NPS Form 10-900
**United States Department of the Interior**
National Park Service

OMB No. 1024-0018

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

551

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.

RECEIVED 2280
JUL 25 2014
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**1. Name of Property**

Historic name: Burton-Blackstone-Carey Store
Other names/site number: CRS#S-12210
Name of related multiple property listing:

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

**2. Location**

Street & number: 103 State Street
City or town: Millsboro State: DE County: Sussex
Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐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 _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:

___**A** _X_**B** _X__**C** ___**D**

SHPO 7/17/2014

**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**

## 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:) _____

for Edson K. Beall — 9.10.14

Signature of the Keeper — 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 | | buildings |
| | | sites |
| | | structures |
| | | objects |
| 1 | | Total |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

**6. Function or Use**
**Historic Functions**
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Commerce/Trade – specialty store

**Current Functions**
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Commerce/Trade – custom framing store

## 7. Description

**Architectural Classification**
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Mid-19th Century – Greek Revival (vernacular)

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: Metal vertical siding and cut wood shingle over original weatherboard, roof covered with asphalt-like 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.)

**Summary Paragraph**

Built c. 1840, the Burton-Blackstone-Carey Store is a two-story, frame, front-gable commercial building with an early-twentieth century one-story, frame, and lean-to rear addition. The main block retains original construction features beneath the recently added vertical metal siding. An unusual feature within the town is this building's recessed clipped-corner entrance and projecting commercial bay windows. The building, referenced in historic documents as a "store house," is a vernacular interpretation of Greek Revival style architecture and represents the community's best example of a nineteenth century commercial building with architectural integrity. The main façade faces south onto State Street and is positioned adjacent to the public sidewalk.

## Narrative Description

Constructed in the rural community of Millsboro, the nominated building is situated on a town lot measuring less than half an acre. The block on which the building is located is bordered by three of the town's principal streets – State, Main, and Washington. Though a two-story dwelling and a one-story garage were constructed on the west side of the lot around 1895, these cultural resources have been demolished and only remnants of the concrete block wall which bordered the property survive along with a grassy area with scattered vegetation. A one-story, masonry structure, constructed as a bank in 1918 by the Delaware Trust Company, is situated east of the store. A modern, one-story, brick structure housing the Millsboro Police Department is located at the northern end of the property.

The original section of the rectangular store, measuring 20 by 30 feet, features a 14-foot square one-story, frame, lean-to section added to the northern end of the building probably between 1918 and 1929. The principal architectural feature dominating the southern façade is one of two rectangular, store display windows with original window glass and lambs-tongue window trim on the window surrounds and cross pieces. Original clapboards, second-floor six-over-six windows and framing for the square attic windows remain intact. Wood shingles at the first floor level appear on the southwest corner of the main façade below the hooded display window.

The west elevation features a newly constructed exterior staircase leading to a second-story landing near an original board-and-batten door with iron strap hinges. A fixed, six-over-six light window is located on the first floor level at the base of the exterior steps as well as a glass-paned door with screen door at the bottom of the stairs. The one-story addition, which functioned as an ice cream parlor around 1923, is situated at the rear of the building and features a modern, recessed, square window.

The northern elevation is dominated by the one-story, two-bay addition with lean-to roof. Fenestration includes a period six-over-six, double-hung wood sash window at the apex of the gable end of the original section as well as six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows on the first floor level.

The eastern elevation features two, six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows at the second floor level and a fixed, nine-light wood window at the first floor level. The main entrance area, which is sheathed with sawn shingles, is dominated by an unusual recessed corner entrance located at the southeast corner of the store. The original two-light, double-door entrance with paneled bases and a molded header is surmounted by a two-light transom and flanked by two-over-two light sidelights which are part of the commercial display windows situated on the southern and eastern facades.

The interior of this rectangular building consists of an open store area on the first floor and evidence of a residential area on the second floor, which is currently utilized for storage. The first floor commercial section, currently utilized as a custom frame shop, retains a variety of nineteenth century historic fabric including original baseboards, recessed panels at the base of display windows, lambs-tongue trim on the cross pieces of shop windows and partially chamfered trim on rails, and a wooden shop counter decorated with egg and dart molding and fluted columns with Ionic capitals. The back section, added during the early twentieth century, currently functions as an office and workspace. The second floor retains its original mortised roof rafters; original six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows with plain surrounds; baseboards; and a board-and-batten door with original iron strap hinges.

## 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.
- [x] B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [x] C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack 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.)
Architecture
Commerce

**Period of Significance**
c.1840 - 1918

**Significant Dates**
c. 1840 - 1918

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

**Cultural Affiliation**

**Architect/Builder**
unknown

**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 Burton-Blackstone-Carey Store, located at 103 East State Street in Millsboro, is significant at the local level under National Register Criterion C. Its period of significance encompasses seventy-eight years ranging from c. 1840 to 1918. Constructed around 1840, this store is architecturally significant as the town's oldest-known commercial building with intact historic fabric. Originally situated at the corner of State and Main Streets, fifty feet east of its current location, this rectangular frame building was constructed with an unusual corner entrance. With the sale of a 60' X 40' portion of the corner lot in 1918, the owners moved the building to accommodate the construction of a masonry bank for the Delaware Trust Company. Keeping a similar profile, the property owners repositioned their historic edifice, aligned it with the sidewalk, and retained its original appearance which includes a hooded corner entrance with its distinctive recessed double doors flanked by glass side panels which are part of the original rectangular bay display windows. This town lot on which the store, a dwelling, and other buildings stood was bounded by Washington, State, and Main Streets for more than seventy years.

The store is also significant at the local level under National Register Criterion B for its association with Benjamin Burton, the town's wealthiest-known resident. Benjamin Burton and his descendants owned this commercial edifice for more than fifty years. Diversified in interests, Mr. Burton was a farmer who owned the greatest number of slaves in Dagsboro Hundred and also acquired multiple businesses within Millsboro which provided employment opportunities to residents. These commercial ventures included the store, a tannery, grist mills, and a saw mill. Cultural resources, other than the store which were associated with Benjamin Burton, are no longer in existence in Millsboro.

According to Harold B. Hancock, author of *Delaware During the Civil War – A Political History*, Millsboro's Benjamin Burton (Republican) was the Delawarean summoned to Washington, D.C. by U.S. Representative George Fisher (Republican) to participate in a meeting with Republican President, Abraham Lincoln, to discuss plans for compensated emancipation in 1861. As Delaware's largest slave holder, it was assumed that if the government could successfully purchase slaves from the Delaware's slave owners at a fair price, it would influence other border states to follow suit, thereby setting the stage for a compensated emancipation plan. The 1860 U.S. Census records indicate that Delaware's slave population of 1,798 represented the least number of slaves among the Border States. Though the *House Journals* of Delaware's General Assembly dated February 5, 1862 record that Delaware's Republican leaders drafted and introduced state legislation to implement a gradual compensated emancipation plan, their proposal was never acted upon.

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

## The Store

A historic photograph taken before 1918 records Millsboro's most intact example of a nineteenth century commercial building as a vernacular Greek Revival style edifice with clapboard siding, corner posts, gable returns, and square attic windows. The original building materials remain intact behind the recently applied metal siding and decorative shingles on the southwest corner of the first floor. Distinctive architectural features include the hooded angled-recessed entrance with one-over-one light double doors with paneled bases surmounted by a three-light transom, rectangular shop display windows, original glass panes and hardware, six-over-six double hung windows on the second floor, and a board and batten door with strap hinges at the second floor level, and mortised roof rafters. Nineteenth century interior details include historic wooden counters, lambs-tongue trim on windows and doors, and paneled bases on the rectangular shop bay windows.

The building denoted as a "store house" in historic documents and property remained in the ownership of the Burton family for more than a half century. In 1870, sixty year old Benjamin Burton conveyed the store and half acre lot to his son Daniel before he left the area. However, after Benjamin's death in 1888, the store and its property became part of the decease's disputed assets. Miscellaneous law suits, filed by family members, a banking institution, and executors of estates of deceased residents of Millsboro were resolved by the Sussex County Superior Court in 1895. Consequently, Benjamin Burton's son Edward S. Burton acquired the property and conveyed the half-acre lot (except for the portion transferred to the Delaware Trust Company) to Maud E. Blackstone, wife of Ernest C. Blackstone on May 21, 1895. The new owner, Maud E. Blackstone and her husband Ernest C. Blackstone made the decision to sell a portion of the corner section to the Delaware Trust Company and moved the store approximately fifty feet west of its original location. Ernest C. Blackstone, Millsboro's local druggist utilized this commercial building as a drug store for decades. Research suggests that sometime between 1918 and 1929 the Blackstone's added a one-story section to the rear of the store as noted on the 1929 Sanborn Insurance map. Aubrey P. Murray published a local history titled *Rambling Around Millsboro* in 1987 and mentions that the "back room" housed an ice cream parlor. In addition to serving residents as a druggist, Mr. Blackstone was actively engaged in politics and was sworn in as the State Treasurer of Delaware on December 26, 1936. Within a matter of days, Mr. Blackstone appointed by commission Millsboro resident, Elijah E. Carey, as Deputy State Treasurer. Treasurer Carey is coincidently the father-in-law of the current property owner, Beatrice Carey.

Throughout its history, the first floor of this edifice has been utilized for commercial purposes – a dry goods store, a drug store, a finance company, a paint store, and currently owned by the Carey family as a custom frame shop. Edward and Beatrice Carey leased the commercial building in 1953 and operated a paint store. Acquiring the property in 1977, they continued to use the building for commercial purposes. The Carey family has served the Millsboro community as local business owners for at least fifty years. The second floor was historically used as a residence leased to tenants but is currently used for storage.

**Benjamin Burton: Farmer, Businessman, and Slave Owner**

Benjamin Burton was born in Sussex County around 1810. Like his ancestors, he was primarily a farmer but had diversified business interests. He accumulated wealth through successful business ventures and inherited partial ownership of family businesses in Millsboro, Dagsboro Hundred including a grist mill, a tan yard, a saw mill, and a store. He owned more than 120 acres of real estate plus a house and lot in Millsboro.

At the age of forty, Benjamin Burton was one of only two individuals whose Dagsboro Hundred real estate was valued at $17,000. Mr. Burton owned the largest number of slaves in the area. According to the 1850 Slave Schedule for Dagsboro Hundred, forty-eight men owned slaves. While the majority of slave owners possessed one slave, Mr. Burton owned a total of fourteen slaves, a number which represented 11% of the enslaved population residing in Dagsboro Hundred.

Mr. Burton was one of 257 farmers who resided in Dagsboro Hundred according to the 1860 U.S. Census. He was among the 56% of heads of households who were farmers. Other trades and occupations listed for this hundred included 21% laborers, 3% house carpenters, 2 % merchants, and 1.75% mariners. Mr. Burton's success with farming, acquisition of real estate, and diversification of business ventures continued to increase his financial resources. By 1860, the U.S. Census Bureau statistics record that he was one of the 456 heads of households listed in Dagsboro Hundred and was one of only two men whose real estate was valued at $25,000. He continued to reside in Dagsboro Hundred until 1870 when he moved to Georgetown Hundred with his wife and youngest children. According to the 1880 U.S. Census Bureau records for Georgetown Hundred, this retired farmer served as a railroad secretary at the age of seventy. Research suggests that before his death in 1888, he encountered financial problems since several debt-related law suits were filed and tried in the Sussex County Superior Court during the probate of his estate between 1888 and 1895. A few court cases were resolved by the sale of his Millsboro-owned real estate including the lot on which the nominated property is located.

Local historian, Richard B. Carter, in his March 2004 article about slavery in Delaware (published in *Shoreline*, a journal of the Edward H. Nabb Research Center for Delmarva History & Culture of Salisbury University) documented that Benjamin Burton, the largest-known slave owner in Delaware, accompanied Delaware Congressman George Fisher to Washington, D.C. and met with President Abraham Lincoln to discuss a plan for compensated emancipation. Mr. Carter's research indicated that in November of 1861, Congressman Fisher was summoned to Washington by Postmaster General Montgomery Blair. The urgent business referenced in the telegram involved a meeting with President Lincoln to review a proposed plan for the federal government to purchase slaves from slave owners and emancipate them. Congressman Fisher agreed to discuss the plan with fellow Republican, Benjamin Burton. During this presidential meeting, Fisher and Burton stated their support for the plan. The President hoped that if Delaware agreed to the plan, other border states would follow. Though a bill for gradual compensated emancipation was drafted by Republicans in Delaware in 1862, it was never acted upon in the state legislature because of the Delaware's overwhelming pro-slavery sentiments and public dislike of the President Lincoln's plan.

## Millsboro: A Rural Community

Millsboro is a rural community situated in Dagsboro Hundred, in eastern Sussex County, Delaware. This political subdivision, established in 1763, was primarily an agricultural area which produced a variety of crops including Indian corn, wheat, rye, flax, and sweet potatoes. The village developed on the southern side of the headwaters of the Indian River throughout the nineteenth century. Known originally as Washington, the village was renamed "Millsborough" before the property on the northern side of the river known as Rock Hole or Indian Landing was annexed by legislation enacted in 1809. A map of the village published in Pomeroy and Beers Atlas of Delaware in 1868 depicts a commercial center with two roads running north and south and one crossroad running east and west. Improvements included approximately fifty structures – 11 businesses (1 hotel, 4 stores, 1 blacksmith shop, 1 tannery, 1 bark mill, 1 foundry, 1 saw mill, and 1 wheelwright shop), 1 church, 1 school, and 36 houses. The nominated property, owned by Benjamin Burton in 1868, was one of the four stores situated near the town's main intersection. With the exception of the nominated property, the commercial buildings denoted at this intersection on Pomeroy and Beers Atlas have either been demolished or significantly modified.

The Millsboro Census for 1850 records a population of 265 people. Individuals residing within this rural community included primarily Delaware-born residents along with individuals from Pennsylvania, Maryland, Kentucky, and one person from England. In addition to farmers, community trades and occupations included laborers, a hatter, a sawyer, a blacksmith, shoemakers, sailors, cabinetmakers, brick makers, ship carpenters, coach makers, millers, founders, merchants, a tanner, a wheelwright, and coopers. Zadock Barker was listed as a sixty–year-old carpenter and Benjamin B. Jones was listed as a twenty-two year old house carpenter. The nominated store may represent the work of carpenter Zadock Barker.

## Conclusion

Today, the town lot measuring less than .50 acres features the historic store with remnants of the concrete block wall which once enclosed the property as well as a grassy area bordering Washington and State streets. The two-story dwelling previously occupied by the Blackstone family, and referenced in court documents as early as 1895 and depicted on the 1929 Sanborn Insurance map, has been demolished and a modern one-story brick police station borders the property on the north. The bank building, constructed in 1918, that borders the property on the east currently houses a restaurant. The Burton-Blackstone-Carey Store represents the only-known nineteenth-century commercial building with architectural integrity situated at Millsboro's main intersection and is the only-surviving cultural resource within the Millsboro area associated with Benjamin Burton.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Sussex County Recorder of Deeds, Delaware Public Archives, Dover, Delaware.
Volume 46, Page 46
Volume 47, Page 238
Volume 80, Page 437
Volume 120, Page 468
Volume 120, Page 491
Volume 130, Page 395
Volume 199, Page 596
Volume 206, Page 315
Volume 208, Page 315
Volume 209, Page 122
Volume 305, Page 289
Volume 316, Page 354
Volume 316, Page 554
Volume 316, Page 116
Volume 334, Page 116
Volume 344, Page 116

Sussex County Recorder of Deeds Office, Georgetown, Delaware
Volume 454, Page 503

Sussex County Superior Court, Delaware Public Archives, Dover, Delaware.
April Term 1836 – Charles M. Cullen
April Term 1888 – Benjamin Burton Estate Judgment Dockets
April Term Case Files #8-25, Benjamin Burton #11
October Term 1888 – Benjamin Burton Judgment Dockets
October Term Case Files #8-25 Benjamin Burton #5
October Term 1889 – Benjamin Burton Estate, Catherine Burton – Administrex
April Term 1895 – Benjamin Burton Estate

Sussex County Probate Records, Delaware Public Archives, Dover, Delaware
Daniel Burton 1822
Benjamin Burton 1824-1842
Benjamin Burton 1888-1891
Catharine R. Burton 1891
Edward S. Burton 1908
Charles M. Cullen 1828-1840

**Bibliography (Cont.):**

Sussex County Assessments – Dagsboro Hundred, Delaware Public Archives, Dover, Delaware
Benjamin Burton 1844-1880
Daniel Burton 1880-1895
Ernest C. Blackstone 1892-1916

U. S. Census Records – Dagsboro Hundred, Delaware Public Archives, Dover, Delaware
1850 Free Inhabitants of Millsboro
1850, 1860, 1870 Population and Slave Schedule – Dagsboro Hundred
Ernest C. Blackstone 1880-1930
Elijah E. Carey 1940

Laws of Delaware, Delaware Public Archives, Dover, Delaware
Volume 4, Chapter XCII
Volume 25, Chapter 203
Volume 52, Chapter 48

House and Senate Journals – Delaware General Assembly, 1862, Delaware Public Archives, Dover, Delaware

Miscellaneous Records: Delaware Public Archives, Dover, Delaware
Pomeroy and Beers. Atlas of the State of Delaware 1868. Philadelphia: 1868
Sanborn Insurance Map – Millsboro, Delaware 1829

Private Records:
Carter, Richard B. Editor. The Journals of the Reverend Lewis Wheeler Wells of Millsboro, Delaware -Turn-of-the-Century Sussex County through the eyes of an Episcopal clergyman. September, 2009.

Carter, Richard B. "The History of Betts's Pond and its Mills.

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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
__X__ Other
Name of repository: __Delaware Public Archives – Dover, DE

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** S12210 _

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** _town lot less than .50 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° 35’ 31” N Longitude: 75° 17’ 30” W
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 Burton-Blackstone-Carey Store is situated on tax parcel #133-17.13-127.00 and is located in the town of Millsboro, Delaware. This town lot is bounded by State Street on the south, east by a one-story brick building which currently houses a restaurant fronting the corners of Main and State Street, north by a brick police station which spans the width of the block, and west by Washington Street.

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

The boundary for this nominated property represents the town lot which measures less than .50 acres and denotes the area upon which the store is located.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Edward Carey and Staff from the Delaware State Historic Preservation Office
organization: _____
street & number: 103 State Street
city or town: Millsboro state: DE zip code: 19966
e-mail Ed Carey [ed.carey@cornerdoorenterprises.com]
telephone: _____
date: September 10, 2013

## 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.)

**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: Burton-Blackstone-Carey Store

City or Vicinity: Millsboro

County: Sussex County State: DE

Photographer: State Historic Preservation Office

Date Photographed: June and October, 2013

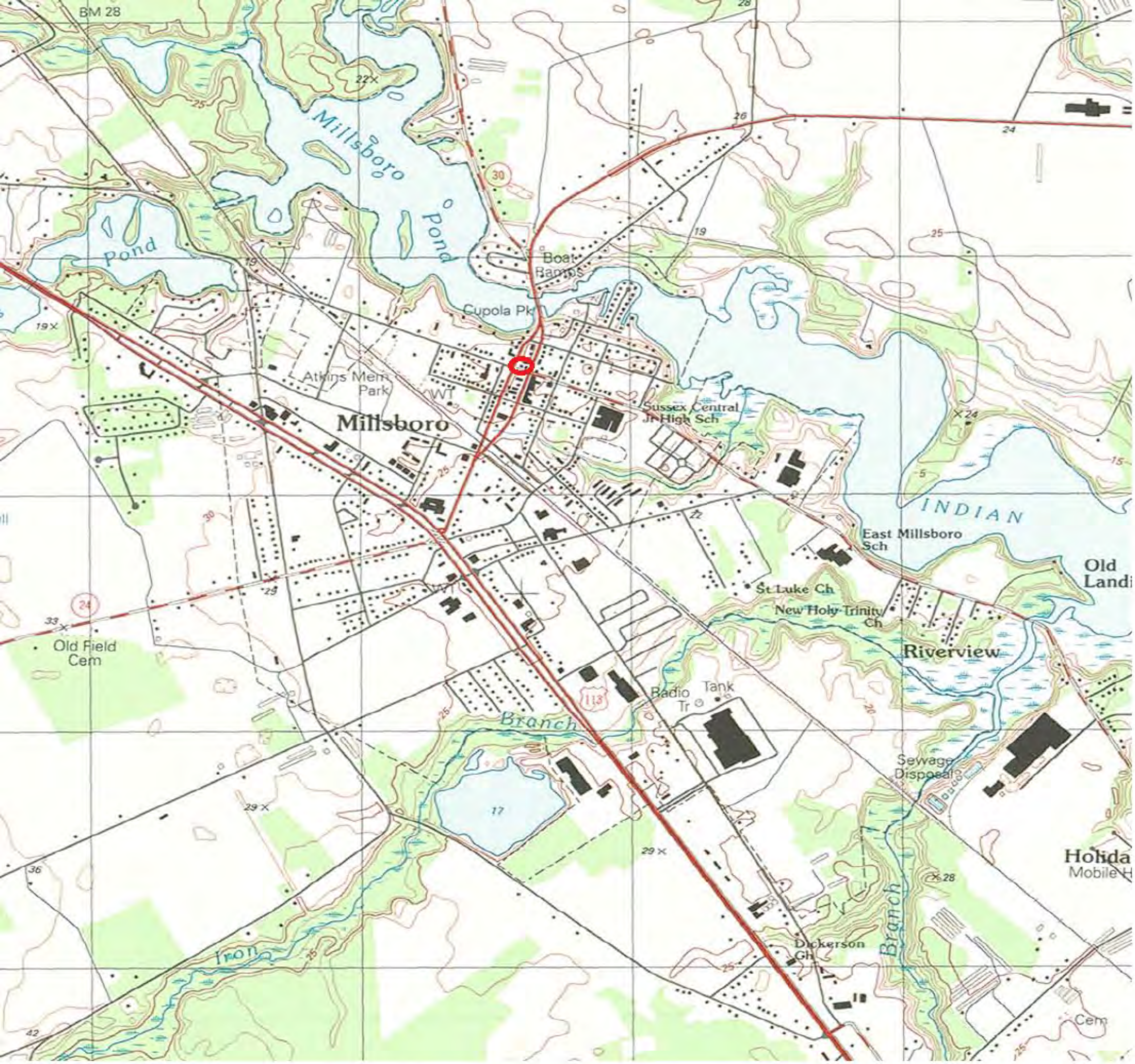
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 of 16 | State Street façade view |
| 2 of 16 | Three-quarter view from corner of northwest corner of State and Washington Streets |
| 3 of 16 | Detail of rectangular shop bay, State Street façade |
| 4 of 16 | Original angled recessed corner entrance at southeast corner of building |
| 5 of 16 | Original nine-light sash window east side of building |
| 6 of 16 | Lambs tongue window trim and tongue-and-groove ceiling detail on interior of rectangular shop bay window facing State Street |
| 7 of 16 | Interior paneled trim on rectangular shop bay window, east side of building |
| 8 of 16 | Decorative trim on nineteenth century shop counter |
| 9 of 16 | Original board-and-batten door on second floor, west side of building |
| 10 of 16 | Original lath-and-plaster walls, six-over-six, double-hung sash window, and ceiling joists, second floor |
| 11 of 16 | Detail of original pine flooring, second floor |
| 12 of 16 | Framing of original gable end window (south gable end), second floor |
| 13 of 16 | Northwest corner of State and Main Streets (store, 1918 corner bank, and modern one-story police station) |
| 14 of 16 | Northeast corner on State and Main Street intersection |
| 15 of 16 | Southeast corner of State and Main Street intersection |
| 16 of 16 | Southwest corner of State and Main Street intersection |

## Figures:

1 of 9 Photo collage of store
2 of 9 Map of Sussex County Hundreds showing location of Dagsboro Hundred
3 of 9 1860 U.S. Census statistics for Dagsborough Hundred
4 of 9 Pomeroy and Beers Atlas of Millsborough – 1868 showing lo9cation of store
5 of 9 1860 U.S. Census Statistics – Millsborough
6 of 9 1868 statistics of identifying Millsboro's cultural resources
7 of 9 1850 Slave Schedule – U.S. Census Statistics – Dagsboro Hundred
8 of 9 Sanborn Insurance map – Millsboro – 1929
9 of 9 Floor Plan of Burton-Blackstone-Carey Store

**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.




**Burton-Blackstone-Carey Store**
**Sussex County, Delaware**

**latitude:** 38° 35′ 31″ N
**longitude:** 75° 17′ 30″ W

MILLSBORO, DEL.
38075-E3-TF-024
1992
DMA 5961 II SE-SERIES V832

# Burton-Blackstone-Carey Store

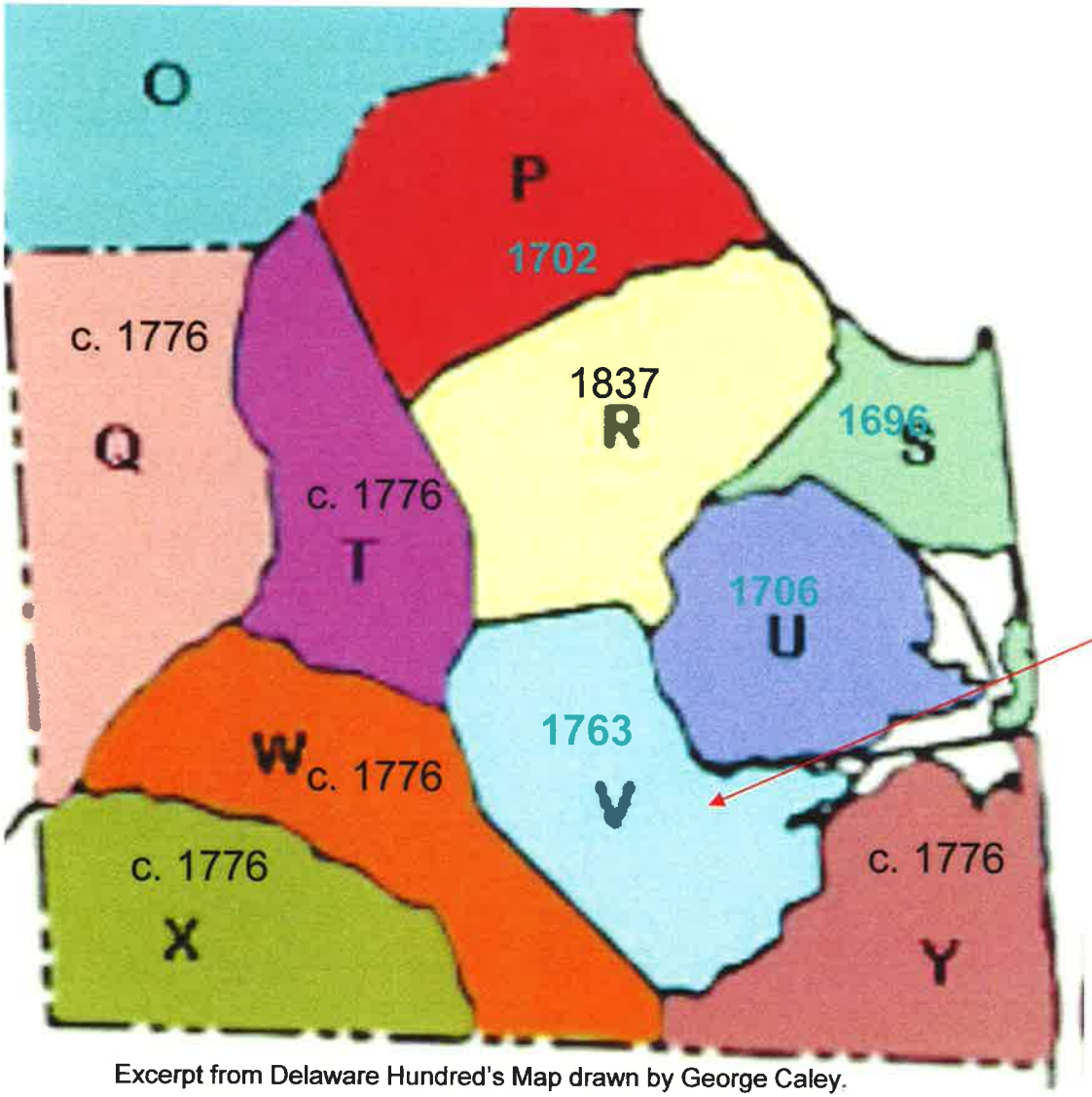
**103 State Street**
**Millsboro, Delaware**

Original Northwest Corner Location

Repositioned Location c. 1918

Photo Collage Figure 1

# Sussex County Hundreds




Excerpt from Delaware Hundred's Map drawn by George Caley.

**Sussex County**

P. Cedar Creek
Q. Northwest Fork
R. Broadkiln (Broadkill)
S. Lewes & Rehoboth
T. Nanticoke
U. Indian River
V. Dagsboro
W. Broad Creek
X. Little Creek
Y. Baltimore

**Dagsboro Hundred was one of four of the early hundreds created in Sussex County.**

Pomeroy and Beers Atlas State of Delaware 1868

## 1860 U.S. Census Statistics – Dagsborough Hundred

**Population totaled 2,475 inhabitants.**

**Though a majority of residents were born in Delaware, others migrated from Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Virginia. Immigrants who resided in the area came from Europe, including Ireland.**

**Top Seven Residents with Valuable Real Estate:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Benjamin Burton | $25,000 (Millsboro) |
| John Hickman | $25,000 (Dagsboro) |
| Robert Houston | $24,000 (sw Millsboro) |
| Peter L. Shockley | $22,000 (western section) |
| Joseph Kollock | $15,050 (sw Millsboro) |
| Phillip Short | $11,000 (nw corner) |
| Elijah Cannon | $10,000 (?) |

**Trades and Occupations:**

**Farmers = 257**
**Laborers = 96**
**House Carpenters = 13**
**Merchants = 11**
**Mariners = 8**

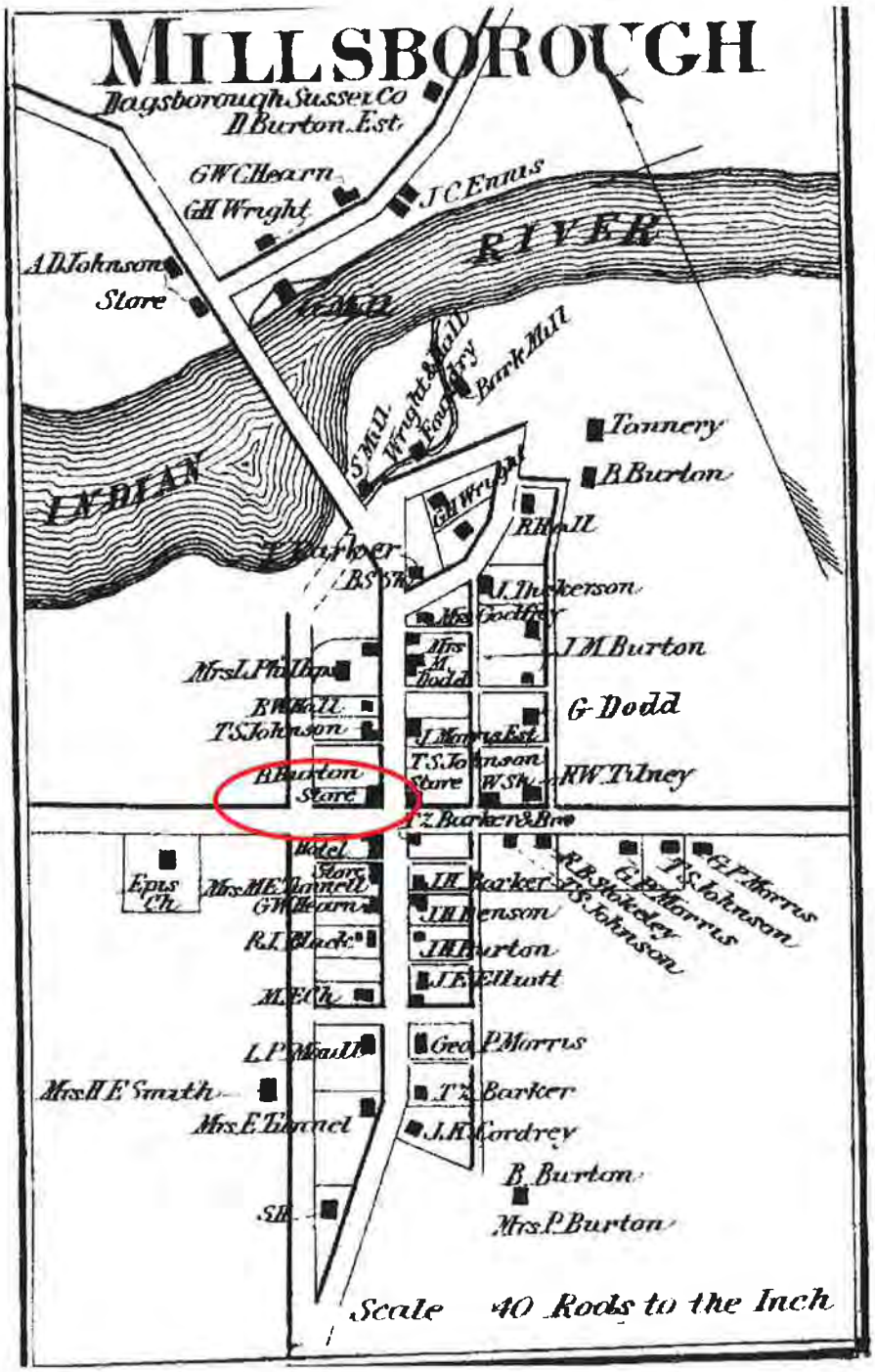
**Smiths = 6**
**Ship Carpenters = 5**
**Carpenters = 4**
**Shoemakers = 4**
**Physicians = 3**

**1 or 2 tradesmen/occupations:**
**bar keeper, cabinet maker, carriage maker, clerk, cooper, currier, hotel keeper, machinist, miller, milliner, plasterer, tanner, tailor, teacher**

Burton-Blackstone-Carey Store, Sussex County, DE Figure 3

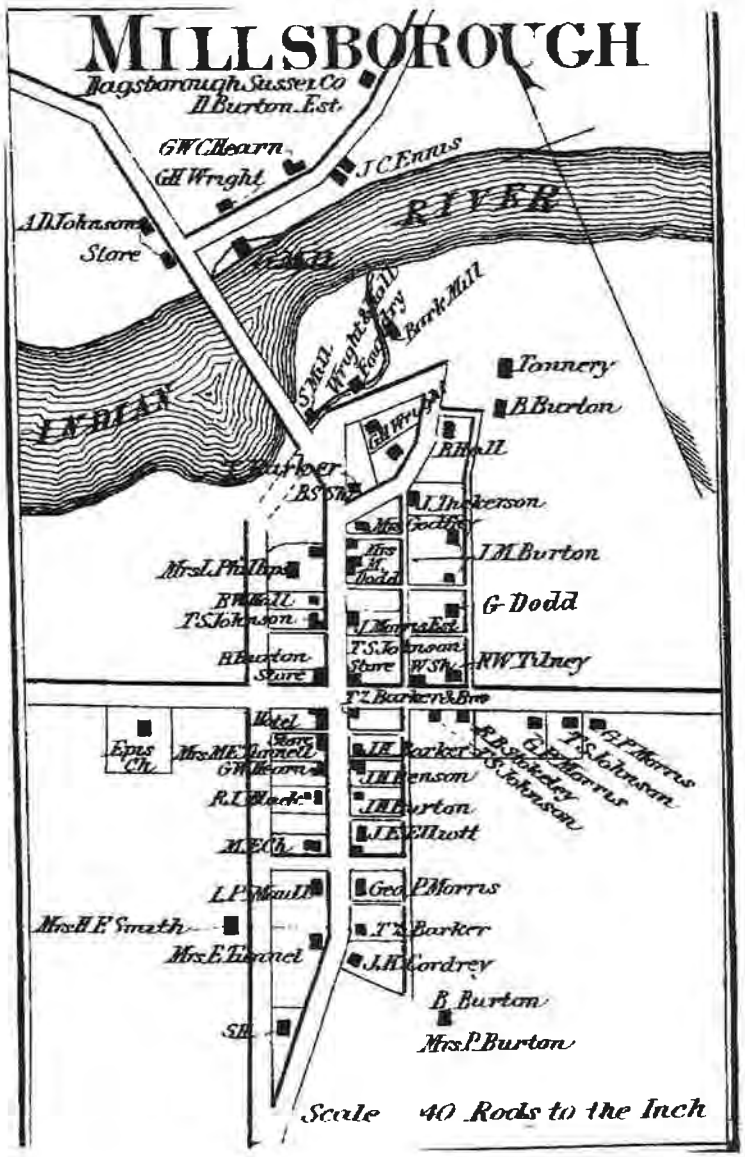
Town of Millsborough
Burton-Blackstone-Carey Store

1868 Atlas of the State of Delaware
Published by Pomeroy and Beers
Philadelphia, 1868




Burton-Blackstone-Carey Store, Sussex County, DE
19th century location

Figure 4




Pomeroy & Beers Atlas State of Delaware 1868

## 1850 U.S. Census Statistics - Millsboro

**A community with 265 inhabitants:**

- > 176 whites
- > 89 African Americans

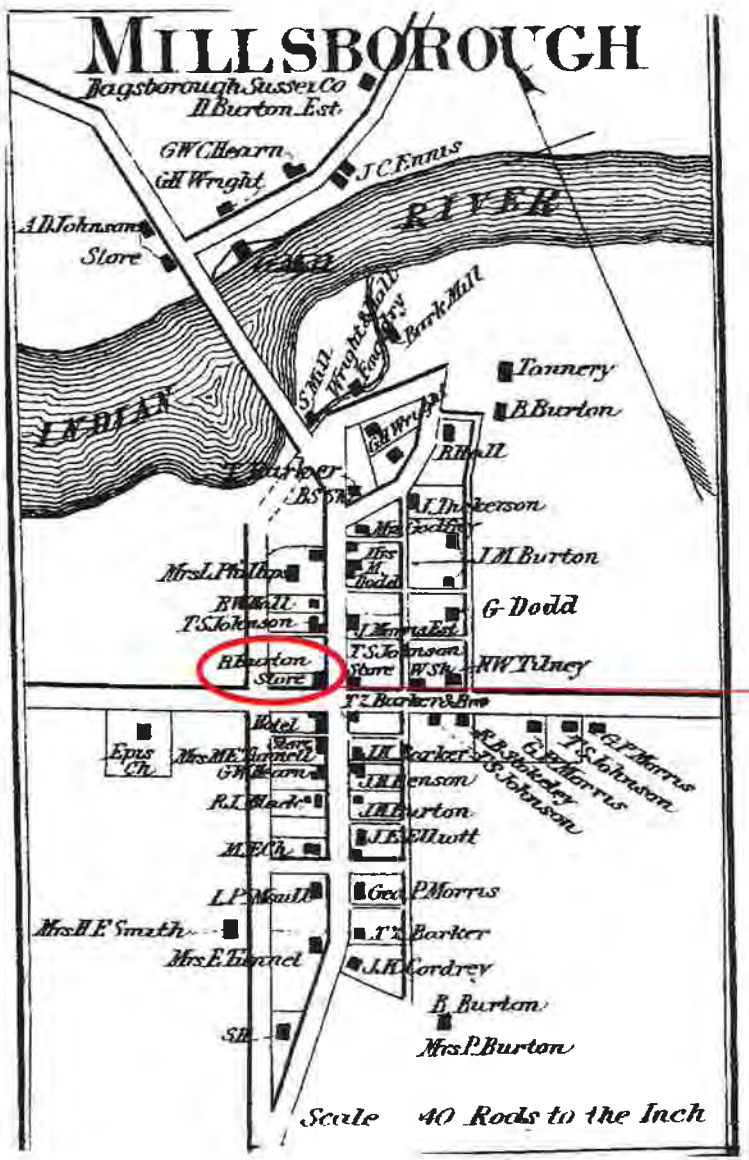
**Trades and Occupations:**

| | |
|---|---|
| blacksmiths | house carpenter |
| brick makers | laborers |
| cabinet makers | millers |
| clerks | sailors |
| coach makers | sawyers |
| coopers | ship carpenters |
| doctor | shoemakers |
| farmers | shop keepers |
| founders | tanners |
| hatter | wheelwrights |

**Birthplaces of Inhabitants:**

- Delaware (New Castle, Kent, Sussex County)
- Maryland
- Pennsylvania
- Kentucky
- England (Thomas Williams - tanner)

Burton-Blackstone-Carey Store, Sussex County, DE Figure 5




Pomeroy and Beers Atlas State of Delaware 1868

## Millsborough – 1868

**(Rock Hole, Washington, Millsboro)**

**Public Buildings (3):**

- □ Episcopal Church
- □ Methodist Church
- □ Schoolhouse

**Residences:**

- □ 34 dwellings owned by men and women

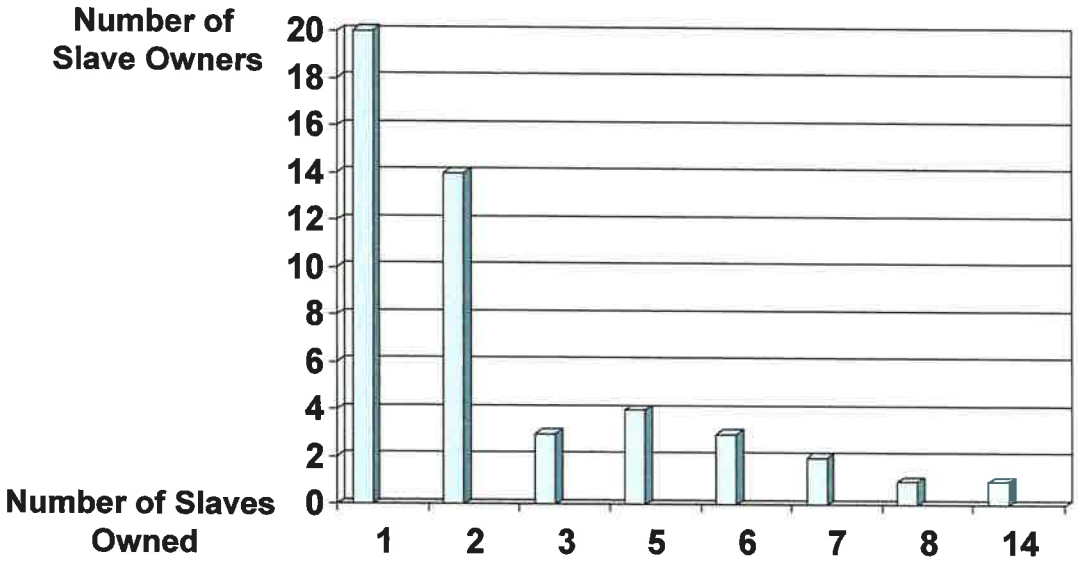
**Commercial Buildings (12):**

- □ 4 stores (Benjamin Burton , T.S. Johnson, Mrs. Tunnell, A.D. Johnson)
- □ hotel
- □ tannery
- □ bark mill
- □ foundry
- □ saw mill
- □ grist mill
- □ blacksmith shop
- □ wheelwright shop

Burton-Blackstone-Carey Store, Sussex County, DE Figure 6

# 1850 Slave Schedule – U.S. Census Bureau Statistics
## Dagsboro Hundred

Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs



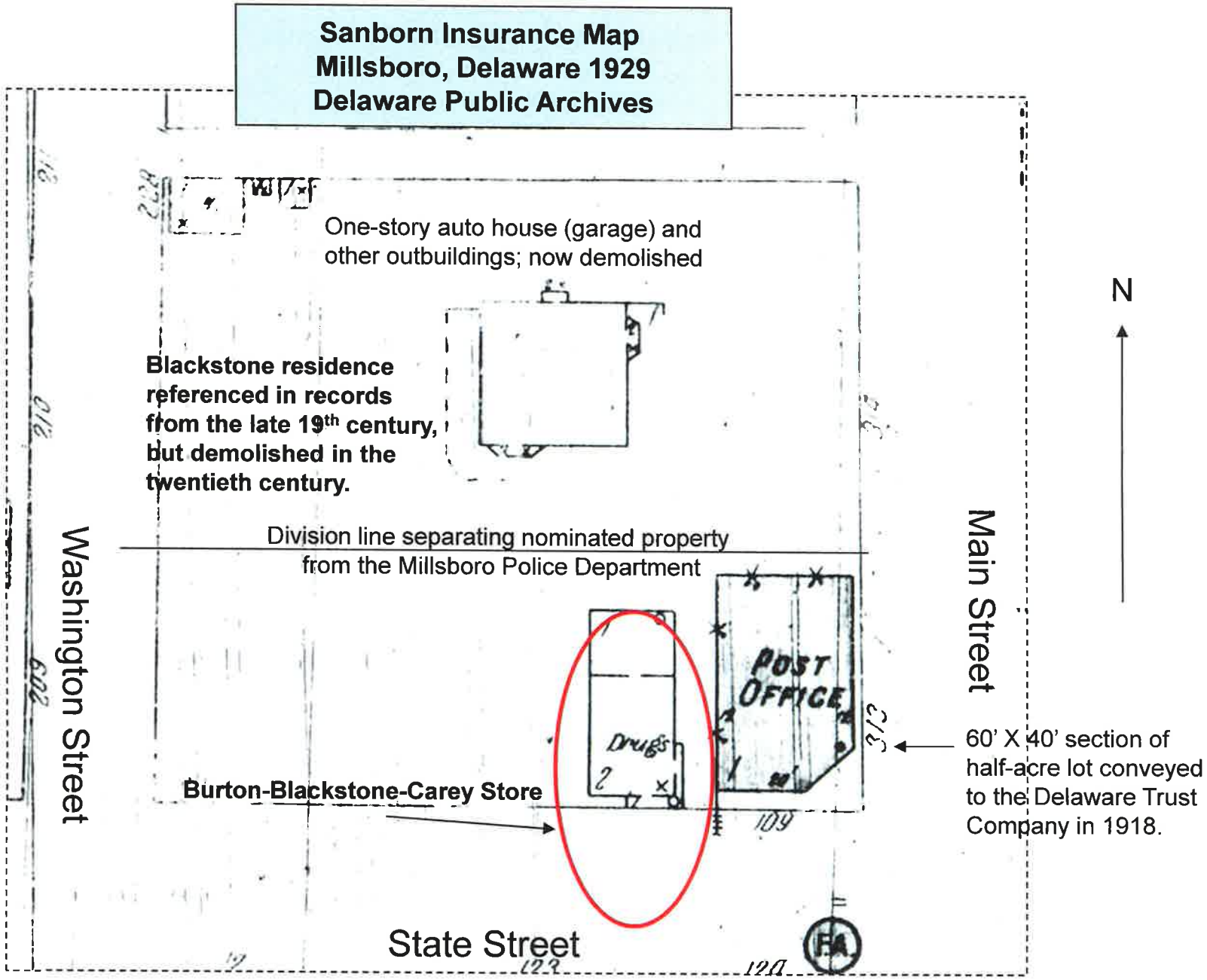

| | |
|---|---|
| **Number of Slave Owners** | **48** |
| **Number of Slaves** | **131** |

**Names of Top Slave Owners:**

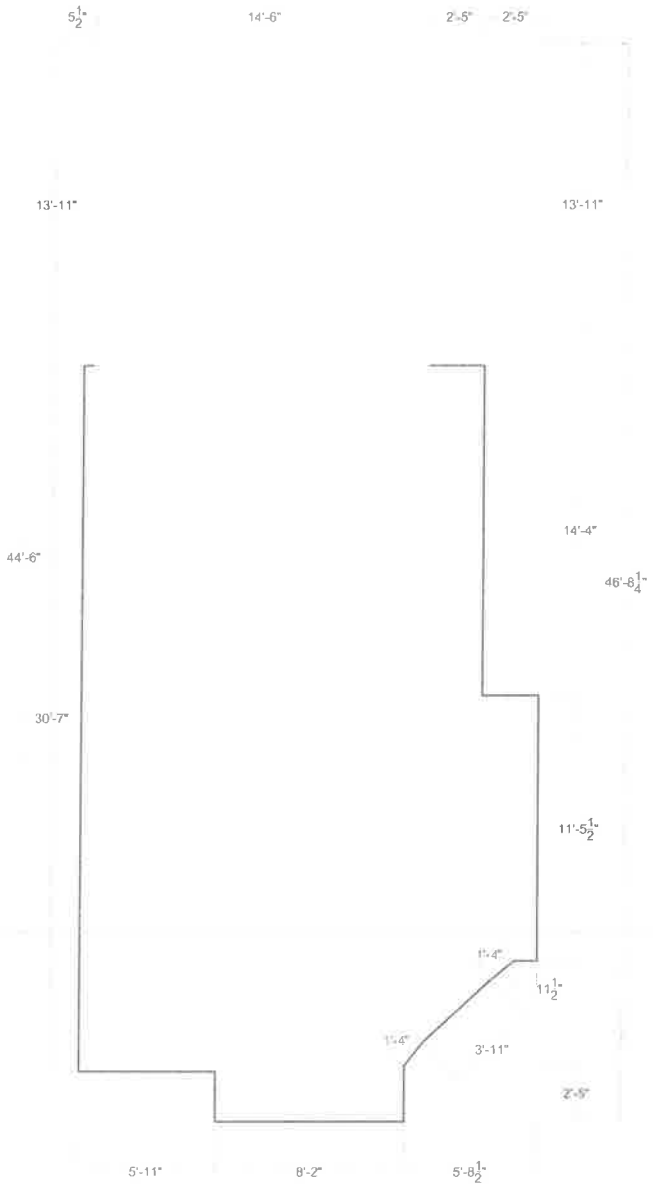
| | |
|---|---|
| **Benjamin Burton** | **14 slaves** |
| **David Burton** | **8 slaves** |
| **Joseph Kollock** | **7 slaves** |
| **Burton Phillips** | **7 slaves** |

Burton-Blackstone-Carey Store, Sussex County, DE

Figure 7




Burton-Blackstone-Carey Store, Sussex County, DE Figure 8



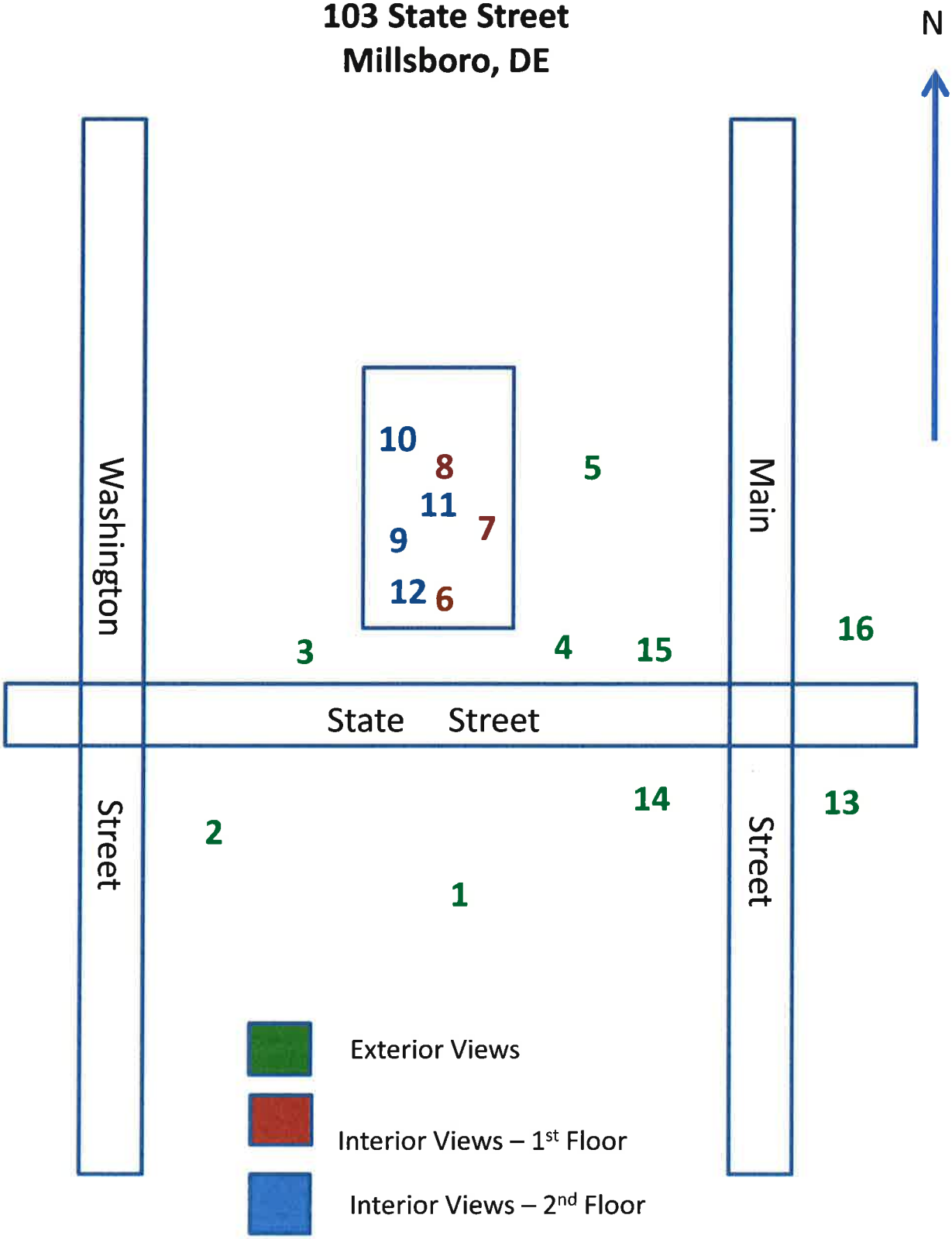

## Burton Blackstone Carey Store

**103 State Street**
**Millsboro, DE**

Presented by Volunteer Research Assistant: Edwin Figueroa

Burton-Blackstone-Carey Store, Sussex County, DE Figure 9

# Photo Key
# Burton-Blackstone-Carey Store
# 103 State Street
# Millsboro, DE



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Burton-Blackstone-Carey Store, Sussex County, DE
Original Pine Flooring (Second Floor)

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