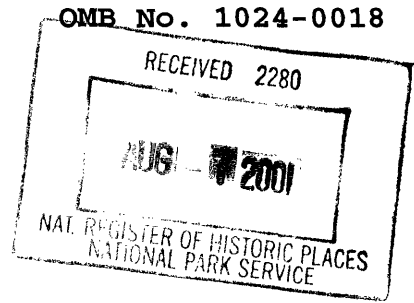


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



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 White-Warren Tenant House

other names/site number CRS # K-3023

2. Location

street & number Northeast side of Road 261 for publication N/A
city or town Sandtown vicinity X
state Delaware code DE county Kent code 001
zip code 19943

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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.)

Daniel R. Gifford
Signature of certifying official

July 26, 2001
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

=====
6. Function or Use
=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: single dwelling/house and garden

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: single dwelling/tenant house
vacant

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

=====
7. Description
=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th century/no style

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone

roof metal and asphalt

walls asbestos

other _____

Narrative Description

See continuation sheets.

=====

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.)

- 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
Agriculture

Period of Significance 1870-1930+/-

Significant Dates N/A

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

See continuation sheets.

=====

9. Major Bibliographical References

=====

(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: Center for Historic Architecture and Design, University of Delaware

=====

10. Geographical Data

=====

Acreage of Property 1 acre

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>18</u>	<u>441920</u>	<u>4318500</u>	3	___	___
2	___	___	___	4	___	___

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet.

=====
11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title Rebecca Sheppard, Associate Director; Anna Andrzejewski and
Deidre McCarthy, Graduate Research Assistants
organization Center for Historic Architecture and Design
date May, 2001

street & number University of Delaware telephone (302) 831-8097
city or town Newark state DE zip code 19716

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Additional Documentation
=====

Continuation Sheets

USGS map
Tax parcel map
Historic maps

black and white photographs

=====
Property Owner
=====

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)
name Elva G. Warren

street & number 511 Bayberry Lane telephone (302) 284-4168
city or town Felton state DE zip code 19943

=====
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 the 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

White-Warren Tenant House

name of property

Kent County, Delaware

county and State

House and Garden in Central Delaware

name of multiple property listing

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The White-Warren Tenant House stands in South Murderkill Hundred, Kent County, on the south side of Sandtown Road, approximately 0.2 miles east of the intersection with Cabin Ridge Road. The house, which has no outbuildings with it, stands about 1/4 of a mile north of the eighteenth-century White-Warren Farm complex, located along a shallow ditch. Like other tenant dwellings and house and gardens, the White-Warren Tenant House was placed on the edge of a field, so that it would not interfere with farming operations. Before the dwelling was moved to its current location around 1930, it was one of several house and gardens that lay near the treeline on the edge of the Warren-White Farm.¹ The surviving house and garden was most likely built in the 1860s or 1870s as a one-room plan dwelling, with the second floor exhibiting only whitewash on rafters and studs. A narrow winder stair linked the first and second floor spaces. During the first quarter of the twentieth century an addition to the gable end of the dwelling reorganized the living space, providing a stair passage and parlor on the ground floor and two bedrooms on the second floor.

The White-Warren Tenant House meets the eligibility criteria for listing as a house and garden dwelling in terms of physical requirements in the following manner. The original block of the dwelling retains its three-bay, one-and-one-half-story hall-chamber form with a single finished room on the first floor and an additional room under the roof. A winder stair stands in one corner of the main room, next to the location of the original chimney. Evidence survives to indicate the placement of the chimney and hearth; the replacement chimney was reduced in size and fitted for stove-pipe access. Interior finish in the dwelling reflects two distinct periods: the first period was marked by whitewash over timbers in the second floor and whitewash over vertical board paneling on the first floor; in the second period, this earlier finish was covered on the first floor by gypsum board and later a layer of thin paneling. Treatment of doors and windows is very simple, and the early twentieth-century addition reflects the same level of finish. In keeping with the original design and intent of the house and garden building type, the White-Warren Tenant House was moved from its earlier location along the treeline, but remains on the same farm property and maintains its visual connection to the farm dwelling.

Originally consisting of a frame, one-room, one-and-one-half-story block, which dates to the last quarter of the nineteenth century, the dwelling received two additions in the early twentieth century: a two-bay, two-story, side-passage, single-pile front section, and a one-room, one-story, shed-roofed kitchen that projects off the back of the original block. Occupied by farm laborers working on the White-Warren Farm until very recently, the White-Warren Tenant House retains much of its architectural integrity.

¹Interview with Albert D. Warren, January 1995.

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Section 7 Page 2

White-Warren Tenant House

name of property

Kent County, Delaware

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The original hall-chamber plan, one-and-one-half-story late-nineteenth-century section measures 14'6"x 15'6". The front, or northwest, elevation contains a central door flanked by two six-over-six double-hung sash windows, unevenly spaced across the facade. A second door on the southeast elevation, roughly aligned with the front door, originally provided access to the rear yard. The southeast elevation contains a single six-over-six double-hung sash window, located northeast of the door.

Decoration on the interior is very sparse; window surrounds are butt-jointed, and the mantle over the pot belly stove is equally modest. The original flooring on the first and second stories survives. The floorboards are two inches wide, and laid with both cut and wire nails. The ceiling in the first floor room is covered with twentieth-century wainscoting. The current chimney stack, designed for stove use, is located on the northeast gable end. This stack likely replaced an earlier chimney, although the wall has been rebuilt and obscures evidence of the size of the original stack and its exact location. Adjacent to the stack is a winder stair that leads to the unfinished half-story above. This space retains evidence of whitewash on all of the walls, which consist only of irregularly placed exposed studs and the interior of the weatherboard covering the exterior of the building. Whitewash also appears on the circular-sawn rafters up to a height of five feet. The rafters rest on the plate with bird's-mouth joints, and are butt-jointed at the peak. The original wooden-shingle roof survives under a later covering of tin. Overall, the original block retains much of its original materials, sometimes hidden beneath modern coverings, and still retains the feeling of its original hall-chamber configuration.

Two twentieth-century additions flank the southwest and northeast gable ends of the original block. The earliest addition, accessed through a doorway on the southwest side of the older section, was a two-bay, two-story, side-passage, side-gabled wing that abutted the southwest gable end and provided a major expansion of living space. Although additions of this type often prompted a reorientation of the dwelling, that does not appear to be the case with this building. While the wing is clearly a side-passage, single-pile plan, there is no evidence that a door ever entered the passage. A window fills the bay of the passage; the only doors on the wing are located on the northeast elevation. One opens from the rear of the passage into the original block; the second opens from the single room on the first floor to the original front yard.

Windows on the front of the addition follow a symmetrical and balanced pattern, with two four-over-four double-hung sash windows on the first story and two six-over-six double-hung sash windows on the second floor. A single six-over-six window is located in the second story of each gable end, offset to the north side of the elevation. An interior, gable-end chimney stood on the northwest wall of the parlor. On the southeast, the passage contains a single-run stair to the second story. The second floor contained two small bedrooms off the

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White-Warren Tenant House
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hallway, which ran along the northeast side of the addition. Gypsum board, added during the mid-twentieth century, now covers most of the major wall surfaces in this wing.

The second addition projects off the rear of the original building. This one-story shed-roofed wing contains the kitchen and bathroom, and was added to the building shortly after it was moved to its current location from the woods along the edge of the property in 1930. The space is accessed both through an interior door on the northeast end of the original section, and from an exterior door that enters into the rear yard. Decoration in this room echoes the simple feeling of the earlier parts of the house, consisting of plain white fascia surrounds.

Contributing Non-contributing
dwelling none

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The White-Warren Tenant House is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the changing agricultural practices of central Delaware in the nineteenth century, and the appearance of the house and garden dwelling as a specific building type. The White-Warren Tenant House is eligible under National Register Criterion C because it is a typical example for a physically identifiable vernacular property type, identified as a "House and Garden". The social status of the occupants was as evident and planned into the design of these buildings as it was in the larger, more impressive dwellings of the wealthy farm owners. The general characteristics of the property type were identified by nineteenth century agricultural reformers as appropriate for tenants and laborers and their families. This physical form was used throughout the nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries and persists on the landscape to this day. The White-Warren Tenant House conforms to the house and garden building type by retaining its original hall-chamber plan, plain finish, winder stair and evidence for location of the original chimney. Also significant is the fact that the building was moved, which is a hallmark of the house and garden building type. In keeping with its original design and intent, the White-Warren Tenant House was moved from its earlier location along the tree line, but remains on the same farm property and maintains its visual connection to the main farm dwelling, therefore maintaining its eligibility under Criteria Consideration B. The White-Warren Tenant House retains eight of the eleven physical criteria defining the house and garden dwelling property type.

In response to demographic pressures, changing agricultural practices, and the influence of agricultural reform writers, central Delaware farmers began to develop new strategies for dealing with married agricultural laborers and their families during the nineteenth century. They constructed dwellings specifically designed to house these laborers and established lease-labor arrangements that governed both labor obligations and housing rental. Known as a "house and garden," these buildings typically took the form of one finished room and a rough kitchen shed on the ground floor, with a winder stair leading to a second room under the roof. Characterized by extremely plain finish on walls and architectural elements, and built to be easily portable, the dwellings sat on a small plot of ground suitable for a garden and a few animals. Variations in the physical form of the house and garden dwelling include orientation to the road (either gable or elevation), height (1 1/2 or 2 full stories), the number of bays on the front elevation (usually two or three), and the position of a shed (gable end, rear elevation, or none).

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The location of these house and garden dwellings within the agricultural landscape represents an important element in their identification during field survey. House and garden dwellings follow a specific locational model that differentiates them from the larger agricultural complexes in the region. Farm complexes tend to be set back from the road, often with a tree-lined lane leading up to the front yard and its garden with ornamental plantings. House and garden dwellings, on the other hand, are generally located on the edges of agricultural properties, either tucked against the trees or in clusters of two to five dwellings along the road. Little space was available for flowers or shrubs. Significantly, despite the distance of these dwellings from the main farm complex, they still remained within visual range of the main farm dwelling and their employer. A second important aspect of the location of these dwellings lies with their portability. Farmers moved their house and garden dwellings about the agricultural landscape frequently. Usually constructed to stand on piers, the buildings changed positions on individual farms and within neighborhoods on a regular basis.

A clear chronology appears in the development of the house and garden as a labor housing solution. In its earliest incarnation (1780-1820), the house and garden model served a wide range of individuals in the rural population of central Delaware. In this period the house and garden dwelling possessed no particular form, but rather represented an accepted practice for housing certain elements of the population. Between 1820 and 1860 farm owners focused on a specific building type as the one most appropriate for housing their agricultural laborers. They combined this traditional building plan with the accepted practice associated with the concept of the house and garden to solve some of their labor housing needs. In this period, farmers most commonly controlled these house and garden dwellings as part of their farm property, but after 1860 some farmers began to partition the dwellings with their small lots and either sold or gave them to the laborers. In some cases, the laborers received only land and proceeded to build new dwellings, often following an architectural pattern familiar from their time as house and garden tenant-laborers. Although the laborers now owned their homes, they maintained their labor relationships with the farmers. Construction of this building type, and its use as housing for agricultural laborers, continued through the early decades of the twentieth century.

Based on the characteristics outlined above, three configurations of the house and garden dwelling can be identified: 1) owned by a farmer and located within the boundaries of the main farm property, constructed at any time between 1780 and 1930; 2) owned by a farmer but established on a separate piece of land (usually less than

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Section 8 Page 3 White-Warren Tenant House
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five acres), most likely constructed between 1800 and 1880; and 3) owned by an agricultural laborer on a plot of less than five acres, most likely built between 1850 and 1930.

The White-Warren Tenant House, built during the last quarter of the nineteenth century, possesses significance as an example of a house and garden dwelling built and owned by a farmer within the boundaries of his own farm and also represents the continuing use of the house and garden as a strategy for housing agricultural laborers in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Members of the White-Warren family erected this type of labor housing on their farm at least as early as the first quarter of the nineteenth century.¹ Once established as a tradition for handling their labor housing problem, the practice continued through several generations into the twentieth century. Thus the White-Warren Tenant House survives as an example of continuing construction of the house and garden property type in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and documents the persistence of both the building form and the housing practice in that period.

Ownership of the White-Warren Farm, which presently contains approximately 605 acres, lay in the family of the present owner at least as far back as 1742 when Richard White and his new wife settled on the property.² Richard's grandson, John White, inherited the farm between 1810 and 1820. John married Sarah Reed, and she gave birth to two daughters prior to John's early death at the age of 25 in 1823-24: Sarah, who would marry Charles Warren circa 1840; and Mary, who remained single. The two daughters lived on or managed the farm together through the last two-thirds of the nineteenth century.³

Documentary records, particularly tax assessments and probate records, demonstrate the strategies used by several generations of the White and Warren families to manage the farm and its agricultural labor. In 1822,

¹KCPR, John White, 1825-1838, see especially the guardianship accounts for his minor children.

²It is not known specifically how Richard White acquired the farm but it is clear that the family owned the property.

³Warren family history, Warren Family Papers, private collection.

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John White owned 702 acres: 360 acres with wooden tenements, probably the land on which the farm complex stood; 150 acres of land, mostly wood, in tenure of T. Wells; 42 acres of land with a log house in tenure of J. Brunby; and 150 acres of land with wooden tenements in tenure of C. Catts.⁴ When White died intestate circa 1823-24, his mother, Anna White, inherited 160 acres of her son's land.⁵ The remainder of John's land, which included 564 acres and several dwellings, descended to the "White heirs:" his widow, Sarah, and his two daughters, Sarah and Mary. Between about 1820 and 1840, the White women lived on the "home farm;" farm tenants and agricultural laborers lived in the rest of the dwellings (at least two frame houses and one log house).⁶ In addition to the farm managers and laborers who worked the farm, the family owned an average of three or four slaves throughout these years.⁷

After the death of John's widow circa 1830, the two orphan daughters apparently lived on the farm with their grandmother, Anna, until Sarah married Charles Warren circa 1840.⁸ Following the marriage, Sarah and her sister moved to Milford Hundred.⁹ By 1845, Anna White no longer lived on the property; by 1850, she had been certified insane and committed to the Kent County Almshouse.¹⁰ From the time of Sarah's marriage through about 1860, all of the White property was rented to farm tenants. In 1845, a tenant named Thomas

⁴KCTA, Murderkill Hundred, 1822.

⁵KCTA, Murderkill Hundred, 1828.

⁶KCTA, Murderkill Hundred, 1828 and 1837.

⁷KCPR, John White, 1825-1838.

⁸Warren family history.

⁹USPC, Milford Hundred, 1850.

¹⁰USPC, Murderkill Hundred, 1850.

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Jester farmed 510 acres, including Anna White's portion.¹¹ An additional 40 acres of land, with an old frame dwelling, was in the tenure of Benjamin Dill, while another tenant, James Case, rented 150 acres of land with a two-story dwelling.¹² Jester clearly functioned as the farm manager, owning \$217 worth of livestock, including five horses, two steers, eight cows, eighteen sheep, two sows, nine pigs, and four shoats. Dill and Case owned significantly smaller amounts of livestock.

Sometime between 1860 and 1870, Sarah's husband died, and the two women returned to live in the two-story frame dwelling on the home farm, now containing approximately 600 acres.¹³ In 1871, Sarah Warren paid taxes on 600 acres with a frame dwelling and outbuildings, as well as \$571 worth of livestock, suggesting that the White-Warren property still functioned as a working farm.¹⁴ While the assessors did not enumerate specific tenant houses of the house and garden type, they may have counted them among the outbuildings, a common practice during the nineteenth century. Sarah Warren's children, of which only three were boys, clearly could not have run a farm of such size alone. In 1870, only one of Sarah's sons, John, age 29, worked full-time on the farm; Albert, age 11, and Charles, age 13, still attended school.¹⁵ Given the White family's history of constructing separate dwellings for laborers, and letting them raise their own livestock, the practice likely continued into Sarah's and Mary's tenure as managers of the farm.

Sarah and Mary continued to manage the farm through 1897, when they transferred the property to Sarah's

¹¹KCTA, Murderkill Hundred, 1845.

¹²Ibid.

¹³KCTA, South Murderkill Hundred, 1868 and 1871.

¹⁴KCTA, South Murderkill Hundred, 1871.

¹⁵USPC, South Murderkill Hundred, 1870.

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nine children.¹⁶ While all nine possessed an interest in the land, only Albert and Charles paid taxes for and lived on the property.¹⁷ Between 1868 and 1898, the Warrens acquired significantly more land. Albert resided on 600 acres in a two-story frame house and outbuildings, probably the "home farm," and had over \$645 in stock, while Charles possessed 430 acres, 300 of which included a two-story frame house and two tenant houses, and another 130 that contained a one-and-one-half-story house in the tenure of Watson Moore.¹⁸ Emily Warren, probably a single female related to the Warrens, paid taxes on a house and lot of nine acres, which had a rental value of \$24.¹⁹ Giving or renting house and garden dwellings to single women allowed them to control their own homes rather than existing on the fringes of larger households; this practice existed in Kent County from the late eighteenth century on. Thus the Warren heirs continued to operate the family farm with the assistance of agricultural laborers, some of whom they housed in house and gardens, into the twentieth century.

An important aspect of the location of these dwellings lies with their portability. Farmers moved their house and garden dwellings about the agricultural landscape frequently, thus making portability a hallmark of this building type not only in regards to their location, but also in the design of the buildings themselves. In anticipation of moving the buildings on a regular basis either within individual farms or within neighborhoods, house and garden dwellings were usually constructed to stand on piers. While the White-Warren Tenant House was moved to its current location in 1930, it remains on the original farm and near the location on which it was built, thus retaining its integrity of location and setting. The nominated plot represents the current location of the building, and likely contains about the same amount of land that was probably used by the tenant in its original location, thereby preserving the landscape typical to the dwelling during the period of significance.

¹⁶KCRD, Book H Volume 13 p. 266. Sarah and Mary both died shortly after the sale.

¹⁷KCTA, District 6, 1898-99.

¹⁸KCTA, District 6, 1898-99.

¹⁹Ibid.

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Clearly, the surviving house and garden dwelling, built during the last quarter of the nineteenth century, represents a late example of the property type, marking a continuation of this labor housing practice in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The White-Warren House Tenant House retains sufficient integrity to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Portability is a hallmark of the house and garden building type, therefore, under Criteria Consideration B, because relocation of the dwelling maintained its presence on the farm where it was originally constructed, in an agricultural setting, surrounded by plowed fields, and within visual contact of the main farm dwelling and agricultural complex, the White-Warren Tenant House retains significant integrity of location and setting. Integrity of design, materials and workmanship is exhibited by the hall-chamber plan of the original block and its three-bay, one-and-one-half-story form, which are still easily recognizable despite the presence of an early twentieth century addition on one gable end of the building. The original winder stair and evidence for the original chimney and hearth can be seen in the main room. At least three periods of finish can be found, including early whitewash over timbers and vertical board paneling and an upgrade to gypsum board. The exterior is currently covered by a layer of asbestos shingles over earlier weatherboard; the original fenestration pattern survives. Treatment of doors and windows is very simple; plain fascia board trim can be found throughout the house. Given the high level of integrity in setting, and the survival of the form of the early building, this dwelling possesses integrity of feeling. The long-term association of this building with the White-Warren family and its practice of housing agricultural laborers in house and garden dwellings provides the White-Warren Tenant House with integrity of association.

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Comprehensive Planning

Zone: Upper Peninsula
Periods: 1830-1880 +/-; Industrialization and Early Urbanization
1880-1940 +/-; Urbanization and Early Suburbanization
Themes: Agriculture
Settlement Patterns and Demographic Change
Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts
Property Type: House and Garden Dwelling

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Section 9 Page 1 White-Warren Tenant House
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Primary Sources:

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- Byles Map of Kent County, Delaware, 1859.
- Delaware Cultural Resource Survey. State Historic Preservation Office, Dover, Delaware.
- KCCC. Kent County Court of Chancery. Kent County Courthouse, Dover, Delaware.
- KCMI. Kent County Mutual Insurance Company Records. Delaware State Archives, Dover, Delaware.
- KCOC. Kent County Orphans Court Records. Kent County Courthouse, Dover, Delaware.
- KCPR. Kent County Probate Records. Delaware State Archives, Dover, Delaware.
- KCRD. Kent County Recorder of Deeds. Kent County Administration Building, Dover, Delaware.
- KCRW. Kent County Recorder of Wills. Kent County Administration Building, Dover, Delaware.
- KCTA. Kent County Tax Assessments. Delaware State Archives, Dover, Delaware.
- USAC. United States Manuscript and Summary Agricultural Census for Delaware: 1850-1890.
- USPC. United States Manuscript and Summary Population Census for Delaware: 1800-1920.
- White-Warren Family Papers. Private Collection.

Interviews:

Warren, Albert D., by Rebecca J. Siders, Anna Andrzejewski, Louis Nelson, and Kirk Ranzetta. January 1995.

See Statement of Context for additional sources.

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Section 10 Page 1 White-Warren Tenant House
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House and Garden in Central Delaware
name of multiple property listing

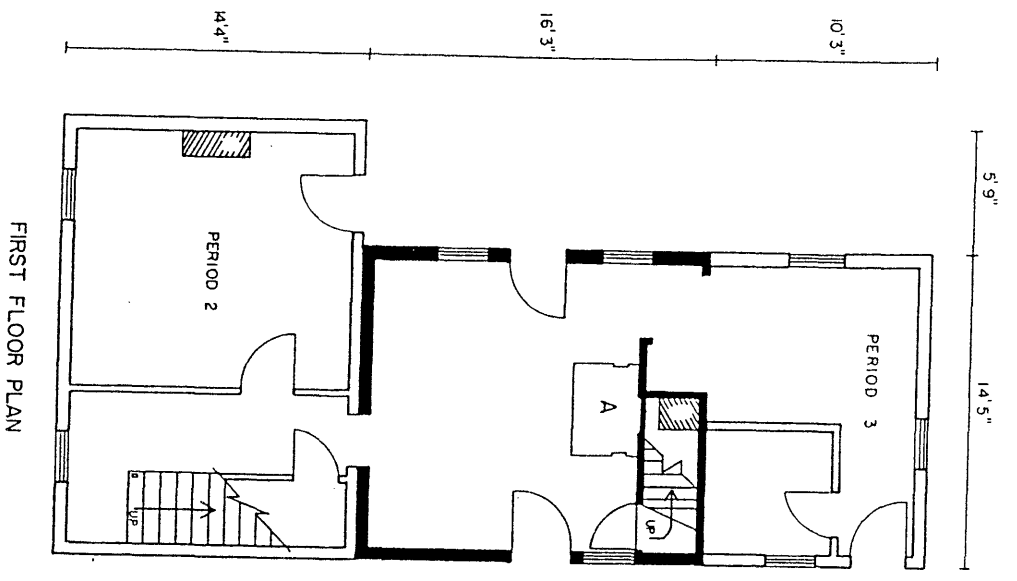
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Verbal Boundary Description

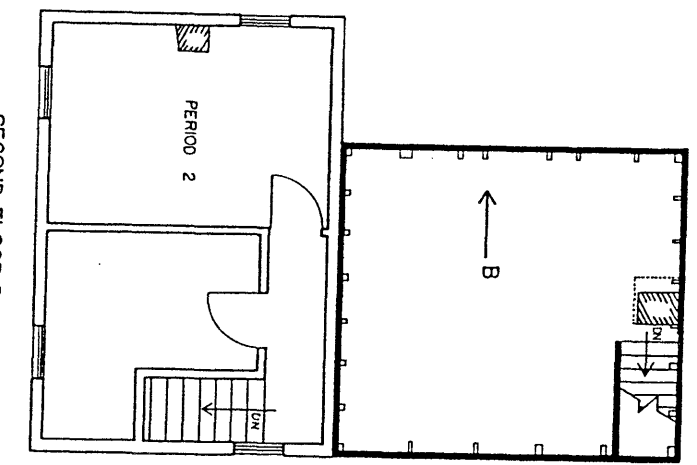
The boundary of the parcel nominated with the White-Warren Tenant House is shown on the accompanying Kent County tax parcel map (SM-00-126-00-02-46-000), and is outlined in bold black lines. The nominated parcel is a roughly square plot, containing approximately one acre, and measuring 208.71 feet per side. The location of the property is at UTM reference point 18 441920 4318500.

Boundary Justification

The described boundary located within the tax parcel (SM-00-126-00-02-46-000) includes the tenant house and its surrounding yard. The tenant house is part of a larger 492-acre parcel, which includes the main farm complex. Since this larger parcel is not significant in relation to the house and garden as defined in the statement of context, we have delineated a one-acre plot, a common size for house and gardens, in a square shape directly around the resource.

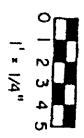


A: ORIGINAL HEARTH
 B: EXPOSED STUDS



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

WHITE - WARREN TENANT HOUSE K-3023



DRAWN BY: A. ANDRZEJEWSKI, D. MCCARTHY

White-Warren Tenant House
 CRS # K-3023
 Northeast side of Route 261
 Sandtown vicinity, South
 Murderkill Hundred, Kent
 County, Delaware

