

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

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

1. Name of Property

historic name _____

other names/site number Hiestand, Mark, House/S-2439

2. Location

street & number South side of SR 26, east of Diane Rd not for publication

city or town Clarksville vicinity

state Delaware code DE county Sussex code 005 zip code 19970

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	3	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	3	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: outbuilding

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls WOOD: shingle

roof ASPHALT

other WOOD

Narrative Description

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

See Continuation Sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

c. 1910-1925

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data

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

Name of repository:

McCormick, Taylor & Associates, Inc.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Hiestand, Mark, House **Sussex County, Delaware**

Description

The Mark Hiestand House is a circa 1920, one and one-half-story, three-bay, wood shake shingle-clad, Colonial Revival Cape Cod-style dwelling with an asbestos shingle, side-gable roof. The main (north) façade features a central single-leaf entrance with a wood and glazed door that is flanked by tripartite windows with wood 6/6 sashes. The entrance has a pedimented portico supported by Doric columns. The east façade features a paired wood window with 6/6 sashes on the first floor and a one and one-half-story wood shake shingle-clad addition with an asbestos shingle gable roof. Its north façade has a tripartite wood window with 6/6 sashes. On the east façade of the main block is a brick exterior end chimney. Both the main block and the addition have a raked cornice. The west façade features a rebuilt brick exterior end chimney and paired vinyl and single wood windows. A modern (c. 1995) wood deck is seen off the rear (south) façade. The Mark Hiestand House lies on a lightly wooded lot and is set back approximately 100 feet from Route 26. The surrounding buildings are generally residential.

To the south of the main building is a two and one-half-story, one-bay, aluminum clad barn (converted into the Sabieware Pottery Shop) with an asbestos shingle front-gambrel roof. The main (north) façade features an off-center double-leaf entrance with aluminum and glazed doors; the second floor has a central wood hay door with a wood 6/6 window above in the half story. The east façade features a vinyl 1/1 window and a sliding door. Based on physical evidence, this barn was probably constructed during the first quarter of the twentieth century; it may have been moved to the property.

To the east of the main building is a one-story wood shed with a front-gable, corrugated metal roof and a shed-roofed addition. The main façade has a single-leaf board and batten door. Based on physical evidence, this shed was likely constructed during the first half of the twentieth century.

To the south of the main building is a corncrib with an asbestos shingle front-gable roof and raked cornice with a weatherboard exterior. The main façade has a single-leaf entrance with a board and batten door; decorative piercings are seen in the front gable peak. On the basis of physical evidence, this corncrib was probably constructed around the turn of the twentieth century. A previous (July 1980) state-level survey form for the property does not note the presence of this corncrib; it may have been overlooked, or it may have been moved to the property.

The Mark Hiestand House is set back approximately 150 feet from Route 26 (Atlantic Avenue) on a lightly wooded lot; a long driveway leads past the house to a paved parking area behind the residence. The Mark Hiestand House is surrounded largely by scattered residential buildings; to the east is a large plowed field. The residence has had relatively few alterations and is in good condition, with continuing maintenance needed. The outbuildings are also generally in good condition and only need continuing maintenance.

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Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 2

Hiestand, Mark, House Sussex County, Delaware

Statement of Significance

The Mark Hiestand House is significant under Criterion C as a relatively intact example of Colonial Revival/Cape Cod architecture along the Route 26 corridor in Sussex County, Delaware. Although the property contains several outbuildings and some level of subsistence farming may have been conducted on the property in the past, the significance of the Mark Hiestand House does not derive from any agricultural association, but from its Colonial Revival architecture. The Period of Significance for this dwelling is the time period in which it was constructed, c. 1910-1925.

Residential architectural property types associated with the period of urbanization and early suburbanization in Delaware (1880-1940 +/-) include Colonial Revival and bungalow houses. Colonial Revival-style, single-family residences along the Route 26 corridor usually have a decidedly balanced feel, with accentuated front façade entries with pediments supported by pilasters or simple wood columns, sometimes surrounded by fanlights or sidelights. Typically three, five, or seven bays in width and two bays in depth, Colonial Revival houses with single and paired multi-pane glazing are the best representative examples of their type (McAlester, p. 321). Most of the Colonial Revival dwellings seen along Route 26 include side-gable roof varieties, reflecting an Adam influence, while others are hipped-roof, four-square examples both with and without full-width first story, front façade porches (McAlester, pp. 321-323). Hipped roof, four-square examples of Colonial Revival style residences with full-width front porches were popular forms from circa 1895 through 1920, while side-gable types with simple accent details reigned from circa 1905 until 1940 (McAlester, p. 325). Most of these vernacular forms of Colonial Revival style houses had either wood shingle siding (produced locally from Cypress Swamp mills), wood clapboard siding, or if the interpretation was executed in a high-style form, masonry.

The Mark Hiestand House exhibits many of the defining elements of the later (circa 1905-1940) vernacular examples of Colonial Revival-style dwellings in Baltimore Hundred as described above, and retains both integrity and significance. The dwelling retains its original cedar shake shingles and double-hung wood sash windows, original placement of entrances, and Cape Cod-inspired massing and form. Its side-gable roof, multi-pane windows, and pedimented front entry are also indicative of the Colonial Revival style. Mature trees are seen on the building lot, as is a gravel vehicular driveway. This dwelling retains integrity of design, workmanship, materials, location, setting, feeling, and association, in spite of factors such as the addition of a rear deck and increased traffic along the Route 26 corridor.

Although the property has several agricultural outbuildings on site which appear to date to the same Period of Significance as the dwelling, it is likely that one (the corn crib) or all of them have been relocated to the property sometime after the Period of Significance. None of these outbuildings are currently being used in an agricultural capacity; in fact, the barn located to the rear (south) of the dwelling functions as the Pottery Shop for Sabieware Pottery. As a result, while the surrounding area does contain some Colonial Revival-style dwellings that are found within agricultural complexes and derive their significance in part from this association, this property does not derive its primary definition and meaning from agriculture or have any

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Hiestand, Mark, House **Sussex County, Delaware**

Statement of Significance (continued)

associative characteristics which help define it as an agricultural complex and is therefore not eligible under Criterion A. The Mark Hiestand House is not known to be affiliated with any persons important to local, state or national history (Criterion B). Owing to prior ground disturbance, there is little probability that new information will result from any archaeological testing performed in the vicinity of the property (Criterion D).

Historical Background

Baltimore Hundred is located along the southeastern coast of Sussex County, Delaware. As part of both the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp (Eastern) Zone and the Coastal Zone as identified in the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Plan*, Baltimore Hundred's history is tied to the natural features of the landscape. Scattered European settlements (Dutch, English, and Scotch-Irish) appeared in Delaware near coastal bays and river inlets during the seventeenth century; although Native American groups continued to live in the area, for the most part their way of life had been dramatically altered by the middle part of the eighteenth century. Baltimore Hundred's boundary was much contested through the eighteenth century, with both the colonies of Delaware and Maryland claiming the area; it was not until 1775 that Worcester County, Maryland, released its claims to the land and ceded the territory to Delaware (Scharf, p. 1339).

Early inhabitants of Baltimore Hundred engaged in corn farming, in spite of the sandy, nutrient-poor soils of the Coastal Zone (NSDAR, p. 7), and in water-related activities such as trade or ship-building. Also, the fresh water and Cypress Swamp aided a forest-oriented economy in the eighteenth century. After the border question was settled, settlement increased along the Cypress Swamp and inhabitants began to construct larger and more permanent housing, knowing that their land claims were secure.

The nineteenth century brought change to Baltimore Hundred in a number of areas. Methodism challenged the primacy of the Anglican Church in Sussex County, for example. Local camp revival meetings bolstered Methodist church membership, which rose 120% between 1800 (8,705) and 1805 (18,985) (Quinn, p. 120). What little formal education Baltimore Hundred inhabitants received usually came through these churches and preachers (Collins & Eby, p. 204). In addition, the arrival of the railroad through Sussex County in the 1850s and 1860s altered settlement patterns. The Delaware Railroad, which pushed south to Delmar in 1859, helped connect Sussex County to northern urban communities (Williams, pp. 1-2). Small towns or cross roads proliferated (such as Roxana and Frankford) in response to these rail lines. The rail lines did not bring immediate local prosperity, but helped to slowly transform the nature of commerce and transportation throughout the Baltimore Hundred area over time (Carter, p. 8).

The community of Clarksville was established in the mid-nineteenth century. In 1850, Peleg W. Helm opened a store in present-day Clarksville, and a few years later a post office was organized (however, the U.S. Postal Service *Record of Appointment of Postmasters* does not list a salaried postmaster in Clarksville until Charles S. Richards petitioned for a post office in 1893). Clarksville reputedly is named in honor of Gideon Clark, an early pioneer living in the vicinity during the nineteenth century. By the turn of the twentieth century, Clarksville was

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Hiestand, Mark, House Sussex County, Delaware

Statement of Significance (continued)

a small community of 225 to 250 residents, most of whom were likely engaged in some form of agriculture (U.S. Postal Service, *Post Office Department Report of Site Locations*, 1893).

Agriculture in Baltimore Hundred changed over the course of the twentieth century. With the exception of small, linear roadside towns that grew around transportation routes, many inhabitants in Baltimore Hundred clung to historic settlement patterns and gravitated toward rural, agricultural pursuits. The advent and affordability of the automobile, coupled with an improved highway system, later prompted the development of truck farming, and ultimately the development of the commercial chicken broiler industry proved to be “one of the most significant events in the evolution of Delaware commercial agriculture” that helped replace waning maritime interests (Herman & Lanier, p. 238-239).

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Hiestand, Mark, House **Sussex County, Delaware**

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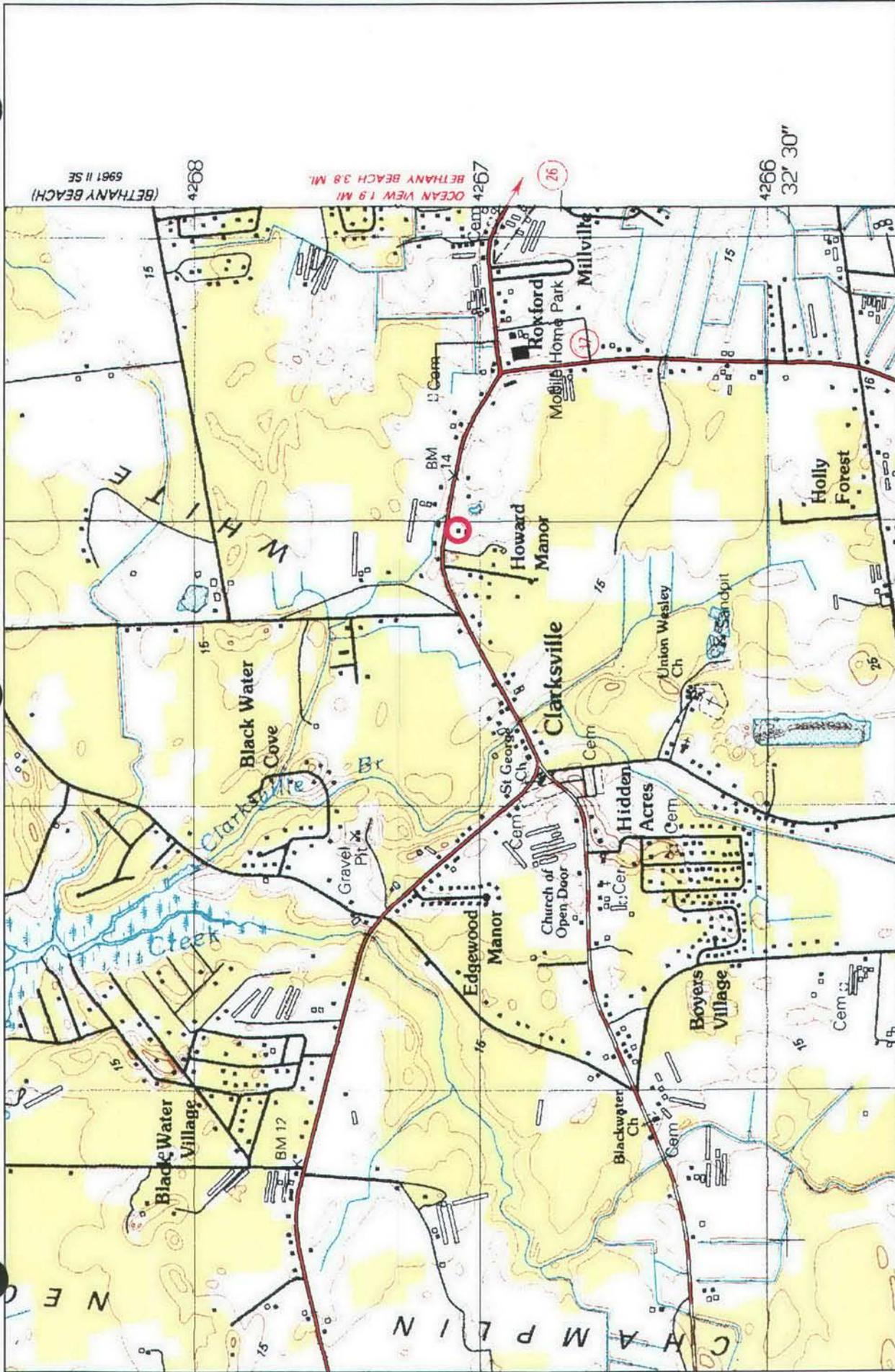
Hiestand, Mark, House Sussex County, Delaware

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Mark Hiestand House follows Sussex County, Delaware tax parcel 1-34-11-182.00.

Boundary Justification

In accordance with "National Register Bulletin: Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties" (Revised 1997), consideration was given to the distribution of resources, current legal boundaries, historic boundaries, natural features, and cultural features. The boundary includes the entire tax parcel (1-34-11-182.00) historically associated with the dwelling.

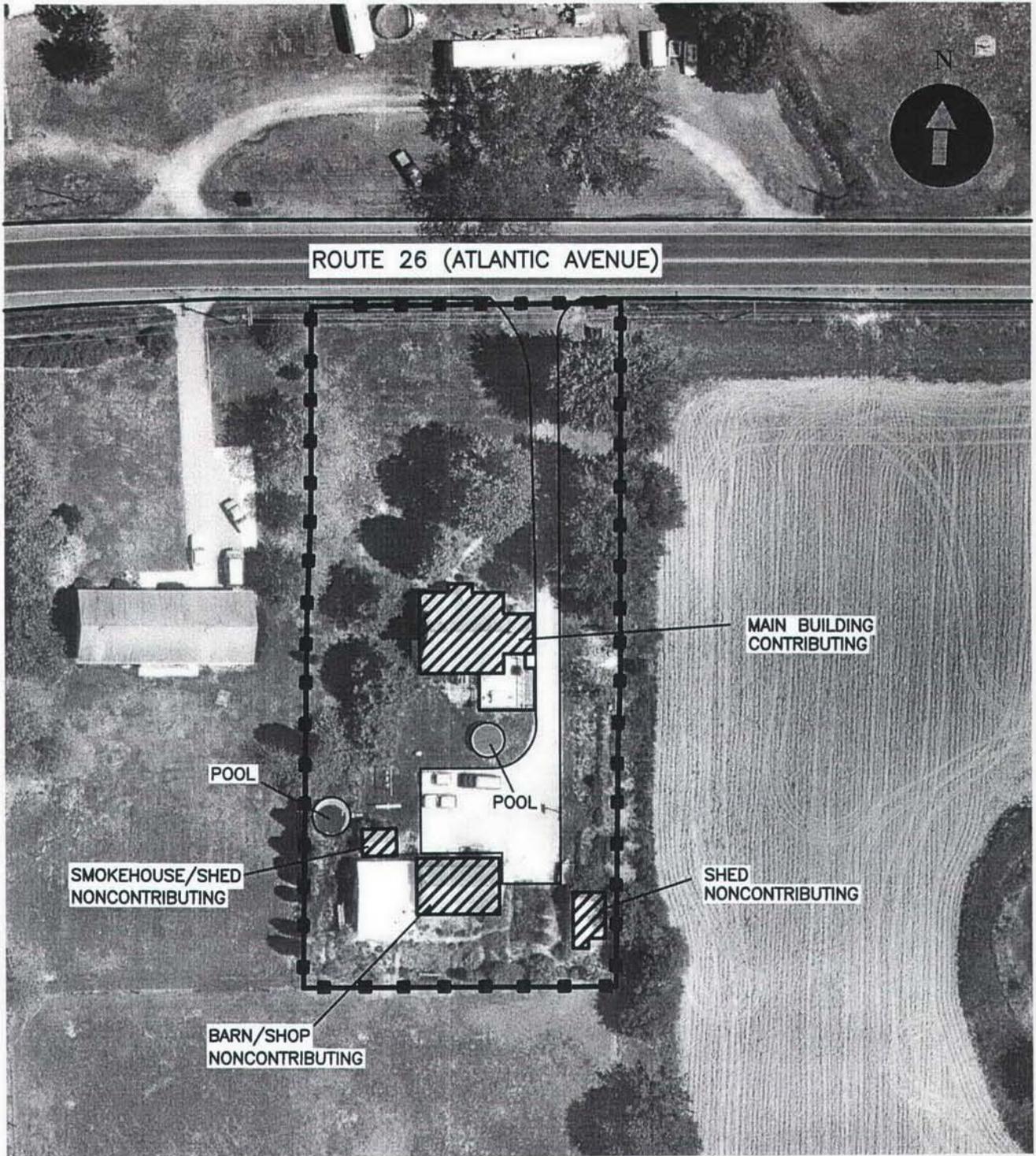


Zone: 18
 UTM: N-224259
 E-61306

Hiestand, Mark, House
 Sussex County, DE

Frankford, Delaware
 USGS Quadrangle
 1984, Photorevised 1991

Hiestand, Mark, House
Sussex County, DE



APPROX. SCALE 1"=70'

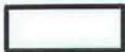
	BUILDING 50 YEARS OLD OR OLDER
	BUILDING LESS THAN 50 YEARS OLD
	NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY (FOLLOWS TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY)



Photo 1: Front (north) and side (east) facades, looking northwest.



Photo 2: Front (north) elevation, looking south.



Photo 3: Rear (south) elevation, looking north.



Photo 4: Side (west) façade, looking southeast.

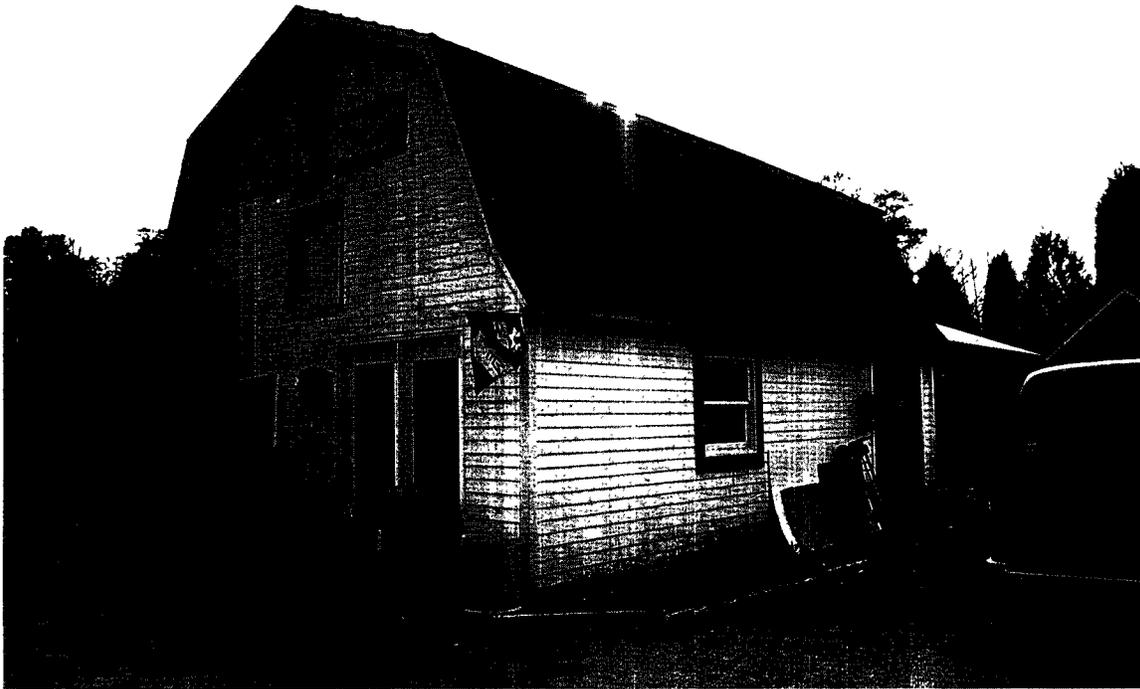


Photo 5: Former barn, now Sabieware Pottery Shop, looking southwest from parking lot.



Photo 6: Shed, north and west facades, looking southeast.



Photo 7: Corn crib, looking west from parking lot.