mid-nineteenth century. The house and barn are shown at the location of the current farmstead. The simplified drawing of the house shows a two-story section and a one-story section, but it is likely meant to represent the current configuration of the main house with the shorter rear wing. The barn is not extant.

W.C. Fountain is shown as the owner of the K-01689 property on the 1868 map of South Murderkill Hundred, but since he resided in Philadelphia at that time, the farm would have been in tenancy (Beers 1868) (see Figure 4). According to the 1872 tax assessment for South Murderkill Hundred, the tenant was Thomas H. Wyatt. Fountain was assessed for a 200-acre farm, with 160 acres improved and 40 acres in timber. As with Lockwood, he was not assessed for the marshland. The land was valued at \$45 per acre for a total value of \$9,000. The tax assessment gave a much fuller accounting of the buildings on the



SOURCE: KENT COUNTY DEEDS 1865

DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	
BARRATTS CHAPEL ROAD IMPROVEMENTS S.R. 1 TO MCGINNIS POND ROAD KENT COUNTY	
K-01689 IN 1865	
FIGURE - 15 NOT TO SCALE	SKELLY and LOY Inc. CONSULTANTS IN ENVIRONMENT - ENERGY ENGINEERING - PLANNING

property than the sketch map by listing a two-story frame dwelling, smokehouse, carriage house, barn, and stables, all in tolerable repair (Kent County Tax Assessments 1872). The roughly contemporaneous 1870 agricultural census listed one farm in South Murderkill Hundred as owned by Fountain and tenanted by Wyatt, but the property is listed as containing only 105 acres, 80 improved and 25 unimproved, so it does not seem like the correct property (U.S. Census 1870a).

K-01689 left the ownership of the Stradley/Lockwood family in 1876, when Fountain lost the property through a sheriff's sale. The country was in the midst of a deep depression, and such foreclosures were not uncommon. The property was sold to satisfy a judgment in a case brought against Fountain and his wife over a debt of \$5,000 (Kent County Deeds 1876a). The purchaser re-sold the farm in the same year to Elias Russell (sometimes spelled Russel) for \$6,075. It was still said to contain 185 acres and a large quantity of marshland (Kent County Deeds 1876b).

The historian, J. Thomas Scharf, writing in 1888, noted that Elias Russell was one of the largest landowners in what had been the estate known in the early days of settlement in Murderkill Hundred as Williams' Chance (Scharf 1888). The farm probably remained in tenancy, although this cannot be ascertained with certainty. Tax assessments after 1872 do not provide detail on tenancy or the buildings on a property. The 1880 agricultural census listed Russell as owning two farms in South Murderkill Hundred, the first containing 124 acres and the second 200 acres. Comparing the deed record of various properties with the order of names in both the agricultural and population censuses, it is clear that Russell lived on the 124-acre farm (U.S. Census 1880a, 1880c). It is also relatively certain, based on farm size and amount of improved land, that K-01689 was the other farm owned by Russell, the one where he did not reside. That farm was listed as consisting of 200 acres, 160 acres improved and 40 acres in woodlands. The farm was valued at \$8,000, with implements and machinery adding another \$100. Livestock was valued at \$400. The most notable change from the livestock mix enumerated in the 1850 and 1860 agricultural censuses was the presence of 85 barnyard poultry and five other poultry. It is assumed that the poultry were kept predominantly for eggs -- the farm produced 100 dozen that year. Other livestock included the standard mix found on wealthier farms, including two horses, four working cows (the assumption is that this means oxen), three milk cows, and five swine. The chief crop remained Indian corn, with an impressive 1,000 bushels grown on 55 acres of land. Fifty-five acres were devoted to wheat, with a yield of 600 bushels. Other products included the eggs, 150 pounds of butter, and unspecified forest products which sold for \$25. There were

no orchards on the property, as there were on neighboring farms. The farm used hired hands, paying \$150 for 36 weeks of work (U.S. Census 1880a).

After 1880, specific information about the crops or buildings on the farm becomes more difficult to locate. The agricultural census records for the remainder of the nineteenth century for South Murderkill Hundred do not provide detailed information, and after 1897, the records are grouped by legislative district rather than hundred, making it more difficult to locate a particular farm. The deed record, however, continued to provide important information. In 1895, Ella D. Sipple purchased the farm from Russell's heirs for \$5,250. The deed listed the farm as containing 235 acres, which seems to have been its size since at least 1740, plus two acres purchased at an unknown date from a neighboring property owner (Kent County Deeds 1895). The Sipples owned other property in the area in addition to K-01689, but unlike the other properties, this farm would remain in the family into the twenty-first century. In 1929, following Ella Sipple's death, her heirs conveyed their shares in the property to Ella's son John Roland Sipple and his wife Laura (Kent County Deeds 1929).

Following the death of John Roland Sipple, the farm passed to his son and namesake and his wife, Alice, then to their son, James Stanley Sipple, and finally to James Stanley's wife, Carrie Sipple. Upon Carrie Sipple's death in 2001, the farm became the property of Linda E. and Ronald A. Graleski. It is not known if they are members of the Sipple family. In 2005, the Graleskis sold the property to a development company, Chapel Farms, LLC, which is considering building a subdivision on the parcel (Kent County Deeds 2005).

**Evaluation:** The W.C. Fountain Agricultural Complex (K-01689) is evaluated as eligible under NRHP Criteria A and C as an agricultural complex with links to the Intensified and Durable Occupation Period (1730-1770±), the Early Industrialization Period (1770-1830±), the Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period (1830-1880±), the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period (1880-1940±), and the Suburbanization and Early Ex-urbanization Period (1940-1960±). The Georgian farmhouse, which was built ca. 1810 and incorporates an earlier structure from ca. 1730, is individually evaluated as eligible under NRHP Criteria C and D for its architecture.

According to NRHP standards, an agricultural complex is composed of dwelling(s) and agricultural outbuildings, plus utilitarian and non-utilitarian spaces and features directly associated with these buildings. Also included are agricultural fields, woodlots, marshes, ditches, landscaped lawns, yards, gardens, drives, lanes, paths, and trash and other waste disposal areas and features (De Cunzo and Garcia 1992). An eligible agricultural complex

must have the ability to convey information or exhibit trends concerning national, state, or local agricultural development. Primary and secondary source historical documentation is used to substantiate the significance of an agricultural complex. The principal historic components of the complex -- the dwelling(s), domestic outbuildings, agricultural outbuildings, and utilitarian and non-utilitarian landscapes -- must convey strong associations with the farm's period of significance. Changes to active farms are expected and will not preclude NRHP eligibility. However, the major buildings, including dwelling(s) and barn(s), should retain much or all of their historic exterior fabric. In addition, to remain eligible, new construction must not dominate the old.

To be eligible under NRHP Criterion A, an agricultural complex must be significant in association with local, statewide, or national trends in agriculture and must be able to convey those trends. The W.C. Fountain Agricultural Complex (K-01689) is clearly significant in local agricultural history. Its well-documented history traces occupation of the property back to at least the 1740s. The front portion of the farmhouse is estimated by the DESHPO to have been constructed ca. 1810 (McCleave 2005). A local informant also told the DESHPO that the rear ell of the house is even older, originally constructed in the 1730s and moved from its original location near S.R. 1 at an unspecified date (McCleave 2005). Tax records, agricultural censuses, and published histories provide a good deal of information on the farm, its owners, and its production during the nineteenth century. The sources illustrate that wealthy, and at times prominent, citizens of Murderkill Hundred and later South Murderkill Hundred owned the farm. For much of its history it was in tenancy, which is an important part of agricultural history in Delaware, Kent County, and the hundred. Crop yields and value of the farm were high for the hundred. The historical records also indicated that the farm has probably retained virtually the same amount of acreage since the 1740s, and the land remains in production, maintaining a link with its agricultural past.

Less information is available on the farm and its operation in the twentieth century, due to a dearth of specific records. This is problematic, because with the exception of the farmhouse and the privy, all the remaining buildings, were estimated by the DESHPO to have been built in the twentieth century (McCleave 2005). Buildings specifically enumerated in mid-nineteenth century tax assessments -- the barn, kitchen house, stable, carriage house, and smokehouse -- do not appear to be extant. Aerial photographs do show that the surviving agricultural outbuildings were all present by 1962, almost fifty years ago (Delaware DataMill 2008).

Despite the absence of nineteenth century buildings, the W.C. Fountain Agricultural Complex (K-01689) is recommended as eligible for listing under NRHP Criterion A. The farmstead retains its historic farmhouse, which includes examples of eighteenth and early nineteenth century construction. The agricultural outbuildings were constructed prior to 1962, and those buildings retain original interior and exterior materials. Their presence, as well as the absence of nineteenth century buildings (with the exception of the ca. 1890 privy), illustrates the changing nature of an agricultural complex over time, which is an important part of a farm's history. All of the land that was historically associated with the property remains. The main farm lane of the property and the farm's secondary circulation paths throughout the farm seem to approximate the position of the lanes illustrated in the nineteenth century survey drawing of the property (see Figure 15). In short, the property retains its ability to convey associations with historic periods of occupation and significance and is eligible under NRHP Criterion A.

To be eligible under NRHP Criterion B, a property must be associated with a person of demonstrable significance; it must be associated with that person's productive life; and it should best reflect that person's historic contributions. The W.C. Fountain Agricultural Complex (K-01689) was owned by a number of wealthy and prominent citizens of Murderkill Hundred. The most notable is perhaps Thomas Lockwood, a prominent merchant and landowner. He is the only owner who received more than a passing mention in published histories or biographies. However, prominence is not the same as demonstrable significance. There is nothing in the historical record to indicate that Lockwood or any of the other owners of K-01689 can be classified as such. In Lockwood's case, K-01689 was not associated with his productive life. It was simply a tenant farm he owned. The W.C. Fountain Agricultural Complex is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B.

To be eligible under NRHP Criterion C for architecture, the principal historic components of the agricultural complex must be present and must convey strong associations with the farm's period of significance. Buildings and structures should also retain integrity of materials, design, feeling, and workmanship. The periods the W.C. Fountain Agricultural Complex conveys the strongest associations with are the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization (1880-1940±) and Suburbanization and Early Ex-urbanization (1940-1960±) periods. The buildings in the farmstead, with the exception of the farmhouse, date to those periods. However, the land has been associated with the property since the eighteenth century. The farmland, eighteenth and nineteenth century farmhouse, and twentieth century farm buildings convey the long occupation of the property and its changing

nature over time. The W.C. Fountain Agricultural Complex is recommended as eligible for listing under NRHP Criterion C.

To be eligible under NRHP Criterion D, an agricultural complex must have the ability to yield important information on agricultural history and it must be the principal source of that information. The agricultural history of Kent County and of K-01689 is well-documented through primary and secondary sources. The absence of nineteenth century outbuildings compromises the ability of the complex to convey information on agricultural complexes not available through other sources. Archaeological investigations of the property might reveal additional information on this complex, but such investigations are outside of the scope of this project. The W.C. Fountain Agricultural Complex is recommended as not eligible under NRHP Criterion D.

The W.C. Fountain Farmhouse is also individually evaluated for NRHP-listing as an example of a vernacular I-house with eighteenth and nineteenth century components. To be eligible for architecture under NRHP Criterion C, an I-house must retain its original form and massing. The best examples also contain elements of the architectural styles current at the time the house was built. The house should exhibit integrity of location, setting, design, feeling, association, materials, and workmanship. Unsympathetic additions, alterations, or renovations that obscure the original side gable I-house form can compromise integrity.

The W.C. Fountain Farmhouse is evaluated as NRHP-eligible under Criterion C for its architecture. Extant I-houses from the early nineteenth century are rare and are thus significant as an example of their type and method of construction if they have integrity. The house retains its form, massing, facade, and end chimneys. The fenestration pattern is unaltered, and most windows are six-over-six wood sash. The front porch is not original, but it has been a part of the house for more than 100 years (added ca. 1870). The original clapboard siding has been covered, but the change is not significant on a house of this age where the form, massing, and fenestration remain. The rear ell is an even rarer example of eighteenth century construction and includes such features as hand-sewn rafters, post and beam construction, and winder stairs behind the hearth.

The W.C. Fountain House is recommended eligible under NRHP Criterion D. Because surviving dwellings from the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries are comparatively rare, the house would likely yield information on historic building techniques not readily available or documented from other sources. Deconstruction and demolition may further reveal that the resource contains information important to the understanding of vernacular architecture traditions. If the building is to be demolished, moved, or renovated

as part of a project, it should be evaluated by a qualified architectural historian or historic architect. Selective demolition should be used to fully determine and conclude that the property is eligible under NRHP Criterion D and has important information to yield. Should the property be reaffirmed as significant by the qualified architectural historian or historic architect, it should be fully documented prior to demolition.

The NRHP boundary recommended for K-01689 is the 2005 tax parcel of the property (see aerial mapping below) before the parcel was subdivided to accommodate lots for a planned residential development. The parcel contains most of the land historically associated with the property since the mid-eighteenth century, as well as the farmstead and farm lanes. The complete eligibility form for this resource is found in Appendix C.

**K-01689 Photographs**



*Farmhouse (.001), north (front) elevation, facing south.*



*Farmhouse (.001), west and south (rear) elevations, facing northeast.*



*Outbuildings (.002, .010, .009, .005, .004, and .003) and farmhouse (.001), east and north elevations, facing southwest.*



*Outbuildings (.007, .008, .003, .004, .005, and .006), west and south elevations, facing northeast.*

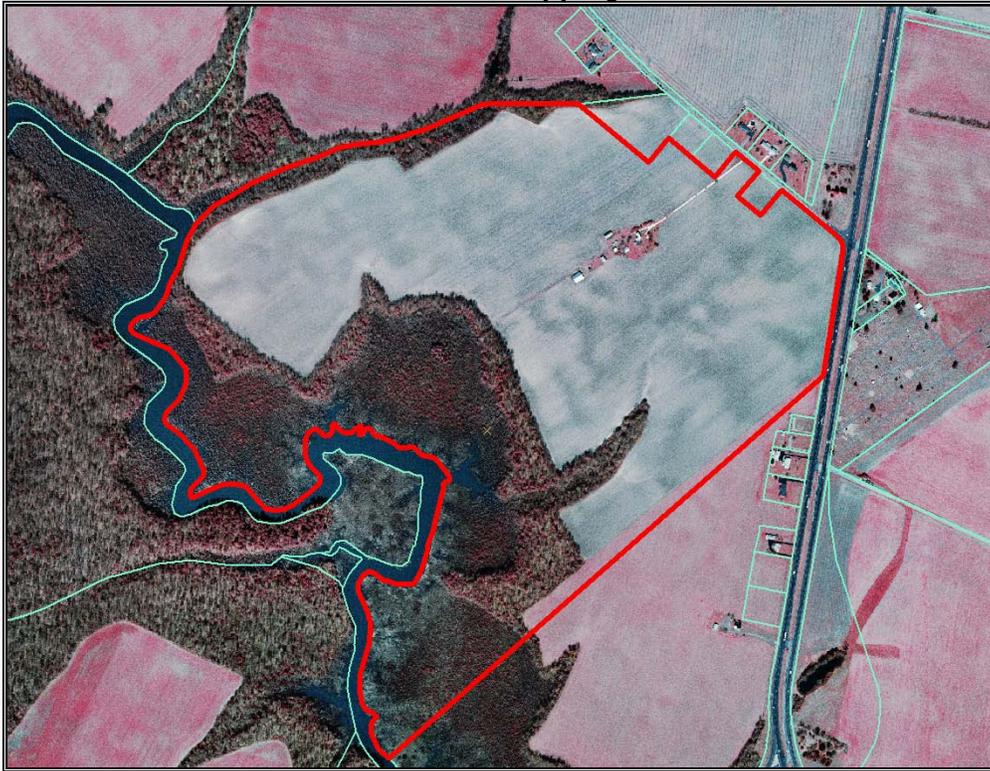


*Outbuildings (.006, .007, .008, and .011), east and north elevations, facing southwest.*



*Barn (.009) and machine shed (.010), north and west elevations, facing southeast.*

**K-01689 Mapping**



K-01689 tax parcel on 2002 aerial photograph (Delaware DataMIL 2008).



K-01689 tax parcel on 1937 aerial photograph (Delaware DataMIL 2008).