

**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 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: The Joseph House

Other names/site number: 413 Rehoboth Avenue

Name of related multiple property listing:  
 \_\_\_\_\_

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

## 2. Location

Street & number: 413 Rehoboth Avenue

City or town: Rehoboth Beach State: Delaware County: Sussex County

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this \_\_\_ nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

\_\_\_ national \_\_\_ statewide  X  local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

\_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B  X  C \_\_\_ D

<p>_____  <b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b></p>	<p>_____  <b>Date</b></p>
<p>_____  <b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>	

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In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
<hr/>	
<b>Signature of commenting official:</b>	<b>Date</b>
<hr/>	
<b>Title :</b>	<b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>

**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:) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site

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Structure

Object

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	sites
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	structures
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling  
DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure/Garage

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19<sup>th</sup> AND EARLY 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow

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**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Concrete block foundation, weatherboard siding, asphalt shingles

### 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.)

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### Summary Paragraph

Located at 413 Rehoboth Avenue in Rehoboth Beach, Lewes & Rehoboth Hundred, Sussex County, Delaware, the Joseph House is a one-and-a-half-story, early-twentieth century small bungalow with a large, enclosed wrap-around porch. A gravel driveway leads to a detached garage located at the rear of the property. The front of the dwelling faces south towards Rehoboth Avenue. At the time of construction, the Delaware, Maryland and Virginia (DM&V) rail line ran through the middle of Rehoboth Avenue, with the train station located within walking distance of the property. The building lot for the Joseph House was previously part of the designated grounds of the Rehoboth Beach Camp Meeting Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church, established in 1873.<sup>1</sup> The dwelling is supported by rusticated concrete block foundation footers with vertical skirt boards spanning the gaps. The building features weatherboard siding and a front-gable, asphalt shingle roof featuring exposed rafter tails. The

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<sup>1</sup> Sussex County Recorder of Deeds, 1922, Book 234, Page 93, purchased by A. Frank Joseph and Amelia Joseph, from Raymond E. Wilson and Marian Wilson, mentions that lot 137, or 413 Rehoboth Avenue, was part of the designated grounds of the Rehoboth Beach Camp Meeting Association, with a map shown in Deed Book 82, Page 602.

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Period I (c. 1922) portion of the dwelling consists of a modified five-room plan with a utility room addition. Later, a Period II porch and kitchen (c. 1922-1931) were added.<sup>2</sup> The consistency in architectural materials and comparison of available period maps indicate that the Period II additions were completed within ten years of the dwelling's initial construction date.<sup>3</sup>

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## **Narrative Description**

### **Location and Setting**

The Joseph House sits on a 0.1148-acre parcel bounded on the north by a residential property, to the east and west by commercial properties, and to the south by Rehoboth Avenue. Historic maps, newspaper clippings, and postcards from the early-twentieth century depict a thriving but still developing resort town with many unpaved roads, rental cottages for visitors, dwellings for permanent residents, hotels, and businesses. The DM&V Railroad, part of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, ran down the center of Rehoboth Avenue and helped to open up Rehoboth Beach to commercial growth and development during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. The Joseph House still sits on its original Rehoboth Avenue lot, with another early-twentieth century home still extant next door (Lot 139), but much of the rest of Rehoboth Avenue has been redeveloped in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries.

### **Exterior Description**

#### *South Elevation*

The south elevation, the façade of the dwelling, faces Rehoboth Avenue. There is a shed-roof front porch with exposed rafter tails sheltering the southwestern and central exterior bays. The southeastern bay was modified when an enclosed porch (Period II) was added to the southeastern side of the dwelling. The southwestern-most bay contains double windows. They are wood, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with wood trim, and are flanked by a louvered shutter on either side. The central bay contains a modern aluminum screen door over a Period I, six-light over one-panel front entry door, with wood trim. The wood posts and balustrade on the open porch are simple and squared. Three concrete steps access the porch and original central entryway. From the porch, there is an additional doorway located to the southeast, providing entry into the Period II enclosed porch, which has five windows of the same style and type seen on the Period I section, giving the fenestration a balanced and cohesive appearance. A one-over-one, double-hung sash, wood window with wood trim is located in the half-story attic space, located just underneath the eaves of the front gable.

#### *East Elevation*

The east elevation contains ten bays, with nine windows and one door. All of the windows are wood, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with wood trim. The four-light over two-panel wooden

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<sup>2</sup> Sanborn Map Company. Lewes & Rehoboth, Sussex County, Delaware, October 1922 & January 1931. Courtesy of the University of Delaware Library, The University of Delaware. Retrieved from the University of Delaware Online Database, <https://library.udel.edu/databases/sanborn/> (10-21-2019).

<sup>3</sup> The additions do not appear in the 1922 Sanborn Fire insurance map but are present on a later version dated 1931.

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door is located in the seventh bay from the south side of the porch. Three concrete steps lead up to the door and into the Period II enclosed porch. Vertical wood siding splits the Period II enclosed porch and kitchen additions, perhaps suggesting that the porch was constructed in phases.<sup>4</sup>

### *North Elevation*

There are three bays on the north elevation, each containing a one-over-one, double-hung sash, wood window. A one-story utility room ell with a slanted roof obscures an interior window in the northeastern-most bay.<sup>5</sup> An exterior brick chimney stands at this elevation and is enclosed by the original utility room ell. Its stack cuts into northeastern-most side of the gable roof. A centrally located, one-over-one, double-hung sash, wood window with wood trim is located in the gable end at the half-story attic level.

### *West Elevation*

The west elevation has six bays. The first two bays from left (north) are located in the utility room ell at the rear (north elevation) of the dwelling. Each is an awning or casement-type, two-light, wood window with wood trim. Bays three through five, from the left (north), each contain a one-over-one, double-hung sash, wood window, with wood trim and louvered shutters. The open porch extends from the southwestern-most corner and features, in the sixth bay, a four-light over two-panel wood door, with a one-over-one, double-hung sash, wood window to either side, with wood trim.

## **Interior Description**

### *First Floor*

The first floor of the Joseph House reflects its Period III five-room plan, including a living room, dining room, kitchen, two bedrooms, and a bathroom.<sup>6</sup> The house was built to fit a lot that is approximately 50 feet by 100 feet, with the gable end facing Rehoboth Avenue. The bedrooms and bathroom are located on the west side of the dwelling. The original kitchen, dining room, and living room are on the east side, next to the enclosed porch addition. Recently, it has been used as both a retail and office space, and the original floor plan has changed in order to accommodate those spatial requirements. The wall between the living room and Period I kitchen or dining space has been opened up and leads to a hall and reconfigured stairs leading to the half-story attic. The hall also leads to the kitchen/dining room entrance and to a door that leads to the enclosed porch addition. The wall that divided the Period I kitchen and a bedroom located in the northwestern-most corner has been opened up to combine the two spaces. The Period I stairs are located on the south wall inside the bedroom. The original stair opening has been closed off to create a closet. The northwestern-most bedroom also has an entrance to a hallway that leads to a reconfigured bathroom situated between the bedroom located on the southwest corner of the

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<sup>4</sup> Similar architectural materials and Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps suggest that if they were not constructed at the same time, they were at least constructed within close proximity to one another.

<sup>5</sup> The first homeowner purchased the land in 1922 and soon after built the home. The utility shed ell is shown on the 1922 Sanborn Fire Map is original to the dwelling.

<sup>6</sup> A Period III reconfiguration of the interior plan of the dwelling occurred when the structure was converted into retail space in the last quarter of the twentieth century.

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dwelling. This hallway along the western wall appears to be part of a floor plan modification. The interior finishes include popcorn ceilings, painted wood floors, built-in shelving, wainscot, brass and painted door hardware, panel doors, and mostly simple door trim and moldings.

#### *Enclosed Porch Addition*

The Period II enclosed porch addition covers the eastern elevation and part of the southern Period I façade. It is accessible from the front porch, the central hallways, and Period I kitchen/dining room, and the utility room addition on the north exterior wall. The original exterior weatherboard is exposed, while the rest of the walls and ceiling are finished with bead board. Tiles measuring nine square inches cover the porch portion, whereas a modern linoleum floor has been placed in the kitchen.

#### *Attic*

The attic space is accessible via the modified staircase in the central hallway. It is a half-story in height, has a finished interior, wood floors, and storage crawlspaces on the western and eastern longitudinal sides. The unfinished crawl space exposes circular saw cuts on the rafters, machine cut nails, and lath and plaster wall and room construction.

### **Outbuilding**

#### *Garage, contributing, c. 1922*

A one-story, one-bay, frame garage is located on the northeast corner of the property and is accessed via a narrow gravel driveway from Rehoboth Avenue. It has a front-gable roof featuring exposed rafter tails and is covered in asphalt shingles. The south (front) elevation has vertical wood board double doors with a one-light window in each. There is a small screened-in porch addition on the west elevation and another small wood frame addition on the north elevation.

### **Statement of Integrity**

Despite some alterations during the last quarter of the twentieth century, the Joseph House still possesses a high level of integrity of location, materials, workmanship, association, and feeling, while retaining a medium level of integrity for setting and design.

**Location:** The house remains in its original location of construction on its original 0.1148-acre parcel.

**Materials:** Since its construction in 1922 and the Period II expansion (1922-1931), the house retains a large majority of its original materials. This is seen in the rusticated concrete block foundation piers, the original wood clapboard siding, original one-over-one weighted wood sash windows and trim, and original Craftsman-style door.

**Workmanship:** The Joseph House has a high level of integrity of workmanship. This is evident in the construction of the modest frame dwelling. The exterior craftsmanship has been little altered since the Period II renovation.

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**Feeling:** The Joseph House also retains a high level of integrity of feeling. The dwelling still retains its modest bungalow form with its original early garage. The dwelling still evokes the feeling of a small, working-towards-middle-class dwelling in an early beach community.

**Setting:** The Joseph House retains a medium level of integrity of setting. Downtown Rehoboth Beach has grown; however, it is still a resort town, with the same type of setting, including the feeling of a resort or beach vacation atmosphere. The home is surrounded by the same type of mixed residential and commercial use present at the time of construction. The DM&V Rail Line is no longer extant, but the train station still stands nearby, and the long, landscaped island running through the center of Rehoboth Avenue serves as a reminder of what was once there.

**Design:** The dwelling retains a medium level of integrity of design. While many of the original materials survive, especially on the exterior, the interior five-room plan has been reconfigured to accommodate retail space.

**Association:** The Joseph House retains a high level of integrity of association. Since the exterior was altered very quickly after the dwelling's construction, it still evokes an early-twentieth century bungalow built by a local Rehoboth storekeeper. Additionally, sufficient interior material fabric remains to understand the Periods I and II "Progressive Era" floor plan configuration.

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## 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 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

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**Areas of Significance**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**  
1922-1931  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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**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 Joseph House, located at 413 Rehoboth Avenue, Rehoboth Beach, Delaware, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its early-twentieth century, small bungalow design. The dwelling also displays an early-twentieth century floor plan reflecting significant Progressive Era advances in working-class housing. Built c. 1922 and quickly expanded to its current footprint by 1931, it survives relatively intact, with a few modifications from the last quarter of the twentieth century, when the dwelling was converted into retail space. The Joseph House is significant at the local level as a rare example of a working-towards-middle-class, Progressive Era American bungalow, located within a beach community that once featured an abundance of these modest, frame dwellings.

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

### **Site History**

The dwelling and garage at 413 Rehoboth Avenue was built by local merchant A. Frank Joseph and his wife Amelia in 1922.<sup>7</sup> It served as their primary dwelling until Amelia willed the property to their children in 1945. Frank Joseph, who was local to the area, acted as bridge tender for the nearby drawbridge for the Lewes and Rehoboth Canal and was a member of the Rehoboth Beach Board of Commissioners.<sup>8</sup> He also owned a general store near the Lewes and Rehoboth Canal from about 1912 to 1927, when he sold his share to his son Arthur B. Joseph.<sup>9</sup> Previously, Frank had worked as a farmer in Sussex County.<sup>10</sup> He purchased the parcel, known as Lot 137 of the Rehoboth Beach Camp Meeting Grounds, from Raymond E. and Marian Wilson on January 3, 1922, for \$100. The Wilsons had owned the lot for a short period of time, having purchased it, together with three other lots, from the Rehoboth Beach Board of Commissioners for \$200.00 on November 10, 1921. The low sale price of the land indicates that there was no extant structure. Frank and Amelia Joseph constructed at least part of the dwelling between the date of purchase in January 1922 and the creation of the Sanborn Fire Insurance Map in October 1922. The map depicts a one-story dwelling, with a full one-story front porch, a small one-story rear porch, a one-story garage located in the northeast corner of the lot, and another small one-story structure located at the northwest corner of the lot. Between 1922 and 1931, structural alterations were made to the house. The 1931 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map shows the Period II enclosed porch

<sup>7</sup> SCRD, 1922, Book 234, Page 93, purchased by A. Frank Joseph and Amelia Joseph (wife), from Raymond E. Wilson and Marian Wilson (wife).

<sup>8</sup> *The News Journal* (Wilmington, DE), July 15th, 1935, Page 15, Accessed October 8th, 2019.

<sup>9</sup> *The Evening Journal* (Wilmington, DE), August 29, 1927, Page 4, Accessed October 8th, 2019.

<sup>10</sup> "Obituary for A. Frank Joseph", *The Morning News* (Wilmington, DE), May 1st, 1942, Page 23, Accessed October 8th, 2019.

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and kitchen had been added. The property appears to have remained very close to what is depicted in the 1931 Sanborn Map except for the absence of the small structure located on the northwest corner of the lot. As Rehoboth Beach grew during the mid-twentieth century, land value increased, as did demand for retail space. Sometime in the mid-to-late-twentieth century, the use of the dwelling was converted into retail/office space.

### **Emergence of the Bungalow Form in the U.S. (1880 to 1930)**

Revered for its practicality, livability, and coziness, the American bungalow of the early twentieth century symbolized the antithesis to the Victorian family home.<sup>11</sup> The bungalow form was first built in the United States in 1880, and emerged during the early-twentieth century as a popular form of dwelling—one that featured a symbolic reorganization of domestic life in the early twentieth century.<sup>12</sup>

Due to the widespread proliferation of the bungalow across every region of the United States, and its availability to all economic classes, no one form of the bungalow exists. Instead, the form and style of these dwellings can best be understood as a series of character defining features. The most prominent feature of the bungalow is its wide, low-pitched roof—the front slop of which often extends in an unbroken angle over a spacious, full-length front porch.<sup>13</sup> These roofs typically feature widely overhanging eaves, which shade the windows, and are often adorned with exposed rafter tails.<sup>14</sup> Normally, bungalows are one-story or one-and-a-half stories in height. In larger versions of the bungalow, low, flat dormers often pierce the roofline, and provide additional living space on the second floor. The front porch is arguably the second most important feature to bungalow design.<sup>15</sup> The expansive, open porch was an extension of living space that directly tied the house to the outdoors and nature, embracing the spirit of John Ruskin and the Arts & Crafts movement. Front porches were especially popular in warmer weather climates, in camp meetings, and for summerhouses.<sup>16</sup> Harmony with local natural features is often reflected in the exterior materials of the house.<sup>17</sup> Houses were constructed of “rough, natural materials” that helped the building blend into its natural settings.<sup>18</sup> Different exterior treatments were appropriate for different regions of the country—redwood and river rock were suitable for California, while fieldstone or cobblestone were seen as the appropriate treatment for

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<sup>11</sup> Clifford Edward Clark, *The American Family Home, 1800-1960* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1987), 171.

<sup>12</sup> The first bungalow to appear in the United States was at Monument Beach on Buzzards Bay in Cape Cod, Massachusetts (c. 1880). It was a summer home designed by William Gibbons Preston and had exposed framing, like the late-nineteenth century transitional Stick Style architecture made popular by Andrew Jackson Downing and Samuel H. Brooks. This very early version of the bungalow style had many of the characteristics indicative of the type seen in the first part of the twentieth century: a low slung roofline, clapboards or weatherboards (well suited for the seaside location), multi-paned double hung sash windows, lots of natural light (in the aforementioned example, from the bay window), a large porch, with architectural elements and a setting evocative of nature, such as the natural wood materials and the seaside location.

<sup>13</sup> Clark, 173.

<sup>14</sup> Clark, 173.

<sup>15</sup> Clark, 173.

<sup>16</sup> Clark, 173.

<sup>17</sup> Clark, 173.

<sup>18</sup> Clark, 173.

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bungalows in New England. Adobe was often the logical choice for bungalows in the southwestern United States, while bungalows of the Pacific Northwest commonly featured wooden, board-and-batten facades.<sup>19</sup> Magazine writers also encouraged new bungalow owners to embrace the weathering process—little upkeep of the exterior was needed, because the patina and honesty of the materials were welcomed.<sup>20</sup>

The interior of the bungalow was constructed with the guiding principles of functionality, comfort, and honesty. In contrast with the most common Victorian-era designs, interior plans were significantly rearranged, living spaces were simplified and combined, and, like their exteriors, the finishing materials used on the interior were supposed to convey a sense of nature and/or handcraftsmanship. Oftentimes, interior spaces were outfitted with dark-stained woods (oak or pine), with built-in furniture—partially a reaction against Victorian homes with elaborate, mass-produced decoration that obscured the natural materials and created cluttered living spaces.<sup>21</sup> The interior was also designed with comfort and simplicity in mind. Many single-use Victorian rooms were abandoned (like the formal parlor) in favor of new combination spaces, like the combined living room and dining room. Instead of “closed” floor plans, which only granted visitors immediate exterior access to non-private interior spaces like unheated hallways and foyers, bungalows returned to “open” floor plans—once popular in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Now guests entered directly into heated family spaces in the home, mostly living rooms.<sup>22</sup> Large hallways and stairways were also eliminated, again signaling a more efficient and comfortable use of space. Now simplicity and small-scale houses were embraced by a large percentage of the American public.

These early twentieth-century bungalows were often advertised as impermanent and transitional places for young couples to start a family—breaking from previous housing patterns of permanence. The bungalow was often far cheaper to build than its Victorian predecessors, which was a large factor contributing to their popularity. Some versions were seen as *so* cheap that bungalow boosters expected families to switch homes “as easily as they bought clothes, choosing the best fit [for] their life-style at a particular moment in time.”<sup>23</sup> Bungalows especially appealed to and were marketed towards women—the simplified small functional home was far easier to maintain and clean than its large Second Empire, Italianate or Queen Anne predecessors. The bungalow promised a simpler and more practical form of living, and the public eagerly embraced it. The public fascination with the new bungalow home was reflected in the flood of house design books, articles, kit houses, and house plans all created after 1905.<sup>24</sup> Booklets full of measured drawings became available for purchase by the masses as a kit or catalog home—an affordable option for the middle class, and even the working classes.<sup>25</sup>

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<sup>19</sup> Clark, 173.

<sup>20</sup> Clark, 173.

<sup>21</sup> Clark, 176.

<sup>22</sup> Clark, 179.

<sup>23</sup> Clark, 179.

<sup>24</sup> Clark, 171.

<sup>25</sup> In America, bungalows that came from plan books or catalogues are often found in early streetcar or automobile suburbs from about 1915 to 1940. The lots in these neighborhoods were typically 40 to 100 feet wide with a consistent front yard setback and a narrow front driveway that led to a detached garage.

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### **The Joseph House as an American Bungalow**

The Joseph House is a good local example of a small bungalow, of the type often built by working-class or middle-class owners in Delaware. It retains its overhanging, low roof eaves. The longitudinal elevations also feature exposed wood rafter tails. The dwelling is constructed of wood clapboards, and rests on rusticated concrete block footers, reflecting the design trends of the early-twentieth century in the southern coastal regions of Delaware.<sup>26</sup> Additionally, the dwelling had not one, but two porches. The primary porch faced Rehoboth Avenue, the main automobile and railway thoroughfare in town, while the other faced east in the direction of the Delaware Bay.

The interior of the dwelling also reflects new spatial arrangements common in bungalow forms. The Joseph House retains its open floor plan—with direct entry into living room and dining room. The materials on the inside are (now) painted wood, but, as might be expected in a small, less-expensive bungalow, no physical evidence suggests the presence of previous built-ins. Only one small hallway exists in the dwelling, adjoining two bedrooms and a bathroom on the west side of the dwelling. Lastly, the plan of the Joseph House is characteristic of many early plan-book and kit-house patterns for small, one-story bungalows, most closely resembling the Sears Roebuck model known as “The Fairy” (see figure 1).

### **Comfortable Housing for the Working Class: Progressive Era Plans**

Prior to the twentieth century, working-class and working-towards-middle class families had very few options when it came to the spatial layout, types of rooms, and modern conveniences found in the domestic spaces they occupied. Pre-1900 homes, in both urban and rural environments, commonly contained only two major rooms—a kitchen and a work/sleep space. Some working-class homes contained an additional small storage space or sleeping room, but houses with three rooms were rare.<sup>27</sup> Oftentimes, the only amenities found in these small domestic spaces included a stove for heating and cooking, a sink with a cold-water faucet, and access to an outhouse.<sup>28</sup> These domestic spaces functioned as multi-purpose rooms and were often overcrowded due to the small size and the scarcity of affordable homes, resulting in an absence of privacy for all family members.<sup>29</sup>

From the beginning of the nineteenth century to the present, the goal of homeownership has been one of the commonly recommended cures put forth by social reformers for many domestic problems of the working classes. In 1919, the U.S. Department of Labor circulated a memo

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<sup>26</sup> See Pamela H. Simpson, *Cheap, Quick, & Easy: Imitative Architectural Materials, 1870-1930*. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1999, for information on concrete block in the early-twentieth century.

<sup>27</sup> Thomas Hubka and Judith T. Kenny, “Examining the American Dream: Housing Standards and the Emergence of a National Housing Culture, 1900-1930, *Perspective in Vernacular Architecture*, 13 no. 1, 2006, 52.

<sup>28</sup> Hubka and Kenny, 52.

<sup>29</sup> Hubka and Kenny, 55.

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stressing the need for more houses; it said, “build well, yet inexpensively, so that the opportunity of home-ownership may be widened and extended to persons to whom, heretofore, it has been closed.”<sup>30</sup> The best remedy to solve many domestic issues was to create more homeowners, specifically living in “comfortable” and modern houses. Homeownership was touted as perhaps the *single* most important criterion for the acquisition of middle-class status in the early-twentieth century by Progressive Era reformers.<sup>31</sup>

The early-twentieth century brought new housing opportunities to both the middle-class and working-class families. Though the houses available to each group differed in size, cost, and style, they generally shared a house plan that contained very similar features and room usages. Common characteristics that emerged in the typical Progressive Era house plan included five to six rooms, all on the first floor, including a living room, dining room, kitchen, two or three bedrooms, and a bathroom—and often fitted with new technologies. Outside of the dwelling, a garage or place for an automobile was constructed.<sup>32</sup> By 1930, the popular adaption of these features into most middle- and working-class homes resulted in a nationally recognized standard for domestic living.<sup>33</sup> This plan, the room types, and technological upgrades were significant for achieving middle-class housing standards for “working-towards-middle-class” people.<sup>34</sup> While these “working-towards-middle-class” houses were commonly constructed as one-story, gable-front bungalows (like the Joseph House), it was not the “aesthetic package” of the bungalow that made them revolutionary for working-class families; rather, it was the interior spaces and comforts offered by the “Progressive Era Plan.”<sup>35</sup> The Joseph House is emblematic of, and significant for, these important and revolutionary domestic changes that occurred in the first thirty years of the twentieth-century—changes that affected the entire inventory of American housing, not just upper or middle class housing.<sup>36</sup>

### **The Joseph House: A Progressive Era, Working-Towards-Middle-Class Home**

#### *The Three-Fixture Bathroom*

By the end of the nineteenth century, the three-piece bathroom (sink, bathtub, and toilet) had been installed in most upper-class houses.<sup>37</sup> The insertion of bathrooms into domestic spaces helped solve some of the most frustrating problems of domestic life related to sanitation, hygiene, health care, disease prevention, personal privacy, and the overall quality of domestic life.<sup>38</sup> Access to a dedicated bathroom space did not arrive, however, for those outside of the upper class largely until the twentieth century. For many working- and middle-class families, the three “pieces” of the three-piece bathroom did not arrive all at once, but incrementally. Often, the sink was added first, usually in the kitchen or even a bedroom, although the kitchen sink was

<sup>30</sup> Hubka and Kenny, 49.

<sup>31</sup> Hubka and Kenny, 51.

<sup>32</sup> Hubka and Kenny, 49.

<sup>33</sup> Hubka and Kenny, 58.

<sup>34</sup> Hubka and Kenny, 58.

<sup>35</sup> Hubka and Kenny, 59.

<sup>36</sup> Hubka and Kenny, 51.

<sup>37</sup> Alison K. Hoagland, “Introducing the Bathroom: Space and Change in Working-Class Houses,” *Buildings & Landscapes: Journal of the Vernacular Architecture Forum* 18, no. 2, 2011, 15.

<sup>38</sup> Hubka and Kenny, 56.

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seen as the priority.<sup>39</sup> Bathtubs were omnipresent before running water—but once attached to running water, they needed a dedicated space in the home.<sup>40</sup> The indoor toilet, which replaced the freestanding, outdoor privy, often arrived last. The toilet, a plumbed fixture that also required private, dedicated space, was the most difficult element of the three-fixture bathroom to acquire.<sup>41</sup>

The three-piece bathroom required, at a minimum, about five feet by seven feet of space. This came at a cost for families residing in older homes—as it was nearly impossible to insert a bathroom in typical two- or three-room houses.<sup>42</sup> Due to these spatial (and not to mention economic) constraints, the three-piece bathroom came slowly to the working class.<sup>43</sup> However, through the creation of Progressive Era plans and with increased entry into homeownership, more working- and working-towards-middle class families had access to a dedicated bathroom space in the first decades of the 1900s. These bathrooms were a marked improvement over previously available sanitation spaces, which were often shared public spaces such as outhouses, public toilets, and bathhouses.<sup>44</sup> An unintended benefit of bringing hygiene facilities into the house was that the rear yard transitioned away from its use as a (bodily) functional space into one that could now be enjoyed for solely recreational purposes.<sup>45</sup>

One of the original rooms in the Joseph House was an indoor bathroom. Located off of the hallway between two first-floor bedrooms, it was constructed in an ideal location for family access, but still allowed for privacy. Two pieces of the bathroom remain today—the toilet and the sink—while the bathtub was likely removed when the single-family dwelling was converted into retail space in the mid-to-late-twentieth century.

### *The Dining Room*

Progressive Era social reformers often emphasized the dining room as a desirable symbol of middle-class domesticity.<sup>46</sup> Due to the fact that space was at a premium in most working-class homes in the nineteenth century, having a dedicated space for eating and entertainment was a clear signal of the status and wealth of the occupants. Adding the dining room in the twentieth century was seen as a desirable improvement.<sup>47</sup> Since the Joseph family constructed a five-room Progressive Era plan dwelling, as opposed to a six-room one, they combined the living room and dining room spaces. This was a common solution for many working-class families. They still achieved more private living spaces by opting for two bedrooms on the first floor, while simultaneously attaining a more modern, comfortable, and middle-class home.

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<sup>39</sup> Hoagland, 16.

<sup>40</sup> Hoagland, 15.

<sup>41</sup> Hoagland, 24.

<sup>42</sup> Hoagland, 15.

<sup>43</sup> Hoagland, 16.

<sup>44</sup> Hubka and Kenny, 56.

<sup>45</sup> Hoagland, 30.

<sup>46</sup> Hubka and Kenny, 56.

<sup>47</sup> Hubka and Kenny, 56.

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### *The Private Bedroom*

Like all new single-use rooms in the working-class family home before 1900, privacy was difficult to attain.<sup>48</sup> The twentieth century Progressive Era plan allowed working-class and working-towards-middle-class families to attain privacy in their sleeping arrangements. Two bedrooms were located on the west side of the first floor of the Joseph House, connected via a hallway with the bathroom positioned between them. The upstairs half-story could have also served as a third bedroom, as the interior of this space has also been finished.

### *Kitchen Technologies*

New technological features improved the overall quality of domestic life for an increased number of American families—the most important of which was the indoor, plumbed kitchen sink.<sup>49</sup> Previously, many dwellings had sinks with drains, which families had to bring water into the house to use. Next came sinks plumbed with cold water, then eventually sinks were outfitted with hot and cold taps. Sinks plumbed with hot water were seen as important labor-saving devices. No longer was water collected from a well or spring, brought into the house, then heated. Instead, hot water was readily available, signaling huge advancements in comfort.

An early-twentieth century sink, fitted with hot and cold taps, survives in the Period II kitchen space at the Joseph House, as does an early-twentieth century pantry. While the Period I house contained a kitchen, the fixtures do not survive. The early addition of the Period II kitchen space (c. 1922-1931) is significant for providing the family more dedicated bedroom and recreational space in the main block of the house, while relocating the Progressive Era kitchen, fitted with the newest technologies, to the addition.

### *The Front Porch*

After the turn of the century, the front porch became a place for and symbol of leisure for the working class.<sup>50</sup> The porch represented the potential of a new lifestyle made possible by the eight-hour workday and improved living conditions.<sup>51</sup> Previously, either inside or outside the house, there was no equivalent or dedicated leisure space for working class families.<sup>52</sup> The front porch, more than any other architectural feature of the Progressive Era plan, expressed a new type of space for domestic comfort and social gathering in improved working-class housing.

A porch dominates two elevations of the Joseph House—the Period I front porch was open from 1922-1931. The front porch wraps around to the east elevation and provided the Joseph family additional leisure space. Based on the location of the dwelling, fronting Rehoboth Avenue and formerly the DM&V rail line (the main thoroughfares in town), it provided a comfortable space for the family to gather, relax, and see and be seen.

### *Car and Garage*

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<sup>48</sup> Hubka and Kenny, 57.

<sup>49</sup> Hubka and Kenny, 57.

<sup>50</sup> Hubka and Kenny, 57.

<sup>51</sup> Hubka and Kenny, 57.

<sup>52</sup> Hubka and Kenny, 57.

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When the automobile was first introduced in the United States during the 1890s, no dedicated space existed to house these new inventions.<sup>53</sup> Over the first twenty years of the twentieth century, Americans experimented with not only the design, style, and construction of garages, but with the placement on their property. Early garages were often small, frame, and placed as far from the house as possible.<sup>54</sup> These early garages were seen as “sacrificial structures” due to an aura of danger shrouding the automobile, in large part due to their combustibility.<sup>55</sup> The automobile arrived late to working-class households, arriving in large numbers in the 1920s, often in the form of Henry Ford’s popular Model T.<sup>56</sup> These new modes of transportation significantly contributed to the transformation of the American home and lifestyle, especially for the working-classes who no longer needed to rely on public transportation. In fact, by 1928, three-quarters of all non-farm families owned an automobile, and twice as many households owned cars as owned homes.<sup>57</sup>

The garage at 413 Rehoboth Avenue symbolized the Joseph family’s ascent into a more comfortable lifestyle and a higher class. Even though the house is located in close proximity to the DM&V depot, which Joseph likely still relied on for freight deliveries for his store, the Joseph family did not need to rely on rail travel for personal travel. The garage itself is built of wood, with carriage doors, emblematic of the time period in which it was constructed. It is sited in the back corner of the small lot, as far away from the home as possible. As various garage functions were experimented with during the early-twentieth century, they were often used as multi-purpose spaces. The interior of the Joseph garage is partitioned with two interior rooms, one of which has a plumbed sink—again, signaling both comfort and design innovation. Early car owners needed their own supplies of fuel on site, and the sink in the garage offered a way to clean up after servicing the car.<sup>58</sup> The garage at the Joseph House is, itself, is a rare survival of a transitional type of domestic outbuilding in the early-twentieth century and is historically significant in its own right.

### **Survival in a Highly-Developed Beach Town**

Now nearly a century old, the Joseph House has survived the ever growing and changing Rehoboth Beach landscape due to the bungalow’s adaptability, first as a dwelling and then as a small business/retail space. These uses allowed the building to retain much of its integrity. It has survived relatively unaltered, unlike many of the dwellings around it, which have seen significant interior and exterior alterations (such as the former dwelling at 415 Rehoboth Avenue) and demolition (compare aerials shown in Figures 2, 3 & 4 to see how much the town has changed since 1925). There have been substantial losses to historic structures in and around the downtown area due to neglect and high demand for modernized entertainment venues, retail space, restaurants, and parking.

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<sup>53</sup> Leslie Goat, “Housing the Horseless Carriage,” *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture*, Vol. 3 (1989): 62.

<sup>54</sup> Goat, 63.

<sup>55</sup> Goat, 63.

<sup>56</sup> Hubka and Kenny, 57.

<sup>57</sup> Hubka and Kenny, 58.

<sup>58</sup> Goat, 64.

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Several bungalows and other small, frame dwellings once surrounded 413 Rehoboth Avenue on side streets like Sussex Street and Grove Street. Immediately adjacent to the Joseph House, and sharing a parcel corner to the northwest, stood an almost identical modest, front-gable, frame bungalow at 98 Sussex Street (DE CRS# S09585). It was surveyed in 2000 and demolished prior to 2012. It has since been replaced with a much larger beach home. Directly behind the Joseph House is a one-and-a-half story, side-gable bungalow at 96 Sussex Street (DE CRS # S09583). This dwelling, however, represents a different style and form of bungalow. Another front-gable, one-story bungalow survives adjacent to the Joseph House at 94 Sussex Street, but possesses far less design integrity, as it received a large addition and underwent a “Victorianization” campaign on the exterior. A modest, one-story, side-gable, frame bungalow built c. 1925 that stood at 1 Grove Street (DE CRS # S08537) was also demolished prior to 2012 to accommodate larger beach homes. This dwelling had resembled the one at 96 Sussex Street. Another working-towards-middle-class front-gable, frame bungalow, similar to the Joseph House, was located at 310 Rehoboth Avenue (DE CRS # S08227) and was demolished sometime between 2015 and 2018.

Very few of the early, 1920s and 1930s historic buildings survive on the main thoroughfare of Rehoboth Avenue due to redevelopment pressure. A rare cluster of three larger, middle-class, side-gable bungalows survive at 315 (DE CRS #S08973), 311 (DE CRS #S08971), and 309 Rehoboth Avenue (DE CRS #S08972). These dwellings have also been converted into commercial or retail space. Based on their exteriors, these three bungalows belong in a different hierarchical category than the Joseph House and are representative of larger bungalows for higher-income families. In the midst of all of these changes, the bungalow at 413 Rehoboth Avenue still stands and can be interpreted as a culturally significant, early-twentieth century working-class dwelling that survives in the face of much rapid change surrounding it.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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<http://www.antiquehome.org/Architectural-Style/prairie.htm>.

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**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 # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository: University of Delaware, Center for Historic Architecture and Design

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** \_\_\_\_\_

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreege of Property** 0.1148 Acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 38.715345 Longitude: -75.090058
2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

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**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 property boundary contains .1148 Acres of land. It is bound by parcel 165 to the West, parcel 163 to the East, parcel 153 to the North, and Rehoboth Ave to the South.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Being part of the grounds laid out for the 1873 Rehoboth Beach Camp Meeting Association, the lot location and size has remained the same since that time, as mentioned in the Deeds for the property.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Catherine Morrissey, Virginia Ann Price, and Michael J. Emmons, Jr.  
organization: Center for Historic Architecture and Design, University of Delaware  
street & number: 331 Alison Hall, University of Delaware  
city or town: Newark state: DE zip code: 19716  
e-mail cmorriss@udel.edu or vadavid@udel.edu  
telephone: 302-8431-8097  
date: November, 2019

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### **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.)

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### USGS 7.5 MINUTE QUAD MAP



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**1922 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map**

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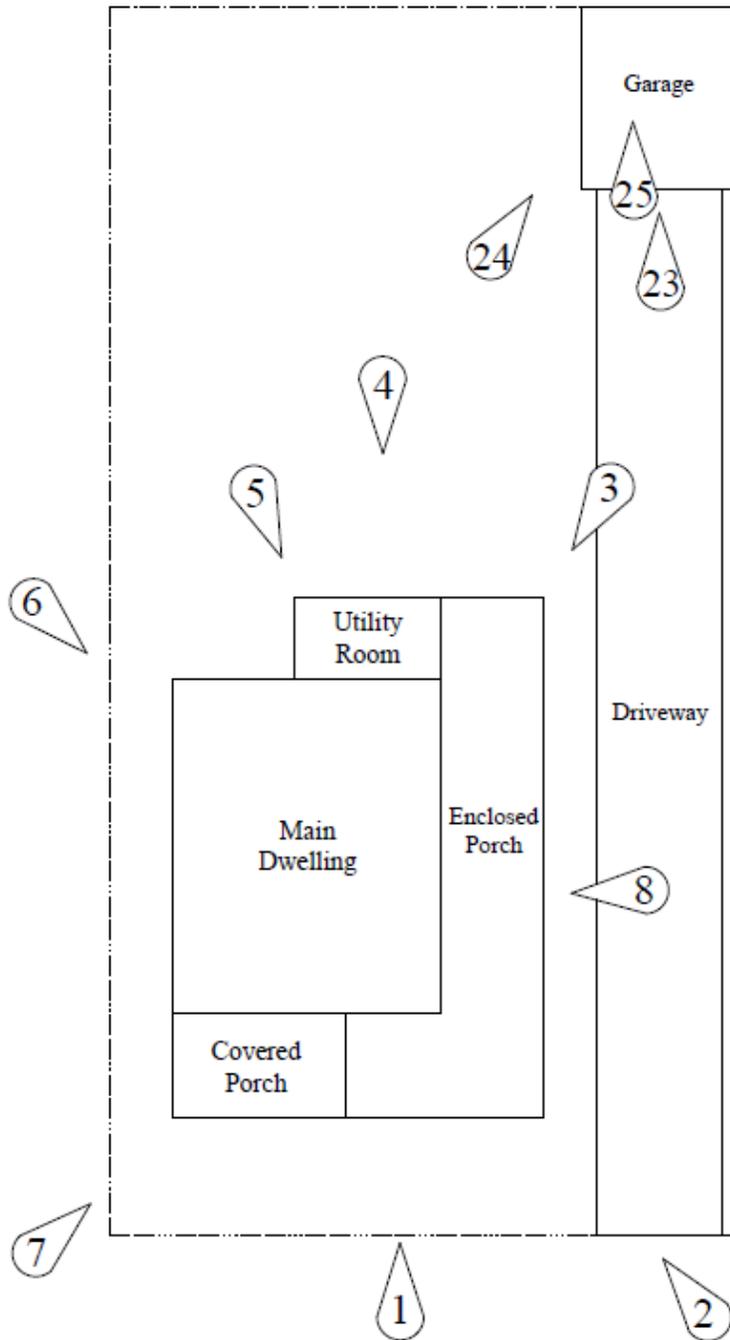
**1931 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map**



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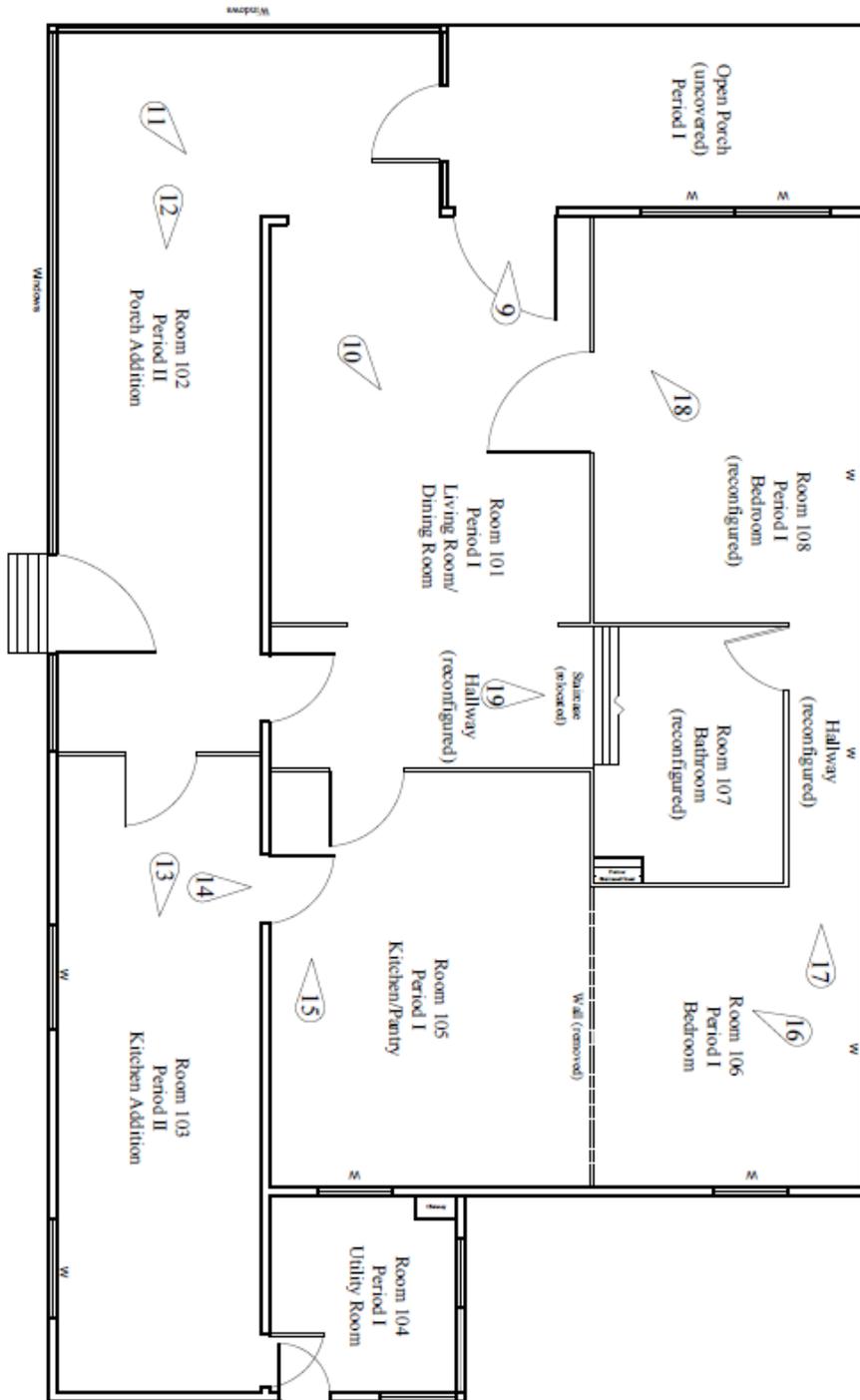
**Site Plan and Photo Key of the Joseph House**



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First floor plan and photo key



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Figure 1: "The Fairy-Four Rooms and Bathroom."

<http://www.searsarchives.com/homes/1921-1926.htm>

## FOUR ROOMS AND BATHROOM



Honor Bilt

### The Fairy

No. 3217 "Already Cut" and Fitted.

\$965<sup>00</sup>

**A door connects the kitchen with the rear entry, which has space for ice box, that can be iced without tracking dirt into the kitchen. From the rear entry stairs lead to the outside and down to basement.**

**The Bedrooms.** The front bedroom opens from the living room. It has a fair sized clothes closet with shelf.

**A small hall is open from the living and dining room and gives privacy to rear bedroom and bath. Bathroom is just the right size and is conveniently located.**

**Basement.** Excavated under entire house.

**Height of Ceilings.** Basement is 7 feet from floor to ceiling. Main floor rooms are 8 feet 6 inches from floor to ceiling.

**What Our Price Includes.**

**At the price quoted, we will furnish all the material to build this four-room house, consisting of:**

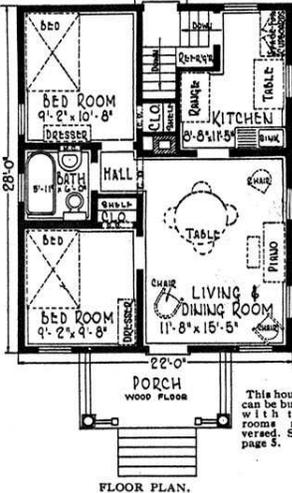
- Lumber, Red Cedar Shingles for Siding; Lath;
- Fire-Chief Shingle Roll Roofing, guaranteed for 17 years;
- Framing Lumber, No. 1 Yellow Pine;
- Flooring Interior Floors, Clear Yellow Pine; Porch Floor, Clear Edge Grain Fir;
- Porch Pergolas;
- Finishing Lumber;
- High Grade Mill Work (see pages 86 and 87);
- Interior Doors of White Pine with Two Cross Panels of Fir;
- Trim, Clear Yellow Pine, choice grain and color;
- Windows of California Clear White Pine;
- Medicine Cabinet; Building Paper; Sash Weights;
- Eaves Trough and Down Spout;
- Stratford Design Hardware (see page 118);
- Paint for Three Coats for Outside Trim;
- Stain for Two Coats, for Shingles on Walls;
- Varnish and Filler, for Inside Trim and Doors;
- Complete Plans and Specifications.

**Built on concrete foundation, cement blocks above grade.**

**We guarantee enough material to build this house. Price does not include cement, brick, concrete blocks or plaster.**

See Description of "Honor Bilt" Houses on page 9.

Can Be Built on a Lot 28 Feet Wide.



FLOOR PLAN.

**OPTIONS.**

- Sheet Plaster and Plaster Finish to take the place of wood lath and plaster, \$90.00 extra. See page 88.
- Storm Doors and Windows, \$48.00 extra.
- Screen Doors and Windows, galvanized wire, \$29.00 extra.
- Oriental Slate Surfaced Shingles instead of Fire-Chief Roofing, \$30.00 extra.

For prices of Plumbing, Heating, Wiring, Electric Fixtures and Shades see page 95.

**THE FAIRY** is a comfortable bungalow home, with shingle siding. It has many features that will appeal to the housewife. There is quality in every foot of material. Yet, we will furnish all the material to build this bungalow at the very low price quoted. The splendid value is made possible by our modern and successful system of "Honor Bilt" homes.

**The Living and Dining Room.** The porch affords a pleasant place for warm summer evenings. The half glazed front door enables the housewife to see the caller before opening the door.

Having entered you find the living room combines with dining room. Hence the most economical use of floor space, without sacrifice of appearance. This combination living and dining room is about 12 feet wide by 15½ feet long. There is room for a piano between two windows on the outside wall. Your dining table and chairs may be set at the end of room nearest the kitchen and hidden by a screen if so desired. There is ample space for other furniture as shown on plan.

**The Kitchen.** A swinging door leads from the dining and living room into the kitchen. Here is a well planned kitchen, room to place cabinet, table, sink and range to make work easy which reduces the housewife's work and saves many steps each day. Two windows give plenty of light and air.

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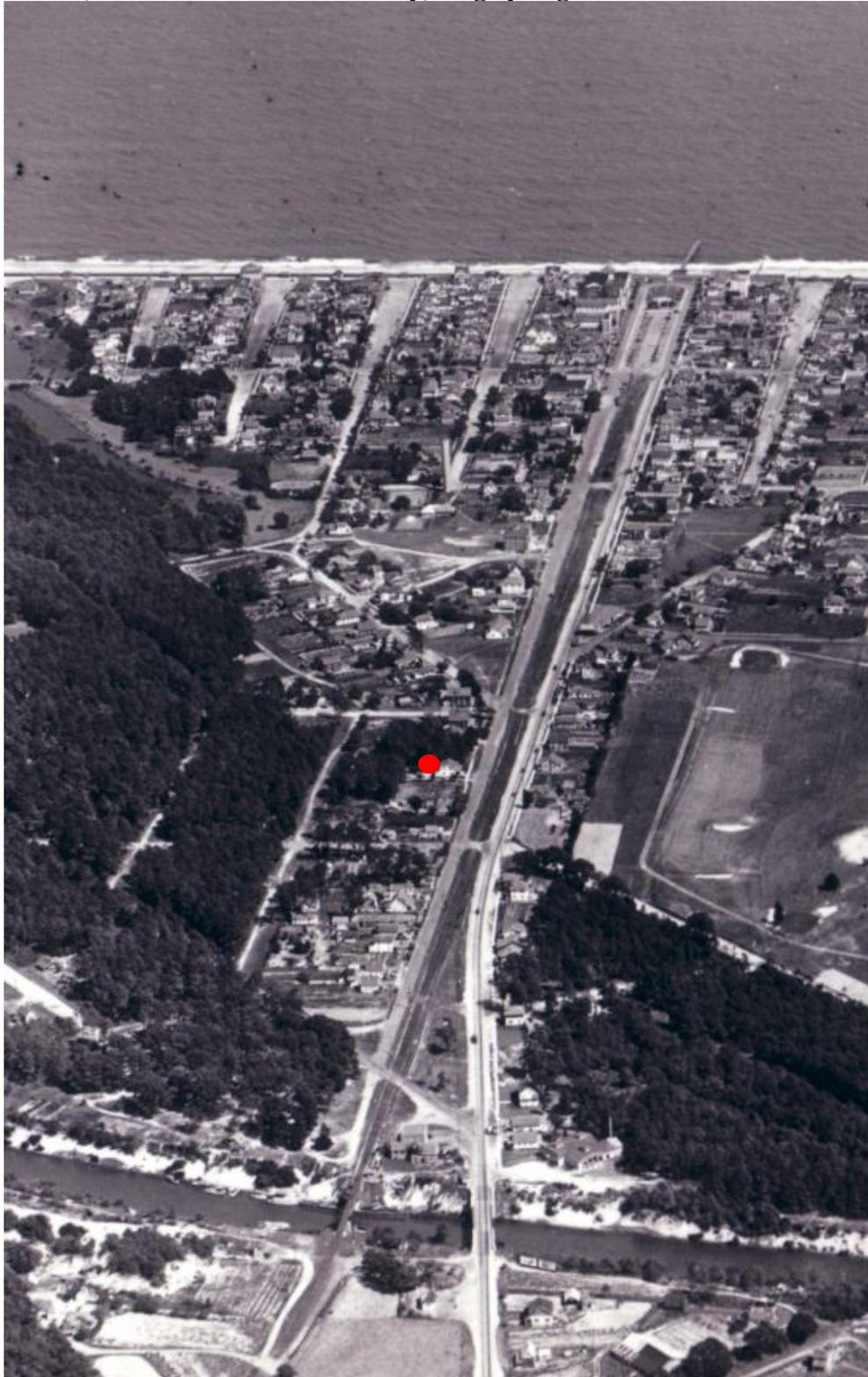
**Figure 2: Rehoboth Beach looking south, 1925. (Dallin Aerial Survey, Hagley Digital Archives)**



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**Figure 3: Rehoboth Avenue looking east, with approximate location of 413 Rehoboth Avenue marked, 1930. (Dallin Aerial Survey, Hagley Digital Archives)**

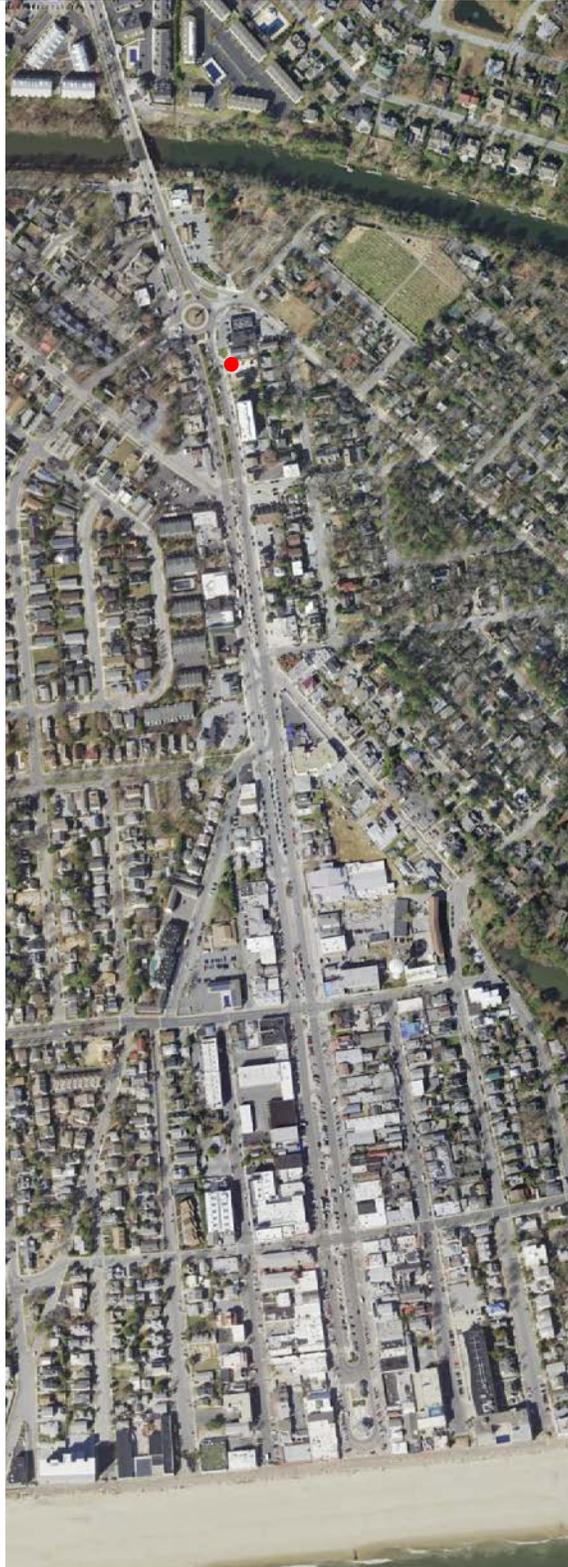


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**Figure 4: Rehoboth Avenue looking west, 2019. (ESRI Aerial, <https://maps.sussexcountype.gov/OnlineMap/Map.html>)**



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**Figure 5: Bungalow at 98 Sussex Street, demolished. (DE CRS# S09585, Photograph courtesy of the Delaware State Historic Preservation Office, 2000)**



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**Figure 6: Bungalow at 310 Rehoboth Avenue, demolished. (DE CRS# S08227, Photograph courtesy of the Delaware State Historic Preservation Office, 1990)**



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### **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: The Joseph House

City or Vicinity: Rehoboth Beach

County: Sussex State: Delaware

Photographer: Catherine Morrissey

Date Photographed: September 2019

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

1 of 25 (DE\_Sussex County\_The Joseph House\_001)  
View of south elevation, Periods I and II, looking north

2 of 25 (DE\_Sussex County\_The Joseph House\_002)  
Perspective view of south and east elevations, Periods I and II, looking northwest

3 of 25 (DE\_Sussex County\_The Joseph House\_003)  
Perspective view of east and north elevations, Period II, looking southwest

4 of 25 (DE\_Sussex County\_The Joseph House\_004)  
View of north elevation, Period II kitchen addition, Period I utility shed addition, and Period I dwelling, looking south

5 of 25 (DE\_Sussex County\_The Joseph House\_005)  
Perspective view of Period I utility room addition, Period II kitchen addition, and Period I dwelling, looking southeast

6 of 25 (DE\_Sussex County\_The Joseph House\_006)

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Perspective view of modern fence with utility room in background, Period I dwelling and porch, looking southeast

7 of 25 (DE\_Sussex County\_The Joseph House\_007)

Perspective of west elevation, Periods I and II, looking southeast

8 of 25 (DE\_Sussex County\_The Joseph House\_008)

Exterior detail of rusticated concrete block foundation piers

9 of 25 (DE\_Sussex County\_The Joseph House\_009)

Interior, Period I, room 101: view of south wall and entrance door, looking south

10 of 25 (DE\_Sussex County\_The Joseph House\_010)

Interior, first floor, Period I, room 101: view of north and west walls, showing room entrance into room 108, and hallway leading to attic staircase

11 of 25 (DE\_Sussex County\_The Joseph House\_011)

Interior, first floor, Period II, room 102: view looking northwest into Period I dwelling

12 of 25 (DE\_Sussex County\_The Joseph House\_012)

Interior, first floor, Period II, room 102: view of door to room 103, looking north

13 of 25 (DE\_Sussex County\_The Joseph House\_013)

Interior, first floor, Period II, room 103: view of Period II kitchen addition, looking north

14 of 25 (DE\_Sussex County\_The Joseph House\_014)

Interior, first floor, Period II, room 103: view into room 105 and room 106, looking west

15 of 25 (DE\_Sussex County\_The Joseph House\_015)

Interior, first floor, Period I, room 105: view of door leading to room 103, entrance into hallway, and entrance into room 101

16 of 25 (DE\_Sussex County\_The Joseph House\_016)

Interior, first floor, Period I, room 106: partial view of room 106 including staircase/closet, and room 105

17 of 25 (DE\_Sussex County\_The Joseph House\_017)

Interior, first floor, Period I, room 106: view into hallway leading to bathroom located on the west wall, looking into room 108

18 of 25 (DE\_Sussex County\_The Joseph House\_018)

Interior, first floor, Period I, room 108: view of south and east walls, looking southeast

19 of 25 (DE\_Sussex County\_The Joseph House\_019)

Interior, first floor, Period I, hallway: view of staircase leading to attic, looking west

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20 of 25 (DE\_Sussex County\_The Joseph House\_020)

Interior, attic, Period I, room 201: view of south and east walls, looking southeast

21 of 25 (DE\_Sussex County\_The Joseph House\_021)

Interior, attic, Period I, room 201: view of north, east and west walls, looking north

22 of 25 (DE\_Sussex County\_The Joseph House\_022)

Interior, attic, Period I, room 201: view of attic crawl space

23 of 25 (DE\_Sussex County\_The Joseph House\_023)

View of garage, north elevation, Period I: view of garage carriage doors, looking north

24 of 25 (DE\_Sussex County\_The Joseph House\_024)

View of south and west garage elevations, looking northeast

25 of 25 (DE\_Sussex County\_The Joseph House\_025)

Interior, garage, Period I: view of garage looking north

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for nominations 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.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

- Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
- Tier 2 – 120 hours
- Tier 3 – 230 hours
- Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.