

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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

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

For HCRS use only

received MAY 26 1982

date entered

1. Name

historic Milton Historic District

and/or common

2. Location

street & number

NA not for publication

city, town Milton

NA vicinity of

congressional district ONE

state Delaware

code 10

county Sussex

code 003

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

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple (See attachment)

street & number NA

city, town NA

NA vicinity of

state NA

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Sussex County Courthouse

street & number The Circle

city, town Georgetown

state Delaware

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

CRS #S-1110
title Delaware Cultural Resource Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1979-1980 federal state county local

depository for survey records Old State House, The Green, P.O. Box 1401

city, town Dover

state Delaware 19901

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input 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 type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Milton Historic District includes the four principal streets in the town of Milton during the 19th century; Union and Federal Streets, which run generally north and south, along with adjacent blocks of Chestnut Street; and Broad and Mill Streets, which run generally east and west. The area encompasses a wide variety of residential, commercial, religious, and public buildings from the late 18th century to the early 20th century.

The district, like the town of Milton itself, is divided at its mid-point by the Broadkill River, which in colonial days ran beyond the town but which, in the early 19th century, was dammed at a point just beyond Union Street to the west. The location of the river determined the location of the town and, for most of Milton's history up to the early 20th century, was essential to the town's economy.

The types of neighborhoods included in the district have generally been firmly established since the middle of the 19th century. Not surprisingly, the central business district at the junction of Union and Federal Streets, just south of the Broadkill, has undergone the most alteration in recent years, but even in that area most existing structures date from before 1930. A central shallow valley runs along both sides of the river and both Union and Federal Streets rise up from the central business district to residential areas on either side. Mill Street was the principal early street running along the south side of the Broadkill, while Broad Street was the principal street on the north side of the river. With several notable exceptions the earliest structures are located along Broad and Mill Streets, while the larger and more ornate structures dating from 1840 to 1915 are located along Union and Federal Streets.

While the boundaries of the district do not encompass the whole town, the areas outside the district generally speaking were either developed in modern times or include large numbers of non-conforming modern structures. Virtually all of the town's important 18th and 19th century structures which have survived are included in the district.

The northern boundary of the district lies at the southwest corner of Willow and Union Streets where the district extends along only one side of Union Street to the point where Atlantic Street enters Union from the east, with the single exception of a mid-19th century structure on the east side of Union Street which is included (number 112 on the district inventory). At the point where Atlantic Street enters Union, the boundary moves east to include houses on both sides of Union Street. The district then runs along both sides of Union Street to the point just south of the Broadkill where it curves into Federal Street. One block north of the Broadkill the district boundary extends west along both sides of Broad Street to the point where it dead-ends into Mulberry Street.

Generally speaking the houses along the Union Street section of the district are all well maintained structures. Several have aluminum siding and asbestos shingles. Most date from the mid-19th century with several earlier. The early and mid-19th century houses are generally on the west side of Union while the east side are later and more elaborate 19th century structures.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below					
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input 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 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 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 type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation		
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify)		
				local history		

Specific dates NA

Builder/Architect NA

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Milton Historic District is perhaps the finest surviving close concentration of nineteenth century residential and commercial architecture in Sussex County. While hardly pristine, the area encompassed by the district boundaries has seen fewer major alterations than other towns in the county with the exception of the much smaller town of Bethel, along the Broad Creek in western Sussex County. It is tempting to compare Milton to Bethel, which is already a National Register Historic District, since the prosperity enjoyed by the two towns during the late nineteenth century, and their subsequent declines in the twentieth century, are similarly rooted in their importance as ship and boat building centers and ports in the period from the mid-nineteenth century to the First World War. Their strategic placement for an age of wooden vessels and waterborne commerce was their undoing, as the age of railroads, modern highways and land transportation developed, leaving both towns as relative backwaters. As a result, however, much of their architectural heritage has been preserved.

Of the two towns, Milton is much older, and, during its "golden age", was more substantial. The area in which the town is located, Broadkill Hundred, is one of the earliest areas of settlement in Delaware. The hundred is one of the four original hundreds in Sussex County (which now has 13 hundreds) and was first settled during the middle of the seventeenth century. The Broadkill River is one of the largest and deepest rivers along the eastern bay coast of the state. It took its name from the Dutch and is often referred to in the earliest deeds as "The Broad Creek". During the early nineteenth century the name of the river and the hundred was mistakenly changed to "Broadkiln" in general useage, apparently because of the existence of one of the area's earliest brick kilns along the river. The town of Milton is located at the head of navigation of the river, thus following a common pattern among early towns on the Delmarva Peninsula.

James Gray patented 1,000 acres in the area in 1686, a tract which he named "Milford." By the mid-eighteenth century the portion of the tract lying on the south side of the Broadkill had come into the possession of George Conwell, while that on the north side came to be owned by William Peery, both members of early families in the hundred. Conwell and Peery pooled their resources to some extent and laid out portions of their lands adjacent to the Broadkill River in lots which they put up for sale. By the late eighteenth century a small village had grown up.

The earliest local economy was based on a variety of agricultural enterprises and on the large timber resources of the area. There were grist mills, a water-

*These qualities of architectural integrity and distinction render the Milton Historic District significant under N.R. criteria C, in that it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type and period, that of nineteenth century residential and commercial building in Sussex County. Secondly, the district and its constituent parts are significant under criteria B and C, for their association with persons and events important to the local past. These areas of significance are developed in the following paragraphs and noted in the individual item 7 inventory entries.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property 87.21 acres

Quadrangle name Milton

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References See Continuation Sheet

A

Zone	Easting	Northing

B

Zone	Easting	Northing

C

--	--	--

D

--	--	--

E

--	--	--

F

--	--	--

G

--	--	--

H

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Verbal boundary description and justification The boundaries of the Milton Historic District are shown as the dotted line on the attached sketch map. Boundaries were established to enclose areas of greatest density of structures exhibiting period style and architectural integrity.

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

state NA code NA county NA code NA

state NA code NA county NA code NA

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Richard B. Carter, Sussex County Preservation Planner

organization Sussex County Preservation Planner's Office date November 20, 1980

street & number Old Court House telephone (302) 856-7701, ext. 361

city or town Georgetown, state Delaware

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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *Daniel R. Griffith*

title Chief, Bureau of Archaeology & Historic Preservation date 5/17/82

For HCERS use only
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register
Deloris Byers
Keeper of the National Register Entered in the National Register date 6/25/82

Attest: _____ date _____
Chief of Registration

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OWNERS OF PROPERTY

The owners of the 198 properties within the Milton Historic District were notified of State Review Board consideration by general public notice published March 28, 1982, in the Delaware State News. A copy of this notice is attached.

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The dominant house type in this area is the single-pile, two-story gable-roofed house covered with either hand hewn cypress shingles or narrow wood weather-board. Most are of the five-bay center-hall-plan type although a few are three-bay side-hall-and-parlor-plan. The latter are generally the earliest and often had two bays added to one side to create the center-hall-plan.

The structures in the district of this type often have small rear porches or "dog trots" connecting the main house to a small gable-roofed wood frame summer kitchen in the rear. It is interesting that while this arrangement was common all over lower Delaware, the Milton Historic District has by far the largest number of surviving summer kitchens. It is also the case in Milton that as the old center-hall-plan and side-hall and parlor-plan single-pile structures began to give way in the 1860's and 70's, to the more elaborate Victorian Gothic and Queen Anne and eclectic houses, the summer kitchen was retained as an apparently integral part of local life.

Milton's years as a shipbuilding center began in the late-18th century but got their real beginning in 1860 and lasted until just after the turn of the century. It is a matter of local tradition that the elaborate Victorian trim of these years is due in large part to the local ship-carpenters turning their hands to house building in off periods. While it is unclear how large a factor this is in the development of the town's architecture, it is true that a much wider variety of late-19th century housing types is to be found in Milton than in any other town of similar size in lower Delaware.

As Union Street moves closer to the river the street becomes less uniform. On the east side the Governor David Hazzard Mansion is situated in a massive yard set well back from the street. The size of the lot is much larger than that of any other house in town with the exception of, ironically perhaps, the only other existing early governor's house, the Governor James Ponder Mansion across the river and several blocks up Federal Street. On the west side of Union Street at the corner of Broad Street are two of the earliest surviving commercial buildings in town, the low one story Robert Hood Carey store building which may date as early as 1800, and the much larger Thomas Jefferson Atkins building across Broad Street. The Atkins Building, which was originally three-and-a-half-stories tall (now only two stories) has served a variety of uses including post office, general store, undertaking establishment, cabinet-maker's shop, and, more recently, antique shop. Set into the old pavement at the corner of Broad and Union at this point is an early millstone which local tradition holds was placed there in 1850 by a government surveyor, though for what purpose it is uncertain.

The houses along Broad Street are virtually identical in scale, size, and plan to the older structures along Union Street but they are generally earlier and, at present, in a much more dilapidated condition. While a smaller street ran roughly parallel to Broad Street before 1868, at the foot of the hill between Mulberry and Union, it had only two structures on it in 1868, both of which are

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now gone. This would tend to suggest that the Broadkill's ability for periodic flooding kept most of the earliest development on the higher ground.

As the Union Street hill moves down to the Broadkill, on the west side is an early church which now serves as the headquarters of the Milton Historical Society. The church dates from the schism in mid-nineteenth-century Methodism between the Methodist Episcopalians and the Methodist Protestants, who built the structure. On the east side of Union Street is a group of late-nineteenth-century Victorian Gothic houses including the unusual William Welch home and drug store (No. 94 in the inventory). Farther down the hill Victorian Gothic structures give way to slightly later Queen Anne and Colonial Revival structures and, at the river, the early-twentieth-century Walls building; a commercial structure of considerable importance to the downtown streetscape, recently restored for use as a new public library.

Across the Broadkill at the lower end and on both sides of Union Street are several commercial buildings. While those on the east side such as "Ye Olde Good News Book Store", a religious book shop, and Samuel's Department Store have undergone relatively little alteration, those on the west side have been altered substantially with new false fronts and other changes. At this point the east district line moves to Union Street itself to exclude a modern filling station and bank building. On the west side is the early-twentieth-century Classical Revival brick municipal building and a notable private home, the N.W. McGee House (No. 32 in the inventory) the earliest portion of which dates from the late-eighteenth century.

At this point Union Street terminates and Federal Street begins, climbing the small hill on the south side of the river in a southwesterly direction. The eastern district boundary moves out again to take in the early-twentieth-century Sussex Trust Company building (the second of two old Sussex Trust banks included in the district), and a block of two-story brick commercial buildings also dating from the early-twentieth century. On the west side of Union Street is another brick commercial building of about the same period but much less altered. Next to this structure is the earlier brick bank building dating from 1900, a relatively well preserved building now used as an appliance shop. This structure marks the end of Milton's downtown business area and, as Federal Street moves on up the hill, private homes begin again. The first block of Federal Street, to the point where Mill Street enters from the southeast, contains some of the town's principal late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century homes on the southeast side of the street. The first of these is the 1901 Jones House (No. 82 in the inventory) and, two houses up the street (No. 80) is the extremely unusual Burton House with its gable hip-on-hip roof. On the west side of the district is one of several modern non-conforming structures in this area, the Goshen Methodist Church Fellowship Hall.

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At this point the district boundaries move east to take in Mill Street for two blocks. Mill Street bears the same relationship to the Broadkill as Broad Street does on the other side of the river, in that it is the closest street to the river at the top of the hill. Most early ship and boat yards in Milton were located at the foot of this hill along Front Street, a low-lying swampy area which has now been built up with modern buildings and a parking lot as well as the town's sewage treatment plant, thereby obliterating most historical archaeological evidence of that important nineteenth-century industry. Mill Street contains several mid-nineteenth-century commercial buildings and one early fraternal lodge hall. Further along the street are several early-nineteenth-century homes. Once again the structures along Mill Street have not been generally as well maintained as those on Union and Federal Streets.

The area along Federal Street between Mill Street and the Mulberry Street intersection contains many of the town's finest mid-to-late nineteenth century homes. The Draper-Atkins House at 206 Federal Street (No. 39 in the inventory) is earlier, dating from the Federal period. As previously noted it is one of three structures in town already listed in the National Register. Next door at 208 Federal Street is a modern, non-conforming one-story home built in 1957. At 308 Federal Street (No. 44 in the inventory) is one of the town's better examples of Victorian Gothic architecture. This house incorporates double cross gables, a motif which appeared on several Milton homes of this period.

Across Federal Street is St. John the Baptist Episcopal Church (No. 71 in the inventory) which dates from 1887, though with the later addition of brick veneer (1936) and a rear parish house. In spite of the brick, the church is a very good example of Gothic church architecture with its trefoil lancet windows and other details.

Federal Street in this area and out to the southern end of the district is a mix of mid-and-late nineteenth and twentieth-century homes. The only non-conforming structures are the Goshen Methodist Church and parsonage at 400 and 402 Federal Street (No. 46 and 47), which are set well back from the street and do not detract from the streetscape to an inordinate degree.

Most structures along Federal Street in this area possess summer kitchens attached to the rears of the houses. In the rear of the John Fisher House, at 410 Federal Street along Marshall Alley, is the Gov. David Hazzard Office, a typical early-nineteenth-century one-room-plan structure (No. 52 in the inventory) with hand-hewn cypress shingle walls.

At 416 and 418 Federal Street are the Governor James Ponder Mansion and the much earlier "Old Ponder Home." (No.'s 54 and 55 in the inventory). Ponder was born and raised in the older home and built the elegant mansard mansion during his middle age in the 1870's. A comparison of the two structures says much about what had occurred in the local economy between the early-nineteenth century when

240 10/31/84
NPS 10/31/84

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the first house was completed and the 1870's.

Across Federal Street is the town's only brick Queen Anne turret house, apparently the product of a local late-nineteenth-century brick yard. Many of the structures along the southeast side of Federal Street in this area are of the Queen Anne style and date from the town's period of greatest prosperity just before the turn of the century.

While most of the later houses along Federal Street are much grander in scale than the earlier ones, the effect is not incongruous. Victorian Gothic houses in this area serve as a link between the earlier and later styles. The tree-lined streets serve as a further link of the various periods. Most houses in town are quite closely placed on small lots. Most later structures were built on lots which were vacant during the mid-nineteenth century, as can be seen on the accompanying 1868 map. Several, however, are situated on the sites of earlier structures.

Generally speaking, the houses in the district have been well maintained over the years. Even those along Broad and Mill Streets are structurally sound although many could stand some restoration work. In the past ten years many of the town's finer homes have undergone restoration or are presently being restored. With the exception of several intruding modern structures, the downtown area could be restored to a turn-of-the-century appearance relatively easily. Several major buildings in this area such as the Walls Building (the new Public Library) and Samuel's Department Store, which are the dominant structures in the downtown, have undergone relatively little alteration.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Milton Historic District are drawn in such a way as to include those contiguous architectural resources which survive in a state of substantial integrity. As such the boundaries follow quite closely the four oldest streets in Milton - Broad and Mill Streets along the north and south sides of the Broadkill River, and Union and Federal Streets, which are really two sections of the same "county road" which has run roughly north and south through the town since the 18th century. Also included in the district are such adjacent well-preserved areas as Chestnut Street, the site of much post-Civil War residential construction.

While there are other historical resources in the town these have not been included in the district because they are not contiguous. Such resources are few in number and tend to be isolated "islands" in the midst of modern structures. It is felt that these can best be treated at a later date as individual nominations.

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MILTON HISTORIC DISTRICT (S-1110) - INVENTORY

1. 420 Union Street.- David Lofland House. Early-nineteenth-century, rectangular, two-story, single-pile, five-bay, gable-roofed house. Braced frame with wood weatherboarding. Earlier rear wings possibly dating from late-eighteenth century with some brick nogging. Rear shed mid-nineteenth century. Smallest gable roofed rear wing is summer kitchen. Private residence.
2. 416 Union Street. Early-twentieth century. "Classic box" style two-and-a-half-story balloon frame residence with wood weatherboard siding. Three-bay, double-pile, square plan with one-story shed-roofed rear wing. Rear shed of wood frame construction dating from same era.
3. 414 Union Street. Late-nineteenth-century, rectangular five-bay, single-pile, gable-roofed structure with gable roof. Two-story rear wing, shed-roofed rear side porch enclosed. Front porch across center three bays with carpenter Gothic trim. Barn of same period to rear of house. Private residence.
4. 412 Union Street. Late-nineteenth century, "T"-shaped structure. Front section three bays wide, two-story front and rear. Single-pile, braced frame, white asbestos shingles over weatherboard. Attached shed on rear. Barn of same period. Screened front porch. Private residence.
5. 408 Union Street. Late-nineteenth century. Three-bay center-hall-plan main core, single-pile, with single-pile rear wing two stories. Wood frame with early machine hewn wood shingles. Gable roof. Two small wood frame sheds and small wood frame chicken house at rear of house. Private residence.
6. 406 Union Street. Late-nineteenth century. Rectangular three-bay two-story main core, single-pile, center-hall-plan. Original wood paneled shutters on first floor, louvered shutters on second floor. One-story shed-roofed rear wing. Wood frame with gray asbestos shingles probably over original weatherboard. Some Victorian trim on front porch. Private residence.
7. 404 Union Street. Early-nineteenth century. Rectangular, two-story three-bay, single-pile structure. Gable roof. Assymetrical window arrangement. Six-over-six lights on second floor, six-over-nine lights on first floor. Simple Greek Revival entry porch. May be E. L. Collins residence on 1868 map. Asbestos shingles. Private residence.
8. 402 Union Street. Late-nineteenth century. Modified "T"-shape balloon frame structure. Main core three-bay, center-hall -plan. Two-story rear wing with one-story side porches. Front porch is hip-roofed with front second story center-bay extension with flared base and lancet window in gable roof above, giving cruciform effect to roof plan. Original paneled and louvered shutters. Asbestos shingle siding. Small rear wood frame shed. Private residence.

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9. 338 Union Street. J. Clendaniel House. Mid-nineteenth-century structure with Victorian remodeling. Rectangular, three-bay single-pile structure with one-story rear wing. Added cross gable with lancet window. Added two-story bay on south gable end of main core. Front, rear, and rear side (enclosed) porches. Aluminum siding applied in 1978. Private residence.

10. 334 Union Street. Lingo House. Ca. 1820 structure with front rectangular five-bay, single-pile, center-hall-plan main core. Two-story, gable-roofed, with one-story gable-roofed rear wing. Dentil molded lintels above windows, original paneled and louvered shutters. Enclosed side and rear porch on rear wing. Front porch. Modern garage to rear. Weatherboard siding on house. Private residence.

11. 330 Union Street. Daniel Burton House. Elaborate early-Victorian house (mid-nineteenth century). Main core rectangular, two-story, single-pile, gable-roofed structure with cross gable with lancet window. Two-story rear wing, with later rear wing. Ornately trimmed front windows with full length wood shutters. White weatherboard with wooden quoins at corners of main core. Bracketed cornices. Ornate wooden scrollwork on front porch. Private residence.

12. 328 Union Street. Ellingsworth House. Built 1883-1885. "L"-shape, main core three-bay, single-pile, cross gable center front. Lancet windows in cross gable and gable ends. Simple Victorian trim on front porch. Vinyl siding. Private residence.

13. 326 Union Street. Mid-nineteenth century. Henry Ellingsworth House. Main core is five-bay, single-pile, center-hall-plan house. Two-story, braced frame. Hand-hewn cypress shingles. Two-story rear wing with added one-story shed-roofed wing and hip roofed wing. Three bay-front porch. Private residence.

14. 324 Union Street. Early-nineteenth century. Joseph Betts House. Rectangular, five-bay, single-pile, center-hall-plan. Braced frame. Gable roof. Asbestos shingles over original wood weatherboard. One-story shed-roofed rear wing. Porch on north third of main facade, probably Victorian. Modern garage. Private residence.

15. 322 Union Street. Captain William Russell House (No. 1). Early-nineteenth century. Main core three-bay side-hall-plan, two-story single-pile braced frame structure with modern shingle (wooden) walls. Rear one-and-a-half story rear wing with small shed roofed dormer. Small pedimented entrance porch in front. Assymetrical window placement. Small wood frame shed in rear. Private residence.

16. 320 Union Street. Late-nineteenth century. Captain William Russel House (No. 2). "T" shape structure with three-bay front section. Two-story with front center cross gable. Center-hall-plan, single-pile. Wood paneled and

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louvered shutters. Newer second rear wing single-story with gable roof. Modern garage attached to rear. One-bay pedimented entrance porch. Asbestos shingles. Private residence.

17. 316 Union Street. Robert Wilson House. Mid-nineteenth century. "L"-shape structure. Front section three-bay center-hall-plan two stories with two-story, single-pile rear wing. Both sections gable roofed. White aluminum siding over original exterior siding. Original shutters on second story of front. Large modern six-car garage at rear of property. Private residence.

18. 312 Union Street. Andrew J. Coulter Davidson House. Mid-nineteenth century. Rectangular, two-story, single-pile structure three bays wide of center-hall-plan. Small two-story rear wing with one-story gable-roofed "dog trot" connecting main house to one-story gable roofed summer kitchen. Unpainted wood weatherboard. Private residence.

19. 310 Union Street. Annie Carey House. Late-nineteenth century. "T"-shape, single-pile, gable-roofed, two-story house with cross gable in center front with lancet window. Three-bay side-hall-plan front section. Wood shutters. Aluminum siding. Private residence.

20. 306 Union Street. Early-nineteenth century with late-nineteenth century remodeling. Original structure appears to have been one-story single-pile three-bay house with two-story gable-roofed section added to center at later date. Frame structure with narrow weatherboard. Full front porch. Interior end chimney at north end has brick hood. Small one-story rear porch connecting to one-story gable-roofed summer kitchen. Private residence.

21. 302 Union Street. Robert Hood Carey Store. Late-eighteenth or very early-nineteenth century commercial structure with late-nineteenth century alterations. One-story structure with gable end facing street. Five bays deep. Early box cornices and original wide beaded clapboards. Heavy battened single shutters covering small window openings and door openings on sides with heavy iron strap hinges and unusual iron strap closures. Tin roof, small rear shed roofed addition. Front has late-nineteenth century shop windows and door with vertical decorative board siding in gable end with sawn bottoms and lancet window. Interior altered. Now used as ice cream shop.

22. 220 and 222 Union Street. Thomas J. Atkins House and Store. Mid-nineteenth century residential and commercial connected structures with possibly some earlier sections on 222 Union Street structure (commercial building). 22 Union Street is a large rectangular structure originally three-and-a-half stories (top story-and-a-half were removed in 1964 at which time flat roof was added). Assymetrical window placement with one Victorian shop window on front, double shop doors and typical residential door. Stairs descending to basement entrance as well. Significant mill stone set into corner of sidewalk in front apparently in 1850. Attached residence at 220 Union Street is "T"-shaped two-story structure with gable roof and two-story rear wing with full side porch. Front porch with roof removed. Rear enclosed "dog trot" leading to summer kitchen.

10/10/1983
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23. 214 Union Street. David T. Atkins House. Early-nineteenth century with mid-nineteenth century alterations. Rectangular one-and-a-half-story wood frame two-bay structure with one-story wings. Three-over-three single-hung sash windows. Two shed-roofed dormers (ca. 1850) on south side of gable roof. Solid wood shutters. Private residence.

24. A. 210 Union Street and B. 212 Union Street. Connected structures. Both now used as a town museum.

A. 210 Union Street. F. Holland House. One-and-a-half-story wood frame structure with "T"-shape and cross gable in front. Three bays. Asbestos shingles. Built as private residence then later used as Sunday School. Connected to 212 Union Street by one-story gable roofed section in 1945.

B. 212 Union Street. Milton Methodist Protestant Church. Built in 1854. Gable-roofed church building with square belfry at front north corner and round chancel on west end. Lancet stained glass windows on front sides and rear with lancet arched transom over front doorway. Center window in front is tripartite lancet window. Full round windows in gable ends and on south, east, and west faces of belfry. Asbestos siding.

25. Union Street. (Modern non-conforming structure) Union 76 filling station. Built 1950's and since enlarged.

26. Union Street. Union Square. (Modern non-conforming area) Small town park beside Broadkill River developed during 1970's.

27/28. 114 and 116 Union Street. Samuel Fithian Store. Built 1912 and substantially altered since. 116 Union Street, now used as a beauty salon, is built on pilings over Broadkill River. 114 Union Street, now a barber shop, and 116 Union Street are portions of a larger structure, but are owned by one owner while the other section of the building is owned by a second owner. 114 Union Street has a gray permastone front. 116 has a white aluminum siding front and sides. Both stores are under a tin shed roof, are one-story tall, and have false fronts. Front facades are modern alterations.

29. 112 Union Street. Portion of Samuel Fithian Store. Ca. 1912 but substantially altered in recent years. Original two-story section of Fithian Store. Gable roofed. Rectangular, three-bay wood frame structure, with modern white brick facade. Side section is one story with false front, also white brick facade. Much altered interior. Now used as church and book shop.

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30. 108 and 110 Union Street. Old Milton Theater. Ca. 1915. An "L"-shaped brick structure now used as a restaurant (south end), storage building (large center portion which served as theatre), and drycleaning shop (north end). The building has a flat roof, two stories, and is six bays wide. There have been numerous modern alterations to the front first floor of the structure. Interior of old theatre portion retains its original hand painted murals on walls.

31. 106 Union Street. Milton Municipal Building. Ca. 1915. Three-bay, double-pile brick structure with flat roof and false front. Neo-classical style. Four brick pilasters across front. Door in center front arched transom and heavy architrave molding. Front windows large lower pane with double decorative upper panes and tripartite masonry lintels. Decorative frieze across top of pilasters below false front. Presently used as town hall and police station.

32. 102 Union Street. N.W. McGee House. Main core 1850. Rear wing late-eighteenth century. Main core of house is two-and-a-half-story, five-bay center-hall-plan, gable-roofed structure with a cross gable in the center of front. Lancet windows in cross gable and gable ends with scroll sawn triangular lintels above. All windows on main core have original shutters. Sawn decorative pediments above lower windows. Three-bay front porch sawn decoration, full one-story side porch in southwest side. Double porch on northeast side. Dentil molded box cornice and corner pilasters. Ornate mid-nineteenth century interior in front section. Rear wing has morticed and tenoned rafters, rough hewn beams. dog-trot at rear leads to summer kitchen. Private residence now under restoration.

33. 104 and 106 Federal Street. Commercial structure containing several stores. Ca. 1910. Rectangular two-story brick structure of pile construction. Modified six-bay structure with former private home built into southwest third of building and two stores in middle and northwest thirds. Three double windows on second floor. Corbelled brick cornice. Shed-roofed porch with tin roof. Two-story rear frame wing. Building has low pitched shed roof with false front. Now used as commercial structure.

34. 108 Federal Street. Old Sussex Trust Bank (No. 1). Built in 1900. Original structure is two-bay double-pile rectangular brick structure with hipped roof. One-and-a-half-stories with segmental arched dormer in front plane of roof. Ornate modillion cornice on dormer. Windows and door segmentally arched. Two-story rear block wing with flat roof. Now used as radio-t.v. repair shop.

35. 112 Federal Street. The Parker House. Ca. 1880. "T"-shaped wood frame structure with cross gable in center front. Lancet windows in gable ends and across gable. Full front porch and side porch on southwest side. Some Gothic trim remaining. Shed-roofed one-story rear wing. Private residence.

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36. 118 Federal Street. Goshen Methodist Fellowship Hall. Modern non-conforming structure dating from 1950's. Was originally built across back of church. The church was later demolished and a new church structure built farther down Federal Street.

37. 202 Federal Street. Dr. J.M. Houston House. Ca. 1850. "L"-shape two-story, single-pile structure with rear one-story wing with "catslide" roof. Rear side porch extending full length of rear two-story and one-story wings. Rear shed roof addition behind that. Simple box cornice with simple moldings and partial returns. Three-bay front porch. Victorian bow front window added in southwest gable end of main core.

38. 204 Federal Street. Captain J.C. Adkins House. Ca. 1860. "T"-shape structure with new brick front facade and aluminum siding. Two-and-a-half-story, single-pile house with cross gable in center front, a two-story bay window in northeast gable end, and a one-story rear wing. A one-bay front entrance porch and fan-lit doorway. Some original shutters. Private residence.

39. 206 Federal Street. The Draper-Atkins House. (Presently listed in National Register) Ca. 1830. Late-federal style, two-and-a-half-story, center-hall-plan structure with one-bay two-story rear wing and one-story rear kitchen wing. Rear side porch. Significant double one-bay front porch with essentially Greek Revival style below and finely made sawn filigree trim on second story. Much original detail. Private residence.

40. 208 Federal Street. John W. Warrington House. Modern non-conforming private home built in 1957.

41. 302 Federal Street. George Goodwin House. Built in 1903. Two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, double-pile "L"-shaped structure of frame construction with asbestos shingle exterior and a large central dormer with three square casements. Private residence.

42. 304 Federal Street. Ca. 1900. Very simple two-story, three-bay, single-pile structure with two-story rear wing and rear enclosed side porch. Wood frame, narrow weatherboard, and one-story entrance porch on right front bay. Private residence.

43. 306 Federal Street. Ca. 1840. Original structure appears to have been a three-bay, side-hall-and-parlor-plan with a later two-bay addition making the present structure a five-bay center-hall-plan house. One-story rear shed-roofed wing and one-story hip-roofed wing in northwest end. Pedimented Greek Revival one-bay entrance porch in center front. Two-story wood frame with modern aluminum siding. Private residence.

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44. 308 Federal Street. Ca. 1875. Very fine and relatively unaltered example of Milton's Victorian Gothic period. Three-bay, double-pile, frame structure with rear two-story wing. Double cross gables with lancet windows there and in gable ends. Ornate verge boards in gables and cross gables. Tin ornamental borders along roof peaks. Ornate pedimented lintels above windows. One-story hip-roofed porch across front with ornate brackets and scroll work. Rear carriage house, barn, and privy. Private residence.

45. 312 Federal Street. Ca. 1900. Two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, double-pile house with clipped gable dormers. Rear one-story kitchen wing with hip roof. Simple trim. Front porch with Ionic columns. Private residence.

46. 400 Federal Street. Goshen Methodist Church Parsonage. Built in 1974. Non-conforming modern structure. One-story ranch house with attached garage.

47. 402 Federal Street. Goshen Methodist Church. Built in 1962. Non-conforming modern structure. Large brick modern gable-roofed structure.

48. 404 Federal Street. Dr. John W. Wiltbank House. Late-nineteenth century. "L"-shaped Victorian Gothic house with crossgable, lancet windows in cross gable and gable ends, double bay windows on northwest side, main core three-bay, center-hall-plan, single-pile. Rear side porch, two attached one-story shed roofed wings, front porch has had roof removed. Private residence.

49. 406 Federal Street. Edward Sharp House. Late-nineteenth century. Simple side-hall-plan, three-bay, single-pile house with rear two-story wing, rear side porch, one-story gable-roofed summer kitchen to rear of rear section. Enclosed front porch with modern alterations, asbestos shingle siding.

50. 408 Federal Street. Charles Sharp House. Late-nineteenth century. Identical in plan to 406 Federal Street house. Retains screened front porch and original shutters. White aluminum siding. Private residence.

51. 410 Federal Street. John Fisher House. Late-nineteenth century. Large two-story, double-pile, two-bay house with gable end facing street. White weatherboard with decorative sawn shingles in gable end, some jig-sawn tracery in gable end. Rear one-story hip-roofed wing. Private residence.

52. 410 Federal Street (at rear of property along Marshall Street) Governor David Hazzard Office. Very early-nineteenth century cypress-shingled, braced frame, one-room plan structure relocated from corner of Federal Street and Hazzard Lane. Tin roof over original shingle roof.

53. 412 Federal Street. R.L. Lacy House. Early-nineteenth century. Rectangular, two-story, five-bay center-hall-plan braced frame and weatherboard house with Victorian three-bay front porch, shed-roofed rear wing, and gable-roofed summer kitchen at rear. Private residence.

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54. 416 Federal Street. The Governor James Ponder Mansion. Mid-nineteenth century (already listed in National Register). Elegant mansard-style three-story, five-bay mansion with numerous outbuildings. Well preserved trim and fittings throughout. Now used as a funeral home.

55. 418 Federal Street. The Old Ponder House. Earliest section of house is late-eighteenth century. The remainder is early-nineteenth century. Rectangular, two-story, five-bay, single-pile center-hall-plan with two-story rear wing and attached summer kitchen. An early shed and privy are situated at the rear. Private residence.

56. 420 Federal Street. Ca. 1900. Three-bay, double-pile, one-and-a-half-story house with white weatherboard exterior. Two shed dormers in roof with two light casements. Private residence.

57. 422 Federal Street. Mid-nineteenth century. Rectangular, two-story, three-bay, single-pile, center-hall-plan house with one-story gable-roofed rear wing. Wood frame, cedar shingle siding. Screened front porch. Private residence.

58. 424 Federal Street. Ca. 1925 Modified bungalow. One-and-a-half-story, three-bay, double-pile, with hip roof and hip-roofed dormer with two three-vertical-light casements. Roof extends out over front porch. White asbestos siding. Shed and garage in rear.

59. 426 Federal Street. Late-nineteenth century. Rectangular two-story wood frame structure. Three-bay, center-hall-plan with rear one-story gable-roofed wing. Asbestos shingles. Simple box cornice. Screened front porch with turned posts.

60. 425 Federal Street. Late-nineteenth century. Rectangular two-story, single-pile, three-bay structure with rear gable-roofed one-story wing and attached gable-roofed one-story summer kitchen. Lancet windows in gable ends of main core. Full front porch with bracketed turned posts and rear left side enclosed porch. Wood frame shed in rear. House covered in composition shingles.

61. 423 Federal Street. Ca. 1930. Rectangular one-and-a-half-story three-bay, single-pile wood frame structure with modern enclosed front porch and rear gable roofed one-story wing with side rear porch. Dormer in front roof with double four-over-four sash. Asbestos shingle siding.

62. 419 Federal Street. Late-nineteenth century. Modified "T"-shape Queen Anne house with rear two-story hip roofed wing. Lancet windows in gable ends and in gable dormer on front section. Porch across front with angled entry. Two-story bay in northwest gable end with overhanging roof. Rear side entry porch and rear southeast side porch, both hip-roofed. Exposed decorative rafters. Second floor windows one light below with diamond-paned sash above. Ornate trim on front porch.

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63. 417 Federal Street. Ca. 1900. Large Queen Anne style, modified "T"-shape with base of "T" facing street. Turret at front southwest corner. Brick construction. Pedimented entry porch with circular porch extending around turret and leading to side porch. Curved Queen Anne balusters on porch railings. Porch columns on brick pedestals. Soffited cornice with frieze, partial returns roofed, flared eaves. Segmentally-arched window and door openings. Large stained glass window in northeast gable end. Horizontal two-light casements in gable ends, segmentally arched. Two sheds, garage and privy in rear contemporary with house. Structure now vacant.

64. 415 Federal Street. A. Manship House. Ca. 1850. Rectangular wood frame main core. Five bays with single-pile plan. Center-hall-plan. House typical of Greek Revival with heavy molded box cornice with partial returns and corner pilasters. Hip-roofed Victorian porch across central three bays. Windows of various periods with paneled and louvered wood shutters. Two-story gable roofed rear wing with attached shed-roofed side porch. Narrow wood weatherboard exterior.

65. 413. Federal Street. C. Manship House. Ca. 1860. "L"-shape structure of two stories. Five-bay center-hall facade with three-bay rear wing. Single-pile. Three-bay Victorian front porch with ornate scroll work. Side rear porch full length of wing. Simple trim on house. Simple box cornice with no returns. Original vertical board shed in rear.

66. 411 Federal Street. Ca. 1900. Large two-story gable-roofed wood frame house with gable end facing street. Two-story gable-roofed wing at northeast rear side. Main core is double-pile, two-bay. Front gable end has large two-over two-sash with small one-lite casement on either side. Wing has lancet window in gable end. Full front and northeast side hip-roofed porch supported by bracketed turned posts. Full rear porch. Small shed at side of house. Aluminum siding.

67. 405-407 Federal Street. Mid-nineteenth century five-bay, single-pile double house. Three-bay front shed-roofed porch with bracketed turned posts. Rear shed-roofed wing. Composition shingles over original weatherboarding. Tin roof on main core.

68. 403 Federal Street. Ca. 1945. Non-conforming modern structure. Single story, "T" shape, with front entrance portico. Three-bay. Asbestos siding.

69. 315 Federal Street. Much altered mid-nineteenth century commercial structure. Gable-roofed, one-story three-bay single-pile main core with gable-roofed lower one-story front wing and shed-roofed side wing. Frame building now covered with aluminum siding. Few original details remain. Now used as appliance shop.

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70. 309 Federal Street. Queen Anne turret house from ca. 1900. Modified "T"-shape structure with octagonal turret at front northwest corner and two-story bay on side gable with ornamental wood shingles. Ornamental shingles in turret. Remainder of house wood weatherboard. Full front and rear porches. Triple windows with fanlight over center sash in gable ends. Now used as Episcopal rectory.

71. 307 Federal Street. Original construction 1877 but much altered. St. John the Baptist Episcopal Church. Main core is rectangular gable-roofed Gothic church structure with gable end facing street. Frame structure with brick veneer added in 1936. Gable-roofed frame and shingle parish hall in rear connected by gable-roofed covered wing to church added in 1941. On each side of church building are four double trefoil arched windows with diamond panes in lower section. Chancel window is rose pattern over twelve-light stained glass window. Front facade has diamond-paned lancet window on either side with diamond keystones. Gable-roofed vestibule with lancet doorway and small lancet windows on each side. Structure is latest in a succession of buildings dating back to early-eighteenth century.

72. 305 Federal Street. Large late-nineteenth-century Victorian Gothic structure. Wood frame with wood weatherboard. Hip-roofed rear two-story wing. Gable-roofed main core with double cross gables. Two-story bay in each front gable end. Cross gables and gable ends have diamond paned lancet windows. Full facade front porch with ornate carpenter Gothic railings, posts and trim. Box cornices with brackets. Partial returns. Double doors with architrave trim at front center. Porches on both sides of rear wing and large rear screened porch. Attached one-story gable-roofed summer kitchen. Exterior wood shutters and interior shutters in second floor bedrooms.

73. 303 Federal Street. 1916 bungalow-style rectangular one-and-a-half-story brick structure with wide gable dormers in front and rear slopes of roof, each with triple one-over-one sashes and decorative wood shingles. First floor windows have segmental brick lintels. Roof extends to cover three-bay front porch. Gable-roofed wood frame garage of same period with gable-roofed ridge vent.

74. 301 Federal Street. Former M.E. Church parsonage. Built 1890. "T"-shape Victorian Gothic house with cross gable in center of facade. Lancet windows in gable ends and cross gable. Three bays with double doorway and double one-over-one (second floor) window in center bay. Facade stoop probably replacing original front porch. Side porch on rear wing. Attached summer kitchen. Side entrance portico on northeast side of rear wing. One-story bay window on northeast gable end of front section with double one-over-one sash above.

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75. 207 Federal Street. Lofland House. Ca. 1830. Substantially altered rectangular wood frame house. Five-bay, center-hall-plan, single-pile gable-roofed structure with rear one-story shed-roofed wing to which a one-story gable-roofed summer kitchen is attached by a screened in-porch. Front facade has been altered by addition of pent roof with pedimented hoods for two front doors, and by modern triple window. Front doors retain their original crosseted architrave. Aluminum siding.

76. 205 Federal Street. Dr. James A. Hopkins House. Mid-nineteenth century. Extremely ornate Second Empire structure with "T"-shape main core and northeast side wing of same style. Two stories with modified mansard second story and hip roof above. Ornate gable-roofed dormers with clipped lancet windows and heavy architrave trim. In center of symmetrical main core facade is square tower with entrance on first floor. Elaborate double doors with heavy architrave molding. Second floor tower windows are double lancets within heavy lancet arched heads. In each face of mansard tower roof are circular windows with heavy molded semi-circular heads. In front facade of side wing is one-bay porch with ornate sawn decoration. Double lancet dormer is repeated in second floor mansard above. Mansard and roof is covered with hexagonal patterned wood shingles.

77. 203 Federal Street. W.C. Prettyman House. Ca. 1845. Greek Revival structure. Four-bay double-pile wood frame house of three stories. Later one-story gable-roofed rear wing. Main door is in right facade. Third floor is low and consists of a frieze with wide bracketed box cornice above. Four low, horizontal "lay-on-your-stomach" windows in front facade and two in each side. All shutters in first, second, and third floor windows original. Low pitched hip roof. House now undergoing restoration.

78. 201 Federal Street. Dr. John Hopkins House. 1901. Queen Anne style structure. Square, double-pile, three-bay main core with turret at front northwest corner and northeast side two-story gable roofed wing. House also has a two-story hip-roofed rear wing. Main core is hip-roofed, with hip-roofed dormer in front plane of roof. Large brick chimney in side roof behind octagonal turret with corbelled top and triple stacks. Two-story bay in northeast wing with lancet window above. Front porch curves around turret and extends along northeast side to northeast wing. One-story porches along each side of rear wing. Rear wing connects to one-story gable roofed Neo-classical doctor's office with pedimented portico supported by Doric columns. Side entrance to doctor's office is smaller pedimented portico with columns repeated. A summer kitchen connects to rear of doctor's office and rear wing.

79. 119 Federal Street. H. Hall House. Original section dates from mid-nineteenth century with large late-nineteenth century addition at rear. Main core is early Victorian Gothic structure of two-story, single-pile wood frame construction three bays wide with cross gable in the central bay. A large Victorian Gothic wing of later date (larger than the main core) is attached to

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the rear and northeast corner, also of single-pile, wood frame construction. Cross gable in center of facade has intricate lancet with nine panes above one. Front three-bay porch has center pedimented entry, turned posts with scroll-work brackets, turned trim above.

80. 117 Federal Street. D.R. Burton House. Late-nineteenth century. Eclectic structure with extremely unusual roof design-gable on hip-on-hip. Porch roof continues hip-on-hip design. Second floor is flared out at bottom with sawn notched shingles above and weatherboard siding in first floor. Center of second floor facade has unique triangular bay with window in each of two exposed faces of triangle and triangular hipped roof above. Above center-bay at top of hip-on-hip section in small gable end is a triangular three-light window. Front door has one light above with six irregularly-shaped panels below. Small one-story rear wing.

81. 113 Federal Street. Early-nineteenth century original section with mid-nineteenth century addition. Original side-hall and parlor-plan three-bay single house with two-bay section added to northeast end. Central doorway dates from addition with sidelights and transom. Rear two-story gable roofed section and rear story-and-a-half wing with "catslide" roof with rear one-story porch. One-bay entry porch in front facade. Later garage at rear northeast side.

82. 111 Federal Street. Jones House (Modern: The Holly House) built 1901. House square four-bay double-pile Queen Anne structure with turret at front northwest corner of octagonal design. The house is of two-and-a-half-stories with an unusual clipped gable on hip roof with cross gables on the southwest front facade and on the northeast side rear. First and second floor have one-light sash under ornamental trapezoid and diamond-paned upper sash. Third floor turret sash are sixteen lights over one. Gable end of clipped gable section has three sixteen-light casements. Hip-roofed porch along front and part of northeast side. Northeast side cross gable has two-story bay with ornamental sash. Cross gable ends have semi-circular lights in heavy architrave surround with wooden keystones. One-story rear shed roofed wing, shed and garage.

83. 105-107 Federal Street. Early 1900's commercial building of brick construction containing two store fronts. Two-story, seven-bay, with false front and decorative frieze under cornice. Some alterations to first-floor store fronts. Now used as a market.

84. 103 Federal Street. Early 1900's commercial building of brick construction containing one store front. Two-story, two-bay with ornamental frieze and corbelled cornice. Modern alterations to first floor. Now used as liquor store.

85. 101 Federal Street. Old Sussex Trust Bank (No. 2) Ca. 1935. One-story rectangular brick gable-roofed structure with gable end facing street and one-story gable-roofed wing on southwest side. Full return on gable end and decorative frieze beneath. One-over-one lights with stone lintels topped by semi-circular lights with heavy brick architrave and stone keystones. Entrance in center of three-bay main core is hip-roofed bay with doors at each side and twelve light window in center. Structure now vacant.

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86. 105 Union Street. Samuel's Department Store. Turn of the century two-story brick commercial structure part of a two-store building but with with some minor differences between this and 107 Union St. Rectangular, false front three-bay structure. Ornamental molded wood cornice with modillion cornice and dentil molding beneath. Wood pendants at corners. Segmentally-arched second floor windows. Modillion cornice with dentil trim repeated above first floor store front. Store front has large show windows on either side of main entrance.

87. 107 Union Street. "Ye Ole Good News Book Store". Turn of the century commercial structure. Identical to 105 Union St. except four-bay front and cornice above first floor store front is slightly lower.

88. 109 Union Street. Milton Hardware. Large ca. 1910-1912 brick two-story commercial building. Five-bay facade with false front. Corbelled brick cornice and brick corner pilasters. Modern store front on first floor and modern plate glass windows on second floor.

89. 111-113 Union Street Milton Sausage and Scrapple Co. Ca. 1925 stepped false front one-story commercial structure with large modern block wing added in 1970 on north side. Original section first used as Milton Auto Company before present use began in 1937. This section has had alterations including addition of vertical aluminum seamed siding to first floor.

90. 125 Union Street. William Betts Building. Large early-twentieth-century commercial structure on north side of Broadkill River. Rectangular two-story brick structure with two-bay facade five bays deep. Hip roof with wide overhanging eaves with closely spaced ornamental brackets. Hip dormers in each of four roof planes continues wide eave and bracket motif. Three horizontal one-light casements in each dormer. Windows on first floor sides and second floor have segmentally arched heads. Modern ashlar and glass store front with black glass decorative panel extending across front above. Structure restored in 1979 for use as new Milton Public Library.

91. 127 Union Street. Milton Service Center. Ca. 1940. One-story rectangular three-bay brick commercial building with modern false front and alterations to front facade.

92. 129 Union Street. Built in 1905. Modified rectangular Queen Anne two-and-a-half-story structure with three-bay facade. Double-pile. Three cross gables each with ornamental double diamond-pane sash above one-light sash. Pedimented entry. Turned porch post and railings and turned spindles along porch frieze on facade. Privy at rear. House now undergoing restoration.

93. 131 Union Street. Walls House. Ca 1905. Modified "T" plan two-and-a-half story eclectic structure. Base of "T" extends outward on facade. "U"-shaped one-story porch surrounds front wing with pedimented entries in center and at each corner. Semi-circular one-over-one lights in gables. Fishscale shingles in gable ends. Turned porch posts with turned spindles in porch frieze. Decorative exposed rafter ends.

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94. 205 Union Street. Welch Home and Drug Store. Ca 1885. "T"-shape two-story Victorian Gothic structure with family home on side and in rear and drug store in front. "T" faces street sideways with two-bay store front facade at north end and three-bay home facade set back on south end. One-story porch along three-bay facade. Two-bay one-story porch along store front. Decorative fish scale and diamond pattern wood shingles in gable ends, asbestos shingles elsewhere. Drug store largely unaltered from 1880's, now operated by grandson of builder.

95. 207 Union Street. Mid-nineteenth century rectangular three-bay, single-pile, wood frame two-story house. Gable roof. Original shutters, three-bay front porch with simple bracketed turned posts. One-story gable roofed summer kitchen in rear.

96. 209 Union Street. Early-nineteenth century. Rectangular, two-story, three-bay, single-pile wood frame house with gable roof. Symmetrical facade. One-story rear gable-roofed wing. One-story south side shed-roofed wing. Small shed-roofed wing at rear of rear wing. Much modern alteration including pent roof along front facade. Sawn wood shingle siding. Modern garage.

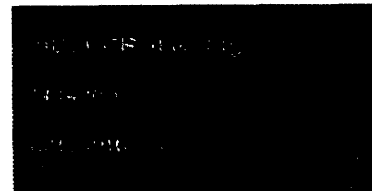
97. 211 Union Street. Late-nineteenth century Victorian Gothic cottage. One-story gable-roofed house with gable end facing street. Two-two-over-two windows in gable end. Decorative scroll sawn peak ornament. Shed-roofed front porch with turned bracketed posts. Smaller gable-roofed ^{rear} wing with shed-roofed enclosed side porch. Original shutters.

98. 215 Union Street. Ca. 1880. Rectangular two-story wood frame house with symmetrical three-bay face. Cross gable above center bay with lancet window with fretwork lintel. Double front doors with three-light transom. Decorative scroll-work posts on front porch with scroll-work brackets and decorative frieze. Scroll-work along cornice and scroll-work barge board. Wood weather-board. House undergoing restoration.

99. 301 Union Street. Robert Hood Carey Mansion. Ca. 1860 with later-nineteenth-century additions. "L"-shaped two-and-a-half-story structure. Original section is three-bay symmetrical wing making up present south end of facade. Gable roof of this wing has molded box cornice with partial returns. Very large brick exterior end chimney on south end with sloped weatherings. Cross gable with lancet window and decorative sawn wood shingles in center bay of this section. Three-bay porch. Two-bay later section at north end completes facade. It consists of a three-story bay window, each story of which is inset slightly and has flared base. Upper two stories have decorative wood shingles. Rear two-story section is three bays deep. Porch extends full length. Flared second floor base extends length of this section. Decorative posts and brackets with pendants on front and side porches. Decorative sawn work on ridges of gables. Seamed tin roof.

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100. 301 Union Street. Robert Hood Carey Carriage House. Late-nineteenth century. Highly ornate one-and-a-half-story eclectic structure. Wood frame, gable-roofed building with gable end facing street. Double four-over-four lights with fanlight top in gable end. Vertical board and batten siding on first floor. Wooden fish scale shingles in gable ends. Two shed-roofed dormers on each side of roof, each with two casements. In center of roof is a square tower or steeple with pyramidal high-pitched roof with flared eaves. Tower contains louvered vents in each face with fish scale wood shingles. A brick drive and court is in front of structure.

101. 309 Union Street. Mid-nineteenth-century Victorian Gothic structure of wood frame construction of a modified "T" shape. Four-bay front facade. Single-pile. Lancet windows in three gable ends and two cross gables. House is now covered with aluminum siding and most Gothic trim has been removed.

102. 311 Union Street. W. Warren House. Mid-nineteenth century wood frame two-story, three-bay, center-hall-plan house with Victorian Gothic cross gable and trim added at a later date. Cross gable has lancet window. Bracketed cornice. Three-bay front porch with square wooden columns atop wooden pedestals, turned balusters and segmentally-arched brackets with center pendants between posts. Modern rear addition of one-story. Front main core is asbestos shingled.

103. 313 Union Street. Very simple late-nineteenth-century structure of two stories with gable end facing street. Wood frame with narrow weatherboard siding. Three-bay side entrance on first floor. Two windows on second floor facade. Porthole window in gable end. Square porch posts with ornate scroll work brackets joining between posts with pendants.

104. 315 Union Street. G.H. Warren House. Early-nineteenth century. Two-story, wood frame, gable-roofed, five-bay single-pile house with molded box cornice and partial returns. Brackets along cornice probably later. Center-hall plan. Three-bay porch across center three bays of facade with bracketed cornice and scroll-worked posts with scroll work brackets. House is now covered with aluminum siding. Modern aluminum shutters replace originals. One-and-a-half-story rear wing with upstairs porch, one-story rear porch, and attached summer kitchen. Original privy in rear.

105. 319 Union Street. Robert Betts House. Early-nineteenth century with later-nineteenth-century rear addition. Two-story wood frame gable-roofed house with three-bay facade (side-hall and parlor-plan). Modern one-story side hip roofed wing. Two-story late-nineteenth-century rear wing. Facade door has one-bay pedimented portico. House covered with asbestos shingles. Modern white aluminum shutters. Modern pool and garage in rear.

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106. 321 Union Street. Harry C. Wagamon House. Built 1926. Two-story single-pile wood frame structure with some colonial revival decoration. Gable roof with box cornice with partial returns. Semi-circular entrance portico in center of three-bay symmetrical front with two Ionic columns on either side. Enclosed sun room on south side with large multi-paned casements. One-story rear kitchen wing. Aluminum siding. Red wooden shutters on second floor with pine tree cut-outs. Several early-twentieth-century chicken houses at rear of house.

107. 325 Union Street. J.H. Wiltbank House. (Said to have been built by Gov. Hazzard for his daughter and son in law, Dr. and Mrs. Wolfe) Ca. 1850. Two-story gable-roofed wood frame house with five-bay facade incorporating original three-bay side-hall-plan section and two-bay addition. Molded box cornice with partial returns. Two-story rear wing with rear side porch. Front porch across center three bays with scroll work brackets. Early shed in rear side yard. House covered with hand-hewn cypress shingles.

108. 327 Union Street. Governor David Hazzard House. Earliest section is three-bay side-hall and parlor-plan house dating from late-eighteenth century with exposed base interior end chimney and a substantial amount of interior federal detail. Early-nineteenth century two-bay center section with two-story bay window added later. Two-bay kitchen wing set back at north end dates from mid-nineteenth century. Large front late-nineteenth century colonial revival porch. Late-nineteenth century dormer in center section roof. Early root cellar and mid-nineteenth century barn at rear of house. Structure set well back from street in large park-like lot. Now under restoration. Previously listed in the National Register.

109. 331 Union Street. Ca. 1910. "T"-shaped two-story gable roofed wood frame house with base of "T" facing street. Two-story bays in each north and south side gable ends. Triple window in each gable end with one-over-one sash in center and one-light sash fixed on each side. "U"-shaped porch in front has pedimented entry in front center and at each side. Turned balusters in porch rail. Turned posts with scroll work brackets. Ornamental wood shingles in three entry pediments and three gable ends. Garage in rear.

110. 333 Union Street. Late-nineteenth century Victorian Gothic house of two stories with large two-story late-nineteenth century rear wing. Three-bay front facade has cross gable with lancet window in center. Front porch has square posts with scroll-work brackets and turned spindles in frieze. Entry at north front. Two-story connecting wing between front and rear sections of house has two-story bay on south side. Rear wing has small shed-roofed one-story rear wing.

111. 337 Union Street. Ca. 1915. Large wood frame structure of modified "L" shape with three-bay irregular facade. South front bay extends out beyond north two bays. One-story bow front window in south front. North front is one-story

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with steep catslide roof ascending to peak of main two-story section and very large gable-roofed dormer at second-story level. Second floor facade has large one-over-one windows with etched designs in upper sash. Square one-over-one in gable end of front gable. Triple window in south and north gable ends, one-over-one sashes in center with fixed single lights on either side. Exterior end chimney on south side with sloped weatherings one side.

112. 409 Union Street. Mid-nineteenth century. Two-story wood frame center-hall-plan, gable-roofed house with two-story gable-roofed rear wing. Three-bay porch with bracketed turned posts and turned spindles in porch frieze. Narrow weatherboard siding. Newer shed-roofed rear one-story wing on south side rear.

114. 106 Broad Street. C. 1870. Two-story, six-bay frame house originally built as a two-story, three-bay frame house, original section has an interior gable end chimney and east wall covered in shingle while remainder of house has sawn weatherboard siding, west section is narrower than east half and has a central chimney stack, gable roof, frame and post porch over middle two bays, rear one-story wing.

115. 108 Broad Street. C. 1910. Two-story, three-bay, center entrance frame building, two-story frame rear wing, full porch across front with flat roof and post supports.

116. 110 Broad Street. C. 1850. Two-story, five-bay, center-hall frame building, gable roof with cross gable and lancet window, interior gable end chimneys, "T"-shaped plan with rear wing having a two-story block with gable end chimney and a one-story block with gable end chimney, the last block was originally a detached kitchen, front porch over entrance with flat roof supported by turned posts and elaborate sawn decorative brackets.

117. 114 Broad Street. C. 1860. Two-story, six-bay frame house probably built as a three-bay structure and enlarged, gable roof with bay cornice and partial returns, interior gable end chimneys, one-story rear wing, building covered with asbestos siding.

118. 118 Broad Street. C. 1860. Two-story, five-bay frame house, gable roof with box cornice and partial returns, interior gable end chimneys, one-story rear wing with shed roof, cornice window heads, asbestos siding over weatherboard.

119. 122 Broad Street. C. 1870. Two-story, three-bay side-hall frame building, gable roof with an interior west gable end chimney, rear two-story wing with a one story-shed, full porch across the front supported by turned posts with decorative sawn brackets.

120. 124 Broad Street. C. 1870. Two-story, five-bay center-hall frame building, gable roof with interior gable end chimneys, partial returns, two-over-two sash windows, porch over center bay with flat roof supported by turned posts.

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121. 128 Broad Street. C. 1850. Two-story, three-bay frame house center chimney, gable roof with open cornice, lancet window at gables, one-story rear wing, full enclosed porch across the front.

122. 127 Broad Street. C. 1860. Two-story, three-bay, frame house with center entrance, gable roof, interior, interior gable end chimneys, pent roof, one-story rear wing, box cornice, two-over-two windows.

123. 125 Broad Street. C. 1900. One-story, three-bay frame house, with gable roof, center entrance with hood, interior east gable end chimney, one-story wing on east side.

124. 123 Broad Street. C. 1840. Two-story, six-bay frame building, double center entrances, gable roof with box cornice, interior gable end chimneys, two-over-two windows, cornice window heads with eared architraves, former detached kitchen now joined to south west corner of house.

125. 119 Broad Street. C. 1930. One-story, square frame building with pyramid roof, central chimney stack, enclosed porch.

126. 117 Broad Street. C. 1860. Two-story, three-bay, side-hall frame house, gable roof with interior east gable end chimney, box cornice, pent roof, one-story rear wing with dormers, tin roof, asbestos siding arched cornice window heads.

127. 115 Broad Street. C. 1860. Two-story, three-bay, side-hall frame building, gable roof with interior east gable end chimney, sawn weatherboard siding, full porch with turned posts and decorative sawn brackets.

128. 113 Broad Street. C. 1860. Two-story, three-bay, side-hall frame building, gable end facade, "L"-shaped building, two-over-two sash windows, two porches with turned post supports and decorative brackets, center chimney stack.

129. 111 Broad Street. C. 1890. Two-story, five-bay frame building with gable roof and interior gable end chimneys, center-hall, east block has bays combined into projecting wing, center front porch with wrought iron posts, box cornice with partial returns.

130. 109 Broad Street. C. 1860. Two-story, three-bay center-hall frame building, gable roof, interior gable end chimneys, box cornice with partial returns, full porch with turned wood posts and decorative sawn brackets.

131. 107 Broad Street. C. 1860. Two-story, two-bay frame building, gable roof with west gable end interior chimney, one-story rear wing, full porch with square post supports.

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132. 105 Broad Street. C. 1850. Two-story, five-bay, center-hall frame building, gable roof with cross gable, interior gable end chimneys, full front porch with turned supports, sawn bracket decoration.

133. 104 Mill Street. C. 1860. Two-story, three-bay center-hall frame building, gable roof with box cornice and partial returns, interior gable end chimneys, two-story rear wing one-story shed, full porch across the front, supported by turned posts, aluminum siding over weatherboard.

134. 108 Chestnut Street. C. 1860. Two-story, four-bay frame building, gable roof with partial cornice returns, interior gable end chimneys, one-story rear wing with dormer, center front porch with turned supports.

135. S.E. corner of Chestnut Street and Mill Street. "Odd Fellows Cemetery".

136. 302 Mill Street. C. 1930. One-story, two-bay gable facade frame building, gable roof with dormer, central chimney stack, shallow full front porch.

137. 306 Mill Street. C. 1860. Two-story, five-bay center hall frame building, gable roof with box cornice and partial returns, interior gable end chimneys, two-story rear wing, enclosed front porch, aluminum siding over weatherboard.

138. 308 Mill Street. C. 1920. One-story, three-bay center-hall frame building on a brick foundation, gable roof with porch extension, dormer, interior west gable end chimney, full porch under roof extension, weatherboard siding.

139. 310 Mill Street. C. 1870. Two-story, five-bay center-hall frame building, gable roof, interior gable end chimney, one-story rear wing, full enclosed front porch.

140. 312 Mill Street. C. 1970. One-story modern ranch house aluminum siding, gable roof.

141. 314 Mill Street. C. 1870. Two-story, three-bay, side-hall frame building, gable roof with interior east gable end chimney, weatherboard over diagonal board sheathing, full front porch supported by turned posts.

142. 316 Mill Street. C. 1870. Two-story, three-bay, center-hall frame building, gable roof, center chimney, full front porch with turned posts and decorative sawn brackets, two-story rear wing.

143. 318 Mill Street. C. 1870. Two-story, three-bay, center-hall frame building, gable roof with partial returns, interior gable end chimneys.

144. 317 Mill Street. C. 1840. Two-story, five-bay center-hall frame building, weatherboard siding with classical corner pilasters, gable roof with partial returns, interior gable end chimneys, one-story rear wing connects one-story detached kitchen, full enclosed front porch.

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145. 315 Mill Street. C. 1840. Two-story, three-bay, center-hall, frame building, gable roof with cross gable and lancet window, interior gable end windows, weatherboard siding with classical corner pilasters, full front porch with turned wood posts and decorative sawn brackets and turned balusters, detached rear frame kitchen.

146. 313 Mill Street. C. 1830. Double house, six-bay, single-pile over all, west block is two-story, three-bay center-hall frame with gable roof and classical corner pilasters, east block is one-story, three-bay center-hall frame with gable roof and dormer, split shingles exterior covering, vertical board door, center chimney is shared by both blocks.

147. 311 Mill Street. C. 1860. Two-story, three-bay, center-hall frame building, gable roof with partial return box cornice, interior west gable end chimney, one-story rear wing, frame outbuildings include carriage house and sheds.

148. 307 Mill Street. C. 1890. One-story, three-bay, center-hall frame building, gable roof, interior east gable end chimney, hall porch supported by square wood posts, one-story, rear wing on rear west side.

149. 305 Mill Street. C. 1850. Two-story, three-bay, center-hall frame building, gable roof with interior gable chimney, box cornice with partial returns and classical corner boards, cornice window heads, two-story rear wing, one-story rear kitchen now attached to rear full enclosed front porch.

150. 301 Mill Street. C. 1860. Two-story, five-bay center-hall frame building, gable roof, interior east gable end chimney stack, weatherboard siding, two-story rear wing, one-story detached kitchen to rear of house.

151. 205 Mill Street. C. 1870. Two-story, three-bay center-hall frame building, gable roof with cross gable, two-story rear wing, full enclosed front porch.

152. 203 Mill Street. C. 1870. Two-story, three-bay center-hall frame house, gable roof, interior gable end chimneys, full enclosed front porch, two-story rear wing, projecting bay on east gable end.

153. 117 Chestnut Street. C. 1810. "Endeavor Lodge 17, AFAM", two-story frame church building, gable roof, Gothic/lancet windows at a second floor, rectangular windows at first floor, "L"-shaped building.

154. 103 Mill Street. C. 1960. "Diamond State Telephone Building," one-story modern brick building, mansard roof.

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155. 302 Mulberry St. - CC. Davidson House. Mid-nineteenth-century, T-shaped two-story five-bay single-pile-plan structure of wood-frame construction with a late-nineteenth-century single-story rear addition. Gable-roofed with sawn decoration on eaves and cross gable on facade, exterior walls covered with white asbestos shingles. Slightly asymmetrical window and door placement; three-bay porch on facade. Private residence.

156. Collins St. - H. Skidmore House. Late-nineteenth century, T-shaped two-story four-bay structure of wood-frame construction with a later single-story, shed-roofed addition on the rear. Gable roofed with overhanging eaves and sawn rafter ends; exterior walls covered with white wooden siding, fishscale shingle in gable ends. Symmetrical window and door placement. U-shaped facade porch with turned wooden post supports and scroll brackets. Garage and shed at rear. Private residence.

157. 206 Chestnut St. - The Jonathan Polk House. Two-story, T-shaped, three-bay, single-pile structure of frame construction with a later single-story lean-to addition. Gable-roofed with cross gable and lancet window on facade; molded box cornice and frieze. Exterior walls covered with clapboard, with pilaster trim. Symmetrically placed six-over-six sash windows and doors. Small single-bay entrance portico with square columns and decorative brackets. Private residence.

158. 208 Chestnut St. - The Polk House. Two-story, L-shaped three-bay, single-pile frame structure with a later single-story shed-roofed addition at rear. Gable-roofed with molded box cornice, partial returns and simple freize. Exterior walls are covered with machine-cut shingles. Symmetrical placement of six-over-six double-hung sash windows; facade door on right of side-hall and parlor-plan main core. Hip-roofed cross-facade porch is enclosed. Private entrance.

159. 210 Chestnut St. - The Jeffries House. Two-story, rectangular, three-bay, single-pile frame main core. Gable-roofed with a cross gable on the facade and exposed rafter ends. The rear of the main core has a single-story flat-roofed addition; a single-story gable-roofed addition has additional single-story shed-roofed additions on either side. The two-over-two sash windows are regularly placed, and entrance is centrally located. A single-tier porch crosses all three bays of the facade and has turned columns and decorative brackets. Private entrance.

160. 302 Chestnut St. - Simple, early-20th century, bungalow-style brick and frame structure. Brick extends up to base of windows, with gray-painted wood weatherboard above. Exposed brick chimney. Enclosed front porch has segmentally arched double window openings. Windows are one-over-one double-hung sash. Wide gable roof is covered with white asphalt shingles.

161. 304 Chestnut St. - Early-20th century, modified bungalow-style, brick three-bay hip-roofed house, with clipped gable and wide dormers in front and rear planes of roof. The enclosed front porch is trimmed in white wood in a segmental arch motif. Modern aluminum awnings have been added to porch windows. Windows in main body of house are two-over-two double-hung sash. Those in porch and dormers are casement.

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162. 306 Chestnut St. - Non-conforming Ca. 1970 structure; ranch-style, green aluminum siding, asphalt shingled roof. Small one-bay front porch, enclosed with fold-out horizontal casement windows. Structure is small enough and well enough landscaped not to detract from the surrounding district.

163. 308 Chestnut St. - The Fisher House. Two-story, T-shaped, three-bay single-pile frame structure, with a mansard-roofed addition on rear. Main structure is gable-roofed, with a molded box cornice and double cross gables with lancet windows on facade. The exterior walls are covered with weatherboard and have corner pilasters. The two-over-two light sashes are symmetrically placed and have molded pediments and louvered shutters; there are two single-story bay windows. Facade door is centrally located. Single-tier, hip-roofed porch on facade has molded post supports; two-tier screened porch on side of rear wing. Private residence.

164. 312 Chestnut St. - The W.C. Prettyman House. Rectangular, two-story, three-bay, single-pile, gable-roofed frame structure, with a single-story gabled addition at rear; there are also two other later single-story additions, one with a shed roof and one with a flat roof. Main core has a cross gable on facade and aluminum box cornice. Exterior walls are covered with aluminum siding. Regularly placed two-over-two sash windows with louvered shutters. Facade door is centrally located and has a single-light transom and louvered shutters. Facade has single-bay entrance portico with gable roof and wrought iron supports. Private residence.

165. 314 Chestnut St. - The Walls House. T-shaped, two-story, five-bay single-pile frame structure, with later single-story shed and gable-roofed additions on the rear. Main core is gable-roofed with a molded box cornice, partial returns and a bracketed frieze. Exterior walls are vinyl sided. The six-over-six light sash windows are regularly placed. Facade door is centrally located and has a single-light transom. A single-tier porch extends across the right three bays of the facade; it has a shed roof supported by turned columns. Private residence.

166. 404 Chestnut St. (S.W. Corner of Chestnut and Atlantic) - Early-20th century, one-story, gable-roofed structure built entirely of rock-faced concrete block. Gable end of roof containing three one-over-one windows faces street, while cross gables, nearly as wide and also containing three windows, face the sides. First floor of the house is raised four feet above ground, with high basement beneath. Front porch has block walls to "chair-rail" height, with white wooden posts above. Porch roof covered is seamed tin.

167. 406 Chestnut St. - E.M. Vaughn House. The main core is a rectangular, one-and-a-half story, three-bay, double-pile side-hall-and parlor-plan, frame structure with a two-story rear ell. Both sections have gable roofs with molded box cornices and partial returns. The rectangular main core has a large shed-roofed wall dormer on both the front and rear. The rear ell has a single-story addition on either side, one with a hip roof and the other a shed roof. The exterior walls are covered with aluminum siding. The six-over-six sash windows are regularly placed and have green louvered shutters. The facade door is in the right bay. A single-tier hip-roofed porch extends across all three bays of the facade. Private residence.

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168. House on Hazzard St. (north side, only house on street) - Three-bay, single-pile, two-story, mid-nineteenth-century L-shaped structure, front cross gable with lancet window. Front porch. Wood frame with wood siding. Six-over-six and two-over-two windows. Many alterations throughout.

169. 416 Chestnut St. - T.S. Melson House. The main core is a rectangular, three-bay, two-story, single-pile side-hall-and parlor-plan structure with a one-and-a-half story, three-bay, single-pile addition on one end. Both sections are of frame construction. Both have gable roofs with molded box cornices, partial returns, dentil trim and a bracketed frieze. The one-and-a-half story addition has three gable-roofed dormers on both the front and rear. The opposite end of the main core has a new, one-story, gable-roofed, L-shaped addition. The exterior walls are covered with aluminum siding; the facade of the new section has a stone wall. The main core has symmetrically spaced six-over-six sashes with louvered shutters; the new addition has a single-story bay window on both the front and side. The facade door is placed in the right bay of the two-story main core and has a single-light transom and a single-bay entrance portico with a shed roof supported by white iron supports. The rear of the two-story main core has a single-tier shed-roofed porch. Private residence.

170. 418 Chestnut St. - E. Prettyman House. One-and-a-half story, rectangular, two-bay double-pile frame structure, with a single-story shed-roofed addition at the rear. The exterior walls are of brick veneer. The main core has a low gabled roof with a cross gable on the left side and exposed rafter ends. The front and rear of the main core each have a three-bay gabled dormer with case-ment windows. The symmetrically placed windows are six-over-one double-hung sashes with plain trim; the facade door is located in the left bay. There is a small entrance portico on the facade which has been enclosed. Private residence.

171. 420 Chestnut St. - James Wilson House. Two-story, three-bay, single-pile, side-hall and parlor-plan main core, with a two-story rear ell; both of frame construction. Both main core and rear ell have gable roofs with a molded box cornice and partial returns; the facade has a cross gable. The northeast side of the main core and rear ell each have a later single-story shed-roofed addition. A gable roofed garage and lean-to shed are also attached to the rear single-story addition. The exterior walls of this house are covered with asbestos shingles. The two-over-two light sash windows are symmetrically placed and have simple trim. The facade entrance is a double door located in the left bay. A single-tier hip-roofed porch extends across most of the facade and has square wooden post supports with sawn trim. The southwest side of the rear ell has a small flat-roofed entrance portico, which has been enclosed. Private residence.

172. House on south side of Poplar St. (only house on Poplar St.) - Early 20th century gambrel-roofed colonial revival structure, three-bays, double-pile. Double six-over-six windows on each side of front door. Exterior brick end chimneys. Concrete front porch floor remains though porch is gone. Front roof contains two modified gable dormers, joined by a shed-roofed dormer containing two windows and a small central door which apparently gave access to porch roof.

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173. 422 Chestnut St. - Rectangular, two-story, three-bay, single-pile, center-hall-plan main core. Single-story ell on the rear has an attached single-story shed-roofed addition; all sections are of frame construction. The main core and rear ell have gable roofs and box cornices. The exterior walls are covered with gold asbestos shingles. The symmetrically spaced two-over-two double-hung sashes have simple trim and louvered shutters. The facade door is centrally located and also has louvered shutters; there are no porches. A gable-roofed shed with weatherboard walls is located at the rear. Private residence.

174. 424 Chestnut St. - J. Hopkins House. Two-story, L-shaped, three-bay, single-pile main core with a gable roof and fascia board cornice. A single-story shed-roofed addition and a single story hip-roofed addition are located on the south west side and the rear, respectively. The structure is of frame construction and has exterior walls of asbestos shingles. The symmetrically spaced windows are two-over-two double-hung sashes with plain trim and white louvered shutters. The facade door is placed in the right bay of the side-hall-and parlor plan house. An enclosed porch extends across most of the facade and has a lean-to roof. A gable-roofed garage is located to the rear. Private residence.

175. 426 Chestnut St. - E. Prettyman House. Two-story, L-shaped, three-bay, single-pile frame building of side-hall and parlor-plan construction; a single-story shed-roofed addition is located on the southwest rear side. The main core has a gabled roof with a molded box cornice and partial returns; the exterior walls are covered with brown machine-cut wood shingles. The regularly spaced two-over-two light double-hung sash windows have simple trim, and the facade door is located in the left bay. A single-tier shed-roofed porch extends across most of the facade; it has chamfered post supports with sawn brackets. A gable-roofed garage is the only outbuilding. Private residence.

176. 428 Chestnut St. - C. Waples House. An L-shaped, two-story, three-bay frame structure with a gable-end facade. It has an asphalt-shingled gabled roof with exposed rafter ends and sawn gable-end trim. Its exterior walls are covered with aluminum siding. The symmetrically spaced two-over-two double-hung sashes have plain trim. Each gable end has a triple window consisting of a single rectangular light on either side of a two-over-one sash window. A two-story bay window is located on the northeast side. The facade door is located in the left bay of the side-hall-and-parlor-plan house; it has plain trim. An enclosed single-tier porch extends across the facade and down part of the south west side. A gable-roofed garage is located to the rear. Private residence.

177. 503 Chestnut St. - Former Episcopal Rectory. Modified late-Federal residence. Gable-roof, five-bay, single-pile, two-and-a-half story structure with one-and-a-half-story rear wing with "cat-slide" roof. Main block of house shows evidence of having originally been a three-bay side-hall-and-parlor-plan house, with a side one-and-a-half addition later raised to two stories. Present garage is adapted from Ca. 1800 single-room-plan house. Remaining features include handhewn cypress shingles on exterior; brick nogging; plaster; exposed beams; some original moldings; one original plank door with wide strap hinges, rose-head nailed pattern; and two original sets of paneled shutters.

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178. 501 Chestnut St. - Jenson House. Rectangular, single-story, three-bay, gable-end facade structure, with a single-story wing on the southeast side. It has an asphalt-shingled gable roof with a cross gable on the northeast side and a cornice of fascia board with partially exposed rafter ends. The exterior walls are of brick. The regularly spaced windows are eight-over-one light double-hung sashes and have brick lintels with a keystone, as well as brick sills; a square bay window is located on the northwest side. The facade door is centrally located and has single-pane sidelights and a brick lintel with keystone. A single-tier gable-roofed porch extends across the entire facade and has poured cement supports; a lean-to porch on the rear has been enclosed. Two outbuildings are located at the rear--one is a gable-roofed, wood-shingled garage and the other is a shop with a clipped-gable roof and cement block walls. Private residence.

179. 425 Chestnut St. - L-shaped, two-story, three-bay single-pile main core with two single-story lean-to additions at the rear. It is of frame construction and has exterior walls of aluminum siding over weatherboard; the main core has a composition-shingled gable roof with a box cornice. The symmetrically spaced windows are two-over-two double-hung sashes with plain trim; each gable end has a six-casement window. The facade door is centrally located and has plain trim. A single-tier porch extends across the entire facade and has a lean-to roof supported by chamfered posts with sawn brackets. The only outbuilding is a gable-roofed outhouse. Private residence.

180. 423 Chestnut St. - The main core is a two-story, rectangular, three-bay, single-pile frame structure, with an asphalt-shingled gabled roof with box cornice. A single-story hip-roofed wing is located at the rear of the main core; attached to the rear of this wing is a single-story gable-roofed addition. The exterior walls of this house are covered with asbestos shingles. The regularly spaced windows are two-over-two light double-hung sashes with simple lintels. The entrance is located in the center of the three-bay facade and has a simple lintel. A single-tier lean-to porch extends across most of the facade and has square wooden post supports; it has been remodeled with a partial wall covered with asbestos shingles, above which screening has been placed. A shed is the only outbuilding. Private residence.

181. 419 Chestnut St. - Bryan House. Rectangular, two-story, three-bay, single-pile main core, with a large two-story lean-to addition and two smaller single-story lean-to additions on the rear, all of frame construction. The main core has a gabled roof of standing seam metal, and a molded box cornice with partial returns. The exterior walls of the house are covered with asbestos shingles. The symmetrically spaced windows are one-over-one double hung sashes with plain trim; the facade door is centrally located and also has plain trim. A single-tier porch extends across most of the facade and has been enclosed. A gable-roofed garage is located to the rear. Private residence.

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182. 417 Chestnut Street. - Edith Conwell House. Two-story, L-shaped, three-bay, single-pile, frame main core, side-hall-and-parlor plan; a single-story hip-roofed addition at the rear and a single-story lean-to roofed addition on the south side. The two-story section has an asphalt-shingled gable roof with a box cornice and a cross gable on the facade. The exterior walls of this structure are covered with white asbestos shingles. The symmetrically spaced windows are two-over-two double-hung sashes with simple lintels and sills; the entrance is in the left bay and also has simple trim. A single-tier porch with a hipped roof extends across the entire facade; it has chamfered post supports and has been screened-in. A gable-roofed garage with wood-shingled walls and a gable-roofed cinder block shed are located in the rear. Private residence.

183. 415 Chestnut Street - James A. Prettyman Tenant House. Rectangular, two-story, three-bay, single-pile, center-hall plan, main core, with a two-story rear wing; together they form a T-shaped structure of frame construction. Both sections have machine-cut, wood-shingled gable roofs with box cornices and machine-cut wood-shingled exterior walls. The irregularly-spaced windows are two-over-two double-hung sashes with plain trim. The deteriorated facade door is located in the central bay. There are no porches and no outbuildings. The structure is in a derelict condition.

184. 413 Chestnut Street - Brittingham House. Two-story, L-shaped, three-bay, single-pile, side-hall-and-parlor-plan main core, with a single-story lean-to addition on side of rear part of ell, all of frame construction and with exterior walls and machine-hewn wood shingles. The main core has an asbestos-shingled gable roof with a molded box cornice and partial returns; the addition has a standing seam metal roof. The regularly placed two-over-two double-hung sashes have simple molded trim; a single-tier hip-roofed bay window is located on the facade. The entrance has simple trim and has a gable-roofed portico. The rear portion of the main core has a single-tier porch on one side; it has a shed roof with simple supports and a box cornice and has been screened in.

185. 409 Chestnut Street - Crouch House. Two-story, rectangular, three-bay, single-pile structure with a gable-end-to-street-facade; a single-story lean-to addition extends down most of one side. It is of frame construction and its exterior walls are covered with vinyl siding. The main core has an asphalt-shingled gabled roof with a molded box cornice. The symmetrically spaced windows are six-over-six double-hung sashes; the gable ends have stained glass lights. The windows have simple trim and those on the second floor have black louvered shutters. The facade door is located in the right bay and has plain trim. A single-tier gable-roofed porch extends across part of the facade and has been screened-in. Private residence.

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186. 407 Chestnut Street - Gustave Comeyne House. The main core is a two-story, L-shaped, three-bay, single-pile frame structure. It has an asphalt-shingled gabled roof with a cross gable on the facade and exposed rafter ends. There are three single-story lean-to additions to the main core, one extends across the entire facade, while the other two are located to the rear of it. The exterior walls are covered with gray machine-hewn wood shingles. The symmetrically-spaced windows of the main core are two-over-two, double-hung sashes with molded trim and green louvered shutters; the gable ends each has two four-light square casements, while a lancet window is located in the facade cross gable. The lean-to addition on the facade has louvered or jalousied windows. The facade door is located in the left bay and has simple trim. There are no porches. Private residence.

187. 405 Chestnut Street. The main core is a two-story, rectangular, five-bay, single-pile center-half plan structure, of frame construction. It has a tin-covered gable roof with a molded box cornice and exterior walls of white sawn shingles. A single-story lean-to addition extends across the rear of the main core. The regularly-spaced windows are two-over-two double-hung sashes with simple molded white trim; each gable-end has two four-light windows at the attic level. The facade door is located in the central bay and has simply molded trim. A single-tier porch extends across the central three bays of the facade; it has a lean-to roof supported by turned columns and has been screened in. There are no outbuildings. Private residence.

188. 403 Chestnut St. - Two-story, L-shaped, three-bay, single-pile side-hall and-parlor-plan main core; asbestos-shingled gabled roof with exposed rafter ends and a pent roof on the facade. There are two single-story lean-to additions, one on the side and one on the rear of the ell; a single-story gabled addition is also located at the rear. The exterior walls are covered with sawn wood shingles. The regularly-spaced windows are two-over-two and six-over-six double-hung sashes; each gable end has two four-light square windows. The window trim consists of molded drip caps and gray louvered blind-type shutters. The facade door is located in the right bay and also has a molded drip cap and louvered shutters on each side of the door. There are no porches. A gable-roofed garage is the only outbuilding. Private residence.

189. Atlantic St. (Lot #128, south side) - Two-bay, gable-roofed "T"-shaped late-19th-century house, with two-story rear wing and smaller one-story shed-roofed kitchen wing. Wood frame house covered with sawn wooden shingles; brick foundation, four-over-four double-hung windows trimmed in white board with molded drip caps. All lower windows have green-painted paneled shutters, upper windows have louvered shutters. Molded box cornice with partial returns. Screened porch on front. Corbelled chimney top. Asphalt-shingled gable roof.

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190. Atlantic St. (Lot 121, north side) - Single-pile, two-story, three-bay, mid-19th-century wood frame house with one-story rear wing. Asphalt-shingled gable roof, cross gable with modified lancet window. The gable ends and eaves are trimmed with ornate sawn trim, as is the one-bay entry porch on the front of the house (which also has built-in "slatted" benches). Wooden siding is painted white. Windows are six-over-six single hung sash with molded trim and wooden shutters--paneled on first floor, louvered on second. Chimneys are stuccoed. Wide corner boards and frieze board in Greek Revival tradition.

191. 315 Chestnut St. -Odd Fellows Hall. A two-story, rectangular, single-pile, four-bay frame structure on a brick foundation, with a small two-story lean-to addition on the rear. The exterior walls are weatherboard with corner pilasters. The main core has an asphalt-shingled gabled roof with a box cornice, partial returns and a simple frieze. The windows are symmetrically placed and are six-over-six double-hung windows with molded drip caps and no shutters. The facade entrance is located in the left bay and is wooden with four lights over four panels and a molded drip cap above the door. A gable-roofed hood is situated above the door, and has pilasters on each side of the door. The structure has no porches and no outbuildings.

192. 311 Chestnut St. - The main core is a two-story, L-shaped, five-bay, single-pile frame structure, resting on a brick foundation. A single-story, hip-roofed addition is located on the right gable end and rear; a small single-story lean-to is connected to this hip-roofed addition. The exterior walls are of white machine-cut wood shingles. The main core has an asbestos-shingled gabled roof with a green molded box cornice with partial returns. The windows are regularly spaced and are one-over-one double-hung sashes; they have simple molded trim and green louvered blind-type shutters. The gable ends contain two four-light square casements at attic level. The facade door is centrally located, is wooden with four lights over two panels and has molded trim. A single-tier hip-roofed porch extends across the central three bays of the facade; it has wooden turned post supports with decorative sawn brackets and a molded balustrade. There are no outbuildings. Private residence.

193. 309 Chestnut St. (at northwest corner of Chestnut and Parker Streets) - Elaborate early one-and-a-half-story 20th-century brick bungalow-style structure, three bays wide with decorative sawn shingles in "fishscale" manner in gable ends. All windows are in segmentally arched openings and are one-over-one double-hung. Porch is supported by two battered brick piers with segmentally arched paneled tie-beams above. Segmental arch motif extends to the front windows and doorway, and even to the basement window openings. Exposed brick chimney and bay window on south side. Rear brick enclosed porch. Large dormer in center of front and rear roof with three casement windows. Bracketed wide eaves. A double band of yellow brick runs around house at water table level, matching yellow brick "keystones" over windows.

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194. 307 Chestnut St. - The main core is a rectangular, two-story, single-pile, three-bay frame structure. A single-story, gable-roofed addition is attached to the rear of the main core, creating an ell; a single-story lean-to has been added to this smaller gabled section. The exterior walls are covered with gray asbestos shingles. The main core has a gabled roof with a molded box cornice and two cross gables on the facade; asphalt shingles cover the roofs. The symmetrically-spaced windows are two-over-two double-hung sashes with molded trim; some have molded pediments above. The double cross gables and gable ends all have lancet windows. The facade has two single-story, hip-roofed bay windows. The facade door is located in the central bay and is wooden with twelve lights and plain trim. No outbuildings. Private residence.

195. 305 Chestnut Street. The main core is a two-story, modified, L-shaped structure of single-pile, three-bay frame construction; a single-story lean-to addition is situated on the south side of the rear part of the main core, while a single-story hip-roofed addition is located on its north side. The exterior walls are of tan weatherboard with white corner pilasters. The main core has a gabled roof covered with wooden and asbestos shingles, and a molded box cornice with partial returns and a plain white frieze. The symmetrically-spaced windows are two-over-two light, double-hung sashes; the gable ends have simple lancet sashes. The hip-roofed addition has six-over-six sashes. Window trim includes molded pediment-shaped caps and brown panelled shutters. The facade door is located in the center bay and is wooden with 15 lights; it has molded pilasters on either side and a molded pediment above. A single-tier porch with a flat roof extends across all three bays of the facade. It has molded supports with decorative brackets and a molded balustrade with turned spools. Private residence.

196. 303 Chestnut Street. The main core is a two-story, three-bay, single-pile frame structure with a T-plan. Single-story lean-to additions are located on both sides of the rear part of the main core; a flat-roofed section has been added to the lean-to on the south side to produce a second story. A single-story gabled addition is appended to the rear of the main core and the attached lean-to additions. The exterior walls are covered with white asbestos shingles. The main core has an asphalt-shingled gable roof with a molded box cornice, partial returns and a cross gable on the facade which has a lancet window. The regularly-spaced windows are one-over-one double-hung sashes with plain trim; each gable end has two three-light windows at the attic level. The facade door is located in the right bay and is wooden with one light above two panels. It has molded trim, a three-light transom, and sidelights with a single large vertical pane above a molded panel. A single-tier lean-to porch with a cross gable extends across all three bays of the facade. It has round column supports with white sawn brackets and trim. Another single-tier porch is located at the rear of the single-story gabled addition; it has a lean-to roof with plain square post supports. No outbuildings. Private residence.

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197. 301 Chestnut St. - The main core is a two-and-a-half story Classic Box-style frame structure with a two-bay facade. A single-story gable-roofed addition is located to the rear and has a single-story, flat-roofed addition attached to its south side. The exterior walls are of cement block, painted yellow. The main core has an asbestos-shingled roof with an aluminum-covered box cornice and plain white frieze. It has a gable-roofed dormer on each side; each is covered with brown cut shingles and has three windows with diamond-shaped lights and a fan-shaped light above. The symmetrically-spaced one-over-one double-hung sashes have plain white trim. A two-story gable-roofed section extends out on the north side. The facade door is located in the right bay and has one light; it has white molded trim and a single-pane sidelight on each side. A single-tier porch with a hipped roof extends across the entire facade and down most of the north side. It has round aluminum column supports with a cement base and a white molded balustrade. No outbuildings. Private residence.

198. House on South Side of Prettyman St. (only house facing Prettyman St.) - Non-conforming Cape Cod structure Ca. 1945. Gable-roofed with gable-roofed dormers, three-bay, double-pile, with aluminum siding. Attached garage joined to house by louvered sun porch. Small gable-roofed entryway. Bay window on east side.

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powered sawmill, and even, according to one source, an early cotton mill where cotton was carded and spun into cloth. Because of the large amounts of pine, cypress, oak, gum, and most importantly white cedar in the area around the town, as well as its location on the river, which through Broadkill Inlet was readily accessible to the mouth of the Delaware Bay, the first ship and boat yards began in the late-eighteenth century. Bark mills and the shipping from the village of lumber and grain also began during this period.

Milton was first known as "Osbourne's Landing," and then in fairly rapid succession as "Conwell's Landing," "Upper Landing," and "Head of Broadkill." Finally, in 1807, an act of the General Assembly was passed changing the name to "Milton." By 1809, the town already possessed four stores, seven granaries related to the shipping of grain, numerous grist mills, and several saw mills. Milton-built sailing vessels were reportedly used during both the American Revolution and the War of 1812, though the town's importance as a port generally outweighed that of a ship-building center during the first half of the nineteenth century.

With the construction of railroads in the county in the late 1850's, a process which continued through the 1870's, the port declined in importance although some bulk commodities continued to be shipped from the town until about 1915. Milton's greatest prominence as a shipbuilding center lasted for a period of about twenty years, from 1860 to 1880, though ships were built there as late as 1915. During the twentieth century as the port and the shipbuilding declined (the latter because of the conversion to steel ships and dwindling forest resources) the town was struck another major blow when its lone railroad line shut down, forcing local farmers and merchants to do their railroad business at the village of Harbeson about five miles away.

Milton survived largely through agriculture. The Draper family opened a cannery in the area in the 1880's and local farmers produced vegetables for that business. Peaches were grown in some abundance in the years before World War II. Dairy farms were numerous during that period and local farmers also benefited from the growth of the Sussex County poultry industry during the 1930's and 1940's. A local family also began to produce the pork product, scrapple, there in 1940. Milton was also the home of such small enterprises as a button factory which operated there during the early-twentieth century. But the wealth the town enjoyed during the nineteenth century has generally eluded it since 1900.

The combination of substantial prosperity and a large number of talented carpenters, in residence because of the shipyards, led to the construction of a fairly wide variety of shapes and styles of houses and commercial buildings. Milton also possesses some of the county's more interesting outbuildings including the magnificent Robert Hood Carey Carriage House which is unequalled in lower Delaware.

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Unfortunately, almost nothing of Milton's early industrial heritage remains. The area where the shipyards were once located has been rebuilt. The town's last grist mill was burned several years ago. The only real remnant of the town's days as a port and industrial center are the homes of the owners and workers, several old banks, commercial buildings, lodge halls, and one shipyard owner's small office.

The town has also produced several historic figures including several of the state's Revolutionary War heroes, prominent jurists, and four governors of Delaware. Milton Carey's family also produced a governor and U.S. Senator from the state of Wyoming. James Carey, son of the Robert Hood Carey who built an imposing home and carriage house on Union Street, went west in the late nineteenth century and ultimately became Governor of Wyoming. His son, Robert Carey, served as that state's U.S. Senator in the 1930's.

Samuel Paynter of Milton served as Delaware Governor from 1824-1827. He was followed in the office at various times by three other residents of the town, David Hazzard (1829-1833), Dr. Joseph Maull (1846-1846--he died six weeks after taking office), and James Ponder (1871-1875). The homes of both Ponder and Hazzard are already listed in the National Register. Hazzard, whose early-nineteenth-century office is included in the district nomination, bears the further historical distinction of being one of the few persons to be appointed a Delaware judge without first being a lawyer. He held the job after his years as governor, to the apparent satisfaction of the local bar. The only other Milton structure on the National Register is the Draper-Atkins House, an early nineteenth-century federal-style house on Federal Street.

Relatively few non-conforming structures have been built in the district since the town of Milton had entered something of an economic decline during the years when towns elsewhere in the region were going through great periods of prosperity. While many of the commercial buildings in the center of town near the Broadkill River have been altered, none have been altered beyond recognition.

Several of Milton's late-nineteenth-century houses are among the finest and most imaginative Victorian structures in lower Delaware. The Second Empire-style Dr. James A. Hopkins House is one example. The 1845 W. C. Prettyman House is one of the best classic Greek Revival homes in the county. The Robert Hood Carey carriage house, as noted previously, is unique in Sussex County, and the D. W. Burton House on Federal Street with its gable on hip-on-hip roof and triangular bay window is extremely unusual, not to say odd, by any standard of measurement.

Milton also possesses an unusually fine body of early commercial architecture, of which perhaps the finest specimen is Robert Hood Carey Store, at the corner of Union and Broad Streets. The early-nineteenth and late-eighteenth-century houses in the district are also among the least altered in the county.

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The Milton District as a whole, then, is an extremely significant body of architecture, ranging from early to late and from humble to ostentatious in a logical interdependence and progression. Included within its boundaries are numerous houses and other structures associated with historically significant figures.

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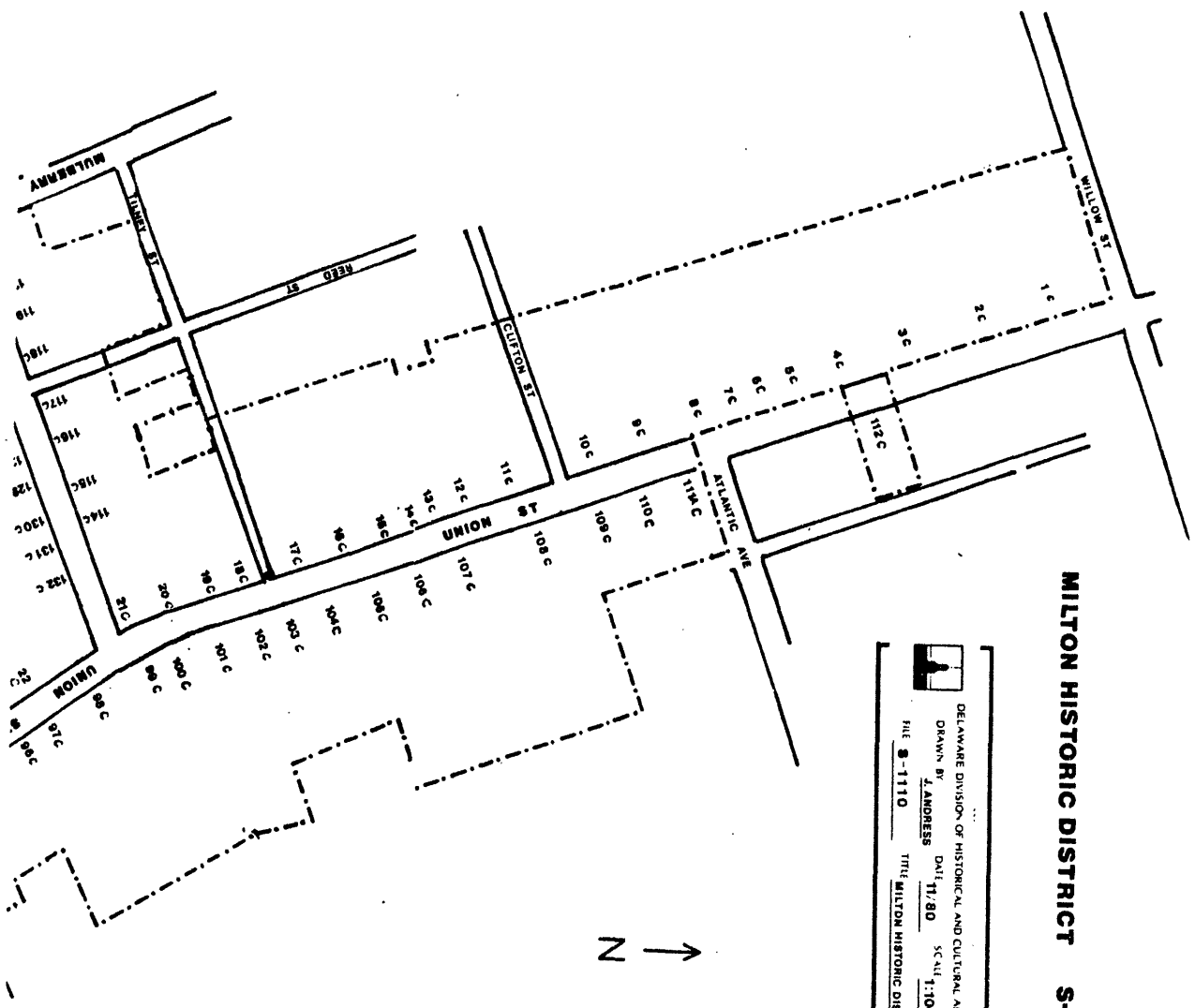
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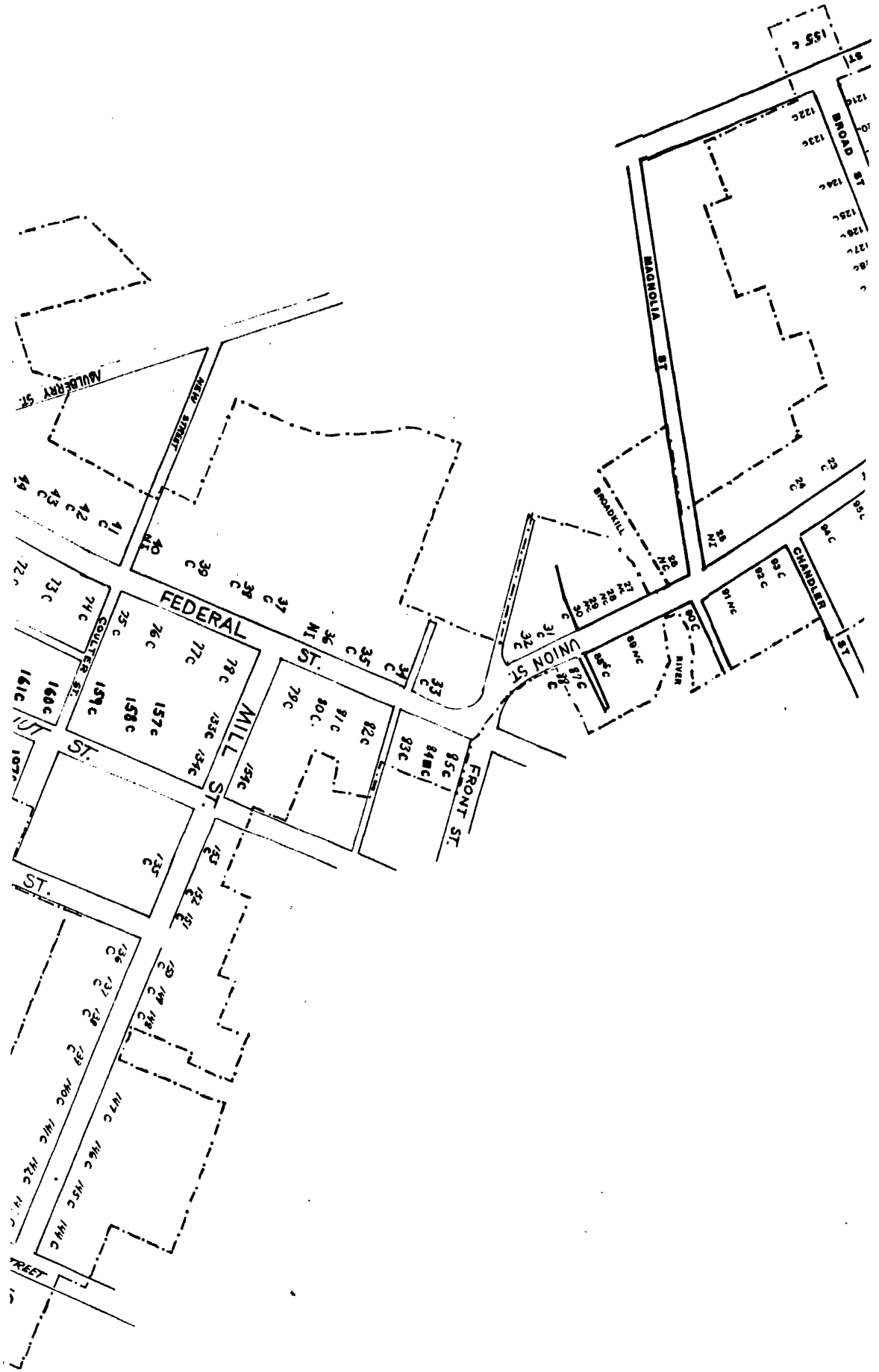
MILTON HISTORICAL DISTRICT GEOGRAPHICAL DATA S-1110

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	75° 18' 55"	Longitude
Point B	38° 47' 02"	Latitude
	75° 18' 25"	Longitude
Point C	38° 46' 21"	Latitude
	75° 18' 55"	Longitude
Point D	38° 46' 21"	Latitude
	75° 18' 25"	Longitude

MILTON HISTORIC DISTRICT S-1110


 DELAWARE DIVISION OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS
 DRAWN BY J. ANDRESS DATE 11/80 SCALE 1:100
 FILE S-1110 TITLE MILTON HISTORIC DISTRICT

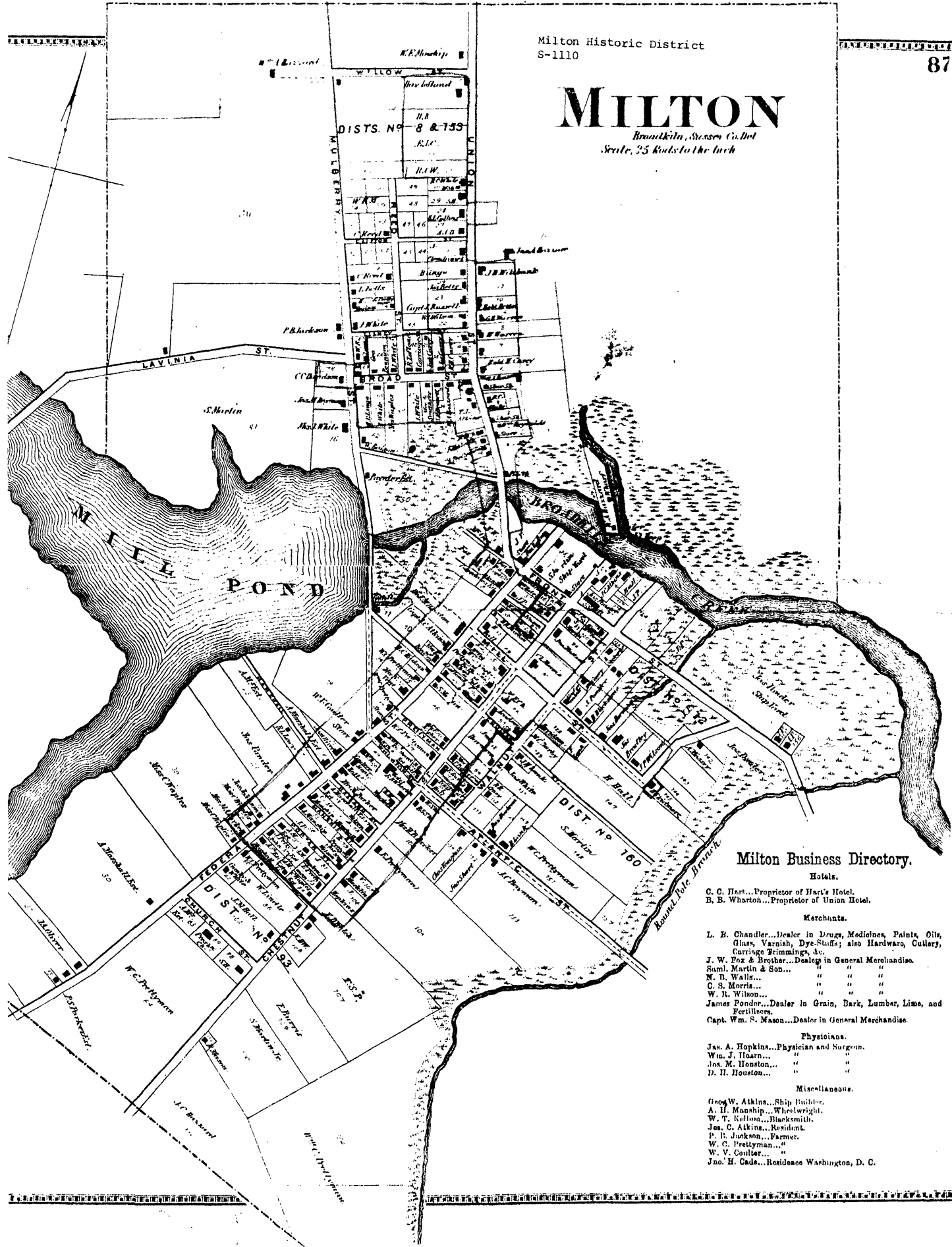




Milton Historic District
S-1110

MILTON

Braintree, Essex Co. Mass.
Scale, 25 Feet to the Inch



Milton Business Directory.

- Hotels.**
 C. C. Hart... Proprietor of Hart's Hotel.
 B. B. Wharton... Proprietor of Union Hotel.
- Merchants.**
 L. B. Chandler... Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils,
 Glass, Varnish, Dye Stuffs; also Hardware, Cutlery,
 Carriage Trimmings, &c.
 J. W. Fox & Brother... Dealer in General Merchandise.
 Saml. Martin & Son... " " " "
 M. B. Wells... " " " "
 C. S. Morris... " " " "
 W. R. Wilson... " " " "
 James Ponder... Dealer in Grain, Bark, Lumber, Lime, and
 Fertilizers.
 Capt. Wm. S. Mason... Dealer in General Merchandise.
- Physicians.**
 Jas. A. Hopkins... Physician and Surgeon.
 Wm. J. Hoarn... " " "
 Jos. M. Houston... " " "
 D. H. Houston... " " "
- Miscellaneous.**
 Geo. W. Atkins... Ship Builder.
 A. H. Manship... Wheelwright.
 W. T. Kellogg... Blacksmith.
 Jos. C. Atkins... Resident.
 P. B. Jackson... Farmer.
 W. C. Prestlyman... "
 W. V. Coulter... "
 Jno. H. Cade... Residence Washington, D. C.