

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Felton Historic District other names/site number K-6352

2. Location

street & number not for publication city, town Felton vicinity state Delaware code DE county Kent code 001 zip code 19943

3. Classification

Table with 3 columns: Ownership of Property, Category of Property, and Number of Resources within Property. Includes checkboxes for private/public ownership and building/site/structure/object categories. Totals: 165 Contributing, 24 Noncontributing.

Name of related multiple property listing: NA Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of certifying official: Director, Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs. Date: 11/30/87.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of commenting or other official: NA. Date: \_\_\_\_\_

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is: [x] entered in the National Register. [ ] determined eligible for the National Register. [ ] determined not eligible for the National Register. [ ] removed from the National Register. [ ] other, (explain:). Signature of the Keeper: Patrick W. Andrus. Date of Action: 1/26/88.

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

single dwelling  
 secondary structure  
 hotel  
 department store  
 meeting hall

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

single dwelling  
 secondary structure  
 hotel  
 department store  
 meeting hall

**7. Description**Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)

other: Delaware vernacular  
 mid-19th century  
 late Victorian

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick  
 walls weatherboard  
 asphalt  
 roof asbestos  
 other wood

**Describe present and historic physical appearance.**

The Felton Historic District comprises most of the town of Felton built between 1856 and 1940. It is bordered on the north by North Street, on the east by Niles Street, on the south by farmland and Butterworth Street, and on the west by farmland. It includes the major commercial area west of the railroad and the major residential area east of the railroad. The streets included in the district are Main, Jefferson, High, Sewall, Walnut, Gay, and Church Streets, together with East and West Railroad Avenue.

Felton is located in South Murderkill Hundred, Kent County. The surrounding region is farmland. Almost at the midpoint between Harrington to the south and Dover to the north it is not near a navigable stream. A few small creeks come near the town. The Delaware-Maryland border is eight miles to the west. The Delaware Bay is thirteen miles east while Frederica is only six miles east. Geographically, Felton falls within the upper Peninsula zone of Delaware. That zone stretches from just above the Delaware and Chesapeake canal to just below Felton and to the east towards Milford.

Felton was founded at a time when the economic system of Delaware was shifting. The introduction of the Delaware Railroad into southern Delaware linked the entire state with Wilmington. Prior to this, it was sometimes easier for the local farmers to ship their products to Denton, Maryland on the Choptank River rather than to Milford or Frederica. This was especially true if they were located near the western border of the state. Agriculture was changing. There was increased emphasis on diversification of crops and the use of machinery and fertilizers. The small rural towns that had existed, and new ones like Felton, became more diverse in their character and in the architectural styles used in building. While the use of a traditional I house, in either three or five bays became standard, property owners could experiment within a narrow range with stylistic details such as porches and cornices. Later in the decade, Queen Anne buildings became popular. In the twentieth-century, a few four squares and bungalows were built.

From the beginning, Main Street was the primary street for the town, and it contains a diversity of building types and styles. East of the railroad, the buildings are primarily dwellings, but also include the Fountain House Hotel (.134) and the Methodist Church (.101). Among the architectural styles represented are several Delaware vernacular (.95) (.97) (.104) (.109) (.116) and Queen Anne houses (.103) (.112) (.113) (.126). Two Italianate houses (.98)

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally     statewide     locally

Applicable National Register Criteria     A     B     C     D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)     A     B     C     D     E     F     G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1856 - 1940

Significant Dates

1856 - 1940

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Significant Person

NA

Architect/Builder

NA

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Felton Historic District is significant as an important late nineteenth-century transportation and agricultural center that remains architecturally intact and reflects the various stages of development of the town. Typical of the towns that developed along the Delaware Railroad when it expanded south in 1856, Felton had its beginnings as an agricultural distribution point for the many farmers in the region. Before the advent of the railroad there was no settlement where the present town stands today, and thus the very existence of the town is linked to the arrival of the railroad. For this reason the Felton Historic District is being nominated to the National Register on the basis of Criterion A. The buildings in the district, many dating to the 1860s, include traditional Delaware vernacular, Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Bungalow styles. There are also some important commercial buildings. For these reasons, the Felton Historic District is being nominated on the basis of Criterion C.

The district comprises most of the late nineteenth-century town of Felton except for two blocks along the east side of the railroad. This area was the location of the many warehouses and support buildings for the railroad, together with some businesses such as a granary, N.P. Luff's store, a blacksmith's shop, W. Grier's Foundry and Machine Shop, and the J.H. Whitaker Packaging Company. The Presbyterian Church was also located in this area. Unfortunately, during recent years, these buildings became deteriorated and were torn down. Today, the modern firehouse, the post office, a laundromat, and a large parking lot are in this section. Consequently this area has been omitted from the district.

The rest of the nineteenth-century town, however, with its predominately residential section on the east side of the railroad tracks and its mainly commercial section on the west reflects an unusual architectural example of a railroad town. Even many of the barns, garages, and other outbuildings that appear on the 1919 Sanborn Fire Map for the town remain.

See continuation sheet

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

See attached sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS): NA  
 preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested  
 previously listed in the National Register  
 previously determined eligible by the National Register  
 designated a National Historic Landmark  
 recorded by Historic American Buildings  
 Survey # NA  
 recorded by Historic American Engineering  
 Record # NA

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:  
 State historic preservation office  
 Other State agency  
 Federal agency  
 Local government  
 University  
 Other  
 Specify repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of property 38 acres

UTM References

A 

1	8	4	5	0	3	6	0	4	3	1	7	9	8	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

  
 C 

1	8	4	5	0	3	5	0	4	3	1	7	6	2	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B 

1	8	4	5	0	2	7	0	4	3	1	7	6	5	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

  
 D 

1	8	4	5	0	3	2	0	4	3	1	7	5	0	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See attached tax parcel maps

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See attached sheet

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By** Sue Fox, Historian with assistance from Steve Del Sordo, Historian  
and Don Duhadaway, Research Assistant

organization Bur. of Archaeology and Historic Preservation date June 1987  
street & number 15 The Green telephone 302-736-5685  
city or town Dover, state Delaware zip code 19901

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school

city hall

religious structure

religious structures

rail related

rail related

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(.132), a Greek Revival house (.130), and the only two worker's houses (.105) (.108) in the district are also east of the railroad on Main Street.

West of the railroad on Main Street there are both commercial buildings and dwellings. Three stores (.140) (.163) (.165) and an Odd Fellows Hall (.164) are located on this portion of Main Street. Most of the dwellings are traditional Delaware vernacular buildings, but there is also a Queen Anne house (.138), a Gothic Revival Store and House (.140), a Gothic Revival house (.170), and a Colonial Revival house (.177).

The earliest development in the town occurred along East and West Railroad Avenue paralleling the trackbed (.2) of the railroad. West of High Street there is a Knights of Pythias meeting hall (.34), the Jackson hotel (.31), a Queen Anne house (.28) and several three bay Delaware vernacular houses (.13) (.11) (.7). On the west side of East Railroad Avenue is the Italianate train station (.1).

Along West Railroad Avenue between Main Street and High Street all of the dwellings are Delaware vernacular houses (.142) (.149) (.152) (.156). There is also a store (.155) with Queen Anne features in very deteriorated condition.

Beginning at the east side of the district, Church Street, contains a diversity of architectural styles with Queen Anne houses being the most prevalent. There is also the Methodist Protestant Church (.50) and the Former Public School (.68). There are also several Delaware vernacular houses, including (.86) (.64) and (.46). The major early twentieth-century houses are at the north end of Church Street where there is a bungalow (.22), and three four square houses (.24) (.25) and (.43).

At the north side of the district is Sewall Street which was one of the areas developed after 1868 and which has two outstanding Queen Anne houses, the Alvin B. Connor House (.3) and the Godwin house (.16); a Gothic Revival house (.18), and two Italianate houses (.36) (.38). The large Delaware vernacular Hargardine House (.19) is also on this street as is a smaller three bay Delaware vernacular house (.40) across the street.

High Street was another area developed after 1868; it contains larger lots and some very fine Queen Anne houses (.53) (.54) (.55) (.57) (.59). There are two, small Delaware vernacular houses (.64) (.35) and a Gothic Revival house (.62).

Jefferson Street to the south, unlike High Street, has much smaller lots and contains mostly small, early Delaware vernacular houses except for the Queen Anne houses (.75) (.77) near Church Street.

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At the western edge of the district is a portion of Walnut Street just north of Main Street which contains the town's water tower (.187), the town water company office (.188), and a garage and dwelling (.189).

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Since mail in Felton is delivered to the Post Office and not to individual homes or businesses, most properties in Felton do not have street addresses. Therefore, property locations are noted in two forms in the nomination. The first number is the inventory number assigned to each contributing and non-contributing element of the nomination. That number can be found and located on the small sketch map. The second number is the tax parcel number. That number can be found on the large tax parcel maps that are included with the nomination. The large tax parcel ~~map~~ maps also show the boundaries of the district.

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.1 (1A.49.01) Railroad Station Felton Railroad Station 1868. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1981.

This is a one-story, mid-nineteenth century, brick Italianate train station with a rectangular plan, hipped asphalt shingled roof that dates from the twentieth century, and broad overhanging eaves. Round headed, arched, six over six, double hung, sash windows with fan lights are on all sides of the building. The doors have round headed, arched tops. On the west, or track side of building, there is a projecting bay in the center with two over two windows.

One contributing building.

.2 (1A.59) Trackbed of the Conrail Railroad.

One contributing structure.

.3 (1A.49) Dwelling. Southwest corner of Sewall and West Railroad Avenue c. 1870.

The Alvin B. Connor House is a two-story, L plan, frame house with a projecting front cross wing. It has a truncated standing seam metal pyramidal roof and cupola. Two two-story, panelled and bracketed box bays project from the east and north sides. A shed roofed porch with ornate spindlework and a corner gazebo wraps around the east and south. The porch also has a standing seam metal roof. The gazebo cornerpiece has a witch's cap with metal diamond scale roofing. The windows are two over two, double hung; a segmentally arched single door is on the east facade. Over the bays are arched parapets with jigsawed cresting. The house has wide corner boards. To the rear is a two-story wing and to the south is a one-story enclosed side porch. The house has a brick foundation which appears to have been recently replaced.

One contributing building.

.4 (1a.49) Shop. South side of Sewall Street between the Railroad and Walnut Street post 1940.

This is a large, one-story, modern, gable roofed shop.

One non-contributing building.

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.5 (1a.49) Barn. South side of Sewall Street between the Railroad and Walnut Street c. 1920.

This is an early twentieth-century board and batten, gable roofed barn with multiple doors and modern panelled garage door on the north gable end. The building has a rectangular plan; a standing seam metal roof; and small windows of various light configurations.

One contributing building.

.6 (1A.50) Dwelling. South side of Sewall Street between the Railroad and Walnut Street c. 1869.

This is a two bay, two-story, frame, gable roofed, Delaware vernacular house with a moulded cornice which partially returns at each end. Over the front door is a gable roofed porch with turned posts. The windows are six over six, double hung. To the east is one-story, shed roofed addition and to the south is a one-story, gable roofed summer kitchen with a wood shingled roof; to the rear is a two-story gable roofed wing. The house has a concrete block foundation. The house is covered with aluminum siding, and the roof is covered with asphalt siding.

One contributing building.

.7 (1A.13) Dwelling. 311 East Railroad Avenue c. 1870.

This is a three bay, two-story, L plan, gable roofed, Delaware vernacular house with a box cornice, stuccoed interior end chimneys to the north and in the rear portion; two over two, double hung, sash windows; and a hip roofed porch supported by turned posts with brackets on the front. A one-story, shed roofed addition wraps around the south side and east gable end of the rear wing. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles, and the foundation is brick, but that of the porch is concrete block. The house is covered with aluminum siding.

One contributing building.

.8 (1A.13) Garage. 311 East Railroad Avenue post 1940

This is a modern garage.

One non-contributing building.

.9 (1A.13) Shed. 311 East Railroad Avenue post 1940.

This is a modern shed.

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One non-contributing building.

.10 (1A.13.01) Vacant lot.

This is a non-contributing site.

.11 (1A.14) Dwelling. 307 East Railroad Avenue c. 1870.

This is a three bay, two-story, gable roofed, L plan, frame, Delaware Vernacular house with a box cornice which partially returns at each gable end; exterior brick chimneys to the north and in the rear portion; one over one double hung, modern sash windows on the front and two over two elsewhere on the house; and a small, gable roofed, overhang supported by brackets is on the front of the house. A one bay, two-story, flat roofed addition is at the junction of the front and rear wings. To the rear and south side of the two-story addition is a one-story, shed roofed addition. The house has a standing seam metal roof and is covered with asphalt siding. The foundation is concrete block.

One contributing building.

.12 (1A.14) Utility shed. 307 East Railroad Avenue post 1940.

This is a modern, metal, frame shed.

One non-contributing building.

.13 (1A.15) Dwelling. 305 East Railroad Avenue c. 1870.

This is a two bay, two-story, gable roofed, L plan, frame, Delaware Vernacular house with a box cornice, one over one, double hung, sash windows, and a front porch supported by square posts which wraps around the south gable end. A shed roofed addition on the south side of the rear wing which connects with the porch. On the west side of the house is a modern, picture window. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles, and the foundation is concrete block. A concrete block interior ridge chimney is in the rear portion.

One contributing building.

.14 (1A.15) Privy. 305 East Railroad Avenue - late 19th century.

This is a frame, shed roofed privy.

One contributing building.

.15 (1A.16) Utility shed. Northeast corner of East Railroad Avenue and Sewall Streets Early 20th century.

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This is a one-story, frame shed with three, nine-light, fixed sash windows and a door on its facade resting on concrete blocks on a vacant lot.

One contributing building.

.16 (1A.17) Dwelling. North side of Sewall Street between East Railroad Avenue and Gay Streets c. 1880.

The Godwin House is a two-and-one-half story, T plan, gable roofed, frame, Queen Anne house with an interior brick chimney in the rear portion. The front portion of the house has a hip roof with a box cornice with modillions and dentils and shingled, pedimented at each end dormers with two small windows having diamond shaped panes in the upper sash. A two-story, chamfered, gable roofed bay projects from the southeast corner of the front facade; it has a semi-circular window at the gable end. A witch's hat, polygonal turret with multi-light, stained glass, Queen Anne, two over two, double hung sash windows projects from the southwest corner. Shingle work covers the gable end and the turret. The front door has a segmentally arched frame. To the front is a porch supported by modern aluminum posts. A Palladian window is on the west end of the second story where the interior staircase rises. The gable roofed rear wing has a shed roofed one story where the interior staircase rises. The gable roofed rear wing has a shed roofed one-story addition that wraps around the east side and rear gable end. All of the interior trim is oak; in the entry is vertical tongue and groove wainscotting. Sliding double doors divide the entry and parlor and turned balusters and newel post are on the turret staircase. The house is covered with weatherboarding and has an asphalt shingled roof and a brick foundation.

One-contributing building.

.17 (1A.17) Utility shed. North side of Sewall Street between East Railroad Avenue and Gay Streets - post 1940.

This is a modern, gambrel roofed, frame utility shed.

One non-contributing building.

.18 (1A.19) Dwelling. Northwest corner of Sewall and Gay Streets c.1875.

This is a three bay, two-and-one-half story, gable roofed, T plan, frame basically Delaware vernacular house with Gothic Revival detail in its center cross gable, and Queen Anne detail in its porch supported by turned posts with brackets and pendants. A panelled Italianate door with toplight is on the front. The house has a box cornice that partially returns at each end and two over two, double hung, sash windows with fake shutters. On the east side of the

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gable roofed, rear, two-story wing is a screened porch supported by square posts. At the end of the rear wing are a three-bay modern addition and a double garage. The house is covered with asbestos shingles, textured and cut to resemble wood shingles, an asphalt shingled roof, and a brick foundation.

One contributing building.

.19 (1A.23) Dwelling. Northwest corner of Sewall and Church Streets c.1850.

The Hargardine House is a five bay, two-story, gable roofed, L plan, frame, Delaware vernacular house with a box cornice and plain board frieze with scroll brackets; six over six, double hung, sash windows with flat wood lintels; painted brick, interior end chimneys with corbelled caps; and a flattened hip roofed, three bay porch supported by modern metal posts on the front. One of the windows on the front facade has been altered to form a door; the original door has a toplight and mid-nineteenth century screen door. To the east of the house is a gable roofed porch with chamfered posts. A painted brick, interior ridge chimney is in the rear portion which has an enclosed porch on the west side. On the west gable end is a modern, one-story, gable roofed addition. In the basement of the house is a small room without windows that was reportedly used for storing bananas. The house has a stuccoed brick foundation and a standing seam metal roof. It is covered with wood shingles painted green.

One contributing building.

.20 (1A.23) Utility shed Northwest corner of Sewall and Church Streets c. 1890.

This is a one-story, flat gable roofed frame, utility shed.

One contributing building.

.21 (1A.23) Carriage House. Northwest corner of Sewall and Church Streets c.1880.

This is a one story, frame, nineteenth-century carriage house.

One contributing building.

.22 (1A.22) Dwelling. Southeast corner of North and Church Streets c. 1920.

The Simpler House is a one-and-one-half-story, frame bungalow covered with painted wood shingles. It has a steeply pitched gable roof with flared eaves in both the front and the rear. Exposed rafters are at the eave ends. Wide shed roofed dormers with sixteen over one, double hung, sash windows are on the front

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and the rear. The front eave serves as the roof for the porch and rests on clusters of triple Tuscan columns at each corner; the porch stairway is cement with a solid brick faced concrete block balustrade. The porch has a solid shingled railing. Two boxed bays with three multi-light upper sash windows in each are on the front of the house. The rear porch is a sun porch. On the south side is a two-story, shed roofed bay with a sleeping porch on the second story. The windows on the front and rear facades are sixteen over one, double hung, and those on the north and south side sides are six over one, double hung. The house has a rock faced concrete block foundation and an asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.23 (1A.22) Garage. Southeast corner of North and Church Streets c.1920.

This is a shingled, hipped roof garage with exposed rafters with a double door entrance next to the garage door.

One contributing building.

.24 (1A.26) Dwelling. East side of Church Street between North and Sewall Streets c. 1920.

This is a one-and-one-half-story, four square, broad steeply pitched hip roofed, frame house with slightly flared eaves; hip roofed dormers with four, sixteen over one, double hung sash windows projecting from each side; and a corbel capped brick chimney in the center of the roof. The first floor windows are all one over one, double hung. A one-story, flat roofed sun porch projects from the south wall. To the front is a flat roofed, bungalow style porch with exposed rafters and rock faced concrete stair, posts, and solid balustrade. The railing of the porch is solid rock faced concrete; above the railing, the porch is screened. To the rear of the house is a one-story, shed roofed wing. The house is covered with weatherboarding and has a rock faced concrete block foundation and an asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.25 (1A.25) Dwelling. East side of Church Street between North and Sewall Streets c. 1920.

This is a two bay, two-story, hip roofed, frame, foursquare house with a box cornice and a flat hip roofed dormer with paired windows and an enclosed porch on the front. The windows are two over two, double hung. A one-story, shed roofed wing is to the rear. In the center of the roof is a corbel capped, brick

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chimney. The house is covered with aluminium siding and has a brick foundation and a standing seam metal roof.

One contributing building.

.26 (1A.25) Barn. East side of Church Street between North and Sewall Streets c. 1920.

This is a two-story, narrow, frame barn with a sheet metal roof, now used as a garage.

One contributing building.

.27 (1A.24) Dwelling. Northeast corner of Church and Sewall Streets c. 1870.

This is a two-and-one-half story, assymetrical, T plan, frame, Queen Anne house with a corbel capped, center ridge, brick chimney; complex roof with a combination of hip and gable configurations; and gable ends decorated with vertical, diagonal, and horizontal siding with paired windows having novelty siding above. The hip roofed front section of the house intersects with the cross gable section which projects to the south to forma a chamferred gable with bargeboard and ball pendants. The classical Revival porch has Ionic columns with Scamazzi capitals and one section of the original turned balustrade. On the east end of the house is a two-story, flattened gable roofed modern wing. The weatherboarded house has one over one, double hung, sash windows, and a brick foundation.

One contributing building.

.28 (1A.48) Dwelling. Southeast corner of Sewall and East Railroad Avenue c.1900.

This is a three bay, two-and-one-half story, T plan, frame, Queen Anne house with a center cross wing with moulded box cornice and terra cotta chimney at the intersection of the cross wing and main section. A stuccoed brick, interior chimney is in the main section and a modern, exterior, concrete block chimney is on the north end of the rear wing. In the west and south gable ends are pointed arched windows. The two over two, double hung, sash windows on the front of the house have bracketed cornices and decorative detail. Entrance doors are on the front of both sides of the main section. On the south side of the cross wing is a porch supported by modern posts. A second story bay projects from the south end of the cross wing which has both a two-story and a one-story shed roofed addition. The house is covered with weatherboard and has a brick foundation and an asphalt shingled roof.

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One contributing building.

.29 (1A.48) Utility shed. Southeast corner at Sewall and East Railroad Avenue  
c.1900.

This is a one-story, frame shed.

One contributing building.

.30 (1A.48) Garage. Southeast corner of Sewall and East Railroad Avenue  
c.1900.

This is a one-story, gable roofed, frame garage.

One contributing building.

.31 (1A.64) Dwelling. East side of East Railroad Avenue between Sewall and  
High Streets c. 1870.

The Jackson Hotel is a four bay, two story, gable roofed, large, double pile, frame, Delaware vernacular building with a variety of stylistic elements including a bracketted moulded Italianate cornice that partially returns at each end, a Gothic Revival cross gable. Moulded wood, Greek Revival pilasters are at each corner of the building. All of the windows are two over two, double hung, sash windows. There are two entrance doors on the front. The cross gable has a rounded arched, hooded window, having the weatherboarding arranged in a sunburst pattern, the low, hip roofed, screened porch is supported by Tuscan columns with moulded, denticulated cornice and square posts in the railing. A one-story, shed roofed additon is on the rear. The house is covered with weatherboard, and has a asphalt shingled roof, a brick foundation and stuccoed interior gable end chimneys.

One contributing building.

.32 (1A.64) Barn. West side of Gay Street between Sewall and High Streets  
c. 1870.

This is a large, two-and-one-half-story, barn facing Gay Street. It has a standing seam metal roof, vertical siding, three double doors facing the street with a bifold middle door. A loft opening is above. Three two-over-two, double hung, sash windows are on the south side. On the west side there are two boarded windows at the gable end and a sliding door. A concrete block enclosed barnyard is attached to the south the barn.

One contributing building.

.33 (1A.64) Utility Building. West side of Gay Street between Sewall and High  
Streets c. 1870.

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This is a small frame, shed roofed, utility building.

One contributing building.

.34 (1A.65) Dwelling. Northeast corner of High Street and East Railroad Avenue c. 1880.

This is a three bay, two-and-one-half-story, frame, front gable building with a box cornice and a twentieth-century entrance portico supported by Tuscan columns; six over six, double hung, sash windows; and a brick ridge chimney. On the south side there are four two over two, double hung, sash windows on the second story and on the first story there are three six over six, double hung, sash windows and a panelled Italianate door with a shed overhang. On the north side there are three, two over two, double hung, sash windows on the second story and three, six over six, double hung, sash windows on the first story. On the east end the windows are all six over six, double hung, sash windows and on the west side they are elongated six over six double hung sash windows on the first floor and two over two double hung sash windows on the second story.

One contributing building.

.35 (1A.66) Dwelling. Northwest corner of High and Gay Streets c.1880.

This is a two-story, three bay, frame, gable roofed, Delaware vernacular house with moulded cornice that partially returns at each gable end and an interior end brick chimney to the east. To the rear is a smaller one-and-one-half-story, gable roofed wing with a tall, stuccoed interior end chimney and a one-story, shed roofed wing to the west. A door with a shed overhang is in the front portion and in the rear portion. The first story windows are six over six, double hung sash windows and those on the second story are three over three, double hung, sash windows. The house was a concrete block foundation and is covered with asphalt shingled siding. The roof has asphalt shingles.

One contributing building.

.36 (1A.47) Dwelling. Southwest corner of Sewall and Gay Streets c. 1880.

The Waldman House is a five bay, two-and-one-half-story, T plan, gable roofed, Italianate house with a moulded cornice having scroll brackets and with pointed arched windows in the gable ends. The front door and the two over two, double hung, sash windows have slightly shouldered surrounds. A modern, one story addition is to the south of the house; a narrow modern tall portico with square posts is on the front of the house; and a modern exterior brick chimney is to the rear of the house. To the north is shed roofed addition and an enclosed

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porch. The house is covered with asbestos shingles and has an asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.37 (1A.47) Garage. Southwest corner of Sewall and Gay Streets c. 1920s.

This is a one-story, gable roofed, frame garage with a new door.

One contributing building.

.38 (1A.46) Dwelling. Southeast corner of Sewall and Gay Streets c. 1870.

This is a three bay, two-story, L plan, gable roofed, frame, Italianate house with a bracketted moulded cornice with drop pendants which partially returns and with an interior end chimney to the west and an interior ridge chimney to the rear. The two over two, double hung, sash windows have moulded lintels. In the gable end is a pointed arched window with shutters. Across the front of the house is a porch supported by turned posts with fan brackets, decorative jigsaw detail, and scalloping at the top. The panelled Italianate door has a top light. To the west is a hip roofed porch with chamfered posts, brackets, and a standing seam metal roof. The house is covered with asbestos singles and has a brick foundation and an asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.39 (1A.46) Barn. Southeast corner of Sewall and Gay Streets c. 1870.

This is a two-story, frame, gable roofed barn covered with board and batten. On the first story of the west end, there is a large hinged door, a center door, and a sliding door. Above these doors is a hinged loft door. A one-story, shed roofed garage with bifold doors is attached to the north side of the barn. The roof of the barn is corrugated metal.

One contributing building.

.40 (1A.45) Dwelling. South side of the Sewall Street between Gay and Church Streets c. 1890.

This is a two-story, three bay, frame, T plan, gable roofed, Delaware vernacular house with a moulded cornice that partially returns and with two over two, double hung, sash windows having thin moulded lintels. To the front of the house is a one-story, shed roofed, enclosed porch with an asphalt shingled roof. To the rear of the house is a two-story, gable roofed wing; a one-story, shed roofed addition and a one-story, gable roofed addition, a former summer kitchen.

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The house is covered with cement siding and has a standing seam metal roof and a stuccoed brick foundation.

One contributing building.

.41 (1A.45) Barn. South side of Sewall Street between Gay and Church Streets c. 1890.

This is a gable roofed, rectangular, two story, vertical board, frame barn with a barn door and a loft door in the gable end. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

One contributing building.

.42 (1A.44) Vacant lot.

This is a non-contributing site.

.43 (1A.42) Dwelling. Southwest corner of Sewall and Church Streets c. 1920.

The Golden Years Manor is a two-story, frame, square plan house with a cross gable and pent eave. The windows on the first floor are one over one, double hung, sash windows and those on the second floor are two over two, double hung, sash windows. An enclosed, shed roofed porch is on the front of the house and an enclosed, hip roofed, porch is on the Church Street side. The porches have solid rock faced, concrete block balustrades with end piers crowned with concrete orbs on the front of the house and lions on the side of the house. A one-story, flat roofed, combination vertical T-111 and aluminum sided wing is to the rear. The house has an asphalt shingled roof, rock faced concrete block foundation, and aluminum siding.

One contributing building.

.44 (1A.42) Garage. South side of Sewall Street between Gay and Church Streets c. 1920s.

This is a one-story, frame garage with double barn style doors and one, two over two, double hung, sash window on each side. The garage is covered with a aluminum siding and has a standing seam metal roof.

One contributing building.

.45 (1A.42) Modern trailer South side of Sewall Street between Gay and Church Streets 1960s.

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This is a 1960s trailer with jalousie windows and carport.

One non-contributing building.

.46 (1A.43) Dwelling. West side of Church Street between Sewall Streets c. 1916.

This is a three bay, two-and-one-half-story, frame, L plan, gable roofed Delaware vernacular house with a moulded cornice and Gothic Revival detail in its window in the gable end. An interior, stuccoed brick chimney is in the south end of the main portion. All of the windows are two over two, double hung. The front door is a modern door with a jalousied storm door. Across the front is an enclosed hip roofed porch with horizontal three light windows. To the rear is a two-story, gable roofed wing. A one-story, flat roofed addition is to the south of the rear wing, and a gable roofed wing is to the south of the main portion of the house. The foundation of the house is concrete block. The roof of the house is covered with asphalt shingles, and the house is covered with aluminum siding.

One contributing building.

.47 (1A.41) Dwelling Southeast corner of Sewall and Church Streets c. 1900.

This is a two-and-one-half story, frame, L plan, side hall, gable roofed Queen Anne house with a shallow cross wing. It has a moulded cornice and a modern brick chimney on the end of the rear gable roofed wing. Most of the windows are one over one, double hung. The off-center main door has a large bevelled glass light in its upper section. A hip roofed porch is across the main front portion of the house and wraps to the west; it is supported by Tuscan columns and has squared balusters. The north pedimented gable end has a Palladian window. The shallow cross wing facade has a chamfered bay under the pedimented gable with a one over one, paired window. To the north of the house is a one-story, side gabled addition with Gothic sash and modern oriel with a flat roofed two-story infill with projecting sleeping porch. The house is covered with weatherboard and has a rock faced concrete block foundation and asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.48 (1A.41) Utility Shed. Southeast corner of Sewall and Church Streets c. 1900.

This is a one story, vertical board, frame, rectangular, gable roofed shed with a shed roofed addition. A door is on the side of the shed facing the main house and in the shed roofed portion. The gabled section of the shed has a wood shingled roof and the shed roofed section has a corrugated metal roof. The

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foundation of the shed is concrete block and it is covered with vertical wood siding.

One contributing building.

.49 (1A.70) Dwelling. East side of Church Street between Sewall and High Street c. 1870.

This is a two-and-one-half-story, L plan, gable roofed, frame, Queen Anne house with a cross wing. It has a stuccoed brick, interior ridge chimney in the main section and one where the main section and front gable section met. The one over one, double hung, sash windows have slightly moulded tops. The front door has an oval glass panel at the top and a wood panel at the bottom. Across the front of the main section is a screened porch with turned posts and decorative bracket trim. The cross wing is chamfered to form a bay and has decorative spindlework. In the front of the bay are paired two over two, double hung, sash windows and on the sides are single ones. Pointed arched two over two, double hung sash windows are in the gable ends. A one-story, shed roofed addition is to the rear of the house. Aluminum awnings are over the first floor cross wing windows. The house is covered with asbestos siding and has a brick foundation. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

One contributing building.

.50 (1A.70) Church. Northeast corner of High and Church Streets c. 1877.

This is a three bay, one-and-one-half-story, frame, gable roofed, rectangular Classical Revival church with a three-story bell tower and a moulded cornice with a full return. It has a modern brick chimney on the High Street side. The parallel main door is Italianate. At the corner of the buildings are panelled corner pilasters. A pyramidal, wood shingled roof is on the bell tower. Palladian window, medieval and octagonal columns are also in the bell tower. A shed roofed addition with paired two over two, double hung, sash windows is to the rear. The addition has a dressed concrete block foundation. The church is covered with asbestos shingles and has a brick foundation and asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.51 (1A.70) Utility Shed. South side of High Street between East Railroad Avenue and Church Street c. 1880.

This is a one-story frame, shed roofed, utility shed covered with asbestos siding.

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One contributing building.

.52 (1A.70) Garage. South side of High Street between East Railroad Avenue and Church Street c. 1920.

This is a one-story, frame, gable roofed garage with two six-light windows on the east and west sides and a corrugated metal roof.

One contributing building.

.53 (1A.69) Dwelling. Northwest corner of High and Church Streets c. 1910.

The Felton Convalescent Home is two-and-one-half story, L plan, frame, gable roofed, Queen Anne house with a front crosswing. It has a moulded cornice that partially returns at the gable ends; a terra cotta interior ridge chimney where the two main sections meet; and a brick interior end chimney in the rear section. The first and second story windows are two over two, double hung. Each gable end contains a pointed arched two over two, double hung, sash window. Across the front of the main section is a flat roofed porch supported by modern metal posts; an aluminum awning is over the porch. On the first story of the front cross wing is a three part bay with decorative brackets and awning. Behind the rear two story, gable roofed wing is a one-story gable roofed addition; a small one-story shed attached to the rear east side; and a one-story shed roofed addition attached to the west of the rear wing. To the rear of the house is an exterior stairway leading to a second floor door in the rear wing. The house has a brick foundation and asphalt shingled roof; the exterior covering is asbestos shingles.

One contributing building.

.54 (1A.68) Dwelling. North side of High Street between Gay and Church Streets c. 1870. (Recently damaged by fire)

This is a two-and-one-half-story, L plan, frame, gable roofed, Queen Anne house with Gothic Revival detail in its hooded, pointed arched two over two, double hung sash, gable end windows; and Italianate detail in its double panelled front door. At the roof is a moulded cornice that partially returns. A brick chimney is centered where the ridges of each section meet. The two over two, double hung, sash windows have slightly curved tops with hoods. The double front door, located on an angle where the two sections of the house meet, has a rectangular glass portion at the bottom. A polygonal porch with decorative trim, solid brackets, turned posts, and spindle-work balustrade is over the front door; wood shingles are at the top of the porch. A decorative cross gable with spindlework decoration is at the roof where the two sections of the house meet. Projecting from the front gable wing is a two-story bay with decorative brackets and wood

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shingles separating the first and second stories. The one over one, double hung, sash windows in the bay do not have hoods. To the rear of the house is a two-story gable roofed addition; a rear one-story flat roofed addition; and an attached one-story, gable roofed summer kitchen with modern aluminum air vents and a standing seam metal roof. The asbestos shingled house has a stuccoed brick foundation and asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.55 (1A.67) Dwelling Northeast corner of High and Gay Streets c.1870.

This is a two-and-one-half-story, T plan, frame, high pitched gable roofed Queen Anne house with a center cross wing and a partially returning moulded, bracketed cornice having drop pendants. In each gable end is a two over two, double hung, sash lancet window with projecting hood and drop pendants with bulls-eye motifs. The rest of the windows are two over two, double hung, sash windows with hoods and drop pendants. A flat roofed porch having pendants with bulls-eye motif and flat jigsaw supports is across the center cross wing end and wraps to the west; originally the porch also wrapped to the east. To the east of the rear, two-story wing is a one-story shed roofed addition. Alterations to the house include a Colonial Revival door with fan and side lights on the west side of the center cross wing; a picture window on the gable end on Gay Street; and down sized windows and closures on the wing and the main section. The weatherboard house has a brick foundation and a tarred, standing seam, metal roof.

One contributing building.

.56 (1A.67) Barn. East side of Gay Street between Sewall and High Streets c. 1870.

This is a two-story, frame, rectangular, gable roofed barn with a modern window in the gable end and with two large doors facing Gay Street. On the standing seam metal roof is a ventilator. The barn is covered with T-111, vertical texture board.

One contributing building.

.57 (2.03) Dwelling. South side of High Street between East Railroad Avenue and Church Street c. 1880.

This is a two-and-one-half story, frame, T plan, gable roofed Queen Anne house with a center cross wing. It has Gothic Revival detail in its pointed lintels and a partially returning, moulded cornice with paired brackets. A chimney is in the center of the main section of the house. On the first story the

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elongated windows are two over four, double hung with the original storm windows, and on the second story they are two over two, double hung. Round headed, two over two, double hung sash windows are at the gable ends. The double front door is panelled with circular lights having etched glass at the top. A flat roofed porch supported by more modern square posts is across the front at the house; it has brackets and fleur de lis pendants. To the rear of the house is a flat roofed, two-story addition with a one-story flat roofed addition behind. The first two-story addition has pointed arched, four over four, double hung, sash windows and a bracketted cornice. The addition at the rear of the two story addition has double pointed arched six over six, double hung, sash windows but no brackets. The asbestos shingled house has an asphalt slungled roof and a stuccoed brick foundation.

One contributing building.

.58 (2.03) Garage South side of High Street between East Railroad Avenue and Church Street c. 1920.

This is a one-story, flat roofed, rectangular, frame garage with a replaced double plywood door and a standing seam metal roof. The front elevation has a small parapet and a false front. The garage is covered with clapboard.

One non-contributing building.

.59 (2.04) Dwelling. South side of High Street between East Railroad Avenue and Church Street c. 1880.

This is a two-and-one-half story, modified T plan, frame, gable and gambrel roofed, Queen Anne house with an asymmetrical front cross wing. The house has Gothic Revival detail in its steeply pitched gable ends and pointed arched windows, and Eastlake detail in its porch detail. The main portion of the house has a flared gambrel roof. To the rear of the house is a one-story, shed roofed addition. A brick chimney is on the rear ridge of the gambrel roofed portion. All of the windows except those on the second story of the front cross wing, which are paired two over two, pointed arched, double hung, are one over one, double hung. In the gable ends are two light pointed arched windows. A porch symmetrically wraps to the east and west of the cross wing and is supported by turned posts; it has brackets at the top. Two stairways, one on each side of the porch, have orb and posts. The rear wing is chamfered on the first story to form a bay and is decorated with bargeboard. To the rear of the house is a one-story, shed roofed addition. The house is covered with vinyl siding and has all asphalt shingled roof and a stuccoed brick foundation. Across the front is a concrete wall with melon shaped orbs.

One contributing building.

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.60 (2.04) Garage. South side of High Street between East Railroad Avenue and Church Street c.1920.

This is a one story, frame, hip roofed garage with a tri-fold door. The garage is weatherboarded and has an asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.61 (2.04) Utility Shed. South side of High Street between East Railroad Avenue and Church Street c.1900.

This is one-story, gable roofed, utility shed with a small door and a large open shed portion. It is covered with weatherboard and has an asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.62 (2.05) Dwelling. South side of High Street between East Railroad Avenue and High Street c. 1890.

This is a two-story, frame, gable end front with side entrance, Queen Anne house with a box cornice and cross gables over the side windows. It has a central chimney and one over one, double hung, sash windows. The offset door is modern. A low sloped, hip roofed, screened porch supported by Doric columns is across the front of the house. The porch on the west side of the house has been enclosed in to create a new room. A two-story projecting bay is on the gable front. The house is covered with vinyl siding and has a standing seam metal roof and a cement block foundation.

One contributing building.

.63 (2.05) Stable and carriage House. South side of High Street between East Railroad Avenue and High Street c. 1890.

This is a one story, braced frame, rectangular, gable roofed, small stable and carriage house. It has an asphalt shingled roof and is covered with board and batten.

One contributing building.

.64 (2.06) Dwelling. Southwest corner of High and Church Streets c. 1890.

This is a two-story, frame, gable roofed, Delaware Vernacular house with a moulded cornice that partially returns and with a brick chimney. The windows are two over two, double hung. To the rear of the house is a small porch, and

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to the front is a pedimented entrance porch. Twentieth-century doors are at each porch entrance. To the rear of the house are a wing and an addition, most probably an enclosed porch. The house is covered with asbestos shingles and has an asphalt shingled roof and a stuccoed brick foundation.

One contributing building.

.65 (2.06) Utility Shed. Southwest corner of High and Church Streets c. 1890.

This is a one-story, frame, gable roofed, rectangular utility shed with paired six light, fixed sash windows, two doors on the east side, and one door on the north side. The shed is covered with asbestos shingles and has a corrugated metal roof.

One contributing building.

.66 (2.07) Dwelling. West side of Church Street between High and Jefferson Streets c. 1890.

This is a two-and-one-half story, frame, front gable, Queen Anne house with Eastlake detail in its porch. It has an interior ridge chimney and two over two, double hung, sash windows except on the north second story where there is a nine over nine, double hung, sash window centered over the main entrance door. Another door with a shed over hang is on the south side to the rear of the main portion of the house. In the front gable end is a pointed arched, two over two, double hung, sash window. To the rear of the house is a two story, shed roofed addition with a one-story gable roofed addition behind. Across the front and wrapping around the north side is a porch supported by turned posts with brackets, drop pendants, and spindlework. The house is covered with vinyl siding and has a concrete block foundation and asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.67 (2.07) Garage. West side of Church Street between High and Jefferson Streets c. 1910.

This is a one story, frame, gable roofed garage covered with vertical board.

One contributing building.

.68 (2.08) Public School. Southeast corner of Church and High Streets c. 1890.

This former public school is a two-story, four bay, frame, gable roofed, rectangular, Delaware vernacular duplex with a box cornice; an interior ridge

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chimney; six-over-six, double hung, sash windows on the second story; and two-over-two, double hung, sash windows on the first story. The two entrance doors have four panels and Colonial Revival hoods; the south door which was the original main entrance has two light, sidelights. Today the building has an apartment on each floor. The duplex is covered with asbestos shingles and has an asphalt shingled roof and brick foundation.

One contributing building.

.69 (2.09) Dwelling. 109 Church Street post 1940.

This is a three bay, one-story gable roofed, frame house with a box cornice, central entrance, and exterior end chimney to the south. The windows are six-over-six, double hung, and the entrance door is modern. A cross gable porch with an aluminum hood is at the front. The aluminum sided house has an original shed roofed addition; a cement block foundation; and asbestos shingled roof.

One non-contributing building.

.70 (2.25) Dwelling. North side of Jefferson Street between East Railroad Avenue and Church Street c.1855.

This is a three bay, two-and one-half-story, L plan, side hall, gable roofed, frame, Delaware vernacular house with a moulded cornice; a brick chimney with an arched cap in the main section; and a brick chimney in the rear two-story wing. Most windows are six over six, double hung, but some are more modern one-over-one, double hung. A four panelled door is in the first bay with a one-story porch over it. To the rear of the house are a one-story, shed roofed addition, and a side, late nineteenth-century, porch with turned posts. The house is covered with asbestos shingles and has an asphalt shingled roof and a brick foundation.

One contributing building.

.71 (2.25) Barn. North side of Jefferson Street between East Railroad Avenue and Church Street c. 1865.

This is a two-story, frame, rectangular, gable roofed barn with original barn doors, corrugated metal roof, and vertical board covering.

One contributing building.

.72 (2.24) Dwelling. North side of Jefferson Street between East Railroad Avenue and Church Street c. 1865.

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This is three bay, two-and-one-half-story, frame, gable roofed, Delaware vernacular house with a box cornice that returns slightly. It has a stuccoed brick interior end chimney in the main portin of the house and a brick interior end chimney in the rear wind portion. The windows are six-over-six, double hung; in the gable ends there are two, three light windows. The front door has been replaced by a modern door. A one-story, shed roofed, screened porch is on the east side, and a one-story, shed roofed porch is off the rear one-story addition. The house is covered with asbestos shingles and has a brick foundation and asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.73 (2.24) Barn. North side of Jefferson Street between East Railroad Avenue and Church Street c. 1865.

This is a two-story, frame, gable roofed, barn with vertical board siding; two sliding doors on the first story; and a hinged loft door on the second story. The barn roof is corrugated metal.

One contributing building.

.74 (2.24) Utility shed. North side of Jefferson Street between East Railroad Avenue and Church Street c. 1865.

This is a one-story, frame, gable roofed utility shed with a hinged door and vertical board siding. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

One contributing building.

.75 (2.23) Dwelling. North side of Jefferson Street between East Railroad Avenue and Church Street c. 1880.

This is a two-and-one-half-story, frame, gable roofed, Queen Anne house with a center entrance with a cross wing. An interior stuccoed brick chimney is in the west gable end and a central stuccoed brick chimney is in the center at the cross wing. The windows with moulded lintels are two-over-two double hung. At the front of the house is a six panel modern door with a porch supported by turned posts with decorative sawn trim. The gable ends have fish scale shingle detail and decorative bargeboard. To the rear of the house is an enclosed porch. The house is covered with asbestos shingles and has a brick foundation and an asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

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.76 (2.23) Machine Shop. North side of Jefferson Street between East Railroad Avenue and Church Street c. 1880.

This is a two-story, gable roofed, open machine shop with a southeast corner shed, large open window on the rear; and a shed extension on the south wall that covers part of the enclosed shed. A modern RV garage is on the east end. The shop is covered with metal sheets over board and batten and has a metal roof. The shop sits on footings.

One contributing building.

.77 (2.22) Dwelling. Northwest corner of Jefferson and Church Streets c. 1880.

This is a two-and-one-half-story, frame, gable roofed, Queen Anne house with a front center cross wing. Its windows are two over two, double hung; in the gable ends are pointed arched, two over two, double hung, sash windows. A door is in the main portion of the house on both sides of the front center cross wing. Porches with turned posts, brackets, and rectangular spindlework are also on both sides of the cross wing. In front of the cross wing is a polygonal, projecting, three part bay with paired with paired windows on the front and single windows on each side. The roof of the bay is metal; single brackets and double brackets at the corners are at the roofline of the bay. To the rear of the house is an attached one story, gable roofed summer kitchen. The house is covered with asbestos siding and has a stuccoed brick foundation and asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.78 (2.20) Dwelling. East side of Church Street between High and Jefferson Street c. 1920.

This is a two-and-one-half-story, frame, gable roofed, four square house with moulded cornice and pedimented gables. It has a central, brick, corbel capped chimney; four over one, double hung, sash windows, and a Palladian window in the front gable end. The wood door has a bevelled glass upper panel. An enclosed porch with solid weatherboard balustrade and square posts is across the front of the house. To the rear of the house is a one-story, shed roofed addition. The house is covered with weatherboard and has a rock faced concrete block foundation and an asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.79 (2.20) Utility Shed. East side of Church Street between High and Jefferson Streets c. 1920.

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This is a one-story, frame, rectangular, gable roofed shed with a six light fixed sash window on each facade. It is covered with vertical board and has an asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.80 (2.21) Dwelling. Northeast corner of Jefferson and Church Streets c. 1910.

This is a two-and-one-half-story frame, front gable, gambrel roofed Colonial Revival house with pedimented gable end at the front and with a moulded, denticulated cornice which partially returns at the rear. Two assymmetrically gabled, one story additions, one of which is a summer kitchen are to the rear. The two over two, double hung, sash window have denticulated lintels and original storms on the first floor. A Palladian window is in the front gable end. The front door is wood with a bevelled glass to panel. Across the front of the house is a flattened hip-roofed, screening, porch with Tuscan columns and solid wood balustrade. The house is covered with asbestos shingles and has as stuccoed brick foundation and asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.81 (2.21) Garage. Northeast corner of Jefferson and Church Streets c. 1920.

This is a one-story, frame, gable roofed garage with a side door and a double garage door. It has two, single, six light, fixed sash windows and is covered with vertical board siding and has a corrugated metal roof.

One contributing building.

.82 (2.36) Dwelling. Southeast corner of Jefferson and Church Streets c. 1895.

This is a two-and-one-half-story, frame, gable roofed, Queen Anne house with a shingle style roof and a front cross wing. It has decorative rafters and novelty shinglework. A gable roofed dormer with bargeboard and diagonal weatherboarding is on the main roof. At the north end of the roof is a brick, corbel capped chimney. Most of the windows are one over one, double hung; those in the panelled parrelled box bay to the south and in the second story oriel have a Queen Anne sash. The gable end windows and dormer window have an upper sash with clipped corners. The front double door has lights in its upper panel. Above the door is a segmental toplight. An ornate shed roofed porch with turned and jigsaw work and ball and spindle motif is across the front. The gables have bargeboard, clipped windows and lapped weatherboarding with decorative

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shinglework. To the rear is a hip roofed addition with sunburst motif at the shed end. The house is covered with vinyl siding over the original weather-board and has a stuccoed brick foundation and an asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.83 (2.36) Garage. Southeast corner of Jefferson and Church Streets c. 1910.

This is a one-story, frame, rectangular, gable roofed, garage with a single door and a garage-type door. It is covered with vertical board and has an asphalt shingled roof and concrete foundation.

One contributing building.

.84 (2.37) Dwelling. 11 Church Street c. 1910.

This is a three bay, two-and-one-half story, frame, gable roofed, house with a stuccoed brick, center ridge chimney. The windows are two over two, double hung with modern shutters; at the gable ends are paired two over two, double hung, sash windows. The Colonial Revival door and pedimented door surround are recent modifications to the house. In front of the door are modern porch, semi-circular stairs. To the rear is a two-story gable roofed wing with a door on the south first floor; a one-story, gable roofed addition is also to the rear and has a modern, projecting, bay window. The house is covered with aluminum siding and has a brick foundation and asbestos shingled roof.

One non-contributing building

.85 (2.37) Utility Shed. 11 Church Street c. 1910.

This is a one story, frame, gable roofed, vertical board shed with a wood shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.86 (2.35) Dwelling. Southwest corner of Jefferson and Church Streets c. 1875.

This is a two-and-one-half-story, frame, gable roofed, Delaware vernacular house with a center front cross wing. It has a stuccoed, corbel capped chimney and two over two, double hung, sash windows. The wood front door has four panels. Across the front, symmetrically placed, is a Colonial Revival porch with Tuscan columns and square balusters. To the rear is a shed roofed addition. The house is covered with woodgrained vinyl and has a stuccoed brick foundation and an asphalt shingled roof.

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One contributing building.

.87 (2.34) Dwelling. South side of Jefferson Street between East Railroad Avenue and Church Street c. 1865.

This is a three bay, two-and-one-half-story, L plan, frame, gable roofed, Delaware vernacular house with 1930s denticulated cornice and fishscale shingles in its west gable end. It has an interior, corbel capped, brick chimney in its second story rear wing and an exterior concrete block chimney in its rear one-story addition. The windows on the second floor are on over one, double hung; those on the first story are two over two, double hung. The front door has a glass, rectangular panel at the top and wood panels at the bottom. Above the door is a two light toplight. To the east is a projecting, two-story, three part bay having a first floor window with Queen Anne lights. The house is covered with asphalt shingles and has a brick foundation and asbestos shingled roof except on the one story shed roofed addition which has a standing seam metal roof.

One contributing building.

.88 (2.34) Summer Kitchen. South side of Jefferson Street between East Railroad Avenue and Church Street c. 1865.

This is a one-story, gable roofed, frame, summer kitchen with six over six, double hung, sash windows on its east and west sides; asbestos shingled siding; and asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.89 (2.33) Dwelling. South side of Jefferson Street between East Railroad Avenue and Church Streets c. 1865.

This is a two bay, two-and-one-half-story, frame, gable roofed, Delaware vernacular house with moulded cornice that partially returns at the gable ends. The chimneys and doors are modern. The windows are either six over six or three over one, double hung. At the front is a stoop with an aluminum awning. Numerous additions, including an extended section with vertical siding, are to the rear. The house is covered with weatherboard and has a brick foundation and an asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.90 (2.33) Barn. South side of Jefferson Street between East Railroad Avenue and Church Streets c. 1865.

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This is a one-and-one-half-story, frame, gable roofed, barn with vertical board siding, and a rolled asphalt roof. A hinged door is on the east side. A one-story shed roofed addition with a standing seam, metal roof and overhang and a door on its east and south sides is attached to the barn.

One contributing building.

.91 (2.33) Privy. South side of Jefferson Street between East Railroad Avenue and Church Streets c. 1865.

This is a one-story, frame, shed roofed privy with side windows and a single door. It is covered with vertical siding and has an asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.92 (2.32) Dwelling. South side of Jefferson Street between East Railroad Avenue and Church Street c. 1865.

This is a three bay, two-and-one-half-story, L plan, frame, gable roofed, Delaware vernacular house with a moulded cornice that partially returns. It has a corbel capped, interior end brick chimney. The six over six windows are larger on the first floor than on the second. Only one window per floor is located on the end gable walls. The door has a glass panel at the top and a wood panelled at the bottom. To the rear are a two story, gable roofed wing with a corbel capped brick chimney; a one-story, shed roofed, screened porch; and a one-story gable roofed, summer kitchen with a brick chimney. The house is covered with asbestos shingles and has a stuccoed brick foundation and asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.93 (2.32) Garage. South side of Jefferson Street between East Railroad Avenue and Church Street c. 1910.

This is a one-story, frame, gable roofed, garage with a six light fixed sash window and garage door and single entrance door, both facing the alley. It is covered with center beaded vertical siding and has cinder block footings and an asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.94 (2.32) Utility Shed. South side of Jefferson Street between East Railroad Avenue and Church Street c. 1910.

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This is a one-story, frame, gable roofed, utility shed with vertical board siding and an asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.95 (2.55) Dwelling. North side of Main Street between East Railroad Avenue and Church Street c. 1870.

The John Bailey House is a three bay, two-and-one-half-story, frame, L plan, gable roofed, Delaware vernacular house with moulded cornice that partially returns. The windows of the main facade are segmentally arched, two over two, double hung. The double, panelled, front door has arched upper lights and a segmentally arched, toplight. The porches located on the front and on the east side are massively proportioned with chamfered corner posts, fully arched inner braces with drop pendants, brackets, blind arch work in the cornice, jig saw balustrade, and new brick foundation. On the west side is a two-story bay. To the rear are a two-story wing with a one story addition behind; a one-story porch behind the main portion of the house with a one story addition behind it; and a one-and-one-half-story, attached, weatherboarded summer kitchen with an end chimney and four over four, double hung, sash windows in the gable end. The house is covered with vinyl siding and has a brick foundation and an asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.96 (2.55) Utility shed. North side of Main Street between East Railroad Avenue and Church Street c. 1876.

This is a one-story, frame, gable roofed, utility shed with vertical board siding and asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.97 (.254) Dwelling. North side of Main Street between East Railroad Avenue and Church Street c. 1865.

The A. J. Wright House is a five bay, two-story, frame, T plan, gable roofed, Delaware vernacular house with a moulded cornice that slightly returns; the cornice is missing its original brackets. At both ends of the main section and in the rear two-story wing are interior, brick, corbel capped chimneys. The two over two, double hung, sash windows have modern shutters. The front door is panelled at the bottom and has a solid glass panel at the top. In front there is modern square brick stoop with four brick stairs and a metal railing. To the east of the rear wing is a one-story, shed roofed addition; a one one-story, shed roofed addition to the west; and a one-story, flattened roofed wing to the

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rear. The house is covered with woodgrain vinyl and has a stuccoed brick foundation and an asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.98 (2.53) Dwelling. Northwest corner of Main and Church Streets c. 1865.

The Catherine Moore House is a five bay, two-and-one-half-story, L plan, frame, gable roofed Italianate house with a brick interior end chimney to the east. The windows on the first and second floors are six over six, double hung; five, small, front windows have three lights each. The front door has two, elongated, rounded panels. Across the front of the house is a flattened, hip roofed porch with moulded brick concrete supports and railing. To the rear is a two-story, gable roofed wing with a one-story, shed roofed porch to the east and a one-story, shed roofed addition to the rear. An exterior metal stairway leads to the rear wing. The vinyl sided house has asphalt shingled roof and a stuccoed brick foundation.

One contributing building.

.99 (2.53) Utility shed. Northwest corner of Main and Church Streets c. 1930.

This is a one-story, gable roofed, frame, utility shed with a door on the south side and one small addition to the rear of the east side. It is covered with weatherboard and has a standing seam, metal roof and a brick foundation.

One contributing building.

.100 (2.53) Gazebo. Northwest corner of Main and Church Streets

This is a modern, hip roofed, frame gazebo with built-in benches on both sides, slatted trellis work at the east end, and an asphalt shingled roof.

One non-contributing structure.

.101 (2.52) Church. Northeast corner of Main and Church Streets 1860.

This is a three bay, two-and-one-half story, permastone over brick, front gable, rectangular Greek Revival Church with a moulded cornice that partially returns at each end. A hip roofed bell tower with louvered, round arched openings on each side surmounts the front portion of the roof. A brick chimney is centered in the main portion of the church at the bottom of the west ridge. The facade, second story windows are large, rectangular, stained glass, fixed sash windows; those on the first story are smaller stained glass windows. All of the windows have stone keyed lintels. Plain pilasters with moulded tops surround

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the double, polygonally panelled entrance door. The windows on the sides and rear of the church are six over six, double hung with those on the second story larger than the first. To the rear of the main church is a two-story, gable roofed 1950s addition with an exterior end chimney. The church has a brick foundation and asbestos shingled roof. The permastone exterior was added when the rear wing was built in 1955.

One contributing building.

.102 (2.52) Garage. Northeast corner of Main and Church Streets post 1940.

This is a modern, one-story, gable roofed, concrete block garage.

One non-contributing building.

.103 (2.51) Dwelling. North side of Main Street between Church and Niles Street c. 1890.

The John A. Moore House is a two-and-one-half-story, frame, hip and gable roofed, Queen Anne house. The front section has a hip roof from which project a large chamfered gable cross wing and a smaller, gabled dormer with a semi-circular Queen Anne window. A large gabled dormer projects to the west. The bargeboard cornice is ornamented with strapwork and clipped shingles on the upper gable ends. A one-story, polygonal turret with a tent roof, moulded denticulated cornice, stained glass lights, and fishscales on its base projects from the southwest corner. The front porch has an ornamented cross gable and is supported by turned posts and jigsawn braces. A recessed second story porch has turned posts and brackets. The double front door is grained and panelled with etched glass lights. The brick chimney has decorative corbelling. Most of the windows, except those in the turret, are two over two, double hung. The house is covered with weatherboard with stick style post work and shingling, including diamond, fishscale, and clipped, and vertical board siding. It has a brick foundation and an asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.104 (2.50) Dwelling. North side of Main Street between Church and Niles Street c. 1865.

The Eli Dehorty house is a three bay, two-and-one-half-story, L plan, side hall, frame, gable roofed, Delaware vernacular house with a box cornice that partially returns. To the east is an interior end, corbel capped chimney. The windows are two over two, double hung. The wood door has a glass panel at the top and wood panels at the bottom; over the door is a three light toplight. A hip roofed porch with turned supports is over the door and window. An interior end

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brick chimney is in the rear, two story wing. To the rear of the wing is a one-and-one-half-story, shed roofed porch connecting to a one-story, gable roofed, summer kitchen with small brick vent in the north gable end. The house is covered with asbestos shingles and has a brick foundation and asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.105 (2.49) Dwelling. North side of Main Street between Church and Niles Street c. 1880.

This is a three bay, two-and-one-half-story, frame, L plan, gable roofed, side hall, Delaware vernacular house with a hip roofed porch with spindlework over the door and window; the porch has modern metal posts and a concrete block foundation. The windows are two over two, double hung; at the gable ends are two small, two over two, double hung, sash windows. To the rear of the house are a two-story, gable roofed wing and a one-story, shed roofed addition. The house is covered with aluminum siding and has a brick foundation and asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.106 (2.49) Garage. North side of Main Street between Church and Niles Street c. 1920.

This is a one story, gable roofed, frame garage with an overhanging roof and with vinyl siding.

One contributing building.

.107 (2.49) Utility shed. North side of Main Street between Church and Niles Street c. 1920.

This is a small, one-story, frame building with a shed roof on the front portion and a gable roof on the rear. The roof is covered with corrugated metal and the siding is metal.

One contributing building.

.108 (2.48) Dwelling. North side of Main Street between Church and Niles Street c. 1880.

This is a two bay, two-and-one-half-story, frame, front gable, worker's house with a small box cornice. Stuccoed brick chimneys are on the interior ridge and interior end to the north. The windows are two over two, double hung; those in

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the front gable end are paired. A flattened hip roofed porch with modern wood supports is across the front of the house. An exterior wood stairway leads to a modern door on the west second story. A one-story, shed roofed addition is at the rear of the house; it has an entrance door and stairs leading to it. To the rear of the addition is another smaller shed roofed addition. The house is covered with vinyl siding and has a stuccoed brick foundation and an asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.109 (2.47) Dwelling. Northwest corner of Main and Niles Street c. 1890.

This is a three bay, two-and-one-half-story, frame, front gable worker's house with a moulded cornice and two twentieth-century chimneys. The windows are two over two, double hung. A hip roofed, Colonial Revival porch with square posts and square balusters is across the front of the house and wraps to the east. A rear porch with turned posts but no balustrade is screened. The house is covered with aluminum siding and has a brick foundation and asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.110 (2.47) Utility shed. Northwest corner of Main and Niles Street c. 1890.

This is a one-story, frame, gable roofed, utility shed with two, six light, fixed sashed windows and two doors. The shed is covered with vertical board siding and has an asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.111 (2.47) Garage. Northwest corner of Main and Niles Street c. 1920.

This is a one-and-one-half-story, frame, gable roofed garage with vertical board siding and asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.112 (2.68) Dwelling. South side of Main Street between Niles and Church Streets c. 1870.

This is a three bay, two-story, frame, side hall, L plan, gable roofed, Delaware vernacular house with bracketed box cornice which slightly returns. A stuccoed brick, interior end chimney is to the east. Two over two, double hung, sash windows are on both floors. Over the front door is a three part top light with colored glass. A flattened, hip roofed porch with square posts on blocks and

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decorative openwork carved brackets and pendants is across the front of the house. Two of the porch posts are engaged in the facade. The two-story, gable roofed wing has a stuccoed, corbel capped brick chimney; a two-story shed roofed wing is to the rear of the wing, and a one-story, shed-roofed, partially enclosed porch is to the west. The house is covered with asbestos shingles and has a concrete block foundation and asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.113 (2.67) Dwelling. 110 Main Street 1890.

This is a two-and-one-half story, frame, T plan, gable roofed Queen Anne house with a cross wing and a brick, interior, corbel capped chimney. The windows are two over two, double hung. The porch and door are recent modifications. To the rear of the house is a one-story addition. The house is covered with vinyl siding and has a stuccoed brick foundation and an asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.114 (2.67) Garage. 110 Main Street 1908.

This is a one story, frame, gable roofed garage with a more recent metal door. It is covered with wood grained, vinyl siding and has an asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.115 (2.66) Dwelling. South side of Main Street between Church and Niles Street c. 1910.

This is a two-and-one-half-story, frame, gable roofed, L plan, Queen Anne house with a cross wing. It has two over two, double hung, sash windows in the main portion of the house and a projecting two-story, three part, rectangular bay with one over one, double hung, sash windows in the front and single, one over one windows on the sides of the cross wing. The cross wing bay has a moulded cornice. The glass panelled door has six lights at the top, three long narrow lights in the middle, and a small wood panel at the bottom. Across the front of the main section of house is a hip roofed, standing seam metal, porch supported by modern, decorative metal supports and one of the original turned posts. Several additions are to the rear of the house which is covered with wood grained, vinyl siding. It has a stuccoed brick foundation and asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.116 (2.75) Dwelling. South side of Main Street c. 1870.

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The Clifton House is a five bay, two-and-one-half-story, frame, gable roofed, Delaware vernacular house with irregularly spaced facade windows reflecting two periods of construction. There are brick interior chimneys at each end; the one at the west is much larger. The windows are six over six. The gable end windows are four over four, double hung. The front door is panelled and has a four light toplight above. In front of the door is a small, gable roofed, entry porch with benches. To the rear is a shed roofed addition. The house is covered with asbestos shingles and has a brick foundation and asphalt shingled roof. Behind the house is an exceptional collection of late-nineteenth-century out-buildings. (.117 to .125)

One contributing building.

.117 (2.75) Utility shed. South side of Main Street c. 1870.

This is a one story, frame, gable roofed, utility shed with a single door in the gable end. It is covered with weatherboard and has an asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.118 (2.75) Privy. South side of Main Street c. 1870.

This is a one story, frame, gable roofed privy with a single door on the south side.

One contributing building.

.119 (2.75) Utility Building. South side of Main Street c. 1870.

This is a one story, frame, shed roofed, utility building with several windows and doors and covered with vertical board siding.

One contributing building.

.120 (2.75) Barn. South side of Main Street c. 1870.

This is a six bay, one-story, frame, gable roofed barn with exposed rafters, six light, fixed sash windows in the gable ends, and several large doors. It is covered with vertical board siding and has concrete footings and a standing seam and corrugated metal roof.

One contributing building.

.121 (2.75) Corn Crib. South Side of Main Street c. 1870.

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This is a one story, gable roofed, open, vertical board corn crib with a wood shingled roof. It has a hinged window on both sides of a hinged door on the south side. The corn crib has concrete footings.

One contributing building.

.122 (2.75) Utility shed. South side of Main Street c. 1876.

This is a one story, frame, gable roofed, utility shed covered with wood planks. It has hinged, vertical board, double doors on the east and a window on the north and south ends. Its roof is covered with standing seam metal.

One contributing building.

.123 (2.75) Corn Crib and garage. South side of Main Street c. 1870.

This is a one-story, frame, gable roofed corn crib and garage with a single door and a shed roofed equipment port. It is covered with vertical board siding with spaces and has concrete footings and a standing seam, retail roof.

One contributing building.

.124 (2.75) Utility Building. South side of Main Street c. 1910.

This is a small, one-story, gable roofed, concrete block, utility building, possibly used as an ice house. It has a wood shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.125 (2.75) Barn. South side of Main Street c. 1910.

This is a one-and-one-half-story, frame, gable roofed barn with exposed rafters, two light, fixed sash window, and modern Dutch-type door. It is covered with T-111 and vertical board siding and has a standing seam, metal roof and cinder block foundation.

One contributing building.

.126 (2.65) Dwelling. 20 Main Street c. 1890.

This is a two-and-one-half story, frame, T plan, gable roofed, Queen Anne house with a front cross wing. It has a corbel capped, brick interior chimney on the west end of the main portion of the house. Most of the windows are two over two, double hung except for those in the cross wing which has a one over one,

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double hung, sash window with a rounded top in the gable end and double narrow, one over one, double hung, sash windows on the second story; a projecting polygonal bay with one over one, double hung, sash windows is on the first story. The double front door has glass panels at the top and wood panels at the bottom. An early screen door with brackets is on the door. Across the main section of the house is a flattened, hip roofed porch with modern fluted columns and an aluminum awning to the west. To the rear are a two-story, gable roofed wing with a modern, exterior brick chimney, and a one-and-one-half-story, shed roofed wing. The house is covered with vinyl siding and has a brick foundation and asphalt singled roof.

One contributing building.

.127 (2.65) Garage/Barn. 20 Main Street c. 1890.

This is a one-and-one-half-story, frame, gable roofed barn now used as a garage. It is covered with vertical board siding and has a one-story shed to the east.

One contributing building.

.128 (2.65) Utility shed. 20 Main Street c. 1890.

This is a small, one story, frame, gable roofed utility shed covered with vertical board siding. It has an asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.129 (2.65) Barn. 20 Main Street c. 1890.

This is a small, one-and-one-half-story, gable roofed, frame barn with exposed beams and vertical board siding. On the main facade are two large sliding doors and a smaller, single door. The roof is covered with wood shingles on the front and asphalt shingles on the back.

One contributing building.

.130 (2.64) Dwelling. 18 Main Street mid-19th century.

This is a four bay, two-and-one-half story, frame, front gable, Greek Revival house with moulded cornice that partially returns. A pent eave with small cross gable over the entrance door is on the front. It has one central chimney and one in the rear one story, gable roofed wing. The windows are six over six, double hung, and the front door, in the far west bay, is panelled with a single glass upper light. A stoop with double sided steps and a wrought iron railing is in front of the door. An attached, one-story, aluminum sided, frame, gable

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roofed, summer kitchen with exposed rafters and corrugated metal roof is to the rear of the wing. The house is covered with asbestos shingles and has a brick foundation and an asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.131 (2.64) Garage. 18 Main Street c. 1920.

This is a one-story, gable roofed, frame garage with two, large, wood, garage doors. It is covered with board and batten and has a standing seam, metal roof.

One contributing building.

.132 (2.63) Dwelling. 12 Main Street c. 1860.

The Mercy Fountain house is a five bay, two-and-one-half-story, frame, I. plan, gable roofed, Italianate house with a bracketed moulded cornice and engaged, moulded plasters at each corner. It has interior chimneys at both ends. The main section of the house has two over two, double hung, sash windows with original panelled shutters on the first floor and louvered shutters on the second. The windows have moulded tops. The entrance door has elongated, narrow panels; above it is a two part toplight. A brick stoop with three stairs and metal railing is in front of the door. To the rear of the house is a four bay, two-story, gable roofed all dating to two different periods. The two bay portion to the rear has flattened weatherboard and six over six, double hung, sash windows; this portion appears to be earlier than the rest of the house. To the east of the rear ell is a one-story, shed roofed partially, enclosed screened porch. The house is weatherboarded and has a brick foundation and asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.133 (2.62) Parking lot. South side of Main Street between East Railroad Avenue and Church Street.

This is a non-contributing site.

.134 (2.61) Hotel and Store. South side of Main Street just east of the Railroad c. 1856.

The Fountain House is a five bay, three-story, frame, rectangular, hip roofed, Italianate hotel and store with a moulded cornice. A slightly larger, three-story section is to the rear. A stuccoed brick chimney is in the west ridge of the main portion, and an exterior brick chimney is in the west wall of the rear portion. On the east facade is a panelled, polygonal, second story oriel with

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two over two, double hung sash windows. The windows in the main portion are six over six, double hung; those in the rear portion are two over two. All of the windows have moulded surrounds. A modern door is angled under the clipped west corner of the main facade. A hip roofed overhang with bracketted square posts is on the main facade, and a shed roofed overhang is across the west side of both the main and rear portions. To the south of the rear portion is a one story, frame addition which is covered with metal siding. The hotel is covered with weatherboard and has a brick foundation and a standing seam, metal roof.

One contributing building.

.135 (2.61) Privy. South side of Main Street just east of the Railroad late nineteenth century.

This is a one-story, frame, shed roofed privy with a single door. It is covered with vertical board siding and has a standing seam, metal roof.

One contributing building.

.136 (1.48) Vacant Lot.

This is non-contributing site.

.137 (1.47) Dwelling. South side of Main Street between Railroad and Lombard Street c. 1870.

This is a three bay, two-and-one-half-story, frame, gable roofed, Delaware vernacular house with a bracketed box cornice that partially returns and an interior brick chimney. The original windows were two over two, double hung, but most have been replaced by one over one, double hung, sash windows. The front door has a glass panel at the top and a wood panel at the bottom. Across the front of the house is a flattened hip roofed porch with modern metal supports resting on a brick balustrade. A first floor, projecting, three part bay, the entrance assymetrically placed under the two windows in east part of the facade, has a door in front. The house is covered with asbestos shingles and has a brick foundation and asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.138 (1.46) Dwelling. South side of Main Street between the Railroad and Lombard Street c. 1890.

This is a two-and-one-half-story, frame, L plan, gable roofed, Queen Anne house with a pedimented cross wing with fishscale shingles in its gable end. A more recent, two-story, rectangular bay with moulded cornice projects from the main section of the house. Stuccoed interior brick chimneys are in the east gable

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end and the south gable end. A shed dormer is to the rear of the main section. The windows, some with denticulated lintels, are two over two, double hung. A screened, shed roofed porch is in front of the house. The house is covered with weatherboard and has a brick foundation with asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.139 (1.46) Utility shed. South side of Main Street between the Railroad and Lombard Street c. 1890.

This is a one story, frame, shed roofed, utility building with two, three part, fixed sash windows and a single door on the north wall. The house is covered with vertical board siding and has cinder block footings and a standing seam metal roof.

One contributing building.

.140 (1.45) Dwelling and store. Southeast corner of Main and Lombard Streets c. 1856.

The Robert W. Reynolds Store and house is a two-and-one-half-story, frame, L plan, gable roofed, Gothic Revival house with a steeply pitched cross gable. It has a two-and-one-half-story, front gable store attached. Stuccoed ridge, corbel capped, brick chimneys are in both sections. The windows on the second story are two over two, double hung and those on the first story are mostly six over six, double hung. Thin moulded caps are above the windows. In the cross gable of the house is a single, pointed arched, two over two, double hung, sash window and in the store gable end there are a pair of pointed arched, two over two, double hung, sash windows. The store section has a door centered between two store front windows with heavy bracketed moulding above. Across the front of the house is a one-story, hip roofed porch with turned columns and bracketed cornice. To the rear is a one-story shed roofed addition. Brick-like asbestos siding is on the house and store; the foundation is brick and the roof is asphalt shingles. Portions of the original iron work fence remain in front of the house.

One contributing building.

.141 (1.17) Town park. Northwest corner of West Railroad Avenue and main Street.

This is a non-contributing site with a modern stone war memorial.

.142 (1.16) Dwelling. West side of West Railroad Avenue between Main and High Streets mid-19th century.

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This is a five bay, story, frame, L plan, gable roofed, Delaware vernacular house with a moulded cornice that partially returns and two corbel capped, interior end chimneys. The windows have simple moulded frames and are two over two, double hung with those on the first floor larger than those on the second. The front door is panelled with an upper light; above it is a three part toplight. Over the door is a small gable roofed, entry porch with side benches. There is a two-story, gable roofed wing to the rear, with an interior end chimney and six over six, double hung, sash windows, and an adjoining one story, shed roofed addition. The house is covered with weatherboard and brick-like, asbestos siding and has a brick foundation and standing seam metal roof.

One contributing building.

.143 (1.16) Garage. West side of West Railroad Avenue between Main and High Streets early 20th century.

This is a one-story, frame, gable roofed, garage with double wooden doors. It is covered with vertical board and has an asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.144 (1.16) Privy. West side of West Railroad Avenue between Main and High Streets late 19th century.

This is a one-story, frame, gable roofed privy with a four panel door. It has weatherboard siding and a standing seam, metal roof.

One contributing building.

.145 (1.16) Carriage House. West side of West Railroad Avenue between Main and High Streets late 19th century.

This is a one-story, frame, gable roofed privy with a center chimney, an unglazed window and a hinged door on each side. It is covered with board and batten and has a standing seam, metal roof.

One contributing building.

.146 (1.16) Utility shed. West side of West Railroad Avenue between Main and High Streets late 19th century.

This is a one story, frame, gable roofed, utility shed covered with vertical board and having an asphalt rolled roof.

One contributing building.

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.147 (1.15) Vacant Lot. West side of West Railroad Avenue between Main and High Streets

This is a non contributing site.

.148 (1.14) Vacant Lot. West side of West Railroad Avenue between Main and High Streets.

This is a non-contributing site.

.149 (1.13) Dwelling. West side of West Railroad Avenue between Main and High Streets mid-19th century.

This is a three bay, two-story, side hall, frame, L plan, gable roofed, Delaware vernacular house with a moulded cornice that partially returns. It has an interior end chimney to the north of the main section and in the rear, two-story, gable roofed wing. The main section has two over two, double hung, sash windows but the rear wing has six over six. The windows have moulded tops. The front door has six lights at the top and a panelled bottom. Behind the rear wing is a one-story, shed roofed addition. The house is covered with weather board and has a brick foundation and asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.150 (1.13) Privy. West side of West Railroad Avenue between Main and High Streets late 19th century.

This is a small, one-story, frame, gable roofed privy with a hinged door and standing seam metal roof. It is covered with vertical board.

One contributing building.

.151 (1.12) Vacant lot. West side of West Railroad Avenue between Main and High Streets.

This is a non-contributing site.

.152 (1.11.02) Dwelling. West side of West Railroad Avenue between Main and High Streets late nineteenth century.

This is a three bay, two-story, frame, L plan, gable roofed, side hall, Delaware vernacular house with thin moulded cornice that partially returns. The front section has two over two, double hung, sash windows but the rear two-story, gable roofed wing has six over six. The windows have moulded tops. The house has a standing seam metal pent eave on the south side of the rear wing over a

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door and two windows on the first story. The house is covered with asbestos shingles and has a brick foundation and asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.153 (1.11.02) Privy. West side of West Railroad Avenue between Main and High Streets late 19th century.

This is a small, frame, shed roofed privy covered with vertical board and having a metal roof.

One contributing building.

.154 (11.01) Vacant Lot. West side of West Railroad Avenue between Main and High Streets

This is a non-contributing site.

.155 (1.11) Store. West side of West Railroad Avenue between Main and High Streets late 19th century.

This is two story, frame store having a shed roof on the south portion and a low gable roof on the north portion. The south portion has two over two, double hung, sash windows; flattened hip roofed porch supported by square posts; and panelled wood door with swags and glass panel and original screen door. The north portion has Queen Anne lights over two over two, double hung, sash windows on the second story; an overhanging second story; and an off center front door with an enlarged Queen Anne window above. Next to the south portion is an open shed with a one story, shed roofed addition to the rear. The house has brick-like asbestos siding over flush board on the front and the store has novelty siding on portions of the facade second-story over hang and narrow weatherboards on the sides. It has a brick foundation and asphalt shingled roof. The store has been condemned and is in a deteriorated state but retains integrity of form and scale.

One contributing building.

.156 (1.10) Dwelling. West side of West Railroad Avenue between Main and High Streets mid-19th century.

This is a four bay, two story, frame, gable roofed, Delaware vernacular house with an interior end, stuccoed brick chimney and a shed roofed porch with square posts which runs the length of the facade. The windows are two over two, double hung, sash windows on the first floor and small three over three, double hung, sash windows on the second floor. To the rear of the house is a one-story, shed

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roofed addition. The house is covered with wood grain vinyl siding and has an asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.157 (1.09) Commercial Building. Southwest corner of West Railroad Avenue and High Street late 19th century.

This is a one story, frame, gable roofed, commercial building with a parapet facade; it was formerly a barber shop which was moved from Main Street. There is a large store front window with a parapet facade, toplight, and an offset entrance. The side windows are one over one, double hung. There is an unfinished base for an addition. The building is covered with its original weather-board.

One contributing building.

.158 (1.19) Dwelling. North side of Main Street between West Railroad Avenue and Walnut Street late-19th century

This is a five bay, two-story, frame, L plan, gable roofed, Delaware vernacular house with a corbel capped interior end chimney. The windows are six over six, double hung; the gable ends contain small, paired, two light, fixed sash windows. The double, panelled, Italianate doors have a three part toplight with colored lights. To the west of the house is a twentieth century, one story, gable roofed addition and to the rear is a two story, gable roofed addition with an interior end, brick chimney. To the west of the wing is a one-story, shed roofed porch with a standing seam metal roof. The house is covered with aluminum siding and has a brick foundation and asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.159 (1.19) Barn. North side of Main Street between West Railroad Avenue and Walnut Street early 20th century.

This is a frame, two-story, asymmetrical gable roofed barn with sliding doors and a sheet metal roof. It is covered with T-111 siding.

One contributing building.

.160 (1.19) Utility shed. North side of Main Street between West Railroad Avenue and Walnut Street late 19th century

This is a one-story frame, gable roofed, utility shed with vertical board siding and a corrugated metal roof.

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One contributing building.

.161 (1.19) Barn/Garage. North side of Main Street between West Railroad Avenue and Walnut Street c. 1920.

This is a one story, frame, gable roofed barn/garage open to the east. It is covered with vertical board and has a corrugated metal roof.

One contributing building.

.162 (1.18) Dwelling. North side of Main Street between West Railroad Avenue and Walnut Street late 19th century.

This is a three bay, two-and-one-half-story, L plan frame, gable roofed, Delaware vernacular house with a moulded cornice that partially returns and with a modern exterior end chimney. The windows are two over two, double hung; in the gable ends there are paired, three light, fixed sash windows. A one-story, enclosed, shed roofed porch is across the front. To the rear of the house is a two-story, gable roofed wing with a one-story, flat roofed addition. The house is covered with asbestos sheeting, and the enclosed porch is covered with vinyl siding. The house a brick foundation and an asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.163 (1.20) Commercial Building. North side of Main Street between West Railroad Avenue and Walnut Street c. 1930.

This is a one-story, brick, hip roofed, square commercial building with a moulded cornice. It has a double store front with paired doors in the center and flanking angled glass display windows with stained glass toplights. There are two two over one, double hung, sash windows on each side of the building. A recent gable roofed concrete addition is to the rear. The brickwork is common bond. The store has poured a concrete foundation and an asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.164 (1.21) Odd Fellows Hall. North side of Main Street between West Railroad Avenue and Walnut Street early 20th century.

This is a two-story, brick, rectangular, flat roofed, Odd Fellows Hall with a corbelled parapet front and engaged brick pilasters at each end. The windows on the second floor have been bricked in. A modern door with new brick surround and altered store front windows with a pent eave is on the first floor. A panelled door with four part toplight leads to the I.O.O.F. hall on the second floor. A small, one story, vertical board, shed roofed addition is to the rear of the store.

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One contributing building.

.165 (1.22) Commercial Building North side of Main Street between West Railroad Avenue and Walnut Street 1929.

This is a two-story, brick, front gable, commercial building with exposed rafters and an exterior concrete block chimney to the rear. Across the front is a pent eave over two store front windows that angle to meet the original double door with textured glass toplights. A modern door is today flush with the store front display windows which also have textured glass toplights. A one-story recent parapetted addition is to the east. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

One contributing building.

.166 (1.22) Barn. North side of Main Street between West Railroad Avenue and Walnut Street early 20th century.

This is a two-story, frame, gable roofed, rectangular barn with exposed rafters and vertical board siding. On the south side are the original sliding doors, and on the west side is a small hinged door. The barn is covered with asphalt shingled siding and has a brick foundation and asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.167 (1.23) Vacant lot. North side of Main Street between West Railroad Avenue and Walnut Street.

This is a non-contributing site.

.168 (1.24) Dwelling. North side of Main Street between West Railroad Avenue and Walnut Street late 19th century.

This is a three bay, two-story, frame, L plan, gable roofed, Delaware vernacular house with a moulded cornice that partially returns and with stuccoed brick interior, end chimneys in the main section and in the rear two-story, gable roofed wing. The windows have moulded lintels and are two over two, double hung except for the rear wing which has six over six, double hung, sash windows. Two, four light, fixed sash windows are in the gable ends. An enclosed, hip roofed porch is across the front and a one-story, shed roofed addition is to the rear. The house is covered with asbestos shingles and has a stuccoed brick foundation and asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

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.169 (1.24) Garage. North side of Main Street between West Railroad Avenue and Walnut Street early 20th century.

This is a one-story, frame, gable roofed garage with exposed rafters, modern panelled farage door, and a four panel flush entry door. The garage is covered with vertical board siding and has a concrete block foundation and an asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.170 (1.25) Dwelling. Northeast corner of Main and Walnut Streets late 19th century.

This is a three bay, two-and-one-half-story, center hall, frame, L plan gable roofed, Gothic Revival house with a center cross gable and with a decorative bargeboard with swag and dart motif cornice. The house has corbel capped, interior end chimneys. On the main portion of the house, the windows are two over two, double hung; those on the rear, two story, gable roofed wing are six over six. The one-story, shed roofed additions to the rear have four over four, double hung, sash windows. On the main facade the windows have modified fleur de lis decoration on the lintels and panelled shutters on the first floor with louvered shutters on the second. The Italianate entrance door has four panels with two light top light and fleur de lis decoration. Across the front is a Colonial Revival porch with panelled posts and solid weatherboard balustrade. The weatherboarded house has a brick foundation and asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.171 (1.25) Smokehouse. Northeast corner of Main and Walnut Streets late 19th century.

This is a one-story, brick, rectangular, gable roofed smokehouse with a single door and header-sized openings in the walls. The exterior is common bond brick work; there is a brick foundaton and a corrugated metal roof.

One contributing building.

.172 (1.40) Dwelling. South side of Main Street between Lumbard and Walnut Street late 19th century.

This is a three bay, two-story, frame, L plan, gable roofed, Delaware vernacular house with a box cornice that partially returns and with a brick interior end chimney. The windows are two over two, double hung. Across the front of the house is an enclosed flattened hip roofed with modern one over one windows at

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the top and textured board shingles at the bottom. The rear two-story, gable roofed wing has a brick ridge chimney. There is also a one-story, shed roofed addition with a two-story, shed roofed addition to the west. The house is covered with textured board shingles and has a concrete block foundation and asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.173 (1.40) Utility building/garage South side of Main Street between Lombard and Walnut Street late 19th century.

This is a one-and-one-half-story, gable roofed garage with sliding doors. The original garage was frame, but it has been enlarged with concrete blocks and a one-story, shed roofed addition to the east. The garage has a standing seam metal roof.

One contributing building.

.174 (1.40) Utility building/garage South side of Main Street between Lombard and Walnut Street post 1940.

This is a large two story, concrete block and frame utility building and garage with an exterior concrete block chimney.

One non-contributing building.

.175 (1.39) Dwelling. Southwest corner of Main and Walnut Street late 19th century.

This is a three bay, two-and-one-half-story, center hall, frame, gable roofed Delaware vernacular house with an interior end chimney and simple, moulded cornice. The windows in the main portion are two over two, double hung, but those on the rear, one-story, gable roofed are six over six, double hung. A one-story, shed roofed addition is also to the rear of the main house. The main door is a twentieth century replacement, but the stained glass toplight above is original. A hip roofed porch with 1960s wrought iron posts is at the east end of the Main section of the house. The house is covered with asbestos siding and has a brick foundation and corrugated metal roof.

One contributing building.

.176 (1.39) Utility shed. Southwest corner of Main and Walnut Streets late 19th century.

This is a one-story, frame, gable roofed utility shed with a shed roofed addi-

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tion. Both are covered with vertical board siding and have a corrugated metal roof.

One contributing building.

.177 (1.38) Dwelling. South side of Main and Walnut Streets early 20th century.

This is a two-and-one-half-story, frame, gable roofed, Colonial Revival house with a moulded cornice and corbel capped, interior end chimney to the west and exterior brick chimney to the rear. The house has three over one, double hung, sash windows on the second story and paired, three over one windows on the first flanking the panelled door having three lights at the top and a narrow toplight above. In the gable ends, there are two, one-quarter circular windows with sunrise lights. At the east end of the second story is a panelled door with three lights at the top opening to the top of a one-story flat roofed wing which wraps to the rear, the wing has triple windows on the front and back and paired windows on the side. Across the front of the house is a pent eave with a pediment over the door. To the rear of the house is a partially enclosed, shed roofed porch. The house is covered with pebble dash stucco strips and has a rock faced concrete foundation and an asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.178 (1.25) Dwelling. South side of Main Street west of Walnut Street late 19th century.

This is a three bay, two-story, frame, gable roofed, Delaware vernacular house with a box cornice that partially returns and interior end, corbel capped, brick chimney. The second story windows are two over two, double hung, but those on the first story are modern additions assymetrically placed. At the gable ends are small, paired, one over one, double hung, sash windows. An assymetrically placed, shed roofed porch with turned posts is across the front. To the rear is a one-story, gable roofed addition with a small, brick ridge chimney. The house is covered with asbestos shingles and has a brick foundation and asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.179 (1.35) Garage. South side of Main Street west of Walnut Street post 1940.

This is a one story, gable roofed, concrete block, double garage.

One non-contributing building.

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.180 (1.31) Dwelling. North side of Main Street west of Walnut Street  
c. 1870.

This is a three bay, two-and-one-half-story, L plan, frame, gable roofed Delaware vernacular house with Queen Anne detail in its porch. It has simple exposed rafters and stuccoed brick, interior chimneys in the west end and in the rear of the two story, gable roofed wing. The two over two, double hung, sash windows have moulded lintels. The hip roofed porch has turned posts, brackets, and decorative exposed rafters. A one-story shed is to the west and to the rear of the wing. The house is covered with brick-like asphalt siding and has a stuccoed brick foundation and an asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.181 (1.31) Garage. North side of Main Street west of Walnut Street early  
20th century.

This is a one-and-one-half-story, gable roofed, concrete block garage with a double garage door and a single upper door in the gable end. The garage is also covered in part with vertical board. It has an asphalt shingled roof and concrete block foundation.

One contributing building.

.182 (1.31) Garden shed. North side of Main Street west of Walnut Street  
early 20th century.

This is a one story, concrete block, gable roofed garden shed with a projecting, polygonal, six light, fixed sash oriel and exposed rafters. The shed was possibly partially a greenhouse. It has a single, off center door. The shed has an asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.183 (1.30) Dwelling. North side of Main Street west of Walnut Street mid-  
19th century.

This is a five bay, two-story, brick center hall, gable roofed, L plan, Delaware vernacular house with Italianate detail and with a box cornice that partially returns. It has interior, brick chimneys at both ends. All of the windows are one over one, double hung. The double door has glass panels at the top and wood panels at the bottom; A two part toplight is over the door. A one-and-one-half-story, gable roofed wing with interior end chimney and standing seam metal roof is the rear. An open shed is to the east of the rear and one-story shed is to the west. The house is laid in seven-course, common bond and has an asphalt

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shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.184 (1.30) Barn. North side of Main Street west of Walnut Street c. 1870.

This is a two-and-one-half-story, frame, gable roofed barn with vertical board siding and end cross gable. To the front is a one-and-one-half-story, shed roofed additon. A loft door is on the second story and an open door way is on the first. The barn has both a standing seam and corrugated metal roof.

One contributing building.

.185 (1.29) Dwelling. Northwest corner of Main and Walnut Streets late-19th century.

This is a three bay, two-and-one-half-story, L plan, gable roofed, frame, Delaware vernacular house with moulded cornice that partially returns. It has a modern, concrete block chimney in the main section and an interior end, brick chimney in the rear two-story, gable roofed wing. The windows are two over two, double hung. The front door has been replaced by a modern bow window; access to the house is now in the rear wing. A modern pent eave is across the front of the house. Next to the rear wing is a one-story, shed roofed, screen porch. The house is covered with weatherboard and has a brick foundation and asphalt shingled roof.

One contributing building.

.186 (1.29) Utility shed. Northwest corner of Main and Walnut Streets post 1940.

This is a one-story, gable roofed, frame utility shed.

One non-contributing building.

.187 (1.28) Water Tower. West side of Walnut Street just north of Main Street c. 1920.

This is a cylindrical cistern steel water tower.

One contributing structure.

.188 (1.28) Office. West side of Walnut Street just north of Main Street c. 1920.

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This is a one-story, hip roofed, concrete block, Colonial Revival office with segmentally arched brick lintels over the six over six double hung, sash windows. It has its original door with a panelled bottom and four light top. The office has a moulded cornice and an asbestos shigled roof.

One contributing building.

.189 (1.28) Garage/Dwelling West side of Walnut Street just north of Main Street c. 1920.

This is a one-and-one-half-story, frame, gable roofed garage and dwelling with a moulded cornice; a pointed arched gable end window; cross buck garage doors with eight lights at the top; and six over six, double hung, sash windows with wood panelled shutters. A shed overhang is over the more recent door. A small one-story, shed roofed addition is to the rear.

One contributing building.

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Not far from the present town of Felton is the site of a late eighteenth-century village, called Berrytown. As early as 1767, Preston Berry owned property about a half mile west of the present town. There he built a house and blacksmith shop. Others, including Peter Lowbar,, who built a tavern, and Timothy Caldwell, who built a store, joined Berry. Between 1775 and 1856 there were several houses, two stores, a tavern, a blacksmith shop, and a hotel located there. After the railroad arrived, the settlement declined; some of the buildings were moved to Felton, including the Jackson Hotel (.31), located just east of the railroad station. According to Martin Dill, a local historian, there was also a Black settlement about a half mile north of the original Berrytown; today a house and a barn remain there. The house, with its small second story windows, resembles a house of west side of the railroad (.156), across from the railroad station.

Technical requirements seem to have caused the rail line to be located east of Berrytown. A station stop was established there to serve Berrytown but that rail stop caused the decline of Berrytown and the rise of Felton. The railroad was first chartered in 1836, but this early attempt to establish the railroad failed because of lack of funds and the economic conditions spawned by the Panic of 1837. John M. Clayton, Secretary of State under President Zachary Taylor, was an important promoter of this unsuccessful venture. Thirteen years later the charter was revived through the efforts of Delaware's Chief Justice Samuel M. Harrington. Nothing was done, though, until 1852 when the Delaware Legislature subscribed 9,000 share of stock in the company to be paid out of revenue derived from the New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad.

A year later in 1853, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad became interested in the Delaware Railroad. At that time the president of the P.W. & B. was Samuel M. Felton, after whom the town of Felton was eventually named. He and Charles I. duPont became directors of the reorganized Delaware Railroad Company, and soon after construction was begun. However, 1854 brought more financial troubles, but through a bond sale guaranteed by the P.W.& B. and with financial assistance from the Delaware Legislature, the railroad progressed. On May 4, 1855, the Delaware Railroad was leased to P.W. & B. for a period of twenty-one years, and by August, 1855 the line was completed to Middletown. In January of 1856, it reached Dover. Several months later it reached Felton, located just eleven miles south of Dover and six miles from Frederica in the geographical center of the state.

The town was laid out on August 1, 1856 on land originally owned by Joseph Simpson and Alfred O. Clifton. Simpson owned the land to the north side of the road to Whiteleysburg, a former Indian road which became Main Street, and sold lots for building; Clifton, however, would not sell his land to the south of the road, but allowed people to build if they paid land rent. Until recent years his heirs were still collecting land rent for the property. This difference in

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land distribution explains why the town developed more to the north than to the south.

Shortly after the railroad arrived, a controversy developed over the name for the station and future town. Some farmers in the area wanted to call it Berrytown; others, who lived in Frederica, wanted it called Johnnycake Station because it was the closest point for Fredericans to ship goods. Supposedly, a local farmer suggested that the town be named in honor of Samuel Felton, the president of the railroad.

The year the railroad arrived, the Adams Express Company established an office in Felton; the first three agents for the company were Robert W. Reynolds, who shortly afterwards built the first general store (.140) in the town; George C. Hering, who soon after built the first hotel (.134); and John B. Connor, whose family subsequently built the Queen Anne house (.3) across from the railroad station.

The Fountain House Hotel, built by Hering, had a saloon, smoking room, dining room, and kitchen on the first floor; on the second there were eight bedrooms and a parlor with stained glass windows for ladies. The third floor had thirteen bedrooms. In 1910, the saloon was changed to a grocery store. The Fountain House had competition the same year it opened from another hotel built just across the railroad and known as the Felton House; it no longer stands today. These two hotels, together with the Jackson Hotel (.31) moved to town later, provided lodging for the many salesmen who were popular with the farmers in the region. These salesmen rented horses and carriages to carry them around the countryside. Behind the Jackson Hotel is the original barn with a side barnyard (.33), which housed the horses for those who lodged there.

The Reynolds, Hering, and Connor families continued to be among the most prominent in Felton during the late nineteenth century. Robert W. Reynolds' son, Robert John served as the 49th governor of Delaware from 1891 until 1895. The Connors owned much land in the town and built one of the town's finest houses (.3), the large Queen Anne house just west of the railroad station. The Hering family purchased much land in the northern part of town which they divided into lots; William H. Hering was an early real estate agent who greatly helped the development of this part of town.

Prosperity and growth came quickly to Felton primarily because of its location in the rich farming land of Kent County. Agricultural products, especially fruits such as peaches, and lumber were important commodities shipped from Felton on the railroad. As a major shipping outlet for the region, the town developed a commercial network that provided the necessities for the area.

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By 1859, the town boasted a fruit and produce dealer and two general stores in addition to its station agent. Because the town was growing, it had a builder-carpenter, a brickyard, and a steam saw mill. The builder-carpenter, no doubt, used the many architectural plan books that were so popular at that period to add stylish details to the traditional Delaware vernacular houses, many of which have Italianate and Gothic Revival detail. From this period until the latter part of the century, George Godwin and Charles Severn were carpenter-builder-contractors responsible for much of the construction in town.

The brickyard supplied the bricks for the few masonry buildings in the town, including the N.B. Luff House at the west end of Main Street (.183), the smoke house (.171) at the northeast corner of Walnut and Main Streets and the Methodist Church (.101); bricks were also used for most of the foundations of the buildings at this time and later.

Finally, the saw mill was important for the growing town as most of the houses built in the second half of the nineteenth century were frame. This saw mill was established by the Pennypacker family from Philadelphia; it was located to the south of town along Lumbart Street. In 1871, this mill burned, and the site was purchased by John Waldman who built the Felton Steam Saw Mill which had a stationary engine driving an upright and a circular saw. The company produced ship timbers and frames for buildings. Approximately 300,000 feet of timber were shipped to shipbuilding yards in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York as well as to yards on the peninsula. Later there was a saw mill on the east side of town.

In 1859, there were two blacksmiths and a wheelwright, together with a foundry and machine shop run for many years by Eli Dougherty; this shop made rails for the railroad. James Grier had another foundry but during the early part of the 1870s, with the advent of peach cultivation, he changed his foundry to a basket factory. In addition, there were two physicians, and of course the two hotels, the Fountain House and the Felton House. Some time during the 1850s, a carriage company was built in Felton; it expanded in the 1870s to produce wagons so necessary to transport agricultural products to the railroad.

On June 21, 1859, Lodge #30 of the Independent Order of the Odd Fellows was organized and received its charter. Its hall and records were burned in the 1930 fire which destroyed most of the commercial area of the town. The present I.O.O.F. building (.164) dates to the early 1930s.

By 1860, the town had two churches. The Methodist Church (.101), originally measuring 36' by 45', was built in 1860 at the northeast corner of Main and Church Streets next to a brickyard placed there because the church was constructed of bricks. Before the church was built, Methodists met about a mile outside town on the road to Frederica and also in the freight depot of the

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railroad near the trackbed on Railroad Avenue. The Presbyterian Church was organized in 1860. A frame church measuring 30' by 40' was built and dedicated on Septmeber 29, 1861 on the site where the Felton Firehouse is located today. By 1879, the Presbyterians had no minister. The church had not flourish as the Methodist congregation did.

Another church, the Felton Methodist Protestant Church, was organized on December 9, 1877 and met in the Knights of Pythias Hall (.34) until a new church (.50) was built which was originally located on High Street, but was moved to its present location at the northeast corner of Church and High Streets next to the parsonage (.49) in 1907. During the early part of the twentieth century, the church closed, and in 1932 the building was converted to the Felton Community Building. The Church of God purchased the building in 1962 and is presently occupying it.

During the 1860s two bakeries were built in the town. The one along Railroad Avenue was operated by a Mr. Prettyman who had outside baking ovens.

In 1868 when the Beers Atlas map for Felton was published, the town was thriving and included six businesses specializing in dry goods, notions, hardware, and groceries. N. P. Luff sold "drygoods, groceries, hardware, tinware, hats, caps, boots, shoes, oils and paints" at his store on the north side of Main Street just east of the Railroad where the present parking lot for the Felton Firehouse is located. John W. Reynolds, a dealer in "dry goods, groceries, hardware, tinware, queensware, farming implements, grain, etc." had a store (.140) at the southeast corner of Lumbart (Lombard) and Main Streets. On the east side of Lumbart Street south of town, William G. Penneypacker's steam saw mill and manufactured "flour barrels, staves and heading lumber."

By 1868, the town of Felton, already well developed along the principal street called Main Street, was expanding to the north of Main Street where land had been purchased from the Simpson family and divided into building lots. The town even had a Square encompassing an entire town block surrounded by Sewall Street on the north, Church Street on the east, High Street on the south, and Gay Street on the west. Across from the Square was an academy at the northeast corner of Church and High Streets.

According to the Beers map, the north and south sides of High Street and the town north of High Street were laid out in lots with very few residences. One of the largest property owners was William H. Hering who was also listed as real estate agent on the map. He was a partner in the firm of Niles and Hering.

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At the time the Beers map was drawn, there was only a small depot on the west side of the railroad across from the Fountain House. Later that year, the Felton Railroad Station (.1) was built to service the daily passenger and freight trains that stopped in the town. Once the station was finished, more development took place in the north part of town and included some of the very large residences such as the Roe House, now destroyed, originally located just to the west of the station and the Alvin Connor House (.3) also just to the west of the station. It was also after 1868 that the lots owned by Hering and others were sold and houses built to the east of the station.

In 1868, the A.F.A.M. organized Lodge #22; the Masons first met in the Odd Fellows Hall until 1875 when they joined with another fraternal order, the Knights of Pythias, to build a hall (.34) of their own at the northeast corner of High and Railroad Avenue just to the east of the railroad station. Both groups, however, were unsuccessful in attracting the membership that the Odd Fellows did.

In 1869, a group of wealthy Felton men organized and built the Felton Seminary on Sewall Street. It was here that the young people of Felton studied foreign languages, higher mathematics, and belle lettres. It was discontinued in 1885 and became the Delaware Central Sanitarium. During the twentieth century, it was torn down. By 1870, Felton had a population of 437 and was a thriving town with numerous businesses and residences. The businesses included a diversity of agriculture-related concerns including an agricultural implement company, three blacksmith firms, a flour and feed store, two flouring mills, two grain, fertilizer and phosphate dealers, a peach crate company, a spoke and handle company, and two wheelwrights to service the seventy-three farm families in the region. There were also several businesses resulting from the housing boom that was occurring, including two bricklayers and plasterers, one brick company, five carpenters, one painter, two saw and lumber mills, and one wood turning and scroll sawing company. The large number of porches with jigsaw detail, bracket work, and spindlework attest to the latter company's presence in the town.

In addition to these businesses, there were numerous others which catered to the daily needs of the inhabitants. For example, there were six general stores, two confectioner stores, two drug stores, a clock, watch, and jewelry store, a butcher shop, a baker, and two boot and shoe stores. In addition, the town had a coach and carriage company, a livery stable, and a saddle and harness maker.

The two express and ticket agents handled the shipment of produce and goods in and out of the town, and the two hotels continued to house the many salesmen and laborers who came to the town. Women also had businesses; there were two dressmakers and two milliners. Based on the abundance and diversity of small firms, Felton was essentially self-sufficient as were other towns such as

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Wyoming that developed along the railroad. A stage ran daily between Felton and Frederica to the east making Felton a part of the economic network of the town.

During the 1870s and 1880s when the cultivation of peaches and other fruits was at its zenith before the advent of the yellows virus in the 1890s, approximately forty-four carloads of fruit were shipped daily from the town with each car carrying between 600 and 700 baskets of peaches which were picked slightly green to allow them to ripen in the basket. Warehouses were built along the railroad to service the increasing amount of fruit being shipped. In 1870, James H. Hubbard began to make crates for shipping peaches; by 1875, he had added basket making and was producing about 250,000 baskets per season. By 1882, the town had a cannery to help with the processing of its fruit. There also developed a need for evaporaton plants because of the excess of fruit produced, and by 1888 there were three evaporating companies located in the town which together with the basket factory and cannery employed between 300 and 400 people per season. By 1887, a second basket factory with the firm name of Meredith, Connor, and Waldman, was manufacturing about 500,000 baskets a year.

In 1888, Dr. Robert W. Hargardine who lived at the northwest corner of High and Church Streets (.19) owned and operated one of the most extensive greenhouses on the peninsula; he was responsible for introducing crimson clover into the region. Also in the 1880s, William T. Case owned and operated the Felton Nurseries which specialized in peach trees.

The 1890 Directory for Felton lists the occupation and location of all the residences of the townspeople and reveals that there was little residential differentiation by occupation except perhaps along Lumbart Street to the south of town where many laborers, section hands, and even a waterman lived. Throughout the rest of the town, it was not unusual to have a laborer living near the owner of one of the businesses in town; however, in the northern section of town which was developed later than Main Street, the lots were larger as were more of the houses; but, there are both large and small houses on most of the streets in town. It was not unusual also for townspeople to have businesses in their homes or next to their homes. For example to the west of town, next to N.P. Luff's house (.183), stood a blacksmith's shop and a wheelwright's shop.

In 1889, the town of Felton purchased a forty-foot lot on Lumbart Street on th west side near the present Felton Bank where they built a town hall and jail. The building also served as the firehouse.

By 1891, the town was described as being a "flourishing town of about 800 inhabitants, eleven miles south of Dover, on the Delaware Railroad. It is quite important as a manufacturing town, having a crate and basket factory, a cannery, two saw mills and two carriage factories. It is noted as the center of a fine fruit producing region."

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In 1896, the ladies of the town formed the Avon Club, a literary group that joined with other clubs in Delaware to be a founding member of the Federation of Women's Clubs in 1898. The club were originally interested in studying the works of Shakespeare. Known first by the secret initials T Q A, the club, which is still in existence today, met in the homes of its members. Until 1900, its membership was limited to a select group of the town's most influential ladies, but in that year it opened its membership to others. Throughout the years it has been responsible for beautifying the town, holding arts and crafts festivals, and awarding scholarships.

During the early part of the twentieth century, the town continued to thrive despite the decline in peach cultivation resulting from the spread of yellows virus to the area. By 1910, a cooperative creamery had been built in the southern part of town along Lumbart Street. It later became a milk cooling station run by the Breyers Company of Philadelphia. The company was closed in 1930 when the operations were transferred to a larger plant in Harrington. The building then became a canning factory and ultimately was purchased by the Swift Company which still owns it today.

The town maintained its economic vitality until the close of the 1930s. The basket factories, saw mills, creamery, canning factory, stores, shops, and hotel continued in operation. During the 1920s large quantities of radishes and asparagus were shipped from the town. In 1930, a devastating fire hit the commercial district to the west of the railroad which, together with the economic difficulties brought on by the loss of jobs during the Depression, started a decline in Felton's prosperity and in the population. After the fire the commercial buildings were replaced and the town tried to maintain its position as an economic center for the surrounding farms. Unfortunately, Delaware's road system was being improved which made the larger towns of Harrington and Dover more accessible. As a result, by 1940, Felton was no longer a significant market place. Over the next decades, commercial operations would slowly move out of town. Some new ones would come to Felton, such as a Perdue Company chicken processing plant, but it burned in 1985 and was never replaced.

The character of the small regional country town remains. Farmers and produce Truckers from the surrounding area frequent the Felton Hardware Store (.165) built in 1929, the barber shop (.163) built after the fire, and the store in the former Fountain House (.134). The railroad no longer stops in Felton on its daily trips, but the railroad stands as a reminder of the period when daily the train brought people and goods to the town. Today the railroad station is the Felton Town Hall and Police Station.

The architecture of the Felton Historic District reflects major periods in the development of the town. Most of the buildings were constructed during the last half of the nineteenth century with the most prevalent styles being the tradi-

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tional Delaware vernacular, especially popular during the 1850s and 1860s, and the Queen Anne, introduced into the area in the 1870s at the time the cultivation of peaches became so profitable and popular until the First World War. Unlike Wyoming, less than ten miles to the north, Felton also has some good examples of Gothic Revival, Italianate, and Greek Revival architecture dating to between 1856 and 1870. Felton, much less so than Wyoming, has very few early twentieth-century houses, but does have some good examples of the early twentieth-century commercial buildings. Both, though, exhibit typical notions of design in Kent County towns.

The traditional Delaware vernacular style with its three or five bay exterior, gable roof, single pile massing, and L plan with a rear gable roofed wing originated in the modest Georgian houses built by Kent Countians during the eighteenth century. The basic style of the Delaware vernacular house was used well into early twentieth-century in rural areas of Kent County; it reflects Delawareans' conservative approach to architectural design. Always two stories high, the floor plan is either a side hall passage or a center hall plan with some slight modifications based on the economic status of the original owner. The simple nature of the style allows the owner, and subsequent owners to add stylistic elements that reflect current trends. Thus, the same basic house can be Gothic Revival, Italianate, Greek Revival, Queen Anne, or combinations of these without altering the basic house design.

Most of the early, larger, Delaware vernacular houses in Felton were built either along Main Street or along the railroad. Among the best examples of five bay houses of this style include the Clifton House on the south side of Main Street (.116), the house (.142) on the west side of the railroad, and the brick N.P. Luff House (.185) on the north side of Main Street just north of Walnut Street. Later examples of the five bay type include the house (.158) just to the west of the railroad on the north side of Main Street, but set back about seventy feet from the curb, and the Hargardine House (.19) on the northwest corner of Sewall and Church Streets.

Smaller three bay examples of this style are located throughout the town. Some of the earliest are along the west side of the Railroad (.149) and (.152), along Main Street (.137), (.162), and (.168), and along both sides of Jefferson Street (.70), (.72), (.86), (.87), (.89), (.92). Later examples, many with more stylish details, include the John Bailey House (.95) on the north side of Main Street with its elaborate bracketed porch with chamfered posts and pendants, and the house (.112) on the south side of Main Street at the east end of the district. It has a porch with decorative open work, carved brackets, and pendants.

A few examples of the Italianate style, so popular in the decades just preceding the 1850s, are in Felton. The Mercy Fountain House (.134), built just to the south of the Italianate Fountain House Hotel (.136), is a fine example of the Italianate style with its elongated first floor windows and panelled entrance

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door and its bracketed cornice. Further east on Main Street at the northwest corner of Church and Main Streets is another example of the Italianate style, the Catherine Moore House (.98), which has small attic windows on its front facade. Two other examples are in the northern part of town. The Waldman House (.36) at the southwest corner of Gay and Sewall Streets and the house (.38) just to the east of it at the southeast corner of the same streets. Both have bracketed cornices and elongated facade detail.

The Felton Railroad Station and the Fountain House Hotel are two important commercial buildings reflecting the Italianate style. The station originally had a flattened, overhanging roof with brackets. The station is similar to many others on the Delaware Railroad, a subsidiary of the Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington Railroad (Pennsylvania Railroad) and as a result most of its buildings were designed in Philadelphia. The three-story massing of the hotel, together with its flattened roof and decreasing window size, reflects its Italianate style.

There are several good examples of the Gothic Revival style. The Robert W. Reynolds House and Store (.140) built in 1856 has a steeply pitched roof, pointed arched windows in the gable ends, and a cross gable. Also on Main Street at the northwest corner of Main and Walnut Street is a Gothic Revival house (.170) with a steeply pointed cross gable. To the north of town on the north side of Sewall Street there is a smaller example of this style (.18).

Another early style, the Greek Revival, is evident in the town in the house (.130) on the south side of Main Street just east of the railroad, and in the 1860 Methodist Church (.101) at the northeast corner of Church and Main Streets. A front gabled roof with classical detail is on both.

By the 1870s, the popular Queen Anne style with its elaborate decorative porch, gable end, and dormer detail had reached Felton. Two outstanding examples of this style are in the district: the Alvin B. Connor House (.3) on the west side of the railroad and the John A. Moore House (.103) on the north side of Main Street just south of Church Street. The former has two-story, boxed bays with arched parapets above and a gazebo cornerpiece on its porch. Bargeboard cornice work ornamented with strapwork and clipped shingels, a one-story turret projecting from the southwest corner, and a recessed second story porch are excellent details on the John A. Moore House.

Three smaller examples, both with excellent detail, are the Godwin House (.16), the house (.82) on the southeast corner of Church and Jefferson Streets (.82), and the house (.54) on the north side of High Street. The Godwin House has a witch's hat roof on the southeast corner of the porch, a polygonal turret with multi-light Queen Anne windows, and several types of decorative shinglework at

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its pedimented gable ends and on its turret. The Church Street house has decorative rafters and novelty shinglework, a gable roofed dormer with barge-board and diagonal weatherboarding, and an ornate porch with jigsaw work and ball and spindle motif. The High Street house is an L plan house with a polygonal porch with decorative trim, solid brackets, turned posts, spindlework balustrade, and wood shingles at the top.

Less elaborate Queen Anne houses are throughout the district. Some have center cross wings with porches on both sides of the cross wing, including the house (.55) at the northeast corner of Gay and High Streets; the two houses (.57) (.59) on the south side of High Street; and the house (.77) on the northwest corner of Church and Jefferson Streets. The Eastlake detail in the porch of one of the houses (.59) on High Street is especially fine.

Other less elaborate Queen Anne houses have an L plan with an end cross wing and a decorative porch across the main section such as the former Methodist Protestant Parsonage (.49) on Church Street; the Felton Convalescent Home (.53) on the northwest corner of High and Church Streets; and the house (.115) on the south side of Main Street.

There are two, later Queen Anne houses in the district with larger massing. They are the one (.27) at the northeast corner of Sewall and Church Streets and the one (.47) at the southeast corner of the same streets.

Although most of the buildings in the district are either traditional Delaware vernacular or Queen Anne in style, there are other styles represented. On the north side of Main Street at the east end of the district, there are two examples of late nineteenth-century worker's houses (.105) (.108). The Classical Revival style is represented by the Methodist Protestant Church (.50) on Church Street and the Colonial Revival style by a house (.78) on the east side of Church Street and a house (.177) on the south side of Main Street just north of Walnut Street. The water company office (.188) on Walnut Street is also an example of the Colonial Revival style in its hip roof, cornice, and brick lintels. The few early twentieth-century houses in the district are either Four Square (.24), (.25), (.78) or Bungalow (.22) in style. The latter is a good example of a wood shingled bungalow with sleeping porch, sun porch, and front porch formed from its front roof.

The district also has some good examples of commercial buildings including the already mentioned Italianate hotel (.134), Italianate railroad station (.1), Greek Revival Methodist Church (.101), the Colonial Revival Methodist Protestant Church (.50), and the Colonial Revival water company office (.188).

The Jackson Hotel (.31) is a good example of a Delaware Vernacular commercial building with Italianate features in its bracketed cornice, Greek Revival

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features in its pilasters, and Gothic Revival features in its cross gable. The hotel was moved to town from Berrytown. There is also a school (.68) at the northeast corner of High and Church Streets; it was the former public school and is now a duplex with two entrances. Two fraternal order meeting halls remain in the district. The Odd Fellows Hall (.164), rebuilt in 1930 after the original burned, is on the north side of Main Street in the west part of the district, and the Knights of Pythias Hall (.34) is just east of the railroad station. The latter is a front gable, frame meeting house with elongated windows on the second-story. There are also several stores in the district, including the Gothic Revival Robert W. Reynolds Store and House (.140), the basically Queen Anne store and house (.155) on the west side of the railroad, and the brick stores (.163) (.165) dating to 1930 on Main Street. The former barber shop (.157), moved from Main Street to High Street, is a good example of a frame commercial building of the late nineteenth century. Finally, next to the water tower (.189) there is an excellent example of an early twentieth-century garage and house or store (.189) with its original frame garage door.

In addition to the commercial buildings, there are many outbuildings left in the district, including some interesting two-story, frame barns (.33) (.56) (.39) (.71) (.74) (.184) (.166); many utility sheds like the one (.139) on the east side of Church Street just south of High Street; carriage houses such as (.63); many garages like (.23) and (.67); a machine shop (.76); and two garden houses or sheds (.20) and (.82). Several summer kitchens like the one (.88) on the south side of Jefferson Street remain today unattached, but most are attached to the rear of houses in the district as in (.54) and (.80). A brick smokehouse (.171) is behind the Gothic Revival house at the northeast corner of Walnut and Main Streets. There are also many late nineteenth and early twentieth century privys such as (.135) (.150) (.153), in the district. An interesting example of farm outbuildings is behind the Clinton house on the south side of Main Street and includes two barns, two corn cribs, several utility sheds, and an ice house.

Finally, there are two important structures in the district: the water tower (.187) on Walnut Street and the railroad trackbed. The water tower is a key part of the municipal water system. An improvement in town life that made the privy obsolete. The railroad trackbed is still in active use by Conrail. It is Felton's most clear link with its past as a railroad town and economic center.

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Felton Historic District  
Comprehensive Planning Information

The Felton Historic District is located in South Murderkill Hundred, Kent County. It is located in the Upper Peninsula zone. As a railroad town and small commercial center it provides information on the following themes of the Doily comprehensive historic Preservation Plan: transportation and communication and retailing/wholesaling. Since Felton was a small rural processing center for local crops, it provides material on the manufacturing theme even though all physical evidence of manufacturing plants has been removed. Felton also provides some information that helps advance our understanding of urbanization and suburbanization patterns associated with small rural towns. Several small developments are located at the edge of Felton, but not within the jurisdiction of the town. Some development has occurred on Route 13, the du Pont Highway which passes just east of Felton. The elementary school for Felton and the surrounding countryside is located outside of town on Main Street, but within walking distance for its students in Felton. Chronologically Felton's development and growth places it squarely within the industrialization and capitalization phase of Delaware (1830 - 1880) and the 1880 - 1940 period of urbanization and suburbanization.

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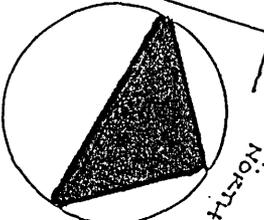
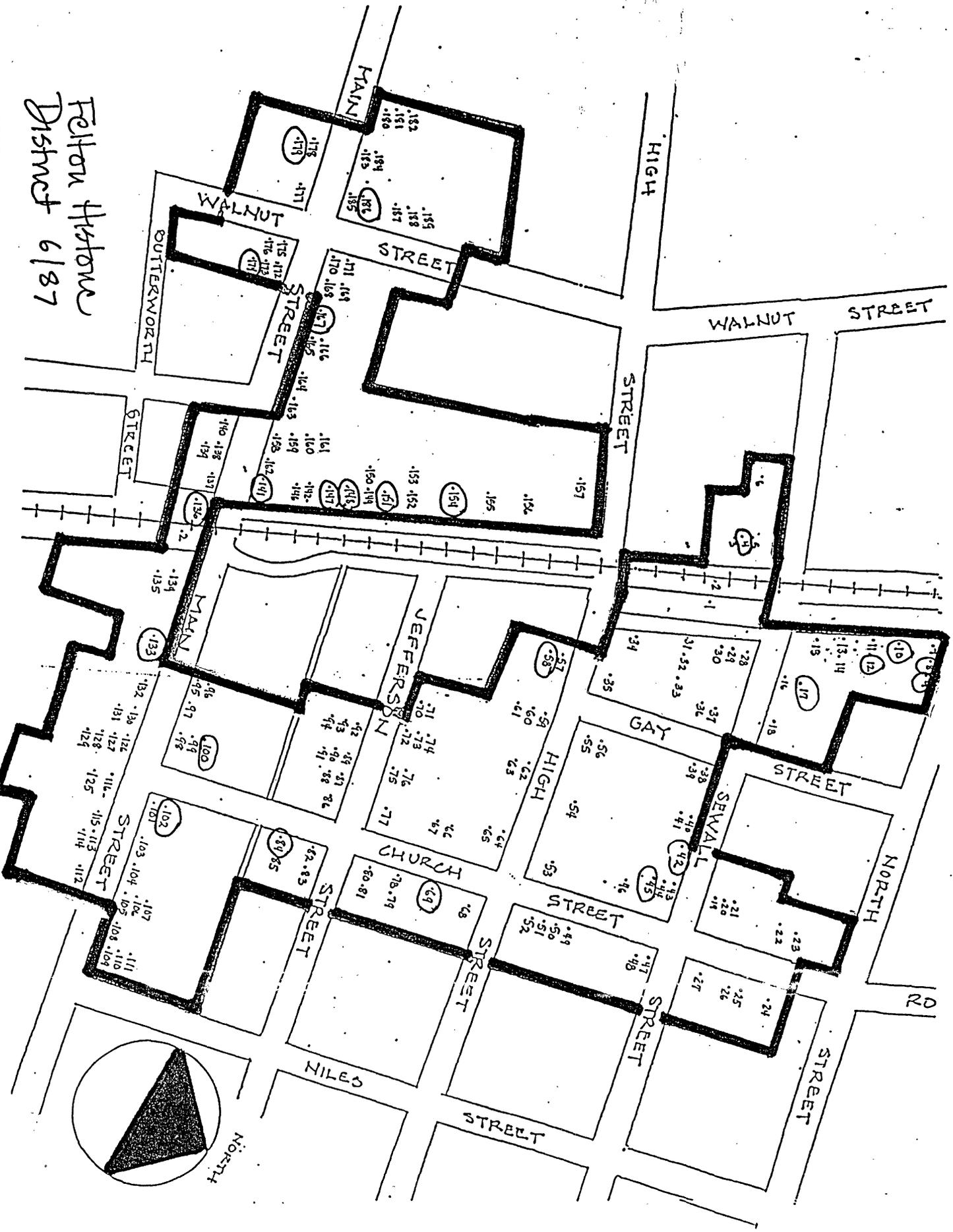
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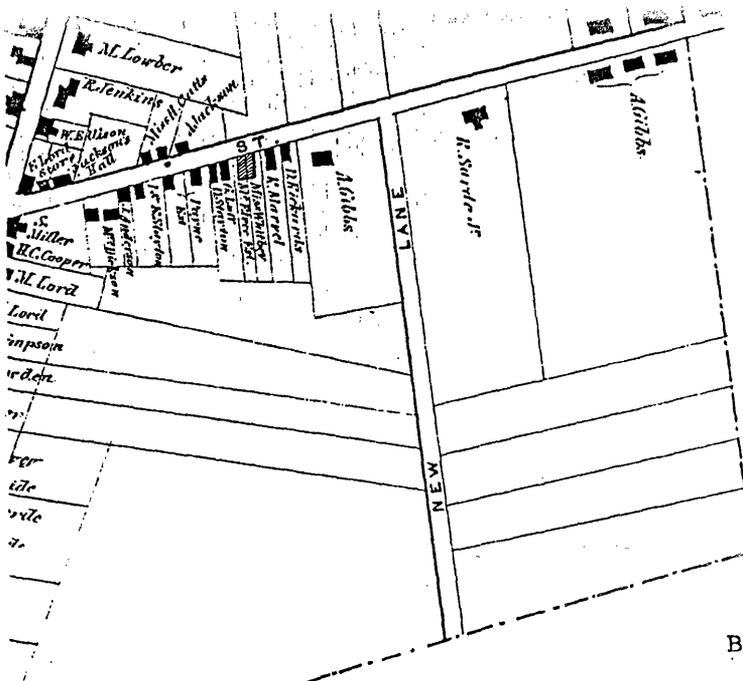
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The Felton Historic District includes most of the historic town of Felton. It excludes some modern development to the east, west and south. The north side of town has not been developed except for a small lumber yard which lies outside of the district. Within the center of the town, several vacant lots and the modern fire house have not been included within the district. The lots and the fire house replace industrial buildings and warehouses that were located next to the railroad tracks. For similar reasons, several vacant lots near the train station are excluded. Those lots once held the large dwellings of merchants and landowners. As the level of property declined in Felton, those large dwellings and the industrial buildings and warehouses proved to be too expensive to be maintained and they fell in ruin. Most were destroyed in the late 1960's and 1970's.

Felton Historic  
District 6/87

CIRCLED NUMBERS INDICATE NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES AND SITES  
BOUNDARIES FOLLOW PROPERTY LINES





ware, &c.  
 Graham & Lord...Dealers in Grain, Fertilizers, and General Merchandise.  
 Dawson & Morris...Dealers in Agricultural Goods, Fertilizers, and Seeds, and Agents for the Sale of Real Estate.  
 Thos. Simpson...Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Coal Oil, Lamps, Building Hardware, Cutlery, Clocks, Watches, Patent Medicines, and Stationery. Physicians' Prescriptions, Compounded day and night.  
 Wm. Ellison...Dealer in Tin and Hardware, and Fruit Canner.  
 A. H. Carey...Proprietor Maple Grove Nurseries. Fruit Trees of the Newest and Best Varieties for Fall Sale. Also Grapes and Berries of Choice Varieties.

**Miscellaneous.**  
 A. Jackson...Surveyor.  
 I. R. Stayton...Undertaker and Cabinet Maker.  
 A. Draper...Farmer.  
 D. J. & J. M. Rickards...Farmers.  
 A. Hays...Saloon Keeper.  
 A. Gibbs...Bricklayer.

BEERS' ATLAS OF DELAWARE, 1868



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
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The following information is the same for all photograph of the Felton Historic District:

1. Felton Historic District properties in Felton do not have street addresses.
2. Felton, Delaware
3. Stephen G. Del Sordo
4. June 1987
5. Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
6. See photograph
7. See photograph