

SECTION III: INVENTORY OF ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

There are a total of sixty-three (63) known historic architectural resources that are presently located either completely or partly within the study area.

Four (4) Historic Districts:

- Lower Market Street Historic District and Extension (NR)
- Lower Market Street City Historic District (local)
- Market Street Mall City Historic District (local)
- Old Town Hall Commercial Historic District (NR)

One (1) National Register eligible historic district:

- Rodney Square Historic District

Fifteen (15) individually NRHP listed resources (Some identified as part of the Historic Resources of Market Street MRA):

- Old Town Hall (512 N. Market Street)
- Delmarva Power and Light Building (600 N. Market Street)
- Crosby and Hill Building (605 N. Market Street)
- Charles Schagrin Building (608 N. Market Street)
- Louis McLane House (severely rehabilitated)(606 N. Market Street)
- Max Keil Building (700 N. Market Street)
- Reynolds' Candy Company Building (703 N. Market Street)
- Braunstein's Building (704-706 N. Market Street)
- Henry Townsend Building (709 N. Market Street)
- Max Keil Building (712 N. Market Street)
- Govatos'/McVey Building (800 N. Market Street)
- Masonic Hall and Grand Theater (Grand Opera House) (818 N. Market Street)
- Wilmington Savings Fund Society (838 N. Market Street)
- F.W. Woolworth Company Building (839 N. Market Street)
- U.S. Post Office (11th and Market Streets)

Two (2) resources eligible for listing in the NRHP by consensus:

- First and Central Presbyterian Church (1101 N. Market)
- Merrick House (1103 N. Market Street)

Forty-one (41) resources potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP:

- 601 N. Market Street
- 602 N. Market Street (MRA Resource)
- 603 N. Market Street
- 604 N. Market Street (MRA Resource)
- 614-620 N. Market Street

- 617-627 N. Market Street
- 701 N. Market Street
- 705-707 N. Market Street
- 710 N. Market Street (Robelen Piano Company Building-MRA Resource)
- 711-713 N. Market Street (2 buildings)
- 715-717 N. Market Street (2 buildings)
- 716 N. Market Street
- 718 N. Market Street (Elwood Garrett Building-MRA Resource)
- 719 N. Market Street
- 721 N. Market Street
- 722-724 N. Market Street (Breuer Building)
- 726 N. Market Street
- 728 N. Market Street
- 730 N. Market Street
- 801-809 N. Market Street (Kresge Building)
- 802-804 N. Market Street (2 buildings)
- 811 N. Market Street (Frank Dure Building-MRA Resource)
- 813 N. Market Street
- 815 N. Market Street
- 823-825 N. Market Street (2 buildings)
- 827 N. Market Street
- 831 N. Market Street
- 833 N. Market Street
- 835 N. Market Street
- 837 N. Market Street
- 1208-1210 N. Market Street
- 1212 N. Market Street
- 1214 N. Market Street
- 1216-1218 N. Market Street
- 1400 N. Market Street
- 4 E. 15th Street
- 6 E. 15th Street

The historic architectural resources are identified and discussed below and in Table 2 (Appendix A). The discussion includes the current NRHP status of the resource, its location, identification of resources in the study area, description of the resource, and a summary of the qualities that contribute to the NRHP significance of each resource.

Lower Market Street District (Listed 5/15/1980) and Extension (Boundary Increase Listed 2/21/1985), CRS Number: N 05264

Location: the boundary of the Lower Market Street District encompasses a portion of the study area, from the 100 Block of N. Market Street north to the intersection of 4th Street, including the buildings and lots fronting on both the east and west sides of N. Market Street. In 1985 the boundary of the district was extended north to the intersection of 5th Street.

Resources in the Study Area:

Figure 2A shows the location and boundaries of the district and extension. The buildings within the study area that contribute to the Lower Market Street District and Extension are listed in Table 2. Within the study area there are 49 contributing buildings on N. Market Street that are part of the Lower Market Street District (100, 200 and 300 blocks) and 22 contributing buildings on N. Market Street that are part of the Extension (400 block).

Description: the Lower Market Street Historic District consists of 100 contributing attached mixed-use (commercial/trade and domestic) stone and brick buildings dating from the mid-18th to the early-20th centuries. The Extension contains 32 contributing attached commercial brick and stucco buildings dating from the early-19th to the mid-20th centuries. The cohesive historic appearance of the streetscapes in this southernmost segment of Wilmington's business district are representative of the city's mid-18th century- to early 20th century architectural styles, including Georgian, Federal, Italianate, 19th century and 20th century Revivals, Neoclassical Revival, Art Deco and early-20th century eclecticism. The district encompasses an area that includes the majority of the buildings that survive from this period, which collectively document a sizable portion of Wilmington's commercial history (Athán 1979: Description, 1; Delaware State Historic Preservation Office 1998: 223-224; Parsons site visit 2002).

Significance: the Lower Market Street Historic District and Extension are listed on the NRHP under Applicable Criteria C and A, and are locally significant in the areas of architecture and commerce. The periods of significance are from 1750-1924 for the Lower Market Street Historic District; and from 1800-1949 for the Extension (Delaware State Historic Preservation Office 1998: 223-224).

The Lower Market Street Historic District and Extension represent three centuries of Wilmington's commercial and residential architecture, most of which is evidence of the city's status as a thriving industrial center. The district is historically significant because it was the commercial center of the City of Wilmington during the Industrialization (1830-1880) and Urban Growth (1880-1930) phases of development. The district includes part of the original site of Wilmington, and later, the commercial center of the City, particularly Market Street, which has served as the city's main street since its origin. The contributing buildings in the district display a broad range of architectural styles, features and materials that collectively serve to document the growth and change of Wilmington's commercial center. Even though many of the commercial fronts have been altered at street level, the upper stories of the buildings retain their integrity and contribute to the architectural significance of the district (Athán 1979; Hawk 1985).

Lower Market Street City Historic District

The Lower Market Street City Historic District is a locally designated historic overlay zoning district which encompasses Market Street between Martin Luther King Boulevard and 4th Street. The boundaries extend between the east side of Shipley Street and the west side of King Street. The northern boundary meets the southern boundary of the Market Street Mall City Historic District to create an overlay zoning district the length of Market Street between MLK Boulevard and 10th Street. Any activity that affects buildings, archaeology, and landscaping within these boundaries are subject to review by the Design, Review and Preservation Commission.

Market Street Mall City Historic District

The Market Street Mall City Historic District is designated a historic overlay zoning district whose boundaries extend from 4th Street to the south side of 10th Street and include Market Street between the east side of Shipley Street to the west side of King Street. As part of a historic overlay zoning district, the City of Wilmington issued design guidelines for resources within this district. Any activity that affects buildings, archaeology, and landscaping within these boundaries are subject to review by the Design, Review and Preservation Commission. This district was enacted in 1975.

Historic Resources of Market Street Multiple Resource Area (MRA) (Submitted 1/30/85), CRS Number: N 05126

Location: The Historic Resources of Market Street MRA includes buildings in a study area along N. Market Street from the intersection of 5th and N. Market north to the intersection of 9th Street.

Resources in the Study Area:

A total of 30 buildings in the Historic Resources of Market Street MRA are situated within the current study area. Figure 2B shows the location and boundaries of the study area for the Historic Resources of Market Street MRA. Table 2 lists the 30 buildings that are situated within the study area and if they have been individually nominated to the NRHP.

Description: the Historic Resources of Market Street MRA identifies resources which are significant for historic and/or architectural contributions to the commercial development of the City of Wilmington. Of the historic resources identified within the Historic Resources of Market Street MRA, the Braunstein's Building (704-06 N. Market Street), Crosby and Hill Building (605 N. Market Street), Delmarva Power and Light Building (600 N. Market Street), Govatos'/McVey Building (800 N. Market Street), Max Keil Buildings (700 & 712 N. Market Street), Reynold's Candy Company Building (703 N. Market Street), Charles Schagrin (608 N. Market Street), Henry Townsend Building (709 N. Market Street), and Wilmington Savings Fund Society (838 N. Market Street), and F.W. Woolworth Company Building (839 N. Market Street) are individually nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. The *Old Town Hall Commercial Historic District*, identified within the Historic Resources of Market Street MRA is listed in the NRHP and has thirteen (13) contributing buildings. This historic district is a microcosm of the development of Market Street. In addition to the individually nominated resources, the Historic Resources of Market Street MRA identifies additional buildings which are each significant in its own right for its historic and/or architectural merit (Hawk 1984a). The MRA is not a historic district and is not listed in the NRHP as such. Identified resources within the MRA must be individually nominated for inclusion in the NRHP.

Old Town Hall Commercial Historic District (Listed 1/30/1985), CRS Number: N 04000

Location: consists of 13 contributing resources, including eleven buildings extant in the 500 block of Market Street that are situated within the study area. Figure 2B shows the location and boundaries of the Old Town Hall Commercial Historic District.

Resources in the Study Area: Table 2 lists all the buildings that are situated within the study area and contribute to the Old Town Hall Historic District. Within the study area there are ten

contributing buildings on N. Market Street that are part of this historic district (501, 503, 505, two buildings at 511-515, 517-523, 500-504, 506-508, 512, and 514 N. Market).

Description: consists of 13 contributing resources, including ten buildings extant in the 500 block of N. Market Street (501, 503, 505, the two easternmost buildings at 511-515, 517-523, 500-504, 506-508, 512, and 514 N. Market) that are situated within the study area. The 500 block of N. Market Street contains a wide variety of building types including commercial, residential, and government buildings. Most of the buildings in the block are four-stories tall and are constructed in a wide variety of materials including brownstone facing, red brick construction, masonry construction with a terra-cotta façade, limestone, and white brick (Hawk 1984a; Parsons site visit 2002).

The district is named after the Old Town Hall, which is a contributing resource in the district and is also listed individually on the National Register (see below).

Significance: the district is listed in the NRHP under Applicable Criteria C and A, and is locally significant in the areas of architecture and commerce. The periods of significance are from 1700-1949 (Delaware SHPO 1998:228).

The Old Town Hall Commercial Historic District is significant because it contains an unusually diverse selection of 19th and early-20th century architecture, most of which was built during Wilmington's Urban Growth Phase (1880-1930). The buildings in the district represent a wide range of styles including three examples of the Federal style, two Romanesque banks, three Commercial style buildings, and an Art Deco style store. The broad range of periods, styles and materials exhibited by these buildings came as a result of the intense developmental pressures on this block, which was the business center of the city in the late 19th century (Hawk 1984a).

Old Town Hall (Listed 12/31/1974)

One contributing building in the Old Town Hall Commercial Historic District is also listed on the National Register as an individual property, the Old Town Hall.

Old Town Hall (Listed 12/31/1974)

512 N. Market Street

CRS Number: N 0180

Description: Georgian- and Federal-style City Hall built 1798 of brick construction.

Significance: listed on the National Register under Applicable Criteria C and A as nationally significant in the areas of architecture and politics/government during the period 1750-1799, and in the year 1798 (Delaware State Historic Preservation Office 1998: 228).

Individual Buildings Identified in the Multiple Resources Area (MRA)

In addition to the buildings within the 500 block of N. Market Street (Old Town Hall Commercial Historic District), fifteen (15) separate individual buildings, each significant in its own right for its historic and/or architectural merit, form the Historic Resources of Market Street MRA. These resources contribute to the history and significance of the commercial development of Market Street and the historic context developed as part of the MRA. The MRA includes the 600, 700, and 800 blocks of N. Market Street in the current study area. One of the MRA properties, the *George Gordon Buildings* (9-11 East Eighth Street), is located outside the

boundary of the current study area. Of these NRIIP eligible resources, ten (10) are individually listed in the NRHP.

One building formerly included in the MRA, the Aldine Theater (806-810 N. Market Street; CRS Number: N 4047) has been demolished.

1. Delmarva Power and Light Building (Family Court)

600 N. Market Street

CRS Number: N 2157 (NRHP Listed)

Description: five-story, Art Deco office building built in 1932 of brick and Indiana limestone. Currently the Delaware College of Art and Design.

Significance: listed in the NR under Criterion C, as a locally significant example of an Art Deco office building. Art Deco motifs occur on N. Market Street department stores, but the DP & L office building is the only Art Deco office building in the city, and one of the very few examples of this style existing in Wilmington (Hawk 1984a).

2. Crosby and Hill Building (McClary Building)

605 N. Market Street

CRS Number: N 2162 (NRHP Listed)

Description: three-story, three-bay commercial building built of bearing wall brick construction. Built c. 1859, but altered in the first quarter of the 20th century.

Significance: listed in the NR under Criterion C as an example of a 19th century commercial building which had been "modernized" in the first quarter of the 20th century. It is an austere interpretation of the Commercial style, which was popular in Wilmington just after the First World War (Hawk 1984a).

3. Charles Schagrin Building

608 N. Market Street

CRS Number: N 2159 (NRHP Listed)

Description: three-story, single-bay, late Art Deco-style commercial building constructed of Flemish-bond brick with mock glazed headers. The building was originally a three-story Federal town house that was converted into a commercial building about 1869.

Significance: listed in the NR under Criterion C as a rather late interpretation of the Art Deco Style. Research indicates it was probably built in the first quarter of the 19th century and a new façade was added in 1918. In 1948, it was renovated into its present form (Hawk 1984a).

4. Max Keil Building

700 N. Market Street

CRS Number: N 3812 (NRHP Listed)

Description: three-story, single-bay Art Moderne commercial building built of bearing-wall construction and featuring large display windows and peach-colored, terra-cotta panels on the second-and third-floor portions of the Market Street façade. Built as two units in 1918, and later combined into a single store in 1938 when the present Art Deco style front section was installed, designed by New York architect H. M. Ballinger.

Significance: listed in the National Register under Criterion C, as an example of a late Art Moderne commercial building. It represents an early example for Wilmington of a trend towards blank facades in order to emphasize merchandise in the display windows. The

peach-colored, terra-cotta façade functions mainly as a sign area for the store. The large display windows on the first floor are the focus of the design (Hawk 1984a).

5. Reynold's Candy Company Building

703 N. Market Street

CRS Number: N 4097 (NRHP Listed)

Description: three-story, three-bay commercial building built in 1928 of bearing-wall construction. Ornate white terra-cotta façade incorporating Italian Renaissance detailing. Denticulated terra-cotta cornice over sign of metal letters spelling "Reynold's Candy Company."

Significance: listed in the National Register under Criterion C as a prime example of an ornately decorated 1920s commercial building/restaurant. The masonry building is a pristine example of a highly detailed Beaux-Art Italian Renaissance early 20th century commercial building with a terra-cotta façade. Unlike many of the buildings along N. Market Street, the Reynold's Candy Company building remains in nearly original condition, including both the N. Market Street façade and the interior detailing (Hawk 1984a).

6. Braunstein's Building

704-706 N. Market Street

CRS Number: N 10055 and N 10056 (NRHP Listed)

Description: Beaux-Arts style commercial/trade building built 1900 of metal and brick construction.

Significance: listed in the National Register under Criterion C for its architectural merit (Delaware State Historic Preservation Office 1998: 209).

7. Henry Townsend Building

709 N. Market Street

CRS Number: N 7588/N 763 (NRHP Listed)

Description: four-story, five-bay commercial/apartment building built in 1913 of bearing wall masonry construction. The N. Market Street elevation features a limestone Beaux-Arts façade with ornate panels between the second and third, and third and fourth floors. It has a flat roof with ornate denticulated cornice, supported by four large brackets.

Significance: listed in the National Register under Criterion C because it is an attractive example of a Beaux-Arts Renaissance Revival commercial/residential building. The Henry Townsend Building, along with the Frank Dure Building, 811 N. Market Street (CRS Number: N 7592), are significant, not only as examples of the Beaux-Arts Renaissance Revival style, but also as mixed-use commercial/residential buildings. They show that even as late as the early 20th century, buildings intended for residential use were being built along N. Market Street, which had become primarily a commercial area by that period (Hawk 1984a).

8. Robelen Piano Company Building

710 N. Market Street

CRS Number: N 4095

Description: three-story commercial building built in the second quarter of the 19th century of masonry brick construction. Originally a Greek Revival row house, the building was modified and enlarged in 1895 with Victorian Romanesque-inspired arches

containing colorful polychromatic voussoirs. A third floor was added, and a large copper half-octagonal bay with the word "music" was embossed on the center panel between the second and third floors.

Significance: listed in the National Register under Criterion C as an example of a late 19th century Victorian Commercial Building. In 1900, it was considered one of the most attractive buildings in the City (Hawk 1984a).

9. *Max Keil Building*

712 N. Market Street

CRS Number: N 4095 (NRHP Listed)

Description: three-story, single-bay, Art Deco commercial building built of load bearing construction. Originally built in the mid-19th century as a brick Italianate commercial building. In 1938, the original brick façade was replaced with a new Art Deco front made of pink terra-cotta tiles framing a large center window made of glass block.

Significance: listed in the National Register under Criterion C as an example of an Art Deco/Moderne commercial building in Wilmington, a style not very common in the city (Hawk 1984a).

10. *Elwood Garrett Building*

718 N. Market Street

CRS Number: N 762

Description: three-story, three-bay, mid-19th century Italianate commercial building built of bearing wall brick construction.

Significance: listed in the National Register under Criterion C as a locally significant example of an Italianate commercial building.

11. *Govatos/McVey Building*

800 N. Market Street

CRS Number: N 3591 (NRHP Listed)

Description: three-story, Victorian office/commercial building built in 1895 of bearing wall brick construction.

Significance: listed in the National Register under Criterion B for its association with John Govatos and under Criterion C as an example of the late 19th century Victorian office/commercial building which shows the influence of the Queen Anne style, and a 1930s vintage restaurant. The Queen Anne influence can be seen on the N. Market Street façade in the large half-hexagonal pedimented copper bays on the second and third stories (Hawk 1984a).

12. *Frank Dure Building*

811 N. Market Street

CRS Number: N 7592

Description: four-story, three-bay, Beaux-Arts Renaissance Revival-style commercial/apartment/office building built in 1913 of bearing-wall, masonry construction, featuring a limestone facade.

Significance: listed in the National Register under Criterion C for embodying the distinctive characteristics of the Beaux-Arts Renaissance Revival style, which was popular during the early 20th century. The limestone façade incorporates many stylized Renaissance-era features; notably, panels with coat-of-arms crest motifs and wrought

metal balconies on two of the fourth-floor windows. It was built for real estate developer, Frank S. Dure, as a multi-use commercial/residential building (Hawk 1984a).

13. Wilmington Savings Fund Society

838 N. Market Street

CRS Number: N 7613 (NRHP Listed)

Description: three-story, Neoclassical Revival-style bank built in 1920 of fireproof, bearing-wall, masonry construction, and faced with ashlar limestone. The general massing of the building is that of a Greek temple, featuring colossal Egyptian Revival columns, cornice and balustrade. The building was designed by a New York architectural firm, the Hoggson Brothers.

Significance: listed in the National Register under Criterion C as an embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of the Neoclassical Revival style in the City of Wilmington. The late 20th century addition on the south side of the building is distinct from the original building, but sympathetic in design and materials. Especially notable is the large mural on the south wall of the lobby by N. C. Wyeth, "The Apotheosis of the Family" (Hawk 1984a).

14. F. W. Woolworth Company Building

839 N. Market Street

CRS Number: N 3879 (NRHP Listed)

Description: three-story commercial building built in 1940 of steel frame construction with a masonry curtain wall. A third story was added in 1959, which was part of the original design of the building. The second floor of the façade features recessed peach-colored tiles capped with Art Deco lotus motifs. It was designed by H. W. Stakes, a company architect for F. W. Woolworth Company.

Significance: listed in the National Register under Criterion C for embodying the distinctive characteristics of the Art Deco style of architecture, an uncommon style in the City of Wilmington. It was one of the two Woolworth stores in the City, the other of which was located at 504 N. Market Street (CRS Number: N 4000.12). The façade of the building, which is similar to the other store, features alternating vertical bands of peach and cream-colored terra-cotta tiles on the second floor. The interior of the building reflects the marketing philosophy of the company in its no-frills approach which emphasized low cost merchandise (Hawk 1984a).

Other Individual NRHP Resources From 5th Through 9th Streets of N. Market St.

Two buildings are situated on N. Market Street from 5th through 9th streets that are listed on the National Register as separate individual resources, the *Louis McLane House*, and the *Masonic Hall and Grand Theater* (Masonic Temple and Grand Opera House).

Louis McLane House

CRS Number: N 00156

606 N. Market Street

Listed in the National Register: 4/24/1973

Description: single brick dwelling built c. 1750.

Significance: listed in the National Register under Applicable Criteria B, for its association with the significant person Louis McLane, who was important in state politics

and government during the period 1800-1849, and in the years 1815 and 1834 (Delaware State Historic Preservation Office 1998: 224-225). However, the façade of the building has been severely rehabilitated, and the present eligibility of the building may be in question.

Masonic Hall and Grand Theater (Masonic Temple and Grand Opera House)

CRS Number: N 00418

818 N. Market Street

Listed in the National Register: 12/11/1972

Description: Second Empire-style clubhouse and theater built in 1871 by Charles L. Carson has a cast iron façade and a slate roof.

Significance: listed in the National Register under Applicable Criteria A and C for its local historical and architectural significance in entertainment/recreation during the period 1850-1874 (Delaware State Historic Preservation Office 1998: 224).

Rodney Square Historic District, CRS Number N 5263 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP in 1980)

Location: the district encompasses Rodney Square as well as the streets that immediately surround the square and extends along the east side of N. Market Street between the south side of 12th Street and the south property line of the Public Library near 10th Street; along the west side of N. King Street between the south side of 12th Street and the south property line of the Public Library near 10th Street; along the south side of 11th Street between the west side of N. French Street and the east side of N. Orange Street; and along the north side of 10th Street between the west side of N. French Street and the east side of N. Orange Street (Ceponis 1999 and Maley 1982).

Previous Studies:

The boundary of the eligible Rodney Square Historic District includes the buildings along the blocks of N. Market Street from 9th to 11th streets (900 and 1000 blocks). An Evaluation of Effects for Phase I of proposed Market Street Enhancements within the blocks from 9th to 11th streets was completed in a previous study (DeIDOT 2001).

Description: landscaped public square with a unified development of public and private buildings in the immediate surroundings (Ceponis 1999).

Significance: determined eligible for the National Register under Criterion C as a landscaped public square and architectural surroundings that were planned as the symbolic center of Wilmington. Qualities that define its architectural significance include the uniform character of the district and the specific design and individual feature of the park square itself, as well as the relationship among the park square, the surrounding roadways, and the buildings adjoining the square (Ceponis 1999 and Maley 1982).

U.S. Post Office (Listed 6/16/1979)

One building in the study area is situated within the boundary of the Rodney Square Historic District and is listed on the National Register as a separate individual property, the *U.S. Post Office*.

U.S. Post Office, Courthouse, and Customhouse (Main Post Office)

CRS Number: N 1435 and N 4043

11th and N. Market streets

Description: Classical Revival-style post office built 1937 of brick and stone construction by Irwin & Leighton, architects.

Significance: listed in the National Register under Applicable Criteria C and A for its local significance in architecture and art during the period 1925-1949 (Delaware State Historic Preservation Office 1998: 237).

Properties Eligible for the National Register by Consensus

Two properties have been recommended eligible for the National Register and the Delaware SHPO has concurred. These properties are not currently listed on the National Register:

- *First and Central Presbyterian Church*, 1101 N. Market Street (no CRS Number). The building is a brick, Georgian Revival-style church that was constructed in 1930 (Maley 1982). It was excluded from the Rodney Square National Register Historic District because it was not the same scale and neo-classical style of the monumental buildings in the district that face Rodney Square (Maley 1982:D3). This property was recently evaluated by the Department of Planning (July 2002) and recommended as eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criteria A and C. Confirmation of the recommendation by the Delaware SHPO has been received.
- *Merrick House*, 1103 N. Market Street (CRS Number: N 778). The building is a three-story, five-bay, Renaissance Revival-style residence built in 1865 of bearing-wall masonry construction featuring classical brownstone detailing. It was renovated in 1955, 1961, and 1966 for the Wilmington Club Apartments (Delaware Public Archives, Architectural Drawings Files: Series 9040.1, Boxes 25 and 28; Series 5100.172, Box 23). The Merrick House has been recommended eligible for the National Register by the Department of Planning under Criteria A and C; the Delaware SHPO concurred in 1984.

Potentially Eligible Properties

There are forty-one (41) known potentially eligible National Register properties situated within the study area.: Five (5) of these buildings were identified as part of the Historic Resources of Market Street MRA and have been described in the above section. The remaining thirty-six (36) buildings appear to be at least 50 years old but have not been formally inventoried or evaluated.

- *601 N. Market Street* (No CRS Number)- This four-story, early-20th century red brick commercial building is currently vacant for renovation.
- *602 N. Market Street* (CRS Number N 2158)- This two-bay, two-story brick, mid-19th century commercial/residential building has a gabled dormer. However, the front elevation has been heavily altered with brick facing.
- *603 N. Market Street* (No CRS Number)- This three-story brick, commercial building has a heavily altered façade. The façade of this vacant building was removed recently, revealing a ca. 1930s relief depicting a reclining figure.

- *604 N. Market Street* (CRS Number N 751)- This one-bay, three-story brick Second Empire-style commercial/residential building is vacant. The building, which once housed Livingstons Credit Clothing, dates to 1870 – 1900. It has a slate-shingled mansard roof over a tripartite molded cornice with projecting central section. The first and second stories have been extensively altered for a storefront. [Note: this CRS number also has been assigned, mistakenly, to the Line House on Kennet Pike, far beyond downtown Wilmington].
- *614-620 N. Market Street* (No CRS Number)- This substantial, early-20th century commercial/office building has a round corner bay.
- *617-627 N. Market Street* (No CRS Number)- This large, two-story, mid-20th century brick commercial building is vacant for renovation.
- *701 N. Market Street* (No CRS Number)- This two-story commercial building was constructed during the late 1940s to early 1950s. It replaced a three-and-a-half story, two-bays wide, late-19th century commercial building. The non-original stucco cladding obscures what could possibly be an Art Moderne (1930s-1940s) designed masonry building. The metal windows at the second story of the side elevation (Seventh Street) and their openings mimic the design found at the second story of 3-5 Seventh Street. The original Art Moderne and streamline design of this building remains intact at the upper story. Stucco has been introduced between the first and second stories. A 1951 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map reveals these two buildings were connected through the rear party wall of 701 N. Market Street.
- *705-707 N. Market Street* (No CRS Number)- The two-story, four-bays wide building at 705-707 N. Market Street, formerly known as the W.T. Grant Company Building, was constructed between 1901 and 1927. The building has been occupied by the Christina Cultural Arts Center since 1994 and a new façade was applied to the building.
- *711-713 N. Market Street* (CRS Number N 763)- 711 N. Market Street is an intact example of an early 20th century commercial building. Although the first story has been altered, the center bay windows at the second and third stories, as well as the bracketed eave, have remained intact. 713 N. Market Street is a contemporary of 711 N. Market Street and has remained relatively intact with the exception of alterations to the storefront. The bay windows at the second and third stories are intact.
- *715-717 N. Market Street* (No CRS Number)- The two, three-story commercial buildings were previously identified, but no information was available at the Delaware SHPO's office. These buildings are late 19th century buildings which have undergone extensive alterations to the facades and storefronts. The architectural integrity of both of these buildings have been severely compromised as a result of these incompatible changes.
- *716 N. Market Street* (CRS Number N 762)- This three-story, one-bay, early-20th century brick commercial building has a front-gable roof. The storefront is not original and the second story has been obscured by concrete paneling. The ribbon of 1/1 double-

hung windows with the original stone surround and the brick laid in Flemish bond are intact at the third story.

- *719 N. Market Street* (CRS Number N 763)- This is a three-story, one-bay brick commercial building that, despite alterations to the first and second stories, retains its original Italian Renaissance detail at the upper story.
- *721 N. Market Street* (No CRS Number)- The three-and-a-half-story commercial building at 721 N. Market Street was constructed during the first half of the 19th century (Crane and Partners 1974). The existing remnant of the original building is evident at the sealed dormer while the remaining portions of the building have undergone drastic alterations. Although Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps from 1901-1951 indicates a change in the building's footprint in addition to its recordation from a three-story to a two-story building and back to a three-story building, physical evidence in the interior suggest a construction date from the early to the mid-19th century (Deb Martin, City of Wilmington, personal communication, May 7, 2003).
- *722-724 N. Market Street* (No CRS Number)- The Breuer Building is a three-story, two-bays-wide, red brick commercial building constructed ca. 1920. The brick building has undergone alterations to the storefront at the first story and physical evidence suggests alterations have been made below the second and third story windows. The modestly designed building lacks extensive ornamentation with decorative detailing limited to the Breuer Building sign and the ornamental brickwork above the third story windows.
- *726 N. Market Street* (No CRS Number)- The three-story commercial building is pre-1879 building which has been drastically altered with the introduction of new cladding at the façade (Crane and Partners 1974). Applied during the second half of the 20th century (pre-1974), a study of the interior reveals the articulation of the new façade with the original walls (Deb Martin, City of Wilmington, Personal Communication, May 7, 2003).
- *728 N. Market Street* (No CRS Number)- The three-story, one-bay commercial building was constructed between 1901-1915. The building has been drastically altered with the removal of its original archway and projecting bay windows at the upper stories.
- *730 N. Market Street* (No CRS Number)- This four-story, three-bays-wide, mid-19th century Italianate brick commercial building features brick quoins and decorative brick bands. The first story has undergone extensive alterations and has been clad in non-original, red brick.
- *801-809 N. Market Street* (No CRS Number)- The Kresge Building is a two-story, five-bays-wide commercial building constructed in the early 1920s. Although the building has undergone some alterations with the infilling of the storefront openings at the first story and the replacement of the original windows with glass block at the second story, the building retains its brick detailing and the "Kresge BLDG" stone panel above the second story at the center bay.

- *802-804 N. Market Street* (No CRS Number)- The two, late 19th century three-story commercial buildings have undergone a number of changes to the façades, particularly at the second and third stories. However, the buildings have retained their basic form and function. Historic photographs reveal that between ca. 1910 and the 1920s, the storefronts were unified and bay windows were introduced at the second and third stories.
- *813 N. Market Street* (No CRS Number)-The three-story, two-bays wide commercial building is an early 20th century building which has been altered with the introduction of stucco facing and incompatible windows at the second and third stories (Crane and Partners 1974). A fire in the early 1970s led to the application of the stucco and the obscuring of the original building (Deb Martin, City of Wilmington, personal communications, May 7, 2003).
- *815 N. Market Street* (No CRS Number)- This four-story, one-bay commercial building was constructed ca. 1900 and designed in the Tudor Revival style. Although the original storefront at the first story and the bay window at the second story have been removed, the building retains its parapeted gable, stone detailing and brick work at the third and fourth stories.
- *823-825 N. Market Street* (CRS Number N 765)- The three-story, one bay commercial building at 823 N. Market Street was constructed during the first two decades of the 20th century. The building has half-octagonal bays on the second and third floors. 825 N. Market Street is a three-story, one-bay commercial building has half-octagonal bays on the second and third floors. Constructed during the first half of the 20th century, it has been connected to its neighbor, 823 N. Market Street. A modern storefront has altered the original first story design and a fourth story was constructed during the second half of the 20th century. The Delaware SHPO files contained a photograph of the resource but no additional information.
- *827 N. Market Street* (CRS Number N 765)- This three-story building has had extensive alterations to the first story storefront which incorporates the one-story commercial building to the north. It has retained the bay windows at the upper stories.
- *831 N. Market Street* (No CRS Number)- This four-story, three-bays-wide commercial building was constructed in the early-20th century. Although the original first-story storefront has been replaced, the building retains its detailing at the upper stories.
- *833 N. Market Street* (No CRS Number)- The Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Building is a notable early-20th century Classical Revival commercial building featuring terra-cotta cladding with continuous vertical swirl detailing at the center bay, stone cladding with fluted pilasters, and a medallion depicting a soldier.
- *835 N. Market Street* (No CRS Number)- This three-story, two bays-wide commercial building appears to have been constructed during the early decades of the 20th century.

- *837 N. Market Street* (No CRS Number)- The former Kent Hotel and Restaurant building is a four-story, three bays-wide commercial building with Classical Revival detailing at the upper stories.
- *1208-1210 and 1212 N. Market Street* (No CRS Numbers)- This three-story, Second Empire-style building appears to be two buildings with a walkway in between. These late 19th century brick buildings currently house the Downtown Brewing Pub.
- *1214 N. Market Street* (No CRS Number)- This a three-story, Second Empire-style, brick building. The first floor is currently the New York Cleaners and the upper stories appear to be apartments.
- *1216-1218 N. Market Street* (No CRS Number)- This brick building has not had a storefront added to the first floor; consequently, the front façade is set further back from Market Street than the neighboring buildings. The building features a front porch and a brick patio and houses law offices.
- *1400 N. Market Street* (CRS Number N 7606)- No information on this resource was found in the Delaware SHPO files. This three-story Tudor Revival-style apartment building was built in the early 20th century of brick masonry construction with Tudor stone detailing. It was converted to commercial use in the late 20th century.
- *4 E. 15th Street*, (CRS Number N 7548)- This is a 3-bay, 2-1/2-story building with a gable roof and a brick interior chimney on the west end. Wooden steps and a wooden porch have been added to the front, facing 15th Street. The building is currently vacant and boarded up but formerly housed a restaurant called Nicole's. It appears to be present on a map of the area dated 1876 (Hopkins 1876 in Goodwin et al. 1986: Fig. 2-23). No file was found for this property at the Delaware SHPO, but the property is listed as potentially eligible on the Cultural Resources Survey maps.
- *6 E. 15th Street*, (CRS Number N 7547)- This is a brick, 3-story building with rear additions. The building is currently J&B's Restaurant, with a paved parking lot to the east, up to King Street. It appears to be present on a map of the area dated 1876 (Hopkins 1876 in Goodwin et al. 1986: Fig. 2-23), although additions were added by 1976 (Sanborn 1976 in Goodwin et al. 1986: Fig. 2-24). No file was found for this property at the Delaware SHPO, but the property is listed as potentially eligible on the Cultural Resources Survey maps.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

There are no known archaeological sites identified within the study area. The study area is within the oldest section of Wilmington and was laid out by Thomas Willing in the 1730s (Hawk 1984b). Market and Front Street (now MLK Boulevard) was an early locus of development, which spread northward along N. Market Street. The grid of downtown streets including Market Street was established early on, and the footprints of early buildings appear to abut the edge of the property lot line along N. Market Street. In a few cases, early buildings were set further back from the lot line along N. Market Street, including the Old Town Hall.

Archaeological potential of blocks in the Central Analysis Area (CAA) of Wilmington, including the project area, was predicted in a study in the mid-1980s (Goodwin et al. 1986). The blocks within the project area were judged to have low integrity where the buildings fronted onto the streets, except for portions of their rear yards which could contain features such as privies. However, later development often extended buildings into the rear yards, eliminating undeveloped space between the buildings fronting N. Market Street and those fronting either N. Shipley Street to the west, or N. King Street to the east. Historical maps and photographs dating from the 18th through 20th centuries were examined to determine the placement of former buildings in relation to Market Street (Ferris 1736; deValinger 1937 [recreation of 1772 appearance]; Anonymous 1804; Anonymous c.1822; Sidney 1850; Beers 1868; Sanborn 1927; Koester 1932; and McNinch 2000). The project area is within the oldest section of Wilmington and was laid out by Thomas Willing in the 1730s (Hawk 1984b). Market and Front Street (now MLK Boulevard) was an early locus of development, which spread northward along N. Market Street. The grid of downtown streets including Market Street was established early on, and the footprint of early buildings appear to abut the edge of the property lot line along N. Market Street. In a few cases, early buildings were set further back from the lot line along N. Market Street, including the Old Town Hall.

It appears that the front facades of former buildings along N. Market Street were generally situated in the same or roughly the same footprints as the facades of the present historic buildings. First floor storefronts on a number of the standing buildings in the project area are generally later remodeling, which tend to retain the former distance from the first floor façade to the street. In a few cases, the first floor is a later addition, which projects further towards the street than the original footprint of the first floor (as seen in the front façade of the higher, unmodified floors). Therefore, there appears to be a low probability of the presence of foundations from previous building episodes beneath the present sidewalks or curbs.

Backyards are not, however, included in the present study. The earliest surface of Market Street was probably dirt. Trolley car lines were laid down the middle of the length of the street in the 1860s (McNinch 2001). Late 19th and early 20th century photographs reveal that there were two sets of rails, one for northbound and one for southbound trolleys, with brick pavers extending from the outermost rails to the center of the street. The street surface from the outer rails to the curb appears to be a smooth paving, perhaps a macadam or early asphalt surface. Photographs of the project area in the 1960s show the street paved with asphalt from curb to curb, but with the trolley rails still visible.

There are no known archaeological resources in the study area, and no documentary evidence to suggest that as of yet undiscovered archaeological resources are likely to be present. In addition, extensive disturbance from buried utilities and previous construction episodes also decreases the likelihood of streetscape improvements encountering intact resources. Thus, there is little likelihood of streetscape improvements encountering intact deposits.