

On motion of Mr. Thatcher, the Clerk read the minutes & informed the Board that Mr. [Name] was the member elected by the Council. Mr. [Name] delivered the following resolutions which on his motion had effect.

Resolved that the Mayor be instructed to ask a Commission to condemn the ground necessary to be taken in widening the following streets: Harrison Street from Elm to Linden, Monroe Street from Fifth to Sixth, Carpenter Street from Monroe to Jackson.

On motion of Messrs. [Name] and [Name] the following orders were directed to be issued.

J. Miller To Sewer 3.00
John Legue Grading 50.
Wm. Allen & Co. Fuel 19.50

Messrs. [Name] and [Name] were granted leave of absence.

Mr. [Name] moved that the papers on the Clerk's desk be referred to the meeting with the meeting postponed.

Finance Committee

J. F. Miller 25.

Steel Committee

Petition of James [Name] and others asking to have Monroe Street widened from 5th to 6th Street. Carried 4/10/50

Petition from the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Association, asking the

Council to contribute to the [Name] [Name]

Petition of [Name], asking to have the gutter on [Name] Street below the [Name] Court.

Petition Jas. [Name] asking to be subject of Animals remaining at large on the [Name] Street.

Petition M. [Name] and others, asking to have [Name] Street widened from [Name] to [Name].
C. M. [Name] 17.50
Robert [Name] 17.50

Watering Committee

Petition [Name] asking to have [Name] Street widened from [Name] to [Name].

Petition M. [Name] asking to have [Name] Street widened from [Name] to [Name].

Wilson Wood 2.00
P. [Name] 50.
" " 200.
" " 45.
L. [Name] 46.00

Public Buildings

Communication from John Russell on subject of his account.

Lighting Streets

Petition of James [Name] asking to have Monroe Street widened from 5th to 6th Street.

H. [Name] 257.70
A. C. [Name] 5.

Fire Companies

Petition [Name] Co. asking a loan of \$1000.

Wilmington Memorial Day organizers look back – and ahead



Plans got under way for Saturday's 142nd Memorial Day Parade in Wilmington – always on the traditional May 30 date, rain or shine – organizers got an unexpected glimpse of its past.

The tradition began in 1968, when New Castle County residents formed a Memorial Day Committee to honor local residents who gave their lives during the Civil War.

The parade always starts at 9 p.m. at Delaware and Woodlawn avenues, goes east on Delaware, and ends at the Soldiers & Sailors Monument, also called the Civil

War Monument at Broom Street with a memorial service to honor the dead of all wars.

DELAWARE BACKSTORY

robin brown

This year, Pauline B. Anderson of American Gold Star Mothers is grand marshal, bands are coming from Sebastianus School, William Penn High School and Cab Calloway School of the Arts, and cadets from the Delaware Military Academy will march and help with the wreath laying ceremony.

One parade organizer, Cassio Cathell, was taking parade registrations when she got a fortuitous call from Wayne Plesner of American Legion Post 21.

As they chatted, he did more than register the post to join the parade and memorial service. He told Cathell of an account of the 1968 parade recorded in the American Legion Report that year.

Soon, he got Cathell a copy.

What struck her most were that the memorial lasted two days and tens of thousands were involved, including many veterans of what had optimistically been called the "War to End All Wars," better known now as World War I.

The American Legion report said, "The annual day of mourning for Americans who died fighting for their country was observed in Wilmington by decoration of the graves of the country's soldiers who are buried here and by a parade in which the leading delegations were composed of the men of three generations who had served their country in the three wars. The graves had been marked with

flags and flowers on the preceding evening and memorial services were held yesterday by surviving comrades at all of the cemeteries.

"The living veterans were watched by a crowd estimated at over 30,000 as they marched, some in the old blue uniform of the Civil War and some in olive drab, along the streets of the city which they had honored by their war service."

Discovery of the 1968 account fueled interest in finding more of the parade's past. The committee asks anyone willing to share old photos, accounts or souvenirs of the parade to call Cathell



News-Journal file

The Wilmington Memorial Day Parade on Saturday ends with its traditional tribute to the dead of all wars. This photo from The News-Journal's file shows Vietnam veteran Harry Lawrence saluting at the memorial service at the Soldiers & Sailors Monument in 2005.

at 994-2061.

And while crowds may not be as big as they once were, Cathell said the mourning and tribute are unchanged, so are and offer volunteers a view keeping the Wilmington Memorial Day Parade going as "a national trust."

ONLINE EXTRAS

Read past backstories and visit the back-story blog at delawareonline.com/backstory.

PA036 3502

~~REDACTED~~

DATA SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED AUG 2 1976
DATE ENTERED SEP 13 1976

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME



HISTORIC

Delaware Avenue Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Delaware Avenue

from N. Harrison to N. Howard (Delaware Ave)

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Wilmington

VICINITY OF

One

STATE

Delaware

CODE

10

COUNTY

New Castle

CODE

04

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Multiple Ownership

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

New Castle Court House

STREET & NUMBER

Public Building, Rodney Square

CITY, TOWN

Wilmington

STATE

Delaware 19801

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Survey of Delaware Historic Sites and Buildings

DATE

June - August, 1975

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Hall of Records

CITY, TOWN

Dover

STATE

Delaware

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Delaware Avenue Historic District contains twenty Victorian mansions along a wide two-block avenue. There are various styles of nineteenth-century architecture in these two remaining blocks of a once larger suburban residential section.

Italianate and Queen Anne styles predominate among the surviving buildings. Colonial-revival and mansard-roofed houses are also present. The style and massing of the buildings is quite large, mostly three stories in height with extensive wings to the rear of most of the houses. The houses are both detached and semi-detached. The modern intrusions, several apartments, blend well with the surrounding houses.

Beginning at the south side of the 1200 block with 1204-1206 and 1208-1210 (1 and 2), the Italianate style is most evident in the heavy bracket cornices and three-story height of these pressed-brick, semi-detached houses. Each has a fairly low roofline with interior end chimneys. Protruding gables with bracket cornices and gingerbread detail extend from the sides of both structures. 1208-1210 has limestone quoins. The next building to the west of these Italianate houses is a four-story twentieth-century apartment complex (3).

Across the street, going east, is first a large semi-detached brick house (4 and 5); the western portion of which, also known as 1400 N. Franklin Street, is three stories high with gable roof, shed dormers, and delicate bargeboard treatment. The handsome porch and interesting roof configuration distinguish this house. The eastern portion (5) is a three-story Colonial revival brick structure, laid in Flemish bond brickwork. Although predominantly Georgian or Colonial revival in style, there is a conglomeration of other features, including Greek and Gothic revival. The late date of this part of the house, 1908, explains the diversity in the architecture.

To the east of 1213 is a three-story, detached, brick house (6) with a mansard roof and bracket cornice. The house is the only one in the block with a mansard roof; however, its height and massing, including numerous back wings, conforms to the overall esthetic quality of the 1200 block.

Finally, there are two semi-detached houses, 1205-1207 (7) and 1201-1203 (8) of similar style and detail. Each has a heavy bracket cornice, attenuated ground-floor windows, and marble lintels and lugsills. The paired doorways are framed by bolection mouldings. 1205-1207 has a modified pent roof across the facade; however, this feature was removed from 1201-1203. This modified pent roof is an outstanding characteristic of this block as most of the houses on the north side of the block have some form of pent roof.

The predominant characteristic of the 1300 block of Delaware Avenue is the size of the houses built as single-family dwellings and not as semi-detached houses. All are three or more story dwellings. This block shows a predominance of the Queen Anne revival and Italianate styles.

Two twentieth-century apartment complexes are in this block. One, the Plaza (9), is a high rise of contemporary design and sits well back from Delaware Avenue. The other, 1320 (18), is smaller in proportion and resembles more closely the architecture of the block.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" 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/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Delaware Avenue Historic District, an excellent example of America's "Gilded Age," contains outstanding examples of Victorian architecture. The district is also significant as an example of early suburban development in America.

The remaining original houses reflect fine Victorian architectural characteristics. The Italianate and Queen Anne styles predominate. Generally these houses or mansions are set well back from the street and occupy generous lots. They are true Victorian mansions: massive in size and irregular in plan. Bays, turrets, cross gables, and large front porches appear frequently.

A variety of materials are used, often in combination, in the construction and decoration of the houses, including brick, granite, marble, terra cotta, brownstone, ashlar-scored stucco, wood, cast iron, and slate. Many of the houses have one or more stained-glass windows. All of these architectural features and materials were used lavishly in the design of the major houses along Delaware Avenue, and most of the buildings still retain a nineteenth-century grandeur in their exteriors.

Fewer of the elaborate interiors, popular during the period, have survived intact. Most notable in this respect is 1308 (16), now occupied by the Delaware Lung Association. One of its ground-floor rooms has a ceiling richly embellished with Gothic tracery, while an adjoining sitting room is decorated in the style of Louis XV. 1304 (14) has a particularly fine fireplace in the room now serving as one of the A.A.U.W. offices and a smaller tiled fireplace is in the hall.

In the area formed by Delaware Avenue, West Fourteenth Street and North Broom Street is the Soldier and Sailors Monument. It originated with the idea of Alfred S. Nones, one-time officer with the Delaware Veteran Volunteer Infantry, to convert the columns in front of the Old Pennsylvania Bank Building, demolished in 1868, into monuments to the Civil War dead. The bill passed in Congress and plans were drawn up by A. B. Mullet, Supervising Architect in Washington, D. C. The monument was privately funded. In 1880 Washington Jones, the president of the Soldiers Monument Association, took charge of the shaft.

The Delaware Avenue Historic District is outstanding as an example of effective city planning. It comprises the only extant portions of the original 1870's real estate development along the trolley car line established by Joshua T. Heald in 1864 to encourage settlement in this part of Wilmington. In partnership with James L. Devou, Heald improved and laid out lots along the line. The lower portion of Delaware Avenue,

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Canby, Henry Seidel, The Age of Confidence, New York, 1934.

Hoffecker, Carol E., Wilmington, Delaware: Portrait of an Industrial City, 1830-1890, University of Virginia Press, 1974.

Scharf, J. Thomas, History of Delaware, 1609-1888, 2 vols., Philadelphia, 1888.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY ca. 5 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A

1	8	4	5	2	0	8	0	4	4	0	0	5	2	0
ZONE				EASTING				NORTHING						

B

ZONE				EASTING				NORTHING						

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Delaware Avenue Historic District in Wilmington, Delaware is bounded on the east by North Harrison Street and on the west by both North Broom Street and the back property lines of the lots between Fourteenth Street and Delaware Avenue on the west side of North Broom Street. On the north and south, the district is bounded by the back property lines of the lots facing Delaware Avenue between North Harrison and North Broom Streets.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE

Susanne N. Fox, Research Archivist

ORGANIZATION

Division of Historical & Cultural Affairs

DATE

May 13, 1976

STREET & NUMBER

Hall of Reocrds

TELEPHONE

302-678-5314

CITY OR TOWN

Dover

STATE

Delaware

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Lawrence C. ...

TITLE

Director, Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs

DATE

7/30/76

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Active

W. ...

DATE

9/13/76

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST

Charles ...

DATE

9/13/76

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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N-1075, N-1076, N-2581, N-2582, N-2583, N-2584,
N-2585, N-2586, N-2587, N-2588, N-2591, N-2592,
N-2593, N-2594, N-2595, N-2596, N-2692, N-3662.

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The north side of the block is primarily Italianate with large, three-story structures having heavy bracket cornices. 1313 (11) is also ashlar-scored stucco. A slight central gable serves as a pediment top to the third-story Palladian window. The window surrounds are engaged pilaster strips. The motif is repeated in the central doorway and portico. 1315 (12) reflects both the Italianate and Gothic revival styles. Half of 1315 is now called the West Wing and is 1500 North Broom Street. Today there are two entrances: one on North Broom Street and one on Delaware Avenue.

The south side of the block is predominately Queen Anne revival in style. The houses are unusually large. The only Italianate structure on this side of the block is 1300 (13). It is a three-story brick house with heavy projecting bracket cornice and front porch. In the same style as the semi-detached houses in the 1200 block, it was designed as a single-family dwelling.

The remaining houses in the block, 1304 (14), 1306 (15), 1308 (16), 1310 (17) are Queen Anne revival, but each has individual characteristics. 1304 is a three-story, brick house with hipped roof, gables with bargeboard trim, tower, and turret. This house has all of the Queen Anne elements: slate, terra cotta, and wood with a brick base. 1306 is a three-story brick house and has a third story mansard with central cupola mansard topping the central brick projecting bay. The porch is Richardsonian in style, with short massed columns supporting Syrian arches, with the portico topped by a hooded turret sporting an eyebrow window.

1308 and 1310 (16 and 17) are both Tudor/Queen Anne revival houses. 1308 has tall corbelled chimneys integrated within an irregular massing of gables and bays. It is three stories high. 1310 is a three-and-a-half-story brick mansion with irregular massing of gables and entrances.

Accentuating this block is the tall Soldiers and Sailors Monument. The column has an inscribed base and ball on top with an eagle throttling a serpent. It is situated in a square landscaped with grass.

Facing the Soldiers and Sailors Monument are two houses on North Broom Street which complete the district. 1401-1403 North Broom Street is a three-story, semi-detached, brick, second empire house. To the north of it is 1400 Delaware Avenue, built in the Italian villa style. It is a three-story, tan stucco house.

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PAGE 3

Delaware Avenue Historic District Inventory

1. 1204-1206 Delaware Avenue: 1872, Italianate, three stories, semi-detached (S. D. Carswell), N-2581.
2. 1208-1210 Delaware Avenue: 1875, Italianate, three stories, semi-detached, limestone quoins (Robert Scott), N-2582.
3. 1212 Delaware Avenue: 20th century, four stories, apartment complex.
4. 1215 Delaware Avenue: ca. 1875, Italianate, three stories, brick, detached, shed dormers (Mary Dixon), N-2594.
5. 1213 Delaware Avenue: 1908, Colonial Revival, three stories, brick (Joseph Reybold), N-2593.
6. 1211 Delaware Avenue: 1870, Italianate/Second Empire, three stories, brick mansard roof (William Spruance), N-2592.
7. 1205-1207 Delaware Avenue: 1873-1874, Italianate, three stories, brick, marble lintels and lugsills (Clement B. Smyth), N-2591.
8. 1201-1203 Delaware Avenue: 1873-1874, Italianate, three stories, brick, marble lintels, and lugsills, modified pent roof (Clement B. Smyth), N-2591.
9. Plaza Apartments, 1303 Delaware Avenue: 1954, high-rise apartment complex.
10. 1311 Delaware Avenue: 1871-1872, Italianate, three stories, detached, detailed wooden surrounds (James L. Devou), N-2595.
11. 1313 Delaware Avenue: 1871-1872, Italianate, three stories, scored-stucco, detached, engaged pilaster window surrounds (James C. Johnson), N-2596.
12. 1315 Delaware Avenue: 1868-1869, Gothic Revival, detached, grey fieldstone (Heald-Lovering), N-1076.
13. 1300 Delaware Avenue: ca. 1879, Queen Anne Revival, three stories, brick, detached (John Warner), N-2583.

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14. 1304 Delaware Avenue: ca. 1871, Queen Anne Revival, three stories, brick, hipped roof, tower, turret (Joshua T. Heald), N-2584.
15. 1306 Delaware Avenue: 1874-1877, Queen Anne Revival, three stories, brick (General H. B. Judd), N-2585.
16. 1308 Delaware Avenue: 1890, Tudor/Queen Anne Revival, three stories, tall corbelled chimneys (George Lobdell), N-2586.
17. 1310 Delaware Avenue: ca. 1893, Tudor/Queen Anne Revival, three and a half stories, gables, N-2587.
18. 1320 Delaware Avenue: 1940, apartment complex.
19. 1401-1403 North Broom Street: 1877, Second Empire, three stories, semi-detached, brick mansard roof (Mahlon M. Child), N-2692.
20. 1400 Delaware Avenue: 1876, Italian Villa, three stories, tan stucco (Mahlon M. Child), N-2588.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

including the 900, 1000, and 1100 blocks, is gone, but the remaining 1200 and 1300 blocks centered around the historic Soldiers and Sailors Monument, retain much of the grandeur of their heyday. Strictly speculative, the real estate development proved a profitable investment. In less than ten years, this area was the most fashionable in the city and contained homes built in the most modern architectural styles. Many of the city's industrial and civic leaders built homes along the avenue. These men set the standard for elegance in Wilmington.

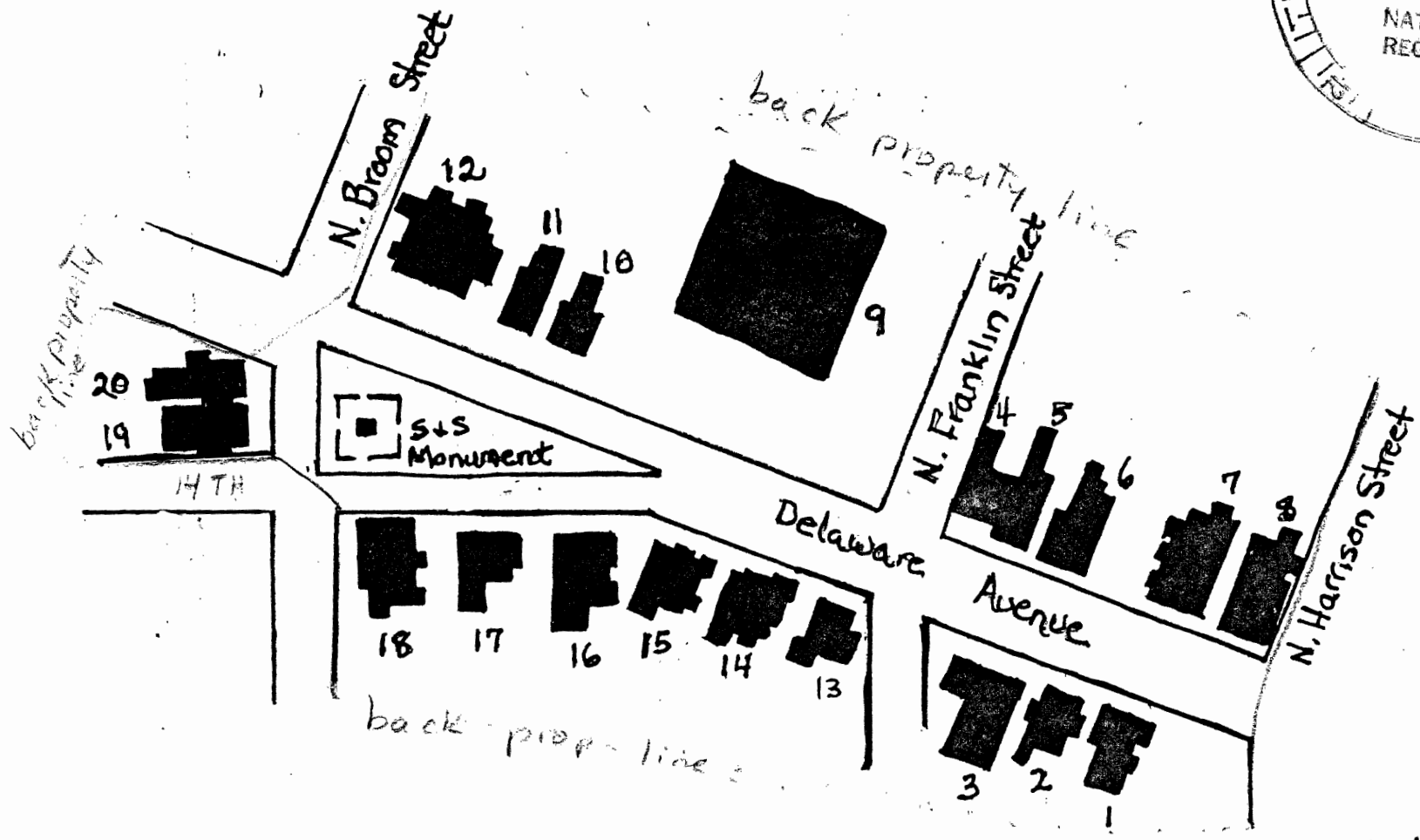
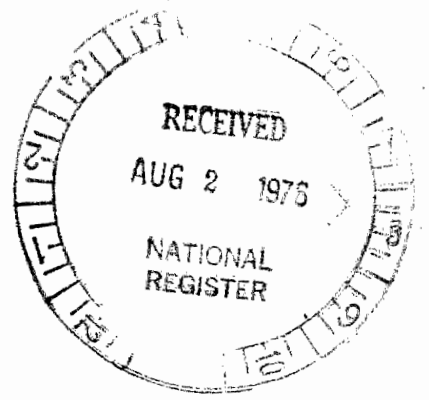
The 900, 1000, and 1100 blocks were developed first. Unfortunately, the buildings in these blocks are gone. The first houses in the 1200 block were built by James Bradford in 1871. The unique facade of 1200-1202 was painted because it had been built using second-hand bricks saved from the demolition of the old Indian Queen Hotel at Fifth and Market Streets, which was razed to make way for the Clayton House. This semi-detached house was demolished.

1200-1203 (8) and 1205-1207 (7) were built in 1873 as an investment by Clement B. Smyth, treasurer of the Diamond State Iron Company and the Vulcanized Fibre Company. William Spruance, one of the foremost lawyers in Delaware and later Senior Associate Justice of Delaware, built the next house to the west, 1211 (6), around 1870. Across the street in the same block, 1204-1206 (1) was built by S. D. Carswell, a millowner, who occupied 1206 and sold 1204 to F. L. Gilpin, president of the F. L. Gilpin Insurance Company. 1208-1210 (2) was built in 1875 by Robert Scott, who lived there for three years and then sold it to Thomas Bellah, president of the Bellah Iron and Steel Company.

Among the builders of homes in the 1300 block were James L. Devou, Heald's Delaware Avenue development partner, James C. Johnson, owner of a house-finishing company, and Heald himself. Devou built 1311 (10) in 1871. Heald also built 1315 (12). Johnson built 1313 (11) at the same time.

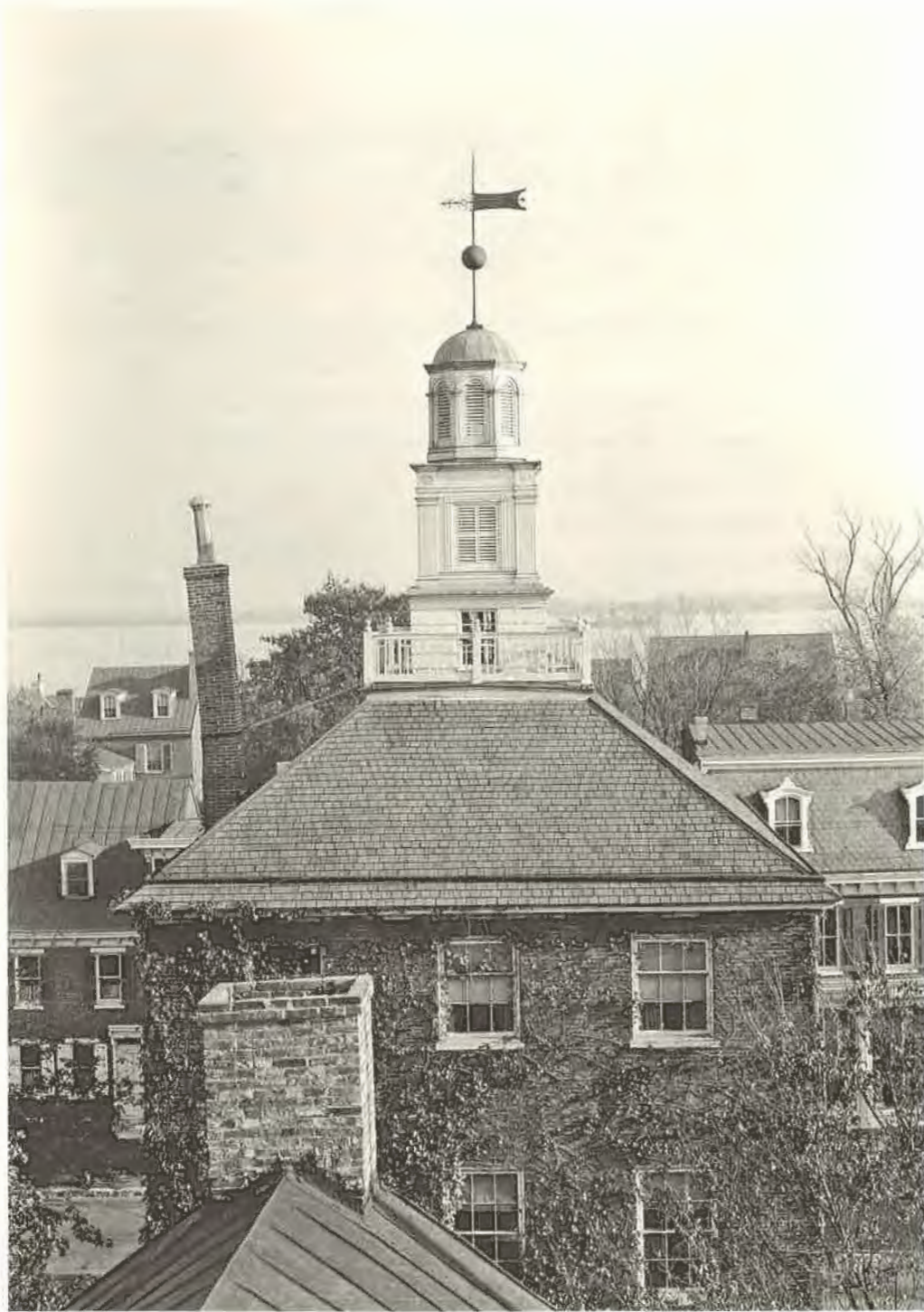
Had the development of Delaware Avenue remained centered around that one main street, it is doubtful that even the 1200 and 1300 blocks of the larger development would have remained. However, streets adjacent to Delaware Avenue were laid out and later developed along the same architectural lines as the Delaware Avenue homes. These subsidiary streets are not being included in the historic district at this time because of their later date.

Delaware Avenue was originally developed to provide a residential section for the growing Wilmington. Now a century later, people are returning to the area from the suburbs again to be closer to the center of Wilmington. The large apartment complexes in the area supply the additional needed housing. Thus, Delaware Avenue remains an important adjunct to the city.



DELAWARE AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT

not to scale



BUILDINGS OF

Delaware

W. Barksdale Maynard

W. Barksdale Maynard

University of Virginia Press
CHARLOTTESVILLE AND LONDON

DELAWARE PUBLIC ARCHIVES



WL83 1401 CONDOMINIUMS



WL85 SOLDIERS AND SAILORS MONUMENT, photo c. 1900



WL86 FRANK E. SCHOONOVER STUDIOS

subsequently, was altered by May (1917–1923; Weston Holt Blake, draftsman), then again by C. Morris Whiteside (1950), and yet again in the 1990s. Only the ceiling remains from the 1880s. The church proper, by Philadelphia architect Potter, has extensive stained glass. The Community Hall and long covered walk with stone buttresses were added in 1992–1993. In the once-highly fashionable neighborhood nearby stand Immanuel Episcopal at 2400 W. 17th Street (1915, Frederick E. Mann, with Brown and Whiteside, and stained glass by Frank Schoonover, 1929–1930) and St. Stephen's Lutheran (1926–1927, Clarence R. Hope) at 1304 N. Rodney Street.

WL85 Soldiers and Sailors Monument

1871, Alfred B. Mullett, incorporating a 1799–1801 column by Benjamin Henry Latrobe; Harry Lowe, sculptor. Delaware Ave. and Broom St.

This column was the first public monument ever erected in Wilmington and incorporates a fragment of one of America's most historic lost structures. In 1868, Latrobe's Bank of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, was demolished to make way for the U.S. Appraisers' Stores Building. Delaware Civil War veteran Albert S. Nones suggested to U.S. Congressman Charles O'Neill of Philadelphia that its columns be made into war memorials to be designed by

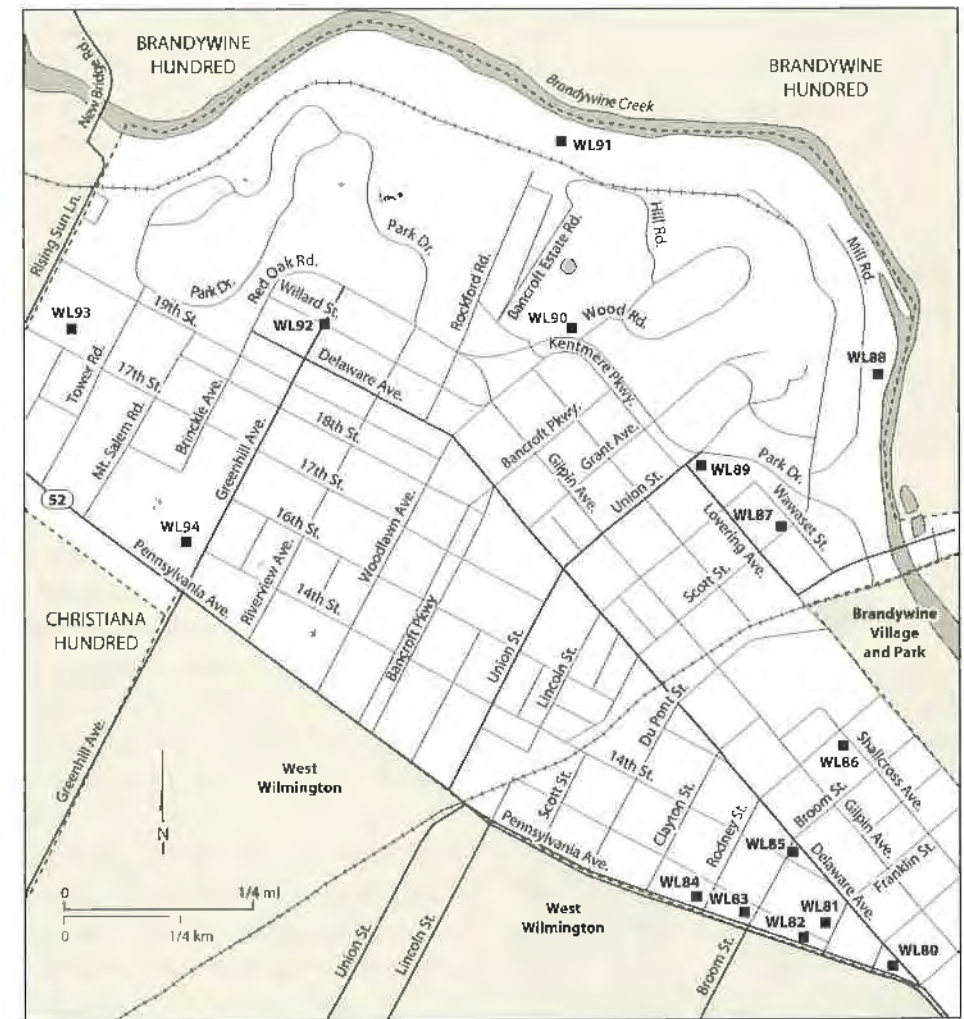
the architect Mullett. Congress passed a bill of authorization. Through Nones's leadership, the Soldiers and Sailors Monument Association, Delaware, successfully applied for one of the columns, which formed the basis for the state's only Civil War soldiers memorial. (Other Latrobe-column memorials survive at Adrian, Michigan, and Dayton, Ohio.) Lowe fashioned the globe and eagle (which grapples with the serpent of rebellion), cast at Pusey and Jones Company in Wilmington from donated cannon bronze. The monument was dedicated in May 1871 by General Oliver O. Howard of the Freedman's Bureau. Debts went unpaid, and the sheriff seized the monument for a time. Willam du Pont enclosed the plot with

granite copings in 1893 as Monument Place. The landscaping is modern (1978, Edward Bachtle). The surrounding neighborhood has interesting houses of the 1870s–1880s era, although the childhood home of memoirist Henry Seidel Canby (*The Age of Confidence*, 1934) at 1212 Delaware Avenue was torn down for a 1920s-era apartment house.

WL86 Frank E. Schoonover Studios

1905–1906, Edward Luff Rice Jr. 1616 N. Rodney St.

Art collector Samuel Bancroft built four attached studios for illustrators studying with Howard Pyle. The architecture is simpli-



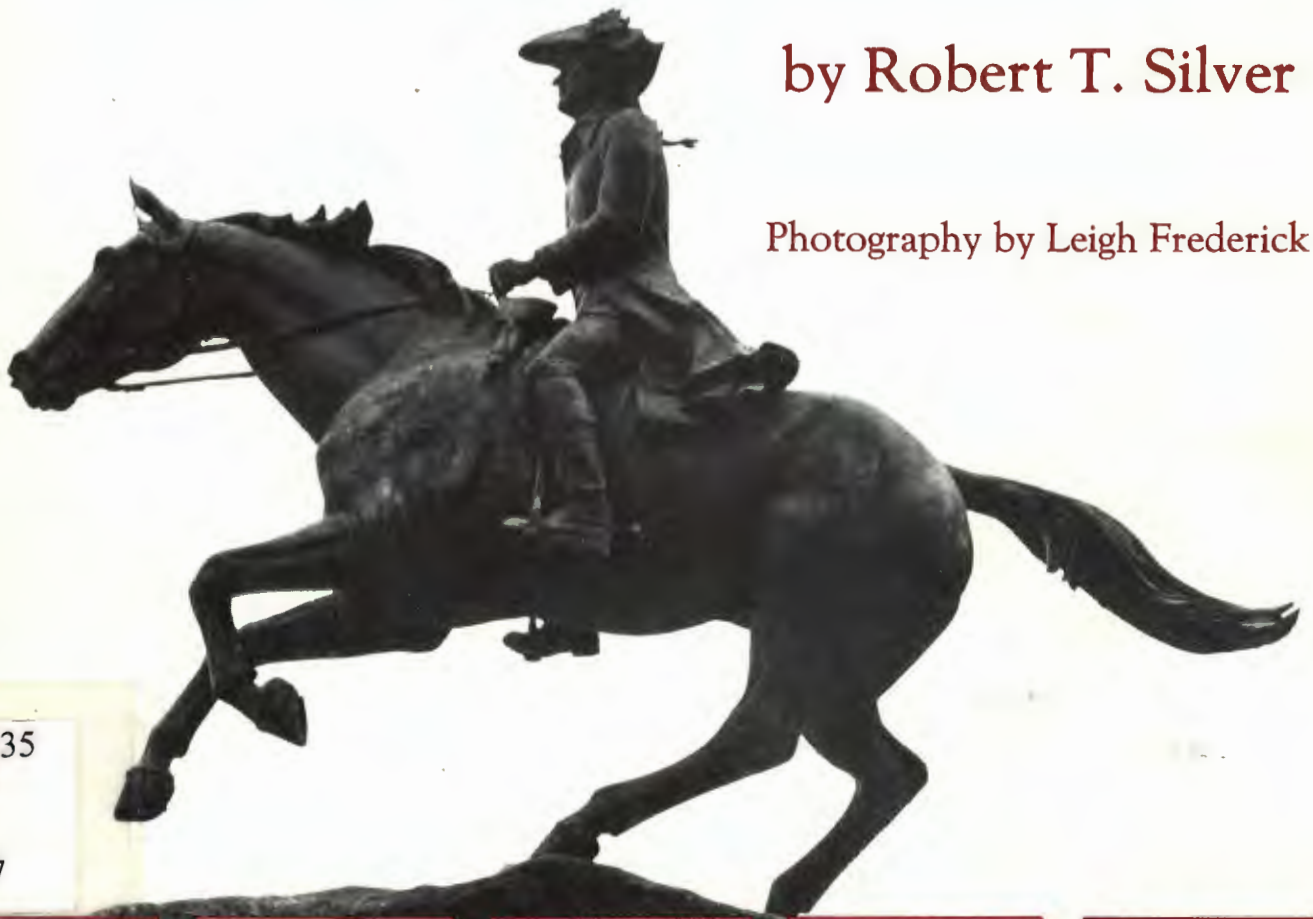
NORTHWEST WILMINGTON

NORTHWEST WILMINGTON 139

OUTDOOR SCULPTURE IN WILMINGTON

by Robert T. Silver

Photography by Leigh Frederick



NB235
W5
S54
1987



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Additional copies of this book may be purchased
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800 French Street, Wilmington, DE 19801.



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July 1987



Harry Lowe (Eagle Group)

5. SOLDIERS AND SAILORS MONUMENT

1871, granite shaft, bronze eagle group

On the triangle formed by the conjunction of
Delaware Avenue, 14th Street and Broom Street

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS MONUMENT

The **Soldiers and Sailors Monument** was erected through the efforts of the Soldiers and Sailors Monument Association, whose object it was to raise funds to provide a site and erect a monument to perpetuate the memory of those "who fell in defence of the Union during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion." The "late war" was the Civil War; the monument was dedicated on Memorial Day, 1871. It was the City of Wilmington's first (and still the largest) outdoor public monument.

The structure is composed of a granite column 45 feet high, resting upon a square concrete base 10 feet high, which sits upon a two-stepped concrete platform. The platform with its superstructure is then mounted atop a broad grassy mound, attained from street level by a flight of concrete steps.

Instead of a traditional Corinthian or Ionic capital the shaft is topped by four garlanded shields bearing stars and stripes motifs. This capital is surmounted by a bronze globe upon which a bronze eagle has just alighted. The eagle is throttling in its talons a reptile representing secession.

The north face of the base is inscribed:

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS
MONUMENT
IN COMMEMORATION OF DELAWARE'S
PATRIOTIC DEAD WHO SACRIFICED
THEIR LIVES FOR THEIR COUNTRY
DURING THE REBELLION OF 1861-65

The south face of the base is inscribed:

THE THANKS OF THE
MONUMENT ASSOCIATION
ARE EXTENDED TO ELI CROZIER
FOR VALUABLE SERVICES RENDERED
IN THE COMPLETION OF THIS MONUMENT

The monument came to be erected through a set of fortuitous circumstances. In 1868 the Federal Government announced plans for the demolition of its building at Second and Lodge Streets in Philadelphia. This was the neo-classical Bank of Pennsylvania built in 1800 by the famed architect Benjamin Latrobe. A Wilmingtonian and former Civil War officer, Albert S. Nones, came forward with the suggestion that columns from the facade of the bank building be offered to such of the thirteen original colonies/states which might desire to convert them into memorials to those who died in the War. This was done by Act of Congress, and Delaware obtained one. In addition, Congress donated a bronze Civil War cannon from which a local artist, Harry Lowe, forged the eagle group, using the facilities of Pusey & Jones, the local shipbuilding firm. The memorial was constructed from plans drawn up by A. B. Mullet, an architect from Washington, D.C.

A few years later, however, the Association which was responsible for the monument's erection found itself unable to repay some \$1,700 of the \$3,800 it had borrowed. The creditors sued and turned the property over to the sheriff, who announced that it would be auctioned off to clear the debt. At this juncture another Wilmingtonian,



Eli Crozier, a self-styled superpatriot who occasionally appeared in a stars and stripes costume, prevailed upon the sheriff to delay the sale. Through persistent efforts over a period of six years of public appeals he raised \$3,000, which he turned over to the creditors at a Memorial Day ceremony in 1880. The inscription

on the south face of the base was engraved, and for many years afterward the monument was popularly known as the **Crozier Monument**. Subsequently, the Association turned the title over to the City, and ever since then the annual Memorial Day parades have been terminating at the site for speeches and ceremonies.



A Chronology of Wilmington Events & Sculpture

Event	Year	Sculpture
Columbus	1492	
Landing of the Swedes	1638	
Caesar Rodney	1776	
Casimir Pulaski	1779	
Peter Spencer	1843	
Admiral duPont; Civil War	1865	
	1871	Soldiers & Sailors Monument
President James A. Garfield	1881	
	1884	Admiral duPont Statue
	1895	President Garfield Statue
Thomas Francis Bayard	1898	
President William McKinley	1901	
	1906	President McKinley Plaque
	1907	Thomas Francis Bayard Statue
World War I	1918	
	1923	Caesar Rodney Equestrian Statue
	1925	Todd Memorial
	1933	Josephine Memorial Fountain
	1938	Landing of the Swedes Monument
World War II	1945	
	1954	Casimir Pulaski Plaque
	1957	Christopher Columbus Statue
	1970	Boy & Dogs Sculpture
	1971	Boy & Duck Sculpture
Vietnam War	1972	
	1973	Father & Son Sculpture
	1979	The Holocaust Memorial
	1980	Untitled 1979-8
	1980	Monumental Holistic No. VII
	1981	Wild Iris
	1983	Electroglide
	1983	Kinetic Sculptures
	1983	Vietnam Memorial
	1983	Orifice II
	1985	Proa
	1985	The Sentinel

PA036 3502

~~REDACTED~~ DATA SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME



HISTORIC Delaware Avenue Historic District
AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER Delaware Avenue
CITY, TOWN Wilmington
STATE Delaware VICINITY OF CODE 10 COUNTY New Castle CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CODE 04
from N. Harrison to N. Howard (Delaware)

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Multiple Ownership

STREET & NUMBER
CITY, TOWN VICINITY OF STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. New Castle Court House
STREET & NUMBER Public Building, Rodney Square
CITY, TOWN Wilmington STATE Delaware 19801

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Survey of Delaware Historic Sites and Buildings
DATE June - August, 1975 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Hall of Records
CITY, TOWN Dover STATE Delaware

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Delaware Avenue Historic District contains twenty Victorian mansions along a wide two-block avenue. There are various styles of nineteenth-century architecture in these two remaining blocks of a once larger suburban residential section.

Italianate and Queen Anne styles predominate among the surviving buildings. Colonial-revival and mansard-roofed houses are also present. The style and massing of the buildings is quite large, mostly three stories in height with extensive wings to the rear of most of the houses. The houses are both detached and semi-detached. The modern intrusions, several apartments, blend well with the surrounding houses.

Beginning at the south side of the 1200 block with 1204-1206 and 1208-1210 (1 and 2), the Italianate style is most evident in the heavy bracket cornices and three-story height of these pressed-brick, semi-detached houses. Each has a fairly low roofline with interior end chimneys. Protruding gables with bracket cornices and gingerbread detail extend from the sides of both structures. 1208-1210 has limestone quoins. The next building to the west of these Italianate houses is a four-story twentieth-century apartment complex (3).

Across the street, going east, is first a large semi-detached brick house (4 and 5); the western portion of which, also known as 1400 N. Franklin Street, is three stories high with gable roof, shed dormers, and delicate bargeboard treatment. The handsome porch and interesting roof configuration distinguish this house. The eastern portion (5) is a three-story Colonial revival brick structure, laid in Flemish bond brickwork. Although predominantly Georgian or Colonial revival in style, there is a conglomeration of other features, including Greek and Gothic revival. The late date of this part of the house, 1908, explains the diversity in the architecture.

To the east of 1213 is a three-story, detached, brick house (6) with a mansard roof and bracket cornice. The house is the only one in the block with a mansard roof; however, its height and massing, including numerous back wings, conforms to the overall esthetic quality of the 1200 block.

Finally, there are two semi-detached houses, 1205-1207 (7) and 1201-1203 (8) of similar style and detail. Each has a heavy bracket cornice, attenuated ground-floor windows, and marble lintels and lugsills. The paired doorways are framed by bolection mouldings. 1205-1207 has a modified pent roof across the facade; however, this feature was removed from 1201-1203. This modified pent roof is an outstanding characteristic of this block as most of the houses on the north side of the block have some form of pent roof.

The predominant characteristic of the 1300 block of Delaware Avenue is the size of the houses built as single-family dwellings and not as semi-detached houses. All are three or more story dwellings. This block shows a predominance of the Queen Anne revival and Italianate styles.

Two twentieth-century apartment complexes are in this block. One, the Plaza (9), is a high rise of contemporary design and sits well back from Delaware Avenue. The other, 1320 (18), is smaller in proportion and resembles more closely the architecture of the block.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" 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/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Delaware Avenue Historic District, an excellent example of America's "Gilded Age," contains outstanding examples of Victorian architecture. The district is also significant as an example of early suburban development in America.

The remaining original houses reflect fine Victorian architectural characteristics. The Italianate and Queen Anne styles predominate. Generally these houses or mansions are set well back from the street and occupy generous lots. They are true Victorian mansions: massive in size and irregular in plan. Bays, turrets, cross gables, and large front porches appear frequently.

A variety of materials are used, often in combination, in the construction and decoration of the houses, including brick, granite, marble, terra cotta, brownstone, ashlar-scored stucco, wood, cast iron, and slate. Many of the houses have one or more stained-glass windows. All of these architectural features and materials were used lavishly in the design of the major houses along Delaware Avenue, and most of the buildings still retain a nineteenth-century grandeur in their exteriors.

Fewer of the elaborate interiors, popular during the period, have survived intact. Most notable in this respect is 1308 (16), now occupied by the Delaware Lung Association. One of its ground-floor rooms has a ceiling richly embellished with Gothic tracery, while an adjoining sitting room is decorated in the style of Louis XV. 1304 (14) has a particularly fine fireplace in the room now serving as one of the A.A.U.W. offices and a smaller tiled fireplace is in the hall.

In the area formed by Delaware Avenue, West Fourteenth Street and North Broom Street is the Soldier and Sailors Monument. It originated with the idea of Alfred S. Nones, one-time officer with the Delaware Veteran Volunteer Infantry, to convert the columns in front of the Old Pennsylvania Bank Building, demolished in 1868, into monuments to the Civil War dead. The bill passed in Congress and plans were drawn up by A. B. Mullet, Supervising Architect in Washington, D. C. The monument was privately funded. In 1880 Washington Jones, the president of the Soldiers Monument Association, took charge of the shaft.

The Delaware Avenue Historic District is outstanding as an example of effective city planning. It comprises the only extant portions of the original 1870's real estate development along the trolley car line established by Joshua T. Heald in 1864 to encourage settlement in this part of Wilmington. In partnership with James L. Devou, Heald improved and laid out lots along the line. The lower portion of Delaware Avenue,

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Canby, Henry Seidel, The Age of Confidence, New York, 1934.

Hoffecker, Carol E., Wilmington, Delaware: Portrait of an Industrial City, 1830-1890, University of Virginia Press, 1974.

Scharf, J. Thomas, History of Delaware, 1609-1888, 2 vols., Philadelphia, 1888.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY ca. 5 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A

1	8	4	5	2	0	8	0	4	4	0	0	5	2	0
ZONE				EASTING				NORTHING						

B

ZONE				EASTING				NORTHING						

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Delaware Avenue Historic District in Wilmington, Delaware is bounded on the east by North Harrison Street and on the west by both North Broom Street and the back property lines of the lots between Fourteenth Street and Delaware Avenue on the west side of North Broom Street. On the north and south, the district is bounded by the back property lines of the lots facing Delaware Avenue between North Harrison and North Broom Streets.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Susanne N. Fox, Research Archivist

ORGANIZATION

Division of Historical & Cultural Affairs

DATE

May 13, 1976

STREET & NUMBER

Hall of Reocrds

TELEPHONE

302-678-5314

CITY OR TOWN

Dover

STATE

Delaware

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Lawrence C. ...

TITLE

Director, Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs

DATE

7/30/76

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Active

W. ...

DATE

9/13/76

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST

Charles ...

DATE

9/13/76

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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N-1075, N-1076, N-2581, N-2582, N-2583, N-2584,
N-2585, N-2586, N-2587, N-2588, N-2591, N-2592,
N-2593, N-2594, N-2595, N-2596, N-2692, N-3662.

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The north side of the block is primarily Italianate with large, three-story structures having heavy bracket cornices. 1313 (11) is also ashlar-scored stucco. A slight central gable serves as a pediment top to the third-story Palladian window. The window surrounds are engaged pilaster strips. The motif is repeated in the central doorway and portico. 1315 (12) reflects both the Italianate and Gothic revival styles. Half of 1315 is now called the West Wing and is 1500 North Broom Street. Today there are two entrances: one on North Broom Street and one on Delaware Avenue.

The south side of the block is predominately Queen Anne revival in style. The houses are unusually large. The only Italianate structure on this side of the block is 1300 (13). It is a three-story brick house with heavy projecting bracket cornice and front porch. In the same style as the semi-detached houses in the 1200 block, it was designed as a single-family dwelling.

The remaining houses in the block, 1304 (14), 1306 (15), 1308 (16), 1310 (17) are Queen Anne revival, but each has individual characteristics. 1304 is a three-story, brick house with hipped roof, gables with bargeboard trim, tower, and turret. This house has all of the Queen Anne elements: slate, terra cotta, and wood with a brick base. 1306 is a three-story brick house and has a third story mansard with central cupola mansard topping the central brick projecting bay. The porch is Richardsonian in style, with short massed columns supporting Syrian arches, with the portico topped by a hooded turret sporting an eyebrow window.

1308 and 1310 (16 and 17) are both Tudor/Queen Anne revival houses. 1308 has tall corbelled chimneys integrated within an irregular massing of gables and bays. It is three stories high. 1310 is a three-and-a-half-story brick mansion with irregular massing of gables and entrances.

Accentuating this block is the tall Soldiers and Sailors Monument. The column has an inscribed base and ball on top with an eagle throttling a serpent. It is situated in a square landscaped with grass.

Facing the Soldiers and Sailors Monument are two houses on North Broom Street which complete the district. 1401-1403 North Broom Street is a three-story, semi-detached, brick, second empire house. To the north of it is 1400 Delaware Avenue, built in the Italian villa style. It is a three-story, tan stucco house.

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PAGE 3

Delaware Avenue Historic District Inventory

1. 1204-1206 Delaware Avenue: 1872, Italianate, three stories, semi-detached (S. D. Carswell), N-2581.
2. 1208-1210 Delaware Avenue: 1875, Italianate, three stories, semi-detached, limestone quoins (Robert Scott), N-2582.
3. 1212 Delaware Avenue: 20th century, four stories, apartment complex.
4. 1215 Delaware Avenue: ca. 1875, Italianate, three stories, brick, detached, shed dormers (Mary Dixon), N-2594.
5. 1213 Delaware Avenue: 1908, Colonial Revival, three stories, brick (Joseph Reybold), N-2593.
6. 1211 Delaware Avenue: 1870, Italianate/Second Empire, three stories, brick mansard roof (William Spruance), N-2592.
7. 1205-1207 Delaware Avenue: 1873-1874, Italianate, three stories, brick, marble lintels and lugsills (Clement B. Smyth), N-2591.
8. 1201-1203 Delaware Avenue: 1873-1874, Italianate, three stories, brick, marble lintels, and lugsills, modified pent roof (Clement B. Smyth), N-2591.
9. Plaza Apartments, 1303 Delaware Avenue: 1954, high-rise apartment complex.
10. 1311 Delaware Avenue: 1871-1872, Italianate, three stories, detached, detailed wooden surrounds (James L. Devou), N-2595.
11. 1313 Delaware Avenue: 1871-1872, Italianate, three stories, scored-stucco, detached, engaged pilaster window surrounds (James C. Johnson), N-2596.
12. 1315 Delaware Avenue: 1868-1869, Gothic Revival, detached, grey fieldstone (Heald-Lovering), N-1076.
13. 1300 Delaware Avenue: ca. 1879, Queen Anne Revival, three stories, brick, detached (John Warner), N-2583.

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14. 1304 Delaware Avenue: ca. 1871, Queen Anne Revival, three stories, brick, hipped roof, tower, turret (Joshua T. Heald), N-2584.
15. 1306 Delaware Avenue: 1874-1877, Queen Anne Revival, three stories, brick (General H. B. Judd), N-2585.
16. 1308 Delaware Avenue: 1890, Tudor/Queen Anne Revival, three stories, tall corbelled chimneys (George Lobdell), N-2586.
17. 1310 Delaware Avenue: ca. 1893, Tudor/Queen Anne Revival, three and a half stories, gables, N-2587.
18. 1320 Delaware Avenue: 1940, apartment complex.
19. 1401-1403 North Broom Street: 1877, Second Empire, three stories, semi-detached, brick mansard roof (Mahlon M. Child), N-2692.
20. 1400 Delaware Avenue: 1876, Italian Villa, three stories, tan stucco (Mahlon M. Child), N-2588.

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including the 900, 1000, and 1100 blocks, is gone, but the remaining 1200 and 1300 blocks centered around the historic Soldiers and Sailors Monument, retain much of the grandeur of their heyday. Strictly speculative, the real estate development proved a profitable investment. In less than ten years, this area was the most fashionable in the city and contained homes built in the most modern architectural styles. Many of the city's industrial and civic leaders built homes along the avenue. These men set the standard for elegance in Wilmington.

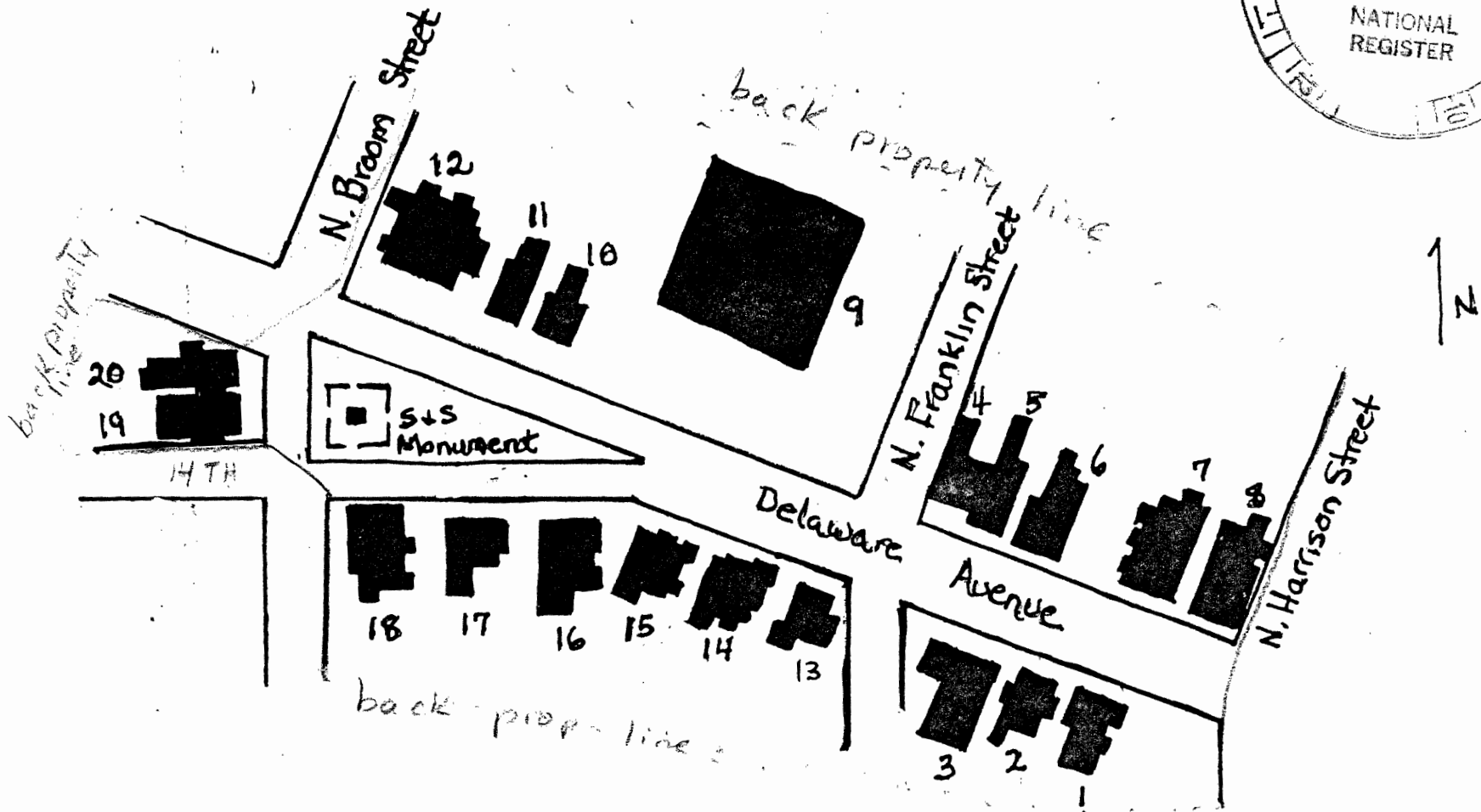
The 900, 1000, and 1100 blocks were developed first. Unfortunately, the buildings in these blocks are gone. The first houses in the 1200 block were built by James Bradford in 1871. The unique facade of 1200-1202 was painted because it had been built using second-hand bricks saved from the demolition of the old Indian Queen Hotel at Fifth and Market Streets, which was razed to make way for the Clayton House. This semi-detached house was demolished.

1200-1203 (8) and 1205-1207 (7) were built in 1873 as an investment by Clement B. Smyth, treasurer of the Diamond State Iron Company and the Vulcanized Fibre Company. William Spruance, one of the foremost lawyers in Delaware and later Senior Associate Justice of Delaware, built the next house to the west, 1211 (6), around 1870. Across the street in the same block, 1204-1206 (1) was built by S. D. Carswell, a millowner, who occupied 1206 and sold 1204 to F. L. Gilpin, president of the F. L. Gilpin Insurance Company. 1208-1210 (2) was built in 1875 by Robert Scott, who lived there for three years and then sold it to Thomas Bellah, president of the Bellah Iron and Steel Company.

Among the builders of homes in the 1300 block were James L. Devou, Heald's Delaware Avenue development partner, James C. Johnson, owner of a house-finishing company, and Heald himself. Devou built 1311 (10) in 1871. Heald also built 1315 (12). Johnson built 1313 (11) at the same time.

Had the development of Delaware Avenue remained centered around that one main street, it is doubtful that even the 1200 and 1300 blocks of the larger development would have remained. However, streets adjacent to Delaware Avenue were laid out and later developed along the same architectural lines as the Delaware Avenue homes. These subsidiary streets are not being included in the historic district at this time because of their later date.

Delaware Avenue was originally developed to provide a residential section for the growing Wilmington. Now a century later, people are returning to the area from the suburbs again to be closer to the center of Wilmington. The large apartment complexes in the area supply the additional needed housing. Thus, Delaware Avenue remains an important adjunct to the city.



DELAWARE AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT

not to scale