

Architectural Description

The Paul Morin House (Tax Parcel 1-34-11-189.00) is a c. 1920, two and one-half story, three-bay, aluminum-sided, Colonial Revival dwelling with an asphalt-shingle, side-gable roof. The main (north) façade features a porch formed by the overhang of the main roof; it is supported by wood doric columns. The first floor has a central single-leaf entrance flanked by wood sash 8/1 windows; the second floor, set within a dormer-like structure, has a paired 4/1 window flanked by wood sash 6/1 windows. Faux louvered shutters flank all openings. The east façade features an irregular pattern of single and paired wood 6/1 windows flanked by faux louvered shutters. There is an addition built in two phases: the first is a side-gable link building with a single-leaf entrance between the main building and the garage; the second is a side-gable garage with a doublewide vehicular entrance with a metal roll-down door. The west façade features a concrete block exterior chimney flanked by single and paired wood sash 6/1 windows. Faux louvered shutters flank the openings. The additions are seen on the site plan sketched by Emma Jane Joseph & Dawn Williams in their July 1, 1981 survey form of the Paul Morin House.

To the west of the main house is a one-story, one-bay, vinyl-clad, contemporary, vernacular cottage with an asphalt-shingle front-gable roof. The main (east) façade has a single-leaf entrance with an aluminum paneled and glazed door. This façade has a pedimented porch supported by square wood posts. The south façade has a central single-leaf entrance with an aluminum-paneled door flanked by vinyl 1/1 windows. This cottage has built on the property sometime after July 1, 1981, as this building is not described in the July 1, 1981 CRS Structural Data Form completed by Emma Jane Joseph and Dawn Williams.

To the southeast of the main house there is an asbestos-clad shed with an asphalt-shingle front-gable roof. The main façade has a single-leaf entrance with a flush wood door. This building has a shed roof addition to the north and south. This shed was likely moved to the property sometime after c. 1981, as it is not described in the July 1, 1981 CRS Structural Data Form completed by Emma Jane Joseph and Dawn Williams.

To the south of main house and west of the asbestos-clad shed is a one-story, two-bay, in-law cottage with a corrugated metal side gable roof. The main façade has a single-leaf entrance and a four-light awning window flanked by faux louvered shutters. This cottage has built on the property sometime after July 1, 1981, as this building is not described in the July 1, 1981 CRS Structural Data Form completed by Emma Jane Joseph and Dawn Williams.

Determination of Eligibility

The Paul Morin House (S-2469) is recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. This dwelling is not known to be associated with an event of importance, nor is it representative of a pattern of events or historic trends (Criterion A). The Paul Morin House is not known to be affiliated with any persons important to local, state or national history (Criterion B). While this dwelling still possesses characteristics of its side-gable, Colonial Revival style, it is not unique to a given time period or method of construction, nor is it known to represent the work of a master architect (Criterion C). 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).

On the basis of external physical appearance, the Paul Morin House will be evaluated as a Colonial Revival property type. While the massing may suggest a bungalow form, the wood doric columns, massive shed roof dormer, form and feeling suggest to the surveyor a more Colonial Revival design. As per the criteria set forth in the Regional Historic Context for Baltimore Hundred in the *Route 26 Eligibility Study*, this dwelling does not retain sufficient integrity of design or feeling requisite for eligible Colonial Revival houses under Criteria C: architectural significance. Later examples (*circa* 1905-1940) of Colonial Revival dwellings, such as the Paul Morin House, should show more restrained colonial-inspired features than their earlier predecessors, and a side-gable or cross-gable roof. Eligible examples of Colonial Revival dwellings should be sited on lots which exhibit a suburban feeling (despite their rural location), with perhaps pedestrian sidewalks, paved driveways, and mature trees. The Paul Morin House has replacement windows, aluminum siding, and an unsympathetic garage addition that does not harmonize with the original scale of the Colonial Revival dwelling. Multiple modern outbuildings on the property, which are not anticipated outbuildings associated with eligible Colonial Revival dwellings, also compromise the feeling of the property. In addition, these outbuildings date to a later Period of Significance than does the original dwelling. No sidewalks or other notable landscaping features are present along the front façade of the Paul Morin House; the gravel horseshoe driveway dominates the front yard.

At present, no agricultural activities appear to be taking place on the Paul Morin property. Open fields are seen to the rear (south) of the main dwelling; beyond the clearing is a woodlot. The former agricultural outbuilding moved to the property (the shed, located to the south of the main dwelling) was constructed elsewhere and moved to the property sometime after c. 1981, as per the CRS Structural Data Form, completed by Emma Jean Joseph and Dawn Williams on July 1, 1981.

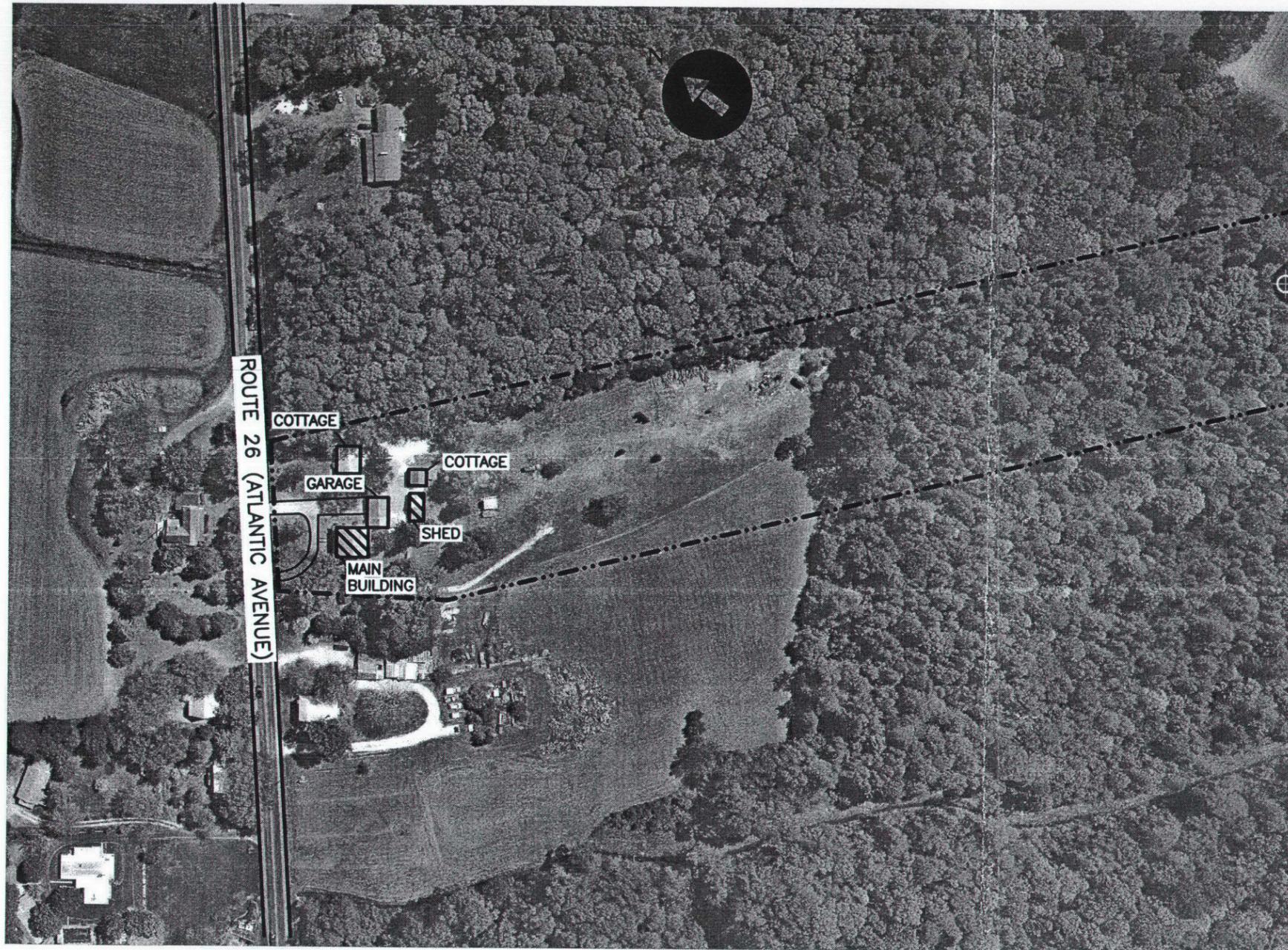
The Paul Morin House is not a contributing feature to the Clarksville District because the Clarksville District is being recommended an eligible district due to a loss of integrity of setting, design, association, materials, and feeling through demolition, infill, and alterations.

Section 8

Sketch Plan:

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

CRS # S-2469



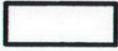
Indicate North on Sketch

Surveyor: McCormick, Taylor & Associates, Inc.

Date of Form: March 2002

Use Black Ink Only

* ENTIRE PARCEL NOT SHOWN DUE TO LACK OF AERIAL COVERAGE

	BUILDING 50 YEARS OLD OR OLDER
	BUILDING LESS THAN 50 YEARS OLD
	TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY

Delaware State Historic Preservation Office
Photographic Inventory

CRS# S-2469 Date March 2002 Contact # C-16 Surveyor Jennifer
Horner/Amy
Seavey

Description (6) Lateral view, facing southeast; (7) Lateral view, facing southwest; (8)
Lateral view, facing southeast; (9) Outbuilding, facing southeast

Negative Location (if other than SHPO) MTA-PHL

Attach contact print(s):



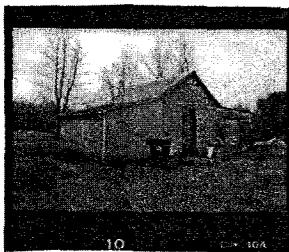
Delaware State Historic Preservation Office
Photographic Inventory

CRS# S-2469 Date March 2002 Contact # C-16 Surveyor Jennifer
Horner/Amy
Seavey

Description (10) Outbuilding, facing southwest; (11) Outbuilding, facing southwest

Negative Location (if other than SHPO) MTA-PHL

Attach contact print(s):



Architectural Description

The Hudson House (Tax Parcel 1-34-11-162.06) is a c. 1920, two and one-half story, three-bay, vinyl-clad, vernacular Colonial Revival/foursquare dwelling with an asphalt-shingle hipped roof. Dawn Williams and Emma Jean Joseph first surveyed this dwelling in July 1980; notation on the Cultural Resource Identification Form from July 1980 identified the tax parcel as 1-34-11-161, the "Sarah E. Helm House #1." This tax parcel citation is likely incorrect, however, as there was no dwelling on tax parcel 1-34-11-161 when this field survey was undertaken in March 2002; furthermore, the building depicted as being on tax parcel 1-34-11-161 is a foursquare dwelling, virtually identical to the dwelling currently situated on tax parcel 1-34-11-162.06. It is likely that the surveyors made incorrect note of the tax parcel of the dwelling back in July 1980. In July 1990, Susan A. Mulchahey, *et al.* re-surveyed the property (S-2440) in the *National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Evaluation: Baltimore Hundred, Sussex County, Delaware*. In this survey, the foursquare dwelling is documented as being on tax parcel 1-34-11-162, and is called the "Hudson House." Based on the most recent July 1990 survey, the name "Hudson House" will be used in this survey for S-2440. This dwelling does not appear on the 1868 Beers' Atlas Map. According to the survey performed in July 1990, this dwelling was built in the 1920s by the firm of Houston-White in Millsboro, Delaware.

The main (south) façade features a central single-leaf entrance with a wood and glazed door flanked by paired vinyl 1/1 replacement windows; wood posts support a one-story porch with a balustrade and an asphalt-shingle, hipped roof. The July 1990 survey stated that these windows were once four-over-one wood-sash, double hung windows. The roof has a hipped dormer with paired six-light windows; there is a brick interior chimney at the roof's peak. The east façade has one vinyl 1/1 window on the first floor and two vinyl 1/1 windows on the second floor; this façade also has a one-story vinyl-clad addition with an asphalt-shingle hipped roof. The addition has vinyl 1/1 windows and a brick exterior end chimney on its east façade. The west façade has a single-leaf pedestrian entrance with a pedimented overhang and a vinyl 1/1 window on the first floor and a fixed octagonal window on the second floor. Attached to this façade is a vinyl-clad one and one-half story modern addition with an asphalt-shingle jerkinhead roof; the rear façade has a brick interior chimney that rises from the ridge line. This large addition was likely added between July 1990 and March 2002, as it is not mentioned in the July 1990 survey.

To the northwest of the dwelling is a one and one-half story, vinyl-clad garage/workshop with an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof. The main (east) façade features a single-leaf pedestrian entrance with an aluminum paneled and glazed door and a vehicular entrance with a paneled aluminum roll-down door. The south façade features a paired wood 6/6 window with a six-light transom flanked by faux paneled shutters on the first floor and a single wood 6/6 window flanked by faux paneled shutters in the gable peak. Physical evidence suggests this building was constructed c. 1920.

To the northwest of the main building and north of the vinyl-clad garage is a pair of modern, vinyl-clad equipment sheds with front-gable, asphalt-shingle roofs. These structures were likely built c. 1990.

Determination of Eligibility

According to the *National Register of Historic Places: Eligibility Evaluation: Baltimore Hundred, Sussex County, Delaware* (July 1990), prepared by Susan A. Mulchahey, *et al.*, the Hudson House was recommended potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under

Criteria A (broad historical patterns) and Criteria C (architectural significance) (pages 151-152). Since that time, however, the land adjacent to the Hudson House has been subdivided (to the north and the east), and Hudson's General Store (c. 1995) is now seen in the backyard of the dwelling (along Irons Lane). Integrity of setting and feeling of this foursquare dwelling has therefore been compromised since the July 1990 survey. This dwelling is not associated with an agricultural complex, nor does evidence found to date suggest that it once functioned as an agricultural complex. It is not a contributing feature to the Clarksville District because the Clarksville District is not being recommended an eligible district due to loss of integrity of setting, feeling, association, design, materials, modern development, demolition, and infill.

In addition, vinyl siding has replaced the original clapboard, vinyl frame one-over-one light replacement windows have supplanted four-over-one Craftsman style wood frame windows, and a large one-story unsympathetic addition which is out of scale to the original core of the dwelling, is now seen along the entire western façade. These alterations and additions detract from the property's integrity of feeling, material, design and workmanship, and thereby render the Hudson House not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under the provisions of the aforementioned Susan A. Mulchahey, *et al.* July 1990 evaluation. As per the criteria set forth in the Regional Historic Context for Baltimore Hundred in the *Route 26 Eligibility Study*, eligible examples of Colonial Revival architecture to the *National Register of Historic Places* should have integrity of location, setting, design, feeling, association, materials and workmanship, without significant, unsympathetic late-twentieth or twenty-first century additions. Earlier examples (*circa* 1895-1920) of Colonial Revival architecture should have a hipped roof, preferably with an intact, full-width front wood porch, foursquare massing, and original fenestration (preferably with original, double-hung wood sash windows). Replacement windows, roof, exterior siding, and additions to the side (west) and east façade are all alterations that have compromised the integrity of materials and design, requisite for eligible foursquare dwellings. The Hudson House lacks significance as a foursquare dwelling; little historical importance can be attached to this property, and other, more intact examples of foursquare dwellings exist.

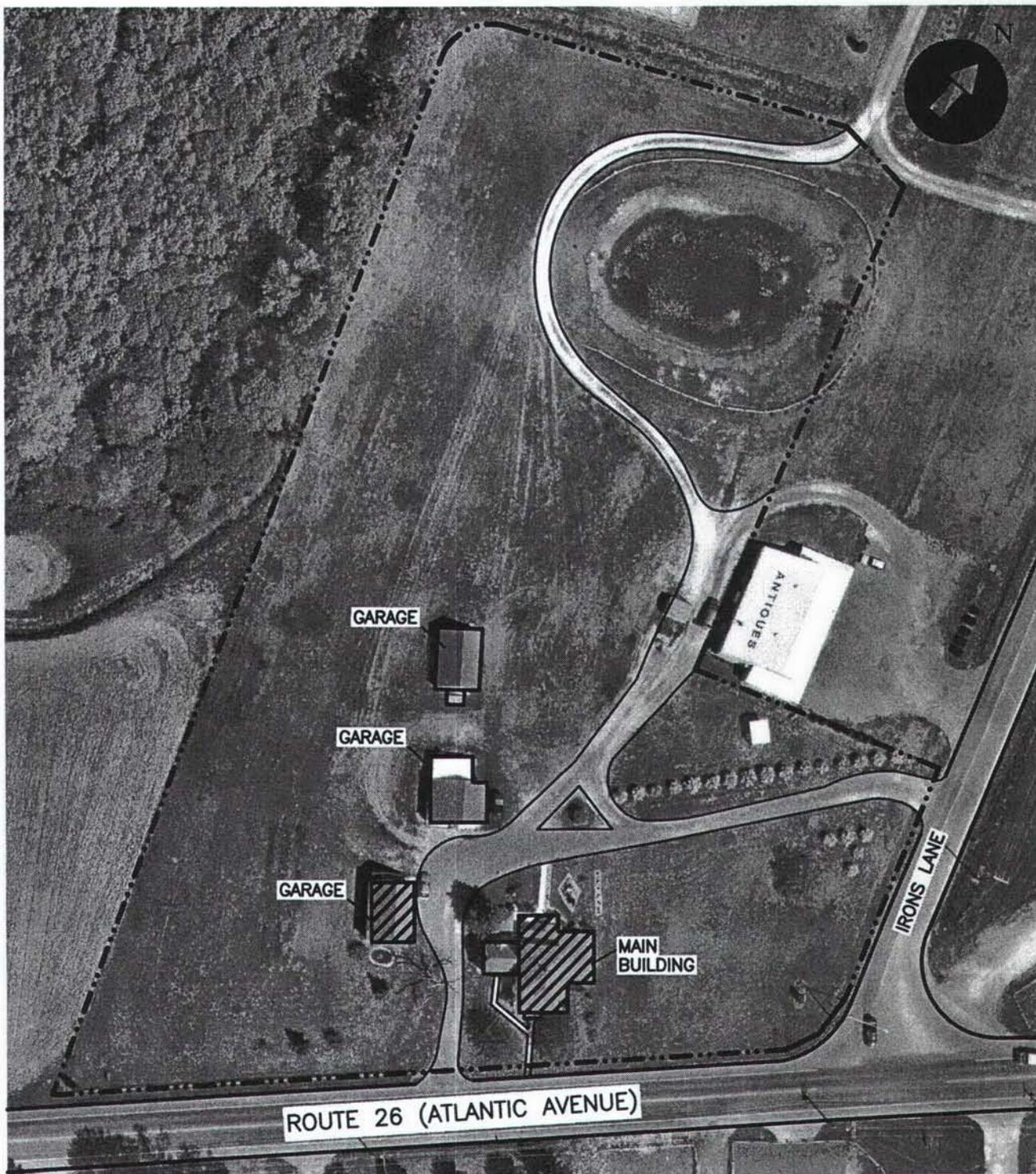
The Hudson House is not known to be affiliated with any persons important to local, state or national history (Criterion B). Owing to prior ground disturbance, there is little probability that new information will result from any archaeological testing performed in the vicinity of the property (Criterion D).

Section 8

CRS # S-2440

Sketch Plan:

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



Indicate North on Sketch

Surveyor: McCormick, Taylor & Associates, Inc.

Date of Form: March 2002

Use Black Ink Only

	BUILDING 50 YEARS OLD OR OLDER
	BUILDING LESS THAN 50 YEARS OLD
	TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY

Delaware State Historic Preservation Office
Photographic Inventory

CRS# S-2440 Date March 2002 Contact # C-16 Surveyor Jennifer
Horner/Amy
Seavey

Description (18) Lateral view, facing north; (19) Front and side facades, facing northwest;
(20) Garage, facing northwest; (21) Sheds, facing northwest

Negative Location (if other than SHPO) MTA-PHL

Attach contact print(s):



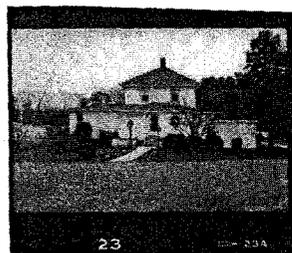
Delaware State Historic Preservation Office
Photographic Inventory

CRS# S-2440 Date March 2002 Contact # C-16 Surveyor Jennifer
Horner/Amy
Seavey

Description (22) Shed, facing northwest; (23) Rear elevation, facing south

Negative Location (if other than SHPO) MTA-PHL

Attach contact print(s):



Architectural Description

The Mark Hiestand House (Tax Parcel 1-34-11-182.00) is a c. 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 there 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.

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. The July 1980 Cultural Resource Survey Structural Data Form completed by Dawn Williams and Emma Jean Joseph does note the presence of this barn.

To the east of the main building is a one-story, wood shed with a front-gable, corrugated metal roof and a shed roof 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. The July 1980 Cultural Resource Survey Structural Data Form does note the presence of this shed.

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. The July 1980 Cultural Resource Survey Structural Data Form does not note the presence of this corncrib; it may have been overlooked, or it may have been moved to the property since July 1980 and March 2002.

Determination of Eligibility

The Mark Hiestand House (S-2439) is recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C: Colonial Revival/Cape Cod architecture. As per the criteria set forth in the Regional Historic Context for Baltimore Hundred in the *Route 26 Eligibility Study*, this dwelling retains both integrity and significance as an eligible Colonial Revival dwelling. Later examples (*circa* 1905-1940) of Colonial Revival dwellings should show more restrained colonial-inspired features and a side-gable or cross-gable roof. Eligible examples of Colonial Revival dwellings should be sited on lots which exhibit a suburban feeling (despite their rural location), with perhaps pedestrian sidewalks, paved driveways, and mature trees. Eligible Colonial Revival dwellings, inspired by English and Dutch building traditions, can be of the Cape Cod, Foursquare, Dutch Colonial, Garrison Colonial, or Georgian styles (Bucher, p. 107). Eligible Colonial Revival dwellings should ideally exhibit original

Georgian or Adam inspired entrances, boxed cornices with perhaps dentils or modillions, rectangular-shaped double-hung windows (with each sash containing six, eight, nine, or twelve panes), and have masonry, wood, or veneered exteriors (McAlester, p. 324). The Mark Hiestand House retains its original cedar shake shingles and double-hung wood sash windows, original placement of entrances, and Cape Cod-inspired massing and form. Mature trees are seen on the building lot, as is a gravel vehicular driveway. This dwelling retains integrity as a Cape Cod building type, and has significance as a vernacular example of a Cape Cod/Colonial Revival dwelling as seen along the Route 26 APE from Clarksville to Ocean View.

The Period of Significance for this dwelling is the time period in which it was constructed – c. 1910-1925. While this 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. While Colonial Revival dwellings are anticipated property types found within Agricultural Complexes, as per the *Route 26 Eligibility Study*, agricultural field, wood lots, marshes, ditches, streams, and orchards are not present on the property. Since Agricultural Complexes derive their primary definition and meaning from the function and activities that took place or continue to take place on them, and this property has no known “Associative characteristics” which help define it as an Agricultural Complex in the past or the present, this dwelling is recommended not eligible under Criterion A as an Agricultural Complex.

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).

National Register Boundary

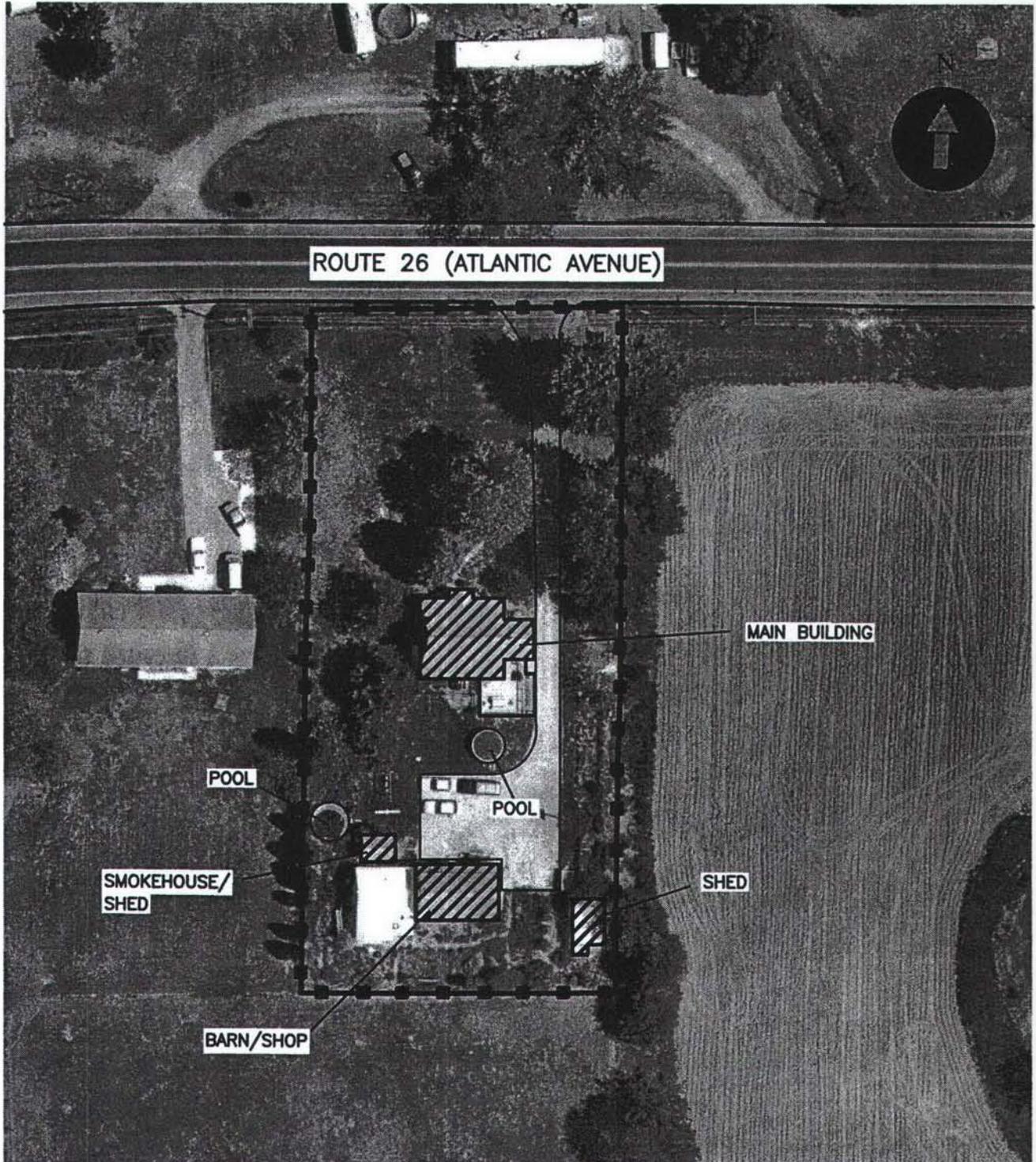
In accordance with “National Register Bulletin: Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties (Revised 1997),” consideration was given to the distribution of resources, current legal boundaries, historic boundaries, natural features, and cultural features. The proposed boundary for this resource follows that of Tax Parcel 1-34-11-182.00.

Section 8

CRS # S-2439

Sketch Plan:

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



Indicate North on Sketch

Surveyor: McCormick, Taylor & Associates, Inc.

Date of Form: March 2002

Use Black Ink Only

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

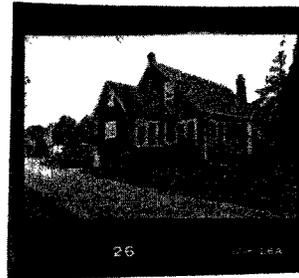
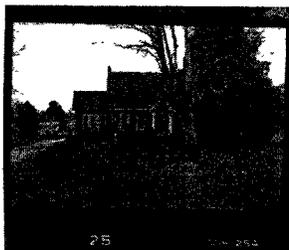
Delaware State Historic Preservation Office
Photographic Inventory

CRS# S-2439 Date March 2002 Contact # C-16 Surveyor Jennifer
Horner/Amy
Seavey

Description (24) Sign; (25) Front facade, looking south; (26) Lateral view, facing
southwest; (27) Side facade, looking southeast

Negative Location (if other than SHPO) MTA-PHL

Attach contact print(s):



Delaware State Historic Preservation Office
Photographic Inventory

CRS# S-2439 Date March 2002 Contact # C-16 Surveyor Jennifer
Horner/Amy
Seavey

Description (28) Shed/corn crib, looking southeast; (29) Pottery shop, looking southwest;
(30) Corn crib, looking west; (31) Rear facade, looking north

Negative Location (if other than SHPO) MTA-PHL

Attach contact print(s):

