

Taylor, Randolph K., Timothy A. Thompson, Kimberly A. Snyder, #56
and William M. Gardner
1987 - Final Archaeological Excavation at the H. Grant Tenancy Site,
New Castle Co.

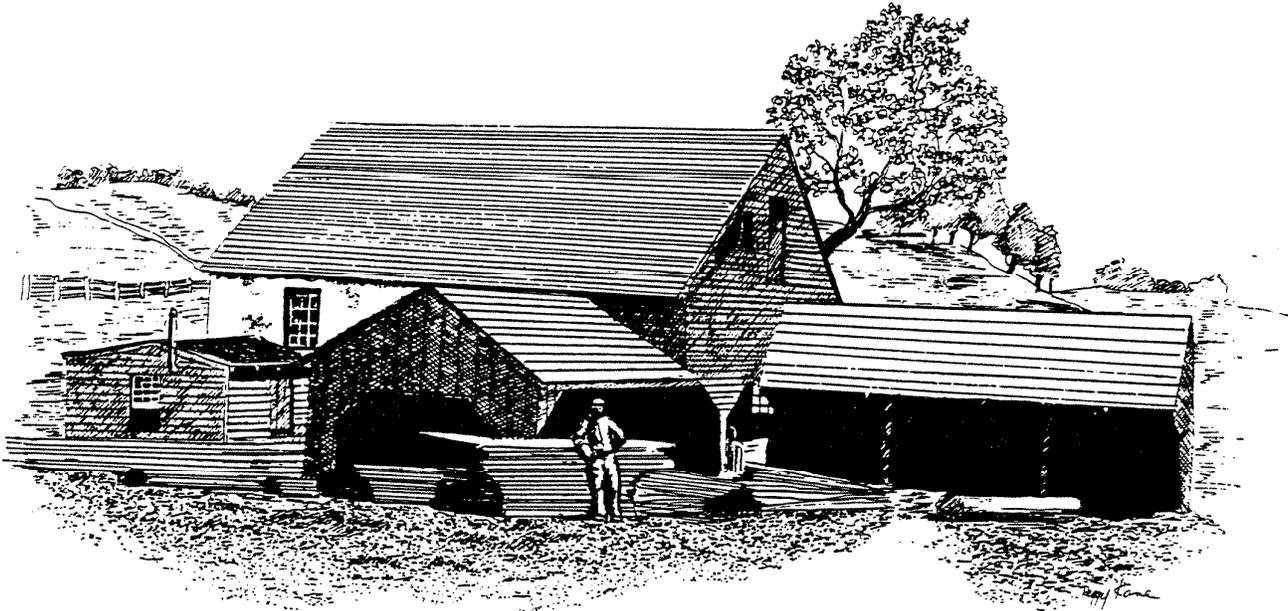
ABSTRACT

In October of 1985, data recovery efforts were completed at the H. Grant Tenancy site in New Castle County, Delaware. The work was carried out by Thunderbird Archeological Associates of Woodstock, Virginia under a contract to the Delaware Department of Transportation. The site had been identified earlier in connection with previous survey and testing and it had been determined eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Background research revealed a complex ownership history for the property parcel on which the site was located. Occupants of the site could not be ascertained with certainty based on the documents. Excavations at the site revealed the remains of a foundation, the remains of a well and attached subsidiary structures. Several discrete deposits were located in the foundation including cellar fill, a fireplace fall and a cellar floor midden. Based on the volume of stone remaining, it appears as if the house was originally constructed of something other than stone or the stone has been salvaged. The Mean Ceramic Date for the site as a whole was 1814.91.

The ceramics from Grant Tenancy were compared to a number of other sites in an attempt to define the socio-economic status of the occupants of the site. Several different statistical methods, including Chi Square, the Tau statistic, the Brainard-Robinson Coefficient of Agreement and Z scores, were used, with varying results. Based on the results of these investigations, it appears as if the occupants were of relatively high economic status in relation to the other sites examined, although archival and background search seems to indicate that the structure appears not to have been owner occupied. The high status indication suggested by the ceramic analysis was borne out to some degree by the results of the faunal analysis, e.g. remains which included better quality meat cuts indicative of higher status were found.

CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR BRANDYWINE CREEK STATE PARK



Cara Lee Blume, Cherie A. Clark, and Meril Dunn

Technical Services Section

Division of Parks and Recreation



ABSTRACT

During the summer and winter of 1989 and spring of 1990, a reconnaissance level archaeological survey and an intensive level architectural survey were undertaken for Brandywine Creek State Park. The purpose of this study was to increase our understanding of prehistoric and historic settlement in the area and to develop management and interpretation plans for the cultural resources within the park.

As part of this study, 1 meter X 1 meter and .5 meter X .5 meter test units were excavated in selected locations within the park to identify prehistoric sites. Two small scale procurement sites were identified. Pedestrian surveys were conducted to identify historic period archaeological sites represented by ruins, and four unreported sites were identified. The locations of two sites identified during earlier standing structure surveys were confirmed. We were also able to determine, on the basis of both historic documents and field observations, that buried prehistoric sites were unlikely to be found in the Brandywine Creek floodplain between Thompson's Bridge and Rockland Dam.

Four agricultural complexes and one residence had been identified during earlier reconnaissance level architectural surveys. The locations of the agricultural complexes were confirmed, but the residence had been demolished. The site of the demolished residence and associated outbuildings is reported here as a previously reported archaeological site. Four previously unreported structures (two roads, a mill race and a wall complex) were also identified as a result of this study. Two potential historic sites were located within the park on the basis of historic maps and deeds, although their locations have not been confirmed.

The information derived from these studies has made it possible to develop a plan for managing the cultural resources of Brandywine Creek State Park. This management plan outlines the decision-making process involved in considering the effect of development on cultural resources, and includes a staged archaeological testing and excavation program.

As part of the management plan, we evaluated the identified historic properties in terms of eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Both of the prehistoric sites were evaluated as not eligible for listing on the National Register, as was one of the historic archaeological sites. The remaining six historic archaeological sites are potentially eligible for listing, but there was not enough information to determine the boundaries of these sites. An historic district was proposed which would include all of the park between Thompson's Bridge Road, Adams Dam Road, and Brandywine Creek.

This district would include three of the four agricultural complexes identified within the park, as well as the wall complex. The information collected as part of this study has also been used to prepare an interpretive flyer, the first step in implementing the interpretation plan developed for the park.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Without the assistance and good will of a number of people, this study of the cultural resources of Brandywine Creek State Park could not have achieved its goals. The support of William J. Hopkins, Director of the Division of Parks and Recreation, Charles Salkin, Manager of the Technical Services Section, and Susan Laporte, Chief of Heritage, Planning, and Grants, was essential.

Special thanks are due to Kurt Reuther, Park Superintendent at the beginning of the project, and to Dwight Antilla, Assistant Superintendent at the beginning of the project and later Park Superintendent, who were both most helpful. Dwight was especially helpful because he had worked at the park for a number of years and had accumulated information and photographs which proved useful to our study. The park staff was invariably helpful and supportive.

Special thanks are also due to the members of the field crew, Rex and Kim Willoughby, who worked diligently despite the mosquitoes, poison ivy, and long hours of driving from our archaeological facility at Trap Pond State Park, at the southern end of the state.

Evaluating the cultural resources of the park was a complex process, and could not have been accomplished without the assistance of Valerie Cesna, Historic Preservation Planner for New Castle County, and Steve DelSordo, Historian for the Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, who participated in a field review of the standing structures during one of the most bitterly cold days of December, 1989. There was still snow on the ground when Rob Howard, an industrial historian with Hagley Museum, visited the barns and mill remains of the park to assist us in understanding their history and significance.

The staffs of both the Hagley Museum and Library and the Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum and Library were very helpful in our documentary research. Both collections included maps, photographs, and other documents which could not have been obtained from other sources.

DEVELOPMENT OF A CULTURAL RESOURCES PLAN FOR
LUMS POND STATE PARK

by

Cara L. Wise
Technical Services Section
Division of Parks and Recreation
Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control
89 Kings Highway
Dover, Delaware 19901

Submitted To
Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs
Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
March, 1983

ABSTRACT

The Lums Pond State Park cultural resources study was conducted between July, 1982 and December, 1982, by the Delaware Division of Parks and Recreation under a survey and planning grant from the Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs. The purpose of the project was to develop a cultural resources management plan for the park and to obtain information which could be used in refining prehistoric settlement models for the High Coastal Plain of Delaware.

Through documentary research, twenty-nine historic sites were identified as being located within the park. Of these, nine could be identified on the ground on the basis of structural remains or vegetation. Nine prehistoric sites had been identified within the park as the result of previous surveys, and two additional sites were identified during this survey. Eight potential prehistoric site locations were identified on the basis of the presence of fire-cracked rock or debitage or on topographic features. Survey techniques included surface survey along trails and shovel testing. Test excavations were conducted at three sites.

An analysis of the data from the eleven known sites indicates that while Custer's settlement models for the Late Archaic/Woodland I and Woodland II Periods appear to be reasonably accurate, occupation was more intense during the Middle Archaic Period than would be expected from the model for that period. Some adjustment may also be needed in the model for the Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic Period.

The management plan was developed from three basic elements: the locations of known or potential prehistoric and historic sites, the probable degree of disturbance for each known or potential site based on the location of development activities within the park, and the minimum level of archaeological study which would be necessary in order to determine site boundaries, degree of disturbance, and the distribution of activities within the site. Management priorities were established which define the level of additional information needed for each priority level, recommend appropriate levels of archaeological study, and indicate the expected level of significance

Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Research, Inc.
1980 - Cultural Resource Assessment: Concord Pike, New Castle County, Delaware.

ABSTRACT

A cultural resources survey was conducted by Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Research, Inc. along the proposed U.S. Route 202 (Concord Pike) improvements project in New Castle County, Delaware. This survey consisted of historical document research, architectural assessment and archaeological investigations. The survey resulted in the preparation and submission of the following report.

Investigations were restricted to six properties, one of which contained archaeological resources (Blue Ball Tavern). Architectural descriptions and assessments of significance were done for each property. The descriptions focused on building features and emphasized those which were fine and/or typical examples of the building art at the time of construction. Architectural assessments were made by John McKune, A.I.A. His assessments were supplemented by historical documentation conducted by Julia Colflesh.

The archaeological field investigations of the former site of the Blue Ball Tavern were supervised by John P. McCarthy. Test excavations were conducted throughout the property and concentrated efforts were made at the reported tavern (house) site. Archaeological work resulted in the determination that intact archaeological resources remained below the ground surface.

This report concludes that significant cultural resources, both standing and archaeological, exist within the project area. An assessment of the potential impact of the proposed improvements and recommendations for further action are presented.

in terms of the National Register of Historic Places and potential Natural Areas designation. The management plan itself outlines the steps to be taken when development is proposed within the park in order to minimize damage to cultural resources or to ensure adequate data recovery. An interpretation plan for the park was also developed as part of this project.



FIGURE 16
HISTORIC RESOURCES

Lums Pond State Park
 Cultural Resources Survey

- Known Site Locations
 - ▲ Potential Site Locations
 - N-415 Cultural Resource Survey Number
 - HA Locus Designation
 - Present Roads
 - Park Boundary
- Scale: 0, 200ft, 400ft, 600ft
- North Arrow

A CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR
KILLENS POND STATE PARK

by

Cara L. Wise

Technical Services Section

Division of Parks and Recreation

Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control

89 Kings Highway

Dover, Delaware 19901

Submitted To

Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs

Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

August, 1984

ABSTRACT

The Killens Pond State Park cultural resources study was conducted between July, 1983 and June, 1984, by the Delaware Division of Parks and Recreation under a survey and planning grant from the Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs. The purpose of the project was to develop a cultural resources management plan for the park and to obtain information which could be used in refining prehistoric settlement models for the Murderkill drainage of Delaware.

Fieldwork consisted of the excavation of 89 1 meter X 1 meter test units. Fifty-four of these units were excavated along transect lines parallel to the bank of the drainage and not more than 30 meters inland. At least one test unit was placed on each high probability landform, and additional units were excavated at intervals which generally did not exceed 100 meters. Five previously unidentified sites were located during the survey stage of the project. More intensive testing was conducted at four sites. Five historic sites were identified within the park on the basis of map data, and two prehistoric sites contained historic components dating to about 1300.

A preliminary temporal and functional analysis of the data recovered from the 11 prehistoric sites tested confirms settlement pattern models developed by other researchers working in the Murderkill drainage. Of particular significance is the recovery of roulette-decorated pipe fragments (diagnostic of the Contact Period) in association with a previously unnamed ceramic type, Killens Pond Ware, and the subsequent identification of five sites with Contact Period components. This period is poorly understood in Delaware, primarily because European trade goods are not common, and sites are consequently difficult to identify.

The management plan itself was developed from three basic elements: the locations of known or potential prehistoric and historic sites, the probable degree of disturbance for each known or potential site based on the location of development activities within the park, and the minimum level of archaeological study which would be necessary in order to determine site boundaries, degree of disturbance, and the distribution of activities within the site. Management priorities were established which define the level of additional information needed for each priority level, recommend appropriate levels of archaeological study, and indicate the expected level of significance in terms of the National Register of Historic Places and potential Natural Areas designation. The management plan itself outlines the steps to be taken when development is proposed within the park in order to minimize damage to cultural resources or to ensure adequate data recovery. An interpretation plan for the park was also developed as part of this project.

WISE, CARA L.

1984 - Cultural Resources Management Plan for Walter S. Carpenter Jr. State Park

ABSTRACT

The Walter S. Carpenter State Park cultural resources study was conducted between July, 1984, and September, 1985, by the Delaware Division of Parks and Recreation under a survey and planning grant from the Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs. The purpose of the project was to develop a cultural resources management plan for the park and to obtain information which could be used in refining prehistoric settlement models for the White Clay Creek drainage of Delaware.

Fieldwork consisted of the excavation of 75 1 meter X 1 meter test units, and was directed at testing a variety of marginal settings in order to determine whether they were occupied during prehistoric times. Only one previously unidentified prehistoric site was located during the survey. Twelve historic sites were identified within the park on the basis of documentary research, including deeds and historic maps. Only four of these sites had been previously reported. Of particular interest was the identification of a free black community within the park boundaries.

The management plan itself was developed from three basic elements: the locations of known or potential prehistoric and historic sites, the probable degree of disturbance for each known or potential site, and the minimum level of archaeological study which would be necessary in order to determine site boundaries, degree of disturbance, and the distribution of activities within the site. Management priorities were established which define the level of additional information needed for each priority level, recommend appropriate levels of archaeological study, and indicate the expected level of significance in terms of the National Register of Historic Places and potential Natural Areas designation. The management plan itself outlines the steps to be taken when development is proposed within the park in order to minimize damage to cultural resources or to ensure adequate data recovery.

An interpretation plan for the park was also developed as part of this project. As part of this interpretation plan, a flyer was developed for distribution with other park literature, and the text for a "Heritage Trail" was developed. This "Heritage Trail" focuses on the relationship between human activities and the environment of Carpenter Park.

A CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR
WHITE CLAY CREEK PRESERVE
IN DELAWARE

by

Cara L. Wise
Technical Services Section
Division of Parks and Recreation
Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control
89 Kings Highway
Dover, Delaware 19901

Submitted To
Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs
Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
October, 1986

ABSTRACT

The White Clay Creek Preserve cultural resources study was conducted between July, 1985 and September, 1986, by the Delaware Division of Parks and Recreation under a survey and planning grant from the Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs. The purpose of the project was to develop a cultural resources management plan for the park and to obtain information which could be used in refining prehistoric settlement models for the White Clay Creek drainage of Delaware.

The management plan itself was developed from three basic elements: the locations of known or potential prehistoric and historic sites, the probable degree of disturbance for each known or potential site based on the location of development activities within the park, and the minimum level of archaeological study which would be necessary in order to determine site boundaries, degree of disturbance, and the distribution of activities within the site. Management priorities were established which define the level of additional information needed for each priority level, recommend appropriate levels of archaeological study, and indicate the expected level of significance in terms of the National Register of Historic Places and potential Natural Areas designation. The management plan itself outlines the steps to be taken when development is proposed within the park in order to minimize damage to cultural resources or to ensure adequate data recovery. An interpretation plan for the park was also developed as part of this project.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Without the assistance and good will of a number of people, this study of the cultural resources of White Clay Creek Preserve could not have achieved its goals. The support of William T. Hopkins, Acting Director of the Division of Parks and Recreation, and Charles Salkin, Acting Manager of the Technical Services Section was essential.

Other members of the staff of the Technical Services Section who were particularly helpful include Noelle Lane, who provided an introduction to members of the local community, and Pat Carroll, who provided advice and assistance in working with old surveys and supervised Mike Wester, who drafted the initial versions of the historic settlement maps. Thanks are also extended to Nicholas McFadden, Park Manager, and his staff, for their cooperation and assistance.

The support and encouragement of the White Clay Creek Preserve Advisory Council has also been greatly appreciated. Among the Delaware representatives, Dorothy Miller and Donald K.

A CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR
BELLEVUE STATE PARK

by

Cara L. Wise

Technical Services Section

Division of Parks and Recreation

Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control

89 Kings Highway

P.O. Box 1401

Dover, Delaware 19903

Submitted To

Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs

Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

June, 1987

Doc. No. 40-06/89/01/04

ABSTRACT

The Bellevue State Park cultural resources study was conducted between December, 1984, and June, 1987, by the Delaware Division of Parks and Recreation under a survey and planning grant from the Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs. The purpose of the project was to develop a cultural resources management plan for the park.

The management plan itself was developed from three basic elements: the locations of known or potential prehistoric and historic sites, the probable degree of disturbance for each known or potential site, and the minimum level of archaeological study which would be necessary in order to determine site boundaries, degree of disturbance, and the distribution of activities within the site. Management priorities were established which define the level of additional information needed for each priority level, recommend appropriate levels of archaeological study, and indicate the expected level of significance in terms of the National Register of Historic Places and potential Natural Areas designation. The management plan itself outlines the steps to be taken when development is proposed within the park in order to minimize damage to cultural resources or to ensure adequate data recovery.

An interpretation plan for the park was also developed as part of this project. As part of this interpretation plan, a flyer was developed for distribution with other park literature.

INTRODUCTION

The planning for the new U.S. Route 13 Relief Route through central Delaware has required a wide range of comprehensive studies including engineering, traffic, wetlands, agricultural, noise, and financial analyses. One additional facet of this complex project has been an assessment of the proposed corridor's cultural resources, both archaeological and architectural. This type of investigation is mandated by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, Section 106, which requires that a Federal agency head with jurisdiction over a Federal, federally assisted, or federally licensed undertaking take into account the effects of the agency's undertakings on properties included in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, the agency must afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on the undertaking prior to its approval. In response to this regulation, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT) commissioned Killinger Kise Franks Straw (KKFS) to execute all Section 106 procedures for the architectural resources of the U.S. Route 13 Relief Route. Archaeological studies, conducted by the University of Delaware, Center for Archaeological Research, remain in progress.

In June of 1986, KKFS began its architectural investigations in the field with a team of architectural historians. After the initial field survey, the team continued to research and evaluate the significance of the historic resources, assess any potential impacts upon those determined to be eligible or listed in the National Register, and recommend mitigation measures. Approximately one year later, the results of this investigation were published in the Final Environmental Impact Statement.

This report on KKFS' architectural investigation is intended to provide an overview of how the study of approximately 140 resources was conducted and a closer look at what were found to be the more historically and architecturally significant resources in the U.S. Route 13 Relief Route corridor. The text itself is divided into chapters that explain the methodology used and general observations made in preparing the

determinations of eligibility and determinations of effect of the proposed undertaking. Also included are the formal Determination of Eligibility forms and a sampling of the Cultural Resource Survey forms submitted to the Delaware Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. These documents represent many of the properties this investigation concluded to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Bowers, Martha H.
1986 - Architectural Invest. of the Rt. 7 North Corridor, Milltown to
the PA St. Line. New Castle Co. **ABSTRACT**

In February, 1986, an architectural survey and assessment was conducted along that portion of State Route 7 (also known as Limestone Road) lying between Milltown and the Pennsylvania State line, in Mill Creek Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware. The work was undertaken by the Cultural Resource Group of Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. for the Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDot), and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). The purpose of the survey was to provide information for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and the Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (BAHP). A program of documentary research and field investigation was employed to inventory sixteen properties on Limestone Road ranging in date from the late 18th to early 20th centuries, most of which were once associated with agricultural activities. In consultation with the BAHP, DelDot and FHWA, six properties were evaluated as meeting the standards of integrity and architectural importance necessary for eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. Of these, one (the Springer-Yeatman Farmstead) was nominated to the National Register as part of a thematic group nomination for farmsteads in Mill Creek Hundred prepared by the New Castle County Planning Office and submitted to BAHP prior to completion of this report. In addition, the Mermaid Tavern was listed in the National Register in 1973 and Harmony School has been determined eligible on grounds of historical associations.

Thompson, P.M.

1986 - Springs/Red Clay Area: A Narrative Historical Overview
to Gap Pike-Route 41, New Castle Co.

SPRINGS/RED CLAY

Page 1

#49

PREFACE

This narrative is an overview of the history of a small area west of the city of Wilmington in New Castle County, Delaware. For convenience we are calling this the Springs/Red Clay Area; Springs was at one time a generally accepted name for the area, and Red Clay Creek is the area's dominant natural feature. The Delaware Department of Transportation has requested this overview in order to assess historic properties that might be affected by the Department's work on the Newport and Gap Turnpike between the Kirkwood Highway and Milltown Road. Since history does not have such precise boundaries, the narrative covers a slightly larger area, an area that is historically connected with the Department of Transportation's project area. The main objective of the narrative is to point out those sites that are already listed in the National Register of Historic Places and those that may be eligible for listing. Therefore, the narrative emphasizes the history of the area as it relates to the extant buildings.

Comments on properties already listed in the National Register and on the additional properties that may be eligible for listing are at the end of the narrative. Existing National Register nominations for the Fell Historic District, the Greenbank Mill District, and the Wilmington and Western Railroad give more details on the buildings and structures within those districts.

Research and other assistance on this project was received from Susan Eggert, Sally Wright, and Shirley Miller. Dr. Barbara Benson edited the narrative.

Bowers, Martha H.
1987 - Architectural Invest. of the Rt. 896 Corridor,
Summit Bridge to State Rt. 4, New Castle Co.

#53

ABSTRACT

In January, 1987, an architectural survey and assessment was conducted along that portion of State Route 896 lying between Summit Bridge and State Route 4 in Pencader Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware. The work was undertaken by the Cultural Resource Group of Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. for the Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT), and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). The purpose of the survey was to provide information for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and the Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (BAHP). A program of documentary research and field investigation was employed to inventory eleven properties on Route 896 ranging in date from the late 18th to early 20th centuries, most of which were once associated with agricultural activities. Of these properties, six have been evaluated as meeting the standards of integrity and architectural importance necessary for eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. Properties on Route 896 that have been previously listed in the National Register are the Aikens Tavern Historic District and the New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad right-of-way.

Bowers, Martha H.
1988 - Architectural Investigations on State Route 7, U.S.
13 to Interstate 95 and at Milltown, New Castle Co. #57

ABSTRACT

In January, 1987, an architectural assessment was conducted along that portion of State Route 7 lying between U.S. Route 13 and Interstate 95 in New Castle and White Clay Creek Hundreds, and also at Milltown Road in Mill Creek Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware. The work was undertaken by the Cultural Resource Group of Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. for the Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT), and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). The purpose of the survey was to provide information for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in the Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (BAHP). A program of documentary research and field investigation was employed to inventory four properties on Route 7 ranging in date from the late 18th to late 19th centuries. Three of these were once associated with agricultural activities; the fourth property includes a former grist-mill and a dwelling associated with the crossroads community of Milltown. In consultation with the BAHP, DelDOT and FHWA, three properties were evaluated as meeting the standards of integrity and architectural importance necessary for eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places.

I. INTRODUCTION

Straddling the Red Clay Creek in Christiana and Mill Creek hundreds, the area under examination (hereafter referred to as Greenbank) lies along Delaware Route 41, between Delaware Route 2 (Kirkwood Highway) and Washington Avenue (Figure 1). This area has been earmarked for highway upgrading by the Delaware Department of Transportation. Greenbank is situated in the Piedmont Zone as outlined in the *Delaware Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* (Figure 2).¹ This zone describes an area north of the fall line in New Castle County characterized by nearly level to steep hills and clay soils mixed with loose rock. Another feature of the zone is major and minor streams that flow primarily north to south into the Christina River and then east into the Delaware River. The Piedmont Zone encompasses all of Brandywine, Christiana, and Mill Creek hundreds, a large portion of White Clay Creek Hundred, and northern Pencader Hundred.

Three properties impacted by the proposed road improvement are significant by National Register of Historic Places criteria. The William Elliot House and the Andrew Jackson Williams House are both associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history (Criterion A). These two houses document the growth of the Greenbank area from a predominantly rural agricultural landscape into industrial and manufacturing communities, and thus they are descriptive of the historic themes Manufacturing (6D) and Transportation & Communication (12D) in the period 1830-1880 +/- as delineated in the *Delaware Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan*. Manufacturing, defined as the mechanical or chemical transformation of inorganic or organic materials into new products, is characterized by mills, factories, or plants. Transportation & Communication is defined as enterprises engaged in passenger and freight transportation by railway, highway, water, or air, or furnishing services related to transportation. The Elliot and Williams houses also relate to the historic theme Architecture, Engineering & Decorative Arts (13D) in the same period. This theme encompasses all

¹ David L. Ames, Bernard L. Herman, and Rebecca J. Siders, *The Delaware Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* (Newark, Delaware: Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering, 1987), p. 86.

structures, sites, building plans, and styles which historically trace the development of material culture. Material culture is any significant artifact reflecting individual and social tastes and trends that helps us understand the psychological needs and motivations of the people who crafted them.²

The third building, Spring Hill, embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction (Criterion C). Spring Hill is an excellent example of the remodeling of dwellings and landscapes using Colonial Revival stylistic motifs. Primarily descriptive of the historic theme Architecture, Engineering & Decorative Arts (13E) in the period 1880-1940 +/-, as outlined in the *Delaware Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan*, Spring Hill also relates to the historic themes Suburbanization (15E) and Transportation & Communication (12E). Suburbanization is defined as a settlement pattern on the urban fringe at the interstices between urban and rural development.³

Two chronological periods and themes describe the properties under examination: 1830-1880 +/-, Industrialization & Capitalization, and 1880-1940 +/-, Urbanization & Suburbanization. The period 1830-1880 +/- was characterized by an expansion of industrial manufacturing concerns and the establishment of transportation networks that facilitated the movement of goods and people between rural areas and urban markets.⁴ Although industry and manufacturing did greatly increase during this period, the landscape of the Piedmont Zone remained largely rural and agricultural. Water-powered mills grew up in the many river and stream valleys of the zone and spurred new communities in rural New Castle County. Turnpikes and railroads were built, linking these communities and manufacturing establishments with urban markets and shipping centers that distributed their manufactured goods and produce throughout the United States. The period 1880-1940 +/- witnessed a centralization of industry and manufacturing in the growing urban center of Wilmington. There was a parallel population movement out

² Ames et al., pp. 95, 97, 98.

³ Ames et al., p. 98.

⁴ For an excellent general history of Delaware during this period see Thomas J. Scharf, *History of Delaware 1609-1888* (Philadelphia: L. J. Richards & Co., 1888.

66

the city into suburban residential areas. Boosted by the development of alternate power sources, more and more industry located in Wilmington, here transportation networks, business and commercial concerns, and a large labor supply were readily available. As urban manufacturing enterprises drew workers from rural areas and from immigrant populations, other segments of society were moving into the surrounding suburban neighborhoods. Aided by new paved roads and public transportation such as trolleys, suburban districts radiated out of Wilmington, first north into Claymont and Arden, then south and west into Elsmere, Newport, and Stanton.⁵

⁵ Bernard L. Herman and Rebecca J. Siders, *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan: Historic Contexts* (Newark, Delaware: Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering, 1986), pp. 33-42.