

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received JAN 12 1983
date entered

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

1. Name

historic Newark

and/or common Newark Multiple Resource Area (~~Partial Inventory: Architectural and Historical~~³
Properties

2. Location

street & number ~~The Incorporation Limits of Newark~~ NA not for publication

city, town Newark NA vicinity of ~~Congressional District~~

state Delaware code 10 county New Castle code 002

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership: See Owner's List

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. City-County Building

street & number 800 French Street

city, town Wilmington state Delaware

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title N-6211 Delaware Cultural Resource Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

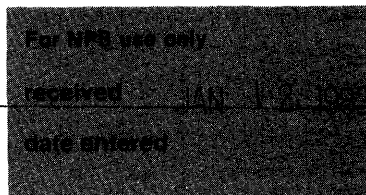
date 1979-80 federal state county local

depository for survey records Bureau of Archaeology & Historic Preservation
Old State House, The Green, P.O. Box 1401

city, town Dover state Delaware 19901

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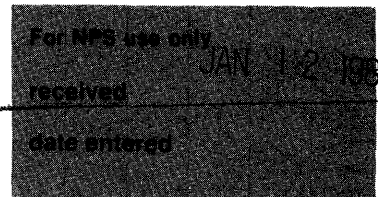
Page 1

1. District School No. 39 - N-5742
Maxine Powell & Grover Surratt
P.O. Box 387
Newark, DE 19711
2. Old Newark Comprehensive School - N-5625
C/O George V. Kirk, Superintendent
Christina School District
83 E. Main Street
Newark, DE 19711
3. Memorial Hall - N-5822
University of Delaware
Hullihen Hall
Newark, DE 19711
4. St. Thomas' Episcopal Church - N-5719
Dr. Anthony Scarangelo
102 Oak Road
Newark, DE 19711
5. Old First Presbyterian Church (Daugherty Hall) - N-5603
University of Delaware
Hullihen Hall
Newark, DE 19711
6. St. John the Baptist Roman Catholic Church - N-5667
St. John the Baptist Roman Catholic Church Rectory
14 North Chapel Street
Newark, DE 19711
7. Blue Hen Farm - N-5316
Mrs. Mary Vanoy & Mr. Richard Dayton
505 Stamford Drive
Newark, DE 19711
8. Anderson House - N-5995
John L. and Patricia A. Stowell
58 West Park Place
Newark, DE 19711
9. Bell Farmhouse - N-5408
Edward H. and Katherine P. Berg
401 Nottingham Road
Newark, DE 19711

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D. OF E. ONLY..
OWNER OBJECTION FILED**

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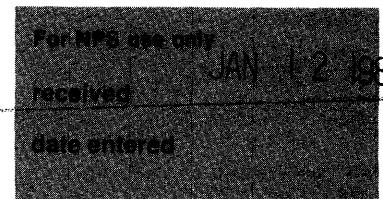


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- (Edward R. Wilson House)
10. W. H. Schultz House - N-5808
University of Delaware
Hullihen Hall
Newark, DE 19711
11. Belmont Hall - N-5349
University of Delaware
Hullihen Hall
Newark, DE 19711
12. Granite Mansion - N-5319
First Presbyterian Church
292 W. Main Street
Newark, DE 19711
13. Deer Park Farm - N-5999
John Presley
48 West Park Place
Newark, DE 19711
14. Meteer Store House - N-5581
Martha E. Coverdale
45 Oak Avenue
Rehoboth Beach, DE 19971
15. Curtis Paper Mill Worker's Houses - N-5575, N-5576, N-5577, N-5578, N-5579
- Susan C. Hawkins
284/286 Curtis Lane
Newark, DE 19711
- Douglas A. O'Dell & Luciano Timateo
288/290 Curtis Lane
Newark, DE 19711
- Robert F. Wieland
294 Curtis Lane
Newark, DE 19711
- Mrs. Viola B. Greer
296 Curtis Lane
Newark, DE 19711
- Gregory P. Keegan
298 Curtis Lane
Newark, DE 19711



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16. Curtis Mansion - N-5350
University of Delaware
Hullihen Hall
Newark, DE 19711

17. Wright House - N-5786
University of Delaware
Hullihen Hall
Newark, DE 19711

18. 203 New London Road - N-5432
Grover Surratt, Realtor
47 E. Main Street
Newark, DE 19711

19. 134-138 New London Road - N-5441
Delores Smith
P.O. Box 4683
Newark, DE 19711
(134 New London Road)

City of Newark
P.O. Box 390
Newark, DE 19711
Attn: City Secretary's Office
Samuel Elliott
136 New London Road
Newark, DE 19711

A. Jenkins & E.G. Black
136-1/2 New London Road
Newark, DE 19711

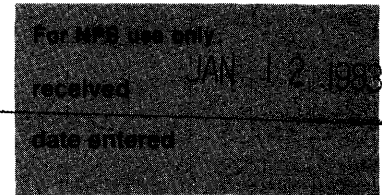
Robert Fitzgerald
316 E. Eleventh Street
Wilmington, DE 19801

20. John Evans House - N-5604
University of Delaware
Hullihen Hall
Newark, DE 19711

21. George Evans House - N-5605
University of Delaware
Hullihen Hall
Newark, DE 19711

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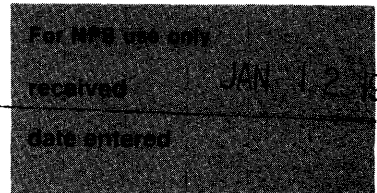
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22. Baily House - N-5358
Harriet T. Baily
166 W. Main Street
Newark, DE 19711
23. 140 W. Main Street - N-5373
Arthur A. Mencher
140 W. Main Street
Newark, DE 19711
24. Bank of Newark Building - N-5629
Dorothy Goberman
R.D. 3, Box 250 C5C
Hockessin, DE 19707
25. Deer Park Hotel - N-5602
ERG, Inc.
Leonard H. Reed, Frank E. Giovanozzi
and Mickey Eagan
108 W. Main Street
Newark, DE 19711
26. Exchange Building - N-5641
Sezna Davis
158 E. Main Street
Newark, DE 19711
27. Newark Opera House - N-5631
Newark Amusement Corporation
66 E. Main Street
Newark, DE 19711
28. Green Mansion - N-5628
Thomas D. & Donna J. Cox
96 E. Main Street
Newark, DE 19711
29. Rhodes Pharmacy - N-5350
G. & S. Enterprises, Albert B. Grant, Jr.
and J. Stant
38 E. Main Street
Newark, DE 19711
30. Wilmington Trust Company Bank - N-5623
100 West 10th Street Corporation
Wilmington Trust Building
Wilmington, DE 19801

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31. State Theater - N-6170
Dorothy Goberman
R.D. 3, Box 252
Hockessin, DE 19707
32. 34 Choate Street - N-5658
Henry Nutt Blount
34 Choate Street
Newark, DE 19711
33. 28-34-1/2 Academy Street N-5748
Anthony Scarangelo
102 Old Oak Road
Newark, DE 19711
34. Newark Passenger Station - N-4025
Amtrak
1617 Pennsylvania Blvd.
Philadelphia, PA
35. Chambers House - N-5969
University of Delaware
Hullihen Hall
Newark, DE 19711
36. Aetna Hose, Hook and Ladder Company, Fire Station No. 1 - N-5749
Aetna Hose, Hook and Ladder Company
31 Academy Street
Newark, DE 19711
37. Aetna Hose, Hook and Ladder Company, Fire Station No. 2 - N-5747
Aetna Hose, Hook and Ladder Company
31 Academy Street
Newark, DE 19711

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The City of Newark today is a community of 25,250 people occupying 7.2 square miles in northwestern New Castle County, Delaware. The greater part of the city is located in White Clay Creek Hundred; however, its southern expansion has reached into Pencader Hundred and a small section to the northeast extends into Mill Creek Hundred. Geographically, Newark is located at the top of the Delmarva Peninsula between White Clay and Christiana Creeks, on the fall line that runs between Philadelphia and Baltimore. The rolling hills north of Newark are riddled with an intricate system of creeks that drain southeastward into the Christiana River. To the south, and continuing the length of the state, is flat productive farmland.

Originating as a crossroads village in the mid-eighteenth century, initial settlement occurred on either side of a public square along what is now known as Main Street. By the early part of the nineteenth century the town still consisted of a small settlement on Main Street. Just north of Newark two small mill operations established themselves on White Clay Creek, and in the surrounding countryside a few farms dotted the landscape. The town's first major growth period occurred at the middle of the nineteenth century. But it still remained concentrated on Main Street. The mills on White Clay Creek were bought by newcomers and enlarged, and several more farms were established in the countryside. Also, the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad passed through in 1837, roughly three-quarters of a mile south of Newark. Depot Road was cut from Main Street to the tracks; however, this road was not developed until later in the century. Growth rapidly increased in the 1880's. The major expansion of the mills on White Clay Creek and the establishment of several new industries in town necessitated the building of residential neighborhoods. For the first time, building expanded away from Main Street. Lower and middle-class housing was built on several cross streets (Choate Street, Chapel Street, Academy Street), as well as two major routes parallel to Main Street (Cleveland Avenue and Delaware Avenue). A few dwellings began to dot Depot Road, and West Main Street became the setting of an upper-class neighborhood. In the early-twentieth century another major change occurred. The University of Delaware (originating as a private academy in the eighteenth century) began expanding from its small quadrant on Main Street* and South College Avenue (formerly Depot Road). By the 1950's, a formal academic mall filled this area as far south as Park Place. Since the 1960's the University has expanded on isolated tracts all over town, becoming the city's largest landholder. There are no longer any clear-cut boundaries between town and campus. Residential neighborhoods continued to grow south and west of the Main Street area from the early-twentieth century through the 1950's. Since 1960, tract housing and new industry has been filling the perimeter of the city.

(See attached maps for illustrations of physical development)

* To an area south of Main Street between Academy Street

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The range of buildings being presented in this nomination date from Newark's late-eighteenth-century beginnings to 1930, and include town and rural dwellings, municipal buildings, commercial structures, educational institutions, industrial complexes, and entertainment halls.

The few surviving buildings from the late-eighteenth century to the 1830 period reveal vernacular and Georgian building forms. New building of the mid-nineteenth century depended primarily on a restrained form of the Greek Revival style, and two known examples of Gothic Revival church buildings. The late nine-teenth century witnessed a diversification of styles to include Italianate, Victorian, and Second Empire designs, as well as the introduction of duplex and row housing. The early twentieth century showed a distinct preference for historical revival styles, especially in commercial, public, and corporate buildings.

This revised nomination includes 35 individual sites, as well as one district and three individual sites that are already listed on the National Register:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Listed</u>
N-421 Old College Historic District	6/4/73
N-475 Academy of Newark	5/24/76
N-263 Andrew Fisher House	8/8/73
N-1082 Dean Woolen Mill	5/22/78

Due to encroachments by the Unviersity of Delaware to many parts of the city, as well as much building renovation and alteration by private individuals, there is not a high enough concentration of significant buildings possessing an acceptable degree of integrity to form additional historic districts, nor are there other buildings with a sufficient degree/integrity to warrant nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Two of the 37 sites that were included in the original nomination have been deleted in this version, due to errors detected in previous research and a reassessment of the buildings' integrity. The two sites that were removed are: 203 New London Road and 134-138 New London Road (numbers 18 and 19 on the original nomination). The decision to remove these properties from the nomination has been approved by the State Review Board.

METHODOLOGY

The first phase of this nomination was conducted from October 1979 to August 1980 by the City of Newark Planning Department, under the direction of the Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, State of Delaware. The historic sites survey was conducted by Joan Baldwin, Preservation Planner for the City of Newark, and Dean Nelson, Historian for the Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. The survey was a comprehensive inventory of all

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buildings within the city limits that were constructed prior to 1945. The incorporated limits of Newark were chosen as the boundaries for the survey by the city planning department, because the survey is to be used as a planning tool by them as well as for the preliminary study for this nomination. 753 buildings were identified and recorded on the "Locus Identification Form" and "Structural Data Form" that provide the data base for Delaware's statewide Cultural Resource Survey. These forms provide structural and architectural information - a map of the structure's location, a sketch plan, and historical documentation. In addition, 35mm black and white photographs were taken of each building. Upon completion of the fieldwork, the survey forms, photographs, and negatives were assigned inventory numbers under the Cultural Resource Survey system. These data sheets and photographs are stored in the office of the Bureau of Archaeology & Historic Preservation.

Of the 753 inventoried sites, 37 were chosen by the Newark Planning Department to be included in the multiple resource nomination "on the basis of their historic and architectural merit, being either representative of a dominant architectural style which typifies contemporary periods of Newark's building development, or symbolic of a particular historic event and trend in the city's growth."

Initial work on the nomination was done by Joan Baldwin and was completed by Betsy Bahr, Associate Preservation Planner for the City of Newark.

This nomination, which is a revision of the one produced after the 1979/80 survey, was handled by the Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

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 checked="" 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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1930	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates *NA*

Builder/Architect *NA*

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)
Significance:

The history of Newark has revolved around four major themes: agriculture, industry, education, and commerce. The town originated in the eighteenth century as an agricultural crossroads community containing a few small gristmill and sawmill operations. Industrialization came slowly during the 1800's, gaining speed at the end of the century. Concurrently, the Academy that was organized in the eighteenth century, lending the town considerable renown, became a college by 1833 and was granted university status early in the twentieth century, continually expanding its campus with each successive advancement. Local commerce, although always important, is significant in terms of its architecture, primarily in the twentieth century when a diversification of building types suddenly changed the character of the center of town. The sub-themes of community planning - transportation, and religion - while important in their own right, are also closely related to the four major themes mentioned above.

The Newark Multiple Resource Area fulfills National Register selection Criterion A for illustrating the development of small-scale mills and factories; for documenting the physical and social development of a university within its community, and for revealing the change in the nature of commerce from the nineteenth to the twentieth centuries. The resource area also fulfills Criterion C by possessing significant examples of vernacular, Georgian, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Second Empire, Italianate, Queen Anne, High Victorian, Neo-Classical, and Colonial Revival styles as well as workers' housing and row housing.

Four significant periods of growth stand out in Newark's history. From the mid-eighteenth century to 1830, Newark was an agricultural area with a few small mill operations, much like other communities in Northern Delaware at this time. In the thirty years from 1830 to 1860 Newark experienced its first boom. Two industries that would continue to profit and grow established themselves there, and the long-awaited transformation of the Academy into a college finally occurred. Expansion of industry and a sudden increase in building activity significantly expanded the size of the town and the variety of buildings it contained, during the years between 1860 to 1910. The period from 1910 to 1930 was marked by corporate and commercial building in the central business district and an organized building campaign by the University of Delaware.

Newark's early settlers arrived from Great Britain, and included those of English, Welsh, and Scotch-Irish descent. In 1758 the community was officially recognized by King George II and granted corporate privileges to hold a weekly market and semi-annual fairs in Newark Center. Considered the town's first charter, this legislation described Newark as "a piece of land ten miles west of New Castle at the intersection of two very public roads, the one leading from New Castle to the crossroads in Chester County, and the other leading from Kent and Sussex to New Garden." In 1811, an act was passed to make it lawful for the

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managers to carry on a lottery to finance the paving of Main Street and for repairing the English School House and Market House. In 1851, a second charter commissioned by the General Assembly laid out new boundaries for the town. In 1887, the town was reincorporated and provisions were made for electing a council of six members to serve as the local governing body. A new charter, adopted in 1951, established the City of Newark as a municipal corporation of the State of Delaware; in 1965 the present charter was adopted.

In 1770, Newark was described as "a suitable and healthy village, not too rich or luxurious, where real learning might be obtained." This description could relate to any period in Newark's development, for it has remained relatively small and has continued to harbor the major seat of learning in the state. Its origin as a crossroads village allowed Newark to remain small. Close proximity to other villages and access to Wilmington, the largest city in the state, only twenty miles northeast, meant that total self-sufficiency as a community was not necessary.

The Newark area from the mid-eighteenth century to 1830, was primarily an agricultural community containing several small grist and sawmills. Although these mills provided necessary products for the surrounding community, none developed beyond the state of private small-scale operations. The village proper consisted of one street containing dwellings, shops, a couple of inns, and an English Academy. The few farms and mills circled the outskirts of the village.

Buildings of this period were constructed mainly in brick, stone, and log, and relied on Vernacular and Georgian forms.

The oldest existing building on Main Street is Elliot Hall, constructed by blacksmith Alexander McBeath in 1777 (N-421 Old College Historic District). Its Flemish bond brickwork with belt course and molded water table, and its double-pile-plan show the popularity of Georgian elements, but its four-bay facade and resultant off-center hallway reveal a vernacular tradition as well.

Alumni Hall (N-421 Old College Historic District) is an ornate example of the side-hall Georgian form that took hold in Newark. Its facade is laid in Flemish bond and the building is lit by six-over-six sash windows with bulls'-eye corner blocks on the exterior trim. Particularly noteworthy details are the doorway with tracered fanlight and sidelights, and the segmental dormers framed by pilasters. Two somewhat plainer buildings conforming to the three-bay, side-hall-plan are the Baily House c. 1830 (No. 22, N-5358), one of the earliest frame buildings in town, and the Anderson House (No. 8, N-5995), a stone farmhouse located half a mile south of the town center. The original ornamentation on these dwellings has not survived. However, it is important to see that this three-bay, side-hall-plan became a basic part of the building vocabulary suitable for both town and rural houses, and was translatable into different building materials.

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The Andrew Fisher House (N-263, listed on National Register, eighteenth-century mill seat on the Christiana Creek, is based on the three-bay, center-door Georgian form on its exterior. Because the interior has been rebuilt, it is not known if the original floorplan reflected the building's exterior symmetry. The main attraction on this dwelling is the individuality displayed in the decorative brickwork of this otherwise conventional form. The walls are laid in Flemish bond interspersed with a row of glazed headers at every sixth course, creating a bold stripe pattern. The grist and sawmill operated by Fisher burned in 1883.

Another small mill operation in the vicinity was Simonton's Mill on White Clay Creek, conjecturally dated between 1715 and 1738. Later known as Tyson's Grist and Saw Mill, most of it burned in 1831. The Meteer Paper Mill was established on White Clay Creek, circa 1790. The storehouse for this mill complex (No. 14, N-5581), which is illustrative of the fine quality of early-nineteenth-century rubble stone masonry, is also the only remaining mill building in Newark that links White Clay Creek to its early water-powered industries. These small eighteenth-century mills established White Clay Creek as an important industrial resource. Indeed, it was their presence on the creek that attracted larger industrial operations to that spot in the 1840's.

Although no log buildings exist in Newark today that would allow an analysis of this construction type, it is known that St. Patrick's Inn, torn down in 1851, was a two story log structure located at the western end of Main Street and that at least one log dwelling was still standing on Main Street in the 1890's.

The major advances of the 1830 - 1860 period, that set Newark on to its present course of development, were the founding of Newark College to supplement the already existing academy, and the establishment of two new industries that would continue to expand through the end of the century. New construction of this period was primarily brick tending toward Greek Revival styles, although a significant example of early Gothic-Revival church building also surfaced at this time.

Newark's educational institutions, still the major seat of higher learning in Delaware today, were formed early in the town's history. By 1764, an academy that had been founded in 1743 in New London Pennsylvania had been moved to Newark by its second headmaster, the Reverend Alexander McDowell. The trustees of this academy, having received a Penn Charter in 1769, sought both before and after the Revolution to have it made a college. Finally, in 1833 the legislature chartered Newark College (later Delaware College and currently the University of Delaware) and provided for it by means of a lottery. The first building, now called Old College, was opened in 1834 and for twenty-five years the college and the academy functioned as two departments of the same institution. Initially, they were both housed in Old College, but in 1841 the trustees erected a new academy building on the site of the one that had been built in the 1760's.

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Old College and the Academy of Newark (N-421 and N-475, both listed on National Register) were the first major Greek Revival structures in town, and as such set a precedent for architectural style during the middle of the nineteenth century, as well as making an important statement about these institutions.

Old Collge, built in the weighty doric temple front form, was unlike anything previously built in Newark. The grand scale and austere style of this building, which is located in a prominent spot on Main Street, proclaimed the importance of the college and its aspirations as a seat of higher education. The Academy, a three-story structure of cubic proportions with an Ionic portico and a cupola, was erected on the town square. These buildings not only served to house these educational institutions, but as focal points on Main Street, both architecturally and geographically, they stood as monuments to educational pursuit.

In addition to the private academy and college, Newark also established an early public school system. A meeting was held in 1830 to organize a school and the following year the District No. 39 Schoolhouse, a one room brick structure, was built (No. 1, N-5742). The District No. 41 Schoolhouse was built soon after on the western edge of town. These two schools and a succession of female seminaries provided for the elementary education of Newark's white children until 1884. In that year the two schools were consolidated and housed in a new two-story brick building on Main Street called the Newark Comprehensive School (No. 2, N-5625).

Following the construction of Old College, a wave of Greek Revival building ensued. The style that was relied upon was the three-story cubic form with a classical portico, rather than the temple front design. Spatially, this style is similar to the full Georgian plan in retaining the center-hall floor plan and symmetrically arranged facade. The Bank of Newark building, constructed in brick (No. 24, N-5629), James Miles' "Granite Mansion" (No. 12, N-5319), and the Deer Park Farm (No. 13, N-5999) are representatives of this group.

An interesting transformation between eighteenth and nineteenth century building forms is illustrated in the Blue Hen Farm (No. 7, N-5316). Originally a two-story, three-bay stone farmhouse, it was enlarged in the middle of the nineteenth century by adding three more bays to the facade in frame and a low third story to the entire block. In its completed state it resembles the Greek Revival massing of the buildings mentioned above.

In the face of this general tendency toward stark, cubic forms, St. Thomas Episcopal Church (No. 4, N-5719) appeared as a picturesque Gothic Revival building. Although it is uncertain whether he actually designed this church, the vestry of St. Thomas' did correspond with Richard Upjohn on the plans and design of the building which is, in fact, similar to some of the small rural parishes he designed in the northeastern United States. Upjohn had close ties with the heads of the Ecclesiological Movement and was one of the best known church architects of the nineteenth century. The Ecclesiologists, primarily an Anglican-Episcopal group, were, in their doctrine, vehement about the appropriateness of the Gothic Revival style for religious buildings. It was the

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ornamentation and the emotional appeal of the Gothic style that they believed would inspire feelings of religious faith. In St. Thomas' we see a continuation of the one story, gable front plan used in the meetinghouses of the Methodists and other protestant groups in the vicinity. However, in expressing the feelings that were associated with the Gothic Revival style, St. Thomas' stands out as the only romantically inspired building in the midst of Georgian and Neo-Classical convention.

Two industries that would become important forces in Newark's economy established themselves on White Clay Creek in the 1840's. The Curtis Brothers, of Newton, Massachusetts, bought the old Meteer Papermill and erected their own paper manufacturing facilities there. Joseph Dean, a Philadelphia woolen manufacturer, bought Tyson's Grist and Sawmill and converted it to a woolen mill that was initially confined to spinning but later expanded to produce Kentucky blue jeans, blankets, and military clothing (N-1082 Dean Woolen Mill, listed on National Register. Built on the sites of earlier mills, the Curtis and Dean Mills reaffirmed the White Clay Creek as an industrial area. In the 1840's they had established their operations in an agricultural landscape just north of the village. Today the character of the rural factory setting is maintained, since farm property and open acreage still borders the area.

The years from 1860 to 1910 were a period of rapid expansion. Formerly a town of one street, Newark began to grow in all directions forming socially and architecturally distinct neighborhoods for the first time. The major expansion of the industries on White Clay Creek prompted the building of residential neighborhoods close to the factories to house workers. An affluent district known as "Quality Hill" formed at the opposite end of town and a residential/business district created a buffer between the two neighborhoods. Construction of a new passenger station at the railroad depot south of town spurred development along Depot Road, which became a middle class neighborhood of modest single family dwellings.

The area identified with the workers' world of the late nineteenth century is defined by the factories on White Clay Creek and the rather uniform expanse of duplex and row housing south of the factories. Within this community that comprised a significant population of Irish Catholic laborers stands St. John the Baptist Roman Catholic Church (No. 6. N-5667). This group of buildings contained a small community differentiated from the rest of the town by occupation and ethnic background.

Choate Street, one of the first streets to develop as this laborer's neighborhood, is filled with tiny brick and frame dwellings with ornamented porches, such as No. 34 Choate Street (No. 32, N-5658), as well as frame duplex housing. The small enclave of workers' housing built and maintained by the Curtis Paper Company reveals the uniformity and heirarchy imposed on factory laborers (No. 15, N-5557) and N-5576 to N-5579). The plainness and uniformity of these multi-family dwellings, situated in a row behind the more ornate superintendent's house, reminded the workers daily of their place within the structure of the company. Undifferentiated units within the space of row housing, as at 28-34½ Academy Street (No. 33, N-5748), was another living option for the working class.

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In great contrast to the workers' situation is the "Quality Hill" neighborhood at the opposite end of town. This area clustered around the college and the Old First Presbyterian Church (No. 5, N-5603) and was populated by professionals and people associated with the college. Individuality and affluence marked many of the houses in this West Main Street area. One of the more ornate structures is the large second empire dwelling at 140 West Main Street (No. 23, N-5373) which displays a great variety of intricate millwork, projecting bays, and turrets. George Evans, manager of his family-owned store and Secretary of the Board of Trustees of Delaware College for 47 years, built his commanding Italianate House across the street from the college with bricks that came from a local brickyard that he owned.

The central portion of Main Street was a residential and commercial area that also had a distinct character of its own. Small businesses were very often operated out of the proprietor's home, or in a building of domestic style and proportion. Most of these buildings were frame or brick, two-story, gable-roofed structures with a front porch and sometimes a storefront bay window. A building that illustrates this practice of residential and commercial usage is the John Evans House (No. 20, N-5604), constructed circa 1800. John Evans, a cabinetmaker, raised his family in this house and also ran a general store out of it. From 1870 to 1888 the building served as the home of two college presidents, and from the late-nineteenth century to 1947 it returned to residential/commercial use. Public commercial buildings on Main Street of the late-nineteenth century did not seem to be built with any single lasting purpose in mind, other than for renting space. The Exchange Building (No. 26, N-5641) and the Newark Opera House (No. 27, N-5631), both Second Empire buildings, served a variety of uses including store space, dwelling space, quarters for the post office, and meeting rooms for fraternal organizations.

Development of residential structures along Depot Road (now South College Avenue) was spurred by the new passenger station erected by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad in 1877 (No. 34, N-4025). Constructed in the striking high-Victorian style with lavish use of ornate materials, the construction of this station was a conscious effort on the part of the railroad company to present an image of corporate prosperity. One of the first dwellings constructed on Depot Road after the completion of the passenger station was the Chambers House (No. 35, N-5969), a modest Queen Anne dwelling.

The late-nineteenth century witnessed a diversification of building styles to include Italianate, Victorian, and Second Empire designs, although these styles still seemed to be based on the center-hall-plan or the classical cube.

The Italianate style, as it appeared in Newark, was somewhat of a transitional style that relied on the earlier Greek Revival form with stylistic details, such as scroll brackets and bay windows simply added to that form. The W. H. Schultz House (No. 10, N-5808), a circa 1860 farmhouse, possesses the three-story cubic

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massing of the Greek Revival period, but is ornamented with the conventions of the Italianate style. It is also important to note that earlier buildings, like the 1840's Bell Farmhouse (No. 9, N-5408), were "updated" by the addition of scroll brackets in the latter part of the nineteenth century. The Green Mansion (No. 28, N-5628), constructed in 1888, has some interesting features such as two facade bay windows connected by an ornate porch and a green serpentine facade, but the proportions are still based on the three-story symmetrical cube.

The early-twentieth-century period in Newark was marked by a distinct period of rapid commercial development and an organized building campaign by the University of Delaware.

Previously dominated by modest dwellings and stores operated out of domestic-style buildings, the sudden appearance of a number of historical revival-style commercial and corporate buildings changed both the appearance and function of Main Street. As more commercial establishments situated on Main Street, families residing there began to move to other areas of town. This action disrupted the shopkeeper's community of the nineteenth century and created the more modern notion of the central business district.

The commercial buildings constructed during this period tend to be more massive than the dwellings they replaced, and were given ornamentation imitating various historical revival styles. The period motifs chosen to ornament these structures produce a quaint effect, rather than historical accuracy. The styles in this group include the "Gothic Revival" Rhodes Pharmacy Building (No. 29, N-5606), several neo-classical banks such as the Wilmington Trust Bank (No. 30, N-5623), the Colonial Revival Aetna Hose, Hook, and Ladder Station No. 2 (No. 37, N-5747), and the State Theatre, a neo-classical movie house (No. 31, N-6170).

The Curtis Paper Company had enlarged late in the nineteenth century and profited significantly. The Dean Woolen Mill had burned in 1886 but its site was taken over early in the twentieth century by the Continental Diamond Fibre Company, a factory that proved to be quite profitable very early. The owners of these companies reflected their wealth and status in the mansion homes they built for themselves early in the twentieth century.

A. A. Curtis' Romanesque-style home was built in 1903 with stone quarried from Port Deposit, Maryland (No. 16, N-5350). J. Pilling Wright, part owner of the Continental-Diamond Fibre Company erected a massive Colonial Revival mansion in 1922 (No. 17, N-5186) and Norris Wright, another major figure in that corporation, created a similarly grand home for himself by renovating an 1840's Greek Revival dwelling to suit his more neo-classical taste (No. 12, N-5319). Also in this group of ostentatious mansions should be included Belmont Hall (No. 11, N-5349) which, like the Norris Wright's "Granite Mansion", is actually an 1840's estate that received major neo-classical renovation early in the twentieth century.

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Page 7

During the late-nineteenth century Delaware College received increased financial support and was able to erect several buildings that filled its quadrant on Main Street surrounding the original 1834 Old College Building (N-421, Old College Historic District, listed on the National Register). By 1914, the college had begun expanding on the south side of Main Street. In 1923, the school was established as the University of Delaware and an organized plan for the growth of the University campus was a direct result of this development. Memorial Hall (No. 3, N-5822) was the first erected in 1923, as a part of this enlarged campus plan that was inspired by Thomas Jefferson's plan for the campus at the University of Virginia. During the 1920's to 1950's, this formal academic mall slowly filled with other brick Georgian Revival classroom buildings, laboratories, and dormitories.

The nature of the campus had changed drastically during this growth period as a newly-established university. In the nineteenth century, when the college was contained on and situated toward Main Street, it had close relations with the surrounding community of townspeople that had supported its growth. However, in the twentieth century, as a university, the school created a private community unto itself within the distinct border of the enclosed mall.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property See Continuation Sheet

Quadrangle name Newark East, Newark West

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References See Continuation Sheet

A

Zone	Easting			Northing							

B

Zone	Easting			Northing							

C

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D

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

See individual inventory sheets.

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

state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Valerie Cesna, Historic Sites Surveyor/Betsy Bahr, Newark Planning Department

organization Bureau of Archaeology & Historic Preservation

date December 17, 1982

street & number Old State House, The Green

telephone (302) 736-5685

city or town Dover

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.

Deputy
State Historic Preservation Officer signature



title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

date Jan. 3, 1983

For NPS use only

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

date 2/24/83

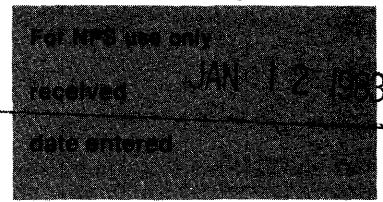

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: 
Chief of Registration

date 2/23/83

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

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Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number

9

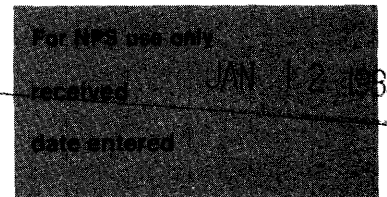
Page 1

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Page 2

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UTM REFERENCES

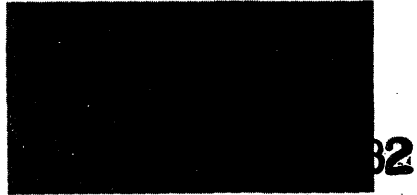
NOTE: THIS LIST OF UTM'S
WAS KEYS TO BUILDING
INVENTORY IN ITEM 4,
WHEN DATA WAS ENTERED

*m. Hanley
EALG. ES*

Property #	<u>Zone</u>	<u>East</u>	<u>North</u>
1	18	435-570	4392-550
2	18	435-690	4392-630
3	18	435-470	4392-190
4	18	435-090	4392-530
5	18	435-270	4392-600
6	18	436-060	4392-710
7	18	434-260	4394-060
8	18	435-110	4391-750
9	18	433-950	4393-160
10A	18	435-400	4391-090
10B	18	435-600	4391-110
10C	18	435-610	4391-020
10D	18	435-390	4391-010
11	18	434-720	4392-760
12	18	434-490	4393-020
13	18	435-180	4391-740
14	18	435-680	4393-640
15A	18	435-760	4393-460
15B	18	435-760	4393-490
15C	18	435-760	4393-510
16	18	434-800	4392-750
17	18	435-140	4392-170
20	18	435-280	4392-660
21	18	435-320	4392-610
22	18	434-910	4392-770
23	18	434-990	4392-730
24	18	435-740	4392-680
25	18	435-140	4392-650
26	18	435-920	4392-690
27	18	435-690	4392-620
28	18	435-690	4392-690
29	18	435-510	4392-670
30	18	435-670	4392-690
31	18	435-510	4392-610
32	18	435-940	4392-810
33	18	435-680	4392-530
34	18	435-410	4391-240
35	18	435-320	4392-110
36	18	435-680	4392-590
37	18	435-720	4392-530

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Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Newark Multiple Resource Area
State Delaware

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

1. Aetna Hose, Hook, and Ladder Company Substantive Review Keeper

Patricia M. Boyd 5-7-82

Attest

Emma Jane Saxe 5-6-82

2. Aetna Hose, Hook and Ladder Company
Fire Station No. 2

Substantive Review

Keeper

Patricia M. Boyd 5-7-82

Attest

Emma Jane Saxe 5-6-82

X 3. Anderson House Substantive Review Keeper

Patricia M. Boyd 2-24-83

Attest

accept Patrick Andrews 2/23/83

X 4. Bank of Newark Building Substantive Review Keeper

Patricia M. Boyd 2-24-83

Attest

accept Patrick Andrews 2/23/83

5. Bailey House Substantive Review Keeper

Patricia M. Boyd 5-7-82

Attest

Emma Jane Saxe 5-6-82

X 6. Bell Farmhouse Substantive Review Keeper

Patricia M. Boyd 2-24-83

Attest

accept Patrick Andrews 2/23/83

X 7. Blue Hen Farm Substantive Review Keeper

Patricia M. Boyd 2/24/83

Attest

accept Patrick Andrews 2/23/83

8. Building at 140 W. Main Street
Substantive Review

Patricia M. Boyd 5-7-82

Attest

Emma Jane Saxe 5-6-82

9. Building at 134--138 New London Rd.
Substantive Review

Pat

Attest

10. Building at 203 New London Road

DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

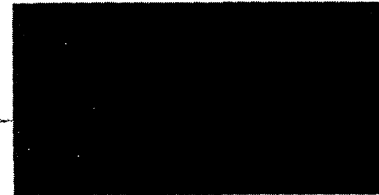
Keeper

Attest

Note: these 2
were returned
to State - State
has decided
not to resubmit
them.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
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Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Newark Multiple Resource Area
State Delaware

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

X 11. Belmont Hall Substantive Review

Keeper Tommy Lee Boyd 2-24-83

Attest accept Patrick Andrus 2/23/83

12. Building at 34 Choate Street
Substantive Review

Keeper Tommy Lee Boyd 2/29/83

Attest accept Patrick Andrus 2/23/83

13. Building at 28--34-1/2 Academy
Street Substantive Review

Keeper Tommy Lee Boyd 5-7-82

Attest Emma Jane Saxe 5-7-82

14. Chambers House Substantive Review

Keeper Tommy Lee Boyd 2-24-83

Attest accept Patrick Andrus 2/23/83

X 15. Deer Park Farm Substantive Review

Keeper Tommy Lee Boyd 2/29/83

Attest accept Patrick Andrus 2/23/83

16. Curtis Paper Mill Workers
Houses Substantive Review

Keeper Tommy Lee Boyd 5-7-82

Attest Emma Jane Saxe 5-6-82

17. Curtis Mansion Substantive Review

Keeper Tommy Lee Boyd 5-7-82

Attest Emma Jane Saxe 5-7-82

18. Deer Park Hotel Substantive Review

Keeper Tommy Lee Boyd 5-7-82

Attest Emma Jane Saxe 5-7-82

X 19. District School No. 39
DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

Determined Eligible
Keeper Tommy Lee Boyd 2-24-83

Attest Eligible Patrick Andrus 2/23/83

20. Evans, George, House Substantive Review

Keeper Tommy Lee Boyd 5-7-82

Attest Emma Jane Saxe 5-7-82

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OME NO. 1024-0018

EXP 12/31/84



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Item number

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Newark Multiple Resource Area
State Delaware

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

X

21. Evans, John, House

~~Substantive Review~~

Keeper

Thomas M. Dwyer 2/29/83

Attest

accept Patrick Anders

22. Memorial Hall

Substantive Review

Keeper

Thomas M. Dwyer 5-7-82

Attest

Emma Jane Saxe 5-7-82

23. Exchange Building

~~Substantive Review~~

Keeper

Thomas M. Dwyer 5-7-82

Attest

Emma Jane Saxe 5-7-82

1

24. Granite Mansion

~~Substantive Review~~

Keeper

Thomas M. Dwyer 2-29-83

Attest

accept Patrick Anders 2/23/83

X

25. Meteer Store House

~~Substantive Review~~

Keeper

Thomas M. Dwyer 2/29/83

Attest

accept Patrick Anders 2/23/83

26. St. Thomas Episcopal Church

~~Substantive Review~~

Keeper

Thomas M. Dwyer 5-7-82

Attest

Emma Jane Saxe 5-6-82

1

27. Green Mansion

Substantive Review

Keeper

Thomas M. Dwyer 2-29-83

Attest

accept Patrick Anders 2/23/83

28. Newark Opera House

Substantive Review

Keeper

Thomas M. Dwyer 5-7-82

Attest

Emma Jane Saxe 5-7-82

29. Newark Passenger Station

~~Substantive Review~~

Keeper

Thomas M. Dwyer 5-7-82

Attest

Emma Jane Saxe 5-7-82

30. Old First Presbyterian Church
(Daugherty Hall)

~~Substantive Review~~

Keeper

Thomas M. Dwyer 5-7-82

Attest

Emma Jane Saxe 5-7-82

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Newark Multiple Resource Area
State Delaware

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

31. St. John the Baptist Roman Catholic Church
Substantive Review

Keeper Thomas M. Boyd 5-7-82

Attest Emma Jane Saxe 5-6-82

32. Old Newark Comprehensive School
Substantive Review

Keeper Thomas M. Boyd 5-7-82

Attest Emma Jane Saxe 5-7-82

33. Wilmington Trust Company Bank
Substantive Review

Keeper Thomas M. Boyd 5-7-82

Attest Emma Jane Saxe 5-7-82

34. State Theater
Substantive Review

Keeper Thomas M. Boyd 2-29-83

Attest accept Patrick Andrews 2/23/83

35. Wright House

Keeper Thomas M. Boyd 5-7-82

Attest Emma Jane Saxe 5-7-82

36. Rhodes Pharmacy
Substantive Review

Keeper Thomas M. Boyd 2-29-83

Attest accept Patrick Andrews 2/23/83

37. Wilson, Edward R., House

Keeper Linda McClelland 4/25/83

Attest accept Patrick Andrews 4/23/83

38.

Keeper _____

Attest _____

39.

Keeper _____

Attest _____

40.

Keeper _____

Attest _____