

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received DEC 19 1984

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*

Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Historic Resources of Market Street

N. 5126

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 500 to 800 blocks of North Market Street not for publication

city, town Wilmington vicinity of

state Delaware

code 10

county New Castle

code 003

3. Classification Multiple Resource Nomination

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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input 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
	not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Multiple ownership, see continuation sheets

street & number

city, town

vicinity of

state

5. Location of Legal Description

	Recorder of Deeds
courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.	New Castle County
	City/County Building
street & number	800 N. French St.

city, town

Wilmington

state

Delaware

6. Representation in Existing Surveys N. 5126

Delaware Cultural Resource Survey	
title of Wilmington, Delaware	has this property been determined eligible? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no

date 1984

☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local

	Bureau of Archeology and Historic Preservation
depository for survey records	Old State House, The Green

city, town Dover

state Delaware

7. Description

Condition

☒ excellent
☒ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☒ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☒ moved date 1976 (Wilmington Square)

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Historic Resources of Market Street are enclosed by an area roughly bounded on the south by Fifth Street, on the east by North King Street, on the north by Ninth Street, and on the west by Shipley Street.

The area surveyed represents a different phase of development than the buildings included in the Lower Market Street Historic District, which contains examples of late 18th and 19th century commercial architecture in styles ranging from Federal to Victorian. During the late 19th century, the developmental pressures of Wilmington's commercial district began to shift northward along Market Street into the area surveyed for this nomination, which includes examples of late 19th and 20th century commercial and office buildings.

In addition to the 500 through 800 blocks of Market Street, the adjacent blocks on Shipley Street and King Street, and the unit blocks of Sixth, - Seventh and eighth Streets were also surveyed because, historically, they were a part of Wilmington's commercial district. Many of these blocks have undergone drastic changes due to the urban renewal programs of the early 1970's and most of the buildings on the blocks have either been demolished or are not National Register Eligible because they have lost integrity. However, there are three notable exceptions. The Old Customs House, on the corner of Sixth and King Streets (N.579), is individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The John Brand Furniture Company Building, 501 North Shipley Street (N.4000.01) is an eclectic/modernistic commercial building that is included in the Old Town Hall Commercial Historic District. The George Gordon Building, 9 East Eighth Street, and The Charles Gray Printing Shop, 11 East Eighth Street, are a pair of mid-to-late 19th century Italianate commercial/office buildings, which are National Register eligible.

- This area was identified since it historically has been the main commercial artery within the City of Wilmington; the particular area of the nomination represents the expansion of the service industries, commercial - and office, that occurred during the second half of the nineteenth and the first half of the twentieth century.

The buildings presented here do not represent a particular static moment in Wilmington's history; rather they architecturally reflect a dynamic period when service industries structures located, grew, and underwent metamorphosis in an effort to stay afloat in the commercial current that served a public fickle in its allegiance to a particular style or image.

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Resultant from this effort, the upper Market Street Mall is today a veritable garden of stylistic interpretations: modified Federal town-houses now serving as office buildings, F. W. Woolworth buildings that celebrate the Art Deco style in colorful terra-cotta, a solemn Neo-Classical style bank as counterpoint to a high style Second Empire Opera House, interspersed with human-scale commercial buildings and offices adorned, sometimes gaudily, sometimes elegantly, with a myriad of details ranging from highly carved cornices, to braided stone molding on a theatre facade to arches that more than hint of Richardson Romanesque. Building materials in the nomination include brick(67%), terra-cotta(12%), lime-stone(3%), masonry construction with enamel siding (4%), brownstone(2%), cast iron (2%), and masonry with carrara glass(3%).

The Historic Resources of Market Street consists of two parts: 1) the Old Town Hall Commercial Historic District, which has 13 buildings and is a microcosm of the development of Market Street, and 2) 18 separate structures, each significant in its own right; historically, architecturally, or both.

The 500 block of Market Street, which is contained in the Old Town Hall Commercial Historic District, has 13 buildings, most of which are three-or-more stories tall. The district is being nominated because, in containing a wide variety of building types and styles, from all phases of development, it represents a microcosm of the history of Market Street. The corners on the eastern side of the street are defined by two large off-white, four-story commercial buildings; the Queen Theatre(N.4000.13) and the Mullin's Building(N.4000.11). The other buildings on the block include an Art Deco former department store and the Old Town Hall(N.4000.11) a brick Georgian style municipal building. The western side of the block contains three bank buildings, two brownstone Romanesque buildings and a limestone Art-Deco bank. Also, on the block is Willingtown Square, a collection of four 18th century brick residential buildings placed around the stylized "Village Green" in 1976.

Beyond the Old Town Hall Commercial Historic District begin the individual structures which are briefly assessed and described with their settings. This narrative will deal on a block-by-block basis, discussing setting, eligible buildings, then buildings assessed as non-eligible.

The 600 block of Market Street consists mostly of three and four story commercial buildings. Many of those on the eastern side of the block, originally of masonry construction have been resurfaced in the 50's and 60's with carraraglass or new brick veneer facades. A vacant lot, the current site of the City's Farmers' Market, is located between 608 and 614 North Market Street. Two buildings, the Delmarva Power and Light Company building, 600 Market Street, the only Art-Deco office building on Market Street, (N.2157)

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and the Charles Schagrin Building, 608 North Market Street, (N.2159), a late style Art-Deco commercial building, are National Register eligible. The Louis McLane House, 606 North Market Street (N.156), is already listed on the National Register of Historic Places. On the western side of the block are mainly three and four-story brick commercial buildings, several - which were built in the third quarter of the 20th century. The Crosby and Hill building, 605-609 North Market Street (N.2162), a 19th century commercial building which had been modernized with a commercial style facade in 1920, and the Kresge building, 611-615 North Market Street (N.2163), a mid 20th century department store with eclectic detailing are National Register eligible.

The 700 block of North Market Street has commercial buildings ranging from two to four stories tall and has examples of late 19th to mid-20th century architecture. The eastern side of the block contains examples of the Italianate style, Tudor Revival, the Commercial style and Art-Deco. The Max Keil Building, 700-702 Market Street (N.3912), a late-style Art Moderne - Commercial Building; the Robelen Piano Company Building, 710 Market Street (N.4096), a Victorian-era commercial Buildings; the Max Keil Building, 712 Market Street (N.4095), an Art-Deco Commercial Building; and the Elwood Garrett Building, 718 Market Street (N.762), a mid 19th century Italianate Commercial Building, are being nominated to the National Register. The western side of the block contains a wide range of styles including the Beaux-Arts Italianate style, Art-Deco, Carrara-glass commercial style of the 50's and the New International style. The oldest building on the block is 721 Market Street, a Federal-era townhouse whose facade has been covered over with carrara glass and is not considered National Register eligible. The Reynold's Candy Company building, 703 North Market Street (N.4097), a Beaux-Art Renaissance Revival Commercial Building which has not been substantially altered since it was built in 1928, and the Henry Townsend Building, 709 North Market Street (N.7588), a Beaux-Art Renaissance Revival Commercial Building built in 1913, are National Register eligible.

The 800 block of North Market Street contains a wide range of buildings, styles and periods. The eastern side of the block includes: The Second Empire Style Grand Opera House (N.418) with a cast iron facade, a Commercial Style movie theatre with Romanesque detailing in terra-cotta, the recently - erected ten-story International Style Excelsior Building and a Neo-Classical Revival bank. The McVey Building, 800 North Market Street (N.3951), a late 19th century office/retail commercial building which was also associated with John Govatos, a candy manufacturer and a noted real estate developer; the Aldine Theatre, 806-810 North Market Street (N.4047), a 1920's Commercial style Movie Palace incorporating Beaux Art Renaissance detailing; and the Wilmington Savings Fund Society Building, 838 North

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Market Street, (N.7613), a 1920's Neo-Classical Bank featuring some Egyptian Revival details; are being nominated to the National Register. The Grand Opera House is already listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The western side of the block consists of early 20-century three- and four-story commercial buildings and one to two-story stores built in the mid -to-late 20th century. The Frank Dure Building, 811 North Market Street (N.7592), and early 20th century Beaux Art Renaissance Revival commercial/office/apartment building, and the F. W. Woolworth Company Building, 839-847 North Market Street (N.3879), and Art Deco Department store, are the only buildings on this side of the block that are National Register eligible.

Survey Methodology

The buildings in the defined area were surveyed as part of the Delaware Cultural Resources Survey, a comprehensive survey of pre-1945 buildings located in the State of Delaware. A detailed description of the buildings' physical appearance and location was written on standardized forms and then recorded on micro fiche. The information generated is stored by the Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation of the State of Delaware in their office in the basement of the Old State House, Dover, Delaware. The survey was conducted by Patricia Maley, Historic Preservation Planner, Alan Hawk, Historic Preservation Intern, Susan Eggert, Historic Preservation Intern, and Anne Goda, Historic Preservation Intern of the Office of Planning, City of Wilmington, on a grant administered by the Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, State of Delaware. The eligible buildings were selected on the basis of one of the following criteria:

- A) Being associated with businesses or corporations significant to the commercial history of the City of Wilmington (Criterion A)
- B) Being associated with individuals significant to the commercial history of Wilmington (Criterion B)
- C) Representing significant examples of the architectural trends that occurred in Wilmington's Commercial District and that retain a high degree of detail of structural integrity (Criterion C)

Buildings located in the defined area, but not being nominated are not considered to be eligible at this time either due to insufficient age, radical changes made to the original structure that irradiated the architectural integrity, or the lack of association with one of the historic trends identified above.

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Because of the historic significance of Market Street to the City of Wilmington, the buildings are protected by federal and local legislation. In 1980, the Wilmington City Council passed City Ordinance #80-061, which set aside the Market Street Mall, the 400 through 900 blocks of Market Street, as a City Historic District. According to the provisions of the ordinance, any renovation, alteration, restoration or painting of the facade of the building will be reviewed by the Design Review Commission, to ensure that the historical and distinctive architectural features of the building will be preserved. Lorraine Powell-Watson, Planner II, is the staff coordinator for the Design Review Commission. In addition to the local ordinance, portions of this area will be included in the National Register of Historic Places. As of December 1984, there are two Tax Act projects within the area surveyed: The Mullin's Building (514 Market Street, N. 4000.10), which was determined eligible in 1984, and the Ogden Howard Building (F. W. Woolworth Co. Building, 506 Market Street, N. 4000.12), which was determined eligible in 1984. Patricia Maley, Planner II, is the Historic Preservation Planner for the City of Wilmington.

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Buildings Already Listed on
The National Register of Historic Places

N. 156	Louis McLane House 606 N. Market Street
N. 180	Old Town Hall 512 N. Market Street
N. 335	Jacob Dingee House Willingtown Square
N. 336	Obadiah Dingee House Willingtown Square
N. 337	Zachariah Ferris House Willingtown Square
N. 418	Masonic Hall and Grand Theatre 818 N. Market Street
N. 579	Old Custom House 512 N. King Street

8. Significance

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

Specific dates Not Applicable **Builder/Architect** Not Applicable

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Historic Resources of Market Street are significant for their association with both the history and the architecture of the most important commercial street in the City of Wilmington. This nomination, incorporating properties in the 500 through 800 blocks of Market Street, is focused primarily on late 19th and early 20th century commercial buildings, and stresses the difference in how evolutionary changes affected the structures above Fifth Street, creating an architectural mirror of the dynamic forces active in Victorian and early 20th century Wilmington's commercial life. The district and buildings included in the Historic Resources of Market Street are eligible to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, associated with the evolution of the area as the center of commercial and financial activity immediately before and after the turn of the 20th century. The buildings are also eligible to be listed under Criterion C, as examples of commercial interpretations of various architectural styles during Wilmington's Urban Growth Phase (1880-1930).

Included in the nomination are examples of the Italianate style; the Romanesque style; the Queen Anne style; the Commercial style; and the Art Deco/Art Moderne style, which is not common in Wilmington, and of which most examples are on Market Street and various eclectic styles. The nomination includes all eligible individual buildings and districts in the blocks along Market Street from Fifth to Ninth Street, between the west side of King Street and the east side of Shipley Street. The buildings not included have either been drastically altered so as to have lost their integrity or were built after 1945.

The history and architecture of Market Street is one of continual change, reflecting (1) the evolution of Wilmington from a small town grain and produce port to a modernized industrial city to a major corporate center; (2) the shift of Market Street's use from mixed residential and commercial use to exclusively commercial as residential was moved to the north and the west; and (3) the evolution of style, which in turn is based on taste and technology.

Two other factors which have been influences in the history of the street are the shifts of class and ethnicity that have occurred in the immediate neighborhood, and the evolution of transportation in the City, from pedestrian traffic to a City-wide streetcar network to the automobile. The architecture included in the Historic Resources of

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Attached Sheets

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 6.35 acres.

Quadrangle name Wilmington, South

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References See Continuation Sheets

A

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Zone Easting Northing

B

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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E

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F

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification The area surveyed is bounded on the south by Fifth Street, on the east by King Street (both sides), on the north by Ninth Street, and on the west by Shipley Street (both sides), the northward expansion of Wilmington's commercial district during the late 19th and 20th centuries.

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

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Alan Hawk, Historic Preservation Intern

Office of Planning

organization City of Wilmington

date 18 December 1984

City/County Bldg.

street & number 800 N. French St.

telephone 302/571-4126

city or town Wilmington

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 National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

John R. Kern

title DIRECTOR-DIV. OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS date 12/19/84

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

See Continuation sheet for listings
Keeper of the National Register

date

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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Market Street should not be regarded as capturing frozen moments in the evolution of history and styles, but rather as a canvas upon which can be seen the process of change, particularly as represented in the Urban Growth Phase, 1880-1930.

History

When Thomas Willing laid out the City of "Wilmington" in 1731, he named the main street that ran perpendicular to the Christina River Market Street, after the main street in his native Philadelphia. A city of brick town houses grew up on either side of Market Street, and Market Street became the center of commercial activity as well as the place where many merchants built their residences. The City's early economy was based on the shipping of grain and other agricultural products. The wharves at that southern foot of Market Street were the center of the town's economic activity. Because transportation was by foot or horse, the City's earliest commercial buildings were placed as close to the wharf as possible. These buildings or their immediate successors now make up the Lower Market Street Historic District, and reflect that particular early chapter in Wilmington's history.

The history of the 500 through 800 blocks of Market Street began as the town's population and economy outgrew the limited space of Lower Market Street. Many of the City's important activities began to migrate further north on the street following the construction of the late 18th century Wilmington Town Hall on the 500 block of Market Street. This fine Georgian building is a particularly good example of the architectural taste of the time, and, in its sophistication and placement on Market Street, gives a good indication of how Wilmington had grown and matured by the turn of the 18th century. The placement of City Hall on the 500 block of the street attracted a number of other civic activities such as banking and law offices to this "upper" part of the street. The earliest banks in the City were built in or near the 500 block of Market Street, the site of the Old Town Hall Commercial Historic District (N.4000).

Around the time that the Town Hall was built, there were many fine residences built on Market Street up to Eighth Street, then the northern boundary of the City. One example of this type of high style residence is the Louis McLane House, 606 North Market Street. Another example, the Robert Porter House at 503 North Market Street (N.4000.03), is a remnant of a fine Federal three-story, three-bay house, with a marble string course and keystone lintels above the windows. However, many of the houses along Market Street had a commercial as well as residential use. As in most 18th and early 19th century American towns, the workshops and stores were in the proprietor's house. For example, of the six privately-owned buildings

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indicated by the 1814 City Directory to be on the 500 block of Market Street, four were being used commercially. A tailor shop, a grocery store, a carpenter's shop, and an inn were on this block. These kinds of houses defined the character of Market Street between 1800 and 1850.

The houses of Willingtown Square, although moved to the site in 1976, represent the 18th century housing of the City's mercantile class. The landscaping of Willingtown Square is a 20th century interpretation of an 18th century village green and is not representative of Wilmington urban planning, which did not incorporate a public square until 1865. These houses are significant as some of the few 18th century structures left in the City.

During the mid to late 19th century, the railroad, begun in 1838, catalyzed Wilmington's Industrialization Phase, increasing both the size of the City's population and the variety of goods available for sale. In 1864, the Wilmington City Railway Company built a horsecar line that began at the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Station, on the corner of Front and French Streets, and ran along Market Street to Delaware Avenue, where it created new residential neighborhoods from which residents could easily reach Market Street to work and shop while living on the outskirts of the City. One indication of the growing importance of Market Street north of Fifth Street can be seen in the decision to locate Wilmington's first federal building, the Old Custom House (N.579) built in 1853, on the southeast corner of Sixth and King Streets, just one block away from Market Street and near the Old Town Hall. In addition to serving as a customs office, the building was used as a post office and a federal court house. However, churches and cemeteries were built on Market Street through 1870, indicating the street was very much part of a residential neighborhood. In the mid to late 19th century, more and more of the residential structures on Market Street were converted to commercial use, at least on the first floor level. No pre-1870 commercial building facades or first floor storefront conversions exist within the area of this nomination and few mid 19th century buildings remain. There are many examples of 19th century buildings whose original facades have been replaced with a more modern facade. For example, 831 North Market Street retains the original 19th century party walls and wooden floors, although a new facade was added in 1982. Many of these conversions have their own architectural significance and are included in the nomination.

1880 to 1930, the years of the Urban Growth Phase of the City's development, was an era of rapid change in Wilmington, whose population grew from 42,000 in 1870 to over 80,000 in 1910. Streets were paved, sewers were constructed, and the first electric trolley

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line, which ran along Market Street, was introduced to the City. The commercial district expanded northward along Market Street to Seventh Street, and to the east and west to include King and Shipley Streets. The northward expansion was caused in part by the growing complex of office buildings and government buildings that were being built north of Ninth Street. Commercial buildings now began to incorporate new materials, technology, and designs which distinguished them from residential structures. The new materials included cast iron for storefronts and interior posts which allowed for thinner window framing and larger display windows; sheet glass, which also allowed for larger windows; Luxfer glass transoms, which reflected light to the back of the store and allowed for larger floor area; and a host of new materials such as pressed tin and terra-cotta blocks which increased the decorative possibilities of the buildings. The late 19th century saw a proliferation of new architectural revival styles, which builders used as a catalog from which to take and combine elements. These styles include Renaissance Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, and Queen Anne.

A number of retailers began to do enough business to justify building large, entirely commercial, structures with decorative facades that served to advertise the quality and success of the firm. These exclusively commercial buildings not only housed the owners' businesses, but, in many cases, provided an additional income for the proprietors through the leasing of space to other businesses. One such building was the Saville Building, 512 North Market Street (N.4000.10), now the Mullin's Building, which was built in 1860 to house Alexander Saville's liquor store. In 1872, upper floor space was leased to a brokerage firm, a billiard hall, and two day-schools. Another good example is the McVey Building, 800 North Market Street (N.3951), of 1898, which housed John McVey's shoe shop, a cigar shop, a fruit stand, and a barber shop, with offices above.

Smaller stores continued to be built, and older residential buildings were remodeled with the new styles and materials. The Elwood Garrett Building, 718 Market Street (N.762), is an example of a small, Italianate commercial building built during this late Victorian period.

Market Street also saw several new specialized functions reflected in structures built in this period. Banks began to build very specialized buildings distinguished from residential structures by their massive stone detailing, meant to impress customers with the solidity and security of the institution. Central National Bank at 501 North Market Street (N.4000.02), built in 1889, and Security Trust and Safe Deposit Company at 521 North Market Street (N.4000.09), built in 1885, are both examples of such structures.

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In 1873, Market Street was the site of Wilmington's first large modern hotel, the Clayton House, 500 North Market Street (N.4000.13). This building had the first passenger elevator in the City, an example of the incorporation of modern technology to specialized functions.

By the turn of the century, several new entertainment institutions had been added to Market Street. In 1871, the Masonic Lodge of Delaware built the elegant, cast iron front Grand Opera House at 826 Market Street (N.418). Several vaudeville houses were also built on Market Street around 1900 as this combination of music, comedy, and dance acts became popular. The Garrick Theater at 832 Market Street (now demolished), was the first. The Clayton House Hotel was converted into the Queen Theatre in 1915, reflecting this trend. Many of the vaudeville houses became movie theatres in the 1920s.

After 1910, several new factors began to influence Market Street as a commercial center. The Du Pont Company located its home offices at Tenth and Market Streets, which further stimulated commercialization of upper Market Street to Tenth Street, and was a major factor in transforming Wilmington into a corporate city. This early 20th century period saw the introduction of new technologies such as steel frame construction and the widespread use of terra-cotta panels as a curtain wall. Stylistically, there was a rejection of Victorian styles with the strong use of color; instead, a return to classical revival themes with gray and white colors. The Wilmington Savings Fund Society Building, 838 North Market Street (N.7613), is a good example. This building, which incorporates some Egyptian Revival features, shows the continued trend of combining stylistic elements.

In the period between 1925 and 1940, the dominant influence on Market Street was the automobile. The population of the City began to shift further west and north from Market Street, and new commercial areas began forming in outlying sections of the City, such as along Union Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, as well as Market Street north of the Brandywine River.

Architecturally, there was a rejection of all past styles, and new styles became popular--Art Moderne with large sweeping curves meant to suggest streamline motion, and Art Deco, with linear geometric machine-age compositions. Colors again became an intricate part of design as facades were used more than ever as graphic advertisements. New buildings continued to use an internal steel frame, and terra-cotta remained a popular material. Examples of these Art Deco/Art Moderne influenced buildings in the nomination include the Woolworth buildings, at 506 (N.4000.12) and 839 (N.3879) North Market Street, and the Max Kiel building, at 712 North Market Street (N.4095). The Artisans' Savings Bank Building, now the Historical

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Society of Delaware Library, 505 North Market Street (N.4000.04), is an excellent example of the Art Deco style in limestone. (Art Deco was never a common style in Wilmington because little construction took place during the depression years of Art Deco's greatest popularity. Market Street has the largest concentration of that style in the City; only a few others occur in the Pennsylvania Avenue/Union Street area.)

Since 1950, retail trade on Market Street has experienced a decline, as much of the City's middle class population moved to the suburbs. The streetcar lines were replaced by a bus system that today (1984) closes down at 6:00 p.m. The growing dependence on automobiles have necessitated large parking lots, and the response was the development of large shopping malls outside of the City. Market Street's retail activity was reduced largely to serving the daytime office workers and residents in the immediate vicinity.

Architecturally, since 1950, additions to Market Street have been variations of the International style, which uses an internal steel frame, but with designs calling for heavy use of steel and glass assembled in a functional rather than decorative way. The commercial buildings of the 1950s were usually one- to two-story buildings that were wider than their vertically oriented predecessors. The second floor facade was often a blank wall without windows to emphasize the display windows on the first floor. The Kennard's Department Store, on the southwest corner of Seventh and Market Streets, is an example of this trend. Although these buildings are too recent to qualify for National Register listing, they are very much a part of the historical dynamics of Market Street.

The shift of commercial activity as it migrated up Market Street, particularly from below the 800 block, is the principal reason why previously valuable commercial land was used to create the historic enclave at Willingtown Square on Market Street in 1976 in an effort to revitalize the former commercial center of the City. Similarly, this is the reason why some of the most important buildings in the City's history remain vacant or have become museums.

The future of Market Street is increasingly bright with the rapid development of the City as a banking and corporate center and the rehabilitation of the surrounding neighborhoods. The buildings on Market Street will continue to serve a function in the City, and further change can be expected as a continuation of the historic dynamics of the development and redevelopment of Market Street.

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

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

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet Cover Nomination

Item number 9

Page 1

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National Park Service**

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Inventory—Nomination Form**

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received
date entered

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Item number 9

Page 2

UNPUBLISHED SOURCES

City of Wilmington, Department of Licenses and Inspection,
Building Permit Records.

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Delaware, A Context for Evaluating Historic Significance," Office
of Planning, City of Wilmington, September 1982.

"F. W. Woolworth/Ogden-Howard Building," Historic Preservation
Certification Application, Part I, November 4, 1983.

Hoffecker, Carol, "Focus on Market Street: Changing Views of the
Heart of Wilmington," narrative of 1982 exhibit.

"Jacob Dingee House," National Register of Historic Places
Inventory, nomination form.

New Castle County, Office of the Recorder of Deeds, Deed
Records.

News-Journal Company, Clipping File.

"Obadiah Dingee House," National Register of Historic Places
Inventory, nomination form.

"Old Town Hall," National Register of Historic Places
Inventory, nomination form.

"The Madonic Hall and Grand Theater," National Register of Historic
Places Inventory, Nomination Form.

"Willingtown Plaza, Historic Restoration and Renovation,"
Report prepared for the Historical Society of Delaware by David A.
Crane and Partners, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1975.

"Zachariah Ferris House," National Register of Historic Places
Inventory, nomination form.

MAPS

Benjamin Ferris Map of Wilmington in 1736.

1845 Rea and Price Map of New Castle County, Delaware.

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

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

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received
date entered

Continuation sheet Cover Nomination

Item number 9

Page 3

MAPS (continued)

1865 Bird's Eye View of the City of Wilmington, Delaware.

1876 Hopkins Atlas of Wilmington, Delaware.

1888 Sanborn Atlas of Wilmington, Delaware.

1901 Baist Atlas of Wilmington, Delaware.

1927 Sanborn Atlas of Wilmington, Delaware.

1979 Sanborn Atlas of Wilmington, Delaware.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
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received

date entered

Continuation sheet Cover Nomination

Item number 10

Page 1

Old Town Hall Commercial Historic District

CRS number: N. 40000

UTM coordinates: A 18-452920-4399000

B 18-452880-4398900

C 18-452700-4399000

D 18-452790-4399060

Individual Properties

Address

CRS Number

UTM coordinates

600 N. Market Street

N. 2157

18-452860-4399040

605 N. Market Street

N. 2163

18-452840-4399080

608 N. Market Street

N. 2159

18-452880-4399060

613 N. Market Street

N. 2162

18-452850-4399090

700 N. Market Street

N. 3912

18-452900-4399120

703 N. Market Street

N. 4097

18-452870-4399140

709 N. Market Street

N. 7588

18-452890-4399160

710 N. Market Street

N. 4096

18-452920-4399150

712 N. Market Street

N. 4095

18-452920-4399160

718 N. Market Street

N. 762

18-452920-4399180

800 N. Market Street

N. 3591

18-452940-4399200

806-810 N. Market Street

N. 4047

18-452950-4399240

811 N. Market Street

N. 7592

18-452930-4399240

838 N. Market Street

N. 7613

18-453000-4399320

839 N. Market Street

N. 3879

18-432980-4399340

9 E. Eighth Street

N. 2031

18-452980-4399190

11 E. Eighth Street

N. 2031

18-452990-4399180

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

Page 1072

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Market Street Multiple Resource Area

State New Castle County, DELAWARE

Cover sheet 1/30/85

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|---------------------|--------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Aldine Theater | Substantive Review | Determined Eligible | Keeper | Patrick Andrus Eligible 1/30/85 |
| DOE/OWNER OBJECTION | | Attest | | |
| 2. Dure, Frank, Building | Substantive Review | Determined Eligible | Keeper | Patrick Andrus Eligible 1/30/85 |
| DOE/OWNER OBJECTION | | Attest | | |
| 3. Elwood Garrett Building | Substantive Review | Determined Eligible | Keeper | Patrick Andrus Eligible 1/30/85 |
| DOE/OWNER OBJECTION | | Attest | | |
| 4. Gordon, George, Building | Substantive Review | Determined Eligible | Keeper | Eligible Patrick Andrus 12/30/86 |
| DOE/OWNER OBJECTION | | Attest | | |
| 5. Robelen Piano Company Building | Substantive Review | Determined Eligible | Keeper | Patrick Andrus/Eligible 1/30/85 |
| DOE/OWNER OBJECTION | | Attest | | |
| 6. Kresge Building | | | Keeper | return NHA 1/30/85 |
| -50 | | Attest | | |
| 7. Woolworth, F.W., Company Building | | | Keeper | See [Signature] 1/30/85 |
| -50 | | Attest | | |
| 8. Old Town Hall Commercial Historic District | N.R. decision Substantive Review | | Keeper | Patrick Andrus Accept 1/30/85 |
| | | Attest | | |
| 9. Crosby and Hill Building | Entered in the National Register | | Keeper | Delmarva Byers 1/30/85 |
| | | Attest | | |
| 10. Delmarva Power and Light Building | Entered in the National Register | | Keeper | Delmarva Byers 1/30/85 |
| | | Attest | | |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

Page 2 of 2

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

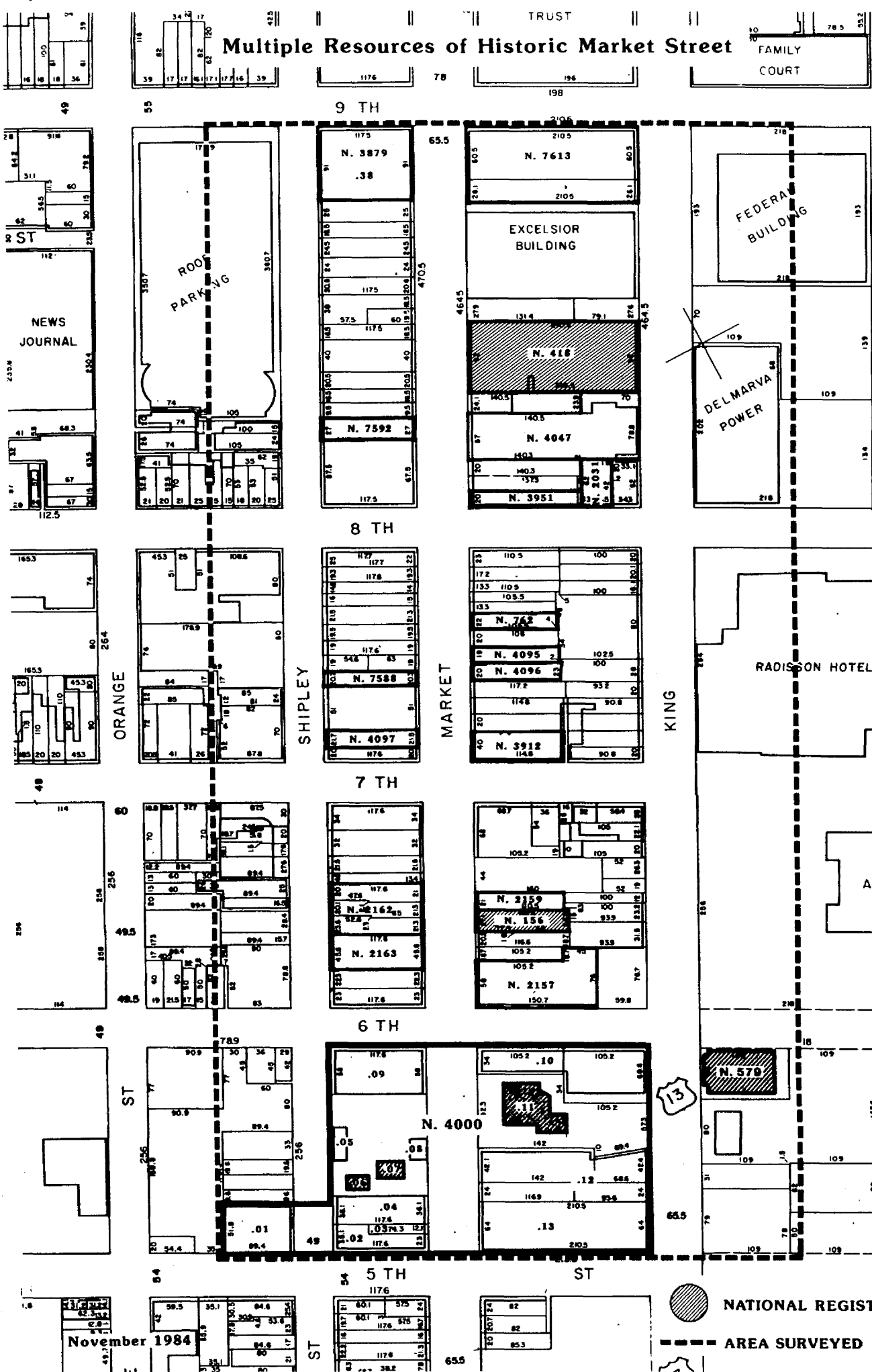
Name Market Street Multiple Resource Area
State New Castle County, DELAWARE

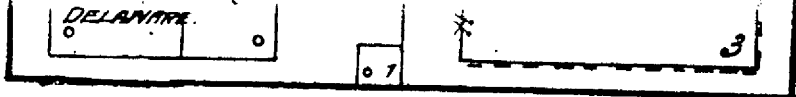
Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|
| 11. Govatos'/McVey Building | Entered in the
National Register | for Keeper | <u>Delores Byers 1/30/85</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ |
| 12. Gray, Charles, Printing Shop | Entered in the
National Register | for Keeper | <u>Delores Byers 1/30/85</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ |
| 13. Keil, Max, Building
(700 N. Market St.) | Entered in the
National Register | for Keeper | <u>Delores Byers 1/30/85</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ |
| 14. Keil, Max, Building
(712 N. Market St.) | Entered in the
National Register | for Keeper | <u>Delores Byers 1/30/85</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ |
| 15. Reynold's Candy Company
Building | Entered in the
National Register | for Keeper | <u>Delores Byers 1/30/85</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ |
| 16. Schagrin, Charles, Building | Entered in the
National Register | for Keeper | <u>Delores Byers 1/30/85</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ |
| 17. Townsend, Henry, Building | Entered in the
National Register | for Keeper | <u>Delores Byers 1/30/85</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ |
| 18. Wilmington Savings Fund
Society | Entered in the
National Register | for Keeper | <u>Delores Byers 1/30/85</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ |
| 19. Braunstein's Building | Entered in the
National Register | for Keeper | <u>Delores Byers 12/14/85</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ |
| 20. | | Keeper | _____ |
| | | Attest | _____ |

Multiple Resources of Historic Market Street





STREET

E. ----- SIXTH

SAVILLE BLDG.

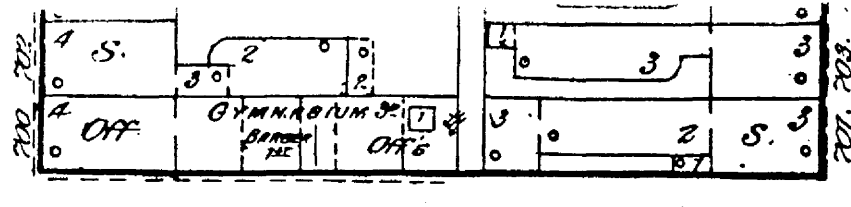
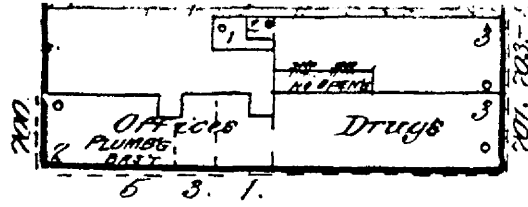
STREET

CLAYTON HOUSE

E. ----- FIFTH

STREET

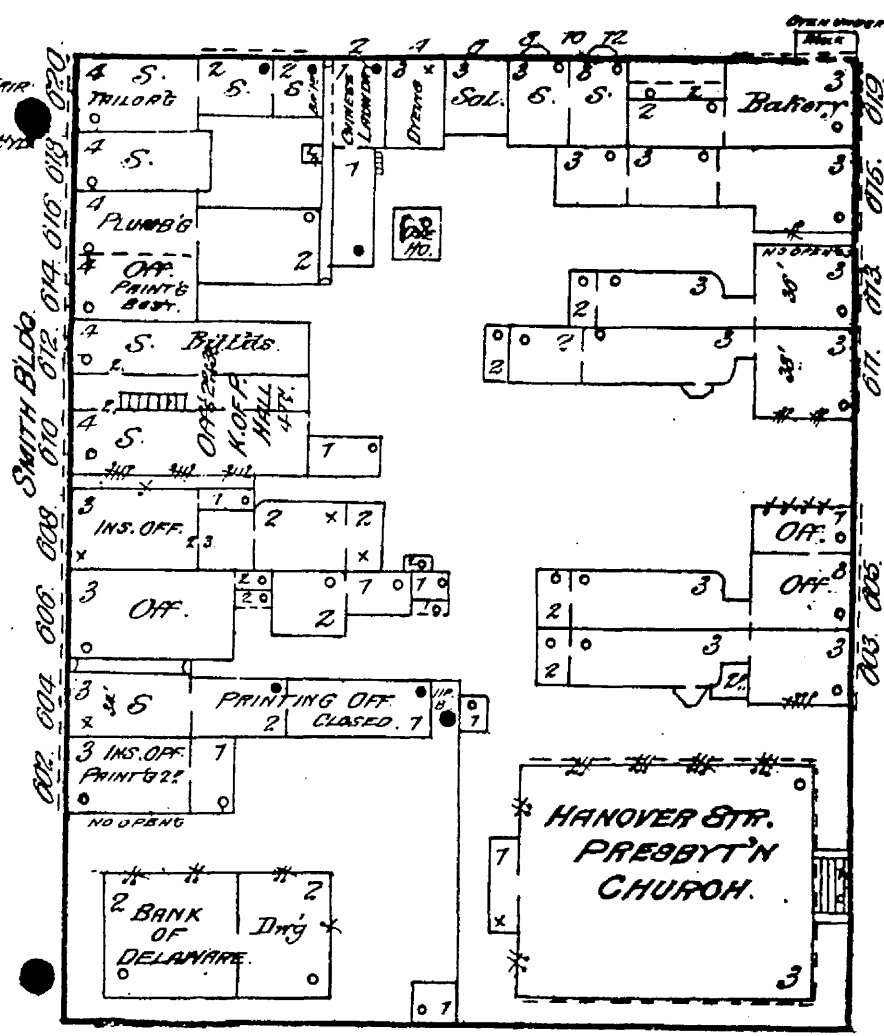
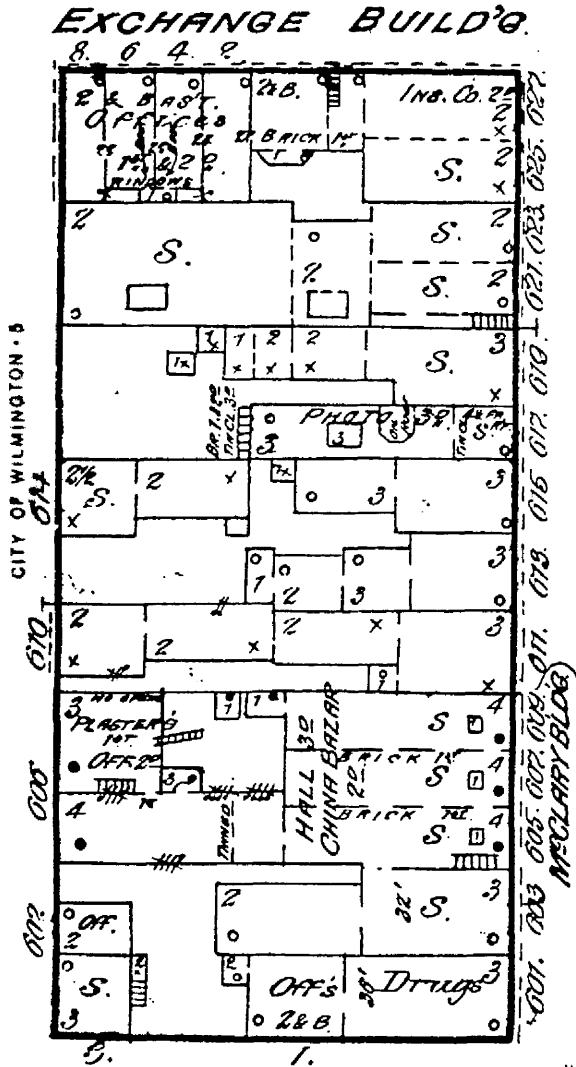
500 block North Market St.
Sanborn Map Co., Atlas of
Wilmington. 1884.



STREET

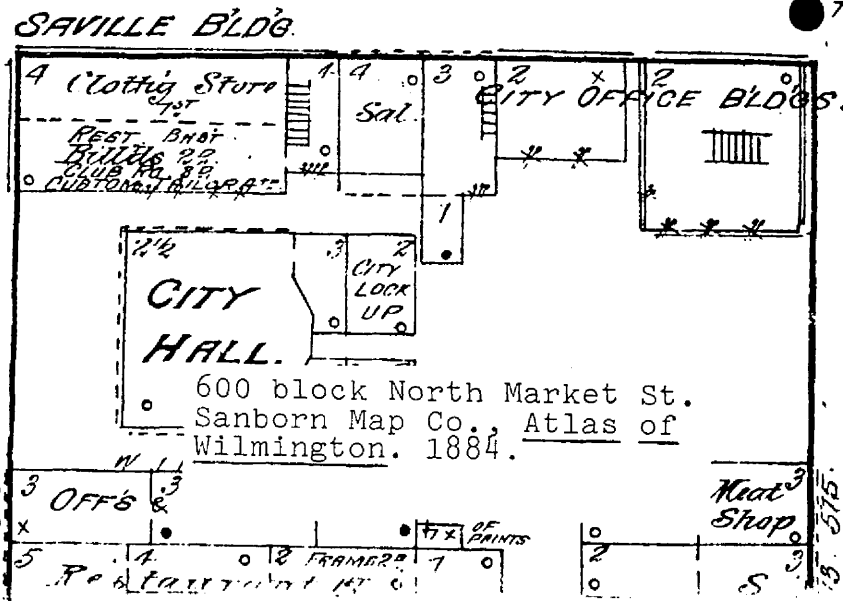
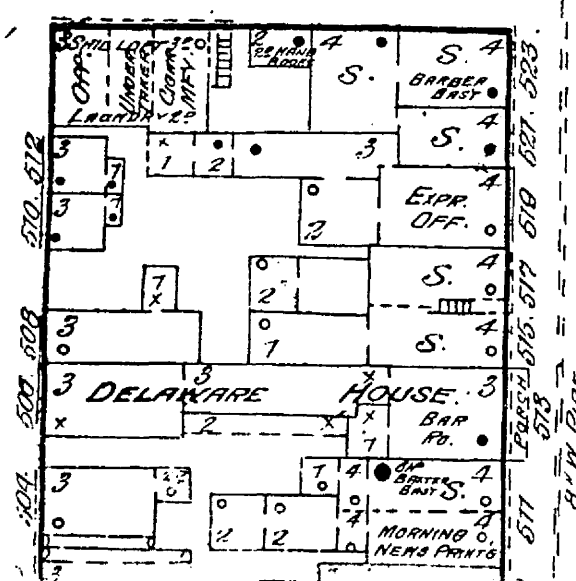
E. SEVENTH

MARKET



STREET

E. SIXTH

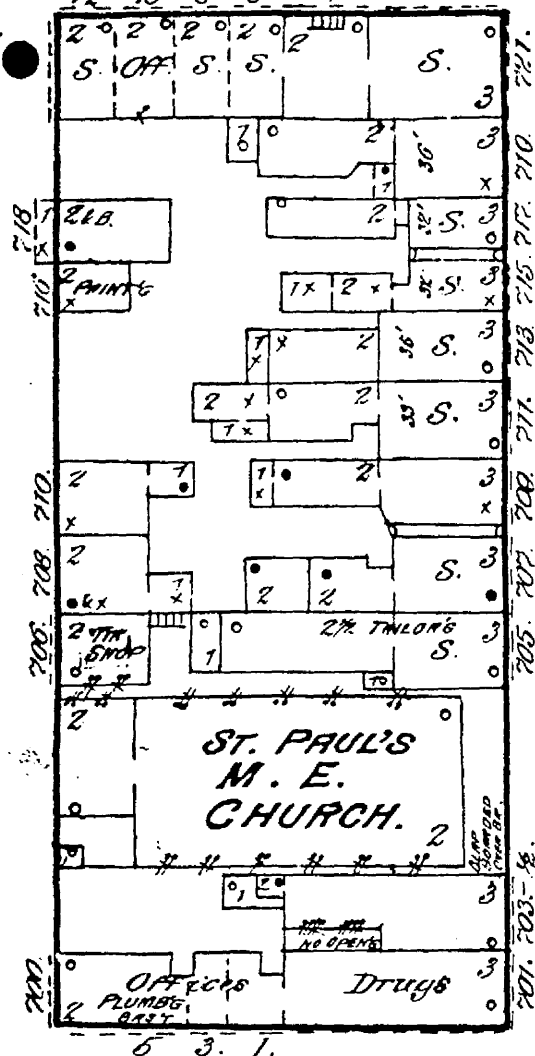


600 block North Market St.
 Sanborn Map Co., Atlas of
 Wilmington. 1884.

STREET

ALMOND BLDG.

12 10 8 6 4

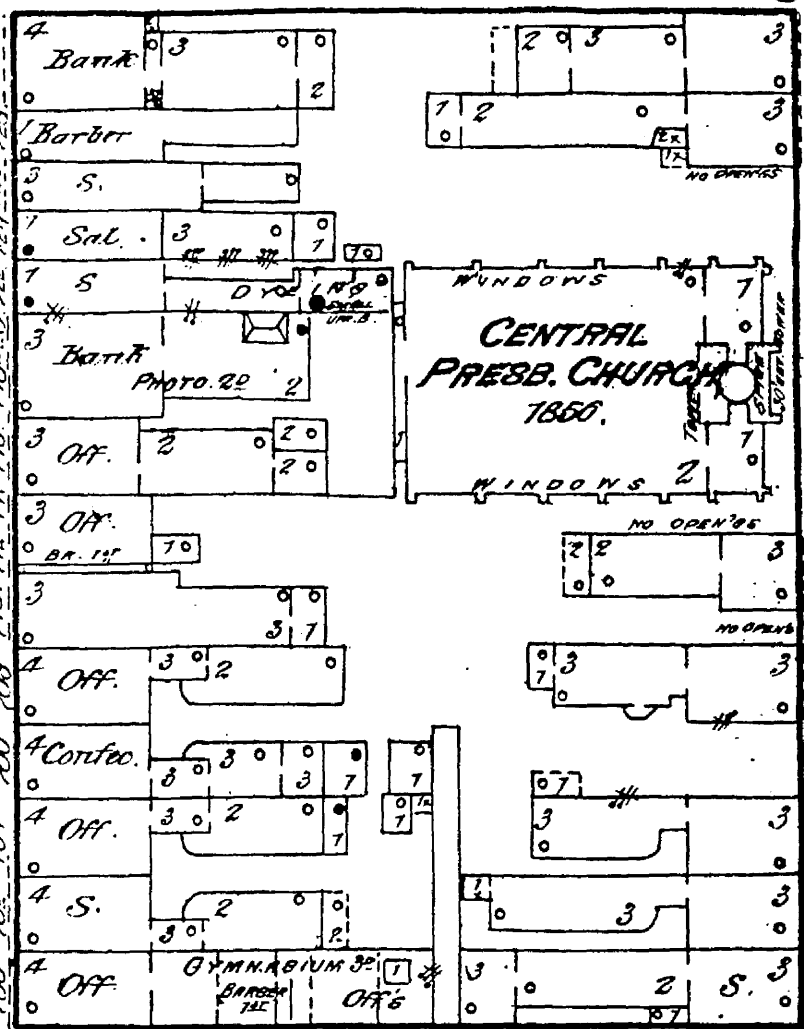


8" W. PIPE

10" W. PIPE

E.

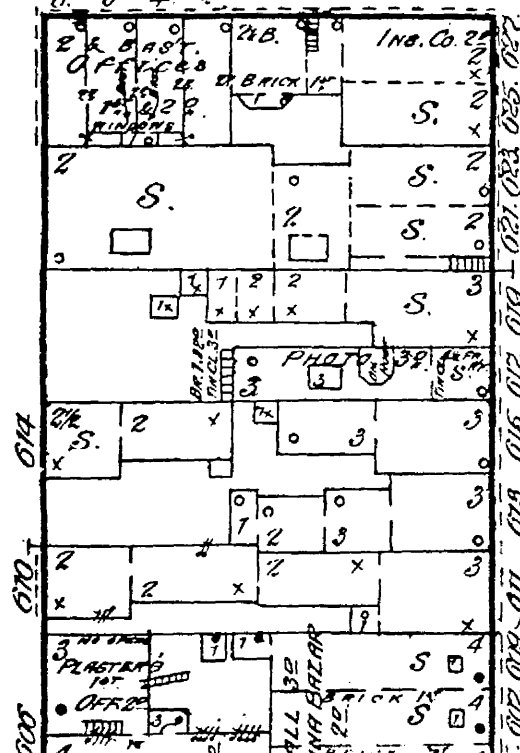
EIGHTH



STREET

EXCHANGE BUILD'G.

8 6 4 2



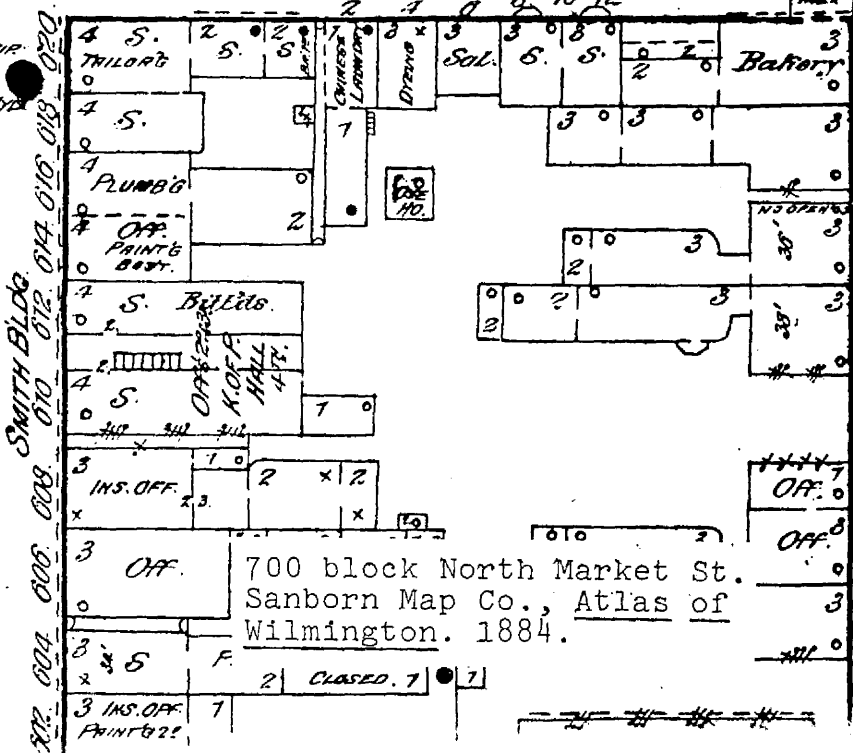
8" W. PIPE

12" W. PIPE

E.

SEVENTH

6" N. PIPE

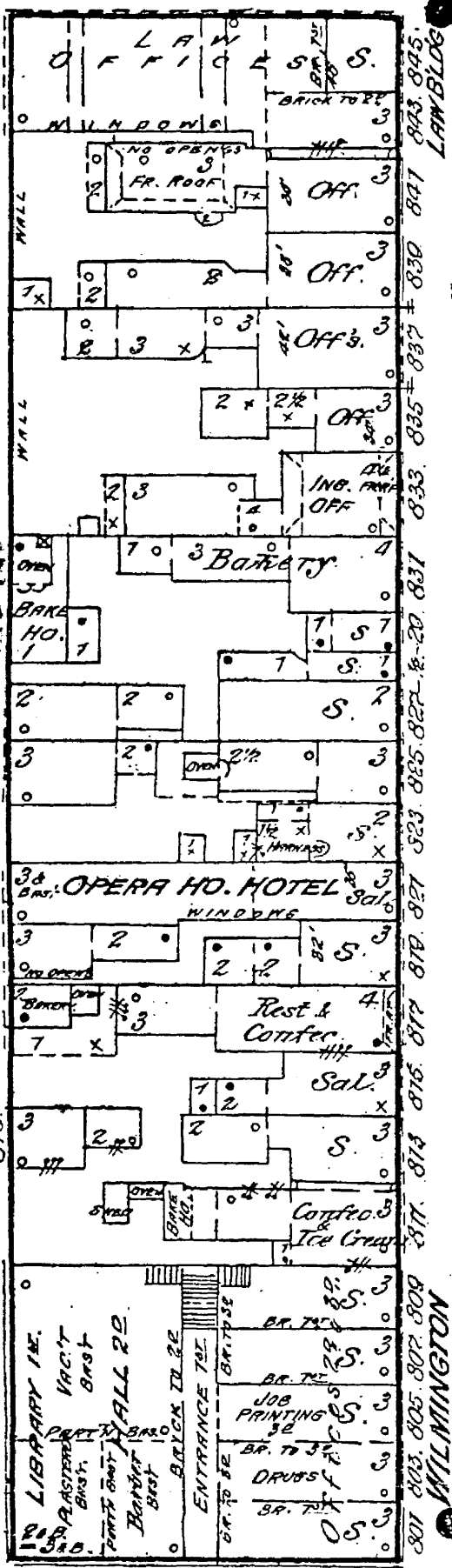


MARKET

SMITH BLDG.

700 block North Market St.
Sanborn Map Co., Atlas of
Wilmington. 1884.

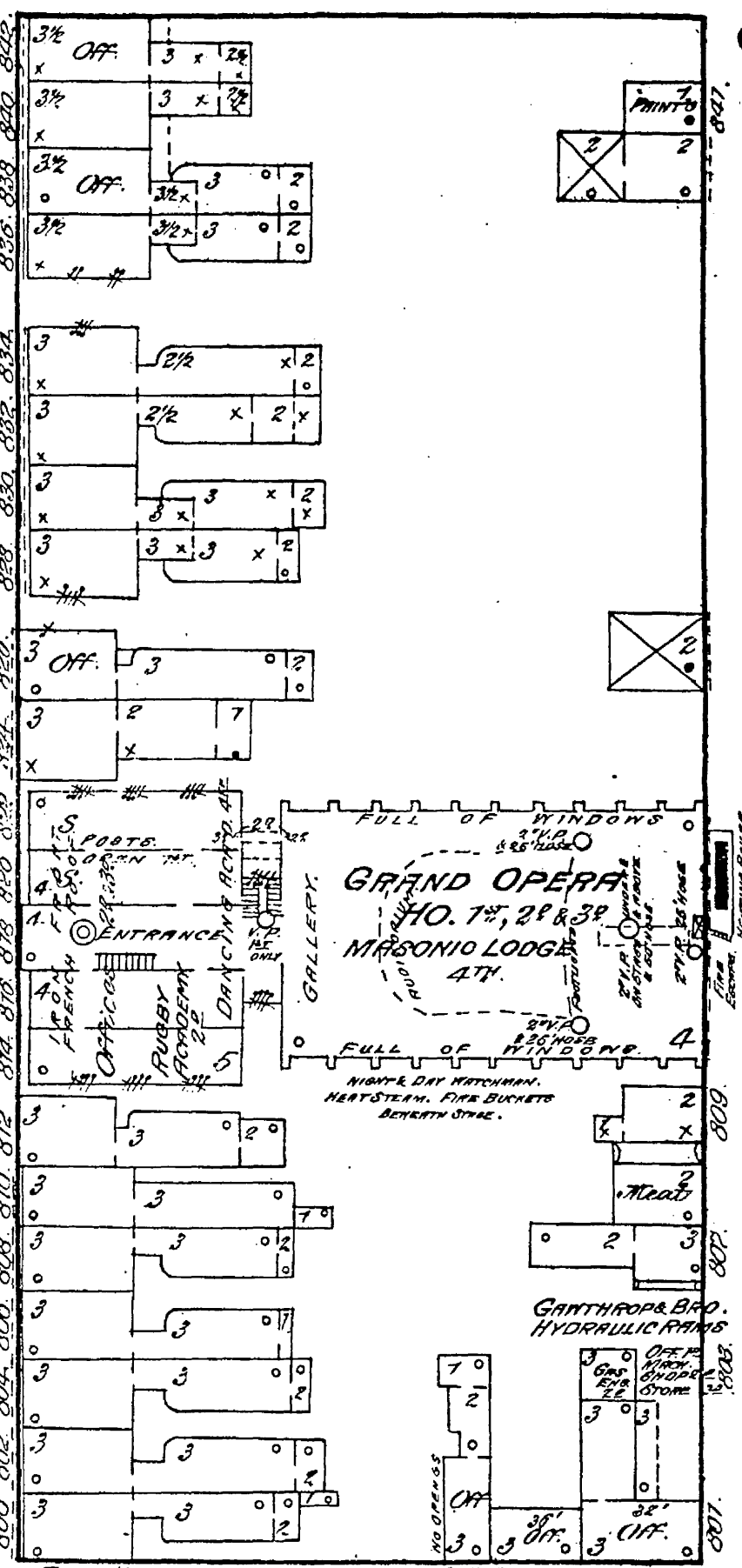
820. 818. 810. 870.



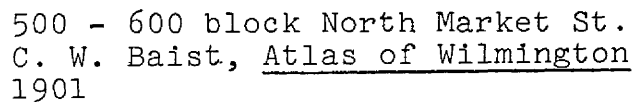
STREET

STREET

MASONIC HALL BLDG.

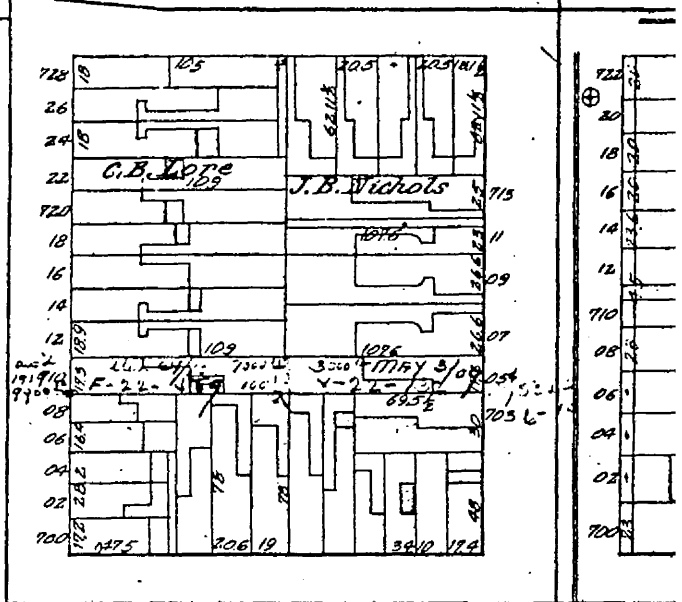
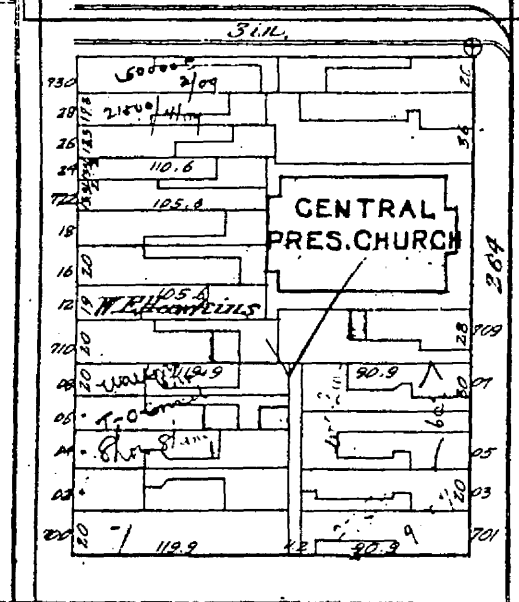
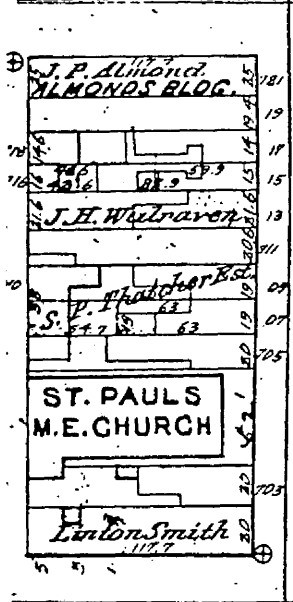
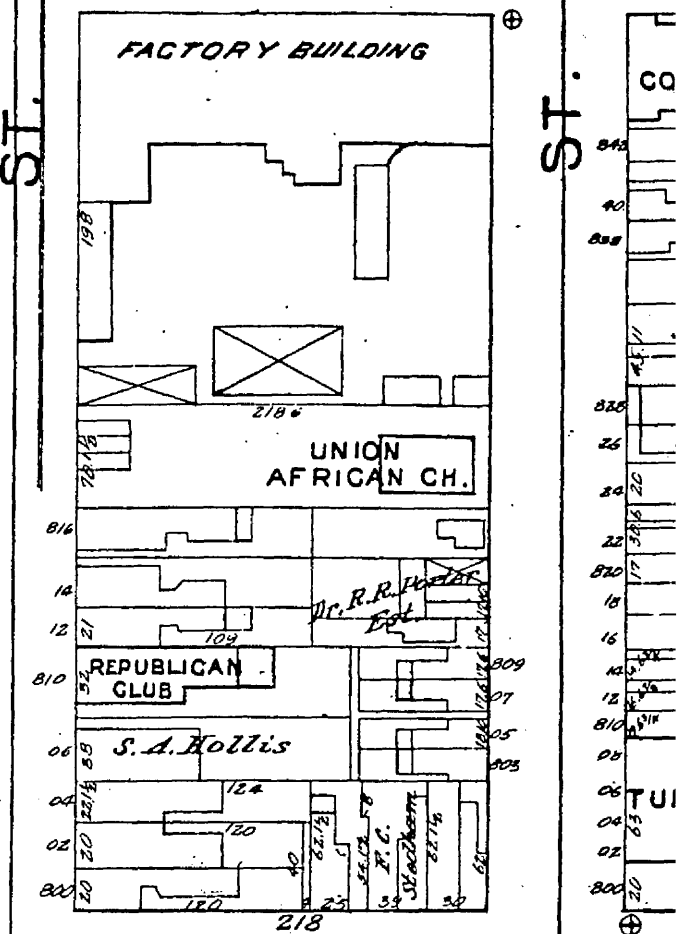
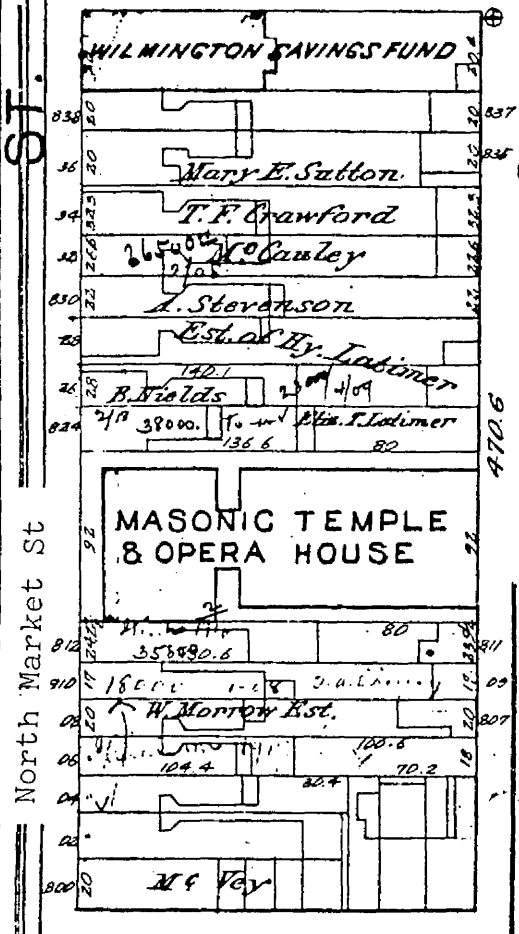
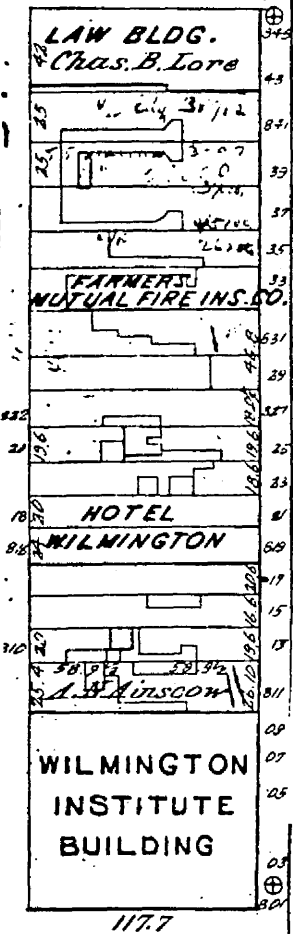


800 block North Market St.
Sanborn Map Co., Atlas of
Wilmington. 1884.

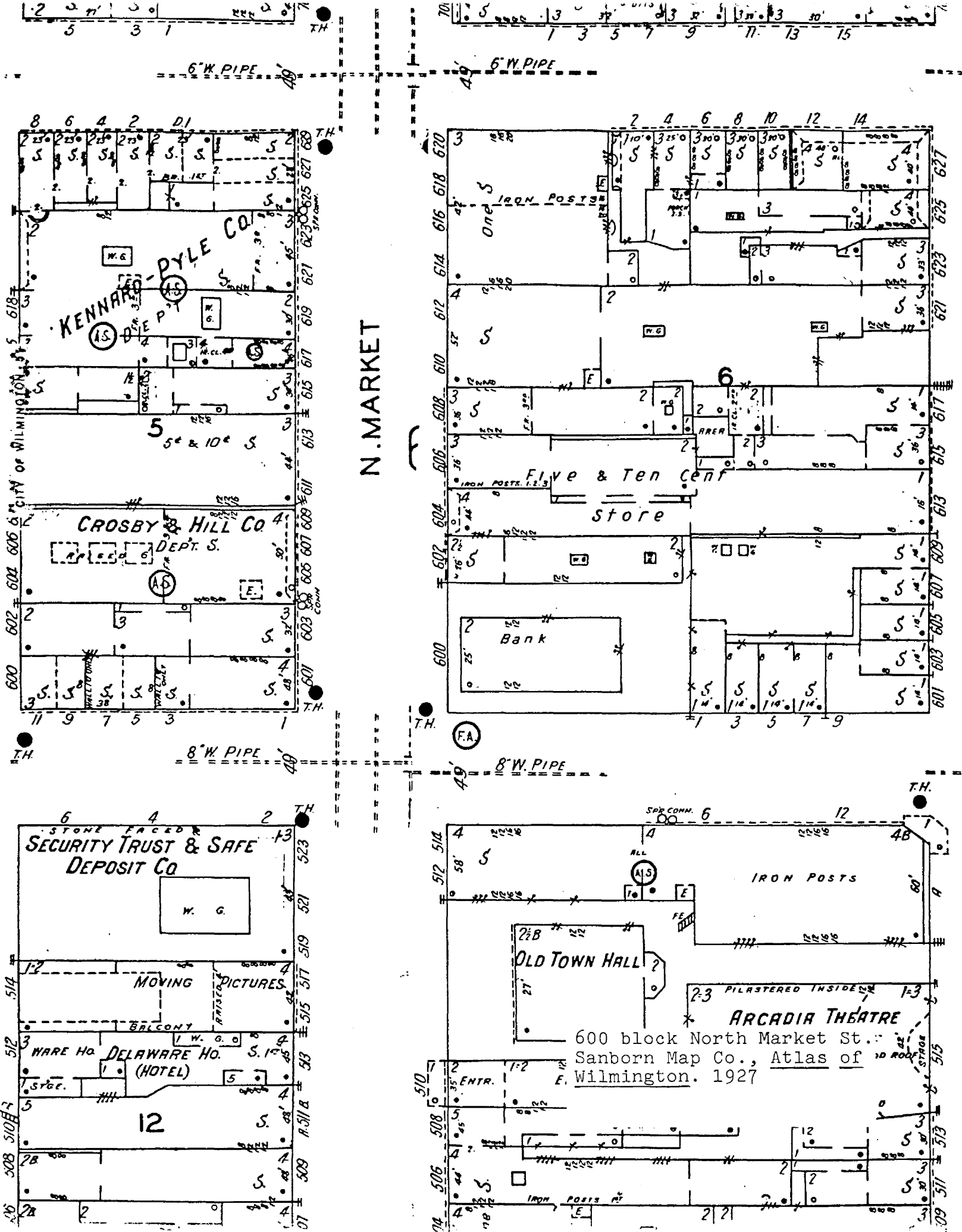


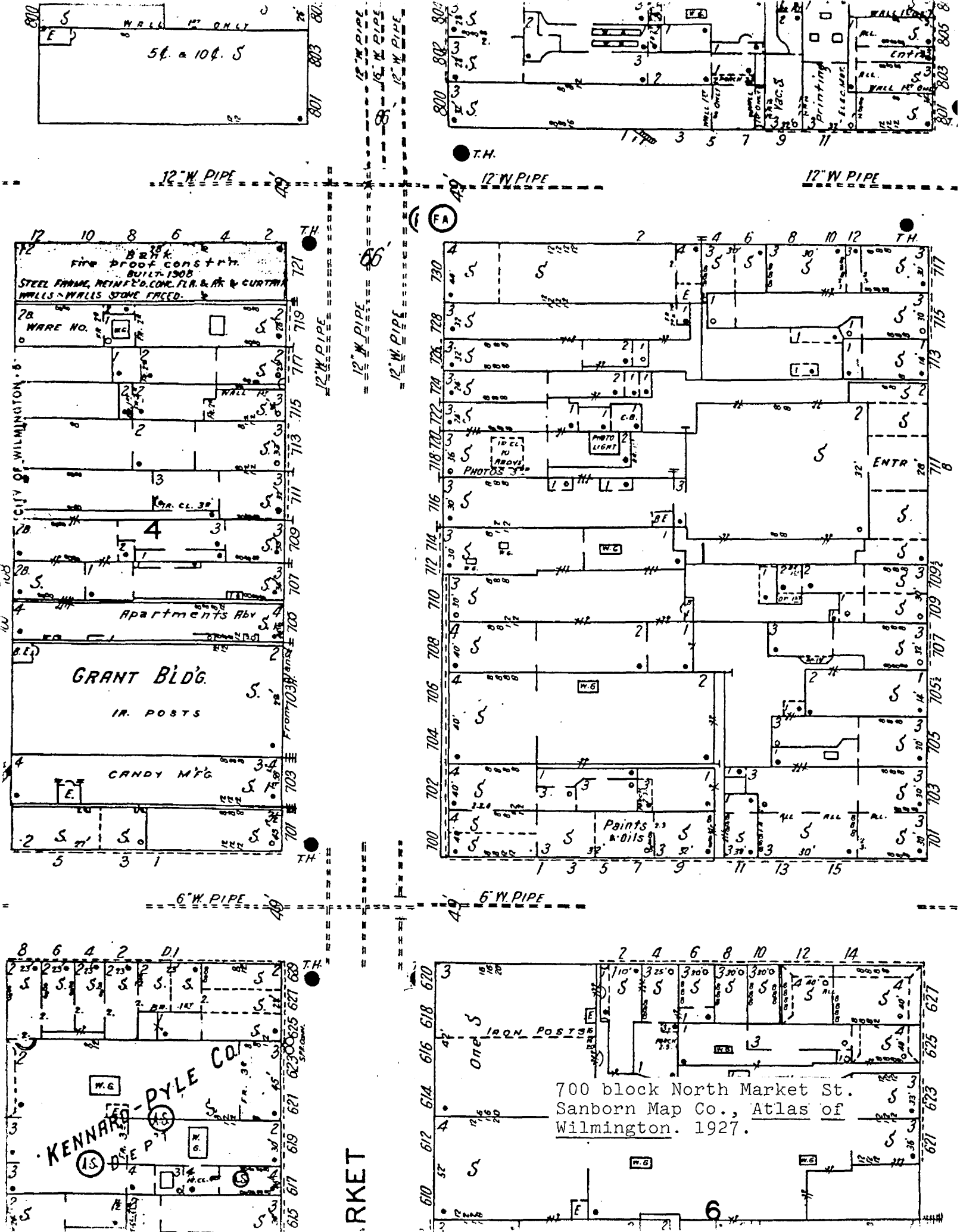
North Shipley

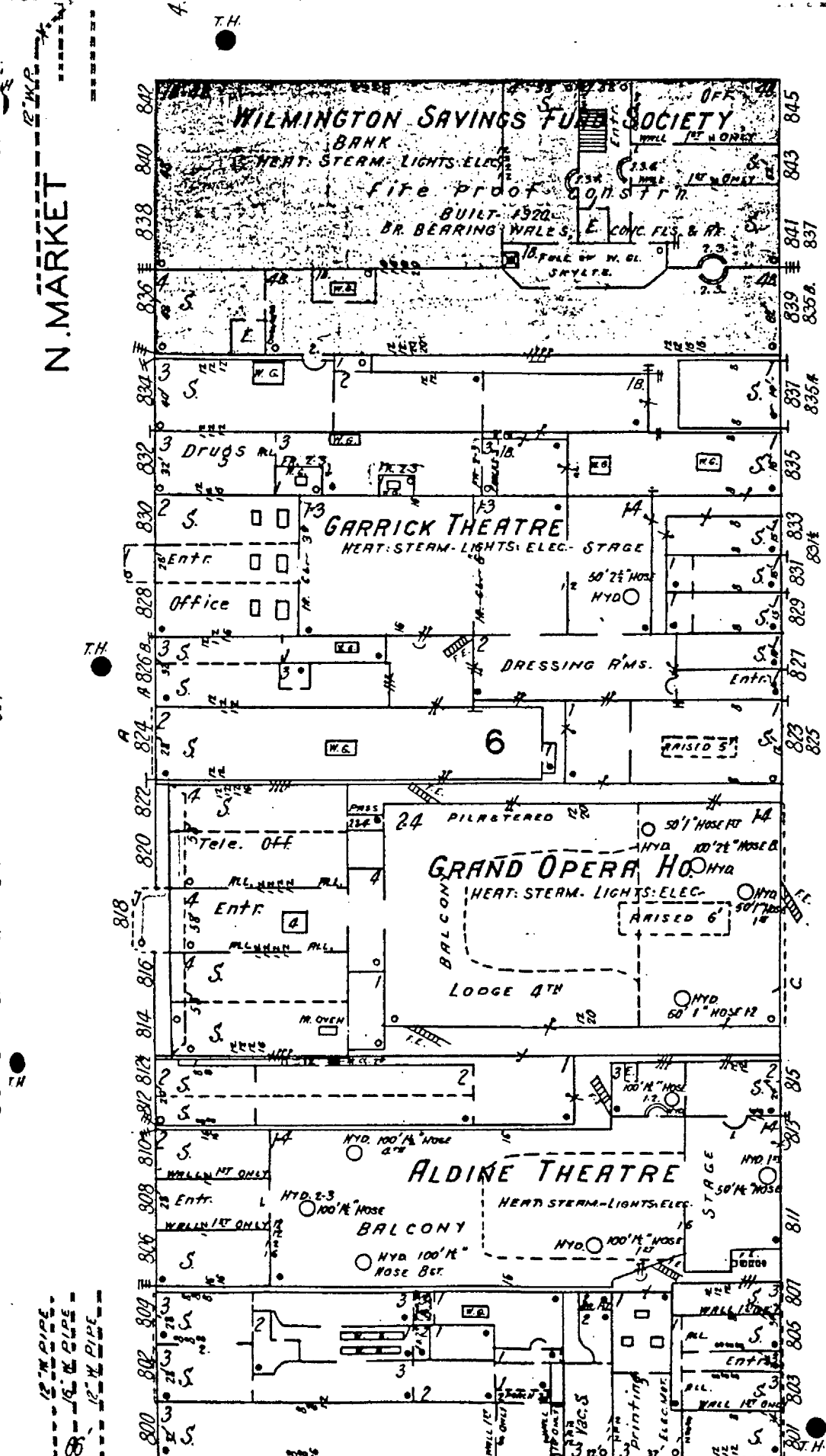
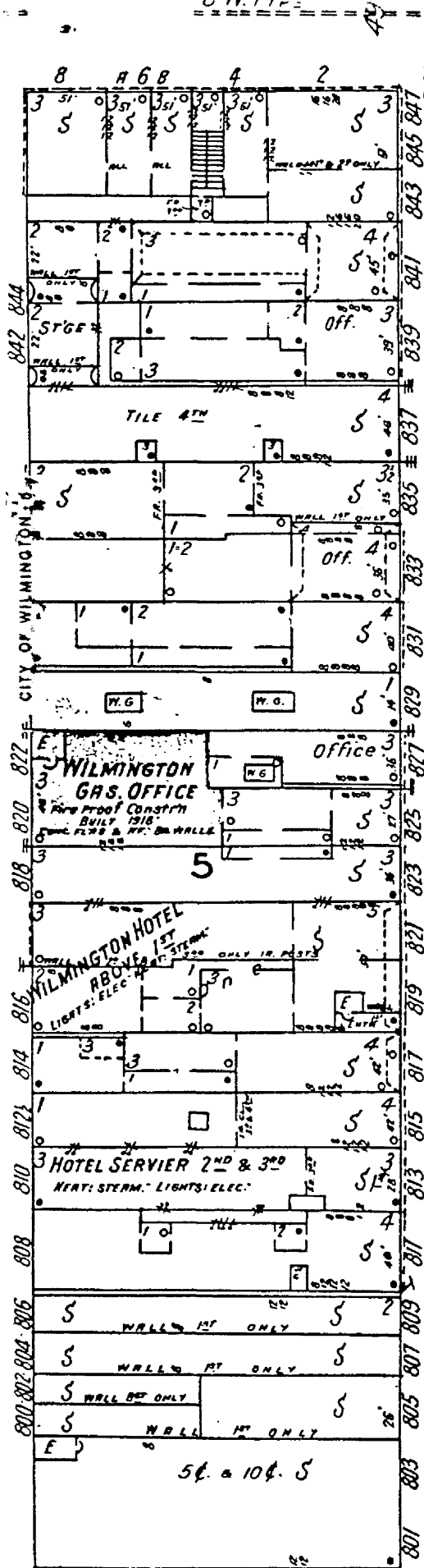
North Market St

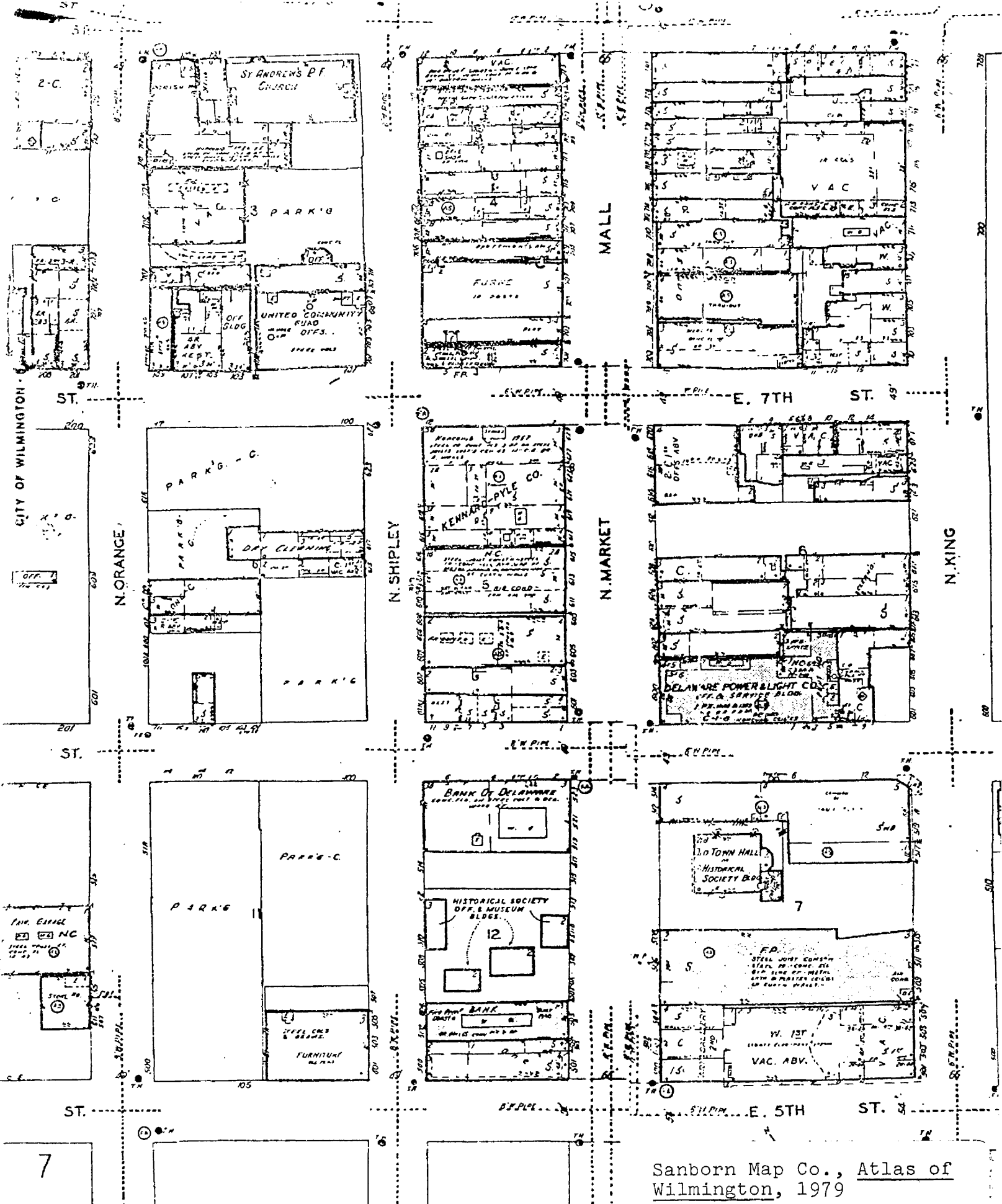


700 - 800 block Market St.
C. W. Baist, Atlas of Wilmington
1901

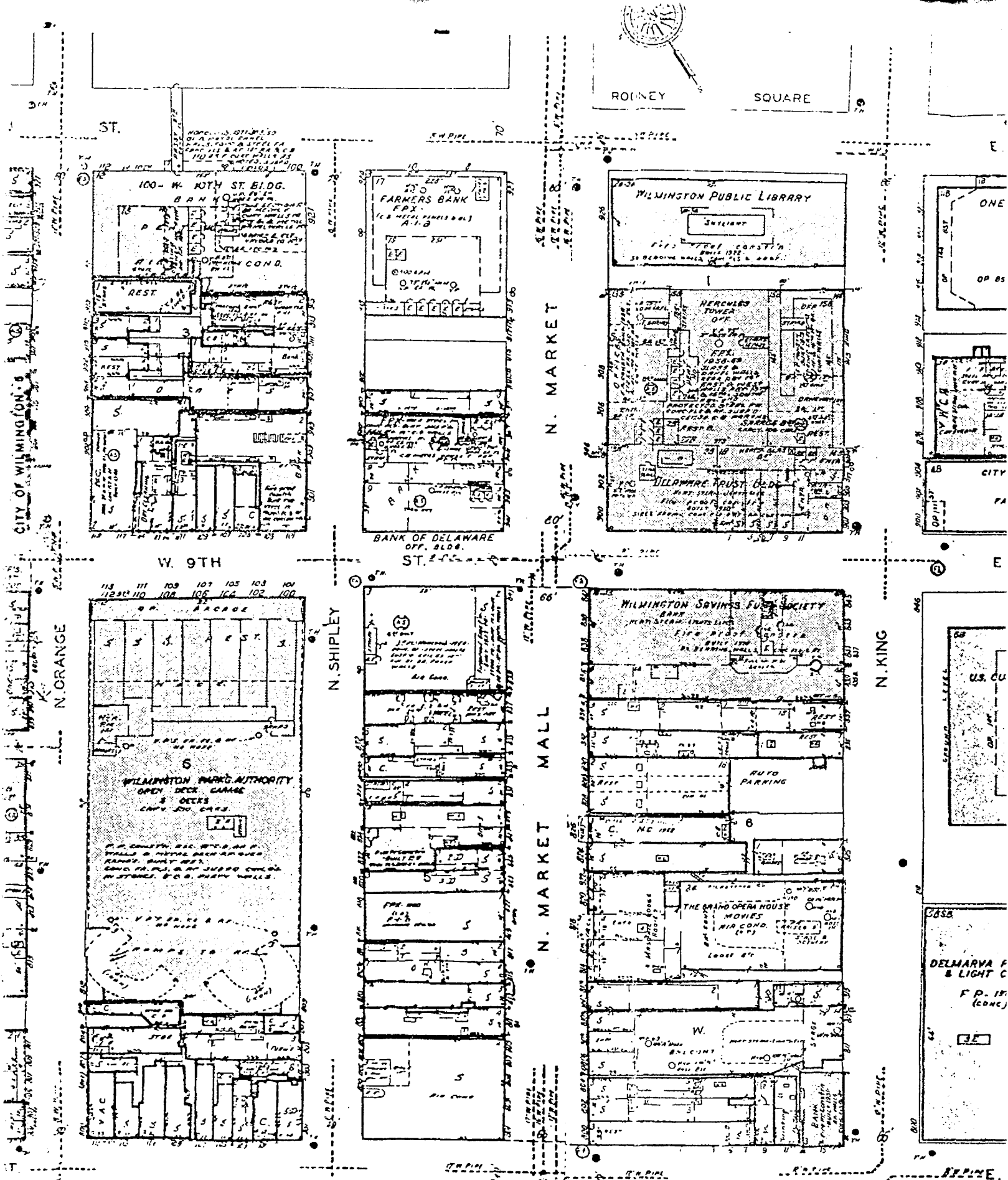






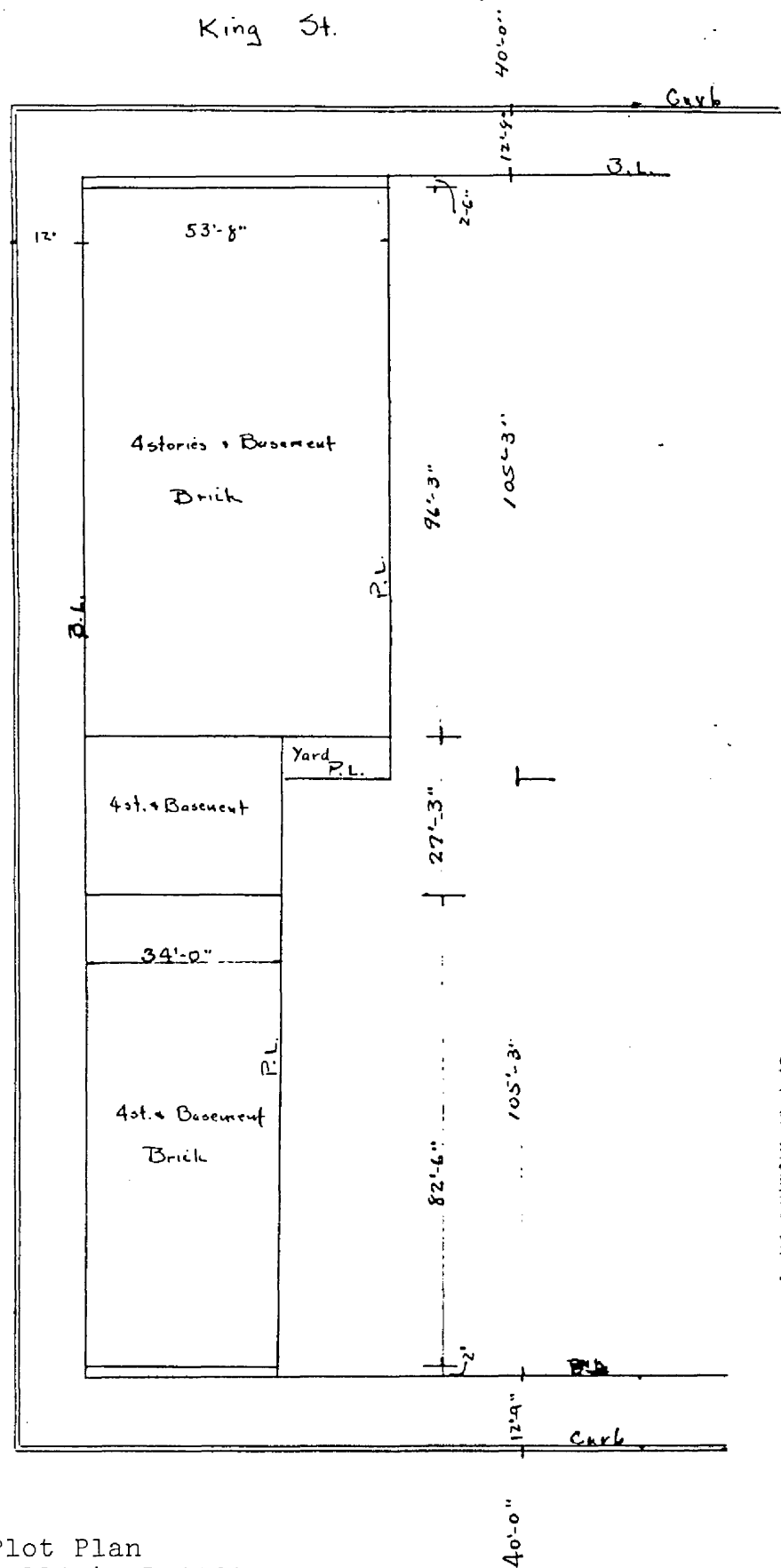


Sanborn Map Co., Atlas of
Wilmington, 1979



E. 6th St.

25'-0"



Plot Plan
 Mullin's Building
 514- 516 N. Market St
 N. 4000.10
 source: Dept. of Licenses
 and Inspection,
 City of Wilmington

30 + 20 + 10 = 60

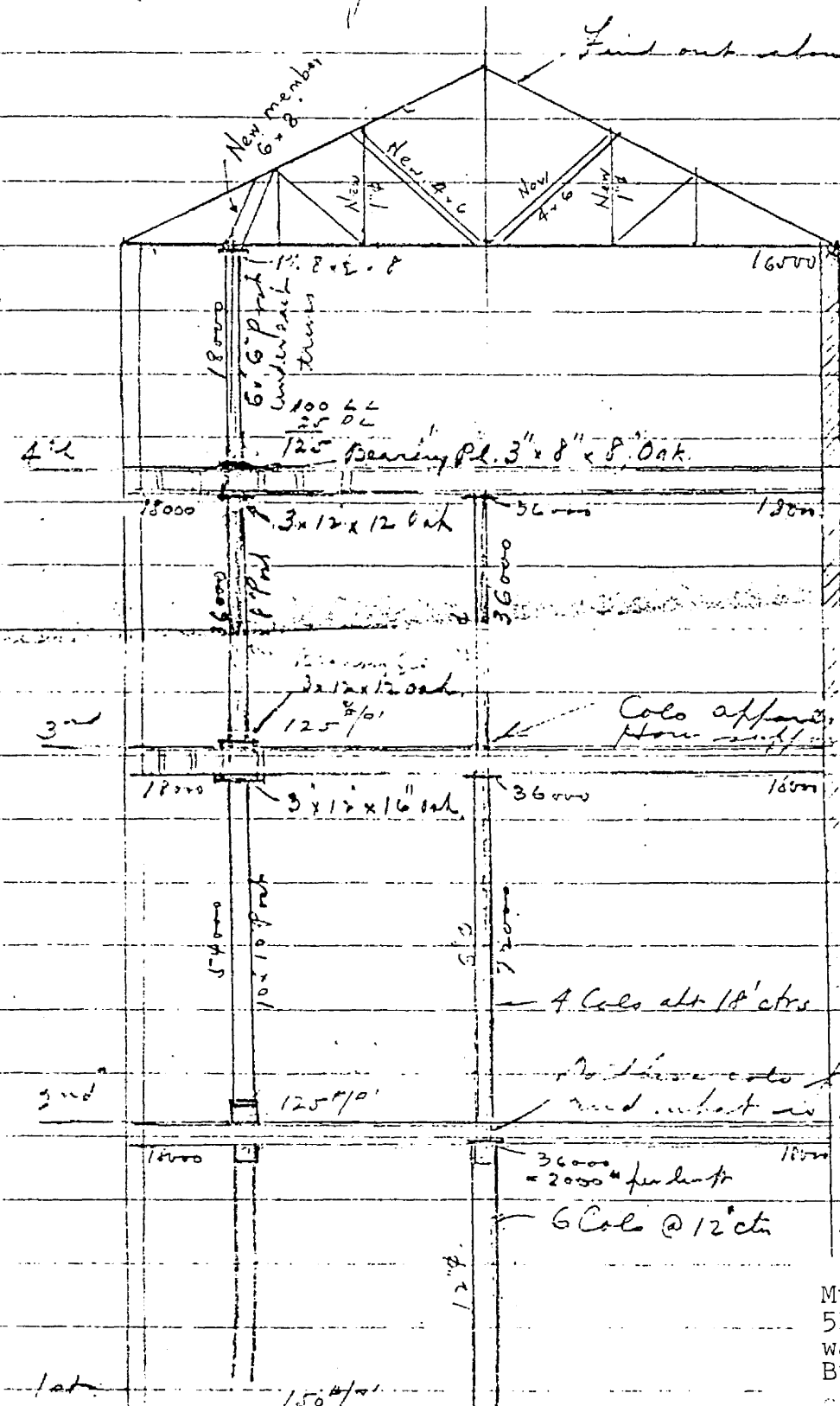
10' 0" 32' 0" 4' 0"

10' 0" 32' 0" 4' 0" = 32500 ... 33000 #

6000 x 6 = 13500
 28 16500
 17800 can 18000

= 1000 # per hr

CITY OF WILMINGTON - 5



Girders and
 Colo spaced
 irregularly
 at abt 18'

Colo apparently off center
 How much off?

18 x 32 x 125 = 7200

4 Colo at 18' ctrs

Do these cols have any girders?
 and what is size of same?

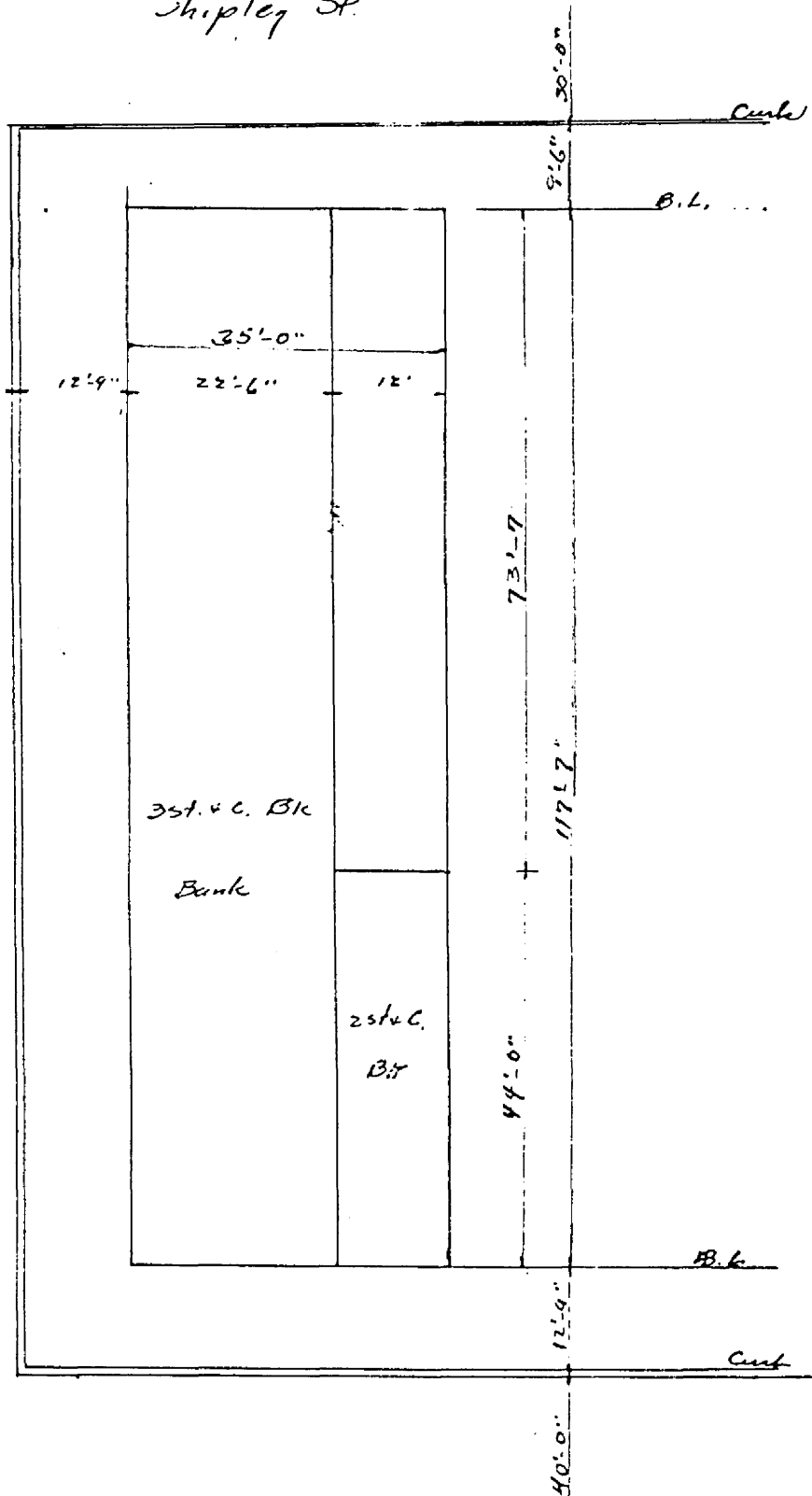
36000 = 2000 # per hr

6 Colo @ 12' ctrs

Mullin's Building
 512 N. Market St N 4000.1
 wall section, old wing
 Building Permit records
 1910

Shipley St.

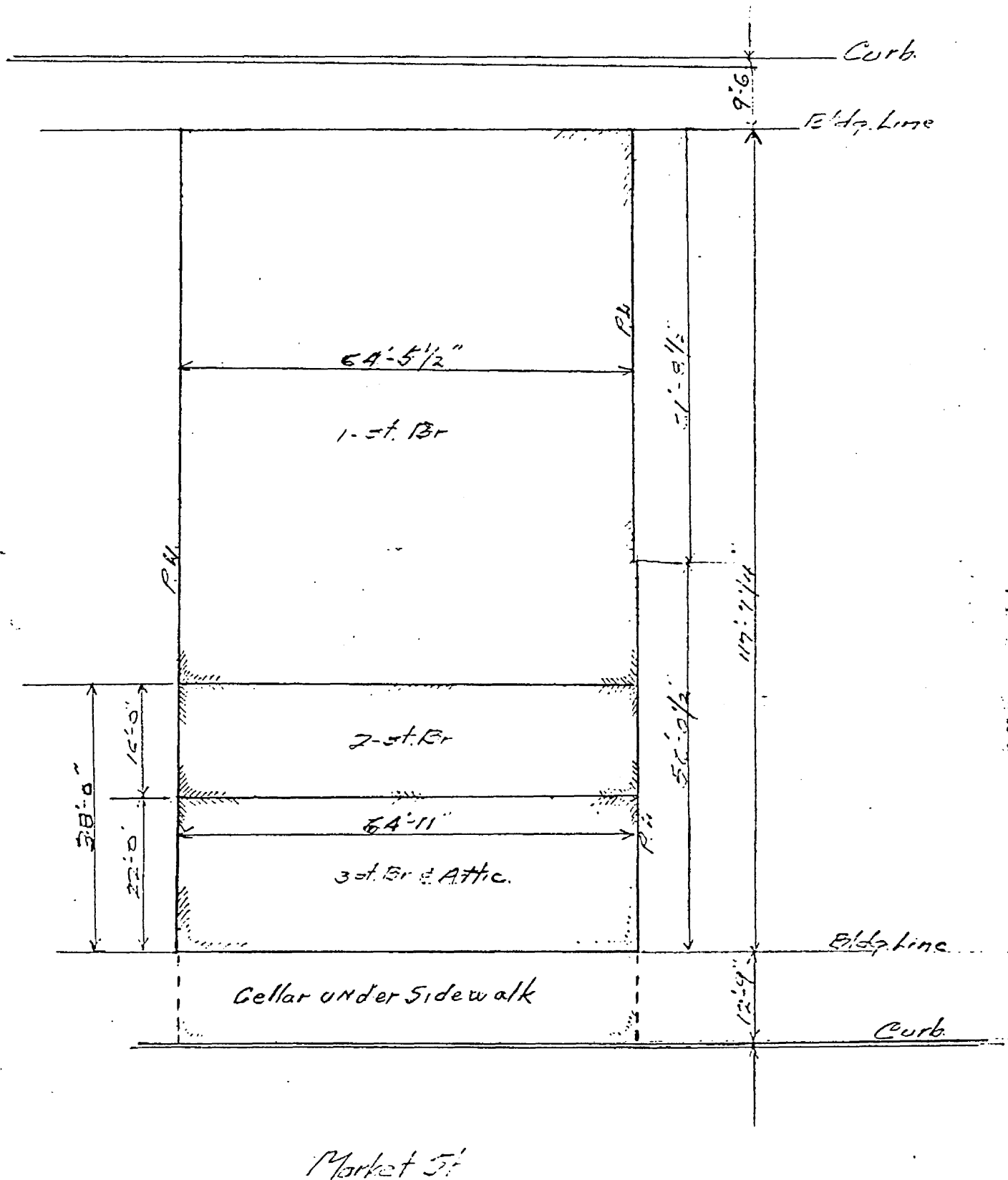
W. 5th St.



Plot Plan
 Central National Bank
 501 North Market St.
 N. 4000.02
 source: Dept. of Licenses
 and Inspection,
 City of Wilmington

Scale 1" = 20'

Shirley St



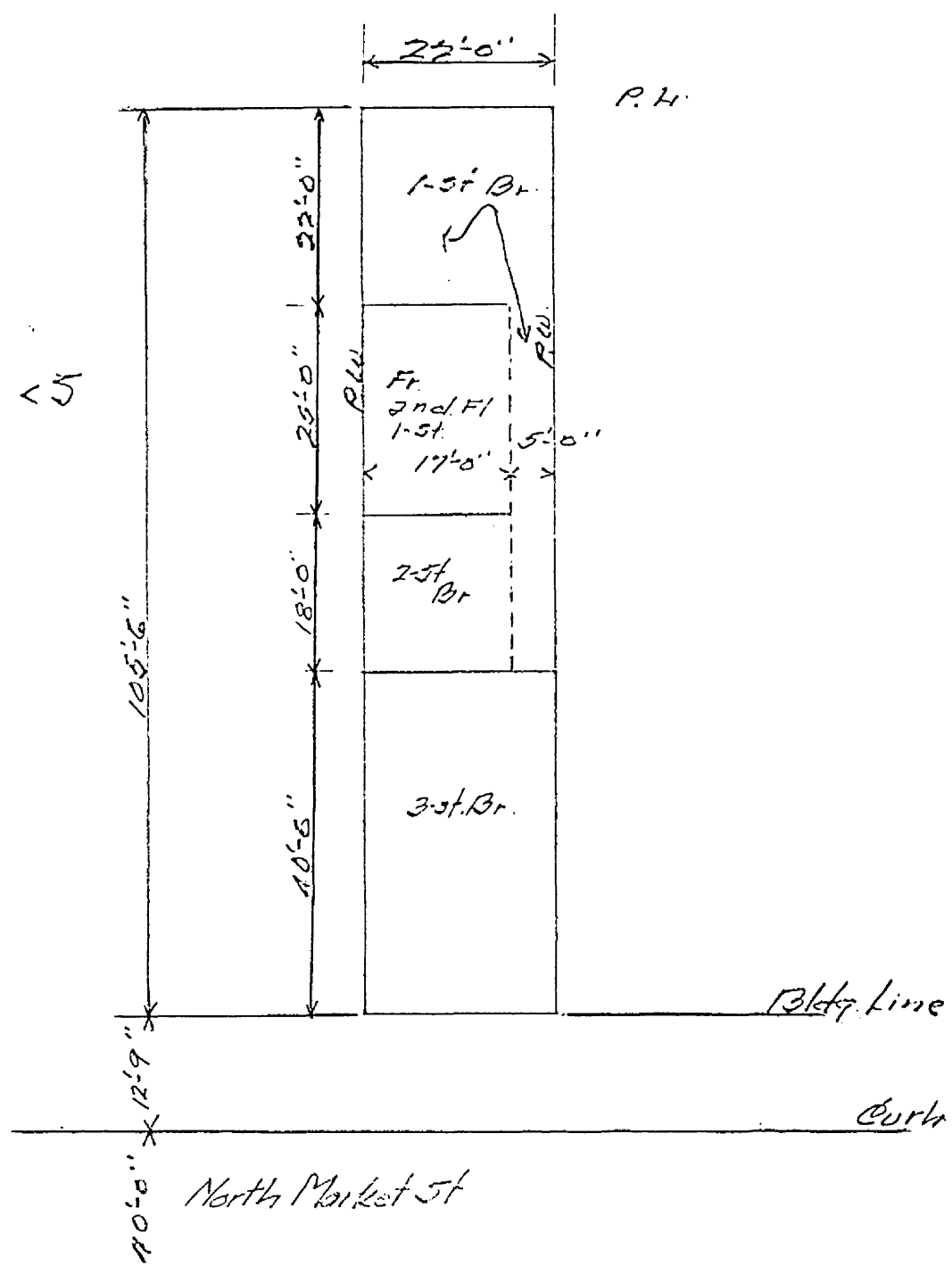
Scale 1" = 20'-0"

General Arrangement Plan of
613 N. Market Street
N. 2163
source: Dept. of Licenses and
Inspection, City of
Wilmington.

sign = "3465"
 Aug 25, 1938
 \$ 300

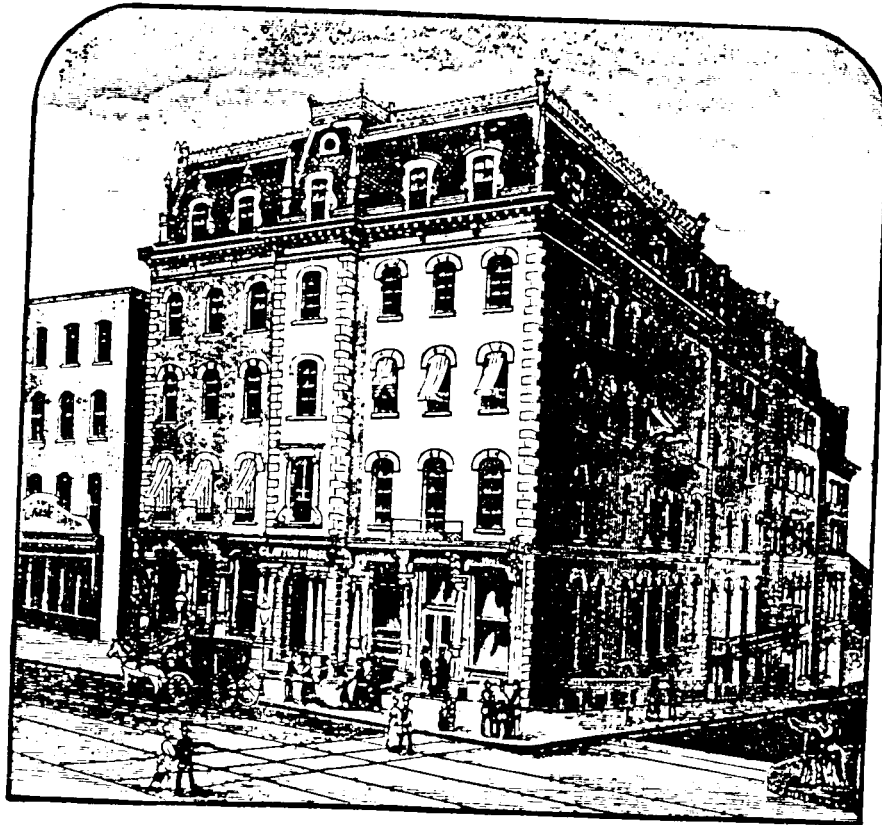
Elwood Garrett Building
 718 North Market Street
 N. 762
 source: Dept. of Licenses
 and Inspection,
 City of Wilmington.

CITY OF WILMINGTON - 5



Scale 1" = 20'-0"

CLAYTON HOUSE HOTEL
(QUEEN THEATER)
500 N. Market St.
N. 4000.13

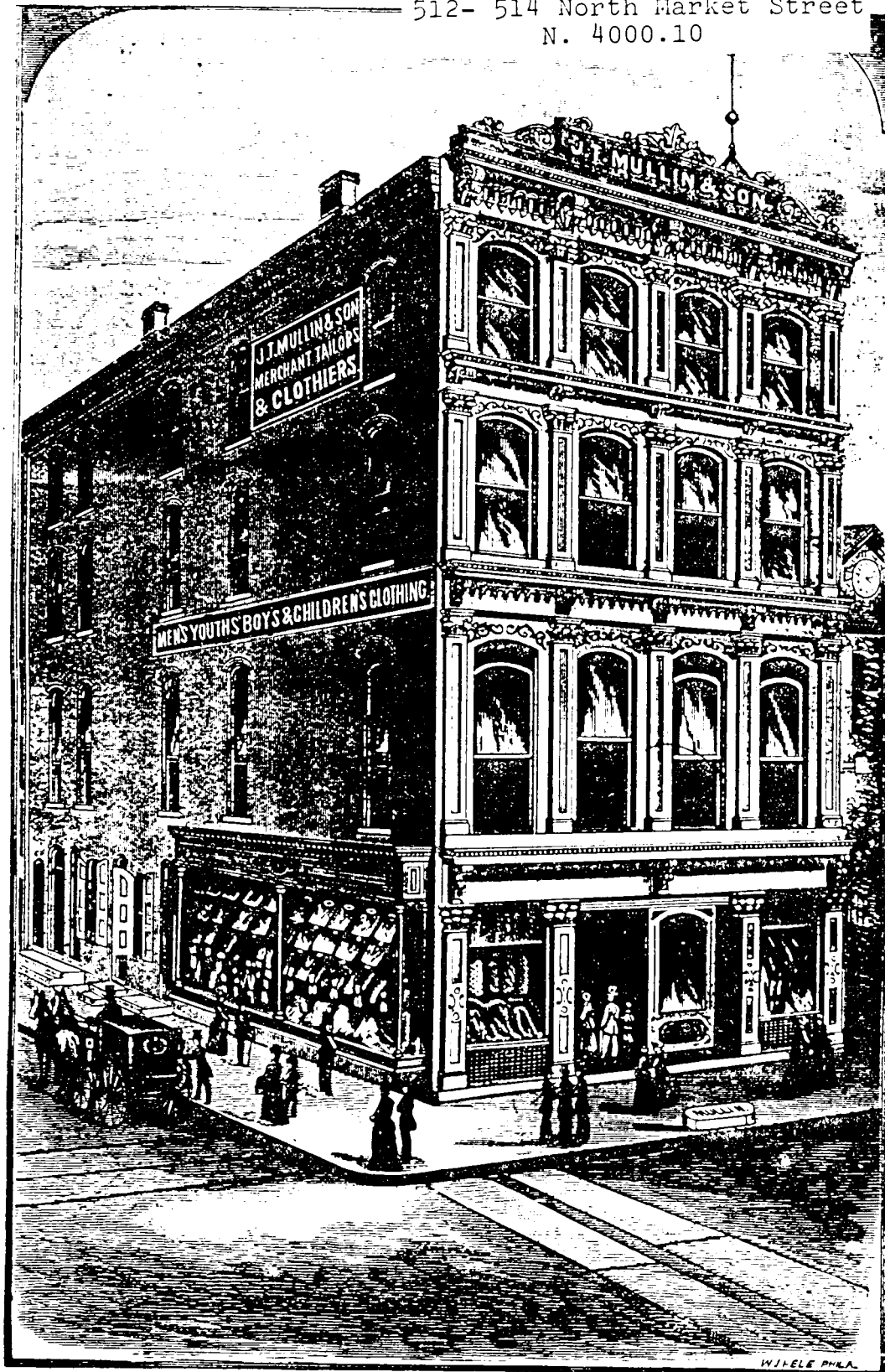


CLAYTON HOUSE, FIFTH AND MARKET STREETS.

A. J. Clement, Wilmington, Delaware,
Wilmington: Delaware Printing Company,
1888, p. 50.

Mullin's Building
512- 514 North Market Street
N. 4000.10

CITY OF WILMINGTON - 5

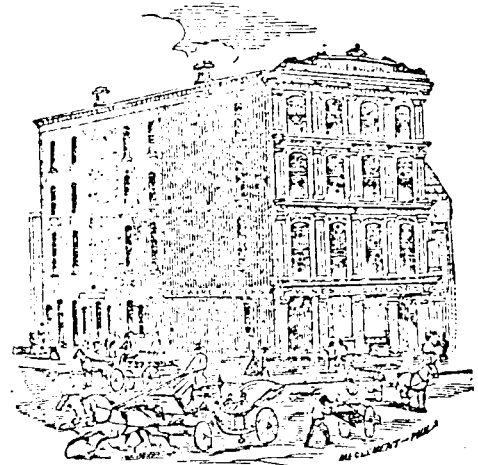


J. T. MULLIN & SON, MANUFACTURING CLOTHIERS AND MERCHANT TAILORS.

A. J. Clement, Wilmington, Delaware,
Wilmington: Delaware Printing Company,
1888, p. 65.

Mullin's Building
514- 512 North Market Street
N. 4000.10

Richard Edwards, Industries of Delaware,
Historical and Descriptive Review,
Wilmington: published by author, 1880,
p. 77.



Advertisement in the Wilmington, The Official Publication
of the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce, December, 1926, p. 13.



Different times, different customs—in dress, as in anything else. Still, the best custom at this Season of the Year is to extend you "A Merry Christmas," and herald the glad tiding "Peace on Earth, Good Will Toward Men."

Jas. T. Mullin & Sons, Inc., Wilmington, Del.

Everything Men and Boys Wear Since 1862

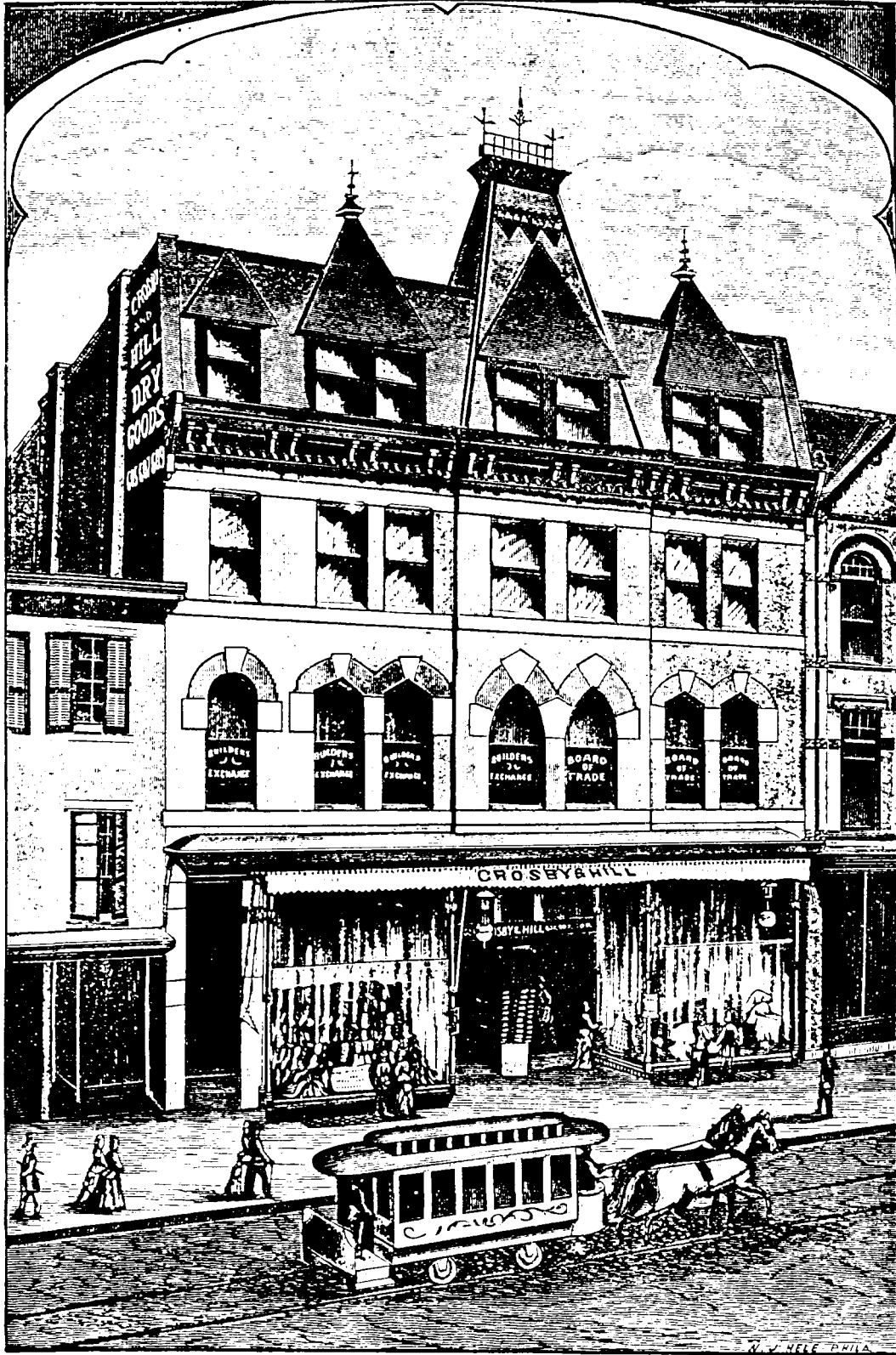
Security Trust and
Safe Deposit Co. Bldg.
521 North Market St.
N. 4000.09



THE SECURITY TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT
COMPANY BUILDING.

J. Thomas Scharf, History of Delaware,
1609-1888, vol. 2, Philadelphia: L. J.
Richards and Company, 1888, p. 747.

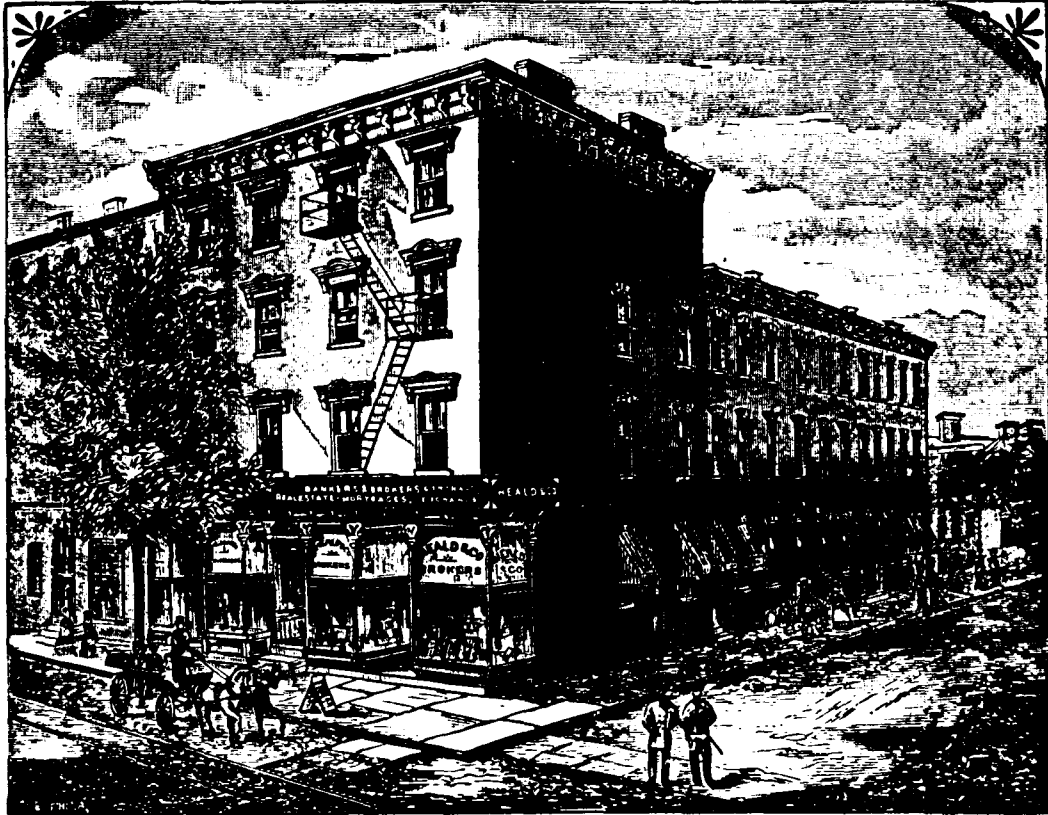
Crosby and Hill Building
605 North Market Street
N. 2162



CROSBY & HILL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

A. J. Clement, Wilmington, Delaware,
Wilmington: Delaware Printing Company,
1888, p. 78.

Max Keil Building
700 North Market St.
N 3912



BANKING AND REAL ESTATE OFFICE OF HEALD & CO.

A. J. Clement, Wilmington, Delaware,
Wilmington: Delaware Printing Company,
1888, p. 18.