NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Cullen Homestead Historic District

other names S-515

2. Location

street & number 4533, 27049, and 27067 Lawson Barnes Road ☐ not for publication

city or town Crisfield ☒ vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Somerset code 039 zip code 21817

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date 10-1-09

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby, certify that this property is:
- ☐ entered in the National Register.
  - ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined eligible for the National Register.
  - ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ 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
- ☐ structure
- ☐ object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4	2	buildings
1		sites
		structures
		objects
5	2	Total

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

N/A

number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE/general store
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
FUNERARY/cemetery

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE/antique shop
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
FUNERARY/cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal
LATE VICTORIAN

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	BRICK
walls	WOOD/Weatherboard
	METAL/Aluminum
roof	ASPHALT
other	

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☐ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property 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)

Property is:

- ☐ **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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

Area of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

ca. 1820 - ca. 1910

Significant Dates

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

unknown

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

Previous documentation on files (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:
Maryland Historical Trust

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 4.187 acres Marion, MD USGS quad

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	428185	4206755	3			
2				4			

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Paul Baker Touart, Architectural Historian
Organization Private Consultant date 9.30.08
street & number Cedar Hill Box 5 telephone 410-651-1094
city or town Westover state Maryland zip code 21871

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

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

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO)

name John Wesley Cullen and Helen M. Ignaccolo / James R. and Barbara Jean Mister
street & number 4421 Lawson Barnes Road / 3079 Boone Rd. telephone 410-968-1910
city or town Crisfield state Maryland zip code 21817

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

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

Description Summary:

The Cullen Homestead Historic District is located in the center of the rural community known as Hopewell, a small crossroads village located northeast of Crisfield, Somerset County, Maryland. The village is oriented to several state and county roads. The original principal north/south road, MD State Route 667, passes along the east side of the district, while Lawson Barnes Road borders the district on the north and south. MD Route 413, the highway to Crisfield, parallels the old right-of-way of the Eastern Shore Railroad, which passes due east of the district.

The historic district consists of three principal structures. The original Cullen family house, known as the Cullen Homestead, is a two-story, four-part stepped profile frame dwelling built ca. 1820, supported on a low brick foundation and sheathed with aluminum siding over the original weatherboards. The two-story one-room plan main block retains Federal modillion block cornices with decorative end boards, an interior end brick chimney with an exposed brick firewall, and much of its second quarter of the nineteenth-century interior woodwork. The adjacent story-and-half section is contemporaneous with a single story hyphen originally serving as the dining room, and also retains period woodwork, The fourth section, a story-and-a-half kitchen, dates to the mid nineteenth century. Joining the Cullen Homestead in this district is the Cullen Store, a single-story, gable- front frame structure dating to the third quarter of the nineteenth century. It stands southwest of the house. The third principal structure in the district is a second Cullen family residence, the Jacob Hoke Cullen House, a large two-and-a-half story asymmetrical H-shaped house that was erected in two distinct stages, beginning around 1880 with a T-shaped Victorian dwelling that was enlarged around 1910 by a reverse of the original T-shaped form resulting in the H-shaped plan. Other than an exterior layer of aluminum siding, the house survives largely intact with a mixture of Victorian and Colonial Revival stylistic exterior and interior finishes reflecting its two periods of construction. Standing behind the house is a single-story, single-bay frame garage dating from the early twentieth century. Located between the two houses is the Cullen family cemetery, which contains a small collection of marble grave markers primarily dating to the nineteenth century.

General Description:

The Cullen Homestead Historic District is comprised of a distinctive assemblage of nineteenth-century buildings located in south central Somerset County as the principal historic structures that define the old crossroads village of Hopewell. Oriented to Lawson Barnes Road and framed by state roads MD Routes 413 and 667, the district is set within a rural agrarian landscape that has remained largely unaltered since the early twentieth century.

The oldest structure in the district is the Cullen Homestead (also known as the "Old Cullen House," S-80), a two-story, four-part stepped profile frame dwelling dating around 1820-30. The house has a northern exposure facing Lawson Barnes Road. The gable roof of the linear "telescope"-form dwelling has an east/west orientation. Supported on a low brick foundation, the frame house is sheathed with aluminum siding over original weatherboards. The two-story, one-room plan main block of the four-part dwelling is covered by a steeply pitched gable roof with asphalt shingles. The main block roof features early nineteenth century modillion block cornices on the front and rear, and the cornices are terminated at each end with decorative cornice boards. Rising through the west gable end is an interior brick chimney stack distinguished by a common bond brick firewall on the first story and a corbelled cap at its top. The three bays of the main block are defined across its north elevation by a center door and flanking nine-over-six sash windows. The front door, while a late twentieth century replacement, is topped by a Federal transom with diamond shaped panes similar to the transom design of Cedar Hill (S-195) near Westover. The window openings retain bullnose profile sills. The second floor is lighted by six-over-six sash windows. The west gable end of the main block, marked by the exterior brick firewall, has two nine-over-six sash windows on the first floor and two six-over-six sash windows on the second. The interior end brick stack is flanked by four-over-two attic windows. The gable end is finished flush with a beaded edge bargeboard. The south (rear) elevation of the main block is organized similarly to the front, with a center entrance topped by a diamond-paned transom and flanking nine-over-six sash windows on the first floor and six-over-six sash windows on the second. The east gable end of the main block is largely covered by a true story-and-a-half wing that dates to the same period as the main block. A pair of nine-over-six sash windows define the north wall of the wing, while a rear door and window mark the south side. Rising through the gable end is an interior brick chimney stack finished with a corbelled cap. Above the roofline of the wing, a pair of four-over-two sash windows light the attic of the main block. The third section is a single-story hyphen that served as the original dining room. The north wall of the hyphen has a separate entrance fitted with a replacement beaded board and batten door and directly adjacent is a six-over-six sash window. The south side of the hyphen is defined by a pair of six-over-six sash. The fourth section is a two-story, two-bay kitchen estimated to date from the third quarter of the nineteenth century. The two-bay,

one-room plan kitchen extends to the rear with a single-story shed roofed extension that houses a modern galley kitchen. An interior brick stack rises through the gable end.

The interiors of the late Federal style house retain a large proportion of period woodwork. The first floor room, doubling as a hall and/or parlor in the main block, retains its original mantel, which features the period characteristic reeded pilasters flanking the firebox and rising to a five-part frieze with a projecting reeded tablet in the center and reeded frieze blocks at each end. The reeding in the end blocks was executed in a chevron pattern. The corresponding broken mantel shelf consists of stacked moldings typical of the second quarter of the nineteenth century. Fixed in the northeast corner of the parlor is the original staircase, which is separated from the room by a later partition inserted to block warm air from rising to the second floor. At the top of the staircase are several pie-shaped winder steps and an early nineteenth-century newel post with molded cap and a circular profile handrail supported by square balusters. Surviving on the second floor is the original boxed staircase that provides access to the attic. A six-panel attic door retains a surface mounted box lock. The staircase enclosure is finished with flat rectangular panels with a narrow Federal inset molding. A two-panel door opens into the small storage area underneath the staircase. Original yellow pine flooring survives as well. Opening off the hall are three rooms, a small room currently used as a bathroom at the south end of the hallway, a hall chamber, and a second chamber in the loft of the adjacent wing. In addition to period doors and beaded door frames, the surviving Federal woodwork includes a period mantel in the hall chamber. The mantel follows the same format as the first floor mantel with pilasters, a five-part frieze, and a broken mantel shelf of stepped Federal moldings. The attic has been left largely unchanged since the early nineteenth century with wide pine flooring and a plaster finish to the ceiling and knee walls. Unpainted early nineteenth century doors open into the knee wall spaces.

The interior of the adjacent story-and-a-half wing follows the finishes of the main block. A transverse hall runs from the parlor across the south side of the house, originally providing access to the dining room and kitchen. This access, however, has been blocked with the installation of a first-floor powder room in the east end of the hall. The hall partition is original and retains a narrow Greek profile ogee backband molding framing the doorway. The first floor wing room, probably used as a chamber or possibly a private parlor, features a Federal mantel very similar to the one in the adjacent hall. Plain faced pilasters rise to a five-part frieze that supports a stepped mantel shelf of Federal moldings. The construction of this chimney stack included a flue for the fireplace in the adjacent hyphen, indicating that the two sections were built simultaneously.

The hyphen interior is a rectangular space with a west end wall defined by a Federal mantel as well as early nineteenth-century built-in glazed and paneled cupboards. The hardware has been altered with late twentieth century replacement hinges and pulls. Distinctive to this

space is a slight arch to the ceiling that was originally plastered to allow a higher and more distinguished surface. Although the ceiling has been modified with the installation of square patterned acoustical tile, a minor investigation behind one corner of the ceiling revealed the plaster stains and cut nail evidence indicating the original plaster finish to the vaulted ceiling.

The east gable wall of the adjacent kitchen retains mid nineteenth-century features, including a fireplace framed by a plain Greek Revival style mantel, adjacent winder staircase and closet under the stairs. A second closet entered through a six-panel door fills the niche to the north of the fireplace. The board and batten door to the staircase opens to a tight winder stair that provides access to the second floor room of plain finishes. The shed roofed section to the rear has a room in the east end partitioned originally as a pantry but now used as a furnace/utility room.

Standing southeast of the Cullen Homestead is the Jacob Hoke Cullen House, a large H-shaped frame dwelling erected in two stages between 1880 and 1910. Oriented to face Lawson Barnes Road, the two-and-a-half story dwelling began around 1880 as a T-shaped structure comprising the west side of the present larger H-shaped house. Supported on a low brick foundation, the exterior is clad in aluminum siding over plain weatherboards. The steeply pitched roofs are covered with asphalt shingles, and the extended eaves are trimmed with decorated bargeboards. The original T-shaped Victorian dwelling has modest Gothic Revival influences with pointed arch windows piercing the gable ends. The front of the house is distinguished by a turned post front porch that shelters the original front entrance to the ca. 1880 section, as well as another, more elaborate front doorway that was incorporated in the mirror-image early twentieth century addition. The original front entrance is fitted with a machine-carved front door with an etched glass panel above the lock rail and a stylized sunburst panel below. The projecting front pavilion of the T-shaped original house is three-sided and each face is pierced by a one-over-one sash window. The soffit of the gable-front roof has turned spindle decoration, and the eave is trimmed with a saw-tooth edge bargeboard. Rising through the center of the 1880s dwelling are two interior brick stove flue chimneys, one that serves the front room and the other serving the dining room and kitchen.

The interior finishes of the 1880s house are largely intact. Bulls-eye block Victorian surrounds frame the doors and windows and ogee molded baseboard trims the perimeter of each room. The center hall retains its original turned baluster staircase with a square paneled newel post, molded handrail and two balusters per tread. East of the hall is a single room fitted with a Victorian mantel, and to the west are two rooms, the parlor and dining room, which retain period mantels on the interior wall. These rooms were originally heated by stoves, so the mantels currently serve a decorative function. Behind the dining room is a late nineteenth century kitchen that retains a rear service staircase. An adjacent side porch off the east side of the

kitchen has the remnants of a pantry room. Reused in the back porch is a Greek Revival two-panel door. The second floor of the 1880s house has most of its original finishes including bulls-eye block surrounds, late nineteenth-century mantels, and four-panel doors. An enclosed stair provides access to the attic. In the unfinished attic, a distinct shift in framing marks the two sections, and a portion of once-exposed exterior weatherboarding survives on a partition that was formerly the east gable end of the house.

The early twentieth century T-shaped addition extends to the east of the main block and repeats many of the same exterior finishes used in the 1880s dwelling. The early twentieth century section features a neoclassical colossal columned portico that extends from the east side elevation and incorporates as well a single-story porch, now enclosed. Pointed arch windows and decorated bargeboards finish the various gables, and an interior brick stack pierces the roofline. The interior of the early twentieth century addition is markedly different from the other half of the house with a distinct neoclassical influence to the interior woodwork. The entrance hall, much more spacious than the original stair hall, features a quarter-turn turned baluster staircase with a stocky paneled newel post finished with delicately carved neoclassical bed and panel moldings. The closed stringer staircase has turned balusters and a molded handrail typical of the first decade of the twentieth century. Bulls-eye block surrounds frame five-panel doors, which retain period hardware. The first floor of the addition is divided into two spaces, one large parlor and a smaller room at the north end of unknown original use, possibly an office or library. The large parlor is served by a centrally positioned stove location that is highlighted by an early twentieth century oak mantel with mirrored overmantel. The mantel, like the staircase newel post, is enhanced with delicate neoclassical moldings. The overmantel has an inset beveled glass mirror. Enhancing the face of the firebox area is decorative tile. The second floor remains largely intact with some of the woodwork in the south chamber retaining its original oak graining. In the south chamber, a neoclassical mantel features detached Tuscan columns rising to a thin mantel shelf. Centered on the frieze below is a circular applied wreath. Abutting the mantel on its east side is a five-panel grained door framed by a bulls-eye block surround. The room is fitted with an ogee molded baseboard.

The third major structure on the property is the Cullen Store, a third quarter of the nineteenth-century single story frame commercial building resting on brick piers and sheathed with plain weatherboard siding. The medium pitched gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The store building was erected in two principal stages, and a seam in the weatherboards on the north side indicates the division between the original front half and a large nineteenth century addition. The north elevation is a three-bay gable-front façade with a center entrance fitted with a raised six-panel door and flanked by six-over-six sash windows. The edge of the roof is finished with an extended eave and enclosed soffit. Piercing the center of the roof is a single flue brick stove chimney. The east side elevation is marked by six-over-six sash windows, and a

seam in the weatherboards marks the point where the original store ended and the late nineteenth century addition was attached. The southwest side of the store is defined by a shed-roofed addition that stretches across much of the elevation. The interior of the store retains late nineteenth-century shelving and a long counter along the west wall. The walls and ceiling are sheathed with narrow tongue-and-groove beaded boards.

The Cullen family cemetery is located between the two houses and contains a half-dozen marked burials and an undetermined number of unmarked grave sites.

Summary Statement of Significance:

The Cullen Homestead Historic District is significant under Criterion C for its cohesive collection of buildings that represent vernacular building types characteristic of the Eastern Shore region in the nineteenth and early twentieth century. It incorporates three principal resources, all connected with the locally-prominent Cullen family, that define the nucleus of the nineteenth-century crossroads village of Hopewell, Somerset County, Maryland. Located northeast of the city of Crisfield, the village of Hopewell developed primarily on the land owned by John Cullen (originally Cullin) (1793-1876) and his wife Martha Ward Cullen (1796-1861) during the early to mid nineteenth century. As a composition of three principal resources with a shared family association, the Cullen Homestead Historic District represents the evolution of vernacular building traditions in lower Eastern Shore house forms, construction practices and finishes during the period spanning the second quarter of the nineteenth century and the early twentieth century. The varying building forms and construction techniques are reflective as well of the industrialization of American building practices that occurred during the second half of the nineteenth century. The period of significance, ca. 1820 – ca. 1910, begins with the presumed construction date of the Cullen Homestead, the earliest building in the district, and ends with the expansion of the Jacob Hoke Cullen House ca. 1910, by which date the district had substantially achieved its present and historic form and appearance.

The oldest building is the Cullen Homestead, a two-story, four-part stepped-profile frame dwelling dating around 1820-30. The Cullen Homestead is linked to a small, but highly significant collection of stepped profile or "telescope" style houses indigenous to Somerset County as well as the broader peninsular region and beyond. Designed in a linear format of four one-room plan sections, the house has the characteristic stepped roof profile common to this house form. The preindustrial craftsmanship of the architectural finishes is evident throughout the structure, which retains the majority of its late Federal woodwork including mantels, staircases, and exterior cornices,

Contrasting distinctly with this antebellum frame dwelling is a late nineteenth century composite house erected in two principal stages between ca. 1880 and ca. 1910 by Jacob Hoke Cullen II (1834-1910) and his wife, Arintha Bell (1847-1924). This large two-and-a-half story, H-shaped plan frame structure exhibits a variety of factory produced materials combining Victorian and Colonial Revival design aesthetics typical of the period. The third major building in the district is the Cullen Store, a single-story frame commercial building dating to the third and fourth quarters of the nineteenth century. Adding further context and historic interest to the district is the Cullen family cemetery, which contains a half-dozen nineteenth-century burials with marble markers.

Resource History and Historic Context:

Planter John Cullen (1793-1876) and his wife Martha (Betsey) Ward Cullen (1796-1861) acquired this part of the Hopewell tract with the extant early house from Henry Milbourne in December 1836.[1] Due to the distinctly Federal character of the architectural finishes and the consistent use of mature cut-nails throughout the structure, the house dates around 1820. Henry Milbourne had inherited the Hopewell tract and another parcel known as Upper Andua from his father, Lodowick Milbourne, whose substantial estate was assessed in 1817.[2] Lodowick Milbourne had inherited the plantation in 1813 from his father Jacob Milbourn,[3] who held title to the tract during the eighteenth century. At the time of the 1798 Federal Direct tax assessment the 100-acre plantation was improved by a single-story, 24' x 18' frame house, a 16' square kitchen and several other outbuildings.

. During the second and third decades of the nineteenth century John Cullen assembled a sizable plantation on which the stepped frame house stood. John Cullen married Betsey Ward on November 15, 1816, and presumably occupied part of her father's plantation since he is not listed as owning any land in the 1817 tax assessment.[4] He and his wife Betsey raised thirteen children and remained on the Hopewell property until their deaths. In 1841, Sarah Handy, a neighbor, entered a plea of trespass against John Cullen, and through the process of documenting the alleged property damages, a plat of their neighboring properties, which designated the defendant's house, was entered into the record as part of the case.[5] The surveyor delineated the outlines of the adjacent properties and indicated the location of the stepped house on the plat.

In 1866, John Cullen conveyed the Hopewell farm jointly to his two sons, William T. Cullen and Jacob Hoke Cullen.[6] At the time of the ninth census of the United States in 1870, John Cullen, aged 77, was listed as a farmer with $200 worth of personal property, whereas his sons, William T., aged 40, and Jacob Hoke, aged 36, held equal amounts of real estate and personal property, each totaling $3,200.[7] The two brothers managed the family farm and also started a general store on the family property, most likely tied to laying of the Eastern Shore

[1] Somerset County Land Record, GH 8/515, 15 December 1836, Somerset County Courthouse, Princess Anne.
[2] Somerset County Tax Assessment, 1817-1822, Microfilm at the Edward H. Nabb Research Center for Delmarva History and Culture, Salisbury University.
[3] Somerset County Will Book, EB 23/141, Will of Jacob Milbourn, Written 5.26.1812, proved , 6.22.1813, Somerset County Courthouse, Princess Anne, Maryland.
[4] Somerset County Tax Assessment, 1817-8133, Microfilm at the Edward H. Nabb Research Center for Delmarva History and Culture, Salisbury University.
[5] Somerset County Judicial Record, WP/107-137, 18 September 1841, Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland.
[6] Somerset County Land Record, LW 9/598, 4 June 1866, Somerset County Courthouse, Princess Anne, Maryland
[7] Eighth Census of the United States, Somerset County, Population Schedule.

Railroad line to Somers' Cove in 1866. The single-story frame store stands only a few yards from the former right-of-way, and the gable-front structure is was oriented clearly to face the railroad and the activities that the railroad attracted. Upon completion of the railroad, Hopewell Station became one of a handful of stops between Princess Anne and Somers' Cove, which was renamed in honor of the railroad company's president, John Woodland Crisfield. In the 1877 Lake, Griffing, and Stevenson atlas of the lower Eastern Shore counties, Hopewell Station and Post Office are designated in bold letters in the center of Lawson's Election District.[8] The map shows the store of J. H. Cullin[9] & Bro. as well as two residences at the center of the crossroads village. The T-shaped Victorian house was erected initially around 1880 and enlarged around 1910 by Jacob Hoke Cullen and his wife Arintha Bell Cullen. William T. Cullen transferred ownership of his share of the family land to his brother Jacob in November 1891.[10] Jacob Hoke Cullen retained title to the family compound until December 18, 1907, when he transferred the property to Wade H. Cullen.[11] Wade H. Cullen operated the family store and maintained the family farm until his death in the mid twentieth century. The executor of Wade H. Cullen's estate, Agnes B. Cullen, assumed ownership of the two houses and store. She resided in the Victorian house while working to preserve the older dwelling and convert it into a rental property. In 1985 she sold the Cullen Store to James R. and Barbara Jean Mister,[12] who converted it into an antique shop.

John Cullen, a grandson of Wade H. Cullen, purchased the old dwellings on the homestead property in two acquisitions. He acquired the Victorian house in 2004, and purchased the older Cullen homestead in 2007 in partnership with Helen M. Ignaccolo. [13]

[8] John L. Graham, ed. *The 1877 Atlas and Other Early Maps of the Eastern Shore of Maryland.* Wicomico Bicentennial Committee, 1976.

[9] At some point during the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, the spelling of Cullen with an "e" in lieu of an "i" was adopted.

[10] Somerset County Land Record, HFL 10/71, 21 November 1891, Somerset County Courthouse, Princess Anne, Maryland.

[11] Somerset County Land Record, SFD 7/570, 18 December 1907, Somerset County Courthouse, Princess Anne, Maryland.

[12] Somerset County Land Record, ITP 353/530, 22 August 1985, Somerset County Courthouse, Princess Anne, Maryland

[13] Somerset County Land Record, ITP 693/192, 27 June 2007, Somerset County Courthouse, Princess Anne, Maryland.

Owners List (According to tax map and parcel number)

Tax Map 64, Parcel 597 .637 acres
John Wesley Cullen & Helen M. Ignaccolo
4421 Lawson Barnes Road
Crisfield, Maryland 21817

Premises Address: 27067 Lawson Barnes Road

Tax Map 64, Parcel 44, 3.31. acres

John Wesley Cullen
4421 Lawson Barnes Road
Crisfield, Maryland 21817

Premises Address: 4533 Lawson Barnes Road

Tax Map 64, Parcel 803, .24 acres

James R. & Barbara Jean Cook Mister
3079 Boone Road
Crisfield, Maryland 21817

Premises Address: 27049 Lawson Barnes Road

Major Bibliographical References:

Graham, John L. *The 1877 Atlases and Other Early Maps of the Eastern Shore of Maryland.* Wicomico Bicentennial Committee, 1976.

Seventh Census of the United States (1850), Population Schedule for Somerset County, Maryland as transcribed by Ruth T. Dryden, ms., no date.

Eighth Census of the United States (1860), Population Schedule for Somerset County, Maryland.

Interview with John Cullen and Helen Ignaccolo, Hopewell, 1.25.08

Somerset County Judicial Records, 1844-1848, Suit of Trespass [9.18.1844] Case levied by Sarah Handy against John Cullen, "late of Somerset" WP/107-137. Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland.

Somerset County Land Records, various volumes, Somerset County Courthouse.

Touart, Paul Baker. *Somerset: An Architectural History.* Princess Anne and Crownsville: Somerset County Historical Trust and Maryland Historical Trust, 1990.

Wilson, Woodrow T. *Thirty-Four Families of Old Somerset Co., Maryland.* Baltimore: Gateway Press, Inc. 1967.

Geographical Data

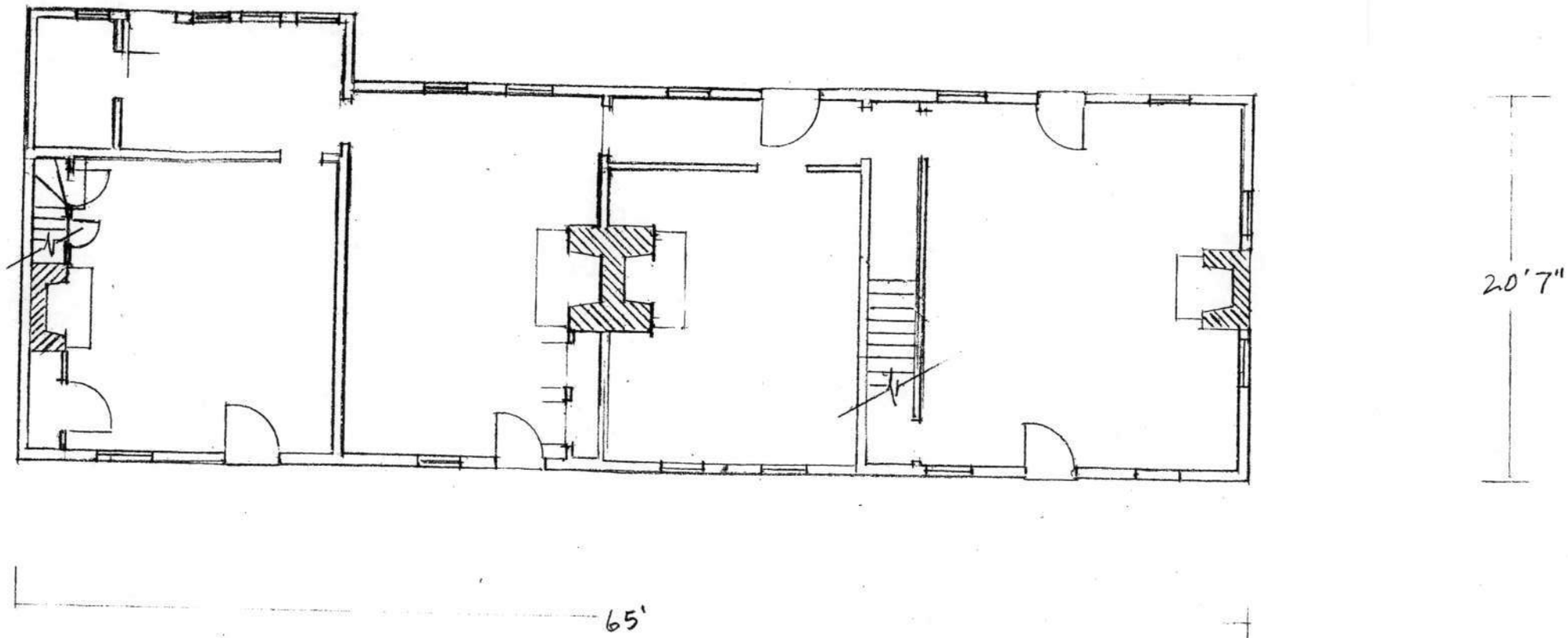
Verbal Boundary Description:

The nominated property is indicated as parcels 44, 597, and 803 on Somerset County Tax Map 64.

Boundary Justification:

The 4.187 acres included in this nomination represents the remnant of the property historically associated with the Cullen family at the nucleus of the crossroads village of Hopewell.

S-575

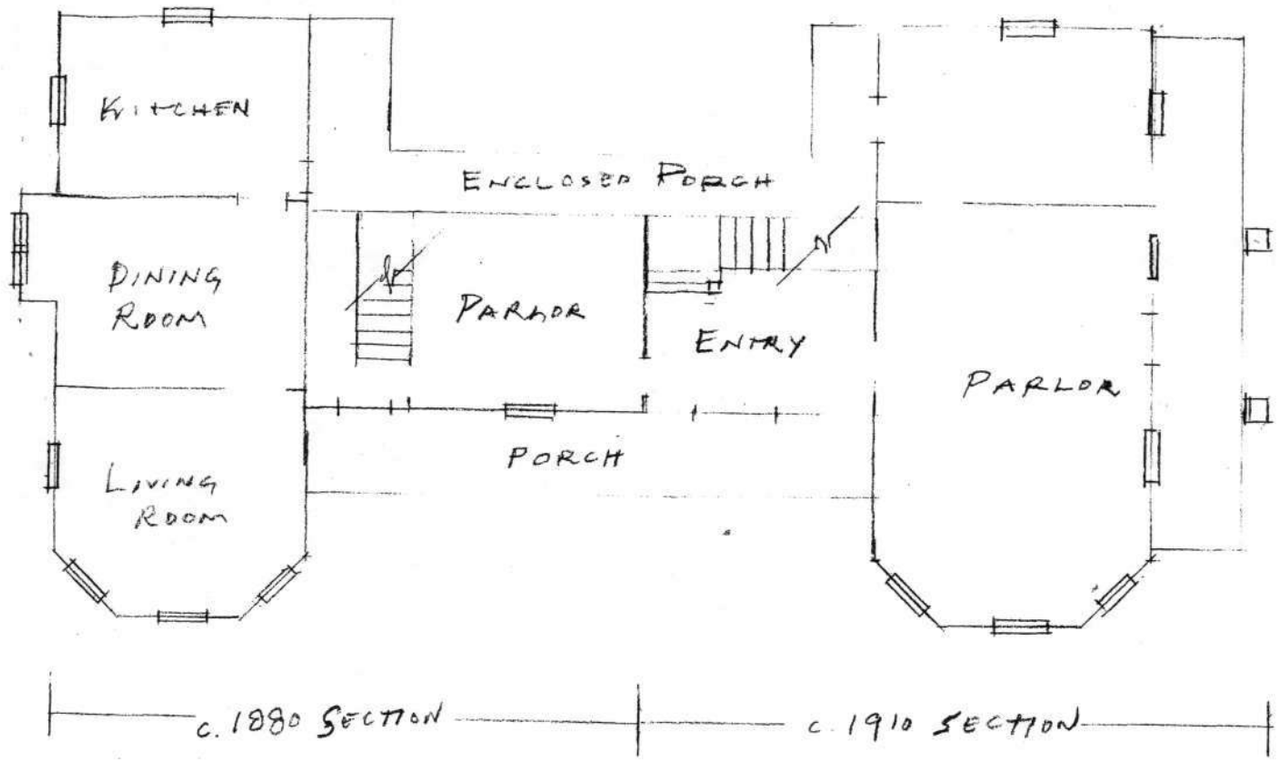


CULLEN HOMESTEAD HISTORIC DISTRICT

OLD CULLEN HOUSE
HOPEWELL, SOMERSET CO., MD

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'0"	APPROVED BY	DRAWN BY PBT
DATE: 4.8.09		
		DRAWING NUMBER

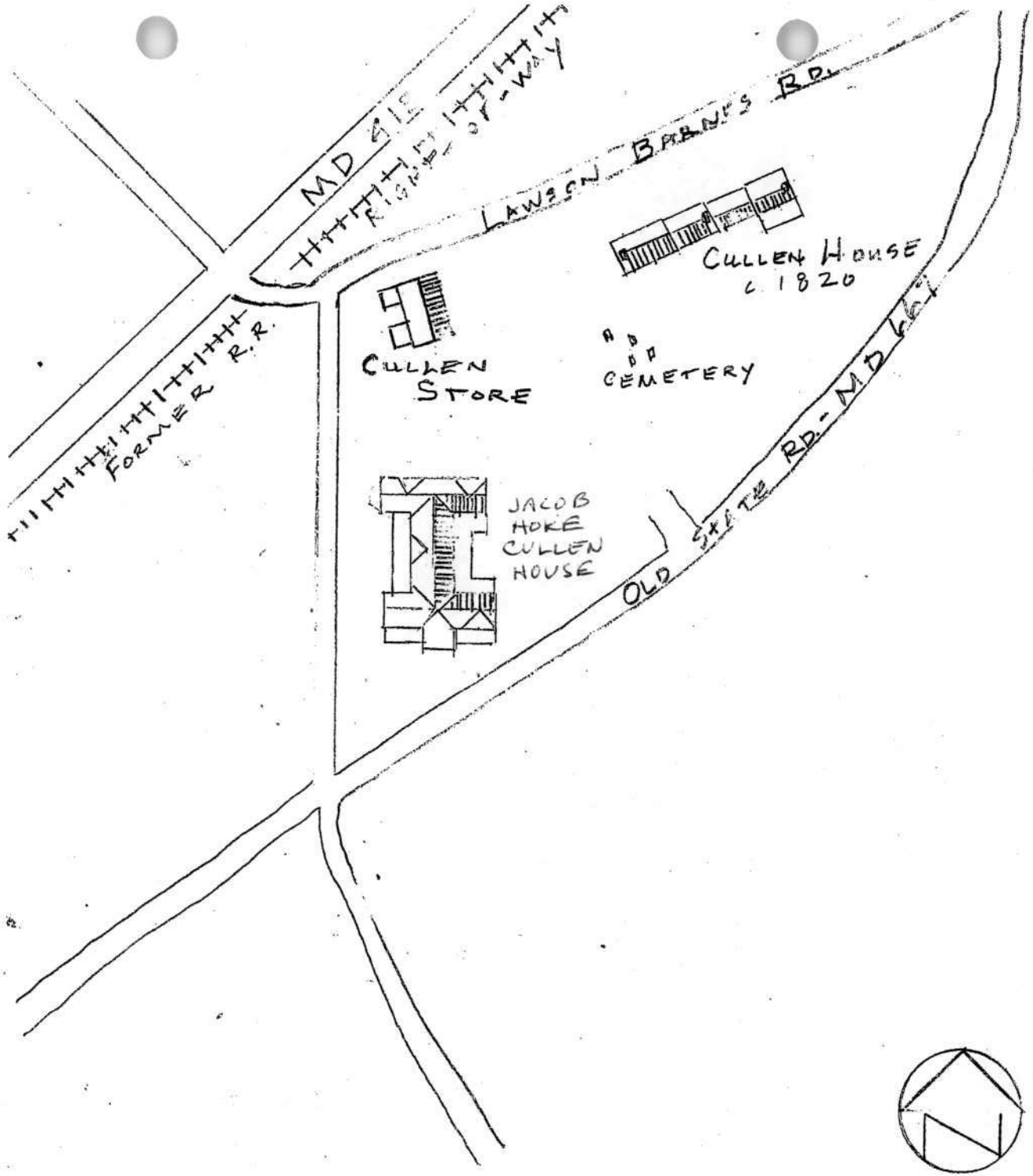
S-515



CULLEN HOMESTEAD HISTORIC DISTRICT

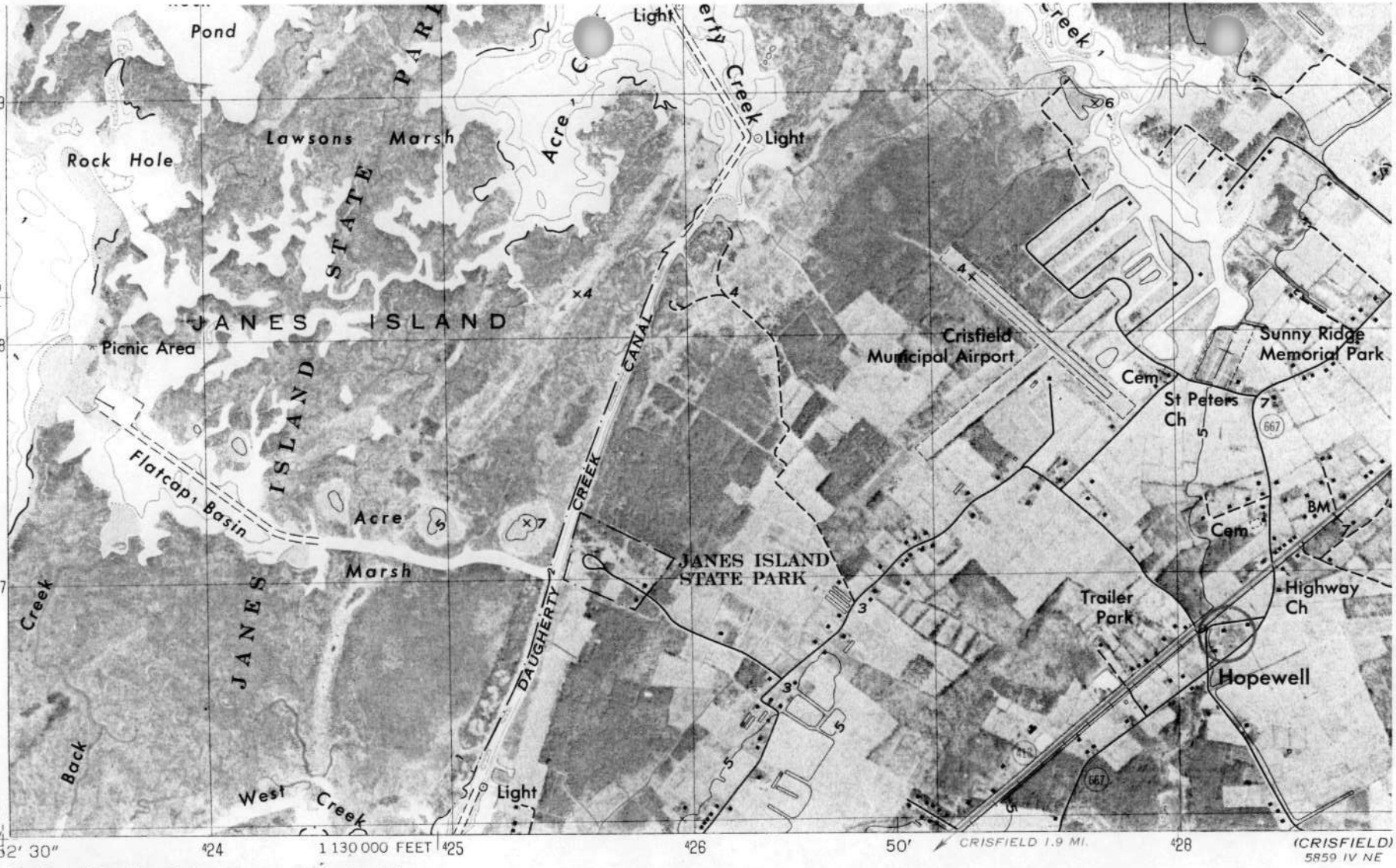
JACOB HOKE CULLEN HOUSE
HOPEWELL, SOMERSET CO. MD.

SCALE: NO SCALE	APPROVED BY	DRAWN BY PBT
DATE: 4.14.09		
		DRAWING NUMBER



CULLEN HOMESTEAD
HISTORIC DISTRICT
SOMERSET COUNTY, MD.
LOCATION MAP - NOT TO SCALE

S-515



S-515
CULLEN HOMESTEAD HISTORIC DISTRICT, SOMERSET COUNTY, MD

(GREAT FOX ISLAND)
5859 IV NW

8-42821 8-
4206755

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
and the National Ocean Service

Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

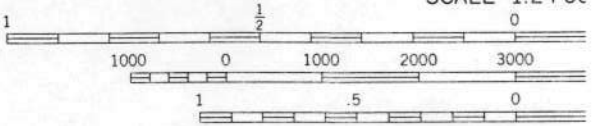
Orthophotomap prepared by the Geological Survey from aerial photographs taken April 5, 1972. Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1972. Field checked 1972. Map edited 1972
Supersedes Army Map Service map dated 1942

Bathymetry compiled by the National Ocean Service from tide-coordinated hydrographic surveys
Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Chart 555 (1972)
This information is not intended for navigational purposes

Mean low water (dotted) line and mean high water (heavy solid) line compiled by NOS tide-coordinated aerial photographs.
Apparent shoreline (outer edge of vegetation) shown by photoimagery

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

SCALE 1:24 00



CONTOUR INTERVAL
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL
BATHYMETRIC CONTOUR INTERVAL 1 ME
0.5 METER CONTOURS-DATUM IS
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TW

S-515
CULLEN HOMESTEAD HISTORIC DISTRICT
CULLEN HOUSE, HOPEWELL, SOMERSET CO., MD.
NORTH ELEVATION
2/09, PAUL TOUART, PHOTOGRAPHER
1 OF 31

S-515

CULLEN HOMESTEAD HISTORIC DISTRICT
CULLEN HOUSE, HOPEWELL, SOMERSET CO. MD.
NORTHWEST ELEVATION
2/08, PAUL TOUGHT, PHOTOGRAPHER
2 OF 31

S-515

CULLOM HOMESTEAD HISTORIC DIST.

HOPEWELL, SOMERSET CO., MD.

SOUTHEAST ELEVATION

2/08, PAUL TOUART, PHOTOGRAPHER

8 IV 31

S-515
CULLEN HOUSE HISTORIC DISTRICT
HOPEWELL, SOMERSET CO., MD.
NORTHEAST CORNICE
2/08, PAUL TOUART, PHOTOLAMINER
4 OF 31

S-515

CULLEN HOMESTEAD HISTORIC DIST.
HOPEWELL, SOMERSET CO., MD.
SOUTHEAST CORNICE
2/08, PAUL TOUART, PHOTOGRAPHER
5 OF 31

9-515
CULLEN HOMESTEAD HIST. DIST.
CULLEN HOUSE
HOPEWELL, SOMERSET CO., NJ
HALL MANTEL
4/08, PAUL TOURNT, PHOTO.
6 x 31

S-515
CULLEN HOMESTEAD HIST. DIST
CULLEN HOUSE
HOPEWELL, SOMERSET CO., ND.
HALL MANTEL DETAIL
4/08, PAUL TOUART, PHOTO.

7 OF 31

S-515
CULLEN HOMESTEAD HIST. DIST.
CULLEN HOUSE
HOPEWELL, SOMERSET CO., MD.
PARLOR MANTEL
4/08, PAUL TOUHEY, PHOTO.
8 OF 31

S-515
CULLEN HOMESTEAD HIST. DIST.
CULLEN HOUSE
HOPEWELL, SOMERSET CO., MD.
HALL CHAMBER MANTEL
4/08, PAUL TOWNS, PHOTO.
9 OF 31

S-515
CULLEN HOMESTEADS HISTORIC DISTRICT
CULLEN HOUSE
HOPEWELL, SOMERSET CO., MD.
SECOND FLOOR HALL & STAIRCASE
4/08, PAUL TOUART, PHOTOGRAPHER
10 OF 31

S-515
CULLEN HOMESTEAD HIST DIST.
CULLEN HOUSE
HOPEWELL, SOMERSET CO, MD.
SECOND FLOOR STAIRCASE
ENCLOSURE TO ATTIC
4/08, PAUL TOUART, PHOTO.

11 OF 31

S-515
CULLEN HOMESTEAD HIST. DIST.
CULLEN HOUSE
HOPEWELL, SOMERSET CO. MD
SELAND ALVIN HALL
4/88, PAUL TOWARD, PHOTO.
12 OF 31

S-515

CULLEN HOUSE/HOME HISTORIC DIST.

CULLEN HOUSE

HOPEWELL, SOMERSET CO., MD.

DINING ROOM

4/08, PAUL TOUART, PHOTOGRAPHER

13 OF 31

S-515
CULLEN HOMESTEAD HISTORIC DIST.
CULLEN HOUSE
HOPEWELL, SOMERSET CO., MD.
KITCHEN
4/08, PAUL TOUREL, PHOTOGRAPHER
19 OF 31

S-515
CULLEN HOMESTEAD HISTORIC DISTRICT
CULLEN HOUSE CEMETERY
4/08, PAUL TOUART, PHOTOGRAPHER
HOPEWELL, SOMERSET CO., MD.
15 OF 31

S-515
CULLEN HOMESTEAD HISTORIC DISTRICT
JACOB HOKE CULLEN HOUSE
HOPEWELL, SOMERSET CO., MD.
WEST ELEVATION
4/08, PAUL TOUART, PHOTOGRAPHER
16 OF 31

S-515

CULLEN HOMESTEAD HISTORIC DISTRICT

JACOB HOKE CULLEN HOUSE

HOPEWELL, SOMERSET CO., MD.

WEST ELEVATION

9/08, PAUL TOUART, PHOTOGRAPHER

17 OF 31

S-515

CULLEN HOMESTEAD HISTORIC DISTRICT

JACOB HOKE CULLEN HOUSE

HOPEWELL, SOMERSET CO., MD.

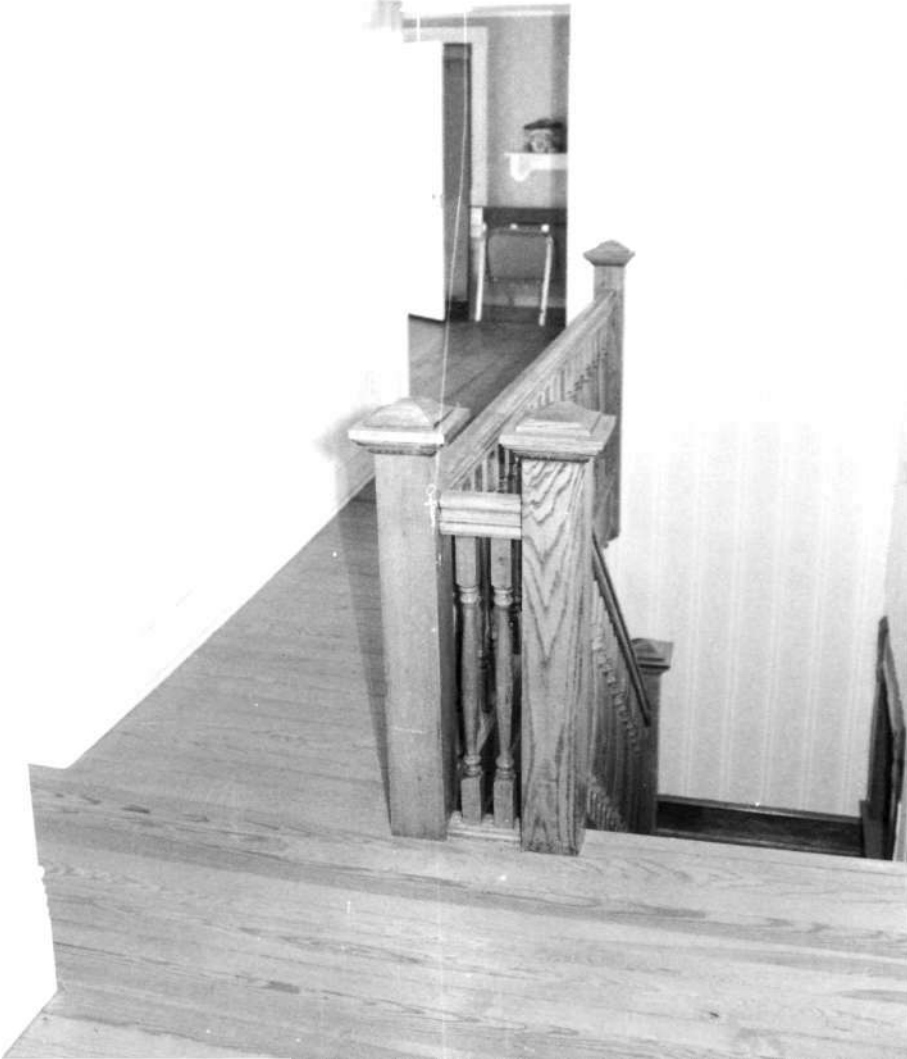
SOUTH ELEVATION

4/08, PAUL TOUART, PHOTOGRAPHER

18 OF 31

5-515
CULLEN HOMESTEAD HIST. DIST.
JACOB HUKE CULLEN HOUSE
HOLLAND, SOMERSET CO., MD.
CENTER HALL - STAIRCASE
4/08, PAUL TOUART, PHOTO.
19 OF 31

S-515
CULLEN HOMESTEAD HISTORIC DISTRICT
JACOB HOKE CULLEN HOUSE
HOPEWELL, SOMERSET CO., MD.
PARLOR MANTEL IN c. 1910 SECTION
4/08, PAUL TOMART, PHOTOGRAPHER
20 OF 31



S-515
CULLEN HOMESTEAD HIST. DIST.
JACOB HOKE CULLEN HOUSE
HOPEWELL, SOMERSET CO., MD.
SECOND FLOOR HALL
4/08, PAUL TOUART, PHOTO.
21 OF 31

S. 515

CULLEN HOMESTEAD HISTORIC DISTRICT

JACOB HOXE CULLEN HOUSE

HOPEWELL, SOMERSET CO., MD.

SECOND FLOOR SOUTH CHAMBER

4/08, PAUL TOWNSEND, PHOTOGRAPHER

22 OF 31

S-515
CULLEN HOMESTEAD HISTORIC DISTRICT
JACOB HOKE CULLEN HOUSE
HOPEWELL, SOMERSET CO., MD
SECOND FLOOR CHAMBER IN c.1890
HOUSE
4/08, PAUL TOWART, PHOTOGRAPHER
23 OF 31

S-515
CULLEN HOMESTEAD HIST. DIST.
JACOB HIKE CULLEN HOUSE
HOPEWELL, SOMERSET CO., MD.
HALL AND STAIRCASE IN
c1880 HOUSE
4/08, PAUL TOUART, PHOTO.
24 OF 31

S-515
CULLEN HOMESTEAD HIST. DIST.
JACOB HOKE CULLEN HOUSE
HOPEWELL, SOMERSET CO., MD.
FRONT DOOR IN C. 1890 USE
HOB, PAUL TOUART, PHOTO.
25 OF 31

S-515
CULVER HOMESTEAD HIST. DISTRICT
JACOB HOPE CULVER HOUSE
HYDENVILLE, SOMERSET CO, MD.
ATTIC - FORMER END WALL IN c 1880
HOUSE EVIDENT
4/08, PAUL TOUART, PHOTOGRAPHER
26 OF 31

COUNTRY QUEST
ANTIQUES
DECOYS • GIFTS • COLLECTIBLES
COUNTRY QUEST
ANTIQUES
DECOYS • GIFTS • COLLECTIBLES

S-515

CULLEN HOMESTEAD HIST. DISTRICT

CULLEN STONE HOUSE

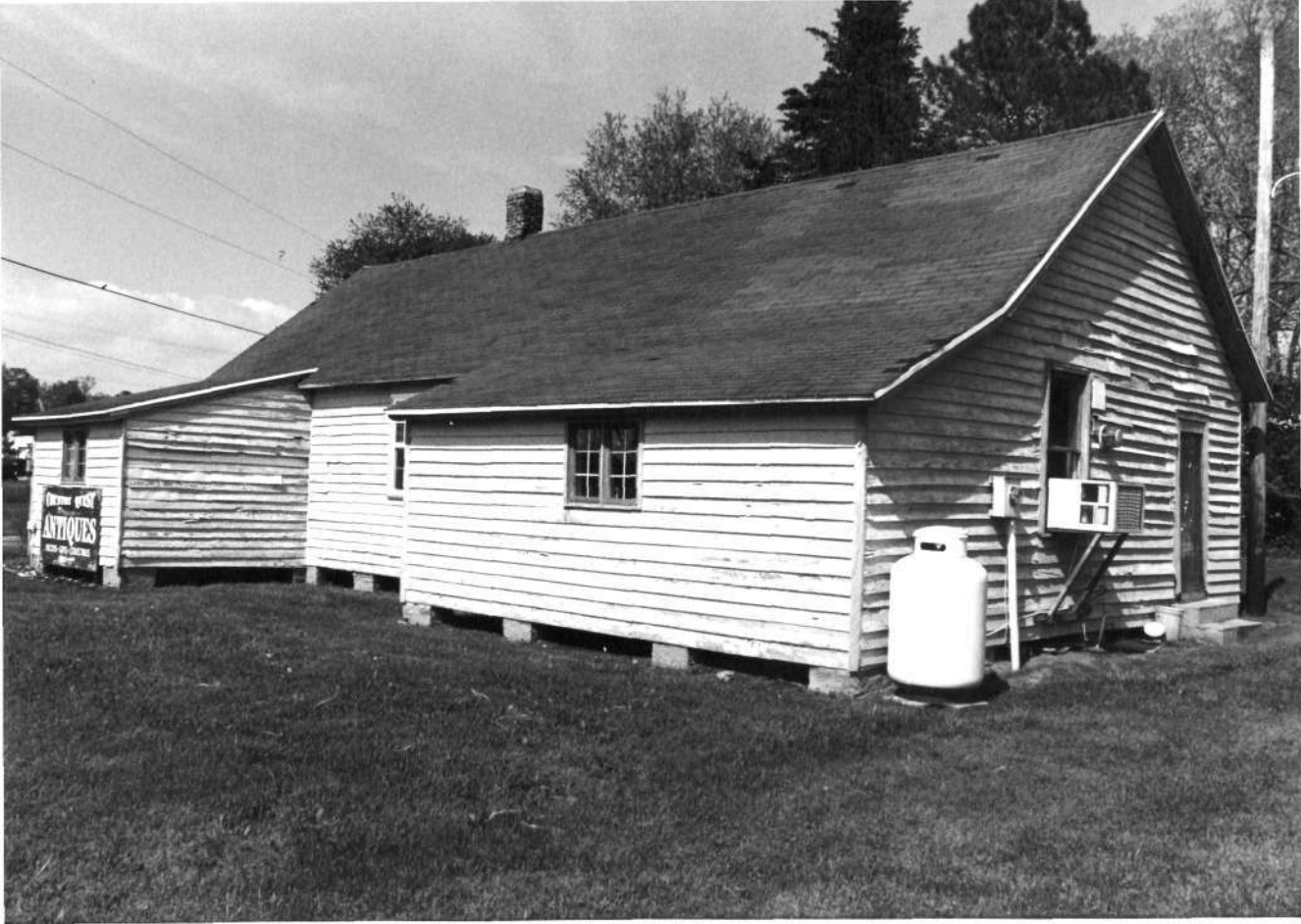
HOPEWELL, SOMERSET CO., MD.

NORTHWEST ELEVATION

4/18, PAUL TOUART, PHOTOGRAPHER

27 OF 31

S-515
CULLEN HOMESTEAD HISTORIC DISTRICT
CULLEN STORE
HOPEWELL, SOMERSET C., MD.
SOUTHEAST ELEVATION
4/88, PAUL TOUART, PHOTOGRAPHER
28 OF 31


ANTIQUES

4-515
CULLEN HOMESTEADS HISTORIC DISTRICT
CULLEN STORE
HOPEWELL, SOMERSET CO., MD.
SOUTHWEST, ELEVATION
4/08, PAUL TOUART, PHOTOGRAPHER
29 OF 31

S-515
CULLEN HOMESTEAD HISTORIC DISTRICT
CULLEN STORE INTERIOR - WEST WALL
HOPEWELL, SOMERSET CO., MD.
4/08, PAUL TOURART, PHOTOGRAPHER
30 OR 31.

S-515
CULLEN HOMESTEAD HIST. DIST.
CULLEN STORE - STOVE
HOPEWELL, SOMERSET CO., MD.
4/08, PAUL TOUART, PHOTOGRAPHER
31 OF 31