

3

Intrinsic Resources



The following chapter outlines the intrinsic resources found along the Nanticoke Heritage Byway Corridor. The six (6) intrinsic qualities as defined by the National Scenic Byways Program are Cultural, Historic, Archeological, Recreational, Natural, and Scenic. The following pages show the intrinsic qualities and corresponding resources found along the Nanticoke Heritage Byway.

NATIONAL SCENIC BYWAY CMP POINT #2

An assessment of the intrinsic resources and their context (the areas surrounding the intrinsic resources).

Cultural Quality is evidence and expressions of the customs or traditions of a distinct group of people. Cultural features including, but not limited to, crafts, music, dance, rituals, festivals, speech, food, special events, vernacular architecture, etc., are currently practiced. The cultural qualities of the corridor could highlight one or more significant communities and/or ethnic traditions.

Historic Quality encompasses legacies of the past that are distinctly associated with physical elements of the landscape, whether natural or manmade, that are of such historic significance that they educate the viewer and stir an appreciation for the past. The historic elements reflect the actions of people and may include: buildings, settlement patterns, and other examples of human activity. Historic features can be inventoried, mapped, and interpreted. They possess integrity of location, design, setting, material, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Archeological Quality involves those characteristics of the Scenic Byways corridor that are physical evidence of historic or prehistoric human life or activity that are visible and capable of being inventoried and interpreted. The Scenic Byway corridor's archeological interests, as identified through ruins, artifacts, structural remains, and other physical evidence has scientific significance that educate the viewer and stir an appreciation for the past.

Recreational Quality involves outdoor recreational activities directly associated with and dependent upon the natural and cultural elements of the corridor's landscape. The recreational activities provide opportunities for active and passive recreational experiences. They include, but are not limited to: bicycling, rafting, boating, fishing, and hiking. Driving the road itself may qualify as a pleasurable recreational experience. The recreational activities may be seasonal, but the quality and importance of the recreational activities as seasonal operations must be well recognized.

Natural Quality applies to those features in the visual environment that are in a relatively undisturbed state. These features predate the arrival of human populations and may include geological formations, fossils, landform, water bodies, vegetation, and wildlife. There may be evidence of human activity, but the natural features reveal minimal disturbances.

Scenic Quality is the heightened visual experience derived from the view of natural and manmade elements of the visual environment of the Scenic Byway corridor. The characteristics of the landscape are strikingly distinct and offer a pleasing and most memorable visual experience. All elements of the landscape-landform, water, vegetation, and manmade development- contribute to the quality of the corridor's visual environment. Everything present is in harmony and shares in the intrinsic qualities.

(Source: *National Scenic Byways National Nomination Guide*, 2008)

Figure 3-1: Nanticoke Heritage Byway Intrinsic Resources

ID#	Resource Name	Site Address	Resource Category					
			Scenic	Natural	Historic	Cultural	Archaeologic	Recreation
Segment 1								
1	Trap Pond State Park	33587 Baldcypress, Laurel						X
2	Ross Point School	Road 448 near junction with Road 62, near Laurel				X		
3	Old Christ Church	Chipman's Pond Road - Southeast of Laurel at junction of Roads 465 and 465A				X		
4	Chipman's Mill	East of Laurel on Road 465				X		
5	Spring Garden	10905 Delaware Avenue, Laurel				X		
6	Laurel Heritage Museum (Former Train Station)	201 Mechanic Street, Laurel					X	
7	Historic Laurel	Laurel, DE				X		
8	St. Phillip's Protestant Episcopal Church	Central Avenue & 6th Street, Laurel				X		
9	Christ United Methodist Church	510 S. Central Avenue, Laurel				X		
10	DuPont Factory Worker's Homes (Built in 1885)	10th Street at Dewey Street, Laurel				X		
Segment 2								
11	Phillips Landing State Park and Captain John Smith Mem	3 miles SW of Seaford, near confluence of Nanticoke River and Broad Creek						X
12	Bethel Historic District	Bethel, DE				X		
13	Sailor's Bethel Methodist Church and Graveyard	Main Street and Main Avenue, Bethel				X		
14	Bethel Store	Main Street and Vine Street, Bethel				X		
15	Bethel Memorial Park	Main Street south of 1st Street, Bethel						X
16	Bethel Heritage Museum	North Main Street, Bethel				X		
17	Woodland Park	Woodland Ferry Road				X		
18	Woodland Ferry	Woodland Ferry Road at Nanticoke River				X		
19	Cannon Hall	Woodland Ferry Road and Woodland Church Road				X		
20	Woodland Methodist Church and Cemetery	Woodland Ferry Road and Woodland Church Road				X		
Segment 3								
21	DuPont Factory (Formerly)	400 Woodland Road, Seaford				X		
22	Seaford Train Station Complex	New Street on Nanticoke River, Seaford				X		
23	Seaford Museum	203 High Street, Seaford					X	
24	Historic Seaford	Seaford, DE				X		
25	First National Bank of Seaford	118 Pine St, Seaford				X		
Segment 4								
26	Edgar and Rachel Ross House	413 High Street, Seaford				X		
27	St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church	Front Street at King Street, Seaford				X		
28	Ross Mansion and Plantation	23669 Ross Station Road, Seaford				X		
29	Cannon-Maston House	On Atlanta Road north of Seaford				X		
30	Hearn and Rawlins Mill	North of Seaford on U.S. 13A				X		
Segment 5								
31	Harriett Tubman Marker (Seaford-Gateway Park)	Front Street and Market Street, Seaford					X	
32	Pine Grove Furnace Site	Concord Pond Road and Church Rd, east of Seaford				X		
33	Concord Pond Dam	Concord Pond Road north of Church Road						X

Figure 3-2: Intrinsic Resources (Project Study Area)

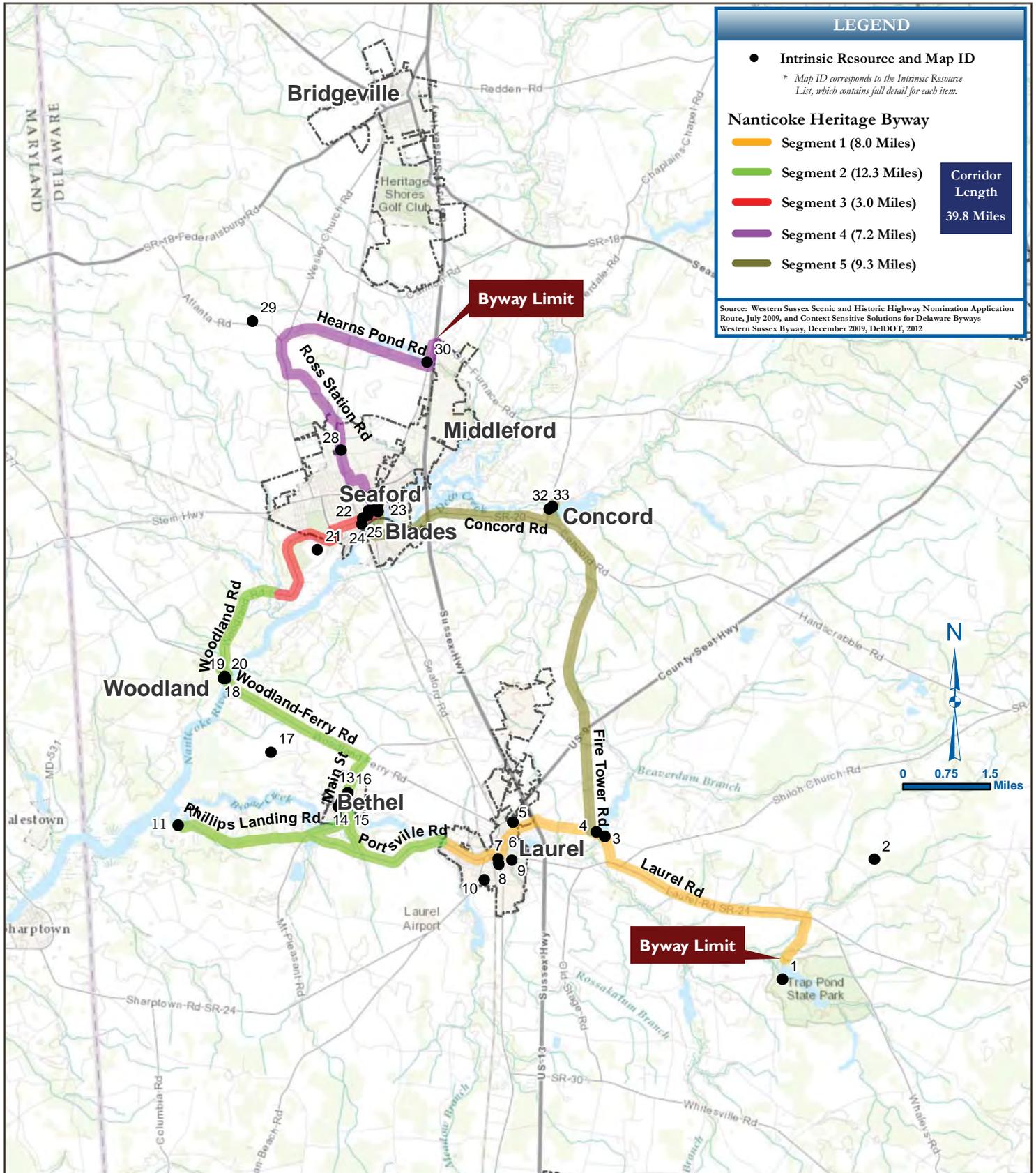


Figure 3-3: Intrinsic Resources – Segment 1

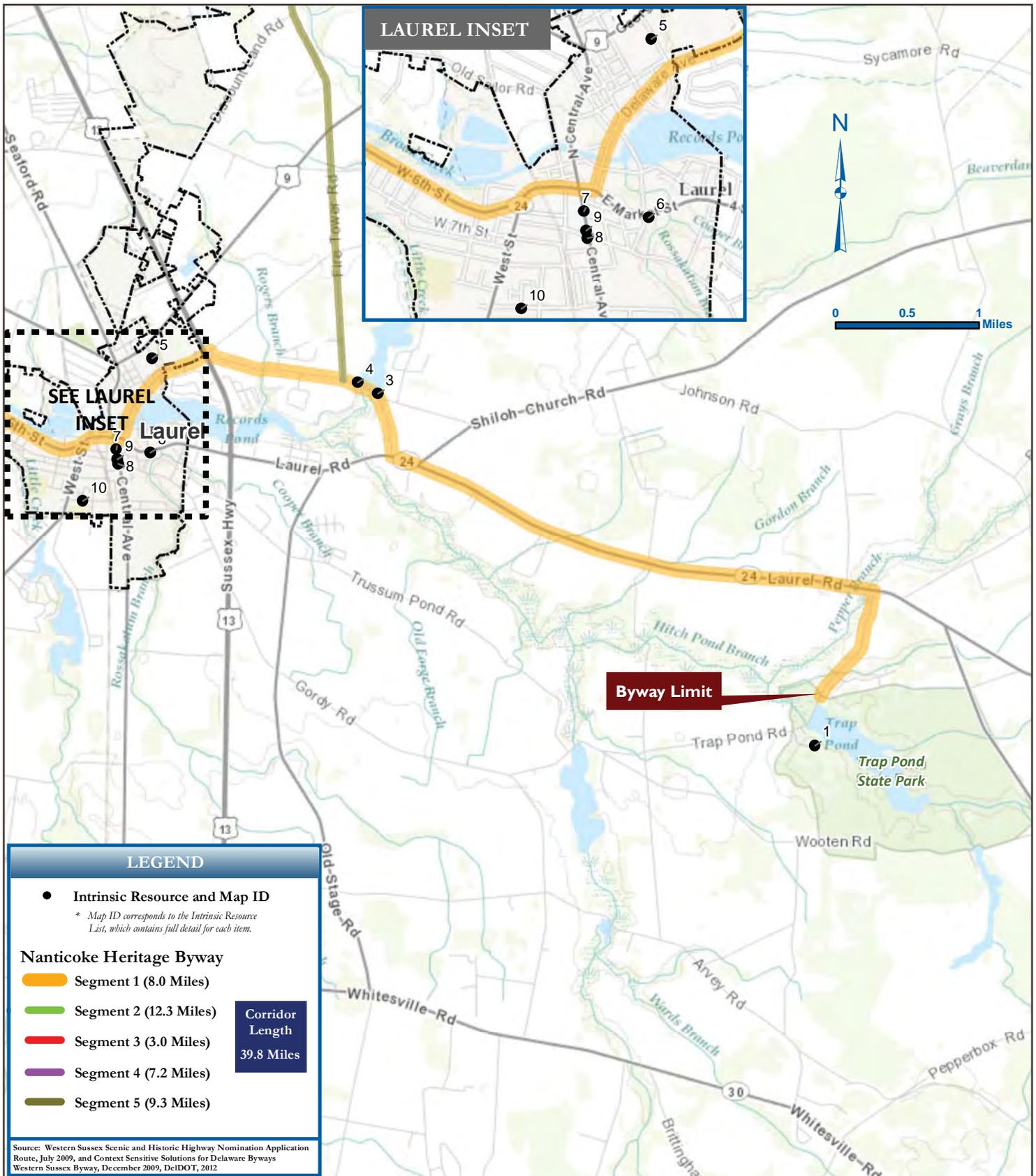


Figure 3-4: Intrinsic Resources – Segment 2

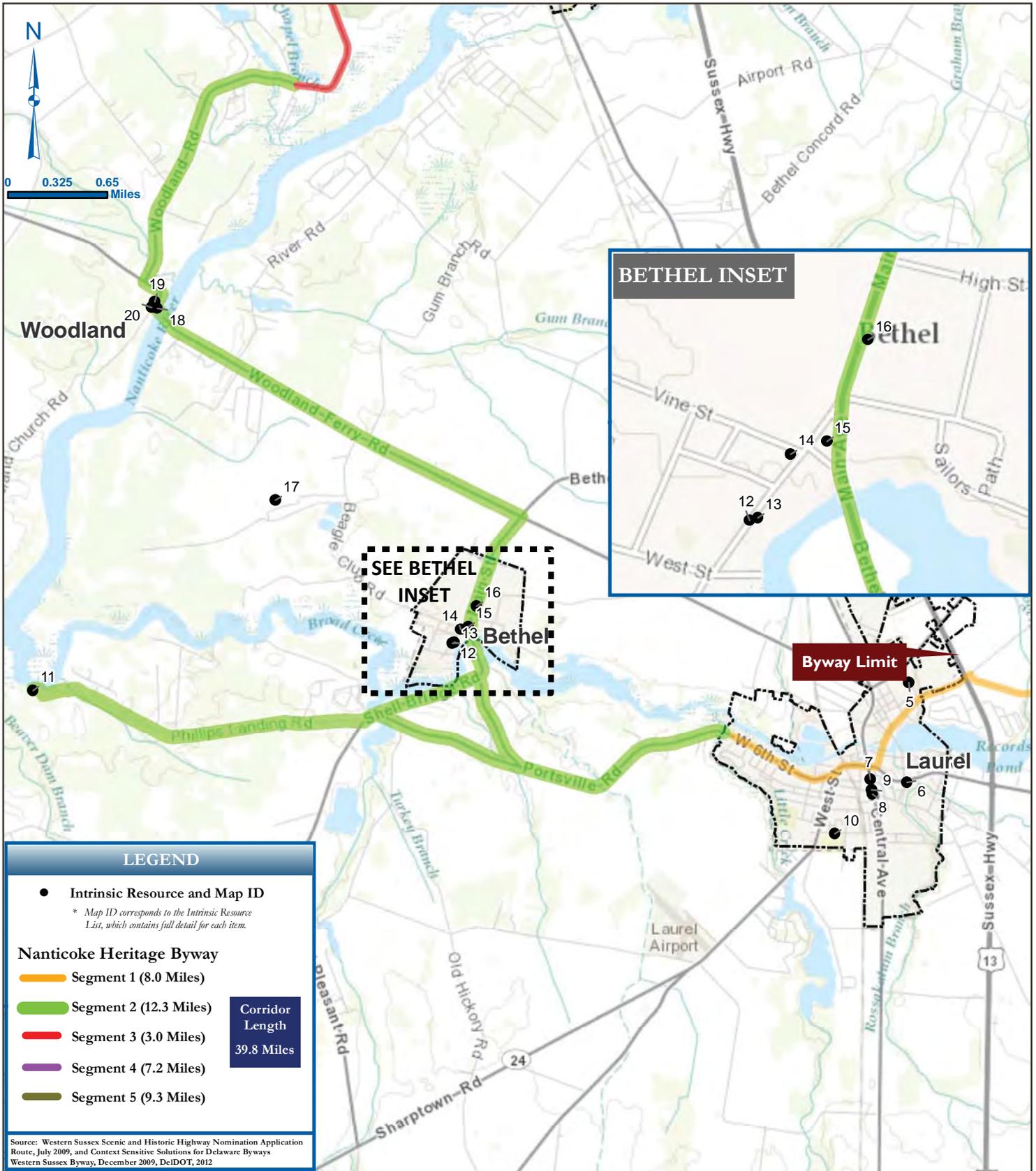


Figure 3-5: Intrinsic Resources – Segment 3



Figure 3-6: Intrinsic Resources – Segment 4

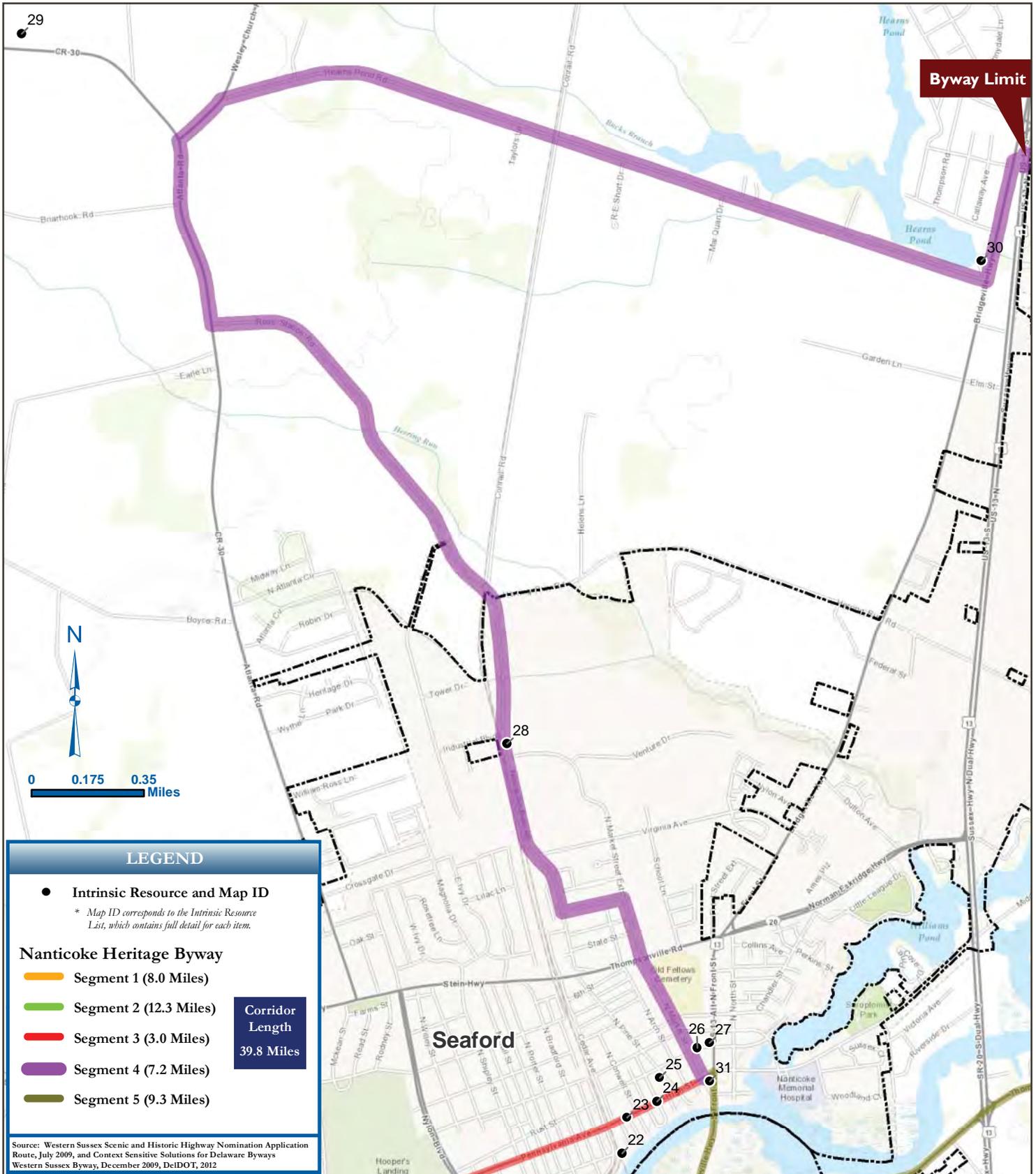
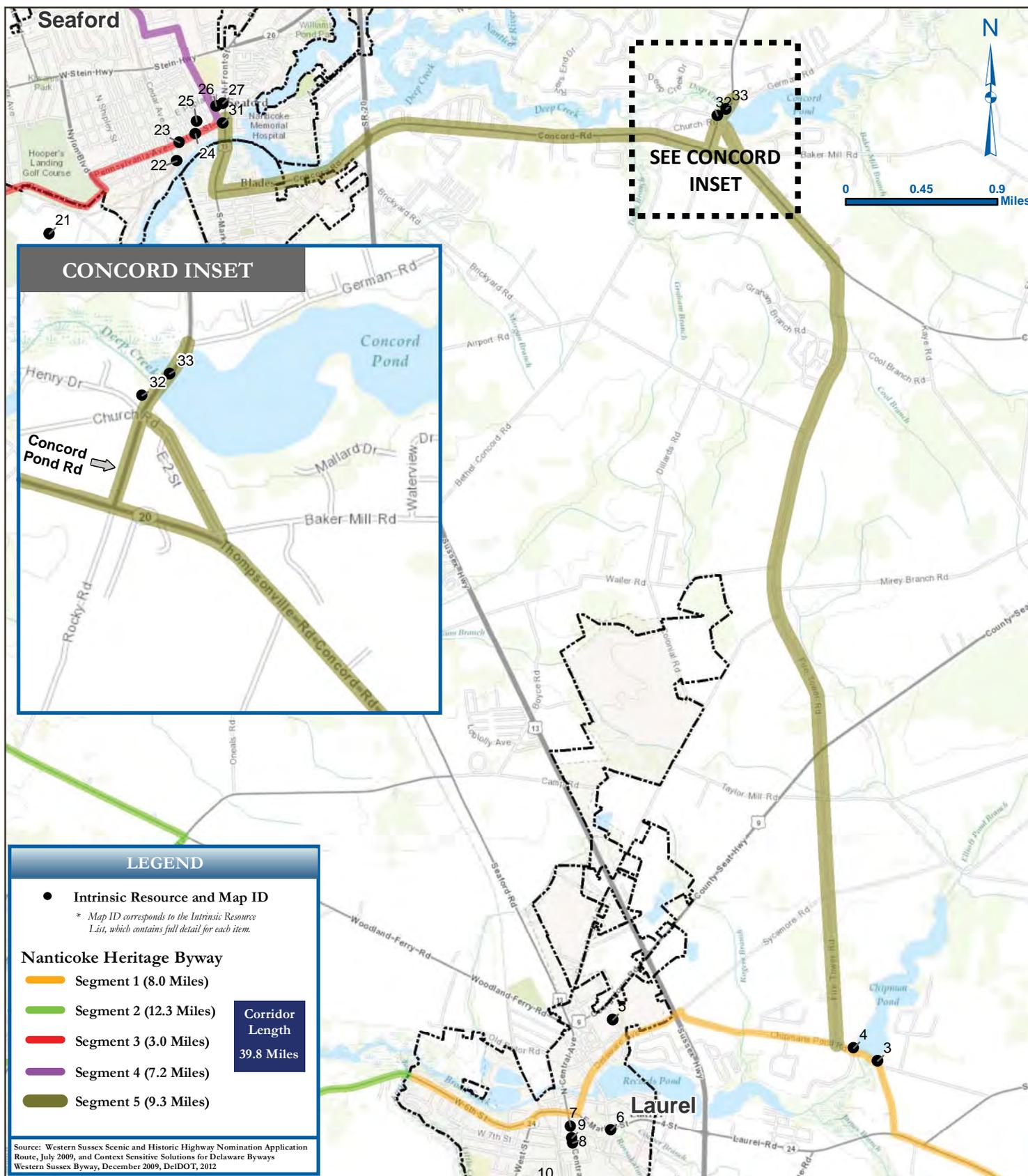


Figure 3-7: Intrinsic Resources – Segment 5



Intrinsic Resource Descriptions

Trap Pond State Park (ID #1)

Latitude: 38.525749, Longitude: -75.481107

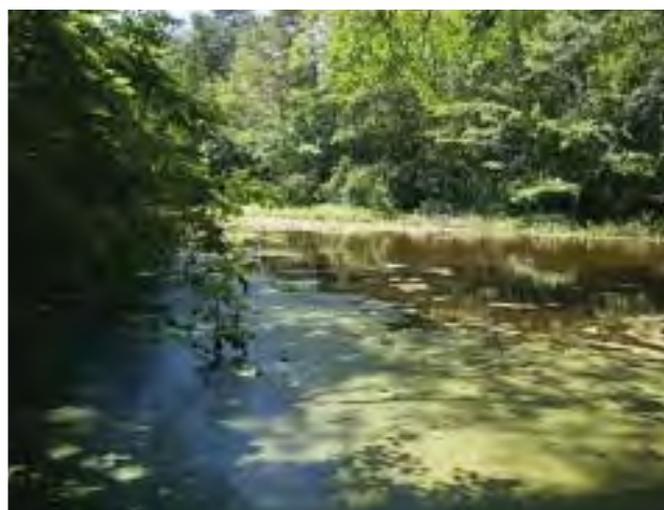
Trap Pond State Park has over 2,000 acres of natural attractions, hiking, boating, fishing, and recreational amenities. Freshwater wetlands once covered a large portion of southwestern Sussex County. Trap Pond State Park retains a part of the swamp's original beauty and mystery, and features the northernmost natural stand of bald cypress trees in the United States. The pond was created in the late 1700s to power a saw mill during the harvest of large bald cypress from the area. The Federal Government later purchased the pond and surrounding farmland during the 1930s and the Civilian Conservation Corps began to develop the area for recreation. Trap Pond became one of Delaware's first state parks in 1951.

Visitors have many opportunities to explore the natural beauty of the wetland forest. Hiking trails surround the pond, providing opportunities to glimpse native animal species and many flowering plants. Bird watching is a popular activity and the observant hiker may spot a Great Blue Heron, owl, hummingbird, warbler, Bald Eagle or the elusive Pileated Woodpecker. The Bald cypress Nature Center features a variety of displays and programs. The park also includes picnic areas, volleyball courts, horseshoe pits and a playground.

Boating among the bald cypress is a favorite pastime at the park. Rowboats, pedal boats, canoes and



kayaks can be rented for use within the park during the summer season, and the park interpreter hosts narrated pontoon boat tours on weekends and holidays. A boat launching ramp can accommodate small motorized boats for fishing or scenic excursions. One of the streams that flow into Trap Pond has been marked as a wilderness canoe trail for those who wish to explore the swamp's interior.



Ross Point School (ID #2)*Latitude: 38.555523, Longitude: -75.452148*

Ross Point School is a historic, rural, African-American school building located near Laurel. The Ross Point School was added to the National Register of Historic Places (NHRP) in 2001. Built during the early 1920's, it is an example of one style of Colonial Revival architecture, designed by architects Guilbert & Betelle, and funded by the wealthy philanthropist Pierre S. DuPont. The design included numerous advances in sanitation, hygiene, safety, and comfort for the students. Ross Point demonstrated a better, more equitable education for future generations of African Americans. The Ross Point School carries significance as part of the reform movement to improve the conditions under which African-Americans were educated in Delaware. The building was used as a school until it closed its doors on September 24, 1964. The Ross Point School no longer exists, but was included in the CMP for travelers to know the historical location.

**Old Christ Church (ID #3)***Latitude: 38.561223, Longitude: -75.452148*

Listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NHRP), this church is a fascinating finely preserved example of the region's colonial past. Construction of what was known as the "Chapel of Ease" began in 1770, at which time the area was claimed by the colony of Maryland until 1775. At the west end is the slaves' gallery, reached by a stairwell in the northwest corner. The church is a striking example of eighteenth-century native workmanship using wood, the prevalent and only available building material of the region. The



Old Christ Church is among a dozen churches on the Atlantic coast built before the revolutionary war that were never painted, plumbed, and had no electricity. Governor Nathaniel Mitchel, Delaware governor from 1805-1808, is buried here.



Chipman’s Mill (ID #4)

Latitude: 38.562345, Longitude: -75.539957

Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, Chipman’s Mill is located on the mill pond of the same name near Laurel. The one story mill, built by Joseph Chipman in 1884, functioned into the late 1940’s before it fell into disuse. Chipman’s Mill was powered solely by water. Small mills of this type existed during the nineteenth century on virtually every stream throughout Sussex County. The wood frame was destroyed by fire in 1986 but the concrete foundation, concrete turbine, and mill race remain.

Spring Garden (ID #5)

Latitude: 38.56475, Longitude: -75.566381

Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, this residence reflects several periods of architecture, ranging from the Georgian style through Federal and Victorian Gothic. It was once a mansion house for a very large farm. The earliest section of Spring Garden is the large brick main core, built shortly after the Revolutionary War circa 1782. In the late 19th century, the “father of chemical engineering” – Dr. Warren Kendall Lewis – was born and raised here, leading to Spring Garden also being known as “Lewis Homestead”. Around 1880 a second major phase of construction took place with the building of the large Victorian Gothic wing.



Laurel Heritage Museum (Former Train Station) (ID #6)

Latitude: 38.56475, Longitude: -75.566381

Housed in the train station that was built in 1910, the Laurel Heritage Museum opened in 2012 with a large variety of artifacts, documents, and photographs from the collections of the Laurel Historical Society. This building was the second train station in Laurel. Originally, there were two sets of tracks to accommodate the large number of daily trains traveling north and south. Near the station, early warehouses remain from the days when manufactured goods and produce were stored there, awaiting transportation to city markets.



Historic Laurel (ID #7)

Latitude: 38.555555, Longitude: -75.570977

Historic Laurel is listed on the National Register of Historic Districts. The coming of the railroad in 1859 created a major economic boost for the town, which is evident in many large homes that were built in the late 19th century and still stand today. One of the major historical industries in Laurel was basket making, traces of which survive in the wooden sheds that appear in town. Much of Laurel has been designated as a historic district, the largest in Delaware. Notably, Laurel is home to four Delaware governors. The historic commercial buildings along Market Street date after 1889, when a raging fire destroyed the business district. Most of these structures are made of brick, reflecting the town’s new consciousness of the need for fireproof materials.

St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church (ID #8)

Latitude: 38.554132, Longitude: -75.570713

Located at 600 S. Central Avenue in Laurel, St. Philip's claims 1843 as the date of its founding, but the journals of the Diocese interchange the names St. Philip's and Christ Church for a number of years after that date. The relationship between the two churches is historically so close that St. Philip's would be justified in claiming 1771, the founding date of Christ Church Broad Creek as its founding date. St. Philip's remains in operation with regular services and events including the Annual Strawberry Festival each May.



Christ United Methodist Church (ID #9)

Latitude: 38.554549, Longitude: -75.570823

Located adjacent to St. Philip's Church in Laurel, Christ United Methodist Church's history dates back to 1831. This is the year the Methodist Protestant Church was established in Laurel. A year later, the church opened in an old school house on West Street. In 1866, land was purchased for construction of the church on Wheat Street, now named Central Ave, and the church was built for \$8,000. In 1912, the current church was built on the site using stone structure. The church remains in operation with regular services each week.



Factory Worker's Homes Built in 1885 (ID #10)

Latitude: 38.554132, Longitude: -75.570713

In the 1880's Laurel was booming and the economy was thriving. In February of 1881, the Morning News reported that many new houses were being built, and that older ones were being freshly painted. That same year the Delaware State Journal reported that Laurel had the largest lumber market on the Peninsula, and there was significant construction taking place. These homes show where factory workers lived during this exciting time.

Phillips Landing State Park and Captain John Smith Memorial (ID #11)

Latitude: 38.56381, Longitude: -75.672209

Between 1607 and 1609, John Smith was the first English explorer to map the Chesapeake Bay area. Phillips Landing Recreation Area is located approximately one mile south of Bethel near the confluence of the Nanticoke River and Broad Creek. In May of 2007 a monument was placed in the Nanticoke Wildlife Area at Phillips Landing to commemorate Captain John Smith's exploration of the Nanticoke River where hundreds of Nanticoke Indians came to meet the crew and trade with them. Phillips Landing is a popular fishing, boat launch, and recreation spot. It's also a popular spot for launching a canoe or kayak to follow the Nanticoke River Water Trail. The adjacent Nanticoke Wildlife Area conserves landscapes that appear much as they did 400 years ago.



Bethel Historic District (ID #12)

Latitude: 38.571932, Longitude: -75.618578

Bethel, formerly Lewisville, developed along Broad Creek a tributary of the Nanticoke River was once one of the largest sailing ship building towns in Delaware. Chesapeake sailing rams, used to transport produce and materials to the shallow port around the Chesapeake. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the Bethel Historic District includes many clapboard houses that were built by the mariners who learned their carpentry skills in the village's shipyards. Although the interiors of some of these historic structures have been altered, the ones that survive tell the story of this small town's place in nineteenth-

century folk architecture. Bethel's shipbuilding and seafaring past is particularly evident today in the many nautical symbols that appear throughout the village on homes, churches, gravestones, and other objects and structures. Bethel offers a quaint look back into the nineteenth-century shipbuilding center that it once was.

Sailor's Bethel Methodist Church and Graveyard (ID #13)

Latitude: 38.568464, Longitude: -75.621322

Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, this is the burial site of Kendall Lewis, founder of Bethel, and his three wives. The roots of this congregation can be traced to 1809, when a house of worship was constructed to serve the needs of the many residents of this area who were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. First known as Elzey Moore's Meeting House, the name of the church was formally changed to Wesley Chapel in 1825. Following the closing of Wesley in 1852, members of the congregation who resided in the vicinity of the seafaring village of Lewisville conducted services in area homes. In 1855 they constructed a church at this location that became known as Sailor's Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1880 the name of Lewisville was formally changed to Bethel, reflecting the importance of this community institution. The present church was built in 1884, and its name was subsequently abbreviated to Bethel M.E. Church. In 2004, the members of the church elected to reclaim the historical name of Sailor's Bethel Church. The site is located First and Main Streets in Bethel.



Bethel Store (ID #14)

Latitude: 38.569702, Longitude: -75.620505

Located in Historic Bethel, the Bethel Store was built in 1900, and is a retail establishment that sells sandwiches and grocery items. The pillars in the center of the store are salvaged masts from old sailing ships. The Shaver family has owned the property, and ran the store for the last 30 years.

**Bethel Heritage Museum (ID #16)**

Latitude: 38.571932, Longitude: -75.618578

This museum on 312 First Street in Bethel is a former two-room school. The Bethel Heritage Museum celebrates and preserves the area's history as a shipbuilding center for 2, 3, and 4 masted schooners and Bethel Rams. Museum displays include ship models and pictures of sailing schooners made in Bethel, pictures of ship captains and their families, and original pieces from vessels.

**Bethel Memorial Park (ID #15)**

Latitude: 38.569954, Longitude: -75.619601

This park showcases the historic significance of Bethel's connection to Delaware's maritime history. A unique and highly specialized sailing schooner, the "ram," was created in Bethel. It required less water



depth to navigate, and that opened trade to remote and often inaccessible areas of Chesapeake Bay. Memorial Park honors deceased ship captains from the area.

Woodland Park (ID #17)

Latitude: 38.581933, Longitude: -75.642934

This park offers recreational amenities including several miles of hiking trails and two stocked fishing ponds. Woodland Park is located off of Woodland Ferry Road.

Woodland Ferry (ID #18)

Latitude: 38.600134, Longitude: -75.657292

Formerly known as Cannon's Ferry, Woodland Ferry was founded in the 1760's, and is the oldest operating ferry in the United States. Members of the Cannon family were the first to operate a ferry at this point along the Nanticoke River. Jacob and Betty Cannon first opened the ferry and proprietorship passed to their sons Isaac and Jacob after the older Jacob passed away. The history of the Cannon proprietorship of the ferry has a violent end: in April 1843, Jacob was shot and killed on the ferry wharf by a disgruntled tenant. Isaac died a month after his brother, with the cause of death unknown. Soon after the name of the town and ferry were changed from Cannon to Woodland in



order to disassociate it from the negative connotation. Cannon's Ferry is also related to the unsavory history of Patty Cannon. Patty, distantly related to Isaac and Jacob by marriage, was the ringleader of a notorious gang of kidnappers who stole free blacks and enslaved people from their homes in the northern Delmarva Peninsula and sold them into slavery in the Deep South. Her gang operated from a tavern in what is now Reliance, Maryland, just miles away from the town of Woodland on Woodland Ferry Road. Today, Woodland Ferry continues in operation as it carries travelers approximately 400 feet across the river connecting both sides of Woodland Ferry Road. Approximately 225 vehicles per day use the crossing during the summer, with annual estimates at approximately 45,000 trips per year

Cannon Hall (ID #19)

Latitude: 38.600738, Longitude: -75.657592

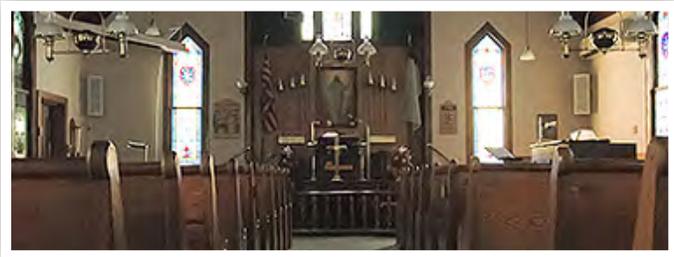
Located near the Woodland Ferry landing, Cannon Hall was the most prominent building in the area. Built in 1820, Cannon Hall was originally intended as a home for Jacob Cannon and his bride, but after she decided not to marry him, he never moved in, and the house stood empty for many years. The Cannon family first opened the ferry across the river here in the 1760s. Cannon Hall was a five-bay, two-story frame house. The central hall is typical of Sussex County Georgian houses. Details of the house were very well executed and reflect the prosperity of the builder.



Woodland Methodist Church and Cemetery (ID #20)

Latitude: 38.600208, Longitude: -75.658007

In 1843, Mrs. Boling and her son, Jacob Nicholson built a small place of worship at Cannon's Ferry (now Woodland). The land was deeded in 1832 and was always meant to be the site for a church. In 1883, the present church was built. Electricity was installed with a remodeling in 1941. The church has had some



upgrades, but the stained glass windows from 1951 are still admired, the original gas ceiling lamps, now electrified, and original oil lamp brackets adorn the windows. The church was referred to as “the church built beside a graveyard”. This was due to early families being buried by the church. However, today it is known as “The Friendly Church by the Nanticoke River” because of the proximity to the Nanticoke River. Church services are still held weekly

DuPont Factory (ID #21)

Latitude: 38.632302, Longitude: -75.628258

In 1939, DuPont constructed a full-scale facility in Seaford to begin commercial production of nylon. Nylon was the first totally synthetic fiber to be fashioned into consumer products. Prepared wholly with materials readily derived from coal, air, and water, nylon revolutionized the textile industry. The



750-acre plant along the Nanticoke River contributed to Seaford's prosperity in the mid-twentieth century and gave it the nickname — the Nylon Capital of the World. Plant construction took one year and cost \$8 million. The plant at Seaford initially employed 850 people and had a capacity of 4 million pounds a year. In 2004 DuPont sold operations to Invista, a company that continues use of the site today.

Seaford Train Station Complex (ID #22)

Latitude: 38.63855, Longitude: -75.614305

Built in 1856, the rail station is a reminder of the importance of the railroad to the Western Sussex area. After it was built, new trade routes opened northward, and these new routes helped to change the character of the area's agricultural production. In addition, any town that secured a rail station was guaranteed designation as an important trade center. Seaford



benefited from the resulting prosperity. The original station was destroyed by fire in the early 1900's. The second station, still in use today, was built in 1902 adjacent to the site of the old station. Originally, the railroad was used for passenger, freight, and mail service. Passenger service was discontinued in 1965. The freight trains were used to carry local produce, goods and seafood. Today, the railroad is used mainly to haul local grain, chemicals, liquid propane, coal, wood, and supplies for the Invista plant.

Seaford Museum (ID #23)

Latitude: 38.640154, Longitude: -75.614033

Once the town's post office, this site became the Seaford Museum in 2003. The Seaford Museum includes a changing exhibit gallery, a presentation room, a general information area, and a gift shop. It has thousands of local artifacts following a timeline of United States, Delaware, and area history. It begins with the area's natural resources, the Nanticoke Indians, and winds its way to the 21st century with the world's first synthetic fiber, a nylon spinning machine. Other exhibits focus on early agriculture, shipbuilding, canning, the poultry industry, railroads, Black River Pilots, and the Nanticoke River's connection with the Chesapeake Bay. The museum is located in downtown Seaford on High Street in the restored 1930's post office building. The museum still houses several prominent post office antiques, such as the P.O. Boxes



Historic Seaford (ID #24)

Latitude: 38.640895, Longitude: -75.612289

Over a dozen commercial buildings in Seaford are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. All of these buildings demonstrate examples of late nineteenth- and early twentieth- century architecture. The views along High St. demonstrate both historic and scenic quality; historic because of their significance in telling the story of nineteenth-century Seaford, and scenic because the wide variety of building types offers varied and interesting views. Seaford's location on the northern bank of the Nanticoke River made it a prime location for travel and trade in the

nineteenth century. Oyster packing, one of Seaford's most important industries, flourished by virtue of the water route from the Chesapeake oyster beds and the railroad, which allowed for fast delivery to northern markets. The small-town atmosphere and historic character are communicated by the historic main street with Victorian architecture and a small scale that allows residents to walk to many parts of town.

First National Bank of Seaford (ID #25)

Latitude: 38.641967, Longitude: -75.612139

Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, this bank was built in 1868 in the Italianate style. It was a two-story rectangular brick structure. It has been converted into apartments, but the reuse follows the natural divisions of the interior. The building is the oldest standing bank building in Seaford.

Edgar and Rachel Ross House (ID #26)*Latitude: 38.643312, Longitude: -75.609987*

The Edgar and Rachel Ross House is a two and one-half story, brick dwelling listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Decorative elements can be attributed to the Late Victorian, Craftsman, and Colonial Revival styles. The house is located in one of the earliest developed sections of Seaford. The building was constructed in the 1890's. Edgar C. Ross was born in 1850 and raised in the Seaford area. His father, William H. Ross, had been the governor of Delaware. Edgar was a man of prominence and was the owner of large areas of land in Sussex County. The Ross's were married on April 19, 1892.

**Woodland United Methodist Church (ID #27)***Latitude: 38.600208, Longitude: -75.658007*

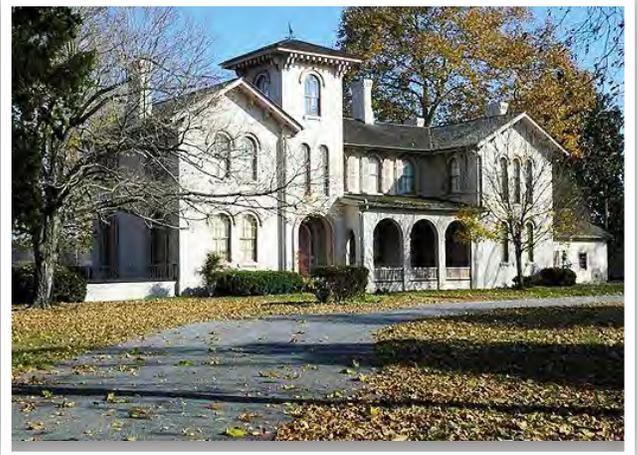
The parish of St. Luke's organized in 1835. Parishioners originally attended services in the Union Meeting House, on High Street in Seaford. The present day



church was constructed from 1838 to 1843. The building hosted the first ordination of a Delaware bishop, Reverend Albert Lee, in 1841. The church's original steeple was replaced by the Norman tower in 1902, and the structure's buttresses were added in 1944, when the church's walls were in danger of collapsing. A parish house was built in 1932. The cemetery on the church grounds was originally called "God's Little Acre" referring to the size of the property. The cemetery, where former Governor William Henry Ross and several family members are buried, is comprised of 18 coping stone memorials.

Ross Mansion and Plantation (ID #28)*Latitude: 38.657026, Longitude: -75.620959*

This 1,389-acre property includes an 1859 Italianate-style mansion, a Gothic Revival honeymoon cottage, a historic slave quarter and a number of other outbuildings. Begun in 1856, the Ross Plantation was the home of former Delaware Governor William Ross. The romantic approach to the Italianate mansion was a typical style for wealthy homes. The Ross Slave Quarter was built sometime between 1856 and 1860, and housed fourteen enslaved people when it was in use. This was a noticeably large number of slaves at this point in Delaware's history as a slave state, when most farms had units of three to six slaves at the most. As a large plantation with a large population of enslaved African Americans, the Ross Plantation represents a settlement type that was not common by the time it was built shortly before the Civil War. The property is well preserved and is open regularly for guided tours and special events.



Cannon-Maston House (ID #29)

Latitude: 38.689027, Longitude: -75.648986

Constructed in 1727, and enlarged in 1733; the Cannon-Maston House is one of Sussex County's oldest brick buildings. The house was built by Thomas Cannon on land that he inherited from his father, James, after he passed away in 1712. The house's other namesake; Halsey H. Maston, purchased the home from the Cannon family in 1851. When the Cannon-Maston House was built, this area of Sussex County was still a part of Maryland. It did not become a part of Delaware until the American Revolution. In many of its details, the house's construction is much more typical of Maryland styles than Delaware styles, serving as a reminder of the contentious early history of this part of the state.



Harriet Tubman Marker (Seaford-Gateway Park) (ID #31)

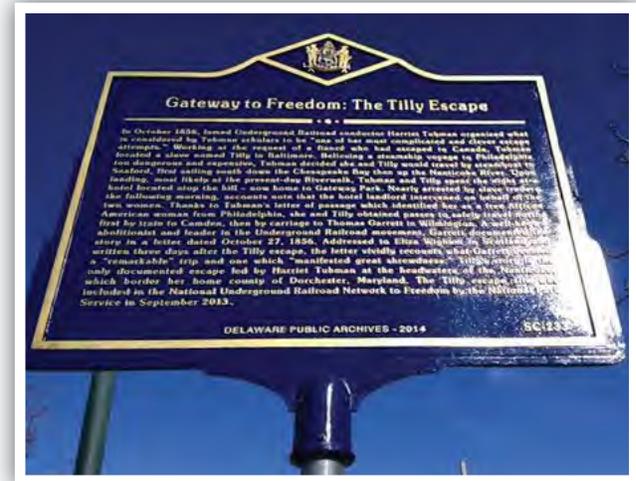
Latitude: 38.641807, Longitude: -75.609268

Unveiled in 2014, this historic marker chronicles the Harriet Tubman-Tilly Escape where Harriet and the

Hearn and Rawlins Mill (ID #30)

Latitude: 38.689027, Longitude: -75.648986

Listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), this site has had a mill on it since 1820. The first mill burned down in 1879, and was replaced shortly afterward with the present one. This mill is one of the few water-powered gristmills still operating in Delaware. Hearn and Rawlins, with a history going back nearly a century, preserves the type of small country milling operation that once could be found on every Delaware stream. The fast-flowing and abundant waters of the Nanticoke tributaries near Seaford powered a large number of mills during the nineteenth century. This power source, combined with deep-water navigation of the Nanticoke, combined to make Seaford an important shipping point for agricultural products.



slave, Tilly, came south from Baltimore to Seaford and stayed at the old Coulbourn Hotel location, across from Seaford City Hall on High and Market Streets. To help commemorate Tubman's journey, and the dedication of the historic marker, the Seaford Museum hosted a temporary exhibit. A permanent exhibit will open to the public in the summer of 2014.

Pine Grove Furnace Site (ID #32)*Latitude: 38.642546, Longitude: -75.555033*

The site of this old iron furnace is at Concord near the junction of Concord Pond Road and Church Road. It is on private property, but is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The furnace operated 1750-1799. It is located about three miles east of Seaford.

Concord Pond Dam (ID #33)*Latitude: 38.643127, Longitude: -75.554085*

Concord Pond Dam is located on Broad Creek in Sussex County along Concord Pond Road north of Church Road. The Concord Pond Dam is one of twenty-nine dams regulated by the Delaware Department of Natural Resources (DNREC). It is considered a high hazard risk by Delaware for risk of being overtopped or undermined.

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