

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Milton Historic District Amended [Additional Documentation, Expanded Period of Significance, and Boundary Verification]

Other names/site number: DE CRS # S01110

Name of related multiple property listing:

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

2. Location

Street & number: Multiple

City or town: Milton State: Delaware County: Sussex

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this ___ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A ___ B ___ X C ___ D

<p>_____ Signature of certifying official/Title:</p> <p>_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	<p>_____ Date</p>
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In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: _____ **Date** _____

Title : _____ **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government** _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
___ entered in the National Register
___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ determined not eligible for the National Register
___ removed from the National Register
___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
-

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Site

Structure

Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>20</u>	<u>8</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>7</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>21</u>	<u>15</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 181

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
- DOMESTIC/secondary structure/garage
- DOMESTIC/secondary structure/summer kitchen
- DOMESTIC/secondary structure/other dependencies
- COMMERCE/TRADE/financial institution/bank
- COMMERCE/ TRADE/specialty store/bakery
- COMMERCE/ TRADE/specialty store/clothing store
- COMMERCE/ TRADE/specialty store/hardware store
- COMMERCE/ TRADE/specialty store/ice cream store
- COMMERCE/ TRADE/specialty store/paint store
- COMMERCE/ TRADE/department store/general store
- SOCIAL/meeting hall/hall of other fraternal
- SOCIAL/meeting hall/hall of other fraternal

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RELIGION/religious facility/church
RELIGION/religious facility/hall
FUNERARY/cemetery/burying ground
RECREATION AND CULTURE/theater/movie theater
AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE/storage/corn crib
AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE/agricultural outbuilding/barn
INDUSTRY/communications facility/phone company facility
TRANSPORTATION/road-related/bridge

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure/garage
DOMESTIC/secondary structure/summer kitchen
DOMESTIC/secondary structure/shed
COMMERCE/TRADE/financial institution/bank
COMMERCE/ TRADE/specialty store/bakery
COMMERCE/ TRADE/specialty store/butcher
COMMERCE/ TRADE/specialty store/ice cream shop
COMMERCE/ TRADE/specialty store/antique store
COMMERCE/ TRADE/specialty store/liquor store
COMMERCE/ TRADE/restaurant
SOCIAL/meeting hall/hall of other fraternal
GOVERNMENT/city hall/city hall
GOVERNMENT/correctional facility/police station
EDUCATION/library/library
RELIGION/religious facility/church
RELIGION/religious facility/hall
FUNERARY/cemetery/burying ground
RECREATION AND CULTURE/theater
RECREATION AND CULTURE/museum/museum
RECREATION AND CULTURE/outdoor recreation/park
RECREATION AND CULTURE/sports/gym
AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE/storage/corn crib
AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE/agricultural outbuilding/barn
INDUSTRY/communications facility/phone company facility
LANDSCAPE/parking lot
TRANSPORTATION/road-related/bridge

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7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19th CENTURY/Gothic Revival
LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate
LATE VICTORIAN/Second Empire
LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne
LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival
LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Classical Revival
LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Commercial Style
LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Bungalow/Craftsman
MODERN MOVEMENT/Ranch Style

Materials: (Enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: wood (weatherboard, shingle), brick, synthetics (vinyl), concrete, stucco, asbestos

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Milton Historic District is located in the center of Broadkill Hundred, in eastern Sussex County, Delaware. Milton was founded and settled in 1763. The town prospered through the mid- to late-nineteenth century largely due to its shipbuilding industry, maritime connections, and milling. Milton is a small, residential town characterized today mostly by its domestic buildings—nearly all wood-framed—primarily from the nineteenth century. The dwellings are built in the Federal, Gothic Revival, Greek Revival, Italianate, and Queen Anne styles. There are also a few early-twentieth century architectural forms including American Foursquares, bungalows, and later ranch-style dwellings represented in the district. However, intermixed with these more defined types are many well-preserved three-bay and five-bay vernacular dwellings representative of those commonly found throughout the state. The district is concentrated along three major streets: Chestnut Street, Federal Street, and Union Street, with seven smaller streets

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bisecting the mostly north-south streets. The district is divided by the Broadkill River, a catalyst for the town's development.

The amended Milton Historic District is now comprised of 233 properties, including 199 contributing properties and 34 noncontributing properties. This change reflects an increase of 36 properties as well as an expanded boundary and period of significance from 1763 to 1962. An expansion to the district proposed the inclusion of two additional streets: Bay Avenue between Union Street and Behringer Street in the northern part of the district and Walnut Street between Front Street and Atlantic Street in the southern part of the district. Bay Avenue, which runs perpendicular to Union Street, includes primarily mid-and-late-nineteenth and twentieth century homes of modest size and style. Development along Bay Avenue is less dense, allowing for larger lot sizes and space between the homes. Many dwellings conform to the popular two- and three-bay vernacular I-house form seen throughout the town. Walnut Street runs parallel to Chestnut Street for three blocks before dead-ending at Atlantic Street and includes a mix of mid- and late-nineteenth and early- and mid-twentieth century homes and are predominately three-bay vernacular dwellings. The amended Milton Historic District also includes survey of outbuildings, which were not consistently recognized or enumerated in the previous nomination. The amended nomination now includes a total of 274 contributing buildings (including dwellings, commercial buildings, agricultural outbuildings, garages, summer kitchens, carriage houses, social halls, religious buildings, and sheds); six contributing structures (including corn cribs, chicken coops, and a cinderblock well), and one contributing site (a cemetery). Since parcels identified as a "vacant lot" or "parking lot" on which buildings or structures existed but have been demolished could contain archaeological remains, but investigations have not been undertaken, the potential for archaeological remains should be considered prior to future development of the property.

Narrative Description

Milton is centrally located in Broadkill Hundred, Sussex County, Delaware. The hundred, named for the Broadkill River, has a long history associated with various maritime commercial activities including shipbuilding, shipping, and milling, allowing Milton to grow and thrive from the mid-nineteenth to early-twentieth century. The town of Milton, founded in 1763 and incorporated on March 17, 1865, is bounded to the north by Broadkill Road (SR 16) and Federal Street, which becomes SR 5 to the south. The Town is bisected by the Broadkill River, with the commercial district located on either side of the banks of the river.

An early history of Milton claims that the town was once the site of an oak grove and a large cedar swamp, in which Native Americans settled. In 1763, a man referred to only as Mr. Forigus settled the site as a European settlement. The town began as a small landing called Head of the Broadkiln, and early growth was slow. However, shipbuilding and milling served as principal commercial interests since the town's inception. By 1812, the town boasted six mills.

Located about eight miles west of the Delaware Bay, Milton still celebrates its maritime heritage; however, its distance from the bay and ocean means that it did not develop like nearby coastal

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settlements such as Lewes and Rehoboth Beach. Instead, the land beyond the town limits is a patchwork of large expanses of undeveloped land intermixed with farms. These tracts are similar to areas depicted historically on the outskirts of the town on the 1868 Pomeroy and Beers Atlas of Delaware. Today, some of the remaining undeveloped tracts of land still evoke the cedar swamp landscape encountered by early settlers and townspeople. The lack of development has slowed the loss of historic resources in the district and allowed the town to retain much of its historical feeling.

The town of Milton is characteristic of many small towns in southern Delaware that experienced rapid growth in the early- to mid-nineteenth century and faced a slow decline in the first half of the twentieth century. Development is clustered along two major northeast-southwest streets—Federal Street and Chestnut Street—and seven northwest-southeast cross-streets—Mill Street, Coulter Street, Prettyman Street, Atlantic Street, Hazzard Lane, Manship Street, and Poplar Street. Federal and Union Streets (SR 5), the major arteries into town, contain the commercial district and run northwest-southwest. Early land patents show that much of the land was not divided into parcels in the settlement. The earliest map of Milton, found in the 1868 Pomeroy and Beers Atlas, shows that the current configuration was established by that time, and no significant changes have since occurred to the layout of the town.

The types of development included in the district have been firmly established since the middle of the nineteenth century. Unsurprisingly, the central business district at the junction of Union and Federal Streets, on the south bank of the Broadkill River, has undergone the most alteration in recent years, but even in that area, most existing buildings predate 1930. A central, shallow valley runs along both sides of the river, and both Union and Federal Street rise 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 River, while Broad Street was the principal street on the north side of the river. With several notable exceptions, the earliest buildings are located along Broad and Mill Streets, while the larger and more ornate buildings dating from 1840 to 1915 are located along Union and Federal Streets.

In August 1909, a fire destroyed 14 buildings along Federal and Union Streets. As a result, much of the commercial district on Union Street between Magnolia and Federal Streets dates to between 1910 and 1930. This wholesale rebuilding of the area leads to stylistic cohesion, as many of the buildings were reconstructed in brick with features associated with commercial Italianate style architecture. Some of these features include corbeled brick or dentilated wood cornices, flat roofs, and large storefront windows comprised of recessed doors flanked by two large picture windows. 105 and 107 Union Street (.086 and .087) best exemplify this style. Vacant lots created from buildings demolished between 1980 and 2008 flank flood zones adjacent to the river. These buildings were demolished after a flood, as these areas along Union Street are some of the lowest elevations in the historic district. Architectural “ghosts” of one of the now demolished buildings are visible on the northwest elevation of the Milton Theater, located at 110 Union Street (.030).

The houses within the district along Union Street are all well-maintained, with most dating from the mid-nineteenth century, though several were constructed even earlier. The early- and mid-

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nineteenth century houses are typically on the west side of Union Street, while those on the east side are later and more elaborate nineteenth century buildings. The dominant house type in this area is frame, single-pile, and two-story, with gable-roofs covered by either hand-hewn cypress shingles or narrow wood weather-board. Some are now clad in modern materials like vinyl or asbestos siding, often covering the original materials. Most of the dwellings are either a three-bay center-hall or side-hall plan, or a five-bay center-hall plan.

The more vernacular buildings in the district often have small porches or “dog trots” connecting the main house to a small, gable-roofed, wood frame summer kitchen in the rear. While this arrangement was common throughout southern Delaware, the Milton Historic District retains many surviving, mostly attached, summer kitchens. Even as architectural styles changed in the late-nineteenth century to more Victorian aesthetics, the summer kitchen was retained as an apparently integral part of local life.

Milton’s years as a shipbuilding center began in the late-eighteenth century, but the golden age of the industry spanned from 1860 until just after the turn of the twentieth century. Part of local tradition states that the elaborate Victorian trim found on the houses in town is due, in large part, to the local ship carpenters. When not crafting seafaring vessels, carpenters would use their skills on domestic architectural projects.

As Union Street moves south towards the Broadkill River, it becomes less uniform in architectural character. On the east side, the Hazzard House (.108) 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 except for the only other existing early governor’s house, the Governor James Ponder House (.054) across the river and several blocks north on 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 one-story Robert Hood Carey store building (.021), which may date as early as 1800, and the much larger Thomas Jefferson Atkins building (.022). 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 Streets is an early millstone. Local tradition states that the stone was placed there in 1850 by a government surveyor, though the purpose of the marker is now unknown.

The houses along Broad Street are virtually identical in scale, size, and plan to the older buildings along Union Street. A smaller street, Magnolia Street, runs roughly parallel to Broad Street, at the foot of the hill between Mulberry and Union Streets. Just two buildings were located there in 1868, neither of which survive. This would tend to suggest that the Broadkill’s propensity for periodic flooding directed most of the earliest development to higher ground.

As Union Street moves southeast towards the Broadkill River, on the west side is a mid-nineteenth century church, which now serves as the headquarters of the Milton Historical Society. On the east side of Union Street is a group of late-nineteenth century Victorian houses including the unusual William Welch home and drug store (.094). Farther down the hill are more Victorian Gothic Revival buildings, and, at the river, the early-twentieth century Walls building,

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a commercial building of considerable importance to the downtown streetscape and recently restored for use as the Milton Public Library (.090).

Across the Broadkill River, at the lower end and on both sides of Union Street, is a cluster of commercial buildings. While the buildings on the east side of the street, such as 109 Union Street (.088), have undergone relatively little alteration, others have been altered substantially with changes to their facades. At this point the east district line contracts to the roadbed of Union Street itself, excluding a modern filling station and bank building on the northern side of the intersection of Union and Federal Streets. On the west side of Union Street is an early-twentieth century Classical Revival brick municipal building and a notable private home, the N.W. McGee House (.032), the earliest portion of which dates from the late-eighteenth century.

Union Street terminates at Federal Street, just south of the McGee house. The eastern district boundary expands again to include the early-twentieth century Delaware Trust Company bank building (.085), now serving as the Milton Police Department, and a block of two-story brick commercial buildings also dating from the early-twentieth century on the eastern side of Federal Street. On the west side of Federal Street is another brick commercial building of about the same period but which survives in a less altered condition. Next to this building, to the south, is the brick Sussex Trust & Safe Deposit Co. bank building (.034) dating from 1900, a relatively well-preserved building now used as a coffee shop. This building marks the end of Milton's downtown commercial area. Federal Street, southwest of the commercial core, contains most of the town's late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century homes on the southeast side of the street. The first of these is the 1901 Jones House (.082), and two houses up the street is the extremely unusual Burton House (.080), with its gable hip-on-hip roof. On the northwest side of Federal Street is one of several modern non-conforming buildings in this area, the Goshen Methodist Church Fellowship Hall (.036), originally constructed behind the Goshen Methodist Church, though it does not survive.

The district boundaries move east to capture three blocks of Mill Street. 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 oldest residential street to that runs parallel along the river. Most early ship- and boatyards 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. The town's sewage treatment plant is also located along Front Street, thereby obliterating most historical archaeological evidence of the 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.

The area along Federal Street, between Mill and Mulberry Streets, contains many of the town's finest mid-to-late-nineteenth century homes. The Draper-Adkins House at 204 Federal Street (.039) dates to the Federal period and is one of three buildings individually listed in the National

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Register.¹ Next door at the Lydia Black Cannon House, 208 Federal Street (.040), is a contributing ranch-style home built in 1958. 308 Federal Street (.044) is one of the town's better examples of Gothic Revival style architecture, incorporating double cross-gables, a motif which appears on several Milton homes of this period.

Across Federal Street is St. John the Baptist Episcopal Church (.071), which dates from 1887. The church has undergone some renovations, including a material change to brick veneer in 1936.² Nevertheless, it is a good example of Gothic Revival church architecture, featuring trefoil lancet windows, and lancet style doors.

Federal Street, south of Atlantic Avenue, is a mix of mid-and-late-nineteenth and twentieth century homes. The only non-conforming buildings are the Goshen Methodist Church and parsonage at 400 and 402 Federal Street (.046 and .047), which are set well back from the street and do not detract from the streetscape.

Across Federal Street is the town's only brick Queen Anne house, apparently the product of a late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century brickyard located just east of town on Round Pole Bridge Road (also known as Brickyard Road). Many of the buildings 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 twentieth 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 Revival 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 of the later buildings were built on lots which were vacant during the mid-nineteenth century, as can be seen on the 1868 Pomeroy and Beers map of Milton. Several, however, are situated on the sites of earlier buildings.

Annexed Neighborhoods: Bay Avenue to Walnut Street

An expansion to the district proposed the inclusion of two additional streets: Bay Avenue between Union Street and Behringer Street in the northern part of the district and Walnut Street between Front Street and Atlantic Street in the southern part of the district.

Bay Avenue, which runs perpendicular to Union Street, is primarily mid-and-late-nineteenth and twentieth century homes of modest size and style. Development along Bay Avenue is less dense, allowing for larger lot sizes and space between the homes.

Many dwellings conform to the popular two- and three-bay vernacular I-house form seen throughout the town. Additionally, a cluster of three one-story Workingman's Foursquare

¹ The other two individually listed properties are the Hazzard House (listed in 1972 – NR # 73000559) and the Governor James Ponder House (listed in 1973 – NR # 73000560).

² "St. John the Baptist Episcopal Church," Delaware Public Archives, State Historical Marker SC-156, Milton, DE.

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dwelling at 107, 108 and 109 Bay Avenue (.227, .231, .232) give the street a predominately early twentieth century feeling not exhibited elsewhere in the historic district. 111 Bay Avenue (.229), a two-and-a-half story, frame Foursquare is also of note, due to its higher-style form and materials. This dwelling is similar in scale to the houses found closer to the core of the town, making it stand out from its more modest neighbors.

Walnut Street runs parallel to Chestnut Street for three blocks before dead-ending at Atlantic Street. Thirteen dwellings have their primary facades facing the street. This is considerably fewer buildings compared to Federal and Chestnut streets, which have 27 and 23 dwellings respectively, for the same three block stretch. The dwellings along Walnut Street are a mix of mid-and-late-nineteenth and twentieth century homes and are predominately three-bay vernacular dwellings.

Interspersed between the usual vernacular forms are a few other modest dwellings. 302 Walnut Street (.215) is a Gothic Revival house with a cross-gabled roof, similar in scale and layout to 105 Atlantic Street (.190) but lacking the decorative bargeboard and fretwork porch. Many of the dwellings on the street do not appear on earlier maps. The 1868 Pomeroy and Beers Atlas appears to depict the Greek Revival dwelling at 301 Walnut Street (.210) and its vernacular contemporaries at 203, 209, 303, 307, and 309 Walnut Street (.207, .209, .211, .212, .213). Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps indicate that the rest of the dwellings were constructed or moved to Walnut Street after 1930.

Many well-maintained, vernacular dwellings dot the landscape and are spread among the higher-style homes in Milton. These dwellings are built in an I-house form—typically frame, single-pile, two-and-a-half-story, three- to five-bay, side-gable roof buildings with a rear-ell and a full-span front porch. Some of the more well-preserved examples feature stylistic details from the Greek Revival style, such as the low sloping roof lines, full-height corner pilasters, and heavy door and window entablatures like 302 Federal Street (.041), 406 Federal Street (.049), 208 Chestnut Street (.158), and 403 Chestnut Street (.188). These dwellings, found throughout the town, are a prevalent vernacular style seen in Sussex County and the state of Delaware as a whole. The typical three-bay exterior fenestration suggests that they were originally side-hall plan dwellings with a single chamber on the first and second floors. The rear service-ells and their service porches expanded the size of these dwellings to accommodate growing households, while summer kitchens provided additional domestic workspace. These vernacular dwellings were most-likely the homes of individuals who worked in the shipyards and mills who could afford to build a home but did not have the means to build larger, higher-style homes. Conversely, they may have been used as rental homes for these same individuals. Regardless, they are emblematic of an architectural trend and style that proliferated statewide in the mid-to-late-nineteenth century.

Early-twentieth century infill is also present throughout the district, most notably in the form of bungalows and American Foursquares. Apart from the commercial district and the larger, high-style homes along Federal Street, there is little hierarchy of style and scale throughout the town. As previously mentioned, the smaller, three-bay vernacular homes are often found intermixed with the larger homes. Milton contains a handful of well-preserved bungalows— with low-

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sloping roofs, widely overhanging eaves, and decorative brackets. In some instances, like 302 Chestnut Street (.160), these dwellings retain original wood multi-light-over-one-light windows and Craftsman-style doors. Much later-twentieth century infill exists in the district but is minimal. For example, 105 Mulberry Street (.046) is a ranch-style parsonage that was built in the mid-1970s for Goshen Methodist Church (.047). Other later intrusions are two ranch-style dwellings at 105 and 116 Bay Avenue (.233 and .229), built c. 1975 and c. 1990, respectively, and located at the northern boundary of the district. These are among the most unsympathetic, noncontributing inclusions in the district, which themselves represent later-twentieth century housing trends.

Among the commercial and residential buildings are a handful of community, religious, and civic buildings. Two fraternal organizations are located in the historic district boundaries—the Masons and the Odd Fellows. The Endeavor Lodge at 117 Chestnut Street (.153) is a two-story, frame, Gothic Revival Masonic lodge. Two blocks away is the I.O.O.F Golden Rule Lodge (.191), a Greek Revival style building. While these are fraternal organizations, their architecture and construction match the domestic architecture of Milton. Additionally, two churches are located in the historic district: the Goshen Methodist Church (.047) and St. John the Baptist Church (.071). There is also a large cemetery for Goshen M. E. Church, which occupies an entire city block along Chestnut Street.

Milton's economic peak began to wane at the end of the nineteenth century and continued to decline during the twentieth century, as the shipbuilding and maritime trades left Milton. The extension of the Queen Anne Railroad (located approximately three blocks south of the historic district boundary) to Milton in 1897 further accelerated the decline on maritime activities. This slowing in growth and distance from the ocean has spared Milton from the fate of other early maritime communities in Delaware, as it has not been excessively developed as a vacation resort town like neighboring Lewes and Rehoboth Beach. As such, much of the architecture dating from the period of significance remains well-preserved, with only a handful of noncontributing infill resources located in the district's boundaries. The town of Milton represents an intact and well-preserved example of a rural inland community which thrived, in large part, due to maritime activities from the mid-nineteenth to the early-twentieth century.

Inventory of Individual Resources

S01110.001

420 Union Street (David Lofland House)

Year Built: c. 1860

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

The David Lofland House is a two-and-a-half-story, five-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a five-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a parged foundation. The roof is covered in raised-seam metal. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with aluminum wrapped trim. The door is wood, arched two-panel over two-panel, with a filled-in transom and plain wood trim. A one-story, shed roof porch, supported by

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six chamfered, wooden posts, spans the center three bays. It has a wood plank floor and features a wooden balustrade.

S01110.002

416 Union Street

Year Built: c. 1910

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

1 noncontributing resource (Shed)

416 Union Street is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a hipped roof, built in an American Foursquare style. The building is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, is pierced by two hipped roof dormers, one each on the northeast and northwest elevations. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with moulded wood trim. The door is wood, two-light over two-panel, with moulded wood trim. A one-story, hipped roof porch, with a fish scale shingle-clad center cross-gable, spans the full façade. It is supported by four Doric columns, has a wood plank floor, and features a vinyl balustrade.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one story, frame shed, with a side-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 1980.

S01110.003

414 Union Street (J. A. Betts House)

Year Built: c. 1880

2 contributing resources (Dwelling, Barn)

The J. A. Betts House is a two-and-a-half-story, five-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a five-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a parged foundation. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with two-panel, vinyl shutters. The door is modern, six-panel, with vinyl trim. A one-story, shed roof porch, supported by six chamfered, wooden posts, shelters the center three bays. It has a wood plank floor and features a wooden balustrade with turned balusters.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-and-a-half-story, frame barn, with a front-gable roof covered in raised-seam metal, built c. 1880.

S01110.004

412 Union Street

Year Built: c. 1900

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

1 noncontributing resource (Garage)

412 Union Street is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a three-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, features an aluminum wrapped cornice with

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partial returns and is pierced by one interior, corbelled brick chimney in the rear-ell. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash (with six-over-six inserts), with moulded wood trim. The door is wood, arched two-panel over two-panel, with a stained-glass transom and moulded wood trim. A one-story, pyramidal roof, bay window feature projects from the southeast elevation at the façade. A one-story, flat roof porch, supported by four Doric columns, shelters the three bays of the façade. It has a wood plank floor and features a vinyl balustrade with turned balusters.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-and-a-half-story, frame garage, with a gable and shed roof covered with raised-seam metal, built c. 2010.

S01110.005

408 Union Street

Year Built: c. 1890

2 contributing resources (Dwelling, Shed)

408 Union Street is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a three-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in wood shingles and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, is pierced by three interior, corbelled brick chimneys at the northwest and southeast gable ends of the main block and in the rear-ell. The windows are wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash, with plain wood trim and louvered, wooden shutters. The door is wood, six-panel, under a gingerbread storm door, with a two-light transom and plain wood trim. A one-story, shed roof porch, supported by four turned, wooden posts, shelters the three bays of the façade. It has a wood plank floor and features exposed, carved rafter tails and corner brackets.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame shed, with a front-gable roof covered in corrugated metal, built c. early-twentieth century.

S01110.006

406 Union Street

Year Built: c. 1890

2 contributing resources (Dwelling, Garage)

406 Union Street is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a three-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in asbestos shingles and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, is pierced by one exterior cinderblock chimney in the rear-ell. The windows are wood, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with moulded wood trim and louvered, vinyl shutters. The door is wood, 15-light over one-panel, with a one-light transom and moulded wood trim. A one-story, shed roof porch, supported by two turned, wooden posts, shelters the center bay. It has a concrete floor and features fretwork corner brackets.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-and-a-half-story, frame garage, with a front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 1910.

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S01110.007

404 Union Street (R. C. White House)

Year Built: c. 1860

2 contributing resources (Dwelling, Shed)

2 noncontributing resources (Pergola, Shed)

The R. C. White House is a two-and-a-half-story, five-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a five-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in asbestos shingles and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, sheathed in raised-seam metal, features a wooden box cornice with partial returns and is pierced by two interior, corbelled, parged brick chimneys at the northwest and southeast gable ends. The windows are wood, six-over-nine, double-hung sash, with plain wood trim. The door is wood, two-light over two-panel, with a three-light transom and plain wood trim. A one-story, pedimented portico, supported by two wooden, fluted, Doric columns, shelters the center bay.

The lot contains two outbuildings and one structure: a one-story, frame shed, with a gable and shed roof covered in corrugated metal, built c. early-to-mid-twentieth century; a one-story, frame shed and screened in porch, with an asymmetrical gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 1980; and a wooden pergola, built c. 2005.

S01110.008

402 Union Street

Year Built: c. 1900

2 contributing resources (Dwelling, Shed)

402 Union Street is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a cross-gable roof, built originally in a three-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in wood clapboard, with bands of alternating fancy butt wood shingles in the gable ends and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles and raised-seam metal, is pierced by one interior, corbelled brick chimney in the rear-ell. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with moulded wood trim and fixed, two-panel shutters. The double doors are wood, one-light over one-panel with decorative mouldings, with a three-light transom and moulded wood trim. A one-story, hipped-roof porch, supported by four wooden, Doric columns, shelters the three bays of the façade and also supports a projecting, second-story, front-gable addition. The roof is covered in raised-seam metal and features exposed, carved rafter tails.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame shed, with a side-gable roof and rear shed roof addition sheathed in asphalt shingles, built c. 1900.

S01110.009

338 Union Street

Year Built: c. 1890

2 contributing resources (Dwelling, Shed)

1 noncontributing resource (Carport)

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338 Union Street is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a cross-gable roof, built in a Gothic Revival style. The dwelling is clad in wood clapboard and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, features an aluminum wrapped cornice with partial returns and is pierced by one interior brick chimney in the rear-ell. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash (with six-over-six inserts), with vinyl trim and louvered, vinyl shutters. The door is wood, two-light over two-panel, with a three-light transom and flat wood trim. A one-story, shed roof porch, supported by four square, wooden posts, spans the full façade.

The lot contains one outbuilding and one structure: a one-story, frame shed, with a front-gable roof and shed roof wings covered in asphalt shingles, built c. early-to-mid-twentieth century; and a one-story, frame carport, with a front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 1980.

S01110.010

334 Union Street (Henry B. Lingo House)

Year Built: c. 1880

2 contributing resources (Dwelling, Garage)

1 noncontributing resource (Garage/Guesthouse)

The Henry B. Lingo House is a two-and-a-half-story, five-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a five-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in wood clapboard with engaged corner pilasters and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, features a wooden box cornice with partial returns and is pierced by one interior brick chimney at the southeast gable end. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash (with six-over-six inserts), with moulded wood trim and two-panel, wooden shutters. A one-story, enclosed, hipped-roof porch shelters and obscures the center three bays of the facade and features eight wood casement windows, multilight, with plain wood trim.

The lot includes two outbuildings: a one-story, frame garage, with a pyramidal roof and cupola covered in wood shingles, built c. early-twentieth century; and a one-and-a-half-story, frame garage/guesthouse, with a side-gable roof and three large front-gable dormers covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 1995.

S01110.011

330 Union Street (J. Clendaniel House)

Year Built: c. 1860

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

4 noncontributing resources (Gazebo, Sheds)

The J. Clendaniel House is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a cross-gable roof, built in a Gothic Revival style. The dwelling is clad in wood clapboard with quoined, engaged corner pilasters and fish scale shingles in the gable ends. It sits on a brick foundation. The roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, features a bracketed, wooden box cornice with partial returns and is pierced by two interior chimneys with clay pots at the southeast gable end of the main block and in the rear-ell. The windows are wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash, with

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moulded wood trim and three-panel, wooden shutters. The double doors are wood, arched two-panel over two-panel, with a one-light transom and moulded wood trim. A one-story, flat roof, bay window feature projects from the northwest elevation at the façade. A one-story, flat roof porch, supported by six decorative, scrollwork posts, shelters the three bays of the façade. It has a wood plank floor and features scrollwork corner brackets and pendants, an iron, hairpin balustrade, and wooden handrails with turned balusters.

The lot contains three outbuildings and one structure: a one-story, frame shed, with a front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 1980; a one-story, frame shed, with a gambrel roof with cupola covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 1990; a one-story, frame shed featuring a shed roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 1990; and a one-story, octagonal, frame gazebo, with a two-tiered, pyramidal roof covered in wood shingles, built c. 2000.

S01110.012

328 Union Street (J. Ellingsworth House)

Year Built: c. 1880

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

1 noncontributing resource (Shed)

The J. Ellingsworth House is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a cross-gable roof, built in a Gothic Revival style. The dwelling is clad in wood clapboard and sits on a parged foundation. The roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, features a decorative, wooden box cornice with partial returns and is pierced by two interior brick chimneys, one at the southeast gable end of the main block and one in the rear-ell. The windows are wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash, with moulded wood trim and two-panel, wooden shutters. The door is wood, six-light over two-panel, with moulded wood trim. A one-story, hipped-roof porch, covered in raised-seam metal and supported by six chamfered, wooden posts, spans the full façade. It has a wood plank floor and features fretwork corner brackets.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame shed, with a steeply-pitched, front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 2000.

S01110.013

326 Union Street (H. H. Ellingsworth House)

Year Built: c. 1850

2 contributing resources (Dwelling, Outhouse)

The H. H. Ellingsworth House is a two-and-a-half-story, five-bay, frame dwelling with a double cross-gable roof, built in a Gothic Revival style. The dwelling is clad in wood shingles and sits on a parged foundation. The roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, features decorative bargeboard and a wooden box cornice with partial returns. It is pierced by two interior, parged, corbelled brick chimneys at the northwest and southeast gable ends. The windows are wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash, with moulded wood trim and louvered, wooden shutters. The door is wood, arched two-panel over two-panel, with a four-light transom and moulded wood trim. A one-

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story, flat roof porch, supported by six wooden, scrollwork posts, shelters the center three bays. It has a wood plank floor and features decorative corner brackets and gingerbread trim.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, brick outhouse, with a pyramidal roof covered in raised-seam metal, built c. late-nineteenth century.

S01110.014

324 Union Street (Joseph Betts House)

Year Built: c. 1850

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

The Joseph Betts House is a two-and-a-half-story, six-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built originally in a five-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a parged brick foundation. The roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, features exposed, carved rafter tails and is pierced by one interior, corbelled brick chimney at the northwest gable end. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash (with six-over-six inserts), with flat composite trim and two-panel, vinyl shutters. The door is modern, six-light over four-panel, with a three-light transom, flat composite trim, and flanked by sidelights, three-light over one-panel. A one-story, shed roof porch, supported by four turned, wooden posts, shelters the third through fifth bays. It has a wood plank floor and features exposed, carved rafter tails.

S01110.015

322 Union Street (Mollie Russell's Dower House)

Year Built: c. 1860

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

1 noncontributing resource (Garage)

The Mollie Russell's Dower House is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a three-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in wood shingles, composite siding, and vinyl siding and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, features a wooden box cornice at the façade only. The windows are wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash, with plain wood trim and two-panel, wooden shutters. The door is wood, stained-glass one-light over four-panel, under a gingerbread storm door, with flat wood trim. A one-story, pedimented portico, supported by four wooden, Doric columns, shelters the first bay. It has a brick landing and features wood shingles in the pediment.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-and-a-half-story, frame garage, with a saltbox roof and a large, front-gable dormer covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 2005.

S01110.016

320 Union Street (Captain William Russell House)

Year Built: c. 1870

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

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The Captain William Russell House is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a cross-gable roof, built in a Gothic Revival style. The dwelling is clad in asbestos shingles and sits on a brick foundation. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A two-story, flat roof, bay window feature projects from the southeast elevation at the façade. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash (with six-over-six inserts), with moulded wood trim and two-panel, vinyl shutters. The double doors are wood, full-glaze, with carved pediments featuring fleur-de-lis, with a two-light transom and flat wood trim. A one-story, pedimented portico, supported by two partially chamfered, wooden posts, shelters the center bay. It has a concrete landing and features a painting of a sailing ship in the pediment.

S01110.017

316 Union Street (W. R. Wilson House)

Year Built: c. 1860

2 contributing resources (Dwelling, Garage)

The W. R. Wilson House is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a three-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in aluminum siding and sits on a parged brick foundation. The roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, features an aluminum wrapped cornice with partial returns and is pierced by two interior, corbelled brick chimneys at the northwest and southeast gable ends and one exterior brick chimney in a rear addition. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with moulded wood trim. The door is wood, six-panel, with a one-light transom and flat wood trim. A one-story, hipped-roof porch, supported by four chamfered, wooden posts, shelters the three bays of the façade. It has a wood plank floor and features decorative corner brackets.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame garage, with a front-gable roof, with shed and side-gable roof additions, covered in raised-seam and corrugated metal, built c. early-to-mid-twentieth century.

S01110.018

312 Union Street

1 noncontributing resource (Vacant Lot)

312 Union Street is the former site of the C. C. Davidson House (c. 1860), which was demolished between 1980 and 1990.

S01110.019

310 Union Street (J. A. Carey House)

Year Built: c. 1860

2 contributing resources (Dwelling, Garage)

The J. A. Carey House is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a cross-gable roof, built in a Gothic Revival style. The dwelling is clad in aluminum siding and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, is pierced by one exterior, corbelled brick chimney at the southeast gable end. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash,

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with aluminum wrapped trim and louvered, vinyl shutters. The door is wood, Craftsman-style multi-light, with a one-light transom and aluminum wrapped trim. A one-story, flat roof porch, supported by four square, wooden posts, shelters the three bays of the façade. It has a wood plank floor and features a wooden balustrade.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame garage, with a front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. early-twentieth century.

S01110.020

306 Union Street (R. H. Carey House)

Year Built: c. 1830

2 contributing resources (Dwelling, Summer Kitchen)

The R. H. Carey House is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a cross-gable roof, built originally in a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in wood clapboard and sits on a parged foundation. The roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, features a wooden box cornice with partial returns. It is pierced by three interior brick chimneys, two corbelled at the southeast gable end and in the rear-ell and one with an arched, brick cap at the northwest gable end. The rear-ell, rising taller than the original main block, extends through the roofline at the façade, creating the appearance of a large, front-gable dormer on the front elevation. The windows are wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash, with moulded wood trim. The door is wood, one-light over multi-panel, with moulded wood trim. A one-story, shed roof porch, supported by four chamfered, wooden posts, shelters the three bays of the façade. It has a wood plank floor and features fretwork corner brackets and a wooden balustrade.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame summer kitchen, with a front-gable roof covered in corrugated metal, built c. mid-to-late-nineteenth century.

S01110.021

302 Union Street (Carey Storehouse)

Year Built: c. 1830

1 contributing resource (Store)

1 noncontributing resource (Shed)

The Carey Storehouse is a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame commercial building with a front-gable roof, built in a vernacular front-gable form. The Carey Storehouse is a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame commercial building with a front-gable roof, built in a three-bay, front-gable form. The store is clad in wood clapboard, with decorative board and batten in the gable end at the facade and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, features a wooden box cornice with partial returns and decorative bargeboard. The windows are wood, four-light storefront, with flat wood trim and moulded panels above and below. The door is wood, two-light over one-panel, with a two-light transom and a two-light sidelight over one-panel, with flat wood trim.

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The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame shed, with a side-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 1990 to the southwest of the store.

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S01110.022

220 Union Street (Thomas J. Atkins House)

Year Built: c. 1850

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

The Thomas J. Atkins House is a two-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a three-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in asbestos shingles and vinyl siding and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, covered in raised-seam metal, is pierced by three interior brick chimneys, two paraged at the northwest gable end and in the rear-ell and one corbelled at the southeast gable end. The windows are wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash, with moulded wood trim and two-panel, vinyl shutters. The door is wood, five-panel, with a two-light transom and moulded wood trim. A wooden landing, resting on a brick foundation, with one wooden step, extends from the center bay. A large millstone is set into the sidewalk near the northeast corner of the lot.

Resource S01110.022 is noted in the previous National Register nomination as the Thomas J. Atkins House and Store, 220-222 Union Street. The store, described as a mid-nineteenth century building, originally three-and-a-half stories (the top story-and-a-half was removed in 1964, at which time flat roof was added), was demolished c. 2000.

S01110.023

214 Union Street (David T. Atkins House)

Year Built: c. 1830

2 contributing resources (Dwelling, Garage)

The David T. Atkins House is a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a front-gable roof, built in a vernacular front-gable form. The dwelling is clad in wood shingles and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles and raised-seam metal, features a wooden box cornice with partial returns. It is pierced by three dormers, two with shed roofs on the southeast slope and one with a front-gable roof on the northwest slope. It is also pierced by an interior brick chimney on the southeast slope and an exterior brick chimney on the northwest slope of a shed roof addition near the facade. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash (with six-over-six inserts), with aluminum wrapped trim and louvered, vinyl shutters. The door is modern, four-light over four-panel, with aluminum wrapped trim. A concrete landing and one step, flanked by plain metal railings, extends from the first bay.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame garage, with a front-gable roof covered in raised-seam metal, built c. mid-twentieth century.

S01110.024

212 Union Street (Milton Methodist Protestant Church)

Year Built: c. 1858

1 contributing resource (Church)

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Milton Methodist Protestant Church is a one-and-a-half-story, six-bay, frame church with a cross-gable roof, built in a Gothic Revival style. The church is clad in composite wood clapboard, with fish scale shingles in the gable ends, and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, sheathed in slate shingles, features a wooden box cornice with partial returns and is pierced by a two-story, square bell tower at the north corner, with arched openings and a cross-gable roof featuring faux lancet windows and fish scale shingles. The windows are mostly wood, one-over-one, stained-glass lancet, with moulded wood trim. The third bay features a projecting bay, with four vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows (with nine-over-nine inserts), and the fifth bay features a wood tripartite, stained-glass window. The gable ends at the façade and tower also feature stained-glass oculus windows. The double doors are wood, five-panel, with a stained-glass lancet transom and dentilated, moulded wood trim. A brick landing, with three brick steps and metal railings, extends from the rightmost bay.

Resource S01110.024 is noted in the previous National Register nomination as the F. Holland House and Milton Methodist Protestant Church, 210-212 Union Street. The F. Holland House, described as a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay dwelling with a cross-gable roof, was used as a Sunday School and connected to the church via a one-story, gable roof addition in 1945. The F. Holland House was demolished c. 2005, and a new addition to the church was built in its place.

S01110.025

204 Union Street (Union 76 Filling Station)

1 noncontributing resource (Vacant Lot)

204 Union Street is the former site of the Union 76 Filling Station, built c. 1950, which was demolished c. 2005.

S01110.026

100 Magnolia Street (Union Square/Governors Walk Park)

1 noncontributing resource (Parking Lot)

(Not counted in resource totals)

100 Magnolia Street is a large parking lot, with a small garden plot fronting Union Street containing the town clock, and a brick pathway along the Broadkill River.

S01110.027

116 Union Street

1 noncontributing resource (Vacant Lot)

116 Union Street is the former site of the Samuel Fithian Store, built c. 1912, which was demolished c. 2008.

S01110.028

114 Union Street

1 noncontributing resource (Vacant Lot)

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114 Union Street is the former site of the Samuel Fithian Store, built c. 1912, which was demolished c. 2008.

S01110.029

112 Union Street

1 noncontributing resource (Vacant Lot)

112 Union Street is the former site of a commercial building, constructed c. 1912, which was demolished c. 2008.

S01110.030

110 Union Street (Milton Theatre)

Year Built: c. 1915

1 contributing resource (Theatre)

The Milton Theatre is a two-story, four-bay, masonry building with a flat roof, built in a vernacular commercial style. The theatre is clad in brick and sits on a brick foundation. A two-story, concrete block addition, with a brick façade, extends from the southeast elevation of the main block. The first story of the full facade is covered in stucco. The windows are metal, one-light commercial, with moulded wood trim and panel moulding at the first bay only. The double doors are metal, full-glaze, with a one-light transom over each pair. A decorative, moulded band spans the full facade between the first and second stories, and a marquee spanning the three bays of the main block projects above the first story.

S01110.031

106 Union Street

Year Built: c. 1930

1 contributing resource (Bank Building)

106 Union Street is a one-story, three-bay, masonry bank building with a flat roof, built in a Classical Revival style. The building is clad in brick and sits on a brick foundation. The façade features a restrained temple front of engaged pilasters with moulded stone capitals and bases. The windows are wood, one-light fixed, with decorative lattice work, moulded wood trim, and stone lintels and sills. The door is wood, one-light over one-panel, flanked by a one-light sidelight over one-panel, with moulded and dentilated wood trim. Above the doorway is an arched, four-light transom under a stone arch. A pent roof spans the full facade near the roofline and shelters a commercial sign.

S01110.032

102 Union Street (N. W. McGee House)

Year Built: c. 1790, 1850

1 contributing resource (Commercial Building/ Dwelling)

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The N. W. McGee House is a two-and-a-half-story, five-bay, frame dwelling with a cross-gable roof, built in a Gothic Revival style. The dwelling is clad in wood clapboard, with engaged corner pilasters, and sits on a parged foundation. The roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, features a wooden box cornice with partial returns and decorative moulding, and is pierced by paired, interior, corbelled, and parged chimneys at the center of the main block. Three additional corbelled brick chimneys are located in the rear-ell: one interior, parged at the middle and one exterior at the gable end of the rear-ell; and another interior, parged in an attached summer kitchen. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash (with two-over-two inserts), with moulded wood trim comprised of ornate crowns and engaged pilasters. The double doors are wood, one-light over one-panel, with a one-light transom and moulded wood trim comprised of ornate crowns and engaged pilasters. A two-story, hipped roof, bay window projects from the southeast elevation near the façade. A one-story, flat roof porch, supported by six chamfered, wooden posts, shelters the center three bays. It has a wood plank floor and features fretwork corner brackets and pendants, decorative moulding at the cornice, and a wooden balustrade with turned balusters.

S01110.033

104-106 Federal Street (William Mears House and Barber Shop/ Starkey Drugstore)

Year Built: c. 1910

1 contributing resource (Commercial Building/ Dwelling)

The William Mears House and Barbershop/ Starkey Drugstore is a two-story, six-bay, brick building with a flat roof, built in a commercial Italianate style. The roof features a dentilated, corbelled brick cornice. The windows on the left half of the building are wood, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with moulded wood trim and segmental brick arches; the second bay window features two 11-light rows across the top. The doors on the left half of the building are wood, six-panel and one-light over two-panel, with moulded wood trim, one-light transoms, and segmental brick arches. The door in the rightmost bay is modern, full-glaze, flanked by wood framed sidelights and two large, one-light storefront windows, with moulded wood trim. A one-story, raised-seam metal, shed roof porch, shelters the full façade and wraps around to the southwest elevation. The left side has a wood plank floor, is supported by five fluted columns, and features a wooden balustrade with turned balusters. The right side has a poured concrete floor and is supported by six metal posts, with six wooden piers and rails extending around the rightmost bay.

S01110.034

108 Federal Street (Sussex Trust & Safe Deposit Co.)

Year Built: 1901

1 contributing resource (Bank Building)

The Sussex Trust & Safe Deposit Co. is a one-story, two-bay, brick building with a hipped roof, built in a commercial Italianate style. The roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, features cresting along the ridge and is pierced by a dentilated, pedimented, arched dormer (blind) on the southeast slope, with carved flora in the pediment. The window is metal, commercial one-light,

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with moulded wood trim, stone sill, and segmental arch. The door is wood, one-light over one-panel, with a one-light over one-panel side-light, one-light transom, moulded wood trim, and segmental arch.

S01110.035

112 Federal Street (D. R. Burton House)

Year Built: c. 1880

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

1 noncontributing resource (Shed)

The D. R. Burton House is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a cross-gable roof, built in a Gothic Revival style. The dwelling is clad in asbestos shingles and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features a wooden box cornice and is pierced by two interior, corbelled, parged brick chimneys at the southwest gable end and in the rear-ell. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with moulded wood trim. The door is wood, arched two-panel over two-panel, with a one-light transom and moulded wood trim. A one-story, hipped roof porch, covered in raised-seam metal and supported by six chamfered, wooden posts, shelters the three bays of the façade. It has a wood plank floor and features fretwork corner brackets and pendants.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame shed, with a gambrel roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 1990.

S01110.036

116 Federal Street (Goshen United Methodist Fellowship Hall)

Year Built: c. 1950

1 contributing resource (Fellowship Hall)

The Goshen United Methodist Fellowship Hall is a one-story, five-bay, frame building with a side-gable roof, built in a rectangular form without an architectural style. The building is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a cinderblock foundation. The roof, covered in raised-seam metal, features an aluminum wrapped cornice with partial returns. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with aluminum wrapped trim. The doors are wood, four-light over four-panel, with heavy, moulded wood trim. Each is sheltered by a one-story, front-gable, pedimented portico featuring a carved sunburst, supported by iron scrollwork columns. Each has a poured concrete floor trimmed in brick and iron railings; a wooden access ramp extends from the rightmost bay.

S01110.037

120 Federal Street (Dr. J. M. Houston House)

Year Built: c. 1850

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

1 noncontributing resource (Shed)

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The Dr. J. M. Houston House is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a three-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in composite wood siding and sits on a parged brick foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features a wooden box cornice with partial returns. It is pierced by three interior brick chimneys at the northeast and southwest gable ends and in the rear-ell. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash (with six-over-six inserts), with flat wood trim. The door is modern, six-panel, with a three-light transom and moulded wood trim. A two-story, flat roof, bay window projects from the southwest elevation at the façade. A one-story, flat roof portico, supported by four square, wooden posts featuring decorative scrollwork, shelters the center bay.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame shed, with a side-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 1990.

S01110.038

202 Federal Street (Thomas L. Black House)

Year Built: c. 1880

2 contributing resources (Dwelling, Garage/ Guesthouse)

The Thomas L. Black House is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a cross-gable roof, built in a Gothic Revival style. The dwelling is clad in composite wood siding and sits on a parged foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features a wooden box cornice with partial returns and is pierced by an interior brick chimney at the northeast gable end. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash (with six-over-six inserts), with plain wood trim and operable, two-panel, wooden shutters. The door is modern, fanlight over four-panel, with moulded wood trim and a stained-glass transom with "202" inscribed. A two-story, flat roof, bay window projects from the northeast elevation at the façade. A one-story, hipped-roof portico, covered in raised-seam metal, shelters the center bay. It is supported by two square, wooden posts anchored to low brick walls and features a brick floor.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, brick and frame garage turned guesthouse, with a side-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. mid-twentieth century.

S01110.039/S00292

204 Federal Street (Draper-Adkins House)

Year Built: c. 1840

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

2 noncontributing resources (Sheds)

The Draper-Adkins House is a two-and-a-half-story, five-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a Greek Revival style. The dwelling is clad in wood clapboard and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, is pierced by two arched dormers on the southeast slope and three interior, corbelled, parged brick chimneys at the northeast and southwest gable ends and in the rear-ell. The windows are wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash, with flat wood trim and operable, two-panel, wooden shutters. The door is wood, six-panel, with a two-light transom, flanked by three-light over one-panel sidelights, with moulded wood trim

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including four engaged pilasters. A two-story, flat roof portico, supported by four Doric columns at the first story and scrollwork columns and balustrade at the second story, shelters the center bay. It has a brick floor at the first story and features scrollwork corner brackets at the second story. The Draper-Adkins House was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1973 (NR # 73000558).

The lot contains two outbuildings: a one-story, frame shed, with a front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 2005; and a one-story, frame shed, with a gambrel roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 2005.

S01110.040

208 Federal Street (Lydia Black Cannon House)

Year Built: 1958

2 contributing resources (Dwelling, Garage)

1 noncontributing resource (Greenhouse)

The Lydia Black Cannon House is a one-story, four-bay, frame dwelling with a cross-gable roof, built in a ranch style. The dwelling is clad in cedar shingles and sits on a cinderblock foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, is pierced by one interior brick chimney on the southeast slope. The windows are vinyl, one-light casements, with flat wood trim. The door is wood, three-light over two-panel, with flat wood trim. A wooden ramp extends from the second bay.

The lot contains one outbuilding and one structure: a one-story, frame garage, with a front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 1958; and a one-story, frame greenhouse, built c. 1980.

S01110.041

302 Federal Street (George Goodwin House)

Year built: 1903

2 contributing resources (Dwelling, Garage)

The George Goodwin House is a two-and-a-half-story, two-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built originally in a three-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in asbestos shingles and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features a wooden box cornice with partial returns. It is pierced by a front-gable dormer on the southeast slope and an exterior cinderblock chimney on the northeast elevation of the rear-ell. The window is vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with moulded wood trim and operable, two-panel, wooden shutters. The door is wood, one-light, partially obscured by wooden storm door, with flat wood trim. A one-story, screened-in, shed roof porch, with a center cross-gable, spans the full façade. It has a poured concrete floor and is supported by square, wooden posts and framing. It features decorative corner brackets and a vinyl balustrade with turned balusters.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame garage, with a hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 1940.

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S01110.042

304 Federal Street

Year Built: c. 1890

2 contributing resources (Dwelling, Carriage House)

304 Federal Street is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a three-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in wood clapboard and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features a wooden box cornice and is pierced by two interior, corbelled brick chimneys, one parged at the southwest gable end and one at the middle of the rear-ell. The gable ends of the main block feature clapboard sunbursts. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash (with six-over-six inserts), with moulded wood trim. The door is wood, six-panel, with moulded wood trim. A brick landing extends from the third bay.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-and-a-half-story, brick carriage house, with a side-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 1890.

S01110.043

306 Federal Street (Vent-Scott House)

Year Built: c. 1840

2 contributing resources (Dwelling, Garage)

The Vent-Scott House is a two-a-half-story, six-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built originally in a three-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in aluminum siding and sits on brick foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features an aluminum wrapped cornice with partial returns and is pierced by two interior, corbelled brick chimneys at the northeast and southwest gable ends and an exterior cinderblock chimney in a rear addition. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash (with six-over-six inserts), with aluminum wrapped trim and two-panel, vinyl shutters. The door is wood, two-light over two-panel, with moulded wood trim. A two-and-a-half-story, side-gable roof addition and a one-story, hipped roof addition extend consecutively from the northeast elevation at the façade. A one-story, front-gable, pedimented portico, supported by two Doric columns, shelters the third bay.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame garage, with a front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 1960.

S01110.044

308 Federal Street (G. A. Bryan House)

Year Built: c. 1880

4 contributing resources (Dwelling, Barn, Corn Crib, Pump House)

The G. A. Bryan House is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a double cross-gable roof, built in a Gothic Revival style. The dwelling is clad in wood clapboard and sits on a parged brick foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features cresting along the ridge and ornate bargeboards. It is pierced by three brick chimneys, one interior with a clay pot at the

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southwest gable end, one exterior with a clay pot at the northeast gable end, and one interior and corbelled in the rear-ell. The double windows are wood, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with two-panel, wooden shutters. The door is wood, arched two-panel over two-panel, with a one-light transom and flat wood trim. A one-story, flat roof porch, supported by six square, wooden posts, spans the three bays of the façade. It has a wood plank floor and features decorative cross-bracing with pendants and a wooden balustrade with flatsawn balusters.

The lot contains one outbuilding and two structures, all built c. late-nineteenth- to early-twentieth century: a two-story, frame barn, with a front-gable roof covered in raised-seam metal; a one-story, frame corn crib, with a front-gable roof covered in corrugated metal; and a one-story, frame pump house, with a front-gable roof covered in wood shingles.

S01110.045

312 Federal Street (William C. Prettyman House)

Year Built: c. 1860

2 contributing resources (Dwelling, Barn)

The William C. Prettyman House is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a I-house form. The dwelling is clad in asbestos shingles and sits on a parged brick foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features a wooden box cornice with partial returns. It is pierced by an exterior brick chimney at the southwest gable end, two jerkinhead dormers on the southeast slope, and one front-gable dormer on the northwest slope. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with moulded wood trim. The door is wood, one-light over one-panel, with moulded wood trim. A one-story, flat roof porch, supported by four fluted, Doric columns on brick piers, spans the three bays of the façade. It has a wood plank floor and two wooden steps flanked by low brick walls.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a two-story, frame barn converted into a garage, with a side-gable roof covered in raised-seam metal, built c. late-nineteenth century.

S01110.046

105 Mulberry Street (Goshen United Methodist Church Parsonage)

Year Built: 1974

1 noncontributing resource (Dwelling)

The Goshen United Methodist Church Parsonage is a one-story, seven-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a ranch style. The dwelling is clad in aluminum siding and sits on a cinderblock foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, is pierced by one interior brick chimney near the center of the dwelling. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash (with eight-over-12 and six-over-six inserts), with louvered, vinyl shutters; the second bay features a one-light casement with diamond inserts. The door at the first bay is a fiberglass, roll-top garage door, 32-panel, with plain wood trim. The door at the third bay is wood, nine-light over two-panel, with plain wood trim and louvered, vinyl shutters. The door at the fourth bay is modern, fanlight over four-panel, flanked by one-light over one-panel sidelights, with louvered,

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vinyl shutters. A one-story, recessed porch spans the full façade except at the first bay. It has a poured concrete floor and is supported by six metal, fluted, Doric columns.

S01110.047

402 Federal Street (Goshen United Methodist Church)

Year Built: 1962

1 contributing resource (Church)

2 noncontributing resources (Sheds)

The Goshen United Methodist Church is a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, masonry and frame building with a front-gable and gull-wing roof, built in an A-frame style. The church is clad in brick and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, is pierced by a square, brick bell tower with a metal, louvered steeple and cross on the northeast slope and an exterior brick chimney in a flat roof section to the southwest. The main block façade features a large, concrete cross flanked by 12 shields, on which are carved the symbols of the 12 apostles. The windows are wood, stained-glass, with concrete sills. The door is located in a flat roof section near the rear of the church on the northeast elevation and is metal, full-glaze, flanked by full-glaze sidelights, with heavy concrete surrounds. A concrete shield above the door is carved with a symbol of Christ. A low brick wall topped with concrete extends from the projecting front-gable at the façade.

The lot contains two outbuildings: a one-story, frame shed, with a front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 1995; and a one-story, frame shed, with a gambrel roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 2005.

S01110.048

404 Federal Street

1 noncontributing resource (Vacant Lot)

404 Federal Street is the former site of the Samuel J. Martin House (c. 1880), which was moved to 409 Federal Street c. 1985.

S01110.049

406 Federal Street

Year Built: c. 1890

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

406 Federal Street is a two-and-a-half-story, two-bay, frame dwelling with side-gable roof, built originally in a three-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in replacement wood clapboard and cedar shingles and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, covered in cedar shingles, features a wooden box cornice with partial returns and is pierced by three interior brick chimneys, one at the northeast gable end, one in the rear-ell, and one in an attached summer kitchen. A one-story, enclosed, hipped roof porch, covered in raised-seam metal, obscures the original fenestration. The porch triple window is vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash (with six-over-six inserts), with flat wood trim. The door is modern, nine-light over two-panel, with flat wood trim.

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S01110.050
408 Federal Street
1 noncontributing resource (Vacant Lot)

408 Federal Street is the former site of a dwelling (c. 1890), which was moved to 407 Federal Street c. 2003.

S01110.051
410 Federal Street (John Fisher House)
Year Built: c. 1915
3 contributing resources (Dwelling, Garage, Shed)

The John Fisher House is a two-and-a-half-story, two-bay, frame dwelling with a front-gable roof, built in a vernacular Queen Anne style. The dwelling is clad in wood clapboard, with square, wood shingles staggered in the front gable end. It sits on a brick foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features a wood box cornice with partial returns and spindlework at the peak of the front gable. It is pierced by one interior brick chimney near the northwest gable end of the main block. The window is wood, one-over-one, double-hung-sash, with flat wood trim and moulded lintel. The door is wood, half-glaze, with flat wood trim. A one-story, screened-in porch, with a hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles, spans the full façade and is supported by four Doric columns.

The lot contains two outbuildings: a one-story, frame garage with a front-gable and catslide roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 1915; and a one-story, frame shed with a front-gable roof covered in raised-seam metal, built c. 1960.

S01110.052
410 Federal Street (Governor David Hazzard Office)
Year Built: c. 1815
1 contributing resource (Office)

The Governor David Hazzard Office is a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame building with a side-gable roof, built in a hall or hall-parlor plan. The building is clad in wood shingles, with vertical, wood plank siding on the façade, and sits on a brick foundation. The roof is covered in wood shingles. The first window is wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash, with moulded wood trim and operable, two-panel shutters. The second window is wood, nine-light single-hung picture style, with moulded wood trim and operable, three-panel shutters. The door is wood, six-light over two-panel, with flat wood trim. A wooden landing with four wooden stairs and railing extends from the entryway.

S01110.053
412 Federal Street (Captain R. L. Lacy House)
Year Built: c. 1830
2 contributing resources (Dwelling, Garage)

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The Captain R. L. Lacy House is a two-and-a-half-story, five-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a five-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in wood clapboard and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, covered in raised-seam metal, features a wooden box cornice with partial returns. It is pierced by two interior, corbelled brick chimneys at the northeast and southwest gable ends. The windows are wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash, with moulded wood trim and operable, two-panel shutters. The door is wood, 15-light with three-light over one-panel sidelights, and moulded wood trim. A one-story porch with a hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles spans the center three bays. It is supported by four square, wooden columns with decorative corner brackets and has a wood plank floor.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame garage with a front-gable roof covered in raised-seam metal, built c. 1950.

S01110.054/S00291

416 Federal Street (Governor James Ponder House)

Year Built: c. 1875

4 contributing resources (Dwelling, Garage, Shed, Well)

3 noncontributing resources (Shed, Gazebo, Pergola)

The Governor James Ponder House is a two-and-a-half story, five-bay, frame dwelling with a mansard roof, built in a Second Empire style. The dwelling is clad in wood clapboard with engaged corner pilasters and sits on a brick foundation. A two-and-a-half-story, mansard roof toward projects from the center of the main block at the façade. The roof, covered in slate shingles, features a moulded wooden cornice with paired brackets, with a paneled band between the second- and third-stories and a band with floral carvings at the third-story cornice. It has three hooded dormers with arched windows on the southeast slope and two each on the northeast and southwest slopes of the main block. The northwest slope of the main block and all elevations of the rear-ell feature front-gable dormers. The roof is pierced by four interior brick chimneys: two corbelled near the center of the main block (northeast one is parged) and two in the rear-ell. The windows are wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash, over two-panel, with ornate, moulded wood trim and operable, three-panel, wooden shutters. The double doors are wood, one-light over one-panel, with a two-light transom and moulded wood trim. One-story, mansard roof, bay windows project from both the northeast and southwest elevations near the façade. A one-story, flat roof porch, supported by 10 carved, wooden posts, spans the full façade. It has a wood plank floor and features decorative cross-bracing The Governor James Ponder House was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1973 (NR # 73000560).

The lot contains three outbuildings and three structures: a one-story, cinderblock garage, with shed roof covered in raised-seam metal, built c. 1950; a one-story, frame garage, with a front-gable roof covered in corrugated metal, built c. 1950; a one-story, frame shed, with a side-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 2000; a one-story gazebo, built c. 2000; a wooden pergola, built c. 2000; and a cinderblock well, with a front-gable roof covered in cedar shingles, built c. 1930.

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S01110.055

418 Federal Street (Old Ponder House)

Year Built: c. 1780

2 contributing resources (Garage, Granary)

1 noncontributing resource (Dwelling)

The Old Ponder House is a two-and-a-half-story, five-bay, frame dwelling with side-gable roof, built in a five-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in vinyl shingles and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, covered in raised-seam metal, is pierced by one interior brick chimney at the southwest gable end and features a wooden box cornice with partial returns. A center bay addition projects from the façade for two-and-a-half-stories and features a front-gable roof and metal cornice with partial returns. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with moulded vinyl trim. The door is wood, partial glaze and paneled, with a semi-circular transom. A one-story, hipped roof porch, with a wood plank floor, supported by six square replacement posts, spans the center three bays and features decorative replacement bracing. Due to the significant exterior alterations to this dwelling, it is considered a noncontributing resource to the Milton Historic District.

The lot contains two outbuildings: a one-story, frame granary with a front-gable roof covered in corrugated metal, built c. 1930; and a one-story, frame garage with a front-gable roof covered in corrugated metal, built c. 1950.

S01110.056

420 Federal Street

Year Built: c. 1940

4 contributing resources (Dwelling, Corn Crib, Garage, Workshop)

2 noncontributing resources (Garage, Greenhouse)

420 Federal Street is a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a Cape Cod style. The dwelling is clad in wood weatherboard siding and sits on a cinderblock foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features two shed roof dormers on the front elevation and is pierced by one interior brick chimney on the northwest elevation. The bay windows are wood, one-over-one, double-hung sash, flanked by four-over-four, double-hung sash windows, under wood awnings with wide, wood trim. The door is wood, four-light fanlight over four-panel, trimmed with wood pilasters and architrave. A brick landing extends from the center bay, flanked by iron scrollwork railings.

The lot contains three outbuildings and two structures, all with front-gable roofs covered in corrugated metal: two one-story, frame garages, one built c. early-to-mid-twentieth century and the other built c. mid-to-late-twentieth century; a one-story, frame workshop with an interior brick chimney, built c. mid-twentieth century; a one-story, frame corn crib, built c. early-twentieth century; and a one-story, frame greenhouse, built c. mid-to-late-twentieth century.

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422 Federal Street

Year Built: c. 1890

2 contributing resources (Dwelling, Shed)

422 Federal Street is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a three-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in vinyl shingles and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features an aluminum box cornice with full returns and pent overhang. It is pierced by one interior, parged brick chimney at the southwest gable end and an interior brick chimney in the rear-ell. The triple windows are vinyl, six-over-one, double-hung sash, flanked by eight-light sidelights, with vinyl trim. The door is wood, 12-light, with vinyl trim. A one-story, shed roof porch, with a wood plank floor, supported by six square, wooden posts, spans the front façade and features a metal balustrade.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame shed with a shed roof covered in corrugated metal, built c. mid-twentieth century.

S01110.058

424 Federal Street

Year Built: c. 1930

2 contributing resources (Dwelling, Garage)

424 Federal Street is a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a hipped roof, built in a bungalow form. The dwelling is clad in asbestos shingles and sits on a rusticated cinderblock foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features exposed rafter tails and is pierced by a hipped dormer on the front elevation. The windows are vinyl, eight-over-one, double-hung sash, with flat wood trim. The door is wood, 15-light, with flat wood trim. A one-story, shed roof porch, with a wood plank floor, supported by four turned, wooden posts, spans the full façade and features a wooden balustrade.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame garage with a front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 1930.

S01110.059

426 Federal Street (Mrs. M. A. Parker House)

Year Built: c. 1860

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

The Mrs. M. A. Parker House is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a three-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a parged foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features an aluminum wrapped cornice with partial returns and is pierced by one exterior brick chimney at the northeast gable end. (One exterior chimney stack is extant on the northeast elevation of the rear-ell.) The windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash, with flat vinyl trim and louvered, vinyl shutters. The door is metal,

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nine-light over two-panel, with flat vinyl trim. A one-story, shed roof porch, with a wood plank floor, supported by four square, vinyl posts and vinyl balustrade, spans the full façade.

S01110.060

425 Federal Street

Year Built: c. 1890

2 contributing resources (Dwelling, Garage)

425 Federal Street is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a three-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in asbestos shingles and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, covered in raised-seam metal, features exposed, carved rafter tails and is pierced by two interior, corbelled brick chimneys located in the rear-ell and attached summer kitchen. The windows are wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash, with wood trim. The door is wood, one-light over six-panel, with moulded wooden trim. A one-story, hipped roof porch, with a wood-plank floor, supported by eight turned, wooden columns, spans the front façade and wraps around to the southwest elevation. It features exposed, carved rafter tails, decorative corner brackets, and a wooden balustrade with turned balusters.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame garage, with a front-gable roof covered in raised-seam metal, built c. 1940.

S01110.061

423 Federal Street (J. Pettyjohn House)

Year Built: c. 1850

2 contributing resources (Dwelling, Shed)

The J. Pettyjohn House is a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, likely built originally as a hall-parlor house. The dwelling is clad in asbestos shingles and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, is pierced by a front-gable dormer on the front elevation. There two exterior cinderblock chimneys attached to rear additions. A one-story, enclosed porch with a shed roof extending from the main roof, spans the full façade. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with flat wood trim. The door is wood, three-panel with bullseye rosette motif, with flat wood trim.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame shed, with a shed roof covered in corrugated metal, built c. early-twentieth century.

S01110.062

421 Federal Street

Year Built: c. 1900

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

1 noncontributing resource (Garage)

421 Federal Street is a two-and-a-half-story, two-bay, frame dwelling with a cross-gable roof, built in a Queen Anne style. The dwelling is clad in wood clapboard, with fish scale shingles in

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the gable ends, and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features exposed, carved rafter tails and is pierced by one interior, corbelled brick chimney on the southwest elevation. The window is wood, one-over-one, double-hung sash with hexagonal tracery in the upper sash, and heavy, wood trim. The door is wood, three-panel over one-light over nine-panel, with heavy, wood trim. The door light features dentilated trim above and beneath it. A one-story, corner-entry porch, with a hipped roof with cross-gable and exposed, carved rafter tails, shelters the full façade. It has a wood plank floor, a wooden balustrade with turned balusters, and is supported by ten turned, wooden posts with spindlework.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-and-a-half-story garage, with a front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 2004.

S01110.063

417 Federal Street (Frederick W. Pepper House)

Year Built: c. 1917

3 contributing resources (Dwelling, Garage, Shed)

The Frederick W. Pepper House is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, masonry dwelling with a complex roof, built in the Queen Anne style. The dwelling is clad in brick and sits on a parged faux stone foundation. The roof, covered in raised-seam metal, features wooden box cornices with full and partial returns and a two-and-a-half-story turret at the southwest corner of the facade. The roof is pierced by one interior, corbelled brick chimney at the center of the main block and one exterior brick chimney on the southwest elevation. The windows are wood, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with segmental brick arches, stone sills, and moulded wood trim. The door is wood, 12-light with a one-light sidelight, and moulded wood trim. A one-story, enclosed porch, with a front-gable over the entryway, shelters the full façade and wraps around to the southwest elevation. It has a wood plank floor and is supported by four sets of paired, tapered, wooden columns on brick piers.

The lot contains two outbuildings: a one-story, frame garage, with a side-gable roof covered in raised-seam metal, built c. 1940; and a one-story, frame shed, with a front-gable roof covered in corrugated metal, built c. 1940.

S01110.064

415 Federal Street (A. H. Manship House)

Year Built: c. 1860

2 contributing resources (Dwelling, Shed)

The A. H. Manship House is a two-and-a-half-story, five-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a five-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in wood clapboard with engaged corner pilasters and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, covered in raised-seam metal, features a wooden box cornice with partial returns and is pierced by two interior brick chimneys located at the northeast and southwest gable ends. The windows are wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash, with wooden crowns, sills, and operable, three-panel shutters. A one-story, screened-in, hipped

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roof porch spans the full façade. It has a wood plank floor, is supported by chamfered, wooden posts with scrollwork corner brackets, and features spindlework on the porch doors.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame shed, with a shed roof covered in raised-seam metal, built c. mid-twentieth century.

S01110.065

413 Federal Street

1 noncontributing resource (Vacant Lot)

413 Federal Street is the former site of the C. Manship House (c. 1860), which was demolished c. 2000.

S01110.066

411 Federal Street

Year Built: c. 1900

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

2 noncontributing resources (Garage, Gazebo)

411 Federal Street is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a cross-gable roof, built in a gable-front-and-wing, Queen Anne style. The dwelling is clad in vinyl and aluminum siding, with fish scale shingles in the gable end of the northeast wing and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features spindlework in the front-gable peak and exposed, carved rafter tails. It is pierced by one interior brick chimney at the center of the main block. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with vinyl trim and fixed, louvered shutters. The door is wood, one-light over one-panel with ornate detail, with wood trim. A one-story, hipped roof porch, supported by eight turned, wooden posts with decorative corner brackets, spans the full façade and wraps around to the northeast elevation. It features a wooden balustrade with turned balusters and has a wood plank floor.

The lot contains one outbuilding and one structure: a two-story, frame garage, with a side-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 2000; and a one-story, frame gazebo, with a pyramidal roof and cupola covered in wood shingles, built c. 2000.

S01110.067

407 Federal Street (Charles Sharp House)

Year Built: c. 1880

1 noncontributing resource (Dwelling)

The Charles Sharp House is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a three-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in composite wood siding and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features a vinyl box cornice with partial returns and an ornamental bracket in the peak of the northeast gable. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash with two-over-two inserts, and flat wood trim. The door is modern, one-light and multi-panel, with a one-light transom and flat wood trim. A one-story,

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hipped roof porch, supported by four turned, wooden posts, spans the full façade. It features fretwork corner brackets, a wooden balustrade, and a wood plank floor. The Charles Sharp House was moved from 408 Federal Street c. 2003. As such, the dwelling is considered a noncontributing resource to the Milton Historic District.

S01110.068

403 Federal Street

Year Built: c. 1945

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

2 noncontributing resources (Sheds)

403 Federal Street is a one-story, four-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a ranch style. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a rusticated cinderblock foundation. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The windows are vinyl, three-over-one, double-hung sash, with fixed, wooden slat shutters. The door is metal, nine-light over two-panel. A one-story, front-gable portico, supported by two square, wooden posts, shelters the entry bay.

The lot contains two outbuildings, both built in the late-twentieth century: a one-story, frame shed, with a gambrel roof covered in asphalt shingles; and a one-story, frame shed, with a side-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles.

S01110.069

315 Federal Street

1 noncontributing resource (Vacant Lot)

315 Federal Street is the former site of a commercial building (c. 1880), which was demolished c. 2010.

S01110.070

309 Federal Street (Gilbert Hense House)

Year Built: c. 1900

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

1 noncontributing resource (Shed)

The Gilbert Hense House is a three-story, four-bay, frame dwelling with a complex roof, built in a Queen Anne style. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding, with fish scale, half-cove, and square shingles in the gable ends. It sits on a concrete foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features exposed, carved rafter tails and is pierced by one interior brick chimney at the center of the main block and a two-story turret at the northern corner of the facade. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with flat wood trim. The door is wood, one-light over multi-panel, with flat wood trim. A one-story, shed roof overhang spans the full façade.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame shed, with a gambrel roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 1990.

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S01110.071/S00156

307 Federal Street (St. John the Baptist Episcopal Church)

Year Built: 1877

1 contributing resource (Church)

St. John the Baptist Episcopal Church is a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame building with a front-gable roof, built in an ecclesiastic Gothic Revival style. The building is clad in a clinker brick veneer and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features cross-bracing at the gable peak of the façade with an overhead wooden cross. The windows are wood lancet, with stained glass and moulded wood trim. Each features a gothic brick arch with a stone keystone and wood sill. The double doors are arched wood, three-panel, under a gothic brick arch with a stone keystone, with moulded wood trim. The double doors are in a front-gable, projecting center vestibule with an overhead wooden cross. A brick landing and three brick steps extend from the vestibule, flanked by iron railings with cross details.

S01110.072

305 Federal Street (J. F. Fisher House)

Year Built: c. 1880

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

1 noncontributing resource (Shed)

The J. F. Fisher House is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a double cross-gable roof, built in a Gothic Revival style. The dwelling is clad in wood clapboard and sits on a brick foundation. A two-and-a-half-story bay projects slightly from both the northeast and southwest gable ends of the main block at the façade. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features a scrollwork bargeboard and is pierced by two interior, corbelled brick chimneys near the center of the main block. The windows are wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash, with moulded wood trim and crowns, and operable, three-panel shutters. The double doors are wood, arched one-light over two-panel, with heavy, wood trim. A one-story, flat roof porch, supported by six chamfered, wooden posts, spans the full façade. It has a wood plank floor and features floral corner brackets and spindlework, and a wooden balustrade with turned balusters.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame shed, with a gambrel roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. late-twentieth century.

S01110.073

303 Federal Street

Year Built: 1916

2 contributing resources (Dwelling, Garage)

303 Federal street is a one-and-a-half-story, two-bay, brick and frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a bungalow form. The dwelling's second-story frame section is clad in staggered, square cut shingles. The dwelling sits on a brick foundation. Two courses of yellow brick, with a red brick course in between, runs around the first-story perimeter of the dwelling. The roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, is pierced by one exterior brick chimney on the northeast gable end

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and an interior brick chimney near the rear center of the dwelling. It features exposed rafter tails and a large, front-gable dormer on the front and rear elevations. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with moulded wood trim. Each features a segmental brick arch with paired yellow brick keystone and stone sill. The door is wood, nine-light, with moulded wood trim and features a segmental brick arch with paired yellow brick keystone. A one-story, screened-in porch, supported by four wooden, fluted, Doric columns on brick piers, spans the full façade. Five concrete steps extend from the porch entry flanked by sloping, low brick walls.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame garage, with a front-gable roof covered in, asphalt shingles, built c. 1940.

S01110.074

301 Federal Street (M. E. Church Parsonage)

Year Built: c. 1885

2 contributing resources (Dwelling, Summer Kitchen)

The former M. E. Church Parsonage is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a cross-gable roof, built in a Gothic Revival style. The dwelling is clad in replacement wood clapboard and sits on a parged brick foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, is pierced by two interior, parged brick chimneys near the center of the main block and one interior, corbelled brick chimney at the center of the rear-ell. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung-sash, with wood trim, crowns, and sills. The double doors are wood, one-light over one-panel, with flat wood trim. A one-story, front-gable portico, supported by two carved, wooden brackets, shelters the center bay. It features a brick landing with three brick steps flanked by wooden railings with turned balusters.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame summer kitchen, with a front-gable roof covered in wood shingles, clad in replacement wood clapboard, built c. 1885.

S01110.075

207 Federal Street (Lofland House)

Year Built: c. 1830

2 contributing resources (Dwelling, Garage)

The Lofland House is a two-and-a-half-story, five-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a five-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in wood clapboard and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features a wooden box cornice with partial returns and is pierced by two interior, corbelled brick chimneys, one at the center of the main block and another (parged) at the southwest gable end. The windows are wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash, with wood trim. The bay window is vinyl, with a center picture light flanked by one-lights. The leftmost door is covered by full-length, louvered, wooden shutters and has heavy, wood trim. The rightmost door is wood, four-panel, with heavy, wood trim. Each door has a wooden sunburst overhead. A one-story, pent roof overhangs the full facade, with a front-gable portico located over each door.

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The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame garage, with a shed roof covered in corrugated metal, clad in vertical wood plank, built c. 1920.

S01110.076

205 Federal Street (Dr. James A. Hopkins House)

Year Built: c. 1860

2 contributing resources (Dwelling, Carriage House)

The Dr. James A. Hopkins House is a two-story, four-bay, frame dwelling with a mansard roof, built in a Second Empire style. A two-and-a-half-story tower with round dormers rises from the center of the main block at the façade. The dwelling is clad in wood clapboard and composite wood siding and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, sheathed in slate and asphalt shingles, features a dentilated, wooden box cornice with decorative brackets and front-gable dormers. It is pierced by one interior brick chimney at the center of the main block. The triple-bay windows are wood, one-over-one, double-hung sash over one-panel, with wood trim. The double doors are recessed behind modern storm doors and are wood, one-light over one-panel, with a circular transom and wood trim. A semicircular transom is featured over the storm doors with heavy wood entablature. Six wooden steps, flanked by wooden railings with turned balusters, extends from the entry bay.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-and-a-half-story, frame carriage house, with a side-gable roof, undergoing renovation at time of survey, built c. mid-to-late-nineteenth century.

S01110.077

203 Federal Street (William C. Prettyman House)

Year Built: c. 1840

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

The William C. Prettyman House is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a hipped roof, built in a Greek Revival-Italianate hybrid style. The dwelling is clad in wood clapboard and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features a wooden box cornice with decorative brackets and is pierced by two interior, corbelled brick chimneys at the northeast and southwest gable ends. Another interior brick chimney and exterior brick chimney are in the rear-ells. The windows are wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash, with wood trim, crowns, and sills, and operable, three-panel shutters. The double doors are wood, arched one-light over one-panel, with a three-light transom, and are trimmed with wooden pilasters and entablature.

S01110.078

201 Federal Street (Dr. John Hopkins House)

Year Built: 1901

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

The Dr. John Hopkins House is a two-and-a-half-story, two-bay, frame dwelling with a complex roof, built in a Queen Anne style. The dwelling is clad in composite wood siding, with octagonal

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cut wood shingle accents, and sits on a cinderblock foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features exposed rafter tails and is pierced by a two-and-a-half-story turret at the northwest corner of the façade. There are two interior, parged brick chimneys, one at the center of the main block and one in the rear-ell, and a hipped dormer on the front elevation. The bay windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with moulded wood trim. The door is wood, one-light over two-panel, with moulded wood trim. A one-story wraparound porch, supported by seven turned, wooden posts, spans the full façade and wraps around the turret to the northeast elevation. It has a wood plank floor and features exposed rafters, decorative corner brackets, and a wooden balustrade with turned balusters, which extends out from the entry and flanks four cement steps.

S01110.079

119 Federal Street (H. Hall House)

Year Built: c. 1860

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

1 noncontributing resource (Shed)

The H. Hall House is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a cross-gable roof, built in a Gothic Revival style. The dwelling is clad in aluminum siding and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, is pierced by an interior parged chimney in the rear-ell. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with flat wood trim and louvered, vinyl shutters. The door is wood, one-light over carved two-panel, with flat wood trim. A one-story, shed roof porch with a cross-gable, supported by six turned, wooden posts on chamfered piers, spans the full façade. It has a cement floor trimmed with brick and features fish scale shingle accents and a spindlework frieze and corner brackets. Six brick and concrete steps extend from the porch and are flanked by plain, iron rails.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame shed, with a side-gambrel roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 1995.

S01110.080

117 Federal Street (D. R. Burton House)

Year Built: c. 1860

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

The D. R. Burton House is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a hip-on-hip, modified mansard roof, built in a Second Empire style. The dwelling is clad in wood clapboard on the first-story and fish scale shingles on the second-story and sits on a parged foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features a wooden box cornice and is pierced by an interior brick chimney near the center of the main block. It is also pierced by a triangular dormer on both the front and rear elevations and a projecting, two-sided bay window at the center front façade. A wooden box cornice also runs around the perimeter of the dwelling between the first- and second-stories, under the flared edge of the modified mansard roof. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with flat wood trim. The door is wood, 12-light over one-panel, with flat wood trim. A one-story, hip-on-hip roof porch, supported by four turned, wooden posts

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and two square, wooden posts, spans the full façade. It has a wood plank floor and features a spindlework frieze and wooden balustrade. Six brick steps flanked by a wooden balustrade extend from the porch.

S01110.081

115 Federal Street (Milton Town Hall)

Year Built: c. 1860

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

Milton Town Hall is a two-and-a-half-story, five-bay, frame dwelling turned municipal building with a side-gable roof, built originally in a five-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in composite wood siding and sits on a brick foundation. The roof is covered in wood shingles and features a wrapped box cornice with partial returns. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash (with two-over-two inserts), with moulded wood trim and two-panel, replacement wood shutters. The door is modern, one-light over two-panel, flanked by three-light over one-panel sidelights and a fanlight, all surrounded by moulded wood trim. A one-story, flat roof portico, with heavy entablature featuring modillions, supported by two large, partially-fluted Corinthian columns, spans the center bay. A raised, brick landing, with a brick staircase extending from either side, projects from the entry and features iron railings.

S01110.082

111 Federal Street (Holly-Jones House)

Year Built: 1901

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

The Holly-Jones House is a two-and-a-half-story, four-bay, frame dwelling with a complex roof, built in a Queen Anne style. The dwelling is clad in wood clapboard, with fancy butt shingles in the gable ends and accenting a three-story turret, which projects from the northwest corner of the facade. The dwelling sits on a cinderblock foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features a wooden box cornice with returns and is pierced by an exterior, corbelled brick chimney in the rear-ell. The windows are wood, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with geometric tracery in the upper lights, and wood crowns, sills, and moulded trim. The door is obscured by a modern storm door, with a closed-in transom and moulded wood trim. A one-story, flat roof porch, supported by seven wooden, Doric columns, spans the full façade and wraps around to the northeast elevation. It has a wood plank floor, a wooden balustrade, and seven concrete steps flanked by plain, metal railings.

S01110.083

105-109 Federal Street

Year Built: c. 1910

1 contributing resource (Commercial Building)

105-109 Federal Street is a two-story, nine-bay, masonry commercial building with a flat roof, built in an Italianate style. The building, comprising three uniform storefronts, is clad in brick and vinyl siding and sits on a brick foundation. The roof features a wide, continuous cornice with

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modillions and stepped parapets. Each of the three storefronts is comprised of two commercial two-light windows framed in metal that flank a central entry door. Each of the doors are metal, full-glaze. The storefronts at 105-109 Federal Street was built concurrently with and connected to the storefront at 103 Federal Street.

S01110.084

103 Federal Street

Year Built: c. 1910

1 contributing resource (Commercial Building)

103 Federal Street is a two-story, three-bay, masonry commercial building with a flat roof, built in an Italianate style. The building is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a brick foundation. The roof features a wide cornice with modillions and stepped parapets. The commercial windows are one-light and framed in metal. The door is metal, full-glaze, flanked by partially covered one-light sidelights, with a vinyl service window to the left of the entry. The building at 103 Federal Street was built concurrently with and connected to the three storefronts at 105-109 Federal Street.

S01110.085

101 Federal Street (Delaware Trust Company)

Year Built: c. 1921

1 contributing resource (Bank Building)

The Delaware Trust Company, now the Milton Police Department, is a one-and-a-half-story, four-bay, brick bank building with a front-gable roof, built in a Classical Revival style with a restrained temple front. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features a stone cornice with full returns and stone frieze. A one-story, side-gable wing addition extends along the façade to the southwest. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash with six-over-six inserts, with moulded wood trim and stone sills. They feature semicircular transoms under semicircular brick arches with stone keystones. The center projecting bay of the main block contains an arched, vinyl picture window with a 44-light insert, with moulded wood trim. It is flanked by two 15-light wood doors, situated under closed panel transoms and vinyl fanlights, with engaged, wood pilasters and moulded trim. A wooden balustrade extends from each door, with brick steps to the northeast and a brick ramp to the southwest.

S01110.086

105 Union Street

Year Built: c. 1910

1 contributing resource (Commercial Building)

105 Union Street is a two-story, three-bay, brick commercial building with a flat, parapet roof, built in an Italianate style. The first-story of the building is clad in composite wood siding. The roof features a wide, dentilated cornice with modillions and decorative brackets, which continues across the adjoining building at 107 Union Street. A wide, dentilated cornice divides the first- and second-stories and is sheltered by a pent roof covered in raised-seam metal. The triple windows are vinyl, one-light with 15-light inserts under one-light transoms with nine-light

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inserts, and molded trim. The recessed, center bay contains a metal door, full-glaze, with a one-light transom with six-light insert, and a full-glaze sidelight, all with moulded trim. It is flanked by vinyl windows, one-light with 15-light inserts under one-light transoms with nine-light inserts.

S01110.087

107 Union Street

Year Built: c. 1910

1 contributing resource (Commercial Building)

107 Union Street is a two-story, three-bay, brick commercial building with a flat, parapet roof, built in an Italianate style. The first-story of the building is clad in composite wood siding. The roof features a wide, dentilated cornice with modillions and decorative brackets, which continues across the adjoining building at 105 Union Street. A wide, dentilated cornice divides the first- and second-stories and is sheltered by a pent roof covered in raised-seam metal. The triple windows are vinyl, one-light with 15-light inserts under one-light transoms with nine-light inserts, and molded trim. The recessed, center bay contains a metal door, full-glaze, with a one-light transom with six-light insert, and a full-glaze sidelight, all with moulded trim. It is flanked by vinyl windows, one-light with 15-light inserts under one-light transoms with nine-light inserts.

S01110.088

109 Union Street (Milton Hardware Store)

Year Built: c. 1915

1 noncontributing resource (Commercial Building)

The Milton Hardware Store is a two-story, five-bay, brick commercial building with a flat roof, built in an Italianate style. The façade of the building is clad in composite wood siding, with a wide box cornice dividing the first- and second-stories. The roof features an overhanging, wide box cornice with decorative brackets. The picture windows are vinyl with flat, composite wood trim. The recessed, center bay contains a metal door, full-glaze, under a one-light vinyl transom, and is flanked by picture windows with flat, composite wood trim. Due to its extensive renovation in 2015, in which the façade of the building was demolished and rebuilt for structural purposes, the Milton Hardware Store is considered a noncontributing resource to the Milton Historic District.

S01110.089

111-113 Union Street (Milton Sausage and Scrapple Company)

Year Built: c. 1930

1 contributing resource (Commercial Building)

111-113 Union Street is a one-story, eight-bay, concrete block building, with a front-gable roof and stepped false-front on 111 Union (main block) and a flat roof on 113 Union (addition containing the first four bays from left). 111 Union is clad in brick veneer and wood shingles, while 113 Union is clad in brick veneer and board and batten siding. A wide frieze spans the full

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façade of 113 Union. The fixed, commercial picture windows are vinyl with 24-light inserts and flat wood trim. The doors are metal, one-light with 15-light inserts, with flat wood trim. The four leftmost doors are each flanked by two vinyl picture windows with fifteen-light inserts, under a vinyl transom with three-light inserts. Each of these four leftmost bays are surrounded by heavy, flat wood trim.

S01110.090

121 Union Street (William Wilson Conwell Building/Milton Public Library)

Year Built: 1913

1 contributing resource (Library)

The William Wilson Conwell Building, now the Milton Public Library, is a two-and-a-half-story, four-bay, brick commercial building with a hipped roof, built in a commercial American Foursquare or Prairie style. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features exposed, carved rafter tails and is pierced by a hipped roof dormer on each slope of the main block. The double picture windows are modern replacement, 15-light, with flat trim and moulded wood surrounds. The door at the center of the main block is metal, one-light with nine-light inserts, under a one-light transom with three-light inserts. A large, two-and-a-half-story, frame addition extends from the northwestern elevation at the façade. It is clad in stucco with a sculpted book motif and features a double front-gable roof with exposed, carved rafter tails. A large, one-story, front-gable portico, supported by two cement columns, is situated between and connects the main block and addition. Recessed under the portico are metal double doors, full-glaze with 15-light inserts, under a vinyl transom. A one-story, pent roof shelters the full façade on the main block, with two one-story, pent roofs also sheltering the façade of the addition.

S01110.091

127 Union Street

1 noncontributing resource (Milton Public Library addition)

127 Union Street is the former site of the Milton Service Center, a one-story, false-front commercial building (c. 1940), which was demolished c. 2000. A large addition to the adjacent Milton Public Library was constructed here between 2003 and 2004.

S01110.092

129 Union Street (Eva Smith House)

Year Built: 1908

2 contributing resources (Dwelling, Summer Kitchen)

The Eva Smith House is a two-and-a-half-story, two-bay, frame dwelling with a complex roof, built in a Queen Anne style. The dwelling is clad in wood clapboard, with fancy butt shingles in the gable ends and accenting the first-story bay window and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features exposed, carved rafter tails and is pierced by a hipped roof dormer on the southeast slope and an interior, corbelled brick chimney on the northwest slope. The triple bay windows are wood, one-over-one, double-hung sash and single-hung sash in the leftmost light, with moulded wood trim. The door is wood, one-light over three-panel, with

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moulded wood trim. A one-story, hipped-roof porch, interrupted by a front-gable across the entryway and supported by six turned, wooden posts, spans the full façade. It has a wood plank floor and features decorative corner brackets and spindlework frieze.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame summer kitchen, with a front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, clad in wood clapboard, built c. late-nineteenth century.

S01110.093

131 Union Street (Joseph H. Walls House)

Year Built: c. 1905

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

1 noncontributing resource (Shed)

The Joseph H. Walls House is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a modified cross-gable roof, built in a Queen Anne style. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, is pierced by three interior, corbelled brick chimneys, two near the center of the dwelling and one in a rear addition. The triple bay windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash with six-over-one inserts, with aluminum wrapped trim. The doors are modern replacements under metal storm doors. A one-story, screened-in porch, with a hipped, wraparound roof and three cross-gables, spans the full façade. It is supported by square replacement posts and wooden framing including a square frieze and balustrade.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame shed, with a saltbox roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 1975.

S01110.094

205 Union Street (John Welch House and Drug Store)

Year Built: c. 1885

3 contributing resources (Dwelling, Garage, Shed)

The John Welch House and Drug Store is a two-and-a-half-story, six-bay, frame dwelling with a cross-gable roof, built in a vernacular gable-front-and-wing form. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, is pierced by three interior, corbelled brick chimneys: one near the center of the main block, another near the southeast gable end, and a third in the rear-ell. A cinderblock chimney is located near the northernmost corner of the dwelling. The three leftmost bays comprise the original storefront, which features a recessed, central entryway, with wood double doors, each one-light over two-panel, and flat wood trim. The doors are flanked by angled, one-light sidelights and are situated under a one-light, wood transom with WELCH etched into the glass. Two large, wood, commercial one-light windows flank either side of the recessed entry, with aluminum wrapped trim. A one-story, hipped roof, supported by three metal poles, shelters the façade of the storefront. The rightmost double doors are wood, arched one-light over one-panel, with wood trim and a four-light transom. The rightmost windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash with two-over-two inserts, with wood trim and louvered, vinyl shutters. The three rightmost bays are

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sheltered by a one-story, hipped roof porch, supported by five turned, wooden posts, with fretwork corner brackets and a wood plank floor.

The lot contains two outbuildings: a one-story, frame garage, with a front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 1950; and a one-story, frame shed, with a side-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 1950.

S01110.095

207 Union Street (J. B. Conwell House)

Year Built: c. 1880

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

The J. B. Conwell House is two-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a three-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in wood clapboard and sits on a parged brick foundation. The roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, features a wooden box cornice and is pierced by two interior, corbelled brick chimneys, one at the southeast gable end and one parged at the northwest gable end. The windows are wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash, with plain wood trim. The door is wood, arched two-panel over two-panel, with plain wood trim. A one-story, flat roof porch, covered in raised-seam metal, spans the façade. It is supported by four turned, wooden posts with decorative corner brackets and features exposed rafter tails. It has a cement floor lined with brick.

S01110.096

209 Union Street (R. C. White House)

Year Built: c. 1830

2 contributing resources (Dwelling, Garage)

The R. C. White House is a two-and-a-half-story, four-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built originally in a three-bay I-house form. A one-story, shed roof addition projects from the southeast elevation and is visible from the façade. The dwelling is clad in wood shingles and sits on a parged foundation. The roof is covered in wood shingles and features a wooden cornice. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash with six-over-six inserts, with aluminum wrapped trim. The doors are wood, six-light over two-panel in the second bay, and carved, one-light over multi-panel in the fourth bay, with flat wood trim. A pent roof shelters the three bays of the façade, with two brick steps at the center entryway.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-and-a-half-story, frame garage, with a front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 1950.

S01110.097

211 Union Street (P. Myers House)

Year Built: c. 1860

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

1 noncontributing resource (Shed)

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The P. Myers House is a one-and-a-half-story, two-bay, frame dwelling with a cross-gable roof, built in a vernacular front-gable form. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features an aluminum wrapped cornice with partial returns and is pierced by two interior, corbelled brick chimneys, one parged near the center of the main block and the other in the rear-ell. The double windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash with six-over-six inserts, with aluminum wrapped trim and louvered, vinyl shutters. The door is wood with a carved diamond motif and decorative trim. A one-story, flat roof porch, supported by four modern, turned posts, spans the full façade. It has a wood plank floor and replacement balustrade with turned balusters.

The lot contains one outbuildings: a one-story, frame shed, with a front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 1990.

S01110.098

215 Union Street (Lizzie Chandler House)

Year Built: c. 1880

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

The Lizzie Chandler House is a two-and-a-half story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a cross-gable roof, built in a Gothic Revival style. The dwelling is clad in wood clapboard and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, features decorative wood bargeboards and is pierced by three interior brick chimneys located at the northwest and southeast gable ends (with paired clay pots) and in the rear-ell. The windows are wood, four-over-four, double-hung sash, with moulded wood trim. The double doors are wood, one-light over one-panel, with a three-light transom, surrounded by engaged, wooden pilasters and entablature. One-story, flat roof, bay windows project from the northwest and southeast elevations near the façade. A one-story, flat roof porch, supported by two metal, scrollwork posts, spans the three bays of the façade. It has a wood plank floor and features exposed rafter tails.

S01110.099

301 Union Street (Robert Hood Carey Mansion)

Year Built: c. 1830

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

The Robert Hood Carey Mansion is a two-and-a-half-story, four-bay, frame dwelling with a cross-gable roof, built in a Gothic Revival style and originally in a three-bay form. The dwelling is clad in wood clapboard, with fish scale shingles in the gable ends and accenting a three-story bay window at the facade. It sits on a parged brick foundation. The roof, sheathed in asphalt in shingles, features a wooden box cornice with partial returns. It is pierced by an exterior brick chimney at the southeast gable end of the main block and two interior brick chimneys, one at the northwest gable end of the main block and one in the rear-ell. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with moulded wood trim. The door is wood, one-light over two-panel, with a one-light transom and moulded wood trim. A one-story, flat roof, screen-in porch, supported by six chamfered, wooden columns, spans the façade of the main block. It has a wood

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plank floor and features decorative braces and wood framing. Five brick steps, flanked by low brick walls, extend from the entryway.

S01110.100

301 Union Street (Robert Hood Carey Carriage House)

Year Built: c. 1890

1 contributing resource (Carriage House)

The Robert Hood Carey Carriage House is a one-and-a-half-story, one-bay, frame carriage house with a front-gable roof, built in a Queen Anne style. The carriage house is clad in board-and-batten siding, with fish scale shingles in the front gable end, and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, is pierced by two shed roof dormers on both the northwest and southeast slopes. The roof also features a large, square cupola with steeple at the center ridge line, exposed rafter tails, and cross-bracing at the peak of the gable ends.

S01110.101

309 Union Street (Dr. J. F. Carey House)

Year Built: c. 1860

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

1 noncontributing resource (Guesthouse)

The Dr. J. F. Carey House is a two-and-a-half-story, six-bay, frame dwelling with a cross-gable roof, built in a Gothic Revival style and originally in a three-bay form. The dwelling is clad in wood clapboard and aluminum siding and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, is pierced by one interior brick chimney in the rear-ell. The three leftmost bays are part of the original main block, while the three rightmost bays are part of a two-and-a-half-story, gable-front-and-wing addition. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash with four-over-four inserts, with flat wood trim. The doors are inset on the front-gable addition and not visible from the façade; the leftmost one is modern, oval one-light over two-panel, with flat wood trim; and the rightmost one is wood, one-light over two-panel, with flat wood trim. A one-story, shed roof porch, supported by one square, wooden post and three turned, wooden posts with scrollwork corner brackets, spans the three leftmost bays. A one-story, shed roof porch, supported by an iron, scrollwork column and railing, shelters the rightmost bay. Several cement steps extend from both entryways, with iron railings flanking those at the rightmost bay.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame guesthouse, with a cross-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. late-twentieth century.

S01110.102

311 Union Street (W. Warren House)

Year Built: c. 1860

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

The W. Warren House is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a cross-gable roof, built in a Gothic Revival style. The dwelling is clad in replacement wood clapboard, with

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fish scale shingles in the cross-gable end at the façade. It sits on a brick foundation. The roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, features a moulded wooden cornice with decorative brackets in the gable ends and paired brackets in the cross-gable end at the façade. There is one chimney, covered with vinyl siding, near the northeast corner of the main block. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with flat wood trim. The door is wood, arched two-light over two-panel, with flat wood trim. A one-story, shed roof porch, supported by square, wooden posts, spans the full façade. It has a cement floor and features simple, carved, wood corner brackets and thin, trellis framing between the corner posts.

S01110.103

313 Union Street (W. Warren's Heirs House)

Year Built: c. 1880

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

1 noncontributing resource (Shed)

The W. Warren's Heirs House is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a front-gable roof, built in a vernacular front-gable form. The dwelling is clad in wood clapboard and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, is pierced by one interior brick chimney in the rear-ell. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash (with six-over-six inserts), with flat wood trim. The door is wood, arched three-light over two-panel, with a four-light transom and wood trim. A one-story, flat roof porch, supported by three chamfered, wooden posts, spans the full façade. It has a wood plank floor and features ornate, fretwork cross-bracing.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame shed, with a front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, featuring a center cupola, built c. 2010.

S01110.104

315 Union Street (G. H. Warren House)

Year Built: c. 1845

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

1 noncontributing resource (Garage)

The G. H. Warren House is a two-and-a-half-story, six-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built originally in a three-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in aluminum siding and sits on a parged foundation. The roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, features a wooden box cornice with partial returns and scrollwork brackets, and is pierced by three interior, parged brick chimneys at the northwest and southeast gable ends and in the rear-ell. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with moulded wood trim and louvered, vinyl shutters. The door is wood, four-panel, with a one-light transom and moulded wood trim. A one-story, flat roof porch, supported by four wooden, scrollwork columns with corner brackets, spans the third through fifth bays. It has a brick floor and features wide cornice boards with scrollwork brackets.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame garage, with a side-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 1995.

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319 Union Street (Robert Betts House)

Year Built: c. 1810

2 contributing resources (Dwelling, Garage)

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The Robert Betts House is a two-and-a-half-story, four-bay, frame dwelling with a cross-gable roof, built originally in a three-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, features an aluminum wrapped cornice with partial returns and spindlework in the front-gable peak at the facade. It is pierced by three interior, corbelled brick chimneys: one parged at the southeast gable end of the main block; another central to the rear, front-gable wing; and a third located in a side addition. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash (with six-over-six inserts), with flat wood trim and louvered, vinyl shutters. The first door, located in an enclosed, hipped roof porch projecting from the northwest elevation, is modern, one-light over two-panel, with flat wood trim, and is flanked by vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows. The second door, located in the first bay of the main block, is wood, one-light over three-panel, and is sheltered by a one-story, pedimented portico. The portico is supported by two fluted, Doric columns and has a brick floor.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, cinderblock garage, with a side-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 1940. A long, frame section extends to the northeast of the garage and is covered in corrugated metal.

S01110.106

321 Union Street (Harry C. Wagamon House)

Year Built: 1926

3 contributing resources (Dwelling, Garage, Chicken Coops)

The Harry C. Wagamon House is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a Colonial Revival style. The dwelling is clad in aluminum siding and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, features a wooden box cornice with partial returns. It is pierced by an exterior, corbelled brick chimney at the southeast gable end and an interior brick chimney on the northeast slope. The triple windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash (with six-over-one inserts in the center and four-over-four inserts to either side). The door is wood, six-panel, under an arched transom with moulded wood trim and flanked by one-light over one-panel sidelights. A one-story, barrel-vaulted portico shelters the center bay. It is supported by four sets of paired, wooden, Doric columns and has a brick landing and step.

The lot contains one outbuilding and one structure: a one-and-a-half-story, frame garage, with a side-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 1926; and a long row of connected one-story, frame chicken coops, with shed roofs, built c. 1940.

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S01110.107

325 Union Street (J. H. Wiltbank House)

Year Built: c. 1812

2 contributing resources (Dwelling, Summer Kitchen/Outhouse)

The J. H. Wiltbank House is a two-and-a-half-story, five-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built originally in a three-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features a wooden box cornice with partial returns and is pierced by two interior, corbelled, parged brick chimneys near the northwest gable end of the main block and in the rear-ell. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash (with two-over-two inserts), with moulded wood trim and louvered, vinyl shutters. The door is wood, arched two-panel over two-panel, with a one-light transom and moulded wood trim. A one-story, flat roof porch, supported by six chamfered, wooden columns, spans the center three bays. It has a wood plank floor and wooden balustrade, and features fretwork corner brackets and pendants.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame summer kitchen, with a front-gable roof covered in corrugated metal, with a small, one-story, frame and brick, front-gable roof outhouse addition at the facade, built c. mid-to-late-nineteenth century.

S01110.108

327 Union Street (Hazzard House)

Year Built: c. 1790

2 contributing resources (Dwelling, Summer Kitchen/Outhouse)

The Hazzard House is a two-and-a-half story, nine-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in three sections and renovated in a Colonial Revival style. The dwelling is clad in wood clapboard and wood shingles and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, features wooden box cornices with partial returns. It is pierced by five front-gable dormers on the front elevation: two on the northernmost section and three on the southeastern section. There are two interior, corbelled brick chimneys at the northwest and southeast gable ends. The windows are wood, mostly six-over-six and nine-over-nine double-hung sash, with moulded wood trim and three-panel, wooden shutters. The doors are wood, four-panel and six-panel, with moulded wood trim. The door in the third bay features a decorative, diamond transom, while the door in the seventh bay features a three-light transom, two-light over one-panel sidelights, and heavy, moulded wood trim. A one-story, flat roof porch, supported by nine wooden, Doric columns, shelters the fifth through seventh bays and featuring a pedimented portico at the seventh bay. The Hazzard House was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1973 (NR # 73000559).

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame summer kitchen, with a front-gable roof covered in wood shingles, with a small, one-story, brick, front-gable roof outhouse addition at the façade, built c. mid-to-late-nineteenth century.

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S01110.109

331 Union Street

Year Built: c. 1910

2 contributing resources (Dwelling, Shed)

331 Union Street is a two-and-a-half-story, four-bay, frame dwelling with a cross-gable roof, built in a Queen Anne style. The dwelling is clad in wood clapboard, with fancy butt shingles in the gable ends and accenting the southeast bay window and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, features spindlework in the front and southeast gable peaks. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with flat wood trim. The door is modern, decorative oval one-light over two-panel, with moulded wood trim. A one-story, shed roof porch, supported by eight turned, wooden posts, spans the full façade. It wraps around to the southeast elevation and features a center cross-gable, accented with fancy butt shingles, on each elevation. The porch also features decorative corner brackets, a wooden balustrade with turned balusters, and has a wood plank floor.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame shed, with a side-gable roof, built c. 1950.

S01110.110

333 Union Street

Year Built: c. 1890

3 contributing resources (Dwelling, Garage, Summer Kitchen)

333 Union Street is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a cross-gable roof, built in a Gothic Revival style. The dwelling is clad in aluminum siding, with fancy butt wood shingles in the gable ends, and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, features a wooden box cornice with partial returns and spindlework in the gable peaks. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung-sash, with moulded wood trim and operable, two-panel, wooden shutters. The door is wood, three-panel, with moulded wood trim. A one-story, shed roof porch, supported by four turned, wooden posts, spans the full façade. It has a wood plank floor and features a spindlework frieze.

The lot contains two outbuildings: a one-story, frame summer kitchen, with a front-gable roof covered in raised-seam metal, built c. 1890; and a one-story, frame garage, with a front-gable roof covered in corrugated metal, built c. 1950.

S01110.111

337 Union Street

Year Built: c. 1890

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

1 noncontributing resource (Garage)

337 Union Street is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a cross-gable roof, built in a Queen Anne style. The dwelling is clad in wood clapboard, with half cove shingles in

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the gable ends and accenting bay windows and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, features elaborate spindlework in the front-gable peaks and is pierced by one exterior brick chimney at the southeast corner of the dwelling. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with moulded wood trim. The door is wood, etched oval one-light, with moulded wood trim. A one-story, front-gable portico, supported by two simple brackets, shelters the center entry and features five brick steps.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a large, two-story, frame garage, with a gull wing roof covered in asphalt shingles, pierced by two large front-gable dormers, built c. 1995.

S01110.112

409 Union Street

Year Built: c. 1860

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

409 Union Street is a two-and-a-half story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a three-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in wood clapboard and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, features exposed, carved rafter tails and is pierced by three interior brick chimneys, located at the northwest and southeast gable ends and in the rear-ell. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash (with nine-over-two inserts), with moulded wood trim and louvered, vinyl shutters. The door is modern, oval one-light with stained glass over two-panel, with plain, wood trim. A one-story, shed roof porch covered in raised-seam metal spans the three bays of the façade. It is supported by four turned, wooden posts, has a wood plank floor, and features carved corner brackets with a spindlework frieze.

S01110.114

106 Broad Street (Joseph Maull Carey House)

Year Built: c. 1820

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

1 noncontributing resource (Shed)

The Joseph Maull Carey House is a two-story, six-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built originally in a three-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in wood clapboard and shingles and sits on a parged, rusticated concrete block foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, is pierced by two interior, corbelled brick chimneys, one at the northeast gable end and one near the midsection of the dwelling. The windows are wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash, with moulded wood trim. The door is wood, Craftsman-style nine-light, with flat wood trim. A one-story, shed roof porch, supported by one square, wooden post and three turned, wooden posts, shelters the center two bays. It features exposed rafter tails, simple corner brackets, and a wooden balustrade, with a cement floor trimmed in brick.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame shed, with a shed roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. late-twentieth century.

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S01110.115

110 Broad Street (Carey-Baynum House)

Year Built: c. 1860

2 contributing resources (Dwelling, Garage)

The Carey-Baynum House is a two-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a three-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in asbestos shingles and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, features a wooden box cornice. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash (with six-over-six inserts), with moulded wood trim. The door is wood, four-panel, with moulded wood trim. A one-story, partially enclosed and screened-in, shed roof porch spans the full façade and wraps around to the northeast elevation. It is supported by several square and turned, wooden posts, with a cement floor trimmed in brick.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame garage, with a front-gable roof covered in raised-seam metal, built c. 1940.

S01110.116

112 Broad Street (R. Pennewell House)

Year Built: c. 1880

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

1 noncontributing resource (Shed)

The R. Pennewell House is a two-and-a-half-story, five-bay, frame dwelling with a cross-gable roof, built in a Gothic Revival style. The dwelling is clad in wood clapboard and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, is pierced by two interior, parged, corbelled brick chimneys at the northeast and southwest gable ends. The windows are wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash, with moulded wood trim and vinyl, two-panel shutters. The door is wood, four-panel, with a three-light transom and moulded wood trim. A one-story, flat roof porch, covered in raised-seam metal and supported by four wooden, scrollwork columns, shelters the center bay. It features scrollwork brackets with scrollwork detailing at the roofline, wooden balustrades, and a wood floor with three brick steps.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame shed, with a front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 1980.

S01110.117

114 Broad Street (Nehemiah Lofland House)

Year Built: c. 1805

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

1 noncontributing resource (Shed)

The Nehemiah Lofland House is a two-and-a-half-story, six-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, likely built originally in a three-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in wood

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clapboard and shingles and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, features a wooden box cornice with partial returns and is pierced by two interior brick chimneys, one parged at the southwest gable end and the other in the rear-ell. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash (with two-over-two inserts), with moulded wood trim. The door is wood, six-panel, with heavy wood trim. A one-story, shed roof porch, supported by four square, wooden posts, shelters the third through fifth bays and features decorative cross-bracing. It has a wood floor with three full-width wooden steps.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame shed, with a front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 1990.

S01110.118

118 Broad Street (I. White House)

Year Built: c. 1860

4 noncontributing resource (Dwelling, Guesthouse, Sheds)

The I. White House is a two-and-a-half-story, five-bay, frame dwelling with a cross-gable roof, likely built originally in a three-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, is pierced by three interior, corbelled brick chimneys at the northeast and southwest gable ends and in the rear-ell. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash (with two-over-two inserts), with moulded wood trim and two-panel, vinyl shutters. The door is wood, one-light stained glass, with moulded wood trim. A one-story, shed roof porch with a center cross-gable, supported by six turned, wooden posts, shelters the center three bays. It features exposed, carved rafter tails, a ship relief in the cross-gable, and has a wood plank floor.

The lot contains three outbuildings: a one-story, frame guesthouse, with a cross-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 2008; a one-story, frame shed, with a front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 2015; and a one-story, raised-seam metal shed, with a front-gable roof, built c. 1980.

S01110.119

122 Broad Street

Year Built: c. 1890

3 contributing resources (Dwelling, Barn, Summer Kitchen)

1 noncontributing resource (Guesthouse)

122 Broad Street is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a three-bay I-house form. The building is clad in wood clapboard and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, sheathed in raised-seam metal, features exposed, carved rafter tails and is pierced by two interior, corbelled brick chimneys at the southwest gable end and in the rear-ell. The windows are wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash, with moulded wood trim and louvered, vinyl shutters. The door is obscured by a one-story, screened-in, shed roof porch, which spans the full façade. It is supported by four turned, wooden posts, features decorative corner brackets and a wooden balustrade with turned balusters, and has a wood plank floor.

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The lot has three outbuildings: a one-and-a-half story, frame barn, with a front-gable roof covered in raised-seam metal, built c. 1890; a one-story, frame summer kitchen, with a front-gable roof covered in corrugated metal, built c. 1890; and a one-story, frame guesthouse, with a side-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 2000.

S01110.120

124 Broad Street (Bennum-Primrose House)

Year Built: c. 1860

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

1 noncontributing resource (Shed)

The Bennum-Primrose House is a two-and-a-half-story, five-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a five-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a concrete foundation. The roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, features a wooden box cornice with partial returns. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with moulded wood trim and two-panel, vinyl shutters. The door is wood, one-light over two-panel, with moulded wood trim. A one-story, shed roof porch, supported by six Doric columns, spans the full facade. It has a wood plank floor and features exposed, carved rafter tails.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame shed, with a side-gable roof covered in raised-seam metal, built c. 2010.

S01110.121

128 Broad Street (E. W. Warren House)

Year Built: c. 1860

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

3 noncontributing resource (Garage, Sheds)

The E. W. Warren House is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a three-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in wood clapboard and sits on a parged foundation. The roof, sheathed in raised-seam metal, is pierced by a one interior, corbelled brick chimney near the center of the main block. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with moulded wood trim. A one-story, enclosed porch, with a shed roof with center cross-gable, spans the three bays of the façade. It features exposed, carved rafter tails and nine double-hung sash, four-over-one wood windows. The double doors are wood, 15-light, with wood trim.

The lot has three outbuildings: a one-and-a-half story, frame garage, with a side-gable roof covered in raised-seam metal, built c. 1980; and two one-story, frame sheds, with gambrel roofs covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 1980.

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S01110.122

127 Broad Street

1 noncontributing resource (Vacant Lot)

127 Broad Street is the former site of a two-story, three-bay, frame dwelling (c. 1890), which was demolished between 2014 and 2017.

S01110.123

125 Broad Street (White-Wilson House)

Year Built: c. 1820

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

1 noncontributing resource (Shed)

The White-Wilson House is a one-and-a-half-story, five-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, likely built originally as a hall house. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and composite wood shingles and sits on a parged foundation. The roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles and raised-seam metal, features wooden box cornices. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with moulded wood trim and fixed, wood plank shutters. The door in the second bay is wood plank with strap hinges and flat wood trim; the door in the fourth bay is modern, six-panel, with moulded wood trim. The fourth bay entryway is flanked by modern railings with a geometric pattern.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame shed, with a front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 1990.

S01110.124

123 Broad Street

1 noncontributing resource (Vacant Lot)

123 Broad Street is the former site of the Sally Waples House (c. 1860), which was demolished c. 1990 after a fire.

S01110.125

119 Broad Street

Year Built: c. 1940

2 contributing resources (Dwelling, Garage)

119 Broad Street is a one-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a pyramidal roof, built in a Workingman's Foursquare form. The dwelling is clad in asbestos shingles and sits on a cinderblock foundation. The roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, is pierced by one interior brick chimney at the apex. The windows are wood, three-over-one, double-hung sash, with moulded wood trim and fixed, wooden shutters. A one-story, enclosed, hipped roof porch shelters the center bay and obscures the interior door. The porch door is modern, two-light, and flanked on both sides by two one-over-one, double-hung sash vinyl windows with plain wood trim.

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The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame garage, with a front-gable and shed roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 1940.

S01110.126

117 Broad Street (White-Cottrel House)

Year Built: c. 1860

2 contributing resources (Dwelling, Garage)

The White-Cottrel House is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a three-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, covered in raised-seam metal, is pierced by two interior brick chimneys, one at the northeast gable end and one parged in the rear-ell. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with aluminum wrapped trim. The door is wood, Craftsman-style nine-light, with a two-light transom and flat wood trim. A one-story, pent roof spans the full façade.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame garage, with a front-gable and shed roof covered in raised-seam metal, built c. early-twentieth century.

S01110.127

115 Broad Street (S. J. Messic House)

Built c. 1880

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

115 Broad Street is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a three-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in wood clapboard and sits on a cement foundation. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The windows are wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash, with moulded wood trim and two-panel, wooden shutters. The door is wood, four-panel, with a two-light transom and flat wood trim. A one-story, flat roof porch, supported by four chamfered, wooden posts, spans the full façade. It has a wood plank floor and features decorative corner brackets and pendants.

S01110.128

113 Broad Street

Year Built c. 1900

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

1 noncontributing resource (Shed)

113 Broad Street is a two-and-a-half story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a cross-gable roof, built in a gable-front-and-wing, Queen Anne style. The dwelling is clad in composite wood siding, with fish scale shingles in the gable ends, and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features exposed, carved rafter tails and is pierced by one interior brick chimney at the center of the dwelling. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with flat wood trim and two-panel, vinyl shutters. The door is wood, arched and etched two-light over two-panel, with flat wood trim. A one-story, shed roof porch, supported by four turned, wooden posts, spans the full façade. It has a wood plank floor and features fretwork

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corner brackets, exposed, carved rafter tails, fish scale shingle accents, and a wooden balustrade with turned balusters. A smaller but matching porch extends from the northeast elevation at the façade.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame shed, with a cross-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 2000.

S01110.129

111 Broad Street (M. P. Parsonage)

Built c. 1880

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

The M. P. Parsonage is a two-and-a-half-story, four-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built originally in a five-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in asbestos shingles and sits on a parged foundation. A two-story, flat roof tower projects from the façade at the first bay from left. The roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, features a wooden box cornice with partial returns and is pierced by two interior brick chimneys at the northeast and southwest gable ends. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with moulded wood trim. The door is wood, one-light over two-panel, with a closed-in transom and moulded wood trim. A one-story, shed roof porch, supported by three iron scrollwork columns, shelters the center two bays. It features iron railings, two decorative corner brackets, and has a cement floor trimmed in brick.

S01110.130

109 Broad Street

Year Built: c. 1890

2 contributing resources (Dwelling, Shed)

109 Broad Street is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a three-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in asbestos shingles and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, covered in raised-seam metal, features a wooden box cornice with partial returns and is pierced by two interior brick chimneys, one corbelled at the southwest gable end and the other in the rear-ell. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with plain wood trim and two-panel, vinyl shutters. The door is modern, 12-light over crossbuck panel, with a three-light transom and plain wood trim. A one-story, hipped roof porch, covered in asphalt shingles and supported by four turned, wooden posts, shelters the three bays of the façade. It has a wood-plank floor and features fretwork corner brackets.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame shed, with a shed roof covered in raised-seam metal, built c. early-twentieth century.

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S01110.131

107 Broad Street (Josh. Prettyman House)

Built: c. 1860

2 contributing resources (Dwelling, Shed)

The Josh. Prettyman House is a two-story, two-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a single-cell form. The dwelling is clad in asbestos shingles and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, sheathed in raised-seam metal, is pierced by one interior brick chimney at the southwest gable end. The window is wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash, with moulded wood trim. The door is wood, three-light over two-panel, with moulded wood trim. A one-story, shed roof porch, supported by three square, wooden posts, spans the full façade. It has a concrete floor.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame shed, with a shed roof covered in corrugated metal, built c. early-to-mid-twentieth century.

S01110.132

105 Broad Street (W. A. Hazzard House)

Built: c. 1860

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

The W. A. Hazzard House is a two-and-a-half story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a cross-gable roof, built in a Gothic Revival style. The dwelling is clad in asphalt shingles and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles and corrugated metal, is pierced by three interior, corbelled brick chimneys at the northeast and southwest gable ends and in the rear-ell (parged except for northeast location). The windows are wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash, with plain wood trim. The door is modern, four-light fanlight over four-panel, with a three-light transom and plain wood trim. A one-story, flat roof porch, supported by six chamfered, wooden posts, shelters the three bays of the façade. The posts are anchored in a cement knee wall. The porch has a cement floor, corrugated metal covering the roof, and features carved corner brackets.

S01110.133

104 Mill Street (Jno. B. Barker House)

Date: c. 1880

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

1 noncontributing resource (Shed)

The Jno. B. Barker House is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a three-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, features an aluminum wrapped cornice with partial returns and is pierced by two interior, corbelled brick chimneys at the northwest and southeast gable ends and an exterior brick chimney in the rear-ell. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash (with six-over-six inserts), with flat wood trim. The door is wood,

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Craftsman-style nine-light, with flat wood trim. A one-story, hipped-roof porch, supported by four square, wooden posts, shelters the three bays of the façade. It has a wood plank floor and vinyl balustrade.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame shed, with a front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 1970.

S01110.134

202 Chestnut Street (S. Coslee House)

Year Built: c. 1860

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

1 noncontributing resource (Shed)

The S. Coslee House is a two-and-a-half story, four-bay, frame double-dwelling with a side-gable roof, likely built originally in a three-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features a wrapped cornice with partial returns and is pierced by two interior brick chimneys at the northeast and southwest gable ends. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with plain wood trim. The doors, located in the center bays, are modern hollow core, with plain wood trim, and are sheltered by a one-story, screened-in, shed roof porch. It is supported by wooden framing anchored on a vinyl-clad knee wall.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame shed, with a front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 1970.

S01110.135

Chestnut and Mill Streets, SE Corner (Goshen M. E. Cemetery)

Year Built: c. 1802

2 contributing resources (Cemetery, Shed)

The Goshen M. E. Cemetery is situated on one full block, bounded by Mill Street to the northeast, Walnut Street to the southeast, Coulter Street to the southwest, and Chestnut Street to the northwest. The headstones are in rows with family groupings sometimes divided by iron fences or low stone walls. There are a mix of grave markers including upright, bevel, flush, and chest tombs. A metal fence runs around the perimeter of the cemetery, with pedestrian access gates on all elevations except from Walnut Street to the southeast, which features a vehicular access gate.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, rusticated cinderblock shed, with a pyramidal roof covered in slate shingles, built c. 1930.

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302 Mill Street

Year Built: c. 1920

2 noncontributing resources (Dwelling, Shed)

302 Mill Street is a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a cross-gable roof, built in a modern gable-front-and-wing form. The dwelling is clad in composite wood siding and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, is pierced by one interior, corbelled brick chimney near the center of the dwelling and two front-gable dormers, one on the northwest slope and one at the southernmost corner. The window is vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash (with nine-over-nine inserts), with flat vinyl trim. The door in the first bay is metal, one-light, flanked by one-light sidelights, with flat wood trim. The door in the second bay is metal, one-light over vertical three-panel, with moulded wood trim. A one-story, shed roof portico, supported by two square, wooden posts, shelters the center bay. It has a concrete floor trimmed in brick and features a wooden balustrade. The cement landing extends across to the first bay, connecting the two areas, with brick steps and a metal railing leading to the northeast. Due to the significant exterior alterations to this dwelling c. 2012, it is considered a noncontributing resource to the Milton Historic District.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, cinderblock and frame shed, featuring a front-gable roof with asphalt shingles, built c. 2012.

S01110.137

306 Mill Street

1 noncontributing resource (Vacant Lot)

306 Mill Street is the former site of the F. Lank House (c. 1860), which was demolished after c. 2010.

S01110.138

308 Mill Street

Year Built: c. 1860

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

308 Mill Street is a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with side-gable roof, likely built originally in a three-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, is pierced by a front-gable dormer on the facade. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with plain wood trim and louvered vinyl shutters. The door, located on the northwest elevation, is aluminum, nine-light over crossbuck panel, with plain wood trim. A one-story porch, created by the overhanging roof, spans the full façade. It is enclosed but retains four brick piers and the concrete foundation from a formerly open-air porch.

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S01110.139

310 Mill Street

Year Built: c. 2004

2 noncontributing resources (Dwelling, Shed)

310 Mill Street is a two-story, two-bay, frame dwelling with front-gable roof, built in a modern front-gable form. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a poured concrete foundation. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The doors are modern, full glaze, each flanked by a full-length one-light sidelight, with plain wood and moulded vinyl trim. A one-story deck, with a wood plank floor and vinyl balustrade, extends across the full façade and wraps around to the southeast elevation. This property does not contribute to the district because it was built after the period of significance.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame shed, with a front-gable roof covered in raised-seam metal, built c. 2004.

S01110.140

312 Mill Street

Year Built: c. 1965

3 noncontributing resources (Dwelling, Garage, Shed)

312 Mill Street is a one-story, four-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a ranch style. The dwelling is clad in aluminum siding and sits on a cinderblock foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, is pierced by one interior brick chimney on the rear slope. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash (with six-over-six inserts), with plain wood trim and louvered vinyl shutters. The door is wood, two-light over four-panel, with plain wood trim. A one-story, front-gable roof porch, supported by three iron scrollwork columns, projects from the façade and shelters the first two bays. It has a cement floor and two cement steps. This property does not contribute to the district because it was built after the period of significance.

The lot contains two outbuildings: a one-story, cinderblock garage, with a shed roof covered in corrugated metal, built c. 1965; and a one-story, frame shed, with a gambrel roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, built c. 1965.

S01110.141/S01110.142

316 Mill Street

Year Built: c. 1890

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

316 Mill Street is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a three-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in wood clapboard and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, covered in raised-seam metal, is pierced by an exterior, corbelled brick chimney at the southeast gable end. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash (with six-over-six inserts), with moulded wood trim and two-panel, wooden shutters. The door is wood, one-light over one-panel, with flat wood trim. A one-story, shed roof porch with a center

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cross-gable, supported by six turned, wooden posts, shelters the three bays of the facade. It has a wood plank floor and features fretwork corner brackets.

The 316 Mill Street lot is now combined with the adjacent parcel to the west, noted in the previous 1982 NR nomination as resource S01110.141, 314 Mill Street, which is the former site of a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling (c. 1890), demolished c. 1990.

S01110.143

318 Mill Street

Year Built: c. 1890

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

2 noncontributing resources (Garage, Shed)

318 Mill Street is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a three-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in asbestos shingles and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, covered in raised-seam metal, features a wooden box cornice with partial returns and is pierced by two interior, corbelled brick chimneys at the northwest (parged) and southeast gable ends. The windows are wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash, with plain wood trim. The door is wood, 15-light, with plain wood trim. A one-story, front-gable roof porch, supported by two square, wooden posts, shelters the center bay. It has a concrete floor with two concrete steps.

The lot contains two outbuildings: a one-story, frame garage, with a front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 1970; and a one-story, frame shed, with a side-gambrel roof with asphalt shingles, built c. 1980.

S01110.144

317 Mill Street (J. P. Wilson House)

Year Built: c. 1840

2 contributing resources (Dwelling, Garage)

1 noncontributing resource (Guesthouse)

The J. P. Wilson House is a two-and-a-half-story, five-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a five-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in wood clapboard with engaged corner pilasters and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, covered in corrugated metal, features a wooden box cornice with partial returns and is pierced by two interior, corbelled brick chimneys at the northwest and southeast gable ends. The windows are wood replacement, one-light casement, with wood plank shutters and flat wood trim. The doors are wood, arched two-panel over two-panel, with flat wood trim.

The lot contains two outbuildings: a one-story, frame garage, with a front-gable roof covered in corrugated metal, built c. 1920; and a two-story, frame guesthouse, with a cross-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 2005.

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S01110.145

315 Mill Street

Year Built: c. 1890

3 contributing resources (Dwelling, Barn, Summer Kitchen)

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315 Mill Street is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a cross-gable roof, built in a Gothic Revival style. The dwelling is clad in wood clapboard with engaged corner pilasters and sits on a parged brick foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features an aluminum wrapped box cornice with partial returns and is pierced by three interior brick chimneys, one with a clay pot located at the northwest gable end and two corbelled at the southeast gable end and in the rear-ell. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with moulded wood trim and three-panel wooden shutters. The door is wood, four-panel, with a two-light transom and moulded wood trim. A one-story, hipped roof porch, covered in raised-seam metal and supported by six chamfered, wooden posts, shelters the three bays of the façade. It has a wood plank floor and features fretwork corner brackets, spindlework, and a wooden balustrade with flatsawn balusters. A rusticated cinderblock wall approximately three feet in height extends from either side of the porch and runs along the sidewalk, with an iron gate on each side.

The lot contains two outbuildings: a one-and-a-half-story, frame barn, with a front-gable roof covered in raised-seam metal, with shed roof projections from the front and rear elevations, built c. 1890; and a one-story, frame summer kitchen, with a front-gable roof covered in slate shingles, built c. late-nineteenth century.

S01110.146

313 Mill Street

Year Built: c. 1830

2 contributing resources (Dwelling, Garage)

313 Mill Street is a two-and-a-half-story, six-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built originally as a hall or hall-parlor house. The dwelling is clad in wood clapboard on the northwestern wing and wood shingles on the southeastern wing and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, covered in composite wood shingles, features a wooden box cornice with partial returns on the northwestern wing and a front-gable dormer on the southeastern wing. It is pierced by two interior, corbelled brick chimneys at the center of the dwelling where the two wings join together and in the rear-ell. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash (with six-over-six inserts), with two-panel wood shutters and moulded wood trim. The doors are wood, with a chevron design to the northwest and vertical plank to the southeast, with moulded wood trim. A brick landing with two brick steps extends from the door to the southeast.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame garage, with a front-gable roof covered in raised-seam metal and a pergola attached to the southeast elevation, built c. 1940.

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S01110.147
311 Mill Street (Jas. Dorman House)
Year Built: c. 1850
1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

The Jas. Dorman House is a two-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a three-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in wood clapboard and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features a wooden box cornice with partial returns and is pierced by one exterior, corbelled brick chimney at the northwest gable end. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with louvered vinyl shutters and moulded wood trim. The door is wood, arched two-panel over two-panel, with a two-light transom and flat wood trim. A one-story, shed roof porch, supported by four square, wooden posts, shelters the center bay. It has raised-seam metal covering the roof, a poured concrete floor, and features decorative corner brackets.

S01110.148
307 Mill Street (J. H. Davidson House)
Year Built: c. 1860
1 contributing resource (Dwelling)
1 noncontributing resource (Garage)

The J. H. Davidson House is a one-and-a-half-story, six-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, likely built originally in a three-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a parged brick foundation. The roof, covered in raised-seam metal, is pierced by one interior, parged brick chimney on the southeast gable end. A one-story, enclosed, shed roof porch spans the full façade. The porch windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with vinyl trim. The porch storm door is vinyl, full-glaze, with vinyl trim.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame garage, with a front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 2000.

S01110.149
305 Mill Street
Year Built: 2012
2 noncontributing resources (Dwelling, Garage)

305 Mill Street is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a Neocolonial style. The dwelling is clad in wood shingles and clapboard and sits on a poured concrete foundation. The roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, features a small, center cross-gable and a bracketed cornice with full returns. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash (with six-over-nine inserts), with two-panel vinyl shutters. The door is modern, oval one-light over two-panel, with plain wood trim, an etched glass one-light transom, and etched glass one-light over one-panel sidelights. A one-story, shed roof porch, supported by four wooden

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columns, shelters the center bay. It has a wood plank floor and features a center cross-gable. This property does not contribute to the district because it was built after the period of significance.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame garage, with a front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 2012.

S01110.150

301 Mill Street (Geo. Coverdale House)

Year Built: c. 1860

2 contributing resources (Dwelling, Shed)

The Geo. Coverdale House is a two-and-a-half-story, four-bay, frame double-dwelling with a side-gable roof, built originally in a three- or five-bay I-house form. The double-dwelling is clad in wood clapboard and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, sheathed in corrugated metal, is pierced by one interior, corbelled brick chimney at the southeast gable end. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with moulded wood trim and two-panel wood shutters. The doors are wood, four-panel, with three-light transoms and flat wood trim. A one-story, flat roof porch, supported by five chamfered, wooden columns, shelters the center two bays and has a poured concrete floor trimmed in brick.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame shed, with a front-gable roof covered in corrugated metal, built c. 1910.

S01110.151

205 Mill Street

Year Built: c. 1890

2 contributing resources (Dwelling, Carriage House)

205 Mill Street is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a cross-gable roof, built in a Gothic Revival style. The dwelling is clad in asbestos shingles and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features exposed rafter tails and is pierced by two interior parged chimneys, located in the rear-ell and attached summer kitchen. The windows are wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash, with moulded wood trim. The door is wood, Craftsman-style multi-light over one-panel, with moulded wood trim. A one-story, shed roof porch, supported by six turned, wooden posts, spans the full façade. It has a wood plank floor and two brick steps and features exposed rafter tails and decorative corner brackets.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a two-story, frame carriage house, with a front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 1910.

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S01110.152

203 Mill Street (W. Morris House)

Year Built: c. 1870

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

1 noncontributing resource (Carport)

The W. Morris House is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a three-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in wood clapboard and sits on a parged brick foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features an aluminum wrapped cornice with partial returns and is pierced by one interior parged chimney in the rear-ell. A two-story, flat roof, bay window projects from the northwest elevation at the façade. A one-story, enclosed, shed roof porch shelters the three original bays of the façade. The porch windows are wood, 15-light casement, with heavy wood trim. The porch door is metal, nine-light, with plain wood trim.

The lot contains one structure: a one-story, frame carport, with a shed roof covered in raised-seam metal, built c. late-twentieth century.

S01110.153

117 Chestnut Street (Endeavor Lodge #17 Legion Hall)

Year Built: 1883

1 contributing resource (Social Hall)

The Endeavor Lodge #17 Legion Hall is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame building with a cross-gable roof, built in a Gothic Revival style. The building is clad in aluminum siding and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, covered in raised-seam metal, features cross-bracing in the front gable peak. The windows are wood, commercial four-light, with flat wood trim (though the second-story has lancet windows, two-over-two, double-hung sash, with moulded wood trim). The door is modern, six-panel, with a one-light sidelight, under a four-light transom, with flat wood trim. Four semicircular, stacked stone steps extend from the center bay.

S01110.154

105 Mill Street (Diamond State Telephone/Verizon)

Year Built: c. 1970

1 noncontributing resource (Utility Building)

The Diamond State Telephone/Verizon Building is a one-story, three-bay, brick building with a mansard roof, built in a commercial style. The roof is covered in raised-seam metal. The windows are wood, four-over-four, double-hung sash, with brick sills. The door is metal with brick surrounds, with a concrete sill and landing.

S01110.155

302 Mulberry Street (C. C. Davidson House)

Year Built: c. 1860

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

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The C. C. Davidson House is a two-and-a-half-story, five-bay, frame dwelling with a cross-gable roof, built in a Gothic Revival style. The dwelling is clad in asbestos shingles, with fish scale shingles in the gable ends, and sits on a parged brick foundation. The roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, features exposed, carved rafter tails and spindlework in the gable peaks. The windows are wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash, with moulded wood trim and louvered, metal shutters. The door is wood, one-light over two-panel, with flat wood trim. A one-story, shed roof porch, supported by four turned, vinyl posts, shelters the three center bays. It has a concrete floor and features exposed, carved rafter tails and a vinyl balustrade with turned balusters.

S01110.156

201 Collins Street

Year Built: c. 1900

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

2 noncontributing resources (Carport, Garage)

201 Collins Street is a two-and-a-half-story, two-bay, frame dwelling with a cross-gable roof, built originally in a four-bay Queen Anne style. The dwelling is clad in wood clapboard, with fish scale shingles in the gable ends, and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features exposed, carved rafter tails and is pierced by one exterior, corbelled brick chimney at the northeast gable end. The window is vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with moulded wood trim and louvered, vinyl shutters. The door is modern, etched glass oval one-light, with flat wood trim and louvered, vinyl shutters. A one-story, hipped roof porch with three cross-gables, supported by eight turned, wooden posts, spans the full façade and wraps around to the northeast and southwest elevations. It has a wood plank floor and features exposed, carved rafter tails and fretwork corner brackets.

The lot contains one outbuilding and one structure: a one-story, frame garage, with a side-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 1995; and a one-story, frame carport, with a saltbox roof covered in raised-seam metal, built c. 1980.

S01110.157

206 Chestnut Street (Jno. Polk House)

Year Built: c. 1850

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

2 noncontributing resources (Garage, Shed)

The Jno. Polk House is a two-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a cross-gable roof, built in a Gothic Revival style. The dwelling is clad in wood clapboard and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, is pierced by two interior brick chimneys, one with a clay pot at the northeast gable end and one corbelled at the southwest gable end. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash (with six-over-six inserts), and moulded wood trim. The door is wood, 12-light over one-panel, with moulded wood trim. A one-story, flat roof porch, supported by four chamfered, wooden columns, shelters the center bay. It has a wood plank floor with three brick steps and features fretwork corner brackets and pendants.

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The lot contains two outbuildings: a one-and-a-half-story, frame garage, with a front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 2008; and a one-story, frame shed, with a gambrel roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 2000.

S01110.158

208 Chestnut Street (J. C. Polk House)

Year Built: C. 1860

2 contributing resources (Dwelling, Garage)

The J. C. Polk House is a two-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in three-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in asbestos shingles and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features a wooden box cornice with partial returns and is pierced by two interior, parged, corbelled brick chimneys, one in the southwest gable end and one in the rear-ell. A one-story, enclosed, hipped roof porch covered in raised-seam metal, spans the full façade and features six vinyl, one-light casement windows (with 15-light inserts).

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-and-a-half-story, frame garage, with a front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, built in the early-twentieth century.

S01110.159

210 Chestnut Street (P. Jeffries House)

Year Built: C. 1860

3 contributing resources (Dwelling, Garage, Shed)

The P. Jeffries House is a two-and-a-half story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a cross-gable roof, built in a Gothic Revival style. The dwelling is clad in aluminum siding and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, is pierced by one exterior brick chimney in the rear-ell. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with plain wood trim and louvered, vinyl shutters. The door is modern, 15-light, with plain wood trim and louvered, vinyl shutters. A one-story, shed roof porch, supported by four turned, wooden posts, shelters the three bays of the façade. It has a wood plank floor and features carved corner brackets.

The lot contains two outbuildings: a one-and-a-half-story, frame garage, with a front-gable roof covered in raised-seam metal, built c. 1915; and a one-story, frame shed, with a front-gable roof covered in raised-seam metal, built c. early-twentieth century.

S01110.160

302 Chestnut Street

Year Built: c. 1930

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

1 noncontributing resource (Garage/Guesthouse)

302 Chestnut Street is a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame and brick dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a bungalow form. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and brick and sits on a

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brick foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features Craftsman-style brackets. It is pierced by a front-gable dormer on the front and rear elevations and one exterior brick chimney at the northeast gable end. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash (with three-over-one inserts), with vinyl trim. The door is wood, Craftsman-style multi-light over one-panel, with vinyl trim. A one-story porch, created by the deeply overhanging eaves of the roof, spans the full façade. It is enclosed and features one-light casement windows with stone sills, a modern full-glaze storm door, and three brick steps flanked by low brick walls.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-and-a-half-story, frame garage and guesthouse, with a front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 1995.

S01110.161

304 Chestnut Street

Year Built: c. 1930

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

1 noncontributing resource (Shed)

304 Chestnut Street is a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame and brick dwelling with a hipped roof, built in a Workingman's Foursquare form. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and brick and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, is pierced by a hipped roof dormer with exposed rafter tails on the front and rear elevations and an interior brick chimney on the northeast slope. A one-story porch, created by the deeply overhanging eaves of the roof, spans the full façade. It is enclosed and features vinyl windows, one-over-one, double-hung sash (with six-over-six inserts), with vinyl trim. The porch door is vinyl, 15-light, flanked by one-over-one, double-hung sash (with four-over-four inserts) sidelights and vinyl trim. There are two concrete steps flanked by low, sloping brick walls.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame shed, with a front-gable and gambrel roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 2000.

S01110.162

306 Chestnut Street

Year Built: c. 1965

2 noncontributing resources (Dwelling, Garage)

306 Chestnut Street is a one-story, four-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a ranch style. The dwelling is clad in aluminum siding and sits on a cinderblock foundation. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The windows are metal, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with aluminum trim. A one-story, enclosed, front-gable roof porch projects from the façade and shelters and obscures the third bay. It features a modern storm door, flanked by three-light, aluminum awning windows, with aluminum surrounds. This property does not contribute to the district because it was built after the period of significance.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame garage, with a front-gable roof covered in raised-seam metal, built c. 1965.

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S01110.163
308 Chestnut Street (Mrs. E. Fisher House)
Year Built: c. 1860
1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

The Mrs. E. Fisher House is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a double cross-gable roof, built in a Gothic Revival style. The dwelling is clad in wood clapboard and sits on a parged foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features decorative fretwork in the gable ends. The triple bay windows are wood, one-over-one, double-hung sash over one-panel, with moulded wood trim. The double doors are wood, three-panel, with moulded wood trim. A one-story, flat roof porch, supported by six chamfered, wooden posts, shelters the three bays of the façade. It has a concrete floor trimmed in brick and features fretwork corner brackets and pendants.

S01110.164
312 Chestnut Street
Year Built: c. 1890
2 contributing resources (Dwelling, Garage)

312 Chestnut Street is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a Gothic Revival style. The dwelling is clad in aluminum siding and sits on parged foundation. The roof, covered in raised-ream metal, is pierced by one exterior brick chimney at the southwest gable end. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash (with six-over-six inserts) with flat wood trim. The door is wood, arched two-panel over two-panel, with a one-light transom and flat wood trim. A one-story, shed roof porch, supported by four turned, wooden posts, shelters the three bays of the façade. It has a wood plank floor and features exposed, carved rafter tails.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame garage, with a front-gable roof covered in raised-seam metal, built c. mid-twentieth century.

S01110.165
314 Chestnut Street (M. B. Walls House and Store)
Year Built: c. 1860
3 contributing resources (Dwelling, Garage, Shed)

The M. B. Walls House and Store is a two-and-a-half-story, five-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a five-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in aluminum siding and sits on a parged foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features a bracketed wooden box cornice with partial returns and is pierced by two interior brick chimneys at the northeast and southwest gable ends. The double windows in the second bay are vinyl, one-light casement, with vinyl trim; the windows in the fourth and fifth bays are wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash, with vinyl trim and wood sills. The door in the first bay is modern, six-panel, with plain wood trim; the door in the third bay is wood, one-light over four-panel, with a two-light transom,

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flanked by heavy wooden pilasters. A one-story, shed roof porch, supported by three turned, wooden posts and one square, wooden post, shelters the three rightmost bays. It has a concrete floor trimmed in brick, and the roof is covered in raised-seam metal.

The lot contains two outbuildings: a one-story, frame garage, with a front-gable roof covered in raised-seam metal, built c. mid-twentieth century; and a one-story, frame shed, with a shed roof covered in raised-seam metal, built c. mid-twentieth century.

S01110.166

404 Chestnut Street

Year Built: c. 1913

2 contributing resources (Dwelling, Barn)

1 noncontributing resource (Pergola)

404 Chestnut Street is a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame and masonry dwelling with a cross-gable roof, built a bungalow form. The first-story of the dwelling is constructed of rusticated cinderblock, while the frame upper level is clad in fish scale shingles. The dwelling sits on a cinderblock foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features a wooden cornice with full returns and pent roof overhangs. It is pierced by one interior, corbelled brick chimney near the center of the dwelling. The double windows are vinyl, eight-light casement, with plain wood trim, stone lintels and sills, and louvered, vinyl shutters. The double doors are wood, full-glaze, with plain wood trim. A one-story, flat roof porch, supported by four wooden, Doric columns on brick piers, spans the full façade. It has a wood plank floor and seven steps flanked by rusticated cinderblock walls.

The lot contains one outbuilding and one structure: a one-and-a-half-story, frame barn, with a side-gable roof covered in raised-seam metal, built c. late-nineteenth century, originally associated with the adjacent, non-extant storehouse; and a one-story, frame pergola, built c. 2015.

S01110.167

406 Chestnut Street (E. M. Vaughan House)

Year Built: c. 1860

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

The E. M. Vaughn House is a two-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a three-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features an aluminum wrapped cornice with partial returns. It is pierced by a large shed roof dormer at the façade and an exterior brick chimney in the rear-ell. The windows are wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash, with aluminum wrapped trim and louvered, vinyl shutters. The door is wood, 12-light, with a three-light transom and plain wood trim. A one-story, hipped roof, screened-in porch, supported by wooden framing and a vinyl clad knee wall, spans the full façade.

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S01110.168

107 Hazzard Lane (Coard Hazzard House)

Year Built: c. 1800

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

The Coard Hazzard House is a two-and-a-half-story, four-bay, frame dwelling with a cross-gable roof, built in a Gothic Revival style. The dwelling is clad in wood shingles and clapboard and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, covered in raised-seam metal, features a wooden box cornice with partial returns. The windows are wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash, with flat wood trim. The door is wood, six-panel, with flat wood trim. A one-story, shed roof porch, supported by four square, wooden posts, shelters the center two bays. It has a wood plank floor, a wooden balustrade with turned balusters, and three brick steps.

S01110.169

410 Chestnut Street (T. S. Wilson House)

Year Built: c. 1860

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

2 noncontributing resources (Carport, Shed)

The T. S. Wilson House is a two-and-a-half-story, seven-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, originally built in a three-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in aluminum siding and stone veneer. A two-story, side-gable roof addition extends from the northeast elevation of the main block at the façade and is pierced by one exterior brick chimney at the gable end. A one-story, cross-gable roof addition extends from the southwest elevation of the main block at the façade and is pierced by two interior cinderblock chimneys. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features a wooden box cornice with partial returns on the main block and northeast addition; the main block has a bracketed and dentilated frieze. The windows are mainly vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash (with four-over-four and six-over-six inserts), with flat wood and aluminum wrapped trim, with louvered, vinyl shutters. The doors, located in the second and sixth bays from left, are wood, six-panel, with plain wood trim; the door in the sixth bay features a two-light transom and louvered, vinyl shutters. Metal railings extend from the door in the second bay. A one-story, copper, hipped roof porch, shelters the sixth bay. It is supported by two iron scrollwork columns with brackets and has a brick floor with two cement steps.

The lot contains one outbuilding and one structure: a one-story, frame shed, with a gambrel roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 1995; and a one-story, frame carport, with a front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 1980.

S01110.170

418 Chestnut Street

Year Built: c. 1930

2 contributing resources (Dwelling, Garage)

418 Chestnut Street is a one-and-a-half-story, two-bay, brick dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a bungalow form. The dwelling sits on a brick foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt

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shingles, features exposed rafter tails and Craftsman-style brackets. It is pierced by front-gable dormers with exposed rafter tails at the façade and rear elevation and two exterior, corbelled brick chimneys at the northeast gable end and at the rear of the dwelling. The triple windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash (with six-over-one inserts), with a brick lintel and sill. A one-story, front-gable roof, enclosed porch projects from the facade and shelters the first bay. The porch door is wood, one-light over two-panel, with a six-light transom and heavy wood trim. It is flanked by double windows, eight-light wood casement, with two-light transoms and heavy wood trim. It has four brick steps flanked by low, sloping brick walls.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, brick garage, with a front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 1930.

S01110.171

420 Chestnut Street

Year Built: c. 1890

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

420 Chestnut Street is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a cross-gable roof, built in a Gothic Revival style. The dwelling is clad in composite wood siding and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features a wrapped cornice with partial returns and is pierced by one interior, corbelled brick chimney at the northeast gable end. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with composite wood trim. The double doors are vinyl, full-glaze, with composite wood trim. A one-story, hipped roof porch, supported by six square, wooden posts, spans the full façade. It has a concrete floor trimmed in brick with four brick steps flanked by low brick walls. A large, one-and-a-half-story, two-bay, frame garage addition extends from the northeast elevation near the façade.

S01110.172

106 Poplar Street (Elizabeth Marshall House)

Year Built: c. 1860

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

The Elizabeth Marshall House is a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gambrel roof with flared eaves, built in a Dutch Colonial style. The dwelling is clad in wood clapboard and sits on a cinderblock foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles and raised-seam metal, is pierced by a large shed roof dormer with two front-gables at the façade (with five bays including a center wood door, four-light over two-panel) and a large shed roof dormer at the rear. It features two exterior brick chimneys at the northwest and southeast gable ends. The double windows are wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash, with moulded wood trim. The door is wood, arched two-panel over two-panel, with moulded wood trim. A one-story, pent roof overhang shelters the center bay and covers half of the first and third bays. A cement landing extends across nearly the full façade.

S01110.173

422 Chestnut Street

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Year Built: c. 1880

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

1 noncontributing resource (Shed)

422 Chestnut Street is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a three-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in replacement wood clapboard and sits on a brick foundation. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash (with two-over-two inserts), with moulded composite wood trim and wood plank shutters. The door is wood, two-light over four-panel, with plain wood trim. A one-story, shed roof, supported by two corner braces, shelters the center bay. It features exposed rafter tails and three brick steps.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame shed, with a saltbox roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 2010.

S01110.174

424 Chestnut Street (J. Hopkins House)

Year Built: c. 1860

2 contributing resources (Dwelling, Garage)

The J. Hopkins House is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a three-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in wood clapboard and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, covered in wood shingles, features exposed rafter tails and is pierced by one exterior brick chimney in the rear-ell. The windows are wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash, with moulded wood trim. The door is wood, 15-light, with moulded wood trim. A one-story, enclosed, shed roof porch spans the full façade. It features a triple vinyl window, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with flat wood trim. A large portion of the porch is temporarily covered with wood board. The porch door is modern, full-glaze, flanked on one side by a vinyl sidelight, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with flat wood trim. There are three brick steps flanked by metal railings.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame garage, with a side-gable roof covered in wood shingles, built c. early-twentieth century.

S01110.175

426 Chestnut Street (E. Prettyman House)

Year Built: c. 1860

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

1 noncontributing resource (Shed)

The E. Prettyman House is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a three-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in wood shingles and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features a wooden box cornice with partial returns and is pierced by one interior brick chimney at the northeast gable end. The windows are wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash, with moulded wood trim. The door is wood, one-light

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with decorative carving over three-panel, with moulded wood trim. A one-story, shed roof porch, covered in raised-seam metal and screened-in, shelters the three bays of the façade. It features exposed, carved rafter tails and is supported by four turned, wooden posts with carved corner brackets and wood framing. It has a wood plank floor and two cement steps.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame shed, with a gambrel roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 1990.

S01110.176

428 Chestnut Street

Year Built: c. 1900

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

1 noncontributing resource (Shed)

428 Chestnut Street is a two-and-a-half-story, four-bay, frame dwelling with a cross-gable roof, built in a Queen Anne style. The dwelling is clad in wood clapboard, with fish scale shingles in the gable ends and accenting a two-and-a-half-story, cutaway bay, with a front-gable roof, on the northeast elevation. The dwelling sits on a brick foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features exposed, carved rafter tails and spindlework in the front gable peak, with a decorative bracket in the gable peak of the two-and-a-half-story bay. The roof is pierced by one exterior chimney, sheathed in composite wood siding, in the rear-ell. The windows are wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash, with moulded wood trim. The doors are wood, 15-light (first bay) and Craftsman-style nine-light (second bay), with moulded wood trim. A one-story, hipped roof porch, supported by nine turned, wooden posts, spans the full façade and wraps around to the southwest elevation. It has a wood plank floor and features exposed, carved rafter tails and a wooden balustrade.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame shed, with a gambrel roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 2015.

S01110.177/ S00196

503 Chestnut Street (N. D. Welch House)

Year Built: c. 1835

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

1 noncontributing resource (Garage)

The N. D. Welch House is a two-and-a-half-story, five-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built originally in a three-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in asbestos shingles and sits on a parged brick foundation. The roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, is pierced by one interior brick chimney at the northeast gable end and an exterior brick chimney in the rear-ell. The roof features three front-gable dormers at the facade. The windows are wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash, with moulded wood trim. The door is wood, nine-light over three-panel, with moulded wood trim. A one-story, front-gable porch, supported by two wooden columns and two iron scrollwork columns, shelters the center bay. It has an iron balustrade, a concrete floor trimmed in brick, and two concrete steps trimmed in brick, with an iron railing.

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The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame garage, with a side-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 1985.

S01110.178

501 Chestnut Street (Jenson House)

Year Built: c. 1920

3 contributing resources (Dwelling, Garages)

The Jenson House is a one-and-a-half-story, four-bay, masonry and frame dwelling with a cross-gable roof, built as a Craftsman-style bungalow. The dwelling is clad in brick and stucco, with brick quoining, and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, is pierced by two exterior, corbelled brick chimneys on the southwest elevation of the main block. The windows are wood, ten-over-one and eight-over-one, double-hung sash, with moulded wood trim, segmental brick arches with stone keystones, and stone sills. The door is wood, full-glaze, with a segmental brick arch with stone keystone. The door is flanked by full-glaze sidelights with moulded wood trim. A one-story, recessed porch, formed by a projecting front-gable, spans the full façade of the main block. It is supported by two square, stucco columns and a knee wall with brick trim, with two water run-off openings trimmed with segmental brick arches and stone lintels. The porch has a wood plank floor with four wooden steps at the northeast and southwest ends.

The lot contains two outbuildings: a one-and-a-half-story, frame garage, with a front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 1930; and a one-and-a-half-story, cinderblock and frame garage, with a jerkinhead and shed roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 1930.

S01110.179

425 Chestnut Street

1 noncontributing resource (Vacant Lot)

425 Chestnut Street is the former site of a two-story, frame dwelling (c. 1890), which was demolished c. 1990. The lot now contains a landscaped walking path connecting Chestnut Street to the Chestnut Crossing housing development.

S01110.180

423 Chestnut Street

Year Built: c. 1890

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

2 noncontributing resources (Sheds)

423 Chestnut Street is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a three-bay I-house form. The building is clad in asbestos shingles and sits on a brick foundation. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The windows are wood, one-over-one,

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double-hung sash, with plain wood trim. The door is modern, nine-light over two-panel, with plain wood trim. A one-story, shed roof porch, supported by wood framing anchored on an asbestos-clad knee wall, shelters the three bays of the façade. The formerly screened-in porch bays are covered in wood boards, with a wooden screen door at the center bay.

The lot contains two outbuildings: a one-story, frame shed with a low-pitched, front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 1990; and a one-story, frame shed, with a front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 2000.

S01110.181

419 Chestnut Street (V. Macklin House)

Year Built: c. 1860

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

1 noncontributing resource (Shed)

The V. Macklin House is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a three-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in asbestos shingles and sits on a parged brick foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features a wooden box cornice with partial returns and is pierced by one exterior brick chimney at the southwest gable end. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with aluminum wrapped trim. The door is modern, six-light over two-panel, with moulded wood trim. A one-story, hipped roof porch, supported by four turned, wooden posts, shelters the three bays of the façade. It has a poured concrete floor and features a wooden balustrade with turned balusters.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame shed, with gambrel roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 2005.

S01110.182

417 Chestnut Street

Year Built: c. 1890

4 contributing resources (Dwelling, Garage, Shed, Summer Kitchen)

417 Chestnut Street is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a cross-gable roof, built in a Gothic Revival style. The building is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features an aluminum wrapped cornice with partial returns. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with aluminum wrapped trim and two-panel, vinyl shutters. The door is modern, fanlight over four-panel, with plain wood trim. A one-story, hipped roof porch, with a concrete floor, supported by four turned, wooden posts, spans the full façade.

The lot contains three outbuildings: a one-story, cinderblock garage, with a front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 1940; a one-story, frame shed, with a shed roof covered in corrugated metal, built c. early-twentieth century; and a one-story, concrete block summer kitchen, with a front-gable roof covered in raised-seam metal and an exterior brick chimney, built c. early-twentieth century.

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415 Chestnut Street

Year Built: c. 1930

2 noncontributing resources (Dwelling, Shed)

415 Chestnut Street is a two-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gambrel roof with overhanging eaves, built in a Dutch Colonial style. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a parged foundation. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The windows are vinyl, one-light casement, with vinyl trim. The door is modern, decorative one-light over two-panel, with plain wood trim. Due to the significant exterior alterations to this dwelling, it is considered a noncontributing resource to the Milton Historic District.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame shed, with a front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 2000.

S01110.184

413 Chestnut Street (E. Prettyman House)

Year Built: c. 1860

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

1 noncontributing resource (Shed)

The E. Prettyman House is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in three-bay I-house form. The building is clad in wood clapboard and sits on a parged brick foundation. The roof, covered in wood shingles, is pierced by an exterior brick chimney at the southwest gable end and two interior brick chimneys, one at the northeast gable end and one in the rear-ell. The windows are wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash, with moulded wood trim and two-panel, wooden shutters. The door is wood, six-panel, with plain wood trim.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame shed, with a gambrel roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 1990.

S01110.185

409 Chestnut Street (Crouch House)

Year Built: c. 1900

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

1 noncontributing resource (Garage)

The Crouch House is a two-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a front-gable roof, built in a vernacular front-gable form. The dwelling is clad in aluminum siding and sits on a parged brick foundation. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles. A one-story, shed roof addition extends from the southwest elevation at the façade. The windows are mainly vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with vinyl trim and louvered, vinyl shutters. The door is modern, one-light over two-panel, with vinyl trim. A one-story, screened-in, front-gable roof porch shelters the two bays at the façade on the main block. It has a concrete floor and is supported by wooden framing.

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The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, cinderblock garage, with a front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 1965.

S01110.186

407 Chestnut Street (Gustave Comeyne)

Year Built: c. 1890

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

3 noncontributing resources (Garage, Pergola, Shed)

The Gustave Comeyne House is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a cross-gable roof, built in a Gothic Revival style. The dwelling is clad in wood clapboard and sits on a brick and cinderblock foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features bargeboards with carved ends and is pierced by one exterior, corbelled brick chimney at the southwest gable end. The windows are wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash, with plain wood trim and louvered, vinyl shutters. The door is obscured by louvered, wooden shutters, with plain wood trim. A one-story, shed roof porch, with a center cross-gable, spans the full façade. The porch roof is covered in raised-seam metal, is supported by four turned, wooden posts, has a wood plank floor, and features exposed, carved rafter tails and decorative corner brackets and pendants.

The lot contains two outbuildings and one structure: a one-story, frame garage converted into a workshop, with a front-gable and shed roof covered in corrugated metal, built c. 1950; a one-story, frame shed, with a saltbox roof covered in raised-seam metal, built c. 2000; and a one-story, frame pergola, built c. 1995.

S01110.187

405 Chestnut Street

Year Built: c. 1890

2 contributing resources (Dwelling, Garage)

405 Chestnut Street is a two-and-a-half-story, five-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built originally in a three-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in wood shingles and sits on a parged brick foundation. The roof, covered in raised-seam metal, is pierced by two interior brick chimneys, corbelled and parged, at the northeast and near the southwest gable ends. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash (with two-over-two inserts), with plain wood trim and louvered over one-panel wooden shutters. The door is wood, vertical three-light over one-panel, with moulded wood trim. A one-story, shed roof porch, supported by four turned, wooden posts anchored in a wood shingle-clad knee wall, shelters the three center bays. It features decorative corner brackets and has wood framing intact from the formerly screened-in porch.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame garage, with a front-gable roof covered in corrugated metal, built c. 1950.

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403 Chestnut Street

Year Built: c. 1890

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

1 noncontributing resource (Garage)

403 Chestnut Street is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a three-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in composite wood shingles and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, is pierced by one exterior cinderblock chimney in the rear-ell. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash (with six-over-six inserts), with vinyl trim and two-panel, vinyl shutters. The door is wood, three-light over two-panel, with vinyl trim. A one-story, hipped pent roof spans the full façade. A concrete landing trimmed in brick and two brick steps project from the third bay.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame garage, with a front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 1990.

S01110.189

106 Atlantic Street

Year Built: c. 1890

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

1 noncontributing resource (Shed)

106 Atlantic Street is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a three-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in wood shingles and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features a wooden box cornice with partial returns and is pierced by two interior, corbelled brick chimneys, one near the junction of the main block and the rear-ell and one at the southwest gable end of the rear-ell. The windows are vinyl, one-over-over double-hung sash (with two-over-two inserts), with moulded wood trim and two-panel, vinyl shutters. The door is wood, one-light over three-panel, with moulded wood trim. A one-story, shed roof porch, supported by four turned, wooden posts, spans the full façade. It has a wood plank floor and a wide, aluminum wrapped cornice.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a two-story, frame shed, with a front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 1990.

S01110.190

105 Atlantic Street (J. E. Lank House)

Year Built: c. 1880

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

The J. E. Lank House is a two-and-a-half-story, five-bay, frame dwelling with a cross-gable roof, built in a Gothic Revival style and originally in a three-bay form. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding, with fish scale shingles in the cross-gable, and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features decorative bargeboards and is pierced by one interior,

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parged brick chimney at the northwest gable end. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash (with six-over-six inserts), with moulded wood trim and two-panel, vinyl shutters. The door is wood, fanlight over two-light over two-panel, with moulded wood trim. A one-story, flat roof porch, supported by four wooden, scrollwork columns, shelters the center bay. It has a wood plank floor and features wooden, scrollwork corner brackets and two wooden, built-in benches. A one-and-a-half-story, two-bay, frame addition extends from the southeast elevation of the main block at the façade and features a front-gable dormer matching the center cross-gable on the main block.

S01110.191

315 Chestnut Street (Golden Rule Lodge I.O.O.F.)

Year Built: c. 1855

1 contributing resource (Social Hall)

The Golden Rule Lodge I.O.O.F. is a two-story, four-bay, frame building with a side-gable roof, built in a four-bay I-house form. The building is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features an aluminum wrapped cornice with partial returns and is pierced by one interior brick chimney on the southeast slope. The windows are wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash, with aluminum wrapped trim. The door is wood, four-light over four-panel, with aluminum wrapped trim. A one-story, front-gable roof, supported by two aluminum wrapped brackets, shelters the first bay. A short, concrete ramp, flanked by metal railings, extends from the first bay.

S01110.192

311 Chestnut Street (E. Burroughs House)

Year Built: c. 1860

2 contributing resources (Dwelling, Garage)

The E. Burroughs House is a two-and-a-half-story, six-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built originally in a three-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in asbestos shingles and sits on a brick foundation. A one-story, one-bay, hipped roof addition projects from the southwest elevation of the main block at the façade. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features a wooden box cornice with partial returns and is pierced by two brick chimneys, one interior at the northeast gable end and one exterior at the southwest gable end. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with moulded wood trim and louvered, wooden shutters. The door is wood, four-light over two-panel, with moulded wood trim. A one-story, hipped roof porch, supported by four turned, wooden posts, shelters the center three bays. It has a wood plank floor and features scrollwork corner brackets and a vinyl balustrade.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame garage, with a front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles and raised-seam metal, built c. 1930; two additional outbuildings are attached to the garage, including what appears to be a summer kitchen.

S01110.193

309 Chestnut Street

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Year Built: 1920

2 contributing resources (Dwelling, Garage)

309 Chestnut Street is a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, brick and frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built as a Craftsman-style bungalow. The dwelling's second-story frame section is clad in half cove shingles, and the dwelling sits on a brick foundation. Two courses of yellow brick, with a red brick course in between, runs around the first-story perimeter. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, is pierced by a front-gable dormer on the front and rear slopes and by two brick chimneys, one exterior at the southwest gable end and one interior on the rear slope. The main roof and dormers feature exposed, carved rafter tails and decorative brackets. The windows are wood, three-over-one, double-hung sash, with moulded wood trim, segmental brick arches, and stone sills. The door is wood, nine-light over two-panel, with moulded wood trim and a segmental brick arch. A one-story, recessed, screened-in porch, supported by two tapered, brick columns, spans the full facade. It features a brick knee wall topped with stone, with five cement steps extending from the center entry.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame garage, with a front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 1930.

S01110.194

307 Chestnut Street (Geo. Hunter House)

Year Built: c. 1880

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

1 noncontributing resource (Shed)

The Geo. Hunter House is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a double cross-gable roof, built in a Gothic Revival style. The dwelling is clad in wood clapboard and sits on a partially parged brick foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features decorative gable peaks and is pierced by three interior, corbelled brick chimneys, two with clay pots at the northeast and southwest gable ends and one in the rear-ell. The triple bay windows are wood, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with moulded wood trim and decorative panels. The door is wood, one-light and multi-panel, with a one-light transom and flat wood trim. A one-story, flat roof porch, supported by two chamfered, wooden posts, shelters the center bay. It has a wood plank floor and features fretwork corner brackets.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame shed, with a gambrel roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 2000.

S01110.195

305 Chestnut Street (D. R. Oney House)

Year Built: c. 1880

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

1 noncontributing resource (Shed)

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The D. R. Oney House is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a three-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in wood clapboard and sits on a parged foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features a wooden box cornice with partial returns and is pierced by one exterior brick chimney at the southeast gable end. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash (with two-over-two inserts), with moulded wood trim and two-panel, wooden shutters. The door is wood, 12-light, with a one-light transom and moulded wood trim. A one-story, flat roof porch, supported by six chamfered, wooden posts, shelters the three bays of the façade. It has a wood plank floor and features a wooden balustrade with turned balusters and fretwork corner brackets and pendants.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame shed, with a side-gable roof and a shed roof extension covered in raised-seam metal, built mid-to-late-twentieth century.

S01110.196

303 Chestnut Street

Year Built: c. 1890

2 contributing resources (Dwelling, Garage)

303 Chestnut Street is two-and-a-half-story, two-bay, frame dwelling with a cross-gable roof, built originally in a three-bay Gothic Revival style. The dwelling is clad in asbestos shingles and sits on a concrete block foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features a wooden box cornice with partial returns and is pierced by two interior, corbelled brick chimneys, one at the northeast gable end and one parged in the rear-ell. The window is wood, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with moulded wood trim and louvered, vinyl shutters. The door is wood, one-light over three-panel, with flat wood trim, flanked by sidelights with circular muntins and three-light transoms. A one-story, shed roof porch with a center cross-gable, supported by four turned, wooden posts, spans the full façade. It has a concrete floor trimmed in brick and features a spindlework frieze and decorative corner brackets. It has four concrete steps flanked by low brick walls.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame garage, with a front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 1920.

S01110.197

301 Chestnut Street

Year Built: c. 1920

2 contributing resources (Dwelling, Garage)

301 Chestnut Street is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, masonry dwelling with a cross-gable roof, built in a Queen Anne style. The dwelling is clad in rusticated concrete block and sits on a concrete block foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features an aluminum wrapped cornice with full returns and a flat frieze. It is pierced by two interior, corbelled brick chimneys on the northeast and southwest slopes. The bay window is vinyl, three one-light casements, with vinyl and wood trim and stone lintel and sill. The doors are modern, full-glaze, with flat wood trim and stone lintels and sills. The door in the third bay is flanked by full-length, one-light

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sidelights. A one-story, hipped-roof porch, supported by six fluted, Doric columns on concrete block piers, spans the full façade and wraps around to the northeast elevation. It has a wood plank floor and features a wooden balustrade with turned balusters, with five brick steps flanked by railings and low, brick-trimmed concrete walls.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-story, frame garage, with a hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 1940.

S01110.198

106 Prettyman Street

Year Built: c. 1945

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

106 Prettyman Street is a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a Cape Cod style. The building is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a cinderblock foundation. A large one-and-a-half-story, four-bay, side-gable roof garage addition extends from the southeast elevation, effectively making the dwelling seven bays. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles and raised-seam metal, is pierced by two front-gable dormers at the façade, a large shed roof dormer on the rear slope, and one exterior brick chimney at the northwest gable end of the main block. The garage addition also features front-gable dormers at the façade and a shed roof rear dormer. The double windows on the main block are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash (with six-over-six inserts), with flat composite trim. The door on the main block, located in a one-story, front-gable roof, projecting enclosure, is modern, six-light over two-panel, with flat composite trim. The first and second bays of the addition contain modern, multi-light and multi-paneled garage doors; the door in the third bay is modern, six-light over two-panel, with flat composite trim. The window in the garage addition is vinyl, six-light casement, with flat composite trim. Brick steps extend from the third bay of the addition and center bay of the main block, flanked by metal railings.

S01110.199

409 Federal Street (Samuel J. Martin House)

Year Built: c. 1880

1 noncontributing resource (Dwelling)

The Samuel J. Martin House is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a cross-gable roof, built in a Gothic Revival style. The dwelling is clad in replacement wood clapboard and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features decorative bargeboard and a moulded, bracketed frieze, with ornamental cross-bracing in the gable ends. The windows are wood, two-over-two, double-hung-sash, with moulded wood trim and louvered, wooden shutters. The double doors are wood, one-light over decorative one-panel, with a one-light transom and flat wood trim. A one-story, shed roof porch, with a center cross-gable, supported by six chamfered, wooden posts, spans the full façade. It has a wood plank floor, a raised-seam metal covered roof, and features a decorative frieze with ornamental cross-bracing in the center cross-gable. The Samuel J. Martin House was moved c. 1985 from 404 Federal

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Street. As such, the dwelling is considered a noncontributing resource to the Milton Historic District.

S01110.200

304 Mill Street

Year Built: c. 2004

2 noncontributing resources (Dwelling, Garage)

304 Mill Street is a one-and-a-half-story, two-bay, frame dwelling with a front-gable roof, built in a New Traditional Shingle style. The dwelling is clad in wood shingles and sits on a poured concrete foundation. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A one-story, front-gable, cutaway bay window projects from the façade at the second bay. The two single and one double bay windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash (with nine-over-nine inserts), with vinyl trim. The door, which is located at the side of the projecting bay, is modern, six-panel, with plain wood trim. A one-story, shed roof porch, supported by two turned, wooden posts, shelters the first bay. It has a wood plank floor and features a wooden balustrade with turned balusters. This property does not contribute to the district because it was built after the period of significance.

The lot contains one outbuilding: a one-and-a-half-story, frame garage, with a front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, built c. 2004.

S01110.201

206 Union Street

1 noncontributing resource (Vacant Lot)

(Not counted in resource totals)

206 Union Street is the former site of a parking lot for the non-extant Union 76 Filling Station and has been a vacant lot since c. 2005.

S01110.202

100 Federal Street

1 noncontributing resource (Parking Lot)

100 Federal Street is a parking lot and has not been occupied by a building since 1909, when a fire destroyed much of the commercial core of town. The 1887 Hazzard depicts a two-story, six-bay, side-gable roof building with end wall chimneys, with a one-story, two-bay lateral wing.

S01110.203

102 Wharton Street

1 noncontributing resource (Vacant Lot)

102 Wharton Street is a vacant lot and includes a small parking lot at the southeast corner of Federal and Wharton Streets. The parking lot area appears to be historically vacant, while the main portion of the parcel is the former site of a building labeled "Hotel B.B. Wharton" in the 1868 Beers Atlas. It is depicted as a two-story, five-bay, side-gable roof building with end wall

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chimneys in the 1887 Hazzard Map and appears in the Sanborn maps as a frame building. It was demolished c. 1965.

S01110.204

401 Chestnut Street

1 noncontributing resource (Vacant Lot)

401 Chestnut Street is a vacant lot, with one half of the parcel covered in asphalt for parking. Sanborn maps indicate that in 1911, this was the site of a two-story, frame blacksmith, wheelwright, and carriage painting shop, which was razed by 1923.

S01110.205

107 Atlantic Street

1 noncontributing resource (Vacant Lot)

107 Atlantic Street is the former site of a frame dwelling, extant as early as the 1868 Beers Atlas, and depicted as one-story, three-bay in the 1887 Hazzard Map. It is depicted as two-story in the 1911 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. A one-story, frame store is depicted just west of the dwelling in the 1937 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. Aerial photographs indicate a vacant lot by 1992.

S01110.206

110 Bay Avenue

1 noncontributing resource (Vacant Lot)

110 Bay Avenue is a vacant lot. Sanborn maps indicate a two-story dwelling at this site in 1923 and 1937; aerial photographs indicate a parking lot in 1992 and a vacant lot by 1997.

S01110.207/ S12072

203 Walnut Street

Year Built: c. 1880

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

203 Walnut Street is two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a three-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in aluminum siding, with stone veneer on the first-story façade, and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, covered in corrugated metal, features a wooden box cornice with partial returns and is pierced by two interior brick chimneys at the northeast and southwest gable ends. The windows are wood, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with moulded wood trim. The door is metal, three-light, with flat wood trim. A one-story, hipped roof porch, with a concrete floor and supported by four metal scrollwork columns, spans the full façade.

S01110.208/ S12081

207 Walnut Street

Year Built: c. 2005

1 noncontributing resource (Dwelling)

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207 Walnut Street is a two-story, four-bay, frame dwelling with a hipped roof, built in a modern rectangular form. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding, with fish scale shingles in the front-gable at the façade, and sits on a concrete foundation. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash (with six-over-six and six-over-nine inserts), with aluminum wrapped trim. The door is modern, six-panel, with plain wood trim. A two-tiered, recessed, first-story porch and second-story balcony, supported by two square, wooden posts, spans the rightmost half of the façade. Each level features a vinyl balustrade, with two brick steps and a wooden handrail extending from the first-story porch. This property does not contribute to the district because it was built after the period of significance.

S01110.209/ S12073

209 Walnut Street (M. C. Darby House)

Year Built: c. 1860

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

The M. C. Darby House is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a three-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in aluminum siding and sits on a parged brick foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features a wooden box cornice and is pierced by two interior, corbelled brick chimneys, one parged at the northeast gable end and one in the rear-ell. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash (with six-over-six inserts), with flat wood trim. The door is modern, two-light over four-panel, with flat wood trim. A one-story, shed roof, screened-in porch, spans the full façade. It is supported by four turned, wooden posts and features decorative corner brackets and a wooden balustrade.

S01110.210/ S00239

301 Walnut Street (J. H. Lank House)

Year Built: c. 1860

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

The J. H. Lank House is a two-and-a-half-story, five-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a vernacular Greek Revival style. The dwelling is clad in wood clapboard with corner pilasters and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features a bracketed wooden box cornice with partial returns. It is pierced by two brick chimneys, one interior at the northeast and one exterior at the southwest gable ends. The windows are wood, six-over-nine double-hung sash, with moulded wood trim and two-panel, wooden shutters. The door is wood, arched two-panel over two-panel, with a two-light transom moulded wood trim. A one-story, flat roof porch, supported by four wooden, scrollwork columns, shelters the center bay. It has a brick floor and features decorative pendants and corner brackets.

S01110.211/ S12074

303 Walnut Street

Year Built: c. 1900

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

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303 Walnut Street is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a cross-gable roof, built in a vernacular Queen Anne style. The dwelling is clad in asbestos shingles and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features exposed, carved rafter tails and is pierced by one exterior brick chimney on the southwest elevation. The window is wood, one-over-one, double-hung sash (with diamond detailing in the upper sash), with plain wood trim. The doors are wood, three-panel over one-light over nine-panel, with moulded wood trim. A one-story, screened-in, hipped roof porch, supported by turned, wooden posts, shelters the second and third bays. It has a wood plank floor and features exposed, carved rafter tails, spindlework, and a wooden balustrade with turned balusters. A one-story, shed roof porch of the same style extends from the northeast elevation at the façade and shelters the first bay.

S01110.212/ S12075

305-307 Walnut Street

Year Built: c. 1950

1 contributing resource (Double-Dwelling)

305-307 Walnut Street is a one-and-a-half-story, four-bay, frame double-dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a Cape Cod style. The double-dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a concrete block foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, is pierced by two front-gable dormers on the front and rear slopes and one interior, corbelled brick chimney at the center of the building. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash (with four-over-four inserts), with aluminum wrapped trim and louvered, vinyl shutters. The doors are modern, six-panel, with aluminum wrapped trim. A one-story, screened-in, front-gable porch shelters the center two bays. It is supported by wooden framing anchored on a vinyl-clad knee wall and features gingerbread screen doors.

S01110.213/ S12076

309 Walnut Street

Year Built: c. 1920

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

309 Walnut Street is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a cross-gable roof, built in vernacular Queen Anne style. The building is clad in aluminum siding; the foundation is not visible. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, is pierced by one interior brick chimney near the center of the dwelling. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash (with six-over-six inserts), with aluminum wrapped trim. The door is modern, one-light, with aluminum wrapped trim. A one-story, shed roof porch, supported by five turned, wooden posts, shelters the second and third bays and features a wooden balustrade with turned balusters.

S01110.214/ S12077

311 Walnut Street

Year Built: c. 1900

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

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311 Walnut Street is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a three-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding; the foundation is not visible. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with aluminum wrapped trim and fixed, two-panel, wooden shutters. The door is modern, six-panel, with plain wood trim. A one-story, screened-in, shed roof porch, supported by square, wooden posts and framing, shelters the center of the façade.

S01110.215

313 Walnut Street (D. R. Oney House)

Year Built: c. 1860

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

The D. R. Oney House is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a three-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in aluminum siding and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, covered in raised-seam metal, is pierced by one exterior brick chimney at the northeast gable end. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one double-hung sash, with aluminum wrapped trim and louvered, vinyl shutters. The door is modern, with a one-over-one, double-hung sash window (with six-over-six inserts) over two-panel, with plain wood trim. A one-story, shed roof porch, supported by four turned, wooden posts, spans the full façade. It has a concrete floor and features exposed, carved rafter tails, fretwork corner brackets, and a balustrade with turned balusters.

S01110.216

205 Atlantic Street

1 noncontributing resource (Vacant Lot)

205 Atlantic Street is the former site of a two-story, three-bay, frame dwelling (c. 1880), which was demolished c. mid-twentieth century.

S01110.217/ S12079

302 Walnut Street

Year Built: c. 1890

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

302 Walnut Street is two-and-a-half-story, historically three-bay, frame dwelling with a cross-gable roof, built in a Gothic Revival style. The dwelling is clad in asbestos shingles, with fish scale shingles in the gable ends. A one-story, one-bay, hipped roof addition extends from the southwest elevation at the façade and contains an exterior cinderblock chimney. The foundation of the main block is not visible; the addition sits on a concrete foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features exposed rafter tails. The windows are wood, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with moulded wood trim and louvered, wooden shutters. The door in the first bay of the main block is wood, three-light, with moulded wood trim; the door in the addition is obscured by an ornate, metal screen door, which is also present at the door in the main block. A one-story, shed roof porch, supported by five turned, wooden posts, spans the façade of the main block. It has a wood plank floor and features exposed, carved rafter tails, a wooden balustrade,

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and spindlework corner brackets. A one-story, shed roof porch, supported by two wooden brackets, shelters the door in the addition.

S01110.218/ S12080

312 Walnut Street

Year Built: c. 1930

1 noncontributing resource (Dwelling)

312 Walnut Street is a one-and-a-half-story, four-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built originally in a bungalow form. The dwelling is clad in aluminum siding and sits on a concrete foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, is pierced by one interior brick chimney at the center of the dwelling. A one-story, enclosed, hipped roof porch shelters the original three bays of the main block. The porch windows are vinyl, one-light (with eight-light inserts), with aluminum wrapped trim. The porch door is modern, four-panel with fanlight, with aluminum wrapped trim. A one-story addition extends from the northeast elevation of the main block at the façade and contains a window, vinyl, one-light (with nine-light inserts), with aluminum wrapped trim and louvered, vinyl shutters. Due to the significant exterior alterations to this dwelling, it is considered a noncontributing resource to the Milton Historic District.

S01110.219

314 Walnut Street

1 noncontributing resource (Vacant Lot)

314 Walnut Street is the former site of a one-story, five-bay, frame dwelling (build c. mid-nineteenth century), which was demolished c. 1995.

S01110.220/ S01621

403 Union Street

Year Built: c. 1930

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

403 Union Street is a two-and-a-half-story, two-bay, frame dwelling with a pyramidal roof, built in an American Foursquare style. The dwelling is clad in composite wood shingles and sits on a rusticated cinderblock foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, is pierced by a hipped dormer on the southwest slope and an interior, parged, corbelled brick chimney near the center of the dwelling. The triple windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung-sash, with aluminum wrapped trim. The door is wood, six-light over two-panel, with plain wood trim. A one-story, hipped roof porch, supported by three tapered, wooden columns on brick piers, spans the full façade. It has three brick steps flanked by low brick walls.

S01110.221/ S01622

405 Union Street

Year Built: c. 1930

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

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405 Union Street is a two-and-a-half-story, two-bay, frame dwelling with a pyramidal roof, built in an American Foursquare style. The dwelling is clad in wood clapboard and sits on rusticated cinderblock foundation. The roof, covered in asphalt shingles, is pierced by a hipped dormer on the southwest slope and an interior, corbelled brick chimney near the center of the dwelling. The triple windows are wood, one-over-one, double-hung-sash (with six-over-six inserts), with moulded wood trim and louvered, vinyl shutters. The door is wood, Craftsman-style, with moulded wood trim. A one-story, hipped roof porch, supported by three fluted, wooden columns on brick piers, spans the full façade. It features a metal balustrade and has a concrete floor trimmed in brick, with brick steps flanked by metal handrails.

S1110.222

407 Union Street

Year Built c. 1900

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

407 Union Street is a two-and-a-half-story, four-bay, frame dwelling with a cross-gable roof, built in a vernacular gable-front-and-wing form. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding; the foundation is not visible. The roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, features spindlework at the peak of the gable ends and is pierced by an interior, corbelled brick chimney near the center of the dwelling. The windows are wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash, with plain wood trim and louvered, vinyl shutters. The door is modern, six-panel, with plain wood trim. A one-story, front-gable portico, supported by two turned, wooden posts, shelters the first bay.

S0110.223

411 Union Street (Wesleyan Church Parsonage)

Year Built: 1977

1 noncontributing resource (Dwelling)

411 Union Street is a two-story, four-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a Minimal Traditional style. The dwelling is clad in aluminum siding and sits on a concrete block foundation. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash (with eight-over-twelve inserts), with vinyl trim and louvered, vinyl shutters. The door is modern, six-panel, with narrow, one-light sidelights and louvered, vinyl shutters. A one-story, pent roof shelters the first three bays of the façade. A brick landing, with two brick steps and metal railings, extends from the second bay. This property does not contribute to the district because it was built after the period of significance.

S0110.224/ S01624

415 Union Street (Milton Wesleyan Church)

Year Built: 1926

1 contributing resource (Church)

The Milton Wesleyan Church is a one-story, one-bay, frame church with a front-gable roof, built in a vernacular front-gable form. The church is clad in aluminum siding, featuring a large, wooden cross at the center of the façade, and sits on a rusticated cinderblock foundation. The

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roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, features a steep pitch with exposed, carved rafter tails and Craftsman-style brackets. It is pierced by a square tower, with a flat roof featuring a balustrade, at the southern corner of the facade. The window is vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with vinyl trim.

S01110.225/ S11977

501 Union Street (Jon W. Green House)

Year Built: c. 1880

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

The Jon W. Green House is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built originally in a three-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a cinderblock and parged foundation. The roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, is pierced by one interior, parged brick chimney at the northwest gable end and an exterior brick chimney at the southeast gable end. A one-story, enclosed, shed roof porch spans the center of the façade and features three bays. The double windows are vinyl, one-light, with vinyl trim and two-panel, vinyl shutters. The single window at the façade on the main block is vinyl, one-over-one, with aluminum wrapped trim, and two-panel, vinyl shutters. The door is modern, one-light over two-panel, with plain wood trim.

S01110.226/ S11986

104 Bay Avenue

Year Built: c. 1890

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

104 Bay Avenue is a two-and-a-half-story, four-bay, frame dwelling with a front-gable roof, built in a vernacular front-gable form. The dwelling is clad in aluminum siding and sits on a cinderblock foundation. The roof, covered in raised-seam metal, is pierced by an interior brick chimney near the center of the dwelling. A one-story, enclosed, front-gable porch shelters the façade of the main block. The porch windows are metal awnings, four-light, with aluminum trim. The porch door is modern, six-panel, with aluminum trim. A one-story, shed roof addition extends from the southwest elevation at the façade and contains one vinyl window, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with aluminum trim and louvered, vinyl shutters.

S01110.227/ S11985

108 Bay Avenue

Year Built: c. 1930

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

108 Bay Avenue is a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a front-gable, jerkinhead roof, built in a Workingman's Foursquare form. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a rusticated cinderblock foundation. The roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, is pierced by one interior, corbelled brick chimney near the center of the dwelling. A one-story, enclosed, hipped roof porch spans the full facade. The porch windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-

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hung sash, with aluminum wrapped trim and two-panel, vinyl shutters. The porch door is modern, one-light with oval detail, with aluminum wrapped trim.

S01110.228/ S11984

112 Bay Avenue

Year Built: c. 1890

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

112 Bay Avenue is a two-and-a-half-story, four-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built originally in a three-bay I-house form. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a brick foundation. The roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, is pierced by one interior, corbelled brick chimney in the rear-ell. A one-story, one-bay addition extends from the northeast elevation at the façade and contains a bay window with four vinyl lights, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with aluminum wrapped trim. The windows on the façade of the main block are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash (with two-over-two inserts), with aluminum wrapped trim. The door is obscured by a modern metal storm door. A one-story, shed roof porch, supported by four square, vinyl wrapped posts, spans the full façade of the main block. It has a poured concrete floor and features a vinyl balustrade with turned balusters.

S01110.229/ S11983

116 Bay Avenue

Year Built: c. 1990

1 noncontributing resource (Dwelling)

116 Bay Avenue is a one-story, four-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, built in a ranch style. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a cinderblock foundation. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with vinyl trim and louvered, vinyl shutters. The door is obscured by a metal storm door with crossbuck design. There is a concrete landing and two steps with a metal railing at the second bay. This property does not contribute to the district because it was built after the period of significance.

S01110.230/ S11981

111 Bay Avenue

Year Built: c. 1915

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

111 Bay Avenue is a two-and-a-half story, two-bay, frame dwelling with cross-gable roof, built in an American Foursquare form with Queen Anne influence. The dwelling is clad in wood clapboard, with fish scale shingles in the gable ends, and sits on a rusticated cinderblock foundation. The roof, clad in asphalt shingles, features a wooden box cornice with full returns and is pierced by an interior, corbelled brick chimney near the center of the dwelling. The window is wood, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with moulded wood trim. The double doors are wood, three-quarter glaze over one-panel, with moulded wood trim. A one-story, hipped roof porch, supported by four wooden, Doric columns, spans the full façade. It has a wood plank floor and four brick steps flanked by low, brick-trimmed cement walls.

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S01110.231/ S11980

109 Bay Avenue

Year Built: c. 1930

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

109 Bay Avenue is a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with hipped roof, built in a Workingman's Foursquare form. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a rusticated cinderblock foundation. The roof, covered raised-seam metal, is pierced by a hipped roof dormer on the southeast slope and an interior brick chimney near the center of the dwelling. A one-story, enclosed, shed roof porch spans the full façade. The porch triple windows are metal, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with aluminum wrapped trim. The porch door is metal, louvered glass, with aluminum wrapped trim. There are three concrete steps flanked by low, rusticated cinderblock walls extending from the porch.

S01110.232/ S11979

107 Bay Avenue

Year Built: c. 1930

1 contributing resource (Dwelling)

107 Bay Avenue is a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a front-gable, jerkinhead roof, built in a Workingman's Foursquare form. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a cinderblock foundation. The roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, is pierced by one interior, corbelled brick chimney near the center of the dwelling. A one-story, enclosed, front-gable porch spans the full façade. The double windows are vinyl, three-light awnings, with vinyl trim. The door is metal, one-light over crossbuck panel, with plain wood trim. A concrete landing and step flanked by metal railings extends from the center bay.

S01110.233/ S11978

105 Bay Avenue

Year Built: c. 1975

1 noncontributing resource (Dwelling)

105 Bay Avenue is a one-story, one-bay, frame dwelling with front-gable roof, built in a ranch style. The dwelling is clad in asbestos shingles and sits on a concrete foundation. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The front façade features a single, off-center door, modern, eight-panel, with thin metal trim. This property does not contribute to the district because it was built after the period of significance.

S0110.234/S04028

Bridge over the Broadkill River

Year Built: c. 1991

1 noncontributing resource (Bridge)

While a previous bridge was located over the Broadkill River and surveyed by HAER, this bridge was entirely replaced c. 1991. The old bridge was described in the January 1984 HAER

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report: "State Bridge #809 is a 29' steel stringer built in 1916 with a maximum span length of 25' and a deck width of 54' out to out which includes 5' sidewalks on either side of the roadway. Improvements were made on the bridge in 1952 which included resurfacing and sidewalks. The bridge is in good condition with an estimated remaining life of 19 years." However, this bridge was completely replaced by poured concrete span abutments. It longer retains steel stringers.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance
1763-1962

Significant Dates

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Milton Historic District is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places at the local level, under Criteria C, for its residential and commercial architecture, reflecting local, regional, and national trends during the nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. The period of significance begins in 1763, when the town of Milton was founded, and ends in 1962, when the Goshen United Methodist Church moved from its downtown location and built a new church towards the periphery, in a mid-century modern A-Frame style (the only mid-century architectural building in the district), signaling an end to the town's nineteenth century architectural traditions. As Milton expanded in the nineteenth century, the residential architecture within the boundaries of the historic district exemplified popular architectural styles, including Italianate, Gothic Revival, Second Empire, and Queen Anne. Vernacular building forms dominate the landscape and primarily include three-bay and five-bay I-houses. As Milton continued to diversify its economy in the early-twentieth century, empty lots and older dwellings were replaced with new bungalows, American Foursquares, Workingman Foursquares, and Colonial Revival buildings. The most stylized architectural examples in the district are tied to prominent families who expressed their wealth through their housing choices. The commercial downtown reflects an era of rebuilding after a devastating fire occurred in 1909. These buildings were all of masonry construction and reflect popular commercial designs of the time. Utilitarian domestic outbuildings, like garages, barns, and summer kitchens are interspersed throughout town. The architectural significance of the Milton Historic District is closely tied to the commercial growth that the city experienced in the nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, as an industrial center of Sussex County which specialized in shipbuilding, milling, canning, button making, garment manufacturing, and holly production.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Background History³

The town of Milton is situated in the northeastern section of Sussex County, within Broadkill Hundred and at the head of the Broadkill River. Positioned within the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone, the flat and swampy land of the freshwater Cypress Swamp postponed early European settlement of inland Sussex until the later decades of the eighteenth century, except along the rivers that fed into the Delaware River and Bay. "Since the tidal shoreline extends from the Pennsylvania border along the coast of Delaware Bay to Cape Henlopen, and then along the Atlantic Coast to the Maryland border, Delaware was linked to, and greatly influenced by, a

³ Rebecca J. Sheppard, Stephanie Shaw, Victoria Walker, Allison Olsen, and Laura Schmidt, *Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation Report, Milton, Delaware* (Newark, DE: Center for Historic Architecture and Design, University of Delaware, 2009).

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larger maritime world.”⁴ Historically, forests covered much of the land, including Atlantic white cedar, cypress, tulip, magnolia, maple, ash, pine, and oak. Crops have ranged from tobacco in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries to a variety of fruits and vegetables, which supported the Sussex County tradition of canning and food processing in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.⁵

The geography of Milton reflects attributes common to southern and coastal areas of Delaware and the numerous small towns that make up its landscape. The historic properties of Milton are located throughout the core of the town and demonstrate its expansion from the original principal streets of Federal and Union and the early cross streets of Broad, Front, and Mill, which represent the core streets of the historic district. The town is primarily residential, but a strong commercial and community element exists, particularly on Federal and Union Streets. The shipyards that once formed a major economic element of the town were located along Front Street and the Broadkill River but exist now only as potential archaeological sites, outside of the boundaries of the district.

The town is relatively flat, with the Broadkill River bisecting it, flowing under Union and Mulberry Streets, south of Magnolia Road, into Wagamons Pond. The primary north-south corridor in the town is State Route 5, which connects the town to the state’s major coastal north-south thoroughfare, State Route 1, and becomes Union Street and then Federal Street as it runs south through Milton. State Route 16, also known as Broadkill Road or Beach Highway, runs east-west and serves as the northern border of the town.

In the mid-eighteenth century, the settlement that would become Milton was known first as “Osborne’s Landing” and then in swift succession as “Conwell’s Landing” and “Upper Landing.” By 1760, Milton was one of the largest villages in Sussex County. Its geographical positioning at the head of the Broadkill River led to its next name, “Head of the Broadkill,” in 1763. The early settlement grew quickly due to its protected inland location, while its position near water transportation routes encouraged the export of products from both the forests and farms.

Milton’s earliest local economy was based on agriculture and the lumber industry. Large timber resources in the area including pine, cypress, oak, gum, and white cedar trees were cut down and used primarily for shipbuilding. Gristmills, sawmills, and bark mills began operating during this

⁴ Ames et al., 31.

⁵ David L. Ames, Mary H. Callahan, Bernard L. Herman, and Rebecca J. Siders, *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* (Newark, DE: Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering, University of Delaware, 1989), 31-36; Bernard L. Herman, Rebecca J. Siders, David L. Ames, and Mary H. Callahan, *Historic Context Master Reference and Summary* (Newark, DE: Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering, 1989), 38; Susan A. Mulchahey, Rebecca J. Siders, Gabrielle M. Lanier, Nancy K. Zeigler, and Bernard L. Herman, *National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Evaluation: Baltimore Hundred, Sussex County, Delaware* (Newark, DE: Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering, 1990), 5; Dean A. Doerrfield, David L. Ames, and Rebecca J. Siders, *The Canning Industry in Delaware, 1860-1940 +/-: A Historic Context* (Newark, DE: Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering, 1993), 11; Harold B. Hancock, *The History of Sussex County, Delaware* (Georgetown, DE: Sussex County Bicentennial Commission, 1976), 1-2.

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period, and local merchants started shipping lumber and grain. Milton's location on the river, with easy access to the mouth of the Delaware Bay, made it a prime location for shipbuilding. The first boat- and shipyards were established in the late-eighteenth century.⁶

Population growth between the end of the eighteenth century and first part of the nineteenth century altered the landscape of Sussex County broadly. Extensive deforestation cleared new land for agriculture, while improvements in overland transportation routes offered ways to move products to market. The late-eighteenth century saw many petitions for new roads as well as road improvements in the vicinity of Milton. During the early-nineteenth century, Milton began to develop a clearer identity as a town. In 1807, the village formally changed its name from Head of the Broadkill to Milton.⁷

By 1809, Milton was a well-established town containing four stores, seven granaries related to the shipping of grain, numerous gristmills, and several sawmills. During the latter part of the eighteenth century, a shipbuilding center began to grow in Milton, expanding throughout the nineteenth century until it reached its peak between about 1860 and 1880. This economic growth continued through the nineteenth century, supported by the shipbuilding industry; historic maps from 1868 and 1887 show a largely developed landscape along Union, Front, Broad, Mill, Chestnut, Walnut, Atlantic, Coulter, Mulberry, Tilney, and Reed Streets.⁸

The decline of the shipbuilding industry in the late-nineteenth century slowed the pace of development in the town, but other industries, such as canning, button-making, and garment-making, eventually took its place. The first part of the twentieth century brought improvements in the highway system and supported a period of growth in auto-related properties, residential architecture, and community properties such as schools and churches. Thus, over the centuries, the town experienced periods of intense growth that produced booms in construction and periods of stagnation, both of which can be read in the extant buildings within the historic district.

Criterion C: Architecture

Domestic Vernacular Architecture and Building Forms

Three-Bay and Five-Bay Dwellings

The most prevalent type of dwelling found throughout the Milton Historic District are three- and five-bay vernacular houses, sometimes referred to as I-houses. The I-house form, built throughout the entire nineteenth century in Milton, is single-pile, typically two rooms wide, with three to five bays across the front facade, featuring a center passage, and most commonly

⁶ Herman et al., 44; Richard B. Carter, "Milton Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Sussex County Preservation Planner's Office, Georgetown, DE, November 20, 1980), 40-41; Virginia T. Atkins, "History of Milton," in *Milton's First Century, 1807-1907*, eds. Harold Hancock and Russel McCabe (Milton, DE: Milton Historical Society, 1982), 9.

⁷ Carter, 40; Atkins, 8; "Petition to Change Name to Milton," in *Milton's First Century 1807-1907*, eds. Harold Hancock and Russell McCabe (Milton, DE: Milton Historical Society, 1982), 76.

⁸ Atkins, 7; Beers; Hazzard; Carter, 4, 41.

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contains a rear wing or ell. Some three-bay examples of this form feature a side-hall passage rather than a center-hall. Those represented in the district are two- or two-and-a-half-story, wood-frame buildings, typically with little ornamentation, although some feature decorative Victorian detailing found on the porches or bargeboards, or Gothic Revival cross-gable roof lines.

Examples of both the three- and five-bay varieties can be found along the primary thoroughfares in Milton, including on Federal and Union Streets. Of the 233 properties included in the historic district, 64 (27 percent) contain a three-bay I-house with no other discernable style. Examples of this vernacular form are present at 115 and 117 Broad Street (.127 and .126), 422 Federal Street (.057), 104 Mill Street (.133), and 406 and 408 Union Street (.006 and .005). Examples of the five-bay variety include 124 Broad Street (.120), 412 and 415 Federal Street (.053 and .064), and 334, 414, 420 Union Street (.010, .003, and .001). Other dwellings, including 324 Union Street (.014), 418 Federal Street (.055), and 325 Union Street (.107), are modified versions of this form. Another subset of the I-house form found in the Milton Historic District is the double I-house. Often four-bays across the front, these double I-houses, or twin dwellings, accommodated more than one family, while not diverging from the dominate vernacular house form in town. Examples of these double I-house include 207 Federal Street (.075) and 301 Mill Street (.150).

Romantic Architecture

The Romantic movement was, to some degree, a rebellion against a century of strict adherence to classical forms, exemplified by the Georgian and Federal/Adams styles of the eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries. The movement reacted against the symmetry, balance, and order of classical designs by advancing an aesthetic that was often asymmetrical, irregular, and more picturesque—appealing less to the mind (reason) and more to the heart (emotion). It reflected a desire for greater freedom of architectural expression and for more organic, complicated building forms that were often intended to complement their natural setting. Many of the Romantic architectural styles owe their popularity to pattern books advanced by leading architects like Alexander Jackson Davis and especially Andrew Jackson Downing. Downing published several influential design books including *Rural Residences* (1837), *Cottage Residences* (1842), and *The Architecture of Country Houses* (1850), which promoted the Gothic Revival and Italianate styles.

Greek Revival

The Greek Revival style was the dominant architectural style nationally from 1830 to 1850 but persisted in certain regions as late as the Civil War.⁹ The Greek Revival style was so popular in the Jacksonian and antebellum periods in America that it was referred to as “the National Style.”¹⁰ A confluence of events propelled its popularity; archaeological discoveries in ancient Rome and Greece renewed interest in classical building forms, while at the same time, the War of 1812 weakened Americans’ affections for the British and their architectural styles (Federal or Adamesque).¹¹ Characteristic elements of Greek Revival architecture featured on domestic,

⁹ Virginia & Lee McAlester, *Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1994), 182.

¹⁰ McAlester, 182.

¹¹ McAlester, 184.

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civic, and commercial buildings include front gables, temple fronts, the incorporation of columns or pilasters on porches or front facades, wide cornices, and attic- or frieze-level windows.

The Milton Historic District has a few examples of five-bay I-houses with Greek Revival stylistic elements. These dwellings include the individually listed Draper-Adkins House at 204 Federal Street (.039).¹² This dwelling features a Doric-columned front porch (with a later second floor Victorian addition), a simple Greek Revival entablature with four-pilasters, recessed sidelights and transom, and corner pilasters. Two other similar examples are found at 301 Walnut Street (.210) and 415 Federal Street (.064). While both dwellings have later Victorian porches, each one displays elaborate pilaster corner boards and large moulded cornices that return at the gable ends.

The Greek Revival style declined gradually in popularity and was supplanted by other romantic styles like the Italianate and Gothic Revival styles. The Milton Historic District has an excellent example of a Greek Revival transitional dwelling. 203 Federal Street (.077), built circa 1845, displays several elements of the Greek Revival style mixed with the newly popular Italianate style. The dwelling is three-bays wide on the first floor, four on the upper stories, and single pile—similar in form to many of the I-houses in town. At the attic level, 203 Federal Street displays a visual break with the floors below. The dwelling features the characteristic frieze-level band of windows, wide cornices, and flush wood siding (different than the clapboard siding on the first and second stories), and corner pilasters. It also displays elements of the Italianate style, with carved brackets located under the wide eaves, a double-hipped, low-pitched roof (instead of a front- or side-gable roof typical of the Greek Revival style), and an Italianate double entry door with arched lights and simple entablature.

Gothic Revival

The Gothic Revival style was fashionable nationally in America from the 1840s through the Civil War, but local adaptations of the style occurred in Milton through the 1890s. Buildings constructed in the Gothic Revival style are characterized by picturesque, asymmetrical massing, varied building heights, and are usually elaborately ornamented. Exterior ornamentation emphasizes steeply-pitched gables, or cross-gables, which were often decorated with elaborate, scroll-sawn bargeboards (vergeboards). Another hallmark of the Gothic Revival style is pointed arches (lancets) at the tops of windows and doors.

Many of Milton's picturesque Gothic Revival houses are built as two-story, frame I-houses in both the three-bay and five-bay variety. What distinguishes these houses from the other vernacular I-houses found in the district is what architectural historian Dell Upton refers to as an additive vernacular process.¹³ Instead of building a new house, or deviating from local vernacular building form, house builders and owners could "tack on porches and cross gables" to keep the housing stock up-to-date with architectural trends popular nationally.¹⁴ This additive

¹² Rogers, NR # 73000558.

¹³ Dell Upton, "Pattern Books and Professionalism: Aspects of the Transformation of Domestic Architecture in America, 1800-1860," *Winterthur Portfolio*, Vol. 19, No. 2/3 (Summer-Autumn, 1984), 141.

¹⁴ Upton, 142.

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process can be seen through the cross-gables, lancet windows, bargeboards, and other applied Gothic style trim applied to I-house forms, found throughout the entire historic district. Notable examples of the three-bay Gothic Revival I-houses include 206 Chestnut Street (.157), 301 Federal Street (.074), and 320, 328, and 330 Union Street (.016, .012, and .011). Five-bay Gothic Revival dwellings include 112 Broad Street (.116) and 102 Union Street (.032). Another form of the Gothic Revival I-house found in Milton is the double-cross-gable type, again constructed in either three- or five-bay varieties. Noteworthy examples include 307 and 308 Chestnut Street (.194 and .163), 305 and 308 Federal Street (.072 and .044), and 326 Union Street (.013). In total, there are 39 buildings in the Milton Historic District with Gothic Revival ornamentation.

Italianate

The Italianate style, popular from the 1850s through the 1880s, found design inspiration in medieval farmhouses located in the Italian countryside. Since the Italianate style was easily adaptable to many building shapes and forms, it became a popular stylistic choice for urban and rural dwellings, as well as commercial buildings. In fact, the Italianate style was often the stylistic choice for many mid- to late-nineteenth century commercial buildings throughout American towns. Downtown streetscapes of this era are marked by a continuous line of distinctive, bracketed cornices with wide, overhanging eaves, and tall, narrow windows, which are often adorned with pediments or crowns.

Within the Milton Historic District, the Italianate style is found almost exclusively on commercial buildings, with the exception of one Greek Revival-Italianate hybrid dwelling at 203 Federal Street (.077). The commercial buildings constructed in the Italianate style share several notable features that distinguish them from the rest of the Milton Historic District. They are clustered along Federal and Union Streets in the central business district; these buildings are mainly two-story, all of brick construction, and date to the same period. All but one of these replaced earlier buildings, after the 1909 fire. Examples of early-twentieth century commercial Italianate buildings in the Milton Historic District include 104-106 Federal Street (.033), 108 Federal Street (.034), the row of businesses at 103-109 Federal Street (.084 and .083), and 105-107 Union Street (.086 and .087).

Victorian Architecture

The Victorian Period spanned the second half of the nineteenth century, during the reign of Britain's Queen Victoria, after whom the period is named. This was the era in American architecture known for intricate and highly decorative styles such as the Second Empire, Romanesque Revival, Queen Anne, Stick/Eastlake, Shingle, Renaissance Revival and Chateausque. This period was a time of growth and change in America due to technological advancements like the development of balloon framing and factory-built architectural components. These types of improvements made it easier to build larger, more complex, and more decorative structures. This, coupled with the large-scale expansion of the railroad system nationwide, allowed building and architectural products to be shipped cross-country at more reasonable costs. As such, high-style architectural elements could be added to more modest or otherwise vernacular structures.

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Second Empire

The Second Empire style, sometimes referred to as the French style or Mansard style, was popular nationally in the 1860s, 1870s, and 1880s. While the style was contemporaneous with the Italianate and Gothic Revival styles, Second Empire is part of a different design movement. The Italianate and Gothic Revival looked to the past for design inspiration, while the Second Empire looked to contemporary French design. In France, this style was used heavily during the Reign of Napoleon III (1852-1870) during France's "Second Empire," from which the stylistic name derives. Therefore, the Second Empire was a *modern* style, not a revival style. Stylistically, Second Empire buildings look very similar to Italianate buildings, both utilizing bracketed eaves, heavy hooded windows, and moulded cornices. However, the character defining features of Second Empire buildings are mansard roofs, usually with dormer windows on the lower pitches. Some Second Empire subtypes have a centered wing, gable, or tower, but these are less common. In *A Field Guide to American Houses*, Virginia and Lee McAlester estimate that only 30 percent of Second Empire buildings constructed have central towers, while an additional 20 percent of Second Empire buildings were built as a centered wing subtype.

The Milton Historic District contains examples of both Second Empire subtypes. 205 Federal Street (.076) is an example of a towered Second Empire dwelling. It has a centered tower on the front façade, which rises above the story-height of the dwelling. The tower also has a mansard roof, featuring port-hole style dormer windows on all four elevations. The individually listed Governor James Ponder House (.054), built c. 1875, is an example of the centered wing subtype.¹⁵ The centered wing features the same mansard silhouette as the rest of the dwelling at the same story-height but has a slightly projecting center bay with a dormer window.

Queen Anne

The Queen Anne style was derived from English medieval styles like Elizabethan and Jacobean and is characterized by asymmetrical plans and massing. The exteriors display a wide variety of surface treatments, textures, and colors. This is often paired with elaborate trim, sometimes achieved through fancy-butts shingle work, brickwork, or a mixture of the two. One of the most identifiable features of the Queen Anne style is the irregular roofline, often featuring multiple steep gables, turrets, or towers. The façades of these dwellings often have projecting bay windows, wrap-around porches, and a variety of window types and sizes. Later Queen Anne style buildings usually appear to be somewhat simplified in comparison with earlier examples of this style—namely the buildings retain their asymmetrical plans and massing, but the exterior is stripped of most of the surface detail. Queen Anne-style dwellings are found throughout the Milton Historic District, with a mix of forms represented such as the hipped roof with lower cross-gables and gable-front-and-wing types. A few examples include 113 Broad Street (.128), 301 Chestnut Street (.197), 421 Federal Street (.062), and 129, 131, and 331 Union Street (.092, .093, and .094). Several Queen Anne dwellings additionally feature front turrets, such as 111, 201, 309, and 417 Federal Street (.082, .078, .070, and .063).

¹⁵ Rogers, NR # 73000560.

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Eclectic Styles

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Succeeding Victorian styles in America were a group of architectural styles referred to collectively as the Eclectic movement. Usually grouped into this category are a variety of revival styles including Colonial, Classical, Tudor, Dutch, French, Italian Renaissance, Mission, Spanish and Pueblo revivals.¹⁶ The Eclectic movement began at the tail end of the nineteenth century, when European-trained architects began designing high-style, high-profile, period houses for wealthy clients.¹⁷ This trend of fashioning period style buildings (whatever the period) gained mainstream momentum in America at the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, where historical interpretations of European styles were promoted.¹⁸ The Eclectic movement, with its variety of architectural styles, was one of the most diverse and exciting periods of domestic architecture in American history, with dozens of architectural styles to choose from. These Revival styles remained popular in America through the 1920s and 1930s, when the Eclectic movement was fully eclipsed by Modern and later Postmodern styles.

Colonial Revival

The Philadelphia Centennial of 1876 is credited with awakening the interest in America's colonial heritage. American architects began studying early Georgian and Federal buildings, especially in New England, and produced detailed studies of their findings.¹⁹ The return to these historical precedents was partly a reaction to the unrestrained enthusiasm of Victorian architecture. Colonial Revival dwellings, however, are not historical or faithful copies of Georgian or Federal style dwellings—instead, they synthesized twentieth century architectural forms, often with oversized colonial detailing, mixing elements from multiple eras of classical architecture to achieve the new Colonial Revival designs. Example within the district are found at 106 Poplar Street (.172), which features Dutch influence; and 321 and 327 Union Street (.106 and .108), the latter of which is the Hazzard House, built c. 1790 but later renovated in a Colonial Revival style. Due to the mixing and matching of colonial details, very few dwellings can be interpreted as true Georgian Revival, Federal Revival, or Dutch Colonial, for example. Since there is an overlap in time with that of the Queen Anne style, some early Colonial Revival dwellings even display some Victorian features.

Modern Architecture

Simultaneously popular and thus competing stylistically with the Eclectic movement were new American design modes such as the Prairie and Craftsman “styles”—most commonly expressed through forms like the American Foursquare and the bungalow. These forward-looking, American-born styles broke away from the previous tendencies of looking towards Europe for design inspiration and represented the beginnings of the Modern era in American architecture. Historian Clifford Edward Clark, Jr. has noted that these styles and forms “represented the

¹⁶ McAlester, 318-319.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ McAlester, 326.

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antithesis of the Victorian home, simple, informal, and efficient.”²⁰ Additionally, these house forms and styles were targeted towards a middle-class audience, mostly of first-time homeowners.²¹

American Foursquare

A very popular house type in the early-twentieth century, the American Foursquare reflects turn-of-the-century trends toward increased economy and efficiency in domestic spaces. These houses were built throughout America from about 1900 to 1920, often from designs published in popular magazines, architectural pattern books, and mail-order plans. The basic characteristics of this house form include a boxy, square shape, a steeply-pitched, nearly pyramidal hipped roof (often with dormers and overhanging eaves), and a porch spanning the facade. Foursquares were built in a wide range of materials, including frame, brick, and concrete block. Compared to other previous architectural styles, Foursquares are relatively plain. As such, their simple form allowed the dwellings to be constructed in a variety of popular architectural styles by adding decorative ornament. Several examples of American Foursquares are found at 111 Bay Avenue (.229) and 403, 405, and 416 Union Street (.220, .221, and .002).

Workingman’s Foursquare

Like the American Foursquare but only rising one-story in height, the Workingman’s Foursquare was also a popular housing type in the early-twentieth century. Built throughout the 1910s and 1920s, predominantly in company towns, these houses were built for America’s working class. Typical architectural features include pyramidal hipped roofs, sometimes featuring a jerkinhead or clipped gable, front dormers, and a Foursquare plan. The Milton Historic District features Workingman’s Foursquares at 119 Broad (.125), 304 Chestnut Street (.161), and a cluster of three at 107, 108, and 109 Bay Avenue (.232, .227, and .231).

Bungalow/Craftsman

The Milton Historic District contains several examples of the early-twentieth century bungalow house types. Bungalows are generally one-story in height with a broad, overhanging gable roof. Bungalows were first constructed in California, inspired by the Arts and Crafts movement in England, which became widespread in America in the first quarter of the twentieth century.²² Bungalows are usually of frame construction, with wood siding, wood shingles, or stucco covering the exterior. This style is known for its heavy-columned front porches and widely-overhanging eaves, which often feature exposed rafter tails, as well as other decorative, heavy wood trim like brackets (often meant to imply structural bracing). One or more dormers commonly occur on the front and rear roof slopes. Houses of this type, like Foursquares, were often built from published plans or kits. Examples of bungalows in the Milton Historic District

²⁰ Clifford Edward Clark, *The American Family Home, 1800-1960* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1987), 171.

²¹ Clark, 192.

²² “Late 19th Century & Early 20th Century Movements 1890-1930,” Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission, accessed August 2, 2018, <http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/architecture/styles/19th-20th-century-movements.html>.

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include 303 Federal Street (.073) and 302, 309, 404, 418, and 501 Chestnut Street (.160, .193, .166, .170, and .178).

Ranch

During World War II, construction of new homes nearly came to a halt throughout the country. In the post-war years, more traditional types of dwellings were superseded by new modern styles.²³ At the mid-century, ranch-style homes, with roots in California, were marketed for “convivence rather than style” and “comfort rather than some formal notion of beauty.” These houses quickly became the dominant housing type on the American landscape.²⁴ The ranch is generally one-story, asymmetrical, with a low-pitched roof and long façade, often with an attached carport or garage. Nationally, they are typically located outside of cities, usually clustered in post-war suburban developments, and sited on lots larger than those associated with pre-war housing. Several ranch-style homes are located within the Milton Historic District, sited among the older types of dwellings. 208 and 403 Federal Street (.040 and .068) are examples of this post-war infill. Several other ranch-style houses, located at 105 and 116 Bay Avenue (.233 and .229), 306 Chestnut Street (.162), 312 Mill Street (.140), and 105 Mulberry Street (.046), were built after the period of significance for the Milton Historic District and represent later infill in the area.

Twentieth Century Commercial Building Forms

In the early morning hours of August 13, 1909, a fire destroyed 18 buildings (in addition to nearly two dozen dwellings) in Milton’s downtown core along Federal, Front, and Union Streets, resulting in a loss of much of the early commercial fabric of the district. During the following two decades, efforts to rebuild the commercial core lead to stylistic cohesion of mostly brick construction with features associated with commercial Italianate architecture. Some of these features include corbeled brick or dentilated wood cornices, flat roofs, and large storefront windows. During the late-twentieth and early-twenty-first centuries, several buildings closest to the Broadkill River were razed as a result of frequent flooding.

Two-Part Commercial Block

The majority of surviving commercial buildings in the Milton Historic District are located on the first blocks of Federal and Union Streets. Several examples are of a form described by architectural historian Richard Longstreth as a two-part commercial block, the most common type of small to mid-size commercial building found throughout the country between the mid-nineteenth and mid-twentieth centuries.²⁵ Buildings of this variety feature horizontal divisions between stories on the exterior, indicating the difference in use occurring inside the lower and upper levels. While the street-level space would be used for retail, the floors above were typically used for storage, offices, or residential quarters. The street level retail space typically

²³ McAlester, 477.

²⁴ Clark, 216.

²⁵ Richard Longstreth, *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture* (Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press, National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1987), 24.

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features large, commercial windows for the display of merchandise.²⁶ An example of this type is found at 103-109 Federal Street (.084 and .083), a two-story, brick row of storefronts, built c. 1910 in an Italianate style. The difference in use between the street level and second floor is indicated by the shift in fenestration and appearance, with a continuous moulded band running between floors highlighting the division. Another example is found at 105-107 Union Street (.086 and .087), a two-story, brick building with two storefronts, built c. 1910 in an Italianate style. These buildings feature a similar shift in fenestration and appearance between the street level and second story, with a continuous dentilated cornice sheltered by a pent roof dividing the first and second floors.

One-Part Commercial Block/Bank Buildings

A counterpart to the two-part commercial block form, the one-part commercial block is a single story in height and arranged in the same manner as the lower level in a two-part type, typically with large commercial windows. Longstreth notes that this form of building, often of frame construction, is not at all like a small dwelling with a pitched roof but is instead “a simple box with a decorated façade and thoroughly urban in its overtones.”²⁷ Bank buildings of the mid-to-late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries were often executed in this form and were typically of masonry construction. Extant examples of the one-part form, each of which were purpose-built as banks, are located at 101 and 108 Federal Street (.085 and .034) and 106 Union Street (.031). 108 Federal Street, built in 1901, displays Italianate features with a hipped roof and substantial arched and pedimented front dormer. 101 Federal Street and 106 Union Street, built c. 1921 and c. 1930, respectively, both feature restrained temple fronts, an attribute derived from the Greek Revival style, first popular in the United States during the 1820s and 1830s. Temple front buildings again became popular during the early-twentieth century, influenced by the 1893 World’s Columbian Exposition in Chicago, which featured a neoclassical city designed by the country’s most prominent architects.²⁸ The architectural elements of the temple front are typically aesthetic as opposed to structural, as is the case with 101 Federal Street and 106 Union Street, which both feature engaged columns.²⁹ Temple front facades were nearly always used for banks, a design element that “stood for stability, strength, and security.”³⁰

False Front

The former Milton Sausage and Scrapple Company building, constructed c. 1930 and located at 111-113 Union Street (111 Union is the early main block), is representative of another type of once-commonplace commercial building called a false-front. Longstreth describes the false-front feature as an extension of the facade between the windows and cornice that allows for advertising space and helps to make the building “appear larger and more urban.”³¹ Nationally, this feature is most commonly found among buildings of wood-frame construction built during

²⁶ Longstreth, 31.

²⁷ Longstreth, 54.

²⁸ Charles Belfoure, *Monuments to Money: The Architecture of American Banks* (Jefferson, North Carolina: McFarland & Company, Inc., Publishers, 2005), 127.

²⁹ Longstreth, 100.

³⁰ Belfoure, 125.

³¹ Longstreth, 55.

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the second part of the nineteenth century “to serve neighborhoods and create the commercial core of new towns during their initial period of development.”³² False-fronts can appear simple in form or more ornamental, featuring decorative elements. The late-period example at 111-113 Union Street exhibits a stepped pediment, which disguises a front-gable roof, and is constructed of concrete block.

Domestic and Agricultural Outbuildings

Besides dwelling houses, other vestiges of nineteenth and early-twentieth century domestic life survive in the rear yards in the Milton Historic District.

Barns

Several barns dating from the late-nineteenth century survive in the district. They are all of frame construction, stand one-and-a-half- to two-stories in height, and are a mix of English-style, or three-bay barns with side entries, and front-gable barns. These outbuildings would have been used for a wide variety of farm activities, from crop processing and storage, to sheltering farm implements and animals. English-style, or three-bay barns, typically measured “20 to 25 feet deep and 35 to 50 feet long, and were divided on the interior into three spaces...tailored to meet the requirements of particular farm functions.”³³ Generally, this barn type was arranged with a “central [work] area for crop processing, storage, and to shelter farm wagons and other tools, [while] the spaces to either side were typically designed for housing animals, with cows and horses segregated and facing each other across the runway.”³⁴ Hay lofts were often employed overhead. Front-gable barns tend to be arranged with a “central work area with an overhead loft flanked on either side by long narrow storage spaces.”³⁵ This type offered some advantages over three-bay barns; for example, precipitation would not flood the dooryard at the gable end. Additionally, “with the main drive floor running parallel to the ridge [of the roof], the size of the barn could be increased to accommodate larger herds by adding additional bays to the rear gable end.”³⁶ Extant barns are found at 122 Broad Street (.119), 404 Chestnut Street (.166), 308 and 312 Federal Street (.044 and .045), 315 Mill Street (.145), and 414 Union Street (.003). Half of these—those located at 122 Broad Street, 404 Chestnut Street, and 312 Federal Street—were converted into garages in the early-twentieth century.

Corn Cribs

Also referred to historically as “stacks” in Sussex County, corn cribs were once a commonplace farm building, essential for the storage of this staple crop which was typically used as animal feed. They would typically range in width from seven to 10 feet and in length from 15 to 20 feet. The local colloquialism of calling corn cribs “stacks” indicates how these agricultural

³² Longstreth, 55.

³³ Gabrielle M. Lanier and Bernard L. Herman, *Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic: Looking at Buildings and Landscapes* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997), 184.

³⁴ Lanier and Herman, 185.

³⁵ Lanier and Herman, 189.

³⁶ Thomas Durant Visser, *Field Guide to New England Barns and Farm Buildings* (Hanover, NH: University Press of New England, 1997), 74.

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outbuildings were portable, both across one's own farm and also from farm to farm.³⁷ Two extant examples survive in the district and are located at 308 Federal Street (.044) and 420 Federal Street (.056), both built of frame construction with slats and raised on brick (308 Federal) and concrete (420 Federal) piers.

Summer Kitchens

In the mid-nineteenth century, as coal- and wood-burning stoves replaced open hearths for cooking, summer kitchens became increasingly common on the landscape. Cookstoves were intensely hot, which made it especially difficult to cook and bake in the home during the warmer parts of the year. As a result, these domestic activities were frequently moved to summer kitchens.³⁸ An unusually large number of summer kitchens survive within the Milton Historic District. Nearly a dozen remain as unattached outbuildings, later converted to use as sheds or for other storage, but many more have been integrated into their associated dwellings as additions. Examples of attached, integrated summer kitchens include 205 Mill Street (.151), 406 Federal Street (.049), and 102 Union Street (.032), all three of which retain their chimney stacks. 311 Chestnut Street (.192) features a summer kitchen that has been integrated into the garage, as well as an additional freestanding summer kitchen. Detached examples include 322 Broad Street (.119), 301 Federal Street (.074), 315 Mill Street (.145), and 129, 306, and 333 Union Street (.092, .020, and .110). Two unique examples survive at 325 and 327 Union Street (.107 and .108), which are of frame construction and built in the usual manner but include attached brick outhouses. Additionally, one late example, built c. early-twentieth century, survives at 417 Federal Street (.182). It is unusual in that it is constructed of concrete block and also retains its chimney stack. All of the other extant summer kitchens found within the district are of frame construction, and none of the other detached examples retain their chimney stacks.

Carriage Houses

Built to shelter carriages and often serving as a stable for horses, these outbuildings also sometimes provided housing for domestics in the garret space above or second-story. After the advent and then widespread proliferation of the automobile in the early-twentieth century, carriage houses were frequently converted into garages to store these new vehicles.³⁹ 205 Federal Street (.076) is an example of this type of adaptation; the 1911 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map shows the outbuilding as a carriage house/stable, but by the 1923 update, it is listed as a garage. Other extant examples of carriage houses in the district include 304 Federal Street (.042), 205 Mill Street (.151), and 301 Union Street (.100). 304 Federal Street, built c. 1890, is constructed of brick, while the other extant carriage house are frame. The Robert Hood Carey Carriage House at 301 Union Street is an unusual survival, either built or later remodeled in a Queen Anne style. It features fish scale shingles and decorative cross-bracing in the gable ends, exposed rafter tails, and a large center cupola with a pyramidal roof.

³⁷ Lanier and Herman, 192.

³⁸ Sally McMurry, *Pennsylvania Farming: A History in Landscapes* (Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 2017), 88-89.

³⁹ Lanier and Herman, 57 and 59.

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Outhouses

Beginning in the colonial era, outhouses were a common type of outbuilding found on the landscape in densely-populated urban areas and in village settings, like Milton.⁴⁰ Their use persisted into the late-nineteenth century, when indoor plumbing became increasingly standardized in larger cities, and in more rural areas well into the twentieth century. Just three outhouses are now extant in the Milton Historic District, all found on Union Street and neighboring one another. The only standalone example is located at 326 Union Street (.013), which features a pyramidal roof covered in raised-seam metal. Two other outhouses remain as attached appendages to extant summer kitchens and are located on adjacent properties, at 325 and 327 Union Street (.107 and .108). The survival of these three outhouses is likely due, in part, to their brick construction, as outhouses were typically frame-built.

Garages

The majority of the historic outbuildings within the Milton Historic District are garages dating from the early-to-mid-twentieth century, including nearly 20 built by about 1930. In the 1890s, when the automobile was first introduced in the United States, there were not dedicated spaces to house these new inventions.⁴¹ In the first two decades of the twentieth century, Americans experimented with not only the design, style, and construction of garages, but with the siting of them on their properties. Early garages were typically small, of frame construction, and placed as far from the house as possible—typical of garages found within the district. Initially, they were seen as “sacrificial structures” due to an aura of danger shrouding the automobile, in large part due to their combustibility. Some of these new buildings were constructed of fireproof materials like hollow-tile and concrete block.⁴² The earliest garages often emulated the form of carriage houses or other small barns, so adapting obsolete outbuildings was one of the easiest methods to create space for a new automobile.⁴³ Two examples of this conversion, from use as a barn to a garage, is found at 122 Broad Street (.119) and 312 Federal Street (.045). Beginning in the 1920s, the garage “began its slow advance toward a union with the house.”⁴⁴ After World War II, due to the increasing popularity of the ranch-style dwelling, garages became increasingly (and eventually almost exclusively) integrated with the design of the house. However, due to the low level of mid-to-late-twentieth century infill in the district, only one example of this building pattern is found, located at 105 Mulberry Street (.046).

Supplemental Information: Maritime History, Industry, and Town Planning

The Milton Historic District is a remarkably preserved landscape representing key historical trends in the area relating to maritime history, industry, and town planning efforts. Milton’s built environment retains a high level of historic integrity—many primary buildings (about 55 percent) were extant by 1887, as result of the maritime and other industries in town. Additionally, a subset of historic buildings in the downtown commercial core retain high

⁴⁰ Lanier and Herman, 57.

⁴¹ Leslie Goat, “Housing the Horseless Carriage,” *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture*, Vol. 3 (1989): 62.

⁴² Goat, 63.

⁴³ Goat, 65.

⁴⁴ Goat, 70.

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integrity to the early-twentieth century—all built in masonry construction representing the town's response to a devastating 1909 fire. The rows of well-preserved nineteenth century dwellings found throughout the town, in a variety of styles and forms, collectively tell the story of Milton's nineteenth century prosperous past—the boundaries of the Milton Historic District contain most of the town as it existed in the late-nineteenth century.

Milton's Early Industries: Lumbering, Milling, and Shipbuilding

Milton's location on the river, with easy access to the mouth of the Delaware Bay and to an abundant supply of mature growth wood, made it a prime location for shipbuilding.⁴⁵ However, through the first half of the nineteenth century, Milton's importance as a port generally surpassed its role as a shipbuilding center. Gristmills, sawmills, and bark mills started operating during the early-to-mid-eighteenth century, and local merchants began shipping lumber and grain.⁴⁶

Much of Milton's early economy focused on shipping raw materials and manufactured goods to markets throughout the Atlantic economy and providing imported goods to local farmers. By 1809, the town contained four stores, numerous gristmills, seven granaries to store grain before shipment (annually an average of 500,000 bushels of grain shipped from Milton), and several sawmills. Between 1815 and 1825, Milton residents operated two tanneries, extracted iron ore from the swamps and shipped it to foundries on the Maurice River and in Egg Harbor, New Jersey, and manufactured castor oil and textiles. Many of these industries required waterpower, prompting Joseph Maull, John S. Conwell, and William W. Coulter to construct a dam across the Broadkilk Creek in 1815, and subsequent construction of a gristmill, a sawmill known as Draper Mill, and a bark mill for the tanneries.⁴⁷

The Delaware Ship and Boat Building Industry, 1830-1940 +/-: An Historic Context, states that, nationally, the shipbuilding industry relied heavily on the availability of cheap timber to produce inexpensive vessels to be sold into the British ship market. The American Revolution and the European upheavals prompted by the Napoleonic Wars created an erratic economic climate within which American shipbuilders occasionally suffered. Great Britain closed its markets to American shipbuilders, and the market economy turned inward as the American merchant fleet grew. Differing from the period preceding the American Revolution, domestic ownership dominated the market. From then until about 1830, domestic ship production swelled as supplies of cheap timber seemed inexhaustible. By 1865, new designs, new materials, and the emergence of naval engineering radically transformed the ship itself.⁴⁸

While the national market shifted toward the construction of steel ships, the Delaware shipbuilding industry, with the exception of Harlan & Hollingsworth and Pusey & Jones in Wilmington, remained focused on building wooden schooners and sloops destined for coastal

⁴⁵ Herman et al., 44; Carter, 40-41; Atkins, 9.

⁴⁶ Atkins, 9; Carter, 41.

⁴⁷ Atkins, 10, 20; William H. Welch, "History of Milton," in *Milton's First Century 1807-1907*, eds. Harold Hancock and Russell McCabe (Milton, DE: Milton Historical Society, 1982), 15-16.

⁴⁸ Doerrfield, et al., 10.

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trade.⁴⁹ By 1860 the state's shipbuilding industry expanded considerably. Although Wilmington continued to lead the state in the production of vessels, new shipyards appeared in Broadkilm Hundred and neighboring Cedar Creek Hundred. A total of twelve shipyards, including three in Milton, produced vessels worth over \$637,000, making shipbuilding second only to flour milling in the state's economy.⁵⁰

From 1830 and 1880, between one-third and one-half of the male heads of household worked as ship carpenters, sailors, river pilots, ship captains, sawyers, and shipwrights, participating directly in the construction or operation of sailing vessels.⁵¹ In many cases, shipbuilding was a family business; those engaged in the industry included the Atkins, Blacks, Conwells, Coulters, Davidsons, Duttons, Lanks, Megees, Mustards, Ponders, Prettymans, Russells, and Whites. Most lived in south Milton and owned significant amounts of land used for both shipyards and for housing.⁵² Many of Milton's shipbuilders and sailors lived in the area of Front, Walnut, Broad, and Mill Streets, some likely renting from their employers. In 1863, James Ponder built a steam saw and bark mill on Front Street to prepare ship timber for his shipyard, also located on Front Street. Ponder also operated a hotel on Front Street, as well as a store near Front and Union Streets. Samuel Martin owned a shipyard on Front Street between Chestnut and Federal Streets.⁵³ James Ponder, Samuel Martin, and Isaac White all owned multiple small residential lots near Front Street, Walnut Street, and on Broad Street which could have been used to house workers. John H. Lank, James White, and Daniel Oney all worked as ship carpenters or sailors and lived near one another on Walnut Street.⁵⁴ John H. Lank's house is extant at 301 Walnut Street.⁵⁵

George L. Henderson, in his 1988 thesis, "Continuity and Change in a Delaware Shipbuilding Town: Milton, Delaware, 1870-1910," summarizes:

Milton's prosperous shipbuilding years represented a continuous evolution of that industry up to the late 1880s. By far the most important effect of shipbuilding was felt through the nature of shipbuilding trades and the men who worked them. Much of the industry was steeped in local circumstances. The adjacent waterway, the harvest of surrounding oak-pine forest growth, the resident skilled labor, the highly visible shipyards, and even vessel names commemorative of local families, all contributed to make shipbuilding an intensely local affair. It was a source of pride, identity, and self-reliance, not to mention revenue.

⁴⁹ Doerrfield, et al., 12.

⁵⁰ Doerrfield, et al., 12; George L. Henderson, "Continuity and Change in a Delaware Shipbuilding Town: Milton, Delaware 1870-1910" (Master's Thesis, University of Delaware, 1988), 53.

⁵¹ T. C. Conwell, "Shipbuilding on the Broadkill," in *Milton's First Century, 1807-1907*, eds. Harold Hancock and Russell McCabe (Milton, DE: Milton Historical Society, 1982), 139-162.

⁵² Conwell, 139-162.

⁵³ D.G. Beers, *Atlas of the State of Delaware from Actual Surveys by and under the Direction of D.G. Beers*. (Philadelphia: Pomeroy and Beers, 1868).

⁵⁴ Beers; 1870 U.S. Census, Population Schedule, Milton, Sussex County, DE.

⁵⁵ Beers; 1870 U.S. Census, Population Schedule, Milton, Sussex County, DE.

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By the end of the 1880s, Milton's shipbuilding industry had begun to wane. With demand for increasingly larger vessels, Broadkill Hundred forests could not produce trees large and straight enough for the bigger masts, so ships were sent to Philadelphia for completion.⁵⁶ Additionally, vessels built on the Broadkill had reached the maximum dimensions for travel up the waterway fully loaded. For example, the *Anna L. Ponder* was built in 1892 and measured 80' long and weighed 97 tons. The other type of vessel commonly built on the Broadkill was intended for deep water and was led out to the Delaware River completely empty. One such vessel, the *George Taulane, Jr.* (1882), measured 151.3' long and weighed 465 tons.⁵⁷

Census data details the ascent and eventual decline of the shipbuilding industry in Milton. In 1880, at its height, 137 individuals, or 35 percent of the town's working population, are listed in ship-related occupations, including 63 sailors, 44 ship carpenters, 17 ship captains, and five shipbuilders. In contrast, only 89 individuals were employed in the shipbuilding industry in the 1870 census, which totaled 31.2 percent of the working population, indicating both a growth in the town's overall working population and percentage employed in the industry.⁵⁸ By 1900, the next year for which there is census data, the working population had remained consistent with that of 1880, though those who listed an occupation related to shipbuilding had dropped by half—66 workers, or just 16.9 percent of the working population. By 1910, the percentage drop is even greater, with just 23 individuals employed, or 5.4 percent of the working population.⁵⁹ The town's final vessel was built in 1915. Many of Milton's former ship carpenters may have shifted their focus to building houses, as there was a corresponding rise in house carpenters after 1880, with 23 in town by 1910.⁶⁰

Late-Nineteenth and Early-Twentieth Century Diversification

A variety of industries began developing in Milton towards the end of the nineteenth century, coinciding with the peak and then gradual decline of the town's shipbuilding industry. This diversification in manufacturing allowed the town to remain economically resilient, buoying Milton through the mid-twentieth century.

Canning

The Delaware Railroad Company formed in 1852 and completed the full north-south track by 1856. The extension of the railroad south into the Delaware peninsula sparked new economic growth and architectural development in the latter half of the nineteenth century. By 1868, a second branch connected Harrington to Lewes, and though the railroad did not run directly through Milton at this time, its proximity to the town enabled many Miltonians to utilize it. The rise of the canning industry in Delaware, which began in the 1830s, was fueled, in part, by the completion of the railroad, which allowed rapid transport of fresh or canned fruits and vegetables

⁵⁶ Conwell, 145.

⁵⁷ T. C. Conwell, "Shipbuilding on the Broadkill," in *Milton's First Century, 1807-1907*, eds. Harold Hancock and Russell McCabe (Milton, DE: Milton Historical Society, 1982), 139-162.

⁵⁸ Henderson, 92-94.

⁵⁹ Henderson, 92-94.

⁶⁰ Conwell, 145.

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to urban markets. By the 1880s, peaches, sweet potatoes, tomatoes and other produce was processed in canneries throughout Sussex County. The canning industry would continue to grow in the following decades.⁶¹

Commercial canning and fruit drying, or evaporating, began in Milton in the 1880s.⁶² Several canneries and evaporating factories employing local workers operated in or near to town in the late-nineteenth century, including Atkins & Tomlinson (located on Magnolia Street), M. H. Davis, Pullen & Collins (located one mile from town), Reynolds & Company (located on Mill Street), and Roach & Betts (located in the “suburbs of Milton”).⁶³ In 1890, Jacob B. Counselman & Company established a cannery in town, employing 20 workers in the spring of 1890, with 200 employees by 1891.⁶⁴ In 1893, Milton gained another canning factory, the Broadkill Packing Company, which stood between Chestnut and Walnut streets. Both Counselman and Broadkill Packing continued to operate through the 1890s. These and other firms processed and preserved fruits and vegetables—tomatoes, peas, beans, strawberries, peaches, and sweet potatoes—grown by local farmers. Cans of this early period were of the “cap-and-hole” type, where product was added via a hole in one end of the can and then closed with a soldered-on cap. Cannery workers had to die-cut and solder their own supply of cans, as they were not initially available through a manufacturer.⁶⁵

The picking and processing of crops was seasonal work that attracted local residents, particularly women and children, seeking to supplement their household incomes, as well as migrant crews from urban areas such as Baltimore and New York City. “While there is plenty of labor in Milton to meet average requirements, when it comes to hulling peas, a few more children are needed, particularly when this vegetable is brought to the factory in wagon loads containing nearly 100 bushels each.”⁶⁶ For this reason, census data reflects few individuals who list canning as their primary occupation. For example, in 1910, there were only four persons, all white males, who were reported to work in a cannery.

In 1897, the Queen Anne Railroad was extended from Ellendale, a major Sussex County rail depot, to Milton (terminating at Lewes to the east), which allowed for direct freight transport by rail into and out of town. In 1902, Ward & Merritt opened a cannery at the southern extent of the town adjacent to the rail line, east of Chestnut Street. By 1907, the site was under operation by the Draper Canning Company, which initially began in the 1880s. Many other canneries came and went during the first half of the twentieth century. However, Draper Canning Company, later Draper-King Cole, would become the most prolific canning operation in Milton, the longest

⁶¹ Ed Kee, *Saving Our Harvest: The Story of the Mid-Atlantic Region's Canning and Freezing Industry* (Baltimore: CTI Publications, 2006), 59-60; Carter, 41.

⁶² Kee, 164, 175.

⁶³ Kee, 175-176.

⁶⁴ E. D. Bryan, “The Canning and Fruit Drying Industries of Milton,” in *Milton's First Century, 1807-1907*, eds. Harold Hancock and Russell McCabe (Milton, DE: Milton Historical Society, 1982), 165; Kee, 60.

⁶⁵ Kee, 163.

⁶⁶ Kee, 161.

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survived, and the largest employer in town, employing an average of 350 year-round workers by 1960.⁶⁷

The Rise of Button-Making and the Garment Industry

By the 1930s, Milton had become a major center for the cutting of pearl buttons, with more than 60 individuals from town employed as button cutters in 1930 and many more from nearby areas including Georgetown and Lewes.⁶⁸ The Lippincott Button Company, Leo H. Hirsch Company, Excelsior Pearl Works, Broadkiln Pearl Company, and smaller shops on Magnolia Street, Bay Avenue, Collins Street, and Chestnut Street were all active in the early-to-mid-twentieth century. The Lippincott Button Factory, located on Union Street, hired over 100 people each year, many of whom supplemented their factory income by cutting button blanks in their backyard sheds. The Richards and Tyndall Pearl Button Factory, built in 1938, was located on Railroad Avenue. A newspaper article from this period described how “the merchants of Milton are enjoying increased trade from the rural citizens” and that it is “on its way to becoming one of the most prosperous towns in lower Delaware, thanks to a live Chamber of Commerce.”⁶⁹ Those listed as button cutters in the 1930 census lived in many locations within the district, including Federal Street, Chestnut Street, Mill Street, Mulberry Street, Walnut Street, Atlantic Street, and Broad Street.⁷⁰ In 1950, Richards and Tyndall employed 25 men and women to cut mother of pearl and later plastic buttons.⁷¹ By the late 1950s, the American-made pearl button industry began to decline, which has been attributed to the increased demand for more ostentatious buttons for garments made in the 1960s and a growing association with mother of pearl buttons as old-fashioned.⁷²

Opened in 1894, the Douglass and White Shirt and Overall Factory, formerly located on Atlantic Avenue, employed dozens of workers in town by the end of the 1890s.⁷³ Most of these employees were women and children seeking to supplement their family’s income, particularly in periods when men found fewer opportunities for work.⁷⁴ In May 1914, *Wilmington Morning News* reported the temporary closure of the factory for repairs, noting that it was “one of the leading industries of the town for the women and girls.”⁷⁵ Shirt factory employees lived on Federal Street, Chestnut Street, Atlantic Street, Walnut Street, East Avenue, Mill Street, Union Street, and Bay Avenue. The neighborhood around the shirt factory included a number of small houses on Bay Avenue, occupied by those with jobs in farming, milling, or factory work.⁷⁶ In

⁶⁷ Joana S. Donovan, *It Began with a River: An Illustrated History of Milton and the Broadkill* (Virginia Beach, VA: The Donning Company Publishers, 2007), 29.

⁶⁸ Kathryn Pippin, “The Button Industry in Sussex County,” *Shore Living Magazine*, September 2005, 3-6; “Milton Secures Button Factory,” *Wilmington Morning News* (Wilmington, DE), April 18, 1928.

⁶⁹ Donovan, 27.

⁷⁰ 1930 U.S. Census, Population Schedule, Milton, Sussex County, DE.

⁷¹ Pippin, 3-6.

⁷² Pippin, 3-6.

⁷³ Henderson, 72; “Milton Banker is Buried Today,” *Evening Journal-Every Evening* (Wilmington, DE), December 12, 1933.

⁷⁴ Pippin, 3-6.

⁷⁵ “Milton Notes,” *Wilmington Morning News* (Wilmington, DE), May 27, 1914.

⁷⁶ Pippin, 3-6.

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1916, Douglass and White sold to Graves & Son Garment Company, later Graves Manufacturing Company, which continued operations into the late-twentieth century.⁷⁷ In 1933, the Milton Shirt Company, Inc. opened in town, employing “80 to 85 Milton girls.”⁷⁸ Select Fashion, a dress factory, later opened in Milton.⁷⁹

Following World War II, several hosiery companies also began operations in town. Milton Manufacturing Company opened on Atlantic Street in 1946, followed by the Hosiery Mill on Federal Street in 1950, owned by Alfred M. Lofland. Soon after, Portland Hosiery Mill Company opened on Bay Avenue, followed by the Siegfried Hosiery Mill on New Street.⁸⁰ By 1960, Graves Manufacturing Company employed 35 workers, and Select Fashion employed between 25-45 workers. Milton Manufacturing Company employed between 40-60 workers, while Siegfried Hosiery Mill employed nearly 100 workers.⁸¹ Second only to canning, the garment industry was the largest in town into the mid-twentieth century.

Brick Manufacturing

Milton Brick Manufacturing Company began operations just outside of Milton in 1887 and reportedly employed 15 men within its first year.⁸² Located east of town along Round Pole Bridge Road, also known as Brickyard Road, it appears to have been known by several different company names throughout the following decades, including the Milton Brick Company, Lofland Brothers, and Lofland Brick Company.⁸³ By 1921, the brickyard reportedly employed approximately 50 men and was considered to be one of the largest brick manufactories on the Delmarva peninsula.⁸⁴ Brick manufactured in Milton, in addition to being exported for sale via ship and rail, was used locally, such as in the construction of the Delaware Trust Company bank building at 101 Federal Street (.085).⁸⁵ The 1910 census shows a large number of African American men working as brickyard laborers. While white males worked in the brickyards, the census records indicate that African Americans as well as immigrants played an important role in the brick manufacturing industry. Walker Wright of Atlantic Street and William P. Scott of Walnut Street both worked in the brickyard. Paul Heffer, of German and Danish descent, lived on Mulberry Street and worked as a brickyard laborer.⁸⁶

Milton, “Holly Capital of the World”

By the turn of the twentieth century, many Sussex County farmers had entered the holly wreath business in order to supplement their incomes, capitalizing on the native American holly growing abundantly throughout the area. Milton’s connection to the holly industry originated with Eunice

⁷⁷ Donovan, 29; “Milton Banker is Buried Today.”

⁷⁸ “85 Girls to Get Work in Milton Factory,” *Wilmington Morning News* (Wilmington, DE), September 9, 1933.

⁷⁹ Donovan, 29.

⁸⁰ Donovan, 78-110.

⁸¹ Donovan, 29.

⁸² J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Delaware: 1609-1888* (Philadelphia: L. J. Richards & Co., 1888), 1266.

⁸³ Ron MacArthur, “Sussex Officials Want State to Review Brickyard Project,” *Cape Gazette* (Lewes, DE), September 2, 2010.

⁸⁴ “Milton,” *Wilmington Morning News* (Wilmington, DE), April 29, 1921.

⁸⁵ “Happenings of the Day in Delaware,” *Wilmington Morning News* (Wilmington, DE), November 1, 1920.

⁸⁶ 1910 U.S. Census, Population Schedule, Milton, Sussex County, DE.

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and Henry Burton, who operated a general store downtown. Initially, wreathmakers would bring in their products to trade for store merchandise, and Henry would send the goods to city markets for sale. As profitability grew, Burton began purchasing wreaths directly for resale through Burton Evergreen Company. In 1904, the Burtons' daughter Virginia married Charles G. Jones, Sr., a Milton fertilizer salesman, who began working with the Burton Evergreen Company to grow the family holly wreath business. Before long, he became known as "Jones, The Holly Wreath Man," and the company soon changed its name to this idiom. Jones' savvy marketing and reputation for selecting the highest quality products lead to the widespread sale of local holly goods throughout the United States and internationally, leading Milton to be nicknamed "The Land of Holly." Milton became one of the major suppliers of holly in the country and the largest producer in the world of Christmas and holly holiday decorations, helping to sustain the local economy for six decades.⁸⁷ The manufacture of holly wreaths was especially critical in the Depression years. In 1936, "Delaware shipped two million wreaths, 6,000 cases of holly, and other Christmas greens, amounting in value to almost \$200,000," transforming Milton—and other Sussex County towns—into virtual wreath factories. The process often involved the entire family, with one family producing as many as 1,000 wreaths per week.⁸⁸ The American holly tree had become such an important cash crop that, in 1939, Delaware designated the American holly as its official state tree. In the 1950s, the demand for fresh holly decorations began to decline, as artificial and plastic wreaths and garland were becoming increasingly popular. These options were less expensive—at about half the cost of fresh holly—and longer-lasting, and the local holly producers could not compete. Jones, The Holly Man company went out of business in 1961.⁸⁹ The Holly-Jones House at 111 Federal Street (.082), home of the "Jones, The Holly Man" family, stands as a tangible reminder on the landscape of this once-fruitful local industry.

Early-Twentieth Century Town Planning

On August 13, 1909, an early morning fire ravaged the business center of Milton, destroying 18 buildings (in addition to nearly two dozen dwellings) in the downtown core along Federal, Front, and Union Streets, resulting in a loss of the majority of the district's commercial fabric.⁹⁰ The following day, one newspaper reported, "A great mass of flames was being sent upward as the whole town south of the Broadkiln caught fire. The frame buildings, lumber yards and shacks were dry and burned like tinder... The center of the town is practically wiped out, only three stores remaining."⁹¹ In the aftermath, efforts to rebuild the commercial area were guided by new requirements for masonry construction to combat fire risk. A news article published just four days after the fire explained, "The citizens met yesterday afternoon and made arrangements to widen the streets where the recent fire burned and to have all new buildings erected of brick."⁹² Soon after the blaze, Milton town council passed ordinances mandating:

⁸⁷ Patricia Rivera, "Milton's Holly Festival Rooted in Town's History," *The News Journal* (Wilmington, DE), December 11, 2014; "The Holly Industry," Delaware Public Archives, State Historical Marker SC-165, Milton, DE.

⁸⁸ Hancock, 102-103.

⁸⁹ Rivera; "The Holly Industry."

⁹⁰ "Milton, Del. has Disastrous Fire," *Harrisburg Telegraph* (Harrisburg, PA), August 13, 1909.

⁹¹ "Milton's Loss from Big Fire," *Wilmington Morning News* (Wilmington, DE), August 14, 1909.

⁹² "Milton to Profit by Fire," *The Evening Journal* (Wilmington, DE), August 17, 1909.

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No buildings, except those constructed of brick, concrete or cement, intended to be used as places of businesses if any character whatsoever, shall be allowed to be erected within the territory described, as follows: that portion of Union Street and Front Street, beginning at Broad Street north, and extending to Walnut Street south; beginning at the foot of Federal Street and extending up said street to Mill Street; beginning at the foot of Chestnut Street and extending up said street to Mill Street; beginning at the corner of Federal and Mill Streets and continuing east to Walnut Street.⁹³

Ultimately, these mandates led to a rebuilding period that resulted in a relatively cohesive mix of early-twentieth century commercial buildings, with characteristics associated with Italianate style architecture, such as corbeled brick or dentilated wood cornices, flat roofs, and large storefront windows found exclusively in the downtown commercial core.

Conclusion: 1930s-1960s in Milton

Miltonians successfully reinvested their capital in diverse industries, always managing to recover from or avoid a full market bust. The adaptability of the town and its ability to continually export goods sheltered the town from the major effects of the Great Depression. During this time Milton's Historic district saw the addition of 16 new dwellings. An article from the time states "No Depression in Milton. Never Before in the history of Milton has there been more employment of labor or weekly patrol been larger in volume."⁹⁴ It is the previously described industry that fueled the town's growth. The skilled hands of ship and house carpenters helped build the dwellings throughout the historic district, which are now the last vestiges of the bygone industries supported in town.

In the early 1950s, an appointed zoning and planning commission divided all farmland within the town limits into lots for assessment, signaling an end to the nineteenth century building patterns that dominated the town.⁹⁵ Much of the present, noncontributing infill corresponds to the removal and parceling off of these larger portions of land. This marks the last substantial change to town layout and use. The 1937 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map depicts Milton with low density areas on Chestnut, Federal, and Mill Streets. The 2013-2016 architectural survey of the historic district indicates that these afore mentioned streets contain the highest concentration of infill from the 1930s through today.

The period of significance ends when the Goshen United Methodist Church relocated from downtown Milton to a more peripheral location at the corner of Federal and Mulberry Streets. The cornerstone was laid in 1961, and the building itself was completed in 1962. This pressure to move the church from its downtown location can be linked to two post-World War II trends—population growth spurred the need for a larger church building, coupled with an increase need for parking. The previous location did not have an attached parking lot. Additionally, Goshen

⁹³ "Milton is Aroused," *Wilmington Morning News* (Wilmington, DE), Sept 15, 1909.

⁹⁴ Donovan, 27.

⁹⁵ Donovan, 103.

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United Methodist Church is the only A-frame, mid-century building located within the historic district, again signaling a marked departure from the nineteenth-century architectural traditions in town. The church embraced the spirit of post-World War II America and closes the period of significance for the Milton Historic District.

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<<http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/architecture/styles/19th-20th-century-movements.html>>

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # HAER DE-30
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: Center for Historic Architecture and Design—University of Delaware

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): DE CRS# S01110

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10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 76.4 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: -75.316074 | Longitude: 38.777594 |
| 2. Latitude: -75.309798 | Longitude: 38.777569 |
| 3. Latitude: -75.306418 | Longitude: 38.775403 |
| 4. Latitude: -75.311525 | Longitude: 38.771480 |
| 5. Latitude: -75.312823 | Longitude: 38.776206 |
| 6. Latitude: -75.314540 | Longitude: 38.779301 |
| 7. Latitude: -75.314830 | Longitude: 38.783491 |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

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The boundary of the property is shown as a solid line on the accompanying map entitled "Milton Historic District."

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

When listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1982, the Milton Historic District included 197 town lots, which was previously erroneously noted as 198; resource sub number .113 does not exist. Based on a district map included with the previous nomination, 181 properties were considered to be contributing to the district, while 16 were noted as nonconforming. However, an individual count of all resources (primary and secondary) was not required or provided at that time.

The amended district includes all properties on Union Street, south of Bay Avenue. Additionally, the district includes properties along Bay Avenue, to the southwest of Behringer Street. All properties on Broad Street, between Union and Mulberry Streets, are included. All properties located along approximately nine blocks of Federal Street, between Front and Sand Streets, are also included. The properties that front Chestnut Street, south of Strawberry Alley, and north of Sand Street are included in the boundaries of the historic district. Also included are properties that front Walnut between Mill and Atlantic Streets. Properties along the cross streets, between Federal, Chestnut and Walnut, are also included. These properties are located on Poplar Street, Manship Street, Hazzard Lane, Wharton Street, Atlantic Street, Prettyman Street, Coulter Street, Strawberry Alley, and Mill Street. Lastly, the historic district extends along Mill Street all the way to Collins Street.

Together these principle streets—Federal, Union, Chestnut, Walnut, and Mill Streets—compose the earliest core of Milton, representing closely the nineteenth-century town as seen on the 1868 Beers Atlas and the 1887 Hazzard Map. Outside of the district boundaries are other twentieth-century buildings that tell a different architectural and developmental story than that of the historic district. The bulk of the nineteenth-century buildings in Milton are contained within the historic district boundaries. Though this rural historic district consists primarily of nineteenth century dwellings, a variety of other resources are included such as banks, barns, carriage houses, churches, stores, lodges of fraternal organizations, privies, sheds, summer kitchens, and a theatre.

Since the Broadkill River divides the community in half, properties from both the north and south sides of the river were included in the nomination. The boundaries were drawn to include contiguous architectural resources which survived with substantial integrity and encompassed four of the town's oldest streets: Broad, Mill, Federal, and Union—the latter two being part of an eighteenth-century thoroughfare. Select properties located on the north side of the river, as well as a section of Chestnut Street (on the south side of the river), represent well-preserved areas of residential architecture constructed during the post-Civil War era.

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The 2019 amended historic district nomination, encompassing 76.4 acres, now includes 233 town lots and 412 resources. (The 1982 nomination approximated 87.21 acres within the district, while more exact methods of assessing land areas are now available.) Due to an expanded period of significance ranging from 1763 to 1962, from the previous period of 1763 to 1930, and a resurvey of resources, 36 new properties were added to the district.

Annexed Neighborhoods: Bay Avenue to Walnut Street

An expansion to the district proposed the inclusion of two additional streets: Bay Avenue between Union Street and Behringer Street in the northern part of the Milton Historic District and Walnut Street between Front Street and Atlantic Street in the southern part of the Milton Historic District. The amended historic district boundaries correspond with existing tax parcels.

Bay Avenue, which runs perpendicular to Union Street, is primarily mid-and-late-nineteenth and twentieth century homes of modest size and style. Development along Bay Avenue is less dense, allowing for larger lot sizes and space between the homes.

Many dwellings conform to the popular two- and three-bay vernacular style present throughout the town. Additionally, a cluster of three one-story Workingman's Foursquare dwellings at 107, 108, and 109 Bay Avenue (.227, .231, .232) give the street a predominantly early-twentieth century feeling not exhibited elsewhere in the historic district. 111 Bay Avenue (.229), a two-and-a-half-story, frame American Foursquare is also of note, due to its higher style form and materials. This dwelling is similar in scale to the houses found closer to the core of the town, making it stand out from its more modest neighbors.

Walnut Street runs parallel to Chestnut Street for three blocks before dead-ending at Atlantic Street. Thirteen dwellings have their primary facades facing the street. This is considerably fewer buildings compared to Federal and Chestnut Streets, which have 27 and 23 dwellings respectively, for the same three-block stretch. The dwellings along Walnut Street are a mix of mid-and-late-nineteenth and twentieth century homes and are predominantly three-bay vernacular dwellings.

Interspersed between the usual vernacular forms are a few other modest dwellings. 302 Walnut Street (.215) is a Gothic Revival house with a cross-gable roof, similar in scale and layout to 105 Atlantic Street (.190) but lacking the decorative bargeboard and fretwork porch. Many of the dwellings on the street do not appear on earlier maps. The 1868 Pomeroy and Beers Atlas appears to depict the Greek Revival dwelling at 301 Walnut Street (.210) and its vernacular contemporaries at 203, 209, 303, 307, and 309 Walnut Street (.207, .209, .211, .212, .213). Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps indicate that the rest of the dwellings were constructed or moved to Walnut Street after 1930.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Co-Authors: Catherine Morrissey (Associate Director), Kimberley Showell (Historic Preservation Specialist), Contributing Authors: Kevin Barni (Architectural Historian), and Michael J. Emmons, Jr. (Assistant Director)

organization: Center for Historic Architecture and Design, University of Delaware

street & number: 331 Alison Hall

city or town: Newark state: DE zip

code: 19716

e-mail cmorriss@udel.edu

telephone: 302-831-8097

date: March 16, 2020

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

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Delaware Cultural Resource Survey Information

Time Period: 1830-1880+/- Industrialization and Early Urbanization; 1880-1940 +/- Urbanization and Early Suburbanization

Geographic Zone: Lower Peninsula

Historic Period Themes(s): Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes; Agriculture; Major Families, Individuals and Events; Manufacturing

Correlation with Delaware's State Historic Preservation Plan 2018-2022

Goal 1: Strengthen/Expand Delaware's Core Federal/State Historic Preservation Program

Strategy 7: Address gaps and biases in the state's inventory of historic properties

Actions 7b: Identify partners to work on amending or providing additional updated information for 5 National Register nominations that do not meet current National Park Service standards, including defining contributing and noncontributing resources

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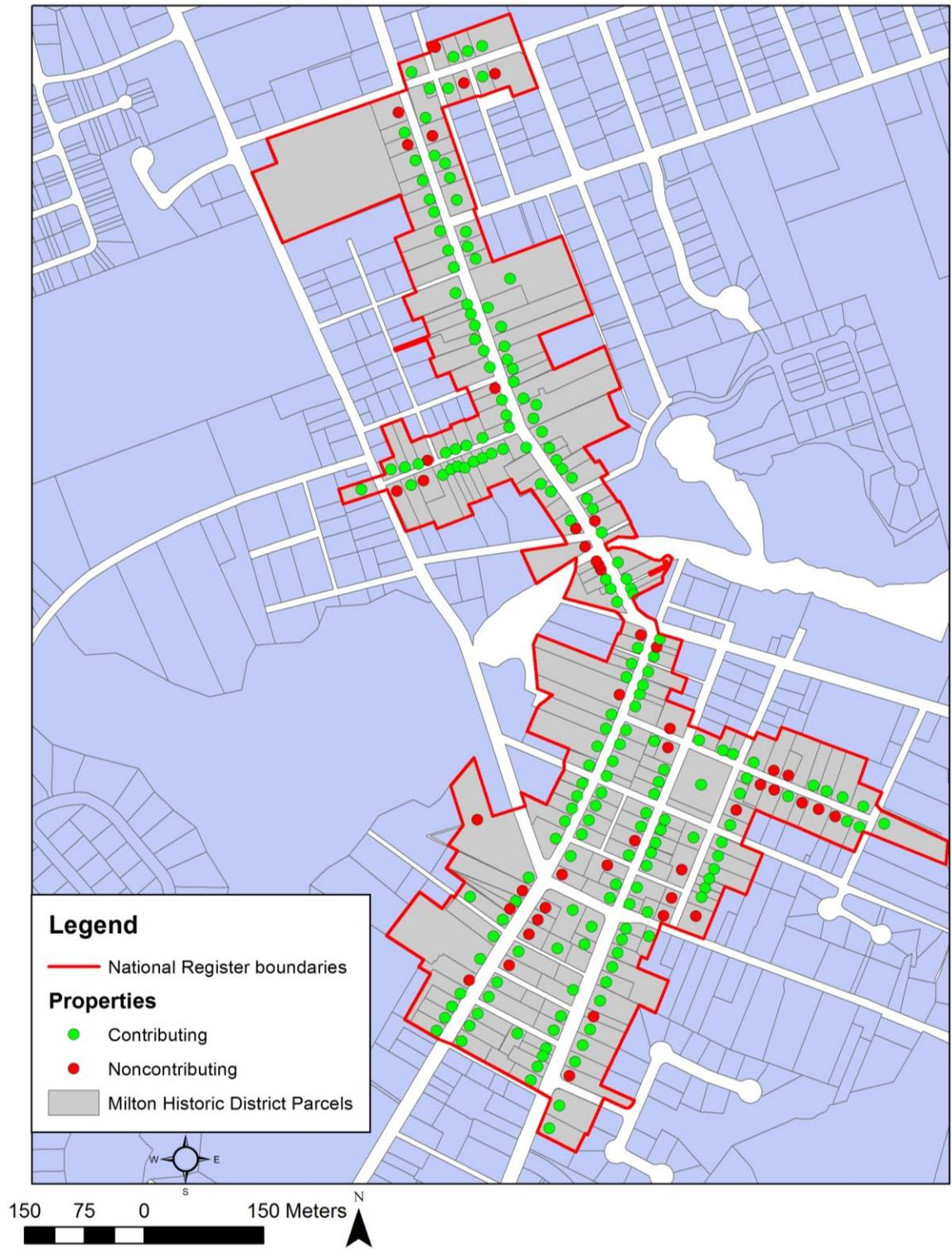
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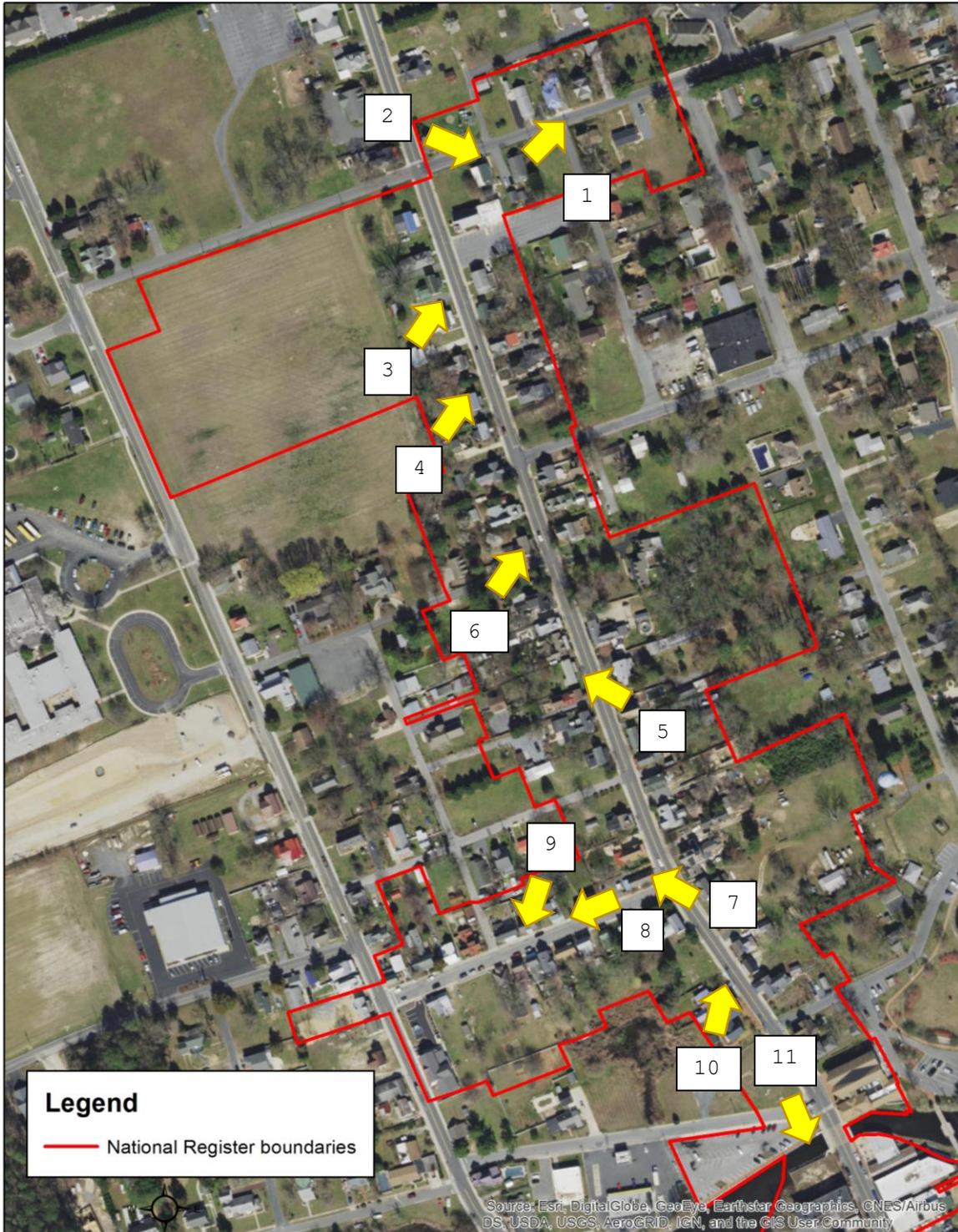
Milton Historic District



Milton Historic District
Name of Property

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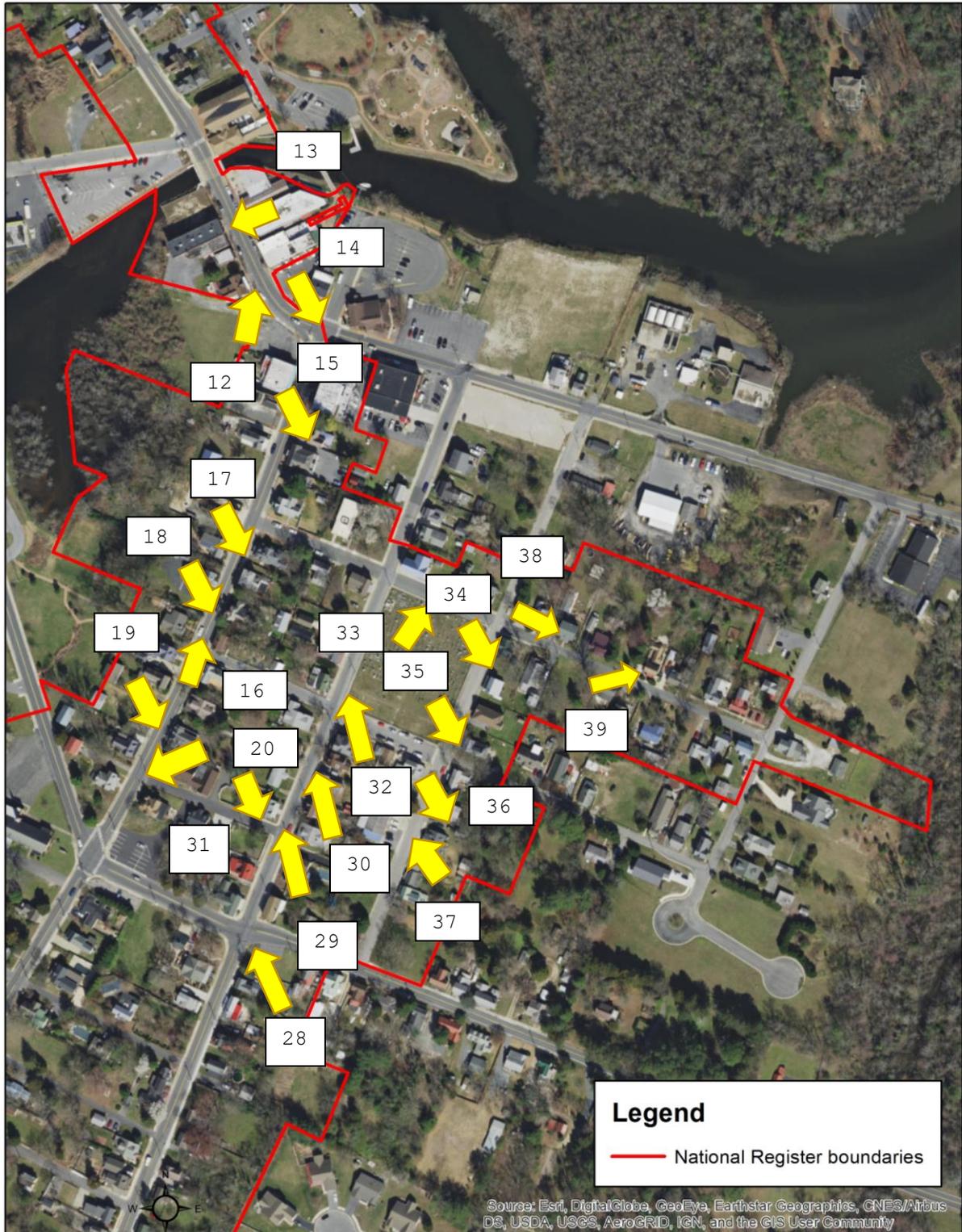
Milton Historic District



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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Milton Historic District

City or Vicinity: Milton

County: Sussex State: Delaware

Photographer: Catherine Morrissey and Kevin Barni

Date Photographed: April and June 2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 39 (DE_Sussex County_Milton Historic District_001)

Environmental view of the dwellings along the north side of Bay Avenue, showing late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century housing forms, facing north.

2 of 39 (DE_Sussex County_Milton Historic District_002)

Environmental view of the dwellings along the south side of Bay Avenue, showing late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century housing forms, facing east.

3 of 39 (DE_Sussex County_Milton Historic District_003)

Environmental view of buildings along the east side of Union Street, showing nineteenth and early-twentieth century building forms, facing north.

4 of 39 (DE_Sussex County_Milton Historic District_004)

Environmental view of dwellings along the east side of Union Street, showing twentieth century Foursquares, facing north.

5 of 39 (DE_Sussex County_Milton Historic District_005)

Environmental view of the dwellings along the west side of Union Street, showing a mixture of architectural styles on I-house forms, facing northwest.

6 of 39 (DE_Sussex County_Milton Historic District_006)

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Environmental view of dwellings along the east side of Union Street, showing a mixture of nineteenth century dwellings, facing northeast.

7 of 39 (DE_Sussex County_Milton Historic District_007)

Environmental view of the intersection of Broad and Union Streets, showing nineteenth century commercial and residential buildings, facing northwest.

8 of 39 (DE_Sussex County_Milton Historic District_008)

Environmental view of Broad Street, showing a variety of nineteenth century building forms and styles, facing west.

9 of 39 (DE_Sussex County_Milton Historic District_009)

Environmental view of Broad Street, showing a variety of nineteenth century building forms and styles, facing southwest.

10 of 39 (DE_Sussex County_Milton Historic District_010)

Environmental view of the east side of Union Street, showing a variety of nineteenth century building forms and styles, facing northeast.

11 of 39 (DE_Sussex County_Milton Historic District_011)

Environmental view of the bridge over the Broadkill River, showing the early-twentieth century commercial district, facing southeast.

12 of 39 (DE_Sussex County_Milton Historic District_012)

Environmental view of Union Street, showing the early-twentieth century commercial district, facing northeast.

13 of 39 (DE_Sussex County_Milton Historic District_013)

View of 106 and 110 Union Street, facing northwest.

14 of 39 (DE_Sussex County_Milton Historic District_014)

Environmental view of the intersection of Union and Federal Streets, showing the early-twentieth century commercial district, facing southeast.

15 of 39 (DE_Sussex County_Milton Historic District_015)

View of 111 and 113 Federal Street, showing the Jones "holly the man" house at 111, facing southeast.

16 of 39 (DE_Sussex County_Milton Historic District_016)

Environmental view of Federal Street, showing a variety of nineteenth century architectural styles and forms, facing northeast.

17 of 39 (DE_Sussex County_Milton Historic District_017)

Environmental view of the intersection of Federal and Mill Streets, showing nineteenth century dwellings, facing south.

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18 of 39 (DE_Sussex County_Milton Historic District_018)
View of 205 Federal Street and other nineteenth century dwellings along Federal Street, facing south.

19 of 39 (DE_Sussex County_Milton Historic District_019)
Environmental view of Federal Street, showing late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century dwellings, facing south.

20 of 39 (DE_Sussex County_Milton Historic District_020)
Environmental view of Federal Street, showing an example of a double cross gable Gothic Revival I-house, facing southwest.

21 of 39 (DE_Sussex County_Milton Historic District_021)
Environmental view of the intersection of Mulberry and Federal Street, showing the Goshen United Methodist Church (1962), facing southwest.

22 of 39 (DE_Sussex County_Milton Historic District_022)
Environmental view of the intersection of Federal and Poplar Streets, showing Victorian house styles and forms, facing southeast.

23 of 39 (DE_Sussex County_Milton Historic District_023)
View of 106 Poplar Street, the only Dutch Colonial Revival dwelling in the historic district, facing south.

24 of 39 (DE_Sussex County_Milton Historic District_024)
Environmental view of the intersection Chestnut and Poplar Streets, showing nineteenth century dwelling forms, notably I-houses, facing southwest.

25 of 39 (DE_Sussex County_Milton Historic District_025)
Environmental view of Chestnut Street, showing nineteenth century dwelling forms, notably I-houses, facing southeast.

26 of 39 (DE_Sussex County_Milton Historic District_026)
Environmental view of Chestnut Street, showing a great example of a bungalow at 404 Chestnut Street, facing southwest.

27 of 39 (DE_Sussex County_Milton Historic District_027)
Environmental view of the intersection of Chestnut and Atlantic Streets, showing nineteenth century architectural styles and forms, facing east.

28 of 39 (DE_Sussex County_Milton Historic District_028)
Environmental view of the intersection of Chestnut and Atlantic Streets, showing nineteenth century architectural styles and forms, facing northwest.

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29 of 39 (DE_Sussex County_Milton Historic District_029)

Environmental view of Chestnut Street, showing a double cross gable Gothic Revival I-house and a late-twentieth century ranch house, facing northwest.

30 of 39 (DE_Sussex County_Milton Historic District_030)

View of a pair of bungalows located at 302 and 304 Chestnut Streets, facing northwest.

31 of 39 (DE_Sussex County_Milton Historic District_031)

Environmental view of Chestnut Street, showing late-nineteenth century architectural styles and forms, facing northeast.

32 of 39 (DE_Sussex County_Milton Historic District_032)

Environmental view of Chestnut Street, showing the Goshen M.E. Cemetery in the foreground, and nineteenth century dwellings in the background, facing northwest.

33 of 39 (DE_Sussex County_Milton Historic District_033)

Environmental view of Walnut and Mill Streets, showing the Goshen M.E. Cemetery in the foreground, and nineteenth century dwellings in the background, facing northeast.

34 of 39 (DE_Sussex County_Milton Historic District_034)

Environmental view of Walnut Street, showing the Goshen M.E. Cemetery in the foreground, and nineteenth century dwellings in the background, facing southeast.

35 of 39 (DE_Sussex County_Milton Historic District_035)

Environmental view of Walnut Street, showing dwellings on the eastern side, facing southeast.

36 of 39 (DE_Sussex County_Milton Historic District_036)

Environmental view of Walnut Street, showing dwellings on the eastern side, facing southeast.

37 of 39 (DE_Sussex County_Milton Historic District_037)

View of the western side of Walnut Street, showing the Goshen M.E. Cemetery in the background, facing northwest.

38 of 39 (DE_Sussex County_Milton Historic District_038)

Environmental view of Mill Street, facing east.

39 of 39 (DE_Sussex County_Milton Historic District_039)

Environmental view of Mill Street, showing 313 Mill Street, facing northeast.

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.