National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and selection of the selection of t by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being tocumentative 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.

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How to Complete the

1. Name of Property CROCKETT HOUSE historic name_ other names/site number Jones, Sally, House 2. Location N/A not for publication street & number 909 Market Street _____N/A U vicinity Pocomoke City city or town ___ Maryland code MD county Worcester code 047 zip code 21851 3. State/Federal Agency Certification As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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.) STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER 2-296 Signature of certifying official/Title State of Federal agency and bureau In my opinion, the property \square meets \square does not meet the National Register criteria. (\square See continuation sheet for additional comments.) Signature of certifying official/Title State or Federal agency and bureau National Park Service Certification Signature of the Keepe Date of Action I hereby certify that the property is: entered in the National Register. ☐ See continuation sheet. determined eligible for the Latered in the National Register ☐ See continuation sheet. National Register determined not eligible for the National Register. removed from the National Register. other, (explain:) ___

roof <u>Asphalt</u>

CROCKETT HOUSE

Name of Property

	,		
5. Classification			-
Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply) Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)		
🖾 private , 🔼 building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing	
□ public-local □ district □ public-State □ site □ public-Federal □ structure □ object	1	1	buildings
	1	1	Total
Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)	Number of contributing resources previously list in the National Register		
N/A	0		
6. Function or Use			
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (Enter categories from		
DOMESTIC/single dwelling	DOMESTIC/sing	le dwelling	
7. Description			
Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)	Materials (Enter categories from	instructions)	
Greek Revival	foundation <u>Brio</u>	k	
	walls <u>Weat</u>	herboard	

other ___

Narrative Description

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

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET NO. 1

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.)	Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)
ioi National Negister listing.)	Architecture
☐ 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.	
X 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	Period of Significance
individual distinction.	c.1850
_	
☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield,	
information important in prehistory or history.	
Criteria Considerations	Oimpiliaant Bataa
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)	Significant Dates
	c.1850
Property is:	
A second to a sufficiency to all the second to a	
☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.	
religious purposes.	Significant Person
☐ B removed from its original location.	(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
	N/A
☐ C a birthplace or grave.	
	Cultural Affiliation
□ D a cemetery.	N/A
☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.	
L a reconstructed building, object, or structure.	
☐ F a commemorative property.	
,	A 1.11 (ID 11.1
☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance	Architect/Builder
within the past 50 years.	Unknown
Narrative Statement of Significance SEE CONTINUATION	CHEET NO 6
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets	s.)
9. Major Bibliographical References	
Bibilography SEE CONTINUATION SHEET NO. 10	
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on o	one or more continuation sheets.)
Previous documentation on file (NPS):	Primary location of additional data:
preliminary determination of individual listing (36	☐ State Historic Preservation Office
CFR 67) has been requested	☐ Other State agency
previously listed in the National Register	☐ Federal agency
\square previously determined eligible by the National	Local government
Register	☐ University
designated a National Historic Landmark	☑ Other
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey	Name of repository:
#	Worcester County Library, Snow Hill, MD
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #	-

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner			
(Complete this item a	t the request of SHPO or FPO.)		
name	Mr. & Mrs. Douglas Dryden		
street & number	909 Market Street	telephone	
city or town	Pocomoke City	state MD zip code 21851	

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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United States Department of the InteriorNational Park Service

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CROCKETT HOUSE Worcester County Maryland

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DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

The Crockett House is a two-story, five-bay, center passage plan frame dwelling, constructed ca. 1850 at 909 Market Street in Pocomoke City, Worcester County, Maryland. The building rests on a low brick foundation, and is sheathed in wood weatherboards and covered by a medium-pitched gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. The decorative detailing of the exterior and interior reflect the influence of the Greek Revival style. A service wing extending from the rear of the house exhibits the stepped, "telescope" form, typical of the region in the period. The building retains an exceptionally high level of integrity. Also on the property is a two-story frame garage dating from the early twentieth century.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The Crockett House, otherwise known as the Sally Jones house or the Cannon property, is located at 909 Market Street in the southern residential district of Pocomoke City, Worcester County, Maryland. Built around 1850, the two-story, five-bay, center passage plan frame house faces west with the principal gable roof oriented on a north/south axis.

The building is sheathed with plain weatherboards and supported by a minimal stretcher bond brick foundation. The medium-pitched gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles and trimmed with a boxed cornice and flush gable ends finished with classical-profile moldings. Extending from the rear of the house is a stepped "telescope" service wing containing a dining room and kitchen.

The west (main) facade is a symmetrical five-bay elevation with a center entrance and flanking six-over-six sash windows. The eight-panel front door is framed by fluted surrounds and pyramidal shaped corner blocks. Three-light sidelights are located to each side and a three-light transom tops the entrance. Sheltering the front door is a single-bay gable roofed porch with square posts and built-in seats. The windows to each side are trimmed with plain surrounds and fitted with louvered shutters. Five windows light the second floor. The center six-over-six sash is flanked by two-over-two sidelights as well in corner block surrounds. The other six-over-six sash windows are framed by plain surrounds with louvered shutters. Finishing the base of the roof is a boxed cornice with period bed and crown moldings.

The north and south gable ends are largely alike with pairs of six-over-six sash windows lighting the first and second floors to each side of brick interior end chimneys with distinctive corbelled caps. Beaded-edge bargeboards trim the gable ends.

Covering part of the east (back) wall is a stepped "telescope" service wing that dates to the same period as the main block. This comprises a two-story, two-bay section containing a dining room, extended by a one-story, one-room kitchen. The wing is sheathed in weatherboards and illuminated by six-over-six sash windows. A

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brick chimney with a corbelled cap rises through the gable end of the two-story section. A single-story, one-room plan kitchen extends from the east gable of the two-story portion, with a brick interior end chimney flanked by small two-over-two sash windows. The eaves are finished with a molded bargeboard.

A later two-story, one-bay by one-bay corner in-fill includes bathrooms on each floor, and a one-story utility room was attached to the end of the service wing around 1940. Extending from the south side of the service wing is a screened-in, shed-roofed porch supported by square posts.

An early twentieth century gable roofed frame garage stands in the back yard; this building does not contribute to the significance of the resource.

The interiors of the Crockett house have remained essentially unchanged since the mid-nineteenth century. One of the few alterations in the front part of the house included the removal of a hall partition in an effort to enlarge the parlor. The central stair is distinguished by a boldly turned newel post and rectangular balusters supporting a slender rounded-profile handrail. A four-panel door retaining an iron box lock opens into the stair closet. The chimney breast is fitted with a Greek Revival-style mantel; paneled pilasters support a frieze below a thick board shelf. Trimming the perimeter of the room is a simple stepped baseboard.

A flat six-panel door opens into the living room on the north side of the hall where a plain mid-nineteenth century mantel fronts the chimney breast. A stepped baseboard finishes the perimeter of the living room as well. Another six-panel door opens into the dining room directly behind the living room.

The dining room is simply finished as is the kitchen, which has been reworked to provide modern facilities. According to Crockett family tradition, a stair was formerly located in the kitchen to provide access to the loft above.

The second floor remains largely unaltered with Greek Revival two-panel doors opening into each bedroom. Plain mid-nineteenth

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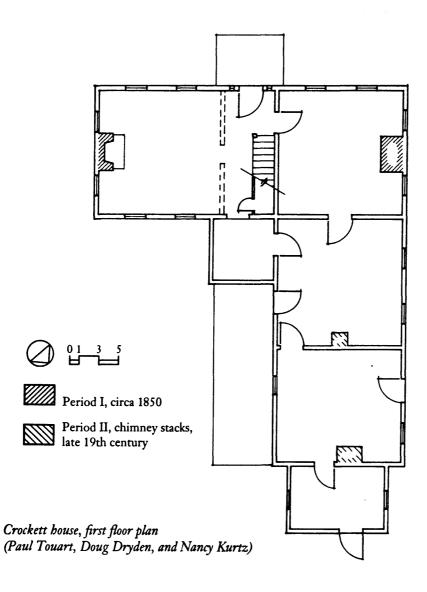
century mantels survive in the front bedrooms and each space is trimmed with a beaded baseboard molding. Some of the rooms have built-in closets with two-panel doors. A short two-panel door provides access from the bedroom above the dining room into the storage area above the kitchen.

A two-story gable-front frame garage supported by a low concrete foundation stands behind the house. The building is sheathed in weatherboards and has a large garage door opening on the west side.

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SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The ca. 1850 Crockett House is significant under Criterion C as an exceptionally well-preserved example of a vernacular house form characteristic of the mid-19th century period in the Eastern Shore region. The two-story, five-bay, single-pile frame building with a stepped "telescope" service wing represents a traditional vernacular house form typical of the period in the region; it is outstanding in Worcester County for its excellent state of preservation, retaining intact the majority of its exterior and interior fabric, decorative detailing, and plan features. modest Greek Revival decorative detailing also is characteristic of the period in the region, including corner block surrounds framing prominent exterior openings, and interior woodwork throughout the The two-part stepped rear wing represents a regional response to a mid-nineteenth century trend to incorporate service functions within the envelope of the main dwelling rather than in separate outbuildings. Such wings often extend in linear fashion from the gable end of the main block; in this case, the service wing extends to the rear at a ninety-degree angle to the main block, partially shielding it from public view. The Crockett House derives additional significance as one of only a few antebellum dwellings surviving in Pocomoke City, which was ravaged by destructive fires in 1888, 1896, and 1922. The Crockett House was spared by its location on the perimeter of the town, rather than in the dense business and residential area.

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HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Eastern Shore

Agricultural/Industrial Transition
Industrial/Urban Dominance

Chronological/Developmental Period(s):

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

Architecture/Landscape Architecture/Community Planning

Resource Type:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Known Design Source: Unknown

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HISTORIC CONTEXT:

The house was originally constructed for Sally Evans Jones (1775-1853). In June 1850, she purchased a $10\frac{1}{2}$ acre lot for \$200, comprising part of the tract called "Cowley", which made up part of the village of "Newtown" (the former name of Pocomoke City); the property was improved shortly afterwards. Sally Evans married Agar Lewis Jones in October 1823, and according to Reverend James Murray, Pocomoke City's early historian, she operated a hotel that formerly belonged to a Captain John Merchant. Little else is known about her other than the fact that she donated the lot on which a church school was erected for the St. Mary's-the-Virgin P.E. congregation. Sarah (Sally) Jones is listed in the 1850 U.S. Census, along with her husband, Lewis, who is identified as a "tavernkeeper"; other members of the household were 55 year old Rosa Young and 18 year old John Wilkison.

Sally Jones died in 1853, and as directed in her will she was buried in the St. Mary's Episcopal Church yard. It was her desire that her real estate be divided between Rosa Young and her executor, Moses U. J. Stevenson of Somerset County. Two years after Sally Jones' death, Moses Stevenson sold the 10 acre Cowley land and its improvements to Ralph and Cescy Ross for \$1,100, a price that suggests a substantial structure then stood on the property. A little over a year later, the Rosses sold a 15 acre parcel with the house to Elizabeth C. Cannon for \$2,124.

Elizabeth C. Cannon owned the Jones house and lot for twenty-eight years, and she is designated at this location on the Newtown district map in the 1877 Lake, Griffing, and Stevenson atlas. The 1870 U. S. Census identified Elizabeth Cannon as a 54 year old housekeeper with real estate and personal property valued at \$2,300. Also enumerated in the 1870 census as members of her household were 25 year old Mary and a 50 year old clergyman named John Crosdale. In 1884, Elizabeth Cannon sold the house and six acres to Robert J. Dryden (1823-1911) and her daughter Mary Cannon Dryden (1837-1915), who retained ownership until their deaths. Mary Dryden's only heir, Clayton Cannon, sold the property in 1915. By 1924, the property was becoming surrounded by new construction on what was then called "Market Street Extended," and it was transferred in January of that year to James M. Crockett, in whose

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family the property remained until 1990.

The Crockett House was built on the periphery of the village of Newtown at a time when the river village was expanding from a ferry crossing and tobacco warehouse site to a thriving merchant and commercial center for southern Worcester County. Between 1800 and 1850 the population steadily increased from 150 to more than 500 residents at mid-century.

In his history of the area published in 1883, Reverend James Murray described early nineteenth century Newtown as follows:

Within the limits of town there were twenty-eight dwelling houses and seven or eight business houses comprising stores and mechanical shops. Outside those limits were five houses occupied by families, which might be considered suburban residences.

The Crockett House was built along the Virginia Road south of the town proper. Standing on the east side of the town is another "suburban" residence known as Winter Quarter (WO-64), a Federal-style gable-front frame dwelling erected around 1840. Due to several destructive fires that ravaged Pocomoke City, only a handful of pre-Civil War dwellings survive. The Crockett House and Winter Quarter stand out as the earliest and best preserved dwellings among Pocomoke City's oldest housing stock.

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BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

The nominated property is indicated as Parcel 223 on Worcester County Tax Map 402. Boundaries are shown on the map which accompanies this documentation.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The nominated property, one-quarter acre, comprises the domestic yard immediately surrounding the buildings and represents the historic setting of the resource. Boundaries coincide with existing property lines.

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