

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 (NPS Form 10-900a) and 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 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: North Saint Georges Historic District

other names/site number : N-5002

=====

2. Location

=====

street : Main Street, Broad Street, Delaware Street, and Church Street

city or town : St. Georges, Red Lion Hundred not for publication : NA

state : Delaware code : DE county : New Castle code : 003 zip code : 19733

=====

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

=====

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 ___ nationally X statewide ___ locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Diana O. Griffin _____ July 17, 1995
Signature of certifying official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

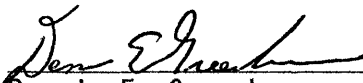
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 3 Page 1

North Saint Georges Historic District
New Castle County, DE

Agency Certification

In my opinion, the North Saint Georges Historic District
meets/ does not meet the National Register Criteria.



Dennis E. Greenhouse
County Executive
New Castle County, Delaware

2/15/95
Date

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): _____

Edson M. Beall 6/22/95

Entered in the National Register

Signature of Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>69</u>	<u>58</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>72</u>	<u>59</u>	TOTAL

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 5

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>Single Dwelling</u>
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Multiple Dwelling</u>
<u>Commerce</u>	<u>Restaurant</u>
<u>Commerce</u>	<u>Financial</u>
<u>Religion</u>	<u>Religious Facility</u>
<u>Social</u>	<u>Meeting Hall</u>
<u>Commerce</u>	<u>Department Store</u>
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Secondary Structure</u>
<u>Post Office</u>	<u>Post Office</u>
<u>Education</u>	<u>School</u>
<u>Education</u>	<u>Library</u>
<u>Religion</u>	<u>Church-Related Residence</u>
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Outbuilding</u>
<u>Health Care</u>	<u>Medical Business/Office</u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>Single Dwelling</u>
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Multiple Dwelling</u>
<u>Religion</u>	<u>Religious Facility</u>
<u>Social</u>	<u>Meeting Hall</u>
<u>Commerce</u>	<u>Department Store</u>
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Secondary Structure</u>
<u>Post Office</u>	<u>Post Office</u>
<u>Education</u>	<u>School</u>

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Italianate
Greek Revival
Second Empire
Other: Three-Bay, Single Pile
Other: Four-Bay, Double-Pile Duplex
Other: Six-Bay, Double-Pile Duplex
Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
 roof Asphalt
 walls Weatherboard
Brick
 other Wood

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)

- X A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
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.)

- B owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or a grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Transportation
Architecture

Period of Significance Circa 1719-1942

Significant Dates 1829
1927
1942

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder unknown

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- individual properties previously listed in the National Register:
 - Sutton House, N-144, Listed 1973
 - St. Georges Presbyterian Church, N-9561, Listed 1984
- 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: New Castle County Department of Planning

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 32.625 acres

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	<u>18</u>	<u>443940</u>	<u>4378880</u>	D	<u>18</u>	<u>444040</u> <u>4378280</u>
B	<u>18</u>	<u>444280</u>	<u>4378430</u>	E	<u>18</u>	<u>443680</u> <u>4378660</u>
C	<u>18</u>	<u>444190</u>	<u>4378240</u>			

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 Susan Brizzolara, Assistant Historic Preservation Planner

organization New Castle County Dept. of Planning date July 27, 1994

street & number 2701 Capitol Trail telephone 302-366-7780

city or town Newark state DE zip code 19711

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name Multiple: See Attached List, Section 11, Pages 1-7.

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

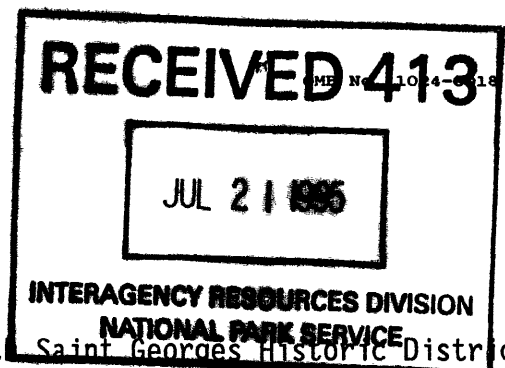
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 1

North Saint Georges Historic District
New Castle County, DE



Description

The North Saint Georges Historic District is a small village located northeast of the junction of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal and the T. Coleman DuPont Highway (State Route 13), about five miles west of the Delaware River. The urban development pattern characteristic of the village today began around 1740 with the plotting of long, narrow lots in this location near the main north-south road through the State from New Castle to Lewes and near the St. Georges Creek, which later became the path of the canal. By the early nineteenth century, the village had made the transition from a dispersed settlement to a denser community of houses with small setbacks on a one-block grid pattern, with two streets running north and south (Main and Broad Streets) and two running east and west (Church and Delaware Streets). The main crossroads was near the canal at the intersection of Main and Delaware Streets. Despite the activity the canal brought to town, North Saint Georges remained a small settlement. The four-street grid plan established in the early nineteenth century still characterizes the town's plan today.

Overall, variety of scale and proportion, style and plan is the notable characteristic of the North Saint Georges Historic District. This variety results from the survival of three centuries of building activity in the village, ranging from circa 1719 to 1942, with styles ranging from the small three-bay, two-story house with a pedimented dormer to the ornate Carpenter Gothic Style.

The current setting of the Village of North St. Georges is somewhat altered from its historic appearance, although the main features are still present. The most significant aspect of that landscape is the canal, which was created in 1829 and widened and deepened throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The present sea-level canal has no physical resemblance to the original lock canal. The canal began with a bottom width of thirty-six feet, which was widened to ninety feet in the 1920s, when the locks were removed. In 1935, the bottom width was widened to two-hundred-fifty feet. Its present bottom width of four-hundred-fifty feet was created in 1954. Although originally North and South Saint Georges functioned as one town separated only by a narrow canal, the canal widenings severed the continuity between north and south. South St. Georges was most affected by the widening through the taking of land primarily from that side, which, by consequence, took historic properties.

The crossing over the creek and later over the canal changed four times during the village's period of significance. The bridge is currently being relocated for the fifth time. Each bridge has been located to the west of the preceding crossing. Since the late seventeenth century, there was a "Georges Bridge" over the St. Georges Creek. From the late-seventeenth century until the 1820s, the bridge crossed the creek approximately at the foot of present-day Broad Street. During this period, there was a "mill-dam road," as well. In 1829, the locks and a "swing" or draw bridge were constructed west of the previous bridge. In 1926, an iron lift

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 2

North Saint Georges Historic District
New Castle County, DE

=====

bridge was constructed over the widened canal, west of the site of the lock bridge. The position of the bridge was approximately at the foot of Main Street. In 1939, this bridge was struck by a ship. During the 1939 to 1942 period, the federal government provided a ferry to link the two sides of the canal. A new bridge, the present St. Georges Bridge, was completed in 1942 west of the damaged metal lift bridge and west of the town itself. The town's streets were no longer used for north-south overland travel.

The St. Georges Bridge and Route 13 changed the landscape north and west of the village in circa 1942, through the demolition of houses and destruction of farmland. Neither the canal nor Route 13, which originally passed through the streets of the village, plays an active role in the town today except by their presence.

Because of the location of the town on the low land near the canal, St. Georges is best viewed from the bridge. From that vantage point, the town appears as a clustered community within an arc of cornfields. There is little space between houses, which were constructed, in most cases, on small lots of approximately .10 to .15 acres. The undeveloped land on the parcels, included in the district, occurs mainly in backyards. This open land, included in the district on its periphery, serves to maintain the landscape of the nineteenth century when the dense development of the village was surrounded by scattered farm buildings and cultivated fields.

Farmland still surrounds the town; however, the construction of residential subdivisions has begun to change that landscape. The village is located south of an urbanized area, which is steadily spreading southward and has surrounded villages to the north such as Christiana and Glasgow. Adjacent areas zoned for light-manufacturing to heavy-industrial uses have the potential to change the village setting. A parcel zoned for heavy-industrial use is located directly east of the nominated historic district on the north side of Delaware Street.¹ The village is also located in an area characterized by an abundance of waterways and wetlands, notably the canal to the south and the Dragon Run Creek to the north, which will preclude changes to that landscape. Adjacent to the southern border of the historic district is the Canal National Wildlife Area, which had been the setting for farm houses. These were demolished when the Wildlife Area was created.

The North St. Georges Historic District is composed of seventy-three tax parcels, nine of which are vacant lots. There is a total of 127 buildings, 3 objects, and 1 structure on these parcels. There are 69 contributing buildings and 58 noncontributing buildings. Of the 69 contributing buildings, there are 40 dwellings, 2 churches, 2 schools, 1 store, 1 lodge, with outbuildings as the

¹Historically, this area did support a manufacturing complex. The St. Georges Cannery was relocated to the east end of Delaware Street north of the canal in 1937, from its late-nineteenth-century location on the south side of the canal. The move was in conjunction with a canal-widening project.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 3

North Saint Georges Historic District
New Castle County, DE

=====

remainder, including 2 barns, 3 outhouses, and several garages. Of the 58 noncontributing buildings, 13 are dwellings (most date to post-1945), 3 are commercial buildings, and the remainder are outbuildings. There is only 1 structure in the district, a billboard, and it is noncontributing. The three contributing objects in the district are iron fences and gates.

Mixed uses of buildings contributed to the busy activity and created the complex function of this small village and community center in the middle of an agricultural landscape. The village was primarily residential. This residential function took the form of a mix of housing types dispersed throughout the village: single-family residences; duplexes; combination store and residence; and hotels. To fulfill its role as a focal point in the area, St. Georges supported a lodge, churches, a library, a post office, and a school, as well as a doctor and lawyer at various times in its history. These activities were also dispersed throughout the village, although several could be found on Delaware Street, considered by some as having once been the town's commercial district.

Today, most of the district is zoned for multi-family residential uses (R-4). The northern and southern extremes of the village are zoned for roadside business (C-2). Vacant parcels, scattered throughout the district, are located for the most part near the more significant buildings: the Methodist Church (.060); the St. Georges Historical Society Building (.013); the former African-American school (now the post office, .063); and the Nuttall-Sutton House (.045). These vacant parcels are within the multifamily-zoned area of the district. In addition, the vacant parcel at the north end of Broad Street is the remainder of what was historically farmland and is currently zoned for roadside business. The vacant parcel on North Main Street was cleared of a house to make way for the bridge and is also zoned for roadside business.

Because today the village sits off the main route, much of the historic district has been unaffected by through traffic. Although connected to Delaware City by Delaware Street and to Kirkwood by the Kirkwood-St. Georges Road, there are other more convenient routes to these areas for Route 13 travelers. Only the post office, convenience store, historical society, and Methodist Church compel non-residents to enter the village. Street parking and off-street, backyard one- and two-car garages are sufficient for residents' needs. The canal, which has no docks or piers at St. Georges, does not function as a focal point; although, for those who live in town, the canal waters provide a slowly changing panorama of ships and barges.

The general tenor of the streetscape in North St. Georges is established by the form of the buildings comprising the district (their overall shape, height, and setback) and the fenestration pattern on the elevations fronting the street (the location and size of window and door openings). Based on these criteria, the overall current appearance of North St. Georges is historically intact, consisting of buildings that are generally two-stories high and positioned close to the road. The houses on Main Street were positioned closer to the street near the "downtown" area of the canal.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 4

North Saint Georges Historic District
New Castle County, DE

=====

The most obvious change to the streetscape has resulted from the introduction of utility wires and telephone poles, which, for the most part, supplanted the trees that once lined the street. Now most trees, many of which are maples and pines, are in side yards. The removal of porches has also changed the streetscape, making the buildings appear to be set back from the road more than in the historic photos. Early deeds mention fencing between properties, and early twentieth-century photographs reveal that the match-stick, slat picket fence was ubiquitous. Today, there is little fencing in the village, although there is still some wire fencing between back yards. Most of the brick sidewalks have been replaced with concrete. The overall current appearance of North S. Georges is of a neat village with well-maintained houses and yards.

Fine examples of architectural styles from the first through the third quarters of the nineteenth century are found in St. Georges. These pivotal buildings are scattered throughout the town. Styles represented include Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Carpenter Gothic, and Second Empire. These high-style homes and public buildings are interspersed with smaller-scale, three-, four-, and five-bay side-gable frame houses, some of which are duplexes.

The earliest houses in the vicinity of the present-day village were referred to as one-story frame dwellings in the deeds. The existing eighteenth-century houses were modified in the later eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, so that their original plan and form is not readily apparent. The two oldest-surviving properties (.028 and .029) are both frame and possibly began as one-story houses in the early-eighteenth century. Both are set back from the Main Street. By contrast, the two third-quarter of the eighteenth-century hotels (.004 and .022) were built close to the road. These are both brick construction, laid in Flemish bond, with belt courses. Later in the eighteenth century, the Nuttall House was constructed (ca. 1783-85), also in brick, by a house carpenter. This two-story building is now the wing to the Sutton House (.045).

The most substantial early-nineteenth-century house is the Sutton House (.045). This house was built circa 1817-18 entirely of brick on a large scale, with the street front laid in Flemish bond. The three-bay facade is notable for its elongated entrance with its paneled door and semicircular lunette with a sunburst motif.

At mid-century, several frame, three- to five-bay, side-gable homes were constructed. Some houses built in this period are three-bay, gable-end houses. Some of these mid-century houses subtly refer to a latent Greek Revival style, with chaste transoms, corner blocks, and dentil moulding. The Greek Revival style is most clearly and accurately expressed in the village's two temple-front churches, the St. Georges Presbyterian Church (.013) and the St. Georges Methodist Episcopal Church (.060).

The Greek Revival was soon followed by the appearance of the Italianate Style in the circa 1855 store (.034), a style that was popularly used for commercial buildings in Delaware and elsewhere this period. This style is also seen in some

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 5

North Saint Georges Historic District
New Castle County, DE

residences, in bracketed cornices, bay windows, overall square form, and third floor windows below the cornice (.008, .010, and .012). The Vernacular Gothic Revival is not as prevalent here as in other areas of the county, although it does occur (.023, for example). However, the town possesses a fine example of the Carpenter Gothic style in a house that anchors the north end of the original town block (.027). This home's symmetrical facade is animated by a cross gable and decorative bargeboard, fish-scale slate shingles on the steeply-pitched roof, and pedimented lintels.

After the Civil War, the Second Empire influence is seen in the mansard roof and eclectic trim on one residence (.007). This was also the style chosen for the Odd Fellows Lodge in 1875 (.033).

The original character of several of the nineteenth-century houses was changed in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries by the addition of front porches with turned posts and scroll-sawn trim, as well as the application of decorative bargeboard, including the Nuttall-Sutton House (.045).

Three twentieth-century houses were built in the traditional three- to five-bay form (.023, .030, and .056). Most of the twentieth-century buildings, however, reflect national trends, including the brick and stucco bungalows (.069 and .071); a Tudor-Revival cottage (.072); a Four Square (.047); one- and two-story, jerkin-head, Builder-Style cottages and store (.015, .032, and .046); one Colonial-Revival school (.063); and one Classical-Revival school (.018).

The Village of North St. Georges is characterized by a mixture of architectural elements and styles with few overriding characteristics. The eighteenth-century period is now characterized by the use of brick, but the better survival-rate for this material probably skews the historical image of the village. Brick was less-commonly used in the nineteenth century, with the exception of two residences (.045), one of which is no longer extant (it stood on the southeast side of Main and Church Streets); the 1875 lodge (.033); and the two churches (.013 and .060). Brick was a common material for foundations, however. Brick was more-frequently seen again in the twentieth century in bungalows and schools. Rock-faced concrete block was used infrequently in the village, with a few notable exceptions: the auto garage (.054); auto showroom (.003); and the foundation of one residence (.052). Historic photographs show that the dormer window was used with some frequency in St. Georges on eighteenth- and nineteenth-century buildings, such as the eighteenth-century St. Georges Hotel (.004) and a residence from the last quarter of the nineteenth century (.017). Neither of these examples retains their dormers and few others remain in town (see, however, .028 and .045). For the most part, additions have occurred behind the houses, not to the sides. Some porches, seen in historic photos, have been removed (.022; .032; and .033).

There are two properties within the nominated district that were previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places:

N-9561, Saint Georges Presbyterian Church and Manse, (.012 and .013),
(NR, 1984).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 6

North Saint Georges Historic District
New Castle County, DE

=====

N-144, Sutton House, Stable, and Smokehouse, (.045), (NR, 1973)

Several nearby properties, outside of the proposed district, contribute to the historic landscape of the village. These include:

N-5045, Vernacular Frame House, "Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred Multiple Property Nomination," (NR 1982), located on the south side of Delaware Street west of the district. This is a two-bay, side-passage, frame tenant house associated with an African-American family and the Agriculture theme in Red Lion Hundred. The main farmhouse, no longer extant, was located in the Canal National Wildlife Area, south of this tenant house.

N-12632, St. Georges Bridge, built in 1942, and owned by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. This bridge was described in the DeIDOT Delaware Historic Bridges Survey and Evaluation of 1991. However, the bridge was not evaluated for its eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places in that report. The bridge is neither officially listed nor officially determined eligible.

N-5042, Bloomfield, "Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred Multiple Property Nomination," (NR 1982), located west of Route 13, south of the Kirkwood-St. Georges Road. This property was nominated as representative of the agricultural prosperity of mid-nineteenth-century farmers.

N-5041, Saint Georges Cemetery Caretaker's House, "Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred Multiple Property Nomination," (NR 1982), located on the north side of Kirkwood-St. Georges Road about one mile west of St. Georges; ca. 1871 house, near the site of the original St. Georges Presbyterian Church.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 7

North Saint Georges Historic District
New Castle County, DE

=====

PROPERTY DESCRIPTIONS

C = Contributing
NC = Noncontributing

N-5002

.001 12 N. Main Street

.001A -- circa 1850; 2-story, 2-bay gable-roof frame house; originally side-passage plan, now entrance is on south gable end and original door was changed to a window; replacement weatherboard siding, approximately 10-inches wide, over narrower weatherboard; 1/1 replacement windows on first floor and 6/6 double-hung windows on second floor; asphalt shingle roof, simple fascia board, and flush verge; saltbox form created by 1-story, shed-roof rear addition; screened south side porch is from a more recent period; rear yard of house slopes toward canal. (C)

.001B A post-1945 plywood shed. (NC)

.001C A wood-frame doghouse in rear yard. (NC)

One contributing building
Two noncontributing buildings

.002 Vacant

.003 14-16 N. Main Street

Circa 1920; 2-story, 5-bay, rockfaced concrete block commercial building with gable roof and tall front parapet; concrete block facade has been covered except at cornice of parapet; first floor fenestration pattern has been reconfigured and updated with brick veneer and a hipped-pent roof; new vinyl siding and replacement 1/1 windows at second level; some 6/1 double-hung sash windows on north, side elevation; smooth parged foundation. Historic use as a saloon, drug store, bank (Delaware Trust), dance hall, and automobile showroom; currently apartments. (NC)

One noncontributing building

.004 102 N. Main Street

1761-66; 2-story, 3-bay, side-passage Flemish bond brick house, painted white, with belt course and 7/1 common bond on south side elevation; gable-roof with box cornice and wide eave; original dormer seen in historic photographs is no longer there; 2, 1-story, shed-roof rear additions, with modern siding, windows, and door; replacement 1/1 double-hung windows with pintles but no shutters; moulded door surround with small corner blocks; hipped-roof porch on chamfered wood posts extends between 102 and 104 N. Main Street. 102-106 Main are all constructed close to the road. Originally used as a tavern, hotel, and stage-coach stop and known as the Steamboat Hotel, a name it acquired after 1854 when in the proprietorship of John Sutton, Jr. and his wife Margaret. (C)

One contributing building

.005 104 N. Main Street

.005A -- circa 1861; 2-story, 3-bay, flat-roof frame building constructed immediately adjacent to 102 N. Main Street; German wood siding; box cornice; 2/2

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 8

North Saint Georges Historic District
New Castle County, DE

=====

double-hung windows; plain board surrounds with moulded drip hood on door and windows; single-light transom over door; hipped-roof porch on chamfered wood posts extends between 102 and 104 N. Main Street. In 1907 used as a barber shop as well as a residence. (C)

.005B -- Modern gambrel-roof shed in rear yard. (NC)
One contributing building
One noncontributing building

.006 106 N. Main Street

Circa 1922; 2-bay, 1-story, hipped-roof frame house on concrete block foundation; large, 1/1 double-hung window on first floor; window and door framed with plain board surrounds and narrow board drip shelf; hipped roof extends over front porch; shed-roof, 1-story, rear addition on a separate foundation. This building was built for the Phillip Simmons Meat Market. (C)

One contributing building

.007 108 N. Main Street

.007A -- circa 1863; Joseph S. Reynolds House (Beers Atlas); 2½-story, 4-bay frame house on a brick foundation with projecting 2-bay, off-center, entrance block; mansard roof shingled with wood with flat and triangular butts; bracketed cornice; segmentally-arched dormers; German wood siding; south side porch with Doric columns; 2/2 double-hung windows; pointed lintels throughout; 2 front doors, one in south bay and one in center projecting block; doors with round-arch panels above square panels, and single-light transom above; 2-story, shed-roof addition with asbestos siding at rear with an attached modern deck. In 1868 was the home of the gunsmith, and was later used as the post office. (C)

.007B -- Hairpin wrought-iron fence with cast finials, extends full width of front of lot, on either side of house. (C)

One contributing building
One contributing object

.008 110 N. Main Street

Circa 1850; J. Calder House (Beers Atlas); 2-story, 2-bay hipped-roof house on a parged stone foundation; asbestos shingle siding; bracketed cornice; gable-roof porch at entrance with turned posts and sawtooth shingles in gable end; single-light transom over entrance; front 1-story polygonal bay window; 2/2 double-hung windows throughout; 1-story, shed-roof rear addition and modern rear deck. (C)

One contributing building

.009 112 N. Main Street

.009A -- circa 1860; 2-story, 3-bay gable-roof house; striated asbestos shingle siding; enclosed, hipped-roof full front porch; asphalt shingles, narrow box cornice, and shallow eave, with partial return; 2/2 double-hung windows throughout; wood shutters on second level; single-light transom over front door; rear, 1-story, gable-roof sunroom addition on brick foundation; house rests on brick piers infilled with concrete block. (C)

.009B -- Concrete-block garage with gable roof and exposed rafter ends, asbestos shingles on front elevation matching shingles on house, and 2 sets of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 9

North Saint Georges Historic District
New Castle County, DE

hinged, double doors. (C)

Two contributing buildings

.010 114-116 N. Main Street

.010A -- circa 1850; Mrs. Osborne's House (Beers Atlas); 5-bay, 3-story duplex; asbestos shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof, simple fascia board, and flush verge; rough-textured parged foundation; enclosed front porch on brick piers with shallow hipped roof; 1-story bay window on south elevation on a brick foundation; 2/2 double-hung windows with some 6/2 on south end of the main elevation, and 3/6 double-hung windows on the third floor; middle windows are paired; 1-story, shed-roof rear addition on concrete block foundation. Lived in by minister until Methodist parsonage was built. (C)

.010B -- Circa 1940 gable-roof, 1-car garage with German board siding, corrugated metal roof, and hinged, beaded-board double doors. (C)

.010C -- Post-1945 carport. (NC)

.010D -- Post-1945 gambrel-roof shed. (NC)

.010E -- Post-1945 gable-roof, metal-sided garage. (NC)

Two contributing buildings

Three noncontributing buildings

.011 There is no main building on this parcel.

.011A -- One vertical-board, shed-roof outhouse with flush verge and cut-out moon shape on door. (C)

.011B-- One small post-1945 shed. (NC)

One contributing building

One noncontributing building

.012 120 N. Main Street; NR, N-9561

.012A -- 1856; Parsonage to Presbyterian Church; 2-story, 3-bay Italianate house; originally weatherboard siding, now scalloped-edge asbestos shingles; brick basement level and stone foundation; flat roof and bracketed cornice; modern entrance and pent roof above it; paired 4/4 double-hung windows on first floor flank the centered front door; 6/6 double-hung windows on second floor; 1-story, hipped-roof screened porch rear addition. (C)

.012B -- One large, 3-bay modern shed. (NC)

One contributing building

One noncontributing building

.013 St. Georges Presbyterian Church; NR, N-9561

1845; Greek Revival brick church with temple front formed by 4 pairs of brick pilasters supporting moulded pediment; cornice is partially sheathed in aluminum; centered, 2-story entrance below flat arch, contains over-sized paneled double doors; rubbed brick facade with narrow, butter joints; pilastered and dentiled belfry with bracketed window surrounds and louvered openings; 1-story, gable-roof, brick rear addition, beyond which is a 1-story frame addition. (C)

One contributing building

.014 Vacant

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 10

North Saint Georges Historic District
New Castle County, DE

.015 204 N. Main Street

.015A -- circa 1920; 2½-story, 3-bay, gable-end plan, frame building with aluminum siding; jerkin-head gable roof with exposed rafter ends and triangular braces at cornice; panel-face concrete block foundation; enclosed, gable-roof front porch with exposed rafter ends, with newer brick foundation and posts; cantilevered, 2-story bay window on south-side elevation; windows are 1/1 sash, some are paired; 1-story, shed-roof addition at rear. This was the site of the wheelwright/wagonworks shop seen on Beers. In the early twentieth century there were gas pumps located in front of this building. (C)

.015B -- Post-1945 gable-roof shed. (NC)

One contributing building
One noncontributing building

.016 206 N. Main Street

Mid-nineteenth-century; 2-story building significantly remodeled with casement windows, vinyl siding, changed window openings, and alteration to first floor front, with plywood sheathing covering original openings; 2-story, gable-roof ell, with ell infilled with 1-story shed roof addition. Corrugated metal workshop with a shed roof appears to be attached to the rear of this house. (NC)

One noncontributing building

.017 208 N. Main Street

Circa 1877-1895; 2-story, 4-bay frame building with vinyl siding; gable roof with partial-return cornice clad in aluminum; stone foundation; more recent gable-roof porch over front door; 6/6 sash windows; 2-story, gable-roof rear ell, with ell infilled with 1-story, shed-roof addition. Labeled "C. Stringer" on Beers Atlas. Stringer was a shoemaker, and his business was likely carried out in the barn behind the house, which is seen in early photographs. The notation on Beers Atlas probably refers to Stringer's barn on this parcel, because the house appears to date to the later nineteenth century, after the 1868 date of Beers Atlas. This is now the last house on this west side of Main Street. (On Beers, there are two more houses and a school house at this north end of Main Street.) (C)

One contributing building

.018 Commodore MacDonough School

.018A -- 1923, 1958 addition; Classical-Revival Public School, built of yellow brick on a poured concrete foundation, with an International Style addition. The main facade is defined by a five-bay projecting center block, composed of a three-bay entrance flanked by single bays with paired windows. The three-bay entrance is formed by two Corinthian columns in antis, with double Corinthian pilasters at each end. The columns and pilasters appear to support a straight entablature, with a triglyph and metope frieze and modillion cornice, above which an attic with a moulded border bears the name of the school. Behind the entrance portico are three pairs of double doors with semi-circular lunettes, each with a simple velarium and prominent keystones. The doors lead directly into a combination auditorium/gymnasium. The five-bay center block is surmounted by a brick attic story set back from the main block in a manner reminiscent of Roman architecture.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 11

North Saint Georges Historic District
New Castle County, DE

=====

Attached to the five-bay center block are two original wings, each with long horizontal blocks of six vertical, aluminum-frame windows with stone sills.

The original 1923 school is linked to an International Style addition by a two-story hyphen. Its matching yellow brick and the long horizontal window format recall the original section, while its overall rectilinear lines express the International Style. This connecting hyphen is slightly recessed from the front line of the original block and is lower in height. The flat roof over the entrance in the hyphen rises slightly toward the addition.

The hyphen is connected to a single-bay, two-story block, constructed on line with the projecting block of the main building. The single bay is joined to a four-bay, two-story International Style wing. Although the wing was constructed slightly forward of the front line of the original block, because the land slopes downhill toward the canal, the height of the wing is slightly lower than the original. 1958 addition: Architects Dollar, Bonner, and Blake; Consulting Engineers Louis H. Doane, William E. Carew, Jr., and A. J. Taylor; General Contractor DiSabatino & Ranieri, Inc. The school was constructed north of the location of the original public school. The original school had grown too small for the needs of the student body and the site was too close to village residences for expansion. (C)

.018B -- Centered behind the original block is a three-bay, one-story yellow brick garage and utility building on a concrete foundation. (C)

Two contributing buildings

.019 219 N. Main Street

.019A -- circa 1930; 2-car garage converted to 1-story, gable-roof dwelling with board-and-batten and weatherboard siding on a concrete block foundation; 1-story, shed-roof addition on south side; corrugated metal roof. This was the garage to a house that was moved because of the construction of the St. Georges Bridge. The house was moved behind the Stapleford Auto Dealership on Route 13. (NC)

.019B -- Privy constructed according to the specifications of the Works Progress Administration, with plywood walls and folded-seam metal shed roof. (C)

.019C -- Plywood doghouse. (NC)

.019D -- Plywood doghouse. (NC)

One contributing building

Three noncontributing buildings

.020 217 N. Main Street

.020A -- circa 1770, circa 1940; Hurlock House (Beers); Circa 1860 front section of house was demolished when access ramps to St. Georges Bridge were constructed in 1940s. The rear wing, on a stone foundation, was left standing and a new wing, on concrete block, was constructed. The original wing is a 2-story, rectangular-plan, frame building with white aluminum siding, low-pitched gable roof, and stone foundation. The ca. 1940 addition, facing Main Street, is a two-story, frame building on concrete block. Windows are mixture of 2/2 and 6/6 sash, with some paired windows on the second level of the ca. 1940 section. There are pintles but no shutters on the original block. Originally owned by a shoemaker, was used as a store until at least 1800. Briefly in the 1780s, this house was owned by Captain Robert Kirkwood, merchant. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 12

North Saint Georges Historic District
New Castle County, DE

.020B -- A post-1945 gable-roof building on a poured concrete foundation, possibly a greenhouse. (NC)

.020C -- A post-1945, gable-roof, one-car garage. (NC)
One contributing building
Two noncontributing buildings

.021 215 N. Main Street

.021A -- circa 1810, with circa 1920 front section; 2-story, 5-bay, L-plan, frame building with asbestos shingles and center entrance; gable roof with folded-seam metal covering; box cornice with partial return; dormer in front centered over middle three bays; parged foundation; flat-roof porch with plain, square posts; windows are 1/1 aluminum sash with plain board surrounds and drip moulding; 2-story rear ell with one-story shed addition. There is some evidence that this house was moved in the 1860s. (Because only a small percentage of the buildings of St. Georges were moved, this building does not need to meet Criterion Consideration B and is a contributing element of the district.) The original section of the house was built by John and Margaret Sutton for their black servant Eliza Harmon. During the construction of the bridge in 1940-41, this house was used as an office of the Bridge Construction Engineers. The house was also used as a post office from 1962-65. (C)

.021B -- Square-plan outbuilding with pyramidal roof, asbestos siding, and shed-roof addition. Original function is unknown. (C)

Two contributing buildings

.022 213 N. Main Street

.022A -- circa 1750-1759, with circa 1760 front, renovations in the first third of the nineteenth century, 2-story kitchen and laundry addition in 1906, and early-twentieth-century side porch; Documented as functioning as a store, inn, and stage-coach stop through the 1830s; 2-story, 3-bay, side-passage, mostly Flemish-bond facade, with a moulded watertable and belt course; house is painted Wedgewood Blue; partial-return box cornice and standing-seam metal roof; 4/4 double-hung sash on first floor front; 2/2 double-hung sash at second floor front; brick arches over infilled basement windows; some openings have been infilled; 2-story rear section of brick, with 2-story frame addition, and a 1-story, shed-roof addition. The 2-story rear section of brick may be the original portion of the house. There is a corner fireplace in this section centered on the rear wall. Early-twentieth-century enclosed screen porch on south side rear additions. In 1759, this house was lived in by Mary Dushane Robinson (who inherited the home), whose husband, William, was a shopkeeper and later an innkeeper. The building's function has been documented as having been mainly an inn and also an early stage coach stop.² (C)

²Gladys Lester is a local historian of Saint Georges and its vicinity. Mrs. Lester has scrupulously documented the town's development by researching the earliest land grants in the area and the successive parceling of these lands from the late seventeenth century through this century. Much of the information that follows has been gleaned from her booklets (cited in the bibliography) and from conversation between Mrs. Lester and the author.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 13

North Saint Georges Historic District
New Castle County, DE

- =====
 (C) .022B -- Two-car, beaded-board, side-gable garage with folded-seam metal roof.
 .022C -- A vertical-board chicken house with a corrugated metal roof. (C)
 .022D -- Wrought-iron gate with cast finials remains, but fence is no longer extant. (C)

Three contributing buildings
One contributing object

.023 209-211 N. Main Street

.023A -- 1920; 2½-story, 5-bay frame duplex with aluminum siding and central cross gable; partial-return box cornice; brick foundation; hipped roof front porch with turned posts and scroll-sawn brackets; 6/6 and 2/2 sash windows; 1-story, hipped-roof addition at rear. One side of this building functioned as a store. Building is on the site of the Samuel Sutton Store shown on Beers Atlas. (C)

.023B -- One beaded-board, gable-roof garage with sliding-door entrance on end, with an attached open storage shed. (C)

Two contributing buildings

.024 207 N. Main Street

.024A -- circa 1872-76; Mrs. Youngman's, (Beers); 2-story, 3-bay frame dwelling with asbestos shingles; gable roof with wide overhang and plain fascia board; brick foundation; hipped-roof porch with turned posts; 2/2 sash windows; 2-story rear wing with a 1-story shed-roof addition. Building possibly began as a one-story, frame dwelling, which is now part of the rear wing. (C)

.024B -- Modern gambrel-roof frame shed. (NC)

One contributing building
One noncontributing building

.025 203-205 N. Main Street

.025A -- circa 1857 to 1861; Mrs. Youngman's, (Beers); 2-story, 5-bay Greek Revival frame duplex with asbestos siding; gable-roof with partial returns, decorative bargeboard, and dentil cornice; brick foundation; hipped-roof porch with 3 square, stunted, tapered columns and dentil cornice; 6/6 and some 1/1 sash windows; paneled shutters with shutter dogs on first floor; 2 entrances with paneled doors, sidelights, and transoms; 2-story rear addition creates T plan, with attached 1-story, shed-roof rear wing. Owned by a blacksmith in 1926. (C)

.025B -- Modern, shed-roof frame shed. (NC)

One contributing building
One noncontributing building

.026 201 N. Main Street

.026A -- Circa 1960 one-story house. Lot was the site of a house that historically was lived in by an African-American family. (NC)

.026B -- Modern, gambrel-roof shed. (NC)

Two noncontributing buildings

.027 117 N. Main Street

.027A -- circa 1860; Mrs. Susan G. Sutton House, (Beers); 2½-story, 3-bay Carpenter Gothic house with German wood siding and corner boards; painted light

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 14

North Saint Georges Historic District
New Castle County, DE

yellow with deep green trim; gable roof covered with fish-scale slate shingles, with a steep, central cross-gable and decorative bargeboard; brick foundation; 1-story front porch with tall, tapered, unfluted columns; tall, 4/4 double-hung windows, with low-pitched pedimented lintels and paneled shutters on first floor and louvered on second; paired, pointed windows with tracery sash in gable; paneled double-door entrance with sidelights, transom, and bracketed entablature. House was lived in by a Dr. John W. De Witt from 1891-circa 1912. He added an office during these years south of the front doors, which was extended onto the south end of the front porch in the 1970s. (C)

.027B -- Modern, frame, vertical board carriage house with gable roof, triangular window lintels matching house, and sliding double doors. This carriage house duplicates, in form and location close to the road, the original 1891-1912 building, which burned. (NC)

One contributing building
One noncontributing building

.028 115 N. Main Street

.028A -- circa 1719 with circa 1800 front section; Mrs. Eves House, (Beers); 2-story, 3-bay side-hall plan frame house with aluminum siding; gable roof with a pedimented dormer with fluted pilaster trim; parged brick foundation under front section; full, hipped-roof porch with turned posts, balustrade, and scroll-sawn brackets similar to brackets on 209/211 N. Main Street; 2/2 and 6/2 double-hung sash windows; fluted pilaster door surround with plain corner blocks; 2-story, shed-roof rear addition. Property is surrounded by a stone wall embankment on the front and south sides. Originally owned by Benjamin Swett, a tanner, but lived in, in 1719, by Christopher Stanley, a cordwainer (shoemaker). In 1802 the house was again owned by a shoemaker (James Vance). (C)

.028B -- Plywood doghouse. (NC)

One contributing building
One noncontributing building

.029 113 N. Main Street

.029A -- circa 1731, with improvements in 1823 and 1851; 2-story, 3-bay frame house with asbestos shingles; gable roof with flush verge and simple wood fascia; brick foundation; front porch with chamfered posts, modern brackets, balustrade, and spindle trim; aluminum, 1/1 sash windows; large, parged interior end chimney; 2-story, gable-roof rear addition. House sits back from the road and retains larger side lots than others on this street. Built by William Goforth, a weaver, who sold off 330 acres in 1731 but reserved three for this house. The house still sat on a three-acre farmed plot in 1841, the year the first parcel was subdivided. (C)

.029B -- Two-car, gable-roof garage with 2-pairs of double doors on gable end. (C)

Two contributing buildings

.030 111 N. Main Street, Lester House

.030A -- circa 1853 wing, 1904 renovation, 1913 porch; 2-story, 5-bay frame house with aluminum siding; gable roof with cross-gable; brick foundation; enclosed front porch; 2/2 sash windows; 2-story, gable-roof addition forming L plan with 1-

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 15

North Saint Georges Historic District
New Castle County, DE

=====
story, shed-roof addition; L filled in with a 1-story, shed-roof addition on south side; south of which, on a concrete block foundation, is a 1-story, gable-roofed addition and a metal-frame greenhouse. This was the home of farmers, merchants, tobacco manufacturers, manufacturers of agricultural machinery, and a banker. (C)

.030B -- Vertical board barn with plain verge, dated 1852, at rear of property. (C)

.030C -- A hair-pin fence with wrought-iron rods encloses the front yard. (C)
Two contributing buildings
One contributing object

.031 109 N. Main Street

.031A -- circa 1960; 1-story frame house. In the early eighteenth-century, this was the site of a one-room frame house, which was replaced circa 1862 by the St. Georges Hotel, which was demolished circa 1950. The hotel was built by Joseph Gam and remained in the Gam family until 1910. (NC)

.031B -- One post-1945 batten-board, shed-roof, 4-car garage. (NC)
Two noncontributing buildings

.032 101-105 N. Main Street

1914; 2-story, 3-bay frame building with aluminum siding and 1-story, 4-bay original wing on south side, creating a 7-bay first-floor; jerkin-head roof with ornamental brackets; first floor porch has been removed; parged foundation; replacement doors and windows alter original commercial front; some 16/1 sash windows remain on second-story side elevations; 1-story corrugated metal and frame shed-roof garage addition on north elevation. Built by the Sutton family with a drugstore on the first floor, a barber shop in the front of the 1-story wing, and a pool hall in the back of the wing; upper floors converted to a 6-room apartment in 1923. Extent of changes on twentieth-century building too great to evaluate as contributing. This building was built by Frederick T. Sutton as a confectionery and a soda shop. The post office was located here until 1924. In the 1930s the shop was run as a luncheonette with gas pumps out front and also functioned as a tackle and bait business. (NC)

One noncontributing building

.033 National Lodge No. 32 I.O.O.F, corner of N. Main and Delaware Streets

1875; 2-story Second Empire brick building; mansard cut-slate roof, with bracketed, wide cornice with terminating ornamental consoles and semi-circular headed dormers; brackets and consoles incised with neo-grec vegetative ornament; first-floor corner entrance with large, square corner pier; pier creates 2 entranceways, which are flanked by pilasters; the recessed entrance doors have 2-light transoms above, which are trimmed below by stylized acanthus moulding; first floor 4/4 double-hung sash; second-floor tall, segmental-headed 4/4 double-hung sash; 6-bay south or Delaware Street elevation with entrance at second bay from the end, with double-leaf paneled doors and 2-light transom above; 4-bay west or Main Street elevation with a north bay arched entrance door, with paneled reveals, single-light, semi-circular transom trimmed below with stylized acanthus moulding, and a modern paneled door. Commemorative building plaque, second floor west wall: "National Lodge No. 32 I.O.O.F." Building built by lodge for meeting space, which

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 16

North Saint Georges Historic District
New Castle County, DE

=====
occupied third floor, while second floor functioned as a public hall, and the first floor was used for several purposes throughout its history. The post office was set up here in 1878. The first floor was also a druggist and general store, where minnows were sold. The Delaware Trust Company occupied this building until April 30, 1927. On May 2 of that year, the St. Georges Trust Company opened for business and was in operation until 1942. Before the lodge building was constructed, there was a store on this site. (C)

One contributing building

.034 Gam's Store, Corner of Delaware and N. Main Streets

Circa 1855; 2-story, Italianate corner store, with weatherboard siding; hipped roof with box cornice and simple brackets; parged foundation; wrap-around shed-roof porch with exposed rafter ends, corrugated metal covering, and chamfered posts; east elevation porch with four, tapered, unfluted columns; chamfered corner entrance with double glazed and paneled doors; six-over-six sash windows. One-story wing on the east side of the south elevation on a stone foundation. The store is located on the site of the mill house, seen on the 1826 map of incorporation and dating to the early eighteenth century. It has been suggested that this wing, on a stone foundation, may be the original mill house.³ Attached to the south of the store is a gable-roof building with vinyl siding, which, in turn, has a shed on a concrete-block foundation with vertical board siding attached to its south end. These sheds functioned as a creamery in the early twentieth century. Residents recall that a portion of this building was used as a school. (C)

One contributing building

.035 N. Main Street at Canal

Ca. 1925 with ca. 1970 additions; gable-end, one-story building with weatherboard siding, partial-return cornice, off-center-ridge brick chimney, and a Classical Revival doorway surround of plain pilasters, entablature, and keystone. Doors are modern steel replacements. Building is flanked by one-story, shed-roof and flat-roof additions. Attached to the rear of the building is a large corrugated metal garage/warehouse on a concrete block foundation. This building originally functioned as a service station for northbound and southbound lanes of Route 13 across the metal lift bridge. More recently, the complex was operated as a repair service for tractors. (NC)

One noncontributing building

.036 3 Delaware Street

.036A -- circa 1850; 2-story, 3-bay, gable-end house, with a center entrance and a bracketed, gable-roof porch over the front door. The entrance is flanked by 6/1 double hung windows, above which, on the second floor, is a Palladian window with flat lintels; gable roof with box cornice; parged foundation; one-story, shed-roof rear porch was enclosed by present owner to create kitchen. The house functioned as a drugstore and was the home of the town magistrate. (C)

.036B -- East of the house, facing Delaware Street, is a circa 1900 carriage

³See Gladys Lester, "Booklet Five," Forthcoming.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 17

North Saint Georges Historic District
New Castle County, DE

=====

house. A corner of the carriage house was used as a lock-up by the magistrate who lived in the house. The lock up, which is still in place, was created with a wood framework and the walls are lined with metal. According to residents, this lock up was used until the 1960s. (C)

.036C -- To rear of property is a shed-roof, vertical-board chicken house. (C)
Three contributing buildings

.037 Vacant. Was site of circa 1850 house.

.038 Vacant.

.039 Vacant.

.040, N-5047; 9 Delaware Street

Circa 1850; 2-story, 2-bay wide and deep gable end frame house sheathed with brick imprinted asphalt shingles; asphalt shingle roof and partial return box cornice; parged foundation; hipped-roof porch with 3 square posts on brick piers; mixture of 1/1 and 6/6 windows; 2-story, shed-roof ell, infilled with 1-story, shed-roof porch; 1-story, shed-roof, side wing. (C)

One contributing building

.041, N-5046; 11 Delaware Street

.041A -- circa 1850; 2-story, 3-bay, gable-roof house with scalloped-edge asbestos shingle; metal roof and box cornice with flush verge; parged stone foundation; 6/6 double hung replacement windows; rebuilt, gable-roof front porch with turned posts and spindle railing; 2-story rear addition. (C)

.041B -- One post-1945 plywood, gable-roof shed with attached boat bay.

One contributing building

One noncontributing building

.042 4 Delaware Street

.042A -- circa 1867; 2-story, 3-bay frame house; originally a duplex with paired center entrances, now a single center entrance; composition board siding with battens over joints between panels; asphalt shingle roof with flush verge; brick foundation; modern, 1/1, double-hung windows. Historically lived in by an African-American family. This house was built by Lewis Lutz and Andrew Reutter. Andrew Reutter was a shoemaker and also made saddles. (C)

.042B -- One vertical-board outhouse with shed roof. (C)

Two contributing buildings

.043, N-499; 6 Delaware Street

.043A -- circa 1845; 2-story, 4-bay frame house; originally a house and store, with a centered entrance for the store, now a single residence with single off-center entrance; weatherboard on first level, composition board with battens over joints on second level; metal roof with flush verge; brick foundation; replacement 6/6 sash windows on first floor, with original 2/2 double-hung windows on second floor; 1-story, shed-roof ell addition. According to residents, a very narrow, 2-story building was once located between this property and 4 Delaware Street. This house was apparently built to function as both a store and as a residence. The post

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 18

North Saint Georges Historic District
New Castle County, DE

=====

office was located here from 1866-69, when Robert Tawresey was postmaster. The store was in operation into the 1930s, selling minnows in the later period for fisherman at the canal. From 1933 until 1945 the building was the post office, when Grace Bright was post master. (C)

.043B -- Post-1945 gable roof shed with corrugated walls. (NC)
One contributing building
One noncontributing building

.044 8 Delaware Street

1854 with 1833 wing; 2-story, 3-bay frame house with weatherboard siding and central entrance; Standing-seam metal roof and flush verge; 6/6 double-hung windows; 3 frame, shed-roof rear additions. Originally functioned as Dr. James Sutton's Apothecary. The building has also served as a library for the St. Georges Library Association (founded 1872); a barber shop and post office in 1929 (at which time this area was considered the business section of town); and as a private residence. (C)

One contributing building

.045 10 Delaware Street; Sutton House; NR, N-144

.045A -- circa 1783-85 rear wing and circa 1817-18 front section; A Flemish-bond brick, Federal period, 3-bay, side-passage house with an older, 2-story brick wing. The building was Victorianized in the late nineteenth century with such details as the addition of scroll-sawn trim on the dormers and decorative trusses at the gable ends. Adam Nuttall was a house carpenter from England. The front section was built by James N. Sutton, son of John Sutton and Margaret Nuttall Sutton. John Sutton was the first merchant in St. Georges. James, a medical doctor, opened the first drug store in St. Georges; owned and operated bark, saw, and grist mills; was the first to introduce the manufacture of shell lime to the state; and was the town's postmaster for forty years.⁴ (C)

.045B -- Behind the residence is a 2-story, board-and-batten stable with a hipped roof. (C)

.045C -- There is also a 1-story, square brick smokehouse with a pyramidal roof located on this parcel. (C)

Three contributing buildings

.046 104 Broad Street

Circa 1925; 1½ story, 3-bay, jerkin-head cottage; asphalt-shingle roof, aluminum siding, and a parged foundation; off-center entrance; 6/1 double-hung windows, some paired, with plain-board surrounds and moulded drip hood; 2-light garret window; 2 replacement posts support the hipped roof of the full front porch; 1-story addition to rear. Livery stables (no longer standing) were located behind the house, where coaches or horses could be rented out. Fred Huxtable bought the house in 1927 and used it for his barber shop. (C)

One contributing building

⁴Biographical and Genealogical History of Delaware (Chambersburg, PA: J.M. Runk & Co., 1899), 408.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 19

North Saint Georges Historic District
New Castle County, DE

=====

.047 106-108 Broad Street

1930; Four Square, 4-bay duplex with end entrances, now a single residence; hipped roof, covered with asphalt shingles; exposed rafter ends; hipped-roof dormer with paired 4/1 double-hung windows; aluminum siding; transoms over entrances; single and paired 6/1 double-hung windows; enclosed sunrooms project diagonally from two front corners of house. Until the house was built in 1930, the land was reportedly still used for growing sweet corn. (C)

.047 B and C -- Two post-1945 gable-roof sheds. (2 NC)

One contributing building
Two noncontributing buildings

.048 Vacant

.049 112-114 Broad Street

.049A -- 1848; 2-story duplex with 4 bays on second level; asphalt roof, box cornice, and scalloped bargeboard on gable ends; 2-story, shed-roof ell with 1-story, gable-roof addition, and a 1-story, gable-roof porch at rear. Building has been significantly remodelled: T1-11 siding; new windows and altered window openings; hipped-roof, full front porch with modern enclosure. Built by Ebenezer Eliason. In the 1920s, was lived in by a dressmaker. (NC)

.049B -- One gambrel-roof, post-1945 barn with plywood walls at rear of property. (NC)

Two noncontributing buildings

.050 Vacant

.051 202 Broad Street

.051A -- Circa 1970; brick, 1-story house. (NC)

.051B -- A large, modern, gambrel-roof shed. (NC)

Two noncontributing buildings

.052 204 Broad Street

.052A -- circa 1870; 3-bay, 2-story, side-passage frame dwelling; rockfaced concrete block foundation; vinyl siding; asphalt gable roof; replacement shed-roof front porch; 1/1 and 6/1 double-hung windows; 2-story, gable-roof rear wing; 1-story, shed-roof side addition. Probably moved from Church Street. Historically was a residence of an African-American family. (Because only a small percentage of the buildings of St. Georges were moved, this building does not need to meet Criterion Consideration B and is a contributing element of the district.) (C)

.052B -- A post-1945 shed-roof outbuilding with plywood and aluminum walls.

One contributing building
One noncontributing building

.053 Vacant

.054 210 Broad Street

.054A -- circa 1934; 1½-story rockfaced concrete block automobile garage; originally a centered entrance between 2 storefront windows on each side; 2 of the 4

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 20

North Saint Georges Historic District
New Castle County, DE

=====
single-pane windows with 2-light transoms remain, a third has been filled in, and the fourth has been converted to an entrance; the main roof extends over the main facade to create a porch on a concrete floor, with chamfered posts, and a beaded-board ceiling; there are 2 shed-roof dormers with weatherboard sides and triple 6-light windows on the roof of the main elevation, which is clad in folded-seam metal panels; there is a 1-story, smooth concrete block addition on the north elevation, with garage door entrances and corrugated metal roof. (C)

.054B -- There is also a 2-story barn with vertical-board walls and a corrugated metal roof on this property. This was originally associated with the Sparks Dairy Farm and is the only outbuilding to remain from that operation. This building was moved a few feet to its present location, out of the path of the St. Georges Bridge ramps. This building functioned as a storage shed, and originally had shed-roof additions on each side for storing the threshing machines (scrapped in World War II) and automobiles. (Because only a small percentage of the buildings of St. Georges were moved, this building does not need to meet Criterion Consideration B and is a contributing element of the district.) (C)

.054C -- Near the north end of the automobile garage is a modern billboard with telephone pole supports. (NC)

Two contributing buildings
One noncontributing structure

.055 2 Church Street

.055A -- Circa 1925; 4-bay, 1-story, side-gable cottage, with pedimented porch over second-bay, front door; parged foundation; vinyl siding; 3/1 double-hung windows; gable-roof screened porch on west-side end. From the late-eighteenth into the early twentieth century, this was the site of stables, where horses and carriages could be rented. This is near the location of a blacksmith shop mapped on the Beers Atlas of 1868. This building was moved to this location. (Because only a small percentage of the buildings of St. Georges were moved, this building does not need to meet Criterion Consideration B and is a contributing element of the district.) (C)

.055B -- A small, post-1945 gable-roof metal shed in back yard. (NC)

One contributing building
One noncontributing building

.056 3-5 Church Street

.056A -- circa 1920; 4-bay, 2-story duplex with entrances on end bays of front elevation; smooth parged foundation with sharp corners; cedar shingle siding stained deep maroon or brown; exposed rafter ends; full front porch with hipped roof and 5 square, tapered columns; paneled doors; 6/6 sash, some paired; plain board surrounds with drip moulding over doors and windows; 2-story, 1-bay, shed-roof rear addition, appears to be from the same period as the house. (C)

.056B and C -- To the side and rear of each end of the duplex is a gable-roof garage with German board siding. (C)

Three contributing buildings

.057 101 Broad Street

.057A -- 1880-81; 3-bay, 2-story, side-passage plan dwelling; brick

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 21

North Saint Georges Historic District
New Castle County, DE

=====
foundation; aluminum siding; hipped roof and wide cornice; modern awning over front door supported on wrought-iron posts; door opening retains transom and sidelights; 2/2 double-hung windows with pointed, moulded surrounds; a hipped-roof, 2-bay, 2-story rear wing, possibly original, with a 2-story, shed-roof addition, which rests on a rockfaced concrete block foundation. This building has historically functioned as the parsonage to the St. Georges Methodist Episcopal Church. (C)

- .057B -- A plywood, gable-roof garage in rear yard. (C)
 - One contributing building
 - One noncontributing building

.058 103 Broad Street

Built 1918-1919; 2½-story, side-passage plan dwelling with Queen Anne elements; smooth parged foundation; weatherboard siding; asphalt-shingle hipped roof with wide eave; front cross-gable with 3-light windows and fish-scale shingles; large, 1/1 double-hung window at first floor; polygonal bay and paired 1/1 double hung windows at second level; plain board surrounds with drip moulding throughout; hipped-roof full front porch with modern wrought-iron posts; and one-story, gable-roof rear wing. House was built by James R. Roberts, a carpenter and contractor. (C)

One contributing building

.059 105-107 Broad Street

.059A -- circa 1940; 6-bay, 2-story duplex with entrances at each end of the main elevation; parged foundation with imitation rough-textured surface; gable-roof with flush verge and interlocking asphalt shingles; 2 front wall dormers with partial returns; 6/6 and 1/1 windows; originally, a full, shed-roof front porch with gable roofs at each end over the entrances; porch in front of northern duplex has been remodeled to create a gable front form, which projects beyond southern porch; there is a 2-story, rear addition on the north end. The form of the original building has been changed by the large addition to the front; this building is therefore noncontributing to the historic district. Built for the Sutton family by James R. Roberts, carpenter. (NC)

- .059B -- Post-1945 gable-roof, concrete block garage. (NC)
- .059C -- Shed-roof modern shed. (NC)

Three noncontributing buildings

.060 109 Broad Street, St. Georges Methodist Episcopal Church

1852, with belfry and bell addition 1918-1919 and the addition of the steeple in 1971; a stuccoed, masonry, Greek-Revival style church with a temple front expressed in a heavy, moulded pediment; the center entrance is accessed through a Carpenter Gothic vestibule, above which, at the second level, is a tripartite window; the windows throughout are glazed with leaded stained glass in rectangular openings with wood lintels and sills; there is a 2-story, 3-bay, gable-roof addition; and the belfry is in the Carpenter Gothic style with a modern steeple. The cemetery associated with this church was moved. (C)

One contributing building

.061 111 Broad Street

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 22

North Saint Georges Historic District
New Castle County, DE

=====
.061A -- 1951; 4-bay, 1-story, side-gable house with aluminum siding, which incorporates in the southeast corner of the building a small grain buying office, moved to this location from near the C & D Canal. The building was moved when the canal was widened. The office first served the ships loading grain at St. Georges. In the 1930s it was used as an ice cream shop and a radio repair shop. (NC)

.061B -- Modern gambrel-roof barn at rear of property. (NC)
Two noncontributing buildings

.062 113 Broad Street

Circa 1836-37; 3-bay, 2-story gable-roof house with 2-bay, 2-story, gable-roof addition on south side; stone foundation; striated asbestos shingle siding; box cornice with metal roof; 6/6 double-hung windows; gable-roof porch at entrance; 1-story, shed-roof rear wing. House was likely built by a butcher, Ebenezer Eliason. In the late nineteenth century, the house was used as a hotel. Historically, this resource was in front of (west of) the St. Georges District No. 117 (Colored) School and Colored Church. Both have been demolished. (C)

One contributing building

.063 United States Post Office

Circa 1925; small, 1-story, gable-end brick school house; soldier-course basement level, above which are repeating rows of 5 stretcher courses and an alternating header/stretcher course; moulded box cornice with partial return and asphalt-shingle roof; 6/6 double-hung sash; the west side range of windows was boarded in and 3 smaller window openings were created; pedimented porch with square columns; 1-story, shed-roof east side addition, also of brick. (C)

One contributing building

.064 203 Broad Street

.064A -- circa 1965; 1-story, gable-roof, aluminum-sided house. (NC)

.064B -- circa 1965 gable-roof, aluminum-sided, 2-car garage. (NC)

Two noncontributing buildings

.065 205 Broad Street

Circa 1955; 1-story, gable-roof, shingled house. (NC)

One noncontributing building

.066 207 Broad Street

.066A -- circa 1947; 1-story, gable-roof, aluminum-sided house. (NC)

.066B -- circa 1947 gable-roof, aluminum-sided, 1-car garage. (NC)

Two noncontributing buildings

.067 209 Broad Street

.067A -- circa 1940-1941; 3-bay, 2-story, center-entrance bungalow with half of the front porch enclosed, as originally designed; brick foundation; aluminum siding; 6/1 windows; shed-roof dormer. (C)

.067B -- Detached 2-car, gable-roof garage with shed-roof addition. (C)

Two contributing buildings

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 23

North Saint Georges Historic District
New Castle County, DE

=====
.068 211 Broad Street

.068A -- circa 1950; 1-story, aluminum-sided house. (NC)

.068B -- circa 1950 1-car garage. (NC)

Two noncontributing buildings

.069 213 Broad Street

.069A -- 1936; 1½-story brick bungalow; soldier-course brickwork at basement level; imitation brick in gable ends; 3/1 sash windows; segmental-arch window heads on first floor; plain board surrounds with drip moulding on second level; gable-roof central dormer with triple windows; enclosed front porch with fanlight transoms Built by the Sparks family, which owned a dairy farm once located at this end of town. The land for the northbound lanes of Route 13, which is Broad Street today, was originally part of the Sparks Family Dairy. (C)

.069B -- A large, post-1945 gable-roof garage is located to rear of house. (NC)

.069C -- A post-1945 shed-roof shed is also located to rear of house. (NC)

.069D -- A post-1945 gable-roof frame stable is located behind this property. (NC)

.069E -- This large parcel extends behind the post office, where a 1-story, prefabricated house is located, at 4 Church Street. (NC)

One contributing building

Four noncontributing buildings

.070 215 Broad Street

.070A -- circa 1960; 1-story, vinyl-sided house. (NC)

.070B -- circa 1960 1-car garage/shop. (NC)

Two noncontributing buildings

.071 217 Broad Street

.071A -- 1932; 3-bay, center-entrance, 1½-story multi-color-pebble- and glass-dashed stucco bungalow on a brick foundation; stucco battered columns; 3/1 sash throughout; paired windows on first floor; central, pedimented dormer with tripartite windows; side polygonal bay and porch. (C)

.071B -- Pebble- and glass-dashed 1-car, gable-roof garage. (C)

Two contributing buildings

.072 219 Broad Street

.072A -- circa 1940; 5-bay, 1½-story Tudor Revival cottage; weatherboard siding; brick, round-arched entrance with vertical-board door with bracketed overhang; doorway is balanced by adjacent brick and stone chimney; front gable with triple windows and semi-circular fanlight; 6/6 double-hung sash windows; paneled shutters with tree cut-out in upper panel; "S" shutter dogs; 1-story rear wing and porch. (C)

.072B -- To the side and rear of house is a 2-car frame garage.

Two contributing buildings

.073 221 Broad Street

.073A -- circa 1950; 1½-story, shingle, stone, and brick house. (NC)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 24

North Saint Georges Historic District
New Castle County, DE

=====

.073B -- circa 1950 Detached 1-car garage. (NC)
Two noncontributing buildings

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 1

North Saint Georges Historic District
New Castle County, DE

Statement of Significance

The North Saint Georges Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A and the Transportation Area of Significance and Criterion C and the Architecture Area of Significance. The town's historical importance lies in its role as a village center at the crossroads of major water and land transportation routes in the State of Delaware. The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal opened south of the village in 1829. The T. Coleman DuPont Highway (Route 13) was constructed between 1916 and 1923 through St. Georges on the path of an eighteenth-century road leading from the northern to the southern ends of the state. The village plan and extant buildings relate to the activity brought to the town by both overland travel through the town's main street and by the canal traffic, and justify its nomination under Criterion A. Furthermore, North Saint Georges is one of the few cohesive villages remaining in central New Castle County. The presence of well-preserved buildings from three centuries of the town's history, beginning with the earliest-surviving building of circa 1719, justifies the nomination of the district under Criterion C. With the elimination of the canal locks in 1927, which removed the possibility of stopping at the village, and the completion of a new St. Georges Bridge in 1942 west of town and consequent re-routing of Route 13, the town's function as a node on these two significant transportation routes ended.

DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW

Saint Georges was named by William Penn, presumably in reference to Saint George, the patron saint of England.⁵ The earliest European settlement in the St. Georges vicinity, in the form of houses, occurred on the north bank of the St. Georges Creek. As early as 1703 the area was referred to in early deeds as "Georges Bridge." These buildings were destroyed for the mill and mill-dam constructed in the early eighteenth century. As early as 1708 St. Georges was described in an account of the lower counties by John Oldmixon as "a pretty Village, ten miles below New Castle."⁶ A deed and survey from 1718 refer to a mill, mill race, and a dam, and there was also a mill house, all of which apparently replaced the small houses

⁵Gladys Lester pointed out the related nomenclature of other sites in the area, such as the Dragon Run Creek and Red Lion Hundred. According to Gladys Lester, Red Lion probably began as "Red Line" in reference to the shield crest on St. Georges Armor. The word "Saint" in reference to the town was spelled out, not abbreviated, into the 1830s when the first Saint Georges Post Office was established.

⁶Harold B. Hancock, "Descriptions and Travel Accounts of Delaware, 1700-1740," Delaware History, 10 (October 1962): 120.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 2

North Saint Georges Historic District
New Castle County, DE

near the creek.⁷ The mill race ran west of and parallel to the main street. The milling activity was located west of the mill race. The earliest houses in the location of the present village were built "upland" from the mill and creek and east of the main street, setting the pattern of early village development, with few exceptions, on the east side of the main street, a short distance from the milling activity across the road. This location was referred to in early deeds as being "near the village," a reference to the original settlement near the creek.

Scharf wrote that the streets of St. Georges were laid out in 1730; however, Lester's research shows that around the year 1730 landowners began to set aside plots of three acres or smaller, which formed the basis for the town.⁸ These plots were located north of the creek and east of the main street through town. In the 1740s, parcels of approximately forty-two feet wide were plotted on the east side of Main Street. These parcels radiated from Main Street in a northeasterly direction. Although plotted, many of these were not developed until the mid-nineteenth century. In this first half of the eighteenth century, the land was parcelled into a series of adjacent farmlands surrounded by fences with gates opening onto the Main Street--this constituted the "village."

In a warrant to re-survey lands in the St. Georges vicinity in 1744, the author wrote of the location on the north side of St. Georges Creek as "a place intended for a Town called St. Georges."⁹ This warrant attests that there was a desire to establish a town at this location, but that it was not yet accomplished. About this time, 1744, Broad Street had formed parallel to and east of Main Street, but was closed off in the late 1750s. Second Street, (which became Church Street in the late 1800s), formed in the early 1800s, at which time Broad Street south of Church was opened. In 1813, Delaware Street opened. The town now consisted of one continuous block. Delaware Street extended eastward in front of the new addition to John Sutton's House on Delaware Street (.045), across his farmland, to Delaware City. The northern section of Broad Street was extended in the 1920s to become the northbound lanes of Route 13.

Development in the Village of North St. Georges began on the first block north of the creek, where the earliest dated extant residences in North St. Georges are located (.028 and .029). Today, the circa 1719 building is the wing of a circa 1800 front addition (.028). In 1719 the home was owned by a tanner but occupied by a shoemaker. This was followed directly to the south by the construction in 1731 of

⁷Deed B-2/123. Part of the mill house may survive as a wing of Gam's store. The mill was destroyed, according to Orphans' Court papers. This information will be discussed in Mrs. Lester's next booklet.

⁸J. Thomas Scharf, History of Delaware, 1609-1888, Vol. II (Philadelphia: L. J. Richards and Co., 1888), 967.

⁹This information was provided by Gladys Lester and will be part of her fifth booklet.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 3

North Saint Georges Historic District
New Castle County, DE

=====

the home of a weaver (.029), which is also still standing. This home originally sat on a three-acre parcel, which was farmed and not subdivided for more than one-hundred years. The next major phase of building occurred in the 1760s, when two hotels were constructed, one at the north end and the other at the south end of the main street (.022 and .004).

Nineteenth-century development, which mainly took place after the opening of the canal in 1829, began by filling in the block nearest the canal, bounded by Main Street on the West, Delaware Street on the South, Broad Street on the East, and Church Street on the North. In the 1850s, the land on the west side of Main Street and south side of Delaware Street, which had been commonly owned, was subdivided and houses were constructed shortly thereafter. The 1840s and 1850s also witnessed the construction of two of the town's pivotal buildings: the St. Georges Presbyterian Church on the west side of town and the St. Georges M. E. Church on its east side.

Generally, houses from the third quarter of the nineteenth century were built on the second block north of the canal on both sides of Main Street. Trades were also concentrated in this area, including the north side of Church Street where a blacksmith shop and wheelwright shop were located. Some of the development in this period was not "growth" but was new construction on the sites of previous buildings, including the two anchors on the east side of Main Street between Delaware and Church Streets: the Masonic Lodge was built in 1875 on the site of a store (.033) and a Carpenter Gothic House was built ca. 1860 where a brick house once stood (.027). About 1900, a school and church for the African-American population (no longer standing) were built on the edge of the village east of Broad Street.

Twentieth-century houses are scattered throughout the town on parcels that had been large tracts since the town's inception. Most twentieth-century buildings, however, are concentrated on the north side of the village in an area that had been a dairy farm until the 1940s--the North Broad Street vicinity. North Broad Street, which reopened in the 1920s for northbound Route 13 traffic, became the site of bungalows and an auto garage (.054). This location is also where the post-1945 development is concentrated in the form of one-story homes, with two exceptions. Two post-1945 one-story, side-gable houses are located on parcels on Main Street that originally contained historic homes (.026 and .031).

The boom period in North Saint Georges occurred after the opening of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal in 1829. The three points on the canal where locks were located benefitted to varying degrees from their proximity to this important new mode of transportation: Delaware City; St. Georges; and Chesapeake City, Maryland. The Village of St. Georges was incorporated in 1825 in advance of the canal-opening four years later. The survey plot drawn at that time was a grand scheme, which envisioned a town more than triple the scale of the village at that date.¹⁰ This plan was never realized. However, during the 1830-1880 period, the overall population in the region rose and much of this population was concentrated

¹⁰Deed G-4/243-245.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 4

North Saint Georges Historic District
New Castle County, DE

in developing towns. After the opening of the canal, the village functioned as an active commercial and shipping center. The increased economic activity is reflected in the rise in building activity. Most new construction and rebuilding had been accomplished in St. Georges by the time of the survey work in 1867 for the Beers Atlas published the next year. The present town is closely reflected in the plan seen on that atlas. No significant changes appear on the survey for re-incorporation drawn in 1877¹¹; the Hopkins Atlas of 1881; or on the Baist Atlas of 1893.

The town's population was enumerated separately from the rest of Red Lion Hundred beginning in 1850 (see Table 1). In 1850, there were about 200 residents. That number grew to 269 by 1860 and increased to 338 in 1880, where it hovered until the turn of the century. The population consistently dropped in the twentieth century, from 325 in 1900, to 264 in 1910, and to 245 in 1920.

TABLE 1

POPULATION, VILLAGE OF ST. GEORGES, RED LION HUNDRED

	1850	1860	1880	1900	1910	1920
Population	199	269	338	325	264	245
African-American Population	27	# not avail-able	# not avail-able	63	43	57
Total # Households	37	51	71	75	75	# not avail-able
African-American Households	3	6	4	12	11	16

¹¹Deed B-11/106-108.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 5

North Saint Georges Historic District
New Castle County, DE

By contrast, the African-American population did not consistently rise until the twentieth century (See Table 1). The African-American population comprised about 8% of the households in St. Georges in 1850. By 1860, that number had risen to 12%. By 1880, however, that number had dropped to about 5%. About 16% of the households in St. Georges were African-American in 1900. That number dropped to about 14.6% in 1910. During the 1900-1920 years, the total St. Georges population dropped while the African-American population dropped in 1910, then rose again in 1920. It appears that the African-American population was not concentrated in one section, but was scattered throughout the village.

The St. Georges population was not dominated by one ethnic group. Although earlier settlers in the area were Welsh, by the mid-nineteenth century, St. Georges was composed of individuals representing several nationalities, including immigrants from Germany, Ireland, England, and France, as well as the small African-American population cited above. The immigrant population dropped off about 1900.

The extant population census records (from 1850-1920) indicate that the village inhabitants were predominantly craftsmen and tradesmen, with a few professionals (lawyers and physicians), farmers, and merchants. (See Table 2, Section 8, Pages 14-17.) A similar craftsman class built and inhabited the homes of North St. Georges in the eighteenth century, as well.¹² Craftsman occupations listed in the census records for the decades from 1850 to 1920 included blacksmith, carpenter, wheelwright, gunsmith, plasterer, machinist, tailor, shoemaker, butcher, harness maker, and coach maker. Some of these trades have been associated with specific buildings. These are identified in the property description section above. Canal-related occupations were also present but not dominant. It appears that the canal brought people to the town but did not directly employ its population, for the most part. The occupations directly associated with the canal include pump-maker; president of a steamboat company; superintendent of the canal locks; sailor; and lock tender. After 1900, jobs associated with the cannery appear in the census records. About this time jobs also became more diversified.

The African-American population were laborers, servants, gardeners, and a butcher (who appeared in the census records of 1850). In the twentieth century, the term servant was changed to "house work" and occupations for African-Americans included janitor, horse groom, cook, and preacher. In regard to the history of the women of St. Georges, Gladys Lester's research uncovered several instances of the transfer of land and property through inheritance to the wife, after which the property was referred to in official documents by the husband's name. Not until 1880 did the population census records begin to list the occupations of women. Several worked as dressmakers, although one woman was the proprietor of a confection store and head of a household. (This was Mary Gam, a Bavarian immigrant.) By 1900, women appeared in the census records as hotel hostess, trained nurse, and grocery salesperson. By 1920, two women worked as stenographers.

¹²See Gladys Lester's booklets for deeds, wills, and other archival materials documenting occupations of early inhabitants.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 6

North Saint Georges Historic District
New Castle County, DE

=====

TRANSPORTATION

The Village of North Saint Georges began its association with the Transportation Area of Significance when settlement in the area began in the late-seventeenth century because of the convenient location for a bridge over the St. Georges Creek. In the early eighteenth century, the area was referred to in deeds as "Georges Bridge." The mill and mill dam were built after the area had been chosen for settlement. The present-day village developed near the mill, but, more significantly, near the road that circuitously traversed the length of the state from New Castle to Lewes. The earliest extant building (circa 1719) was occupied by a shoemaker, indicating the need for such services in this nascent community. Two of the oldest buildings in St. Georges are directly associated with the town's transportation function (.004 and .022). These were used as inns and stage-coach stops beginning in the 1760s. In 1762, the King's Highway was officially laid out and passed through town on the route of Main Street.¹³ In a petition for a tavern license in the late eighteenth century, a tavern keeper, Mary McBrierty, is recorded as having stated that the house [.004], "has been occupied as a tavern for several years past and a stand for the public stages passing from Dover to the City of Philadelphia at the present time."¹⁴ Throughout the region during this early period, transportation routes were improved as a road network to connect Dover with the rest of the state was developed. (Dover had become the seat of state government in 1777.)

Transportation routes again generated the growth in St. Georges during the 1830-1880 period, which began with the opening of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal in 1829 on the route of the St. Georges Creek. During this period, the hey-day of the town, the canal became a point of interest for sight-seers who could picnic and fish at Lorewood Grove, west of St. Georges.¹⁵ The town's function was enhanced after the opening of the canal. St. Georges was now an integral part of the east-west route across the state, which linked the Delaware River and Bay with the Chesapeake Bay, and connected local markets with both Baltimore and Philadelphia. The canal inaugurated a boom period for farmers; local businesses such as retail shops, inns, and three wheelwright shops; and the canal also created new jobs, such as toll collectors and lock tenders. During this period St. Georges was a scheduled stop on the Ericsson Line, a passenger steamboat that ran between Philadelphia and Baltimore from 1844 into the 1920s. During this period St. Georges possessed the appropriately named Steamboat Hotel (.004).

In the 1830-1880 period, traffic on the canal intensified, and the Delaware canal-towns of Delaware City and St. Georges grew rapidly. Stage-coach lines of the

¹³Scharf, 968.

¹⁴Gladys Lester, "Ye Towne of St. Georges, Buildings and Homes. The 'Steamboat Hotel' and 128 Perches of Land," No. 2 (January 1991): 10.

¹⁵Lorewood Grove succumbed to the canal-widening of the twentieth century.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 7

North Saint Georges Historic District
New Castle County, DE

=====

eighteenth century were gradually eclipsed by packet lines on the canal. However, these packets soon faced competition in 1831 from the New Castle-Frenchtown Railroad, which paralleled the canal route to the north.¹⁶ The Pennsylvania, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad connected Wilmington with Baltimore in 1837, and served the same market as did the packet lines on the canal.¹⁷ Furthermore, a north-south rail was extended from Wilmington through Middletown, west of Smyrna, and Dover in the 1850s. The north-south railroad line was located two miles from St. Georges, and resulted in creating competition with canal and overland travel. As characterized in a twentieth-century history of St. Georges, "for more than a century the chief excitement in St. Georges was the arrival and departure of the two four-horse stages, north-bound and south-bound, that ceased running when the railroad was built down the state."¹⁸ As Nancy Wolfe has observed, although the stage-coach lines lost business, water transportation did not lose importance to the rail in this period, especially after the introduction of steamboats.¹⁹ This was a period of intense rivalry and St. Georges reaped the benefits of the canal travel.

In the 1880-1940 period, transportation routes again affected town development, although the effect in this period was ultimately to retard the town's growth. The changing scene of transportation is foreshadowed in the population census records of 1920, which document the existence of an automobile company in the community as well as a surveyor for the U. S. Government. In 1919 the federal government had purchased the canal and would remove the locks and widen its banks to a sea-level waterway between 1921 and 1927. The conversion of the canal from a lock to a sea-level ship canal allowed for through-commerce and removed the need for boats to stop at the locks. The pivotal year was not 1919, when the federal government purchased the canal and it became a toll-free waterway, but instead was 1927, specifically February of that year. At midnight on January 31, the canal was closed so the locks could be removed. On February 1, the waters of the Chesapeake and the Delaware were united. By February 25, "the impediments to navigation in the canal--slides, shoals, locks, and a sunken barge--were sufficiently removed to permit limited navigation."²⁰

However, the Du Pont Highway (Route 13), constructed between 1916 and 1923, brought traffic through St. Georges on its Main Street (for southbound traffic) and

¹⁶Nancy T. Wolfe, "Delaware Packets and the Coming of the Railroads," Delaware History, 14 (October 1970): 99-101.

¹⁷Wolfe, 101.

¹⁸Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration, Delaware: A Guide to the First State, ed. by Henry G. Alsberg, rev.ed. by Jeannette Eckman (New York: Hastings House, 1938, 1955), 335.

¹⁹Wolfe, 98-99.

²⁰Gray, 242.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 8

North Saint Georges Historic District
New Castle County, DE

=====

on its Broad Street (for northbound traffic).²¹ St. Georges had functioned as a stopping point for overland travelers since the eighteenth century and was now on the route of the state's first modern highway system. The St. Georges Post Office issued a postage seal in 1938 with a phrase expressing the town's historic function: "The Crossroad of Transportation." The automobile bridge across the canal, which had been built in 1926, was destroyed in 1939, when it was struck by the S. S. Waukegan.²² It was replaced by the new and present bridge in 1942, "the first modern highway bridge constructed across the canal."²³ Additional canal widenings occurred in 1935 and 1954, further separating the northern village from the settlement on the southern banks of the canal. Before the new bridge was complete, the federal government provided ferry service across the canal. The transportation function ended in 1942 when the new St. Georges Bridge and the Route 13 access ramps were completed west of the village and St. Georges was bypassed, ending the period when the Main Street of St. Georges was the "main" street. The town's economy had been tied to both water and overland travel since the eighteenth century, but by the 1940s the theme of transportation no longer contributed to town growth. The drop in the population of St. Georges illustrates this change.

Just as Chesapeake City, Maryland, began to decline when the federal government purchased the canal and the emphasis shifted to through-commerce, the history of St. Georges changed. Contemporary histories note the change that was occurring. As noted in the memoir of John Clark Higgins, "now [1917] there is a new face at the canal door."²⁴ Henry Conrad noted in 1908 as "unfortunate" the fact that the Delaware Railroad was two-miles distant.²⁵ The history of Delaware edited by Wilson Lloyd Bevan in 1929 also noted that "the lack of railroad facilities held it [St. Georges] back."²⁶ The description of St. Georges in the Federal Writers' Project Delaware: A Guide to the First State, as revised in 1955, also suggested the passing heyday of the town, which "keeps its charm despite widening and deepening of

²¹John B. Rae, "Coleman Du Pont and His Road," Delaware History, 16 (Spring-Summer 1975): 177.

²²Edward J. Ludwig III, The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, Gateway to Paradise (Elkton, MD: Cecil County Bicentennial Committee, 1979), 32.

²³Ralph D. Gray, The National Waterway: A History of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, 1769-1985 (Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press), 251.

²⁴Anthony Higgins, ed., "The Memoirs of John Clark Higgins," Delaware History, 14 (April 1970): 72.

²⁵Henry Conrad, A History of the State of Delaware (Wilmington, DE: Henry Conrad, 1908), 535.

²⁶Wilson Lloyd Bevan, ed., History of Delaware Past and Present, Vol. II (New York: Lewis Historical Co., 1929), 808.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 9

North Saint Georges Historic District
New Castle County, DE

=====

the canal passing through it, and the high-span bridge (1942) that overpasses it."²⁷ In 1985, in the words of Delaware's then-Congressman and current-governor Tom Carper, the canal is vital to the nation, but possesses "scant economic benefit to Delaware."²⁸

Not only is the location of the village settlement directly associated with the transportation area of significance, but so is its plan. The plan reflects the eighteenth-century beginnings with one Main Street, which was part of the statewide north-south route. The plan also reflects the significance of the canal, with the main intersection and business district located just north of the canal waters. The twentieth-century history of transportation is also evident in the current plan, with Broad and Main Streets, the former north- and south-bound lanes of Route 13, converging at the canal where they once crossed.

Some of the buildings directly served the overland and canal travelers. The town originally supported three hotels on Main Street, two of which still stand (.004 and .022). One of the hotels was known as the Steamboat Hotel, in deference to the canal travelers on the Ericcson passenger line (.004). Another residence, (.062), was used as a hotel in the late-nineteenth century. In addition, several buildings functioned as both dwellings and stores or shops (.005, .023, .032, .043, and .044). One building in town functioned solely as a corner store, and this still serves its original purpose (.034). Gam's Store (.034) is located on a strategic corner of Main Street, which led to the bridge across the canal, and Delaware Street, which led to Delaware City. Another extant building related to this theme is the Lodge, built in 1875 (.033). This three-story building housed a drug store, post office, and bank. With the introduction of traffic on the state's first modern highway, the businesses in St. Georges changed with the times to address an automobile-oriented consumer. St. Georges was introduced to gas pumps, luncheonettes, and barbershops, and stores began to sell bait to meet the needs of the canal fishermen. St. Georges has two gas service stations (.035 and .054).

ARCHITECTURE

Well-preserved buildings comprising St. Georges display the village's eighteenth-century beginnings, including two brick hotels; significant post-1829 development, in the form of new building and rebuilding, including commercial buildings, churches, and new front additions; and the twentieth-century Route 13 transportation period, which brought a concrete-block automobile garage and bungalows to town. As a rare-surviving example of a well-preserved village in central New Castle County, with resources representing three centuries of building styles, the Village of North Saint Georges is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C and the Architecture Area of Significance.

²⁷Federal Writers' Project, 335.

²⁸Gray, 301.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 10

North Saint Georges Historic District
New Castle County, DE

Four buildings have been identified from the 1730-70 period, including two brick hotels (.004 and .022) and two residences (.028 and .029). Both of the brick hotel buildings, with symmetrical facades and belt courses, can be identified very generally as "Georgian." The early buildings have been updated at later periods in keeping with the building styles of the time. This change is evident on the front section of the hotel at the north end of Main Street, which was updated in the early nineteenth century with the more vertically-proportioned window opening of the Federal period. Attic dormers were not uncommon on these earlier buildings, although few remain. The dormer on the simple three-bay home on Main Street, built in 1731 and updated in 1823, is classically-treated (.028).

Buildings from the 1770-1830 period are few in number. The one outstanding architectural example is already individually-listed on the National Register, the Sutton House (.045). This building has a main block in the Federal Style constructed circa 1817, and a rear wing built circa 1783. This is a well-articulated example of the high style of the period.

Several buildings in St. Georges date from the 1830-1880 period. This was a period of architectural renewal in the region, when many Italianate buildings and other popular styles were constructed. Several significant buildings from this period are well-preserved in St. Georges. These include the Greek-Revival Style St. Georges Presbyterian Church, 1844-45 (.013; N-9561); the St. Georges Methodist Episcopal Church, 1852, also reflecting the Greek-Revival form (.060); the Italianate Style Gam's Store, circa 1855 (.034); the Second-Empire Style National Lodge No. 32 I. O. O. F., built 1875 (.033); and a Carpenter Gothic house, ca. 1855, with high integrity (.027). Throughout the period of significance, both national styles and local building traditions can be seen in St. Georges. Buildings reflecting the local tradition include a variety of plans ranging from three-bay single-pile single-family homes (.024 and .041) to four- and six-bay double-pile duplexes (.025 and .042).

Examples of St. George's architecture from the 1880-1940 period include suburban development on the periphery of town, in the form of a strip of early-twentieth-century houses on North Broad Street, which are oriented toward the former northbound lanes of the Du Pont Highway. These include a brick bungalow (.069); a pebble- and glass-dashed stucco bungalow (.071); and a Tudor Revival Cottage (.072). However, local preferences continued to be expressed in the five-bay, center-entrance form (.021) and the four-bay duplex (.056).

EVALUATION OF INTEGRITY AND SIGNIFICANCE

INTEGRITY STANDARDS FOR DISTRICTS

The two most important elements affecting the streetscape in a mixed-function urban environment are the form of the buildings comprising the district (their overall shape, height, and setback), and the fenestration pattern on the elevations fronting the street (the location and size of window and door openings). This

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 11

North Saint Georges Historic District
New Castle County, DE

=====
approach is designed to address the larger aspects of the village streetscape, rather than smaller details of the buildings themselves. The Village of North St. Georges is an example of a mixed-function urban district. Most of the buildings in town are residences. The buildings that historically functioned as stores and hotels also possess the general residential form, although on a larger scale and with more ornate trim. The buildings of St. Georges are generally two-stories high and are positioned close to the road on small lots (.10 to .15 acres). The setback decreases as the buildings get closer to the "downtown" area--the intersection of Main and Delaware Streets.

Additions affecting shape, height, or setback result in the evaluation of the building as "noncontributing." Changes in fenestration affecting the overall streetscape include creating smaller window openings and filling in window or door openings, and also result in the evaluation of the building as "noncontributing."

INTEGRITY STANDARDS FOR CONTRIBUTING ELEMENTS OF DISTRICT

If a residence lacked either of the two criteria of form or fenestration, it was designated "noncontributing." For example, the replacement of 2 over 2 windows with 1 over 1 on a building that retains its overall shape and fenestration pattern, does not affect the historic appearance of the village as a whole. However, the accumulation of modern elements on top of changed fenestration or form does affect the village's appearance, and some buildings were deemed non-contributing for this reason. Future changes in the course of home improvements could reverse this designation, particularly for older buildings or for those representing the transportation area of significance, which best defines the town's history.

The transportation area of significance, for which the village is being nominated, is represented by few resources directly related to this theme, such as stage-coach stops, gas stations, or wheelwright shops. Because the buildings in town that are rare surviving examples or one-of-a-kind also represent the most significant theme or the oldest period of town development, the integrity standards required for these buildings are less stringent than the requirements for buildings representing less significant themes. If a building is a rare example of the early period of the town or of the transportation history, but lacks both form and fenestration, it was deemed a noncontributing property. If such a building is lacking one of these elements but retains other features, it was deemed contributing. The following "other features" or elements of integrity were also considered when determining the contributing or noncontributing status of the residences in town.

Elements of Integrity:

- Siding--the original covering material on the front elevation, or front and side if building is on a corner.
- Sash--the original windows, or windows which have been replaced in-kind, particularly on the front elevation.
- Door--the original front door.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 12

North Saint Georges Historic District
New Castle County, DE

=====
Shutters--Original or replacements in-kind.
Porch--Original or period-replacements of foundation, supports, and trim elements.
Trim--Refers to the existence of decoration on the main block, including applied brackets or decorative shingling that has been retained.
Mouldings--refers to door and window surrounds as well as bargeboard and cornice mouldings.

CRITERIA FOR EVALUATING DISTRICT FOR SIGNIFICANCE

To be eligible for the National Register, a village functioning in the historic context of "transportation and communication," as a stopping point in overland- and water-travel for rest, food, and trade, should contain the resources of taverns and stores. In addition, the buildings that created the self-sufficiency of a community should also be present, such as churches, schools, and post offices. Additional resources not required of such a community but which enhance its eligibility include a fire station, community hall, library, bank, and places of entertainment. Elements of the streetscape seen in historic photos, including street trees and fencing, augment the significance of a district but are not integral to its eligibility.

CRITERIA FOR EVALUATING CONTRIBUTING ELEMENTS OF DISTRICT FOR SIGNIFICANCE

In order to be contributing elements of the North St. Georges Historic District, the buildings of the town must have been constructed during the town's period of significance (up to 1942) and must retain major elements of their original design and fabric. Most of the buildings are residential, and possess two- to three-bay, single-pile plans with rear ells and side or center entrances. Only one building represents the manufacturing historic context (.001), a minor theme in town development. This building was a wheelwright shop, but, like many of the buildings in the village, the 2-bay, 2-story form resembles that of a residence. The building retains its form but not its fenestration. As a typical residence, it would not be contributing. However, as a rare-surviving nineteenth-century shop, this building has been assessed as contributing. Likewise, the two service stations (.035 and .054), one church not already listed on the National Register (.060), one lodge (.033), and one black school (.063) must contain the major elements of the original construction and design, but more change will be tolerated in these rare types. The Methodist Church (.060), with its three-bay facade and projecting entrance vestibule, and the Odd Fellows Lodge (.033), with its corner entrance, slated mansard roof, and classical trim elements, have witnessed little change on their exteriors and are still recognizable for their types. The automobile service station, as a type of construction, is characterized by large bay openings. The St. Georges Service Station (.054) has had two of its four bays infilled. However, because the overall form is unchanged and this is a rare type representing an important phase of St. Georges twentieth-century history, it has been included as a contributing element of the district. The other service station (.035) retains little original material and modern additions overwhelm the original block; it was therefore deemed noncontributing, although it represents a transportation-related property type. The DuPont schools were often characterized by Colonial-Revival trim

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 13

North Saint Georges Historic District
New Castle County, DE

and a long, horizontal block of windows on the west elevation. The overall form of the St. Georges School (.063) is unchanged, although the windows have been infilled and the Colonial-Revival porch is wrapped in vinyl. This building possesses the distinctive features to be recognized as its type and as such to contribute to the district.

The historic integrity of the North St. Georges Historic District is retained in its residential, commercial, religious, community-oriented, and educational buildings. These buildings range in date from the early eighteenth century through the 1940s. Most of these buildings date to the 1830-1880 period and relate to the prosperity brought to the town by both overland travel through the town's main str . . . and by the canal traffic on the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, which led to a period of rebuilding and updating. Some of the buildings, notably two surviving hotels and one store, directly relate to the village's function during these years as a rest-stop and commercial center for travelers. There are few non-contributing modern or altered buildings within the district.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

The significance of the Village of North Saint Georges is statewide. The village exemplifies the role of a settlement along significant state overland and water transportation routes. Beginning in the eighteenth century, its inns and hotels provided food and rest for overland travelers on a route that traversed the state from Lewes to Dover, New Castle, and ultimately to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The village was an official stagecoach stop for public stages on this route. As one of two points in Delaware where Chesapeake and Delaware Canal locks were located (the other point being Delaware City), St. Georges was an important stopping point for canal travelers as well as a loading point for Delaware farmers. From 1844 to the 1920s, St. Georges was a scheduled stop on the steamboat passenger line from Philadelphia to Baltimore. Only after 1927, when the canal became a sea-level waterway, did the canal cease having a significant economic effect on Delaware's economy. In the 1920s the north-south overland route was modernized as the T. Coleman duPont Highway. The north and south bound lanes of the state's first modern highway ran along the streets of St. Georges until 1942.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 14

North Saint Georges Historic District
New Castle County, DE

TABLE 2

PROFESSIONS LISTED IN POPULATION CENSUS RECORDS, 1850 TO 1920*

	1850	1860	1880	1900	1910	1920
Blacksmith	3	7	5	2	3	1
Wheelwright	3	6	3	none listed	none listed	none listed
Gunsmith	1	1 staying at inn	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed
Carpenter	11	2	6	6	10	15
Lumber Merchant	1	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed	1
Clerk	2	2	1	none listed	none listed	none listed
Farmer	2	2	none listed	none listed	3	2
Laborer	13	20	28	48	15	22
Just. of Peace	1	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed
Plasterer	1	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed
Machinist	1	none listed	2	none listed	none listed	none listed
Tailor	3	3	1	none listed	none listed	none listed
Shoemaker	5	6	3	1	none listed	none listed
Lawyer	1	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed
Physician	1	1	2	1	1	none listed
Butcher	2	2	1	3	none listed	none listed
Merchant	2	1	6	none listed	none listed	none listed
Servant	none listed	7	26	10	3	none listed
Gardener	none listed	2	none listed	none listed	2	1
Harness maker	none listed	1	1	none listed	none listed	none listed
Shop keeper	none listed	1	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed
Speculator	none listed	1	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed
Pump Maker	none listed	1	1	1	none listed	none listed
Superintendent of Roads	none listed	1	none listed	none listed	1 (Supervisor, County Roads)	none listed
Surveyor	none listed	1	none listed	none listed	none listed	2
Coach Maker	none listed	3; and 1 at inn	1	none listed	none listed	none listed
Stone Mason	none listed	1	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed
N.S.P. Clergyman	none listed	1	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed
Constable	none listed	1	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed
Clock Tinker	none listed	1	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed
Methodist Clergyman	none listed	1	none listed	1	none listed	1
House Painter	none listed	1	none listed	none listed	4	1
Baker	none listed	1	1	none listed	none listed	none listed
Inn Keeper	none listed	1	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed
Ostler	none listed	1 staying at inn	none listed	1	none listed	none listed

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 15

North Saint Georges Historic District
New Castle County, DE

Painter	none listed	1 staying at inn	4	5	none listed	none listed
President of Steamboat Co.	none listed	none listed	1	none listed	none listed	none listed
Clergymen	none listed	see above	2	none listed	2	none listed
Lumber & Coal	none listed	none listed	1	none listed	none listed	none listed
Seamstress	none listed	none listed	6	3	3	3
School Teacher	none listed	none listed	1	none listed	none listed	1
U.S.A. Captain	none listed	none listed	1	none listed	none listed	none listed
Superintendent of Canal Lock	none listed	none listed	1	none listed	none listed	none listed
Hotel Keeper	none listed	none listed	3	1	1	none listed
Confection Store	none listed	none listed	1	none listed	none listed	none listed
Druggist	none listed	none listed	2	1	1	1
Tinsmith	none listed	none listed	2	none listed	none listed	none listed
Salesman	none listed	none listed	1	none listed	none listed	none listed
Sailor	none listed	none listed	1	none listed	none listed	none listed
Cabinet Maker	none listed	none listed	1	none listed	none listed	none listed
Washerwoman	none listed	none listed	1	2	6	1
At College	none listed	none listed	1	none listed	1	none listed
Can Maker	none listed	none listed	none listed	5	none listed	none listed
Grocer	none listed	none listed	none listed	4	2	none listed
Commission Dealer	none listed	none listed	none listed	1	none listed	none listed
Commission Merchant	none listed	none listed	none listed	1	none listed	none listed
Horse Trainer	none listed	none listed	none listed	2	none listed	none listed
Pool Room Keeper	none listed	none listed	none listed	1	none listed	none listed
Mail Driver	none listed	none listed	none listed	1	none listed	none listed
Presbyterian Clergyman	none listed	none listed	none listed	1	none listed	1
County Assessor	none listed	none listed	none listed	1	none listed	none listed
Carpet Weaver	none listed	none listed	none listed	1	none listed	none listed
Housekeeper	none listed	none listed	none listed	1	4	8
Hotel Hostess	none listed	none listed	none listed	1	none listed	none listed
Capitalist	none listed	none listed	none listed	1	none listed	none listed
Butter Manufacturer	none listed	none listed	none listed	1	none listed	none listed
Post Master	none listed	none listed	none listed	1	1	none listed
Trained Nurse	none listed	none listed	none listed	1	3	2
Grain Buyer	none listed	none listed	none listed	1	1	2
Teamster	none listed	none listed	none listed	2	none listed	none listed
Clerk, Lumber Office	none listed	none listed	none listed	1	none listed	none listed

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 16

North Saint Georges Historic District
New Castle County, DE

Physician & Farmer	none listed	none listed	none listed	1	none listed	none listed
Lock Tender	none listed	none listed	none listed	4	5	6
Landlady	none listed	none listed	none listed	1	none listed	none listed
Saleswoman, Groceries	none listed	none listed	none listed	1	none listed	none listed
Engineer, Cannery	none listed	none listed	none listed	1	none listed	none listed
Fireman, Tugboat	none listed	none listed	none listed	2	none listed	none listed
Engineer, Tugboat	none listed	none listed	none listed	1	none listed	none listed
Fisherman, River & Canal	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed	1	none listed
Merchant, General Store	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed	3	5
Diler, Steamboat	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed	2	none listed
Lumberman	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed	1	none listed
Carpenter, Ship Yard	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed	1	1
Freight Agent, Steamboat Line	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed	1	none listed
Trapper, Marsh	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed	1	none listed
Electrician, Railroad	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed	1	1
Driver, Bakery Wagon	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed	1	none listed
Groom, Horses	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed	3	none listed
Liveryman	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed	2	none listed
Conductor, Railroad	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed	1	none listed
Salesman, Feed Store	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed	1	none listed
Wagon Driver, Lumber Yard	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed	1	1
Barber	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed	1	1
Night Watchman Insane Asylum	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed	1	none listed
Salesman, Drug Store	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed	1	none listed
Agent, Grain & Fertilizer	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed	1	none listed
Assistant, Post Office	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed	1	none listed
Cook	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed	1	2
Janitor	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed	2	2
Cadet-- West Point	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed	1	none listed
Chemical & Electrical Engineer	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed	1	none listed

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 17

North Saint Georges Historic District
New Castle County, DE

Mail Carrier	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed	1
Druggist, County Hospital	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed	1
Canning Factory	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed	1
Elevator Boy, Hotel	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed	1
Shoe Merchant	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed	1
Paper Hanger	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed	1
Salesman, General Store	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed	2
Stenographer, Bank	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed	1
Truck Driver, General Store	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed	1
Overseer, Canning Factory	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed	1
Student, Hospital	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed	1
Canner, Canning Factory	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed	1
Carpenter, Ice Company	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed	1
Stenographer, Automobile Company	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed	1
Retail Merchant, Tobacco, Confections	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed	1
Thresherman, Threshing Rig	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed	none listed	1
Agent	none listed	none listed	none listed	1	none listed	none listed

*Apprentices to trades have been counted along with the tradesmen in their field. St. Georges was not enumerated separately in the 1870 census. There are no records from the 1890 census.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 18

North Saint Georges Historic District
New Castle County, DE

=====

North Saint Georges Historic District (N-5002)

Comprehensive Planning

Geographic Zone: Upper Peninsula
Themes/Time Periods:

Transportation (10A-E)

This theme was identified in the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan as one that required further research. This nomination for the Village of North Saint Georges provides information for this theme regarding an early transportation route in the state and its associated settlement. During the 1730-1770 period, property types in St. Georges relating to this theme include two hotels (.004 and .022). In the 1770-1830 period, this nomination contributes to the history of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. The building and rebuilding activity that occurred in the next period, 1830-1880, provides information relating to the canal and its effect on the Delaware economy in this period. This nomination relates to the history of the Du Pont Highway during the 1880-1940 period.

Settlement Patterns and Demographic Change (11A-E)

This nomination for the Village of North Saint Georges provides documented information on the successive parceling of land from the early eighteenth century through the twentieth century. This information contributes to the available information on settlement patterns in this region.

Retailing and Wholesaling (7B-E)

The history of the hotels, taverns, stagecoach stops, stores, and later service stations in North Saint Georges contributes to the history of these resources in this region.

Education (15E)

This nomination includes two properties that relate to this theme (.018 and .063), one of which relates to the education of African-American children (.063).

Architecture (12A-E)

Individual buildings contribute to the history of early eighteenth century buildings in this region; the nineteenth-century revival styles and local three-to-five bay, single-pile building practice; and the continuation of that practice into the twentieth century, as well the popularity of pattern book styles into the 1940s, notably the bungalow and Tudor Revival cottage.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 19

North Saint Georges Historic District
New Castle County, DE

=====

Community Organizations (16D)

Both a lodge and a library association were organized in St. Georges in the third quarter of the nineteenth century. These organizations contribute to this theme identified in the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9 Page 1

North Saint Georges Historic District
New Castle County, DE

=====

Bibliography

A. Primary Documentary Research in Project Area, including Historic Maps, Deeds, etc.

Baist, G. William. Atlas of New Castle County, Delaware. Philadelphia: G. William Baist, 1893.

Beers, D. G. Atlas of the State of Delaware. Philadelphia: Pomeroy and Beers, 1868.

Hopkins, G. M. Map of New Castle County, Delaware. Philadelphia: G. M. Hopkins and Co., 1881.

"A Map of Part of the Provinces of Pennsylvania and Maryland with the Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex on Delaware, According to the Most Exact Surveys Yet Made." 1740. (Delaware State Archives, Dover)

United States Census. Schedule of Population, State of Delaware. 1800-1860; 1880; 1900-1920.

B. Secondary Sources:

Ames, David L., Mary Helen Callahan, Bernard L. Herman, and Rebecca J. Siders. Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan. Newark, DE: Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering, 1989.

Benenson, Carol A. and Mark Bower. Architectural Investigation of the U.S. Route 13 Relief Route. Delaware Historic Architectural Series No. 55. Delaware Department of Transportation, 1987.

Bevan, Wilson Lloyd, ed. History of Delaware Past and Present. Vol. II. New York: Lewis Historical Co., 1929.

Biographical and Genealogical History of Delaware. Chambersburg, PA: J.M. Runk & Co., 1899.

Chesapeake City, MD. Bicentennial Celebration. June 26, 1976. Pamphlet.

Conrad, Henry. A History of the State of Delaware. Wilmington, DE: Henry Conrad, 1908.

Fanelli, Doris D. "William Polk's General Store in St. Georges, Delaware." Delaware History. 19 (Fall-Winter 1981): 212-28.

Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration. Delaware:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9 Page 2

North Saint Georges Historic District
New Castle County, DE

A Guide to the First State. Edited by Henry G. Alsberg. Revised edition by Jeannette Eckman. New York: Hastings House, 1938, 1955.

Gray, Ralph D. The National Waterway: A History of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, 1769-1985. Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 1967, 1989.

Hancock, Harold B. "Descriptions and Travel Accounts of Delaware, 1700-1740." Delaware History. 10 (October 1962): 115-51.

Heite, Edward F. Archaeological Data Recovery on the Collins Geddes Cannery Site. DelDOT Archaeological Series No. 83. Dover: Division of Highways, 1990.

Herman, Bernard L., Rebecca J. Siders, David L. Ames, and Mary Helen Callahan. Historic Context Master Reference and Summary. Newark, DE: Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering, 1989.

Higgins, Anthony, ed. "The Memoirs of John Clark Higgins." Delaware History. 14 (April 1970): 61-73.

Lester, Gladys B. Ye Towne of Saint Georges, Buildings and Homes, The Nuttall-Sutton Home. No. 1. 1990.

. Ye Towne of Saint Georges, Buildings and Homes, The Steamboat Hotel and 128 Perches of Land. No. 2. January 1991.

. Ye Towne of Saint Georges, Buildings and Homes, William Goforth's Three Acre Plot. No. 3. June 1992.

Ludwig, Edward J. III. The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, Gateway to Paradise. Elkton, MD: Cecil County Bicentennial Committee, 1979.

P. A. C. Spero & Company. Delaware Historic Bridges, Survey and Evaluation. Delaware Department of Transportation, Historic Architecture and Engineering Series No. 89. 1991.

Rae, John B. "Coleman Du Pont and His Road." Delaware History. 16 (Spring-Summer 1975): 171-83.

Saint Georges Yesterday. Delaware Humanities Forum by the Committee for the Slide Presentation, "Saint Georges: Yesterday and Today." 1980.

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

Wolcott, Daniel F. "Ryves Holt, of Lewes, DE, 1696-1763." Delaware History. 8

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9 Page 3

North Saint Georges Historic District
New Castle County, DE

=====

(March 1958): 3-50.

Wolfe, Nancy T. "Delaware Packets and the Coming of the Railroads." Delaware History. 14 (October 1970): 98-110.

C. Secondary Sources, National Register and HAER Inventory

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Lock, HAER Inventory

Eastern Lock of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, N-1559, (NR-1975)

Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred (NR 1982)

St. Georges Presbyterian Church, N-9561, (NR-1984)

Sutton House, N-144, (NR, 1973)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 10 Page 1

North Saint Georges Historic District
New Castle County, DE

=====

Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries for the North Saint Georges Historic District are delineated in a bold, black line on the accompanying New Castle County Property Map. These boundaries correspond to the tax parcel lines depicted on that map for the properties adjacent to Main Street, Delaware Street, Church Street, and Broad Street in the Village of North Saint Georges.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries for the North Saint Georges Historic District have been drawn to correspond with the official property map of this area, which delineates the Village of North Saint Georges. At the north end of Broad Street the boundary has been drawn to correspond with the northernmost parcel shown on that map. Although houses dating to the period of significance can be found above this line, their history is more closely associated with the history of Route 13 than with the Village of North Saint Georges. The school has been included within the district boundaries because its location at the north end of Main Street illustrates the town's layout before the construction of the access ramps to the St. Georges Bridge, when Main Street was the main thoroughfare through town and the school was its main anchor at the north end. The north end of Main Street was the historical location of the public school in the nineteenth century as well as the twentieth. The bridge access ramps had a negative impact on this end of the village, through the demolition of two houses on the west side of Main Street, north of .017, the demolition of the front section of one house on the east side of Main Street (.020), the destruction of dairy farm land, and was the reason for moving another house, which was associated with the garage that still stands, .019, outside of the nominated area. The bridge resulted in the visual separation of the school from the rest of the district, although on the ground level the school is still accessible on foot and by car, under the elevated section of Route 13 at the north end of Main Street.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 11 Page 1

North Saint Georges Historic District
New Castle County, DE

=====

PROPERTY OWNERS RECORDED IN NEW CASTLE COUNTY ASSESSMENT DATABASE

- .001 Billips, Earl M., Sr. and Sandra L.
P.O. Box 63
St. Georges, DE 19733

- .002 Othoson, Howard and Carl et al.
c/o Crather, Barbara
66 Prangs Lane
New Castle, DE 19720

- .003 Delaware Trading Partners
P.O. Box 160
Kemblesville, PA 19347

- .004 Longacre, John J.
St. Georges, DE 19733

- .005 Knorr, Judith
104 Main Street
St. Georges, DE 19733

- .006 Knorr, Judith
106 Main Street
St. Georges, DE 19733

- .007 Dressler, Eric R.
108 Main Street
St. Georges, DE 19735

- .008 Bias, Lawrence R.
P.O. Box 271
St. Georges, DE 19737

- .009 McKenney, Kevin
112 Main Street
St. Georges DE 19733

- .010 Nickle, William A., Jr. and Sarah O.
P.O. Box 303
114 Main Street
St. Georges, DE 19733
AND
Clark, John M. and Rhoda E.
116 Main Street
St. Georges, DE 19733

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 11 Page 2

North Saint Georges Historic District
New Castle County, DE

=====

- .011 Hynson, Marc A. and Ely, Linda C.
c/o John J. Conly
301 S. DuPont Road
Wilmington, DE 19804
- .012 Hynson, Marc A. and Ely, Linda C.
c/o John J. Conly
301 S. DuPont Road
Wilmington, DE 19804
- .013 St. Georges Historical Society
P.O. Box 267
St. Georges, DE 19733
- .014 Sutton, Francis O. and Thelma L.
204 N. Main Street
St. Georges, DE 19733
- .015 Sutton, Francis O. and Thelma L.
204 N. Main Street
St. Georges, DE 19733
- .016 Martin, Joseph H. III
206 Main Street
St. Georges, DE 19733
- .017 Roberts, Marvin W. and Jennifer T.
208 Main Street
St. Georges, DE 19733
- .018 Colonial School District
South DuPont Parkway
St. Georges, DE 19733
- .019 Davidson, Gertrude W. and Swan, John
St. Georges Heights, DE 19733
- .020 Morris, Francis R. and wife
217 N. Main Street
St. Georges, DE 19733
- .021 Anderson, Frederick A., Jr. and wife
P.O.Box 237
St. Georges, DE 19733
- .022 Pasqualini, Quinto J. and Karen
P.O. Box 95
St. Georges, DE 19733

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 11 Page 3

North Saint Georges Historic District
New Castle County, DE

=====

- .023 Burris, Richard W., Jr.
c/o Hubbard, Otlowski, Welshmer
224 E. Delaware Avenue
Newark, DE 19711

- .024 Maloney, Thomas E. and Kimberly
207 Main Street
St. Georges, DE 19733

- .025 Gravell, Brian and Cynthia
203-205 N. Main Street
St. Georges, DE 19733

- .026 Lowe, Jerry and Dawn A. Poffenberger Lowe
201 N. Main Street
St. Georges, DE 19733

- .027 Smith, Charles S., Jr. and Joan G.
St. Georges, DE 19733

- .028 Batten, Harold C. and Marie C.
39 Appleby Road
New Castle, DE 19720

- .029 Hutchinson, Benjamin L.
113 N. Main Street
St. Georges, DE 19733

- .030 Weik, John L. and Jane D.
109-111 N. Main Street
St. Georges, DE 19733

- .031 Weik, John L. and Jane D.
109-111 N. Main Street
St. Georges, DE 19733

- .032 Walker, Guy W.
P.O. Box E
Rehoboth, DE 19971

- .033 Walker, Guy W.
P.O. Box E
Rehoboth, DE 19971

- .034 Meck, E. David and Barbara A.
P.O. Box 67
St. Georges, DE 19733

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 11 Page 4

North Saint Georges Historic District
New Castle County, DE

- .035 Meck, E. David and Barbara A.
P.O. Box 67
St. Georges, DE 19733

- .036 Gestwick, James and Karen
3 Delaware Street
St. Georges, DE 19733

- .037 Sutton, Kenneth D. and Helen A.
8411 Inwood Road
Dallas, TX 75209

- .038 Sutton, Kenneth D. and Helen A.
8411 Inwood Road
Dallas, TX 75209

- .039 Sutton, Shelby R.
10 Delaware Street
P.O. Box 35
St. Georges, DE 19733

- .040 Tate, Iola M.
9 Delaware Street
Box 218
St. Georges, DE 19733

- .041 Dienno, Carmen R. and Kathleen R.
11 Delaware Street
St. Georges, DE 19733

- .042 Thompson, Phyllis A.
4 Delaware Street
St. Georges, DE 19733

- .043 Bright, Samuel Robert
Box 197
St. Georges, DE 19733

- .044 Sutton, Shelby R.
10 Delaware Street
P.O. Box 35
St. Georges, DE 19733

- .045 Sutton, Shelby R.
10 Delaware Street
P.O. Box 35
St. Georges, DE 19733

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 11 Page 5

North Saint Georges Historic District
New Castle County, DE

- .046 Mullins, James C. and Joyce Lee
4312 Kirkwood
Bear, DE 19701

- .047 Nelson, Florence L.
106-108 Broad Street
St. Georges, DE 19733

- .048 Nelson, Florence L. and Grace A.
106-108 Broad Street
St. Georges, DE 19733

- .049 Morrison, Ethel E.
St. Georges, DE 19733
AND
Reynolds, William C. and Sandra
Broad Street
St. Georges, DE 19733

- .050 Sartin Family Partnership L P
P.O. Box 231
St. Georges, DE 19733

- .051 Sartin Family Partnership L P
P.O. Box 231
St. Georges, DE 19733

- .052 Carey, Paul W., Jr. and Wife
Box 41
St. Georges, DE 19733

- .053 Reynolds, Clara M.
209 Broad Street
St. Georges, DE 19733

- .054 Thayer, Phillip A. and Judith E.
143 E. Second Street
New Castle, DE 19720

- .055 Fachet, Adam R. and Jeanne N.
2 Church Street
St. Georges, DE 19733

- .056 Stevenson, Donald F. and Wife
Box 206
St. Georges, DE 19733

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 11 Page 6

North Saint Georges Historic District
New Castle County, DE

=====

.057 St. Georges Methodist Episcopal Church
Broad Street
St. Georges, DE 19733

.058 Gill, Vinita E.
P.O. Box 52
103 Broad Street
St. Georges, DE 19733

.059 Sutton, Robert H. and Wife
St. Georges, DE 19733
AND
Reynolds, Eugene M., Jr. and Wife
Broad Street
P.O. Box 239
St. Georges, DE 19733

.060 St. Georges Methodist Episcopal Church
Broad Street
St. Georges, DE 19733

.061 Holman, Jerry W. and Linda
111 Broad Street
St. Georges, DE 19733

.062 Dacey, Bruce E.
113 Broad Street
St. Georges, DE 19733

.063 Davidson, Kenneth L.
1901 Gheen Road
Montclare
Wilmington, DE 19808

.064 Vitorie, Salvatore and Wife
St. Georges, DE 19733

.065 Staats, Alice M.
205 Broad Street
St. Georges, DE 19733

.066 Chambers, Robert E. and Norma D.
207 Broad Street
St. Georges, DE 19733

.067 Reynolds, Roger
209 Broad Street
St. Georges, DE 19733

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 11 Page 7

North Saint Georges Historic District
New Castle County, DE

=====

- .068 Riess, David L. and Wife
211 Broad Street
St. Georges, DE 19733
- .069 Wright, Faith A.
3 Shortledge Court
Landenberg, PA 19350-9388
- .070 Elston, Joan M.
215 N. Broad Street
St. Georges, DE 19733
- .071 Jones, Howard E.
217 Broad Street
P.O. Box 92
St. Georges, DE 19733
- .072 Dickerson, Robert L. and Catherine Shipley Dickerson
219 Broad Street
St. Georges, DE 19733
- .073 Roberts, Helen L.
221 Broad Street
St. Georges, DE 19733

ME 7124
9401
9402

COMMODORE MACDONOUGH SCHOOL

PARKWAY

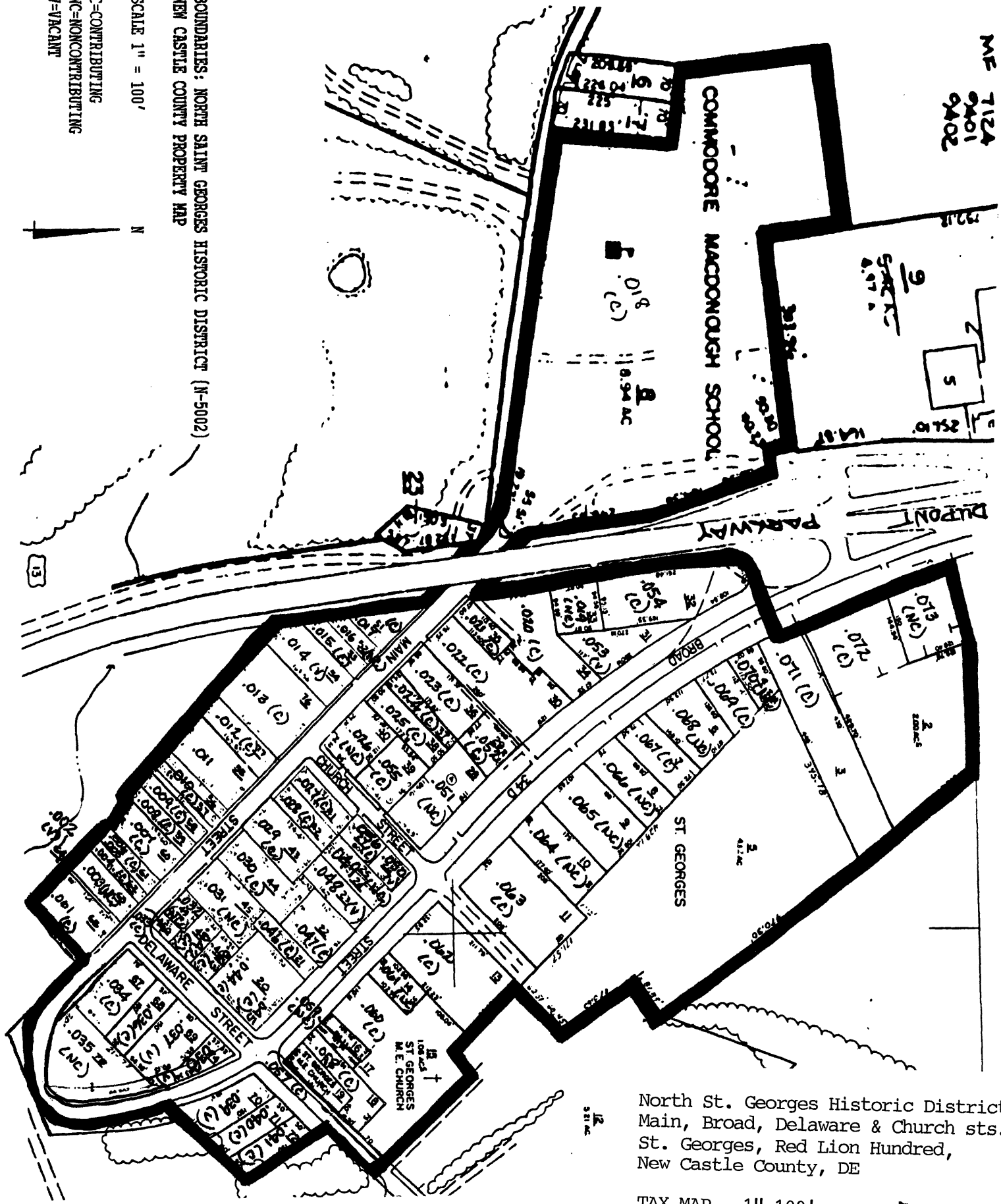
9
5
4.07 A

018
0.94 AC

BOUNDARIES: NORTH SAINT GEORGES HISTORIC DISTRICT (N-5002)
NEW CASTLE COUNTY PROPERTY MAP

SCALE 1" = 100'

C=CONTRIBUTING
NC=NONCONTRIBUTING
V=VACANT



North St. Georges Historic District
Main, Broad, Delaware & Church sts.
St. Georges, Red Lion Hundred,
New Castle County, DE

TAX MAP 1"=100' N 1