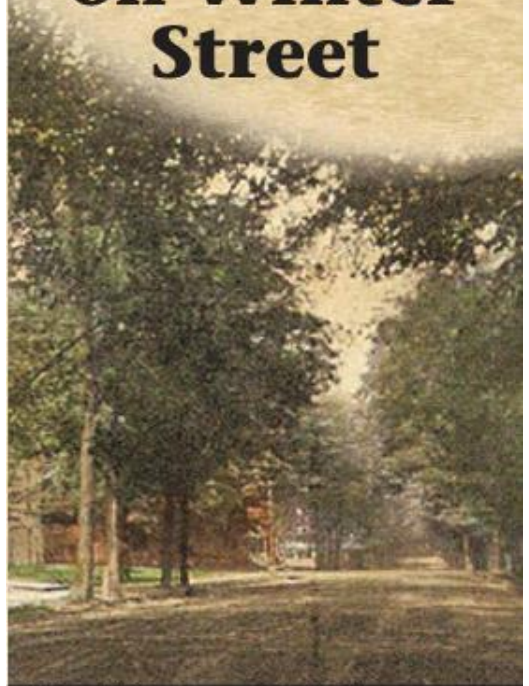





**Delaware County
Historical Society**
Our History, Our Heritage

A Walk on Winter Street



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When Delaware was laid out in 1808, the town covered an area from Central Avenue on the north to the Delaware Run on the south and from the Olenetangy (Whetstone) River on the east to Liberty Street on the west.

Moses Byxbe, the original founder, envisioned William Street as the principal business and residential street. The town folk much preferred Sandusky Street for the main business street and W. Winter Street west of Franklin St. became the main residential street.

Winter Street was originally named "Witter Street" in honor of Mrs. Byxbe whose maiden name was Witter. Somehow, the name was soon changed to Winter Street.

Winter Street has been said to be the most beautiful street in the world, with its many stately trees and beautiful



homes. It is a pleasant blend of 19th and early 20th century buildings. As you walk along, you

will see a great variety of architectural styles: Federal, Greek Revival, English Gothic, French Second Empire, Italianate, American Gothic, early 20th century Dutch Colonial, Colonial Revival, and others. At the west end is the Monnett Hall campus and the Monnett Memorial Garden.

The commercial buildings, called blocks, replaced earlier wooden structures and vacant lots during the second half of the 19th century. Department stores, restaurants and a furniture store occupied the first floor rooms. The second floors were occupied by offices for doctors, lawyers and dentists. The third floors were either lodge halls or club rooms.

Union Street Intersects

1. **42, 44, 46 E. Winter Street: Blee Hotel, Y.M.C.A., Winter Crest building.** Built in 1890 as a hotel, by 1907 this building had become the Y.M.C.A. The building was renovated in the 1990s, and the upper floors were turned into apartments.

2. **20, 22, 24, 26 E. Winter Street: New York Cash Store, Strand Theater.** Construction of this commercial building began in 1908. The entire building was used by the builder as a department store until 1916 when the business failed. From that time on, the various rooms have been used by other businesses. The Strand Theater, the oldest continu-



3. **13, 15, 17, 19 E. Winter Street: Williams Opera House.** This building went up in 1869, with four storefronts at street level and an auditorium or opera house on the second floor. The building lost its mansard roof in the early 20th century, and was renovated in the 1990s to include apartments on the second floor.

Sandusky Street Intersects

4. **3 W. Winter Street.** This Italianate style building was built about 1875 by Dr. Moses Steeves, a local dentist who had his office on the second floor for many years. The main floor was occupied by the Cleveland Department Store and later Uhlman's Department Store. The building now houses the Delaware General Health District.

5. **4 W. Winter Street.** A typical Italianate style commercial building of the 1870s. The lower level façade has been remodeled to appear earlier in age.

6. **10 - 14 W. Winter Street: Bun's Restaurant.** This Italianate style building was designed by architect E. F. Schnetzer, built in 1885 by M. C. Cochran, and became Bun's when their location since 1889, next door to the east, burned in 2002. The modern addition and patio were created in 2010.

The original iron arch over Winter Street was put up by the Winter Street merchants before 1909 to provide additional electric lighting. By the 1920s the merchants no longer needed the extra lighting, and thought of taking the arch down. "Bun" Hoffman, owner of Bun's, obtained the arch for signage with the promise to maintain it. During



the 1998 Streetscape renovation project the arch was replaced by a new arch, and the Bun's sign was restored.

ally running movie theater in Ohio, was added to the building in 1916.



7. **19 - 21 W. Winter Street.** This Italianate style building has had the storefront recessed, but the front structural columns remain in their original locations.

8. **23 - 25 W. Winter Street.** This building, built about 1842, is Greek Revival in architectural style. It was built for the Second Presbyterian Church as a result of a split in the Presbyterian Church from 1837 to 1870 when the congregation reunited with the First Presbyterian Church. The bell tower was removed many years ago. The lower façade is now divided into two storefronts.

9. **27 W. Winter Street.** Typical small 1904 commercial building.

10. **32 W. Winter Street: Robinson Funeral Home.** This Italianate house was built about 1875 by Martin Miller, a stockholder and vice-president of the First National Bank. The house has had many alterations and additions. The window hoodmolds have been removed as well as the original porches and the roof brackets.

Franklin Street Intersects

11. **36 W. Winter Street.** An Arts and Crafts bungalow style residence, ca. 1910, with a separate office entrance.

12. **39 W. Winter Street: Andrews House, previously Jane M. Case Hospital and TKE Fraternity.** This Greek Revival style house was built in 1845 by Hiram Andrews as his home. Mr. Andrews operated paper mills in Stratford, a small community just south of Delaware. After serving for a time as the Lybrand home, the building was converted for



use as Delaware's first hospital in 1904 and served until 1928 when the hospital moved to larger quarters at the west edge of Delaware. It is now owned by St. Peter's Episcopal Church.

13. **40 W. Winter Street.** Colonial Revival style residence, ca. early 20th century.

14. **45 W. Winter Street: St. Peter's Episcopal Church.** This blue limestone Gothic church was built in 1844 on the site of an earlier church. This site was purchased and donated to the church by one of its original incorporators. The congregation was established in 1817. The

design was brought from Great Britain by Philander Chase, an itinerant Episcopal bishop with a gift of \$100 for its construction. It is similar in design to many parish churches in Great Britain. An addition was made to the building in the 1880s; the interior was remodeled and the stained glass windows were installed somewhat later. There is a 20th century addition at the rear.

15. **46 W. Winter Street.** This Italianate home was built in 1866 by Mr. J. R. Hilliard who was instrumental in building the first railroad in the area. It later became the home and office of several different doctors. Note the round-arched windows, metal hoodmolds and roof brackets. The front porch is an early 20th-century addition. There are now four apartments in the building.

16. **52 W. Winter Street.** This Second Empire, or mansard roof style home was built in 1868 by Benjamin Powers, a local merchant and banker. The iron work on the porches is original to the house but the fence along the street is a replica of the original.

17. **56 W. Winter Street.** Ca. 1890, this large Queen Anne style town house was built by the Dunlap family and later became the home of L. L. Dennison, owner of a brick factory. It has been an apartment house for many years. Its carriage house, still at the rear of the lot, is converted into another apartment.

18. **Delaware High School.** Construction of this building was begun in 1885. It was added onto and damaged by fire in 1910. Another fire in 1929 closed the building for a number of years. It has been severely altered and modernized, and is now part of Willis Middle School.

19. **73 W. Winter Street: First Presbyterian Church.** This church is pictured in *The Historical Collection of Ohio*, by Henry Howe, 1848, together with St. Peter's Church and the home of Hiram Andrews. The earliest portion of this brick building was constructed about 1846; the new Romanesque Revival front, tower and steeple, and the stained glass windows were added between 1873 and 1878. There were several additions made to the rear during the 20th century, and the front entry vestibule was added in 2012.

Washington Street Intersects

20. **76 W. Winter Street.** Brick Gothic Revival style cottage, ca. 1860. The corner porch has been enclosed in the 20th century.

21. **88 W. Winter Street.** An 1888 Italianate style residence with 20th century porch and windows.

22. **91 W. Winter Street.** This house shows elements of the earlier, simpler, Federal style of architecture and was probably the first house built on the block.

23. **94 W. Winter Street** is an Italianate style house, ca.1885. The front porch has been restored to its original appearance. The side porch was enlarged at the turn of the century; the rear porch is original to the house.

24. **98 W. Winter Street.** Interesting features of this Italianate style home are the arch-top windows and arches, or "blind arcades," built into the walls as an architectural detail. The additional entry on the east side is a recent addition.

25. **103 W. Winter Street.** Gothic Revival in style, this cottage was built about 1865. It still has its original windows, but the porch is a later renovation.

26. **104 W. Winter Street.** This is an early 20th century house of Dutch Colonial Revival style.

27. **109 W. Winter Street.** This is a nicely detailed Italianate style house with a 20th century porch.

Liberty Street Intersects

28. **120 W. Winter Street.** This elegantly detailed Italianate style house was built by Joseph J. Hyatt, a prosperous wool merchant, probably around 1860. It retains many of its original elements. This structure has been a sorority house since 1926.

29. **126 W. Winter Street.** This house was constructed of blue limestone for George Eaton, ca. 1860. It is now being used as a sorority house. The front and side porches are later additions.

30. **127 W. Winter Street.** This much-altered house was also built by a member of the Eaton family, probably in the 1860s. The original front door has been replaced by two doors, the second to provide an entrance to the office of a physician who later lived here.

31. **133 W. Winter Street.** This richly-detailed Gothic Revival cottage was built in 1860 by Henry James Eaton, a lawyer or surveyor in the mid 1800s. The windows have been altered and the front porch is a 20th century replacement.

32. **136 W. Winter Street.** This house, ca.1865, was built by Park Donaldson, first president of the Ohio Wesleyan Female College. It is now a sorority house.

33. **148 W. Winter Street.** This house was built in 1908 to serve as the manse for the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. It proved to be too large and was sold in 1918. This

was the home of authors Philip and Max Wylie, 1910-1914, when their father was the minister at the church. The front of the house was completely altered in the 1950s.

34. **150 W. Winter Street.** This is an early 20th century American Four Square type house. It has changed very little on the outside since it was built.

35. **151 W. Winter Street.** This Italianate house, ca.1870, was built by Professor John H. Grove. It was later a sorority house and is again a private residence. An addition has been made at the rear.

Catherine Street Begins.

36. **160 W. Winter Street.** A fine Italianate home built by William Little, ca.1865, for his son, Charles Otis Little.



37. **161 W. Winter Street.** Yet another grand Italianate mansion, this house was built by Harvey J. McCullough, owner of the McCullough Lumber Yard, in 1870. It still boasts its original front doors. The side porch is a 20th addition as are several rooms and porches on the rear. Also at the rear, a unique remnant of earlier times, the historic carriage house, can be seen from Catherine Street.

38. **164 W. Winter Street.** Unusual in this Victorian neighborhood, this ca.1910 Tudor Revival style house was built with characteristic buff-color brick, wood shingle siding, "half-timbered" gables and wood roof shingles. This style was intended to be reminiscent of Elizabethan England.

39. **166 W. Winter Street.** This house, ca.1905, is a grand-scale version of the emerging American Four Square form, built in the Colonial Revival style.

40. **167 W. Winter Street.** This home was built as the rectory for St. Peter's Episcopal Church. The land was given to the church by the Little family in 1853 and the house built soon after. It is now a private residence. The one-story room at the east end was probably intended as the pastor's study.

41. **185 W. Winter Street: Winter Street Inn.** This house is a grand example of the Italianate architectural style. It was built in 1878 by Benjamin Powers for his son, George, whose family occupied it until Mrs. Powers died in

1935. It is now a bed & breakfast inn.

42. **190 W. Winter Street: Delaware County Cultural Arts Center.** Known locally as "The Arts Castle," this blue limestone structure was built in 1854 by George W. Campbell, a world renowned horticulturist. At one time there were numerous greenhouses down the hill to the east. Mr.



Campbell traveled the world in search of plants for his greenhouses. One such plant he brought back and planted in the front yard is a ginkgo tree from China. This tree can still be seen today.

Upon the death of Mrs. Campbell in 1898, the building was acquired by Dr. A. J. Lyon and given to Ohio Wesleyan University. For more than 70 years, enduring a major fire and a large studio addition, it served as Lyon Art Hall until 1969, when OWU sold it to Dr. Melvin Vulgamore for use, again, as a residence. Three owners lived in the house until it was acquired by benefactors in 1988 to become the DCCAC.

Elizabeth Street Intersects

43. **Monnett Hall Campus.** Across Elizabeth Street is the



Monnett Memorial Garden on the site of Monnett Hall, the first building of the Ohio Wesleyan Female College, established in 1853.

After this college merged with Ohio Wesleyan University in the 1870's, Monnett Hall was used as a dormitory for women until 1968. The University had the building taken down in 1978.

44. **95 W. Winter Street: Austin Manor.** Located north of the Monnett Hall garden, this hall was built by Ohio Wesleyan University as a dormitory for women in 1923. In the 1980s it was refurbished and converted to apartments to provide inter-generational living.

45. **Sanborn Hall.** Constructed in 1908, Sanborn Hall houses Jemison Auditorium and the music department of Ohio Wesleyan University. The principal donor was Mrs. Anna Clayson who gave money for the building in memory of her mother, Mrs. Sanborn, and her brother. Presser Hall, a rehearsal facility, is a modern addition.