

Vol 4  
87

An Act to change the name of Head of Broadkill to Milton

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met, that the village situate in Broadkill hundred, in Sussex County, now called and known by the name of Head of Broadkill, shall from and after the passing of this act be called <sup>and</sup> known <sup>taken</sup> by the name of Milton Milton, and that all acts of the General Assembly of this State, and all other instruments of writing in which Head of Broadkill aforesaid is named shall be construed and taken to relate to the said village hereby called Milton; and that in all legal proceedings, which may have relation to the said Village, in which it may hereafter be necessary to use the name of the same, it shall be called Milton instead of Head of Broadkill, any law usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

James Lyles Speaker of  
the Senate  
William Warner Speaker  
of the House of Representatives

Passed at Dover }  
Feb 3<sup>rd</sup> 1807 }  
J

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Rg 1111

Enrolled Bills

1805-1807

Petition of sundry inha-  
bitants at Head of Broadkin  
Creek to alter the name of  
that place to Milton —

In the Senate

Jan'y. 29. 1867. read

I refer to:

Messrs. Cayton

Tamm

Parkins

Resolved by Yeas or Nays

2/3/1867

To The Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met.

The Petition of Sundry of the Inhabitants of the Village, at the head of Broadkill in the County of Sussex in the State of Delaware; doth humbly present that your Petitioners having met at the head of Broadkill as aforesaid; for the purpose of giving to it some other name; at the meeting aforesaid a Majority were in favor of calling it Milton. your Petitioners therefore pray your Honors to take the same into consideration; and pass a Law for calling the Village aforesaid by the name of Milton. and your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray &c.

Samuel Wright  
H. Hall

William Robbins  
Cornelius Couter

Thos. Fisher

Henry Little

David Conwell

Benj. Stephenson

Dennis Morris

Wm. Binson

David Starr

Stephen Coster

Samuel Paynter (Carpenter)

Ubeniza Johnson

David Hazard

James Martin

Cornelius Cary

Joseph Cary

Shepard Conwell

DELAWARE PUBLIC ARCHIVES

# *It Began With a River*

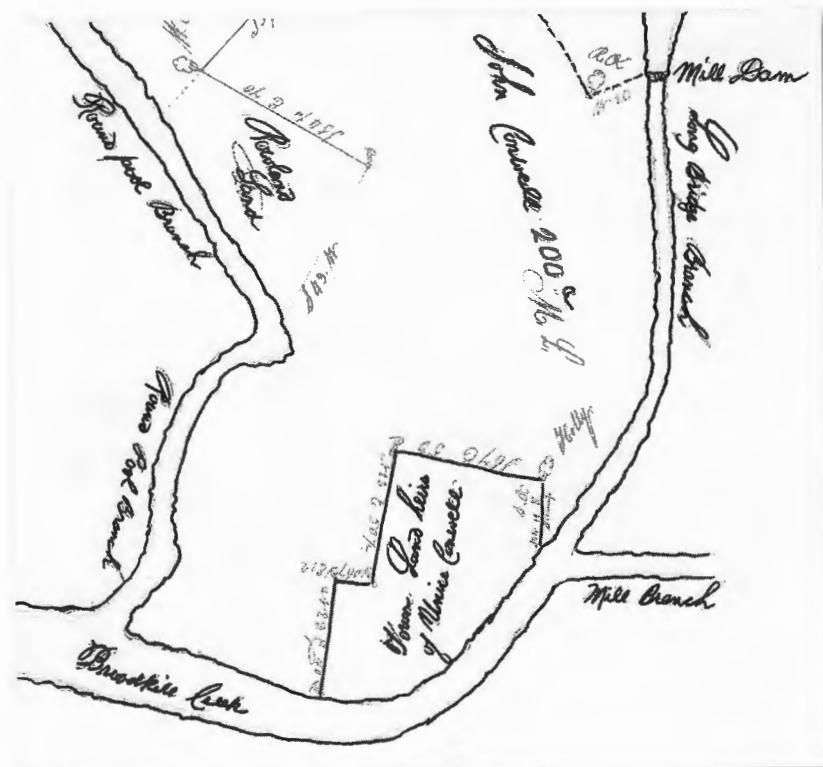
An Illustrated History of Milton and the Broadkill

by  
Joana S. Donovan

*European settlers sailed up the Broadkill past the marshy shoreline searching for land on which to begin a new life. (2006 photo by Joana Donovan)*

  
THE  
DONNING COMPANY  
PUBLISHERS

**The south side of the creek.** The ownership of the land at the headwaters of the Broadkill River began with a 1680 warrant for one thousand acres to Richard Dawson of "Transquaking River, MD." Dawson's warrant reverted to the Penn Proprietors when he failed to take up residence upon the land. In 1686, James Gray received a warrant for the same one thousand



Map showing location of future settlement (Milton) on Broadkill River, ca. 1798. (DPA)

acres of land, now patented under the name "Milford." Between 1686 and 1710, the land passed through a number of hands, but it is likely that no colonists actually lived in the area. By 1710, William Clark held title to the entire "Milford" tract. His widow, Honor, and her new husband, Thomas Bedwell, sold "to Mathew Osborne . . . five hundred acres of land being part of a one thousand-acre tract situated near the Great Kill and called Milford." That same year, Osborne sold his land and plantation on the Cool Spring Branch of the Broadkill and moved to the "Milford" tract, where he built a home and established a plantation with a landing on the creek. This was probably the first permanent European settlement at the head of the Broadkill and became known as Osborne's Landing. Mathew

Osborne willed the land to his sons, Thomas and Henry Osborne, in 1733. To his son Henry, he left one hundred acres of land that was located "southeast of Long Bridge Branch and bounded by the county road and the ford of Long Bridge Branch."

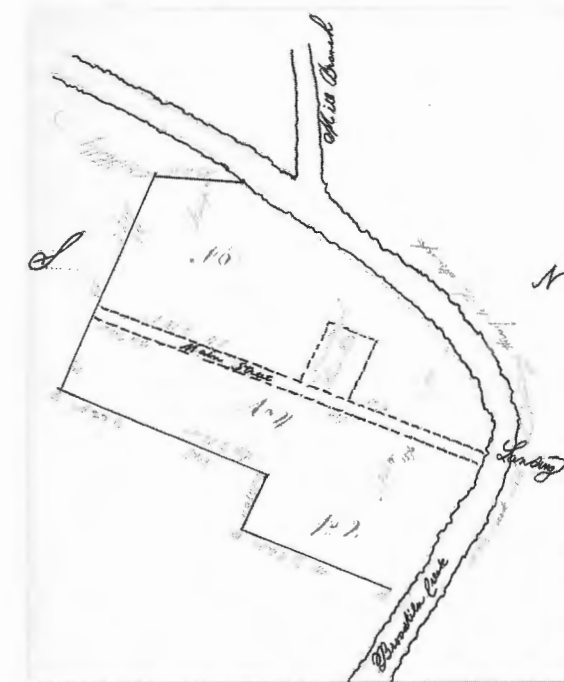
By 1741 the original one thousand-acre tract was held by the Osborne, Rowland, and Hepburn families. The tract was resurveyed in January 1756 and laid out for 1,500 acres . . . northeast side of Round Pole Branch. Henry Osborne and Samuel Rowland Jr. sold 117 acres to Dr. John Spencer in 1758. When Spencer died, the land was devised to his son, John Spencer Jr., who had married Sarah Draper, widow of Isaac Draper Sr. Sarah came to the marriage with two children: a daughter, Mary, and a son, Isaac. John and Sarah added a third child to the family, a daughter, Eunice Spencer. Eunice Spencer married John Waller, and her half-sister, Mary Draper, married John Clowes. After the death of John Spencer Jr., Eunice Spencer Waller, Mary Draper Clowes, and Isaac Draper inherited the 117 acres.

The acreage that was devised to Eunice and John Waller included Osborne's Landing. It was during this time [about 1771] that the village became known as Waller's Landing. John Waller, who was a shipwright,

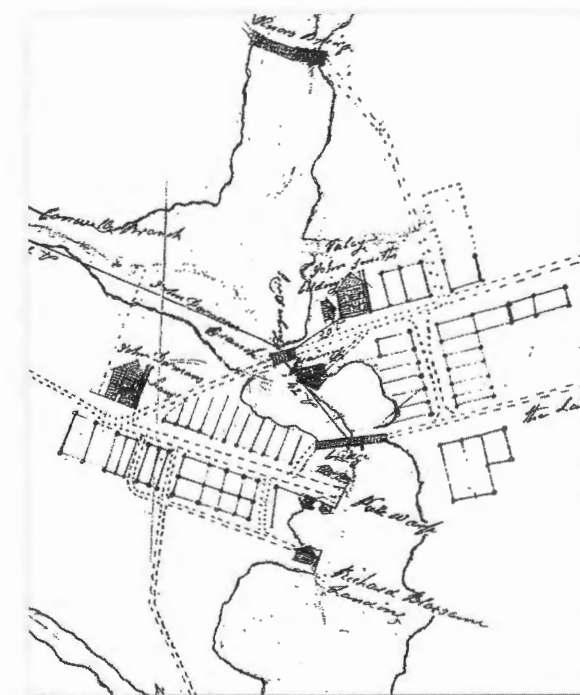
died in 1773, and his widow, Eunice, married George Conwell. It was Conwell who divided the settlement into lots and began renting them. The village continued to develop and became known as Conwell's Landing. Research of Sussex County deeds for the late 1790s and early 1800s reveals that Eunice Conwell and her daughter, Mary Waller, were renting town lots on the south side of the Broadkill Creek, some for an annual rent of only four dollars and thirty cents. The rent included free use of the wharf, roads, and alleys.

**The north side of the creek.** By a patent dated 1688, a tract of four hundred acres, called Swan Point, was laid out for Bryant Rowles. By 1719, through inheritance and purchase, the heirs of Captain Thomas Pemberton owned some 450 acres, and the heirs of Matthew Downing owned 200 acres, on the Cypress Branch, north of the Broadkill River.

In May of 1788, William Perry came into possession of 235 acres tract in Broadkill Hundred on the northwest side, and on the head, of Broadkill Creek, which had been owned by the Conwell family. The land was described as "beginning at the boundry of a tract formerly owned by Bryant Rolls [sic], . . . to Cypress Swamp, some 235 acres for 100 pounds to be paid by Isaac Draper in behalf of William Perry." Six years later, Perry requested a warrant for vacant land that bordered the river on the northern side, and a warrant was granted to him from the recorder of Sussex County. It was laid out for thirty-four acres of vacant land called "Upper Landing." The land extended along the north bank of the Broadkill Creek and included land where the Perry Bridge crossed the creek, land west of the bridge bordering up Cypress Branch, and land east of the bridge extending to a new wharf on the south side of the creek. Perry, who had no children of his own, gave part of his land to a niece, Mary Perry. The land was situated west of Mulberry Street up to Lavinia Street. Mary, who married Jacob Fergus, sold various lots north along Mulberry Street. ◀



An 1801 survey of the Conwell family lands showing Main (now Federal) Street, the landing, and Mill Branch of the Broadkill River. (DPA)



Town map showing several streets (top to bottom: Lavinia, Mulberry, Broad, Union, Federal, Front, and Chestnut); road leading to Cave Neck; Lavinia, Fergus (Mulberry Street), and Union Street Bridges; and the Public Wharf on the Broadkill. (DPA)



Federal Street showing stores with sidewalks covered by shed roofs. Handy Prettyman's horse and ice cart are on left, and Samuel Wilson's store is in left background. (Courtesy of Herman F. and Emily C. Black)

The growth of Milton is told through census information, articles printed in local newspapers, and information in books.

### 1721

The settlement at the head of the Broadkill has grown to twenty and one-half lots with thirteen houses, four stores, seven granaries, one grain shipping station and a tanning yard. Current owners of the lots are Benjamin Benson, Richard Blockson, Peter Coulter, Edward Evins, Mary Furgus, Burton Hall, David Hazzard, James Hood, Elizabeth Jones, Nemiah Lofland, Joseph Maull, Bevens Morris, Samuel Paynter, Thomas Rogers, Abel Vent, and Samuel Wright. (Atkins, History of Milton)

### 1809

Town has four stores, a church, seven granaries, a tannery, and wharves for shipping grain.

### 1826

"In 1826, there were twelve licensed retailers in and around Milton. They were viz; Milby and Ponder, Cornelius Coulter, Asa Haines, David

Hazzard, Peter S. Parker, Aaron Marshall, Somerset Costen, James Barrett, Gideon Waples, John Starr, Samuel R. Paynter and Co. (of Drawbridge), and Abel Vent (of rural Broadkill Hundred)."

### 1850

The 1850 Federal Census for Milton records information for 121 dwellings, with 727 residents; 594 identified as white, twenty identified as mulattoes, and 113 identified as colored. Besides the sixty-three laborers enumerated, occupations listed were:

- Two blacksmiths: David Oliver, John Miller
- One brick maker: Robert Lacey
- One bricklayer: Joseph Oliver
- Six carpenters: Lorenzo Pane, William H. Collins, George W. Baynum, Jacob White, Thomas J. Atkins, and David H. Mustard
- One carriage maker: George H. Oliver
- Five clerks: Thomas H. Dorman, Henry Marshall, Aaron M. Marshall, John Benton, James H. Davis
- One coach maker: Robert C. White
- Twenty farmers: Cornelius Coulter, Cornelius R. Coulter, Peter C. Parker, John M. Spicer, James Spicer, Absolom Dodd, Woodman Rust, George Greenly, Abner Willey, David Hazzard, Nathan Clifton, James McColley, Thomas Morris, Alfred Morris, Thomas Morris, Charles Norwood, David Coffin, William Milby, James Carey, and Rouse Young
- One house carpenter: Jacob M. White
- Two innkeepers: Elizabeth Terry, John H. Terry
- One mail contractor: William Davis
- Twelve merchants: Nehemiah D. Welch, Peter Burker [*Parker?*], David Dorman, William A. Hazzard, Robert H. Carey, John Tilney, Thomas A. Moore, Samuel Parkeal, David Lofland, Aaron Marshall, John Ponder, and James Ponder
- Two millers: David H. Conwell, Nathaniel Johnson
- Three physicians: Joseph A. McFeran, William W. Wolfe, Peter Jackson
- One public officeholder: John H. Fisher
- Ten ship carpenters: John B. Mustard, George H. Mustard, Henry Skidmore, William C. Prettyman, Samuel L. Goslee, John West, Erasmus Lofland, Isaac White, William Jeffers, Jacob Jeffers
- Two shipwrights: Samuel Martin, Noah McGee
- Eight shoemakers: James Draper, Thomas Draper, William Ponder, John M. Roop, James Hall, William Warren, George H. Warren, William E. Reynolds



Federal Street showing Prettyman house on left and Draper-Adkins house on right. (MHS)



Wagamon's Pond with the early mill and Goshen Church steeple in the background. (MHS)

- Thirty-six sailors: Wesley Coverdale, Elias Coverdale, Nehemiah Dorman, Peter Jeffers, Jackson Vent, Noble Ellensworth [Ellingsworth?], Henry Ellensworth, Miers J. Darby, Captain Joseph Adkins, Theodore Parker, Charles Manship, Thomas W. Hudson, James C. Beyman, James Cooper, Richard J. Dickerson, John Short, Return Hazzard, William E. Spicer, Henry Hudson, John Hudson, Moses Dodd, Joseph Vaughn, Lot Purnell, Robert Mason, Richard M. Hall, David Oney, John Lank, Miers Darby, James Cooper, Levi Morris, William A. Smithers, James Beynum, Zachariah Scott, Purnell Scott, William Scott, Captain George Atkins



Carey and Darby Store and Black and Lingo Store on Union Street. Gentleman is identified as Charlie Vent. (Courtesy of Herman F. and Emily C. Black)

- Two students: Joseph H. Carey, David C. Wolfe
- One tailor: Cornelius Vent
- Three teachers: Houston Hall, Peter Jackson, Jr., Salathiel Baker
- Two wheelwrights: John Fassett, Joseph M. Messick

For the same year, 1850, in Broadkill Hundred, there was a total of 2,922 residents identified as white and 547 residents identified as colored.

### 1860

When the Federal Census of Milton was taken ten years later, the number of dwellings had increased to 171, with 780 residents identified as white, thirty-eight identified as mulattoes, and 129 identified as colored. Occupations listed: one bank keeper, five blacksmiths, one blacksmith apprentice, one brick maker, one butcher, three captains, fourteen carpenters, four clergymen, two clerks, one cooper, three coach makers, twenty domestics, ten farmers, one hotel keeper, four house carpenters, two house carpenter apprentices, one housekeeper, one huckster, twenty-five laborers, two masons, two milliners, twenty-two merchants, one merchant apprentice, one miller, one pilot, five physicians, one physician apprentice, sixty sailors, two sawyers, two schoolteachers, three seamstresses, nine servants, thirteen ship carpenters, two shipbuilders, seven shoemakers, three tailors, one tanner, two teachers, one tutor, two undertakers, three washerwomen, one well digger, and four wheelwrights. In the same census (1860), for all of Broadkill Hundred, the count was 4,223 free persons and 142 slaves.

### 1868

"Milton is pleasantly located in the Northeastern part of Sussex County. It is built on both sides of Broadkilk [sic] Creek, and is laid out with great regularity and taste. It is some seven miles in a Northeasterly direction from Milton to the nearest point on the Delaware Bay, not far from where it opens into the Atlantic Ocean. The town is built on the dry land, just West of the swamp region that borders the Creek and Bay."

"Milton is one of the large, substantial places of Sussex County—has good schools, and a population that for intelligence and literary taste, it is said, is hardly excelled by any town of equal size in the County or State. It is residence of the Honorable James Ponder, late Speaker of the State. The principal business of Milton is mercantile. It has also two or three shipyards, some fishing and commerce—the landing on the creek being just below the town—quite a trade in lumber in the village and vicinity, and a flourishing Academy. The



Black and Lingo Store on Union Street. (Courtesy of Herman F. and Emily C. Black)



Federal Street with good view of Federal Street stores, Jones House on left, and Mears Barber Shop on right. (Courtesy of Herman F. and Emily C. Black)



latter constitutes a leading feature of the place, and serves to raise the standard of History of Sussex County.” (Hancock, History of Sussex County, Delaware).

### 1868

The Milton Business Directory on the 1868 Beers Map of Milton lists:

#### Hotels

- Hart’s Hotel—C. C. Hart, Proprietor
- Union Hotel—B. B. Wharton, Proprietor

#### Merchants

- J. W. Fox and Brother, dealers in general merchandise
- Samuel Martin and Son, dealers in general merchandise
- L. B. Chandler, dealer in drugs, medicines, paints, oils, glass, varnish, dye-stuff; also hardware, cutlery, carriage trimmings, etc
- N.B. Walls, dealer in general merchandise
- C. S. Morris, dealer in general merchandise
- W. R. Wilson dealer in general merchandise



A 1903 view of downtown Union Street, looking north. On right side of street are seven buildings, with the closest building being the post office. On the left side of the street, the old firehouse is situated on the far side of the bridge (across from the present library). (Courtesy of Herman F. and Emily C. Black)

- James Ponder, dealer in grain, bark, lumber, lime and fertilizers
- Capt. William. S. Mason, dealer in general merchandise
- Physicians—James A. Hopkins; William. J. Hearn; Joseph M. Houston; and D. H. Houston
- Miscellaneous—George W. Atkins, shipbuilder, A. H. Manship, wheelwright, W. T. Kellum, blacksmith

### 1870

According to the 1870 U.S. Census, the town of Milton had four store clerks, seven blacksmiths, two brick masons, one butcher, two carpenters, two coopers, two dressmakers, one harness maker, thirteen house carpenters, two milliners, two millwrights, one painter, four shoemakers, two tailors, one tinsmith, two wheelwrights, three farming apprentices, thirteen farmhands, nine farmers, one hotel keeper, two waiters, two millers, two steam mill workers, one grain merchant, one liquor merchant, one lumber merchant, seventeen retail merchants, one trimming store merchant, one druggist, four physicians, four undertakers, one justice of the peace, one postmaster, three preachers, seven schoolteachers, one surveyor, one railroad conductor, sixty sailors, twenty-eight ship carpenters, one shipmaster, one hack driver, one hostler, and twenty-nine common laborers. For Broadkill Hundred, the tally of residents was 4,282. (Henderson)

### 1876

The town “covers an area of one mile, and numbers 900 inhabitants. It contains three churches, five schools, twelve stores, one mill, one hotel, three ship builders, three carriage makers, blacksmiths, and other businesses of minor importance.” (*Delawarean*, author unknown)

### 1880

Among the occupations listed in the 1880 U.S. Census of Milton were: one bookkeeper, two drugstore clerks, five store clerks, one store saleswoman, five blacksmiths, three brick masons, three butchers, two carriage makers, one carriage painter, one coach builder, four dressmakers, two harness makers, twenty-one house carpenters, four milliners, one millwright, two painters, four shoemakers, one sign painter, one tailor, one tinsmith, one upholsterer, one watchmaker, one well digger, one wheelwright, two house workers, twenty-nine house servants, seven at domestic service, thirteen farmers, three fishermen, two truck farmers, twelve farm workers, one truck farm worker, one hotel keeper, one hotel cook, one brick maker, one engineer, one miller, one lumber mill worker, one grain merchant, two hucksters, nineteen merchants, one merchant tailor, one merchant miller, one peddler, two trimming store owners, one barber, one druggist, three nurses,



Union Street from Iron Bridge, early 1900s. (Courtesy MHS)



Early photo of Milton business section, showing location of pool hall and real estate broker. The gentlemen are identified as H. L. Robinson and Captain H. Hudson. (Courtesy of Martha Jane Donovan-Burke)

four physicians, three undertakers, one justice of the peace, one postmaster, three preachers, eight schoolteachers, one surveyor, one teacher, one diver, sixty-three sailors, seventeen ship captains, five shipbuilders, forty-four ship carpenters, five steamboat captains, one shipyard worker, one mail driver, one coachman, forty-five laborers, and nine day laborers. (Henderson)

### 1900

Twenty years later, the 1900 U.S. Milton Census lists, by occupation: twenty store clerks, one baker, five blacksmiths, one blacksmith apprentice, one butcher, one carriage builder, one contractor-builder, thirteen dressmakers, one hat maker, twenty-two house carpenters, four house painters, two masons, three milliners, one painter/decorator, two paper hangers, one plasterer/bricklayer, three cobblers, one tinsmith, one typewriter, two housekeepers, one laundry man, eleven servants, eight day servants, three washerwomen, four wood choppers, three farm laborers, twelve day laborers, one farm overseer, four farmers, five fishermen, one bartender, two boardinghouse keepers, two lodging cooks, one hotel cook, two hotel proprietors, one landlord, one waiter, one hotel waiter, one basket maker, one brick maker, one charcoal burner, three shirt factory cutters, one shirt factory fire-lady, one sawmill fireman, one stationary engine fireman, one canning factory laborer, one fish factory day laborer, one flour miller, one

grist miller, one overall maker in shirt factory, one packer canner, one lumber mill sawyer, one sawmill sawyer, one shirt folder, one shirt inspector, thirty-one shirt makers, two shirt manufacturers, one canning factory watchman, one carriage dealer, one fish peddler, one general merchant, one hardware merchant, one ice cream shop owner, one livestock dealer, one lumber dealer, three merchants, one piling dealer, one provision dealer, one purchasing agent, two barbers, two druggists, one druggist apprentice, one insurance agent, two music teachers, one nurse, three physicians, three undertakers, one justice of the peace, one lamplighter, one state librarian, one news dealer, one editor, one notary public, one postmaster, one postmaster assistant, three preachers, one public school principal, seven schoolteachers, one surveyor, one telegraph operator, one town collector, one railroad foreman, one railroad section boss, one railroad section hand, one railroad section laborer, one dredging machine operator, two steamboat firemen, one tugboat fireman, one oysterman, two pump drivers, twenty-two sailors, thirteen sea captains, thirteen ship carpenters, one produce shipper, two steamboat captains, one steamboat chief engineer, one steamboat cook, two steamboat deckhands, one steamboat mate, one steamboat pilot, one vessel steward, one tugboat captain, two coachmen, one cart driver, one hack driver, three team drivers, one wagon driver, one day laborer hauler, two hod carriers, one hostler, one livery stable keeper, seven teamsters, one trolley car conductor, one general laborer, thirty-two day laborers, and one capitalist. (Henderson)

### 1901

A Milton Board of Trade was organized in March for the purpose of advertising “the adaptability of Milton and its vicinity to the location of manufactories; its facilities and transportation; its natural advantages for obtaining crude materials for supplies and its splendid resources for the raising of truck and vegetables of all kinds. Years ago our chief industry for labor was in vessel building. Now there are few wooden vessels being built in the county and few in Milton. We must turn to something else. We have water power enough around Milton, if properly utilized, to run all the mills in Broadkill Hundred.” (Hancock and McCabe)

### 1924

Milton is described as “bustling with many businesses. Thackery and White



This view of Front Street in 1903 shows the Starkey's store sign to the left, and the Big Store of Markel and Hartman in the middle of the photo. (DPA)

had a crate and box factory. A general store flourished. Eva Smith had a millinery. There was a drug store, a shoe repair and shoemaker shop. A blacksmith and wheelwrights practiced their arts. Saw mills and flour mills abound. Two passenger trains rumbled through Milton daily. Freight trains delivered goods, and Milton products were loaded onto the same trains bound for nearby city stores. Of course, there was a freight station and a station agent. Milton even had a telephone office and a movie theater. . . . Almost every family has a garden plot in the backyard. . . . The ice man came daily. . . . As late as the 1940s horse and carriages still came to town, not many but a few.” (Wagamon and King)

### 1938

“Milton (altitude 30 feet, population 1,135), only 7 miles from Delaware bay in a direct line but many more by the convoluted Broadkill, is one of the little old Delaware towns that prospered through ship building and ship-



Another view of Union Street stores with the store of C.A. Conner, and the Central Cigar and Tobacco shop on the right. (Courtesy of Donald Carey)

ping in the 19th century. The shipyards have long ago disappeared from the foot of Union and Federal Sts., and the town dozes except for some industrial activity at the edges: a cannery, several factories making cheap cotton garments, small button factories, and other more-or-less steady employers of local labor. The business section displays a rare lot of permanent store awnings, wood or metal roofed, that used to shade the sidewalk in front of nearly every store in lower Delaware, but have disappeared from many main streets. The old part of the town contains many old cypress-shingled houses characteristic of eastern Sussex County. Some of the newest houses are on the shores of Milton Pond, which still furnishes water-power for one of the largest grist and flour mills in the county. Milton was on the now-defunct Queen Anne’s R. R. (later called the Maryland & Delaware Coast Ry.), and still receives freight service from the Pennsylvania R.R. at Ellendale, 6 miles west, over the only piece of Queen Anne’s trackage that has not been torn up. . . . At present the only boats calling Milton their home port are several party-boats (cabin cruisers) that take out salt-water fishing parties on the bay. . . .” (Federal Writer’s Project, “Delaware: A Guide to the First State”)

### 1939

“No Depression in Milton. Never before in the history of Milton has there been more employment of labor or weekly payrolls been larger in volume. Every available mechanic is employed as well as ordinary labor. The four button factories are running with a full force of operators and on full time. The two silk hosiery mills are operating three 8-hour shifts per day in an effort to provide for the increased demand for their product. All other industries are sharing in like proportions the revival of local businesses. All of which means that the merchants of Milton are enjoying increased trade from the rural citizens. Milton is on its way to becoming one of the most prosperous towns in lower Delaware, thanks to a live Chamber of Commerce.” (Article, unidentified newspaper, published September, 1939)



Brick buildings on each side of bridge on Union Street. Present-day library is on left. (DPA)

### 1951

An editorial by Thomas Hughes in the February 9 *Town Crier* presents a look at the growing needs of Milton and urges the populace to vote in favor of a bond issue. “Did you know that in the event of a power breakdown in this area that Milton’s water supply would be cut off? Did you know that when the water is shut off for repairs that the entire system is cut off and when someone hits a fire plug, the same thing happens? Did you know that taxpayers out in the new development, besides not having paved streets, have a 2” water line for the entire section? Did you know that approximately 50 new homes are to be constructed and that the town doesn’t have the money to lay water lines to them? Did you know that the bulkhead at the parking lot is in very bad condition, with a possibility of the bridge going down? Now if we sound like an alarmist, we hope we do, because the situation is alarming! The Town, like any successful business, needs money



Later view of brick buildings on each side of Union Street bridge. (Courtesy of Martha Jane Donovan-Burke)

to operate—we need an auxiliary Diesel-operated water pump, we must purchase the needed water pipes and cut-off valves, and make the necessary repairs to the bulkhead and water system. All these things we can not have or do—unless we vote in favor of the Bond issue.” (The bond issue was approved by a three-one majority.)

**1960**

“The Statistical Report of Milton,” circulated by Milton Chamber of Commerce and Milton Development Company, gives the following information about the town:

- Mayor—Graham Dill
- Town employees—8
- Area—570 acres
- Population—1651
- Families—615
- Housing—570
- Municipal taxes—\$1.10 per \$100 of assessed valuation
- New sewer system now in operation
- Garbage collected weekly in winter and twice weekly in summer
- Water supply—municipally owned and obtained from deep wells
- Electricity provided by Delaware Power and Light
- Telephone service supplied by the Diamond State Telephone Company
- Bottled gas supplied by six private companies
- Volunteer fire department with one ambulance, one rescue truck and five pumper and tank trucks
- Police force consisting of three men and one patrol car, on twenty-four hour duty
- School—Milton Consolidated with thirty-four teachers and 700 students; latest addition is the gymnasium
- Libraries—School: 3,400 volumes; public: 4,800 volumes
- Post Office—two years old; postmaster, W. Howard Carey, assistant, G. M. Mustard; nine employees; two rural routes; city delivery
- Clubs and Social Organizations: Veterans of Foreign Wars, Veteran of Foreign Wars Auxiliary, Lions Club, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Parents and



Left side of Union Street looking south. The Conwell building, now renovated as part of the Milton Public Library, is to the right. (Courtesy of Herman F. and Emily C. Black)



Federal Street from Front Street, and, looking up the hill, the Goshen Church on the right. (Courtesy of Herman F. and Emily C. Black)

Teachers Association, I.O.O.F. Golden Rule Lodge, American Legion, American Legion Auxiliary, Milton of Chamber of Commerce, and Jaycees

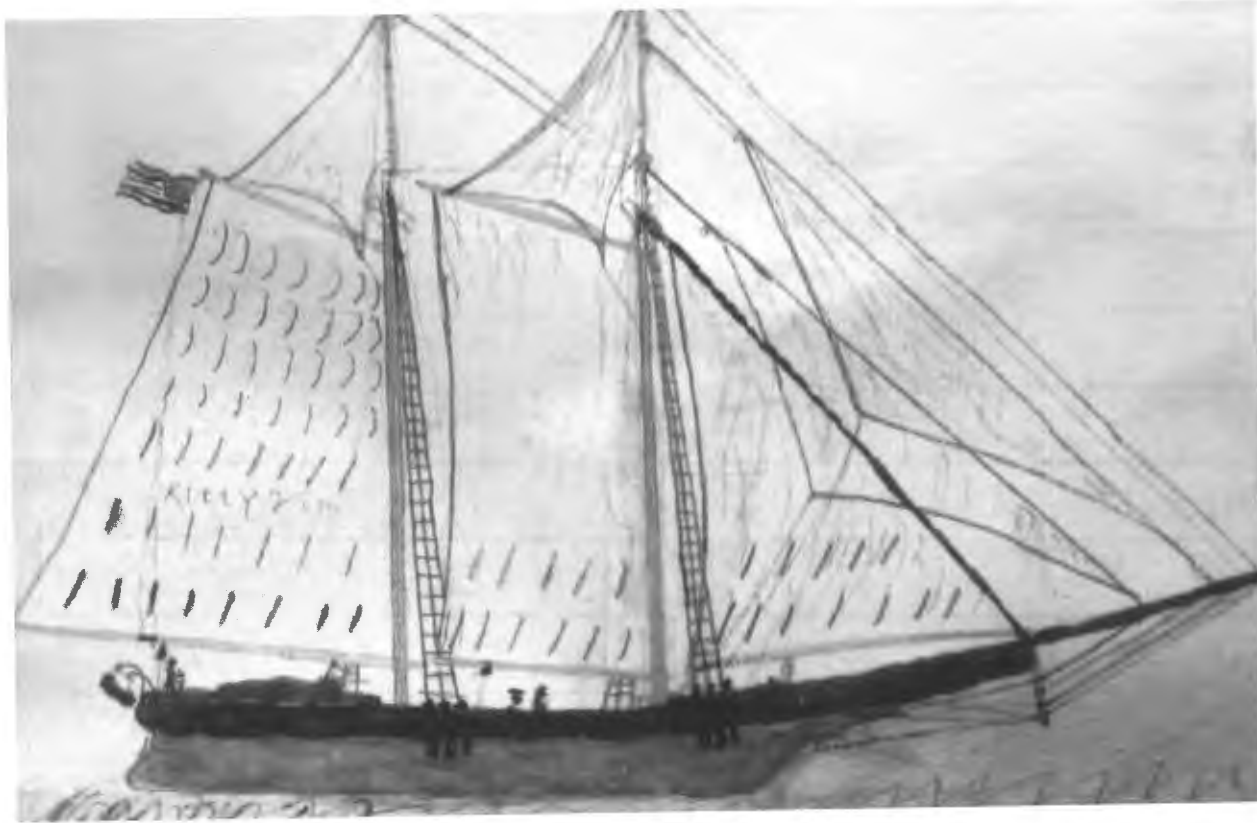
- Physicians—Dr. Thomas J. Tobin
- Churches—Bethel AME, thirty members; First Congregational, twenty-five members; Grace, 225 members; Goshen Church, 386 members; Pilgrim Holiness, 200 members; and St. John Protestant Episcopal, 124 members
- Railroad—Pennsylvania Railroad, no passenger service, freight three times weekly
- Bus Service—Trailway and Short Line, daily service
- Theatre—550 seating capacity, showing first-run movies; operated by Milton Development Co.
- Parks—Lake with fishing and boating facilities; public beach within six miles
- Industries—Atlantic Ice Manufacturing Co. (three employees); Carlton Clifton Cannery (sixty employees); Draper Canning (350 employees year-around average); Graves Manufacturing Co. (thirty-five); Hopkins Granary (four); Jennings Piling Co. (ten); Jensen’s Piling Co. (fifteen); Milton Sausage and Scrapple Co. (eight); Reed Trucking Co. (twenty-five); Diamond State Horse Farm (fifteen); Milton Mfg. Co. (forty to sixty); Richards and Tyndall Button Co.; Select Fashion (twenty-five to forth-five); Siegfried Hosiery Mill (ninety-six); Foley Inc. (thirty to forty); Southern States (ten); Lawson Machine Shop (two); Howard Hood, Paint and Body (two); Kramer Iron Works (two); Dulany Foods Inc. (thirty-five); Jones, The Holly Wreath Man (ten); John S. Isaacs and Sons (twenty); Milton Cleaners and Dyers; James C. Clendaniel’s Coin Operated Laundry; Clyde Betts and Son; Donovan and Black Farm Equipment; William M. Short Funeral home; Webb’s Restaurant; Marcums’ Sub Shop; Milton Development Co. Restaurant; Douglas C. Hudson General Contractors; John P. Argo, Contractor; John R. Warrington Building Co.; Clifton Brothers Building Co.; W. Paynter Sharp, Bulldozing and Grading; Masten’s Lumber Co.; Waples Lumbering Co.; Milton Service Center; Chesser’s Radio and TV Sales & Service; Ed’s Radio and TV; Collins’ Young Men’s Shop; Samuel’s Department Store; Owens New and Used Furniture; Milton Hardware and Furniture; Silco Store; Welch’s Drug Store; Rees’ Barber Shop; Starr’s Barber Shop; Clifton’s Barber Shop; Gladys’ Flower Shop; Betts Flower Shop; Tuck’s Market; Clover Farm Store (Davidson and Roach); Clover Farm Store (Ray’s Market) and Jones Market. There are four electricians, five licensd plumbers, nine insurance agents, and ten interior and exterior paint contractors. (Copy of report in the possession of Mrs. Pauline Stuchlik) +



Looking north on south Federal Street, St. John the Baptist Church is in center. (DPA)



Federal Street showing Goshen Church on left, and, looking down hill, the Jones house and stores on right. (DPA)



A drawing by J. L. Black of the *Kitty Anne*, a two-mast schooner built in 1815. (Courtesy of Honorable John R. Hudson)

As the early settlers began their life on the banks of the Broadkill River, they cut the timber to clear the land. The native oak, pine, and cypress were used to build their homes and barns, and the cleared land became gardens and fields. Landings were established along the river; landings with family names such as Heaveloe, Hazzard, Carey, Jones, Reynolds, Vaughn, Short, Wiltbank, and Black. As it had been for the Native Americans, the river was the main form of transportation for the early settlers.

While some boats were built at Broadkill landings, most were constructed at the shipyards in Milton and at Drawbridge. The shallop *Broad Kill* is believed to have been the first vessel built in Milton. It was registered in the Custom House at Philadelphia in April of 1737.

The years 1862 to 1892 were the golden years of shipbuilding on the Broadkill. During that time, more than two hundred ships were built at Milton



The *James M. Carey* was a two-mast schooner built in 1874. It had a length of 68.5 feet and a depth of twelve feet. (MHS)

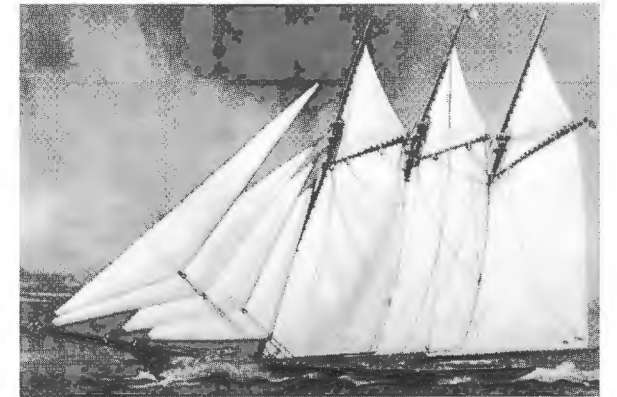
or at Drawbridge, and shipyards were turning out three and four schooners a year. While the shallops were used locally to transport people and goods from landing to landing, larger oceangoing schooners and sloops were carrying cargoes of local grain, timber, iron ore, piling, and fruit to Philadelphia and New York. Three-masted ships built on the Broadkill sailed up and down the Atlantic Coast, into the Gulf of Mexico, and even to Europe and South America.

Shipyard owners were: James Ponder, whose shipyard was located on the south bank of the Broadkill from Round Pole Branch to Walnut Street; Samuel Martin, with his shipyard located on the Broadkill between Federal and Chestnut Streets; and the Black Brothers, Jack and Thomas, with their shipyard first located at Drawbridge and then in Milton east of Ponder's yard on the Broadkill.

Among the prominent Milton shipbuilders were: David H. Atkins, George W. Atkins, Joseph L. Black, Thomas Black, Joseph Conwell, Cornelius Coulter, William Coulter, Andrew Davidson, Cornelius C. Davidson, James P. Davidson, John Dutton, Samuel Dutton, David Lank, John Lank, Levin Lank, Nathaniel Lank, Samuel Martin, Noah Wiltbank Megee, John Mustard, Elisha Prettyman, William C. Prettyman, James Robbins, George Russell, Robert Russell, Jacob White, and Isaac White.

The importance of the shipbuilding industry to the Milton area is best summed up by George Henderson in his thesis, "Continuity and Change in a Delaware Shipbuilding Town: Milton, Delaware, 1870-1910":

"By far the most important effect of shipbuilding was felt through the nature of shipbuilding trades and the men who worked in 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 ship yards, and even vessel names commemorative of local families—all contributed to making shipbuilding an intensely local affair. It was a source of pride, identity and self-reliance, not to mention revenue." (p 49) +



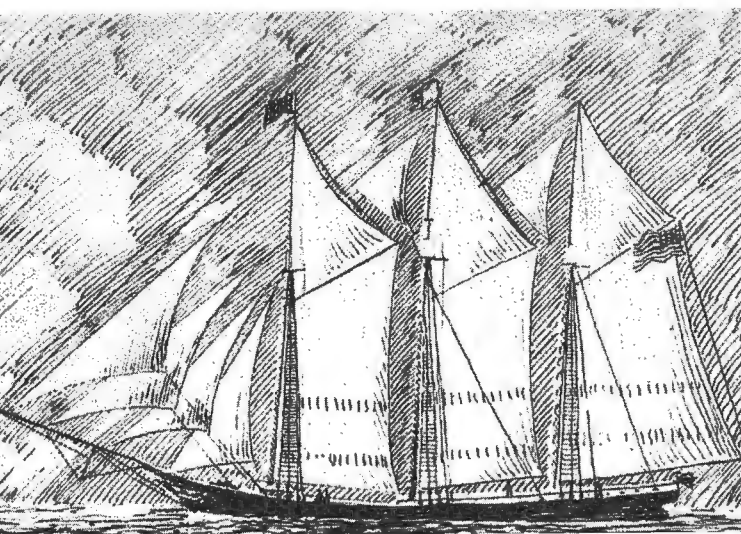
The *Fannie Kimmey* was a three-mast schooner, built in 1879. It had a width of almost thirty-three feet, a length of 129 feet, and a depth of twelve feet. (Courtesy of Herman F. and Emily C. Black)



The *Florence Creadick* was a four-mast schooner built in Milton in 1890. She had a length of 164 feet, a depth of thirteen feet, and a width of thirty-six feet. She was torpedoed in July of 1915 off the coast of France and ended her career under the French flag. (MHS)



The Thomas Wismore was a three-mast schooner built in 1891 in Milton for Captain James Carey Conwell. It had a width of twenty-four feet, a length of almost seventy-nine feet, and a depth of six feet. (MHS)



An illustration of the Henry Waddington, a three-mast schooner, built of Broadkill white oak in 1881 by David H. Atkins. Captain William H. Megee was the ship's master. It had a length of about 140 feet, a depth of twelve feet, a width of thirty-five feet, and sported masts of one hundred feet in length. Ports of call for the Waddington were Texas, Jamaica, Cuba, and other West Indies islands. The Waddington became waterlogged while on a voyage in 1892 and was abandoned at sea. (MHS)



The masts of several tall ships are visible in the foreground and background in this early scene of the Milton harbor. (Courtesy of Herman F. and Emily C. Black)



The Marie Thomas was the last local vessel built for local trading. Built in 1904 by James P. Davidson for Captain George E. Megee, it was a three-mast schooner and had an internal combustion engine. It was ninety feet long, about twenty-four feet in width, and had a depth of six and one-half feet. The Marie Thomas burned while docked at the Milton wharf in December of 1910. (Courtesy of Herman F. and Emily C. Black)



After the demise of the shipbuilding industry, canning factories and other businesses flourished near the old harbor. (Courtesy of Donald Carey)



## *Its fabled but faded homes attract an energetic family*

By CAROL TRASATTO  
Staff Writer

MILTON—Fine tall clipper ships used to grace its inlet. A shipyard produced vessels that sailed the world over. Sea captains built elegant, graceful homes on its bustling streets.

A diamond merchant is said to have made his fortune selling his wares to town residents. Four boys grew up there who later became governors of Delaware.

Their dedication is so intense that they are investing both their time and a great deal of their money to restore their homes to the condition they knew during Milton's glory.

The family—parents, sons and their wives—do not share the commonly-held American belief that progress means razing the old and building the new

A large, raised plaster medallion, characteristic of the Victorian age, highlights the "parlor" ceiling. Richly dark exposed woodwork outlines doorways and staircase.

Wide-plank wooden floors have been coated with polyurethane for protection.

Eighteen-year-old Donnie said he spends most of his spare time working on the house. He has with stencilled



Sails once bloomed with the town, but now both are reefed in quietness.



Signe Post leaves her home in Milton. Wives of ship captains would stand in the peaked part of the house during the 19th century waiting to catch a glimpse of their returning husbands.



An ornate wood-burning stove, wood table and wash stand are some of the an-

Staff Photos by Fernando Ruiz



SIGNE POST...

Ostentatious memorial stones in one of the town cemeteries indicate the wealth of some of the captains, lawyers and doctors whose burial spots they mark.

Ladies of the evening entertained sailors in well-kept houses on what is known as Puddin' Hill.

A sawmill on one of the town's three ponds transformed sturdy oak trees into boards for ships and houses. Water from another pond powered an electricity-generating plant.

Today, like the wares of the long since dead diamond merchant, the town of Milton has lost its luster.

Gone are the shipyards, lawyers and sea captains; weathered and beaten are the once grand memorial stones and fine big homes.

With 1,500 residents, Milton has been called a town in decline.

But some residents like the Post family have unwavering faith in the future of Milton and fierce love for its present.

upon the rubble.

These seven people believe in keeping the past alive and part of the present, as a gift to the future.

The three families have bought old houses in poor condition and are helping each other restore them to the homes they once were.

Guy and Ruth Post Sr. and their son Donnie live in a 14-room house built about 1760, with an addition made in 1850. Donnie said it is thought to have originally been a tavern.

When they moved in 18 months ago, "it looked like brown paper bag all over the walls," Donnie said. Now they are covered with tasteful print wallpaper.

What the family has done he terms "mild restoration." They have put \$2,000 to \$3,000 into improvements and "mostly elbow grease," papering, painting, insulating, and refinishing floors, Ruth said.

The wiring system has been replaced, and Guy is installing a modern kitchen himself.

floral patterns, another Victorian touch.

His brother Guy Jr., 23, and wife Signe live across the street, in a house that needed quite a bit more repair.

They were the first of the family to buy in Milton. "I fell in love with it. We had seen it when we lived on the other side of town. I couldn't resist," said 21-year-old Signe.

The couple bought their home two years ago for \$20,000 and have invested an additional \$25,000. They also have redone from floor to ceiling, furnishing with handmade quilts, antique marble-topped bedroom suites, and a wood stove which Signe said "makes very good bread."

Both have full-time jobs and devote their weekends to renovation.

The most historic of the three homes is that owned by Bill and Diane Post. Partly built in 1790 by John Hazzard, it was the home of David Hazzard, gover-

Continued on Page 34



Oak-framed bay window, marble-topped dresser, and handmade quilt give the guest bedroom in the Posts' house



# Milton's revival

• Continued from Page 1 •

nor of Delaware from 1829 to 1833.

The building is on the national register, "a listing of historic places in the United States that the federal government sees as valuable because they add to the culture of the country," said Bill, 28.

They have received matching grants from the government for exterior renovation with the requirement that they stipulate in the deed that all succeeding owners not let the house return to its rundown condition.

When they moved in, there was no roof, no water, no plumbing, missing floors and walls, and the electricity was not turned on.

"All of our friends thought we had gone out of our minds and last winter we thought so too," said Diane, 26.

"It was so cold, dishes froze in the

sink. We had to chip them out," Bill said,

The house, which cost the Posts \$25,000, was built in three different sections, from the 18th to the 20th centuries, Bill said.

"This is going to be our home. We'll stay here and raise Nicholas" who is four months old, Diane said.

"I'm prejudiced, of course, but Milton has the most to offer in terms of architecture, in comparison with its history, than any other town in Sussex County," Bill said.

Such loyalty is the life breath of Milton. It may reawaken old glories.

"It's going to take time (to restore parts of Milton) but you can see the improvements already," Signe said. "You couldn't move me out of Milton with a mountain."

...Or a Puddin' Hill.

## Nutrition sites offer hot meals

Over 60 and in the market for a good hot meal?

Satisfy the craving through the Modern Maturity Center, which offers

parslied potatoes, string beans and applesauce.

Tuesday—Hamburger-macaroni cheese goulash, buttered beets and

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**DELAWARE'S  
SMALLEST WONDER**



**DELAWARE'S  
SMALLEST WONDER**

**CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF MILTON, DELAWARE, INC.  
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**House Tour  
Art Show  
Community Breakfast  
Luncheon**

*The Third Saturday  
in September Annually*

*Coordinated By  
Chamber of Commerce of Milton, Del., Inc.*

*This Brochure is Sponsored By  
Sussex County Convention and  
Tourism Commission*

**DELAWARE**  
SMALL WONDER



*Governors' Day is held yearly to honor the five Milton men who became leaders of the State. Samuel Paynter, David Hazzard, Joseph Maull, James Ponder were Milton sons that become Governors of Delaware. Joseph Carey of Milton moved west and become the Governor of Wyoming.*

*Milton Residents are very proud of these men, their contributions to our heritage and the community they called home.*

*The celebration had been recognized statewide with proclamations by Delaware Governor Michael Castle and a House of Representatives resolution. The Town Council and Mayor also have proclaimed the Third Saturday in September as Governors' Day.*

*Governors' Day events begin with a community breakfast at Milton Fire Department. Early risers enjoy a Sussex County style menu and a program with well known keynote speakers.*

*After breakfast it's off to view some of Milton's finest homes. Once a year proud owners open their homes to visitors. A sidewalk art show is a pleasant stop on the tour. Local artists line the sidewalk of downtown Milton. Touring homes is hungry work and luncheon is served at St. John's Church Hall. Another chance to taste cooking Sussex style.*

*Tour-goers will enjoy a trip through the Lydia B. Cannon Museum. The Museum is operated by the Milton Historical Society and is filled with artifacts and mementoes of Milton's history.*

*Milton, Delaware is proud of its native sons, our history of ship-building, seafaring ways and this heritage continues to enhance our town today. Colonial and Victorian homes built by our forefathers still line our streets. Wagamon's Pond entices water lovers to fish and relax on its shores. The Broadkill River so important to our past will continue to be important to our future.*

*Milton is known for its friendly people and hospitality and Governors' Day brings out the best in all of us. For a day full of activity blended with good food, house touring, "Great Way of Getting Decorating Ideas" a taste of culture with the art show. History mixed with politics past and current - Visit Historic Milton, Delaware on the Third Saturday in September for Governors' Day.*

**M**ilton's Holly Festival celebrates the Christmas season by featuring makers of hand-made natural Christmas decorations for inside and outside of your home. There will be wreaths, roping and centerpieces. Crafts folks will be offering the finest in their specialty for giving or keeping. Join us in downtown Milton each year on the second Saturday in December to begin your Christmas with the old fashioned flavor of Holly. Contact the Chamber of Commerce of Milton for information on the Holly Festival at 101 Federal Street, Milton, Delaware 19968 or call 302-684-1101.



## The Holly Festival

**A celebration of  
Christmas  
Natural Holiday  
Trim & Decorations  
in  
Milton, Delaware**



DELAWARE'S  
SMALLEST WONDER



## Holly Festival

**A celebration of  
Christmas  
The Second Saturday in  
December annually  
Natural Christmas  
decorations and crafts**

**Sponsored by Chamber of Commerce of  
Milton, Delaware, Inc.  
This brochure is funded by**



# When Holly Was King!

In 1906, Charles G. Jones, Sr., a Milton fertilizer salesman, started The Burton Evergreen Company. The company supplied only the finest of wreaths, roping, evergreen, holly, boxwood, Running Cedar, Princess Pine, mistletoe, crows foot, and pine cones. These were gathered in the Sussex countryside. As the business grew, the company name changed to Jones, The Holly Wreath Man. The company began having more holly shipped from North Carolina. The holly business was not without competition, but Mr. Jones' products were considered one of the finest. The company motto was: "Quality is Remembered When Price is Forgotten".

Milton area people would make the wreaths and roping at home. Whole families would spend the early winter months working on the wreaths. Mr. Jones paid top money for wreath-making, but insisted on top-quality products. Times could be pretty hard in the area and many families depended on wreath-making to make it through a long winter. A family could make up to \$300.00 a season from making up to 1,000 wreaths

a week. In 1940, a family could make \$500.00 for 10,000 wreaths. Doesn't sound like much now, but the \$500.00 to a farmer in an off-harvest season was a real nice nest egg.

The first wreaths were bound to limber tree switches and trimmed with natural holly berries. Mr. Jones' customers wanted a perfect circle wreath, and he became the first to use wire wreath frames in Delaware. Artificial berries imported from Germany were always available when natural berries did not produce and the artificial ones did not shrivel. The artificial berries quickly replaced all the natural berries on the wreaths.

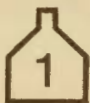
The holly business grew, and soon Milton became known as the "Land of Holly". Shipments left here bound to the Northeast, Midwest, and as far away as Hawaii. Wholesale florists, department stores, government offices, and whole towns depended on Milton to make their Christmas more decorative. One of the largest wreaths made was hung in Radio City Music Hall in New York City.

The growth in business caused some problems, too. People caught gathering greenery on private grounds were sometimes arrested and fined. Delaware's Forestry Department became con-

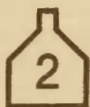
cerned about the loss of holly. In 1935, State Forester W. S. Taber wrote, "Delaware supplies the greatest portion of holly wreaths marketed in the United States." The holly became so important to Delaware that in 1939 the holly was named Delaware State Tree by the General Assembly.

Sailing vessels put Milton on the map during the 1800's and the holly wreaths helped to keep us there in the 1900's. Milton was famous for quality vessels and became the Land of Holy because of quality wreaths and evergreens. The ships sailed to cities all around the world and holly brightened Christmas for many of the same cities.

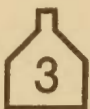
Both industries helped to make our community famous. The holly business even made the movies. Twentieth Century Fox made a newsreel on holly wreath making in Milton in the 1930's. Remember newsreels? They came on the screen before the main feature. The two industries had great impact on Milton, Delaware, and the economy of many local families. The holly business is recent history, and many local folks remember it well. History is always more interesting when spoken; perhaps someone will record his "memories" in writing before they are gone.



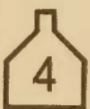
*Governor James Ponder Mansion*, 416 Federal St., circa mid-19th century. High Victorian architecture.



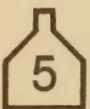
*Captain Lacey House*, 412 Federal St., early 19th century.



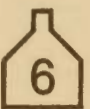
*Draper-Atkins House*, 204 Federal St., circa 1830. Late Federal style.



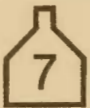
*W.C. Prettyman House*, 203 Federal St., circa 1845 (rear wing earlier). Classic Greek Revival structure.



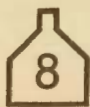
*Chestnut St. Cemetery*, stones date to the 18th century. Many historic Milton figures are buried here.



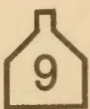
*Lank-Shivelhood House*, 301 Walnut St., early 19th century.



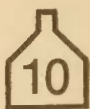
*Jones House (Holly House)*, 111 Federal St. Queen Anne Victorian style.



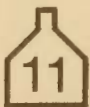
*N.W. McGee House*, 102 Union St. Original house 1750, with large Victorian front added.



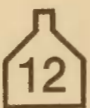
*F. Holland House-Milton Methodist Protestant Church*, 210-212 Union St. Built in 1845, it is now the Lydia B. Cannon Museum.



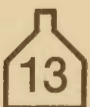
*Welch Home and Drug Store*, 205 Union St. Victorian Gothic structure, circa 1885.



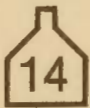
*Robert Carey Mansion*, 301 Union St., mid-19th century Victorian house and fine carriage house.



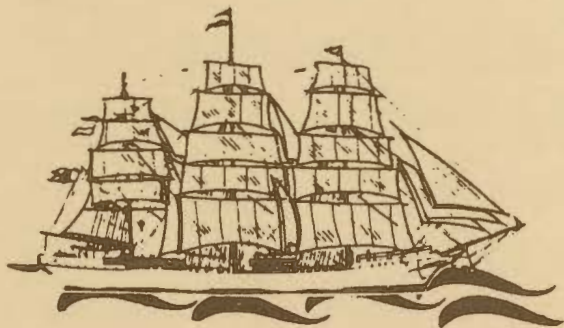
*Broad Street*, four examples of historic restoration.



*J.H. Wiltbank House*, 325 Union St., circa 1840. Wedding present from Governor Hazzard to his daughter.



*Governor Hazzard Mansion*, 327 Union St., circa 1770. Extensively restored.



**DELAWARE**  
SMALL WONDER

# Tour Historic Milton



Gov. Hazzard Mansion - Circa 1780, Milton, Delaware



*A walking tour of  
the homes in  
historic Milton.*

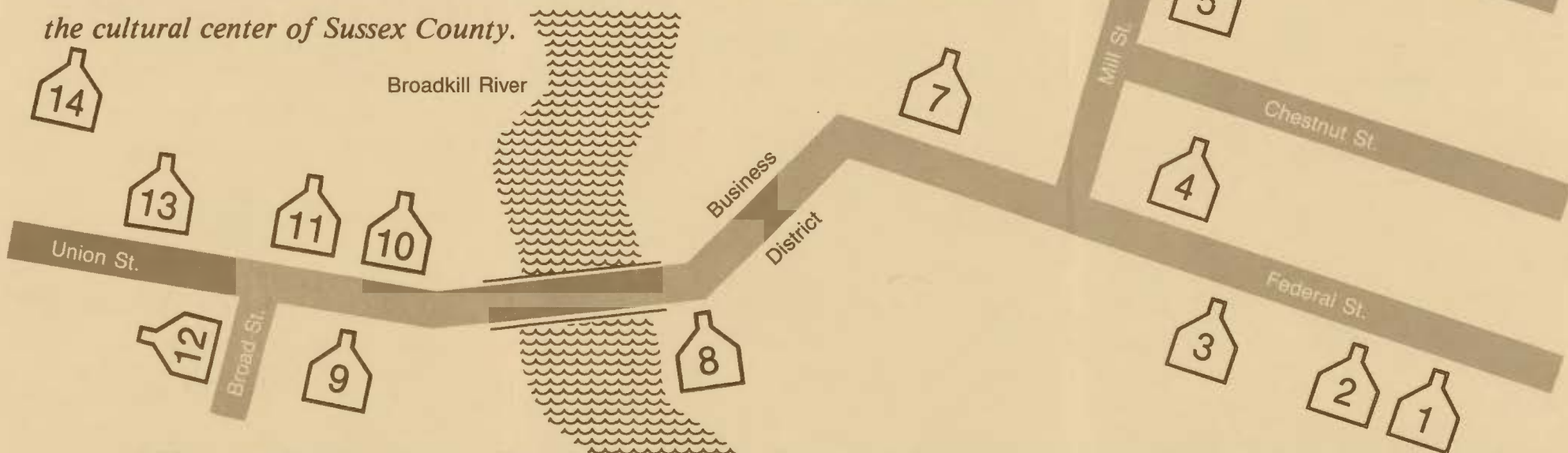


*Sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce of  
Milton, Delaware.*

ALL HOMES ARE PRIVATE  
NOT OPEN FOR INSIDE TOURING

**N**amed after the English poet, the town of Milton offers a panoramic history of people and places. While settlement dates from the mid-17th century, it was not known as Milton until 1807, when an act of the General Assembly made it official.

Located at the head of the Broadkill river, Milton was the main center for eastern Sussex County from the early 18th to the late 19th century. It was primarily a shipbuilding community with related agricultural businesses. Grainmills, sawmills, and even an early cottonmill depended on the ebb and flow of the Broadkill. With the demand for more ships, the economy boomed and Milton became the cultural center of Sussex County.



Milton produced numerous historic figures, including Revolutionary war heroes and five state governors. Samuel Paynter (1824–1827), David Hazzard (1829–1833), Dr. Joseph Maull (1846—died in office), and James Ponder (1871–1875) served as Governors of Delaware. James Carey went West to become Governor of Wyoming. Local legend and historic accounts relate that John Hazzard, David's father, piloted General Washington across the Delaware.

A large variety of architecture can be seen on the tour. It has been said that Milton has the finest surviving concentration of 19th century architecture in the county. Milton's National Register Historic District includes 198 homes. Enjoy your visit as you take a walk back in history.

# Welcome to Milton's 200th anniversary celebration

On behalf of the Mayor of Milton, the Town Council, and the citizens of Milton, the 200 Anniversary Committee would like to welcome you to Milton's Bicentennial Celebration weekend. The 200th Anniversary Committee was appointed several years ago to coordinate the many special events scheduled throughout the weekend that we hope you will find enjoyable and educational.

I wish to thank the Committee members who have worked so hard to make this celebration Milton's biggest party in 200 years! They are: Emory West our "souvenir king," who worked so patiently with various suppliers to select the anniversary collectibles you would like, and who attended many, many functions around town with his traveling storehouse of T-shirts, coffee mugs and more; David



C. FLEETWOOD

is Emory's right hand man; Janet Lank, who did a wonderful job as our Committee secretary, keeping accurate meeting minutes and keeping me on track; and Mary C. Hopkins-Hudson (director of the Milton Library,) who has worked tirelessly in the community on behalf of the Bicentennial, and her staff, who sold so many of the collectibles for our fundraising efforts.

Also, Jim Jefferson, our group's historian, for his diligent efforts to collect so many articles of Milton memorabilia, and his wonderful recall of past celebrations; Dennis Hughes, who serves as Milton Historical Society President and is a Milton volunteer fire fighter, for planning the fireworks extravaganza, the historic parade and coordinating area street closings; Donald Carey, our resident Civil War expert, who brought the re-enactment actors who will camp out and "do battle" on the Mariner Middle School's fields; Karen Duffield (director of the Milton Development Corporation), who con-



ANGIE MOON PHOTO

Milton's quiet elegance, illustrated here in this photograph taken at twilight along Governor's Walk, is what attracts thousands of year-round visitors to the town.

tributed greatly to our brochure designs and copy, and headed the effort to print this publication; Russell McCabe (State Archivist,) the best history buff I know, and someone who is always willing to share his in-depth knowledge of Delaware history; and Councilwoman Leah Betts, who did a great job as our liaison with the Milton Town Council and presented our plans and concerns to her fellow Council members for their consideration and approval.

Finally, I want to thank my wife, Barbara, who has worked with me on this event - behind the scenes - all these years. Barbara has always been a source of inspiration to me, and a great sounding board for my ideas.

Also, huge thanks go to Beverly White and Tom Arkinson, our volunteer coordinators, for recruiting and scheduling the many volunteers needed to host this celebration; and Patti Millman, who volunteered to be our public relations person. Patti worked closely with the Chamber of Commerce and the Milton Development Corporation, and coordinated all the pre-event advertising and publicity for the Bicentennial weekend.

When you read through this booklet,

you will see that many of Milton's civic and fraternal organizations have joined in the bicentennial spirit and are hosting very special events for the celebration. These groups have always been, and always will be, an integral part of our town, and without them, this celebration would not have been possible. Milton is a community of friends and neighbors that works together as a family, which makes it a hometown that is a very special place to visit and to live.

We all believe that your visit to Milton's 200th Anniversary Celebration will be memorable, and we hope you decide to spend this special weekend with us. Come learn as much as you can about our history; tour our lovely homes and gardens; taste our great food; listen to lively music; watch a historic parade; and revel in an explosion of fireworks. But most importantly, get to know what has made Milton so special for 200 years, and what still makes Milton so special: the people of Milton.

**Charlie Fleetwood, chairman  
Milton's 200th Anniversary  
Committee**

**Read a letter from Milton  
Mayor Don Post on page 12**

# Experience Milton's history at Lydia B. Cannon Museum

The Lydia Black Cannon Museum is the home of the Milton Historical Society. The historical society was founded in 1970 and opened to the public in its present location in 1972.

Built in 1857 as Grace Methodist Protestant Church, the building was renovated in 2006. Step inside and experience the magnificent space, including the recently restored stained glass windows. The museum features an exhibition on the town's history from its Native American beginnings to its heyday as a shipbuilding village.

The museum also offers a scavenger hunt for kids and a fascinating self-guided walking tour of the town. The museum shop sells unique, locally made gifts and fine art by local artists.

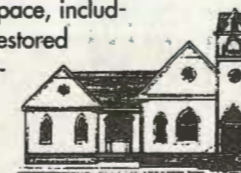
The museum will be open for free from 9 a.m.-4 p.m. on Saturday, Aug. 4, and from 11 a.m.-5 p.m. on Sunday, Aug. 5.

The museum and historical society will host a book signing with author and Milton native, Joana Stuchlik Donovan, at 1 p.m. on Saturday, Aug. 4.

The Milton Historical Society and Donning Company Publishers have announced their partnership in the publication of a new volume on the history of Milton. "It Began With a River: An Illustrated History of Milton and the Broadkill" is a limited edition book hot off the press. The volume features the rich and colorful past of the town once known as Head of Broadkill. The book takes readers through Milton's history beginning in the late 17th Century through its identity as a center of shipbuilding in the 19th Century, and as a center of the canning industry in the 20th Century. The book is \$35 a copy and only 1,000 are available.

Proceeds benefit the Milton Historical Society with special thanks to County Bank for underwriting this project. The Historical Society and the museum are located at 210 Union St.

For more information, call 684-1010 or visit [www.historicmilton.org](http://www.historicmilton.org).



The Lydia Black Cannon Museum at 210 Union St. in Milton was built in 1857 as the Methodist Protestant Church and renovated in 1906 and in 2006. The stained glass windows and bell tower date from 1906. The museum is open from 1-5 p.m. Thursday to Sunday, with special hours for the town's bicentennial celebration. For information, call 684-1010 or visit [www.historicmilton.org](http://www.historicmilton.org).



Historic photographs, such as this image of boats on the Broadkill, are featured in the book, "It Began With a River: An Illustrated History of Milton and the Broadkill."



# Celebrating 200 Years of Historic Events in Milton



**Begin Here**

1807: By an Act of the Delaware Assembly, the name of the community, known variously as Osburn's Landing, Upper Landing, Conwell's Landing and Head of the Broadkill, is changed to Milton, to honor the English Poet, John Milton.

2007: Milton celebrates 200th anniversary!

2006: After 16 months of extensive renovation, Milton Historical Society holds rededication ceremony of Lydia B. Cannon Museum.

2004: First Annual Horseshoe Crab & Shorebird Festival

2003: Completion of remodeling of the Milton Public Library.



2000/2003: Milton Development Corporation begins its Milton Theatre renovation project. Theatre reopens with first public program in three decades.

1998: 1st Annual John Milton Poetry Festival  
2000: 1st Annual Broadkill River Canoe & Kayak Race



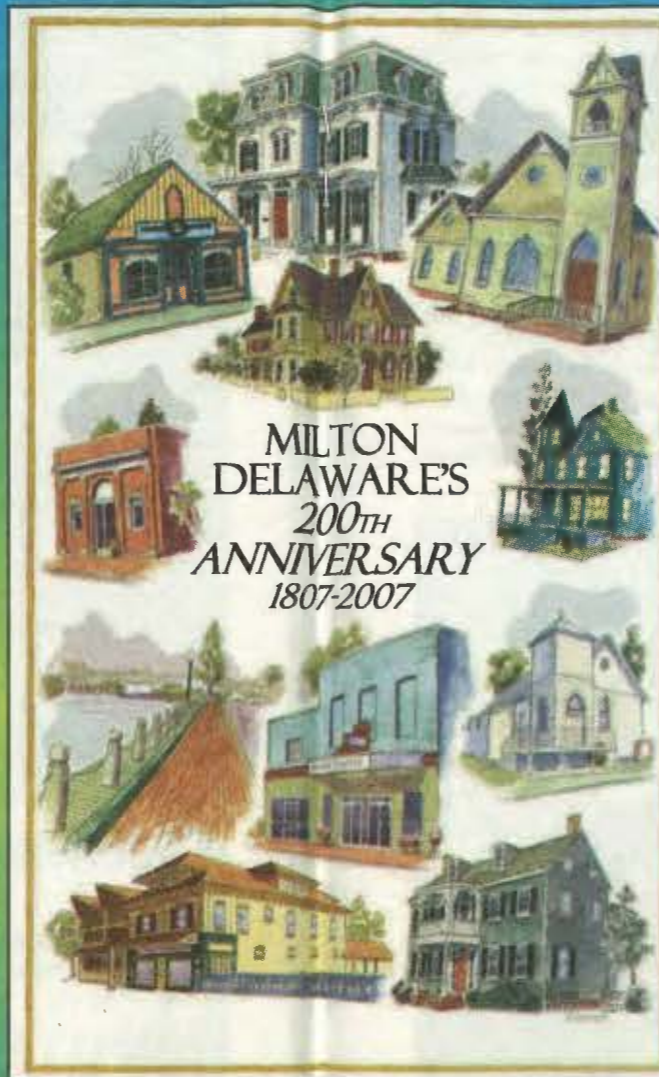
1986: Small rail train donated to Milton, and Milton Lions Club begins operation of the "Clipper Express" in Municipal Park.

1990: First Delmarva Hot Air Balloon & Craft Festival is organized by local physician, Dr. Charles Wagner

1998/2000: Draper-King Cole Cannery stops operation. Property sold to Thomas H. Draper who plans to develop it as a "neo-classical village."

1962: A Nor'easter hits the coastal region and floods downtown Milton - becomes known as the Great Storm

1970/1971: Milton Historical Society incorporates/former Grace Methodist Church on Union St. is donated to the MHS by Lydia Black Cannon to be used as a museum



1812: Broadkill Creek is blockaded by the British, and Milton stores and private dwellings are used as arsenals.

1820-1880: Milton shipbuilding enjoys its heyday. The town becomes well known for its thriving shipbuilding industry.



1887: Sussex County Court House in Georgetown constructed using bricks manufactured from Milton Brick Company.

1933/1934: Union organizers "chased from the town by police" when they try to organize Milton button cutters. Three button-cutting factories operating in Milton.

1947: Thomas and Mary Hughes begin publication of "The Towncrier"

1824: Samuel Paynter elected Governor of Delaware, the first of five men from Milton to be elected Governor.

1828: David Hazzard elected Governor of Delaware.

1846: Joseph Maull elected Governor of Delaware

1865: Milton incorporates as a town

1871: James Ponder sworn in as Governor of Delaware

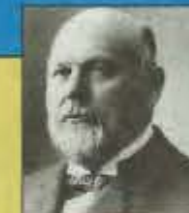
1874: Waples Lumber Company, owned by Charles G. Waples, operates at Waples Mill Pond.

1901: Milton Volunteer Fire Company organizes and purchases its first piece of equipment.

1904: Telephone lines are installed

1909: Great Fire devastates downtown Milton and destroys 18 buildings.

1909: John S. Isaacs Farm Co. is founded and by the 1940s has become world's largest producer of canned lima beans.



1911: Joseph Maull Carey, Milton native, elected Governor of Wyoming.



PHOTO COURTESY OF FRANKLIN BRITTINGHAM AND JIM BRITTINGHAM  
 This photograph from around 1900 shows a bustling Front Street in downtown Milton - across from the present fire hall - before most of the area was leveled by the devastating fire of 1909.

# Front Street once connected Milton with the wharves and the world

BY CHARLES G. JONES III

Front Street noted in the picture shown above runs in front of the current day fire hall, crossing Federal Street beside the Wilmington Trust Bank and "PJ's" garage, and then continues straight on to the river behind the theater. This picture is taken standing in front of current day "PJ's" garage, and looking toward the fire hall.

At the time, the place where this picture was taken was at the original corner where Union Street connected with Front Street - in front of PJ's garage. Subsequently the original corner of Union and Front Streets was made into a curve, thus removing the corner, and making it appear as though Union Street continues on around the curve and connects directly into Federal Street rather than connecting to Front.

Although the street signs for this location now indicate Union and Federal Streets, the post office still recognizes the

address of this site as Front Street. The address of PJ's is 105 Front Street even though it is marked by street signs as being on the corner of Union and Federal - somewhat confusing.

The building in the foreground is where current day "PJ's" is located (105 Front Street) and was the original hotel in Milton until 1858 when the Ponder House opened on the opposing corner (i.e. catty-corner.) The Ponder House hotel (where the current day police station is located) had a wrap-around double deck porch, which is seen protruding into the right side of the picture. When the Ponder House opened it boasted a "table supplied with all the delicacies of the season" as well as "livery, pool room, and best accommodations," and the old hotel in the picture was converted into three storefronts. My family had placed a store next door (i.e. to the left and out of the current picture) in 1880, bought the

adjoining/pictured old hotel storefronts in 1891, and I continue to own this location to the current day.

As noted by the overwhelming number of buggies in the picture, Front Street was once a very busy, bustling business district. The picture depicts buggies on both sides of the road, and storefronts which continue on out of sight.

Ships could come up the river with products not made locally, unload directly into the back of stores, which would then sell within the port town business district which supplied the whole eastern half of Sussex County. At one time this was the main street in Milton and obviously business was brisk! Stores known to have existed on this street included a pharmacy, general store, furniture store, casket show room, restaurant, livery stable, tobacco store, pool hall and realty agency.

The picture shows the old hotel store-

The picture shows the old hotel storefronts being: "The Big Store" run by "Markel & Hartman" on the corner, Wm. T. "Starkey's Pharmacy" in the middle, flanked by the "Mason & Davidson" store to the left. In the middle of the picture, on the other corner of Federal and Front Street, the store with the wrap-around porch was the establishment of Colonel Samuel J. Wilson (i.e. later known locally as "Pop-Sam").

On the corner, "The Big Store" was a large general store, and the Wilson's store sold furniture as well as caskets of all things. Samuel Wilson had acquired the funeral business from John H. Davison (a cabinetmaker/builder/contractor). Mr. Wilson was a Democratic leader in Sussex County, appointed a Colonel on the staff of Milton Governor James Ponder, and also the Coroner of Sussex County. It was the Wilson family who sold the funeral business to the Shorts, who continue in the funeral business to this day.

Advertisements of this period indicate that Wm. T. Starkey's apothecary "in South Milton is headquarters for pure drugs, toilet articles, stationery, and fine confections. The headache power manufactured by him is highly endorsed as a cure for head

aches." Samuel J. Wilson was "the leading funeral director of Sussex County, has been engaged in the undertaking business for years, and by his long experience he is able to give satisfaction. In connection with his business he has a furniture department well stocked with everything necessary to furnish a home in this line."

All of the hustle and bustle shown in this picture came to a sudden end when the scenery in the picture changed dramatically - on the lucky night of Friday the 13th in August of 1909. Shortly after 1 o'clock in the morning, fire broke out in the rear of "The Big Store." According to various newspapers accounts: "The fire was discovered by the night watchman of the Royal Packing Company. When passing the building he saw only electric lights burning but a large pile of paper had notably been placed along the side of the building. Fifteen minutes later he saw flames.

Fire had eaten its way through the ceiling, so he ran to the Ponder House and rang the fire bell. As the building was of frame, it took only a few minutes for the flames to spread. By that time fire had spread to the adjoining store of W.T. Starkey, the Mason & Davidson general

merchandise store, and the post office to the west. Sparks were flying across the street and incipient fires were constantly breaking out in every direction. With little apparatus except an old-fashioned hand pump, fire had full sweep soon after it started. It spread to the bridge which crosses the Broadkill River, and this made it impossible to pump water from that source. The pump had to be filled with water from private dwellings. When flames reached out to the telephone office, men hurried to the switchboard and sent calls for aide to Lewes and Georgetown, while the flames licked around them.

Unable to connect with telephones any further, with the building on fire, William M. Foord, who was stopping at the Ponder House, managed to get his automobile out and made a record run to Georgetown where he telephoned for help. Practically the entire population was at the scene in a short time. The fire could be seen for many miles, and hundreds of people from the surrounding country flocked to Milton."

Verbal accounts by people who were there said that the men ran to the Schooner "Marie Thomas" (tied to the wharf on the back side of Front Street) and manned the bilge pumps in an attempt to produce



PHOTO COURTESY OF FRANKLIN BRITTINGHAM AND JIM BRITTINGHAM  
 Wilson's Store, at Front Street and Federal, featured items brought into Milton by ships from all over the world. In 1900, Milton's Front Street businesses, which backed up to the Broadkill River wharves, supplied much of the material needs of Eastern Sussex County



DELAWARE PUBLIC ARCHIVES PHOTO

By 1954, most of Milton's downtown businesses - including the Post Office, had moved to Union Street. The building at the far left now houses the Milton Public Library.

Federal and Front Street, down Union Street to the river, took out all of Front Street down to the river, and swept up Federal Street to Strawberry Alley. When it was all said and done, most agreed that it was actually the women who stopped the fire from spreading further and contained it. The fire was contained by nailing blankets onto the side of buildings and keeping them wet with a bucket brigade.

Newspaper accounts confirm that "the women of the town took the lead in fighting the fire. They carried buckets and tubs of water. In many homes the women climbed on the roofs and kept the roofs wet with water, and it was through their work that the fire was kept from spreading.

There were only two accidents: one man broke his arm in helping to move the safe out of the Ponder House, and another was slightly burned. Although it was long after the fire was discovered that the fire engines from Lewes and Georgetown arrived, they did good work. Water was drawn from Milton creek, and the fire was gotten under control by 6 a.m.

Heroic efforts by these two volunteer companies combined with the aid of hundreds of willing workers, including women, saved (the remainder of) the town. The burned section covers several blocks."

History records "The Great Fire" resulted in "losses estimated as follows: Burton's

store occupied by Markel & Hartman (general store), W.T. Starkey (drugstore), Mason & Davidson (store); Carey & Darby (store), Charles Conner (two stores), Joseph Walls (blacksmith), William Mears (barber shop and dwelling), S. J. Wilson & Son (undertaking), James H. Palmer (Ponder House hotel and two stores), Goodman Conwell & Co. (offices), W.H. Stevens (wheelwright), William Maull (blacksmith), Mrs. H.E. Fields (two stores and dwelling), and Joshua Gray (residence)."

Some of these owners had "small insurance" coverage, while other had "partial insurance," though many had "no insurance."

Although "the fire only lasted about four hours," it "destroyed the entire business section of Milton."

After the "The Great Fire," Front Street never regained its former prominence. Whatever main street businesses that were rebuilt seemed to be placed over on Union Street rather than Front Street. Products began to be transported by automobiles rather than brought in by ships, and this diminished the importance/need for a waterfront business area.

The final blow to Front Street came when Milton decided to "put its toilet in the parlor."

That is, Milton decided to situate its sewage treatment plant on its prime

wharfage/waterfront real estate. Upon visiting this vicinity, particularly when the wind is in the right direction, one can't help but to leave the area.

However in more recent times there have been efforts to reverse this downfall of Front Street and return it to its former potential.

Approximately 15 years ago a wharf was constructed on the back side of Front Street where a sailing vessel continuously sits, as if to remind Miltonians of their reason for existence.

Since that time a Town Park across the river has been the focal point of improvement: Brush has been cleared from the waterfront, a park gazebo has been installed, along with playground equipment, cook-out facilities, and a train for children to ride.

A new restaurant - Irish Eyes - has been constructed in this area with a nice dining deck and patio overlooking the river. In fact the new Mayor, Don Post, is now working to move the sewer plant (remove the toilet from the parlor), and has notably voiced intentions to recreate Front Street back to its former potential - prime commercial real estate area.

Only time will tell if Front Street will ever return to its former prominence shown in the pictures as a bustling commercial district; but the pictures clearly show that the potential is there.



## PARADISE LOST? THE BROADKILL'S FORESTS

*Magnificent trees around the eastern Sussex County town of Milton proved attractive to the commerce of a developing nation. Now, an urge to preserve.*

BY LYNN L. REMLY

*Poems are made by fools like me  
But only God can make a tree*

—JOYCE KILMER

**T**wisting its way over 13 miles from Milton to the Delaware Bay, the Broadkill is a reminder that a river is part of a system, as it flows through terrain in eastern Sussex County varying from upland forest to the wetlands and salt marshes of Prime Hook National Wildlife Refuge. Yet the Broadkill watershed, with its astonishing wealth and variety of trees, is seriously threatened by human encroachment, in danger of becoming yet another paradise lost to the planet.

While everyone laments the steady loss of the Amazon Rain Forest, the problem of deforestation is much closer to home, and

has just as significant an impact. According to Andy Manus, director of conservation programs for the Delaware Nature Conservancy, "The forests are nature's lungs. We can't afford to lose them."

Rivers and trees are mutually dependent. "The forests along the Broadkill and its tributaries are crucial to protecting water quality," Manus points out. "They reduce urban and agricultural runoff, remove contaminants, and decrease erosion and sedimentation." In addition, their shade near a stream optimizes light and temperature conditions for its aquatic plants and animals, providing them with the right habitat.

Yet destruction of the forests, starting from the earliest human habitation, has increased geometrically with the decades. According to Rick McCorkle, Fish and Wildlife Biologist for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, "Native Americans did have an impact, by

burning the forest understory to improve browsing for animals. Their disturbance, however, was relatively mild."

In fact, early European settlers were amazed by the one million acres of forest that they found in today's Delaware. In 1616, a Dutch sea captain remarked on the seemingly endless miles of oak, hickory, and pine, and in 1633, Leonard Calvert, brother of the Second Lord Baltimore, described the variety of trees that nearly covered the state:

"There are many hickory trees and oaks so straight and tall that beams 60 feet long and two-and-a-half-feet wide can be made of them. The cypress trees also grow to a height of 80 feet before they have any branches, and three men with arms extended can barely reach round their trunks. Pine, laurel, fir, sassafras and walnuts are plentiful. There are plenty of mulberry trees,



DELAWARE PUBLIC ARCHIVES PHOTOGRAPH

**In 1908, townspeople of Milton, Del. gathered on the banks of the Broadkill River for the launching of the sailing schooner Naul Thomas. The surrounding forests provided ideal timber for the shipbuilding industry.**

alder, ash and chestnut trees, as large as those which grow in Spain, Italy and France; and cedars equalling those which Libanus [Lebanon] boasts of."

In addition, yellow poplar, beech, hickory, maple, gum, and sycamore filled the forest, and white cedar flourished in the swamps. This plenitude results from Delaware's location midway between the north and south zones of eastern forest growth, meaning that wooded lands hold species representing both zones.

But admiration gave way to destruction as European settlement began to steamroll the area. The forests must have seemed infinite, and the trees were exploited for shelter, a fuel source and a cash crop. "Unlike the piedmont or swamps, the coastal plain offered easy conversion to farming," McCorkle notes. "Unfortunately."

The American icon - the log cabin - was first built by Swedish colonists in Delaware and later adapted by other pioneers as they began to clear the land. It might have been a symbol for the losses to come.

English planters, settling in the area along the Broadkill, not only cleared trees for homes and farmland but also developed industries that devastated the forests. Many timber tracts with black oak, for example, were cut solely for bark to be used in the tanning and dyeing trades.

With its easy access to both forest and farm products, the river drew permanent settlement, and the town of Milton, located at the head of the Broadkill, became a transportation hub as early as 1672. The settlement was first called "Head of the Broadkill," but its few dozen early inhabitants had pretensions. In 1807, they had the Delaware Legislature change the settlement's name to Milton, for the 17th-century English poet John Milton, author of the epics *Paradise Lost* and *Paradise Regained*.

Their pretensions were justified, and in the 19th century, the town and its river became the center of a regional shipbuilding industry. Shipbuilding requires wood, however, and like farming, the profitable industry required pillaging more forest, as acres of white oak fell to produce high-quality hulls.

Locally-built schooners carried agricultural products and lumber up Delaware Bay to Philadelphia and up the East Coast to points beyond, according to Ellen Passman, member of the Milton Chamber of Commerce board of directors. "We were part of the whole system of moving the goods in the 19th century."

In addition to shipbuilding, local holly trees gave rise to a thriving industry,

Passman adds. Growing to a height of 60 feet with dark green leaves and bright red berries, holly made Delaware into the leading U.S. producer of its products. Milton became "The Holly Capital of the World," Passman says, and the surrounding area was "The Land of Holly." In 1939, the General Assembly of Delaware even named the American holly the official State Tree of Delaware.

As the Broadkill forests were swept away, they graced the inhabitants' lives, and the simple log cabin was replaced by some of the finest Victorian and Colonial architecture in Delaware, most constructed in wood. Many shipbuilders and sea captains lived and worked in Milton, and their prosperity is apparent in the town's historic homes.



Even the street names were changed to Broad, Spruce and Chestnut, to imitate the stature of Philadelphia, but also to underscore the source of the town's wealth: water and trees.

Inevitably, wooden ships disappeared with the advent of steam. By the 20th century, the golden age of shipbuilding was a memory, and "The holly trade went plastic and moved to China," Passman adds.

But the inconvenient truth is that the forests, like the industrial past, were also a memory. Between shipbuilding and wood exports, the forests had been destroyed; of a total 1,251,200 acres of land in the state, only 350,000 were forest and woodland by the beginning of the 20th century. Over

time, McCorkle summarizes, "About 70-75 percent of Delaware's forest cover was lost."

Just as bad as clear-cutting, McCorkle emphasizes, has been the problem of fragmentation, in which forest tracts become separated and offer more edges, or frontage against open areas. Part of the Broadkill watershed, Redden State Forest, for example, is a patchwork of tracts separated by towns and fields.

As McCorkle explains, unbroken expanses of forest are necessary for biodiversity. "A natural forest contains several age classes of tree, and each class supports associated species," he says. "Some species prefer old-growth forest, huge trees with cavities, peeled back bark, or just the size to support a raptor nest. The cerulean warbler and Delmarva fox squirrel require a wide expanse of forest. Second growth or younger trees and bushes support other species, like bobwhite tail and woodcock."

Without wide habitat corridors, species fail to find food, water, shelter, and breeding sites, and to escape droughts or fires. In addition, he says, "Fragmentation results in more tracts with sharp edges, which allow in predators and exotic species."

The forest is arguably Delaware's most threatened natural habitat, in great part because it is unprotected by legal strictures, unlike farmland and wetlands. "This is a sore point: there is no upland forest regulation in Sussex County," McCorkle says. Wetlands are protected, but because upland forests can easily be converted to agricultural use or residential development, they are vulnerable. "Upland forest is the most imperiled habitat in the state."

Ironically, the timber industry that cut the forests in the early days once provided a temporary buffer for forests by managing the cutting. Until recently, the timber industry has been a \$100 million-a-year state industry and has helped conserve the resource on which it depends. Unfortunately, reforestation efforts involved planting loblolly rather than hardwood, but at least there was reforestation. "I'm no proponent of timbering," McCorkle says, "but forestry can be done in a sustainable way. It's much better than growing houses."

But today, trees can be outsourced, just like anything else; lumber companies are investing profits in countries in South America, where trees can be grown more quickly and cheaply. As a result, treed land in the United States is more profitable to sell than to use for re-planting. In addition, companies find it easier to buy timber rights from private landowners in the United States to avoid paying taxes on land they



**Broadkill River watershed and sub-watersheds.**

own. Thus they are increasingly opting to sell land for development, sounding the death knell for still more trees.

Two of the largest companies in Delaware are reducing their holdings. Glatfelter Pulpwood Company has sold all but 9,000 of its acres in Delaware, and International Paper is selling off holdings in the United States generally.

As the principal town along the Broadkill, Milton is a focus of attempts to regain the lost paradise in some measure and to retain what is left. Passman notes that the mills and shipyards are gone, but the homes in the historic district are being purchased and "restored to their former glory," mainly by people moving in from other towns, like Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, D.C.

But residential development outside the town center has skyrocketed, further threatening the remaining forests, and the question is whether the flood of newcomers will destroy what they have come to enjoy. Today's growth spurt in Milton, for example, means that the town might well double its current population of 1,300 within 10 years.

As one result of residential growth, the headwater of the Broadkill, Wagoner's Pond, is increasingly threatened by sedimentation, as trees fall to the chainsaw. "The town has 'asphaltitis,'" according to Joannie Martin-Brown, citizen member of the Broadkill Action Team, which was created as part of an effort to bring the river into compliance with federal mandates for fresh water quality. "People, especially new resi-

dents who want to live on the water and chop down trees to improve the view, have no respect for the free water-cleaning services Mother Nature provides."

She points to efforts on the part of some developers to cut down as many trees as possible before the town can enact ordinances that prohibit clearing. "There's a lot of ugliness in town right now, a lot of pressure for development and little enforcement of laws that could help the river."

Passman agrees. "We want no cement city or Levittown." She points to the town's refusal to approve a 4,000-home development - Elizabethtown - (now approved by Sussex County, outside Milton jurisdiction) outside its center but notes that The Preserve on the Broadkill was permitted as a responsible development. "We're trying to rethink our vision of the river, keeping in mind that it flows onward to Prime Hook and the Delaware. We're part of a system, and we take our stewardship seriously."

But as Delaware's population continues to swell - by more than 12 percent through 2020, according to projections - habitat for people is taking priority over habitat for wildlife, and forestland is making way for housing and other human development at a pace of about 2,000 to 3,000 acres a year. Sussex in particular is one of the fastest growing counties in the nation.

"Houses and human disturbance that goes with them - grass, roads, exotic species in the garden - hasten the decline of the forest and the species it shelters," McCorkle says. He would like to see upland forest regulation similar to that which pro-

tecs wetlands, "starting with simply avoiding any impact at all on existing forests." Reducing the human footprint and, as a last resort, reforesting other areas are far less desirable solutions, he feels, but they do provide some protection.

Successful efforts to save the trees and the river from invasion have included purchase of conservation easements and the outright purchase of affected lands. According to Manus, the Nature Conservancy - in partnership with Sussex County Land Trust - bought a conservation easement on 150 acres of land along Beaverdam Creek - a tributary of the Broadkill - from an owner who had promised his grandfather that he would protect the land he inherited. The Conservancy has instituted a management plan to maintain the creek's purity.

In addition, Manus says, the Conservancy created the 7-acre Edward McCabe Preserve in Milton in 1998, in part as a means of raising public awareness. The preserve's 3-mile trail along the Broadkill, forested with 1,750 hardwood seedlings to stabilize soil along the riverbank, is posted with interpretive guides to allow people to see forest and the management practices that help to protect water quality. "Our efforts are necessarily long-term and incremental."

"We try to raise public awareness of the issues, then wait for the opportunity to act to preserve affected lands."

Manus also points to the 904-acre Ponders Tract, formerly a Glatfelter company loblolly plantation, as another focus of the Conservancy's efforts. Adjacent to the Conservancy's Pemberton Branch Preserve and the Redden State Forest, the Ponders area is a critical resting and feeding site for migratory birds and serves as an important groundwater recharge area.

In addition, it protects the integrity of streams that flow into both the Chesapeake Bay and the Delaware Bay. Named for Governor James Ponder, a native of Milton, the tract is "a demonstration area of sorts, to show how reforestation works," Manus says. "In 30 to 40 years, we hope to get the tract back to coastal hardwood forest."

Protecting paradise needs to be a top priority, on the Broadkill and everywhere. "We're at least at 'code orange,'" McCorkle feels. "We have to stop allowing out-of-control development, which means just handing over our natural areas to special interests. They get a short-term financial gain at the expense of our long-term goals, such as promoting human health." After all, what's lost may not always be regained. **DQ**



# MILTON CONCERTS IN THE PARK 2018

**7 PM** at the  
*Memorial Park*  
**BRING YOUR LAWN CHAIRS**

**ADMISSION: FREE**

## May

30 . . . . . **SMOOTH SOUND** BIG BAND  
The Mercantile at Milton  
Pediatric & Adolescent Center

## June

6 . . . **Kathie Martin & the Hot Rods** OLDIES ROCK  
**FOOD PANTRY COLLECTION NIGHT!** I.G. Burton  
Milford • Seaford • Lewes

13 . **Sky Brady & The Lost Northern Tribe** ROCK N ROLL  
Avery Hall Insurance  
County Bank

20 . . **1st STATE SYMPHONIC BAND** SUMMER POP  
Quillen Signs  
Short Funeral Services

27 . . . . . **FUNSTERS** VARIETY  
Irish Eyes Pub & Restaurant  
Pro Exteriors

## July

4 . . . . . **TYDEWATER** COUNTRY  
**FOOD PANTRY COLLECTION NIGHT!** Wyoming Millwork  
Charlie's Waste Services

11 . . . . **THE GIRLFRIENDS** CLASSIC ROCK  
Yeager Family Law Firm  
The Butcher Block

18 . . **U.S. NAVY COMMODORES** BIG BAND  
Milton Lions Club  
Technogoober

25 . . . . . **VINYL SHOCKLEY** VARIETY  
Milton Chamber of Commerce • Womens Club of Milton  
Lavender Fields at Warrington Manor

## August

1 . . **HONEYCOMBS** VARIETY  
Dog Fish Head Craft Brewery  
Milton Police Department  
**FOOD PANTRY COLLECTION NIGHT!**  
POLICE • COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS



8 . . **33 1/3** CLASSIC ROCK  
ErinAnn Martin Beebe - Remax Realty  
King's Homemade Ice Cream

15 . . **OVERTIME** CLASSIC ROCK N ROLL  
M & T Bank

22 . . . . **U.S. NAVY CRUISERS** ROCK  
Salon Milton • Hot Dogs @ the Beach  
Milton Liquors • The Ice Cream Man

29 . **BIG HAT NO CATTLE** WESTERN SWING  
Rep. Steve Smyk  
Senator Ernie Lopez

This program is supported in part by a grant from the

Delaware Division of the **Arts**

**MILTON**  
  
**COMMUNITY FOUNDATION**

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National Endowment of the Arts.  
The Division also promotes Delaware arts events on  
DelawareScene.com

United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

# National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCRS use only

received MAY 20 1982

date entered

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

## 1. Name

historic Milton Historic District

and/or common

## 2. Location

street & number

NA not for publication

city, town Milton

NA vicinity of

congressional district ONE

state Delaware

code 10

county Sussex

code 003

## 3. Classification

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

## 4. Owner of Property

name Multiple (See attachment)

street & number NA

city, town NA

NA vicinity of

state NA

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Sussex County Courthouse

street & number The Circle

city, town Georgetown

state Delaware

## 6. Representation in Existing Surveys

CRS #S-1110  
title Delaware Cultural Resource Survey has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no  
date 1979-1980  federal  state  county  local

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

city, town Dover

state Delaware 19901



# 7. Description

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

## Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

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

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

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

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

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

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

# 8. Significance

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

Specific dates NA

Builder/Architect NA

## Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

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

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

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

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

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

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property 87.21 acres

Quadrangle name Milton

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References See Continuation Sheet

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

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

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

state	NA	code	NA	county	NA	code	NA
state	NA	code	NA	county	NA	code	NA

# 11. Form Prepared By

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

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

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

city or town Georgetown, state Delaware

# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *Daniel R. Griffith*

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

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

*Deloris Byers* Entered in the National Register date 6/25/82

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

Chief of Registration

Milton Historic District  
10/10/82

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OWNERS OF PROPERTY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

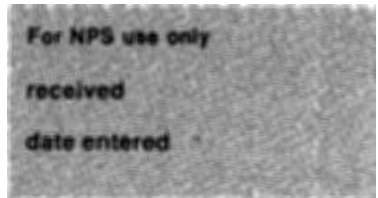
As the Union Street hill moves down to the Broadkill, on the west side is an early church which now serves as the headquarters of the Milton Historical Society. The church dates from the schism in mid-nineteenth-century Methodism between the Methodist Episcopalians and the Methodist Protestants, who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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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OCT. 10/31/84

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the first house was completed and the 1870's.

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

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

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

Boundary Justification

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

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



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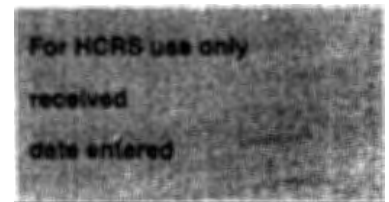
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MILTON HISTORIC DISTRICT (S-1110) - INVENTORY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

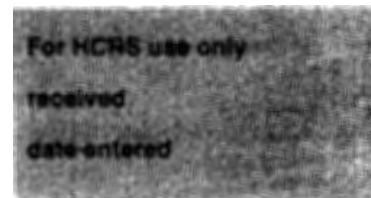
61. 423 Federal Street. Ca. 1930. Rectangular one-and-a-half-story three-bay, single-pile wood frame structure with modern enclosed front porch and rear gable roofed one-story wing with side rear porch. Dormer in front roof with double four-over-four sash. Asbestos shingle siding.

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



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

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

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

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

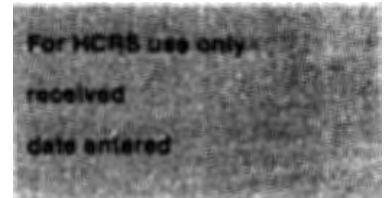
67. 405-407 Federal Street. Mid-nineteenth century five-bay, single-pile double house. Three-bay front shed-roofed porch with bracketed turned posts. Rear shed-roofed wing. Composition shingles over original weatherboarding. Tin roof on main core.

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

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

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

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

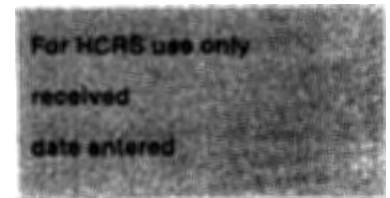
72. 305 Federal Street. Large late-nineteenth-century Victorian Gothic structure. Wood frame with wood weatherboard. Hip-roofed rear two-story wing. Gable-roofed main core with double cross gables. Two-story bay in each front gable end. Cross gables and gable ends have diamond paned lancet windows. Full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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

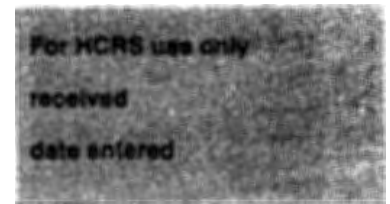
83. 105-107 Federal Street. Early 1900's commercial building of brick construction containing two store fronts. Two-story, seven-bay, with false front and decorative frieze under cornice. Some alterations to first-floor store fronts. Now used as a market.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

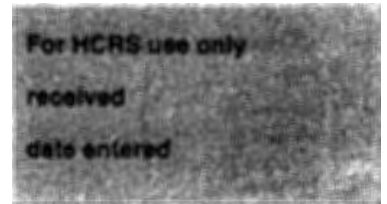
91. 127 Union Street. Milton Service Center. Ca. 1940. One-story rectangular three-bay brick commercial building with modern false front and alterations to front facade.

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

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

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

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

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

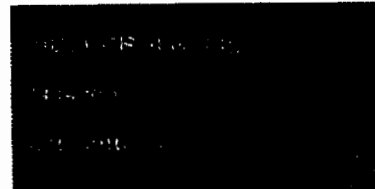
97. 211 Union Street. Late-nineteenth century Victorian Gothic cottage. One-story gable-roofed house with gable end facing street. Two-two-over-two windows in gable end. Decorative scroll sawn peak ornament. Shed-roofed front porch with turned bracketed posts. Smaller gable-roofed ~~area~~<sup>leaf</sup>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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

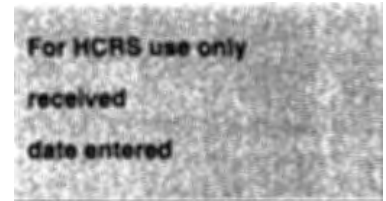
118. 118 Broad Street. C. 1860. Two-story, five-bay frame house, gable roof with box cornice and partial returns, interior gable end chimneys, one-story rear wing with shed roof, cornice window heads, asbestos siding over weatherboard.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

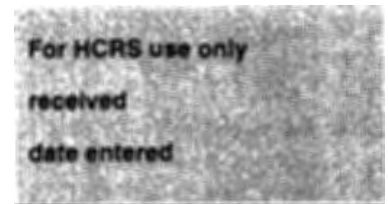
129. 111 Broad Street. C. 1890. Two-story, five-bay frame building with gable roof and interior gable end chimneys, center-hall, east block has bays combined into projecting wing, center front porch with wrought iron posts, box cornice with partial returns.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

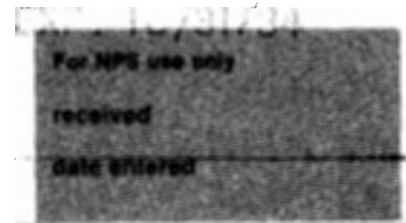
152. 203 Mill Street. C. 1870. Two-story, three-bay center-hall frame house, gable roof, interior gable end chimneys, full enclosed front porch, two-story rear wing, projecting bay on east gable end.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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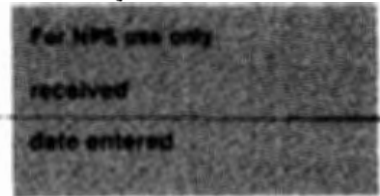
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The Milton District as a whole, then, is an extremely significant body of architecture, ranging from early to late and from humble to ostentatious in a logical interdependence and progression. Included within its boundaries are numerous houses and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

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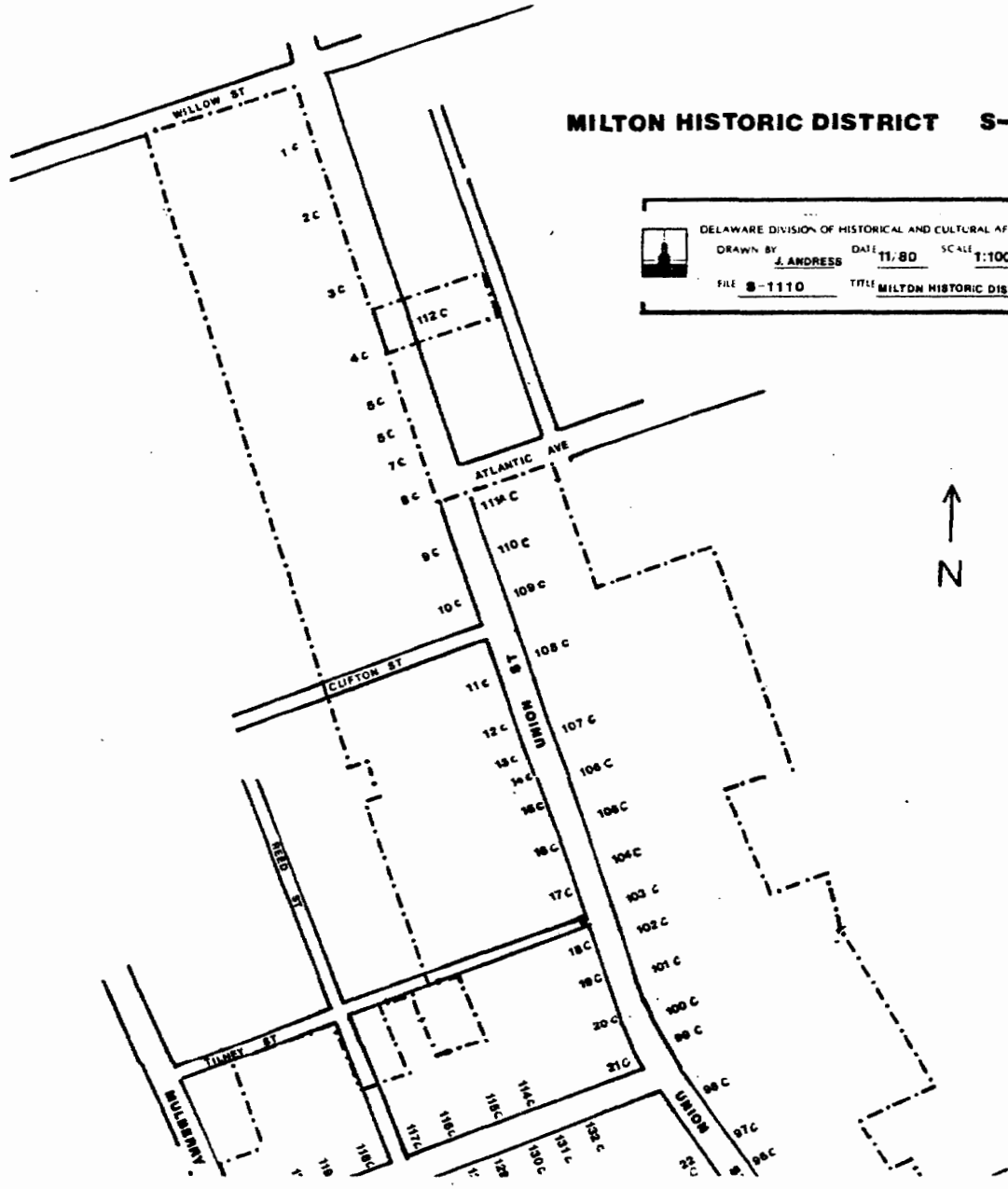
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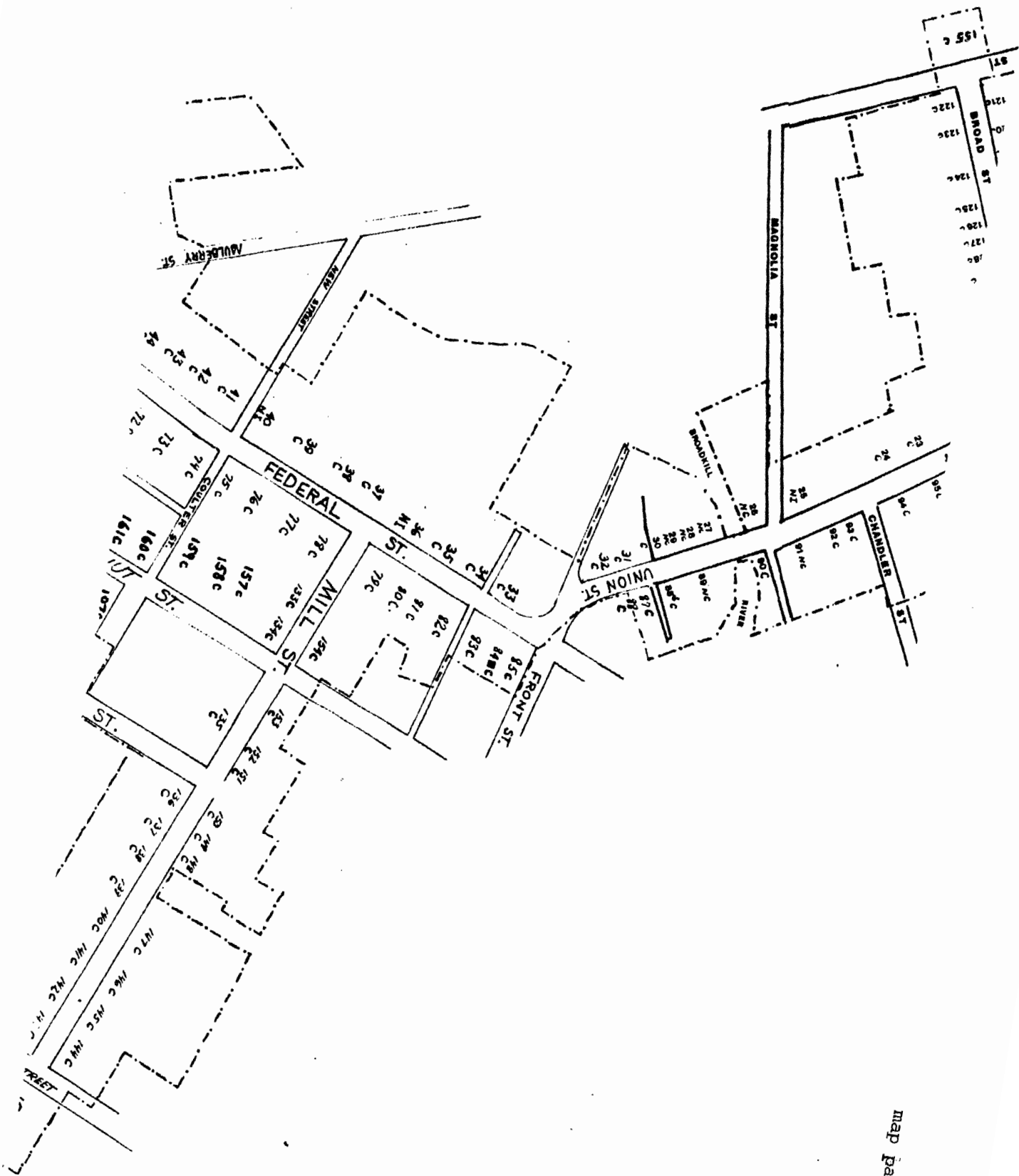
MILTON HISTORICAL DISTRICT GEOGRAPHICAL DATA S-1110

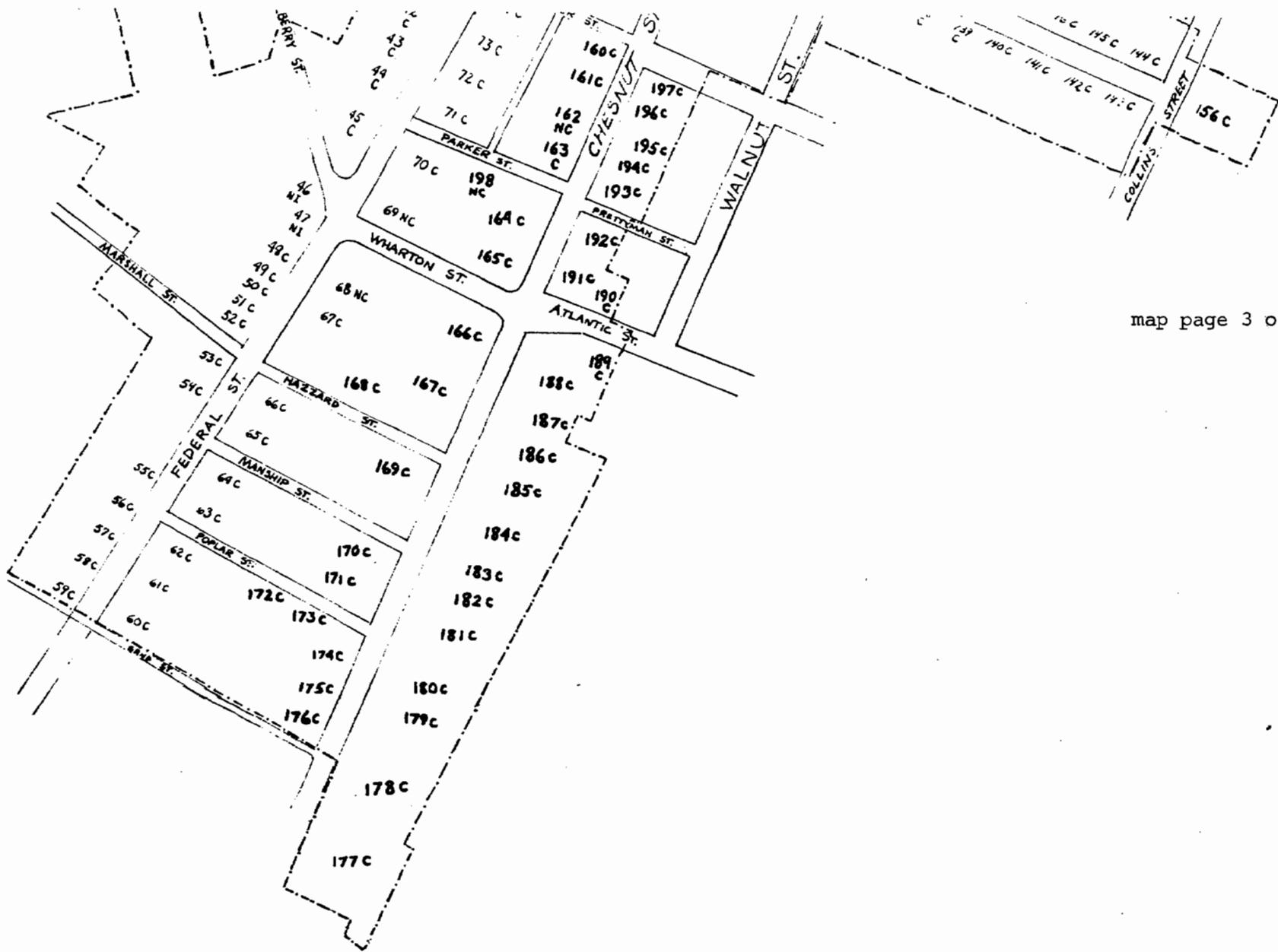
Point A	38° 47' 02"	Latitude
	75° 18' 55"	Longitude
Point B	38° 47' 02"	Latitude
	75° 18' 25"	Longitude
Point C	38° 46' 21"	Latitude
	75° 18' 55"	Longitude
Point D	38° 46' 21"	Latitude
	75° 18' 25"	Longitude

### MILTON HISTORIC DISTRICT S-1110

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





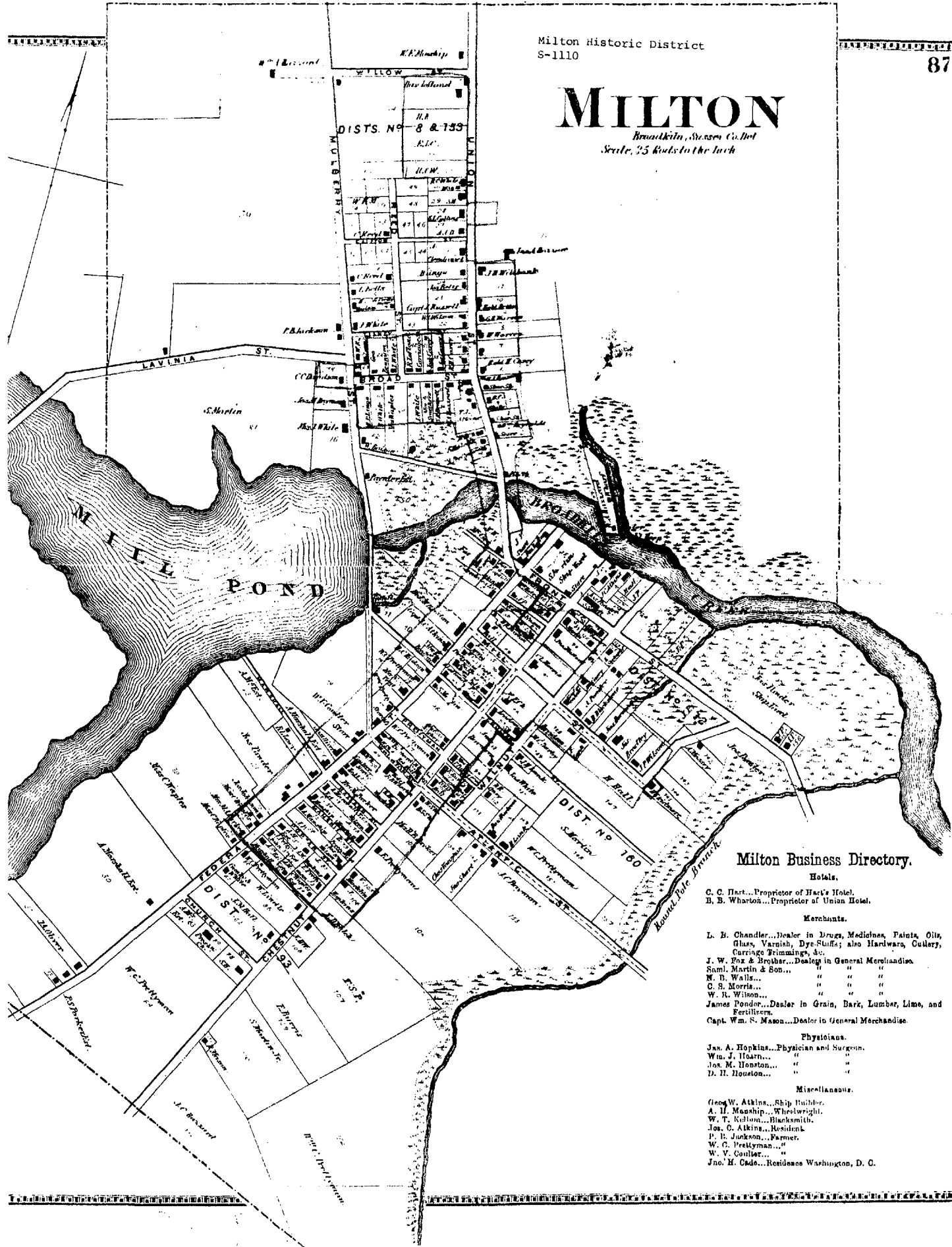


map page 3 of 3

Milton Historic District  
S-1110

# MILTON

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



## Milton Business Directory.

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



Name: Milton Historic District (streetscape A: west,  
southwest along Broad Street; site #114 at extreme  
right)

Location: Milton, Sussex County, Delaware

Photographer: photograph by survey staff

Date of Photograph:

Location of Negative: Division of Historical & Cultural  
Affairs, Bureau of Archaeology &  
Historic Preservation, Dover, DE

Description: view from east-northeast

Photograph Number: / of 58





Name: Milton Historic District (streetscape B: north along Union Street, across Chandler Street, intersection; site # 93 at extreme right).

Location: Milton, Sussex County, Delaware

Photographer: photograph by survey staff

Date of Photograph:

Location of Negative: Division of Historical & Cultural Affairs, Bureau of Archaeology & Historic Preservation, Dover, DE

Description: view from south

Photograph Number: 2 of 38



Name: Milton Historic District (streetscape C: Union Street, northwest from Front Street intersection; site # 86 at extreme right)

Location: Milton, Sussex County, Delaware

Photographer: photograph by survey staff

Date of Photograph:

Location of Negative: Division of Historical & Cultural Affairs, Bureau of Archaeology & Historic Preservation, Dover, DE

Descripton: view from northeast

Photograph Number: 3 of 38



Pilsener Beer  
BUDWEISER  
KING OF BEERS

Schmidt's  
WORKMAN'S  
PACKAGE STORE

CUSTOM CUTTING YOUR  
FAVORITE ESSKAY MEATS

SHOCKLEY & REED'S DELMAR MARKET  
featuring ESSKAY MEAT PRODUCTS

SUSSEX  
TRUST  
CO.

SUSSEX TRUST CO.

NORTH  
5

ER2190

FRESH  
CUT

Name: Milton Historic District (streetscape D: east,  
side of Federal Street; northeast across  
Chandler Street intersection; site #83 at  
extreme right)

Location: Milton, Sussex County, Delaware

Photographer: photograph by survey staff

Date of Photograph:

Location of Negative: Division of Historical & Cultural  
Affairs, Bureau of Archaeology &  
Historic Preservation, Dover, DE

Description: view from northeast

Photograph Number: 4 of 38



Name: Milton Historic District (streetscape E: east-northeast along Mill Street from site 135)

Location: Milton, Sussex County, Delaware

Photographer: photograph by survey staff

Date of Photograph:

Location of Negative: Division of Historical & Cultural Affairs, Bureau of Archaeology & Historic Preservation, Dover, DE

Description: view from west-southwest

Photograph Number: 5 of 38





Name: Milton Historic District (streetscape F: east side of Federal Street, south-southeast across Coulter Street intersection; site #77 at extreme left)

Location: Milton, Sussex County, Delaware

Photographer: photograph by survey staff

Date of Photograph:

Location of Negative: Division of Historical & Cultural Affairs, Bureau of Archaeology & Historic Preservation, Dover, DE

Description: view from north-northeast

Photograph Number: 4 of 38



Name: Milton Historic District (streetscape G: east side of Federal Street, north-northeast from Poplar Street intersection; site #63 at extreme right)

Location: Milton, Sussex County, Delaware

Photographer: photograph by survey staff

Date of Photograph:

Location of Negative: Division of Historical & Cultural Affairs, Bureau of Archaeology & Historic Preservation, Dover, DE

Description: view from north-northeast

Photograph Number: 7 of 38



Name: Milton Historic District (Clendaniel house, site #9)

Location: (338 Union Street), Milton, Sussex County,  
Dover, Delaware

Photographer: photograph by survey staff

Date of Photograph: 8/27/79

Location of Negative: Division of Historical & Cultural  
Affairs, Bureau of Archaeology &  
Historic Preservation, Dover, DE

Description: view from southeast

Photograph Number: 8 of 38



Name: Milton Historic District (Lingo house, site  
site #10)

Location: (334 Union Street) Milton, Sussex County,  
Delaware

Photographer: photograph by survey staff

Date of Photograph: 8/27/79

Location of Negative: Division of Historical & Cultural  
Affairs, Bureau of Archaeology &  
Historic Preservation, Dover, DE

Description: view from southeast

Photographs\* : 9 of 38





Name: Milton Historic District (Joseph Betts house,  
site #14)

Location: (326 Union Street), Milton, Sussex County,  
Delaware

Photographer: photograph by survey staff

Date of Photograph: 8/27/79

Location of Negative: Division of Historical & Cultural  
Affairs, Bureau of Archaeology &  
Historic Preservation, Dover, DE

Description: view from northeast

Photograph Number: 10 of 38



Name: Milton Historic District (Betts house, site #14)

Location: (326 Union Street), Milton, Sussex County,  
Delaware

Photographer: photograph by survey staff

Date of Photograph: 8/27/79

Location of Negative: Division of Historical & Cultural  
Affairs, Bureau of Archaeology &  
Historic Preservation, Dover, DE

Description: detail view from east-northeast

Photograph Number: 11 of 38



Name: Milton Historic District (Capt. Russell house,  
site #15)

Location: (322 Union Street), Milton, Sussex County,  
Delaware

Photographer: photograph by survey staff

Date of Photograph: 8/28/79

Location of Negative: Division of Historical & Cultural  
Affairs, Bureau of Archaeology &  
Historic Preservation, Dover, DE

Description: view from west

Photograph Number: 12 of 38



PEPSI

HOMEMADE ICE CREAM

ALWAYS  
BUS DEPOT

UNION ST  
BROAD ST  
of EARL  
ADE ICE CREAM  
and Dipped MILKS  
CONES MILK BLEND  
QUARTS  
PINTS

PEPSI

Name: Milton Historic District (Carey Store, site #21)

Location: (302) Union Street) Milton, Sussex County,  
Delaware

Photographer: photograph by survey staff

Date of Photograph: 8/27/79

Location of Negative: Division of Historical & Cultural  
Affairs, Bureau of Archaeology &  
Historic Preservation, Dover, DE

Description: view from southeast

Photograph Number: 13 of 38





ONE  
WAY  
→

NO  
LOTTERY

Name: Milton Historic District (Atkins House & Store  
site #22)

Location: (220-222 Union Street), Milton, Sussex County,  
Delaware

Photographer: photograph by survey staff

Date of Photograph: 8/27/79

Location of Negative: Division of Historical & Cultural  
Affairs, Bureau of Archaeology &  
Historic Preservation, Dover, DE

Description: view from north

Photograph Number: 14 of 38

MUNICIPAL BUILDING



Name: Milton Historic District (Municipal Building,  
site #31)

Location: (106 Union Street), Milton, Sussex County,  
Delaware

Photographer: photograph by survey staff

Date of Photograph: 8/27/79

Location of Negative: Division of Historical & Cultural  
Affairs, Bureau of Archaeology &  
Historic Preservation, Dover, DE

Description: view from northeast

Photograph Number: 15 of 38



Name: Milton Historic District (McGee house, site #32)

Location: (102 Union Street), Milton, Sussex County  
Delaware

Photographer: photograph by survey staff

Date of Photograph: 8/27/79

Location of Negative: Division of Historical & Cultural  
Affairs, Bureau of Archaeology &  
Historic Preservation, Dover, DE

Description: view from north

Photograph Number: 16 of 38



Name: Milton Historic District (Draper-Atkins house,  
site #39)

Location: (206 Federal Street), Milton, Sussex County,  
Delaware

Photographer: photograph by survey staff

Date of Photograph: 8/27/79

Location of Negative: Division of Historical & Cultural  
Affairs, Bureau of Archaeology &  
Historic Preservation, Dover, DE

Description: view from southeast

Photograph Number: 17 of 38





Name: Milton Historic District (Ca. 1875 house, site #44)

Location: (308 Federal Street), Milton, Sussex County,  
Delaware

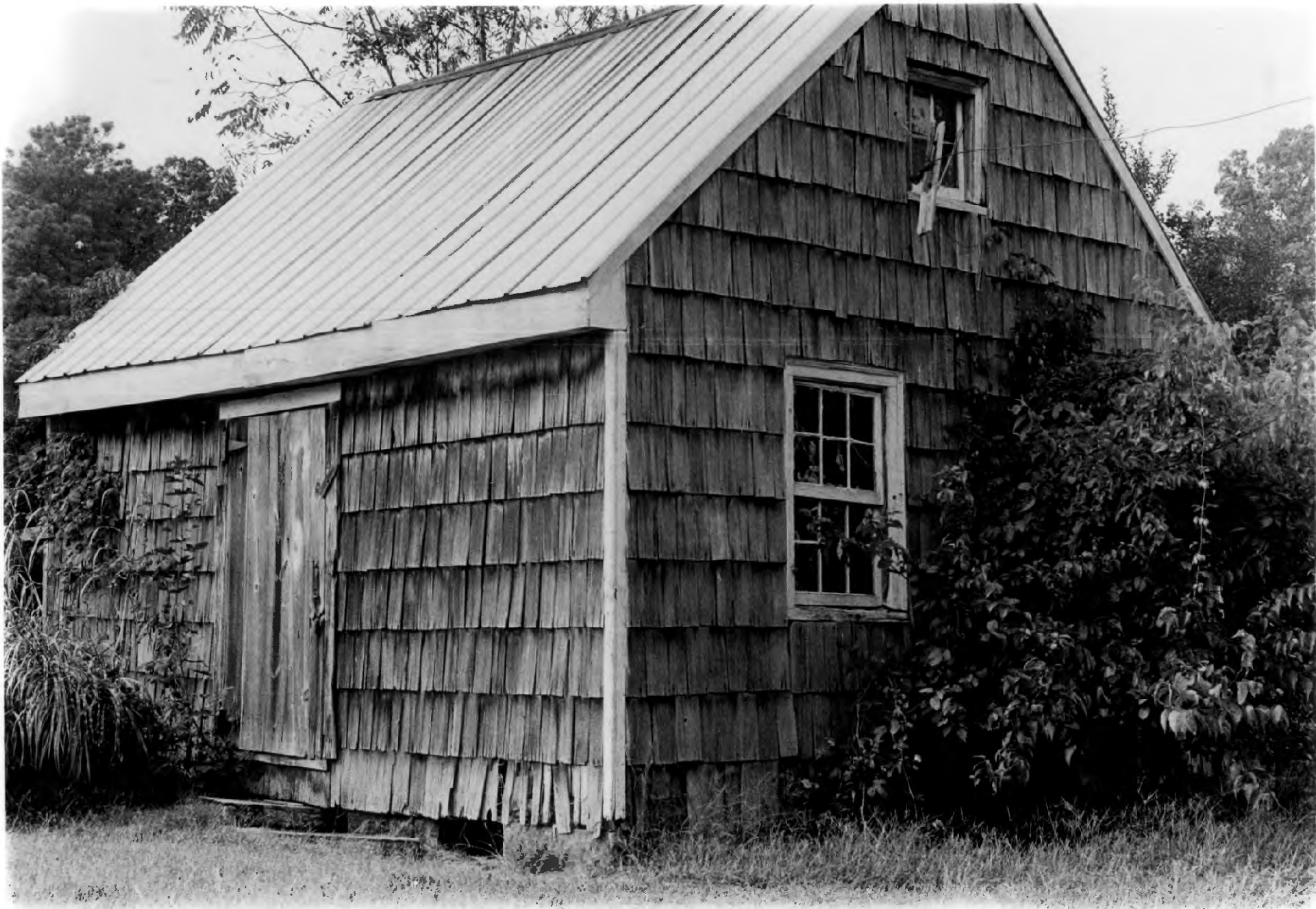
Photographer: photograph by survey staff

Date of Photograph: 8/27/79

Location of Negative: Division of Historical & Cultural  
Affairs, Bureau of Archaeology &  
Historic Preservation, Dover, De

Description: view from southeast

Photograph Number: 18 of 38



Name: Milton Historic District (Gov. Hazzard office)  
site #52)

Location: (rear of 410 Federal Street), Milton, Sussex  
County, Delaware

Photographer: photograph by survey staff

Date of Photograph: 9/11/79

Location of Negative: Division of Historical & Cultural  
Affairs, Bureau of Archaeology &  
Historic Preservation, Dover, DE

Description: view from south-southeast

Photograph Number: 19 of 38



Name: Milton Historic District (Gov. Ponder mansion,  
site #54)

Location: (416 Federal Street), Milton, Sussex County,  
Delaware

Photographer: photograph by survey staff

Date of Photograph: 8/27/79

Location of Negative: Division of Historical & Cultural  
Affairs, Bureau of Archaeology &  
Historic Preservation, Dover, DE

Description: view from southeast

Photograph Number: 20 of 38



Name: Milton Historic District (Modified bungalow, site #58)

Location: (424 Federal Street), Milton, Sussex County,  
Delaware

Photographer: photograph by survey staff

Date of Photograph: 8/27/79

Location of Negative: Division of Historical & Cultural  
Affairs, Bureau of Archaeology &  
Historic Preservation, Dover, DE

Description: view from east

Photograph Number: 21 of 38





Name: Milton Historic District (Ca. 1900 Queen Ann house,  
site #63)

Location: (417 Federal Street), Milton, Sussex County,  
Delaware

Photographer: photograph by survey staff

Date of Photograph: 8/27/79

Location of Negative: Division of Historical & Cultural  
Affairs, Bureau of Archaeology &  
Historic Preservation, Dover DE

Description: view from west-northwest

Photograph Number: 22 of 38



Name: Milton Historic District (St. John the Baptist,  
site #71)

Location: (307 Federal Street), Milton, Sussex County,  
Delaware

Photographer: photograph by survey staff

Date of Photograph: 8/27/79

Location of Negative: Division of Historical & Cultural  
Affairs, Bureau of Archaeology &  
Historic Preservation, Dover, DE

Description: view from west-northwest

Photograph Number: 23 of 38



Name: Milton Historic District (M.E. Parsonage, site 74)

Location: (301 Federal Street), Milton, Sussex County,  
Delaware

Photographer: photograph by survey staff

Date of Photograph: 8/27/79

Location of Negative: Division of Historical & Cultural  
Affairs, Bureau of Archaeology &  
Historic Preservation, Dover, DE

Description: view from northwest

Photograph Number: 24 of 38



Name: Milton Historic District (Prettyman house,  
site #77)

Location: (203 Federal Street), Milton, Sussex County,  
Delaware

Photographer: photograph by survey staff

Date of Photograph: 8/27/79

Location of Negative: Division of Historical & Cultural  
Affairs, Bureau of Archaeology &  
Historic Preservation, Dover, DE

Description: view from northwest

Photograph Number: 25 of 38





Name: Milton Historic District (Dr. Hopkins house,  
site #78)

Location: (201 Federal Street), Milton, Sussex County,  
Delaware

Photographer: photograph by survey staff

Date of Photograph: 8/27/79

Location of Negative: Division of Historical & Cultural  
Affairs, Bureau of Archaeology &  
Historic Preservation, Dover, De

Description: view from northwest

Photograph Number: 26 of 38



Name: Milton Historic District (Burton house, site #80)

Location" (117 Federal Street), Milton, Sussex County,  
Delaware

Photographer: photograph by survey staff

Date of Photograph: 8/27/79

Location of Negative: Division of Historical & Cultural  
Affairs, Bureau of Archaeology &  
Historic Preservation, Dover DE

Descripton: view from west-northwest

Photograph Number: 27 of 38



**SERVISTAR**  
Milton  
Hardware

**YE OLE  
GOOD NEWS  
SHOP**  
BIBLES - BOOKS - GIFTS



**SAMUEL'S DEPARTMENT STORE**

SNOW  
EMERGENCY  
ROUTE  
BY ROUTE  
AND POLICE  
OFFICERS  
ONLY  
JANUARY 1, 1964  
BY ORDER  
OF THE  
CITY OF  
MILTON

TWO  
HOUR  
PARKING  
8:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M.



Name: Milton Historic District (Samuel's Dept. Store &  
Ye Ole Good News Store, site #s 86 & 87)

Location: (105-7 Federal Street), Milton, Sussex County,  
Delaware

Photographer: photograph by survey staff

Date of Photograph: 9/11/79

Location of Negative: Division of Historical & Cultural  
Affairs, Bureau of Archaeology &  
Historic Preservation, Dover, DE

Description: view from south

Photograph Number: 28 of 38



Name: Milton Historic District (Betts building, site #90)

Location: (125 Union Street), Milton, Sussex County,  
Delaware

Photographer: photograph by survey staff

Date of Photograph: 8/80

Location of Negative: Division of Historical & Cultural  
Affairs, Bureau of Archaeology &  
Historic Preservation

Description: view from south

Photograph Number: 29 of 38





15  
MINUTE  
PARKING

LATEST HOME  
LATEST ARTICLES

MATCHES - EWERS  
MATCHES - EWERS

Name: Milton Historic District (Welch Home & Drug,  
site #94)

Location: (205 Union Street), Milton, Sussex County,  
Delaware

Photographer: photograph by survey staff

Date of Photograph: 8/27/79

Location of Negative: Division of Historical & Cultural  
Affairs, Bureau of Archaeology &  
Historic Preservation, Dover, DE

Description: view from south

Photograph Number: 30 of 38



Name: Milton Historic District (Carey Mansion, site #99)

Location: (301 Union Street), Milton, Sussex County,  
Delaware

Photographer: photograph by survey staff

Date of Photograph: 8/27/79

Location of Negative: Division of Historical & Cultural  
Affairs, Bureau of Archaeology &  
Historic Preservation, Dover, De

Description: view from southwest

Photograph Number: 31 of 38



Name: Milton Historic District (Warren house, site #102)

Location: (311 Union Street), Milton, Sussex County,  
Delaware

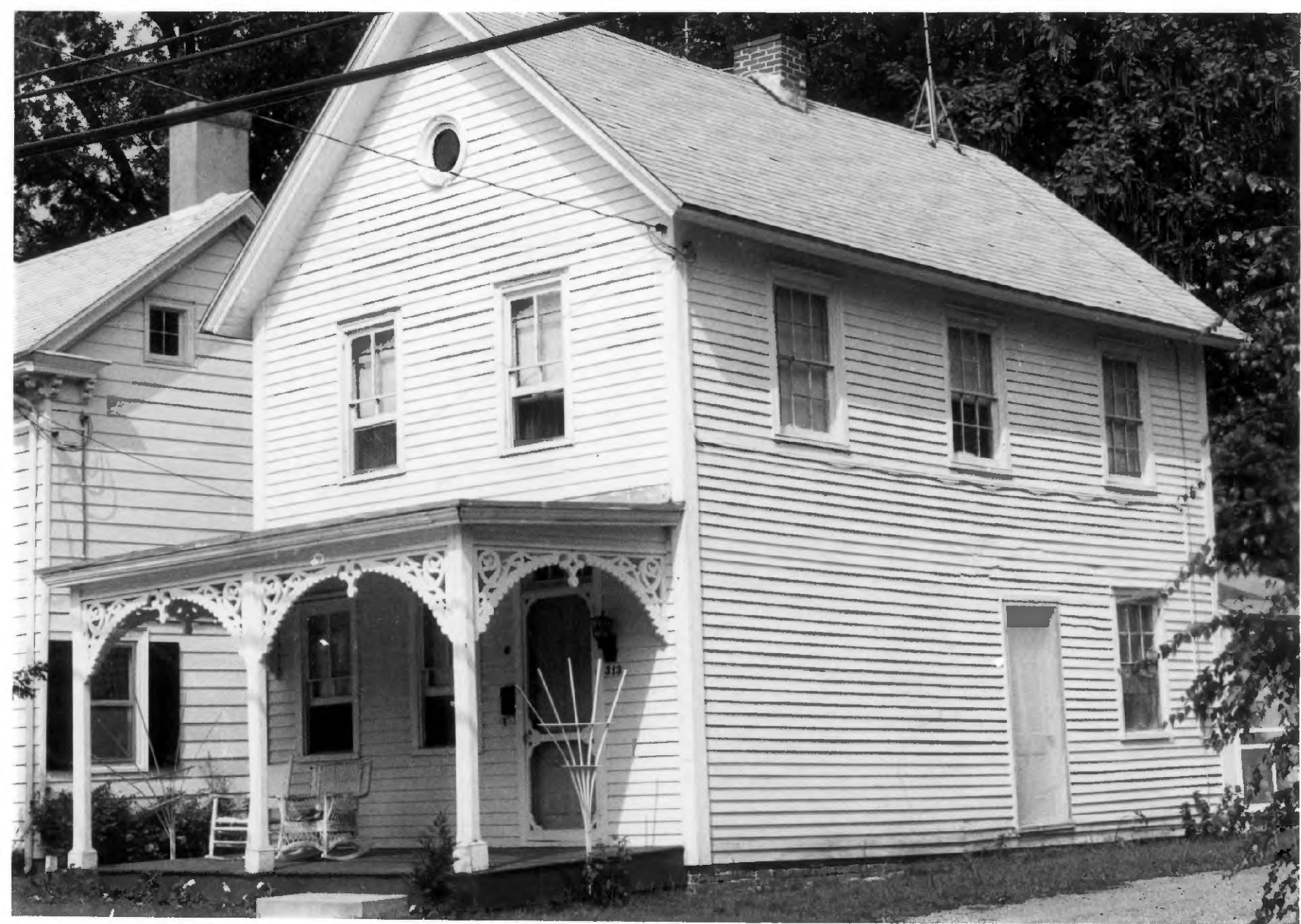
Photographer: photograph by survey staff

Date of Photograph: 9/11/79

Location of Negative: Division of Historical & Cultural  
Affairs, Bureau of Archaeology &  
Historic Preservation

Description: view from south

Photograph Number: 32 of 38



Name: Milton Historic District (19th Century structure,  
site #103)

Location: (313 Union Street), Milton, Sussex County,  
Delaware

Photographer: photograph by survey staff

Date of Photograph: 8/27/79

Location of Negative: Division of Historical & Cultural  
Affairs, Bureau of Archaeology &  
Historic Preservation, Dover, DE

Description: view from south-southwest

Photograph Number: 33 of 38





Name: Milton Historic District (Ca. 1870 house,  
site #114)

Location: (106 Broad Street), Milton, Sussex County  
Delaware

Photographer: photograph by survey staff

Date of Photograph: 4/80

Location of Negative: Division of Historical & Cultural  
Affairs, Bureau of Archaeology &  
Historic Preservation, Dover, De

Description: view from southwest

Photograph Number: 34 of 38



Name: Milton Historic District (Ca. 1870 house, site #142)

Location: (316 Mill Street), Milton, Sussex County,  
Delaware

Photographer: photograph by survey staff

Date of Photograph: 4/80

Location of Negative: Division of Historical & Cultural  
Affairs, Bureau of Archaeology &  
Historic Preservation, Dover, DE

Description: view from northeast

Photograph Number: 35 of 38



Name: Milton Historic District (Ca. 1840 house,  
site #144)

Location: (317 Mill Street), Milton, Sussex County,  
Delaware

Photographer: photograph by survey staff

Date of Photograph: 4/80

Location of Negative: Division of Historical & Cultural  
Affairs, Bureau of Archaeology &  
Historic Preservation, Dover, DE

Description: detail view from southeast

Photograph Number: 36 of 38



Name: Milton Historic District (Ca. 1830 house, site #146)

Location: (313 Mill Street), Milton, Sussex County,  
Delaware

Photographer: photograph by survey staff

Date of Photograph: 4/80

Location of Negative: Division of Historical & Cultural  
Affairs, Bureau of Archaeology &  
Historic Preservation, Dover, DE

Description: view from south-southeast

Photograph Number: 37 of 38





Name: Milton Historic District (Endeavor Lodge #17,  
site #153)

Location: (117 Chestnut Street), Milton, Sussex County,  
Delaware

Photographer: photograph by survey staff

Date of Photograph: 4/80

Location of Negative: Division of Historical & Cultural  
Affairs, Bureau of Archaeology &  
Historic Preservation, Dover, DE

Description: view from southwest

Photograph Number: 38 of 38