



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

The attached property, the Dover Green Historic District in Kent County, Delaware, reference number 77000383, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places by the Keeper of the National Register on 05/05/1977, as evidenced by FEDERAL REGISTER/WEEKLY LIST notice of Tuesday, February 6, 1979, Part II, Vol. 44, No. 26, page 7443. The attached nomination form is a copy of the original documentation provided to the Keeper at the time of listing.


Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places

3/26/09
Date

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

6394 62A 1004
K 209

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR N. USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC Dover, Brother's Portion

AND/OR COMMON Dover Green Historic District

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER Between North, South, and East Streets
and Governors Avenue

CITY, TOWN Dover VICINITY OF One NOT FOR PUBLICATION CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE Delaware CODE 10 COUNTY Kent CODE 001

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES- RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES- UNRESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME State, County, City Governments, and Private Owners

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN _____ STATE _____
VICINITY OF _____

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Kent County Court House

STREET & NUMBER The Green

CITY, TOWN Dover STATE Delaware

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Survey of Delaware Historic Sites and Buildings
(See Description for Numbers)

DATE 1973-1976 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Hall of Records

CITY, TOWN Dover STATE Delaware

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Dover Green Historic District contains most of the inhabited part of eighteenth-century Dover. Reflecting Dover's continuing role as county seat and state capital, the district contains a related group of public buildings, open squares, churches, commercial buildings, office buildings, and residences from all periods during the past two-and-a-half centuries. Since Dover is the capital and county seat, its architecture has always been somewhat more pretentious and stylish than the architecture of surrounding towns.

The district is centered around the Green, established as the Court House Square in 1722. Around this square are preserved, in active use, buildings that illustrate all periods of Dover's history. On the edges of the district are two other eighteenth-century public squares that were laid out to accommodate an Anglican church and a Presbyterian meeting house, respectively. All the buildings in the district continue in active use, many for their original purposes. More than fifty buildings in the district can be termed "historic" in the context of this nomination. The numbers in parentheses refer to the list below and map 3, attached. Shading on the map indicates previous National Register entries.

South of the Green:

The block of State Street between South Street and Water Street contains four eighteenth-century structures. They are the John Banning House (1), Christ Church (4), Christ Church Rectory (41), and 508 South State Street (42). The Banning House and the Rectory are brick houses, two rooms deep, built during the decade of the Revolution. The Banning House is four bays wide, while the Rectory has five bays. They each were built originally to contain both a shop and a residence. The Banning House has been stuccoed, but its brickwork is Flemish bond, as is the brickwork of the Rectory. Christ Church, already on the National Register, is one of the oldest structures in the district. 508 South State Street is one of the few surviving, frame, eighteenth-century houses in the district. The land on which it stands was owned by Caesar Rodney, signer of the Declaration of Independence, who may have built the house. It is a five-bay, clapboard structure with a gambrel roof, one room deep. The other structures in this block were built during the nineteenth century, except the modern highway yard buildings. The Vaughn Law Office (3) reflects a modified form of the Cottage Gothic style, with a central pedimented cross gable. The small houses on the west side of State Street between the highway yard and 508 are two-story frame buildings (42), typical of the average Dover homes built during the second half of the nineteenth century. They stand on the sites of rental houses owned by Bertles Schee before 1768.

The buildings on the block between Water Street and the Green are predominantly eighteenth-century in style. The Bradford-Loockerman House, the King Dougall House and Store House, and the LeFevre House are the earliest structures in this block.

The Bradford-Loockerman House (5), already on the National Register, was built in two sections. The original five-bay, brick portion, dating to around 1747, is Georgian in detail. The later nineteenth-century addition on the south is frame. The garden to the south and east of the house was created during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries on land that has been owned by the Loockerman family and

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

their descendents for two centuries. A small, gambrel-roofed frame house that once stood in the garden has been moved to a site on Water Street.

The LeFevre House (40) was built early in the eighteenth century. It is a five-bay, two-story, stuccoed brick house with original panelling and some original hardware. A small office wing, typical of the eighteenth century in Delaware, extends the facade to the north. Victorian trim has been added to the exterior.

Also in this block is the Eagle Tavern (6), previously nominated to the National Register, which shares a party wall with the Bradford-Loockerman House. Built before 1793, it has Flemish-bond brickwork, which has been covered by ashlar stucco, wooden lintels, and a portico. The interior was altered in the nineteenth century and then Georgianized in the twentieth century. Some interior panelling survives.

Another structure of note in this block is the McDowell-Collins Store House (34) which is an early nineteenth-century, frame structure used both as a store and as an office during the nineteenth century. It has been reduced in width to three bays and is covered by many of its original clapboards.

The remaining structures in this block, while not built during the eighteenth century, reflect the style of the period. The only modern intrusions in the block are the Schmittinger and Rodriguez Law Office (36) which was built recently in the eighteenth-century revival style, the Allee Building (33) on the corner of the Green and State Street, the Georgian-revival Hopkins House (35) next to the McDowell-Collins Store, and 420 South State Street.

North of the Green:

The block between the Green and North Street is lined by nineteenth-century commercial buildings. On the northeast corner of the Green and State Street stands the Flemish-bond Parke Building (16), a remnant of the Capitol Hotel built around 1835 on the site of a much earlier tavern that had been operated by the Battell and Cummins families. The hotel was partly dismantled about fifty years ago to make a garden for the Ridgely property on the Green next door. Extending along the east side of State Street to North Street is a row of nineteenth-century office and commercial buildings (17) on the former tavern property. At North Street, a vest-pocket park has replaced the Hinkle store building, a large, brick, nineteenth-century structure that stood on the site of the former tavern stables. The intervening structures gradually replaced the row of small houses and shops that had lined the tavern yard. The one twentieth-century building on the block, a small optometrist's office, replaced a plank house that was said to have been moved from the old jail lot across State Street.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 3

The west side of this block of State Street contains the best-preserved row of Victorian commercial buildings (18) in Dover. The most ornate of these is the Central Law Building at 312 South State Street, with its 1888 date stone. Built during Delaware's peach prosperity period, it is brick with yellow and black terracotta ornaments. Four more brick commercial buildings complete the group. All are three stories high, retaining most of their Victorian exterior trim.

The Green:

The Green, historically and architecturally, is the best-known part of the district. The open square, originally a town market ground, has been a landscaped park since 1846. State Street bisects it, and a roadway outlines its perimeter. During the eighteenth century, the square was surrounded by both brick and frame structures. Few of these early buildings have survived in their original form. Many were remodelled and embellished and some have been torn down and replaced. The eighteenth-century structures that remain in their original state are the Small Frame House, the Old State House, the Parke-Ridgely House, row of three houses (18-22 The Green), and the Terry, Terry, and Jackson Law Office.

The Small Frame House (8) is the oldest documented frame structure on the Green, built before 1793. It is a two-bay, one-and-a-half-story frame house with a pitched roof broken by two shed-roofed dormers. It is typical of the small frame structures that lined the Green during the eighteenth century. The only other intact early frame structure on the Green is the Terry, Terry, and Jackson Law Office (31), built after 1790 in the Federal style. It is a three-bay, clapboard structure with a pitched roof broken by arched dormers. The frontispiece of the main doorway contains a fanlight and arched pediment.

The Parke-Ridgely House (15) is the earliest documented house on the Green. A portion of it dates to around 1728. It has been enlarged and remodelled, but much of its eighteenth-century exterior and interior detail remains. Glazed headers embellish the Flemish-bond brickwork. The main part of the house is five bays, while the office wing to the north is two bays. This office has been raised from a single-story wing to two stories and is now covered by the rebuilt main roof. Extensive additions have been added to the rear.

The row of three houses (18-22 The Green) are of brick, Federal in style, built late in the eighteenth century. The Rodney House (25) incorporates an eighteenth-century structure within its walls, but the present structure is essentially the result of a rebuilding around 1812. The Old State House (11) at the east end of the

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 4

Green was built between 1788 and 1792. Although greatly altered through its long history, it is now being restored to its original appearance; it is already registered.

Around the middle of the nineteenth century, the Green changed in appearance and function from a market square to a landscaped park. In like manner, many of the houses on the Green were either remodelled in the latest styles or torn down and replaced by structures of contemporary styles.

The Dr. James Sykes House (9) in the southeast corner of the Green was originally built between 1812 and 1815. During the 1850's it was completely remodelled in the Italianate style. The roof was raised to add a third floor. Pressed brick was added to the facade, and marble to the fireplaces; elaborate plasterwork embellished the ceilings. A new stone frontispiece was added to the front door.

Likewise, the Joshua Fisher House in the southwest corner of the Green was remodelled in the same style at the same time as the Sykes House. Around 1790 Fisher built a brick house on the lot. In the 1850's Joseph P. Comegys remodelled and virtually replaced it with the present house. The interior is Italianate, with high ceilings, graceful elaborate stairway, a Greek entrance hall, marble fireplace surrounds, and elaborate ceiling plasterwork. This house also has a stone frontispiece. The Italianate style is also evident in other structures on the Green including the Henry Stout House (20), 10 The Green (21), the Kirk Building (13), and the Hope Building (14).

During the 1850's a bank, a church, and a public office building were built on the Green. The former Baptist Church (29), now the Century Club, on the south side of the Green is Greek Revival, with its Palladian window, keystone lintels, and classic doorway, finished in 1852. The old Farmers Bank Building (26) and the old County Building (12) reflect similar styles. Both are built of brick in the Italianate idiom.

The pressed brick facade of the bank is laid in mechanical bond and is embellished with a moulded brick border below the bracketed cornice. The three-bay facade is delineated by brick pilasters. Raised brick surrounds embellish the triple arched windows on the first floor and the double arched windows on the second floor. The frontispiece of the arched doorway opening repeats the detailing in the brickwork and cornice. A moulded brick water table marks the basement level. On the south side of the building, a wide veranda with decorative wooden scrollwork and turnings gives access to a frame wing of the main structure. Originally, this wing served as living quarters for a bank officer.

The old County Building is faced entirely in pressed brick laid in mechanical bond. Raised brick pilasters delineate each bay on the front and sides of the building. A raised brick belt course and moulded brick water table mark the first

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 5

and second floors. Below the cornice is a raised brick border and above each of the double segmentally-arched windows are radiating voussoirs. The center bay of the facade is marked by a cross-gable and pierced by a triple arched window. The pedimented frontispiece of the door echoes in detail the decorative brickwork. The building, which once faced the Green, was moved within this century and rotated on a 90° angle so that it now fronts on Court Street.

During the transformation of the Green, in 1873, the Old State House (11) was greatly altered to conform to the new styles. Soon thereafter, the present Kent County Court House (7) was built in the latest style, but it has since been remodelled in the Georgian style.

The Second Empire style is exemplified by the Captain James P. Wilds House (27) at the west end of the Green. This frame house has a high mansard roof, rusticated siding, dormer windows, and porch; it has changed little since it was built. The First National Bank (19), an older Flemish-bond building, received a mansard roof and ornate lintels at about the same time. It stands on the first Dover jail site.

The Cottage Gothic style is evident in 16 The Green (22); the original eighteenth-century frame house was embellished with cross-gables, scroll trim, and vertical battened siding on the front, while the sides and rear retained clapboard siding.

On the site of the eighteenth-century Chew Mansion stands the 1912 Supreme Court Building (10), a former wing of the State House now being remodelled to become a free-standing structure.

North Street, Governors Avenue, and Water Street:

Three streets on the boundaries of the district have historically been occupied by rental housing, stable yards, servants' quarters, and such light industries as blacksmith shops, granaries, and, later, garages and laundries. These areas today continue in this function. North Street has always been the "back yard" for the Green on the south and for the Lockerman Street commercial district on the north. Today it affords rear access for several Green properties, contains a few nineteenth-century frame rental houses, and such subsidiary facilities as parking lots.

Governors Avenue, formerly High Street, was originally only four blocks long, but was extended late in the nineteenth century to become a main crosstown thoroughfare parallel to State Street.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 6

During the eighteenth century, the properties on the east side of Governors Avenue were backs of the Green and King Street properties. During the nineteenth century, frame houses were built along the street, largely for rental. At least two houses were moved from other parts of town. Inhabitants of the blocks behind the Green were largely white, working-class. Business places have always been interspersed among the houses along this street. North of Water Street, a majority of the original nineteenth-century houses still stand, mixed with business establishments. In this area also is found Meeting House Square, site of the Delaware State Museum, a National Register property outside the district.

The present course of South Street is a short distance south of its eighteenth-century location. The street's present location is on higher ground than the original planned site, which would have been in the bed of Meeting House Branch. The valley of the Branch, now largely occupied by the Division of Highways yard, was Dover's first industrial district. The branch was once dammed to provide power. A sawmill, a basket factory, tanyards, and other industries were built along the branch. Archaeological remains probably survive under the fill, since modern grade is much higher than the original and foundations are shallow. Upstream, Meeting House Branch was polluted by gas plant waste, which gave it the nickname of "Tar Ditch." Effluvia from the tar and the tanyard eventually caused an indignant citizen to buy and fill in the tan pits and caused the town fathers to reroute the branch through a sewer. Elm Terrace, a modern residential street on the approximate original route of South Street east of State, is built over fill dumped in former tan pits. The west end of Elm Terrace stands on fill over the original swampy tract laid out for a church square on the 1717 plan. The east end of Elm Terrace lies over a part of the valley of Meeting House Branch that is thought to have been a dock. The archaeological remains of the dock are probably covered by fill.

Water Street west of State Street contained at least one small house during the eighteenth century. A few still survive as a neat black residential block between State Street and Governors Avenue. On the 1717 plan, Water Street should have been Long Street, the 150'-wide avenue to the river. At King Street, a square was originally planned but abandoned when the Green was laid out in 1722. On the rear of the 200-acre townsite, Eden Hill, a National Register property, was built as a visual termination for the west end of Water Street. West of the present Penn-Central tracks, this original street is now an unused avenue of trees leading to the front of the house.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 7

DOVER GREEN HISTORIC DISTRICT INVENTORY

1. John Banning House, Old Academy K-218 (529 South State Street), 1770's house and shop, brick, Georgian.
2. 509 South State Street K-375, 19th century, frame.
3. Vaughn Law Office K-376 (507 South State Street), 19th century, frame, Cottage Gothic.
4. Christ Church K-106 (South State and Water streets), early-18th-century, brick church, Georgian, National Register of Historic Places.
5. Bradford-Loockerman House K-104 (419 South State Street), ca. 1747, brick, Georgian, National Register of Historic Places.
6. Eagle Tavern, Murphey House K-377 (417 South State Street), before 1791, brick tavern house, Georgian, nominated to National Register of Historic Places.
7. Kent County Court House K-296 (South State Street and the Green), 1875, brick, neo-Georgian.
8. Small Frame House K-217 (49 The Green), before 1791, frame.
9. Dr. James Sykes House K-226 (45 The Green), 1812-1815 and remodelled 1850's, brick, Federal and Italianate.
10. Supreme Court Building, Site of Chew Mansion K-323 (East end of the Green), 20th century, brick, neo-Georgian.
11. Old State House K-115 (East end of the Green), 1790, brick, Georgian.
12. Old County Building, Welfare Building K-363 (Court Street), 1858, brick, Italianate.
13. Hope Building K-366 (21 The Green), 1850's, brick, Italianate.
14. Kirk Building K-224 (15 The Green), 1858, brick, Italianate.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 8

DOVER GREEN HISTORIC DISTRICT INVENTORY

15. Parke-Ridgely House K-206 (9 The Green), c. 1728, brick, vernacular.
16. Parke Building, Capitol Hotel K-212 (3 The Green), 1830's, brick, Italianate.
17. 321-301 South State Street K-212, 19th century, brick, Italianate.
18. 300-312 South State Street K-367, 19th century, brick row.
19. First National Bank Building K-367 (4 The Green), 19th century, brick, Second Empire.
20. Henry Stout House K-368 (8 The Green), 19th century, brick, Italianate.
21. 10 The Green K-315, 19th century, brick Italianate.
22. 16 The Green K-369, 18th century, frame, Cottage Gothic embellishments added 19th century.
23. Row of three houses K-210 (18-22 The Green), 18th century, brick Federal, with later additions and alterations.
24. 24 The Green K-370, early 19th century, brick, Federal.
25. Rodney House, Watson House K-215 (26 The Green), late 18th century, brick, Federal.
26. Old Farmers' Bank Building K-225 (30 The Green), 1850's, brick, Italianate.
27. Captain James P. Wilds House, Site of Manlove Homestead K-211 (34 The Green), 1870's, frame, Second Empire.
28. Joshua Fisher House K-220 (36 The Green), 1790, brick, remodelled extensively 1850's, Italianate.
29. Baptist Church, Dover Century Club K-214 (The Green), 1852, brick, Greek revival.
30. 46 The Green K-371, 19th century, frame.
31. Terry, Terry, and Jackson Law Office K-223 (48 The Green), 18th century, frame, Federal.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 9

DOVER GREEN HISTORIC DISTRICT INVENTORY

32. 54 The Green K-372, 19th century, brick, Federal.
33. Allee Building K-373 (South State Street and the Green), 20th century, brick, neo-Georgian.
34. McDowell-Collins Store House K-345 (408 South State Street), 19th century, frame.
35. 410 South State Street K-378, 19th century, brick.
36. Schmittinger and Rodriguez Law Office K-379 (414 South State Street), 20th century, brick, neo-Georgian.
37. 420 South State Street K-380, 20th century, brick, neo-Georgian.
38. King Dougall Store House K-381 (424 South State Street), 18th century, brick.
39. King Dougall House K-365 (426 South State Street), 18th century, brick.
40. LeFevre House K-232 (436 South State Street), 18th century, brick, Georgian.
41. Christ Church Rectory K-219 (502 South State Street), 18th century, brick, Georgian.
42. 508, 512, 516-518 South State Street K-231 and K-382, 18th and 19th centuries, frame.
43. Industrial Complex
44. Row of 19th-century houses on South Governors Avenue.
45. 19th century North Street structures.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Dover Green Historic District has retained its original character since it was laid out in 1722. Although individual buildings have been replaced or altered, land-use has remained constant, and new buildings have been compatible with existing construction.

Government:

In 1683, William Penn first introduced the idea of a town to be called Dover as the court town for Kent. The scheme for broad parks and avenues in Dover was similar to Penn's contemporary plan for Philadelphia. The county bought 200 acres of a tract called Brothers Portion in 1694 and erected a court house shortly thereafter. Streets, squares, and lots were laid out in 1717, but there is record of only one lot sold at that time. In 1722, a new court house was built on the highest part of town. A new court house square, now called the Green, was established there.

Two other squares, Church Square and Meeting House Square, also appeared on the 1717 plan. Like the original 1717 Court House Square, the Church Square was found to be unsatisfactory; around 1734, its location also was shifted to higher ground. Long Street, originally planned at 150 feet wide, was narrowed to 60 feet. Even though the plan was altered and simplified, it remained the rigid gridiron that was to characterize American towns thereafter.

The old court house was sold in 1723 to John Lindsay, who established a tavern there. After the tavern complex burned in the 1860's, Kent County reacquired part of the site, where the present court house was built in 1875.

A scheme to replace the 1722 court house was interrupted by the Revolution. In 1777, the British threat to New Castle caused the capital to be moved to Dover. In 1788, the proposed new court house was begun, but now it was to serve both the state and the county. Until the county vacated its interest in 1873, the State House served both levels of government, and after 1829, also served as town hall. In 1856, the county built a new Italianate office building, designed by Alonzo Reynolds, next to the State House. Moved to a site a short distance away, this structure is now the Welfare Building. The court house of 1875 was originally a three-story building, now reduced to two stories and heavily remodelled in the neo-Georgian taste.

Public offices now occupy other buildings on the Green that were built as business or residential structures. However, these structures have retained their earlier outward appearance.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

Architectural:

Around 1849, the character of the Public Square changed radically. Formal plantings and grass transformed the market square into a formal park. The weekly markets moved out of the district, and continue today on a private lot at the west end of South Street.

Soon thereafter, most of the buildings on the Green were replaced or altered. The result of this rebuilding was the mid-Victorian architecture that characterizes the Green.

A public building, a bank, a commercial building, and a church built during this period still stand on the Green, virtually unaltered.

The Farmers Bank in the 1850's replaced its former quarters with a large brick building on the west side of the square. The county building and its near neighbor, the Kirk Building, were built at this time. A Baptist church and several new residences also were built on the square during the period. Several other houses were rebuilt, practically from the ground up.

Another period of prosperity, twenty years later, saw three mansard roofs built on the Green, reflecting the Second Empire style. Two of these mansards, on the State House and the First National Bank, were parts of massive modernizations. The third crowns the Wilds mansion, which replaced the old Manlove homestead next to the Farmers Bank.

For the ornate styles of late Victorian architecture, the block of State Street between the Green and North Street offers several examples, notably the Central Law Building of 1888, a skilled example of embellished and colored brickwork.

During the twentieth century, three examples of the prevailing Georgian-revival style have appeared: the remodelled court house, the wings of the State House, and the Allee Building at 44 The Green. The Allee Building is a copy of the house in Philadelphia where the Declaration of Independence was drafted.

Social/Humanitarian:

As the center of county and state affairs, the old heart of Dover has witnessed the presence of nationally-known figures. The Reverend Charles Inglis, who was at Dover from 1759 to 1764, later became first Bishop of Nova Scotia. His wife and infant child are buried in Christ Church graveyard. Francis Asbury, one of the first Methodist bishops, preached at the court house and took Holy Communion at Christ Church from his friend Samuel Magaw, the rector. Magaw and his Presbyterian colleague, John Miller, were instrumental in preventing bloodshed between Tory and Continental militia during the uprising of June 1776, Black Monday. Asbury's colleague, Richard Whatcoat, died on the Green at the home of Richard Bassett, where the old Farmers Bank building now stands.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 3

Mount Vernon owes its survival in great measure to Mrs. Joseph P. Comegys, who looked after the property while Ann Pamela Cunningham, Regent of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, was isolated behind Confederate lines. Her daughter, Harriet Comegys, served as regent of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union between 1909 and 1929. Their house is the Joshua Fisher House at 36 The Green.

Mabel Lloyd Ridgely, who lived in the Parke-Ridgely House, was instrumental in the preservation and the 1912 restoration of the Old State House. Throughout her life she led efforts for the preservation of Dover's heritage. She was the founder of the Friends of Old Dover, the local historical society which works for the preservation of Dover Green and surrounding area. Mrs. Ridgely was a member of the Public Archives Commission for more than a half-century; she was largely responsible for shaping Delaware's official policy toward historical matters.

Education:

One of the best-known educators to live in the district was Judge Willard Hall, acclaimed the founder of Delaware's free school system. His house, the former Eagle Tavern, stands a block from the John Banning house, which served as Dover's academy and later as a free public school.

Political:

John M. Clayton was the most famous statesman to live in the district. He lived for a time in the now-demolished Chew Mansion; he is said to have had his first office in the Dr. James Sykes House. He died at the home of George Truitt Fisher, known as the Joshua Fisher House, and is buried at Meeting House Square. Clayton is best known for his role in framing the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, which paved the way for an American canal across Panama.

Caesar Rodney, whose famous ride to Philadelphia in July of 1776 put Delaware on record for independence, lived in a house at the corner of the Green and Bank Lane that survives in part within a later structure.

Lincoln's proposal for compensated emancipation, a last vain attempt to avoid war, was carried to Delaware slaveholders by George P. Fisher, a resident of the Green. Fisher was unsuccessful, but Lincoln appointed him Chief Justice of the District of Columbia as compensation for a faithful service in which he suffered considerable abuse. Fisher is also known for his recollections, a valuable source document in Dover history.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 4

Richard Bassett, a signer of the Constitution, lived in a house where the Old Farmers Bank now stands. He also owned the LeFevre House at State and Water streets, the only Delaware house still standing that is associated with him.

Historical Archaeology:

Since land-use records in the Dover Green district are virtually complete, the district lends itself to study by social historians. Since the seventeenth century, new construction in the district has continued on a small scale, unlike other established eastern urban centers where sites have been obliterated by subsequent large buildings. This combination of scale, documentation, and continuity marks the heart of Dover as an ideal research laboratory for historical archaeology. In connection with the Old State House restoration, important archaeological research has already begun. If parts of the Division of Highways property ever are cleared, the industrial sites there should be found. Since Meeting House Branch has been filled in stages since the eighteenth century, the entire southern end of the district must be regarded as a potential archaeological site.

Because of the deep fill and shallow footings, the industrial sites probably remain undisturbed by later intrusions. At least two tanyards, a sawmill, a basket factory, and other water-powered mills have stood here. Below State Street, Meeting House Branch was navigable; the dock area is therefore still subject to archaeological interpretation.

Commerce:

Always in the eighteenth century, taverns surrounded the centers of government. Three such taverns are known to have operated in the district. The Sign of King George (later the Sign of George Washington and then Liberty Hall) stood on the present site of the Kent County Court House. The John Bell family ran the tavern throughout most of the eighteenth century. During the nineteenth century, the tavern complex became a hotel run by William C. Fountain until it burned down in the 1860's. Shortly afterwards, Kent County purchased the property for the present court house.

French Battell's tavern was located on the site of the present Parke Building or Capitol Hotel lot. Here people stayed while the county courts were in session and when the legislature met in Dover. A room in this tavern served as the temporary council chamber before the State House was built. During the nineteenth century, this establishment was completely rebuilt to become the Capitol Hotel.

The Eagle Tavern, or Murphey House, was originally built as a tavern house by the John Bell family, who operated Liberty Hall at the north end of the same lot. John Freemar, husband of Nice Bell, was the first Dover postmaster; it is possible that the Eagle Tavern was the first post office in Dover.

Form No 10-300a
(Rev 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 5

There is no record of the place where the Delaware Convention ratified the Constitution on December 7, 1787. The event probably occurred in one of the taverns.

Landscape Architecture:

The Dover Green is an important specimen of the Victorian ideal of a formal town square. Elsewhere in the district, gardens of several periods reflect changing concepts in landscape gardening. The Ridgely and Bradford boxwood mazes were laid out early in the present century, expressing a generation's idea of the "colonial" style. Between the Dr. James Sykes House and the Supreme Court Building is a much older remnant of a boxwood garden. Elm Terrace, a residential street laid out just after the First World War, was Dover's first departure from the gridiron plan, having been laid out on a curve along the bank of Tar Ditch by a trained architect who was conscious of the newest ideas of suburban design.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Beers, D. G., Atlas of the State of Delaware, Philadelphia, 1862.
 Byles, A. D., Map of Kent County, Delaware, Philadelphia, 1859.
 deValinger, Leon, Jr., ed., A Calendar of Ridgely Papers, 3 vols. Dover, 1948.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 50.0459
 UTM REFERENCES

E 18 | 455 | 860 | 4333 | 870
 F 18 | 454600 | 4333540

A 18 | 454 | 410 | 4333 | 4060
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING
 C 18 | 454 | 910 | 4333 | 880

B 19 | 454 | 780 | 4333 | 4180
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING
 D 18 | 455 | 880 | 4333 | 480

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The district is bounded on the west by the center line of Governors Avenue; on the north by the center line of North Street; on the east by the center line of Federal Street, the center line of East Street, and by a line continuing the center line of East Street to its intersection with an eastward extension of the center line of South Street; and on the south by the center line of South Street and its eastward projection to a point where it intersects with the southward projection of the center line of East Street.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE Susanne N. Fox, Research Archivist;
Edward F. Heite, Historic Registrar.

ORGANIZATION Division of Historical & Cultural Affairs DATE January 1976

STREET & NUMBER Hall of Records TELEPHONE 302-678-5314

CITY OR TOWN Dover STATE Delaware

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL STATE LOCAL X

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE Lauren [Signature]

TITLE Director, Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs

DATE 4/23/76

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Form No 10-300a
(Rev 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 2

Fisher, Judge George Purnell, "Recollections of Dover in 1824," Papers of the Historical Society of Delaware, LV, 1909, 6-27, in Historical and Biographical Papers, V.

Fox, Susanne N., Lot 35, ms., Historic Preservation Section, Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, Hall of Records, Dover, Delaware.

Fox, Susanne N., McDowell-Collins Store House, ms., Historic Preservation Section, Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, Hall of Records, Dover, Delaware.

Fox, Susanne N., The John Bullen House, ms., Historic Preservation Section, Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, Hall of Records, Dover, Delaware.

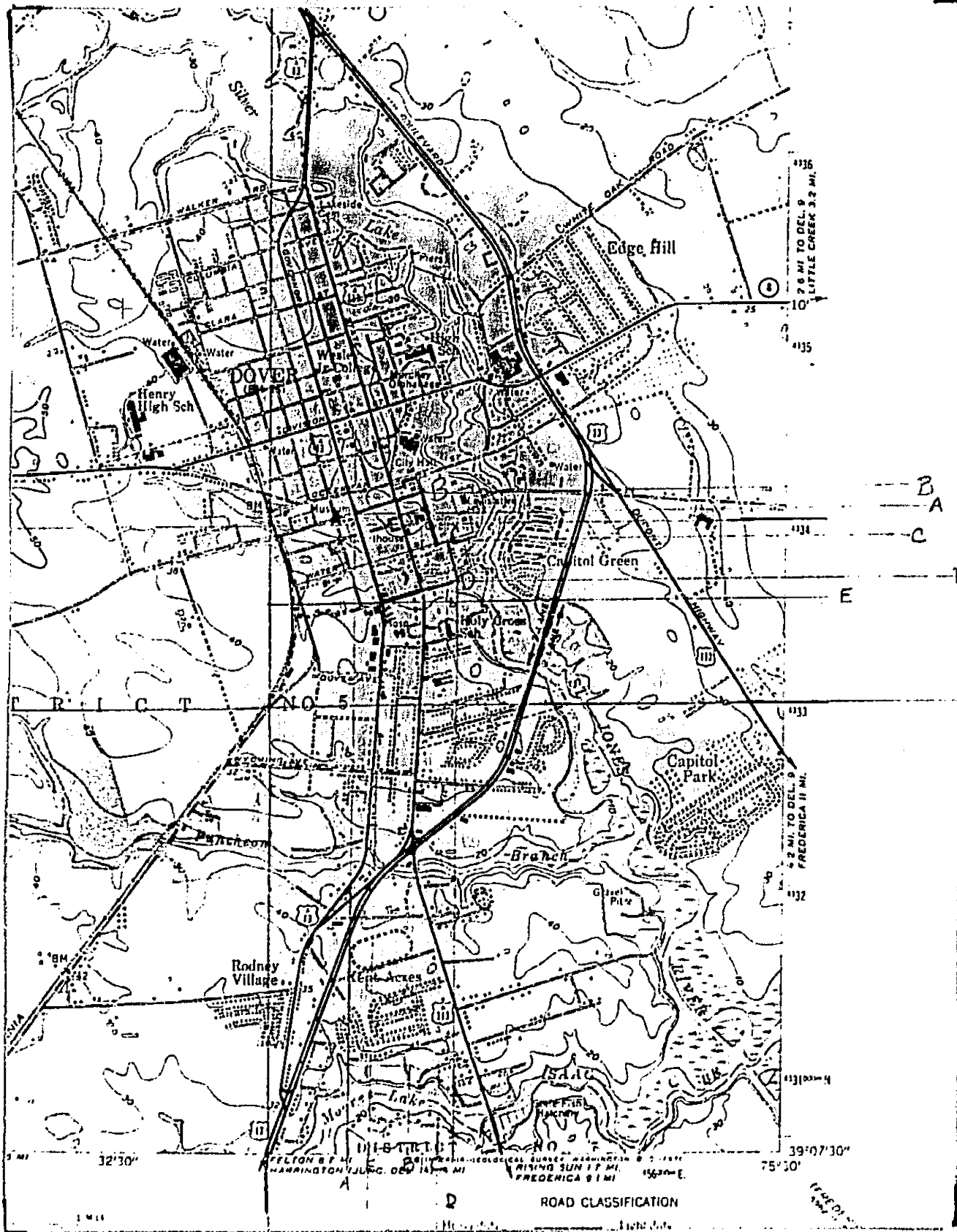
Scharf, J. Thomas, A History of Delaware 1609-1888, Philadelphia, 1888.

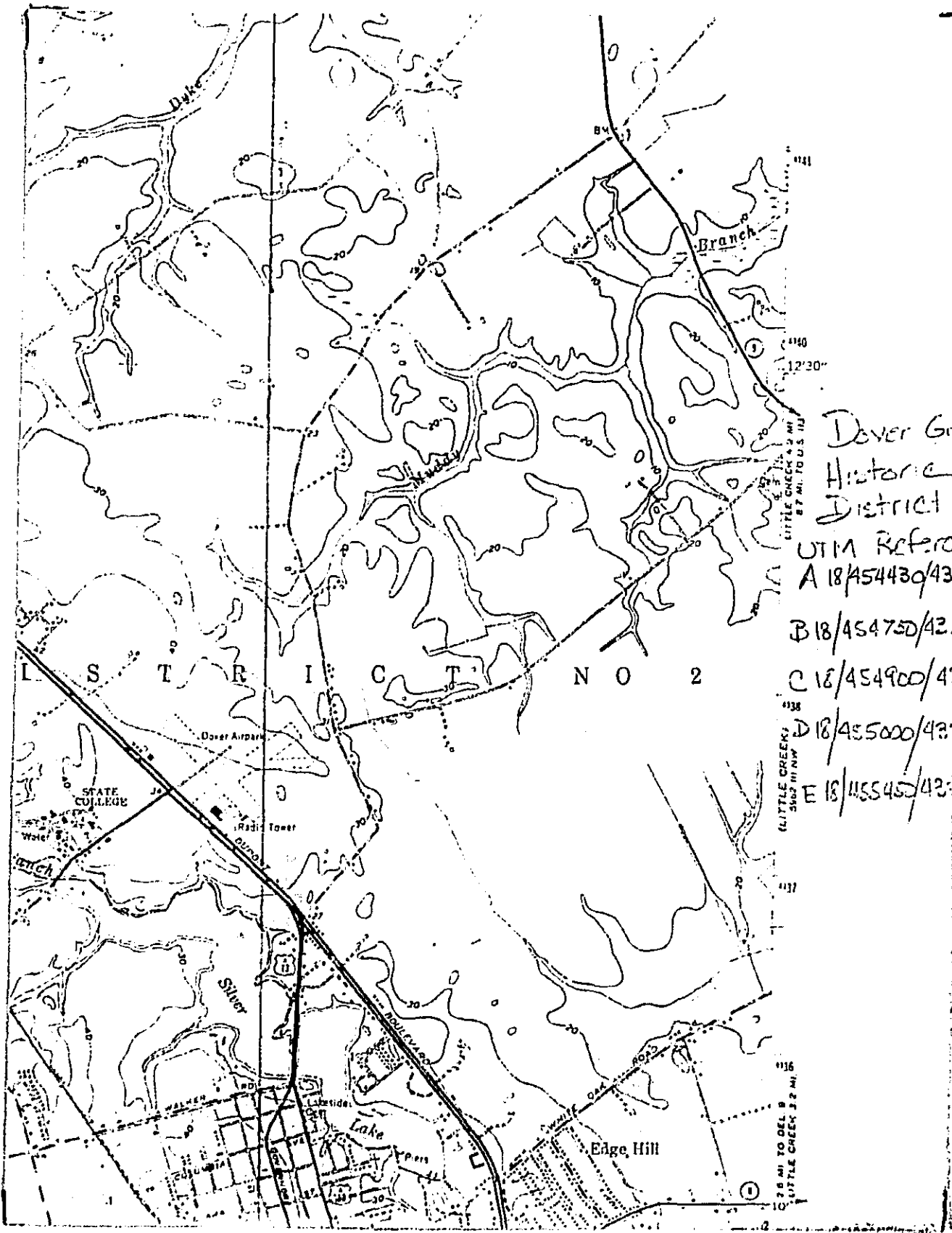
Schwartz, Sally, Final Report, ms., Historic Preservation Section, Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, Hall of Records, Dover, Delaware.

Kent County, Deeds, Wills, Inventories, Orphans Court, and Court of Common Pleas.

Wilson, Emerson, Forgotten Heroes of Delaware, Cambridge, 1969.

Wise, Cara L., Date and Status in Eighteenth-Century Delaware: An Archaeologist's View, paper presented at the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Delaware Academy of Science, November 6, 1975, Newark, Delaware.





Dover Green
Historic
District

UTM Reference
A 18/454430/43

B 18/454750/43

C 18/454900/43

D 18/455000/43

E 18/455450/43

LITTLE CREEK 2.0 MI
87 MI. TO U.S. 112

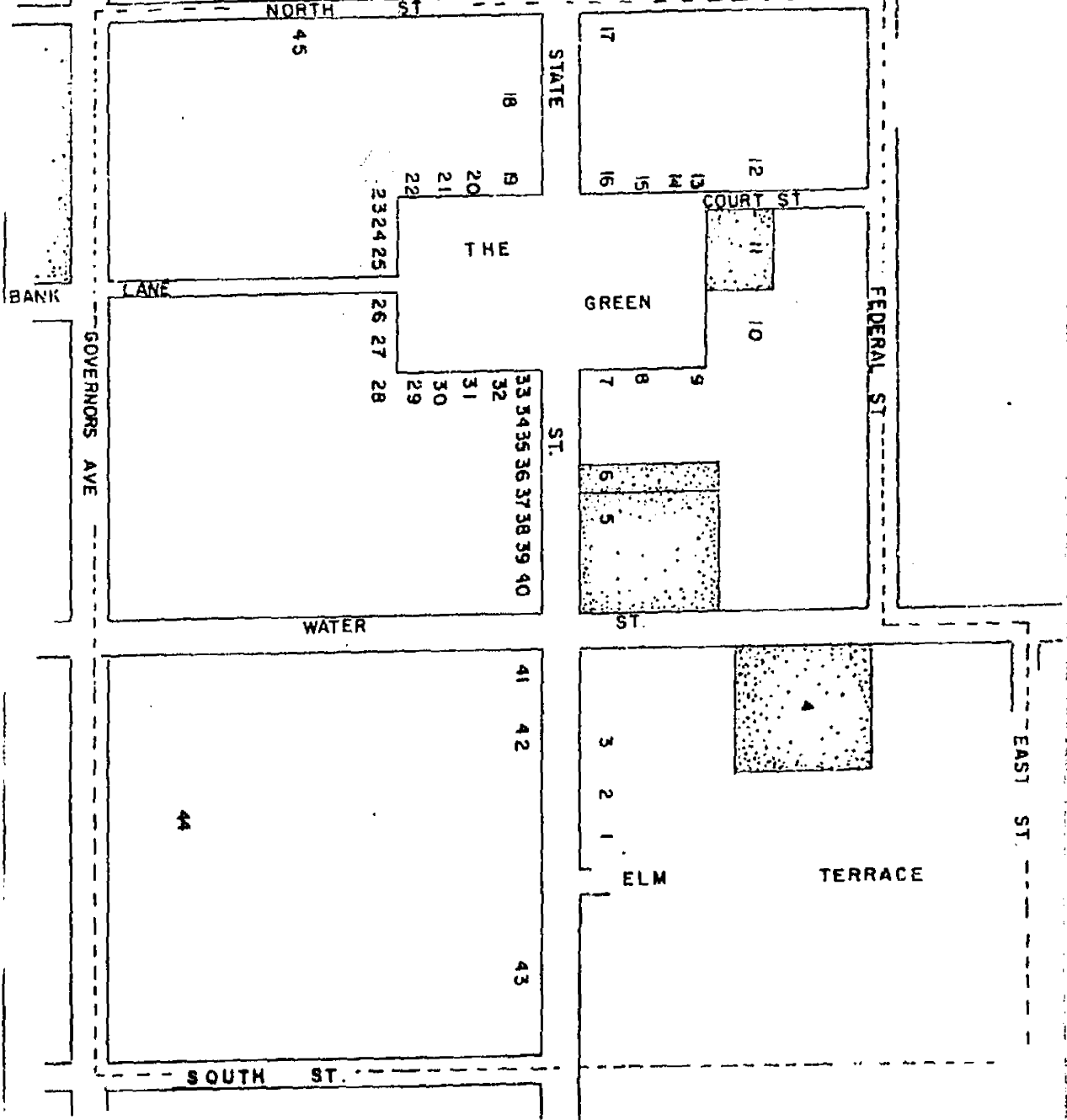
LITTLE CREEK
3.5 MI
3560 FT. HIGH

3.6 MI TO DEL. 9
LITTLE CREEK 3.2 MI

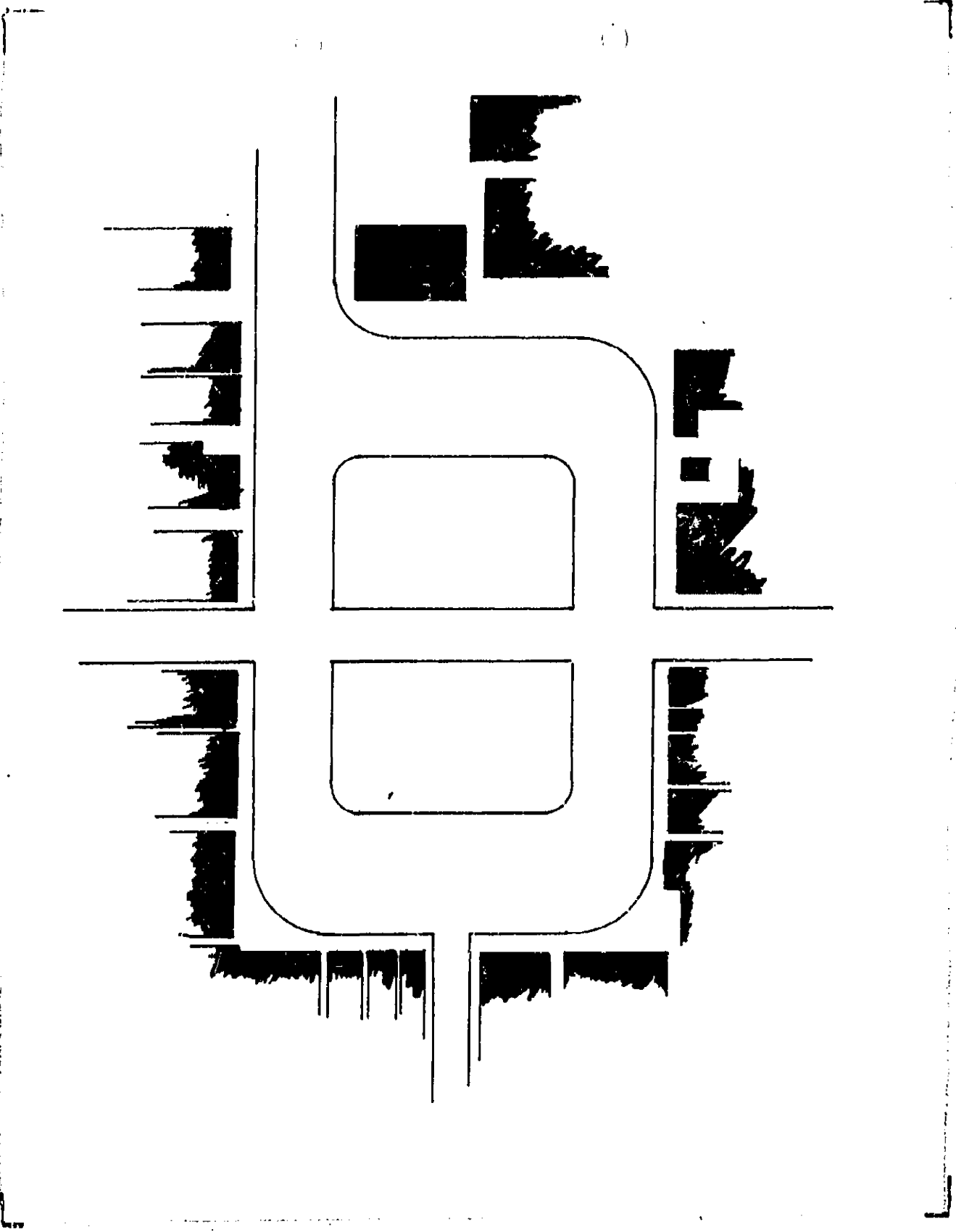
MAP 3

DOVER GREEN

DISTRICT

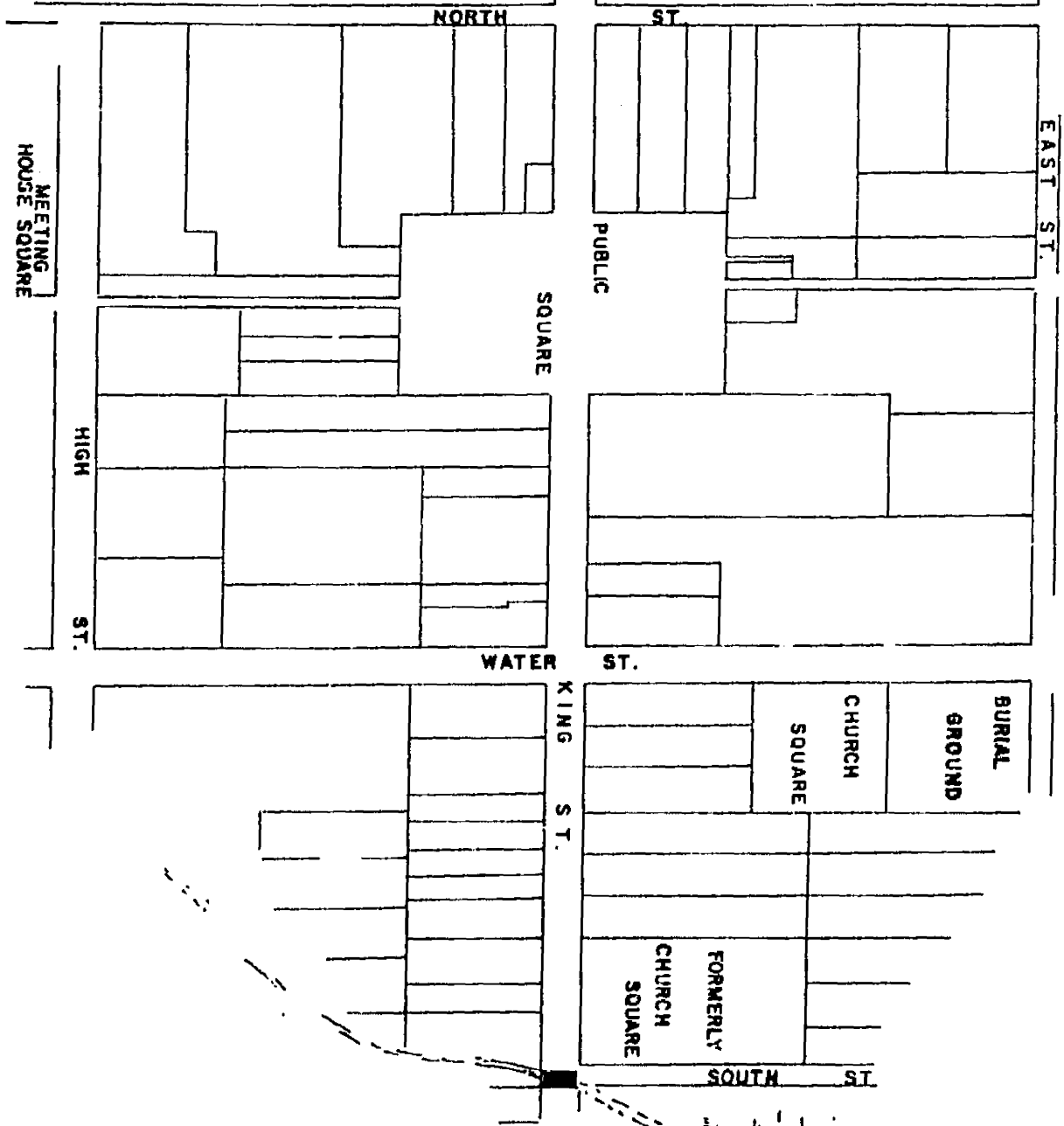


MODERN DOVER, KEYED TO TEXT



MAP I

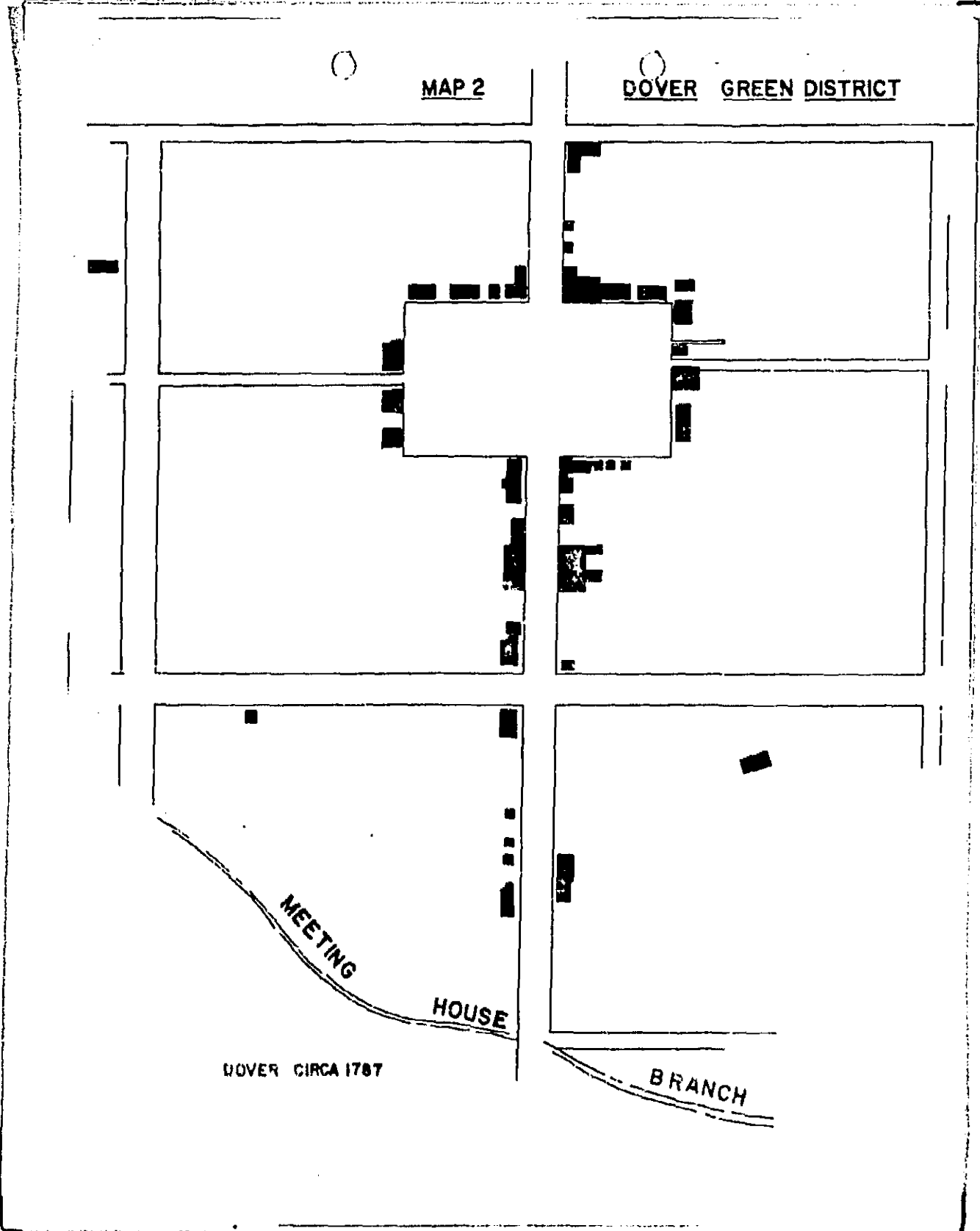
DOVER GREEN DISTRICT



DOVER CIRCA 1787

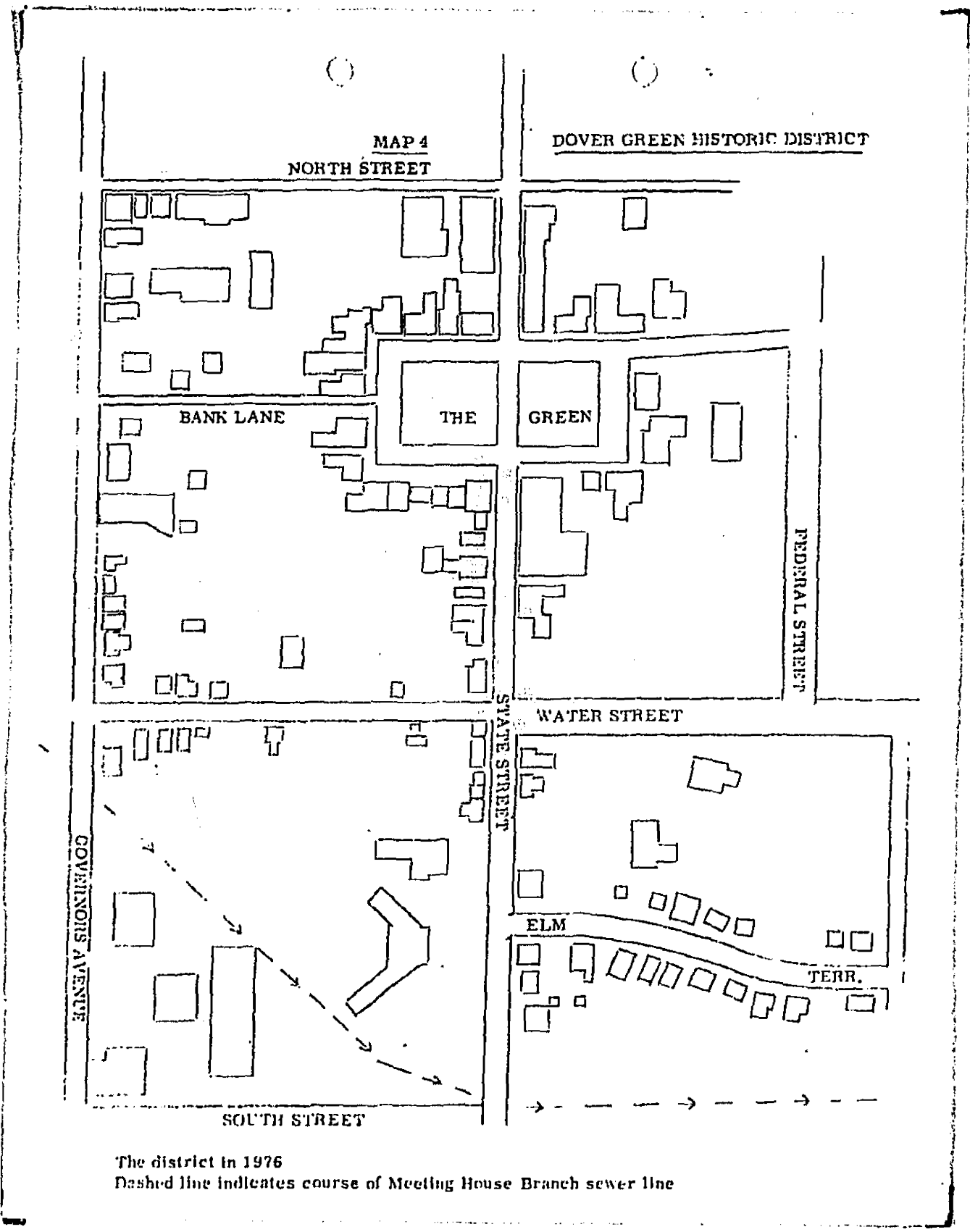
MAP 2

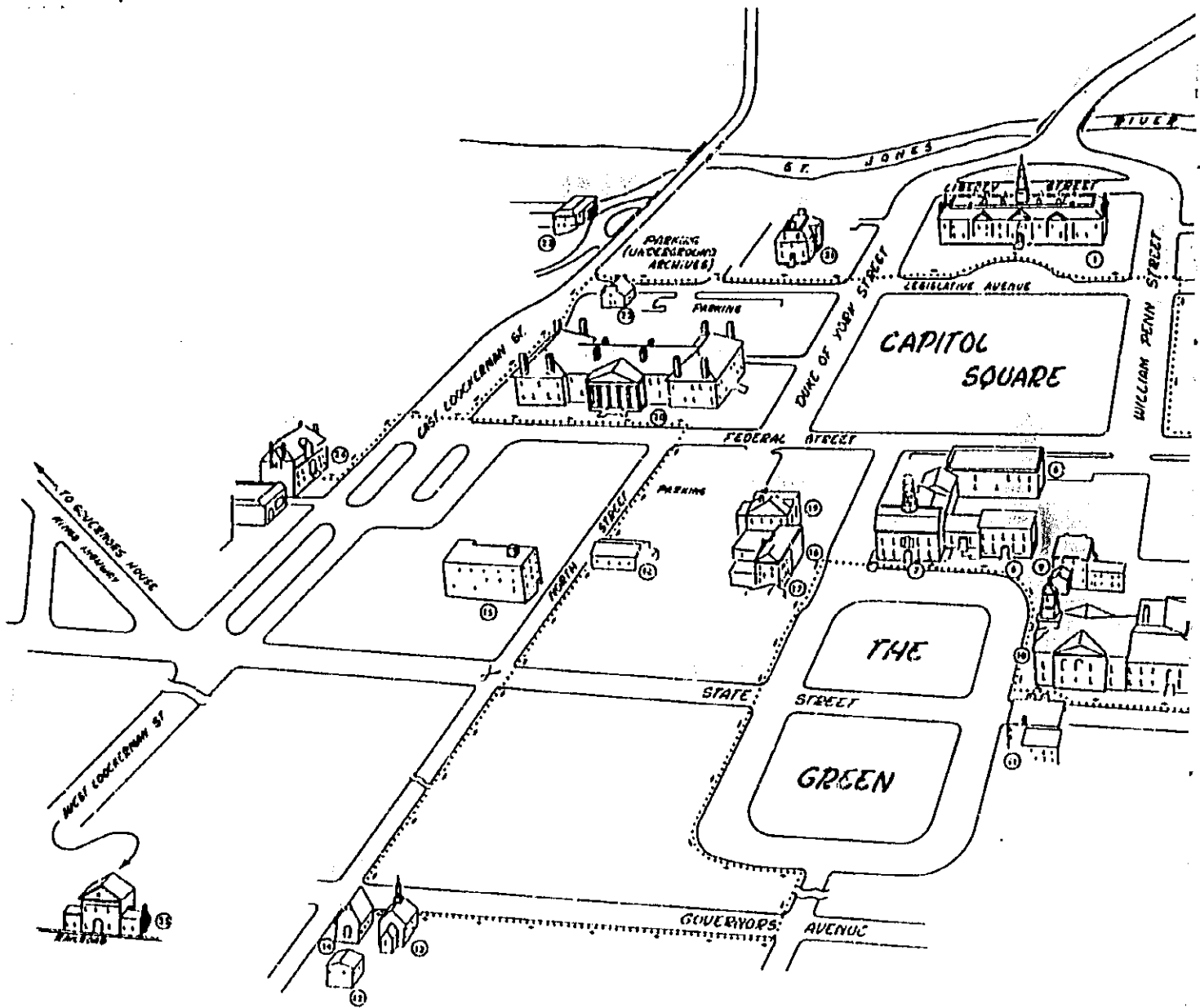
DOVER GREEN DISTRICT

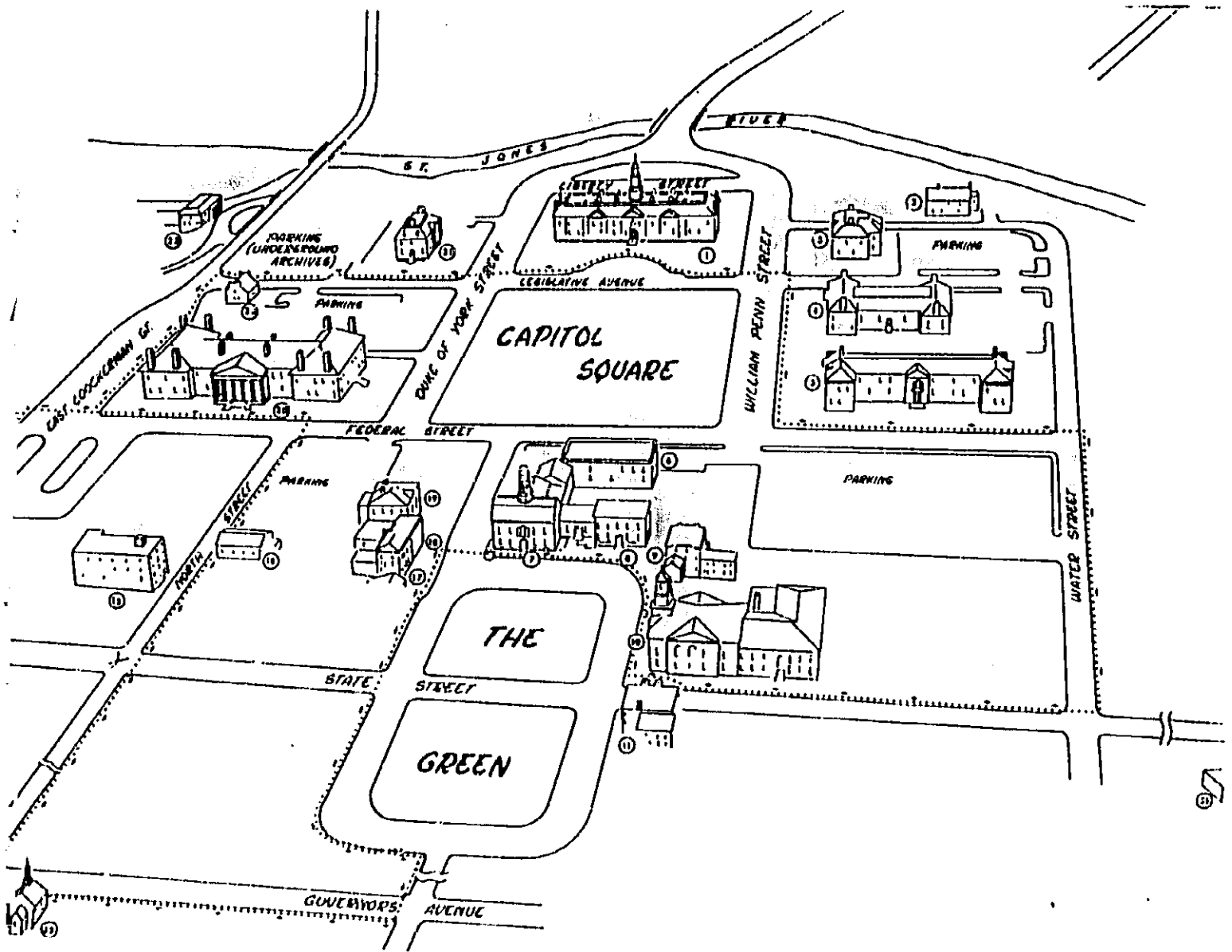


DOVER CIRCA 1787

BRANCH







CAPITOL SQUARE

THE GREEN

LEGISLATIVE AVENUE

FEDERAL STREET

STATE STREET

GUEVARDOS AVENUE

WILLIAM PENN STREET

WATER STREET

DUKE OF YORK STREET

ST. JONES

RIVER

EAST CONGRESSMAN ST

CITY STREET

PARKING (UNDERGROUND ARCHIVES)

PARKING

PARKING

PARKING



**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received JAN 24 1985
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic DOVER GREEN HISTORIC DISTRICT AMENDMENT

and/or common

2. Location

street & number THE GREEN _____ not for publication

city, town DOVER _____ vicinity of

state DELAWARE code 10 county KENT code 001

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name AS PER ORIGINAL NOMINATION AND CHANGES OF OWNERSHIP ON FILE AT THE KENT COUNTY BUILDING

street & number

city, town DOVER _____ vicinity of state DE

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. KENT COUNTY RECORDER OF DEEDS

street & number KENT COUNTY BUILDING (DISTRICT #.111)

city, town DOVER _____ state DELAWARE

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title DELAWARE CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY has this property been determined eligible? yes no

K-394

date 1979 and 1984 _____ federal state _____ county _____ local

depository for survey records Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

city, town Dover _____ state Delaware

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moved	date See inventory listings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The popularity of Colonial-Revival architecture in Dover and, in particular, within the Dover Green Historic District can be directly traced to the 1909 restoration of the State House. Erected over a four year period from 1788 to 1792, the building had been Victorianized in 1873. That change was partially undone in 1909 with the first restoration of the State House. A second restoration was undertaken in 1962. A third restoration was done for the nation's Bicentennial. In its present form, the State House appears much as it did when originally constructed as a Georgian styled civic building.

The 1909 restoration started a twenty year period of steady colonialization of buildings around the Green. After World War II, Colonial-Revival architecture became the most popular style in Dover and most of the new commercial and civic buildings have been designed in that style. The post-1945 examples of Colonial-Revival architecture are based on very broad interpretations of eighteenth century and classical architecture, but those from the first thirty years of the century are more narrowly interpreted and are based on more specific historical precedent.

The Kent County Court House, which is Dover's first Colonial-Revival building is based on no known building. The large brick quoins are very similar to those of Mount Pleasant (1758) in Philadelphia. The hip roof, cornice and tower are similar to any number of eighteenth century churches found along the Eastern Seaboard.

Directly across State Street are two historic Colonial Revival buildings and one c. 1968 Colonial-Revival building. The Allee Building (.44) is a 1920 replication of the Graff House in Philadelphia. This is the building in which Thomas Jefferson stayed while writing the Declaration of Independence. The building at 410 State Street (.46) is an early 1920's structure that was built with design features that are directly borrowed from the re-done Kent County Court House. The roof cornice has modillions that exactly match those of the Court House. The large quoins also are a direct borrowing from the Court House.

On the north side of the Green stands the Capitol Hotel (.5), the Parke Building (.6) and the Ridgely House (.4). These three buildings are the direct result of Mrs. Mabel Lloyd Ridgely's concerns for the total restoration of the "older, historic" buildings in Dover. During the nineteenth century, the Parke Building and the Capitol Hotel had evolved into one three-story hotel. In about 1926, a damaging fire gutted most of the two buildings. The Ridgelys purchased the abandoned buildings and proceeded to make them useable. The corner block was cut down to two stories and given a shallow hip roof. The 6-bay portion to the north, along State Street was reduced to 1½ stories while the remaining 4-bay block was converted to a 2-story building with a shallow gable roof. The east block of the Capitol Hotel, next to the Ridgely House, was torn down. The land was used as a Colonial style boxwood garden. The garden walls are the lower portion of the walls of the original buildings. No attempt was made to

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Dover Green Historic District, listed on May 5, 1977, is eligible under criterion A for its association and central role that it played as the location of Delaware's state capitol, Kent County's court house and as the original settlement area and central market for the city of Dover. It is also eligible under criterion C for its significant collection of eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth century buildings that trace the entire range of building traditions from Georgian through Victorian to Neo-Georgian or Colonial-Revival.

The original nomination concentrated on the eighteenth and nineteenth century development of the Green. A re-evaluation and re-survey of the structures within the district indicated that major changes were made to several buildings and that several buildings were added to the area and that all those alterations were done in a Colonial-Revival style.

Dover's attitude towards its Victorian heritage is perhaps best expressed by a line from a 1949 Saturday Evening Post article on Dover. It said in part that Doverites "carry on a . . . campaign to preserve whatever moldering landmarks may still be saved from decay, and seek to repair the damage done in the flush times of the 1870's when many Doverites desecrated their simple old colonial houses by dressing them up with fancy mansard roofs, shiny face brick and rambling piazzas hideous with jigsaw scrolling." With this attitude it is easy to understand why early efforts were made to restore the State House and why Kent County would go to the unusual and expensive step of lopping off the third floor of a thirty-four year old building and rebuilding the rest of the building in a different style.

The most significant building on the Green is the Old State House (1788-1792). As the seat of government for Delaware and as the court house for Kent County, this building has been a visual symbol of Delaware's past as well as a symbol of Delaware's twentieth century fascination with its colonial architecture. Designed as a Georgian style building, it was improved and modernized in 1873. The "improvements" consisted of a mansard roof, exterior paint and a new bell tower. Two rear wings were also added during the nineteenth century to add needed office space. The 1873 "improvements" were attacked by many about the state as being in bad taste.

The controversial improvements and the revival of interest in the eighteenth century helped generate enthusiasm for colonial architecture. In the early twentieth century, the state legislature had begun to outgrow

9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 50.0549

Quadrangle name Dover

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

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

B

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

C

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

D

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

E

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

F

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

G

Zone	Easting				Northing									

H

Zone	Easting				Northing									

Verbal boundary description and justification

BOUNDARY AND AREA OF THE DISTRICT IS UNCHANGED FROM THE ORIGINAL NOMINATION

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title See Continuation Sheet

organization _____ date _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature John R. Kern

title Dir. Div. Historical & Cultural Affairs date 2 Jan 85

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Previously listed 5/5/77 date _____

Keeper of the National Register

Additional information accepted 3/6/85

-Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 1

colonialize the interior. However, Mrs. Ridgely's influence is seen in the simple, plainly decorated buildings. The middle block, in particular, resembles many domestic structures that were once built in southern Delaware, in Virginia and in Maryland. The four dormers across the front help reinforce this.

To the north of this row, the building at 305 State Street (.9) was also re-done with a view toward re-creating a Colonial appearance. The first floor of this Italianate building was given Romanesque arches and classical columns. This was done in the late 1920's.

The Ridgely House, itself was also given some Colonial-Revival elements. A portion of this house was built in 1728 and it is the oldest building in Dover. With the removal of the one wing of the Capitol Hotel that overshadowed the Ridgely House, the Ridgely family was able to rebuild the kitchen wing and add some side wings to provide needed living space. Much of this work was designed by Philadelphia architect William Thompson. Thompson also designed some of the work that was done at Old Christ Church (.73 & .110). This work was not the first that had been done at the Ridgely House. Mrs. Ridgely had Edward L. Tilton supervise some exterior renovation at her house while he was working on the State House. The nineteenth century brown paint was removed, a new front portico and roof projection were built and the central dormer was realigned.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 2

- .1 Old County Building - 1858; brick, 2-story, 3-bay office building in Italianate style. Originally built next to the Old State House, facing the Green, this structure was moved to its current location facing Court Street in 1933. It retains its original exterior appearance with a facade of pressed brick laid in stretcher bond. Bricks are laid with recessed bays, belt course, water table, and crenellation pattern at the cornice. Narrow paired window openings are segmentally arched in all but the center bay over the entry. Here, narrow windows have semicircular arches. The center double-bay door has a frame with elaborate carved brackets supporting a pediment with moldings that repeat the brick pattern in the cornice. There is a fanlight over the door. The roof is low pitch hip. Built as an office building for Kent County, the structure had been used as an agriculture laboratory, the welfare office and currently houses the commissioner of elections.(c)
- .2 21 The Green - Robert A. Short Memorial Building - 1850's; brick running bond. 3-story, 3 bay. This flat roof, Italianate building has a molded cornice, stone window lintels and a bracketed gable frontispiece. (c)
- .3 15 The Green - Kirk Building - 1858; brick, 3-story, 5-bay office building in Italianate style. The building has a frame 2-story rear wing. The facade of the main block is of pressed brick and is laid in stretcher bond. There is a decorative stone water table, narrow 4/1 and 4/4 sash windows have stone sills and lintels. The double leaf centered door is framed by simple stone pilasters and a cornice with carved acanthus leaf design. The transom light is glazed with etched glass. There is a bracketed cornice under the deep eave. (c)
- .4 9 The Green - Parke-Ridgely House - c.1728; brick-flemish bond with glazed headers, 2½-story, 5-bay. This colonial dwelling has a slate gable roof, three gable dormers on the primary facade. The main doorway has a bracketed gable overhang with pilasters. The adjoining garden has a short brick wall at front with brick piers and wood lattice work. The west side has a tall serpentine wall. The east side wall is honeycombed bond. There is an arbor within the garden. Plants of note are boxwood and magnolia trees. (c)
- .5 3 The Green - Old Capitol Hotel - c.1830; brick-flemish bond, 2 story, 2 bay primary facade, 4 bay west facade. This plain flat roof structure has a large molded cornice and transom above its main facade door. There is a 1½ story, 6 bay brick wing on the north-west, State Street side. This wing is gable roofed with four gable dormers with cornice returns. The wing is in common bond, this bond extends into the main block. (c)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 3

- .6 317, 319,321 South State Street - 19th c.; brick, 2-story, 5-bay office building and dwelling. Early photographs show that this building was a three story section of the Capital Hotel at the turn of the century. Sanborn insurance maps show that it was altered from three stories to two stories between 1919 and 1929. This was probably a result of the Capital Hotel fire of the early 1920's. The maps also indicate that in 1897 the building was partitioned at the first floor. The northern half was used as a barber shop and the southern half as a restaurant. In 1919 a barber shop still occupied the northern section, but the southern half was an office. Today both first floor sections are offices. The undecorated facade, simple molded cornice and gently pitched gable roof reflect the colonial influence prevalent when the building was remodeled following the fire. Second floor windows are 2/2 sash; first floor windows are wider 1/1 sash and are at different levels; the two central doors are also at different levels. The northern most door opens to a stairwell which leads to a second floor apartment. (c)
- .7 311-315 S. State Street 1919-1929; brick-common bond 2 story, 5 bay. This office building has a wide projecting center section and cobeled roof cornice. (c)
- .8 309 S. State Street - Lincoln Building - late 19th or early 20th c. 1897-1909; brick, 2-story, 3-bay store and office building. According to Sanborn insurance maps, frame jewelry and cobbler shops occupied this site in 1897. A single brick building divided into two offices occupied the site in 1919, and in 1929 the space had been altered to accomodate just one office. The stretcher bond brick work on the facade is laid with a recessed center panel and edged in a modified quoining pattern. The first floor windows and door have semicircular arches and key stones. These features suggest a building date closer to 1897 than 1919. The 6/9 sash windows set into the first floor window openings and the classical molded box cornice with dentils and modillions suggest the colonislizing influence prevalent when the building was remodeled in the 1920's. The cornice may replace an original bracketed cornice. (c)
- .9 307 S. State Street - Mid 19th century; brick-running bond, 2½ stories, 5 bay. This commercial structure has a gable roof with a flat roof false front. It has an Italianate molded cornice with paired brackets. The second floor has brick quoins and Queen Anne style windows with stone sill and a curved stone lintels and decoratively carved keystones and consoles. There is a stone and brick dentil belt course between first and second floor. The first floor windows have been Colonial-Revivalized with sash windows with fanlights. The Sanborn insurance maps show that between 1897 and 1919 the building's elevation was reduced from three to two stories.(c)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 4

- .10 Demolished
- .11 300 S. State Street - 1897-1919; brick-running bond, 3 story, 3 bay. This 19th Century style commercial structure has a pedimented frontispiece with scroll like modillions. The door and transom are recessed. Its roof is flat and has a wide molded cornice. (c)
- .12 304 S. State Street - late 19th c.; brick, 3-story, 3-bay office building. Sanborn maps indicate that hardware and agricultural implements were sold here in 1885 and 1897. The building was used as office space by 1919. Though first floor facade remodeling includes applied brown brick, a modern door, and modified windows, the second and third floors retain their original character. Windows in the upper floors are segmentally arched, 4/4 sash with pressed metal, molded cornices. Two third floor windows feature elaborate pressed metal floral crests. A pressed metal cornice is applied immediately above a course of molded brick modillions. There are two over-size pressed metal brackets decorated with an elaborate floral motif applied to the outer edges of cornice. (c)
- .13 306 S. State Street - 1915; brick-running bond, 3 story, 3 bay. This commercial structure has an applied molded cornice with elongated dentils. It has a false front with an elevated center where a date stone is located. There are a pair of two floor, 3 sided flat roof oriels, projecting from the second and third floors. (c)
- .14 308 S. State Street - 1897-1919; brick-flemish stretcher bond. 2 story, 2 bay. This commercial structure has an applied molded cornice with dentils. On the second floor is a large three-sided oriel. The center oriel bay is wide and has tracery in its top rectangular light. The front facade has quoins of rock-faced cement blocks. They are located every three rows on the first floor. There are only two on the second floor and they are greatly separated. (c)
- .15 312/314 S. State Street - 1888; Central Law Building; brick, 2-story, 5 bay office building with a facade of pressed brick laid in stretcher bond. Extensive decorative work in red, yellow and black terra cotta details the cornice and the window and door openings. The openings are finished in semicircular arches, and the upper sashes of the first floor windows are glazed with semicircular lights bordered by small square lights. A central stone panel is inscribed "Central Law Building 1888." Above this is a semicircular arch finished by a gable with molded crests. (c)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 5

- .16 4 The Green - First National Bank Building - late 19th c.; brick, 2½ story, 5 bay office building in Second Empire Style. This structure was built shortly after 1877 when the First National Bank purchased the lot at the corner of State Street and the Green. The Bank sold the building in 1920, but the 1919 Sanborn insurance map indicates that it had already been converted to a dwelling and office. The structure continued in use as a dwelling and office through at least 1950, but today is completely devoted to office use. Despite its varied functions the structure is little altered from its original appearance. The brick exterior walls are laid in flemish bond. The mansard roof of the main block is sheathed with parallelogram-shaped slate tiles. There is a molded cornice with paired brackets. Windows are 2/2 sash with segmentally arched frames finished with an elaborate wood cornice supported on scrolled brackets. The center double-leaf door has an elaborate wooden frame with a segmentally arched transom and a cornice supported on scrolled brackets, similar to those on the window frames. A one-story, brick rear wing faces State Street. (c)
- .17 8 The Green - Henry Stout House - Mid 19th century; brick-running bond, 3 story, 3 bay. This Italianate structure has a bracketed molded cornice and stone frontispiece around a double door with transom. This roof is flat. The windows have plain stone lintels and sills. (c)
- .18 10 The Green - 19th c.; brick, 2-story, 5-bay Italianate dwelling with a facade of pressed brick in stretcher bond. The building has tall, narrow 2/2 sash windows with plain stone sills and lintels. First floor windows have paneled shutters painted white, while second floor shutters have dark green covered shutters. The center double leaf door is framed by simple pilasters, transom, and cornice. The buildings hip roof has a very slight pitch. The cornice frieze alternates paired brackets with small rectangular vent windows.
- .19 16 The Green - late 18th century/early 19th century; 2½ story, 5 bay. This Gothic Revival house has batten siding on its primary facade and aluminum siding elsewhere. The windows have molded cornices and curved sills. The roof is cross gable with three front gables all with pointed arch windows. The enter gable has vergeboard trim. There are molded cornice returns and acorn pendants at the gable ends. The gable ends also have pointed arch windows. There is one bay flat roof porch which the Sanborn insurance maps indicate was added between 1885 and 1919. It is one bay wide and flat roofed. It has square columns and plain balusters. The pointed arch motif is continued in the chimney stack. (c)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 6

- .20 18-20 The Green - Saulsbury-Miller House - c. Mid 18th century; brick 2½ story, 3 bay. This house has a gable roof with two pedimented dormers with pilasters. The roof also has a dentil cornice. There is a flat roof, single bay porch with a wide cornice and fluted doric columns. (c)
- .21 22 The Green - 19th c.; brick, 3-story, 3-bay dwelling with stuccoed exterior painted brick red. The gable roof of very slight pitch has a deep eave with bracketed cornice, suggesting the Italianate style of other buildings facing The Green. The 2/2 sash windows have molded wood sills and wooden lintels with a slight arch. First floor windows have white paneled shutters, while second and third floor windows have dark green louvered shutters. The double-leaf door has a simple surround with a transom and is located on the side of the facade. The flat-roofed facade porch was added between 1897 and 1919. It has unfluted columns and a dentilled cornice. These reflect the turn-of-the-century interest in classical motifs. (c)
- .22 24 The Green - 19th c.; brick, 3-story, 3-bay dwelling with a pressed brick facade laid in stretcher bond. The 6/6 sash windows have stone sills and lintels. The first floor windows have white paneled shutters and the second floor windows have black louvered shutters. Small rectangular, two-light windows are located at the third floor level. The double leaf door is located on the north side of the facade and is framed by a simple surround and transom. The main block of the house has a gable roof with a gentle pitch. A molded cornice delineates the roof lines. The door surround, roof structure, and first and second floor window treatment suggest the Federal style while the small third floor windows and pressed brick facade indicate that the facade may have been remodeled during the latter part of the nineteenth century. (c)
- .23 26 The Green - Rodney - Watson House - late 18th century; brick - flemish bond, 3½ story, 2 bay. This Federal style house has a gable roof with molded cornice. It has a Colonial-Revival door with a broken pediment and center urn. The transom has tracery and there are plain side lights. The door also has rounded pilasters. (c)
- .24 122 Bank Lane - c. 1960; 1 story, 3 bay. This structure has modern vertical wood board siding. It has a gable roof with a pent cornice which extends across the end gable. The gables have horizontal siding. (NC)
- .25 333 S. Governors Avenue - Holmes Insurance Company; post 1945; cinder block, 1-story, 3 bay office building. This structure has vertical board siding applied to the facade. Dentil molding delineates the eave line. The building has large plate glass windows and a central door with a frame in modified neo-Georgian Style with a full pediment. (NC)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 7

- .26 323 S. Governors Avenue - Ellis Furniture Works - post 1945; cinder block, 1-story, 2-bay store. This gable roofed building has a two-panel plate glass window in the facade and a double-leaf, unpainted wood door with strap hinges. (NC)
- .27 317 S. Governors Avenue - Mid 19th century; frame, 2½ story, 3 bay. This vernacular house has a gable roof with molded cornice. It has a Colonial Revival style porch with square classical columns and a dentil cornice. There is a three-sided flat roof, square bay projecting at the primary entrance. This bay has side diamond windows. (c)
- .28 313 S. Governors Avenue - 1929-50; cement block, 2 story, 3 bay. It has large store front windows on its first floor and picture windows on the second. It has a flat roof and a five sided metal canopy over the main door. To the rear of the property is a gable roof garage with a lean-to addition on the north side. It is sided in wide vertical board. (NC)
- .29 305 S. Governors Avenue - 19th c.; brick, 2½-story, 5-bay dwelling of vernacular form. The facade and gable ends of this building are stuccoed and painted olive green. The facade cross sable is finished with hexagonal (slate) tiles. The 6/6 sash windows have paneled shutters on the first floor and louvered shutters on the second. The flat roofed facade porch is supported on unfluted columns. (c)
- .30 301 S. Governors Avenue - Mid 19th century; brick, 3 story, 3 bay. This structure has a low pitched gable roof with a dentiled cornice. There is a 2-story, 1 bay south section with a lean to roof. The exterior is stuccoed. There is a protruding pediment above the door. On the second floor is a rectangular oriel. It has elaborate cornice brackets and modillions, as well as three support brackets with pendants. The Sanborn insurance maps indicate that the oriel was added between 1897 and 1919. (c)
- .31 132 North Street, late 19th c.; frame, 2½-story, 3-bay vernacular style dwelling. This gable-front building has cream colored vinyl siding over its original weatherboard. First floor windows are 1/1 sash, while second floor windows are 2/2 sash. There is also a 2/2 sash, pointed-arch attic window on the facade. The door is to one side of the facade. The gable roof has a molded box cornice with a partial eave return and a decoratively sawn cross bar in the gable peak. (c)
- .32 128 North Street - Mid 19th century; frame. 2½ story, 3 bay. This vernacular dwelling has a gable roof with a molded cornice return. It is covered in asbestos siding. On the east side there is a rectangular first floor oriel. (c)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 8

- .33 124-126 North Street - late 19th c.; frame, 2½-story, 6-bay double dwelling (3 bays each). The original weatherboard siding is exposed on the gable ends while the facade has been sheathed in cream-colored asbestos shingle. The wood shingled gable roof has a box cornice. Chimneys are interior gable end. Windows are 2/2 sash. Each unit has a frame rear wing. (c)
- .34 112 North Street - 1897-1919 - frame, 1½ story, 3 bay. This converted carriage house/barn has a gable roof and is covered in asbestos siding. It has a four bay cement block garage addition on its south side. (NC)
- .35 North Street - Bush's Automotive Repairs - post 1945; brick and cinder block, 1 story, 4 bay garage. This flat roofed structure is faced in brick laid in common bond. It is painted white on all sides. The facade is dominated by two double width, roll-up garage doors with glass lights in the upper section of each door. (NC)
- .36 North Street - 1929-50; 1 story, 6 bays. This commercial structure has a flat roof. The exterior is stuccoed and has a brick belt course of vertical stretchers. There are three large multilight square windows on the primary facade. (NC)
- .37 30 The Green - Old Farmers Bank Building - 1850's; brick running bond, 2½ story, 3 bay. This Italianate structure has a hipped roof and a dentil cornice with paired brackets and scroll like modillions. Below the cornice is a decorative raised brick pattern which resembles a row of multiple upside down crosses. There are large brick pilasters at the corners of the primary facade and on each side of the center bay. The first floor windows are triple arched. The second floor has five bays - two pairs of arched windows and a double arch window in the center. The windows are surrounded by a raised brick frame and there is a stone keystone connecting the first and second floor windows on the northernmost bay. There is a decorative stone frontispiece with pilasters, ancones and large cornice. On the west side is a gable roofed wing and on the south side a wood porch, with turned posts and balusters. (c)
- .38 34 The Green - Captain James P. Wilds House - 1870; frame, 2½ story, 5-bay dwelling in the Second Empire style. A frame, 1-story, 2-bay office wing was added to the south side of the house between 1897 and 1919. The concave mansard roof of the main block is covered with hexagonal slates. There is a bracketed cornice. Exterior walls are sheathed in German siding with wood panel quoining detail. A projecting central tower section on the facade has a modified form of palladian window at the second floor level. The window has a small hood roof which echoes the curve of the mansard roof. It is supported on brackets and has sawn scalloped decorative wood trim. The 2/2 sash windows on the first and second floors have bracketed cornices.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 9

- .39 36 The Green - Joshua Fisher House - c. 1790; brick running bond, 3 story, 3 bay. This Federal dwelling has an Italianate style molded bracketed cornice. There is also a stone frontispiece with cornice. (c)
- .40 40 The Green - Dover Century Club, Baptist Church - 1852; brick, 2-story, 3-bay church was converted to the Dover Century Club in 1897. The gable front facade has a full pediment with a molded box cornice. There is a half-ellipse vent panel centered in the pediment. There is a ground level flat-roofed porch over the central entry. The roof is supported on fluted columns. Fluted pilasters frame the door. A wrought iron balustrade delineates the roof edge and repeats the diamond and circle tracery pattern found in the side panels of the second floor Palladian window. First floor windows flanking the entrance are 9/9 double-hung sash; second floor windows are 12/12 double-hung sash. They are taller than the first floor windows. All have jack arches, the first floor windows also have keystones. (c)
- .41 46 The Green - 1897-1919; frame, 2½ story, 3 bay. This crossgable dwelling is covered in clapboard. The front gable is large. It is covered with scalloped shingles and has a curvilinear vergeboard. There is an open porch with turned balusters and Colonial Revival style Doric columns. (c)
- .42 48 The Green - Jacob Furbee House - c. 1790-95; frame, 2½ story, 3 bay. This Federal house has a gable roof with two gable dormers. There is a transom with tracery above the front door and an applied pediment, an unusual distance above the transom. There is an exposed chimney base on the east side. (c)
- .43 54 The Green - 19th c.; brick, 2½ story, 4-bay, Federal style office building/dwelling with Flemish bond brick facade and corbeled brick cornice. The gable-roofed structure has two gable-roofed dormers. The off-center door has pilasters, frieze, cornice, and transom. Windows are 6/6 sash and have wooden sills and lintels which are painted white. First floor windows have paneled shutters painted white and second floor windows have green louvered shutters. The 1885 Sanborn insurance map of Dover indicates that this building was a double house. The 1919 map indicates that the building was being used as two offices. In 1929 the structure was again being used as a dwelling and a 2-story frame wing had been added to the rear. No partition line is shown on the 1950 map and the structure is again serving as a dwelling. This suggests that the facade may have been altered to remove a second door and would explain the unusual placement of the entry. Today offices occupy the space. (c)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 10

- .44 56 The Green - Allee Building - 1919-29; brick Flemish bond with glazed headers, 3½ story, 5 bay. This Colonial Revival structure has a hipped roof with one gable dormer on the north, south, and west sides and two on the east. The windows have wood lintels with keystones. The doorways are round arched with keystones and springing blocks. The doors and fanlights are recessed. (c)
- .45 408 S. State Street - McDowell-Collins Store House - early 19th c.; frame, 2½ story, 3 bay store. This building was restored to its 1900 appearance in 1975 by the Dover Heritage Trail which operated a museum there during the Bicentennial. Orphan's Court records indicate that the structure was either built or moved to the site after 1828, but before 1860. The gable-roofed structure is sheathed in beaded board siding. The wood-shingled roof is currently covered with corrugated metal sheeting. The off-center, double-leaf door has a shed overhang. First floor facade shop windows are fixed in place and are five lights horizontally by four lights vertically. Second floor windows are 6/6 double hung sash and have louvered shutters. There is a frame, one-story rear wing. (c)
- .46 S. State Street - area 1910; brick, 2-story, 3-bay dwelling, now being used as an office. This structure is an example of early twentieth century eclectic architecture that integrates neo Georgian and Victorian elements. The hip roof has an eyebrow dormer. Closely spaced modillion-like brackets decorate the cornice. Windows are in three sections with a 9/1 sash center section flanked by narrow 3/1 sash components. There is also a hexagonal bay window on the facade. The entry on the side facade opens into a large stair hall which is lit by a square window edged in small square lights. A facade porch has a flat roof supported on columns. (c)
- .47 414 S. State Street-post 1964; brick-Flemish bond, 1½ story, 5 bay. This modern Colonial Revival office building has a slate gable roof with a bracketed cornice and scroll modillions. The windows have stone lintels with keystones. The door is in a wide recessed porch. There is a broken pediment above the door. (NC)
- .48 420 S. State Street mid 19th century; brick-common bond, 2½ story, 3 bay. This gable roof dwelling has a corbeled brick cornice and an oversized pedimented dormer with pilasters. The windows have plain stone lintels and sills. The door has a three light transom and a plain stone lintel. Between 1904 and 1919, as shown by the Sanborn insurance maps, a one story one-bay porch was added to the facade. The porch has since been removed. (c)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 11

- .49 424 S. State Street - 19th c.; brick, 2½-story, 3-bay, vernacular style dwelling. Facade brickwork is laid in Flemish bond and is painted white. The gable roof is covered with metal sheet. There is a center hip roof dormer with two windows. The symmetrically arranged 6/6 sash windows are taller on the first floor than the second. First floor window shutters are paneled; second floor ones are louvered. The current door surround with pilasters, transom and pediment appears to be of twentieth century manufacture. Markings on the brickwork around the door suggest alteration. (c)
- .50 426 S. State Street - King Dougall House - 1753-79; brick, 2½ story, 4 bay. This dwelling has a wood shingle gable roof. Its exterior is stuccoed and it has a belt course and water table. The off-center door has a dentil cornice and fluted pilasters. (c)
- .51 438 S. State Street - Le Fevre House - early 18th c.; stuccoed brick, 2½-story, 5-bay main block with 1½ story, 3-bay side wing which also fronts on State Street. The interior of this Georgian style house was altered to some degree between 1905 and 1919, but many of the original features remain, including random width floor boards, corner and kitchen fire places with original paneling, and enclosed winder stairs to the second floor. Also remaining are most of the four-light casement windows on the first floor. The gable-roofed building has a molded cornice with partial eave return. Sawn vergeboards in fretwork pattern and a finial were added to the gable ends during the later part of the nineteenth century.(c)
- .52 95 Water Street-post 1950; cement block, 1 story, 3 bay. This commercial garage has a low-pitched gable roof and horizontal wood siding on its gable ends. There is one large modern garage door. (NC)
- .53 107/109 W. Water Street - 19th c.; frame, 2-story, 4-bay, double house (2 bays each). This dwelling has a gable roof and green asphalt shingle over the original weatherboard siding. Cinder block piers support the structure. Windows are 6/6 sash. Doors are recessed panel with glass lights in the top half. The chimney is center, interior on the ridge of the house. There is a rear shed wing. (c)
- .54 115 Water Street - Mid 19th century; frame, 2½ story, 3 bay. This vernacular dwelling has a gable roof and box-like cornice. On its east side is a 1½ story, 2 bay metal gable roof addition. The north side of the wing has an unusual, almost loft-like, second floor window with a side hinged shutter. The entire structure is covered in clapboard. (c)
- .55 117/119 W. Water Street - 19th c.; frame, 2-story, 4-bay double house (2 bays each). This structure has a gable roof and an interior, centered, on ridge chimney. Dark gray asbestos shingle covers the original weatherboard siding. Windows are 2/2 sash. (c)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 12

- .56 121 Water Street - 19th century; frame, 1½ story, 2 bay. This vernacular dwelling has a gable roof, with the gable end front. It has a clover pattern vergeboard and sidetrim. The second floor side windows are smaller than the rest and square. (c)
- .57 447 S. Governors Avenue - 20th c.; frame, 1½-story, 3-bay dwelling. This gable-roofed structure has a recently added side wing at right angles. The foundation of the original wing is ashlar face concrete block. The exterior is clad with vertical board siding. The facade porch has concrete block piers, turned posts, and a shed roof. (NC)
- .58 441 S. Governors Avenue - c. 1900; frame, 1½ story, 2 bay. This vernacular dwelling has a front-facing gable roof. It has a screened porch on a wood frame, over wood balusters. On the south side is a 1 story gable wing. The Sanborn insurance maps indicate that the wing was added after 1950. The structure is covered with asbestos siding. (NC)
- .59 439 S. Governors Avenue - 19th c.; frame, 2½-story, 5-bay vernacular style structure. Built as a dwelling, the structure is currently being used as a business office. It has a gable roof and interior gable end chimneys. Windows are 2/2 sash. The original weatherboard siding is covered with vinyl siding on the facade and asphalt siding on the gable ends. A shed roof facade porch with square posts replaces an earlier porch of similar design. (c)
- .60 435 S. Governors Avenue - 19th century; frame, 2-story, 3-bay. This vernacular dwelling has a metal gable roof. It is covered with stucco. There is a full facade screen and cement block porch over square columns. (c)
- .61 429 S. Governors Avenue - 19th c.; frame 2-story, 3-bay, vernacular style dwelling. This structure has a gable roof and interior gable end chimneys. Asbestos shingle covers the original weatherboard siding. Windows are 6/6 sash in a molded wood frame and the door has a narrow transom. (c)
- .62 427 S. Governors Avenue - 19th century; frame, 2-story, 3-bay. This plain vernacular dwelling has a metal gable roof. It is "L" shaped, with additions, and a side passage plan. The ell is also two stories, and has a flat roof. (c)
- .63 411 S. Governors Avenue - Dover Laundry and Dry Cleaners - second quarter twentieth century; concrete block, 1-story, 5-bay structure with a later cinder block wing set at a 45° angle to the original block. The original block is gable-roofed; the addition is flat-roofed. The original wing faces gable front. Windows are louvered. (NC)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 13

- .64 401 S. Governors Avenue - 1929-50; concrete block, 1-story, 3-bay. This commercial structure (originally built as a filling station) has a flat roof with wide wood shingled, pent eaves. It is covered in cream colored vinyl siding. (NC)
- .65 419 S. State Street - Bradford Lookerman House - c. 1747; brick, 2½-story, 5-bay. This Federal dwelling has a gable roof with cove cornice. It is covered with stucco. The door has a pediment and fluted pilasters. On the south side is a 19th century frame cross gable wing. It is covered in clapboard. The front gable has a pointed arch window. (c)
- .66 417 S. State Street - Eagle Tavern Murphy Building - late 18th c; brick 2½-story, 3-bay Georgian building with an ashlar stuccoed facade. The gable roof has two gable-roofed dormers with paired windows and a molded box cornice with modillions. Windows are 6/6 sash. First floor facade windows are finished with a wooden molding in the shape of a jack arch with projecting keystone. First floor facade window shutters are paneled; second floor facade shutters are louvered. The entry is framed in fluted pilasters, frieze, and molded pediment. (c)
- .67 Kent County Courthouse - 1875; brick 2-story, 3-bay, neo-Georgian style courthouse. An engraving of this building in the 1888 Scharf's History of Delaware shows a 3-story, 3-bay structure with cross hip roof and tower. Windows are finished in semicircular arches with heavy moldings. In 1918 the courthouse was completely remoulded to its current neo-Georgian appearance reflecting the interest prevalent in Dover's colonial heritage at that time. Exterior walls are laid in flemish bond brick with a brick quoin pattern and a water table. The cross hip roof has a modillioned cornice with dentil molding. The central clock tower rises in three tiers above the main block's roof. Facade windows are finished in brick jack arches. Second floor windows on the side walls have semicircular arches with keystones. The central, double-leaf doors are framed by a classical door surround with unfluted columns and full entablature. There is a tra-ceried transom over the door. At the second floor level above the door, a semicircular arched window opening features a raised brick pattern and keystone. Above this is an applied swag. (c)
- .68 49 The Green - John Bell Office - c 1793; frame, 1½-story, 3-bay. This small crossgable structure is covered with clapboard. It has a boxlike cornice and two shed roof dormers. (c)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 14

- .69 45 The Green - Sykes House - c. 1812; brick - running bond, 3-story, 5-bay. This Italianate building is covered with pressed brick and has a flat roof. There is a stone frontispiece, with columns and frieze cornice. On the west side is a 2-story, 2-bay wing with a slate, gable roof. (c)
- .70 55 The Green - Supreme Court Building - 1912; built as a wing of the Old State House, the building was remodeled in 1968 and again in 1976. Originally built in a free form neo-classical style, the structure featured a two-story porch with columns and full entablature over the lobby section. This recessed wing had three semicircular arched doors with fanlights. Panels with swags decorated the lobby wing and main block facade walls between the first and second floors. A balustrade encircled the roof above a molded cornice. The 1968 remodeling removed the porch and the balustrade. The lobby wing was reduced to one story with a gable roof. A hip roof was built on the main block. The swag panels were removed, and semicircular arched central windows in the main block were refinished with flat arches. The result was a more severe Georgian style appearance. The 1976 remodeling was part of the Old State House restoration. The lobby wing was reduced by nine feet to separate the Old State House from the Supreme Court Building. The entrance was remodeled to accommodate this change while the main block retained its 1968 appearance. As it stands today, the Supreme Court Building has a brick, 2-story, 5-bay main block and a brick, 1-story, 1-bay lobby wing. Brick in the main block is laid in Flemish bond with glazed headers; a stone course delineates the water table. Windows are 15/15 and 9/9 sash and are finished with stone lintels and keystones. The central double-leaf door in the main block is framed by unfluted column pilasters and a pediment with partial return over a fanlight. The lobby wing is of brick laid in common bond. It retains the gable roof of the 1968 remodeling. It now has a domed porch supported on unfluted columns. The central double-leaf door is finished with a two-course transom and a cornice with pulvinated molding. (c)
- .71 The Green - Old State House - 1790; brick, 2½ story, 5 bay. The primary facade of this restored colonial structure is laid in Flemish bond. The other three sides are laid in common bond. During the late nineteenth century the building was Victorianized with a mansard roof, pedimented gables, and tall ornate center bay pavilion. It now has a flattened gable roof with a dentil cornice, scroll-like modillions, and cornice return. There is a stone water table and belt course. The windows have stone lintels with key-stones. The door has a fanlight with keystone, Ionic pilasters, and pediment with cornice return. The center bay on the second floor is a large Palladian window with fluted Ionic columns. There is a large cupola

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 15

- an open, round-arched center. These arches are made up of classical columns and have keystones. Atop the cupola is a blue hen weathervane. Along the top of the roof is a balustrade with turned spindles, square columns, and urns. On the back of the State House, in the center, is a five-sided, two-story flat roof bay. (c)
- .72 Margaret O'Neill Building - 1925; 3-story, 3-bay neo-Georgian office building with wire-cut brick exterior walls laid in Flemish bond. A stone belt course marks the division between first and second floors. The flat-roofed building has a molded box cornice with dentils, above which is a parapet. Windows are 12/12 sash with flat arches and keystones. The elaborate pediment door surround features a fanlight, jamb quoining, and swag, all of wood. The second floor Palladian window above the entry features Ionic pilasters and a sunburst above the central window. This structure was built originally as a part of the State House and was called the State House Annex. During the 1976 restoration the 1835 and 1896 wings linking the Annex to the State House were demolished. The building is now a free-standing structure and houses the state Visitors Center on the first floor and state offices on the second and third floors. The neo-Georgian style of this building clearly reflects the trend in the early twentieth century to revive colonial styles of building in the vicinity of the Green. (c)
- .73 Christ Episcopal Church - 1734-1746; brick, 1-story, 1-bay church. The central, gable-roofed nave section of the church with exterior walls laid in Flemish bond is the original eighteenth century core of this church. The church was heavily remodeled in 1859. In 1876 a belfry was added to the western vestry room wing, and in 1887 a fifteen foot chancel was added to the eastern end of the nave. The chancel was extended in 1913. The stained glass lancet windows set in rectangular frames are a result of one of the nineteenth century renovations as are the plastered barrel vault ceiling, wood floor, and wood paneled-walls and pews. A gallery at the rear of the sanctuary, supported on cast iron posts, is lit by dormer windows in the roof. These, too, are nineteenth century alterations. (c)
- .74 505/507 S. State Street - Vaughn Law Office - 19th c.; frame, 2½-story, 3-bay, cottage Gothic style dwelling. The main block is cross-gabled and has paired, pointed arch windows in the peak of the facade gable. The building is sheathed in white aluminum siding. Aluminum siding on the hexagonal facade bays is designed to look like board and batten. Windows are 2/2 sash except in the hexagonal bays where they are 1/1 sash. The centrally located door is flanked by recessed wood panels in the place of sidelights. Recessed wood panels above the door replace the transom. The facade, shed roof porch is supported on turned posts and has decorative sawn brackets. Built as a dwelling, the structure currently houses apartments and law offices. (c)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 16

- .75 509 S. State St. - 19th century; frame, 2½ story, 3 bay. This dwelling has a gable roof and box cornice. There is a large bracketed pediment with a cornice return above the door. The chimney pots are rounded. On the south side is a 1-story, 1-bay addition. The structure is covered in aluminum siding. (c)
- .76 527/529 S. State Street - John Banning House, Old Academy - 1770s; brick 2½-story, 4-bay Georgian style dwelling. Currently a double dwelling (two bays each), the structure was built as a shop plus dwelling. Later it was occupied by the Dover Academy. Exterior walls are stuccoed. The gable roof features a modillioned box cornice. Windows are 6/6 sash. The two entries at the center of the facade are finished with transoms. The house is built on a raised basement. Concrete stairs to the entries have a wrought iron railing. (c)
- .77 15 Elm Terrace - c. 1920; stuccoed brick, 1-story, 4-bay neo-Tudor dwelling. Casement windows have brick sills and are hooded with green and white striped awnings. There is an exterior stone chimney on the center of the facade. The door is semicircular at the top and has a round window. The door has strap hinges and a thumb latch. A curved hood over the entry is supported on outside brackets. (c)
- .78 17 Elm Terrace - c. 1940; frame, 1½ story, 3-bay Cape Cod Colonial Revival dwelling. This building has a gable roof with two gable-roofed dormers on the facade. The exterior is covered with white vinyl siding. Paired facade windows are 6/6 double-hung sash. Projecting from the facade is a small gable-roofed vestibule. The side porch is enclosed. (NC)
- .79 19 Elm Terrace - c. 1920; frame, 2-story, 3-bay, Dutch Colonial Revival dwelling. The gambrel roof of this house is covered with green wood shingles. Shed dormers extend the full length of the structure on the facade and rear of the house. Windows are 4/1 sash with vertical lights in the upper sash. the door has a pediment overhang supported on square columns. There is a flat-roofed side porch with square posts and balusters. (c)
- .80 21 Elm Terrace - c. 1940; frame, 2½-story, 3-bay Georgian Colonial Revival dwelling. The exterior of the house is sheathed in wide milled board siding. The gable roof has a molded box cornice. Windows are 6/1 sash; sidelights flank the central entry. Unfluted columns support the flat roof of the screened facade porch. (NC)
- .81 57 Elm Terrace - c. 1915; frame, 2½-story, 3-bay vernacular dwelling. This gable-roofed structure has an exterior gable-end chimney. The original board siding is now covered with vinyl siding. Paired second floor

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 17

- windows are 9/1 sash; first floor windows are single and 10/1 sash. A full facade porch has recently been replaced by a pediment overhang at the entry supported on slender, fluted, cast metal columns. (NC)
- .82 61 Elm Terrace - c. 1920; frame, 1½-story, 3-bay bungalow style dwelling. The exterior of this house is clad in stained wood shingles. The gable roof has deep eaves supported on squared brackets; there are centered front and rear gable-roofed dormers. Windows are 4/1 sash with vertical lights in the top sash. The facade porch is partially enclosed; the enclosed section features a picture window. (NC)
- .83 50 Elm Terrace - late 19th century; frame, 2½ story, 5 bay. This cross-gable dwelling has pointed arch windows in the front and side gables. It has two large shed-roof dormers on its south wing. There is a three-bay porch on the main facade. The porch is screened, on a wood frame, under long square columns with jigsaw brackets. On the west facade, a gable portico with classical columns has been added to the side door. An exterior gable end chimney has also been added on the west side. (c)
- .84 46 Elm Terrace - 1929-50; frame, 1½ story, 3 bay. This Cape Cod style, neo-Colonial dwelling has a gable roof with cornice return and two pedimented dormers on the north side and a shed roof dormer on the south side. The door has a large molded dentil cornice with pilasters. There are two windows per frame on the primary facade and an exterior end chimney on the west side. It is covered in asbestos shingles. (NC)
- .85 32 Elm Terrace - post 1950; frame, 1½ story, 3 bay. This Cape Cod style, neo-Colonial dwelling has a gable roof with cornice return and two gable dormers with cornice return on the north facade and a shed dormer with cornice return on the south. It has an interior center chimney. The door has side fluting, a molded cornice, and a frieze with scalloped trim. It is covered in aluminum siding. (NC)
- .86 26 Elm Terrace - post 1950; frame, 1½ story, 3 bay. This Cape Cod style, neo-Colonial dwelling has a gable roof with two gable dormers, with cornice returns, on the north side and a shed dormer, with cornice returns, on the south side. There is an interior center chimney. The door has fluted pilasters, a plain frieze, and narrow cornice. It is covered in aluminum siding. (NC)
- .87 22 Elm Terrace - c. 1940; frame, 2 story, 3 bay. This Dutch Colonial Revival dwelling has a gambrel roof line with almost full facade length shed dormers on both the north and south sides. The dormers have cornice returns. On the west side is a one-story, one-bay addition. The doorway has a decorative aluminum fanlight. The house is covered in aluminum siding. (NC)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 18

- .88 20 Elm Terrace - c. 1920; frame, 2 story, 3 bay. This dwelling has a gable roof with cornice return. On the west side is a one-story, two-bay wing. A Colonial Revival gabled portico with molded cornice, large frieze, and Doric columns is on the main facade. The door has sidelights. The house is covered in aluminum siding. (c)
- .89 18 Elm Terrace - early 20th century (pre 1929); frame, 2½ story, 3 bay. This four-square house has a hipped roof and a two-window hipped roof dormer. On the west side is a rectangular first floor oriel with a shed roof. There is a three-bay porch with square columns, balusters, and a molded railing. The house is covered in aluminum siding and has a molded cement block foundation. (NC)
- .90 12 Elm Terrace - early 20th century (pre 1929); 2½ story, 5 bay. This dwelling has a gable roof with cornice return. The first floor protrudes from the house with a pent roof and has a cornice return. This section extends to the east side of the house. On the west side is a one-story, one-bay addition. There is a single bay portico with a wide molded cornice and Doric columns. The door has traceried sidelights. The structure is stuccoed. (NC)
- .91 6 Elm Terrace - 1929-1950; frame, 1½ story, 2 bay. This neo-Colonial dwelling has an unusual cross shape. It has a cross-gable roof with wood shingles and a box cornice. There are irregularly placed gable dormers on the east and west sides of the center block. It is sided in beaded weatherboard. There is a wide molded cornice above the door. The door is located by itself on the west side of the center block. (NC)
- .92 535 S. State Street - early 20th century (pre 1929); frame, 2 story, 2 bay. This dwelling is a four-square house with its northwest corner cut away. It has a molded cement block interior chimney and foundation. It has a hipped roof with a deck. The full primary facade porch is screened and has Doric columns, plain balusters, and a molded railing. The house is covered in aluminum siding. (NC)
- .93 537 S. State Street - 1929-1950; brick - stretcher bond, 1½ story, 3 bay. This modern dwelling has a gable roof with two gable dormers. It has picture windows. Above the windows and door is a course of stretchers on end. There is a hipped roof carport with wrought iron supports on the south side of the house. (NC)
- .94 543 S. State Street - 1910-1929; frame, 1-story, 3-bay dwelling. There is a centered eyebrow dormer in the hip roof of this structure. Exterior walls are clad in white aluminum siding. There are an enclosed porch and hexagonal bay on the facade. (NC)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 19

- .95 502 S. State Street - James Bellach House/Christ Church Rectory - 1771; brick - Flemish bond, 2½ story, 5 bay. This Federal dwelling has a gable roof. The cornice has scroll-like modillions. There is a double interior gable end chimney on the south side. The structure has a wide belt course between the first and second floors. The doorway is very elaborate. The door and rising sun fanlight, with curved tracery, are recessed. The frontispiece has fluted columns with elongated capitals and a dentil gable with cornice return. Above the fanlight is a rounded arch with a keystone. (c)
- .96 598 S. State Street - 18th c.; frame, 1½-story, 5-bay dwelling. Built as a single dwelling, the structure now houses three apartments. Blue aluminum siding now covers the original weatherboarding. An exterior stair and entry have been added to the southern gable end. It has a steeply sloped gambrel roof with four shed dormers across the facade. (c)
- .97 512 S. State Street - late 19th century; 2 story, 3 bay. This gable-roofed, wood-shingled dwelling has a molded cement block foundation. The exterior is stuccoed and relatively plain. There is a one-bay porch with decorative, curved brackets, plain balusters, a molded railing, and spindles below the porch roof. The door has a single light transom. (c)
- .98 516/518 S. State Street - mid- to late 19th century.; frame, 2½-story, 6-bay double house (3 bays each). This vernacular form structure has a gable roof and rear wing. There is a central, on-ridge chimney. The exterior is green aluminum siding over weatherboard. Windows are 2/2 sash. Hipped roof entry porches have square posts and decorative sawn brackets. (c)
- .99 S. State Street - 1929-50; brick - common bond, 1 story, 3 bay. This irregularly shaped office building has a flat roof with a metal cornice. The bricks are light colored and the facade is stuccoed in sections. (NC)
- .100 S. State Street and South Street - Delaware State Highway Department Repair Shops - 1929-50; 1-story, 5-bay office building and garage. The flat-roofed structure has walls of buff colored brick. Windows are louvered. (NC)
- .101 S. Governors Avenue - post 1950; cement block, 1 story, 4 bay. The facade of this commercial building is in brick running bond. There is a row of twelve long, rectangular plate glass windows. The southwest corner is cut away and the main door is located there. The roof is flat with a false front, the center of which is elevated. There is a flat roof canopy across the front facade and the main door. Above the canopy in the center is a rectangular raised brick pattern. (NC)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 20

- .102 547 S. Governors Avenue - Kaman Bearing and Supply Company - post 1945; cinder block, 1-story, 7-bay garage and office building. This is a flat-roofed building. Its windows are metal-framed. Fenestration is irregular. (NC)
- .103 531 S. Governors Avenue - Penn Jersey Auto Stores - post 1945; cinder block, 1-story, 6-bay store and garage. The facade of this structure is finished in cream colored brick. The northern half of the building is a store with large plate glass windows across the facade; the southern half is a garage with three metal roll-up doors. (NC)
- .104 505 S. Governors Avenue - early 20th century; 1 story, 6 bay. At the center of this irregularly shaped structure is a frame, gable roof garage which is believed to have been moved to the site. A number of additions have been added, constructed and sided out of a variety of materials, including formstone and cinder block. The primary facade is largely brick. There is a wood-shingled pent roof above the brick. There are two large square plate glass store windows. The door has a two-light transom. (NC)
- .105 120 W. Water Street - early 20th century; frame, 2½ story, 2 bay. this gable roof dwelling has overhanging eaves. It is covered in clapboard. It is possible that it was moved to this site. (NC)
- .106 102 W. Water Street - late 19th century; frame, 2½-story, 3-bay dwelling. White asbestos shingle covers the original weatherboard of this gable-front dwelling. Windows are 2/2 sash, including the pointed arch window in the attic peak. The facade porch has a shed roof supported on square posts. (c)
- .107 Water Street Alley - c. 1925; frame, 2½ story, 3 bay. This plain vernacular dwelling has a gable roof with overhanging eaves. It has a square gable window. The house is covered in asbestos shingles. It is likely that it was moved to this site. (NC)
- .108 114/116 W. Water Street - post 1945; brick, 1½-story, 6-bay office building. There is a mansard roof sheathed in wood shingles. windows in the mansard section are recessed in the roof so that their frames are flush with the facade wall. Windows are 6/6 sash. Exterior walls are brick laid in stretcher bond. (NC)
- .109 South Street - State Garage - post 1945; brick and cinder block, 1-story, 12-bay garage. The structure is faced in buff colored brick. It has a shed roof. (NC)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 21

- .110 Old Christ Church Parish Hall - 1947-48; brick, 2½-story, 3-bay neo-Georgian style building. This gable-roofed structure is of brick laid in Flemish bond with a belt course and water table. It has a box cornice. A round window is centered in the brick pediment of the gable front facade. Windows are 8/8 double-hung sash. First floor facade window openings are segmentally arched. The parish hall was built in very simple neo-Georgian style to blend with the nearby original eighteenth century buildings, particularly the Christ Episcopal Church. The parish hall replaces an earlier structure that was destroyed by fire. This structure is a non-contributing element to the historic district under the age limitation. Its significance to the district should be re-evaluated when age is no longer a limiting factor. (NC)
- .111 Kent County Administration Building - post 1945; brick, 2-story, multi-bay office building with central court. (NC)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 2

the Old State House and plans were announced to demolish the building and replace it with a modern fireproof building. Opposition by the Colonial Dames and in particular by Mrs. Mabel Lloyd Ridgely halted demolition plans and persuaded the legislature to restore the colonial appearance of the building. This restoration took place in 1909 and was supervised by New York City architect Edward L. Tilton. While Mrs. Ridgely and the Colonial Dames were successful in their fight to save and restore the State House, they were forced by the legislature to agree to the demolition of the early eighteenth century Chew Mansion that stood next to the State House.

The changes to the building were all to the exterior. The most visible of these was the removal of the mansard roof and its replacement with a gambrel roof and a tall cupola. While the new roof did not replicate the original, it provided an interpretation of the original. At the same time a wing was added to the south to provide needed office space (see figure 1). This wing was designed in a Colonial-Revival manner by Tilton so that it would match the scale and massing of the State House. In fact many of the original exterior features were incorporated into the wing. For instance the lintels, water table, and cornice treatment were copied directly from the State House.

The restoration of the State House and the many favorable comments on its new appearance by community leaders encouraged Kent County's Levy Court to undertake a colonialization of their 1874 Victorian Court House. The work was done in 1918. The building was built as a three-story structure with a hip roof. A large clock tower and steeple crowned the building. The colonialization consisted of removing the tower, steeple and the entire third floor. Also the original Romanesque style paired windows were replaced by 8 over 8 sash windows. The central entrance was given an elaborate entrance with Doric columns and a full classical entablature. The central second floor window was converted to a version of a Palladian form. The building was fitted with a new hip roof and given a clock tower. The roof cornice was fitted with dentils and modillion blocks. The original corner pilaster treatment was changed to brick quoins. The entire building was also given a water table.

These two massive "restoration" projects spurred two private citizens to undertake building projects in a similar fashion. Just after the Court House work was being completed, a four-square plan dwelling (.46) was erected across State Street at 410. The hip roof is similar to the Court House's roof and the modillions at the cornice and the brick quoins are an exact match for those of the Court House.

At the southwest corner of State Street and The Green, is the Allee Building (.44) which was constructed between 1919 and 1929. It was designed to be a duplicate of Philadelphia's Graff Building. This former

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 3

This building was famous as the hotel in which Thomas Jefferson stayed while he was writing the Declaration of Independence.

Mabel Lloyd Ridgely, who was instrumental in the restoration of the State House, was also busy restoring the colonial appearance of her family's property. The Ridgely House (.4) had been the family seat and was first occupied by her and her husband, Henry Ridgely, in 1896. At about the same time as the 1909 State House restoration, she employed Tilton to make some exterior changes to the house. He removed the brown paint on the bricks, designed a new front portico and roof projection, and supervised the shifting of the middle dormer to a more central location.

In 1926, the Ridgely family bought the Capitol Hotel (.5 & .6). Before the Ridgely's purchase, the buildings had been heavily damaged by fire. The original portions of the hotel had been built about 1835 on the site of an earlier tavern operated by the Parke family. Over the course of the nineteenth century, the complex had been enlarged and eventually finished in an Italianate style.

The fire and subsequent purchase gave Mrs. Ridgely the opportunity to place into practice, on her own, her interpretation of colonial architecture. The corner block of the hotel and the portions to the north along State Street were lowered and given separate identities. In doing so, Mrs. Ridgely used roof lines and building heights that would resemble eighteenth century buildings. The corner block was given a hip roof and the next section to the north was given a gable roof and dormer. With its 1½-story height, this last building would be considered the more appropriate Colonial-Revival building. The most northern part of the Parke building would remain at two stories, but the building exterior would be left with a plainer "colonial" exterior.

With the key buildings converted or erected, the attraction of Colonial architecture spread throughout Dover and influenced the style of many state government buildings. For instance, the new banks in central Dover, the post office and City Hall are all examples of Colonial-Revival architecture. The entire Capitol complex to the east of the State House is designed in the Colonial-Revival style.

This movement is mostly the result of the efforts of Mabel Lloyd Ridgely. She was born in 1872 and died in 1962, a few months short of her ninetieth birthday. In 1905 she helped found the State Archives and served on that commission for fifty years, thirty of them as chairwoman. She was a member of the Colonial Dames and the Dover Century Club. She helped start Old Dover Days in the 1930's and was a founder of the Friends of Old Dover, a preservation and historical society. She was involved with the rescue of the Dickinson Mansion near Dover and the Fisher-Martin House, now in Lewes. Mrs. Ridgely had studied architecture under Arthur Lyman Tuckerman in Paris and had studied art at the Art School of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 9

Page 1

Art Work of Delaware. The Charles Madison Company, 1898, part V, VII.

"Delaware, First in Statehood." National Geographic. September 1935

Delaware State Archives, pamphlet file: "Dover, Delaware.: Hall of Records, Dover, Delaware.

Delaware State Archives, pamphlet file: "Ridgley, Mable Lloyd." Hall of Records, Dover, Delaware.

Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs. The State House: A Preservation Report. Hall of Records, Dover. 1976.

Dover: The First Two Hundred and Fifty Years. Dover, Delaware: Dover Bicentennial Committee.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of Dover, Delaware. April 1885, August 1897, June 1919, August 1929, August 1929-June 1950.

Saturday Evening Post. August 20, 1949. pp. 22, 23, 77, 78.

State Sentinel. Dover, Delaware. January 28, 1920; March 17, 1920.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

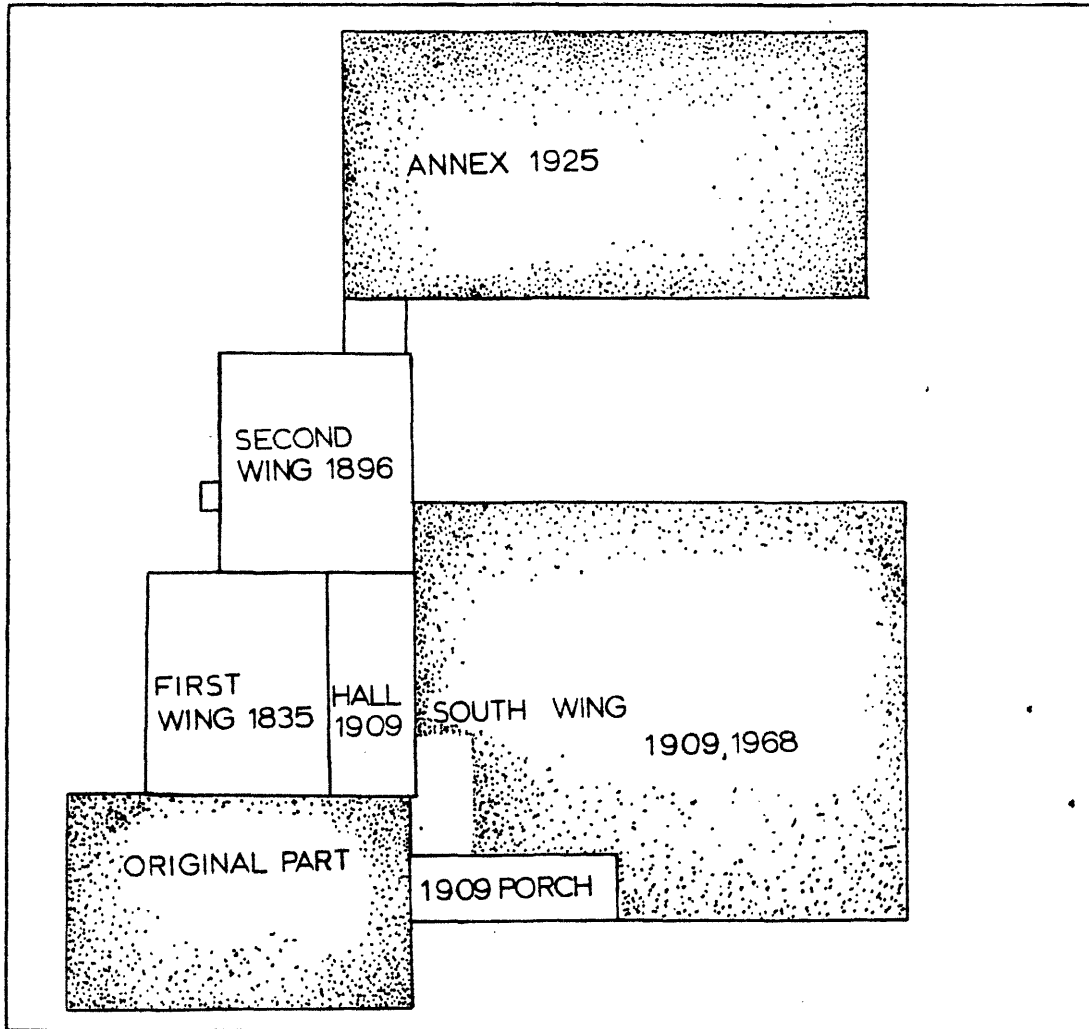
Item number 11

Page 1

FORM PREPARED BY:

STEPHEN G. DEL SORDO, HISTORIAN
MADELYN LADNER, RESEARCH ASSISTANT
MARY MANNIX, RESEARCH ASSISTANT

BUREAU OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
OLD STATE HOUSE
DOVER, DE
302-736-5685



EVOLUTION OF THE STATE HOUSE COMPLEX: stippled portions remain

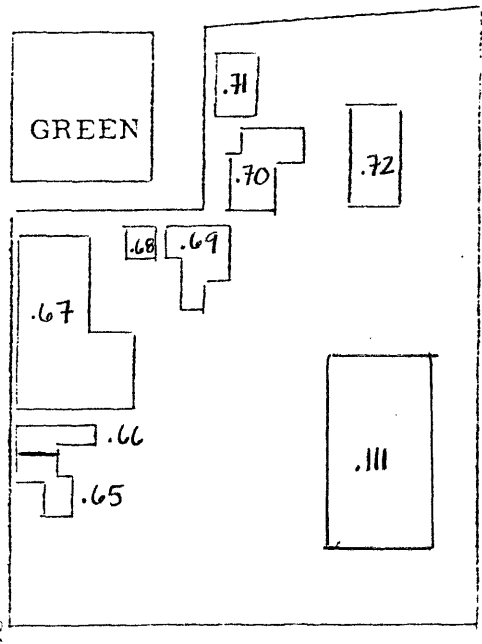
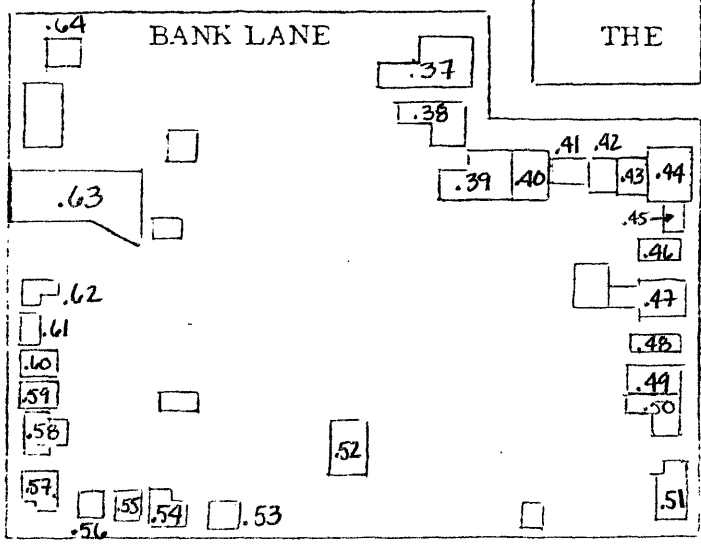
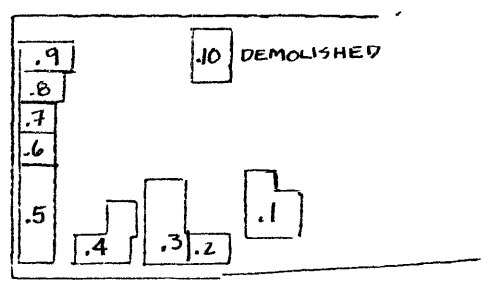
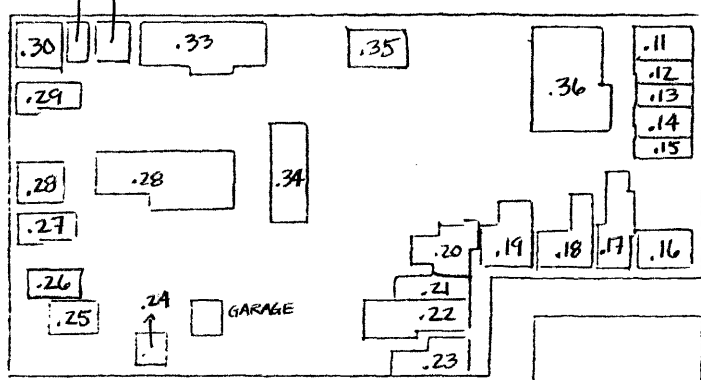
Figure 1

FIGURE 2

MAP 4
NORTH STREET

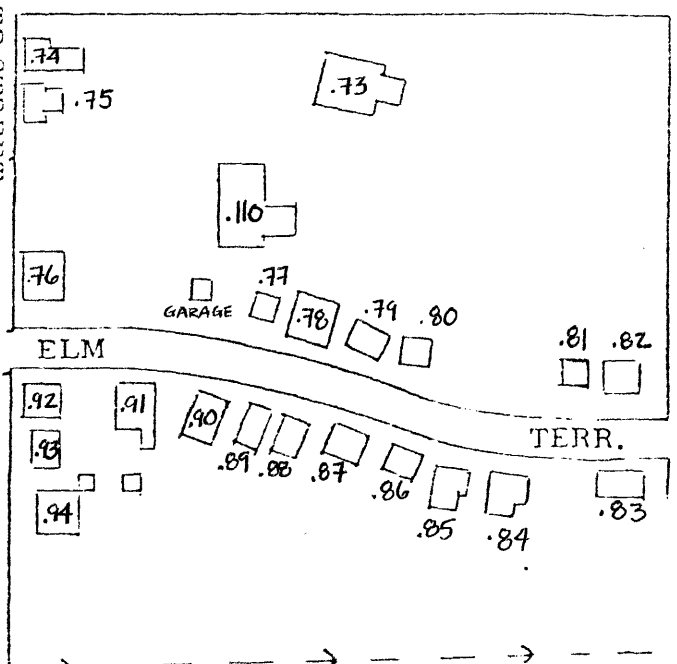
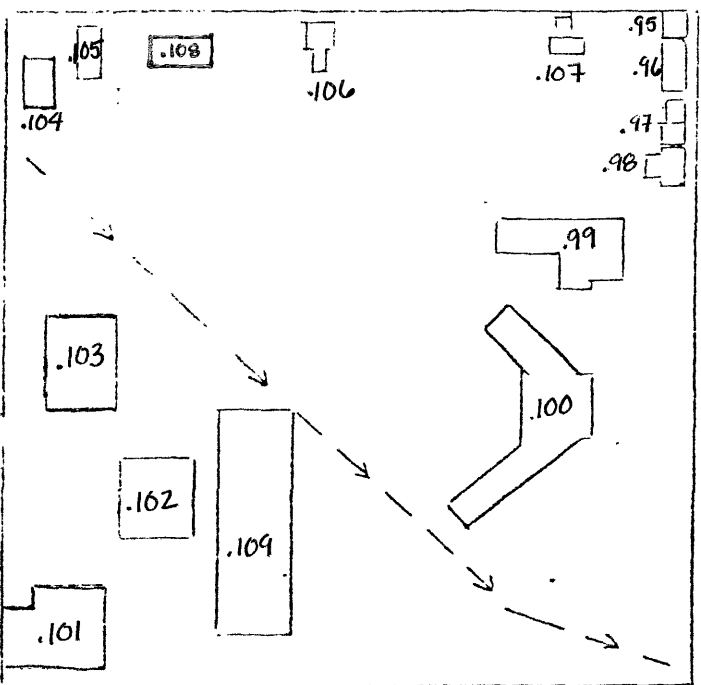
DOVER GREEN HISTORIC DISTRICT

Not drawn to scale



FEDERAL STREET

WATER STREET



GOVERNORS AVENUE

STATE STREET

SOUTH STREET

The district in 1976
Dashed line indicates course of Meeting House Branch sewer line

JUNE 1919
DOVER
DEL.

3

E. NORTH

E. WATER

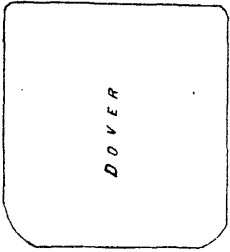
13

16

15



S. STATE



4

2

W. NORTH

W. WATER

13

14

BANK



S. GOVERNOR'S AV.

2

129

COUNTY JAIL

STATE CAPITOL

COUNTY COURT HO.

DOVER
CAMPUS CLASS

STERN 4

VACANT BEYOND

NO CAMPUS

TRADING STORE

A.W. PHIL

720

506

1014

1014

1014

1014

1014

1014

1014

1014

1014

1014

1014

1014

1014

1014

1014

1014

1014

1014

1014

1014

1014

1014

1014

1014

1014

1014

1014

1014

1014

1014

1014

1014

1014

1014

1014

1014

1014

TRADING STORE

TRADING STORE

TRADING STORE

TRADING STORE

TRADING STORE

TRADING STORE

TRADING STORE

TRADING STORE

TRADING STORE

TRADING STORE

TRADING STORE

TRADING STORE

TRADING STORE

TRADING STORE

TRADING STORE

TRADING STORE

TRADING STORE

TRADING STORE

TRADING STORE

TRADING STORE

TRADING STORE

TRADING STORE

TRADING STORE

TRADING STORE

TRADING STORE

TRADING STORE

TRADING STORE

TRADING STORE

TRADING STORE

TRADING STORE

TRADING STORE

TRADING STORE

TRADING STORE

TRADING STORE

TRADING STORE

TRADING STORE

TRADING STORE

TRADING STORE

TRADING STORE

TRADING STORE

TRADING STORE

TRADING STORE

TRADING STORE

TRADING STORE

TRADING STORE

TRADING STORE

TRADING STORE

TRADING STORE

TRADING STORE

TRADING STORE

TRADING STORE

TRADING STORE

AUG 1928
DOVER
DEL.

6

6

5

E NORTH

E WATER

COURT

16

15

GREEN

COUNTY COURT HO

S STATE

PARK BLDG

4

7

W NORTH

W WATER

BANK

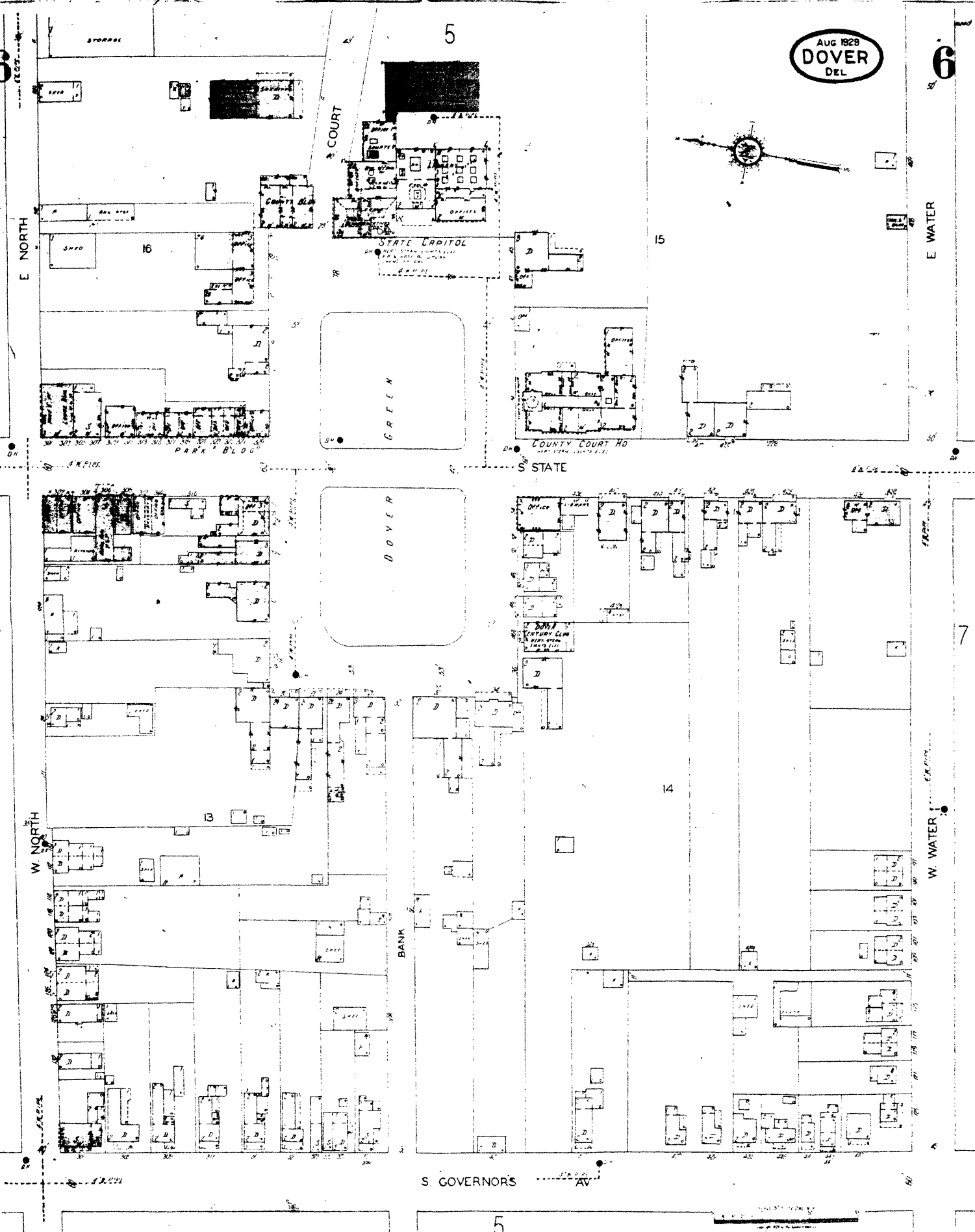
13

14

S. GOVERNORS AV

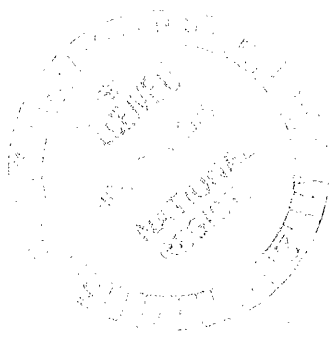
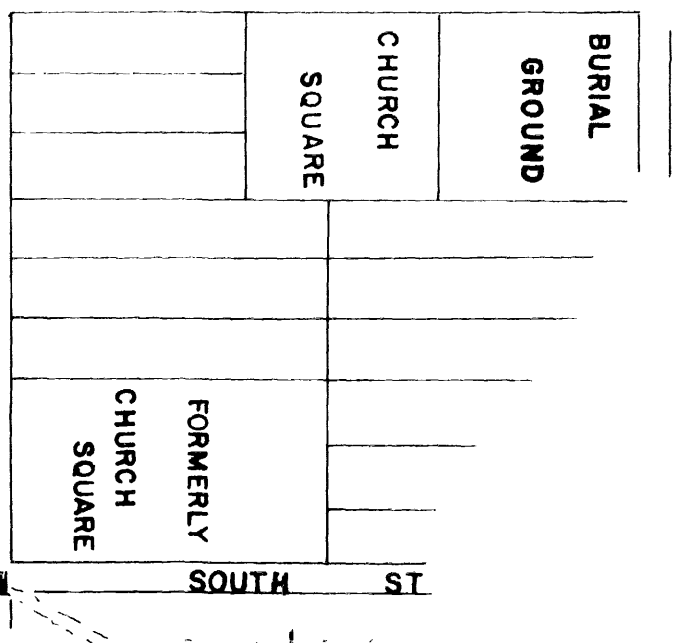
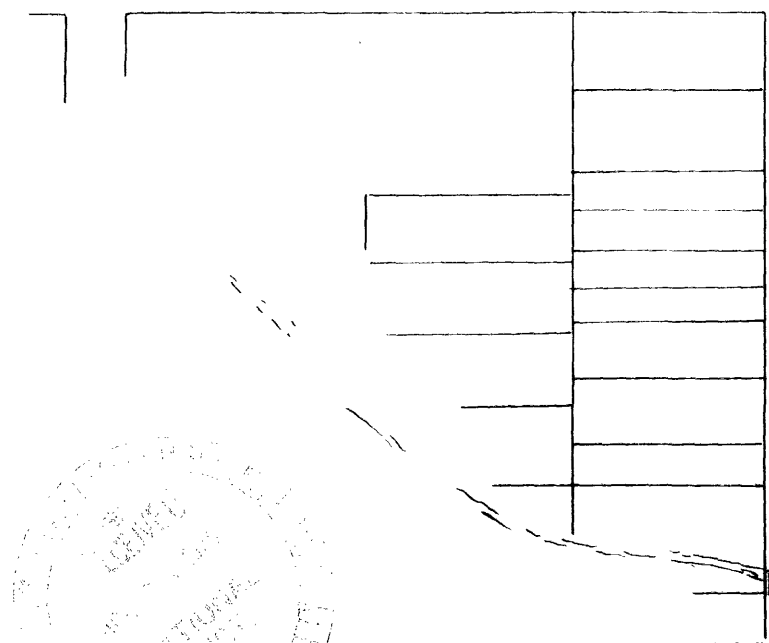
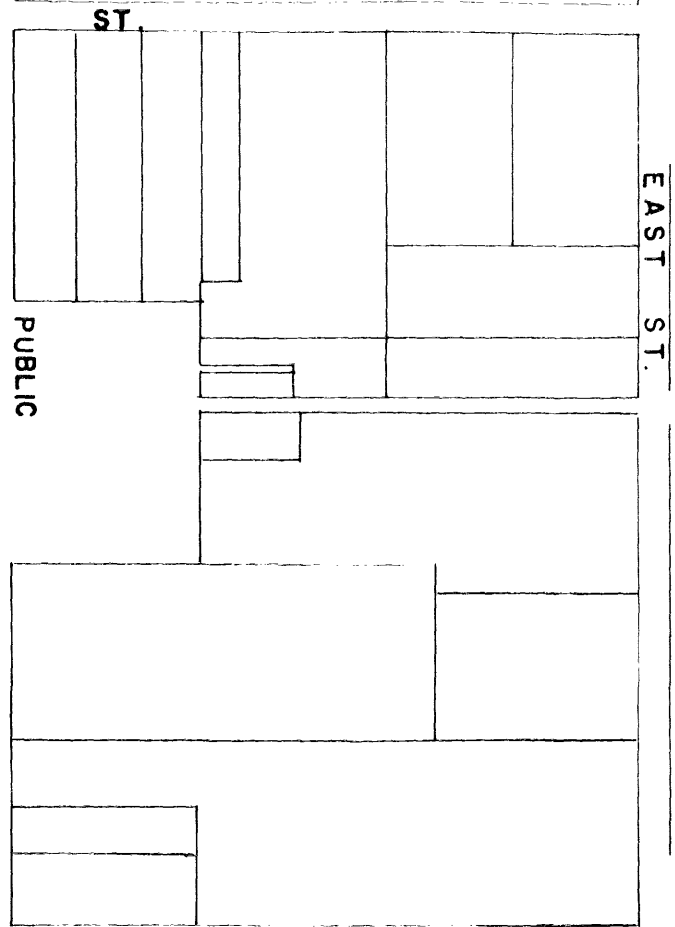
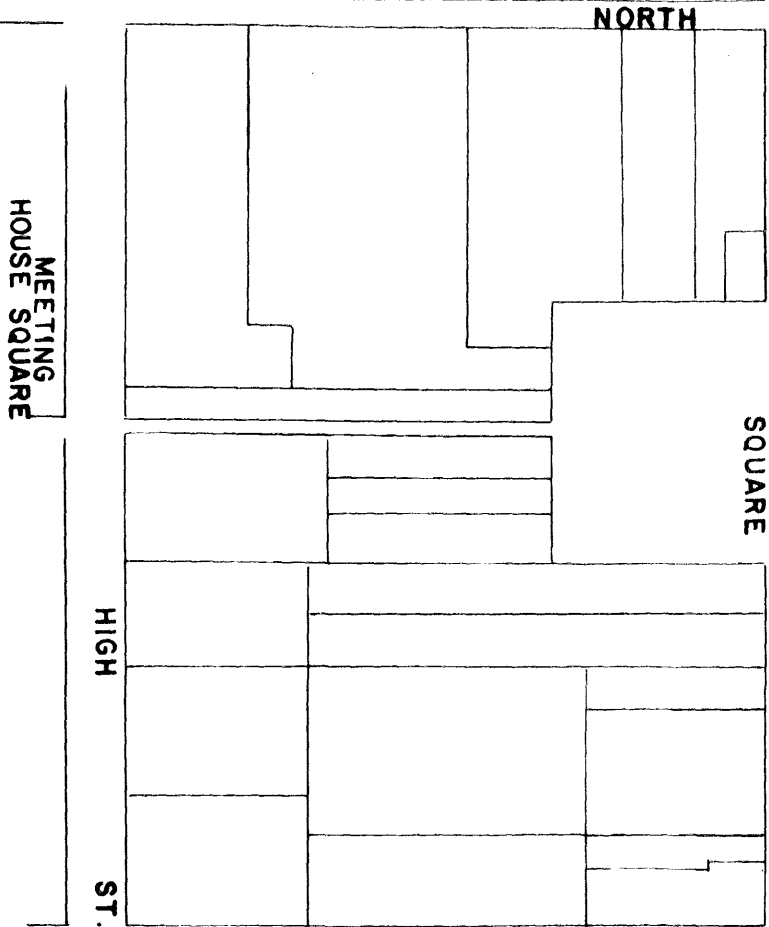
5

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map



MAP I

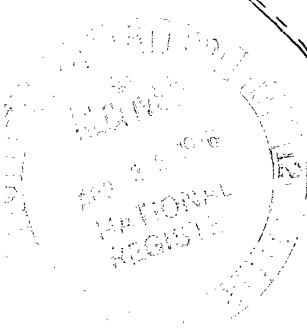
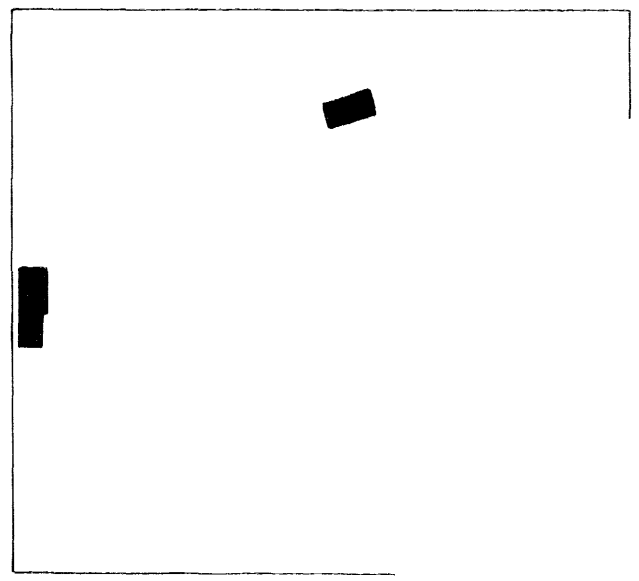
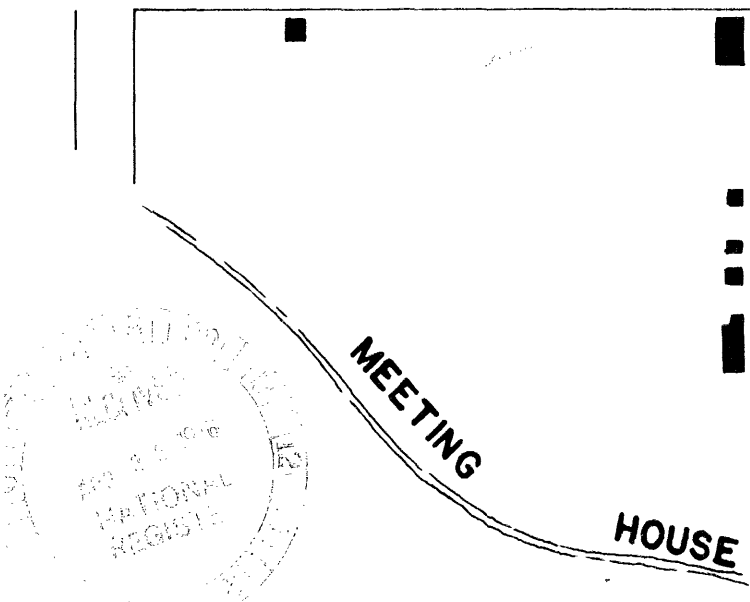
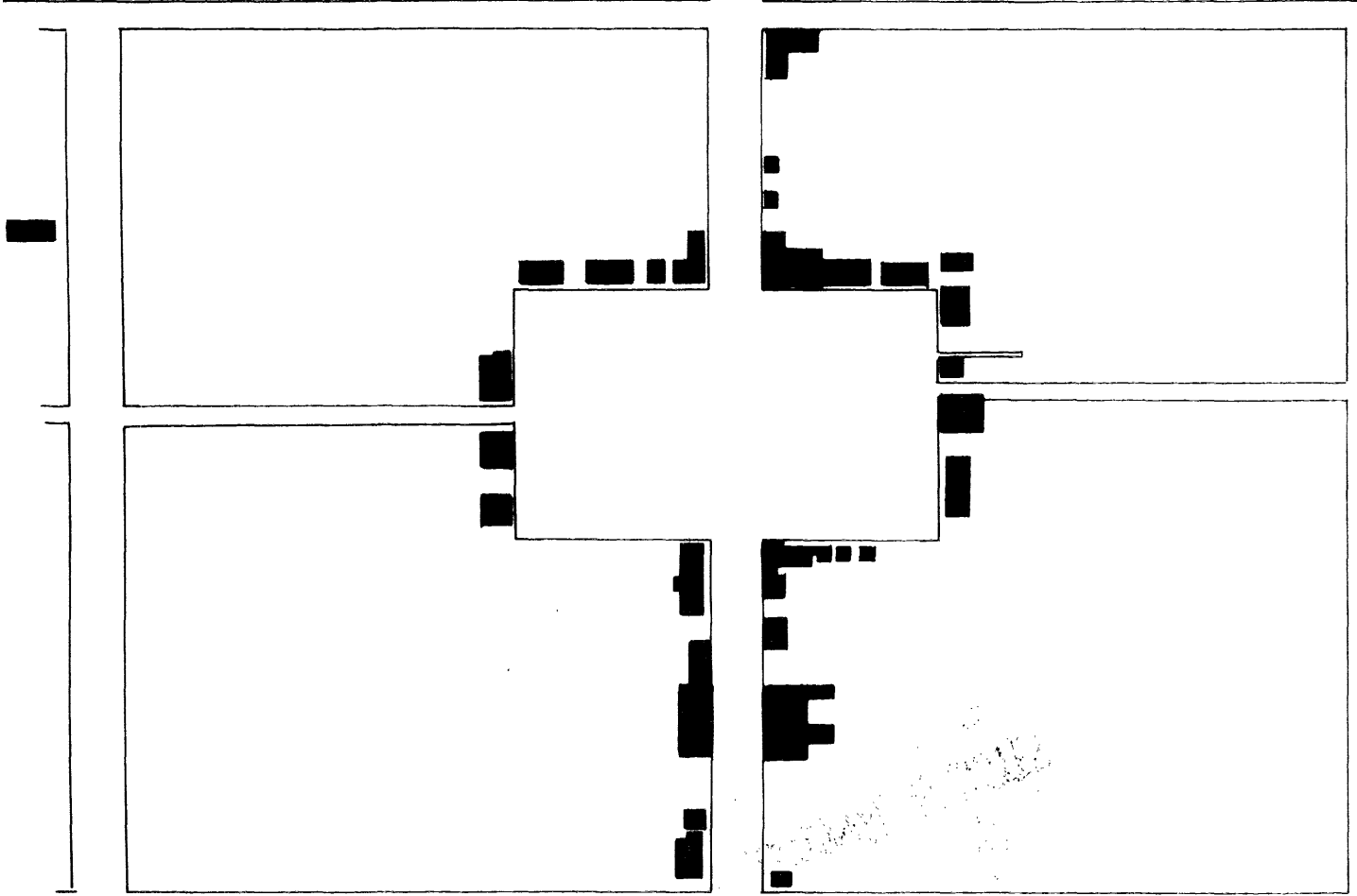
DOVER GREEN DISTRICT



MAY 5 1977

MAP 2

DOVER GREEN DISTRICT



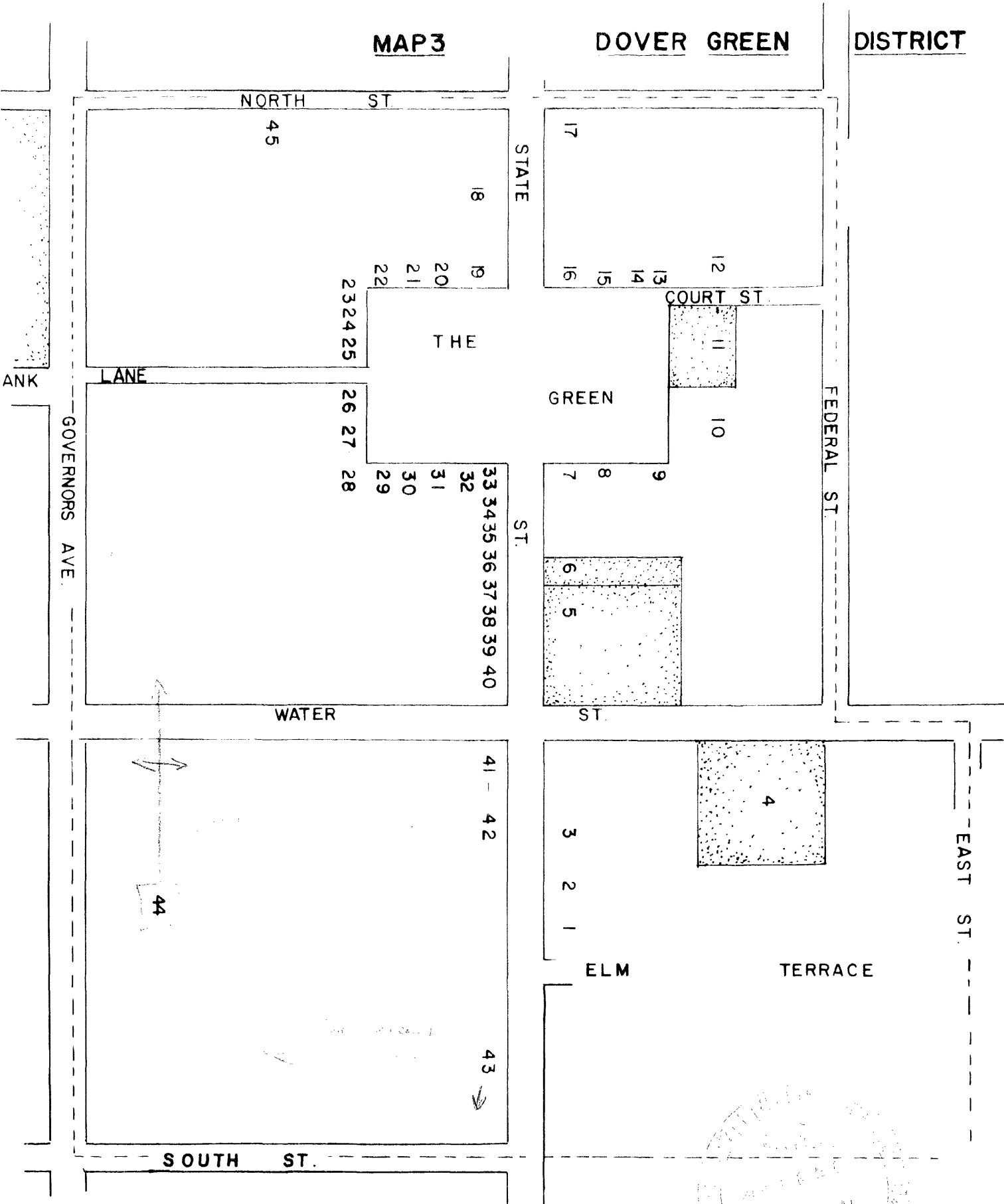
DOVER CIRCA 1787

MAY 5 1977

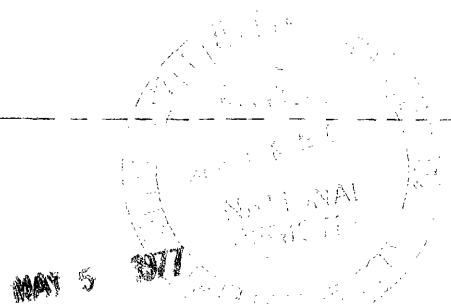
MAP 3

DOVER GREEN

DISTRICT



MODERN DOVER, KEYED TO TEXT

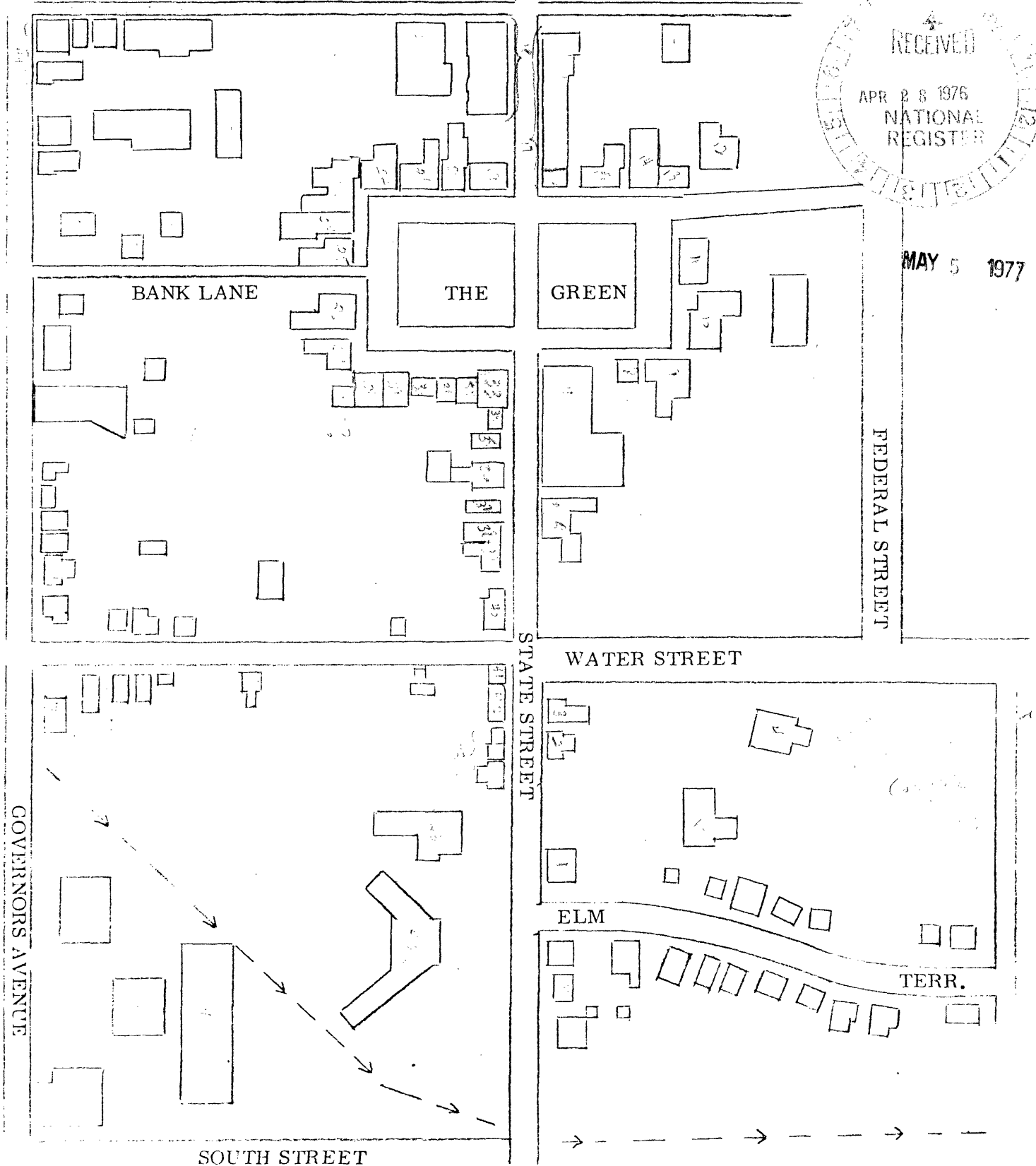


MAP 4
NORTH STREET

DOVER GREEN HISTORIC DISTRICT



MAY 5 1977



The district in 1976

Dashed line indicates course of Meeting House Branch sewer line