

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received NOV 20 1985

date entered

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

1. Name

historic

and/or common Quaker Hill Historic District Amendment (BZ) N-4015

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded on East by Catawba St. and Washington St.; on South by Sixth St. and Seventh St.; on West by — not for publication Wollaston St and North by Eighth St.

city, town Wilmington — vicinity of

state Delaware code 10 county New Castle code 003

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple owners (see list inside)

street & number

city, town — vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Recorder of Deeds

street & number City/County Bldg 4th Floor 800 French Street

city, town Wilmington state Delaware

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Wilmington Cultural Resource Survey has this property been determined eligible? — yes ☒ no
date 1975 — federal ☒ state — county — local

depository for survey records Bureau Archaeology & Historic Preservation

city, town Dover state Delaware

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 Quaker Hill Historic District Amendment area is contiguous to the existing district (listed 9/6/79) and contains 46 structures spread over five City blocks. The amendment area, like the original district, displays a balanced mixture of 19th and early 20th century residential, commercial and ecclesiastical structures. Brick construction dominates both the amendment and the original districts- 91 percent of structures in the amendment, and 98 percent of those in the original district. Indeed, only four percent of the 185 buildings in the two areas are not brick: two are quarried granite and two are cinderblock 20th century (non-contributing) construction.

Study revealed structure usage in both original and amendment areas to be almost identical. The following chart illustrates this point:

STRUCTURE USAGE

	Single Family Resid.	Rental Resid.	Religious	Usage Busi.	Busi. Resid.	Non- Contrib.
Existing Q.H Dist. 139 Total Structures *	88	27	7	1	6	5
Amendment 46 Total Structures	26	9	4	2	2	3

*Since original nomination was made, five (5) structures have been demolished.

The amendment is being proposed as a result of research on the Quaker Hill area, done since the original district was nominated, which pinpointed the similarities between the two areas and indicated the National Register eligibility. An expanded description of the area follows.

Architectural type and style remain consistent throughout both the original district and the amendment. Two- and three-story row houses, along with detached and semi-detached structures, were built for residential use. Although examples of Georgian Revival, Neo-classical Revival and Gothic Revival are present through the entire area, it is the Italianate style-

8. Significance

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

Specific dates NA Builder/Architect NA

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Statement of Significance

Nomination Criteria

The Quaker Hill Historic District Amendment area, with its high concentration of mid-19th century housing of significant style and design patterns, replicates the residential and architectural trends reflected in the original Quaker Hill District. It therefore qualifies for nomination to the National Register under Criterion C, as embodying the distinctive architectural characteristics of mid-19th century housing. Though the predominate residential style is the Italianate rowhouse, the area also includes examples of Second Empire, Georgian Revival and Gothic Revival. In addition, as Joseph Woodward, Elwood Garrett, Jesse Mendenhall, Peter McCollough and Edward Betts were residents of the area and were important in Wilmington's history, the Amendment is also being nominated under Criterion B, as associated with the lives of persons significant in the City's past.

Area History

The history of the original Quaker Hill nomination area and amendment is best summarized by Carol Hoffecker from Wilmington, Delaware: Portrait of an Industrial City, 1830 - 1910:

"The evidence of Wilmington's course of development suggests that urbanization and industrialization did not necessarily produce a split between entrepreneurs and workingmen that left the latter with sharply reduced cultural and social opportunities and fragmented the community."

William Shipley, a Quaker, was the first to settle in the Quaker Hill area in 1738. Many Pennsylvania Quakers followed the Shipley family, and by 1739 the first Wilmington Friends meeting house was built on the hill at the corner of West and Fourth Streets, overlooking the Christina River. The area grew as Quakers continued to settle there, attracted by the prosperous grain market.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See attached sheets.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property Approx. 5 acres

Quadrangle name Wilmington South

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References please see continuation sheet

A

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Zone Easting Northing

B

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

Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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

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 boundaries of the nominated area are defined by architecture, 19th & 20th century residential buildings which retain high integrity and represent a continuation of the trends represented in the original Quaker Hill Historic District. (See continuation sheet)

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

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Susan Eggert/Anne Goda Preservation Interns

organization Department of Planning date May 17, 1985

street & number 800 French Street telephone (302) 571-4130

city or town Wilmington, state Delaware

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

 national state X 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

title John R. Kern Director DE Division of Historical & Cultural Affairs date 11/5/85

For NPS use only

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

**Entered in the
National Register**

date 12/19/85

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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Continuation sheet Owner's List

Item number 4

Page 1

- .140 Wilmington Housing Authority
 503 West Sixth Street
 Wilmington, DE 19801
- .141 Wilmington Housing Authority
 503 West Sixth Street
 Wilmington, DE 19801
- .142 West Center Village Association, LP
 1300 North Market Street
 Suite 600
 Wilmington, DE 19801
- .143 A. J. Pokorny
 2010 Woodlawn Avenue
 Wilmington, DE 19806
- .144 Community Housing, Inc.
 c/o Buford Manlove
 1300 Market Street
 Suite 600
 Wilmington, DE 19801
- .145 Cleophus Wilson and Wife
 500 West Seventh Street
 Wilmington, DE 19801
- .146 Chin C. Yeow
 809 North Franklin Street
 Wilmington, DE 19806
- .147 George V. Weddington
 515 West Seventh Street
 First Floor
 Wilmington, DE 19801
- .148 Mary H. Black
 513 West Seventh Street
 Wilmington, DE 19801
- .149 Wilmington Housing Authority
 511 West Seventh Street
 Wilmington, DE 19801

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- .150 Glory B. Holladay
 509 West Seventh Street
 Wilmington, DE 19801

- .151 Joseph G. and Ruthen A. Mauro
 1017 Bellevue Avenue
 Bellefonte
 Wilmington, DE 19809

- .152 Ruel Righter and Wife
 505 West Seventh Street
 Wilmington, DE 19801

- .153 Latin America Investment
 503 West Seventh Street
 Wilmington, DE 19801

- .154 Latin America Investment
 501 West Seventh Street
 Wilmington, DE 19801

- .155 Ronald Smith and John Anderson
 P.O. Box 9222
 Wilmington, DE 19802

- .156 Edifice Rex, Inc.
 c/o C. Lowicki
 830 West Street
 Wilmington, DE 19801

- .157 Kirklynn Corporation
 4 East 13th Street
 Wilmington, DE 19801

- .158 Enes Malatesta, et al.
 511 Brighton Road
 Wilmington, DE 19809

- .159 Chin C. Yeow
 809 North Franklin Street
 Wilmington, DE 19806

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- .160 West Presbyterian Church
 713 Washington Street
 Wilmington, DE 19801

- .161 West Presbyterian Church
 c/o Reverend R. Criswell
 Eighth and Washington Streets
 Wilmington, DE 19801

- .162 West Presbyterian Church
 c/o Reverend R. Criswell
 Eighth and Washington Streets
 Wilmington, DE 19801

- .163 Candida DiLuchio
 714 Washington Street
 Wilmington, DE 19801

- .164 Sea-M Associates
 c/o Catherine Calio
 2411 North Franklin Street
 Wilmington, DE 19802

- .165 Linda R. Pipkin and Bea Simpson
 710 Washington Street
 Wilmington, DE 19801

- .166 Fester Pipkin
 708 Washington Street
 Wilmington, DE 19801

- .167 Francis Della Fera and Wife
 706 Washington Street
 Wilmington, DE 19801

- .168 Murray H. Witcher
 704 Washington Street
 Wilmington, DE 19801

- .169 Prathmesh and Trupti Patel
 702 Washington Street
 Wilmington, DE 19801

- .170 Prathmesh and Trupti Patel
 702 Washington Street
 Wilmington, DE 19801

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- .171 Almira and Alfred Francisco
Four Spruce Avenue
Wilmington, DE 19805
- .172 Addie M. Emmi
405 West Seventh Street
Wilmington, DE 19809
- .173 Peoples Enterprise
c/o Angelo Falasca
912 French Street
Wilmington, DE 19801
- .174 G. Iubatti and J. J. Price, Jr.
701 West Street
Wilmington, DE 19801
- .175 G. Iubatti and J. J. Price, Jr.
703 West Street
Wilmington, DE 19801
- .176 Preferential Company
c/o Priestly & Jose
208 East Delaware Avenue
Newark, DE 19711
- .177 Eagle Properties, Ltd.
c/o Terry A. Shrine
602 Bellevue Road
Wilmington, DE 19809
- .178 John J. Price, Jr. and G. A. Iubatti
706 West Street
Wilmington, DE 19801
- .179 Joseph M. and Freida Barsky
708 West Street
Wilmington, DE 19801
- .180 The West Associates
712 West Street
Wilmington, DE 19801

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- .181 West Central MGM Company
312 West Eighth Street
Wilmington, DE 19801
- .182 Delaware Association for the Blind
800 West Street
Wilmington, DE 19801
- .183 Bureau for Visually Impaired
305 West Eighth Street
Wilmington, DE 19801
- .184 Francis E. and Margaret Abessino
804 West Street
Wilmington, DE 19801
- .185 James D. Munch
806 West Street
Wilmington, DE 19801

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- most commonly brick dwelling with bracketed cornices - that strengthens and unifies the two areas.

The original Quaker Hill Historic District centered around the Friends Meeting House (.14), at Fourth and West Streets. Included in the original district are the 200 through 600 blocks of West Street; the 300, 400, 500 and 600 blocks (east side) of Washington Street; the 500 block of Fourth Street; the 300, 400 and 500 blocks of Fifth Street; the 300 and 400 blocks of Sixth Street; and the southern half of the 400 block of Seventh Street. Of these, several blocks are strictly residential including the 500 blocks of Fourth Street, Fifth Street and Washington Street, and the 400 block of Sixth Street. Brick row or closely-built semi-detached structures line these blocks on both sides, emphasizing the distinctly residential character of the district. The 400 blocks of both Washington and Fifth Streets combine residential and open space in a pleasant, natural environment, with brick structures facing the green, tree-filled Meeting House parcel across the street.

Bordering St. Peter's Cathedral and school (.30) are the 500 block of West Street and the 300 block of Sixth Street, containing mostly Italianate brick dwellings side by side. As these houses face two large ecclesiastical structures, there is a stark juxtaposition between the residential and institutional uses on these blocks.

The boundaries of the amendment area begin at the intersection of Wollaston Street and Sixth Street, continuing north on Wollaston Street to Eighth Street; then easterly along the property lines of several non-residential parcels to West Street, then northerly on West Street to encompass portions of the 700 and 800 blocks, and southerly along rear property lines to Seventh Street, meeting the boundary of the original district. Three specific streetscapes were identified and described in the original district's nomination: a strictly residential street, a street combining parks and structures, and a street juxtaposing large religious structures with small residential structures. The following paragraphs identify three types of streetscape in the amendment area that are identical in composition to the three in the original. In the residential example, brick dwellings predominate. The 500 block of Seventh Street includes one continuous row of Italianate brick structures (.147-.153) on the north side and on the opposite side a semi-detached Second Empire structure (.45, .146). The east side of the 700 and 800 blocks of West Street contain large, semi-detached Italianate dwellings standing side by side along with the Rutledge (.181) and the James (.185) Apartment Buildings. These two streets serve as good representations of strictly residential use, reflecting similar usage in the original district (i.e. 500 block Fourth St.).

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On the corner of Sixth and Washington Streets is a small park surrounded by residential structures: an Italianate set of brick row houses (.140-.142) on the west, a large house and apartments (.143) on the north, two large brick homes on the east--one Italianate(.139), one Second Empire(.147)--and brick semi-detached on the south(.84-.85). This combination of residential and open space echoes the streetscapes in the blocks surrounding the Meeting House parcel in the original district.

Like the 500 block of West Street and the 300 block of Sixth Street in the original district, the 700 block of Washington Street combines brick row houses(.165-.170) and a large ecclesiastical structure. The West Presbyterian Church, a large Gothic Revival building (.160), dominates the block. The structure is overwhelming in comparison to the smaller houses, reflecting the size and usage comparison described in the original nomination.

From the above statistics and descriptions, the external similarities between the two areas(including building material, building usage, and streetscape design) are clear. In the interior of structures, similarities in space organization are also apparent. The typical brick row house in both areas is narrow in width but extends to a depth of several rooms. A long, side hallway is located directly within the entrance, sometimes preceded by an entrance vestibule with double doors. The main staircase either runs lengthwise with or perpendicular to the hallway; if the latter, it is located in the center of the structure. Two main rooms branch off the hallway, ususally with a parlor closest to the street and a dining room behind that. Beyond the dining room is a kitchen with another room attached to the rear. This attachment could have been used as an extra sleeping room, a pantry, or as a storage shed. J. P. Edwards of Wilmington, Delaware, designed a plan published in James Leffel's book, Leffel's House Plans(1884) (see attachment), in which the long side hall and the deep-set room are evident. Below, several houses from both the original and the amendment areas are briefly described from an interior point of view. Consistent between the two are the narrow widths, side hallways, and room layouts with variations only in the stair placements (side or perpendicular center).

In the original district, 608-610 Washington Street (.136, .137) contains a long hallway with a side stairway. Rooms span off the hallway following the parlor, dining room, kitchen, shed arrangement.

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511 West Street (.24) is a similar example, although in this plan the stairway runs perpendicular to the hallway. The same interior organization is reflected in amendment row houses. 704 Washington Street (.168) contains a long entrance hall with a side stairway and the same room arrangement. 705 Washington Street (.156) again has a side hall, but its stairway runs perpendicular to the hall. These interior similarities in structures located in both the original district and the amended area emphasize the significant ties between the two.

A detailed block by block description of the amendment follows:

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500 BLOCK OF WEST SIXTH STREET

The 500 block of West Sixth Street contains seven buildings, all constructed of brick. Two buildings on the southern side of the block are already in the original Quaker Hill Historic District. Both buildings are brick and both exhibit an arched entranceway and decorative cornice treatment. The remaining four structures on the southern side of the block are not in the Quaker Hill District but are not included in the amendment because the removal of porches and the application to the facade of a three-foot-wide stucco band in their place has resulted in a severe loss of architectural integrity. The northern side of the block contains a very large park, a three house row unit, and an additional row unit on the other side of Wollaston Street, which bisects the northern side. The three house row unit is included in the amendment (.140-.142). This unit is a series of two bay houses (501, 503, and 505) with a shallow pitched gable roof and a corbelled brick cornice. The row unit on the other side of Wollaston Street facing Sixth Street is not included in the amendment, due to severe structural damage and facade replacements.

600 BLOCK OF WASHINGTON STREET

The eastern side of the 600 block of Washington Street, which includes two large three-story detached houses (.47 & .139) and a row of seven three-story row houses (.132-.138), is already included in the Quaker Hill Historic District. .132-.139 are Italianate structures, while .47 is Second Empire mansion. On the western side of the block, a park forms the southern third of the block. Just north of the park is 609-611 (.143), a massive three-story brick Italianate semidetached house with a stuccoed facade and a bracketed cornice. A small single-story office building (.144), which does not contribute to the significance of the district due to its age (built 1958), is located on the southwest corner of Seventh and Washington Streets.

500 BLOCK OF WEST SEVENTH STREET

The north side of the 500 block of West Seventh Street exhibits an eight house row unit of three-story brick Italianate structures. These houses are decorated with various architectural detailing such as Neo-Classical or Stick-Style, but the buildings themselves are Italianate in design and mass. 501 West Seventh Street (.154), which does not contribute to the significance of the district due to

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window and entryway alterations, is a two-story 1930 vintage brick commercial building with apartments on the second floor. 503 to 511 (.149-.153), are three-story Italianate row houses with denticulated brick cornices and Neo-Classical door surrounds. 513 (.146), is a three-story brick unit with a Stick-Style bargeboard cornice. 515 (.147), is a three-story Italianate unit with a bracketed cornice. On the south side of the block are two buildings. A small single-story stuccoed office building (.144) which does not contribute to the significance of the district due to its age (1958), is located on the southwest corner of Seventh and Washington Streets. 500 to 502 (.145-.146), is a semidetached Second Empire style house with a mansard roof and elaborate bargeboard trim on the dormers.

700 BLOCK OF WASHINGTON STREET

Two row units, a semidetached structure, a large church, and a garage and parking lot are located in the 700 block of Washington Street. The east side of the block contains an Italianate six house row unit (.165-.170) constructed from brick and exhibiting a corbelled brick cornice. The corner building of the unit (700 Washington Street) contains a storefront window and a corner door. Also on the eastern side of the block is a semidetached structure (712-714) (.163-.164). This Second Empire dwelling has a slate roof and slate covered bays on the second floor. Also on the eastern side of the block is a garage and parking lot which are not included in the amendment boundaries. The West Presbyterian Church (.160) occupies a large portion of the western side of the 700 block of Washington Street. This large Polychromatic Gothic Revival structure is constructed from brick with brown stone trim and features a very steep pitched gable roof. Five Italianate structures stand next to the church (.155-.159). The end houses (711 and 703) are three stories tall, while the middle three (709, 707, and 705) are only two-and-a-half stories tall. 711 and 703 exhibit a bracketed cornice; 709, 707, 705 exhibit corbelled brick cornices. Finally, the corner building (.154) (corner of Washington and Seventh Streets) is a more modern brick building with basket weave brick patterning (1930s) now used as a package store, bar and apartments. It is considered non-contributing due to the alteration of windows and entryways. To facilitate a bar and package store, multi-paned windows and convenient doorways were added. These additions allowed better mobility for the patrons; however, they sacrificed the integrity of the building by altering its 1930's appearance.

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700 BLOCK OF WOLLASTON STREET

Two structures are located in the 700 block of Wollaston Street. These buildings are presently used as parish houses (.161, .162) for the West Presbyterian Church and are attached to the southern side of the church. 706 Wollaston Street was built for the church, while 704 and 702 were purchased by the church and renovated into one building. The fenestration was changed, but the bracketed cornice was retained. A vacant lot and the side of 515 West Seventh Street are also located on the eastern half of the block. The western half of the block is a large vacant lot and therefore, is not included in the amendment.

400 BLOCK OF WEST SEVENTH STREET

The 400 block of West Seventh Street contains examples of Second Empire and Italianate architecture. The south side of the block, currently in the Quaker Hill Historic District, contains three structures. 400 to 402 (.127, .128), is a semidetached Second Empire structure constructed of brick and exhibiting a slate mansard roof. 404 to 406 (.129, .130), is a semidetached brick dwelling with a bracketed cornice and decorative wooden door surrounds. 408 (.131), is a detached brick Second Empire dwelling with a slate mansard roof. The north side of the block contains a Second Empire brick semidetached house, 405 to 407 (.171, .172). A flat roof, a two-story half-rectangular bay and a front porch are some of the other building elements. A vacant lot and a non-contributing, one-story, 1960 vintage cinder block laundromat (.173) are also found on this side of the block.

700 BLOCK OF WEST STREET

The eastern side of the 700 block of West Street contains seven three-story brick Italianate semidetached houses. 702 (.176) is a three-story half of a semidetached Italianate house, that shows the Greek Revival influence in its door surround featuring reeded pilasters and a denticulated lintel. The other half, 700, has been demolished without sacrificing the integrity of 702. This is because the flat Italianate roof, unlike a mansard or gable roof, does not have an opposite side that if demolished, would create an obvious lopsided appearance. Thus the Italianate town house style is one of the few semidetached dwellings which can lose its counterpart and

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still retain its integrity. 704 to 706 is a three-story semidetached Italianate building each unit with a different cornice treatment. 704 (.177), has a denticulated brick cornice and 706 (.178), has a bracketed cornice. 1850 was the building date for 704; 706 was built ten years later in 1860. 708 to 710 (.179) is a three-story Italianate semidetached house that was combined into a single unit in 1920 and a Georgian Revival doorway with elliptical fanlight was added. 712 (.180) is a detached two-bay, three-story Italianate house with a bracketed cornice and a hooded door surround with a fanlight. Also on the block is the side of 312 West Eighth Street (.181), a four-story, orange-yellow brick apartment building with brownstone belt courses, half-rectangular bays and a bracketed cornice. The entrance to the building, which is on West Eighth Street, features fluted Classical columns supporting a heavy entablature. The eastern side of the block contains only two distinct buildings: a single-story brick laundromat (.173) on the corner of Seventh and West Streets, which because of its recent building date (Circa 1960) does not contribute to the significance of the district, and the Woodward houses, 701 (.174) to 703 (.175) West Street, a three-story semidetached Georgian stone house. The house has a gable roof and dormers. 701 was built in 1745 and 703 was built in 1760, and both units were listed on the National Register of Historic Places in March 1979. The remaining buildings on the block were demolished for a parking lot.

800 BLOCK OF NORTH WEST STREET

Twelve buildings and two parking lots comprise the 800 block of North West Street. Of these structures, four are included in the amendment. 800 North West Street (.182) is a three-bay, Italianate structure. An ornate cornice and elaborate massive portico with Corinthian columns are two of the main characteristics of the building. 802 North West Street (.183) is a three-bay, brick Italianate structure featuring a bracketed cornice and central doorway. 804 to 806 North West Street is a semidetached dwelling, each half of the unit serving as apartments. 804 (.184) exhibits an arched doorway and fanlight with an added surround of Ionic pilasters. 806 (.185), the "James," features two-story copper bays with a denticulated cornice running around the top of each bay. The remaining east side of the 800 block consists of a parking lot and four brick dwelling structures. The west side of the block

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consists of two modern office buildings, a parking lot, two residential structures, and an apartment building. The parking lot on the east side of the block effectively breaks the concentration of significant buildings and is a drastic change in land use, therefore, the southern side of the parking lot is an appropriate edge to the district.

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INDIVIDUAL BUILDING DESCRIPTION

.140 505 West Sixth Street (N-2727)

This three story, Italianate brick house is one unit of a three unit row. Below the molded wooden cornice is a course of denticulated brickwork. All the windows are one-over-one with wooden lintels and sills. The third story windows are slightly smaller than the second story windows. Small basement windows with wooden lintels are directly below the first story windows. The basement area, from the sidewalk to the sills of the first story windows, has been stuccoed. This house appears on the 1808 Beers Atlas and based on the construction style and materials, it has been determined that the house was built circa 1865. It was owned by John Jourdan, a cooper, as were 501 and 503, and remained in his family until 1942 when the property was subdivided. One contributing building.

.141 503 West Sixth Street (N-2727)

This three story, Italianate brick house is one unit of a three unit row. Below the molded wooden cornice is a course of denticulated brickwork. All the windows are one-over-one with wooden lintels and sills. The third story windows are slightly smaller than the first and second story windows. Small basement windows with wooden lintels are directly below the first story windows at the sidewalk level. An alleyway runs between 501 and 503. This house appears on the 1868 Beers Atlas and based on the construction style and materials, it has been determined that the house was built circa 1865. It was owned by John Jourdan, a cooper, as were 501 and 505, and remained in his family until 1942 when the property was subdivided. One contributing building.

.142 501 West Sixth Street (N-2727)

This three story, Italianate brick house is one unit of a three unit row. Below the molded wooden cornice is a course of denticulated brickwork. All of the windows are one-over-one with wooden lintels and sills. The third story windows are slightly smaller than the first and second story windows. Small basement windows with wooden lintels are directly below the first story windows at the sidewalk

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level. An alleyway runs between 501 and 503. This house appears on the 1868 Beers Atlas and based on the construction style and materials, it has been determined that the house was built circa 1865. It was owned by John Jourdan, a cooper, as were 503 and 505, and remained in his family until 1942 when the property was subdivided. One contributing building.

.143 609-611 North Washington Street (N-977)

This three story, four bay Italianate semidetached house is a brick building with a stuccoed facade. It has symmetrical fenestration with two-over-two, double-hung windows with wooden lug sills. The entrance to the building is a wide, single doorway with side lights and a transom window. The front porch, which was added in 1917, features square wooden door columns and a single pediment. The house has a shallow pitched gable roof with a bracketed cornice. 609-611 Washington Street was built circa 1847. 609 was owned and occupied by Elwood Garrett, who owned one of Wilmington's first daguerreotype studios, and 611 was purchased by Jesse Mendenhall, a prominent businessman. In 1917, 609-611 were converted into apartments, and the front porch was added. One contributing building.

.144 615 North Washington Street

This building is a small, single story gas station, built of cinderblock and covered with stucco. It is located on a large open lot. Built in 1958, this structure is considered non-contributing due to its modern materials and recent construction date. One non-contributing building.

.145 500 West Seventh Street (N-2736)

This two and a half story brick, Second Empire house is the easternmost of a semidetached pair. The deep mansard roof holds a large dormer with its own mansard hood and scalloped bargeboard. The second story windows extend from just below the cornice to the roof of the porch. The full front porch has turned wooden supports. There is a wooden sunrise fan pattern above the front door. The massive chimney has a corbelled top. This house was built in 1885 for Lilburn Chandler, a lawyer. One contributing building.

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.146 502 West Seventh Street (N-2736)

This sister to 500 West Seventh Street shares the deep mansard roof and has its own dormer with a scalloped bargeboard. The second story windows extend from just below the cornice to the roof of the porch. The full front porch has turned wooden supports. There is a wooden sunrise fan pattern above the front door. The massive chimney has a corbelled top. This house was built in 1885 and owned by George Vernon, co publisher of "The Daily and Weekly Republican." One contributing building.

.147 515 West Seventh Street (N-993)

This is a three story, three bay brick Italianate row house. It has symmetrical fenestration with one-over-one, double-hung windows with lug sills and lug lintels. A paneled door with a transom window and a lug lintel is located on the right side of the facade. It has a shallow pitched gable roof with a bracketed cornice. 515 West Seventh Street was built in 1867 for Albina Newland. One contributing building, one non-contributing structure.

.148 513 West Seventh Street (N-994)

This is a three story, three bay brick Italianate row house, which had a stick style cornice added during the fourth quarter of the 19th century. It has symmetrical fenestration with double-hung, one-over-one windows with lug sills and lug lintels. The third floor windows are smaller than the first and second floor windows. A new paneled door with a transom window and a Neo-classical Revival surround featuring square Tuscan pilasters supporting a denticulated lintel is located on the left side of the facade. The building has a shallow pitched gable roof with a stick style cornice featuring decorative cut outs. 513 West Seventh Street, which was built with 511 West Seventh Street, was erected between 1853 and 1857. According to the 1857 City Directory, the house was occupied by Edwin Starr, a farmer; Joshua Starr, a farmer; and William Starr, a leather tanner; and their mother, Elizabeth Starr. One contributing building.

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.149 511 West Seventh Street (N-994)

This three story, three bay brick Italianate row house has symmetrical fenestration with one-over-one, double-hung windows, lug sills and lug lintels. The third floor windows are smaller than the second floor windows. A paneled door with a transom window and a Neo-classical Revival surround featuring square Tuscan pilasters supporting a large denticulated entablature are on the right side of the facade. A shallow pitched gable roof has a denticulated brick cornice. 511 West Seventh Street, which was built with 513 West Seventh Street, was erected between 1853 and 1857. The first occupant of the building was Washington Mason, a carpenter. One contributing building.

.150 509 West Seventh Street (N-995)

This three story, three bay brick Italianate row house has symmetrical fenestration with double-hung, one-over-one windows. The lug sills and lug lintels are wood. The third floor windows are smaller than the first and second floor windows. A paneled door with a transom window and a lintel supported by brackets is on the left side of the facade. A shallow pitched gable roof with a denticulated brick cornice completes the design. 509 West Seventh Street, which was built with 507 West Seventh Street, was built circa 1856. The first owner of the building was Jared Downing, a retired farmer. One contributing building.

.151 507 West Seventh Street (N-995)

This three story, three bay brick Italianate row house has symmetrical fenestration. The windows have lug sills and lug lintels. The third floor windows are smaller than the first and second floor windows. A flush door with a transom window is located on the right side of the facade. The house has a shallow pitched gable roof with a denticulated brick cornice. 507 West Seventh Street, which was built with 509 West Seventh Street, was built circa 1856. The first owner of the building was F. B. S. Miller, a butcher. One contributing building.

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.152 505 West Seventh Street (N-996)

This two story, two bay brick Italianate row house has symmetrical fenestration with double-hung, one-over-one windows on the first, second and third floors. The third floor windows are smaller than the second floor windows. A paneled door with transom window is on the left side of the facade. It has a shallow pitched gable roof with a denticulated brick cornice. 505 West Seventh Street, built along with 503 West Seventh Street, was erected between 1845 and 1850. It appears in an 1850 Map of Wilmington, published by Richard Clark, and the owner is identified as Joseph Miller, a butcher, who purchased the lot in 1859. One contributing building.

.153 503 West Seventh Street (N-996)

This two story, two bay brick Italianate row house was converted into a store circa 1945. A molded belt course is over the storefront. The second floor windows are double-hung, one-over-one, and the third floor windows, which are shorter than the second floor windows, are double-hung, three-over-three. It has a shallow pitched gable roof and a denticulated brick cornice. 503 West Seventh Street, built along with 505 West Seventh Street, was erected between 1845 and 1850. It appears in an 1850 Map of Wilmington, published by Richard Clark, and the owner is identified as Abraham Knight, who is listed in the 1853 City Directory, but no occupation is given. Knight purchased the house in 1848. The house was described in the deed as "a three story brick messuage." (New Castle County Recorder of Deeds, Volume 6, Book A, page 83.) One contributing building.

.154 501 West Seventh Street

This two story, two bay corner building with attached one story wing is constructed from red brick. It has a flat roof and a parapet wall. Built in the 1930s, the structure serves as a bar and package store. Fenestration on the Washington Street facade has been altered circa 1945 to include a large display window and several multi paned decorative windows. At the same time, a large display window was added on the Seventh Street facade. These

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changes in fenestration have altered the architectural integrity of the structure and therefore, it does not contribute to the amendment. One non-contributing building.

.155 703 North Washington Street (N-997)

This three story, painted brick structure is one of a five row house unit. It exhibits a shallow pitched gable roof. An interesting combination of brackets and brick corbeling forms a very ornate cornice. The porch has been removed and the doorway has been slightly altered. 703 North Washington Street was built as a three story, Italianate town house in 1847 and was purchased by Henry Lawrence, a cotton mill owner. During the third quarter of the 19th century, the ornate Italianate cornice was added. One contributing building.

.156 705 North Washington Street (N-997)

This two-and-a-half story brick dwelling is one of a five row house unit. A flat roof and a corbelled brick cornice are the roof line details on this two bay structure. The front porch has been enclosed with brick and glass. However, the porch roof line contains a wooden pediment over the entryway. 705 North Washington Street is a three story Italianate town house identical to 707 and 709 Washington Street. The three town houses first appear in the 1850 Richard Clark Map of Wilmington, which lists the owners as William Lea and Joseph Tatnall. The house was rented to other tenants until it was sold in 1863. One contributing building.

.157 707 North Washington Street (N-997)

This two and a half story brick dwelling is one of a five row house unit. A flat roof and a corbelled brick cornice are the roof line details in this two bay structure. The front porch has been enclosed with brick; however, the wooden pediment over the entryway remains and is shared by 709 North Washington Street. 707 North Washington Street is a three story Italianate town house identical to 705 and 709 Washington Street. The three town houses first appear in the 1850 Richard Clark Map of Wilmington, which lists the owners as William Lea and Joseph Tatnall. The house was

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rented to other tenants until it was sold in 1864. The porch was added during the fourth quarter of the 19th century. One contributing building.

.158 709 North Washington Street (N-997)

This two-and-a-half story brick dwelling is one of a five row house unit. A flat roof and a corbelled brick cornice are the roof line details on this two bay structure. A wooden porch with rails exists on the front porch and a wooden pediment over the entryway is shared by 707 North Washington Street. 709 North Washington Street is a three story Italianate town house identical to 705 and 707 Washington Street. The three town houses first appear in the 1850 Richard Clark Map of Wilmington, which lists the owners as William Lea and Joseph Tatnall. According to the 1862-1863 City Directory, the house was rented to Andrew M. Cloud, a machinist. The porch was added during the fourth quarter of the 19th century. One contributing building.

.159 711 North Washington Street (N-997)

This three story Italianate brick dwelling is one of a five row house unit. A shallow pitched gable roof covers this two bay structure, which also exhibits a bracketed cornice. Wooden lug sills and lug lintels, as well as an arched entryway are facade details. The structure retains the original porch which has wooden posts and rails, some gingerbread type details and a pediment with a sunburst design over the entryway. The structure was built circa 1860. One contributing building.

.160 West Presbyterian Church (N-2831)

A large Gothic Revival brick structure with brownstone and limestone detailing, the West Presbyterian Church sits at the southwest corner of Washington Street and West Eighth Street. A steep pitched gable roof with triangular shaped pediments surmounts the structure. A spire atop a brick post sits at each corner of the building. The facade features two brick piers with spires, a large Gothic arched center window, and a three bay, three door entryway with Gothic arched doorways. Fenestration on the facade of the church features round arched windows on the third floor and Gothic arch windows on the second floor. The cornerstone

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was laid April 21, 1871, and the remainder of the church was completed by December 28, 1871. Before the building was completed, the congregation, an outgrowth of the Central Presbyterian Church, met in the Monroe Street Chapel at the corner of Monroe and Eighth Streets. One contributing building.

.161 706 Wollaston Street (N-2831)

This two story Gothic Revival brick structure was built in 1894 by the West Presbyterian Church to serve as a Sunday School and office building. This structure replaces an earlier residential structure. The fenestration includes three Gothic arched first story windows, three round arched second story windows, and three rectangular windows at the basement level. One contributing building.

.162 702 704 Wollaston Street (N-2831)

Currently owned by the West Presbyterian Church and used as offices, this Italianate two story structure was originally used as two town house residences. Though the facade has been altered to include three Gothic arched first story windows and three round arched second story windows, there is still evidence of the original windows. The cornice is denticulated and the entrance is from the adjoining 706 Wollaston Street. The original residences were built about 1885, but in 1913, the West Presbyterian Church purchased both structures. One contributing building.

.163 714 Washington Street (N-2826)

This two-and-a-half story brick, semidetached house is a sister to 712 Washington Street. The slate mansard front holds two gable dormers with decorative surrounds. The denticulated cornice runs across the top of the second story bay. A fixed transom is above the door. The house was built circa 1895. One contributing building.

.164 712 Washington Street (N-2826)

This two-and-a-half story brick, semidetached house is a sister to 714 Washington Street. The slate mansard roof holds two gable dormers with decorative surrounds. The

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denticulated cornice runs across the top of the second story bay. A fixed transom is above the door. This house was built circa 1895. One contributing building, one non-contributing structure.

.165 710 Washington Street (N-2825)

This three story Italianate brick house is one unit of a six unit row. It has a flat roof and molded cornice. Below the cornice is a band of brick corbelling, which incorporates short corbelled shoulders. Windows have segmental arches, plain surrounds, and wooden sills. The door also has a segmental arch, with a fixed transom and plain surround. Chester Brink, a waterman, was the first owner of this house built in 1883. One contributing building.

.166 708 Washington Street (N-2825)

This three story Italianate brick house is one unit of a six unit row. It has a flat roof and molded cornice. Below the cornice is a band of brick corbelling, which incorporates short corbelled shoulders. Windows have segmental arches, plain surrounds, and wooden sills. The door also has a segmental arch, with a fixed transom and plain surround. Louis Bowers, manager of General Freight and Passenger Wilmington and Northern Railroad, bought this house from builder Abraham Peters in 1882. One contributing building.

.167 706 Washington Street (N-2825).

This three story Italianate brick house is one unit of a six unit row. It has a flat roof and molded cornice. Below the cornice is a band of brick corbelling which incorporates short corbelled shoulders. Windows have segmental arches, plain surrounds and wooden sills. The first story's original fenestration and door have been replaced with a recessed commercial window. The first owner of this house was Louis Bower, manager of General Freight and Passenger, Wilmington and Northern Railroad. It was built circa 1882. One contributing building.

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.168 704 Washington Street (N-2825).

This three story Italianate brick house is one unit of a six unit row. It has a flat roof and molded cornice. Below the cornice is a band of brick corbelling which incorporates short corbelled shoulders. Windows have segmental arches, plain surrounds and wooden sills. The door also has a segmental arch with fixed transom and plain surrounds. Retired dressmaker, Sarah Sutton, bought this house in 1883 from its builder, Abraham Peters. One contributing building.

.169 702 Washington Street (N-2825)

This three story Italianate brick house is one unit of a six unit row. It has a flat roof and molded denticulated cornice. Below the cornice is a band of brick corbelling, which incorporates short corbelled shoulders. Windows have segmental arches, plain surrounds and wooden sills. The door also has a segmental arch with a fixed transom and plain surrounds. Built in 1883 by Abraham Peters, this house was first owned by Mary and J. One contributing building. Buckingham who operated grocery and wheelwright businesses. One contributing building.

.170 700 Washington Street (N-2825)

This three story Italianate brick unit is one of a six unit row and has been converted into commercial use. It has a flat roof and molded denticulated cornice. Below the cornice is a band of brick corbelling which incorporates short corbelled shoulders. Windows have segmental arches, plain surrounds and wooden sills. Below a first story pent eave is a commercial window and entrance. This house was owned and built by contractor Abraham Peters in 1882. One contributing building.

.171 407 West Seventh Street (N-2744)

This three story brick semidetached structure has a flat roof and a wide cornice decorated with wooden bull's-eyes. A half-rectangular bay, which is two stories and slate covered, decorates the second and third stories of this Italianate structure. The first floor windows have

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segmental arches, while the second and third floor windows have wooden surrounds. A front porch with brick foundation and original wooden posts adorns the facade. The original owner of this house was Benjamin Furry, president of Furry and Braunstein Carriage Works. The house was built by Abraham Peters, a contractor, in 1882. One contributing building.

.172 405 West Seventh Street (N-2744)

This three story brick semidetached structure has a flat roof and a wide cornice decorated with wooden bull's-eyes. A half-rectangular bay, which is two stories and slate covered, decorates the second and third stories of this Italianate structure. The first floor windows have segmental arches, while the second and third floor windows have wooden surrounds. A front porch with a cement base, wooden posts, and a metal railing, adorns the facade. 405 West Seventh Street was built by Abraham Peters, a contractor, in 1882. It was sold to John T. Wilson, a dry goods merchant. One contributing building.

.173 Northwest Corner of West Seventh and North West Street

This one story brick building painted tan exhibits a brick stepped roofline, and a series of multi-pane windows on the facades. Built in 1960, it presently serves as a laundromat. Due to its modern date of construction and the use of modern materials, this building does not contribute to the amendment. One non-contributing building.

.174 701 North West Street (N-898/N1458)

This three-and-a-half story house was built entirely of quarried granite in 1745. A gable roof with two gable roofed dormers and a box cornice with bed molding surmounts the structure. Double-hung windows, nine-over-nine on the first floor and six-over-six on the second and third floors, make up the three bay facade. The front entrance is recessed by raised paneling and enframed by a simple Classical frontispiece, probably added about 1840. Known as the Woodward House, this structure was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1979. One contributing building.

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.175 703 North West Street (N-898/N1458)

This three-and-a-half story house was built of stone and faced with pebble-dash stucco in 1760. It has a rear "L" built of brick. A gable roof with one gable roof dormer and a box cornice with bed molding surmounts the structure. The facade is three bays wide, consisting of double-hung, six-over-six windows. The front entrance is recessed by raised paneling and enframed by a simple Classical frontispiece, probably added about 1840. Known as the Woodward House, this structure was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1979. One contributing building.

.176 702 West Street (N-2040)

This three story, two bay Italianate half of a semidetached house (700 demolished) is of brick construction. The doorway has a fanlight on the right side of the facade. The two-over-two, double-hung windows have marble lug sills and lug lintels. The first story windows are longer than the second and third story windows. The shallow pitched gable roof has a bracketed cornice. This house was built circa 1872 and served as a parsonage for the Hanover Presbyterian Church until 1904. One contributing building.

.177 704 West Street (N-897)

This three story, two bay Italianate house is half of a semidetached house (704-706). It is red brick with marble facing on the foundation. The doorway has an elliptical arch and fanlight toward the party wall. One-over-one, double-hung windows have marble lug sills and lug lintels with bull's-eyes pattern. The first story windows are tall, while the second and third story windows become progressively shorter. The shallow pitched gable roof has a corbelled cornice. The building was built circa 1850. Edward Betts of Betts, Pusey and Company, was the building's first owner and occupant. One contributing building.

.178 706 West Street (N-897)

This three story, three bay Italianate house is half of a semidetached unit (704-706). It is red brick with marble facing on the foundation. The doorway has a fanlight and is

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placed toward the party wall. The two-over-two double-hung windows have marble lug sills and lug lintels. The first story windows are tall while the second and third story windows become progressively shorter. The shallow pitched gable roof has twin chimneys on the gable ends and a bracketed cornice. The porch on the north wall was enclosed in 1948. George S. Grubb, a real estate agent, was the building's first owner and occupant in 1860. One contributing building.

.179 708-710 West Street (N-896)

This three story, four bay Italianate semidetached house has been converted into a doctor's office and apartment. It is built of brick, painted white, and has marble facing on the foundation. The doorway has an elliptical Colonial Revival arch and fanlight. This doorway was installed in 1950, at the old entrance of 708, near the original party wall. The entrance to 710 was replaced at that time with a compatible double-hung window. The lug sills and lug lintels are marble. The shallow pitched gable roof has a bracketed cornice. There is a one story wing on the north side of the building. 708 West Street was built circa 1863 and 710 West Street was built circa 1865. Jonathan Rumford, a hat and cap merchant, was the first resident of 710 West Street. One contributing building.

.180 712 West Street (N-895)

This three story, two bay Italianate house is constructed of brick with marble facing on the foundation. The doorway has a fanlight and Italianate surround. The sills and lintels of the two-over-two, double-hung windows are of marble. The shallow pitched gable roof has a bracketed cornice. This house was built circa 1870. One contributing building.

.181 312 West Eighth Street (N-7505)

The Rutledge Apartments. This four story, five bay apartment building is of tan brick with brownstone belt courses between floors. Constructed during the Neo-Classical Era, the structure exhibits some specific Neo-Classical elements. The entry porch features fluted Corinthian columns supporting a flat roof with a denticulated cornice. There is a transom above the large

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panelled door. The one-over-one, double-hung windows have brownstone lug sills and segmental brick arches with brownstone keystones. The building has two, four story bays on both the West Street facade and the Eighth Street facade. The bays contain three windows per floor and a raised panel beneath each of the windows. Also on the Eighth Street facade, balconies with wooden railings and square ballusters exist between the bays on the second, third, and fourth floors. The flat roof has a bracketed cornice. The structure was built circa 1911. One contributing building.

.182 800 West Street (N-935)

This three story, three bay Italianate house is constructed of brick. It has full facade pilasters and corbelled dentils below the cornice. The front porch has Corinthian columns supporting a flat roof with a molded cornice. The doorway has a transom light. The six-over-six, double-hung windows have marble lug sills and lug lintels which are painted brown. The flat roof has a bracketed cornice featuring sawtoothed brick detailing below it. A one story storefront wing was added on the south wall in 1936. This house was built circa 1860 and Steven Postles, a morocco manufacturer, was its first resident. One contributing building.

.183 802 West Street (N-937)

This three story, three bay Italianate detached house is constructed of brick painted white. A Greek Revival door surround features pilasters supporting a denticulated entablature. A transom is above the door. The double-hung, two-over-two windows have painted stone lintels and sills and louvered shutters. The shallow pitched gable roof has a bracketed cornice. The house was built circa 1866. One contributing building.

.184 804 West Street (N-936)

This three story, three bay Italianate house is half of a semidetached unit (804-806). It is brick with marble facing on the foundation. The doorway, located near the party wall, has a transom light. The Greek Revival door surround has fluted pilasters supporting a denticulated entablature.

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There are six-over-six double-hung windows on the first and second stories with marble sills. This house was built circa 1850. Twenty years later when the adjoining structure, 806 West Street, was built, it stood approximately two feet higher than 804 West Street. To maintain an even roof line on the entire dwelling (804-806), the original cornice on 804 West Street was removed and a stucco parapet wall was added. Thus, the visual diversity that would have been created by having two different roof heights, was obscured. One contributing building.

.185 806 West Street (N-936)

This three story, two bay half of a semidetached house (804-806) was converted into apartments around 1918. It is constructed of brick with marble facing on the foundation. The door surround features a marble arch and fanlight. The two-over-two, double-hung windows on the first floor have marble sills and lentils. The second and third story windows are located on two protruding copper bays with curved walls. The shallow pitched gable roof has a copper molded cornice with dentil trim along the top of the bays. Erected circa 1870, this structure exhibits elaborate architectural details. Its sister, in comparison (804 West Street), is a subdued Italianate town house. Henceforth, 806 West Street definitely draws attention away from its austere sister and allows one to focus on its splendid details. One contributing building.

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Buildings Demolished Since District Was Listed

	<u>Sub Nos.</u>	<u>CRS Nos.</u>
226 West Street	.9	N-1920
228 West Street	.10	N-1920

Buildings Considered Non-Contributing to the District

301 W. 6th Street	.32	N-2721
303 W. 6th Street	.33	---
612 Washington Street	.135	N-2824
614 Washington Street	.134	N-2824
616 Washington Street	.133	N-2824
302 West Street	---	---
306 West Street	---	---
310 West Street	.13	N-847

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Beginning in the early 1800s and continuing throughout the 19th century, what had previously been an exclusively Quaker section of town began to diversify. During Wilmington's Industrialization Phase (1830-1880) the population increased to 42,000, six times that of the City's Merchant Milling Phase (1730-1830) (Devine, 1982). The bank of the Christina River at the foot of Quaker Hill became the location for ship and railcar factories, tanneries, and machine companies. Due to its proximity to these workplaces, the Quaker Hill area attracted owners and workers alike. Benjamin Furry, the president of Furry and Braunstein Carriage Works, lived at 407 West Seventh Street (.171) in 1882. 706 Washington Street (.167) was the home of Louis Bauer, manager of General Freight and Passenger, Wilmington and Northern Railroad. A tanner, William Starr, was one of the residents at 513 West Seventh Street (.148) in 1857.

Located four blocks from Market Street, the area also became the home of merchants and professionals. A lawyer, Lilburn Chandler, lived at 500 West Seventh Street (.145) in 1885. Chandler's neighbor was George Vernon, co-publisher of the Daily and Republican newspapers. Mary and J. C. Buckingham, who operated a grocery and wheelwright business, lived at 702 Washington Street (.169) in 1883.

The architecture of several religious faiths also communicates the settlement diversity of the area. The Friends Meeting House (.14) at Fourth and West Streets and St. Peter's Catholic Church (.30) at Sixth and West Streets were both constructed in 1816. Included in the amendment area is the West Presbyterian Church (.160), built in 1871, on the corner of Eighth and Washington Streets.

The Urban Growth Phase followed the Industrialization Phase and is represented in the area by the Rutledge Apartments (312 West Eighth Street, N.7505). Wilmington's economic climate during the years from 1880 to 1930 was one of growth in financial insurance, real estate, central office activity, and manufacturing. By 1920, with a nearly threefold increase in population to 110,000, there was a need to house Wilmington's newest citizens (Devine, 1982). Built around 1911, the Rutledge today is one of the earliest existing apartment houses in this section of the City. It is a significant contribution to the amendment area because, like the other residential structures of the area, it possesses an unusually high level of structural integrity and represents an architecturally distinctive period in Wilmington's history, when builders saw fit to incorporate elaborate neo-classical elements (such as the entryway to the Rutledge) to enhance structures that might otherwise have had a utilitarian connotation.

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Prominent Residents:

Several people played important roles in the development and history of the Quaker Hill area and Wilmington in general. One such person, Joseph Woodward, a ropemaker, lived at 701 and 703 West Street (N.1458)¹, constructed in 1745 and 1760 respectively. When he sold the property--originally 65 acres of ground--to his son in 1769, the ropemaking facilities consisting of a covered ropewalk and a frame for hemp preservation remained behind the house. The production of rope for sailing ship rigging took place there. As ropemakers, the Woodward family played an important role in Wilmington's shipbuilding industries.

The houses' later owners included James Ashton Bayard, an eminent Delaware attorney who served in the U.S. Congress as a senator for nearly 20 years. In 1885, Bayard sold the property to Edward Tatnall, who was an important miller and businessman and who, along with Samuel Wollaston, was an early landholder in the amendment area.

609-611 Washington Street (N.977) were built by Elwood Garrett in 1847. Garrett was an early photographer and studied daguerreotyping with Samuel Broadbent. He eventually opened a photographic studio on Market Street. Garrett's existing daguerreotypes are the only ones which can be traced directly to an early Wilmington daguerreotypist. In 1847, Garrett sold 609 Washington Street to Jesse Mendenhall, who helped establish the Delaware Fire Company and also served as the first Director of the National Bank of Wilmington. After his death, the house was sold to Peter McCullough, who served as a captain in the second regiment of the Delaware infantry and was congratulated by President Lincoln for his conduct during the Battle of Antietam.

One of the first persons to build a house in the 700 block of West Street was Edward Betts (704 West Street (N.897) built in 1850). Betts served on the board of directors of Pusey, Jones, Betts and Seal, a machine company. He was also the first Director of the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine. Betts' several contributions to Wilmington included his involvement in the establishment of the Home for Friendless and Destitute Children and the Wilmington Park Commission.

¹ Placed on the National Register in April of 1979

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Architecture

Today, the homes of the Betts, McCullough, Garrett, and Woodward families remain to serve as a vital link to the past. In the Quaker Hill amendment area, the link to the past that architecture provides is a strong one, because the buildings retain such a high level of structural integrity. Significant Italianate, Second Empire, Gothic Revival and Georgian design elements remain to offer a recognizable and accurate sense of the mid-19th century era. The Woodward houses, 701-703 West Street, are the earliest structures in the amendment. In their nomination to the National Register, they were referred to as "excellent examples of the Georgian style of architecture which was prominent in Wilmington during the mid-18th century." The Elwood Garrett house, 609-611 Washington Street, retains most of its external fabric, such as its bracketed cornice, windows and marble-faced foundation. Most of the interior woodwork--baseboards, door frames, doors, newel posts, and stair railing--also survive. The Betts house, at 704 West Street, offers information about Betts himself through its simple elegance. The tall, first floor windows, the marble foundation facing, the elliptical fanlight over the doorway, and the bull's-eye pattern in the marble lintels all unite to give the observer a feeling of the past and a better understanding of the individual who lived there. Betts, unlike the grocer who lived at 702 Washington Street (.169), had the resources which enabled him to afford some of the decorative elements which can still be seen today.

500 and 502 West Seventh Street (N.2736) also reflect the social standing and wealth of their occupants. This large Second Empire style, semidetached house with its decorated dormers and massive corbelled chimneys was built in 1885 and was occupied by Lilburn Chandler, a lawyer, and George Vernon, copublisher of the Daily and the Weekly Republican. The massing and scale of 800 West Street (N.935) with its detailed sawtoothed brick cornice and dramatic Corinthian columns on the porch also make a statement about its owner. The house was built in 1860 for Stephen Postles, founder (with Thomas Baynard in 1853) of a small morocco manufacturing firm which went on to become the American Leather Company, one of Wilmington's most important morocco producers. Stephen's son, J. Parke Postles, was the president of the American Leather Company and also served as Delaware's Adjutant General from 1879 - 1887.

The less ostentatious, although stylistically interpretive dwellings of the workers who peopled the bustling industries at the foot of the hill also provide a strong link to the past. Unlike the wealthy

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businessmen, whose contributions are often well documented in written form, the home owners who were machinists, dress makers or butchers left only the architecture of their houses. William Starr, who lived at 513 West Seventh Street (N.994) in 1857, was a tanner. The only embellishments on the Starr house and those of his neighbors in the seven-house row of Italianate buildings are corbelled brick cornices and transom windows above the doors. Starr's neighbors in the Italianate row were Washington Mason, a carpenter; Jared Downing, a retired farmer; and Joseph Miller, a butcher. Around the corner on Washington Street is another row of six houses (N.2825). Also Italianate style, this row was built in 1883 and its main decorations are the corbelled cornice with shoulders and brick belt courses below the second and third floor windows. Another decorative element is the double segmented arch above all of the windows and the door. The first occupants here included Mary and J. C. Buckingham, who operated grocery and wheelwright businesses; Sarah Sutton, a retired dress maker; and Chester Brink, a waterman.

Italianate row houses comprise approximately 60 percent of the area's structures. 703 through 711 North Washington (.155-.159) is a row made up of two three story town houses which flank three smaller houses. 703 North Washington Street (.155) was built in 1847 for Henry Lawrence, a cotton mill owner. His social position is reflected in the large massing of the house and its elaborate bracketed and denticulated cornice. The smaller two and one-half story houses beside it were probably built several years later and were rented to tenants by Joseph Tatnall and William Lee. A machinist, Andrew Cloud, was one of the tenants. Again, the smaller site and minimal decoration of these buildings are indications that the early residents were humbler than those who owned and resided in 703 North Washington Street (.155). 711 North Washington Street (.159) completes the group. It is a three story Italianate building with a bracketed cornice, arched entryway and porch with sunbelt gable.

The four story, five bay Rutledge Apartments (.181) is tan brick with brownstone belt courses between floors. Built in 1911, the Rutledge exhibits neo-classical elements. The entry porch features fluted Corinthian columns supporting a flat roof with a denticulated cornice. Balconies on the second, third, and fourth floors are placed above the central entryway and between two four story paneled bays. This building is representative of early apartment buildings which were part of the housing response to the increased population of the Early Urban Growth Phase (1880-1930).

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Summary

Like the original district, the Quaker Hill amendment area has a high concentration of significant examples of 19th century architectural styles (Italianate, Second Empire, Gothic Revival, etc.) and housing patterns (Criterion C). The area's significance is strengthened by the fact that it includes the homes of Joseph Woodward, Elwood Garrett, Jesse Mendenhall, Peter McCullough, and Edward Betts, who were all prominent Wilmington citizens and influential contributors to the City's history (Criterion B).

Overall, the expanded Quaker Hill Historic District stands as a tangible tribute to Wilmington's 19th century citizens-- industrialists, politicians, merchants and laborers alike.

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1876 Hopkin's Atlas of Wilmington, Delaware

1980 Sanborn Atlas of Wilmington, Delaware

1901 Baist's Atlas of Wilmington, Delaware

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UTM References

A 18-452710-4399380

B 18-452640-4399240

C 18-452640-4399190

D 18-452420-4398820

E 18-452380-4398840

F 18-452470-4399000

G 18-452380-4399040

H 18-452290-4399080

I 18-452370-4399220

J 18-452430-4399240

K 18-452520-4399400

L 18-452560-4399380

M 18-452540-4399330

N 18-452620-4399300

O 18-452680-4399390

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**QUAKER HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT AMENDMENT
BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

BEGINNING at a point on the Southwest corner of West Seventh Street and North West Street; thence Northerly 49 feet crossing West Seventh Street; thence Easterly 139 feet crossing North West Street and following the curb line of West Seventh Street; thence Northerly 264 feet along the curb line of Catawba(?) Street; thence Northerly across West Eighth Street to the rear property line of 700 North West Street; thence Northerly 79.5 feet along rear property line; thence Easterly 26 feet along property line; thence Northerly 53.1 feet along rear property line; thence Westerly 100 feet along property line; thence Southerly 343.6 feet along the curb line of North West Street, crossing West Eighth Street and again along the curb line of North West Street; thence Westerly 177 feet crossing North West Street and along the property line; thence Northerly 69.6 feet along rear property line; thence Westerly 149 feet along property line and crossing North Washington Street; thence Northerly 80 feet along curb line of North Washington Street; thence Westerly 145 feet along the curb line of West Eighth Street; thence Southerly 618 feet along the curb line of Wollaston Street, crossing West Seventh Street, again along the curb line of Wollaston Street, crossing West Sixth Street to a point 100 feet from the Southwest corner of West Sixth Street and North Washington Street; thence Easterly to the Southwest corner of West Sixth Street and North Washington Street; thence Northerly crossing Sixth Street and continuing 305.3 feet to the Southwest corner of Seventh Street and North Washington Street; thence Easterly 258 feet to the point of origin.

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Quaker Hill Historic District

Investment Tax Credit Projects

509 W. 4th Street

511 W. 4th Street

513 W. 4th Street

515 W. 4th Street

402 Jefferson Street

420 Jefferson Street

501 W. 5th Street

413 Washington Street

505 West Street

511 West Street

513 West Street

517 West Street

521 West Street

305 W. 6th Street

401 W. 6th Street

606 Washington Street

608 Washington Street

610 Washington Street

618 Washington Street

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609-611 Washington Syreet

711 Washington Street

1868

Pomeroy and Beer's Atlas
of Wilmington, Delaware





1850

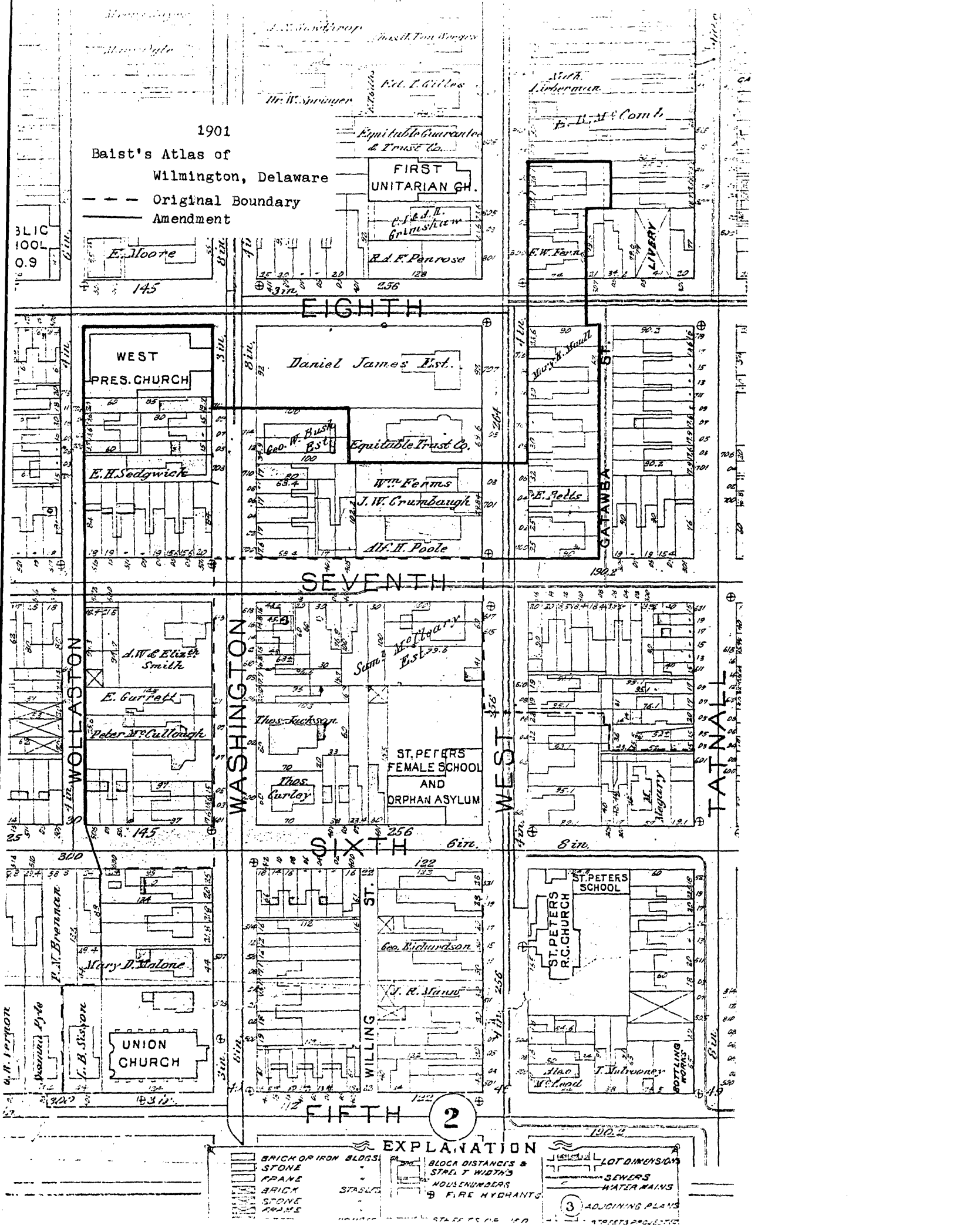
Sidney Plan of

Wilmington, Delaware

[illegible]

1901
Baist's Atlas of
Wilmington, Delaware

--- Original Boundary
— Amendment



EXPLANATION

- BRICK OR IRON BLOCKS
- STONE
- FRAME
- BRICK
- STONE
- FRAME
- STREETS
- LOT DIMENSIONS
- SEWERS
- WATER MAINS
- ADJOINING PLATS
- STREETS PROJECTED

