

IV. Survey Results

A. Architectural Resources: Cauffiel Estate

A National Register Nomination Form has been completed for the Cauffiel Estate (*Appendix B*). The Cauffiel Estate currently consists of: open fields, meadows, wetlands, woods, and scattered trees, as well as a main house, a log house with a stone addition, a tenant house, a barn, a garage, a carriage house with a garage addition, a pump house, an outbuilding, and a gazebo. A house that was that was converted to an office building is also included on the property. The log/stone house and the office building are located near Philadelphia Pike on the western portion of the estate, while the other structures form a cluster near the southern boundary, midway between Philadelphia Pike and Governor Printz Boulevard. Remnants of a former trolley line, called the Wilmington-Darby Line, are apparent on the property. The trolley line, built c. 1900, connected Wilmington to Darby, Pennsylvania, and was owned by the Wilmington and Philadelphia Traction Company. In addition, portions of an old rail line have been converted to recreational walking paths. This railroad branch, constructed c. 1870, connected the former Bellevue Quarry to the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad.

An area of cleared land and a detention basin are part of the construction for the future Delaware Aquatic Center that began in the mid- 1990's. Other recent development activities on the estate include the installation of piping and rip-rap. Cement gate-posts, which are located along the driveway and near the barn, are the only remnants of the fences and gates that once kept animals in and trespassers out. There is a stone wall that runs along Philadelphia Pike and another on the north side of the main house. The Sarah Brooks house archaeological site (7-NC-C-13) is located in the immediate vicinity of the house. A fence constructed of cement posts and metal pipes parallels a path that leads to the barn and tenant house.

A long driveway leads from Philadelphia Pike to the Cauffiel Estate. This driveway forms a circle around the main house. The main house (*Photographs 4, 5, and 6*), designed by a Wilmington architect named Clarence R. Hope, was constructed c. 1928 for Daniel Cauffiel, the chief real estate officer for the DuPont Company. Mr. Hope is also noted for designing The Nurses Home in Wilmington, among other structures. Originally, an older house was situated where the main house now stands. This older house, built c. 1880 for Charles B. Lore, a judge and politician from Wilmington, was moved closer to the carriage house so the present building could be constructed. In the 1940's the Lore house was torn down.

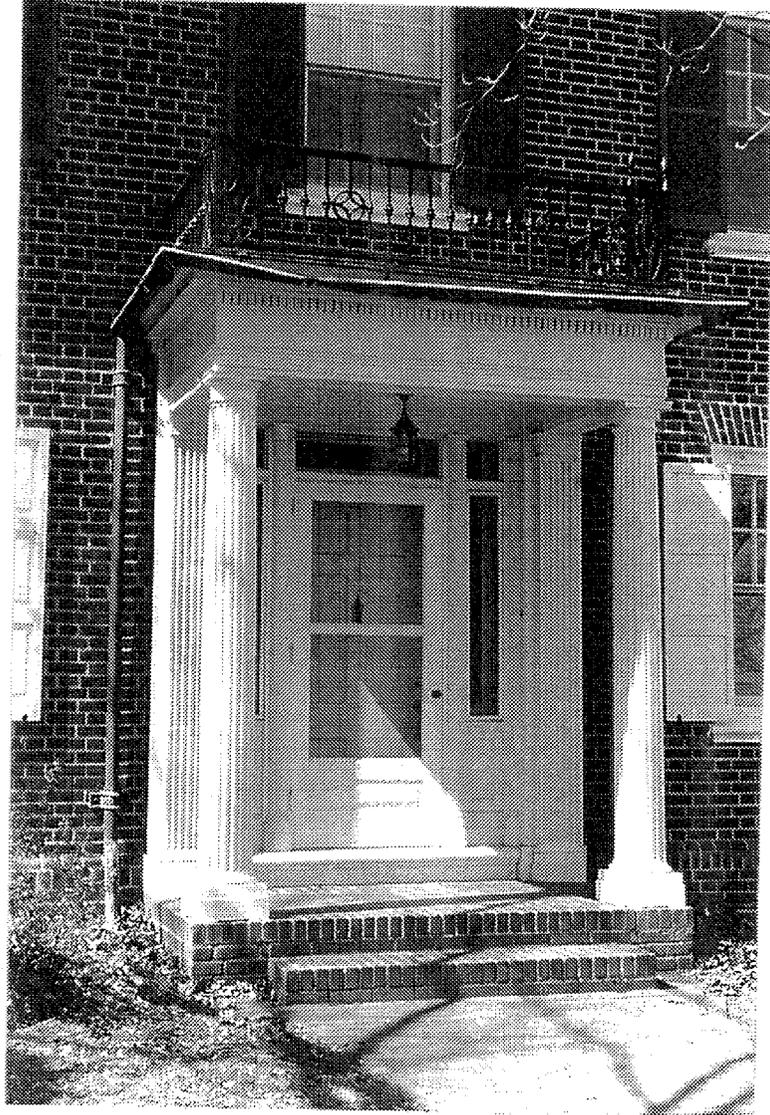
The Cauffiel house is an excellent example of Colonial Revival architecture, and is a particularly good rendition of Georgian Revival. Identical wings, which appear to be part of the original construction, flank the symmetrical rectangular main building. An addition on the rear (west side) of the house and a ramp for handicap accessibility are recent alterations. The main house is five bays wide and two rooms deep with evenly-spaced window and door placement. Constructed of brick in a Flemish Bond pattern, the structure is two and one-half stories high. The house has a water table, giving the appearance of a raised basement. Greek Doric columns support a small portico with an iron railing accenting its roof line, and small dentils adorn the cornice. The door, topped by a transom and bordered by side lights and pilasters, is protected by the portico. The windows are eight



Photograph 4: Cauffiel Estate main house, rear (west) façade, facing east.



Photograph 5: Cauffiel Estate main house, south gable end, facing north.



Photograph 6: Cauffiel Estate main house, entrance portico, facing west.

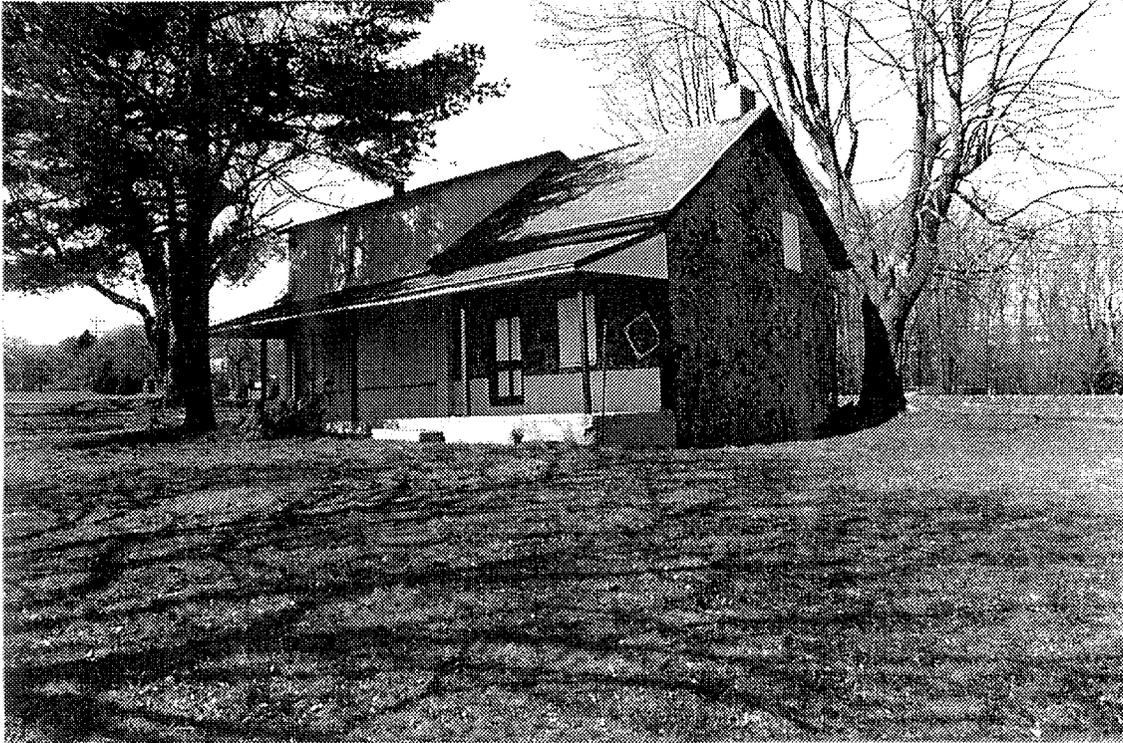
panes, divided by Georgian muntins, over a single pane. Shutters complete the windows, which are crowned by jack arches with keystones. Three gabled dormers extend from the slate-covered gabled roof. Two additional gabled dormers, connected by a shed dormer, accent the rear facade. A modillioned cornice traverses the roof line. A chimney, inlaid with a rounded arch window, rises from each gabled end. In addition, an arched window with tracery decorates the rear of the house.

A log and stone house, called the Sarah Brooks House, is situated on the parcel close to Philadelphia Pike (*Photographs 7 and 8*). Sarah Brooks inherited this property c. 1759 from her father Thomas Cartmell. The house was built in two sections, one of logs, the other, of stone. The log section was constructed first and is now covered with vertical board and batten siding. At the junction of the log and stone sections, small pieces of the logs are currently exposed. The logs appear to be round, not hewn, and V-notched. The ends of the logs protrude over one another, instead of meeting flush. This is a very early method of log construction, and may be indicative of initial Swedish settlement (Early American Architecture, 1987, p. 12-13, p.504). Early land records do suggest that the land now occupied by the Cauffiel Estate was originally owned by Swedish settlers (Duke of York Record, (120), c. 1670, p. 95).

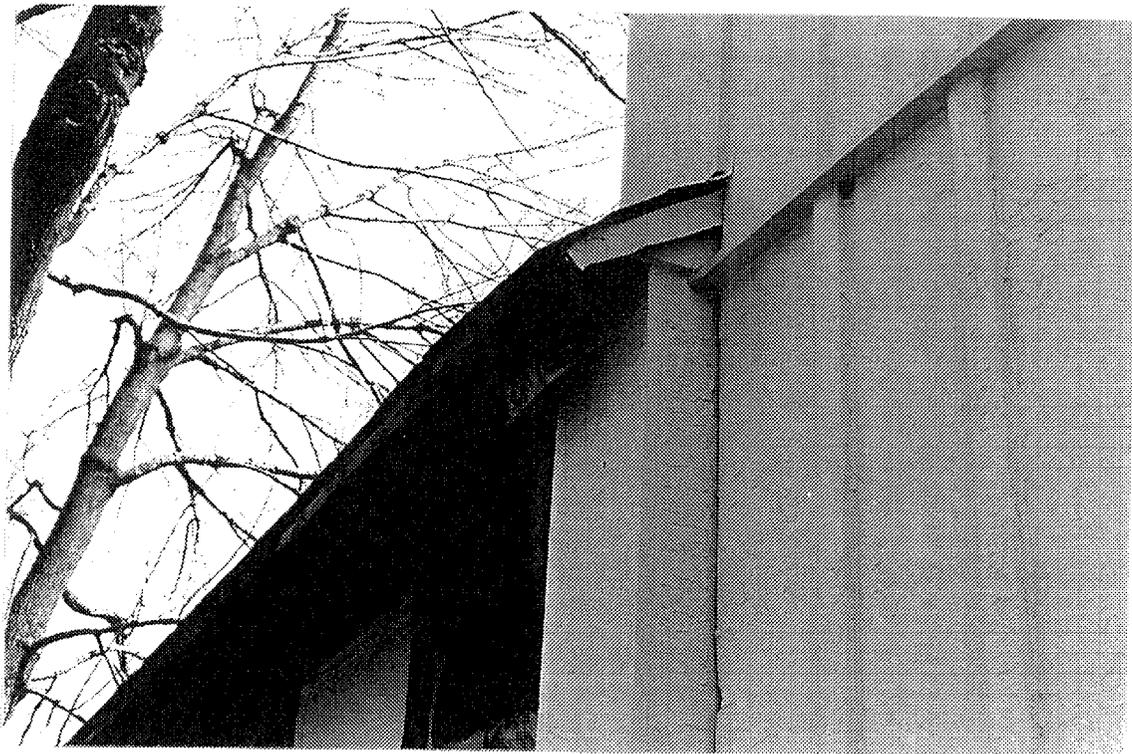
The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Large shed dormers were added during the twentieth century to create additional living space on the second floor. The entire structure is one and one-half stories high, two bays wide and one room deep. The log section is nearly square and is situated on a raised stone foundation. An exterior chimney made of concrete blocks was added to the gabled end of this section in the twentieth century. The stone addition, also almost square, bears a date stone that reads "1806". Uncoursed granite rubble stones were used to construct the addition, with large rectangular stones used as corner quoins. An interior chimney rises near the gabled end of the stone addition. A porch, situated on the east facade of the house, appears to be a much later addition. It has a concrete floor and a shed roof with exposed rafter ends. It also seems that the foundation was exposed at one time and reinforced with poured concrete. The board and batten siding was added in the late nineteenth century when the property was owned by Charles Lore. Like the main house, the Sarah Brooks House is oriented east, facing the Delaware River. The log and stone house, evaluated at fair to poor condition, has not been occupied for the last several years, and the windows have been boarded up. A c.1910 garage and storage shed were situated near the house when the State of Delaware obtained the property in 1993, but have since been torn down.

Although every effort was made to ascertain the construction date of the log section of the house using exterior visual inspection, it remains unclear whether it was built in the late seventeenth century by Swedish settlers, or in the mid-eighteenth century, when Sarah Brooks acquired the property. Establishing the exact date will require a detailed inspection of the building, or analysis of tree ring data from a log sample. Both of these methods will require removal of the board and batten siding, which could compromise the structural integrity of the building.

The tenant house (*Photograph 9*), originally a barn built c.1870, was converted to a residence c.1880 by Charles Lore. Situated southeast of the main house, the tenant house was built on the raised stone basement of the barn, which was originally for stabling animals. Like many barns, it was built into the side of a hill, or banked. As a result, the house is two and a half stories on the east side (back), and one and a half stories on the west side (front). The house, covered with vertical board and



Photograph 7: Log house, east façade and north gable end, facing south.



Photograph 8: Log house, exposed log end, facing north.



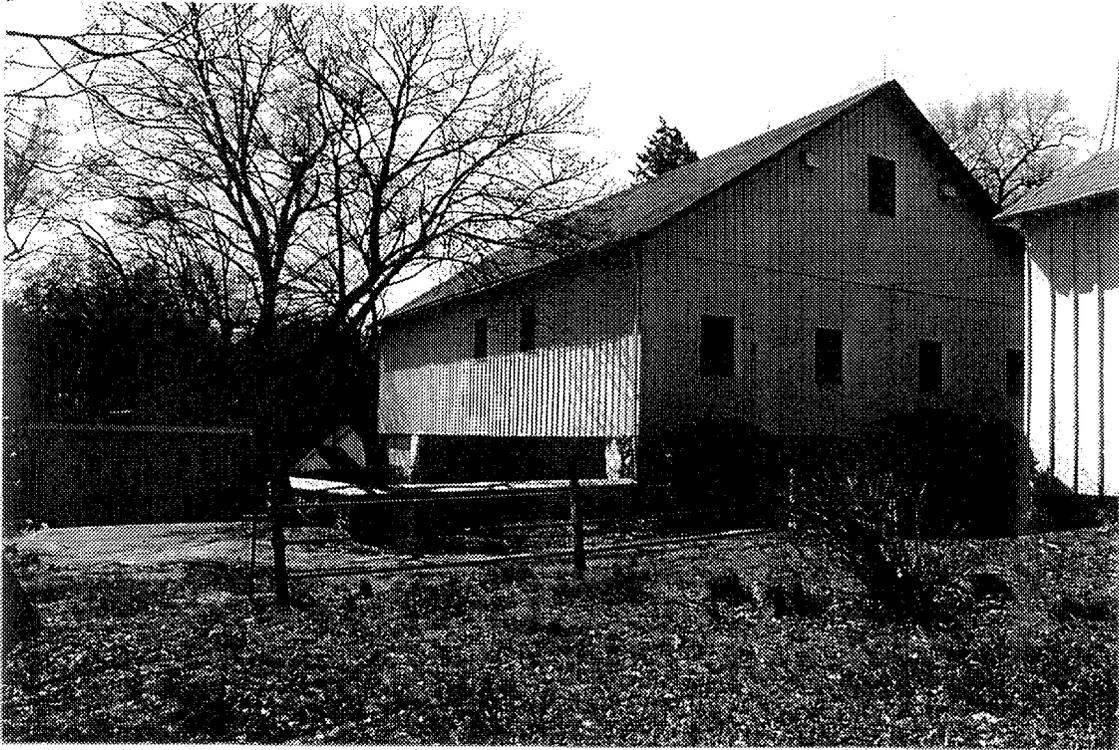
Photograph 9: Tenant house, front (west) façade, facing east.

batten siding, is four bays wide and one room deep. A window, a door, a second door, and a window on the first-floor front of the house, as well as three attic windows on the half-story front of the house, are placed asymmetrically. The windows are two over two panes per sash. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A small addition is situated on the north side of the house that may have been used for extra hay storage. There is a small front porch supported by wooden posts with scroll sawn Gothic bracket supports. A screened porch on the second floor, rear of the house provides a view of the Delaware River. The window and door surrounds are simple in style. The house was converted from a barn to a folk house, known as an I-house, that has some Gothic style ornamentation. It is in excellent condition.

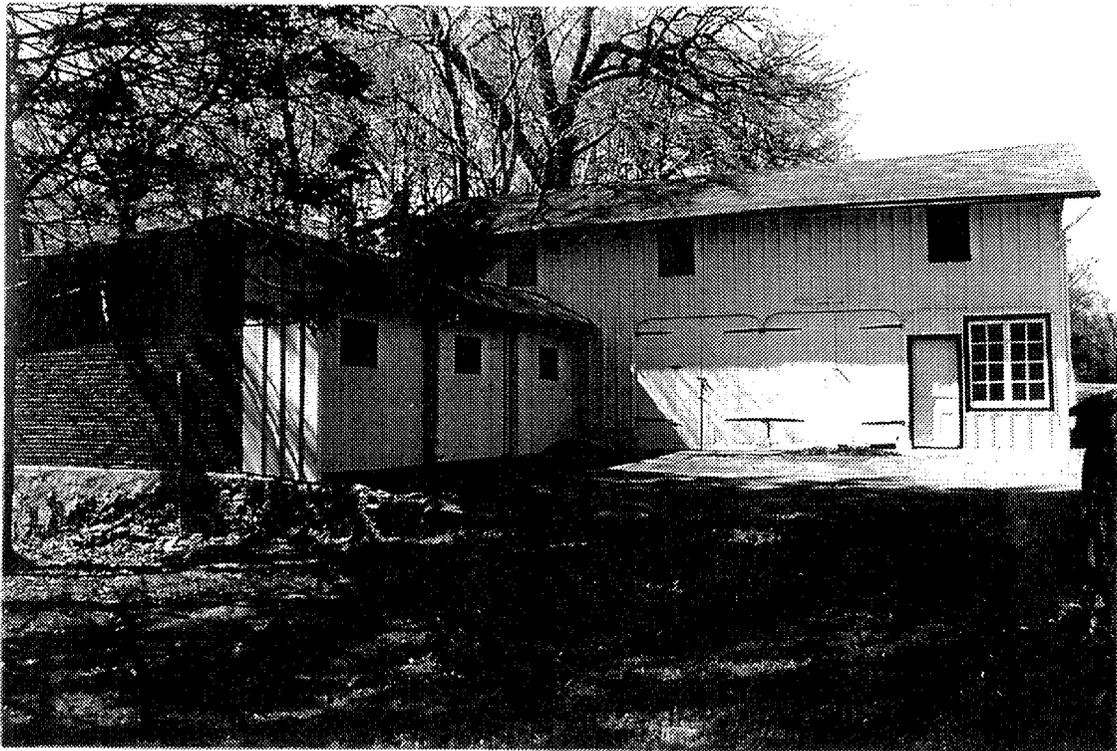
The barn on the property is a typical Pennsylvania Barn (*Photograph 10*), with a banked earthen ramp and a cantilevered forebay. It was built c.1880 during the period when the property was owned by Charles Lore. It is rectangular in shape, four bays wide, and four piles deep. The basement, used for the stable, is made of stone. The upper floor is made of timber frame sheathed with board and batten siding. Unlike many barns it has a considerable number of windows that are probably later alterations. There are three windows on the bank side (east side), four windows across the north gabled end, and a single window near the roof line. There are also three windows across the ramp side (west side) of the barn. The windows are six over six with simple surrounds. There is a large door on the ramp side, as well as doors under the forebay to access the stables. The barn has a very deep forebay supported by an extension of the massive stone basement wall. There is a hay door in the forebay side of the barn. The barn yard is enclosed by a stone fence. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. *Photograph 10* also shows the garage, which was built c.1910. It is on the left of the photograph, in the background. It is constructed of brick with wooden doors.

There is also a carriage house on the Cauffiel Estate (*Photograph 11*). It was built c. 1880 during the period that the property was owned by Charles Lore, and it has a garage addition from c.1910 when Daniel Cauffiel owned the property. The carriage house section is built of frame and covered with vertical board and batten siding. It is narrow and rectangular in shape, and has two sets of large side-by-side hinged doors on the eave side. There is evidence of a third large door immediately adjacent to the other two, that now has a door and window opening. The windows in the carriage house have small segmental arches over each. The roof is gabled, has overhanging eaves, and is covered with asphalt shingles. It is two stories tall. The second story served as a storage area, as evidenced by a second story hay door. The attached garage addition is perpendicular to the carriage house and forms an overall L-shape. The garage section is one story, with doors for three cars. There is a second garage on the estate that has very similar characteristics and was also built c. 1910. The only difference between it and the garage addition to the carriage house, is that it has doors for two cars. Both garages are constructed of brick with wooden doors. They have slightly pitched roofs covered with asphalt shingles.

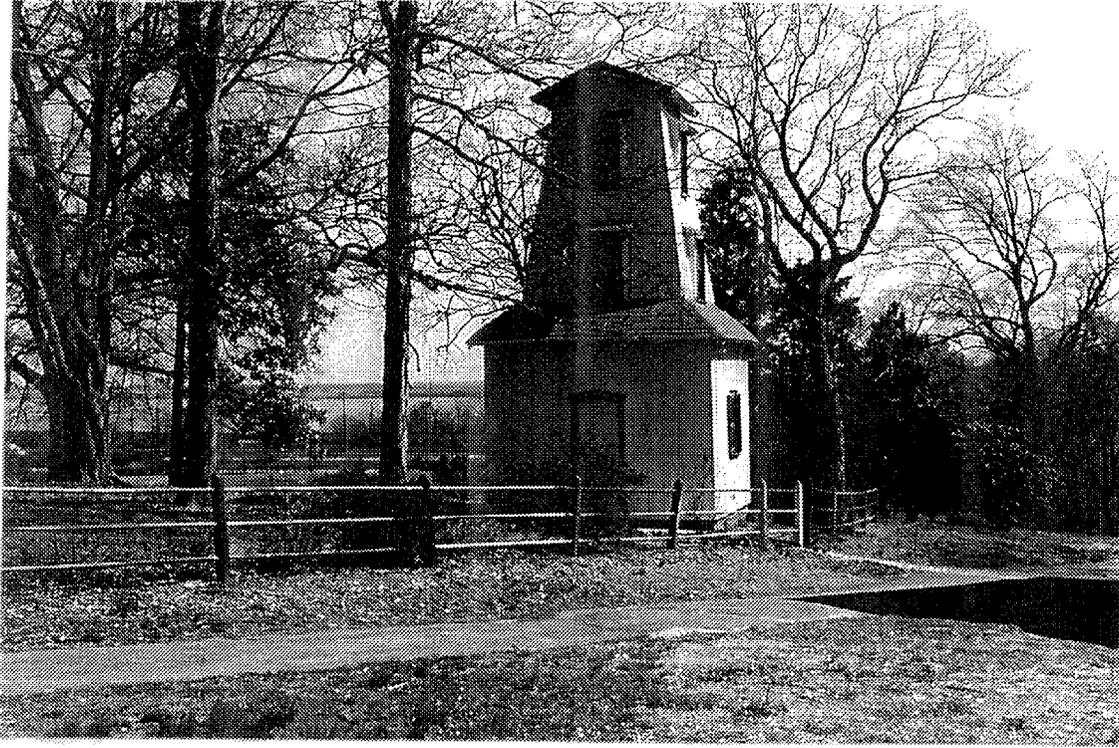
The pump house is among the most unique resources on the Cauffiel Estate (*Photograph 12*). It is three stories tall and covered with vertical board and batten siding. It also was built c. 1880 for Charles Lore. The base of the pump house is nearly square in shape, while the upper part is tapered. Its design is similar to that of a windmill. There is a low-pitched gabled roof over the upper section that is covered with asphalt shingles. The base has a hipped roof that is an angled continuation of the upper part. Both roofs are supported by exposed rafter-ends. The windows in the base have simple



Photograph 10: Bank barn and garage, facing south.



Photograph 11: Carriage house with garage addition, facing west.



Photograph 12: Pump house, facing east.

surrounds with shutters, while the door has a small triangular pediment above it. The windows in the upper section have rectangular hoods over each that are supported by modillion-like brackets. The windows in the upper section have simple surrounds. According to a previous Delaware Cultural Resources Survey form (N-9554) the pump house system remains in the building, but it has been dismantled.

There is a small outbuilding on the property that is rectangular in shape and may have served as a chicken coop (*Photograph 13*). The building was built in the late nineteenth century during the time the property was owned by Charles Lore. The building has a gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. There is a door and window in one gabled end, two small windows along the eave sides, and a small window in the other gabled end. The building is frame construction covered in vertical board and batten siding. The barn and related outbuildings are all in excellent condition.

A gazebo was built on the estate recently (c. 1995). It is octagonal in shape with a small cupola on top (*Photograph 14*). It was added as part of the conversion of the property to use as a meeting and special events facility.

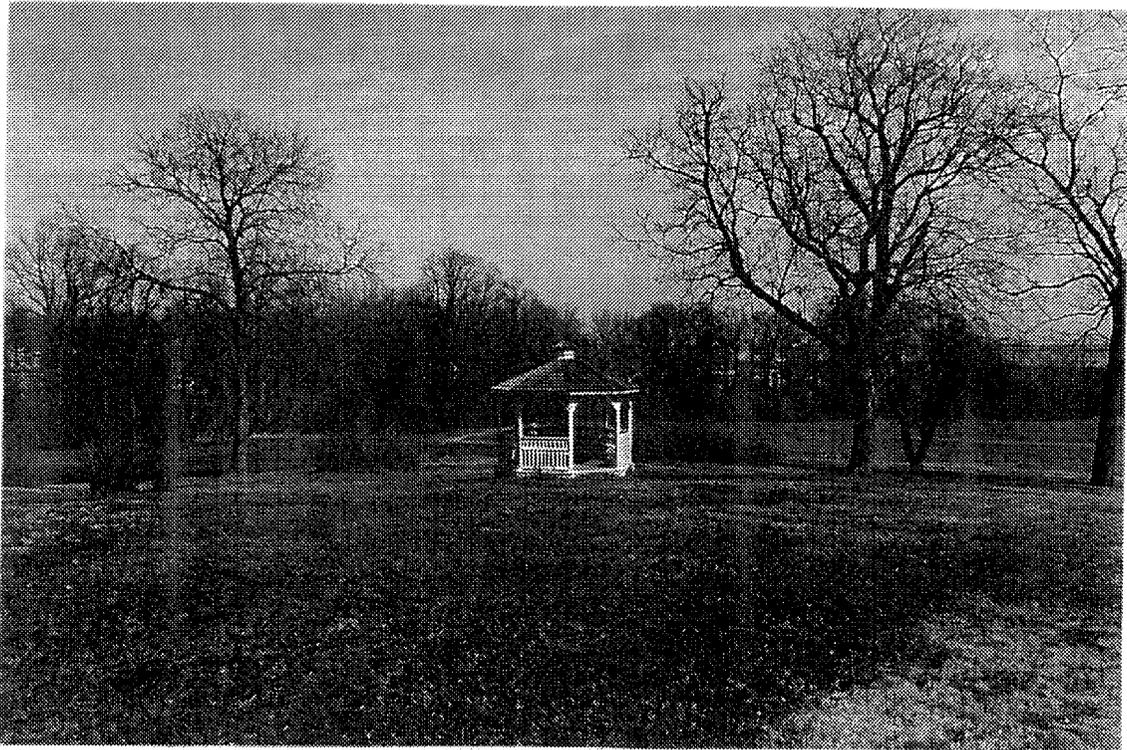
The former residence/office building on the property is rectangular in shape, two stories high, three bays wide, and two rooms deep (*Photograph 15*). The roof has asphalt shingles with a small central chimney. It is covered with aluminum siding and there is a pent roof along the eave side. The windows are mostly two over two, except for two larger multi-pane windows in the front on each side of the door. Originally, the building was most likely a residence that was converted to commercial use in the mid twentieth century. It is located very close to Philadelphia Pike near the log/stone house. It was originally on the parcel of land that contains the trolley and railroad remnant features, but currently is on its own parcel. It is owned privately by a real estate holding company. The building was probably built prior to 1849, as evidenced by its appearance on a map in the 1849 Atlas of New Castle County by Rea and Price (*Figure 6*).

At one time the Bellevue Quarry Company operated a railroad that crossed the Cauffiel Estate. It is now abandoned and filled with water and known as Lake Bellevue. The quarry mined Brandywine Bluestone, which was floated down Stoney Creek and then shipped by barge on the Delaware River. A large proportion of the stone was used to build the Delaware Breakwater. A small branch railroad was constructed to the quarry c.1870, which ran parallel to Stoney Creek. The Wilmington, Philadelphia, and Baltimore railroad carried most of the shipments of the stone after the branch line was built. Some of the railroad bed is visible on the Cauffiel Estate and a section of the bed is now a walking path (*Photograph 16*). There is a bridge abutment clearly visible along the walking path where the railroad crossed a small tributary of Stoney Creek (*Photograph 17*). The railroad bridge now carries the walking path over the creek. The abutment is constructed of crudely cut granite stone, dry laid in uneven courses. The railroad bridge is made of poured concrete.

The trolley line was built c. 1900 and ran from Wilmington to Darby, Pennsylvania, where riders then connected to trolleys to Philadelphia. Relic features associated with this transportation line include a set of bridge abutments and footings for piers (*Photographs 18 and 19*), which carried the trolley over the railroad, a small tributary of Stoney Creek, and Stoney Creek. These remnants, made of mortared, square-cut granite stones, are not as easily visible as the railroad bridge. The abutments



Photograph 13: Chicken coop and cement gate posts, facing south.



Photograph 14: Gazebo, facing north.



Photograph 15: Log house and office building, facing north.



Photograph 16: Railroad right-of-way, now a walking path, facing east.



Photograph 17: Railroad bridge abutment, facing south.



Photograph 18: Trolley bridge abutment, facing south.



Photograph 19: Trolley bridge footings, facing north.

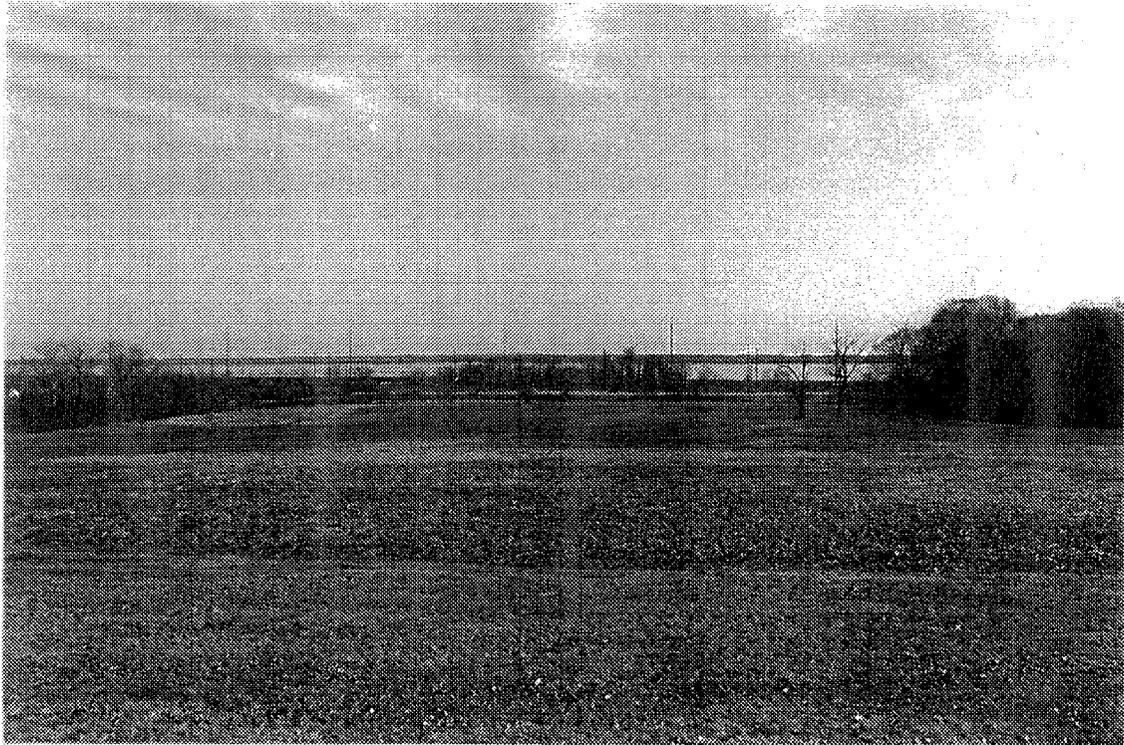
are situated in the woods, parallel to a walking path, and the piers are most visible in Stoney Creek itself.

The landscape of the Cauffiel Estate is characterized by open scenic views of the Delaware River (**Photograph 20**). The Delaware River historically was a focal point of transportation and houses were commonly oriented toward it. The Cauffiel house, built in the twentieth century, upholds this tradition. The views provided by this orientation were obviously enjoyed by the owners. The river can be seen from as far away as the log/stone house, which also faces east toward the river. The only living quarters not oriented toward the river was the tenant house, but it has a screened-in back porch that provides excellent views of the river.

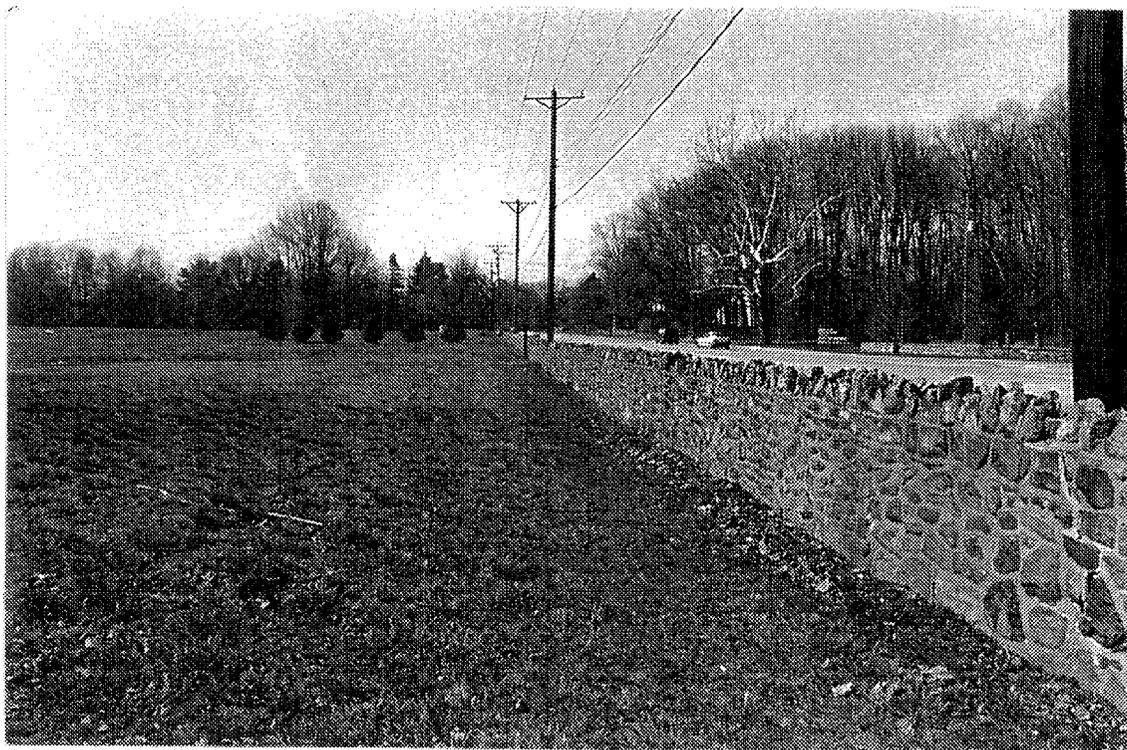
The current landscape of the estate also provides an opportunity to observe elements of the agricultural history of the property. The barn and outbuildings are obvious reminders of the property's agrarian origins. Along Philadelphia Pike is a mortared stone wall laid in uneven courses (**Photograph 21**). Less obvious indicators of the farm landscape are the scattered cement gate posts that once held gates and fences that allowed access to, and divided, fields, pastures, and orchards (**Photographs 22 and 23**). Orchards are mentioned as having been in the landscape of the property as early as 1759 when Thomas Cartmell willed the property to Sarah Brooks. Orchards are also mentioned in a biography of Charles Lore, and Daniel Cauffiel planted an orchard on the estate. The clustering of the majority of buildings in a small area of the estate signifies an effort to preserve the open land. As a result of this, many open areas exist on the property as well. These include: Stoney Creek, which is scattered with large boulders and small waterfalls (**Photograph 24**); a small area of wetlands; the tributary streams that have eroded the land resulting in changes in elevation; and the flatland and meadows closer to the river. The remnants of the railroad and trolley provide vestige elements that show the overall evolution of the cultural landscape on the estate. In summary, the landscape evolved from the log/stone house possibly being built by early Swedish settlers, to the construction of most of the farm outbuildings in the late nineteenth century when Charles Lore owned the property, to the construction of Daniel Cauffiel's Colonial Revival home in 1928. Interspersed are the remnants of the quarry rail line built in the late nineteenth century and the trolley remnants from the early twentieth century.

The historic integrity of the Cauffiel Estate has been retained. The estate displays a mix of architectural styles from earlier folk house types to Colonial Revival. There are some elements that detract from the overall integrity of the property. The log/stone house for example, has been altered by the addition of shed dormers and the board and batten siding. Both of these changes can be reversed, and they represent relatively minor alterations to the house considering its age and potential importance as an example of early Swedish log construction. Also, the former residence/office building has been covered with aluminum siding and windows in the front have been enlarged. The building does still retain its basic shape and form. All the other resources on the property, especially the main house, are in excellent condition and have retained their historic integrity. Intrusions do occur to the overall landscape caused largely by the Delaware Aquatic Center construction (**Photograph 25**) and the addition of rip-rap and piping (**Photograph 26**).

No longer visible on the landscape is the Charles Lore house, which was moved to build the main house and later torn down. A 1937 aerial photograph taken by the State Highway Department, and



Photograph 20: View from main house toward the Delaware River, facing east.



Photograph 21: Stone wall along Philadelphia Pike, facing south.



Photograph 22: Cement posts at driveway entrance, facing east.



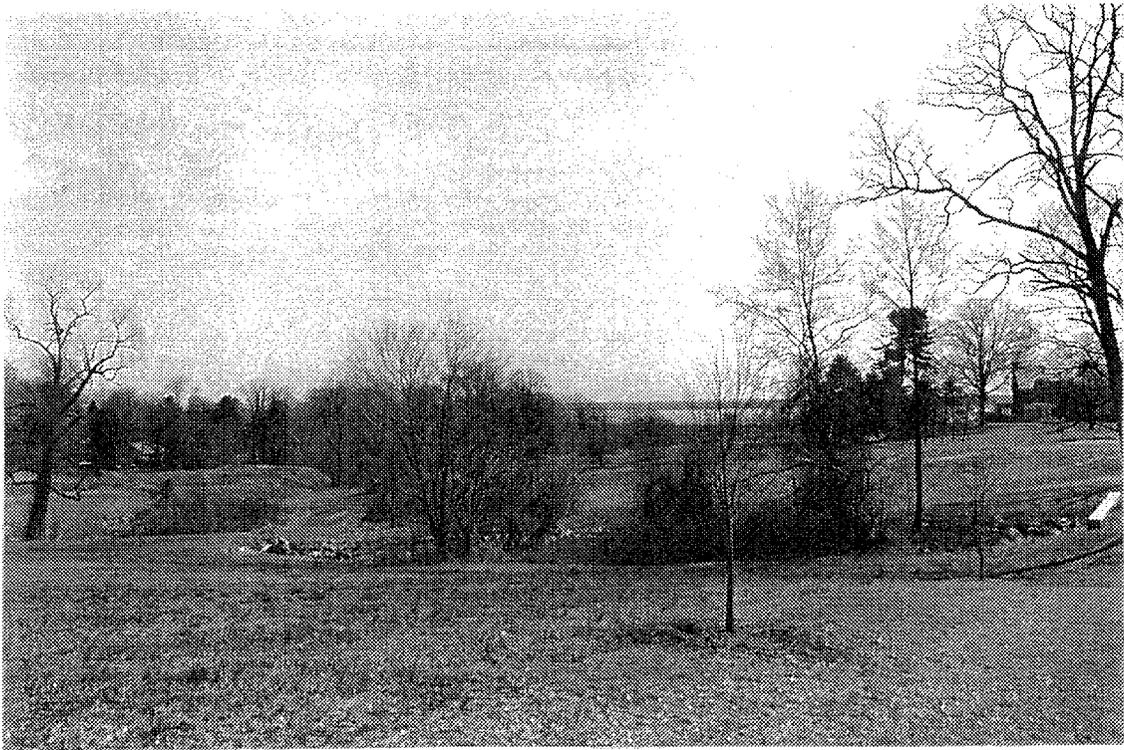
Photograph 23: Driveway and cement gate posts, facing west.



Photograph 24: Stoney Creek, facing west.



Photograph 25: State Aquatic Center construction zone, facing east.



Photograph 26: Piping installation and rip-rap, facing east.

on file at the Delaware Public Archives, shows the Lore house on the southern boundary of the property near the carriage house/garage (**Figure 9**). A garage and shed near the log/stone house were also removed due to their dilapidated condition. Early land records indicate that a mill, built by Swedish settlers in the 17th century, stood on or near Stoney Creek. No evidence of this mill has been found along the creek. In addition, there are no longer any orchards, cattle, cultivated fields or other types of agricultural practices currently taking place on the estate. Gates and fences have also been removed, except for the gateposts.

B. Archaeological Resources

1. Archaeological Identification Survey

a. Geomorphological Evaluation

The geomorphological evaluation report indicates that a trolley was constructed in the northwestern corner of the locus during the nineteenth century. During construction of the trolley, a portion of the existing plowzone was removed adjacent to the trolley. It is probable that portions of this plowzone were incorporated as fill in the elevated trolley bed. Prior to the construction of the trolley, the prehistoric locus, 7NC-C-12B, was located at the base of one small rise and at the top of another small rise in the landscape. The existing natural land surface would have been fairly stable. Therefore, occupations throughout all prehistoric time periods would have occurred on the same surface, and all archaeological resources would be located near the surface (**Appendix D**).

Due to the rolling nature of the landscape, plowing during the historic period has accelerated erosion on the slopes above both loci resulting in redeposition of sediments at locus B. As a result, many of the prehistoric artifacts were re-deposited on the slight bench at the lower elevation. The geomorphological evaluation (**Appendix D**) discusses the soil profile of STP E18, located within the area of heaviest artifact concentration of 7NC-C-12B. The evaluation notes that this area had been eroded to an extent that the current plowzone subsumed the uppermost subsoil layers. The evaluation also notes that due to the fact that finer particles would have eroded away more quickly, artifacts would have become more concentrated within the plowzone. Thus artifact density would be artificially increased due to the soil eroding away, in addition to artifacts migrating to lower elevations.

After the construction of the trolley bed, slopewash from the upper elevations banked against the trolley bed and began to accumulate. The portion of the site immediately adjacent to the trolley bed, in the northern corner of the site, is buried under up to 0.8 meters of fill/slopewash. The depth of the slopewash becomes less to the northwest and the southeast, until eventually the modern plowzone entirely consumes the buried plowzone as well as portions of the subsoil matrix.

b. Field Testing

Seventy-seven STPs were excavated at 15 meter (50 foot) intervals within the APE during the Identification Survey (**Photographs 27, 28, and 29**). Three transects of STPs were excavated: one at the centerline (transect CL), one at the southwestern edge of the APE (transect W), and one at the