

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Pennsylvania	
COUNTY: Delaware	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:  
Concordville Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:  
Intersection Concord Rd. & Baltimore Pike (U.S. Route 1)

CITY OR TOWN:  
Concordville

STATE: Pennsylvania      CODE: 42      COUNTY: Delaware      CODE: 045

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:  
Multiple Ownership

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:      STATE:      CODE:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:  
Delaware County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:  
Front and South Streets

CITY OR TOWN: Media      STATE: Pennsylvania      CODE: 42

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:  
Pa. Register of Historic Sites and Landmarks

DATE OF SURVEY: 1972       Federal       State       County       Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:  
Pa. Historical & Museum Commission

STREET AND NUMBER:  
Box 1026

CITY OR TOWN: Harrisburg      STATE: Pennsylvania      CODE: 42

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Pennsylvania  
COUNTY: Delaware  
ENTRY NUMBER:  
DATE:

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

ORIGINAL:

Delaware County Histories agree that there was little more than a cluster of houses at Concordville in 1831. Then John Way recieved a tavern license and things began to prosper. By the year 1894, there were over fifty houses in the town.

The Historic District is a small portion of the Village itself, which now sprawls along Concord Road and U.S. Route 1. It is, however, that portion which retains its original, or close to its original, relationship to its physical environs. Much of the remainder of the Nineteenth-Century portion of the Village is interspersed with modern, non-descript houses, commercial establishments, or buildings that have been modified too extensively for inclusion in the historic area.

The early appearance of the Historic District in the Eighteenth Century was simply the Meeting House, the Newlin Tenant House, which was given to the Meeting for use as a caretaker's cottage, and the Flemish bond brick Nicholas Newlin House. A stone house of undetermined appearance was across Concord Road from the Meeting House. It belonged to Samuel Trimble.

Change came slowly to Concordville. The Nineteenth Century saw the Historic District change in a number of ways. Prior to 1831, the Trimble House was altered considerably. A particularly nice feature of the house is the plaster imitation marble fireplace in the second floor, West chamber. Further alterations were made to the house in the latter half of the Nineteenth Century. These included relocating the stairway, enlarging rooms in the earliest part of the house, and closing off some of the fireplaces.

The Orthodox Meeting House was another Nineteenth Century structure in the Village. Its appearance has changed only slightly.

The Village expanded in the post-1850 period and two structures of the Victorian Period exemplify the styles that era influenced in the Historic District. They are the Norris J. Scott House, a pre-1850 house with a number of Gothic additions, porches, and trim designed to "modernize" it, and the 1856 Brick House. Unfortunately, much of the Gothic detail has disintegrated over the years.

The 1856 Brick House served as an apothecary shop, a private home, and is now used as apartments.

Concordville Historic District provides a compact representation of some of the major rural types of architecture in this region during the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries.

PRESENT:

#1 Concord Friends Meeting House.

The difference between the old and new parts of the Meeting House can be seen in the photograph. The dividing line is the chimney. The building was first constructed in 1728, burned in 1788, enlarged at that time, and somewhat altered in 1872. The

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Pennsylvania	
COUNTY Delaware	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries) 7. Page 1 (continuation)

older part ( on the right in the photograph) has a centered double front door. On either side of it are double windows with large shutters. Above the door and the right pair of windows are two windows on the second floor. A Nineteenth Century veranda covers the entire first floor entries on three sides.

The more recent section on the Southeast elevation has a double door similar to that in the old part. The double windows beside it are also similar, as are the two second floor windows which are directly above the door and the double windows.

The Southwest elevation has a similar set of double doors at the middle of the ground floor. There is one shuttered double window at each side of the door. There is a window at the center of the elevation on the second floor and a louvered opening at eave level above that. Above the louvers is a datestone--1788.

## #2 The Nicholas Newlin House

This house, a fine example of early Pennsylvania architecture, is of brick in Flemish Bond with glazed headers on the South and West elevations and not on the East. There is a much newer wing in the back which is difficult to date. The East elevation has six bays. The three windows on the first floor are nine-lights over-six. The six windows on the second floor are six-over-six lights. All of these have light colored shutters contrasting with the dark brick. Above the second and fourth bays are dormers containing six-over-six light windows. There is a pent above the first floor fenestration which runs the length of the East elevation. There are two front doors, one of which is obscured by vegetation. The South door has a four-light transom.

The South elevation has been altered through the addition of a half-open, half glassed-in porch. There is a door which comprises the lower part of the East bay on this elevation. Above that is a six-over six light window. There is a similar window on the second floor at the West end of the elevation. There are two small two-over-two light windows at the attic level which are separated from the second floor by a pent. The pent is a continuation of the roofline of the house, including its heavy cornice. There is a datestone below the peak of the gable which reads 1742.

## #3 Newlin Tenant House

This is an Eighteenth Century fieldstone house. It was built in two parts. The main, earlier wing is on the left when viewing the front of the house. It has two bays, two stories high in the front. The bay to the left of the front of the house has two windows, both two-over-two lights. The upper window of the second bay is also two-over-two lights. Below it is the front door, which has a single light in it.

The West elevation has two bays. One is two floors high. Both windows are two-over-two lights. At the rear of the elevation on the second floor there is another two-over-two light window. At attic level are two windows also two-over-two lights. The newer

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Pennsylvania	
COUNTY Delaware	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

7. Page 2 (continuation)

wing has two bays, two floors high. All windows are two-over-two lights. There are identical chimneys at each end.

#4 Concord Friends Meeting House

The Concord Orthodox Meeting, built in the first half of the Nineteenth Century, is constructed of dashed serpentine masonry, but is now covered with stucco. It was a dual meeting with separate entrances and different window hangings inside, as is visible through the South second floor windows. All shutters have been removed from the second floor front windows, of which there are four, each eight lights over twelve. There are windows on both sides of the front door to the first floor. The front door is very wide. It is a double door with a panel in the middle. The entrance is topped by a pitched roof supported by simple square posts.

The pitched roof has a simple box cornice. It is presently covered with asphalt shingles. The two end chimneys are small and have terra cotta pipes protruding from them. The West end has three bays and is two and one half stories high. There are three eight-over twelve light windows on the second floor. There are two six-over-six light windows to the attic floor. The first floor has a door at the front side of the elevation. In the middle is an eight-over twelve light window. What was another window at the back of the end is now probably a door into a clapboard shed-roofed frame addition. It has a door flanked by a six-over-six light window on each side.

# 5 Samuel Trimble House

The Trimble House was built in the Eighteenth Century of fieldstone masonry. Additions were made in the early Nineteenth Century. The addition is on the front of today's house. The original part of the house is stuccoed and has a modern metal roof. Another Nineteenth Century addition of wood shingle with a gently sloping roof is attached to the back of the oldest part of the house. There are five bays in the two-story front of the house. All windows have white shutters. The first floor has a door in the central bay, flanked by two windows on each side. Above there are five windows. There is a heavy cornice with a generous overhang. Separating the two floors is a veranda roof. The end elevation of the Nineteenth Century stone part of the house is almost a blank wall except for two small two-over-two light windows at attic level and a paneled door at ground level with a four-light fan window. The doorway is a Twentieth Century alteration.

# 6 1856 Brick House

The wing's Southwest elevation of common bond brickwork, has a front door with a four light transom. It is flanked by two elongated six-over-six light windows with light colored shutters. Above are two bays of casement windows with heavy white top sills. Those on the second floor have three lights in each casement. Those on the third have four. The datestone is between the two

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	Pennsylvania	
COUNTY	Delaware	
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE	

(Number all entries)

7. Page 3. (continuation)

third floor windows. The first floor of the Southwest elevation is covered by a veranda with heavy cornice and architrave and a flat roof. It is supported by four doric columns.

The Southeast elevation of the main wing is obscured by a frame wing and a large evergreen. On the third floor there is a one-over-one light window near the South corner, and a double at the other end of the elevation. In between are two doors which open out onto a fire escape. The newer addition frames a door under overhanging second floor. The overhang is held up by two doric columns. The rest of the Southeast elevation of this addition includes two one-on-one windows on the first floor and five four-over four light segmentally-arched windows on the second floor. The Southwest elevation of this addition has two one-on-one light windows on the first floor and an eight-over-eight light window on the second.

The main wing has a heavy, generously overhanging cornice. The Northeast wing's roof also overhangs. Its eaves almost hide a fire-exit door on the Southeast elevation of this wing. The Northeast wing's Southwest elevation is faced on brick on the first floor and wood shingle on the second and third floors. All windows on this elevation are one-on-one light. There is a triple bay on the first floor and a quadruple bay on the second and third.

The Northwest wing appears to be the oldest. Much of it is now obscured by a Victorian veranda and vegetation. It is of wood shingle construction with a pitched roof. On the second floor three six-over-six light windows with white louvered shutters are visible.

**SIGNIFICANCE**

**PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)**

- |  |                                       |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century  | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century |                                       |

**SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)**

**AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)**

- |  |   |   |   |
|--|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal              | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric             | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic                | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry             | <input type="checkbox"/> Science                        | Rural   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture             | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention            | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture                      | Domestic  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape            | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian            | Life  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture         | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater                        |   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commerce     | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature           | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation                 |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications          | <input type="checkbox"/> Military             |   |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation            | <input type="checkbox"/> Music                |   |   |

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Concordville occupied a strategic location at the intersection of the Road from Chester and the Road which ran from Philadelphia to Baltimore. For some reason, however, the town never really grew. The area in the Historic District outlined on the enclosed map, includes most of the buildings which existed in Concordville prior to 1831. According to Ashmead: "Except for a few dwellings clustered about the Friends Meeting House at this point, there was no conspicuous settlement until 1831, when John Way was licensed to keep a public house there, and in the next year a mail station was established and known as the Concordville Post Office." Additional houses grew up beside the older complex. In 1873-74 a two story public school was built at Concordville. Maplewood Institute, "a seminary for learning," received its charter in 1870. While contributing cultural and educational life of the village, neither is included in the Historic District: the public school because modern development separates it from the outlined district; Maplewood Institute because, although it has contributed to the educational life of the community, its buildings are not architecturally distinctive enough to warrant their inclusion.

The outlined Historic District is an excellent complex architecturally. Two buildings are architecturally quite outstanding--the Concord Friends Meeting House and the Nicholas Newlin House. The Meeting House, built in 1728, and enlarged in 1788, was long a focal point of community life. The sixth Meeting established in Delaware County, it played a significant role in the religious life of the community for many township residents attended the Meeting here. Furthermore the Friends considered education quite important and the Meeting House was used as a school as well as for religious purposes during the Nineteenth Century. In the first half of the Nineteenth Century the Meeting split into two factions. The Orthodox congregation constructed a building of their own. The two congregations are one again and the Orthodox Meeting building is now used by the grange.

In addition to the rich religious history which the Concordville Historic District reflects, it once was the focal point for some local and even interstate commerce. Stages ran through the village regularly. Samuel Trimble plied his trade of hatter in the Trimble House around the time of 1800. At the

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Pennsylvania	
COUNTY Delaware	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

8. Statement of Significance  
turn of the Nineteenth Century, the 1856 Brick House served as an apothecary shop with Dr. Darlington living across the street in the Trimble House. The significance of the Concordville Historic District is not so much in what the people who dwelt in the houses did, but rather in the cluster of buildings themselves. The Concord Meeting House, Nathaniel Newlin House, which has already been included on the National Register of Historic Places, and the Newlin Tenant House are good examples of Eighteenth Century Southeastern Pennsylvania architecture. The Samuel Trimble House shows the extensive alterations and additions which the Nineteenth Century made to an Eighteenth Century house to the point that today, we consider it more representative of that century than of the earlier era. The Norris J. Scott House and the 1856 Brick House are examples of mid-Nineteenth Century architecture and the impact of Victorianism on the rural environment. As a complex it is significant, although several of the buildings can stand on their own merits. Together, they make a unique and pleasing complex.

**9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

Ashmead, Henry G. History of Delaware County, Pennsylvania. Philadelphia: L.H. Everts, 1884.  
 Broomall, John M. History of Delaware County. N.P. Media: 1876  
 Cope, Gilbert, and Ashmead, Henry. History of Chester and Delaware Counties. Philadelphia: L.H. Everts, 1880.  
Two Hundred and Twenty Fifth Anniversary of Concord Monthly Meeting of Friends, Concordville, Delaware County, Pennsylvania. Philadelphia: Walter H. Jenkins, 1911.  
 Walton, Joseph S. and G.W. Moore. History and Geography and Government of Chester and Delaware Counties, West Ch. 1893.

**10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES	
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds
NW	39° 53' 12"	75° 31' 15"		
NE	39° 53' 12"	75° 31' 09"		
SE	39° 53' 04"	75° 31' 09"		
SW	39° 53' 04"	75° 31' 15"		

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 14

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

**11. FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME AND TITLE:  
 Pennsylvania Register of Historic Sites and Landmarks

ORGANIZATION: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission      DATE: May, 1972

STREET AND NUMBER:  
 Box 1026

CITY OR TOWN: Harrisburg      STATE: Pennsylvania      CODE: 42

**12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION**

**NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION**

As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National  State  Local

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 State Liaison Officer  
 Title Deputy Executive Director  
 Pa. Historical & Museum  
 Commission  
 Date \_\_\_\_\_

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

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date \_\_\_\_\_

ATTEST: \_\_\_\_\_

Keeper of The National Register

Date \_\_\_\_\_

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



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Ashmead, Henry G. History of Delaware County, Pennsylvania.  
 Philadelphia: L.H. Everts, 1884.  
 Broomall, John M. History of Delaware County. N.P. Media: 1876  
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Delaware Counties. Philadelphia: L.H. Everts, 1880.  
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Meeting of Friends, Concordville, Delaware County, Pennsyl-  
vania. Philadelphia: Walter H. Jenkins, 1911.  
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CORNER	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		LATITUDE			LONGITUDE				
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	39°	53'	12"	75°	31'	15"						
NE	39°	53'	12"	75°	31'	09"						
SE	39°	53'	04"	75°	31'	09"						
SW	39°	53'	04"	75°	31'	15"						

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National  State  Local

*one ea*

Name: [Signature]  
 State Liaison Officer  
 Title: Deputy Executive Director  
 Pa. Historical & Museum  
 Commission  
 Date: 11/27/72

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

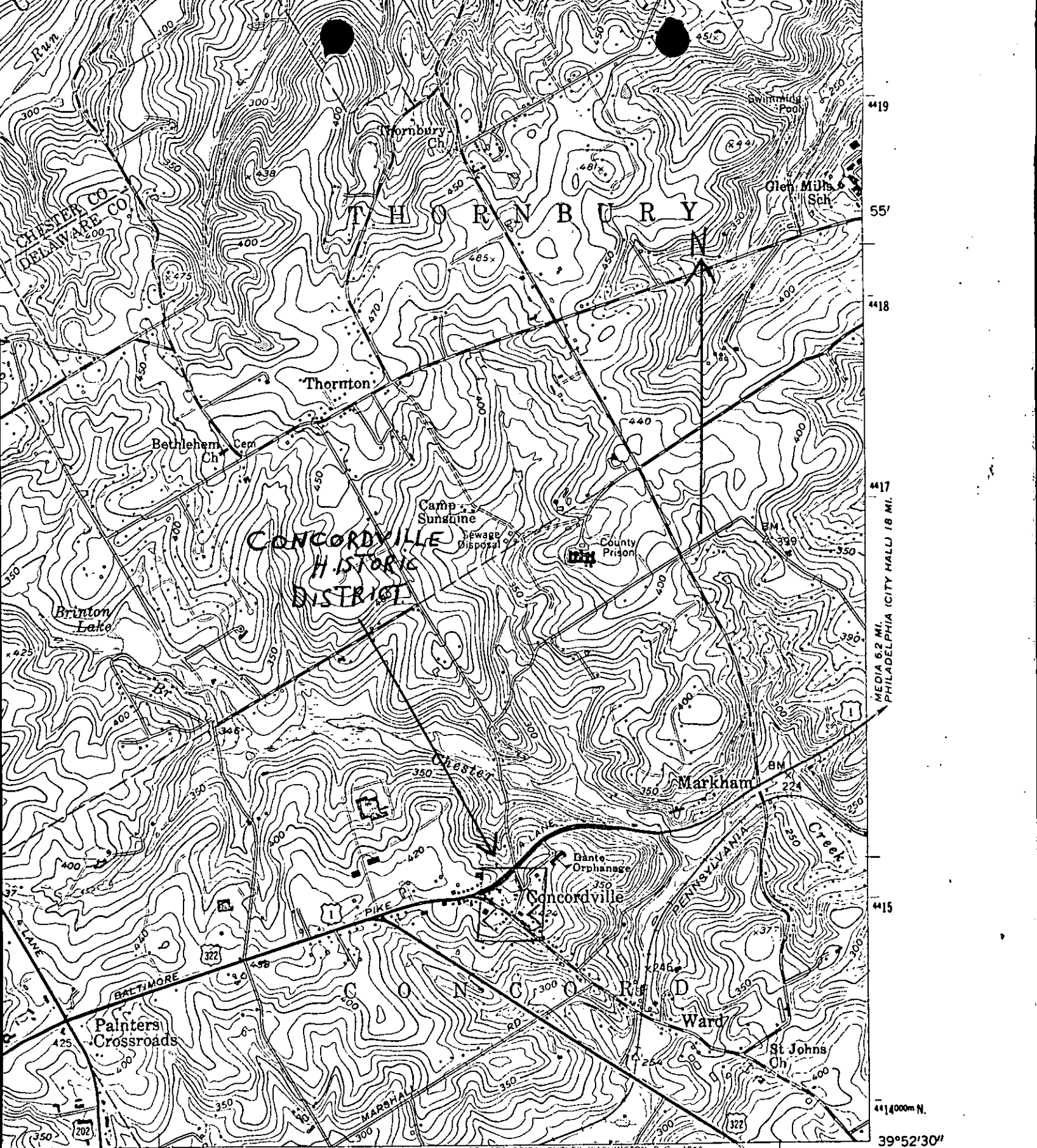
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date \_\_\_\_\_

ATTEST: \_\_\_\_\_

Keeper of The National Register

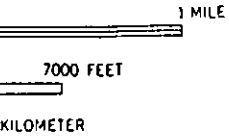
Date \_\_\_\_\_



419  
55'  
418  
417  
415  
414000m N.  
39°52'30"

1453 32'30" 1454 1455 1456 457000m E 75°30'

BRANDYWINE SUMMIT 0.1 MI.  
WILMINGTON, DEL. 8.9 MI.



INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D C—1969  
CHELSEA 2.5 MI.  
CHESTER 8.5 MI.

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Heavy-duty —————
- Medium-duty ————
- Light-duty ————
- Unimproved dirt - - - - -
- U. S. Route
- State Route

MARCUS HOOK  
5963 N 5 W

