PH0001171

Form 10-300
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY – NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries – complete applicable sections)

STATE:	
Delaware	
COUNTY:	
New Castle	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	APR 3 [illegible]

RECEIVED NOV 13 1972 NATIONAL REGISTER

1. NAME

COMMON: Augustine Beach Hotel

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: S of Port Penn on Delaware Route 9

CITY OR TOWN: ~~Augustine Beach~~ Port Penn vic.

STATE	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Delaware	10	New Castle	003

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☐ District ☒ Building ☐ Site ☐ Structure ☐ Object	☐ Public ☒ Private ☐ Both	Public Acquisition: ☐ In Process ☐ Being Considered	☒ Occupied ☐ Unoccupied ☐ Preservation work in progress	Yes: ☐ Restricted ☐ Unrestricted ☒ No

PRESENT USE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

☐ Agricultural	☐ Government	☐ Park	☐ Transportation	☐ Comments
☒ Commercial	☐ Industrial	☒ Private Residence	☐ Other *(Specify)*	
☐ Educational	☐ Military	☐ Religious		
☐ Entertainment	☐ Museum	☐ Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Harry D. Williams

STREET AND NUMBER: Delaware Route 9

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE
Augustine Beach	Delaware	10

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Public Building

STREET AND NUMBER: Rodney Square

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE	CODE
Wilmington	Delaware	10

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: ☐ Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☐ Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: COUNTY: FOR NPS USE ONLY ENTRY NUMBER APR 3 [illegible] DATE

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	☐ Excellent	☐ Good	☒ Fair	☐ Deteriorated	☐ Ruins	☐ Unexposed
	(Check One)		(Check One)			
	☒ Altered	☐ Unaltered	☐ Moved	☒ Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL *(if known)* PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The east, or front, facade of the brick Augustine Beach Hotel is composed of six bays laid in Flemish bond. The entry is located in the right center bay and is covered, as is the rest of the first floor, by a hip-roofed porch extending along the front facade. Two dormers pierce the roof, and a chimney is located on the ridge line between the two south bays.

The south facade is composed of three bays, and also is laid in Flemish bond. A center door renders the composition symmetrical and gives access to a hallway, which the south end rooms adjoin. Interior detailing includes blank corner blocks and paneled recesses beneath the window sills.

Two dormers mark the west facade, which is laid in common bond. The left center bay lacks fenestration on either floor. A five bay, shed-roofed brick dependency, also laid in common bond, has been joined to the hotel through the west facade by a more recent addition.

To the common-bond north facade a lower frame structure has been added, extending the porch line of the east facade. The north facade of the addition is composed of three low-pitch gables.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

- ☐ Pre-Columbian
- ☐ 15th Century
- ☐ 16th Century
- ☐ 17th Century
- ☒ 18th Century
- ☒ 19th Century
- ☐ 20th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) *(If Applicable and Known)* 1814

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

- Aboriginal
  - ☐ Prehistoric
  - ☐ Historic
- ☐ Agriculture
- ☐ Architecture
- ☐ Art
- ☒ Commerce
- ☐ Communications
- ☐ Conservation
- ☐ Education
- ☐ Engineering
- ☐ Industry
- ☐ Invention
- ☐ Landscape Architecture
- ☐ Literature
- ☐ Military
- ☐ Music
- ☐ Political
- ☐ Religion/Philosophy
- ☐ Science
- ☐ Sculpture
- ☐ Social/Humanitarian
- ☐ Theater
- ☐ Transportation
- ☐ Urban Planning
- ☒ Other *(Specify)* Recreation

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

At the turn of the century, the Augustine Beach Hotel might easily have been the site of a Wilmington or Philadelphia family's summer excursion. A steamer made the daily run to "The Piers", as the spot was known locally. The THOMAS CLYDE stopped at Augustine Beach, and PILOT BOY and ARIEL probably served the Beach as well, on their regular trips to Woodland Beach, at Bombay Hook, farther south.

Augustine Beach Hotel was probably built in c. 1814, but its peak period spanned the years between 1870 and 1920. Visitors from every state in the Union signed its register between 1887 and 1915.

The Hotel derives its name from one of the most colorful of Delaware's early inhabitants. Had Augustine Herrman's plans succeeded, Delaware might have been his family's feudal manor. Born in Prague in 1621, Herrman journeyed to New Amsterdam, where he worked as a trader, in the employ of the West India Company. His estate in New York prospered, but a colonial crisis offered him a new opportunity elsewhere. Herrman and his surveying skills lay between rival claims of the Dutch and the English to lands east of Maryland.

The Calvert assumptions rested on a charter granted by Charles I in 1632, but Stuyvesant countered with a Dutch claim. Augustine Herrman undertook a diplomatic mission to the Maryland government. He offered

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Elliot, Richard V. Last of the Steamboats. Cambridge, Md.: Tidewater Publishers, 1970.

Mallery, Charles Payson. "Ancient Families of Bohemia Manor: Their Homes and Their Graves." Papers of the Historical Society of Delaware. Wilmington: The Society, 1888.

Scharf, J. Thomas. History of Delaware: 1609-1888. 2 vols. Philadelphia: L. J. Richard & Co., 1888.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY						OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES					
CORNER	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE			LATITUDE			LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"	39°	30'	28"	75°	34'	48"
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"						
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"						
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"						

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 5

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

RECEIVED NOV 13 1972 NATIONAL REGISTER

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Vincent Rogers and Rosemary Troy

ORGANIZATION: Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs

DATE: 7/11/72

STREET AND NUMBER: Hall of Records

CITY OR TOWN: Dover

STATE: Delaware

CODE: 10

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☐ State ☒ Local ☐

Name E. Berkeley Tompkins
Dr. E. Berkeley Tompkins

Title Director, Div. of Historical and Cultural Affairs

Date 11-3-72

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Robert G. Utley
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date 4/3/73

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date 3-26-73

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Form 10-300a
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Delaware	
COUNTY	
New Castle	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
APR 3 1973	

(Number all entries)

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE(continued)---

to draw a map of Maryland for Calvert, but asked in return for the gift of a manor. His interests apparently were not wholly bound up with those of the Dutch. In 1660, he received twenty thousand acres in Cecil County, Maryland, and New Castle County, Delaware from the Calverts. A year later he moved to Bohemia Manor, newly named for the land of his birth. Some rumors attributed Herrman's removal to the fact that he won a woman whom Stuyvesant was also courting. Afterwards, the Dutch colony was not a pleasant place for him.

When Augustine Herrman died in 1686, the title to the manor passed to Ephriam, his oldest son, just as he wished. Casparus Herrman, another son, was the third bearer of title to the manor. Below Port Penn on the Delaware, at St. Augustine, Casparus built a house on land in Augustine Manor for which he had a patent from the government at New Castle.

Two hundred years later, bathers and picnickers paid thirty cents to travel by steamer from Wilmington to the site of Herrman's manor house According to a Wilmington Steamboat Company advertisement in 1888, picnic tables were set in an "elegant grove." Vacationers continued to come until the 1920's, when the THOMAS CLYDE made a last run to the Beach. The Hotel and surrounding facilities fell into disrepair. Recently, however, a state boat launch was built, and Augustine Beach has attracted crowds once again.

RECEIVED
NOV 13 1972
NATIONAL REGISTER

NPS Number 4/3/73

Title: Augustine Beach Hotel

Loc. NEW CASTLE, DEL.

FRONT VIEW

①

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Augustine Beach Hotel; front from the east.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Delaware	
COUNTY	
New Castle	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	APR 3 [illegible]

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

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AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
Delaware Route 9

CITY OR TOWN:
Augustine Beach

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Delaware	10	New Castle	003

RECEIVED NOV 13 1972 NATIONAL REGISTER

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: Graydon Wood

DATE OF PHOTO: June 1972

NEGATIVE FILED AT:
Historic Registrar's Office, Hall of Records, Dover, Delaware 19901

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Front view from the east.

NPS Number 4/3/73

Title: Augustine Beach Hotel

Loc. NEW CASTLE, DEL.

SIDE VIEW FROM NORTH

②

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Augustine Beach Hotel; side, from north.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Delaware	
COUNTY	
New Castle	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
APR 3	

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CITY OR TOWN:
Augustine Beach

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Delaware	10	New Castle	003

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3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: Graydon Wood

DATE OF PHOTO: June 1972

NEGATIVE FILED AT:
Historic Registrar's Office, Hall of Records, Dover, Delaware 19901

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Side view from the north.

Form 10-301
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE	
Delaware	
COUNTY	
New Castle	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	APR 3 1973

RECEIVED NOV 13 1972 NATIONAL REGISTER

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

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AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
Delaware Route 9

CITY OR TOWN:
Augustine Beach

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Delaware	10	New Castle	003

3. MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE:
USGS Map, Delaware City Quadrangle, 7.5' series

SCALE: 1:24000

DATE: 1948

4. REQUIREMENTS

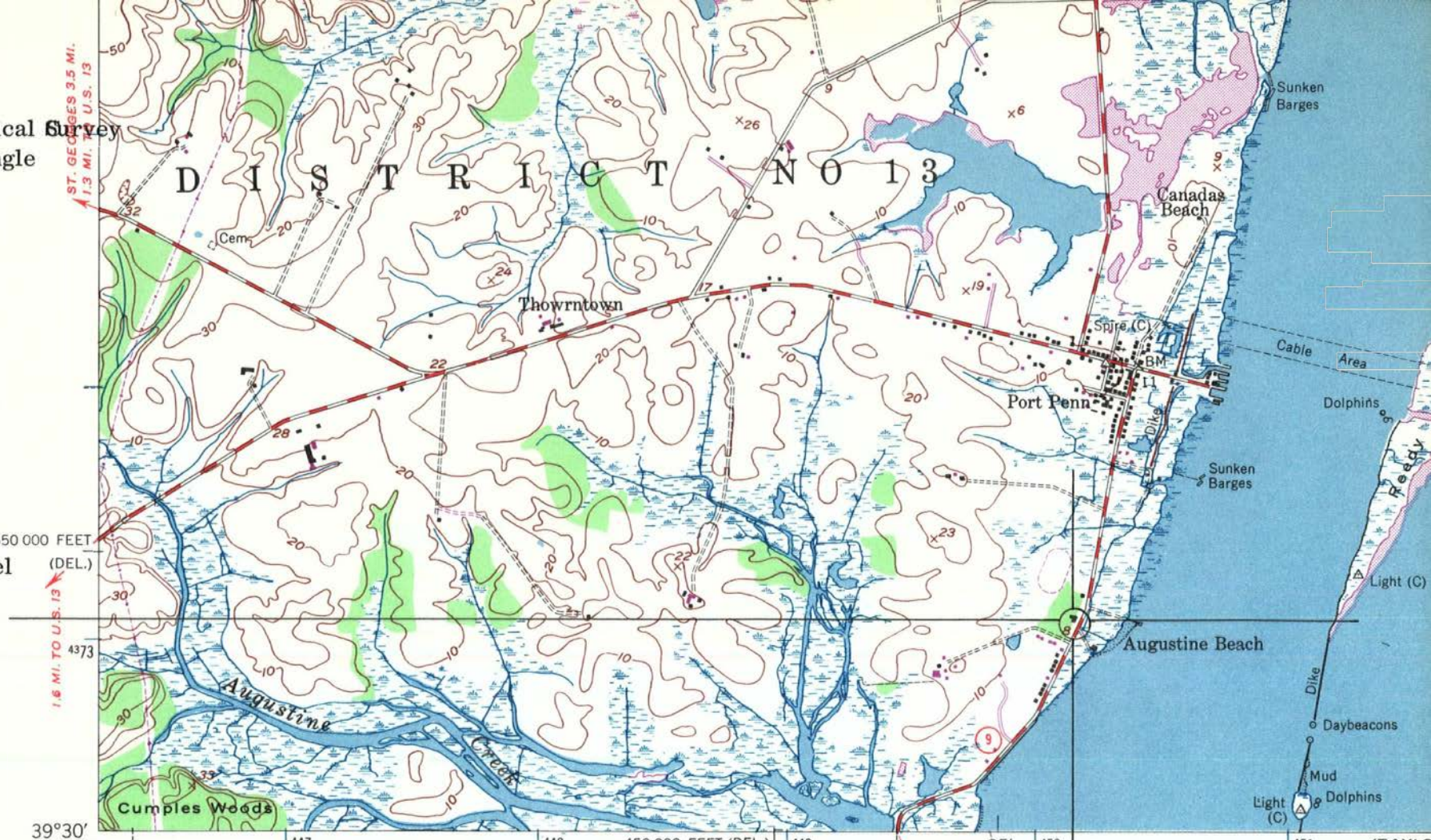
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. Property broundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.

United States Geological Survey
Topographic Quadrangle
Delaware City 1948,
Photorevised 1970

Augustine Beach Hotel

39°30'28"



Mapped by U. S. Coast & Geodetic Survey
Edited and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USC&GS (C) and USED (E)

Culture and drainage in part compiled from aerial photographs taken 1946
Topography by plane-table methods 1946. Field check 1948

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grids based on Delaware and New Jersey coordinate systems

No distinction is made between dwellings, barns, commercial and industrial buildings

Unchecked elevations are shown in brown

1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18, shown in blue

MN GN
9° 160 MILS
0°21' 6 MILS
UTM GRID AND 1970 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

RECEIVED NOV 13 1972 NATIONAL REGISTER

75°34'48"

SCALE

CONTOUR IN
DATUM IS M
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE
THE AVERAGE RANGE OF T

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NA
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MA

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

DELAWARE CITY QUADRANGLE
DELAWARE-NEW JERSEY
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
SE/4 WILMINGTON 15' QUADRANGLE

Mapped by U. S. Coast & Geodetic Survey
Edited and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USC&GS (C) and USED (E)

Culture and drainage in part compiled from aerial photographs taken 1946
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Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
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Unchecked elevations are shown in brown

1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18, shown in blue

MN GN
9° 160 MILS
0°21' 6 MILS
UTM GRID AND 1970 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000

1 ½ 0 1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 .5 0 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE AVERAGE RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 5 FEET

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

DEL.
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Revisions shown in purple compiled by the Geological Survey from aerial photographs taken 1970. This information not field checked

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

HARD-SURFACE ALL WEATHER ROADS		DRY WEATHER ROADS
Heavy-duty	4 LANE 16 LANE	Improved dirt
Medium-duty	4 LANE 16 LANE	Unimproved dirt
Loose-surface, graded, or narrow hard-surface		

U. S. Route State Route

DELAWARE CITY, DEL.-N. J.
SE/4 WILMINGTON 15' QUADRANGLE
N3930—W7530/7.5

1948
PHOTOREVISED 1970
AMS 5863 II SE—SERIES V832

18/450160
4373060
Cd

National Register of Historic Places

Note to the record

Additional Documentation: 2016

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

73000537

RECEIVED 2280

DEC 24 2015

Nat. Register of Historic Places
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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* 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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Augustine Beach Hotel AMENDED – Additional Documentation

Other names/site number: DE CRS# N00150, Augustine Inn, The Piers - NR ID# 73000537

Name of related multiple property listing:

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

2. Location

Street & number: 1919 Augustine Beach Road

City or town: Port Penn State: Delaware County: New Castle

Not For Publication: [ ] Vicinity: [x]

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 _X_ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___national ___statewide _X_local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

_X_A ___B ___C ___D

DE State Historic Preservation Officer 12/17/2015

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Augustine Beach Hotel
Name of Property
New Castle County, DE
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 3 Page 1

Agency Certification – Certified Local Government

In my opinion, the Augustine Beach Hotel ✓ meets/____ does not meet the National Register criteria.

R P Gordon

Thomas P. Gordon
County Executive
New Castle County, Delaware

7.8.15

Date

Augustine Beach Hotel
Name of Property

New Castle County, Delaware
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

✓ other (explain:) Accept Additional Documentation

Patrick Andrus
Signature of the Keeper

2/8/2016
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:	x
Public – Local	
Public – State	
Public – Federal	

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	x
District	
Site	
Structure	
Object	

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
COMMERCE/TRADE: Restaurant: Tavern
DOMESTIC: Hotel

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
COMMERCE/TRADE: Restaurant: Bar

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
_EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: _BRICK, WOOD: Shingle__

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Augustine Beach Hotel is an imposing Federal six-bay brick commercial structure, located south of Port Penn, in St. Georges Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware, on a one-acre parcel. Built circa 1816, and expanded in at least three subsequent building phases, the building still functions as a bar today. The hotel was built oriented towards the Delaware Bay, and St. Augustine Road (Route 9), now a Delaware Scenic Byway. The property is bounded to the southeast by Route 9, to the northwest and southwest by land held by the Delaware Department of Transportation, and to the northeast by a single-family bungalow built in the mid-twentieth century. The Augustine Beach Hotel's setting remains largely undisturbed. The property possesses a high level of integrity for location, setting, feeling, design, materials, and workmanship dating to its early/late-nineteenth century period of significance.

Narrative Description

The Augustine Beach Hotel is located just south of Port Penn, in St. Georges Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware. St. Georges Hundred is bounded by the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal to the north, the Delaware River to the east, the Appoquinimink River to the south, Pencader Hundred, and the state of Maryland to the west. The primary façade of the Augustine Beach Hotel faces the Delaware River, reflecting its early-nineteenth-century relationship to water traffic. The 1971 Delaware Coastal Zone Act, designed to protect the natural environment from industrial use, indirectly preserves the Augustine Beach and the hotel's viewshed due to the current recreational use of the riverfront, which is now used for boating and fishing. The Augustine Beach Hotel retains its historic feeling as a coastal recreational space.

Southeast Elevation

The southeast elevation is the historic and current front of the building. It is comprised of two distinct building phases, including the Period I, two-and-a-half-story, six-bay, brick section (c. 1816) and the Period III, one-story, four-bay shingle-sheathed, frame dance hall addition (c. 1870). The first floor of the entire building stands 5 feet 10 inches off the ground. A full-length porch, one story with a hipped-roof, span, the entire Period I brick structure. Seven chamfered columns, with simple scrollwork upbraces, support the porch. Built-in wooden benches run between the porch posts in place of balusters. The porch sits on cement blocks, a change since the 1948 photograph of the hotel, where frame posts supported the porch. In 1948, the porch also wrapped around to the southwest elevation. There is only one door on the southeast elevation, located in the fourth bay from the south on the brick section. The door is a large, 6-light-over-3-wooden-panel door. There is no point of entry to the frame addition dance hall on the southeast elevation, but a door located on the porch, facing southwest provides entry into that space. The Period I brick structure, in addition to the one bay for a doorway, has five windows at the first story, while the Period III frame addition has four windows. The windows in the brick section are all new vinyl replacement windows, 12-over-12, double hung sash windows—all are shutterless, and have simple beveled blue-painted wooden trim. A circa 1948 photo shows a perspective view of the southeast and southwest elevations, and present at that time on the entire front elevation of the building were three-paneled wooden shutters. The frame addition has four, 6-over-6, double hung sash windows, with green-painted squared wooden trim. The window in the northernmost bay, is now 1-over-6, as the original top sash has been replaced. The roof of the frame addition is corrugated metal, and a stovepipe projects above the roofline.

The second floor of the brick structure is six bays. The fenestration pattern of the six openings aligns with that on the first story. Five of the six windows match the windows on the first floor, and are vinyl, 12-over-12, double-hung sash replacement windows, with beveled, blue-painted

wooden trim. The window above the door has been reworked. A brick seam evident on the exterior shows that the window opening was once enclosed. The size of the window opening would have originally been the same as the other five windows. The current window is a smaller, vinyl, 9-over-9, double-hung sash replacement window. The roof is side gabled and clad in new asphalt shingles, and features two gabled dormers. They are placed between the second and third bays and the fourth and fifth bays from the south, and both have paired, side-sliding windows, totaling 20 lights each.

Northeast Elevation

The northeast elevation is comprised of the Period I, II, III and IV building phases. The triple gabled rooflines of the Period III frame dance hall addition dominate this façade, while the Period I brick dwelling rises two stories above it. To the northwest is the Period II and IV two-story, brick flounder service ell.

The frame dance hall addition, with three gables, lends the appearance of three separate structures attached side-to-side to form one continuous building. This is further punctuated by two downspouts between the sections. The first floor of the dance hall addition is raised over six feet. One door is present at the ground-level basement, in the center section of the triple gabled dance hall. It is a metal utility door, with metal trim. At the basement level, the center section is supported by brick piers, filled in by a cement block foundation, while the two flanking frame gable sections feature board and batten siding that skirts the basement level. The flounder service ell sits on a brick foundation.

The northeast elevation has six irregular bays across the frame dance hall, which is clad in cedar shakes, and the service ell has three irregularly spaced bays, all of which are currently boarded up. The gable ends of the one-story frame dance hall are also irregular in size, the first gable from the northeast is 22 feet 1 inch across, the center gable is 18 feet 5 inches, and the last gable end is 20 feet 5 inches across. Each section of the dance hall addition has two six-over-six, double-hung sash windows, of varying widths, heights, and configurations. All are framed with simple, squared wooden trim, and projecting wooden sills. Two wall mounted air conditioners project between the windows in the first and third sections. The first and second sections, the most northeasterly, feature square, louvered vents in the gable peaks. The flounder ell is comprised of two building phases. The Period II and Period IV brick additions now form a long, single ell to the northwest of the main block. At the ground level, three irregularly spaced (now enclosed) bays span the face of the flounder addition. Now filled and parged over in cement, the ghosts of these openings reveal (from southeast to northwest) a former window, a door, and an arched window. The seam between Period II and Period IV is evident between the first window and the door.

While the frame dance hall only reaches one story in height, the Period I brick structure is visible behind it. At the second story, across the Period I, III and IV building phases, are a total of six bays. Two recent nine-over-nine, vinyl, double hung sash windows are clustered together toward the middle of the Period I structure, both lighting interior bathroom spaces. Four windows are

present across the rear service ell. The Period II addition features two, one-over-six, double hung sash windows, with the top sash replaced. The Period IV addition retains its original six-over-six, double hung sash windows, but they are damaged and in need of repair or replacement.

Only the Period I brick structure has an attic story. There are three modern, symmetrically placed six-over-six, vinyl double-hung sash windows, with simple wood frames, adorned with a more prominent lintel. Centrally placed above the three windows, in the peak of the gable, is a four-pane fanlight at the garret level.

Northwest Elevation

Visible on the northwest elevation are the Period III frame dance hall, the Period IV addition to the flounder service ell, and the Period I brick building. Across all three building phases, the elevation totals nine bays. The dance hall addition, which is clad in cedar shakes, is four bays at the first story. It features three windows, two of which are boarded up. The northeasternmost window is visible and is a six-over-six, double-hung sash. At the very southwesternmost end of the dance hall addition, abutting the brick rear ell, is a wooden, vertical plank door, with a wooden screen door. This doorway is accessed by a modern, plain wood stairway with rails. Like the other elevations of the dancehall addition, the first story is raised several feet and the basement level is covered in vertical board and batten skirting. The roof of the frame addition is of corrugated metal. The brick flounder addition is two stories, and features a sloping roofline from northeast to southwest. There is one bay on the flounder addition, likely a door, now filled and parged. Remnants of a wooden stairway leading up to the second floor are visible. The stairway is missing most of its treads, rendering the second floor space completely inaccessible. Nestled between and connecting the flounder ell to the Period I block, is a one-story Period V frame addition, clad in white painted plywood. The slope of the Period V addition follows the flounder ell, from the northeast to the southwest. At the time of documentation this space functioned as a kitchen for the restaurant. The first floor of the Period I building, like the other elevations, is raised almost 6 feet. Three windows are visible lighting the cellar, all of which have fixed 12-light windows. On the first floor are four bays. The northeastern most bay, closest to the Period V addition, has been enclosed with cement blocks. Now present is a much smaller single light window, providing light into an interior hallway. The following three bays are all nine-over-nine double hung sash vinyl replacement windows, with simple wooden trim.

Only the Period IV flounder ell, and the Period I structures have a second floor. A single wooden door is present on the flounder ell. The main brick block of the building has six irregularly spaced bays. Two windows are located at the northeastern end of the building, with a large space between the next four. The large space in the bays reflects the interior function. The staircase for the Hotel is located between these bays. All six bays are of the same height and width, and are all nine-over-nine double hung sash vinyl replacement windows. Like the front façade the rear elevation has two gabled-dormer windows located at the attic story. They are placed above the large space between the second and third bays and the third and fourth bays from the south, and both have paired, side-sliding windows, totaling 20 lights each.

A large chimney pierces the roofline. It has a corbeled cap, and is now parged. It is located to the south of the second dormer window, between the fourth and fifth bay of the main brick building. This chimney is the only surviving chimney in the structure, interior evidence shows that there were at least four other chimneys, now removed. Two other stovepipe holes pierce the roofline as well.

Southwest Elevation

The southwest elevation is comprised of the Period I, II, IV, and V building phases. Across the entire façade there is a total of eight bays. The Period IV addition, the farthest to the west, has two bays, a window and a door, both filled and parged with cement. On the Period II addition, are three bays, reading window, door, and window from the west. Both windows are boarded with plywood. The door is functional, and is a replacement vinyl paneled door. The Period V frame and plywood kitchen addition has no bays. The main brick structure has three bays, reading window, door, window from the west. A new cement block stairway provides access to the doorway. The stairs are oriented to the front elevation facing northwest. Under this cement stairway are two bays. A metal utility door, located under the cement block stair, provides direct access to the basement. To the west of the door is a window now closed and parged in cement. On the first floor, the two windows flanking the central door are twelve-over-twelve double hung sash vinyl replacement windows. The width and height of these windows matches the windows on the front elevation. The less visible windows on the rear elevation are smaller than these two facades. The door is identical to the doorway on the front elevation, and is six-lights over three panels. Above the doorway is a five-light transom.

The Period II and IV flounder ell has five irregularly spaced bays. All five are windows, and are six-over-six double hung sash windows. The only exception is the window in the second bay from the west, it is now one-over-six, the top sash was replaced. On the Period I brick section there are three-symmetrically placed 12-over-12 windows double hung sash vinyl replacement windows, aligning with the bays below. In the attic story are three six-over-six double hung sash vinyl replacement windows, lighting two interior guest rooms, and the hallway. Centered above these three windows is a four-pane fanlight, lighting the garret space above the third floor.

Interior

First floor

The historic floor plan of the Hotel was as large and impressive as the exterior. A front to back hallway spans the entire width of the building, connecting the front entryway to the stairway. A long central hallway that runs longitudinally northeast to southwest bisects the entryway hallway, creating a capital T plan. The hallway configuration is the same as it was in 1816.The first floor boasted four private parlors, two on either side of the hallway, and two drinking and dining spaces to the northeast of the parlors. Each of these six rooms contained a fireplace providing heat to the space. An off-centered stairway, aligned with the front entryway, provides access to the second floor. This stairway is the only known stairway in the Period I block, and

runs from the first floor all the way up to the third floor. Today, three of the parlors survive, while the fourth been divided into modern bathrooms. The two separate eating and drinking spaces have now been combined into one large barroom.

To the northeast of the now enlarged barroom, is the frame dance hall addition. The interior is one large open space, with a bar to the northwest, and a stage centered along the northeast wall. The two gabled ridges are supported by four posts running northeast to southwest. The posts are squared, and have pegged upbraces connecting to the longitudinal plate. Also pegged into the same posts are girts that run the opposite direction. A drop ceiling has been added, but the original roof material still remains. The dance hall retains its original hardwood floor.

Behind the current barroom, to the rear of the main block, is the brick service ell, connected by a one-story piazza or passageway. The brick service ell was once divided into two rooms, separated by a brick dividing wall with a chimney stack, all of which was removed sometime in the twentieth century. Today, this space is used as kitchen-prep space, and it was most likely the historic function as well, with accompanying service space.

Second floor

The second floor plan mirrored the first in some respects, with the same T-plan hallways and large private rooms above each of the parlors. Above the parlors on the northwest side of the hotel there are two private chambers, each with their own source of heat. However on the northeast side the space was divided into three smaller rooms, instead of two larger chambers. Two of the three rooms had their own source of heat, while the northern most room that abuts the stair hall way was unheated. Above the barroom on the northeast side of the stair hall are two sets of four rooms, eight rooms in total. Six of these rooms served as chambers, while the remaining two rooms served as antechambers. All eight rooms are of varying sizes. Today, three bathrooms are located contiguously along the northeast exterior wall, running from the northeast corner to the northwest, which replaced early chamber rooms.

There is no interior access between the rear service ell, and the main block of the building on the second floor. At the time of documentation no access point existed to the second floor of the service ell, so the interior of the space is unknown. But most likely this space historically functioned as servant's quarters.

Third floor

The third floor of the Period I block provided additional lodging space for guests of more limited means or for servants traveling with other guests. The rooms on the third floor were smaller, and less elaborate than the guest accommodations on the second floor, with no heat source and light coming only from shared dormer windows. The staircase opened into central hall running the length of the building, with windows at each end of the hall. Seven rooms open off the east side of the hall, and four off the west side. The rooms were finished with lath and plaster. Several of

the partition walls have been removed during the recent construction work, but the plan remains clear. There are no bathrooms located on the third floor.

Above the third floor is a garret space, lit by the exterior fanlights in the gabled ends. The only access to this space is a hatch in the ceiling of the third floor hallway.

Cellar

An exterior door in the southwest elevation of the Period I block opens into a full cellar, with a connecting passage to the cellar under the Period II addition. There are no interior staircases in the Period I, II or IV blocks that access the cellar. An exterior staircase, now removed, lead down from the exterior work yard down into the indoor springhouse in the Period I section. A separate cellar lies below the Period III frame dance hall, but there is no access between that cellar and the two earlier blocks. Instead the later cellar is accessed either through a stair on the southwest wall leading down from the dance hall or by an exterior door in the northeast elevation of the dance hall.

The Period I cellar is divided into three distinct sections of varying sizes. A brick wall with large arches supports the fireplaces of the private parlors, while a second brick load-bearing wall supports the wall along the north side of the entry hall and stair passage. At the time of documentation, the northwest end of the central room contained a sunken brick-lined floor, which allowed the space to serve as an internal springhouse. A shallow drain ran from the brick-lined floor along the west wall from the cellar of the service ell, allowing the water to cool the sunken floor. This feature has now been removed. The walls of the main block of the cellar are all white-washed, and large windows on the east and west exterior walls allowed plenty of light into the cellar to support domestic activities. Today all of the exterior windows have been covered and parged with concrete.

A door in the north end of the west wall opens into a small brick-lined cellar under the Period V piazza or passageway. The present configuration on the first floor is a recent adaptation, but the cellar underneath it is much older and provides access to the full cellar under the service wing. A large brick relieving arch supports the northwestern wall, and a stack likely would have been present on the floors above, but has since been removed.

There is no interior access between the main brick structure cellar and that of the dance hall. The cellar under the dance hall is mostly one large space, with two smaller rooms subdivided from the main space, in the northwest corner of the building. The space is large and open. Joists supporting the first floor are reinforced by large wooden posts on brick piers and two interior brick walls that run northwest to southeast. Besides the brick support walls, the rest of the walls are finished in lath and plaster.

Integrity

The Augustine Beach Hotel retains a high level of historic integrity for location, setting, feeling, design, materials, and workmanship. Since its construction in the early nineteenth century, few material changes have occurred. Some interior alterations have been carried out to keep the structure functional as a modern-day bar and restaurant. Additionally large alterations, like that of the circa 1870 dance hall addition, occurred during the period of significance, and only bolstered the hotel's popularity. Thus the Hotel retains integrity for design, materials, and workmanship to its period of significance. Due to the protection of Delaware's bayshore coastline, the location, feeling and setting of the Augustine Beach Hotel have been altered only minimally.

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.)

- [x] 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 grave
- [ ] D. A cemetery
- [ ] E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- [ ] F. A commemorative property
- [ ] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
ENTERTAINMENT / RECREATION

Period of Significance
1867-1963

Significant Dates

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Augustine Beach Hotel is eligible for listing on the National Register for Historic Places under criterion A at the local level as a highly significant and rare surviving example of a nineteenth century beachfront recreational and commercial site in eastern Delaware. Initially constructed in 1816 as a hotel, by the late 1800s the Augustine Beach Hotel was the centerpiece of a large, bustling resort complex that included a hotel, dance hall, bathhouses, a beach, wharf, and piers. While the resort at Augustine was popular with locals, this water-oriented tourist destination also attracted droves of vacationers from Philadelphia via steamboat. The Augustine Beach Hotel represents an era when the Delaware River functioned as a commercial and recreational waterway, and when northern Delaware coastal communities looked to the water and its associated leisure activities for economic sustenance. After two centuries, the Augustine Beach Hotel (today called the Augustine Inn) continues its nearly uninterrupted association with recreation and hospitality, functioning as bar and restaurant along the Bayshore Byway. The period of significance for the Augustine Beach Hotel ranges from 1867 (the year Simeon Lord purchased the property) to 1963 (the year when the hotel building was separated from the waterfront portion of the property across the road).

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Property History

The builder of the Augustine Beach Hotel, Adam Diehl, arrived in the Port Penn vicinity in the late 1790s. In partnership with William Guier, a merchant in Philadelphia, Diehl first rented and then purchased land from the heirs of Peter Alrichs, located along the Delaware River, just south of Port Penn near Augustine Creek. Through the first decade of the 1800s, Diehl operated a highly successful large-scale beef cattle farm, grazing his cattle on the marsh meadows of his 140-acre farm and then shipping them to Philadelphia for Guier to sell at market. In 1804, the two men owned an astounding $14,000 of livestock, demonstrating the scale of their operation.[1] By 1816, however, the partnership seems to have dissolved and Guier sold his share of the land

[1] New Castle County Tax Assessment (hereafter NCCTA), St. Georges Hundred, 1803- 1804, Adam Diehl and William Guier; NCCTA, St. Georges Hundred, 1816, for Adam Diehl; New Castle County Recorder of Deeds (hereafter NCCRD), James Jameson to William Guier and Adam Diehl, I-3-392, 1810; NCCRD, John Alrichs to Adam Diehl, I-3-506, 1811; NCCRD, William Guier to Adam Diehl, R-3-249; Scharf, J. Thomas, *History of Delaware: 1609-1888*, L. J. Richards & Co.: Philadelphia, 1888, p. 993.

to Diehl. By this time, Diehl had constructed the "large brick house" that would serve as a hotel, restaurant, and bar to customers for the next two centuries.[2]

Diehl owned the hotel until 1837, when he sold it to Samuel Pedrick. Pedrick operated the hotel for about twenty years, until his debts forced a sheriff's sale to Woodward Warrick, a resident of Gloucester County, New Jersey, just across the Delaware River from the hotel. Warrick never occupied the property, but likely hired a manager or rented it out. In 1864, he sold it to Jonathan Draper, who held on to it for only three years before selling to Simeon Lord, a hotelkeeper from Philadelphia who envisioned a grander future for the Augustine Beach Hotel.[3]

Simeon Lord invested significantly in the Augustine Beach Hotel. According to Thomas Scharf's 1888 *History of Delaware*, Lord built 100 bath houses on the beach to entice tourists, as well as adding a dance pavilion (the one-story frame addition on the north end of the hotel) and renovating the dining room. He may have been the one to remove the walls of the entry hall and those between the two northern rooms, to create the current large open space on the first floor. All of Lord's efforts were tied to a plan to bring city-dwellers out to the resort by steamboat from Philadelphia and Wilmington. Lord, and later his son, also Simeon Lord, ran the hotel until 1893, when he sold it to James H. Gam.[4]

From the late nineteenth century through the twentieth century, the property passed through several owners, all of whom tried, with varying levels of success, to operate the hotel and resort. By the 1940s, the establishment was described as a "taproom," and from that point forward the various owners limited their services to food and alcohol, rather than renting rooms.[5]

In late 2011, following the death of the most recent owner, a local resident, Albert Rossi, purchased the property and renovated the structure. The Augustine Beach Hotel has reopened again, as a bar and restaurant, under the name Augustine Inn, serving locals as well as travelers patronizing the Delaware Bay's coastal roadways.

Entertainment and Recreation along the Delaware River

During the mid-19th century the Augustine Beach Hotel emerged as a tourist and recreational destination. This development reflects much broader trend of increased tourism and leisure

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[2] NCCTA, St. Georges Hundred, 1816, Adam Diehl.

[3] NCCRD, Adam Diehl to Samuel Pedrick, X-4-390, 1837; NCCRD, Woodward Warrick to Jonathan Draper, Z-7-195; NCCRD, Jonathan Draper to Simeon Lord Jr., M-8-465, 1864.

[4] NCCRD, Simeon Lord to James H.S. Gam, R-16-20, 1894.

[5] From 1929 to 1945 the Augustine Beach Hotel was owned by the Augustine Beach Land Company (NCCRD X-36-542, and L-45-543. Tommy Texis purchased the property from the Augustine Beach Hotel, and he and his widow, Viola, operated the hotel until 1957 (NCCRD Q-59-569).The Augustine Beach Hotel, Inc. purchased the property in 1957. They operated the hotel for almost 6 years, when it went to Sheriff Sale in 1963 (NCCRD X-71-420).

activities in the United States during the mid-1800s. Facilitated by a new market oriented economy, an increase in wage-labor, and widespread improvements in transportation, even the working class joined the growing ranks of Americans who traveled by improved roads, canals, railroads, and steamboats to pursue recreational activities.

The urban inhabitants of Philadelphia (Pennsylvania), Camden (New Jersey), and Wilmington (Delaware) capitalized on the water oriented economy of the Delaware River, and added recreation as a maritime activity. With boats leaving these urban centers daily, steamships sailed up and down the Delaware to destination resorts like Pennsgrove, (New Jersey), Augustine Beach (Delaware), and Woodland Beach (Delaware). Other destinations of interest developed further south of Woodland Beach as well, Rehoboth Beach (Delaware), and Bethany Beach (Delaware). These southern coastal destinations become popular later in the Victorian era.

In 1888, Thomas Scharf described the "St. Augustine Piers" as a "famous summer resort and picnic-grounds."[6] At the time, the business was "conducted as a hotel" and enjoyed a "good summer patronage."[7] This was written at perhaps the peak of the Augustine Hotel's success as a recreational destination and "a social center" of the region.[8] Though the hotel was first built in 1816, it was not until after the Civil War, in 1868, that Simeon Lord purchased the property and significantly expanded and enhanced its leisure amenities. After twenty years of owning the property, Lord could boast of some major improvements to the St. Augustine operation. These included a new dining room and a barroom in the hotel, the addition of a large dancing pavilion as a wing to the hotel, the building of a new wharf, and the erection of 100 beachside bath houses. As a result, the Augustine Hotel was the centerpiece of a "pleasuring ground" that was "crowded on summer week-ends" by local "farm families" as well as "excursionists" from Philadelphia.[9]

While local traffic arrived via "buggies, double-carriages, and dearborns," many waterborne travelers arrived to the Augustine piers via the *Thomas Clyde*, a side-paddle steamship from Philadelphia.[10] Though it is unclear when the *Thomas Clyde* began its passenger service to the Augustine resort, it may have been just after it was built in 1878.[11] A late-nineteenth-century advertising trade card for the *Thomas Clyde*, which proclaimed it "Philadelphia's Favorite Excursion Steamer," advertised its service to "the people's favorite excursion grounds," which included Pennsgrove (New Jersey), Augustine Pier, and Woodland Beach (east of Smyrna)—a total of "120 miles for 50 cents."[12]

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[6] Scharf, 993.
[7] Scharf 993.
[8] Delaware; A Guide to the First State, 1938.
[9] *Delaware; A Guide to the First State*, 1938.
[10] *Delaware; A Guide to the First State*, 1938.
[11] DelDOT Report.
[12] Advertising Trade Card, "Philadelphia's Favorite Excursion Steamer, Thos. Clyde."

By the late 1930s, the Augustine Beach, locally called "The Piers" at the time, had declined significantly. The *Thomas Clyde* stopped running in the 1920s, which precipitated or exacerbated the waning of the Augustine Beach as a favorite regional destination. In 1938, a travel guide noted that "the pier is wrecked" and that "empty amusement buildings stand in the shade of the large grove of trees."[13]

However, if the Augustine complex had ceased to be a popular regional attraction, the hotel was clearly still an important local institution. The Augustine resort was still in business and serving as a popular daytime hangout for local youth, who came "to bathe at high tide in the shallow brackish water, using the bath houses for hire at the water's edge."[14] The hotel was also a local center of nightlife entertainment, as locals came to attend "impromptu dances in the old dance hall and drink beer in the large brick hotel."[15] The site hosted an annual Farmer's Day Picnic in the late summer, which attracted politicians who were campaigning during election years.[16]

Conclusion

The decline of the Augustine Beach Hotel's associated resort complex seems to have been very gradual, but by the time of the hotel's sale in 1963, the parcel no longer included its important beachfront property across the street. This change marks a definitive severance of the hotel building from its long association with the recreational waterfront of the Delaware River. However, for a century and a half, the owners of the Augustine Beach Hotel capitalized on its strategic location along the Delaware Bay, relying primarily on water transportation for its source of patronage and business.

Along Delaware's coast, other early hotels associated with the Delaware River came and went. Locally, in 1822, there were five hotels in Port Penn, alone, but by 1888, the number had dwindled to just one.[17] In historic Odessa, south of Port Penn an 1822 brick hotel known as Cantwell's Tavern (listed in the NRHP – Odessa Historic District in 1984) survives and in nearby Delaware City, two nineteenth-century hotels survive, but these post-date the construction of the Augustine Beach Hotel. In short, few historic resources survive from Delaware's thriving, nineteenth century, maritime tourist industry. The Augustine Beach Hotel stands as a rare surviving centerpiece of a popular beach resort, representing a formerly bustling, vibrant, recreational institution of regional significance.

[13] Delaware; A Guide to the First State, 1938.
[14] Delaware; A Guide to the First State, 1938.
[15] Delaware; A Guide to the First State, 1938.
[16] Delaware; A Guide to the First State, 1938.
[17] Scharf 1011.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Beers' Atlas of Delaware, 1868. Pomeroy and Beers, Philadelphia, 1868.

Delaware Historical Society, Photo Collections.

New Castle County Probate Records, Delaware Public Archives.

New Castle County Orphans Court Records, 1740-1900; Delaware Public Archives.

New Castle County Recorder of Deeds, Delaware Public Archives.

New Castle County Tax Assessments, Delaware Public Archives.

Scharf, J. Thomas., History of Delaware: 1609-1888, L. J. Richards & Co.: Philadelphia, 1888.

United States Population Census, manuscript returns, 1800-1930.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
_X_ 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 # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

____ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
_X_ University
____ Other
Name of repository: _Center for Historic Architecture and Design, University of Delaware

Augustine Beach Hotel
Name of Property

New Castle County, Delaware
County and State

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): DE CRS# N00150

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.0

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 39.51656 Longitude:-75.609322
2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:
2. Zone: Easting: Northing:
3. Zone: Easting: Northing:
4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The proposed boundary for the Augustine Beach Hotel contains 1.0 acres, bounded to the southeast by St. Augustine Road, to the northeast by a residential parcel (NCC Tax Parcel # 1301500002), to the northwest, and southwest by a 22.1 acre parcel of state owned undeveloped land (NCC Tax Parcel #1301500001).

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

These boundaries describe the current tax parcel associated with the Augustine Beach Hotel.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Catherine Morrissey, Michael J. Emmons, Jr., & Rebecca Sheppard
organization: Center for Historic Architecture and Design-University of Delaware
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telephone: (302) 831-8097
date: June 15, 2014

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Augustine Beach Hotel
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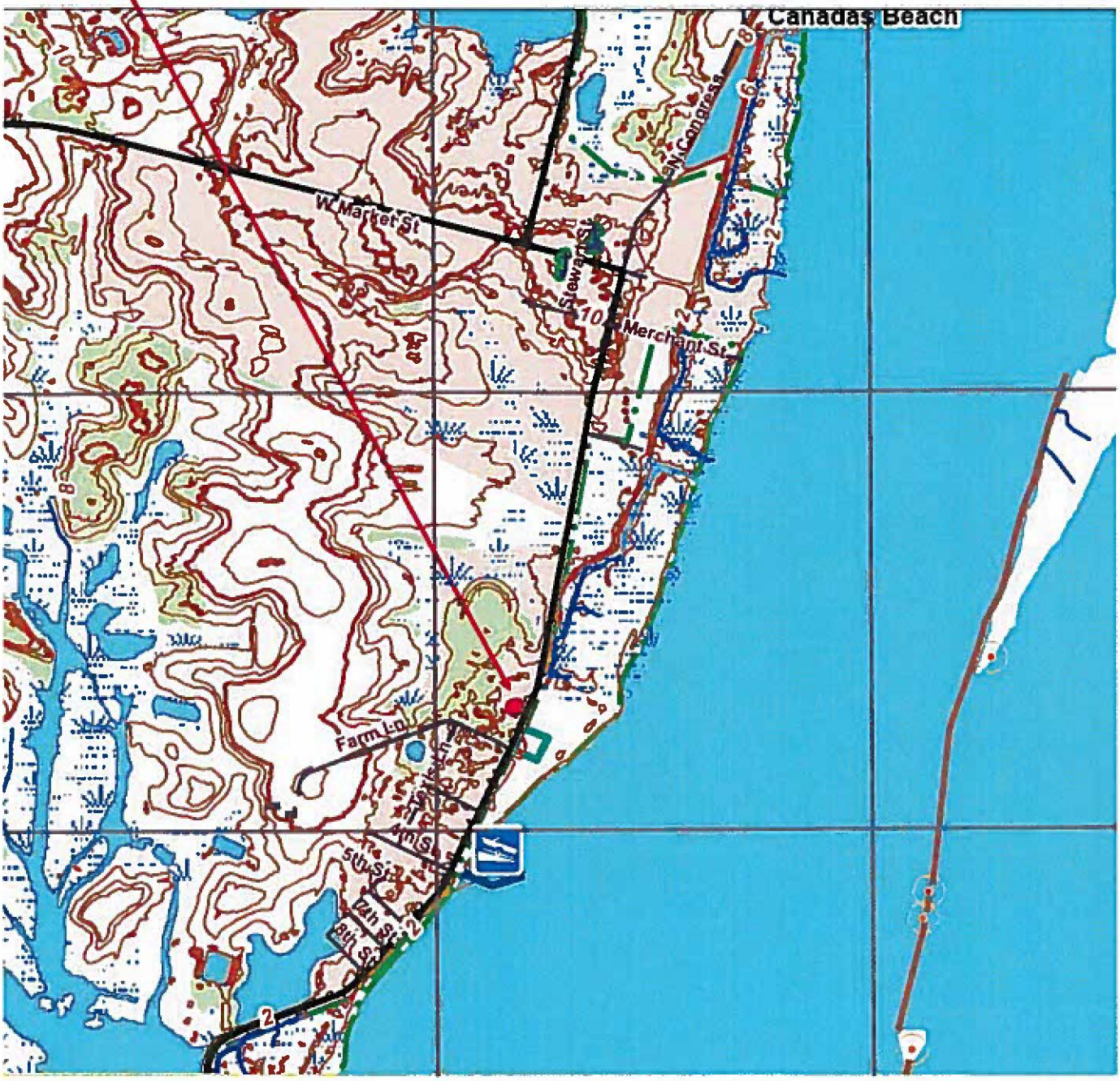
USGS Quad Map 7.5 Minute Series "Delaware City"

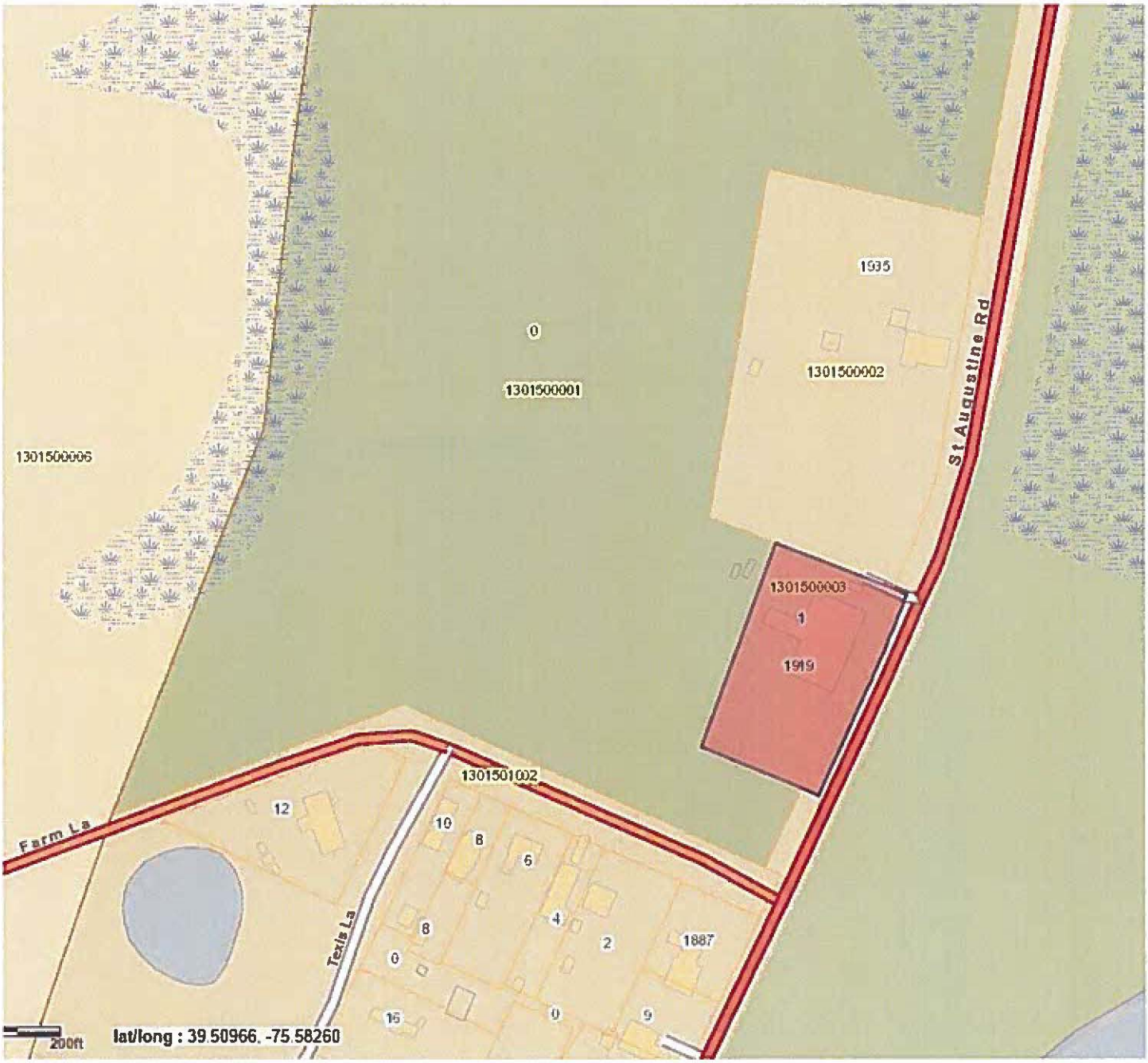
Augustine Beach Hotel



1868 Beers Atlas Map- Saint Georges Hundred

Augustine Beach Hotel

Modern Tax Parcel Map- Augustine Beach Hotel Parcel # 1301500003 Highlighted in Red



Augustine Beach Hotel
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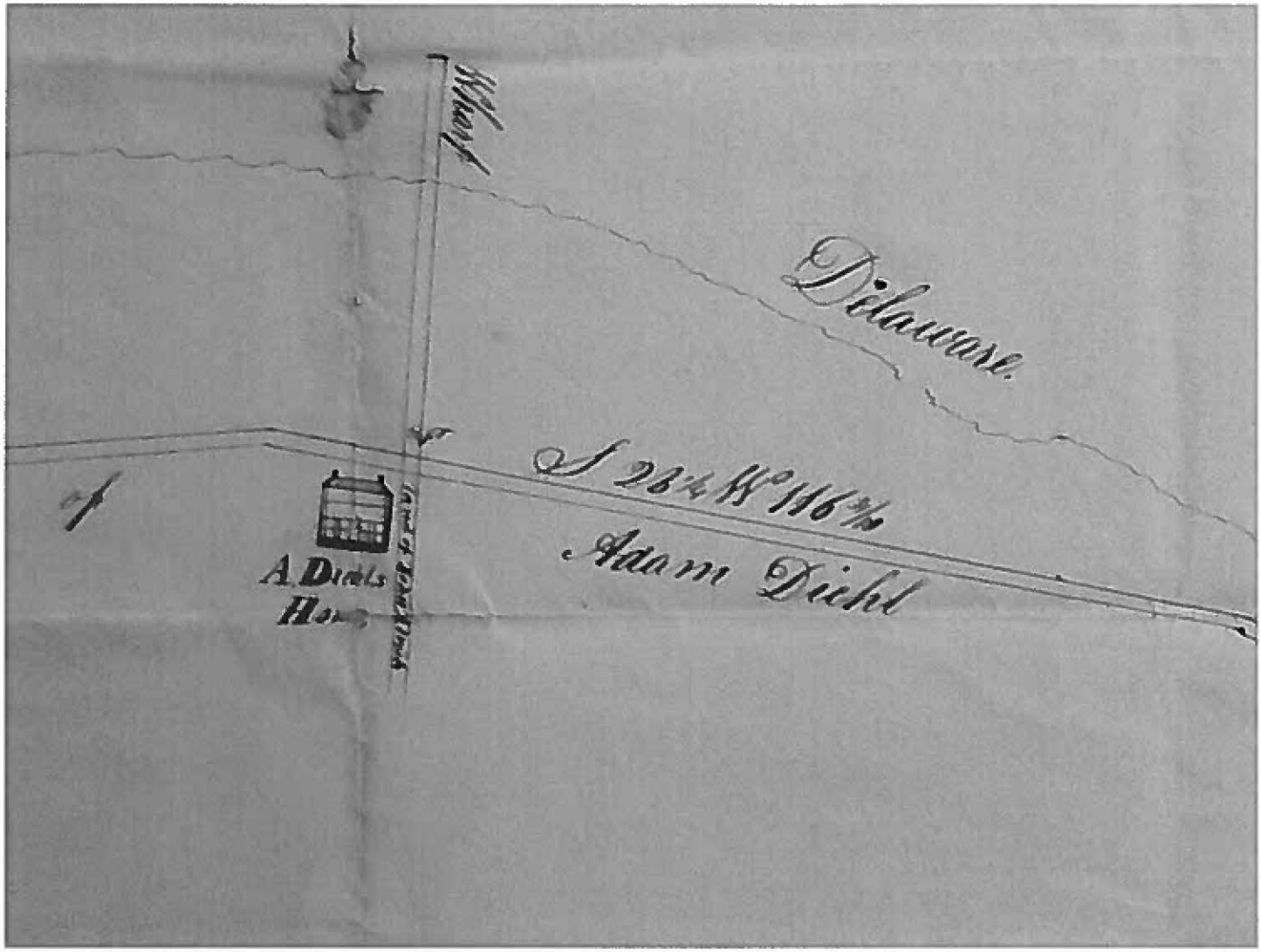
1826 Road Paper "Road from Port Penn South to Augustine Causeway," Augustine Beach Hotel depicted "A. Deihls House"



Historic Photo of the Augustine Beach Hotel circa 1940 (Courtesy of Delaware Historical Society)

Augustine Beach Hotel
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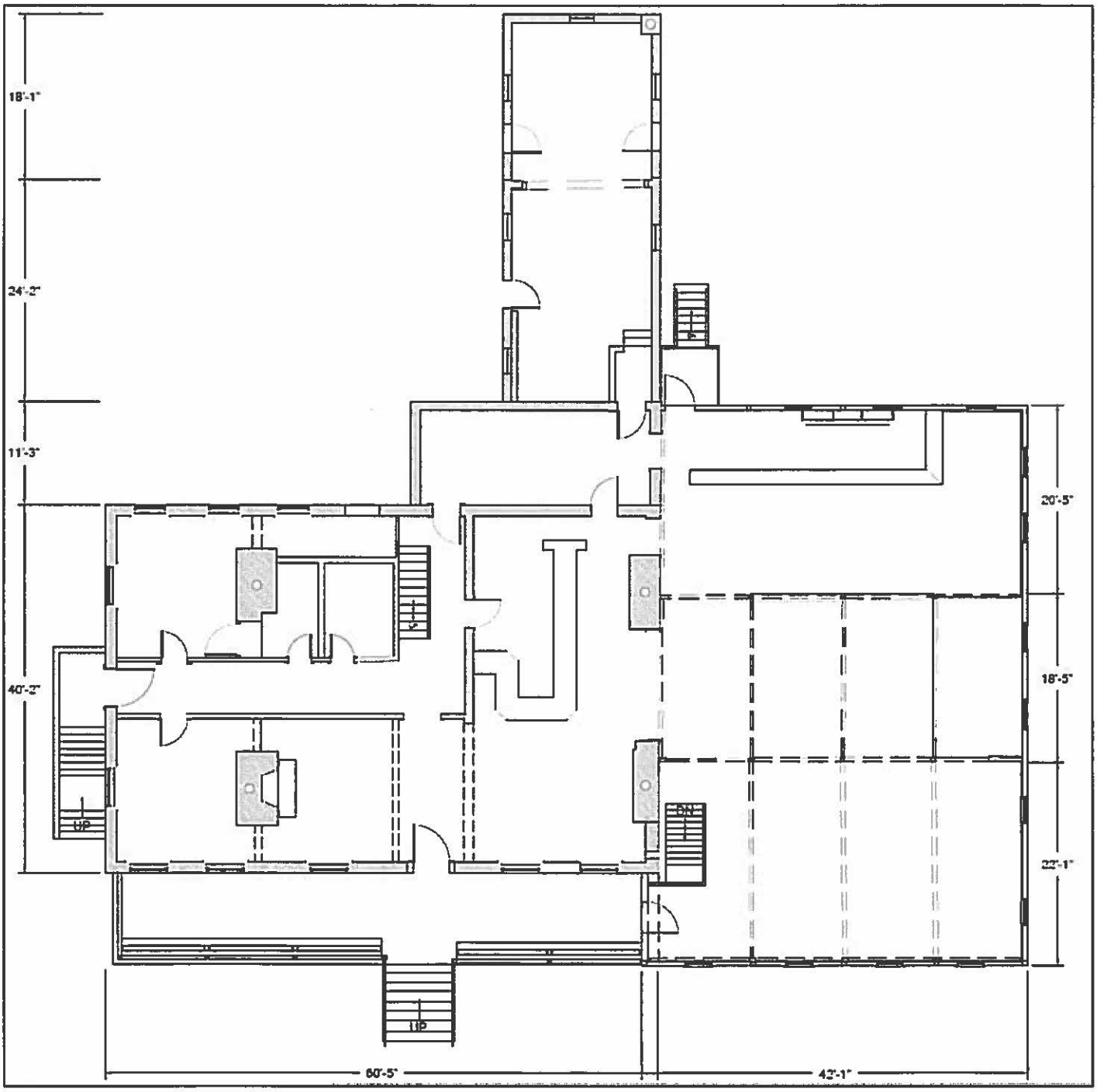
First Floor Plan (Drawn by: Laura Keeley)



Augustine Beach Hotel
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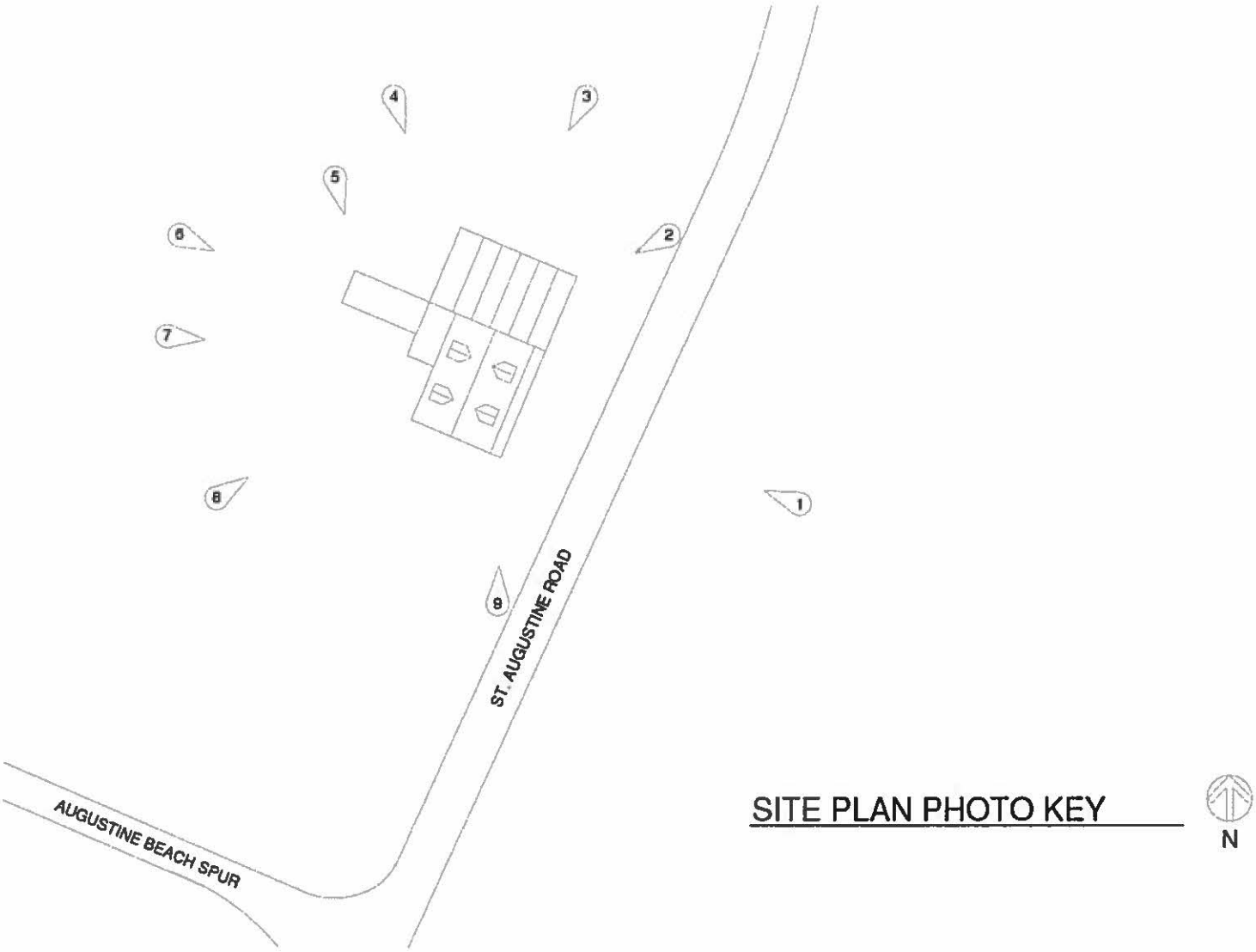
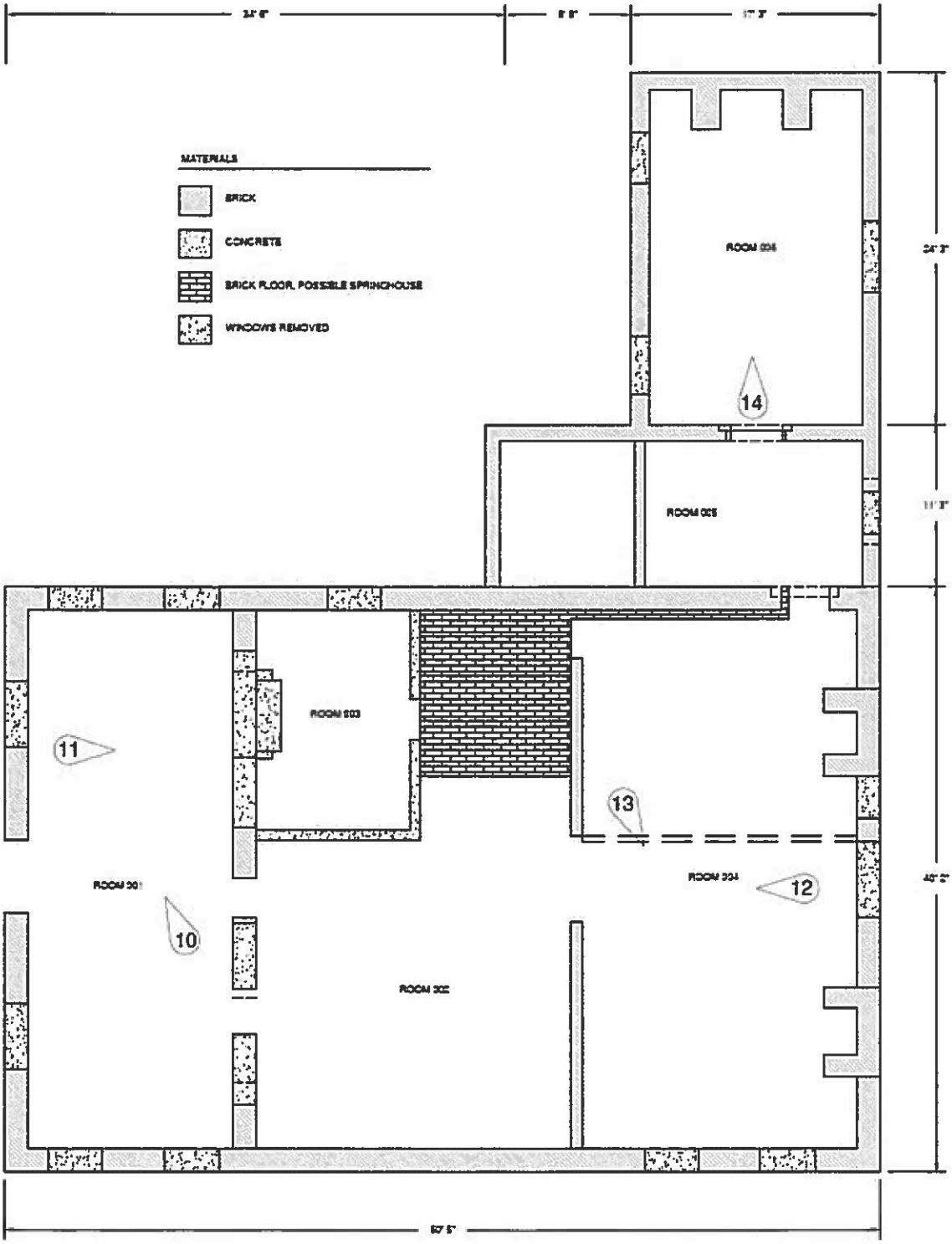
Sketch Map, Exterior Photo Key



Cellar Photo Key



Augustine Beach Hotel
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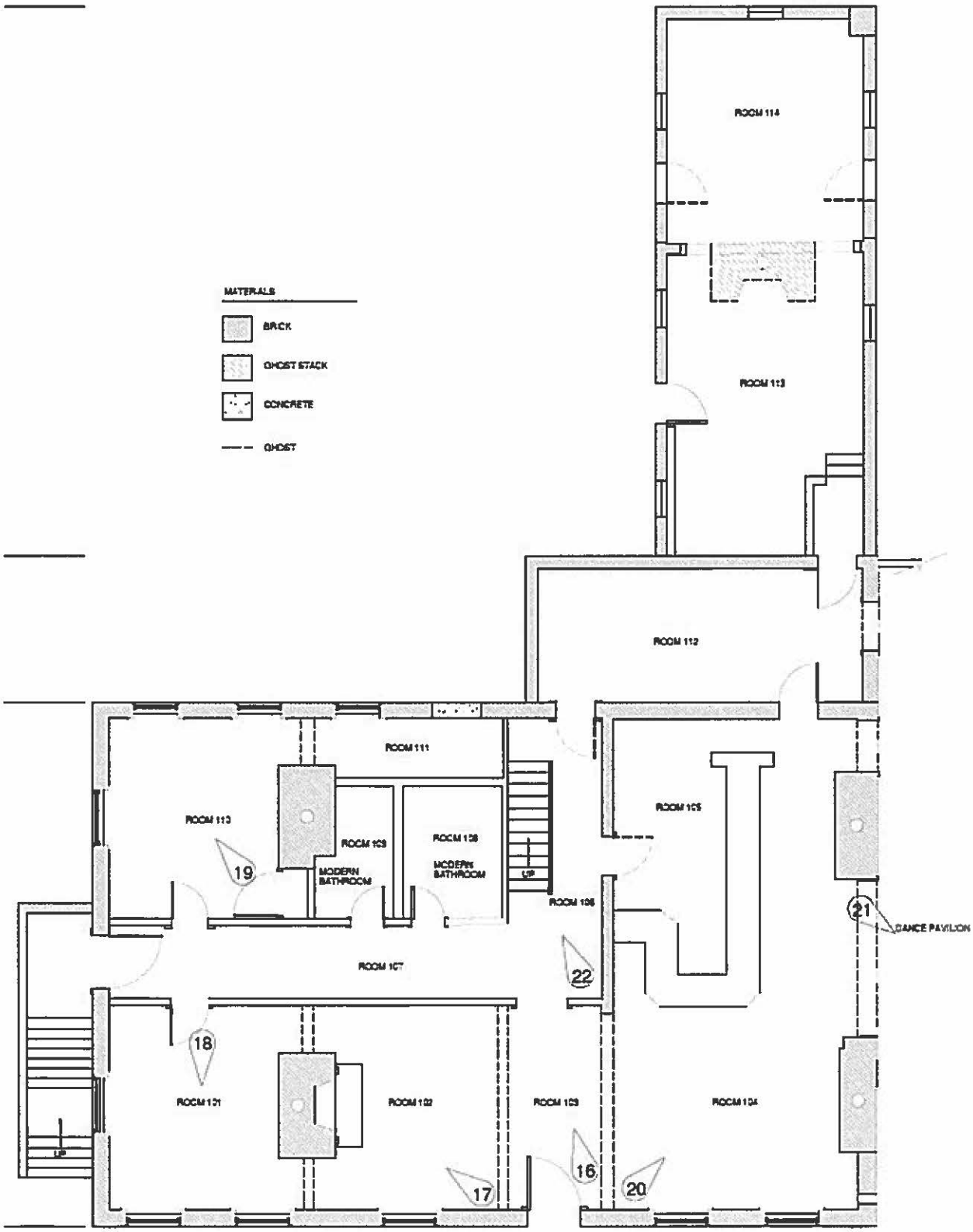
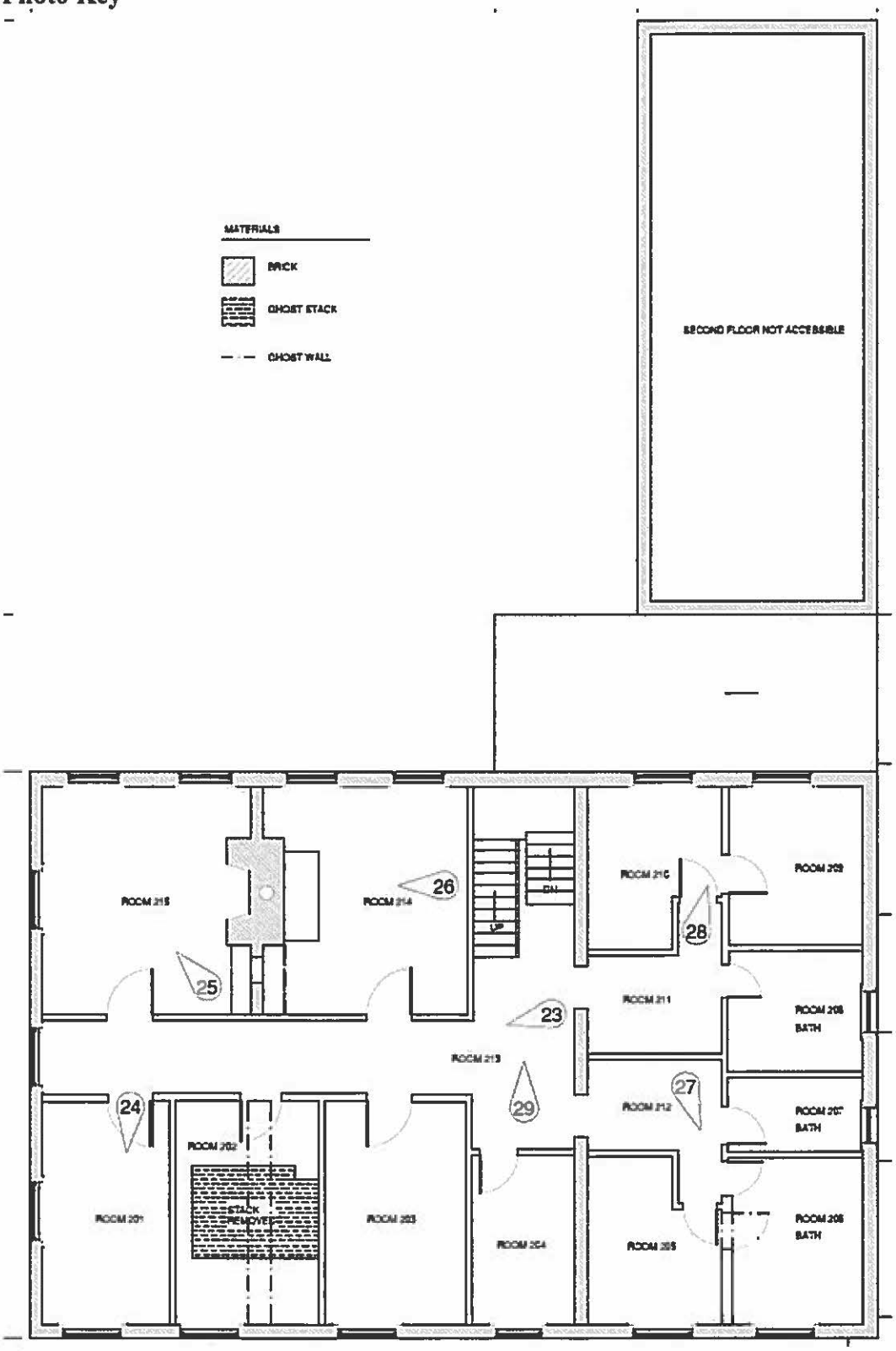
First Floor Photo Key



Augustine Beach Hotel
Name of Property

New Castle County, Delaware
County and State

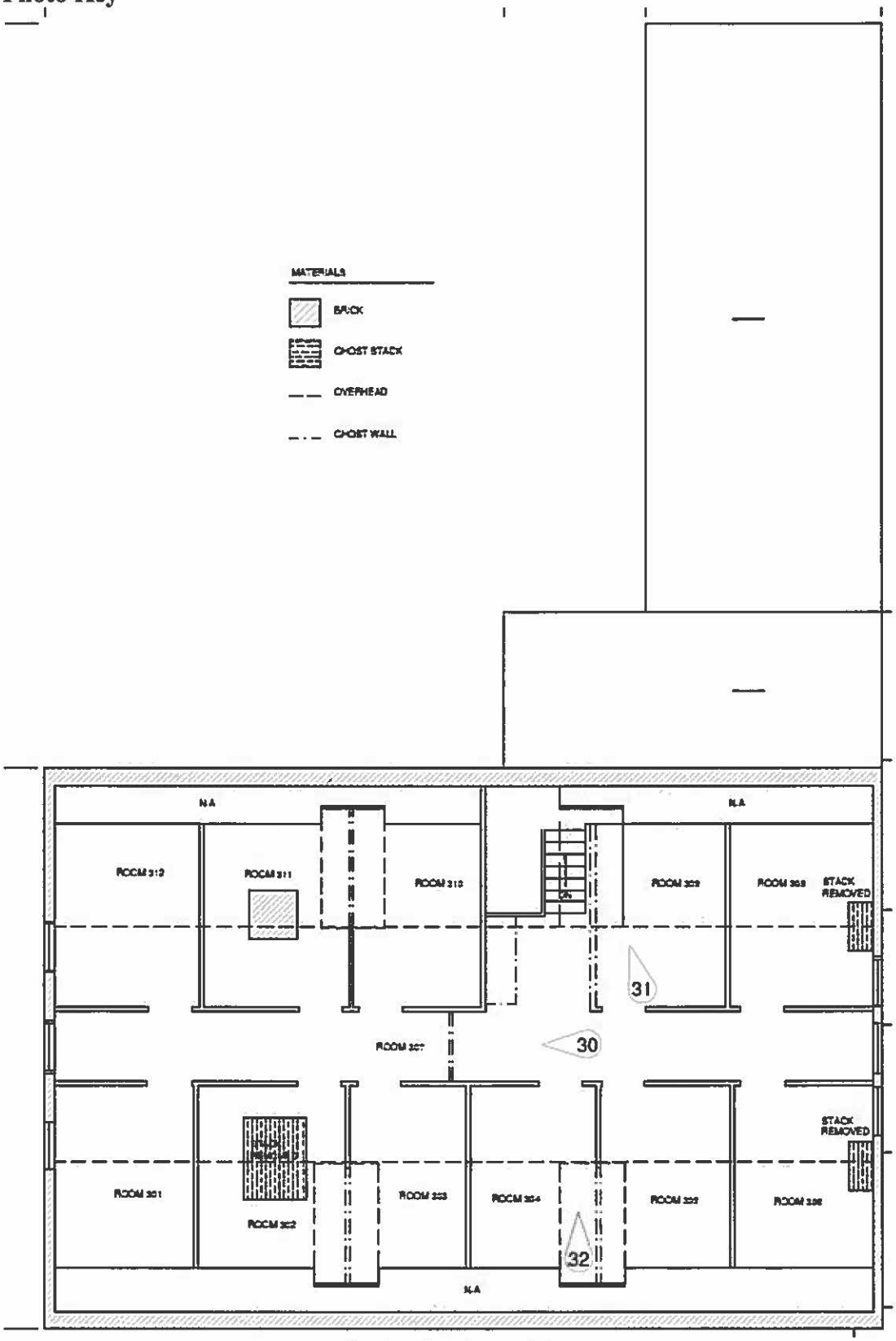
Second Floor Photo Key



Augustine Beach Hotel
Name of Property

New Castle County, Delaware
County and State

Third Floor Photo Key



Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Augustine Beach Hotel

City or Vicinity: Port Penn

County: New Castle State: Delaware

Photographer: Tim Pouch, Laura Keeley, and Catherine Morrissey

Date Photographed: January-March 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo 1 of 33:
DE_New Castle County_Augustine Beach Hotel
View of Southeast (Front) Elevation of Building; Dance Pavilion Appears to the Right of the Image; Facing Northwest

Photo 2 of 33:
DE_New Castle County_Augustine Beach Hotel
View of East Perspective of Building; Showing Southeast and Northeast Elevations; Facing West

Photo 3 of 33:
DE_New Castle County_Augustine Beach Hotel
View of Northeast Elevation of Building; Facing Southwest

Photo 4 of 33:
DE_New Castle County_Augustine Beach Hotel
View of Northeast Façade of Building; Facing South

Photo 5 of 33:
DE_New Castle County_Augustine Beach Hotel
View of North Perspective of Northwest Wing; Facing South

Photo 6 of 33:
DE_New Castle County_ Augustine Beach Hotel
View of Northeast Elevation of Building; Facing Southwest

Photo 7 of 33:
DE_New Castle County_Augustine Beach Hotel
View of Northeast Façades of Both the Northwest Ell and the Main Wing of Hotel, as well as Southeast façade of Northwest Ell; Facing East.

Photo 8 of 33:
DE_New Castle County_Augustine Beach Hotel
View of West Perspective of Building; Facing East.

Photo 9 of 33:
DE_New Castle County_Augustine Beach Hotel
View of South Perspective of Building; Facing North.

Photo 10 of 33:
DE_New Castle County_Augustine Beach Hotel
Building Interior; Cellar; View of Room 001, Showing Bulkhead Entrance and Basement Windows; Facing Northwest.

Photo 11 of 33:
DE_New Castle County_Augustine Beach Hotel
Building Interior; Cellar; View of Room 001, Showing Evidence of Partially-Filled Brick Archway; Facing Northeast.

Photo 12 of 33:
DE_New Castle County_Augustine Beach Hotel
Building Interior; Cellar; View of Room 004, Showing Brick Archway; Facing Southwest.

Photo 13 of 33:
DE_New Castle County_Augustine Beach Hotel
Building Interior; Cellar; View of Room 004, Showing Stack Arch and Filled Basement Lights; Facing East.

Photo 14 of 33:
DE_New Castle County_Augustine Beach Hotel
Building Interior; Cellar; View of Room 006, Showing Stack Arch; Facing Northwest.

Photo 15 of 33:
DE_New Castle County_Augustine Beach Hotel
Building Interior; Cellar of Dance Pavilion, Showing Structural System; Facing North.

Photo 16 of 33:
DE_New Castle County_Augustine Beach Hotel
Building Interior; First Floor; View of Room 103, Showing Evidence of Foyer and Stairwell; Facing Northwest

Photo 17 of 33:
DE_New Castle County_Augustine Beach Hotel
Building Interior; First Floor; View of Room 102, Showing 19th Century Mantle, Wainscoting and Chair Rail; Facing West.

Photo 18 of 33:
DE_New Castle County_Augustine Beach Hotel
Building Interior; First Floor; View of Room 101; Facing Southeast.

Photo 19 of 33:
DE_New Castle County_Augustine Beach Hotel
Building Interior; First Floor; View of Room 102; Facing West.

Photo 20 of 33:
DE_New Castle County_Augustine Beach Hotel
Building Interior; First Floor; View of Room 104, Showing 19th Century Bar Room and Entrance to Dance Pavilion; Facing North.

Photo 21 of 33:
DE_New Castle County_Augustine Beach Hotel
Building Interior; First Floor; View of Dance Pavilion; Facing East.

Photo 22 of 33:
DE_New Castle County_Augustine Beach Hotel
Building Interior; First Floor; View of Room 106, Showing Stairwell; Facing West.

Photo 23 of 33:
DE_New Castle County_Augustine Beach Hotel
Building Interior; Second Floor; View of Room 213, Showing Stair Landing and Passage; Facing Southwest.

Photo 24 of 33:
DE_New Castle County_Augustine Beach Hotel
Building Interior; Second Floor; View of Room 201; Facing Southeast.

Photo 25 of 33:
DE_New Castle County_Augustine Beach Hotel
Building Interior; Second Floor; View of Room 215; Facing West.

Photo 26 of 33:
DE_New Castle County_Augustine Beach Hotel
Building Interior; Second Floor; View of Room 101, Showing Stack; Facing Southwest.

Photo 27 of 33:
DE_New Castle County_Augustine Beach Hotel
Building Interior; Second Floor; Standing in Room 212, Looking Into Rooms 205, 206 and 207; Facing East.

Photo 28 of 33:
DE_New Castle County_Augustine Beach Hotel
Building Interior; Second Floor; Standing in Room 211, Looking Into Rooms 210 and 109; Facing Northwest.

Photo 29 of 33:
DE_New Castle County_Augustine Beach Hotel
Building Interior, Second Floor, View of Room 213, Showing Stairwell; Facing Northwest.

Photo 30 of 33:
DE_New Castle County_Augustine Beach Hotel
Building Interior; Third Floor; View of Room 307, Showing Passage to Guest Rooms, Facing Southwest.

Photo 31 of 33:
DE_New Castle County_Augustine Beach Hotel
Building Interior; Third Floor; View of Room 309, Showing Stair Landing, Dormer, and Evidence of Partition Wall; Facing Northwest.

Photo 32 of 33:
DE_New Castle County_Augustine Beach Hotel
Building Interior; Third Floor; Standing in Dormer between Rooms 304 and 305, Showing Partition Walls and Lighting Systems, Facing Northwest.

Photo 33 of 33:
DE_New Castle County_Augustine Beach Hotel
Building Interior; Attic of Main Hotel Wing; Showing Roof Framing and Attic Fan Light; Facing Northeast.

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.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.
Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE DELAWARE

Date Entered APR 3 1973

Name	Location
Augustine Beach Hotel	Augustine Beach New Castle County
Shallcross (Sereck) House	Odessa New Castle County
Cochran Grange	Middletown New Castle County
Hedgelawn	Middletown vicinity New Castle County
Camden Friends Meeting House	Camden Kent County
Lesley-Travers Mansion	New Castle New Castle County
The Glebe House	New Castle New Castle County
Mill Creek Friends Meeting House	Corner Ketch New Castle County

Also Notified

Hon. J. R. Biden
Hon. William V. Roth, Jr.
Hon. Pierre S. du Pont, IV

Director, Northeast Region

State Historic Preservation Officer
Dr. E. Berkeley Tompkins, Director
Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs
Department of State
Dover, Delaware 19901

PHR NRowland:mm 4/11/73

73000537

PROPERTY Augustine Beach Hotel STATE Delaware

Working number 11.13.72.1699

TECH REVIEW Photos 2

Maps 1

6/31/73

NEW Castle Co.

REVIEW

4J 2-5-73

HISTORIAN Acreage? — called on.

Accept 3-12-73 C Shull

ARCHEOLOGIST

ARCHITECT

Accept KH 3/13/73

BRANCH CHIEF

OK 3/22/73

EDITORIAL REVIEW

KEEPER

3/26/73

National Register write-up

Federal Register entry 4-5-73

Acknowledge

Send-back

Re-submit

APR 3 1973

Register no.

State of Delaware
Historical and Cultural Affairs

21 The Green
Dover, DE 19901-3611

Phone: (302) 736.7400 Fax: (302) 739

RECEIVED 2280
DEC 24 2015
Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

December 17, 2015

Mr. J. Paul Loether, Deputy Chief
National Register and National Historic Landmark Programs
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye Street NW, 8th Floor
Washington D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find the amended nomination for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

- Augustine Beach Hotel, Port Penn, DE (The original nomination was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1973 under NR ID# 73000537.)

If there are any questions regarding this document, please contact Madeline E. Dunn, National Register Coordinator-Historian for the Delaware State Historic Preservation Office by phone at (302) 736-7417 or by e-mail at madeline.dunn@state.de.us.

Sincerely,

Timothy A. Slavin, State Historic Preservation Officer and Director
Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs

Enclosures

SAVING DELAWARE HISTORY

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY NAME: Augustine Beach Hotel

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: DELAWARE, New Castle

DATE RECEIVED: 12/24/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/08/16
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 73000537

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL:	N	DATA PROBLEM:	N	LANDSCAPE:	N	LESS THAN 50 YEARS:	N
OTHER:	N	PDIL:	N	PERIOD:	N	PROGRAM UNAPPROVED:	N
REQUEST:	N	SAMPLE:	N	SLR DRAFT:	N	NATIONAL:	N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

✓ ACCEPT ___ RETURN ___ REJECT 2.8.16 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Additional Documentation Approved

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept

REVIEWER Edson Beall DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE _____ DATE 2.8.16

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.