Papermakers at home

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL
PHASE I AND PHASE II SURVEYS IN CONNECTION WITH

MOUNT LEBANON ROAD AND ROCKLAND ROAD INTERSECTION IMPROVEMENTS
BRANDYWINE HUNDRED, NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DELAWARE
DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION PROJECT 84-041-03

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1. Introduction

DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION proposes to improve an intersection in the hamlet of Rockland, New Castle County. Proposed safety improvements will consist of a new intersection for Rockland and Mount Lebanon roads. The area of the proposed intersection was the known location of buildings associated with the historic Rockland paper mill, now an apartment complex (FIGURES 1 AND 2, PLATE 1).

Rockland has been listed in the National Register of Historic Places since

February 1, 1972. The project site was included in that nomination (Eleanor Webster 1971).

A draft nomination prepared by another consultant concurrently with the present study would draw the district line along the east side of Rockland Road, excluding the project area (Bower 1990).

In order to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the author was engaged by the Department to conduct Phase I and Phase II investigations in the areas of these improvements.

2. Project Area Location and Description

THE PROJECT AREA lies in the Piedmont uplands valley of Brandywine Creek northwest of Wilmington, in Brandywine and Christiana hundreds.

It is served by a road system radiating northwestward from the city into the Pennsylvania hinterland. Connecting these radial roads are local service roads, of which Rockland Road is one. It leads from the mill village toward Concord Pike, the local trunk road.

On either side of the project area are larger roads, Kennett Pike (State Route 52) and Concord Pike (US 202), former turnpikes along the ridgetops that linked the Chester County, Pennsylvania, hinterland with the port of Wilmington, Delaware.

Rockland is served on the west by a very old local road from Centre Meeting. Now called Route 232, the road follows the valley of Wilson's Run. It has most frequently been called Adams' Dam Road or the road to Centre Meeting. A segment is part of Route 100, causing some confusion of nomenclature.

SOILS, DRAINAGE, AND ENVIRONMENT

Soils belong to the Neshaminy-Aldino-Watchung association, "level to steep, well drained, moderately well drained, and poorly drained, medium-textured soils formed over dark-colored gabbroic rocks; on uplands" (Soil Conservation Service 1970).

The Rockland site is Neshaminy and Talleyville very stony silt loams, considered unsuitable for cultivation. Its steep topography virtually eliminates it as a possible prehistoric site.

The Delaware Piedmont physiographic province is a fertile area of

gently-rolling hills underlain by igneous and metamorphic rocks.

The fall line of the Brandywine is not an abrupt cataract. Instead, the stream falls gently through New Castle County to tidewater at Wilmington, providing power for numerous mill seats along the way. This widely-distributed source of cheap and reliable power was the creek's main geographical advantage

Numerous outcrops along the Brandywine provided ready quarries for building stone, from earliest colonial times. Stone houses were being built during the seventeenth century. Brandywine "granite" was used widely for rubble fill, in such projects as the breakwaters at the mouth of Delaware Bay.

The creek also is a source of fresh drinking water for the population of Wilmington. The creek's pure water was also used by the Rockland paper mill.

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

Previous investigations in the project area include the forthcoming cultural resources management plan for the Brandywine Creek State Park, which is liberally quoted herein (Blume, Clark, and Dunn 1990).

The Rockland mill complex (PLATE 1, FIGURE 3) has been prominently mentioned in a number of studies of Brandywine industry. The 80-acre historic district is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (Webster 1971); the paper mill was inventoried by the Historic American Engineering Record before its conversion to multi-family dwellings, which essentially destroyed its historic fabric (Del.-63, Del.-64).

3. RESEARCH ORIENTATION AND THE STATE PLAN

PREVIOUS RESEARCH in the region has provided valuable insights into the locations of human activities through time. In some cases, as in the project area, settlement models are so well developed that sites can be predicted with uncanny accuracy, but there is yet much to be learned about human utilization of this part of New Castle County.

INDUSTRIAL SITE DEFINITION

The traditional definition of an archæological site has been "a place where artifacts are found," which is misleading and unduly restrictive in the context of modern industrial archæology.

Twenty years ago, some archæologists could define archæology as "the excavation of data," (Foley 1969:93) and restrict archæological studies to uncovering that which has been physically hidden.

Identification of sites with artifacts forces researchers to ignore loci where artifacts are not found, or places where the site itself is the artifact, or sites where artifacts are intangible or at least not solid. Intangible artifacts may be found on industrial sites or sites where the general landscape has interacted with, and been changed by, humankind in ways that are subtle and not expressed as traditionally recognizable artifacts.

A more satisfactory, but too verbose, definition is one offered by Deetz (1967: 11): "a spatial concentration of material evidence of human activity." This definition distances itself somewhat from the concept of an artifact, as well as from the concept of digging or uncovering.

Industrial sites, in particular, contain elements that do not fit the traditional definition of artifacts. Stream pollution, soil chemicals, odors, and even the acidity of the rain, are artifactual evidence from which human activity can be deduced, even though we do not normally conceive of a gas, a chemical formula, or an effect as an artifact in the sense that a projectile point or a potsherd is an artifact.

It is more correct to define a site, after the example of Deetz, as a place containing evidence of human agency.

The object of the archæologist's attention can therefore be identified as the study of man's effect on his environment, or the environment's effect on man, as expressed in measurable phenomena.

Each manifestation of human agency therefore becomes the equivalent of an artifact within a site, the definition of which is more properly broadened to include any place where man has left evidence.

This redefinition is useful, for the holistic industrial archæologist, since much

useful evidence of human agency may be atmospheric, environmental, or even intangible.

In the project area, it turns out, the most important artifact may be an engineering idea expressed in feet above sea level, reflecting the personality of an extremely wealthy civil engineer. The artifact has such dimensions as horsepower and volume, in addition to the established dimensions of superficial size and age.

PREHISTORIC MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Delaware prehistoric cultural resources management plan (Custer 1986) and the companion management plan for Northern Delaware (Custer and DeSantis 1986) identify the Brandywine Valley as a high priority area for archæological research, both because of development pressures and because of the scarcity of reported sites.

The plan was based upon a cultural ecological or cultural materialist approach, which examines the relationship between an environment and its people.

In the Piedmont uplands, Custer and DeSantis point out, there has been, historically, little environmental diversity. The streams have very narrow floodplains and there are few swamps. Through most of prehistory, the region was forested. Deciduous forests would have had a high carrying capacity for wildlife.

This part of New Castle County is ranked as having poor data quality and low site probability. Yet the plan identifies the Brandywine Valley as a corridor possessing a high research priority because of development pressures.

In short, any prehistoric archæological site in the Brandywine Valley is to be considered potentially valuable, simply because of rarity.

THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN

In order to implement the National Register of Historic Places program, the Delaware historic preservation office has issued a set of documents that collectively constitute the state plan for historic preservation.

The historic contexts section of the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan (Herman and Siders 1989) lists a number of historic property types. The following is a list of property types that are present in the project area, as they are grouped in the plan within three of the historic themes:

ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL TRENDS

Agriculture - Crops [not listed: Hay] Agriculture - Methods Land Improvement Mechanized (includes animal labor) Labor [not listed: Contract Labor Gangs] Agricultural Orientation Local Market Estate [not listed: Industrial Support Farms] Forestry Saw Mills Dams [not listed: Raceways and Penstocks] Shipping/Transporting Land Roads Crossroads Manufacturing Rural Industries Saw Mills Grist Mills

LANDSCAPE

Change through Occupation
Village/Town Sites
Early Plantation Sites
Early Industrial/Commercial Sites
Transportation Networks
Land
Roads and Toll Roads
Crossroads
Suburbanization

Heavy Manufactures

Cloth Mills

Paper Plants [actually paper mills]

PEOPLE

Major Families and Individuals [Not listed: Immigration]

Industrial

The plan divides the state into five geographical areas, the first of which is the Pennsylvania Piedmont, in which the project lies.

For the purpose of creating contexts, the plan identifies five historic periods:

A. 1630-1730 Exploration & frontier settlement B. 1730-1770 Intensified & durable occupation

C. 1770-1830 Early industrialization

D. 1830-1880 Industrialization & early urbanization E. 1880-1940 Urbanization & early suburbanization

The plan sets priorities for all these various plan elements (Ames et al 1989: 79-82). According to the authors of the plan, "The Piedmont Zone is not a high priority now because much of the historic landscapes of the nineteenth century have already been compromised or destroyed. By the late 1990s the Piedmont will have the greatest number of potentially eligible resources in the state from the early twentieth century and should move up in the Geographic Zone priorities."

Agriculture is the plan's first-ranked priority among above-ground resources, followed by settlement patterns and demographic change. Manufacturing is the third priority for above-ground resources. The term "above-ground" refers to visible structures, while "below-ground" does not necessarily include historical archæological sites.

For below-ground resources, the plan identifies settlement patterns and demographic change as the highest ranking priority for preservation attention. Trapping and hunting is second, followed by mining and quarrying. At the bottom of the list, seventh, is manufacturing.

It would seem that manufacturing is of little concern to the historic preservation planning process in Delaware, and that there is little to be gained from studying and protecting below-ground industrial historic resources in northern Delaware. The opposite is true.

The Piedmont Zone is fifth on the priority list for above-ground resources and is similarly low on the priority list for below-ground resources. The state plan notwithstanding, Delaware history is dominated by industrial history, and industrial sites in the state are major concerns to preservation interests.

When the plan's composite list of priorities was compiled, the Piedmont fell near the bottom in every configuration of the data:

Above-Ground

#1: Agriculture

1770-1830±, 1830-1880± Upper Peninsula, Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp, Coastal

#2: Settlement Patterns and Demographic Change

1830-1880±, 1880-1940± Urban (Wilmington)

#3: Settlement Patterns and Demographic Change

1770-1830±, 1830-1880± Piedmont, Upper Peninsula, Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp, Coastal

Below-Ground

#1: Settlement Patterns and Demographic Change 1630-1730± Coastal

From this it can be inferred that the state plan assigns low priority to virtually all preservation issues in and around the project area. In practice, manufacturing centers on the Brandywine have received lavish preservation attention. Not the least of these is the Rockland mill, of which the project area was once a part.

Since two of the plan's temporal divisions are labelled "industrialization," it seems strange that manufacturing should be lightly regarded among the preservation priorities, especially in view of the rapid erosion of industrial resources.

COMMERCIAL ORIENTATION

Transportation-related sites are, by definition, an element of commercial history. The project-area sites are commercial and industrial elements of the larger Philadelphia sphere of influence.

From the establishment of Philadelphia in 1682, Delaware has been part of Philadelphia's commercial hinterland.

Even after Delaware broke away from Pennsylvania politically in 1776, local commerce has continued to flow into the Pennsylvania economy. When steam navigation and railroads were introduced during the nineteenth century, Delaware's farmers turned to Philadelphia for access to the national markets beyond.

Wilmington, a commercial satellite of Philadelphia, was a market center for Delaware and Pennsylvania hinterlands to the west and northwest, up the Christina and Brandywine Valleys. Elsewhere in Delaware, Wilmington played no role whatever in the economic system. In terms of regional commerce, the city looked entirely to its westward and northwestward.

To tap this market, Wilmington interests built turnpikes, railroads, and local roads that radiated out from the city. The network of roads we now call Route 100 was never a turnpike, but it served as a secondary artery into Wilmington markets.

The Wilmington and Northern Railroad, which penetrated the Pennsylvania hinterland as far as Reading, was an attempt to siphon off some of Philadelphia's natural trade into the secondary market in Wilmington. Instead of becoming a hub, Wilmington became a corridor, through which rail traffic passed en route to somewhere else.

Wilmington's economic isolation from the rest of Delaware was broken with the construction of paved highways shortly after World War I. For the first time, downstate markets opened for upstate businesses through the highway system.

Wilmington's brief period of statewide economic dominance may prove to have been fleeting, as the state's center of population and influence moves again to the southward and newer networks, based on the Interstate highway system, redirect commerce to other, more distant, centers.

In the history of the project area, Philadelphia interests loom large, but the powder mills are intimately entwined with the larger history of the nation. While the Rockland mills were established by Philadelphia interests, the powder mills were from the start considered instruments of national policy. Neither mill served a Wilmington market, and during the nineteenth century neither company had a significant presence in the life of the city.

The Brandywine banks were, largely, a rural industrial environment detached from the urban industries around Wilmington, a scant four miles away. In the context of the period, "industrial" was not synonymous with "urban" in America.

INDUSTRIAL NATURE OF FARM SITES

During the nineteenth century, industries depended heavily upon their agricultural surroundings. It was impossible to run a factory without a complementary farm, and bigger factories required bigger agricultural establishments.

Christiana Hundred along the Brandywine functioned as a support structure for the mills along the creek. Animals for motive power and transportation, wood for building and fuel, stone for building, food for man and beast, all were provided by farmlands along the edge of the valley.

In spite of their bucolic appearance, the farms of Christiana Hundred's "Chateau Country" are historically industrial in nature. Many acres were owned or controlled by the duPont Company as hay plantations to feed the draft animals; hundreds of other acres fed the workers who lived in the little industrial villages down in the valley. Only in the present century has Delaware's Brandywine Valley become largely devoted to purely residential estates that do not materially support the local industries.

Co-minglings of agriculture and industry were the rule on the Brandywine as elsewhere in America during most of the nineteenth century. In 1832, W. W. Young reported that his company's activities at Rockland comprised several farms, plus wool and cotton spinning and weaving, which "necessarily, are blended with each other, and there is much difficulty to identify

them separately with exactness." A Wilmington tanner reported a similar difficulty of separating his tannery from his farms, which he described as "intimately connected" (Porter 1990:61).

LOCAL PRESERVATION ENVIRONMENT

The Brandywine Valley is an area where cultural resources have been lovingly preserved, but at the same time is suffering intense development pressure. The valley enjoys an active preservation movement, which extends to both historic and natural features.

Historic Preservation in the valley is primarily residential in focus, even though the Hagley Museum is an industrial-history center. Outside Hagley, the preservation movement has parallelled the transformation of the valley from hay farms and industries into a residential suburban region.

Rockland is an example of this phenomenon. The shells of the buildings that once housed the paper mill have been recycled to create upscale housing, rendering interpretation of the mill function all but impossible.

In some cases, progress has taken bizarre turns that have obliterated the historic landscape, sometimes in the name of historic preservation. The realities of the past have received cosmetic treatments that sometimes obscure the truth.

Ugly but significant historic sites have been made æsthetically pleasing in the name of preservation, degrading the historical

integrity of the industrial landscape. Historically polluted watercourses are clean and green; historically noisy places have become quiet, and historically noisome places smell sweet, all in the name of historic preservation.

So that more people can enjoy the open spaces, the construction industry is busily throwing up houses in nearly every neighborhood, diminishing the open landscape that characterized the valley for three centuries. Hay fields, which once dominated the valley, are turning into subdivisions, golf courses, and lawns. The visual link with nineteenth-century industry recedes in step with the march of the suburbs.

While isolated artifacts of the nineteenth-century industrial period survive, the built environment in the Brandywine Valley today is primarily a product of the twentieth century, erected after the decline of local industry. Suburbanization is an important historical process, and the name of the most recent temporal division of the state plan.

As the state plan predicts, early examples of the suburbanization process soon will be eligible for the National Register.

4. Human History

PEOPLE ARRIVED in the Delaware Valley near the end of the last (Wisconsin) glaciation (Kraft 1986:31). Glaciers entrapped so much water that the ocean lay fifty miles east of the present Sandy Hook, New Jersey. As glaciers retreated and the ocean advanced, area ecology changed.

During the ten millenia before European settlement, Delaware's climate evolved from glacial tundra to temperate hardwood forest. Man's adaptation to the changing climate was marked by gradual cultural evolution. Custer and DeSantis (1986) have provided a useful table that correlates human and climatic change:

PREHISTORIC CHRONOLOGY

Dates	Environmental Episode	Cultural Period
8080 BC	Late Glacial	Paleo-Indian /Early Archaic
6540 BC 3110 BC 810 BC	Pre-Boreal/Bore Atlantic Sub-Boreal Sub-Atlantic W	al Middle Archaic Late Archaic /oodland I
AD 1000 AD 1600		Woodland II

These changes in climate have forced changes in man's subsistence strategies, family structure, and social organization.

PREHISTORY

Mammoths, musk ox, horses, caribou, and walrus provided food for dire wolf, short-faced bear, and other predators. Man was among the smaller competitors in the tundra food chain, but his skills compensated for his physical shortcomings. Nomadic people of this Paleo-Indian period were among the most skilled makers of stone tools in the world. They would travel great distances to quarry the best flinty cobbles from which they made exquisite spearpoints, knives, and small tools.

Paleo - Indian hunting - gathering society lasted until about 6,500 BC, when the Atlantic climate episode and the Archaic period of prehistory began (Custer 1984:31). Northern hardwood forests had replaced the tundra, the ocean had risen, and the climate was warmer. Pleistocene megafauna were replaced by smaller game, which required different hunting techniques and tools.

Archaic people fashioned tools made of quartz, a material that is less tractable than the flinty materials that Paleo people had favored. Ground stone axes and other heavy tools appear during this period.

By 3,000 BC, prehistoric society was decidedly different. Because people had stopped moving around so much, regional cultural differences began to appear in the artifact assemblages. Sedentary lifestyles ultimately led to horticulture, complex religious practices, and the accumulation of more, less portable, material goods. The last prehistoric period, the Woodland, is characterized by larger groups of people living together in villages, using pottery and other heavy or fragile goods that would have been difficult to move from place to place. Woodland people tended to form more or less permanent settlements at places with abundant multiple resources. They sent out hunting parties, but they seldom dispersed whole populations to live off the land in the manner of their hunter-gatherer ancestors.

COLONIAL NEW CASTLE COUNTY

New Castle County was first settled by Europeans during the second quarter of the seventeenth century, first by Swedish settlers and then by the Dutch. Settlement reached the project area after the English takeover in 1664. It was the Quakers, who flooded the colony with settlers after Penn's takeover in 1682, that brought Western civilization to the project area. Under the Dutch and the Duke of York, local courts had charge of parcelling out the unclaimed land, but the new proprietor soon concentrated authority in his own land office at Philadelphia. The ensuing period was marked by large grants to Philadelphia merchants and speculators, including members of the Penn family, who effectively controlled access to vacant land for another century. One of these tracts was the Manor of Rockland.

The upper Brandywine, including the project area, was one of the areas settled by the first wave of Penn's Quaker settlers. During the eighteenth century, the creek's abundant water power gave rise to flour, saw, and fulling mills, which were followed in the nineteenth century by paper, powder, and textile mills.

Delaware's Piedmont remained largely agricultural during the nineteenth century, in spite of industrialization and urban housing types in the river valleys. The non-farm population tended to live in closely-packed rows of houses around the milling centers, such as Rockland. Suburban sprawl, a characteristic of later periods, was unknown.

The surrounding farmlands were as much a part of the industrial scene as the mill villages. Even though the valley was served by short-line railroads, most industrial transportation still depended upon horse

power. Every factory had its stables, pastures, and hayfields to support its draft animals.

In a larger sense, the upper valley mills can be interpreted as rural industry serving Philadelphia and even wider markets, beyond the purely local mills found elsewhere. Some of the mills were grist and saw mills, serving the needs of nearby farmers, but others functioned to process raw materials from distant sources for distant markets.

Thus it is difficult to distinguish between rural and industrial features of the landscape or to discuss the villages in isolation from their surrounding farms. One of the sites in the present project is part of a mill property in a "rural" setting, while the other, a short distance away, is a "village" environment. Both are decidely industrial.

Much of the land in the area belonged during the nineteenth century to the duPont powder business, which was then a family-owned partnership. Members of the family appropriated the farms as estates, creating the nucleus of what has become known as "chateau country," the vanguard of suburbanization. Best known of these estates is Winterthur, which the last duPont owner endowed as a museum of early American decorative arts. Part of the Winterthur tract became Brandywine Creek State Park, while the family's first home at Eleutherian Mills became part of the Hagley Museum.

5. HISTORY OF ROCKLAND

WILLIAM PENN'S MANOR of Rockland was reserved for his family, who were entitled to personally collect ground rents beyond the customary proprietary quitrents, which were actually taxes paid to the proprietor's office.

Rockland was one of the earliest and longest-functioning mill seats on the Brandywine. John Gregg[Grigg] and Adam Kirk had a grist mill on the west bank in 1724. The place was known as Kirk's Ford until the first bridge was built on the present site. The east bank is still occupied by the shell of a former mill building, which now contains a condominium residential complex.

A fulling mill, for finishing wool cloth, was built here in 1733. Caleb Kirk in about 1795 began the improvements that eventually became the Rockland mill complex.

In the early nineteenth century, the stone mill on the west bank housed some of the earliest powered cotton spinning machinery in the United States. William Young was making paper here in 1800 for the U. S Treasury. Tradition states that William Young in 1802 built the stone worker houses that are the subject of this investigation (Le Compt n d).

In 1804, the plant made ten reams of paper from American mulberry roots, but the experiment came to nothing. The first paper mill burned in 1814. Papermaking stopped in 1822, when the mill was converted to cotton manufacture. The Rockland Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1825 to make woollen cloth. William Young died in 1829, and the Company was operated by his sons until the factory burned in 1846.

Alfred Victor duPont became a director of the Company in 1846, and obtained an Act of the Delaware legislature to incorporate the enterprise in 1847. In spite of the attempt at reorganization, the plant was sold by the U. S. Marshal in 1849 (Riggs

1970: 81-82). In connection with the 1849 events, Joseph Taylor drew a remarkably detailed pictorial map of the site (FIGURE 5), which was engraved as an advertisement. A cotton milling operation followed briefly, failing in 1854.

Augustus Jessup bought the property at sheriff's sale and Rockland's second paper mill was begun. Jessup created the partnership of Jessup and Moore when he conveyed the property to this son-in-law Bloomfield Moore and his sons Alfred and Edward as tenants in common. The firm acquired adjacent properties as well, assembling 134 acres. A corporation was formed and management eventually shifted to New York.

The new ownership enlarged the mill and turned the Rockland seat into a paying proposition. By 1880, Rockland had a population of 200, two churches, a hotel, schools, and a large paper mill (Edwards 1880). There were eventually twenty-eight company-owned houses on the property, several of which are still standing (Le Compt nd) on the hill above the project area.

Jessup and Moore made fine book papers at Rockland and at another mill downstream. The mill operated under the name of Jessup and Moore until 1933. Trustees in Bankruptcy sold the property in 1934, and it changed hands several times.

Rockland shrank during the Depression. It was reported in 1940 that the postmistress had resigned because her house was being torn down (LeCompt n d).

Finally in 1940, the mill became the property of a firm called San-Nap-Pack, which later became Doeskin Products, manufacturer of tissue papers. Corporate financial problems, pollution concerns, and a fire in 1958 crippled the operation. New owners, Consolidated Cellulose Products, bought the business in 1967 and continued the Doeskin name.

During this period of reorganization and retrenchment, several older buildings, including those in the project area, were demolished.

The plant closed permanently in 1973, when it was sold to Bissell-Vinton Associates, who developed the condominium in the old mill buildings.

PAPERMAKING TECHNOLOGY

During the Jessup and Moore and the later Doeskin ownership, the mill made paper by the Fourdrinier continuous process, rather than the traditional sheet-by-sheet method. Continuous paper machines were introduced into America by Thomas Gilpin at Kentmere on the Brandywine in 1816.

Introduction of continuous machines altered the power and water needs of paper mills. Traditional paper mills used water power to operate their hollanders, machines that macerated old rags to make linen pulp.

Actual forming of the paper was a hand process, in which papermakers dipped screens into a pulpy soup of fibers and pulled out the wet sheets, which were then drained and pressed dry.

Continuous machines formed the paper on a porous belt, onto which a slurry of pulp was poured. A roll of dry paper came out the end of the machine at a much higher rate than any hand workman would have been able to match.

The new machinery required more power. It also needed more hollanders, which required more power. The mills also needed large supplies of very pure water, which was kept in a pond on the premises and re-used constantly.

Installation of the new machinery undoubtedly explains the expansion of the mill building under Jessup and Moore, soon after the firm was established.

This is the building that was gutted to form the basis for a condominium complex that retains architectural elements of the original mill. The mill's pond survives adjacent to Rockland Road, on the edge of the project area.

The site of the original mill, which stood above the bridge, probably is covered by the cement-block building that now stands upstream from the condominium complex. It appears on the 1849 survey of the Rockland property (FIGURE 4).

Another consequence of the new machinery was a change in workforce. Papermaking became an industrial operation, rather than a craft.

The 1882 Ferris Brothers directory described Rockland as "A thriving little town near DuPont's Station on the Wilmington and Northern Railroad" that was "fast becoming an important business center." Scharf's 1888 history, however, noted that the inhabitants were mostly Jessup and Moore employees, and "Alexander Colquohoun is the merchant of the village." (Scharf 1888:906)

The project area was part of the Rockland mill property through most of the nineteenth century. The 1849 survey (FIGURE 4) shows a three-unit row of houses in the project area, but the map is ambiguous about the locations and orientations of buildings. The 1835 painting (PLATE 1, PAGE 4), the Beers atlas of 1868 (FIGURE 3, PAGE 5), and the Baist atlas of 1893 (FIGURE 3, PAGE 9) are unanimous in placing the houses between Mount Lebanon Run and the extension of the road over the bridge, an apparently uncharted street.

Inside the intersection of Mount Lebanon Road and Rockland Road was a store, which shows on both the Beers and Baist maps. Locations of the store and the houses are shown on the sketch map of modern conditions, Figure 6, page 19 and on the 1918 survey, Figure 7, page 21, below. In the 1893 Baist atlas map (FIGURE 3), the store is shown in the intersection of Mount Lebanon Church Road and Rockland Road, approximately where the new intersection is to be built.

All of these sources agree on the more or less precise locations of the eight-house row and the post office and store

combination. All that was left for investigation was the issue of integrity.

The mill village is already listed in the National Register of Historic Places, but a site does not remain eligible after it loses its integrity. Since the row houses and store building had been destroyed, they would remain eligible for inclusion in the Register only as non-contributing parts of the district, or as archæological sites.

Accordingly, Bowers (1990) recommended reducing the district to eliminate the site here under consideration, since the revised nomination makes no mention whatever of archæological potential.

A building site can retain archæological integrity and contribute to a district even after it is destroyed.

Archæological integrity of the site, therefore, remained the only question unanswered. Mr. Burl Owens, now the security chief at the condominimum complex, reported that the buildings had been stripped of their wooden parts and then levelled, with nothing surviving above ground.

Mr. Owens pointed out locations of the store, the two worker housing blocks, and other features of the former village. He said that the destroyed rows resembled the one surviving stone row (PLATE 2, BELOW) that aligns with their foundations (PLATE 3).



Plate 2 Rockland project area

At right is a surviving mill worker house, similar to the one investigated, looking eastward from a point opposite the entrance to the former mill building. The road in foreground is the road over Rockland bridge, the extension of which would have passed in front of the houses.

6. Phase II Evaluation and Assessment of Impact at Rockland

THE ROCKLAND PAPER MILL was destroyed as an industrial artifact when the building was gutted and filled with housing units. Residential adaptation completely removed the mill, leaving only the shell of the building in which the most recent paper mill had been located. Since the main archæological and historical feature of the community was unalterably destroyed, the integrity of the Rockland district is seriously compromised.

Near-total loss of integrity might be a convincing reason to remove Rockland from the National Register, at least in terms of its industrial significance. There are, however, areas of architectural or æsthetic significance, distinct from the mill property's past or potential contributions to archæological or historical knowledge.

In particular, there is reason to believe that the village might have extraordinary National Register value under criterion D, which generally is reserved for archæological sites that have contributed, or might be expected to contribute to our knowledge of the past.

Outside the mill itself are the ancillary features of the mill community that might add as much to knowledge as the mill itself (PLATE 4, BELOW). Like the other mill seats along the Brandywine, Rockland still contains some of its worker housing, including some unusual frame rowhouses along the old county road up the Brandywine.

The area of the intersection improvement will cross the sites of three known structures: two

Plate 4

Stone
house
located
just above
the
project
right-of-way,
formerly
associated
with the mill



four-unit stone rowhouse buildings and a frame store. These buildings can easily be located on the historic maps, with some accuracy. On the ground their locations are not so easily discerned, since the whole area was covered with clean fill after the buildings were demolished (FIGURE 6). When the 1918 map (FIGURE 7) was compared to existing conditions, it was possible to pinpoint historical features that are known to have existed.

In the vicinity of the rowhouse units, Mount Lebanon Run is contained between stone walls. The ground is covered with building debris including brick and stone masonry fragments and wall sections. One part of a masonry foundation and the remains of a springhouse are visible in the underbrush.

The store site has been cleared and graded, leaving no surface indications. Along Rockland Road, the apparent depth of fill is as much as ten feet in places. In the store site is a large Wilmington water department underground complex of meters and other equipment, marked on the surface by three manholes. Informants identified the manholes as occupying the site of the store, which is confirmed by the map.

The upper part of the project area has been deeply filled to provide a level yard for a house served by the private drive at the top of the sketch map, Figure 6. This house, shown in Plate 4, while not in the project area, will be impacted visually by the project. A house appears on this location in the 1868 map but not in the 1849 map, which gives a good bracket for the construction date of the house.

TEST TRENCHES

In order to assess the integrity, for purposes of determining archæological potential, a series of three machine-cut trenches were sunk into the site. The Gradall machine was chosen over the more traditional hand tools because it was known that the site had been covered with a heavy layer of clean fill. The former locations of the three principal historic buildings had been accurately established from historical documents (FIGURE 7).

Test objectives were limited to the Phase II purpose of determining the extent and integrity of the resource, which was known both from the documents and field observation. No features would be opened.

The first of these trenches, labelled Test 1 on Figure 8, was sunk into the area occupied by the lower row of four houses. Fill consisted largely of basketball-sized rocks, some with mortar still adhering, in a matrix of brown soil. These were assumed to be parts of the walls. Two layers of such rubble were separated by a layer of yellow sandy fill. Toward the road, large boulders appeared to be part of a demolished wall. Because of the nearness of sewer and water lines, it was deemed unwise to further explore these boulders.

The rubble ended near the present water table on a yellow sandy subsoil at the water table nine feet below current grade. Ceramics from the lower levels of the rubble (Island Field accession 90/56/1) are consistent with a building erected in 1802 and occupied until 1960. They include black-glazed red earthenware, green shell-edged pearlware, hand-decorated white earthenwares, transfer-printed white earthenwares, and ironstone.

Because the fill was extremely unstable, it was necessary to confine recordation to sketches, rather than tightly measured and controlled profiles. Water was encountered at the bottom, on the apparent natural sand level.

Informants reported that the houses had English basements, which would have placed their lowest elevation above the bottom of the rubble.

This trench confirmed the report that the demolition contractor, at least in this area, had diligently obliterated the houses, removing all intact masonry from the area of this test.

At the opposite side of the project area, on the site of the store and post office, a second trench was opened. Informants reported that the building was a lightweight frame structure, which the contractor had completely removed.



Plate 5
Excavating Test 2 with a Gradall

Test 2 was a machine-cut trench into the store site (PLATE 5). At a depth of five feet eight inches, an apparent natural clay layer was reached, which was tested another foot and a half, in order to confirm that it was natural. The bottom layer, resting on this clay, consisted of blacktop pavement and other very recent building debris. Between this test trench and the roads the ground has been further disturbed by extensive utility improvements, probably obliterating all meaningful traces of the store building.

It can therefore be concluded that the area designated as "cleared and graded" on figure 5 is so disturbed that it possesses no integrity. To the east, in the scrub woodland, the picture is very different. The demolition contractor had not been so diligent in removing the upper row of four houses.

At the top of the rowhouse unit stands the ruin of a springhouse (PLATE 6), which was built on a large natural outcrop. Looking down from the springhouse, a natural channel is apparent, flowing westward toward Rockland Road. This channel is covered over with rubble and trash, but it proved to be still very active.

North of the spring is a level space, extending sixty feet back almost to Rockland Run. Two large trees stand on this level platform, indicating that the landform is a feature predating the house demolition of twenty years ago.

At the opposite end of this plateau, alongside the channel, a small fragment or mortared stone wall was visible. When the debris in front of this wall was removed, it proved to be standing forty inches above the muck of the channel leading from the spring.

A dry-laid cross wall, eight feet long, stands athwart the channel, creating a waterfall about three feet high. as the stream steps down.



Plate 6
Remains of the spring house

In the muck of the streambed were several identifiable ceramic artifacts, including slip-decorated red earthenware, printed and painted white earthenwares, and black-glazed red earthenwares. These are consistent with nineteenth-century workers' houseware.

Longtime resident Burl Owens reported that the springhouse had not been used toward the last, since a deep dug well had replaced it.

Since there was a high probability that the channel might contain undisturbed deposits, it was backfilled gently, leaving the wall segment visible above ground for future reference.

No further archæological work is recommended for the area marked "heavily filled and disturbed" on figure 8. The house site, however, definitely warrants appropriate data-recovery treatment. The store site is apparently completely obliterated, and requires no further attention.

This site, especially the filled channel of the spring branch, has high potential for containing intact deposits that could shed light on the lives of nineteenth-century workers.

The state management plan for historical archæological resources, which was issued during this investigation, identifies suburban New Castle County as a threatened area. The theme of technological revolution, 1770-1830, is identified as a context needing attention (DeCunzo and Catts 1990:190).

Considering the investment that has been lavished on preserving fragmentary above-ground mementoes of the industrial period, there should be little difficulty justifying attention to the more substantial and informative remains that lie intact below the surface at Rockland. The village contains some of the earliest and latest occupied factory worker housing in Delaware.

Plate 8

Excavated wall segment, looking northeast



Built in 1802, the first industrial rowhouses at Rockland served their original purpose for more than a century and a half, and can be expected to provide an uninterrupted chronicle of life in a company house for the full span of the industrial revolution in America.

ELIGIBILITY AND EFFECT

The upper row of worker houses retains its archæological integrity, but the lower row has been severely damaged. The wall shown on Plate 8 is part of a stone platform on which stood the upper block of row. It also retained the spring branch.

In the area tested, this drain ran along the foot of the wall from a springhouse, perpetually wetting the soil. Organic remains could be preserved in the wet area.

Investigation of the house site could add to our knowledge of the living conditions of Brandywine workers during the nineteenth century. This particular site is set apart from other worker housing by the possibility of organic preservation in the waterlogged ground along the spring drain.

As an archæological expression of the qualities for which the district was nominated to the Register, the row of worker houses clearly is a contributing district element.

The current plan would have an adverse effect on these remains. If it is impossible to avoid disturbing the ruins, data recovery will be the preferred treatment.

PLANNING IMPLICATIONS

This project illustrates one of the inherent problems of preservation planning. Sites tend to be departmentalized, even though they might have diverse attributes.

In the normal course of business, an archæological site will be evaluated for eligibility by an archæologist, and a standing structure will be evaluated by an architectural historian. In theory, each consultant or other evaluator should take into account the other disciplines that might be involved.

The program recognizes [on paper at least] that any property might be eligible under more than one criterion, and that all properties should be evaluated against each of the criteria. Academic orientation of the evaluator, however, will skew the evaluation.

In the case of Rockland, the old nomination included the present project area, even though it did not address the archæological aspects of demolished houses.

The most recent re-evaluation eliminated the project area because the historic buildings had been demolished. Yet the present study revealed potentially significant archæological deposits. These deposits, independent of the existing district nomination, qualify the site for the Register.

Unless the archæological potential of a registered site has been recognized in the nomination, it is necessary to re-evaluate the property "from scratch" whenever a cultural resource management report is drafted. In the present instance, both the architectural and archæological dimensions of Rockland were being evaluated concurrently by consultants who reached opposite conclusions regarding worker housing ruins.

This situation gives rise to an effective "dual registration" for every major site, since the archæological dimension is inherent in human activities virtually everywhere.

A "quick fix" for the problem would be for each discipline to write a separate section of each nomination, regardless of the main thrust and the criterion under which the property is being primarily considered. So long as the Federal guidelines require professional qualifications for consultants in particular fields, it follows that a full complement of qualified individuals should consider each property, or the reviewing agencies should coordinate the efforts of diverse experts engaged separately to evaluate a single property.

Until then, cultural resources will be evaluated in the manner of the blind men describing an elephant in the Hindu legend.

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INFORMANTS

Robert Howard, curator, Hagley Museum, interviewed September 13, 1990.

Burl E. Owens, longtime resident of Rockland, interviewed November 1990

Qualifications of the investigator

Heite Consulting, a firm consisting of Dr. Louise Heite and Edward F. Heite, specializes almost exclusively in reconnaissance-level and phase I cultural resource management studies.

Edward Heite served as Historic Registrar and Chief of the Bureau of Archives and Records Management for the State of Delaware. His assignments with the state included the statewide survey of historic sites and the restoration of the Old State House at Dover. He was previously archæological historian for the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, for whom he directed the excavation of eighteenth-century Fredericksville Furnace and the seventeenth-century Hallowes site in Virginia.

Since 1980, the firm has completed reconnaissance-level studies and phase I studies for the Philadelphia District, United States Army Corps of Engineers, National Park Service, United States Navy, Waste Management of North America, BCM Eastern, Inc., the Trustees of the New Castle Common, and the Delaware Department of Transportation.

CERTIFICATIONS

Both principals of the firm are members of the Society of Professional Archæologists, certified in theoretical/archival research, document research, and historical archæology. Edward Heite is also certified by SOPA in field research and cultural resource management. They meet the professional standards for both historians and archæologists set forth in 36 CFR Part 61 and 43 CFR Part 7 (1984) and in the Secretary of the Interior's standards and guidelines for archæology and historic preservation (Federal Register Thursday, September 29, 1983, pages 44738-44740).

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It is at Rockland that the Brandywine starts its five mile descent to the tide waters, dropping 124 feet and providing the power for its many mills. Steep wooded hills descend to the Brandywine at Rockland where the full force of the river was dammed in 1794. The West bank is opened by two rolling hills and farm land by Wilson's Run, a stream that furnished power to the Rockland Mills in the 18th century. This area in back of Wilson's Run is now a State Nature Park. The Bast bank rises sharply to a plateau. This farm area is now given over to suburban housing and The Du Pont Country Club.

The hamlet of Rockland, halfway between Wilmington and the Pennsylvania State Line, was and still is a mill town. On either bank, joined by a bridge which was covered until 1934, are workers' houses. Although the community is now less autonomous without local stores, it still has its own Post Office. The school on top of the East bank's ridge stands as it did when built in 1831, although it has been adapted for private dwelling since 1930. There is the nearby Mt. Lebanon Methodist Church not far from the original Presbyterian Church that the mill owner, William Young, built for his workers on one slab of stone, and now razed. Further back on the plateau of the Bast bank on Black Gates Road is the Mansion House of William Young. This handsome whitewashed stone house was built in 1802. Raised on a grass terrace surrounded by stone walls, the two-story house with attic measure 50' x 34'. There are two identical five-bay facades on the Bast and West. The wood shingled, hip roof is topped with a small cornice under an almost flat metal roof which originally had a railing Prominent brick chimneys are on each end. The two wood dormers with pitched shingle roof and arch topped window with Gothic muntins have nice detailing of keys and bands: The six-paneled front door with sidelights is flanked by pilasters supporting an arch with a large fan light. A hipped-roof porch protrudes, supported by square fluted columns with a flight of wood steps descending. The house has been little changed since it was built. It has a hardsome, free-standing staircase in the entrance hall. The kitchen wing on the North end has had modifications.

The workers' houses, depicted so often by local painters, are set along the roads and on ridges of the hills. Simple stone, rectangular two-story buildings, they are whitewashed with one-story wooden shed, roofed porches, and square attic windows in the gabled ends. There are fewer of these houses than there were, although the mill itself is enlarged. Part of the original mills' walls remain, but they are insignificant in comparison to the large new buildings added by Concel, Inc. An excellent example of an early mill does still exist however, on the West bank. Once belonging to the Heshbon Factory, it still stands on top of the steep, rounded hill North of Wilson's Run where road #232 meets the Brandywine. It is a large, long, stone mill 83" 21' with two stories on the East and three on the West side: Stone buttresses retain this wall. The wood shingled, pitched roof is continuous, end to end, with two slim

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STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR (NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

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7. DESCRIPTION (cont'd.)

chimneys. The interior of the mill has been modified to fit the changing needs of the building. Used consecutively as stables, barn, living, and storage, it is in disrepair. There is still a mill wheel in the top story on the North end recording earlier industrial functions of the building. The original Gregg and Kirk Saw and Grist Mill that was where Wilson's Run joins the Brandywine, was transformed in the early 1900's into a six family dwelling house. It was known as The Kirk, but has been torn down. The bed of the raceway can be seen along road #232 that runs from Alam's Dam to Rockland.

On the hill next to the stone mill of the Heshbon Factory was The Kirk House. Built in 1797, it was badly burned and rebuilt in 1885. The exterior features of the house still keep the earlier Federal feeling. The House has a T-shaped plan. It has a three-story facade to the South with four bays, the top story having small square sash windows. Double parlors cover this facade on the interior with handsome identical black marble mantels of the early period. Numerous wings have been added.

The earliest mill owner's house, Rock Spring, is on road #235 from Rockland to Montchanin. It is a narrow 28' x 17' stone house, three stories high with an attic. The plan has two rooms on each floor, one front and one back with a large old fireplace on the ground floor. A center box stair winds through the house to all floors. A family account claims the house to have been built in 1694 originally with two stories and the roof sloping back one way against the rocks with another story being added later. Many adjustments have been made, but the house remains essentially that of the early Quaker farmers and millers. Set close to the rocks and adjacent to Rock Spring is The Springhouse. This is a fine old stone construction built around a large rock formation. It is L-shaped in plan with gable end towards the road and a porch extending along this end. On the interior, a walkway of stone runs center, front to back, with a brick floor under the water.

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

From the intersection of a small road with Rockland Road (1460 feet in north-westerly direction from the intersection of Black Gates Road and Rockland Road) N 700 W, 3060 feet to county road 235. Thence N 300 B, 2100 feet to county road 232. Thence North 800 feet, thence Bast 1830 feet, thence South 3660 feet to the place of beginning.

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Rockland represents one of the earliest and longest functioning mill areas on the Brandywine. John Gregg and Adam Kirk had, a grist mill on the West bank in 1724. The Bast bank is satilly being used by Concel, Inc. Rockland could serve as a miniature example of American Industrial history. Starting with the smaller tributary's water power used in the 18th century for mills that were family run for local needs, it progressed to the 19th century mills using the full river's power and meeting the demands of a national market. Rockland is particularly significant in the history of textiles. The first fulling mill of Delaware was built here in 1733, and in the early 1800's the stone mill that stands on the West bank housed some of the earliest cotton-spinning machinery in the United States. Paper was produced at Rockland also. In 1800, William Young was supplying paper to the U.S. Treasury, and paper has been produced on and off since then.

Rockland is interesting as a small mill town with its variety of mill owners' homes, workers' houses, and some good examples of vernacular architecture, barns, and springhouses. The Springhouse represents one of the earliest buildings done by the settlers. ... To keep the water source pure, small tight stone houses were built to protect the spring from leaves, animals, reptiles. Great care . . went into these small buildings throughout the 18th and 19th centuries and were an ever-present part of the Brandywine scene. They are now disappearing. A very handsome example of a springhouse adjoins land to Montchanin. According to family sources, the house was built in 1694 by John Gregg. If this is so, it would represent one of the earliest mill owner's house for it was John Gragg with Adam Kirk who ran the grist and saw mill at Rockland, and certainly represents the era of the early Quaker settlers that owned so much land on the Brandywine.

The other mill owner's house on the West bank built by Caleb Kirk in 1797, burned in 1881 and rebuilt in the same style and place in 1885. The present stone storage barn next to this house was the original mill for the Heshbon Factory, housing the early cottonspinning machinery. Cloth caused the early, move to an industrial process outside the family. The need to soften the house -woven. material needed a professional dexterity, and often present along with the basic mills of grist and saw, was the fulling mill. This

Form 10-2000 (July 1969)

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B. SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd.)

was also true because the fulling mill could not supply a full year's work. All three were present in Rockland in 1733 when Jonathan Strange built his fulling mill. In 1795, Caleb Kirk assumed the operations of the fulling mill and brought with him the saw and grist mills that he had inherited from his father, Adam Kirk. With Samuel Kirk in 1810, he founded the Heshbon Factory, but this soon failed as many textile industries did with competition from Europe, lack of raw materials, and skilled labor.

. Sharing the building of the dam and the water rights across the river was William Young. He had come from Scotland in 1784 and moved from his book business in Philadelphia to start the Delaware Paper Co. at Rockland in 1795. When fire destroyed the paper mill in 1814, Young concentrated on producing cotton and woolen goods. As many as 300 people were employed here at the factory's height. But personal debts, floods, and nation-wide problems of textile industries brought failure. Young's son tried to continue, but there was a general decline. The property was sold by the U.S. Marshal in 1849. In 1860, Jessup and Moore took over and revived paper making. Today Concel, Inc., has a large paper plant here. The Young Mansion House on the hill behind was built in 1802 and still stands as an example of an early mill owner's wealth and taste. It has the Delaware Heritage Plaque and is recorded by local surveys of historic buildings. The William Young House represents the early 19th century relation of millowner's proximity to his wills and workers. As the markets grew, many more and unknown investors were called on and the actual owners might not know or participate in the mill. Today, the parent company of the Rockland Concel Mill is in Montreal, the home office in New York, and sister plants as far away as California.

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- 1	As the designated State Liaison Officer for the		ii	I hereby certify that this property is included in	the 1				
	tional illatoric Preservation Act of 1966 (Publi	c Law	1		""				
- 1	89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inc	lusion	1	National Register. With the way, one	- 1				
	In the National Register and certify that it has	been	11						
	evaluated according to the criteria and procedu	res set	Ĭ						
ı	forth by the National Park Service. The recom-	nended	1	3.3 (2 + -5-11-13);	 1				
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9. MAJOR BIBLIDORAPHIC ...) FERENCES

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9. Major Bibliographical References (cont'd.)

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Laws of Delaware, X, 133.

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- Scharf, J. Thomas, <u>History of Delaware</u>, 1609-1888, 2 Vols., Richards and Co., Philadelphia, 1888.

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LED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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Major Bibliographical References (cont'd.)

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Secondary Sources -- Unpublished

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Pomeroy and Beers, Philadelphia, 1868, "Brandywine Banks," copy in Bleutherian Mills Historical Library, Greenville, Delaware, File no. D-6.

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Form 10-301 (July 1969)

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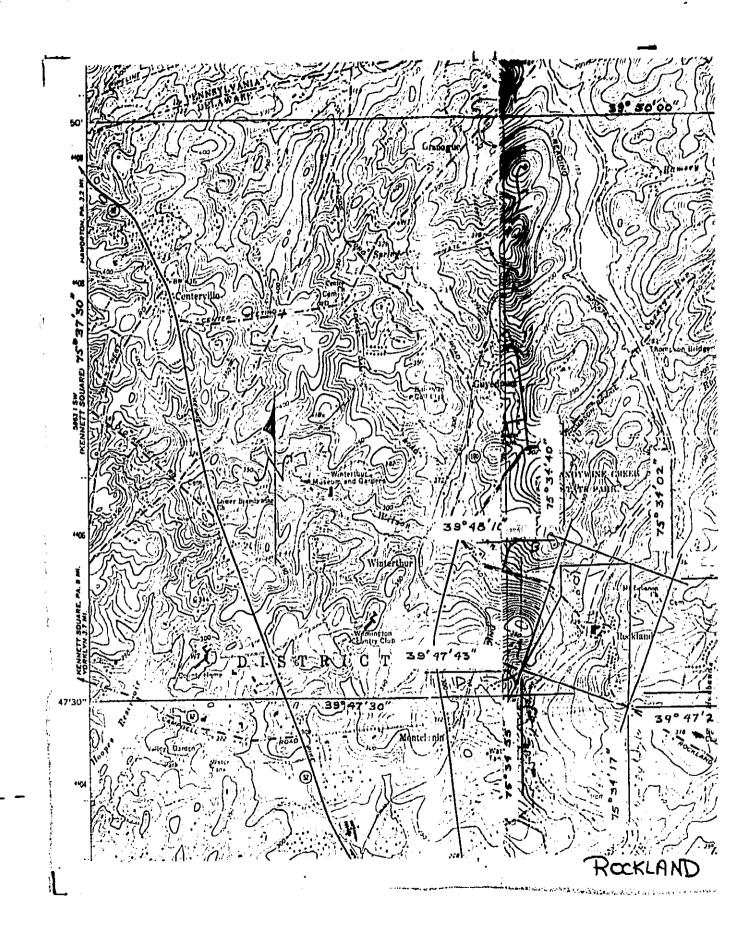
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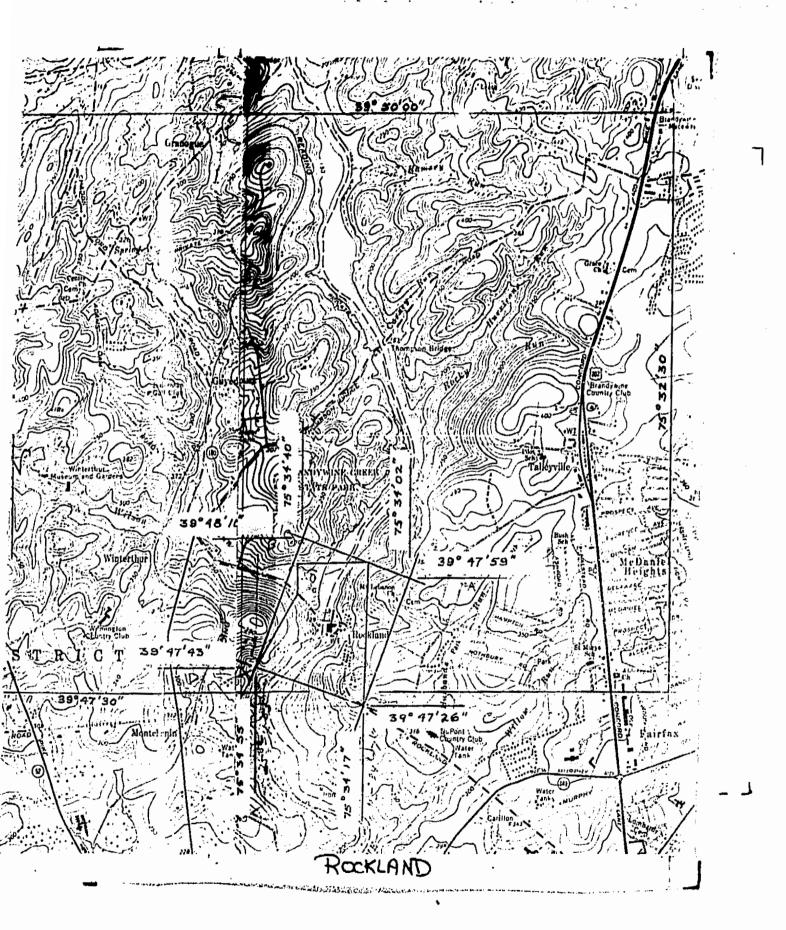
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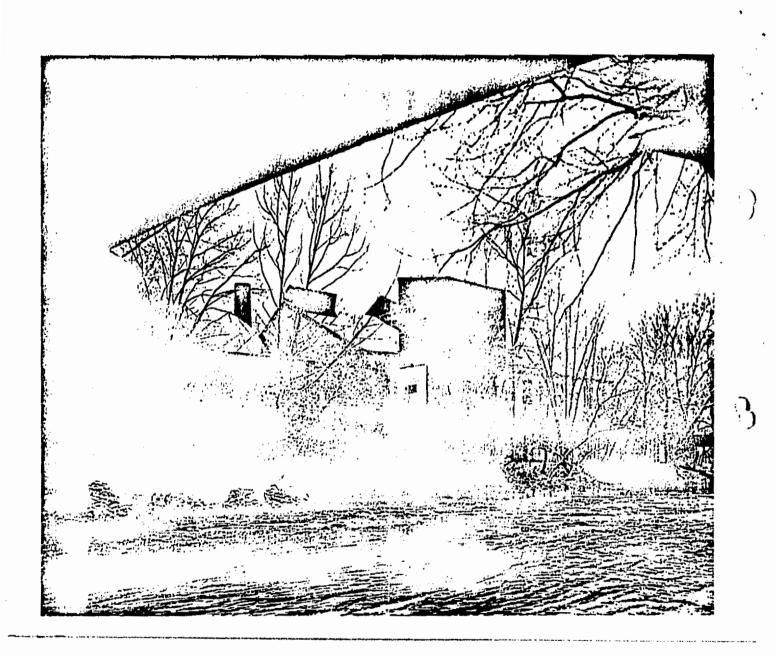




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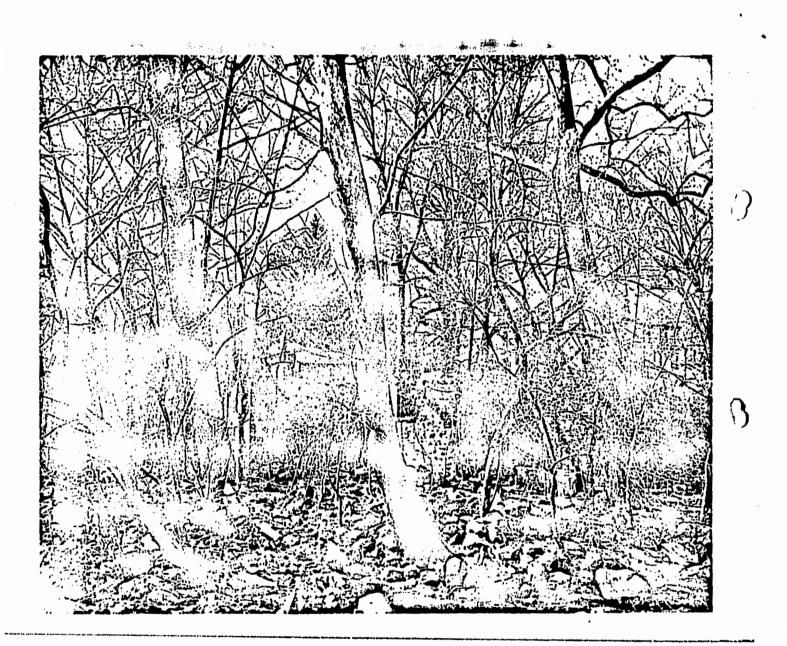


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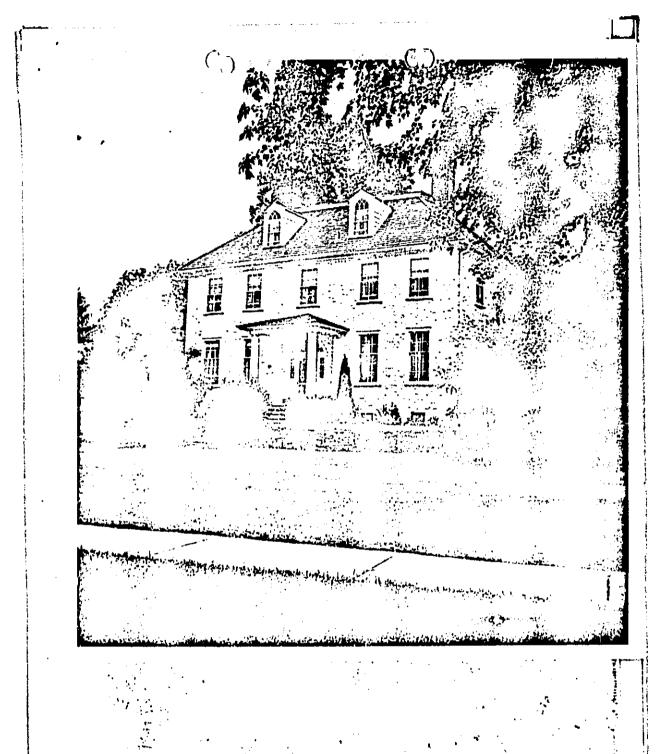
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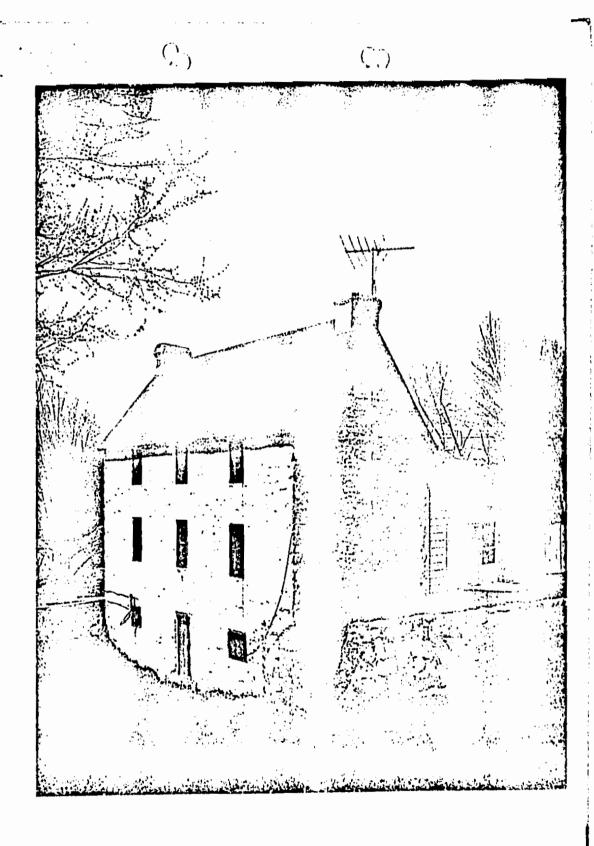
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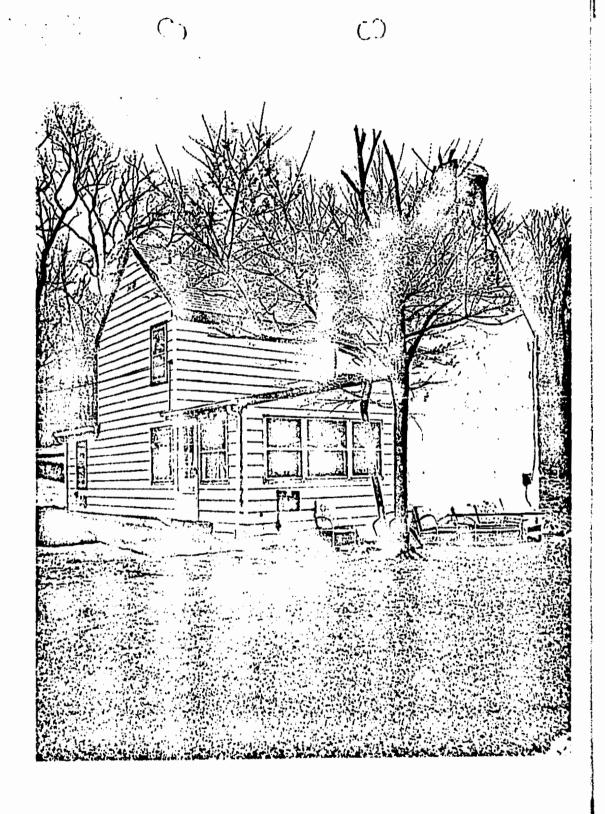
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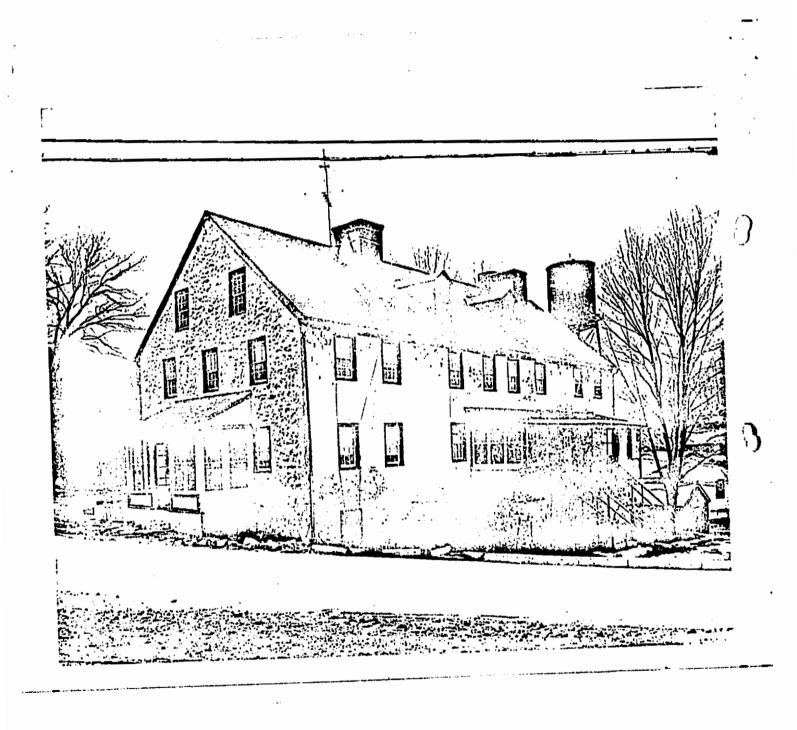
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

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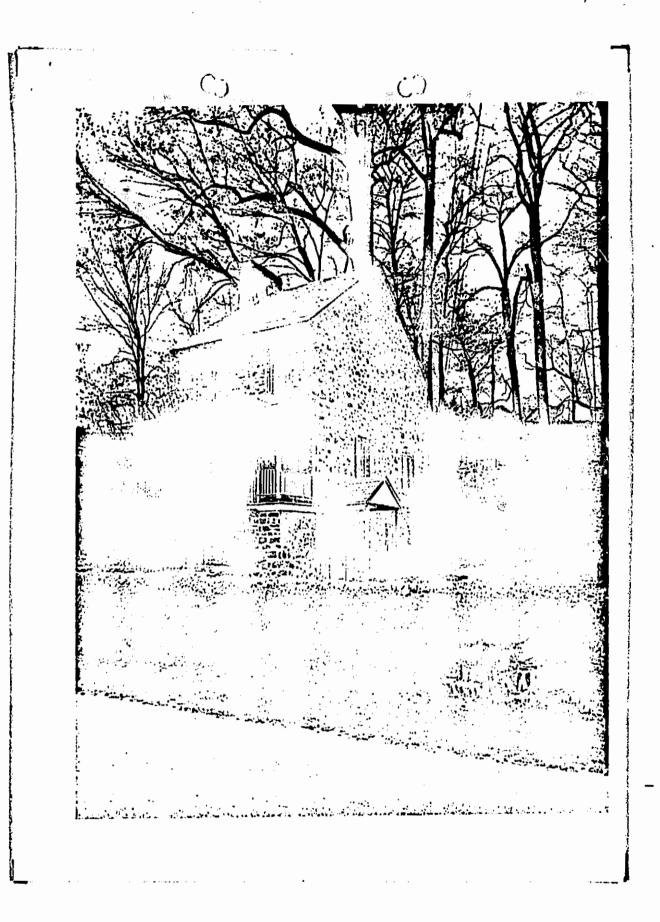
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Rock Spring, Montchanin Rd. (road #235), north and east elevations.



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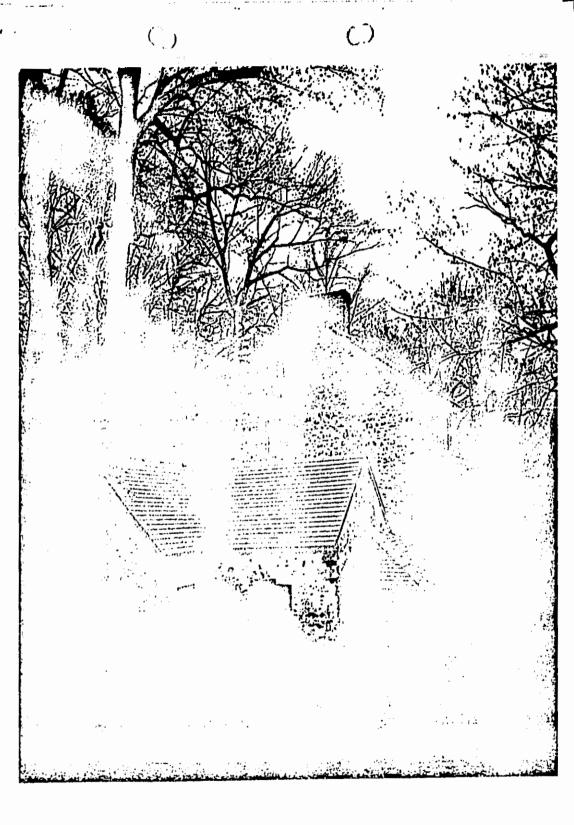
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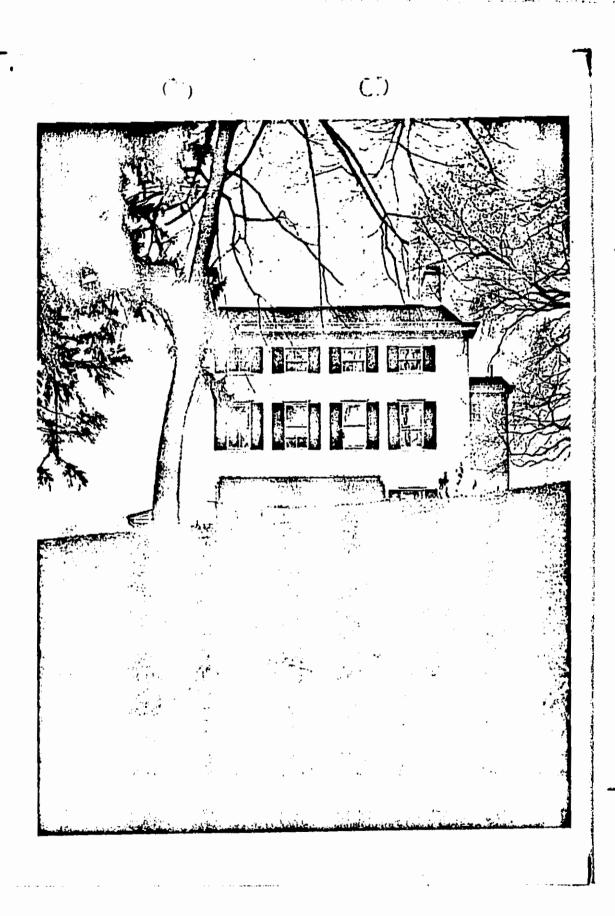
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The Kirk House, south elevation; from driveway showing upper two stories.



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The Kirk House, north and west elevations.

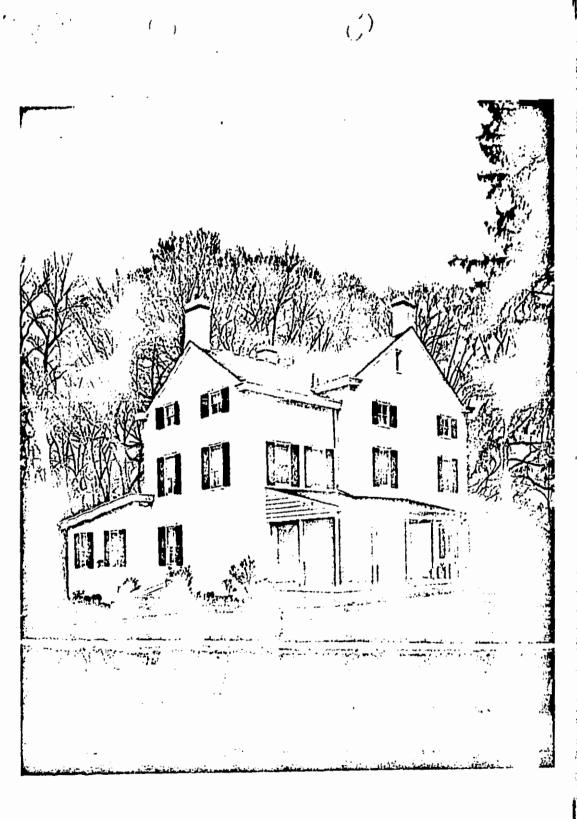
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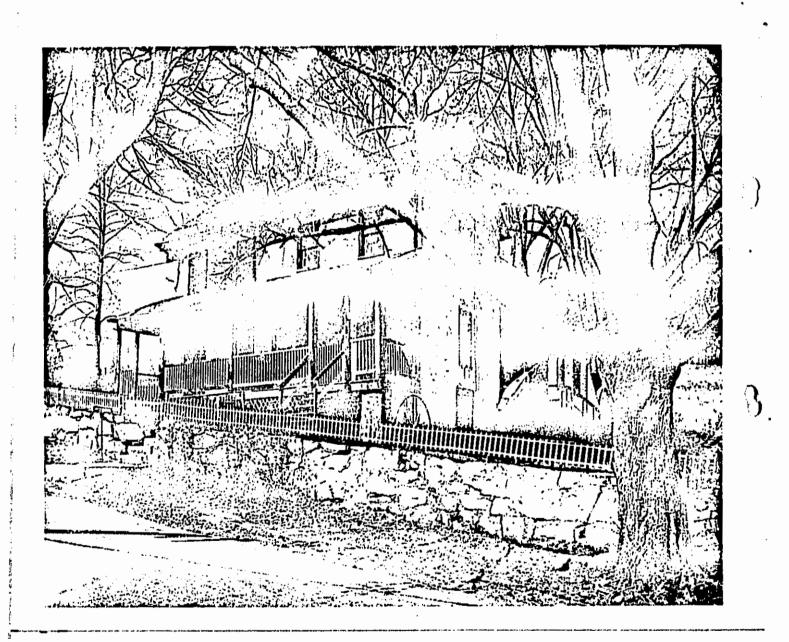
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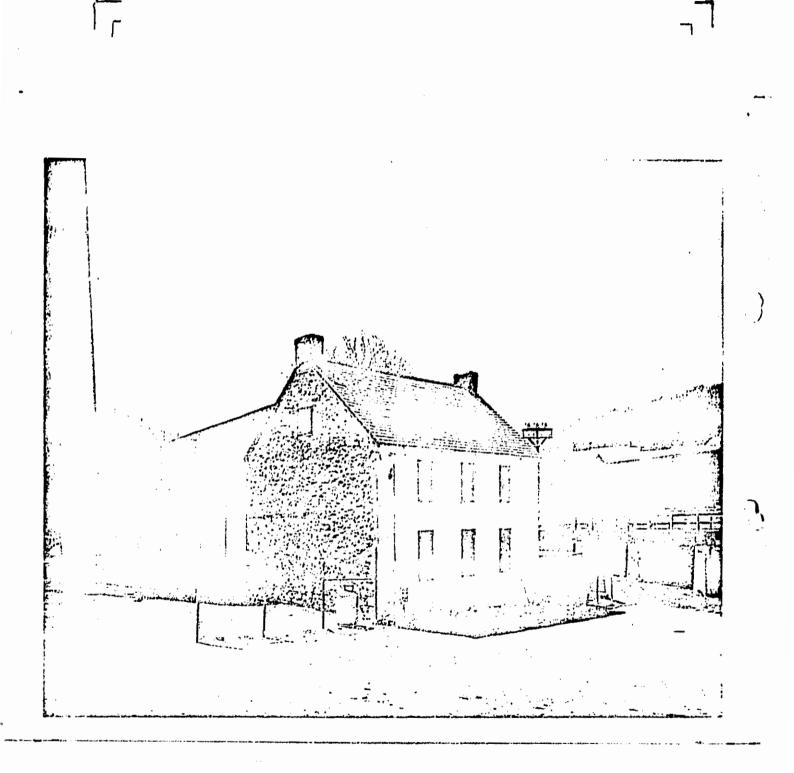
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ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE DELAWARE

Date Entered FEB 1 1972

Name

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Location

Walker's Mill and Walker's Bank .

Wilmington New Castle County

Island Field Site

South Bowers Kent County

Lower Louviers and Chicken Alley

Wilmington New Castle County

/ Duck Creek Village /

Kent County

/

Rockland

Rockland /

New Castle County

Delaware State Museum

Dover Kent County

COPY OF CUNGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION

Also Notified

Hon. J. Caleb Boggs Hon. William V. Roth, Jr. Hon. Pierre S. du Pont, IV



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY SURVEY UPDATE FORM

CRS#: <u>N-00343.000</u>

Tax Parcel: <u>0607500003</u>

1.	1. HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION: ROCKLAND HI	STORIC DISTRICT
2.	2. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 01201 MT LEBANO	N RD
3.	3. CURRENT CONDITION: excellent \Box	good ☑ fair ☐ poor ☐ demolished ☐
4.	4. INTEGRITY:	
	Design 🗹 Materials 🗹 Location 🗹 Workman	ship Setting Feeling Association
5.		n-century dwelling was not specifically identified on, thus its status within the district is unclear.
6.	6. FORMS ADDED:	
	No forms added during the current survey	
7.	7. SURVEYOR INFORMATION:	
	Surveyor Name: Catl	nerine M. Dluzak / Architectural Historian
	Principal Investigator Name: Bar	oara Frederick / Sr. Architectural Historian
	Principal Investigator Signature:	- principal
		Marble & Company Date: April 2008

CRS#: <u>N-00343.000</u>

Tax Parcel: <u>0607500003</u>

8. OTHER NOTES OR OBSERVATIONS:

Requires contributing status investigation. The properties along Mt. Lebanon Road are located on large wooded lots. They overlook a late twentieth century townhouse subdivision and the Brandywine State Park to the west. Woodlands are located on the southeast side of Mt Lebanon Road.

STATE HISTORIC CONTEXT FRAMEWORK (che management plan(s)):	eck all appropriate boxes; refer to state
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■ 1770-1830 Early Inc	-
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	anization and Early Ex-urbanization
1960-2000 Deurbar	
b) Geographical zone ✓ Piedmo	ont
	Peninsula
	Peninsula/Cypress Swamp
☐ Coasta	•
_	(City of Wilmington)
c) Historic period theme(s)	
Agriculture	☐ Transportation and Communication
☐ Forestry	Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes
☐ Trapping/Hunting	✓ Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts
☐ Mining/Quarrying	Government
☐ Fishing/Oystering	Religion
☐ Manufacturing	Education
Retailing/Wholesaling	☐ Community Organizations
☐ Finance	Occupational Organizations
Professional Services	Major Families, Individuals and Events
Other	Unknown



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY SURVEY UPDATE FORM

CRS#: <u>N-00343.000</u>

Tax Parcel: <u>0607500004</u>

1.	HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION: ROCKLAN	ID HISTORIC [DISTRICT		
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	Design ✓ Materials ✓ Location ✓ Wor	rkmanship 🗌	Setting 🗹	Feeling	✓ Association
5.	SETTING INTEGRITY: This mid-twen the NR nomina Retains setting	ation, thus its			lly identified in is unclear.
6.	FORMS ADDED: No forms added during the current surv	v ey			
7.	SURVEYOR INFORMATION:				
	Surveyor Name:	Catherine M.			
	Principal Investigator Name:	Barbara Fred		hitectural l	<u> Historian</u>
	Principal Investigator Signature:	B. June	1111		
	Organization:	A.D. Marble &	Company [Date: April	2008

CRS#: <u>N-00343.000</u>

Tax Parcel: <u>0607500004</u>

8. OTHER NOTES OR OBSERVATIONS:

Requires contributing status investigation. The property likely post-dates the period of significance. The properties along Mt. Lebanon Road are located on large wooded lots. They overlook a late twentieth-century townhouse subdivision and the Brandywine State Park to the west. Woodlands are located on the southeast side of Mt Lebanon Road.

9. STATE HISTORIC CONTEXT FRAMmanagement plan(s)):	IEWORK (check	all appropriate boxes; refer to state
□ 1630- □ 1730- □ 1770- □ 1830- □ 1880- ☑ 1940-	Paleo-Indi Archaic Woodland Woodland 1750 Contact Per 1730 Exploration 1770 Intensified a 1830 Early Indus 1880 Industrializa	I II riod (Native American) and Frontier Settlement and Durable Occupation trialization ation and Early Urbanization n and Early Suburbanization ation and Early Ex-urbanization
□ 1900-	2000 Deurbaniza	tion and Sprawi
b) Geographical zone	☐ Coastal	iinsula ninsula/Cypress Swamp y of Wilmington)
c) Historic period theme	∌ (s)	
Agriculture Forestry Trapping/Hui Mining/Quarr Fishing/Oyst Manufacturin Retailing/Wh Finance Professional	nting rying ering g olesaling	Government Religion Education
Othor		Unknown



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY SURVEY UPDATE FORM

CRS#: <u>N-00343.000</u>

Tax Parcel: <u>0607500008</u>

1.	HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTI	ON: ROCK	LAND HISTOR	RIC DISTRICT			
2.	ADDRESS/LOCATION:	1-24 S ROC	KLAND FALL	.S RD			
3.	CURRENT CONDITION:	excellent [□ good	✓ fair □	poor	☐ demolishe	ed 🗆
4.	INTEGRITY:						
	Design	ocation 🗹	Workmanship	Setting	Feelin	g Association	n 🔽
5.	SETTING INTEGRITY:	altered in to construction contribution	heir conversion. Unclear if g elements to	on into condo other building	miniums wi s on the pa Historic D	arcel are istrict. Another	
6.	FORMS ADDED: No forms added during t	he current s	survey				
7.	SURVEYOR INFORMATIO	N:					
	Surveyor Name:		Catherine	M. Dluzak / A	rchitectura	l Historian	
	Principal Investigator	Name:	Barbara I	rederick / Sr.	Architectur	ral Historian	
	Principal Investigator	Signature:	13 1	war in the			
	Organization:	J	A.D. Mark	ole & Company	/ Date: Ap	oril 2008	

CRS#: <u>N-00343.000</u>

Tax Parcel: <u>0607500008</u>

8. OTHER NOTES OR OBSERVATIONS:

Requires NR boundary revision. Located at the intersection of Rockland Road, the Brandywine Creek, and Mt Lebanon Road. Despite location along Brandywine, setting has been compromised with condominium properties to south and town homes to the northeast.

STATE HISTORIC CONTEXT FRAMEWORK (ch management plan(s)):	eck all appropriate boxes; refer to state
Paleo Archa Wood Wood	
☐ 1630-1730 Explora	ation and Frontier Settlement
	fied and Durable Occupation
☐ 1770-1830 Early In	-
	ialization and Early Urbanization
	zation and Early Suburbanization
	panization and Early Ex-urbanization
	nization and Sprawl
b) Geographical zone ✓ Piedm	nont
☐ Upper	· Peninsula
Lower	Peninsula/Cypress Swamp
☐ Coast	al
☐ Urban	(City of Wilmington)
c) Historic period theme(s)	
☐ Agriculture	☐ Transportation and Communication
☐ Forestry	☐ Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes
☐ Trapping/Hunting	✓ Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts
☐ Mining/Quarrying	Government
☐ Fishing/Oystering	Religion
✓ Manufacturing	Education
Retailing/Wholesaling	☐ Community Organizations
☐ Finance	☐ Occupational Organizations
☐ Professional Services	☐ Major Families, Individuals and Events
Other	Unknown



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY SURVEY UPDATE FORM

CRS#: <u>N-00343.000</u>

Tax Parcel: <u>0608700004</u>

1.	. HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION: ROCKLAND HISTORIC DISTRICT				
2.	ADDRESS/LOCATION: 703 ROCKLAN	<u>D RD</u>			
3.	CURRENT CONDITION: excellent	good 🗹 🦸 f	fair 🗆 po	oor \square	demolished \Box
4.	INTEGRITY:				
	Design ✓ Materials Location ✓ Wor	kmanship 🗌 S	etting 🗹	Feeling	✓ Association
5.	windows. This	as been clad in v mid-nineteenth o e NR nomination inclear.	century dw	elling is no	ot specifically
6.	FORMS ADDED: No forms added during the current surv	ey			
7.	SURVEYOR INFORMATION:				
Surveyor Name: Catherine M. Dluzak / Architectural Historian					<u>storian</u>
	Principal Investigator Name:	Barbara Frederick / Sr. Architectural Historian			
	Principal Investigator Signature:	1. Francisco			
	Organization:	A.D. Marble & Company Date: April 2008			

CRS#: <u>N-00343.000</u>

Tax Parcel: <u>0608700004</u>

8. OTHER NOTES OR OBSERVATIONS:

The dwelling is located on the west side of Rockland Road and is surrounded by woodlands which separate the property from both contemporary buildings and modern construction.

EWORK (check a	all appropriate boxes; refer to state
Paleo-India Archaic Woodland Woodland 750 Contact Per 730 Exploration 770 Intensified a 830 Early Indust 880 Industrializa 940 Urbanization 960 Suburbaniza	I II iod (Native American) and Frontier Settlement and Durable Occupation ation and Early Urbanization and Early Suburbanization ation and Early Ex-urbanization
☐ Lower Pen☐ Coastal	insula insula/Cypress Swamp y of Wilmington)
(s)	
ting ying ering g blesaling	Transportation and Communication Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts Government Religion Education Community Organizations Occupational Organizations Major Families, Individuals and Events Unknown
	Pre-Europe Paleo-India Archaic Woodland Woodland Pro-Europe Paleo-India Archaic Woodland Pro-Europe Woodland Pro-Europe Woodland Woodland Pro-Europe Pero-Europe Pro-Europe Pro-



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY SURVEY UPDATE FORM

CRS#: <u>N-00343.000</u>

Tax Parcel: <u>0608700007</u>

1.	. HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION: ROCKLAND HISTORIC DISTRICT				
2.	ADDRESS/LOCATION: 705 ROCKLAN	<u>D RD</u>			
3.	CURRENT CONDITION: excellent	good 🗹	fair 🗆 🛭	poor \Box	demolished \Box
4.	I. INTEGRITY:				
	Design ☑ Materials ☑ Location ☑ Wor	kmanship 🗹	Setting 🗹	Feeling	✓ Association
5.	dwelling is no	d in vinyl sidin specifically id tatus within the	lentified in t	the NR nom	n century ination, thus its
6.	FORMS ADDED: No forms added during the current surv	rey			
7.	SURVEYOR INFORMATION:				
	Surveyor Name: Catherine M. Dluzak / Architectural Historian				
Principal Investigator Name: Barbara Frederick / Sr. Architectural Historial				<u>Historian</u>	
	Principal Investigator Signature:	Profession			
	Organization:	A.D. Marble &	Company	Date: April	2008

CRS#: <u>N-00343.000</u>

Tax Parcel: <u>0608700007</u>

8. OTHER NOTES OR OBSERVATIONS:

Requires contributing status investigation. The dwelling is located on the west side of Rockland Road and is surrounded by woodlands. Contemporary buildings located to the north and east. Modern construction is separated by from the property by woodlands.

STATE HISTORIC CONTEXT FRAMEWORK (ch management plan(s)):	eck all appropriate boxes; refer to state
Paleo Archa Wood Wood	
☐ 1630-1730 Explora	ation and Frontier Settlement
	fied and Durable Occupation
☐ 1770-1830 Early In	-
	ialization and Early Urbanization
	zation and Early Suburbanization
	panization and Early Ex-urbanization
	nization and Sprawl
b) Geographical zone ✓ Piedm	nont
☐ Upper	· Peninsula
Lower	Peninsula/Cypress Swamp
☐ Coast	al
☐ Urban	(City of Wilmington)
c) Historic period theme(s)	
☐ Agriculture	☐ Transportation and Communication
☐ Forestry	☐ Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes
☐ Trapping/Hunting	✓ Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts
☐ Mining/Quarrying	Government
☐ Fishing/Oystering	Religion
✓ Manufacturing	Education
Retailing/Wholesaling	☐ Community Organizations
☐ Finance	☐ Occupational Organizations
☐ Professional Services	☐ Major Families, Individuals and Events
Other	Unknown



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY SURVEY UPDATE FORM

CRS#: <u>N-00343.000</u>
Tax Parcel: 0608700008

1. HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION: ROCKLAND HISTORIC DISTRICT 2. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 00707 ROCKLAND RD good 🗹 excellent \square fair Door demolished 3. CURRENT CONDITION: 4. INTEGRITY: Design ✓ Materials ✓ Location ✓ Workmanship ✓ Setting Feeling ✓ Association 5. SETTING INTEGRITY: This is a four-bay stone house that retains its original windows and doors. A rear addition is clad in clapboard. The dwelling was not specifically identified in the NR nomination, thus its contributing status within the district is unclear. 6. FORMS ADDED: No forms added during the current survey 7. SURVEYOR INFORMATION: **Surveyor Name:** Catherine M. Dluzak / Architectural Historian **Principal Investigator Name:** Barbara Frederick / Sr. Architectural Historian Pro Francisco **Principal Investigator Signature:** A.D. Marble & Company Date: April 2008 Organization:

CRS#: <u>N-00343.000</u>

Tax Parcel: <u>0608700008</u>

8. OTHER NOTES OR OBSERVATIONS:

Property also includes tax parcels 060700009, 060700010 and 060700011. Requires contributing status investigation. The dwelling is located on the west side of Rockland Road and is surrounded by woodlands. Contemporary buildings located to the south and east. Modern construction is separated by woodlands.

 STATE HISTORIC CONTEXT FRAMEWORK (chemanagement plan(s)): 	eck all appropriate boxes; refer to state
Paleo- Archai Woodl	land I
☐ 1630-1730 Explora	tion and Frontier Settlement
	ied and Durable Occupation
✓ 1770-1830 Early In	-
_	alization and Early Urbanization
	ation and Early Suburbanization
	anization and Early Ex-urbanization
	nization and Sprawl
b) Geographical zone ✓ Piedm	ont
☐ Upper	Peninsula
Lower	Peninsula/Cypress Swamp
☐ Coasta	al
☐ Urban	(City of Wilmington)
c) Historic period theme(s)	
Agriculture	☐ Transportation and Communication
☐ Forestry	☐ Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes
Trapping/Hunting	✓ Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts
Mining/Quarrying	Government
☐ Fishing/Oystering	Religion
Manufacturing	Education
Retailing/Wholesaling	☐ Community Organizations
☐ Finance	Occupational Organizations
Professional Services	■ Major Families, Individuals and Events
☐ Other	Unknown



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY SURVEY UPDATE FORM

CRS#: <u>N-00343.000</u>

Tax Parcel: <u>0608700012</u>

1.	1. HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION: ROCKLAND HISTORIC DISTRICT				
2.	. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 00711 ROCKLAND RD				
3.	CURRENT CONDITION: excellent	good 🗹	fair □ po	oor \square	demolished \Box
4.	4. INTEGRITY:				
	Design ☑ Materials ☑ Location ☑ Wo	rkmanship 🗹	Setting 🗹	Feeling	Association
5.		nination, thus it			ically identified ithin the district
6.	FORMS ADDED: No forms added during the current sur	vey			
7.	SURVEYOR INFORMATION:				
Surveyor Name: Catherine M. Dluzak / Architectural Historian					istorian
Principal Investigator Name: Barbara Frederick / Sr. Architectura				hitectural l	<u> Historian</u>
	Principal Investigator Signature: Organization:	A.D. Marble &		Date: April	

Tax Parcel: <u>0608700012</u>

8. OTHER NOTES OR OBSERVATIONS:

Requires contributing status investigation. Located along the west side of Rockland Road in the midst of woodlands. Nineteenth century dwellings located to the north and south. Modern development located to east and partially hidden by trees.

9. STATE HISTORIC (management plan(s)):		ORK (check	all appropriate boxes; refer to state
a) Time	1630-1730 1730-1770 1770-1830 1830-1880 1880-1940 1940-1960	Paleo-India Archaic Woodland Woodland Contact Per Exploration Intensified a Early Indust Industrializa Urbanizatio Suburbaniz	I II iod (Native American) and Frontier Settlement and Durable Occupation
b) Geog		Coastal	insula insula/Cypress Swamp y of Wilmington)
c) Histor	ric period theme(s)		
	Agriculture Forestry Trapping/Hunting Mining/Quarrying Fishing/Oystering Manufacturing Retailing/Wholesa Finance Professional Serv Other	g aling	Transportation and Communication Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts Government Religion Education Community Organizations Occupational Organizations Major Families, Individuals and Events Unknown

Tax Parcel:



2. ADDRESS/LOCATION:

5. SETTING INTEGRITY:

4. INTEGRITY:

3. CURRENT CONDITION: excellent

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY SURVEY UPDATE FORM

Design ✓ Materials ✓ Location ✓ Workmanship ✓

1. HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION: ROCKLAND HISTORIC DISTRICT

601 ROCKLAND RD

good 🗹

status within the district is unclear.

CRS#: N-00343.000

0608700014

fair 🗆 poor demolished Setting 🗹 Feeling **✓** Association The property includes a circa-1930 dwelling and a garage that were not specifically identified in the NR nomination, thus its contributing

6.	FORMS ADDED: No forms added during the current su	ırvey
7.	SURVEYOR INFORMATION: Surveyor Name:	Catherine M. Dluzak / Architectural Historian
	Surveyor Name.	Catherine M. Diuzak / Architectural historian
	Principal Investigator Name:	Barbara Frederick / Sr. Architectural Historian
	Principal Investigator Signature: Organization:	A.D. Marble & Company Date: April 2008

Tax Parcel: <u>0608700014</u>

8. OTHER NOTES OR OBSERVATIONS:

Requires contributing status investigation. Located on the northeast side of Rockland Road and northwest of a DuPont golf course. Nineteenth and early twentieth century dwellings to the north, along with woodlands and pastures.

RK (check all appropriate boxes; refer to state
Pre-European Contact Paleo-Indian Archaic Woodland I Woodland II ontact Period (Native American) xploration and Frontier Settlement attensified and Durable Occupation arly Industrialization adustrialization and Early Urbanization rbanization and Early Suburbanization uburbanization and Early Ex-urbanization eurbanization and Sprawl
Piedmont Upper Peninsula Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Coastal Urban (City of Wilmington)
Transportation and Communication Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts Government Religion Education Community Organizations Occupational Organizations Major Families, Individuals and Events Unknown



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY SURVEY UPDATE FORM

CRS#: <u>N-00343.000</u>

Tax Parcel: <u>0608700015</u>

1.	HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION: ROCKLAN	ND HISTORIC [DISTRICT		
2.	ADDRESS/LOCATION: 00715 ROCKL	AND RD			
3.	CURRENT CONDITION: excellent	good 🗹	fair 🗆 po	oor \square	demolished \Box
4.	INTEGRITY:				
	Design Materials Location Wo	rkmanship 🗹	Setting 🗹	Feeling	Association
5.	century dwelli	ng and stable,	it is not speci	ifically ide	early twentieth- ntified in the NR istrict is unclear.
6.	FORMS ADDED: No forms added during the current surv	vey			
7.	SURVEYOR INFORMATION: Surveyor Name:	Catherine M.	Dluzak / Archi	tectural Hi	storian
	Principal Investigator Name:	Barbara Frede	erick / Sr. Arch	nitectural I	Historian
	Principal Investigator Signature:	B. June	1.60		_
	Organization:	A.D. Marble &	Company D	ate: April	2008

Tax Parcel: <u>0608700015</u>

8. OTHER NOTES OR OBSERVATIONS:

Requires contributing status investigation. Wooded lot surrounded by pastures; golf course to the east. Modern residential development encroaching from northwest.

STATE HISTORIC CONTEXT FRAME management plan(s)):	WORK (check all appropriate boxes; refer to state
☐ 1630-17 ☐ 1730-18 ☐ 1770-18 ☐ 1830-18 ☑ 1880-19 ☐ 1940-19	Pre-European Contact Paleo-Indian Archaic Woodland I Woodland II So Contact Period (Native American) 30 Exploration and Frontier Settlement 70 Intensified and Durable Occupation 30 Early Industrialization 80 Industrialization and Early Urbanization 40 Urbanization and Early Suburbanization 60 Suburbanization and Early Ex-urbanization 00 Deurbanization and Sprawl
b) Geographical zone	 ✓ Piedmont ☐ Upper Peninsula ☐ Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp ☐ Coastal ☐ Urban (City of Wilmington)
c) Historic period theme(s	
Agriculture Forestry Trapping/Hunti Mining/Quarryi Fishing/Oyster Manufacturing Retailing/Whol Finance Professional S	Government Religion Education Community Organizations Occupational Organizations



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY SURVEY UPDATE FORM

CRS#: <u>N-00343.000</u>

Tax Parcel: <u>0608700017</u>

1.	. HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION: ROCKLAND HISTORIC DISTRICT		
2.	ADDRESS/LOCATION: 00713 ROCKLA	ID RD	
3.	CURRENT CONDITION: excellent	good ☑ fair □ poor	\square demolished \square
4.	INTEGRITY:		
	Design Materials Location World	nanship 🗹 Setting 🗹 Feeli	ng 🗹 Association 🗌
5.		eth-century dwelling is not spec on, thus its contributing status	
6.	FORMS ADDED: No forms added during the current surv	,	
_			
1.	SURVEYOR INFORMATION: Surveyor Name:	atherine M. Dluzak / Architectur	al Historian
	Principal Investigator Name:	arbara Frederick / Sr. Architectu	
	Principal Investigator Signature: Organization:	.D. Marble & Company Date: A	

Tax Parcel: <u>0608700017</u>

8. OTHER NOTES OR OBSERVATIONS:

Requires contributing status investigation. Wooded lot; pastures and golf course to east; encroaching modern development from the northwest.

9. STATE HISTORIC CONTEXT FRAMEWORK (chanagement plan(s)):	neck all appropriate boxes; refer to state
Paled Archa Wood Wood Wood Wood 1600-1750 Contact 1630-1730 Explor 1730-1770 Intensi 1770-1830 Early It 1830-1880 Industri 1880-1940 Urbani 1940-1960 Suburb 1960-2000 Deurba Uppe Lowe Lowe Coasi	dland I dland II ct Period (Native American) ation and Frontier Settlement ified and Durable Occupation industrialization rialization and Early Urbanization zation and Early Suburbanization banization and Early Ex-urbanization anization and Sprawl mont r Peninsula
c) Historic period theme(s)	
Agriculture Forestry Trapping/Hunting Mining/Quarrying Fishing/Oystering Manufacturing Retailing/Wholesaling Finance Professional Services	 □ Transportation and Communication □ Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes ☑ Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts □ Government □ Religion □ Education □ Community Organizations □ Occupational Organizations □ Major Families, Individuals and Events □ Unknown



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY SURVEY UPDATE FORM

 $\textbf{CRS\#:} \quad \underline{\textbf{N-00343.000}}$

Tax Parcel: <u>0608700019</u>

1.	. HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION: ROCKLAND HISTORIC DISTRICT					
2.	ADDRESS/LOCATION: 00700 ROCKL	AND RD				
3.	CURRENT CONDITION: excellent □	good 🗹	fair 🗆 po	oor \square	demolished	
4.	INTEGRITY:					
	Design 🗹 Materials 🗹 Location 🗹 Wo	rkmanship 🗹	Setting 🗹	Feeling	✓ Association	V
5.	nomination. T	e post office, v he building is a full-width porc	also used as o	offices and	has a modern	
6.	FORMS ADDED: No forms added during the current surv	vey				
-	SURVEYOR INFORMATION:					
۲.	Surveyor Name:	Catherine M.	Dluzak / Archi	itectural His	storian	
	Principal Investigator Name:	Barbara Frede				
	Principal Investigator Signature: Organization:	A.D. Marble &		ate: April 2	2008	

CRS#: N-00343.000

Tax Parcel: <u>0608700019</u>

8. OTHER NOTES OR OBSERVATIONS:

Requires NR boundary revision. The property is surrounded by woodlands which help separate it from the modern single family dwellings to the west and condos well to the north. Nineteenth century dwellings on the east side of Rockland Road are easily visible.

STATE HISTORIC CONTEXT FRAMEWORK (chemanagement plan(s)):	eck all appropriate boxes; refer to state
Paleo- Archai Woodl	c and I
☐ 1630-1730 Explora	tion and Frontier Settlement
	ied and Durable Occupation
☐ 1770-1830 Early Inc	dustrialization
	alization and Early Urbanization
	ation and Early Suburbanization
	anization and Early Ex-urbanization
☐ 1960-2000 Deurbar	
b) Geographical zone ✓ Piedm	ont
	Peninsula
Lower	Peninsula/Cypress Swamp
☐ Coasta	al
☐ Urban	(City of Wilmington)
c) Historic period theme(s)	
Agriculture	☐ Transportation and Communication
☐ Forestry	☐ Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes
☐ Trapping/Hunting	✓ Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts
Mining/Quarrying	☐ Government
Fishing/Oystering	Religion
☐ Manufacturing	Education
✓ Retailing/Wholesaling	☐ Community Organizations
☐ Finance	Occupational Organizations
Professional Services	■ Major Families, Individuals and Events
Other	Unknown



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY SURVEY UPDATE FORM

CRS#:	N-00343.000

Tax Parcel: <u>0608700020</u>

1.	HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION: ROCKL	AND HISTORIC DISTRICT
2.	ADDRESS/LOCATION: 00003 ROCK	KLAND RIDGE RD
3.	CURRENT CONDITION: excellent	good ☑ fair □ poor □ demolished □
4.	INTEGRITY:	
	Design ☑ Materials ☑ Location ☑ V	Workmanship ✓ Setting Feeling Association
5.	entirely acce The ninetee NR nominat	I with iron gate encloses this property so it was not essible. The modern garage is clad in board and batten. nth century dwelling is not specifically identified in the ion, thus its contributing status within the district is cks integrity of setting and feeling due to Rockland ubdivision.
6.	FORMS ADDED: No forms added during the current so	urvey
7.	SURVEYOR INFORMATION:	
	Surveyor Name:	Catherine M. Dluzak / Architectural Historian
	Principal Investigator Name:	Barbara Frederick / Sr. Architectural Historian
	Principal Investigator Signature: Organization:	A.D. Marble & Company Date: April 2008

CRS#: N-00343.000

Tax Parcel: <u>0608700020</u>

8. OTHER NOTES OR OBSERVATIONS:

Requires contributing status investigation. Located on the north side of an asphalt drive that leads to a cul-de-sac in the Rockland Meadows subdivision. Only two of the subdivided lots have modern dwellings, the remaining are open fields or woodlands.

 STATE HISTORIC CONTEXT FRAMEWORK (che management plan(s)): 	eck all appropriate boxes; refer to state
Paleo-l Archai Woodl	c and I
☐ 1630-1730 Explorat	tion and Frontier Settlement
	ed and Durable Occupation
✓ 1770-1830 Early Inc.	dustrialization
	alization and Early Urbanization
☐ 1880-1940 Urbaniza	ation and Early Suburbanization
☐ 1940-1960 Suburba	nization and Early Ex-urbanization
1960-2000 Deurbar	nization and Sprawl
b) Geographical zone ✓ Piedmo	ont
☐ Upper	Peninsula
Lower	Peninsula/Cypress Swamp
☐ Coasta	I
☐ Urban	(City of Wilmington)
c) Historic period theme(s)	
Agriculture	☐ Transportation and Communication
Forestry	☐ Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes
Trapping/Hunting	✓ Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts
Mining/Quarrying	Government
Fishing/Oystering	Religion
Manufacturing	Education
Retailing/Wholesaling	Community Organizations
Finance	Occupational Organizations
Professional Services	Major Families, Individuals and Events
Other	Unknown



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY SURVEY UPDATE FORM

CRS#:	N-00343.000

Tax Parcel: <u>0701300036</u>

1.	. HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION: ROCKLAND HISTORIC DISTRICT						
2.	ADDRESS/LOCATION: 00000 THOMPSON BRIDGE RD						
3.	CURRENT CONDITION: excellent □	good 🗹	fair 🗆 po	oor \square	demolished		
4.	INTEGRITY:						
	Design 🗹 Materials 🗹 Location 🗹 Wor	kmanship 🗹	Setting 🗹	Feeling	✓ Association	✓	
5.	SETTING INTEGRITY: Only examined includes a barr noted to the barr	n once associa	ated with the l	Kirk House	. No changes		
6.	FORMS ADDED: No forms added during the current surv	rey					
7.	SURVEYOR INFORMATION:						
	Surveyor Name:	Catherine M. I	Oluzak / Archi	tectural His	<u>storian</u>		
	Principal Investigator Name:	Barbara Frede	erick / Sr. Arcl	nitectural H	<u>listorian</u>		
	Principal Investigator Signature:	Pr. June	in the		_		
	Organization:	A.D. Marble &	Company D	ate: April 2	2008		

Tax Parcel: <u>0701300036</u>

8. OTHER NOTES OR OBSERVATIONS:

Kirk House is located on tax parcel 0701900007. Located on park lands, areas of open space and woodlands along the Brandywine Creek.

9. STATE HISTORIC CONTEXT FRAMEWORK (chanagement plan(s)):	heck all appropriate boxes; refer to state
Paled Archa Wood Wood Wood Wood 1600-1750 Contact 1630-1730 Explor 1730-1770 Intensi 1770-1830 Early It 1830-1880 Industr 1880-1940 Urbani 1940-1960 Suburl 1960-2000 Deurba 1960-2000 Deurba Uppe Lowe Lowe Coasi	dland I dland II ct Period (Native American) ration and Frontier Settlement ified and Durable Occupation industrialization rialization and Early Urbanization ization and Early Suburbanization banization and Early Ex-urbanization anization and Sprawl mont er Peninsula er Peninsula/Cypress Swamp
c) Historic period theme(s)	
Agriculture Forestry Trapping/Hunting Mining/Quarrying Fishing/Oystering Manufacturing Retailing/Wholesaling Finance Professional Services	 □ Transportation and Communication □ Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes ☑ Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts □ Government □ Religion □ Education □ Community Organizations □ Occupational Organizations □ Major Families, Individuals and Events □ Unknown



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY SURVEY UPDATE FORM

CRS#: <u>N-00343.000</u>

Tax Parcel: <u>0701900005</u>

1.	. HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION: ROCKLAND HISTORIC DISTRICT						
2.	ADDRESS/LOCATION: 00020 ADAMS	DAM RD					
3.	CURRENT CONDITION: excellent	good 🗹	fair 🗆 p	oor \square	demolished \Box		
4.	INTEGRITY:						
	Design ☑ Materials ☑ Location ☑ Wo	orkmanship 🗹	Setting 🗹	Feeling	Association		
5.		ly identified wit historic district.		nomination,	unclear as to		
6.	FORMS ADDED: No forms added during the current sur	vey					
7.	SURVEYOR INFORMATION:						
	Surveyor Name:	Catherine M. D	Dluzak / Arch	nitectural H	istorian		
	Principal Investigator Name:	Barbara Frede	rick / Sr. Arc	chitectural I	Historian_		
	Principal Investigator Signature: Organization:	A.D. Marble &		Date: April			

Tax Parcel: <u>0701900005</u>

8. OTHER NOTES OR OBSERVATIONS:

Scattered mid-nineteenth to early twentieth-century dwellings along Adams Dam Road. Parklands to the east.

9. STATE HISTORIC CONTEXT FRAMEWORK (channagement plan(s)):	neck all appropriate boxes; refer to state
a) Time period(s)	dland I dland II ct Period (Native American) ation and Frontier Settlement ified and Durable Occupation industrialization rialization and Early Urbanization zation and Early Suburbanization banization and Early Ex-urbanization anization and Sprawl mont r Peninsula
c) Historic period theme(s)	
Agriculture Forestry Trapping/Hunting Mining/Quarrying Fishing/Oystering Manufacturing Retailing/Wholesaling Finance Professional Services Other	 □ Transportation and Communication □ Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes ☑ Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts □ Government □ Religion □ Education □ Community Organizations □ Occupational Organizations □ Major Families, Individuals and Events □ Unknown



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY SURVEY UPDATE FORM

CRS#: <u>N-00343.000</u>

Tax Parcel: <u>0701900006</u>

1.	. HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION: ROCKLAND HISTORIC DISTRICT						
2.	ADDRESS/LOCATION: 00012 ADAMS	DAM RD					
3.	CURRENT CONDITION: excellent	good \square	fair 🗹 po	oor \square	demolished \Box		
4.	INTEGRITY:						
	Design ✓ Materials ✓ Location ✓ Wo	orkmanship 🗹	Setting 🗹	Feeling	✓ Association □		
5.	nomination, t	entieth-century hus its contribu garage appear	ıting status w	ithin the di	ied in the NR strict is unclear.		
6.	FORMS ADDED: No forms added during the current sur	vey					
7.	SURVEYOR INFORMATION: Surveyor Name:	Catherine M.					
	Principal Investigator Name:	Barbara Frede		nitecturai H	istorian		
	Principal Investigator Signature:	<u>, </u>		ato: April 3	 2008		
	Organization: A.D. Marble & Company Date: April 2008						

Tax Parcel: <u>0701900006</u>

8. OTHER NOTES OR OBSERVATIONS:

Requires contributing status investigation. Large asphalt parking lot located between dwelling and garage. Modern residential subdivision to the south beyond woodlands. Open lands to north. Scattered mid-nineteenth to early twentieth-century dwellings along Adams Dam Road.

9. STATE HISTORIC (management plan(s)):		ORK (check	all appropriate boxes; refer to state
a) Time	1630-1730 1730-1770 1770-1830 1830-1880 1880-1940 1940-1960	Paleo-India Archaic Woodland Woodland Contact Per Exploration Intensified a Early Indust Industrializa Urbanizatio Suburbaniz	I II iod (Native American) and Frontier Settlement and Durable Occupation
b) Geog		Coastal	insula insula/Cypress Swamp y of Wilmington)
c) Histor	ric period theme(s)		
	Agriculture Forestry Trapping/Hunting Mining/Quarrying Fishing/Oystering Manufacturing Retailing/Wholesa Finance Professional Serv Other	g aling	Transportation and Communication Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts Government Religion Education Community Organizations Occupational Organizations Major Families, Individuals and Events Unknown



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY SURVEY UPDATE FORM

CRS#: <u>N-00343.000</u>
Tax Parcel: <u>0701900008</u>

1.	HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION: ROCKLA	ND HISTORIC D	DISTRICT		
2.	ADDRESS/LOCATION: 00009 ADAMS	S DAM RD			
3.	CURRENT CONDITION: excellent □	good \square	fair 🗹 po	oor \square	demolished \Box
4.	INTEGRITY:				
	Design Materials Location W	orkmanship 🗹	Setting 🗹	Feeling	Association
5.	including a n	The dwelling is on the dwelling is on the dwelling Retains setting	gle roof. The		
6.	FORMS ADDED: No forms added during the current sur	rvey			
7.	SURVEYOR INFORMATION:				
	Surveyor Name:	Catherine M.	Dluzak / Archi	itectural His	storian_
	Principal Investigator Name:	Barbara Frede	erick / Sr. Arc	hitectural H	<u>listorian</u>
	Principal Investigator Signature:	Pr. June	in the		_
	Organization:	A.D. Marble &	Company D	Date: April 2	2008

Tax Parcel: <u>0701900008</u>

8. OTHER NOTES OR OBSERVATIONS:

The barn once associated with the property is located on tax parcel 0701300036. Located at the top of a ridge and overlooks the Brandywine Creek and Rockland. Wooded and landscaped. Mid-nineteenth to early twentieth-century dwellings line Adams Dam Road.

9. STATE HISTORIC CONTEXT FRAMEWORK (che management plan(s)):	ck all appropriate boxes; refer to state			
Paleo-l Archai Woodl	c and I			
	ion and Frontier Settlement			
_	ed and Durable Occupation			
☐ 1770-1830 Early Inc				
	alization and Early Urbanization			
	ation and Early Suburbanization			
	nization and Early Ex-urbanization			
1960-2000 Deurbanization and Sprawl				
	ont Peninsula Peninsula/Cypress Swamp			
☐ Coasta	I			
☐ Urban	(City of Wilmington)			
c) Historic period theme(s)				
Agriculture	☐ Transportation and Communication			
☐ Forestry	☐ Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes			
Trapping/Hunting	✓ Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts			
Mining/Quarrying	Government			
Fishing/Oystering	Religion			
Manufacturing	Education			
Retailing/Wholesaling	Community Organizations			
Finance	Occupational Organizations			
Professional Services	Major Families, Individuals and Events			
☐ Other	Unknown			



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY SURVEY UPDATE FORM

CRS#: <u>N-00343.000</u>

Tax Parcel: <u>0701900009</u>

1.	. HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION: ROCKLAND HISTORIC DISTRICT						
2.	ADDRESS/LOCATION: 00910 ROCKL	AND RD					
3.	CURRENT CONDITION: excellent	good \square	fair 🗹 po	oor \square	demolished \Box		
4.	INTEGRITY:						
	Design ☑ Materials ☑ Location ☑ Wo	orkmanship 🗹	Setting 🗹	Feeling	✓ Association □		
5.	the NR nomin	eteenth century ation, thus its s ndergoing some	status within	the district	ally identified in is unclear.		
6.	FORMS ADDED: No forms added during the current sur	vey					
7.	SURVEYOR INFORMATION:						
	Surveyor Name:	Catherine M.	Dluzak / Archi	itectural Hi	storian		
	Principal Investigator Name:	Barbara Frede	erick / Sr. Arc	hitectural F	<u>listorian</u>		
	Principal Investigator Signature:	Propose.	in the		_		
	Organization:	A.D. Marble &	Company D	Date: April	2008		

Tax Parcel: <u>0701900009</u>

8. OTHER NOTES OR OBSERVATIONS:

Requires contributing status investigation. Property primarily comprised of woodlands divided by an old ROW. Modern residential subdivision to the west and condominiums to the southeast physically separated by woodlands.

 STATE HISTORIC CONTEXT FRAMEWORK (che management plan(s)): 	ck all appropriate boxes; refer to state
Paleo-I Archaid Woodla Woodla 1600-1750 Contact 1630-1730 Explorat 1730-1770 Intensifi 1770-1830 Early Ind 1880-1940 Urbaniza 1940-1960 Suburba 1960-2000 Deurban b) Geographical zone	and I and II Period (Native American) ion and Frontier Settlement ed and Durable Occupation dustrialization alization and Early Urbanization ation and Early Suburbanization unization and Early Ex-urbanization
☐ Coasta	
□ Urban ((City of Wilmington)
c) Historic period theme(s)	
Agriculture Forestry Trapping/Hunting Mining/Quarrying Fishing/Oystering Manufacturing Retailing/Wholesaling Finance Professional Services	 □ Transportation and Communication □ Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes ☑ Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts □ Government □ Religion □ Education □ Community Organizations □ Occupational Organizations □ Major Families, Individuals and Events
Other	Unknown



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY SURVEY UPDATE FORM

CRS#: <u>N-00343.000</u>

Tax Parcel: <u>0701900011</u>

1.	. HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION: ROCKLAND HISTORIC DISTRICT						
2.	ADDRESS/LOCATION: 00000 ROCKL	AND RD					
3.	CURRENT CONDITION: excellent	good \square	fair 🗹 po	oor \square	demolished \Box		
4.	INTEGRITY:						
	Design ✓ Materials ✓ Location ✓ Wo	rkmanship 🗌	Setting 🗹	Feeling [Association		
5.	nomination, tl	one outbuilding hus its status w on of Rockland	ithin the dist	rict is uncle	ar. Located at		
6.	FORMS ADDED: No forms added during the current sur	vey					
7.	SURVEYOR INFORMATION: Surveyor Name: Principal Investigator Name:	Catherine M. I					
		As Jour					
	Principal Investigator Signature: Organization: A.D. Marble & Company Date: April 2008						

Tax Parcel: <u>0701900011</u>

8. OTHER NOTES OR OBSERVATIONS:

Requires contributing status investigation. Wooded lot located at Rockland and Adams Dam Roads; modern residential subdivision located to the west.

9. STATE HISTORIC CONTEXT FRAMEWORK (chanagement plan(s)):	neck all appropriate boxes; refer to state
Paleo Archa Wood Wood Wood Wood 1600-1750 Contact 1630-1730 Explore 1730-1770 Intensi 1770-1830 Early It 1830-1880 Industri 1880-1940 Urbani 1940-1960 Suburb 1960-2000 Deurba 1960-2000 Deurba Uppe Lowe Lowe Coasi	Idland I Idland II Idland
c) Historic period theme(s)	
Agriculture Forestry Trapping/Hunting Mining/Quarrying Fishing/Oystering Manufacturing Retailing/Wholesaling Finance Professional Services	 □ Transportation and Communication □ Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes ☑ Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts □ Government □ Religion □ Education □ Community Organizations □ Occupational Organizations □ Major Families, Individuals and Events □ Unknown



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY SURVEY UPDATE FORM

 $\textbf{CRS\#:} \quad \underline{\textbf{N-00343.000}}$

Tax Parcel: <u>0701900029</u>

1.	HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION: ROCKLA	ND HISTORIC D	DISTRICT		
2.	ADDRESS/LOCATION: 00000 ROCKL	AND RD			
3.	CURRENT CONDITION: excellent □	good \square	fair 🗹 p	ooor \square	demolished \Box
4.	INTEGRITY:				
	Design ✓ Materials Location ✓ Wo	orkmanship 🗌	Setting 🗹	Feeling	Association
5.	the NR nomin	eteenth century ation, thus its s has replacemen	status within	the distric	ally identified in t is unknown.
6.	FORMS ADDED: No forms added during the current sur	vey			
7.	SURVEYOR INFORMATION:				
	Surveyor Name:	Catherine M.			
	Principal Investigator Name:	Barbara Frede		cnitectural	<u>Historian</u>
	Principal Investigator Signature:	Proprieto			
	Organization:	A.D. Marble &	Company	Date: April	2008

Tax Parcel: <u>0701900029</u>

8. OTHER NOTES OR OBSERVATIONS:

Requires contributing status investigation. Located in woodlands along a busy two-lane road. Modern residential subdivision beyond woods to the west.

9. STATE HIS		VORK (check	all appropriate boxes; refer to state
	a) Time period(s) □ 1600-175 □ 1630-173 □ 1730-177 □ 1770-183 □ 1830-186 □ 1880-194 □ 1940-196	Paleo-Indi Archaic Woodland Woodland Contact Per Conta	I II riod (Native American) and Frontier Settlement and Durable Occupation trialization ation and Early Urbanization n and Early Suburbanization ation and Early Ex-urbanization tion and Sprawl
	c) Historic period theme(s)		
	Agriculture Forestry Trapping/Huntin Mining/Quarryin Fishing/Oysterin Manufacturing Retailing/Whole Finance Professional Se	ng ng ng ng saling	Transportation and Communication Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts Government Religion Education Community Organizations Occupational Organizations Major Families, Individuals and Events Unknown



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY SURVEY UPDATE FORM

CRS#:	N-00343.000

Tax Parcel: <u>0701900038</u>

1.	HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION: ROCKLAN	ID HISTORIC [DISTRICT		
2.	ADDRESS/LOCATION: 00018 ADAMS	DAM RD			
3.	CURRENT CONDITION: excellent	good 🗹	fair 🗆 po	oor \square	demolished \Box
4.	INTEGRITY:				
	Design ☑ Materials ☑ Location ☑ Wor	kmanship 🗹	Setting 🗹	Feeling	✓ Association □
5.	SETTING INTEGRITY: This mid-ninet the NR nomina Retains setting	ation, thus its			ally identified in is unknown.
6.	FORMS ADDED: No forms added during the current surv	⁄ey			
7.	SURVEYOR INFORMATION:				
	Surveyor Name:	Catherine M.	Dluzak / Archi	tectural Hi	storian
	Principal Investigator Name:	Barbara Frede	erick / Sr. Arcl	nitectural F	
	Principal Investigator Signature:	Pr. June			_
	Organization:	A.D. Marble &	Company D	ate: April	2008

Tax Parcel: <u>0701900038</u>

8. OTHER NOTES OR OBSERVATIONS:

Requires contributing status investigation. Modern residential subdivision to the south beyond woodlands. Open lands to north. Scattered mid-nineteenth to early twentieth-century dwellings along Adams Dam Road.

9. STATE HISTORIC CONTEXT FRAMEWORK management plan(s)):	(check all appropriate boxes; refer to state
a) Time period(s)	e-European Contact aleo-Indian chaic codland I codland II codland II cotact Period (Native American) cloration and Frontier Settlement chasified and Durable Occupation dy Industrialization custrialization and Early Urbanization canization and Early Suburbanization curbanization and Early Ex-urbanization curbanization and Sprawl codemont coper Peninsula cover Peninsula/Cypress Swamp coastal cover (City of Wilmington)
c) Historic period theme(s)	
Agriculture Forestry Trapping/Hunting Mining/Quarrying Fishing/Oystering Manufacturing Retailing/Wholesaling Finance Professional Services	Occupational Organizations



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY SURVEY UPDATE FORM

CRS#: <u>N-00343.000</u>

Tax Parcel: <u>0702400008</u>

1.	HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION: ROCKLA	ND HISTORIC DISTRICT
2.	ADDRESS/LOCATION: 00400 ROCKL	_AND RD
3.	CURRENT CONDITION: excellent □	good ☐ fair ☑ poor ☐ demolished ☐
4.	INTEGRITY:	
	Design ☑ Materials ☐ Location ☑ Wo	orkmanship Setting Feeling Association
5.		ry, aluminum-clad circa-1940 dwelling is not specifically he NR nomination and thus its status within the district
6.	FORMS ADDED: No forms added during the current sur	vey
7	SURVEYOR INFORMATION:	
•	Surveyor Name:	Catherine M. Dluzak / Architectural Historian
	Principal Investigator Name:	Barbara Frederick / Sr. Architectural Historian
	Principal Investigator Signature: Organization:	A.D. Marble & Company Date: April 2008

Tax Parcel: <u>0702400008</u>

8. OTHER NOTES OR OBSERVATIONS:

Located along the south side of a busy two lane road. woodlands surround the property and visually screen it from modern residences located to the northeast, northwest, and southwest.

STATE HISTORIC CONTEXT FRAME management plan(s)):	WORK (check all appropriate boxes; refer to state
☐ 1630-17 ☐ 1730-18 ☐ 1770-18 ☐ 1830-18 ☑ 1880-19 ☐ 1940-19	Pre-European Contact Paleo-Indian Archaic Woodland I Woodland II So Contact Period (Native American) 30 Exploration and Frontier Settlement 70 Intensified and Durable Occupation 30 Early Industrialization 80 Industrialization and Early Urbanization 40 Urbanization and Early Suburbanization 60 Suburbanization and Early Ex-urbanization 00 Deurbanization and Sprawl
b) Geographical zone	 ✓ Piedmont ☐ Upper Peninsula ☐ Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp ☐ Coastal ☐ Urban (City of Wilmington)
c) Historic period theme(s	
Agriculture Forestry Trapping/Hunti Mining/Quarryi Fishing/Oyster Manufacturing Retailing/Whol Finance Professional S	Government Religion Education Community Organizations Occupational Organizations



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY SURVEY UPDATE FORM

CRS#: <u>N-00343.000</u>

Tax Parcel: <u>0702400035</u>

1.	HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION: ROCKLAN	ND HISTORIC D	<u> ISTRICT</u>		
2.	ADDRESS/LOCATION: 00000 ROCKL	AND RD			
3.	CURRENT CONDITION: excellent	good \square	fair 🗆 po	oor \square	demolished \square
4.	INTEGRITY:				
	Design ☐ Materials ☐ Location ☑ Wo	rkmanship 🗌	Setting 🗹	Feeling	Association
5.					NR own. The ROW
6.	FORMS ADDED: No forms added during the current surv	vey			
7.	SURVEYOR INFORMATION:				
	Surveyor Name:	Catherine M.			
	Principal Investigator Name:	Barbara Frede		hitectural H	<u>istorian</u>
	Principal Investigator Signature:	B. June	in the		_
	Organization:	A.D. Marble &	Company D	Date: April 2	2008

Tax Parcel: <u>0702400035</u>

8. OTHER NOTES OR OBSERVATIONS:

Located within a wooded lot and links to a bridge that leads to the former mill site that has been converted into condominiums.

9. STATE HISTORIC CONTEXT FRAMEWORK (cl management plan(s)):	heck all appropriate boxes; refer to state
Paled Archa Wood Wood Wood Wood 1600-1750 Contact 1630-1730 Explor 1730-1770 Intensi 1770-1830 Early 1830-1880 Indust 1880-1940 Urbani 1940-1960 Suburl 1960-2000 Deurba 1960-2000 Deurba Uppe Lowe Lowe Coas	dland I dland II ct Period (Native American) ration and Frontier Settlement ified and Durable Occupation industrialization rialization and Early Urbanization ization and Early Suburbanization banization and Early Ex-urbanization anization and Sprawl mont ir Peninsula ir Peninsula/Cypress Swamp
c) Historic period theme(s)	
Agriculture Forestry Trapping/Hunting Mining/Quarrying Fishing/Oystering Manufacturing Retailing/Wholesaling Finance Professional Services	 ✓ Transportation and Communication Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts Government Religion Education Community Organizations Occupational Organizations Major Families, Individuals and Events Unknown



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY SURVEY UPDATE FORM

CRS#:	N-00343.	იიი
OiVOm.	11-000-0.	

Tax Parcel: District

1.	HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION: ROCK	LAND HISTORIC DISTRICT
2.	ADDRESS/LOCATION: 00000 ROC	CKLAND RD
3.	CURRENT CONDITION: excellent	□ good □ fair ☑ poor □ demolished □
4.	INTEGRITY:	
	Design Materials Location	Workmanship ☑ Setting ☑ Feeling ☑ Association ☑
5.	time, mode district, an edges. Ove	and Historic District was prepared in the 1970s. Since that ern development has been erected within the center of the d is encroaching from the southwestern and southeastern erall, even with the modern intrusions, the district retains f design, materials, location, workmanship, feeling, and n.
6.	FORMS ADDED: No forms added during the current	survey
7.	SURVEYOR INFORMATION:	
	Surveyor Name:	Catherine M. Dluzak / Architectural Historian
	Principal Investigator Name:	Barbara Frederick / Sr. Architectural Historian
	Principal Investigator Signature: Organization:	A.D. Marble & Company Date: April 2008

CRS#: N-00343.000

Tax Parcel: <u>District</u>

8. OTHER NOTES OR OBSERVATIONS:

Needs NR boundary revision and requires contributing status investigation. The nomination form does not include detailed architectural descriptions, a period of significance, or detailed mapping. Only a few of the buildings mentioned in the nomination form were positively identified.

9. STATE HISTORIC CONTEXT FRAMEWORK (omanagement plan(s)):	check all appropriate boxes; refer to state			
Pale Arch Woo	European Contact eo-Indian naic odland I odland II act Period (Native American)			
1630-1730 Exploration and Frontier Settlement				
☐ 1730-1770 Intensified and Durable Occupation				
✓ 1770-1830 Early Industrialization				
1830-1880 Industrialization and Early Urbanization				
1880-1940 Urbanization and Early Suburbanization				
☐ 1940-1960 Suburbanization and Early Ex-urbanization				
1960-2000 Deurk	panization and Sprawl			
b) Geographical zone	lmont er Peninsula			
□ Low □ Coa	rer Peninsula/Cypress Swamp stal			
□ Urba	an (City of Wilmington)			
c) Historic period theme(s)				
Agriculture	☐ Transportation and Communication			
☐ Forestry	Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes			
☐ Trapping/Hunting	✓ Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts			
Mining/Quarrying	Government			
☐ Fishing/Oystering	Religion			
✓ Manufacturing	Education			
Retailing/Wholesaling	□ Community Organizations			
☐ Finance	Occupational Organizations			
Professional Services	Major Families, Individuals and Events			
Other	Unknown			

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property					
historic name: Rockland Historic District (Boundary Decrease) other name/site number: Kirk's Ford, Youngstown / N-343					
2. Location Where Rockland Road, Adams Dam Road, and Mount Lebanon Road					
street & number: converge at the Brandywine; Christiana and Brandywine Hundreds					
not for publication: N/A					
city/town: Rockland vicinity: N/A state: Delaware code: DE county: New Castle code: 003 zip code: 19732, 19710					
state. Delaware code. DE county. New Castle code. 005 Zip code. 15752, 15710					
3. Classification					
Ownership of Property:					
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register:0					
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A X See continuation sheet.					
4. State/Federal Agency Certification					
As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria See continuation sheet.					
Signature of certifying official Date					
State or Federal agency and bureau					
In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria See continuation sheet.					
Signature of commenting or other official Date					
State or Federal agency and bureau					

======= 5. National	======================================	===== fication	=======================================	=====:	=======================================
====== I, hereby cer	tify that this property is:			======	=======================================
SeSeSeSe	I in the National Register e continuation sheet. ined eligible for the Nation ee continuation sheet. ined not eligible for the ed from the National Reger explain):	onal Regi	ster		
<u></u>		Signature	e of Keeper		Date of Action
6. Function	n or Use				
	Commerce Domestic Domestic Domestic Domestic Domestic Domestic		single dwelling multiple dwelling single dwelling multiple dwelling		See continuation sheet.
7. Descrip	tion				
(enter catego	Classification: ories from instructions) 9th-century	garder states dated across square states across	Materials (enter control foundation walls	stucco	om instructions)
Other Descri	ption: vernacular		roof	asphalt	lls

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The hamlet of Rockland is located within the Brandywine Valley of northern Delaware, near the Pennsylvania state border. Rockland extends over either side of the Brandywine Creek, in both Christiana and Brandywine Hundreds. At the point where the Rockland Mills Bridge crosses the Brandywine in the valley of Rockland, four roads branch east and west, leading to Montchanin, Winterthur, and Wilmington. Known locally as the upper-most mill settlement along the Brandywine, Rockland's development was largely due to the Jessup & Moore and Le Carpentier families who operated mills there in the midnineteenth century. Their milling developments defined the character of Rockland at a time when most other mills dominant in the Brandywine Valley were owned by the Du Pont family.

Located along Rockland Road on the east bank of the Brandywine is the Rockland Mills complex, which serves as the most visible reminder of Rockland's industrial origins. The masonry mill structures there, as well as the majority of the extant historic resources in Rockland, were built between c. 1850-1890. The paper manufacturing firm of Jessup & Moore operated the Rockland Mills complex along with two other paper mills on the Brandywine near Wilmington. Although there were other mills in Rockland previous to

8. Statement of Significance			
Certifying official has considered the sig	gnificance of this property in	relation to other properties	
Applicable National Register Criteria: A, I	3		
Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A	1		
Areas of Significance: Industry	Period of Significance 1810-1933	Significant Dates	
	Cultural Affiliation N/A		
Significant Person(s): N/A	Architect/Builder Jessup & Moore, Le Carpentier Family		

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Rockland represents one of the earliest and longest functioning mill areas on the Brandywine. John Gregg and Adam Kirk had a grist mill on the West bank in 1724. The East bank is still being used by Concel, Inc. Rockland could serve as a miniature example of American Industrial history. Starting with the smaller tributary's water power used in the 18th century for mills that were family run for local needs, it progressed to the 19th century mills using the full river's power and meeting the demands of a national market. Rockland is particularly significant in the history of textiles. The first fulling mill of Delaware was built here in 1733, and in the early 1800's the stone mill that stands on the West bank housed some of the earliest cotton-spinning machinery in the United States. Paper was produced at Rockland also. In 1800, William Young was supplying paper to the U.S. Treasury, and paper has been produced on and off since then.

Rockland is interesting as a small mill town with its variety of mill owners' homes, workers' houses, and some good examples of vernacular architecture, barns, and springhouses. The Springhouse represents one of the earliest buildings done by the settlers. To keep the water source pure, small tight stone houses were built to protect the spring from leaves, animals, reptiles. Great care went into these small buildings throughout the 18th and 19th centuries and were an ever-present part of the Brandywine scene. They are now disappearing. A very handsome example of a springhouse adjoins land to Montchanin. According to family sources, the house was built in 1694 by John Gregg. If this is so, it would represent one of the earliest mill owner's house for it was John Gregg with Adam Kirk who ran the grist and saw mill at Rockland, and certainly represents the era of the early Quaker settlers that owned so much land on the Brandywine.

The other mill owner's house on the West bank built by Caleb Kirk in 1797, burned in 1881 and rebuilt in the same style and place in 1885. The present stone storage barn next to this home was the original mill for the Heshbon Factory, housing the early cotton-spinning machinery. Cloth caused the early move to an industrial process outside the family. The need to soften the house-woven material needed a professional dexterity, and often present along with the basic mills of grist and saw, was the fulling mill. This was also true because the fulling mill could not supply a full year's work. All three were present in Rockland in 1733 when Jonathan Strange built his fulling mill. In 1795, Caleb Kirk assumed the operations of the fulling mill and brought with him the saw and grist mills that he had inherited from his father, Adam Kirk.

9. Major Bibliographical References	
Bevan, Wilson Lloyd, Ph.d., editor. History of Delaware Par Historical Publishing Company, Inc., 1929. Blume, Cara Lee, Cherie Clark and Meril Dunn. Cultural Re Creek State Park. Dover: Division of Parks and Recrand Environmental Control, 1990. Conrad, Henry C. History of the State of Delaware. 2 vol. New Castle County Department of Planning. The Brandywin Newark, Delaware: New Castle County Department Scharf, J. Thomas. History of Delaware, 1609-1888. 2 vol.	sources Management Plan for Brandywine reation, Department of Natural Resources Wilmington: n.p., 1908. ne Valley Scenic River and Highway Study. of Planning, 1987.
	See continuation sheet.
Previous documentation on file (NPS): preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR has been requested _x previously listed in the National Register previously determined eligible by the National Register designated a National Historic Landmark _x_ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #Del-63, Del-64 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #	Primary Location of Additional Data: X State historic preservation office Other state agency X Federal agency Local government University X Other Specify Repository: Hagley Mills, Del.
Acreage of Property: 38.4 acres	
UTM References: A 18 450980 4405370 Zone Easting Northing Northing C 18 450780 4404730 Zone Easting Northing	B 18 450990 4404770 Zone Easting Northing D 18 450770 4405020 Zone Easting Northing X See continuation sheet.
Verbal Boundary Description:	
See 1 " = 200 ' scale map.	X See continuation sheet.
Boundary Justification	
11. Form Prepared By Eleanor M. Webster for Tri-Cour ===================================	nty Conservancy of the Brandywine, Inc.,
Organization: Kise, Franks & Straw Inc. Street & Number: 219 North Broad Street, 9th Floor City or Town: Philadelphia	Date: January 22, 1991 Telephone: (215) 561-1050 State: PA ZIP: 19107
ore to the management	State, IA LIF, 1910/

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 3 Property Name: Rockland Historic District Page # 2

Bissell-Vinton Associates Inc. 201 Commonwealth Blvd. Newark, Del. 19702 Tax #06-075.00-002

Bissell-Vinton Associates Inc. 201 Commonwealth Blvd. Newark, Del. 19702 Tax #06-075.00-008 C0001 through C0024

Bissell-Vinton Associates Inc. 201 Commonwealth Blvd. Newark, Del. 19702 Tax #06-075.00-009

Bissell-Vinton Associates Inc. 201 Commonwealth Blvd. Newark, Del. 19702 Tax #06-075.00-010

Pierre S. Du Pont III A-102 Greenville Cn 3801 Kennett Pike Wilmington, Del. 19807 Tax #06-087,00-001

Pierre S. Du Pont III A-102 Greenville Cn 3801 Kennett Pike Wilmington, Del. 19807 Tax #06-087.00-002

Pierre S. Du Pont III A-102 Greenville Cn 3801 Kennett Pike Wilmington, Del. 19807 Tax #06-087.00-003

Pierre S. Du Pont III A-102 Greenville Cn 3801 Kennett Pike Wilmington, Del. 19807 Tax #06-087,00-004

E. I. Du Pont Denemours & Co. 1007 Market Street Wilmington, Del. 19898 Tax #06-087.00-005

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E. I. Du Pont Denemours & Co. 1007 Market Street Wilmington, Del. 19898 Tax #06-087.00-006

Brinton Le Compte P.O. Box 103 Rockland, Del. 19732 Tax #06-087.00-007

Rockland Partners c/o Patterson-Schwa 913 Delaware Avenue Wilmington, Del. 19806 Tax #06-087.00-008

Rockland Partners c/o Patterson-Schwa 913 Delaware Avenue Wilmington, Del. 19806 Tax #06-087.00-009

Rockland Partners c/o Patterson-Schwa 913 Delaware Avenue Wilmington, Del. 19806 Tax #06-087.00-010

Rockland Partners c/o Patterson-Schwa 913 Delaware Avenue Wilmington, Del. 19806 Tax #06-087.00-011

Marietta S. Patterson P.O. Box 118 Rockland, Del. 19732 Tax #06-087.00-013

Rockland Mills Associates P.O. Box 350 Wilmington, Del. 19899 Tax #06-087.00-016

W. Laird Stabler, Jr., and WF P.O. Box _?_ Montchanin, Del. 19710 Tax #07-019.00-005

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Charles S. Baker and WF 12 Adams Dam Road Box 138 Rockland, Del. 19732 Tax #07-019.00-006

Bissell-Vinton Associates Inc. 201 Commonwealth Blvd. Newark, Del. 19702
Tax #07-019.00-007

John K. Jenny, Jr. 9 Adams Dam Road Rockland, Del. 19732 Tax #07-019.00-008

Elizabeth E. Forwood 910 Rockland Road Wilmington, Del. 19732 Tax #07-019.00-009

Beverly W. Finch Strand Millas Montchanin, Del. 19710 Tax #07-019.00-011

Ronald M. Finch Strand Millas Montchanin, Del. 19710 Tax #07-019.00-017

Beverly W. Finch Strand Millas Montchanin, Del. 19710 Tax #07-019.00-020

Elizabeth E. Forwood Box 47 Rockland, Del. 19732 Tax #07-019.00-029

Delmarva Power & Light Co. P.O. Box 231 Wilmington, Del. 19899 Tax #07-024.00-035

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Historic: Domestic Industry Industry Landscape Transportation	Sub: secondary structure Sub: manufacturing facility Sub: waterworks Sub: natural feature Sub: rail-related		
Current: Government Landscape	Sub: <u>post office</u> Sub: <u>natural feature</u>		

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the Jessup & Moore mill, nothing survives today from that period except ruins. The existing structures within the Rockland Mills complex have been radically altered, however, due to demolition and alteration activity in recent years. The most notable change has been the conversion of the complex into condominiums. The buildings have had walls and windows removed, skylights have been installed, and terraces have been added. The recent alterations, together with past selective demolitions, have had the cumulative effect of compromising the industrial character of the mill complex.

In addition to the mill resources, there is the Rockland spur line of the Wilmington and Northern Railroad laid in 1869 along the Brandywine Creek. This rail line connects with the 1927 reconstructed railroad bridge over the Brandywine Creek, which leads to the Rockland Mills complex. The surviving rail line and bridge are visible reminders of the importance of the railroad to the mills, as well as to the Brandywine Valley population.

As indicated by a 1918 Francis Price survey of Rockland Mills, the surviving historic resources in Rockland are only a fragment of what was once a larger collection of buildings, consisting of a greater number of mill workers' houses in close proximity to the mill, several commercial structures, a church, and a superintendent's house with related outbuildings. Of the few surviving structures, most are in good condition, as can be seen by the masonry- and/or frame-constructed dwellings and the commercial structure along Rockland Road. Built as vernacular two-story structures, these buildings have been altered over the years. The frame Italianate twin dwellings located near the mill along Creek Road are in ruinous condition. These two-story, four-bay gabled duplexes are remnants of the mill workers' houses that once lined the roads of Rockland.

Of equal importance with the Jessup & Moore Company on the east bank of the Brandywine, is the Le Carpentier family who operated mills on the west bank in the mid-nineteenth century. Located on land to the north and south of the Rockland Road-Adams Dam Road intersection, the Le Carpentier mills included smaller mills first established by Jonathan Strange and Caleb Kirk in the mid- to late eighteenth century. The structures that survive from the Le Carpentier tenure are not the mills, however, but the family homes and tenant houses. One of the most noted Le Carpentier family homes is located on a hill north of the Rockland Road-Adams Dam Road intersection. Built in 1797 by Caleb Kirk, it was rebuilt in 1885 by Charles Le Carpentier following a fire. The house remains one of the most imposing structures in Rockland today. The surrounding outbuildings include barns, a converted granary, extensive gardens, stone walls, and ruins of the original Heshbon Mill built by Caleb Kirk in 1810.

The Edward Le Carpentier dwelling complex is located south of the Rockland Road-Adams Dam Road intersection. This complex consists of two mid-nineteenth-century dwellings, one being a house once used as a tinsmith's shop. According to the present owner, the tinsmith's shop, built on the west side of the house, was operated as a liquor and convenience store during the early twentieth century. Constructed as a vernacular frame and clapboard structure, the original house has been enlarged and considerably altered over the years.

The Edward Le Carpentier house is located to the south of the tinsmith's shop. This sizable three-story stone and white stucco home with its low gable roof and 1850 two-bay addition is surrounded by a summer kitchen, sheds, a privy, stone foundation ruins, and several sections of stone wall. There are also various ruins associated with the Gregg-Kirk Saw Mills. Located near the ruins is a footbridge over Wilson Run as well as pathways leading to the Brandywine.

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The Le Carpentier properties also extend north along Adams Dam Road. On the south side of the road, there are three two-story, three-bay stone or frame vernacular dwellings with gable roofs, once used as tenant houses. Near to the houses are garages, a springhouse, stone ruins, and several sections of stone wall. Although it is not known whether any of these dwellings were used as mill workers' housing, they remain significant to the district by their historical association with the holdings of the Le Carpentier family.

Deletions

The original Rockland National Register Historic District is being revised to better reflect the relationship of the historic resources with the overall theme of the development of Rockland as an industrial mill village. Resources have been deleted from the district due to 1) demolition; 2) alteration to the point of loss of historical integrity; and 3) disrelation to the industrial theme. It should be noted that a substantial number of deleted resources are already listed on the National Register of Historic Places or have been determined eligible for listing on the Register. The deleted resources are as follows:

The area to the northwest of the revised district, on the west side of the Brandywine Creek, is now part of the Brandywine Creek State Park. These park lands, which were once part of the Winterthur Estate, have been determined eligible as part of a Winterthur Farms National Register District, based on the expansion of and agricultural improvements made to the Winterthur Estate in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries by Colonel H.A. du Pont and his son, Henry Francis du Pont.

The area to the northeast of the revised district (tax parcel 06-075.00-001), located on the east side of the Brandywine Creek, now consists of park lands. Moreover, its historic character has been agricultural, not industrial. Also in the area, tax parcels 06-075.00-003, 06-075.00-004, and 06-075.00-005 are now large suburban subdivision developments.

The Mt. Lebanon Methodist Episcopal Church on Mt. Lebanon Road is individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Moreover, the property was outside of the original Rockland National Register District boundary.

Tax parcel 06-099.00-001 consists of heavily wooded parkland owned by New Castle County and contains no standing structures associated with Rockland.

The southwestern section of tax parcel 06-087.00-001 contains woodlands, fields, and structures functionally related to estate development in the Brandywine Valley during the first three to four decades of the twentieth century.

The Terraces Condominiums, tax parcel 06-087.00-016 C0025 through C0059, are located on a section of the site of the former Rockland Mills complex. In c.1985, all historic buildings were cleared from this section of the Rockland Mills complex, and new townhouse condominiums were constructed in their place.

The J. White Agricultural Complex (N-1375) is not functionally related to the industrial development and history of Rockland.

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The Patterson Agricultural Complex (N-1369) and Mrs. Green's Agricultural Complex (N-547), both on Rockland Road, represent agricultural and estate-related development not functionally tied to the industrial history of Rockland.

The 1831 Schoolhouse (aka District 8 Schoolhouse, N-1360) was constructed to serve the children of the upper Brandywine region, especially the children of mill workers. Over the years, however, intrusions have isolated the school house and, thus, today prevent it from lying within the revised district boundary.

The William Young House on Black Gates Road is individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places. This property, located outside of the original Rockland National Register Historic District boundary, is functionally related to Rockland and its early industrial history; however, suburban subdivision development and the Du Pont Country Club have surrounded the resource, isolating it from the boundary of the revised Rockland National Register Historic District.

Montchanin Court, located along West Rockland Road, is a modern tract housing development.

Also along West Rockland Road, Strand Millas and Rock Spring (jointly listed as N-436) are two eighteenth-century resources individually listed in one National Register nomination. Both were extensively remodeled in the 1930s as part of the Brandywine Valley "country house" movement. These estate resources are no longer functionally related to Rockland and its industrial history.

The Village of Montchanin is located in part outside of the boundary of the original Rockland Historic District. Montchanin, also known as Du Pont Station, is individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Its historic associations are with the mill worker population for the Du Pont Mills, the introduction of the Wilmington and Northern Railroad in 1869, and the improvements made later on when the majority of the village was owned by the Winterthur Estate.

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ROCKLAND HISTORIC DISTRICT INVENTORY

East Rockland Road

1. East Rockland Road (Route 235) - 2-lane paved asphalt roadway, running from Rockland Mills Bridge (#119) to Route 202. - Contributing.

Ewing Store Property, East Rockland Road

- 2. Commercial structure c.1881, rebuilt in 1914 after fire; 2-story, 7-bay, stone and stuccoed building. Three equidistant steel entrance doors and full-length 1-story porch on south facade with concrete deck, lally column posts and half-hipped asphalt roof. 2/2 double hung sash, steel grating on first story and aluminum replacement sash on the east and north elevations of second story. Central steel cellar storm door and a concrete slab on east elevation. Interior brick chimney on west side, and two modern stove pipes protruding from north elevation windows. Asphalt hipped roof with bracketed cornice. Contributing.
- 3. Gravel loop drive beginning at #1 and continuing to #5, then to East Rockland Road. Contributing.
- 4. Asphalt parking lot. Contributing.
- 5. Barn c.1911, 2-story, stone bank barn, concrete and stucco covering, with southern addition. East facade plywood replacement doors with a concrete driveway apron, semicircular window with brick voissours and a 1911 concrete datestone above doors. Earthen ramp leading to central double plywood replacement doors on north elevation. Southern 1-1/2-story addition, stone foundation, frame construction, board and batten, corrugated metal shed roof. (The 1893 Baist Atlas of Delaware shows that a frame outbuilding occupied this site at the time, perhaps indicating that the existing barn may have replaced or have been a remodelling of an older building.) Contributing.
- 6. Dry laid rubblestone walls flanking #3 and wooded edge. Contributing.

3-5 East Rockland Road

- 7. Twin residence, mid-nineteenth-century, 2-story, 4-bay duplex, stone construction, stuccoed. Central double entrance doors with aluminum storm doors, 1/1 double hung sash with snap-in muntins, front porch deck of pressure-treated wood with railing. Facade has scarring of former porch. Rear 1-story, kitchen addition, frame construction, aluminum siding, with porch. Asphalt gabled roof, boxed cornice, and brick end chimneys. Contributing.
- 8. Well with concrete cap. Contributing.
- 9. Mortared rubblestone wall with stone steps leading to #7. Contributing.
- 10. Dry laid rubblestone wall, rear of dwelling. Contributing.

Along East Rockland Road

- Ruins of dwelling Rubble remains of demolished dwelling. Site currently being used as a parking lot for #7. (Of archaeological potential, but not yet evaluated.) *Non-contributing*.
- 12. Mortared rubblestone wall. Contributing.

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William Wallace Young House, East Rockland Road a.k.a. Rockland House

- 13. House and store addition c.1845, 2-story, 3-bay dwelling, stone foundation, frame with aluminum siding. Central entrance, single leaf door with 2-light transom and aluminum storm door. Concrete steps, stylized porch posts and pilasters, asphalt half-hipped porch roof with Gothic jig-sawn trim along porch cornice. 6/6 double hung sash, aluminum storm windows. Paired stuccoed brick end chimneys. 2-story, rear addition, frame with aluminum siding, and pressure-treated wood deck. 1-story aluminum-sided kitchen addition. Asphalt cross-gabled roof. 1-story, mid-nineteenth-century frame commercial addition with aluminum siding and 6/6 double hung sash tripartite window. Modern replacement paneled door with 3-light transom. Corrugated metal shed roof, pent eave and parapet. Contributing.
- 14. Asphalt driveway. Contributing.
- 15. Dry laid rubblestone wall, south side of house. Contributing.
- 16. Mortared stone wall. Contributing.

Along East Rockland Road

- 17. Dry laid rubblestone wall and steps leading to #18. Contributing.
- 18. Ruins of dwelling. (Of potential archaeological significance, but not yet evaluated.) Non-contributing.

House, East Rockland Road

- 19. House mid-nineteenth-century, 2-story, 3-bay dwelling, stone foundation, frame structure with asbestos siding. Central entrance, enclosed screen porch, asphalt shed roof. 6/6 double hung sash, vinyl storms on the second story, simple box cornice. 1-story addition on north elevation. East rear facade, 2-story, shed roof addition. Asphalt gable roof with interior brick chimney on north ridge of house and center of rear addition. Contributing.
- 20. Mortared rubblestone wall and steps leading to #19. Contributing.
- 21. Springhouse mid-nineteenth-century, stone construction, arched door and stone voussiours. Contributing.

East Rockland Road, opposite #19

- 22. Modern corrugated metal shed, built on stone foundation. Non-contributing.
- 23. Concrete parking platform. Non-contributing.
- 24. Gravel parking platform. Non-contributing.
- 25. Stone spring outlet from #21. Contributing.
- 26. Mortared rubblestone wall along East Rockland Road. Contributing.

NPS Form 10-900-a (8-86)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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Creek Road (N-12527)

- 27. Creek Road (Route 232A) dirt and gravel roadway, running from East Rockland Road (#1), north along Brandywine River. *Contributing*.
- 28. Spring outlet from rock outcropping. Contributing.
- 29. Mill Workers' Twin Residence c.1860, 2-story, 4-bay duplex, stone foundation, frame structure with asphalt shingles. Paneled front entrance doors located at either end of the north front facade, 6/6 double hung sash. 1-story, shed roof frame kitchen addition, band of windows on southern elevation. Central brick chimney on ridge. Abandoned structure is dilapidated with severe deterioration of exterior walls, roofing, fenestration, and interior structure. Contributing.
- 30. Mill Workers' Twin Residence c.1860, 2-story, 4-bay duplex, stone foundation, frame with German siding and corner boards. Paneled front entrance doors located at either end of the west facade with 1-light transom. 6/6 double hung sash with molded lintels, shutters on first floor, louver shutters on second. Central arched garret window, 6/6 double hung sash and molded lintels. Two gabled dormers, arched windows, 6/6 double hung sash and molded lintels. Central brick chimney on ridge. Asphalt gabled roof. Abandoned structure is dilapidated with severe deterioration of exterior walls, roofing, sash, rear ells and porch. The roof and interior floors have collapsed, Contributing.
- 31. Ruins of Mill Workers' Twin Residence same description and condition as building #30, but with a deteriorated half-hip roofed porch and remains of jig-saw porch trim. Contributing.
- 32. Dry laid rubblestone wall. Contributing.
- 33. Outhouse early-twentieth century, 1-story, four-seater, beaded board, shed roof with pent eave. Contributing.
- 34. House c.1920, 2-story, 2-bay bungalow dwelling, stone foundation, frame construction with wooden shingles. Front entrance porch with screen-enclosed arched bays. Paired 6/1 double hung sash, plain wooden surrounds, molded lintels. 1-story rear plywood addition with side entrance and wooden steps. Front and rear shed roof dormers, each with two paired 1/1 double hung windows. Central brick chimney on ridge. Asphalt gabled roof, wide eaves, exposed rafters and triangular brackets. Contributing.
- 35. Stone driveway entrance pier crenellated with paired fan-shaped stones. Contributing.
- 36. Mortared rubblestone wall, crenellated with randomly set pairs of fan-shaped stones. Contributing.

West Side of Intersection of Rockland Road and Mount Lebanon Road

- 37. Modern rough-faced concrete wall abutment at end of Mount Lebanon Road on East Rockland Road. Non-contributing.
- 38. Modern boulder abutment at end of Mount Lebanon Road on East Rockland Road. Non-contributing.
- 39. c.1984, mortared rubblestone wall abutment, possibly a reconstruction of earlier nineteenth-century wall, inscribed "1984 T. Rizzo & Sons". Non-contributing.

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Rockland Mills Housing Complex - South Side of Rockland Road

(Names of historic structures in this section are taken from a mill property survey conducted February 19, 1918, by Francis A. Price.)

- 40. Mill Workers Housing mid-nineteenth-century, c.1985 rehabilitation and alterations, 2-story, 8-bay (4-unit) stone multi-family dwelling. North facade two paneled entry doors, one eighteen-pane glass door, 6/6 double hung sash, raised stone porch with wooden balusters, exposed basement entrance under porch. South elevation, two paneled entry doors, 9/9 double hung sash, wooden pressure-treated deck porch extending the full width of house. East elevation similar detailing and fenestration, pressure-treated decking with stone wall surround, center full-length window on first floor, two 6/6 double hung sash in garret. West elevation exposed basement, gabled entrance porch with paired side windows, paneled door, 3-light transom. Two large flanking paired stone chimneys on both sides of ridge. Asphalt gabled roof, two gabled dormers with 6/6 double hung sash on both sides of ridge. Contributing.
- 41. c.1985, mortared rubblestone wall surrounding settling basin, restoration of earlier nineteenth-century wall. *Contributing*.
- 42. Settling basin mid-nineteenth-century, stone lip surround. Contributing.
- 43. Asphalt drive into Rockland Mills Complex following original contours of mill drive. Contributing.
- 44. c.1985, asphalt parking area. Non-contributing.
- 45. c. 1985, frame security house/gatehouse. Non-contributing.
- 46. c.1985, concrete sidewalks. Non-contributing.
- 47. c.1985, street light standards. Non-contributing.
- 48. Modern mortared rubblestone wall. Non-contributing
- 49. Modern pump house. Non-contributing.
- 50. c.1985, brick dumpster screen. Non-contributing.
- 51. Mill Dwelling early-nineteenth-century, c.1985 alterations and additions. 2-story, 3-bay house, stone construction, originally stuccoed. Central entry, modern replacement door, fanlight, brick voussoirs and brick door surround on south facade. Modern replacement 4/4 windows with snap-in muntins, brick surrounds and lintels. Rear paneled door with 3-light transom. Circa 1985, 2-story frame "T"-shaped addition and 1-story garage on north elevation. Brick patio screen on west elevation. Composite shingled, cross-gabled roof with plain wooden cornice. Brick end chimney to rear ridge of 2-story addition. Non-contributing.
- 52. Boiler House mid-nineteenth-century, c.1985 alterations and additions. 2-story, 11-bay stone mill building converted into multi-family dwelling. West elevation first floor with two driveway entrances, second floor 12/12 double hung sash with snap-in muntins, select bays converted to doors c.1985 and fitted with single-light doors. East elevation first floor with markings of two central semicircular openings one infilled with glass, the other infilled with stone basement entrance with concrete stairs, second floor similar in fenestration to west facade, rear second floor patio decks. Open-air driveway cuts through southern quarter of structure. Southern elevation is retained with second floor window openings, cornice, and open skylight in roof. Interior brick chimneys east of ridge line. Brick surrounds and segmental arched hoods on

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windows and doors. Corbelled brick cornice, raking cornice, and returns. Composite shingled, gabled roof with skylights. - *Non-contributing*.

- Box Shop mid-nineteenth-century, c.1985 alterations and additions. 2-story, 5-bay stone mill building, converted into multi-family dwelling. North facade first floor, central bay, segmental arch door opening, containing paneled door and sidelights, two flanking garage doors in segmental bay openings, one brick infilled window, another 8/12 double hung sash; second floor, 12/12 double hung sash, all with snap-in muntins. East elevation brick-infilled full-length windows on first floor, 12/12 double hung sash on second, and a diamond inset window in gable peak. South elevation 8/12 double hung sash on first floor, 12/12 double hung sash on second, all with snap-in muntins. West elevation similar detailing and fenestration as east elevation with second floor central arched door opening with fanlight and sidelights. Brick surrounds and segmental ached hoods on windows and doors, corbelled brick cornice, raking cornice and returns. Composite shingled, gabled roof with interior brick central chimney to south ridge. Contributing.
- 54. c.1985 car port 1-story, saltbox-shaped building, concrete foundation, frame construction, steel posts. *Non-contributing*.
- 55. Remains of the Wilmington and Northern Railroad, Rockland spur. Ashlar stone and concrete piers support elevated railbed leading into mill complex; now used as decking support. Contributing.
- Railroad bridge of Rockland spur, Wilmington and Northern Railroad, built c. 1927 over Brandywine Creek, replacing earlier 1869 structure. Uncoursed rubblestone end piers into floodway walls, massive coursed ashlar piers at both banks, two cast concrete center piers in river. Wooden supports, tracks above, reinforced by steel "L" beams, side walkways and rails. Plaque under bridge reads "McClintic Marshall Co., Pittsburgh, PA 1927." Within mill complex, on east side of bridge, rails have been removed and replaced with pressure-treated decking, c. 1985. Contributing.
- 57. c.1985 pathway modern landscaped, terraced pathway to Rockland spur, Wilmington and Northern Railroad bridge (#56), consisting of stone terrace walls, ornamental boulders, trees, shrubs, and other plantings. *Non-contributing*.
- 58. Modern rip-rap and embankment protection devices along Brandywine Creek. Non-contributing.
- 59. Packing and Shipping Building mid-nineteenth-century, c.1985 alterations and additions. 2-story, 6-bay stone mill building, converted to multi-family dwelling. Abutting other former mill buildings on the north and east elevations. Building entered through Calender Building (#60), first floor paneled side door on south elevation. 12/12 double hung sash, paneled bottom sash, second floor 12/12 sash with snap-in muntins. Glass greenhouse on southern elevation. Concrete patio with pergola, wooden fence screen. Brick surrounds and segmental arched hoods on windows and doors, corbelled brick cornice. Composite shingled, gabled roof. Contributing.
- 60. Calender Building mid-nineteenth-century, c.1985 alterations. 2-story, 6-bay, triangular-shaped stone mill building, converted into multi-family dwelling. Abutting other former mill buildings on the north and west elevations. 12/12 double hung sash with snap-in muntins on first and second floors, select windows infilled with stone on first floor, east elevation, and in first and second floors segmental arched bays. Brick surrounds and segmental arched hoods on windows and doors, corbelled brick cornice, replacement sash with snap-in muntins. Composite shingled, shed roof with skylight. Contributing.

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- Machine Building mid-nineteenth-century, c.1985 alterations and additions. 2-story, 12-bay stone mill building with stone 2-story addition, converted to multi-family dwelling. Abutting other former mill buildings on north and east elevations. West elevation first floor has seven window openings, with five stone infilled window bays, and two windows are 12/12 double hung sash; second floor has nine 12/12 double hung sash with snap-in muntins. 2-story, 2-bay addition with intact west stone wall and c.1985 second story enclosed frame deck with casement windows. Brick surrounds and segmental arched hoods on windows, corbelled brick cornice. Composite shingled, gabled roof with skylights and atria. Contributing.
- 62. Engine Building mid-nineteenth-century, c.1985 additions. 2-story, 6-bay stone mill building, converted to multi-family dwelling. Attached and abutting other former mill buildings on north, south, and west elevations. East facade segmental arched bay entry on south side of first floor, second floor with c.1985 single-light window above. First floor stone infilled windows, second floor 12/12 double hung sash with snap-in muntins. Brick surrounds and segmental arched hoods on windows and doors, corbelled brick cornice. Composite shingled, hipped roof with ridge and skylights. Contributing.
- 63. Addition (Mill Building) mid-nineteenth-century, c.1985 alterations and additions. 2-story, 9-bay stone mill building, converted to multi-family dwelling. Abutting other former mill buildings on east, north, and south elevations. West facade similar in detailing, fenestration and roofing to Machine Building (#61) with three second floor windows with removed sash. Basement segmental arched bays and channel for tail-race, with backfilled outflow. *Contributing*.
- 64. Beater Engine Building mid-nineteenth-century, c.1985 alterations. 2-story, 6-bay stone mill building, converted to multi-family dwelling. Abutting other former mill buildings on north, south, and west elevations. East elevation central arched entry on first and second floors, 12/12 double hung sash with snap-in muntins on first and second floors, select second floor windows with removed sash. Exposed garret windows on south elevation with 12/12 double hung sash with snap-in muntins. Interior brick end chimney. Brick surrounds and segmental arched hoods on windows and doors, corbelled brick cornice, raking cornice, and returns. Composite shingled, gabled roof with skylights and atria. *Non-contributing*.
- 65. Bleaching Building c.1869, c.1985 alterations and additions. 2-story, 7-bay stone mill building, converted to multi-family dwelling. Abutting other former mill buildings on south and east elevations. West elevation and north facade similar in detailing, fenestration, and roofing to Machine Building (#61) with c.1985 rooftop glass greenhouse addition on west elevation. North facade first floor stone infilled windows, second and third floors with 12/12 double hung sash. Contributing.
- Rag Room Building c.1869, c.1985 alterations. 3-story, 9- by 4-bay stone mill building, converted to multi-family dwelling, attached to other former mill buildings. North facade similar in detailing and fenestration to Bleaching Building (#65). East elevation first floor with unglazed window openings and two stone infilled window openings, second and third floors with 12/12 double hung sash. One bay includes segmental arched bay openings located between the building floors. Interior brick chimneys. Brick surrounds and segmental arched hoods on windows and doors, interior brick chimneys, corbelled brick cornice and raking cornice, replacement sash with snap-in muntins. Composite shingled, gabled roof. Contributing.
- 67. c.1985, multi-family dwelling 3-story, 8-unit gabled roof dwelling, concrete foundation, frame construction. *Non-contributing*.
- 68. Deck c. 1985, pressure-treated wood decking, with wooden and wire railing, wooden stairs and concrete piers. Deck connects structures #52, 53, 55, 60, 62, 64, 66, and 67. Area below decking serves as car port. *Non-Contributing*.
- 69. Car port c. 1985, 1-story, gabled frame building. Non-contributing.

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North Side of Rockland Road

- 70. Sluiceway and Spillway current structures have replaced original early-eighteenth-century or later structures. Contributing.
- 71. Island formed by Sluiceway. Contributing.
- 72. Dam circa 1900; current structure constructed on site of c.1794 dam. Contributing.

North Side of Adams Dam Road

- 73. Ruins of early-twentieth-century canoe house, stone foundation, frame construction with corrugated metal siding and roof. (Of potential archaeological significance, but not yet evaluated.) *Non-contributing*.
- 74. Stone ruins, possibly of an early-nineteenth-century agricultural complex associated with the Kirk and Le Carpentier families. Shown on 1893 Baist Atlas as composed of an L-shaped house and three outbuildings. (Of potential archaeological significance, but not yet evaluated.) *Non-contributing*.
- 75. Ruins of agricultural complex. (Of potential archaeological significance, but not yet evaluated.) *Non-contributing*.
- 76. Bridge No. 69 over Wilson Run circa 1940, steel and cast concrete bridge faced with mortared rubblestone, pointed arched flood openings on side rails, concrete cap. Inscribed with number "69" on both ends. Contributing.

Kirk - Le Carpentier House (N-1398) - Rockland Farm Agricultural Complex, Adams Dam Road

- 77. c. 1885 1900, dry laid rubblestone retaining wall. Contributing.
- 78. c. 1880, asphalt and gravel drive. Contributing.
- 79. Modern wooden pole and wire fence. *Non-contributing*.
- 80. c. 1885 1900, dry laid rubblestone wall. Contributing.
- 81. c. 1885, mortared rubblestone retaining wall late-nineteenth-century with scored mortar joints and concrete cap, concrete steps at west entrance with flanking iron ball and column end posts. Similar pair of end posts at driveway entrance. Contributing.
- 82. c.1989 garden semicircular stone retaining walls, cobblestone paving, shrub and flower plantings built on axis to main entrance of house. *Non-contributing*.
- 83. c. 1885 1900, granite steps and walk leading to house. Contributing.
- 84. Kirk Le Carpentier House c.1797 by Caleb Kirk, rebuilt 1885 by Charles Le Carpentier after fire. 3-story, 4-bay cross gable house, asphalt roof, rear additions, stone and stucco construction. South facade double front door entry, two-leaf, paneled doors, 2/2 double hung sash, aluminum storms, wooden sills and surrounds, louvered shutters, third story friezeband windows, plain molded cornice. 1-story, 3-bay green-

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house addition, concrete masonry unit base, metal and glass walls and roof, concrete patio deck. East elevation - 3-story, 1-bay square side addition, 2/2 double hung sash. 1-story, asphalt shed roof kitchen addition, frame construction, beaded board cladding, 9-pane glazed central door. North elevation - 3-story, cross gabled stuccoed stone addition, 2/2 double hung sash, third story friezeband windows. Kitchen addition wall with 6/6 double hung sash and molded cornice. Modern basement entrance. West elevation - 3-story, stone stuccoed, 2/2 sash, third story friezeband, one garret window, 2-story cross gable addition side entry door. Interior brick end chimneys with double saw-tooth terra cotta molding at ridge, brick chimney center of ridge for rear cross gable. - Contributing.

- 85. c.1989 terrace garden brick cobblestone and earthen paths, stone borders, trees, shrub and flower plantings. *Non-contributing*.
- 86. c. 1989 stone retaining wall and granite steps. Non-contributing.
- 87. Formal garden early-twentieth-century. Stone wall surround and steps, depressed lawn with shrub- and flower-planted edges, center shrub and flower circular planting. *Contributing*.
- 88. c. 1900, asphalt-paved turn-around with central grass plot. Contributing.
- 89. Granary barn and garage early-twentieth-century, 1-story, 2-bay central barn with later 1-bay garage wings on each side, frame construction, original board and batten siding, now aluminum-sided south facade, corrugated steel siding on remaining facades. Corrugated steel gable roof. Contributing.
- 90. c.1985 dirt and gravel drive to #91. Contributing.
- 91. Heshbon Mill c.1810, 9-bay, stone mill structure. East elevation 2 stories with central opening. West elevation along Wilson Run 3-story with 2-story stone buttresses. Mill machinery, including wooden paddle-wheel, inside building. Abandoned structure is dilapidated with collapsed exterior walls, roof, and interior structural elements. Contributing.
- 92. Dirt and gravel drive to #93. Contributing.
- 93. Springhouse early-nineteenth-century, c.1900 alterations; 1-story, 2-bay, stone structure, 1-bay German siding addition. Gable end central entrance. 6/6 double hung sash. Steel stovepipe end chimney. Asphalt gable roof, exposed rafters. Contributing.
- 94. c. 1900 granite piers for footbridge and breakwater over Wilson Run. Contributing.
- 95. c.1900 mortared rubblestone floodwall. Contributing.

Along Adams Dam Road

96. Adams Dam Road (Rt 232) - 2-lane paved asphalt roadway, running from Rockland Mills Bridge to Center Road (Rt 100). - *Contributing*.

House, South Side of Adams Dam Road, Opposite Maintenance Drive of Brandywine Creek State Park

- 97. Ruins of mid-twentieth-century concrete and terra cotta block garage foundation. Non-contributing.
- 98. Dry laid rubblestone retaining wall. Contributing.

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- 99. Modern chain link fence. Non-contributing.
- 100. House (N-7703) mid-nineteenth-century, 2-story, stone dwelling. House built in two sections, the northernmost having three bays on the ground floor, the other with two bays. Each half composed of two bays on the second floor. Pair of front entrance doors in central two bays of north facade enclosed by shed roof porch. 6/6 double hung sash with plain boxed surrounds. Rear 1-story, shed roofed, stuccoed porch and 1-story stuccoed addition. Two interior brick end chimneys. Slate gabled roof. (House is shown as a tenant house of D. Le Carpentier on Pomeroy and Beers 1868 Atlas of Christiana Hundred.) Contributing.
- 101. Springhouse mid-nineteenth-century, 1/2-story, stone construction built into retaining wall. Paired paneled doors. Asphalt gable roof. *Contributing*.
- 102. Garage modern, 1-story, concrete masonry unit construction. Asphalt gable roof. Non-contributing.
- 103. Dry laid rubblestone retaining wall. Contributing.
- 104. Dirt and gravel drive. Contributing.

House, Adams Dam Road Southeast of N-7703

- 105. House (N-7704) late-nineteenth-century, 2-story, 3-bay dwelling, stone foundation, frame construction, asbestos siding. Gabled-end entrance, paneled door with six lights, shed roof porch, chamfered posts. 6/6 double hung sash, modern non-functional shutters. Asphalt gable roof, exposed rafters. (According to the owner, this house was built by the Le Carpentiers in 1905 for a nephew.) Contributing.
- 106. Garage modern, 1-story, concrete masonry unit construction, gable roof. Non-contributing,
- 107. Earthen pathway. Contributing.
- 108. Dry laid rubblestone retaining wall. Contributing.
- 109. Ruins of stone foundation of dwelling. (Of potential archaeological significance, but not yet evaluated.) Non-contributing.
- 110. Dry laid rubblestone retaining wall with wooden picket fence and built-in stone steps. Contributing.

House, South Side of Adams Dam Road Southeast of N-7704

- 111. Garage modern, 1-story, concrete masonry unit 2-car garage. Saltbox shape, asphalt roof. *Non-contributing*.
- 112. Asphalt drive. Contributing.
- 113. House (N-7705) c.1905, 2-story, 3-bay, stuccoed stone dwelling. Central entrance, modern multi-pane glazed door, modern wooden pediment and pilasters, scar of earlier shed roof porch in stucco, flagstone deck, modern iron railing. 2/1 double hung sash, aluminum storms, louvered shutters. Bulkhead basement entrance on west elevation. One brick end chimney. Asphalt gable roof. Rear 2-story, stucco shed roof ell addition. Circa 1970 southern 1-story, aluminum-sided addition with concrete patio. Contributing.

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114. Ruins of stone foundation. (Of potential archaeological significance, but not yet evaluated.) - Non-contributing.

Along West Rockland Road to Center Road

- Dry laid rubblestone wall along Adams Dam Road, continuing around corner to West Rockland Road. Contributing.
- Wilson Run tributary of Brandywine Creek, used by early settlers and mill owners as power source. Contributing.
- 117. Bridge over Wilson Run modern, cast concrete platform, mortared rubblestone wall with concrete cap. *Non-contributing*.
- 118. Brandywine Creek flowing tributary of Delaware River. Due to its series of falls, it was used by original settlers and mill owners as power source. *Contributing*.
- Bridge over Brandywine Creek (Rockland Mills Bridge) modern, cast concrete, with pointed arch side rails. Bridges at this location date back to the early nineteenth century, including a covered bridge which was removed in the 1930s. According to Delaware Department of Transportation records, this bridge was reconstructed in 1934. Bronze plaque removed from bridge c. December, 1990. Contributing.
- 120. Modern steel guardrail. Non-contributing.
- West Rockland Road (Rt. 235) 2-lane paved asphalt roadway, from Rockland Mills to Center Road (Rt. 100). Contributing.
- 122. Industrial Structure eighteenth- or nineteenth-century, c.1990 alterations. 1-story, 1-bay square stone structure, extending two stories below grade to run. Steel grate in south facade doorway, water inlet at base of east elevation at run. Asphalt gabled roof, exposed rafters, brick end gables. (The 1868 Beers Atlas of the Brandywine Banks indicates this structure may be part of a mid-nineteenth-century turbine house to a mill complex, while local tradition dates the building as an early-eighteenth-century grist mill. The structure has undergone major renovation, including re-roofing, repointing, and replacement of roof rafters in 1990.) Contributing.
- Ruins of dwellings, outbuildings, and stone walls. (Of potential archaeological significance, but not yet evaluated.) *Non-contributing*.

Southeast Side of West Rockland Road

- 124. Modern wooden footbridge over Wilson Run. Non-contributing.
- Ruins and foundations thought to be early-eighteenth-century mill complex, possibly 1724 Gregg-Kirk Saw Mill. This mill was later acquired and renovated by Le Carpentier family in mid-nineteenth century, and then coverted into six-family dwelling in early twentieth century. (Of potential archaeological significance, but not yet evaluated.) *Non-contributing*.
- 126. Modern metal driveway gate. Non-contributing.
- 127. Gravel drive from West Rockland Road to #56. Contributing.
- 128. Cistern with concrete cap. Contributing.

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Tinsmith's House

129. House - mid-nineteenth-century, L-shaped house; 2-story, 3-bay main block with late-nineteenth-century, 2story northern bay addition and late-nineteenth-century, 1-story addition on west facade with gable roof overhang and wood posts. Stone foundation, frame construction, rough stucco over clapboard. West facade modern steel replacement door, concrete stoop, rebuilt pyramid portico with pressure-treated post. First floor 1/1 double hung sash, aluminum replacement windows and surrounds; second floor original 6/6 double hung sash, wooden surrounds and molded lintels. East elevation - similar fenestration with 2/2 sash on north addition, modern replacement side door, modern rear wooden deck. North elevation - exposed basement plywood wall, brick piers, pair of single pane sliding glass windows. Asphalt low-pitched gable roof with flattened eaves at plain box cornice, hipped on northern addition. 1-story, 3-bay stone addition on north facade of similar construction, half-hipped asphalt roof. Overhanging porch, exposed rafters, boxed porch posts. Two end doors, one steel replacement, the other paneled. Concrete patio deck, concrete masonry unit retaining wall on west facade. Combination of 6/6, 2/2, and multi-pane bay windows, one shuttered window on west facade. (The structure is noted in Eckel's 1860 Map of New Castle County as a Tin Smith's Shop. According to the present owner, metal forges remain in situ in the basement and during the early to mid-twentieth century, the building was also operated as a local convenience and liquor store.) - Contributing.

Edward Le Carpentier House, West Rockland Road

- 130. House early-nineteenth-century, 1850 major addition built by Edward Le Carpentier. 2-story, 2-bay original house with later 3-story, 2-bay addition to the west. Both parts of house are of stone construction, stuccoed with low-pitched gables. South facade paneled front entry doors at west end of each part of house. 9/9 double hung sash with shutters on first floor, 6/9 with louver shutters on second, 6/6 windows with louver shutters on third floor. 4-bay half-hipped porch with plain wooden piers, concrete deck and metal roof. Metal downspout with "1850" on collector box on south facade of west addition. East elevation not fenestrated, 1/2-story glass shed roof greenhouse, 1-story German-sided rear addition with side light and side door. North elevation similar fenestration and detailing to south facade. 1-story, 3-bay porch with stylized, boxed square posts, capitals, pilasters, and parapet with framed rectangular fascia molding, wooden deck, stone steps on east elevation. West elevation similar in fenestration and detailing to east facade. Interior end chimneys on ridge of west addition and western ridge of earlier house, brick with terra cotta pots. Metal roof with flattened eaves and molded cornice on both parts of house. Contributing.
- 131. Dry laid rubblestone retaining wall in several sections, extending over limits of property, Contributing.
- 132. Asphalt drive. Contributing.
- 133. Summer kitchen mid-nineteenth-century, 1-story, 2-bay building, stone construction, stuccoed, abutting stone retaining wall. Paneled entry door and 3/3 double hung sash on north facade, 9-light window on east elevation, no fenestration on south and west elevations. Interior rear chimney. Asphalt gable roof. Contributing.
- Privy mid-nineteenth-century, 1-story, 3-seater, frame construction, board and batten siding, pyramidal roof with wooden pinnacle. *Contributing*.
- 135. Cistern with concrete cap. Contributing.
- Shed mid-nineteenth-century, 1-story, 2-bay building, frame construction, board and batten siding, slate gabled roof. Gable end paneled double doors, 6/9 double hung sash, 1-bay addition. *Contributing*.

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- 137. Ruins of mortared stone foundations of chicken coop. *Non-contributing*.
- 138. Shed mid-twentieth-century, 1-story, concrete foundation, frame construction. Non-contributing.
- 139. Modern concrete drain. Non-contributing.

Along Rockland Spur of Wilmington and Northern Railroad

- 140. Railway bed of Rockland Spur, Wilmington and Northern Railroad elevated earthen and gravel railway bed. Rails and ties removed in 1973. *Contributing*.
- 141. Dry laid rubblestone wall along railway bed. Contributing.

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With Samuel Kirk in 1810, he founded the Heshbon Factory, but this soon failed as many textile industries did with competition from Europe, lack of raw materials, and skilled labor.

Sharing the building of the dam and the water rights across the river was William Young. He had come from Scotland in 1784 and moved from his book business in Philadelphia to start the Delaware Paper Co. at Rockland in 1795. When fire destroyed the paper mill in 1814, Young concentrated on producing cotton and woolen goods. As many as 300 people were employed here at the factory's height. But personal debts, floods, and nation-wide problems of textile industries brought failure. Young's son tried to continue, but there was a general decline. The property was sold by the U.S. Marshal in 1849. In 1860, Jessup and Moore took over and revived paper making. Today Concel, Inc., has a large paper plant here. The Young Mansion House on the hill behind was built in 1802 and still stands as an example of an early mill owner's wealth and taste. It has the Delaware Heritage Plaque and is recorded by local surveys of historic buildings. The William Young House represents the early 19th century relation of millowner's (sic) proximity to his mills and workers. As the markets grew, many more and unknown investors were called on and the actual owners might not know or participate in the mill. Today, the parent company of the Rockland Concel Mill is in Montreal, the home office in New York, and sister plants as far away as California.

Amendment

Although Rockland was one of the earliest mill villages in the Brandywine Valley, little remains from its first stages of industrial development except ruins. Rockland followed a typical mill village pattern of continued adaptation and change in response to market demands, technology, and transportation advances. The layout of the hamlet--essentially a series of roads converging at the Brandywine Creek with a mill at the center--has not changed significantly since the early eighteenth century. The extant structures, however, are only a fragment of the once larger mill village and date in large part from the second half of the nineteenth century. Yet the vernacular nature of the extant structures, most notably the residential buildings, shows a continued use of forms established in the eighteenth century, giving the area a somewhat deceivingly early appearance. It is this continuity of layout--mills along the creek and linear development along the roads--and the use of traditional building materials and forms which give Rockland its historical association and place among the industries located along the Brandywine Creek.

Since the mid-nineteenth century, Rockland has been in essence two industrial towns, one dominated by the Jessup and Moore Company and the other by the Le Carpentier family. In the second quarter of the nineteenth century, a series of property transfers between the Kirk and Young estates resulted in the consolidation of the area under the Young family, who went on to establish the Rockland Manufacturing Company. The operations were textile-oriented, with mills on both the east and west banks of the creek.

By 1850, the Rockland Manufacturing Company was bankrupt and the holdings were divided to resolve outstanding debts. The east bank mills were acquired by the Jessup and Moore Company, paper manufacturers. The west bank mills were purchased by Charles Le Carpentier, a chemist for the Du Pont Powder Company. The Le Carpentier holdings included a series of smaller mills established by Jonathan Strange and Caleb Kirk, located along and powered by Wilson Run.

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The character of Rockland was radically changed in 1869 and 1870 by two key events: first, the construction of the Rockland spur line of the Wilmington and Northern Railroad in 1869; and second, a fire in 1870 which totally destroyed the Jessup and Moore Mills. The new rail line and the reconstructed Jessup and Moore Mills served to bring Rockland into the age of steel and coal. The landscape was no longer dominated by water but rather by rails, boiler houses, and great smokestacks exhibiting the power of coal. The smokestacks no longer exist, and the rail line is abandoned; but the spur bridge over the Brandywine Creek and the surviving mill buildings still convey the industrial changes dating from the third quarter of the nineteenth century.

The presence and influence of the Le Carpentier family in Rockland are not represented by mill structures. The mills were abandoned early in the twentieth century, and only ruins survive. The most important ruin is that of the Heshbon Mill, originally constructed by Caleb Kirk in 1810 and first used as a cotton-spinning mill. What does survive from the Le Carpentier period are the domestic dwellings associated with or built by the Le Carpentier family. These structures range in size from the Kirk/Le Carpentier House, an 1885 reconstruction after fire burned a c.1797 structure, to the smaller vernacular-style tenant houses located along Rockland Road. This collection of Le Carpentier-related structures reflects the lifestyle and tastes of a moderately affluent mill owner's family. As such, the structures contribute to the knowledge of the full range of building types in nineteenth-century mill villages.

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Delaware Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation

The historic context of the Rockland Historic District has several historic themes. Related to economic trends are manufacturing (06.), paper production, printing and publishing (06.5), machinery production and metal processing and manufacture (06.8), and retailing/wholesaling (07.). The residential structures are reflected in change through occupation (11.), while much of the industrial character is reflected through transportation and communication (12.). The form of the hamlet relates to urbanization (14.), while the design relates to architecture, engineering and decorative arts (13.). Related to cultural trends is the theme of major families and individuals (22.). The chronological periods and themes corresponding to the district are: 1830-1880+/-, industrialization and capitalization; and 1880-1940+/-, urbanization and suburbanization. The district is located in the Pennsylvania Piedmont (I) geographic zone. The property types are as follows:

06. Manufacturing

- 06.1 Food Processing
 - 06.1.1 Grist mills
- 06.5 Paper Production, Printing and Publishing
 - 06.5.2 Paper mills
 - 06.5.3 Paper plants
- 06.8 Machinery production and Metal Processing and Manufacture
 - 06.8.3 Smiths and metal working shops

07. Retailing/Wholesaling

11. Change Through Occupation

- 11.4 Village/Town Sites
- 11.5 Early Industrial/Commercial Sites

12. Transportation and Communication

- 12.1 Transportation Routes
 - 12.1.1 Water
 - 12.1.1.6 Bridges
 - 12.1.2. Land
 - 12.1.2.2 Paths, lanes, streets
 - 12.1.2.4 Bridges

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12.1.2.6 Railro	าลดง

- 12.1.2.6.1 Tracks and right-of-ways
- 12.1.2.6.3 Trestles, bridges, cuts

13. Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts

- 13.2 Landscape Architecture
 - 13.2.8 Fences and walls
- 13.3 Architecture and Building Dwelling Plan
 - 13.3.1 Customary plans
 - 13.3.1.1 Hall
 - 13.3.1.2 Hall Parlor
 - 13.3.1.3 Double Parlor
 - 13.3.1.4 Cross Passage
 - 13.3.1.5 Additive
 - 13.3.2 Phase I stair hall plans
 - 13.3.2.1 Center passage/double pile
 - 13.3.2.2 Center passage/single pile
 - 13.3.2.3 Side passage/single pile
 - 13.3.2.4 Side passage/double pile
 - 13.3.3 Service wings
 - 13.3.3.1 Attached kitchen
 - 13.3.3.2 Attached kitchen dining room
 - 13.3.4 Consolidated plans
- 13.4 Architecture and Building Style
 - 13.4.3 Mid-Nineteenth century
 - 13.4.5. Late nineteenth/early twentieth century revivals
 - 13.4.5.2 Colonial Revival
 - 13.4.6 Late nineteenth/early twentieth century movements
 - 13.4.6.1 Bungalow/Craftsman
- 13.5 Architecture and Building Material
 - 13.5.2 Wood
 - 13.5.2.1 Weatherboard

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13.5.2.2 Shingle

13.5.2.4 Plywood/Particle Board

13.5.2.5 Shake

13.5.3 Brick

13.5.4 Stone

13.5.4.1 Granite

13.5.4.2 Sandstone (including brownstone)

13.5.5 Metal

13.5.5.1 Iron

13.5.5.4 Tin

13.5.5.5 Aluminum

13.5.5.6 Steel

13.5.5.9 Cast Iron

13.5.6 Stucco

13.5.8 Asphalt

13.5.9 Asbestos

13.5.10 Concrete

13.5.15 Synthetics

13.5.15.1 Fiber glass

13.5.15.2 Vinyl

14. Urbanization

14.2 City Districts and Structures

14.2.2 Manufacturing districts

14.2.3 Residential districts

14.2.3.1 Single, multi-unit detached

14.2.3.2 Rowhouses

14.2.4 Mixed function districts

22. Major Families and Individuals

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The boundary for the revised Rockland National Register Historic District nomination is intended to include those properties which have a clear historic relationship with Rockland's industrial development over the past two and a half centuries. Therefore, the areas that have been omitted from the original historic district boundary have been deleted due to their indirect relationship with the industrial history of Rockland. As defined, the boundary encompasses the mills, mill workers' housing, infrastructure, and landscape features associated with the industrial history and development of Rockland.

Beginning at a point on the north side of Adams Dam Road in Christiana Hundred, 180 feet northwest of the southeasternmost point of parcel 07-019.00-018 (at the point marked P.O.B. (place of beginning) on the accompanying map), the boundary extends southeast for a distance of 590 feet along the north side of Adams Dam Road to the northwest corner of the Rockland Farm complex (Kirk-Le Carpentier House), parcel 07-019.00-008. At this point, the boundary extends northeast and then southeast, following the irregular north line of the property and continuing until it reaches the extreme northeast corner of the parcel. The boundary then turns to the south and runs for a distance of 286.20 feet along the east line of parcel 07-019.00-008. From this point, the boundary turns 59° to the southeast and extends in a straight line through parcel 07-019.00-007 to the midpoint of the Brandywine Creek (which is also at the point of the northwest corner of parcel 06-075.00-002). The boundary then extends eastward along the north line of parcel 06-075.00-002 until it reaches the east bank of the creek in Brandywine Hundred. The boundary thereby contains the 1797/1885 Kirk-Le Carpentier dwelling complex and the mill ruins along the west bank of the Brandywine.

Extending in a southward direction along the east side of the Brandywine Creek, the boundary conforms to the bank of the Brandywine until it reaches the north side of Rockland Road. Included within the boundary are the sluiceway and the c. 1900 reconstructed dam used for milling purposes since 1798. The boundary continues eastward along the north side of Rockland Road for 300 feet, then it turns 90° to the north into parcel 06-075.00-002 and continues northward until it reaches the south property line of the Brandywine Creek State Park, parcel 06-075.00-001. The boundary then extends 140 feet eastward from this point--following the south line of parcel 06-075.00-001-- and runs to the east side of Creek Road. It then turns 90° north and runs 55.40 feet until it reaches the northern property line of parcel 06-075.00-010. Continuing east along this northern property line until it reaches the northeast corner of the parcel, the boundary then turns to the south and runs for a distance of 315.84 feet along the east line of parcel 06-075.00-010. From this point, the boundary turns 45° more or less to the southwest and travels 180 feet to the north side of Rockland Road.

At this point, the boundary extends southeastward along the east side of Rockland Road, crosses over Mount Lebanon Road, and continues southward along the west property line of parcel 06-075.00-007 until it reaches a point where the southern boundary of parcel 06-075.00-007 meets the northwest corner of parcel 06-087.00-004.

The boundary then extends east along the north property line of parcel 06-087.00-004, turning south at the northeast corner to follow the east property line of the parcel. The boundary continues south in a straight line across parcel 06-087.00-005 to join the east property line of parcel 06-087.00-006 (at mid-parcel). The boundary then continues around the north, east, and south property lines of parcel 06-087.00-006 until it reaches the northeast corner of parcel 06-087.00-007. At this point, the boundary turns to the south and follows the east property lines of parcels

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06-087.00-007 through 06-087.00-011, encompassing the mill workers' housing and the William Wallace Young House (a.k.a. Rockland House).

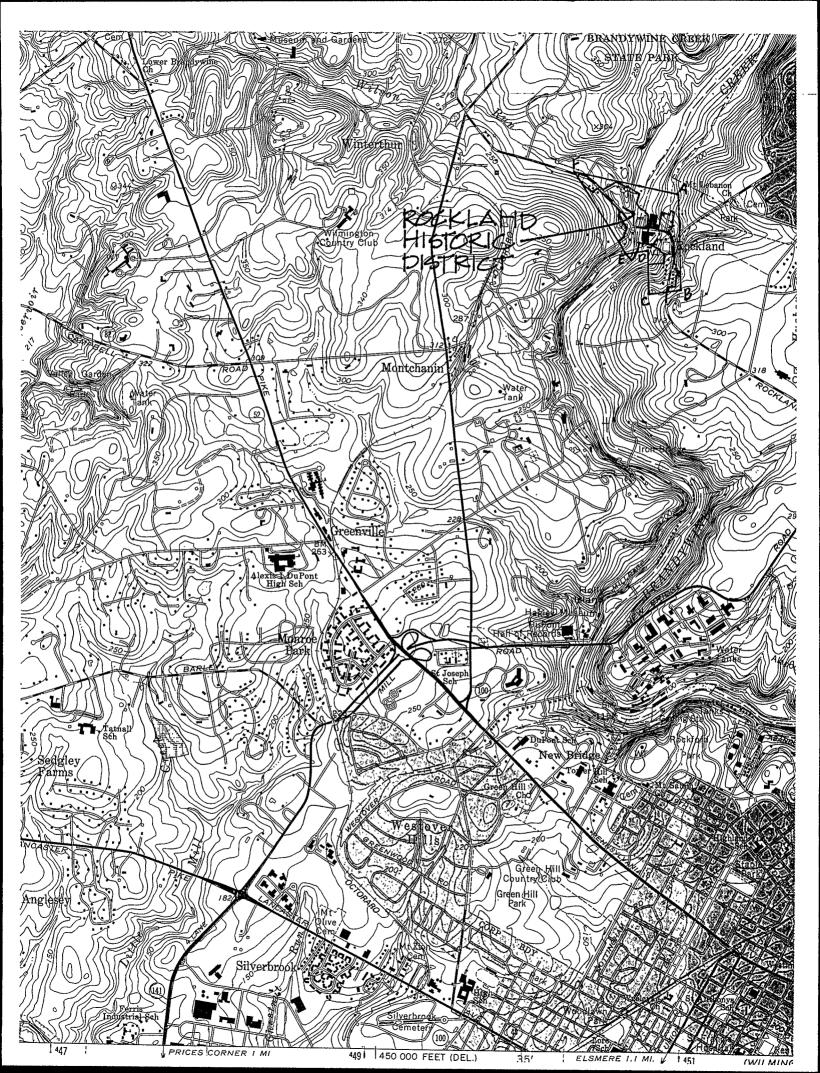
From the southeast corner of parcel 06-087.00-011, the boundary then continues west along the south property line of the parcel and across to the west side of Rockland Road. Then the boundary turns south 90° more or less and follows Rockland Road for a distance of some 210 feet. At this point, the boundary turns west 90° more or less, runs a distance of 500 feet, and then turns 90° to the north, thus encompassing the Ewing store property and barn (a section of parcel 06-087.00-001) and the resources in parcels 06-087.00-002 and 06-087.00-003. The boundary then arrives at the south line of parcel 06-087.00-016 C0025 through C0059 (The Terraces Condominiums) and turns east along the south property line until it reaches the southwest corner of parcel 06-087.00-016. The boundary line then extends north along the west property line of parcel 06-087.00-016 until it reaches the south property line of the Rockland Mills Complex (a.k.a. The Mills Condominiums), parcel 06-075.00-008 C0001 through C0024.

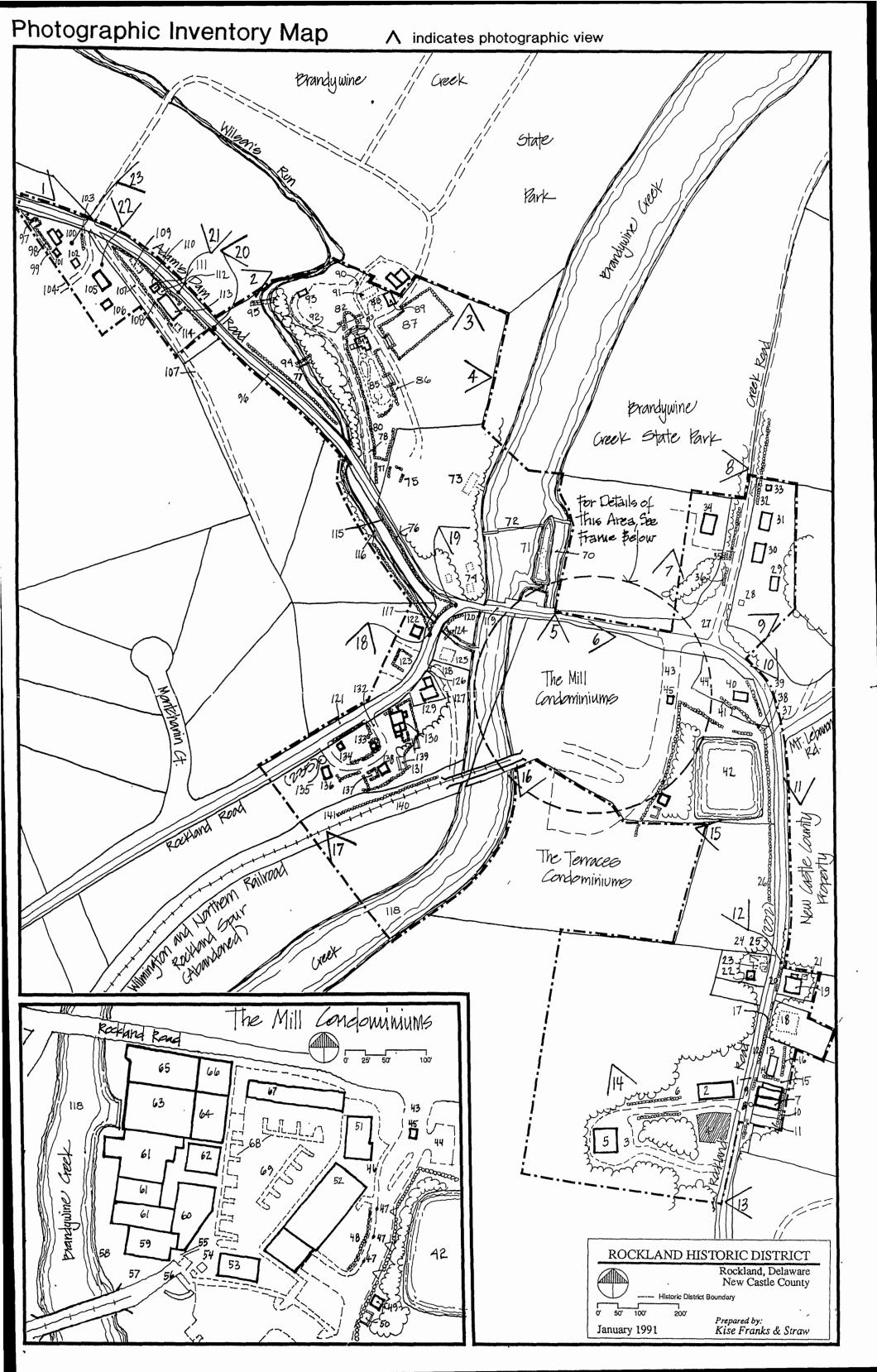
Extending to the west and then the northwest, the boundary conforms to the south property line of parcel 06-075.00-008 C0001 through C0024 until it reaches the east bank of the Brandywine Creek, at which point the boundary extends south/southwest along the east bank for 550 feet. The boundary then turns 90° and extends northwestward across the creek, across parcel 06-087.00-009, across the Rockland spur line of the Wilmington and Northern Railroad (parcel 07-024.00-035), and across the Edward Le Carpentier dwelling complex (parcel 06-087.00-009), finally arriving at the west side of Rockland Road--a total distance of some 540 feet.

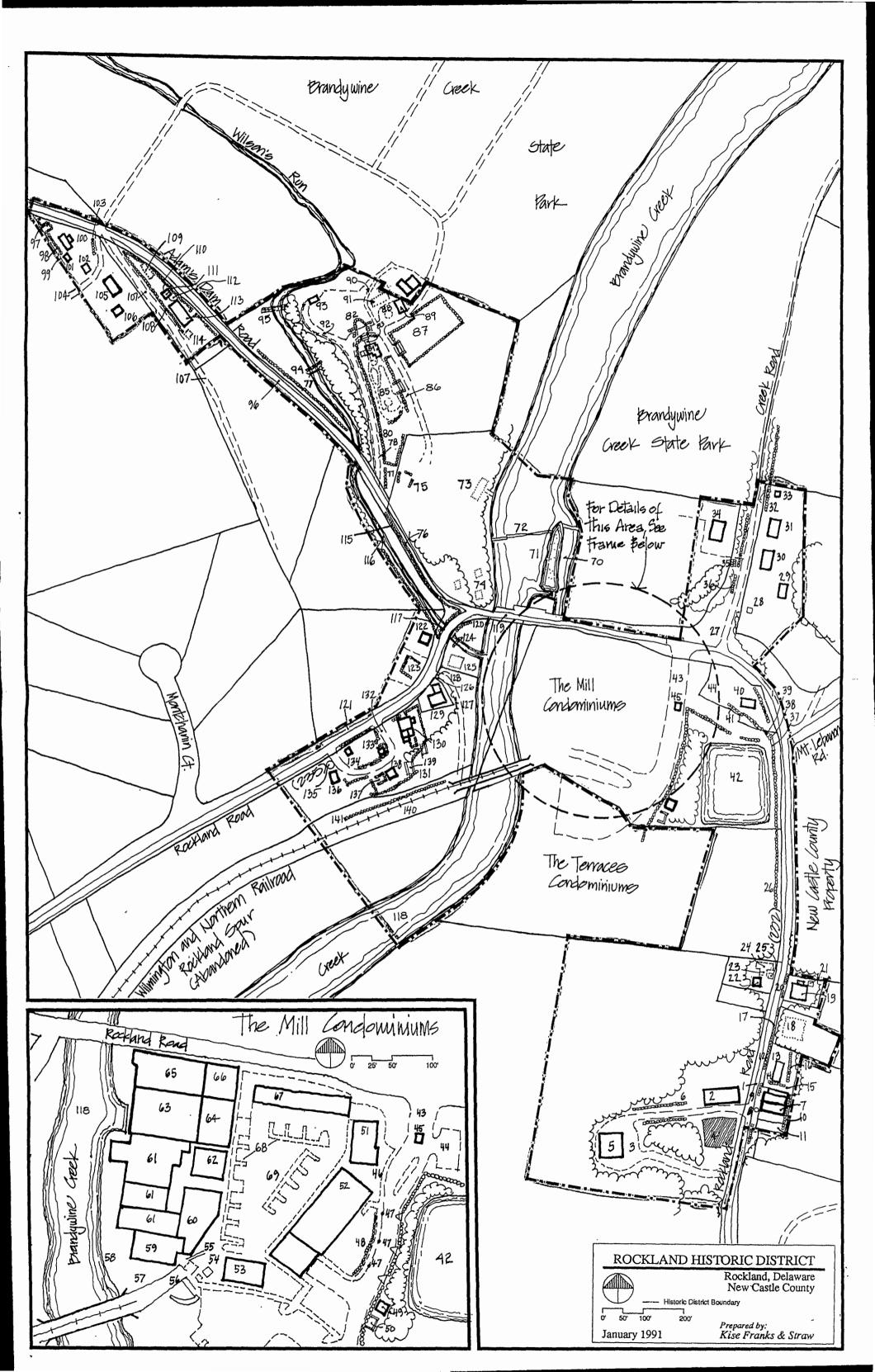
From this point, the boundary turns northeastward and extends along Rockland Road for 305 feet. The boundary then turns north approximately 35° and runs through the east side of parcel 07-019.00-011, meeting the north line of the parcel adjacent to the corner of West Rockland and Adams Dam Roads and thereby containing dwelling ruins and a turbine house.

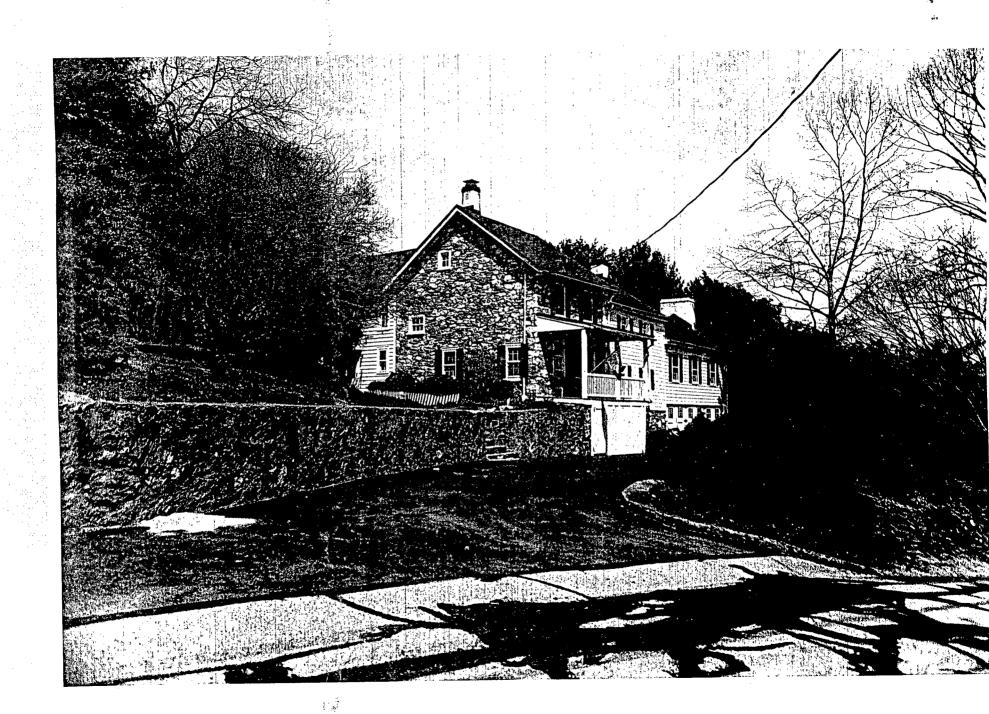
The boundary turns 560 northwestward from this point and continues along the south side of Wilson Run through parcel 07-019.00-020, creating a ten-foot buffer that includes the waterway and the stone walls that surround it. At the point in which Wilson Run crosses under Adams Dam Road, the boundary continues 450 feet northwestward along the south side of Adams Dam Road until it reaches the southeast corner of parcel 07-019.00-006.

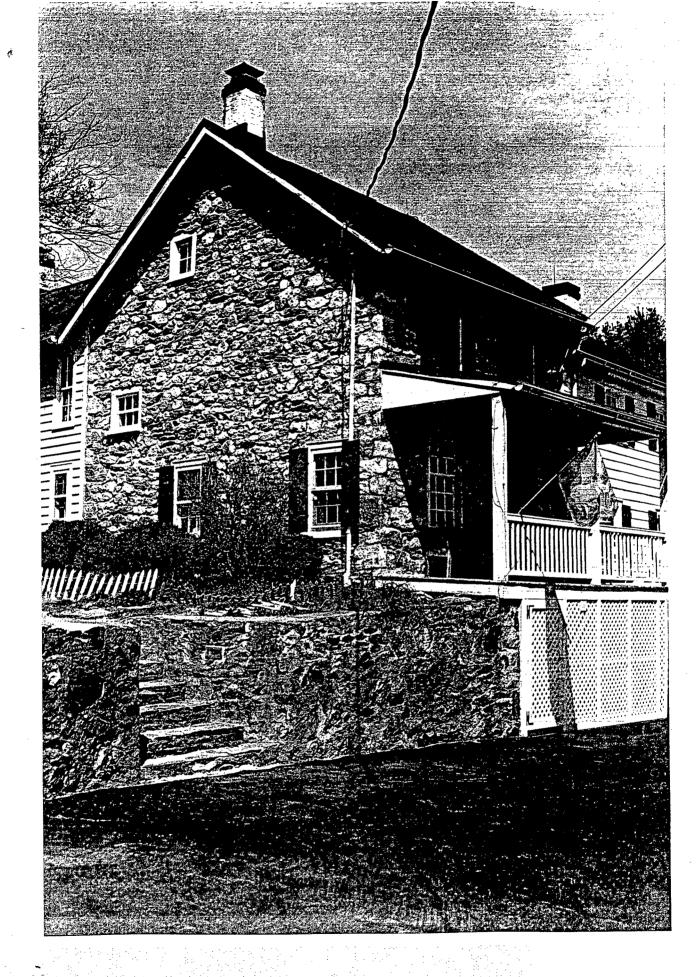
The boundary then extends southwest along the south property line of parcel 07-019.00-006 until it reaches the southwest corner of the parcel. Then the boundary turns to the northwest and runs along the west line of the parcel for a distance of 150 feet. At this point, the boundary turns 90° southwest into parcel 07-019.00-005 for a distance of 110 feet and then 90° northwest for a run of 380 feet until it meets the south side of Adams Dam Road. The boundary then turns 50° north/northeast and crosses Adams Dam Road to the place of beginning, thereby containing the three dwelling house complexes owned by the Le Carpentier family.

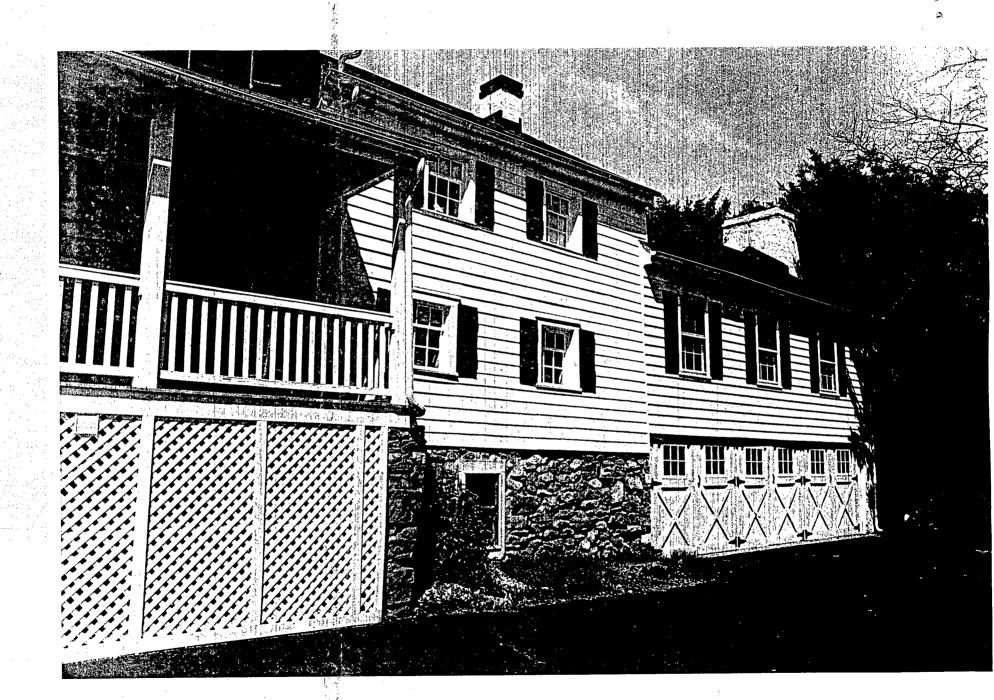


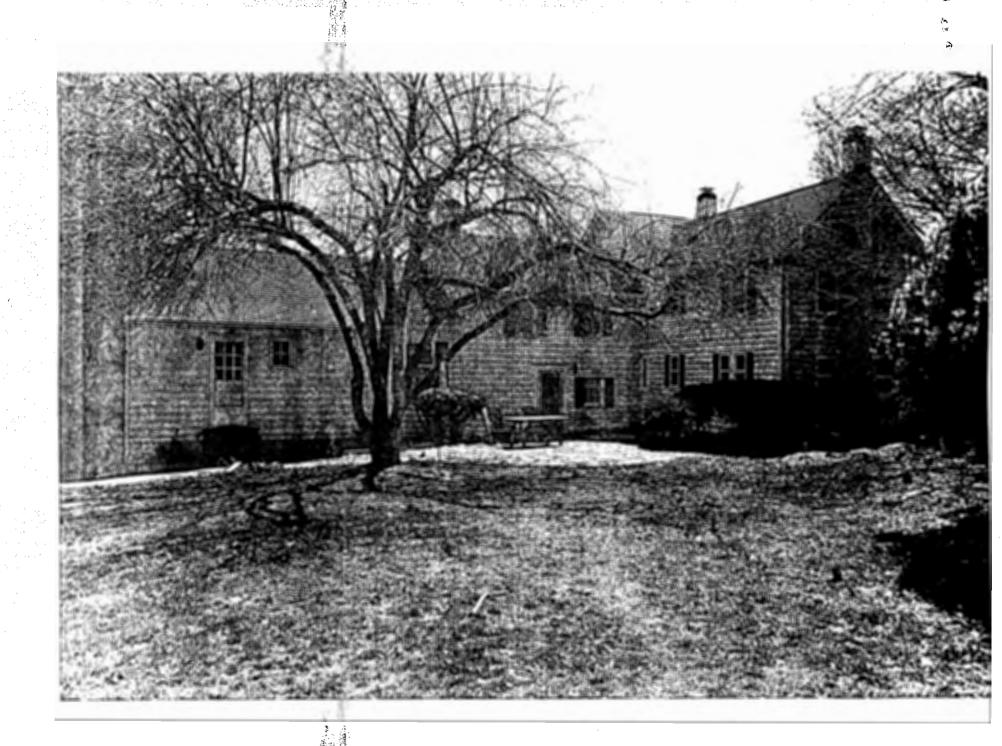














N-343

Kise Franks & Straw

Architects and Planners

James Nelson Kise, AIA Philip E. Franks, AIA James Bennett Straw, AIA

August 21, 1990

RECEIVED

AUG 23 1990

Archaeology & Historic
Preservation

Mr. Steve DelSordo
Department of State
Division of Historic and Cultural Affairs
Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
15 The Green
Dover, DE 19901

Dear Steve:

Enclosed please find a series of three USGS maps, one outlining the existing Rockland Historic District boundaries, the second displaying the proposed district, and a third with both current and proposed boundaries. I have also included an aerial map which shows the existing structures in the project area.

To restate our original understanding, the Rockland Historic District area included surveying East Rockland Road from the Brandywine Creek to Black Gates Road and Mt. Lebanon Road from the creek to Mt. Lebanon UME Church in Brandywine Hundred, and West Rockland and Adams Dam Roads from the creek westward to their intersections with Route 100 in Christiana Hundred. When we started the project, we looked at the broad area surrounding Rockland Mills to determine what did and did not relate to the significance of the district. We also undertook initial research of Rockland that included review of the Rockland National Register nomination, as well as nominations of sites and districts near Rockland. Through this research, it became clear to us that the appearance of Rockland today is due to the independent development of Rockland Mills from other mills along the Brandywine, especially those owned by the du Ponts. Therefore, we felt that only those properties which have a clear historic relationship to Rockland's industrial development over the past two centuries should be included in the proposed historic district, whose period of significance dates from 1724 to circa 1915. Accordingly, through our preliminary field work and research, we were able to more clearly define the nucleus of the historic district, thereby modifying the limits of the overall study area.

Consequently, we suggest that the new district includes the following. In Brandywine Hundred, it would extend from Rockland Mills on East Rockland Road to the U.S. Post Office and mill workers housing across the street, as well as the three severely deteriorated mill workers duplexes on Creek Road. In Christiana Hundred, the district would now include the Le Charpentier Properties (CRS No. N-7703-7705) and the Kirk House on Adams Dam and West Rockland Roads, since the Le Charpentier and Kirk families were mill owners whose holdings relate to the industrial theme of Rockland Mills.

Those properties which we have omitted from the district, but that were incorporated into the original historic district boundary, have been treated as such due to their indirect relationship to the industrial history of Rockland Mills. These sites are the

Architecture Interior Design Planning Urban Design Historic Preservation KiseFranks&Straw Inc. 219 North Broad St., 9th Fir Philadelphia, PA 19107 FAX 561-1554 (215) 561-1050 Patterson Agricultural Complex, Mrs. Green's Agricultural Complex, and the J. White Agricultural Complex, all within Brandywine Hundred. Their functions today remain agricultural, just as they had been when they were first built. Although these sites were never mentioned in the original Rockland nomination, it should be noted that they possess an individual significance of Gentleman's Country House development during the 1930s.

Other properties omitted are those along Mt. Lebanon Road because of their modern origins. However, the Mt. Lebanon Church and William Young House, which are individually listed on the National Register, remain relevant to the Rockland district although they cannot be considered within the boundaries due to the number of modern intrusions between them and the mills. Along West Rockland Road within Christiana Hundred, we have not included the National Register listed Rock Spring and Strand Millas tracts because their present appearance does not reflect industrial influence from Rockland. Dating to the early 18th century, Strand Millas was built as a Mansion Farm by the Gregg family, who were early mill owners on the Brandywine. All of their holdings were eventually sold to the du Ponts and thus, became part of Winterthur Farms. When it was sold by the du Ponts, it was then significantly remodeled to reflect the Gentleman's County Estate development of the 1930s. Rock Spring, located across the road from Stand Millas, is the earliest mill owner's house that also became part of Winterthur Farms. When it was bought by Mrs. Draper in 1935, it was extensively remodeled into an estate. Montchanin, located further south on West Rockland Road, also developed independently of Rockland Mills. Its period of significance is related to the development of the railroad, therefore causing it to stand on its own as a National Register-listed property.

Lastly, we are also excluding the area across the road from the Mill site, due to its lack of integrity regarding date, architecture and overall character associated with Rockland Mills. The integrity of the rehabilitated mill structures is also questionable. Due to structural alterations of the individual buildings, the mill site would most likely no longer meet the criteria for individual listing on the National Register. However, when considered as part of a district reflecting an industrial town theme, Rockland Mills would then be considered a contributing resource. If the mill site was labeled as noncontributing, there would be no reason for a nomination because it is the industry of the mill around which the rest of the district developed.

Should there be any questions or concerns regarding the information presented in this boundary proposal, please do not hesitate to contact me at (215) 561-1050.

Coul A Benesser for Ward a Bower

Sincerely,

Mark A. Bower Associate Principal

MAB/JC:fr9

Enclosure

Kise Franks & STRECEIVED

James Nelson Kise, AIA Philip E. Franks, AIA James Bennett Straw, AIA

SEP 26 1990

September 24, 1990

Archaeology & Historic
Preservation

Mr. Stephen Del Sordo
Department of State
Division of Historic and Cultural Affairs
Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
15 The Green
Dover, DE 19901

Dear Steve:

This letter is a follow-up on the draft text of the Rockland Historic District inventory which I gave to you on the 13th of September for your review and comments. As we discussed, the numbering will change once we have identified the revised boundaries and those resources which would be included within the district.

During the course of writing the inventory and my recent review of the draft, we have identified several nomenclature problems and evaluation issues for which we would request clarification and procedural guidance, as follows:

- There are three types of stone wall construction in the district; dry-laid rubble stone walls, ashlared and mortared walls and mortared walls with a top crenellation of vertical-laid stone. The majority of these wall types date from the nineteenth century, others from the early twentieth. The question is how to describe each type in the inventory. The most problematic, of course, are the crenellated walls, as per our conversation on the 13th instant.
- The roadways include modern roadside improvements, dating from the 1950s through the 1970s, such as guard rails and barriers. Should these be dated as "modern" or "3rd quarter twentieth century"? Where we know work was undertaken recently, we are adding approximates, such as circa 1985, etc.
- What is the proper nomenclature for a two-family residential structure duplex, twin residence, or a multi-family residential structure?
- Would the bed of a railroad spur line be considered contributing or noncontributing if the rails and ties were removed outside of the period of significance?
- We need to discuss the effect of the recent demolitions, alterations, new construction, roofing, and decking on the integrity of the Rockland Mills Complex.

- The recently constructed condominium complexes to the south of the main mill complex obviously do not contribute to the district. However, the land on which they were built was historically associated with the mill. Given the fact that the condominium parcel would be at the edge of one of the district boundaries, I would elect to eliminate this whole section from the district and the inventory. What do you think? If we leave it in, we will probably have more non-contributing structures than contributing within the district!
- I would like your input on defining the boundary edge along East Rockland Road, which contains dry-laid rubble stone walls and ruins. There are no contributing standing structures within the sketch and I would elect to draw a boundary line of a set distance paralleling the road at this point. We need to discuss how far back this boundary should be from the road. In addition, the boundary around the Ewing Store and barn will require some thought, as the existing tax parcel line has no historic relationship.

I would greatly appreciate your comments about the above. Please contact me at (215) 561-1050 as soon as conveniently possible to discuss these issues. As you mentioned to me on the phone, you were hoping to have Rockland on the dock for the next State Review Board meeting. We may be able to meet this deadline if we can agree on boundaries, receive comments on the inventory draft, etc., as soon as possible. I look forward to your communication.

Sincerely,

Mark A. Bower

Associate Principal

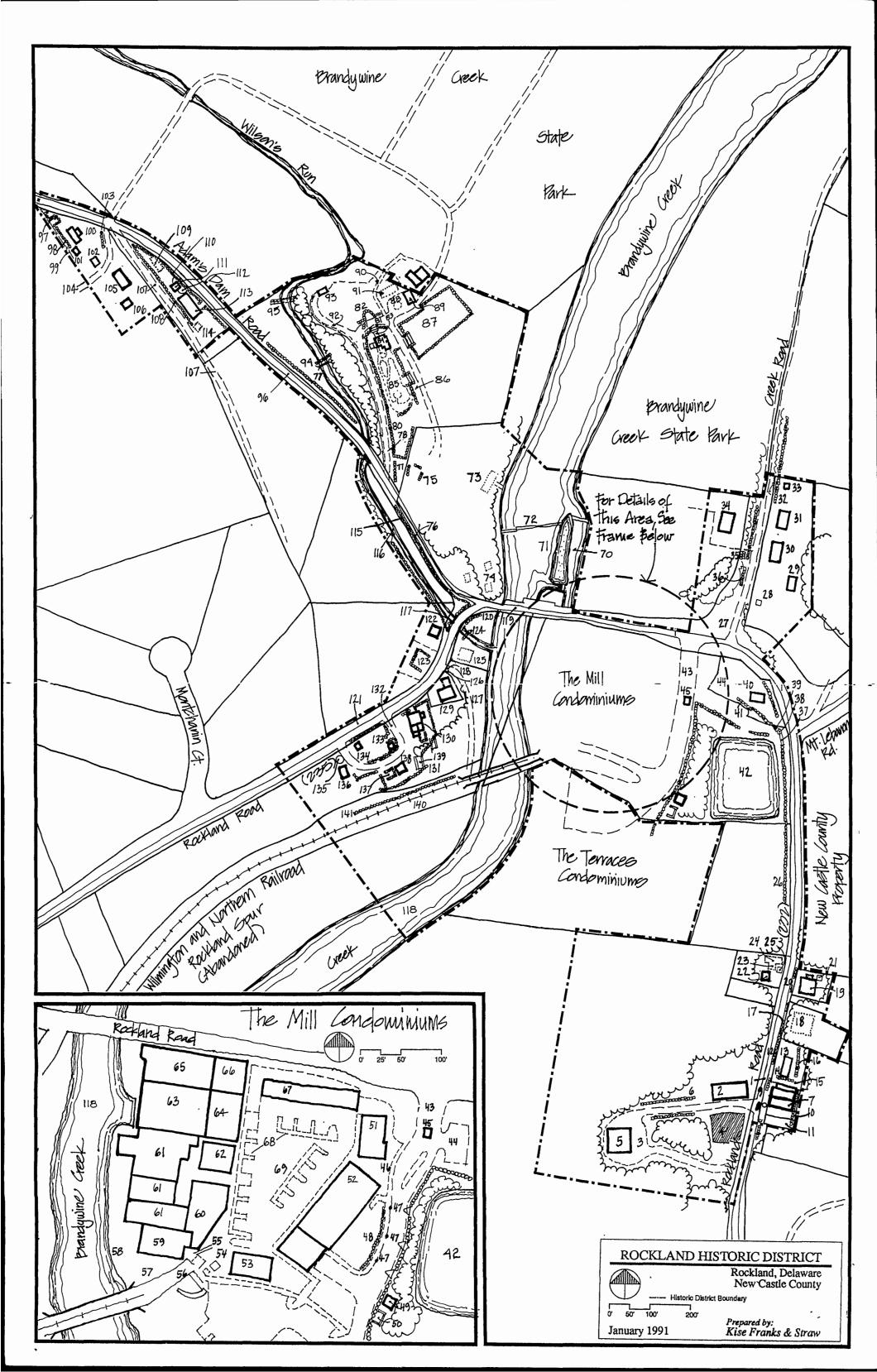
KFS Historic Preservation Group

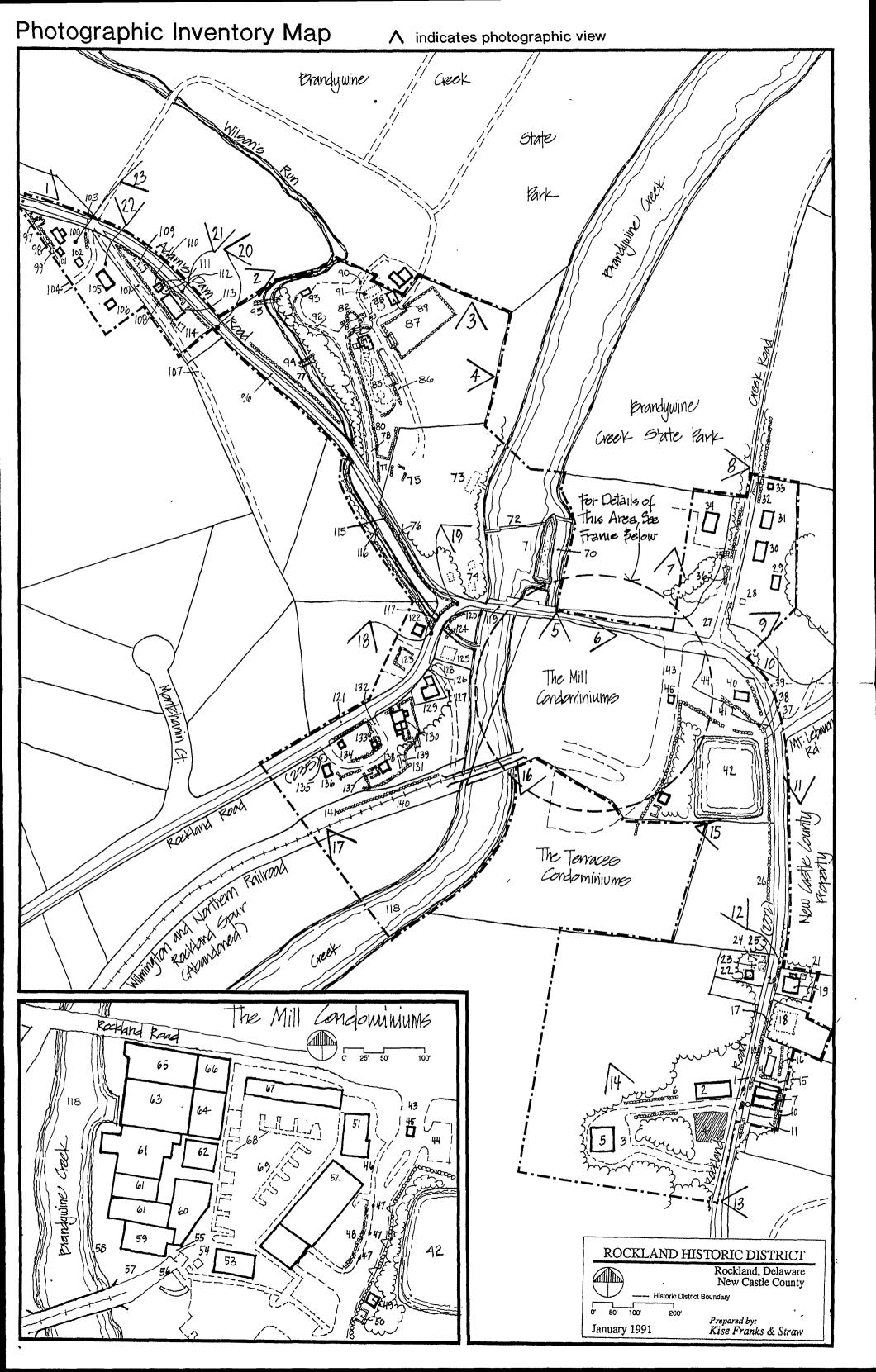
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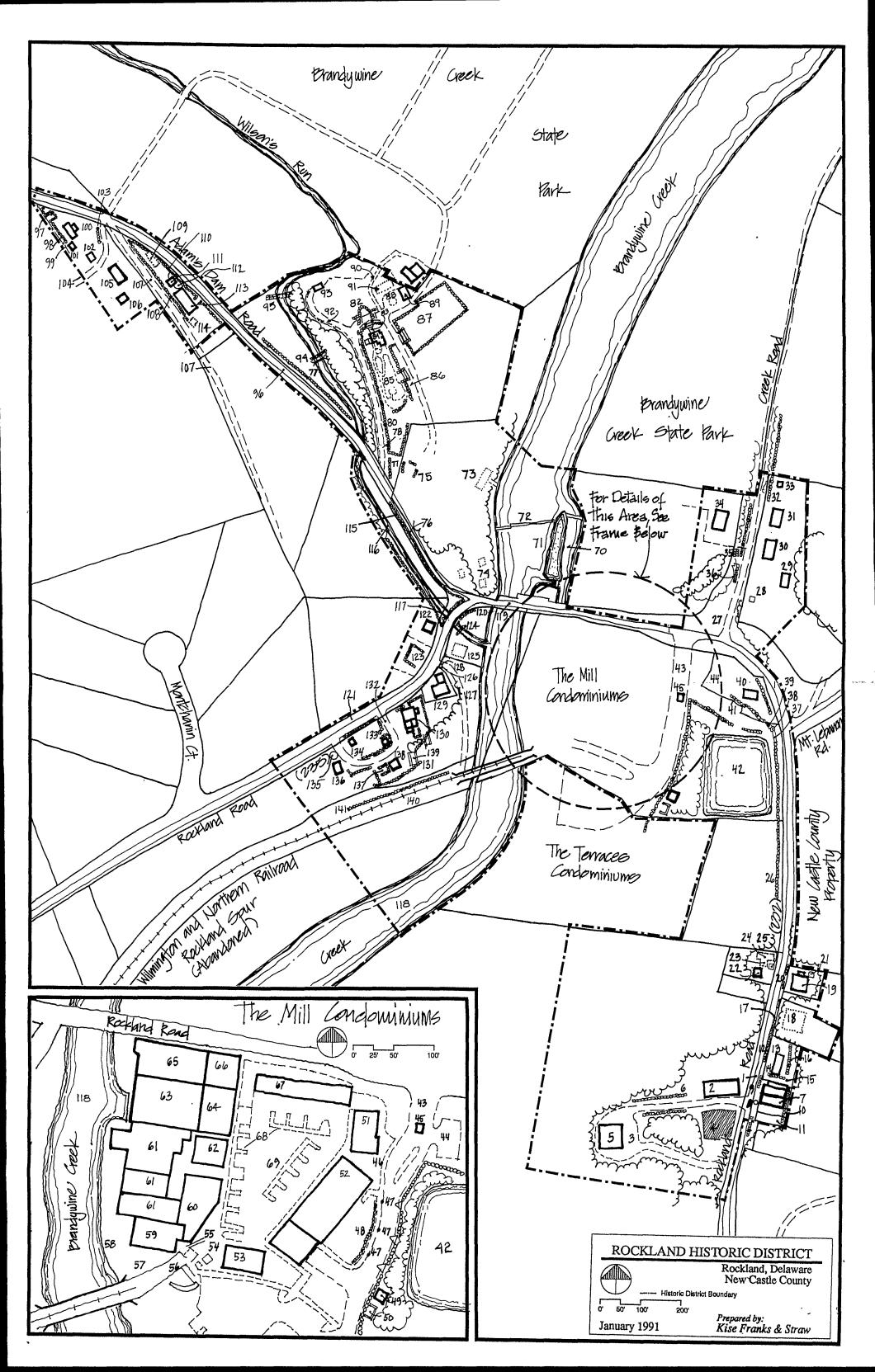
Enclosure

cc: Joy Mengel-Ford, DelDOT

Joe T. Wutka Valerie Cesna







Transmittal

Remarks:

To: Gwen Davis Coffin Archaeologist DE State Historic Preservation Office 15 The Green Dover, DE Project: DELAWARE STATE
MISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE Rockland Historic District Date: 15 June 1993 J. Cremer for Mark A. Bower Enclosed Under Separate Cover # Copies Description Rockland HD National Register Nomination Includes National Register Boundary Map & Photo Key For Your: Distribution: Review & Comments Approval Distribution Use Information/Records

As per your request. Please call if there is additional information we can send you.

219 North Broad Street, 9th Fl. Philadelphia, PA 19107 FAX (215) 561-1554 (215) 561-1050



September 2, 1993

MEMORANDUM TO: File

FROM: Gwen Davis Coffin

SUBJECT: Rockland/Mt. Lebanon Rds. project: ER # 83.11.28.02

Project History

The Rockland/Mt. Lebanon Rds. project was initiated ten years ago for the purpose of making safety improvements to a very dangerous intersection. The 1990 proposed design included a major realignment of Mt. Lebanon Rd., shifting its intersection with Rockland Road to the north.

The project lies within the Rockland Historic District. The original nomination for the District, dated 1972, is severely lacking in many respects, by today's standards. There is little in the way of resource description, statement of significance, or boundary justification in the nomination. Additionally, the document refers to several properties which are potentially contributing to the District, yet lie outside the boundary. Due to the inadequacy of the nomination, and to modern development which has incorporated many of the mill buildings, we recommended that DelDOT reevaluate the district boundaries and amend the nomination (memo dated April 1990). KFS undertook that assignment for DelDOT, and submitted a revised nomination to our office in January of 1991.

Ned Heite also performed a Phase I archaeological investigation of the project area. Testing seems to have been limited to the area between Creek Road and Mt. Lebanon Road, where two mill workers housing units and a post office/store are known to have stood. The testing seems to have confirmed that much of that corner has been extensively disturbed. However, the report, submitted in March of 1991, indicates that intact remnants of one of the housing units may be present. (Although the report identifies the work as a Phase I/II investigation, there is no clear evaluation of the site for eligibility.)

Apparently, soon after these two reports were submitted, the project was dropped from DelDOT's priority list. Therefore, the SHPO did not complete its review, or provide any formal comment on either the amended nomination or the archaeology report.

Memorandum to File September 2, 1993 Page 2

Current Project Status

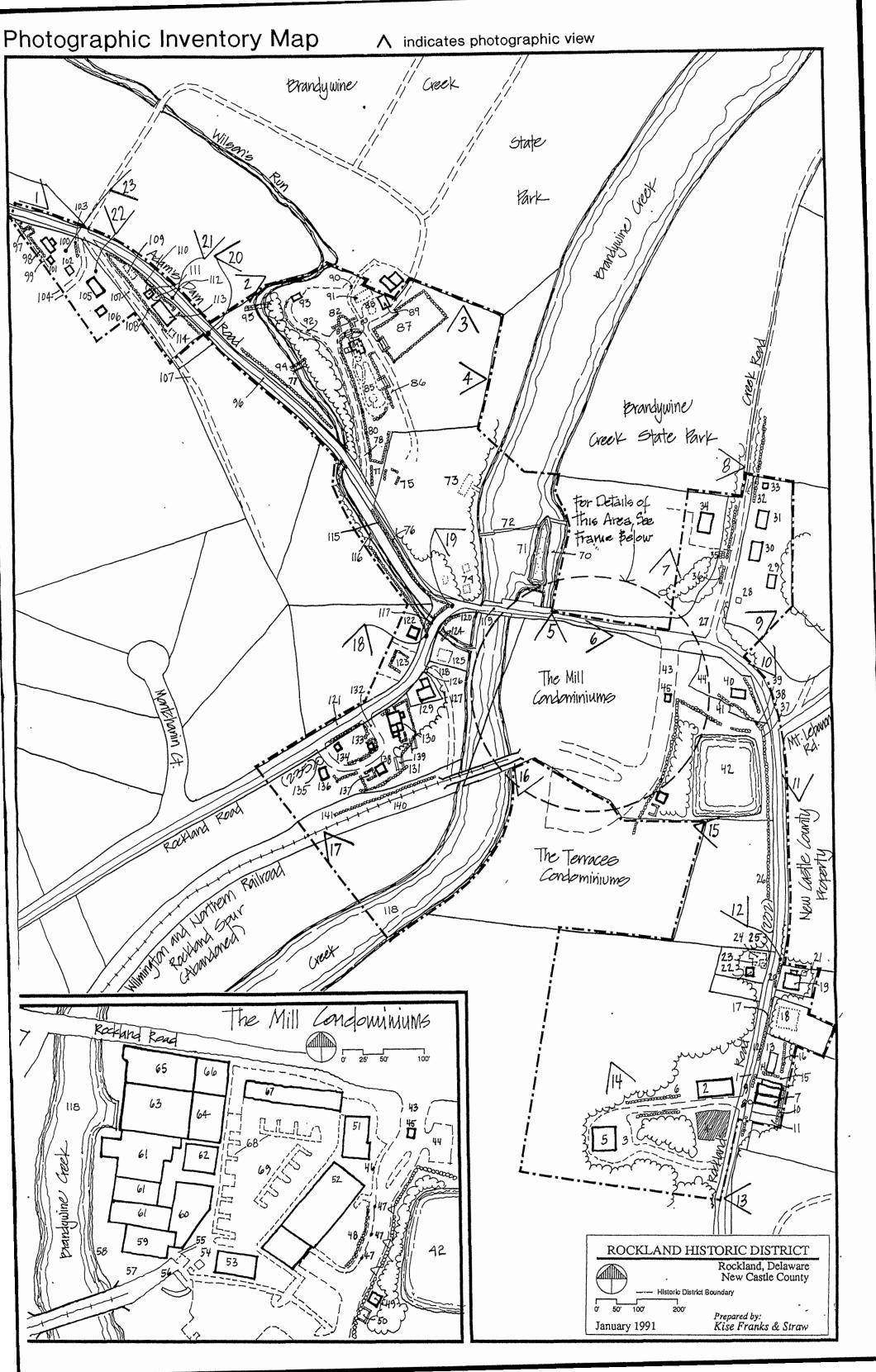
The Rockland/Mt. Lebanon Rds. project has recently been reintroduced by DelDOT. The project has been considerably scaled-down, and will now consist of drainage improvements on Mt. Lebanon Rd., and the addition of a right turn lane at its intersection with Rockland Rd. The turn lane will continue around the curve (heading west on Rockland Rd.), providing access to a new proposed development, and terminate near the approach to the bridge over the Brandywine (Bridge 2).

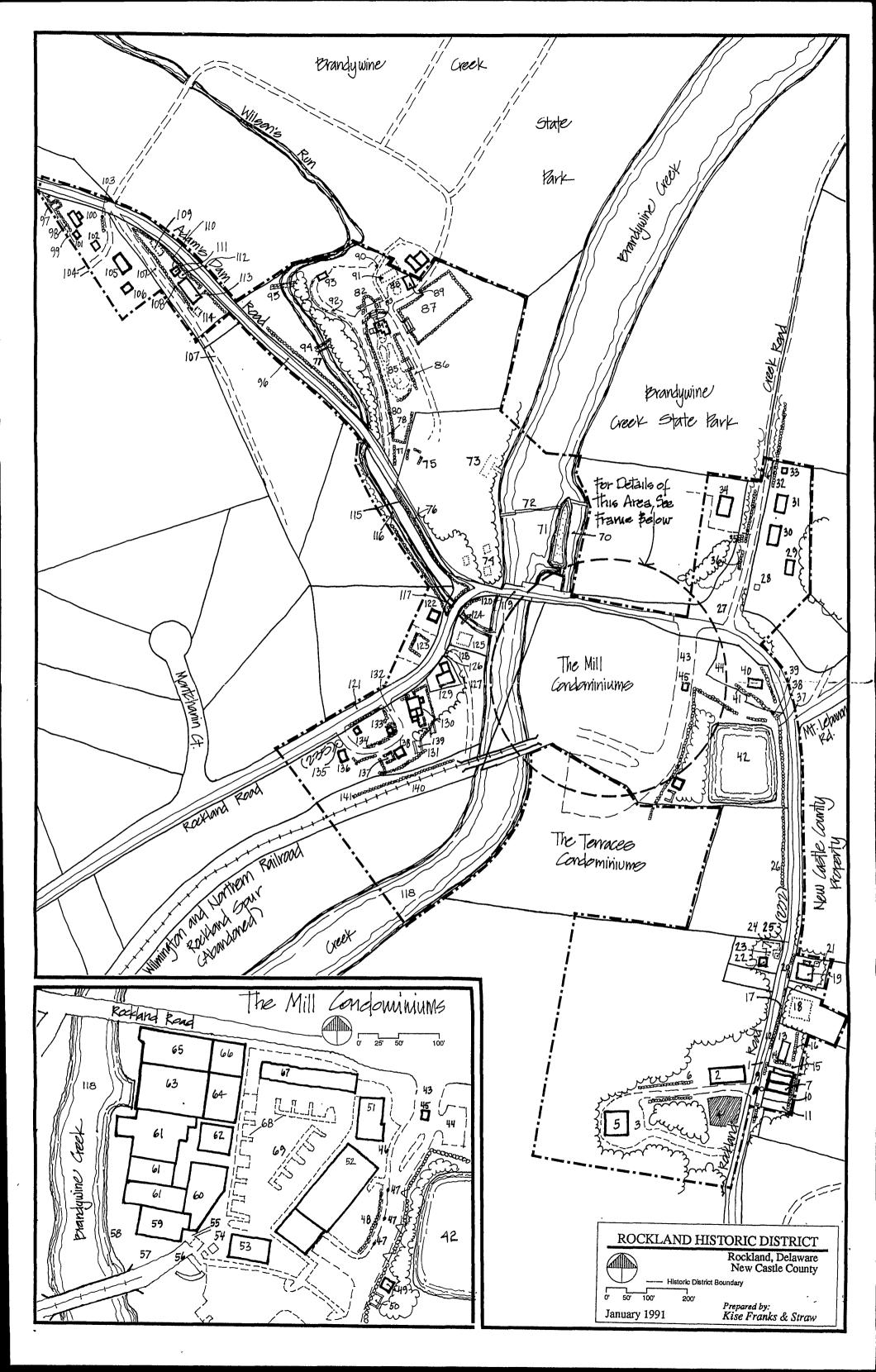
We have reinitiated our review of the amended district nomination and the archaeological report. Regarding the former, we (Robin Bodo and myself) met on site yesterday with Mark Bower of KFS and Joy Mengel-Ford of DelDOT. We informed them that the nomination will require further revisions in order to meet National Park Service Standards. There are a number of difficult questions that need to be resolved because the proposed historic boundary will exclude several properties that exist within the original boundary. Robin is checking with the Park Service to determine what will be required. We are also encountering some difficulties because there is no record of the recommendations that the SHPO staff (SDS) formerly made to KFS, concerning how to draw the boundaries and how to write the amended nomination.

However, after conferring with Joan today, we have decided that the revisions to the amended nomination need not be completed in order for DelDOT to go forward with their project. As I have already informed Joy, the project will involve a take to the district, regardless of whether the original boundaries or the revised boundaries are used. DelDOT can begin to prepare the appropriate documentation accordingly. It will be their choice as to whether the revised nomination is carried forward or is shelved for the time being. After receiving some guidance from the Park Service, we will provide DelDOT and KFS with our formal recommendations for revising the district nomination, should they wish to pursue it.

I will also confer with Ned Heite regarding the archaeology report (which has since been published without formal SHPO review), and determine if any further work should be conducted.

cc: Robin Bodo /
Joan Larrivee







Delaware Historical Marker Finalization Form

Marker Title	Rockland Mill Village		
Dedication Date	November 20, 2016	Time	12:00pm
Legislative Sponsors	Senator Lavelle		Representative
Agreement	17-P-PROG-16	Amendment	17-1205
Address	610 Rockland Road		
Town	Wilmington	County	New Castle
Lat /Long	39.796977, -75.574036		
Invoices	Sewah Xes No		Kent Signs X
Constituent	Peggy Behm	Email/Tel	peggyabehm@gamil.com

Rockland Mill Village

The site of the Rockland Mill Village is one of the earliest and longest-functioning mill seats on the Brandywine. Grist milling commenced c.1724 and was replaced by a fulling and cotton mill c.1733. Paper was the primary product of the mill beginning in 1849 and the mill produced rag paper, fine book paper and tissue paper. The mill supported a population of 200 at its peak in 1880. The village that formed around the mill contained two churches, a hotel, a post office and twenty-eight company-owned houses in addition to the buildings on the mill complex. Operations ceased in 1973 when the mill was sold and developed into condominiums.

Delaware Public Archives 2016

NCC -224

ROCKLAND HISTORY DISTRICT INVENTORY

Along East Rockland Road towards Rockland Mills Bridge

1a. East Rockland Road (Route 235) - 2-lane paved asphalt roadway, running from Rockland Mills Bridge to Route 202. - Contributing.

Ewing Store Property, East Rockland Road

- 1. Commercial structure c.1881, rebuilt 1914 after fire, 2-story, 7-bay, stone building, stuccoed. Three equidistant steel entrance doors and full length 1-story porch on south facade with concrete deck, lally column posts and half-hipped asphalt roof. 2/2 double-hung sash, steel grating on first story and aluminum replacement sash on the east and north elevations of second story. Central steel cellar storm door and a concrete slab on east elevation. Interior brick chimney on west side, and two modern stove pipes protruding from north elevation windows. Asphalt hipped roof with bracketed cornice. Contributing.
- 2. Gravel drive Contributing.
- 3. Asphalt parking lot Contributing.
- 4. Barn c.1911, 2-story, stone bank barn, concrete and stucco covering, with southern addition. East facade plywood replacement doors with a concrete driveway apron, semicircular window with brick voissours and a concrete datestone "1911" above doors. Earthen ramp leading to central double plywood replacement doors on north elevation. Southern 1-1/2-story addition, stone foundation, frame construction, board and batten, corrugated metal shed roof. (The 1893 Baist Atlas of Delaware shows that a frame outbuilding occupied this site at

that time, perhaps indicating that the existing barn may have replaced or have been a remodelling of an older building.) - *Contributing*.

- 5. Dry laid rubble stone walls flanking #2 and wooded edge. Contributing.
- 6. Gravel drive Contributing.

3-5 East Rockland Road

- 7. Twin residence mid-nineteenth-century, 2-story, 4-bay duplex, stone construction, stuccoed. Central double entrance doors with aluminum storm doors, 1/1 double-hung sash with snap-in muntins, front porch deck of pressure treated wood with railing. Boxed cornice, interior brick end chimneys on ridge. Facade has scarring of former porch. Rear 1-story, kitchen addition frame construction, aluminum sided with porch. Asphalt gabled roof with brick chimney on ridge. Contributing.
- 8. Well with concrete cap. Contributing.
- 9. Mortared rubble stone wall with stone steps leading to #7. Contributing.
- 10. Dry laid rubble stone wall. Contributing.

Along East Rockland Road

- Ruins of dwelling Rubble remains of demolished dwelling. Site currently being used as a parking lot for #7. (Of archaeological potential, but not yet evaluated.) Non-contributing.
- 12. Mortared rubble stone wall to rear of #7. Contributing.
- 13. Dry laid rubble stone wall. Contributing.

William Wallace Young House, East Rockland Road

- 14. House and store addition c.1845, 2-story, 3-bay dwelling, stone foundation, frame with aluminum siding. Central entrance, single leaf door with 2-slight transom and aluminum storm door. Concrete steps, stylized porch posts and pilasters, asphalt half-hipped porch roof with Gothic jig-sawn trim along porch cornice. 6/6 double-hung sash, aluminum storm windows. Paired stuccoed brick end chimneys. 2-story, rear addition frame with aluminum siding, rear deck of pressure treated wood. 1-story aluminum sided kitchen addition. Asphalt crossgabled roof. 1-story, mid-nineteenth-century frame commercial addition with aluminum siding. Paneled door with 3-light transom, modern replacement, three-piece windows. Corrugated metal shed roof, penteave and parapet. Contributing.
- 15. Asphalt driveway. Contributing.
- 16. Dry laid rubble stone wall. Contributing.
- 16a. Dirt and gravel alley between #14 and #7. Contributing.

Along East Rockland Road

- 17. Dry laid rubble stone wall and steps leading to #18. Contributing.
- 18. Ruins of dwelling Rubble remains of demolished dwelling. (Of potential archaeological significance, but not yet evaluated.) *Non-contributing*.

House, East Rockland Road

- House mid-nineteenth-century, 2-story, 3-bay dwelling, stone foundation, frame with asbestos siding. Central entrance, enclosed screen porch, asphalt shed roof.
 6/6 double-hung sash, with vinyl storms on the second story, simple box cornice.
 1-story kitchen addition on north elevation. Rear 2-story, shed roof addition. Interior brick chimney on north ridge of house and center of rear addition. Asphalt gabled roof. Contributing.
- 20. Mortared rubble stone wall and steps leading to #19. Contributing.
- 21. Springhouse mid-nineteenth century, stone construction, arched door and stone voussiours. *Contributing*.

East Rockland Road, opposite #19

- 22. Modern corrugated metal shed, built on stone foundation. Non-contributing.
- 23. Concrete parking platform. Non-contributing.

- 24. Gravel parking platform. Non-contributing.
- 25. Stone spring outlet, drain from #21. Contributing.

Woods along Mt. Lebanon Road towards East Rockland Road

- 86. Mount Lebanon Road (Route 227) 2-lane paved asphalt roadway running from Rockland Mills Bridge to Route 202. *Contributing*.
- 86a. Modern concrete culvert. Non-contributing.
- 87. Modern pump house 1-story, 1-bay, brick utility structure, gabled asphalt roof with corbelled cornice. *Non-contributing*.
- 88. Modern chain link fence 8-feet tall, surrounding pumphouse, with barbed wire.
 Non-contributing.
- 89. Semicircular paved asphalt drive. Non-contributing.
- 90. Bridge over Mount Lebanon Run modern, mortared stone guardrail wall with concrete cap to the western side and modern steel pipe railing on the eastern side of the bridge. *Non-contributing*.
- 91. Ruins of Rockland Presbyterian Church remains of early nineteenth-century stone chapel built by William Young. (Of potential archaeological significance, but not yet evaluated.) *Non-contributing*.

Along Adams Dam Road Towards Rockland Mills Bridge

200a. Adams Dam Road (Rt 232) - 2-lane paved asphalt roadway, running from Rockland Mills Bridge to Center Road (Rt 100).

House, Adams Dam Road Opposite Maintenance Drive of Brandywine Creek State Park

- 200. House (N-7703) mid-nineteenth century. 2-story, stone dwelling. House built in two sections, the northernmost having three bays on the ground floor, the other with two bays. Each half composed of two bays on the second floor. Pair of front entrance doors in central two bays of north facade enclosed by a shed roof porch. 6/6 double-hung sash with plain boxed surrounds. Rear 1-story shed roof stuccoed porch and 1-story stuccoed addition. Two interior brick end chimneys. Slate gabled roof. (House is shown as a tenant house of D. LeCharpentier on Pomeroy and Beers 1868 Atlas of Christianna Hundred.) Contributing.
- 201. Ruins of mid-twentieth-century concrete and terra cotta block garage foundation. Non-contributing.
- 202. Modern chain link fence. Non-contributing.
- 203. Dry laid rubble stone retaining wall, with built-in stone steps. Contributing.
- 204. Garage modern, 1-story, concrete masonry unit construction. Asphalt gable roof.- Non-contributing.

205. Springhouse - mid-nineteenth century, 1/2-story, stone construction built into retaining wall. Paired paneled doors. Asphalt gable roof. - *Contributing*.

House, Adams Dam Road, South of #200

- 206. House (N-7704) late nineteenth century, 2-story, 3-bay dwelling, stone foundation, frame construction, asbestos siding. Gabled-end entrance, paneled door with six lights, shed roof porch, chamfered posts. 6/6 double-hung sash, modern, non-functional shutters. Asphalt gable roof, exposed rafters. (According to the owner, this house was built by the LeCharpentiers in 1905 for their nephew.)
 Contributing.
- 207. Dirt and gravel drive. Contributing.
- 208. Dry laid rubble stone retaining wall. Contributing.
- Garage modern, 1-story, concrete masonry unit construction, gable roof. Noncontributing.
- 210. Dry laid rubble stone retaining wall with wooden picket fence and built-in stone steps. Contributing.

House, Adams Dam Road, Southeast of #206

211. House (N-7705) - c.1905, 2-story, 3-bay, stone dwelling, stuccoed. Central entrance, modern multi-pane glazed door, modern wooden pediment and pilasters,

scar of earlier shed roof porch in stucco, flagstone deck, modern iron railing. 2/1 double-hung sash, aluminum storms, louvered shutters. Bulkhead basement entrance on west elevation. One brick end chimney. Asphalt gable roof. Rear 2-story, stucco shed roof ell addition. Circa 1970 southern 1-story, aluminum-sided addition with concrete patio. - Contributing.

- 212. Garage modern, 1-story, concrete masonry unit 2-car garage. Saltbox shaped, asphalt roof. *Non-contributing*.
- 213. Asphalt drive. Contributing.
- 214. Dry laid rubble stone retaining wall. Contributing.
- 215. Ruins of stone foundation of dwelling. (Of potential archaeological significance, but not yet evaluated.) *Non-contributing*.
- 216. Ruins of stone foundation. (Of potential archaeological significance, but not yet evaluated.) *Non-contributing*.

House, Along Adams Dam Road, Southeast of #211

- 217. c.1985 house 2 1/2-story, Tudor Revival, 4-bay dwelling, concrete foundation, frame construction, stone and half-timbered siding. Casement windows, central interior decorated brick chimney. Side garage additions. Asphalt gable roof with dormers. Non-contributing.
- 218. Asphalt drive. Non-contributing.

- 219. c.1985 mortared rubble stone fence, entrance piers, and iron two-leaf gate. *Non-contributing*.
- 220. Dry laid rubble stone retaining wall. Contributing.
- 222. c.1985 concrete retaining wall. Non-contributing.
- 223. Modern concrete driveway marker. Non-contributing.

Along Adams Dam Road

- 224. Bridge No. 69 over Wilson Run modern, steel and cast concrete bridge over Wilson Run faced with mortared rubble stone, pointed arch flood openings on side rails, concrete cap. Inscribed with number "69" on both ends. Contributing.
- 225. Dry laid rubble stone retaining wall. Contributing.
- 226. Stone ruins, possibly of an early-nineteenth-century agricultural complex associated with the Kirk and the LeCarpentier families. Shown on the 1893 Baist Atlas as composed of an L-shaped house and three outbuildings. (Of potential archaeological significance, but not yet evaluated.) *Non-contributing*.
- 226a. Ruins of early-twentieth-century canoe house, stone foundation, frame construction with corrugated metal siding and roof.

Kirk-LeCharpentier House, Adams Dam Road

- 227. Kirk-LeCharpentier House - c.1797 by Caleb Kirk, rebuilt 1885 by Charles LeCharpentier after fire. 3-story, 4-bay cross gable house with rear additions, stone construction, stuccoed. South facade - double front door entry two-leaf, paneled doors, 2/2 double-hung sash, aluminum storms, wooden sills and surrounds, louvered shutters, third story friezeband windows, plain molded cornice. 1-story, 3-bay greenhouse addition, concrete masonry unit base, metal and glass walls and roof, concrete patio deck. East elevation - 3-story, 1-bay square side addition, 2/2 double-hung sash. 1-story, asphalt shed roof kitchen addition, frame construction, beaded board cladding, 9-pane glazed central door. North elevation - 3-story, cross gabled stuccoed stone addition, 2/2 double-hung sash, third story friezeband windows. Kitchen addition wall with 6/6 double-hung sash, and molded cornice. Modern basement entrance. West elevation - 3-story, stone stuccoed, 2/2 sash, third story friezeband, one garret window, 2-story cross gable addition with similar construction, detailing and fenestration. 1-story side porch, shed roof, screen enclosed with paneled side entry door. Interior brick end chimneys with double saw-tooth terra cotta molding at ridge, brick chimney center of ridge for rear cross gable. Asphalt cross gabled roof. - Contributing.
- 228. Dry laid rubble stone wall. Contributing.
- 228a. Asphalt and gravel drive. Contributing.
- 229. Wooden pole and wire fence. Contributing.
- 230. c.1985 wooden footpath over Wilson Run. Non-contributing.

- 230a. c.1900 mortared rubble stone break-water. Contributing.
- 231. c.1900 mortared rubble stone flood-out wall. Contributing.
- 232. Springhouse early-nineteenth-century, c.1900 alterations, 1-story, 2-bay, stone structure, 1-bay German siding addition. Gable end central entrance. 6/6 double-hung sash. Steel stove pipe end chimney. Asphalt gable roof, exposed rafters. Contributing.
- 233. Heshbon Mill c.1812, 9-bay, stone mill structure. East elevation 2 stories with central opening. West elevation along side Wilson Run 3-story with 2-story stone butresses. Mill machinery, including a wooden paddle-wheel, stored inside the building. Abandoned structure is dilapidated with collapsed exterior walls, roof, and interior structural elements. *Contributing*.
- 234. c.1985 dirt and gravel drive to #233. Contributing.
- 235. Dirt and gravel drive to #232. Contributing.
- 236. Granary barn and garage early-twentieth-century, 1-story, 2-bay central barn with later 1-bay garage wings on each side, frame construction, aluminum-sided south facade, corrugated steel siding on remaining facades. Corrugated steel gable roof. Contributing.
- 237. Formal garden early-twentieth century. Stone wall surround and steps, depressed lawn with shrub and flower planted edges, center shrub and flower circular planting. *Contributing*.

- 238. c.1989, terrace garden brick cobblestone and earthen paths, stone borders, trees, shrub and flower plantings. *Non-contributing*.
- 239. c.1989, garden semicircular stone retaining walls, cobblestone paving, shrub and flower plantings built on-axis to main entrance of house. *Non-contributing*.

5.

- 240. Cistern with concrete cap. Contributing.
- 241. Mortared rubble stone retaining wall late-nineteenth-century with scored mortar joints and concrete cap, concrete steps at west entrance with flanking iron ball and column end posts. Similar pair of end posts at driveway entrance. *Contributing*.

Along West Rockland Road to Center Road

- 243c. Brandywine River (Creek) flowing tributary of the Delaware River. Due to its series of falls, used by original settlers and early mill owners as a power source. Contributing.
- 243b. Bridge over Brandywine River modern, cast concrete with pointed arch side rails.
 Bridges at this location date back to the early-nineteenth century, including a covered bridge which was removed in the 1930s. Contributing.
- 243a. West Rockland Road (Rt 235) 2-lane paved asphalt roadway, running from Rockland Mills to Center Road (Rt 100). Contributing.
- 243. Modern steel guard rail. Non-contributing.

- 244. Dry laid rubble stone wall. Contributing.
- 244a. Wilson Run tributary of the Brandywine River, used by early settlers and mill-owners as a power source.
- 245. Bridge over Wilson Run modern, cast concrete platform, mortared rubble stone wall with concrete cap. *Non-contributing*.
- 246. Industrial Building eighteenth or nineteenth century, c.1990 alterations, 1-story, 1-bay square stone structure, extending two stories below grade to run. Steel grate in south facade doorway, water inlet at base of east elevation at run. Asphalt gabled roof, exposed rafters, brick end gables. (The 1868 Beers Atlas of Brandywine Banks indicates this may be a mid-nineteenth-century turbine house to a mill complex, while local tradition dates the building as an early-eighteenth-century grist mill. The structure has undergone major renovation, including re-roofing, repointing, and replacement of roof rafters in 1990.) Contributing.
- 247. Ruins of dwellings, outbuildings, and stone walls. (Of potential archaeological significance, but not yet evaluated.) *Non-contributing*.
- 248. Modern wooden foot bridge over Wilson Run. Non-contributing.
- 249. Ruins and foundations of early-eighteenth-century mill complex, possibly the 1724 Gregg-Kirk Saw Mill. This mill was later acquired and renovated by the LeCharpentier family in the mid-nineteenth century, and then coverted into a six-

- 244. Dry laid rubble stone wall. Contributing.
- 244a. Wilson Run tributary of the Brandywine River, used by early settlers and mill owners as a power source.
- 245. Bridge over Wilson Run modern, cast concrete platform, mortared rubble stone wall with concrete cap. *Non-contributing*.
- 246. Industrial Building eighteenth or nineteenth century, c.1990 alterations, 1-story, 1-bay square stone structure, extending two stories below grade to run. Steel grate in south facade doorway, water inlet at base of east elevation at run. Asphalt gabled roof, exposed rafters, brick end gables. (The 1868 Beers Atlas of Brandywine Banks indicates this may be a mid-nineteenth-century turbine house to a mill complex, while local tradition dates the building as an early-eighteenth-century grist mill. The structure has undergone major renovation, including re-roofing, repointing, and replacement of roof rafters in 1990.) Contributing.
- 247. Ruins of dwellings, outbuildings, and stone walls. (Of potential archaeological significance, but not yet evaluated.) *Non-contributing*.
- 248. Modern wooden foot bridge over Wilson Run. Non-contributing.
- 249. Ruins and foundations of early-eighteenth-century mill complex, possibly the 1724 Gregg-Kirk Saw Mill. This mill was later acquired and renovated by the LeCharpentier family in the mid-nineteenth century, and then coverted into a six-

family dwelling in the early-twentieth century. (Of potential archaeological significance, but not yet evaluated.) - *Non-contributing*.

- 249a. Modern metal driveway gate across #250. Non-contributing.
- 250. Gravel drive from West Rockland Road to #255a. Contributing.
- 254. Cistern with concrete cap. Contributing.
- 255. House - mid-nineteenth-century, L-shaped house, 2-story, 3-bay main block with late-nineteenth-century, 2-story eastern bay addition and a late-nineteenth-century, 1-story store addition on the north facade. Stone foundation, frame construction, clapboard, rough stuccoed. North facade - modern steel replacement door, concrete stoop, rebuilt pyramid portico with pressure treated post. First floor 1/1 doublehung sash, aluminum replacement windows and surrounds, second floor original 6/6 double-hung sash, wooden surrounds and molded lintels. West elevation similar fenestration with 2/2 sash on eastern addition, modern replacement side door, modern rear wooden deck. East elevation - exposed basement plywood wall, brick piers, single pane pair of sliding glass windows. Asphalt low-pitched gable roof with flattened eaves at plain box cornice, hipped on eastern addition. 1-story, 3-bay store addition on the north facade of similar construction and half-hipped asphalt roof. Overhanging porch, exposed rafters, boxed porch posts. Two end doors, one steel replacement, the other paneled, concrete patio deck, and concrete masonry unit retaining wall on west facade. Combination of 6/6, 2/2, and multipane bay windows, one shuttered window on west facade. (Described in Eckel's 1860 Map of New Castle County as a Tin Smith's Shop. According to the present owner, metal forges remain in-situ in the basement and that during the early- and

mid-twentieth century, the building was also operated as a local convenience and liquor store.) - Contributing.

Along Rockland Spur of Wilmington and Northern Railroad

- 255a. Railroad Bridge of Rockland Spur, Wilmington and Northern Railroad built c.1927 over Brandywine River replacing earlier 1869 structure. Uncoursed rubble stone end piers into floodway walls, massive coursed ashlar piers at both banks, two cast concrete center piers in river. Wooden supports, tracks above, reinforced by steel "L" beams, side walkways and rails, c.1985 wooden decking on east side. Plaque under bridge reads "McClintic Marshall Co, Pittsburgh, PA, 1927." Contributing.
- 255b. Railway bed of Rockland Spur, Wilmington and Northern Railroad elevated earthen and gravel railway bed. Rails and ties removed in 1973. Non-contributing.

255c. Dry laid rubble stone wall. - Contributing.

Edward LeCharpentier House, West Rockland Road

256. House - early-nineteenth century, 1858 major addition built by Edward LeCharpentier. 2-story, 2-bay original house with later 3-story, 2-bay addition to the north. Both parts of the house are of stone construction, stuccoed with low-pitched gables. West facade - paneled front entry doors at northern end of each part of the house. 9/9 double-hung sash with shutters on first floor, 6/9 with louver shutters on second, 6/6 windows with louver shutters on the third floor. 4-bay

half-hipped porch with plain wooden piers, concrete deck and metal roof. Metal downspout with "1850" on collector box on west facade of north addition. South elevation - not fenestrated, 1/2-story glass shed roof greenhouse, 1-story German sided rear addition with side light and side door. East elevation - similar-fenestration and detailing to west facade. 1-story, 3-bay porch with stylized boxed square posts, capitals, pilasters, and parapet with framed rectangular fascia molding, wooden deck, stone steps on east elevation. North elevation - similar in fenestration and detailing to west facade. Interior end chimneys on ridge of north addition and southern ridge of earlier house, brick with terra cotta pots. Metal roof with flattened eaves and molded cornice on both parts of the house. - Contributing.

- 257. Dry laid rubble stone retaining wall, some sections with picket fence, and garden gate entry. *Contributing*.
- 258. Asphalt drive. Contributing.
- 259. Cistern with concrete cap. Contributing.
- 260. Shed mid-nineteenth-century, 1-story, 2-bay building, frame construction, board and batten siding, slate gabled roof. Gable end paneled double doors, 6/9 double-hung sash, 1-bay addition. *Contributing*.
- 261. Outhouse mid-nineteenth-century, 1-story, 3-seater, frame construction, board and batten siding, pyramid roof with wooden pinnacle. *Contributing*.

- 262. Shed mid-twentieth-century, 1-story, concrete foundation, frame construction. *Non-contributing*.
- 262a. Ruins of mortared stone foundations of chicken coop. Non-contributing.
- 263. Dry laid rubble stone walls. Contributing.
- 264. Modern concrete drain. Non-contributing.
- 265. Summer kitchen mid-nineteenth-century, 1-story, 2-bay building stone construction, stuccoed, built into stone retaining wall. Paneled side entry door and 3/3 double-hung sash on east facade, 9-light window on south elevation, no fenestration on north or west elevations. Interior rear back chimney. Asphalt gable roof. Contributing.

Rockland Mills Complex - South of East Rockland Road

(Names of historic structures in this section are taken from a 1918 mill property survey).

- 269. Asphalt drive into Rockland Mill Complex following original contours of mill drive. *Contributing*.
- 269a. c.1985, asphalt parking lots. Non-contributing.
- 270. c.1985, concrete sidewalks. Non-contributing.
- 270a. c.1985, street light standards. Non-contributing.

- 271. c.1985, decking pressure treated wooden decking connecting Building # 278,
 279, 281, 289, 290, 291, and 291a. Modern wooden and wire railing, wooden stairs. Supported by concrete piers. Non-contributing.
- 272. c.1985, frame security shed. Non-contributing.
- 273. Modern pump house similar to #87. Non-contributing.
- 274. c.1985, brick dumpster screen Non-contributing.
- 275. Modern mortared rubble stone wall. Non-contributing.
- 276. Remains of railroad support for the Wilmington and Northern Railroad, Rockland Spur ashlar stone and concrete piers for elevated railroad to mill complex, now used as decking support. *Contributing*.
- 277. Mill Dwelling early nineteenth century, c.1985 alterations and additions. 2-story, 3-bay house, stone construction, originally stuccoed. Central entry modern replacement door, fanlight, brick vouissouirs and brick door surround on south facade. Modern replacement 4/4 windows with snap-in muntins, brick surrounds and lintels. Rear paneled door with 3-light transom. Circa 1985, 2-story frame "T"-shaped addition and 1-story garage on the north elevation. Brick patio screen on west elevation. Composite shingled, cross gabled roof with plain wooden cornice. Brick end chimney to rear ridge of 2-story addition. Non-contributing.

- 278. Boiler House mid-nineteenth century, c.1985 alterations and additions. 2-story, 11-bay stone mill building converted into a multi-family dwelling. West elevation first floor with two driveway entrances, second floor 12/12 double-hung sash, select bays converted to doors c.1985 and fitted with single-light doors. East elevation first floor with two central semicircular openings one infilled with glass, the other infilled with stone, basement entrance with concrete stairs, second floor similar in fenestration to west facade, rear second floor patio decks. Southern quarter of building removed for open air driveway, but retains southern elevation wall with second floor windows cornice and lower parts of the roof. Interior brick chimneys east of ridge line. Brick surrounds and segmental arched hoods on windows and doors. Corbelled brick cornice, raking cornice, and returns, replacement sash with snap-in muntins. Composite shingled, gabled roof with skylights. Non-contributing.
- 279. Box Shop mid-nineteenth century, c.1985 alterations and additions. 2-story, 5-bay stone mill building, converted into a multi-family dwelling. North facade first floor, central bay segmental arch door opening, containing paneled door and sidelights, two flanking garage doors in segmental bay openings, one brick infilled window, another 8/12 double-hung sash, second floor 12/12 double-hung sash. East elevation brick infilled full length windows on first floor, 12/12 double-hung sash on second, and a diamond inset window in gable peak. South elevation 8/12 double-hung sash on first floor, 12/12 double-hung sash on second. West elevation similar detailing and fenestration as east elevation with second floor central arched door opening with fanlight and sidelights. Composite shingled, gabled roof. Interior brick central chimney to south ridge. Brick surrounds and segmental arched hoods on windows and doors, corbelled brick cornice, raking cornice, and returns, replacement sash with snap-in muntins. Contributing.

- 280. c.1985, car shed 1-story, saltbox shape building, concrete foundation, frame construction, steel posts. *Non-contributing*.
- 281. Calender Building mid-nineteenth century, c.1985 alterations. 2-story, 6-bay, triangular shaped, stone mill building, converted into a multi-family dwelling. Abutting other former mill buildings on the north and west elevations. 12/12 double-hung sash on first and second floors, select windows infilled with stone on first floor, east elevation and in first and second floors segmental arched bays. Brick surrounds and segmental arched hoods on windows and doors, corbelled brick cornice, replacement sash with snap-in muntins. Composite shingled, shed roof with skylight. Contributing.
- 282. c.1985, car shed 1-story, gabled frame building. Non-contributing.
- 283. c.1985, pathway modern landscaped terraced pathway to Rockland Spur, Wilmington and Northern Railroad bridge (#255a) consisting of stone terrace walls, ornamental boulders, trees, shrubs, and other plantings. *Non-contributing*.
- 284. Modern rip-rap and embankment protection devices along Brandywine River. *Non-contributing*.
- 285. Packing and Shipping Building mid-nineteenth century, c.1985 alterations and additions. 2-story, 6-bay stone mill building, converted to a multi-family dwelling. Abutting other former mill buildings on the north and east elevations. Building entered through Calender Building (#281), first floor paneled side door on south elevation. 12/12 double-hung sash paneled bottom sash, second floor 12/12 sash

and glass greenhouse deck. Concrete patio with pergola, and wooden fence screen and glass greenhouse second floor deck on south elevation. Brick surrounds and segmental arched hoods on windows and doors, corbelled brick cornice, replacement sash with snap-in muntins. Composite shingled, gable roof...—

Contributing.

- 286. Machine Building mid-nineteenth century, c.1985 alterations and additions. 2-story, 12-bay stone mill building with a stone 2-story addition, converted to a multi-family dwelling. Abutting other former mill buildings on north and east elevations. West elevation first four with seven window openings, with five stone infilled window bays, and two windows are 12/12 double-hung sash, second floor has nine 12/12 double-hung sash. 2-story, 2-bay addition with intact west stone wall and c.1985 second story enclosed frame deck with casement windows. Brick surrounds and segmental arched hoods on windows, corbelled brick cornice, replacement sash with snap-in muntins. Composite shingled, gable roof punctured for skylights and atria. Contributing.
- 287. Mill Building mid-nineteenth century, c.1985 alterations and additions. 2-story, 9-bay stone mill building, converted to a multi-family dwelling. Abutting other former mill buildings on east, north, and south elevations. West facade similar in detailing, fenestration and roofing to Machine Building (#286) with three second floor windows with removed sash. Basement segmental arched bays and channel for tail race out flow has been backfilled. (Building is noted as an "Addition" on an 1918 mill property survey.) Contributing.
- 288. Bleaching Building c.1868, c.1985 alterations and additions. 2-story, 7-bay stone mill building, converted to a multi-family dwelling. Abutting other former

mill buildings on the south and east elevations. West elevation and north facade similar in detailing, fenestration, and roofing to Machine Building (#286) with c.1985 rooftop glass greenhouse addition on west elevation. North facade - first floor stone infilled windows, second and third floors with 12/12 double-hung sash. - Contributing.

- 289. Rag Room Building c.1868, c.1985 alterations. 3-story, 9- by 4-bay stone mill building, converted to a multi-family dwelling, attached to other former mill buildings. North facade similar in detailing and fenestration to Bleaching Building (#288). East elevation first floor with unglazed window openings and two stone infilled window openings, second and third floors with 12/12 double-hung sash. One bay includes segmental arch bay openings located between the building floors. Interior brick chimneys. Brick surrounds and segmental arched hoods on windows and doors, interior brick chimneys, corbelled brick cornice and raking cornice, replacement sash with snap-in muntins. Composite shingled, gable roof. Contributing.
- 290. Beater Engine Building mid-nineteenth century, c.1985 alterations. 2-story, 6-bay stone mill building, converted to a multi-family dwelling. Abutting other former mill buildings on the north, south, and west elevations. East elevation central arched entry on first and second floors, 12/12 double-hung sash on first and second floors, select second floor windows with removed sash. Exposed garret windows on south elevation with 12/12 double-hung sash. Interior brick end chimney. Brick surrounds and segmental arched hoods on windows and doors, corbelled brick cornice, raking cornice, and returns, replacement sash with snap-in muntins. Composite shingled, gable roof punctured for skylights and atria. *Non-contributing*.

- c.1985, multi-family dwelling 3-story, 8-unit gabled roof dwelling, concrete foundation, frame construction. Non-contributing.
- 291a. Engine Building mid-nineteenth century, c.1985 additions. 2-story, 6-bay stone mill building, converted to multi-family dwelling. Attached and abutting other former mill buildings on the north, south, and west elevations. East facade segmental arched bay entry on south side of first floor, second floor with c.1985 single-light window above. First floor stone infilled windows, second floor 12/12 double-hung sash. Brick surrounds and segmental arched hoods on windows and doors, corbelled brick cornice, replacement sash with snap-in muntins. Composite shingled, hipped roof with ridge and skylights. Contributing.
- 291b. Mortared rubble stone wall along East Rockland Road. Contributing.
- 291c. Modern rough-faced concrete wall abutment at end of Mount Lebanon Road on East Rockland Road. - Non-contributing.
- 291d. Modern boulder abutment at end of Mount Lebanon Road on East Rockland Road.Non-contributing.
- 291e. c.1984, mortared rubble stone wall abutment, possibly a reconstruction of earlier nineteenth-century wall, inscribed "1984 T. Rizzo & Sons". *Non-contributing*.
- 291f. Mill Workers Housing early-nineteenth century, c.1985 rehabilitation and alterations, 2-story, 8-bay (4-unit) stone multi-family dwelling. North facade two paneled entry doors, one eighteen-pane glass door, 6/6 double-hung sash, raised

stone porch with wooden baluster, exposed basement entrance under porch. South elevation, two paneled entry doors, 9/9 double-hung sash and paneled doors, wooden pressure treated deck porch extending the full width of house. East elevation - similar detailing and fenestration, pressure treated decking, center full-length window on first floor, two 6/6 double-hung sash in garret. West elevation - exposed basement, gabled entrance porch with paired side windows, paneled door, 3-light transom. Two large flanking paired stone chimneys on both sides of ridge. Asphalt gabled roof, two gabled dormers with 6/6 double-hung sash on both sides of ridge. - Contributing.

- 291g. c.1985, mortared rubble stone wall surrounding settling basin, restoration of earlier nineteenth century wall. *Contributing*.
- 291h. Settling basin mid-nineteenth century, stone lip surround. Contributing.

Rockland Mills - Terrace Condominiums

- 292. c.1985 asphalt subdivision drive and parking lots. Non-contributing.
- 293. c.1985 wooden foot ridge with rails. Non-contributing.
- 294. c.1985 earthen pathway along Brandywine River. Non-contributing.
- 294a. c.1985 earthen pathway from river through condominium complex. Non-contributing.

- 295. Multi-family dwelling c.1985, 3-story, 3-unit, staggered plan, gabled roof dwelling, concrete foundation, frame construction. *Non-contributing*.
- 296. Multi-family dwelling c.1985, 3-story, 4-unit, gabled roof dwelling, concrete foundation, frame construction, with two recessed units in the center. Non-contributing.
- 297. Same as 296.
- 298. Same as 296.
- 299. Same as 296.
- 300. Multi-family dwelling c.1985, 3-story, 8-unit, symmetrical stacked "L" plan, concrete foundation, frame construction. *Non-contributing*.
- 301. Same as 300.

Rockland Mills Complex, North of East Rockland Road

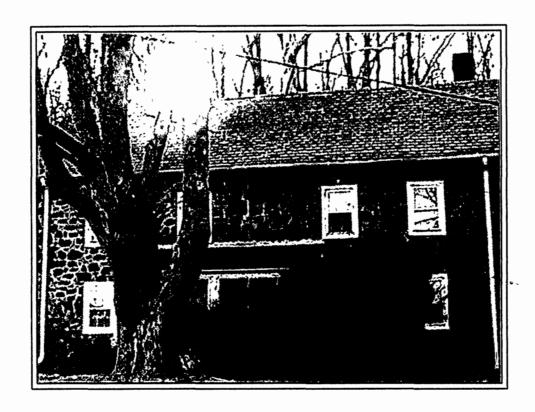
- 302. Creek Road (Route 232A) dirt and gravel roadway, running from East Rockland Road (#1a), near Rockland Mills Bridge, north along Brandywine River. Contributing.
- 303. Mount Lebanon Run small tributary to Brandywine River, running under Creek Road in concrete culvert underground through Rockland Mills complex to Brandywine River. Contributing.

- 304. Spring outlet from rock outcropping. Contributing.
- 305. Ruins of Mill Workers' Twin Residence c.1860, 2-story, 4-bay duplex, stone foundation frame with asphalt shingles. Paneled front entrance paneled doors located at either end of the north facade, 6/6 double-hung sash. 1-story, shed roof frame kitchen addition, band of windows on southern elevation. Central brick chimney on ridge. Abandoned structure is dilapidated with severe deterioration of exterior walls, roofing, fenestration, and interior structure. Contributing.
- 306. Ruins of Mill Worker's Twin Residence c.1860, 2-story, 4-bay duplex, stone foundation, frame with German clapboard siding and corner boards. Paneled front entrance doors located at either end of the west facade with 1-light transom. 6/6 double-hung sash with molded lintels, shutters on first floor, louvre shutters on second. Central arched garret window 6/6 double-hung sash and molded lintels. Two gabled dormers, arched windows 6/6 double-hung sash and molded lintels. Central brick chimney on ridge. Asphalt gabled roof. Abandoned structure is dilapidated with severe deterioration of exterior walls, roofing, sash, real ells and porch. The roof and interior floors have collapsed. Contributing.
- 307. Ruins of Mill Worker's Twin Residence same description and condition as building #306, but with a deteriorated half-hipped roof porch and remains of jig-saw porch trim. Contributing.
- 308. Dry laid rubble stone wall. Contributing.

- 309. Outhouse early-twentieth century, 1-story, four seater, beaded board, shed roof with penteave. Contributing.
- 310. House c.1920, 2-story, 2-bay, bungalow dwelling, stone foundation, frame construction with wooden shingles. Front entrance porch with screen enclosed arched bays. Paired 6/1 double-hung sash, plain wooden surrounds, molded lintels. 1-story rear plywood addition with side entrance and wooden steps. Front and rear shed roof dormers each with two pairs of windows. Central brick chimney on ridge. Asphalt gabled roof, wide eaves, exposed rafters and triangular brackets. Contributing.
- 311. Pair of stone driveway entrance piers crenellated with paired fan-shaped stones. Contributing.
- 312. Mortared rubble stone wall crenellated with randomly set pairs of fan-shaped stones. *Contributing*.
- 313. Dam current structure may have replaced the original c.1794 or later structures. Contributing.
- 314. Sluiceway and Spillway current structures may have replaced the original early-eighteenth-century or later structures. *Contributing*.
- 315. Island formed by Sluiceway (#267a). Contributing.
- 316. Modern gravel and dirt drive into Rockland Mills Complex and to Converting Plant and Warehouse Building. *Non-contributing*.

317. Converting Plant and Warehouse Building - c.1965, 1- and 2-story, flat roofed concrete masonry unit mill building. Built by San-Nap-Pak Corporation on the site of the mill superintendent's house. - *Non-contributing*.

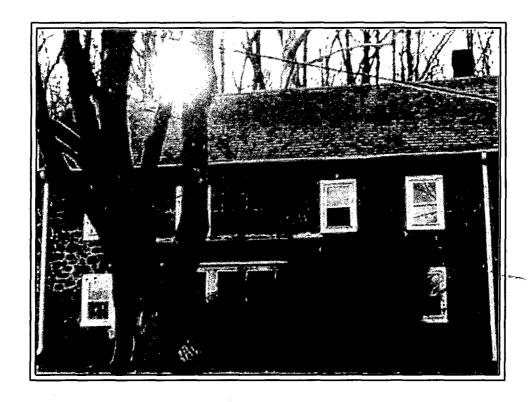
Presenting 20 Adams Dam Road



Marketed by:
Patterson-Schwartz
and
Christopher Patterson
302.429.7334



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PATTERSON-SCHWARTZ REAL ESTATE

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION



ML# : 4032759 RES [ACT] LPr: \$300,000

Addr: 20 ADAMS DAM RD

Area: 0902 HOCKESSIN/GREENVLE/CE

C/PO: Rockland Unit:

Bd/Bth: 3 / 1.0 Cnty: NEW CASTLE COUNTY St/Z: DE 19732 Ap Age: 999 NC: N

IntSF : SbNh: ROCKLAND

SchD: RED CLAY CONSOL

Lo/HiRiseFlr: TxID: 07-019.00-005

Type : Single/Detached

Design : 3 Story + Style : Colonial

Directions

From Wilm: Rte 100N to right on Adams Dam to #20 on right (Stone House).

Map: N003A12 CrsSt: Rockland Rd

Room Dimensions						Room & Bath Count					
Liv Rm:	15x14 M	Main	BR:	14x16 U	Basement:	N Garage:	Y	TotalRooms:	7	Bedr:	3
Din Rm:	14x 8 M	2nd	BR:	14x 8 M	Sit Rm :	15x10 U		Total FBth:	1	PBth:	0
Kitchn:	14x 7 M	3rd	BR:	19x10 U				Upper FBth:	1	PBth:	0
Fam Rm:	×	4th	BR:	x				Main FBth:	0	PBth:	0
Excls :								Lower FBth:	0	PBth:	0
Incls :											

Schools	Lot Info	Taxes Fees & Ownership			
PubHigh:	AprxAcr: 2.2	RE Taxes: 1252	Condo Asn: N		
PubMidl:	AprxLSF: 95832	Tax Year: 2001	HmOwn Asn: N		
PubElem:	Zoning : Res	Assessmt: 84400	Assn Fee :		
PubEle2:	LotDim : 00 X 00		Fee Freq :		

Remarks

Charming 3 bedroom stone house located on a wooded 2AC lot directly across from Brandywine Creek State Park. Features include hardwood floors throughout and enclosed front porch. House is in need of updating. Certain restrictions and approvals for addition and remodeling, existing house must remain. No additional houses permitted.

Features

Heat/Cooling/Utilities: OilHeat, Radiators, ElecHotWater, OnSiteWell, OnSiteSeptic, CircBreakers, MainFlrLndry, Garages/Parking: 1-CarGarage, DetachedGar, DrivewayPrk

Interior: HardWood/PineFlr Kit: FullKit(NotEatIn), ElecCooking
Exterior: ConcreteFound, PitchedRoof, ShingleRoof, StoneExt, Porch, IrregularLot, SlopingLot, WoodedLot, SpringHouse

Other: FeeSimple, Immediate, UnknownFee Fin/Condition: ConvenFin, FixUp/TLC Showing: ApptCenterShw

For More Information Contact: Chris Patterson

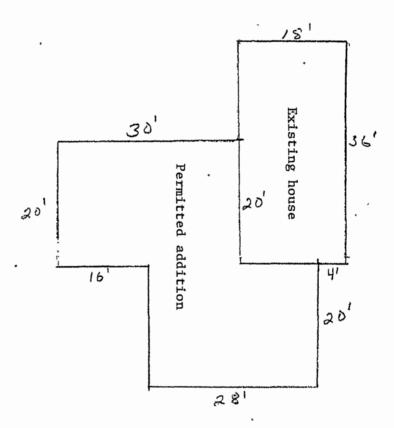
Fax #: 302-429-7399 Phone #: 302-429-7334

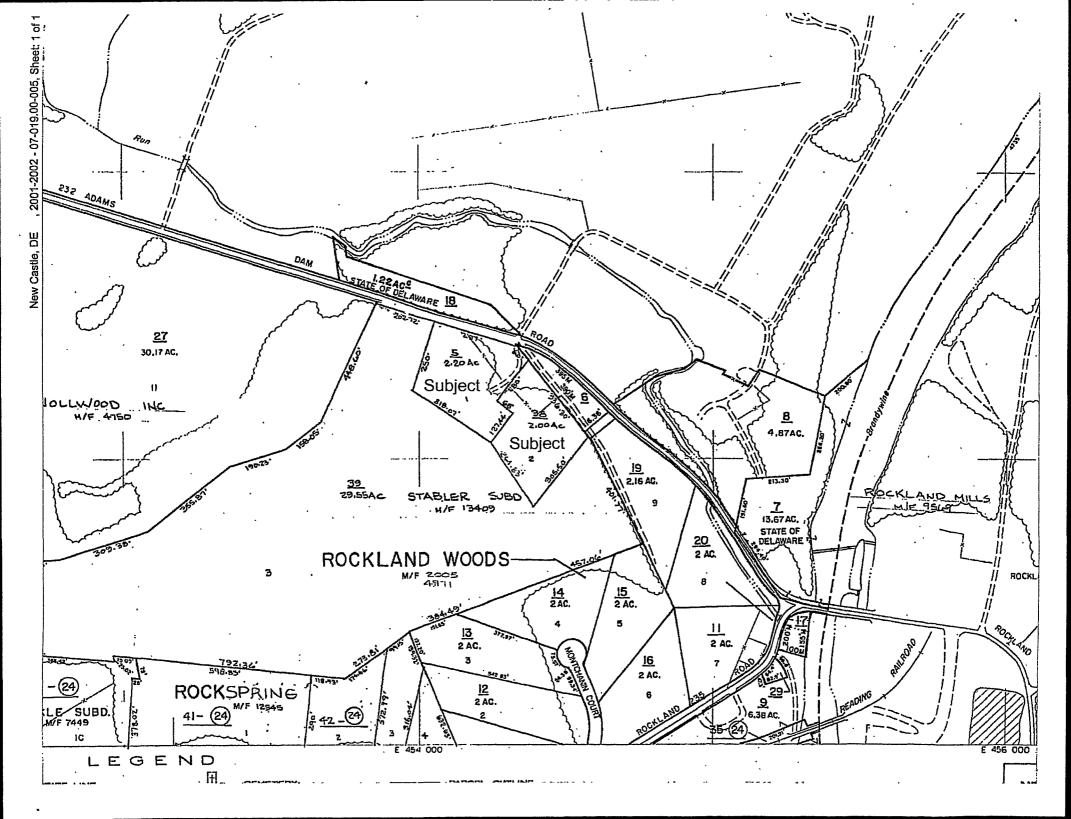
Office #: 302-656-3141 Email: cpatterson@psre.com

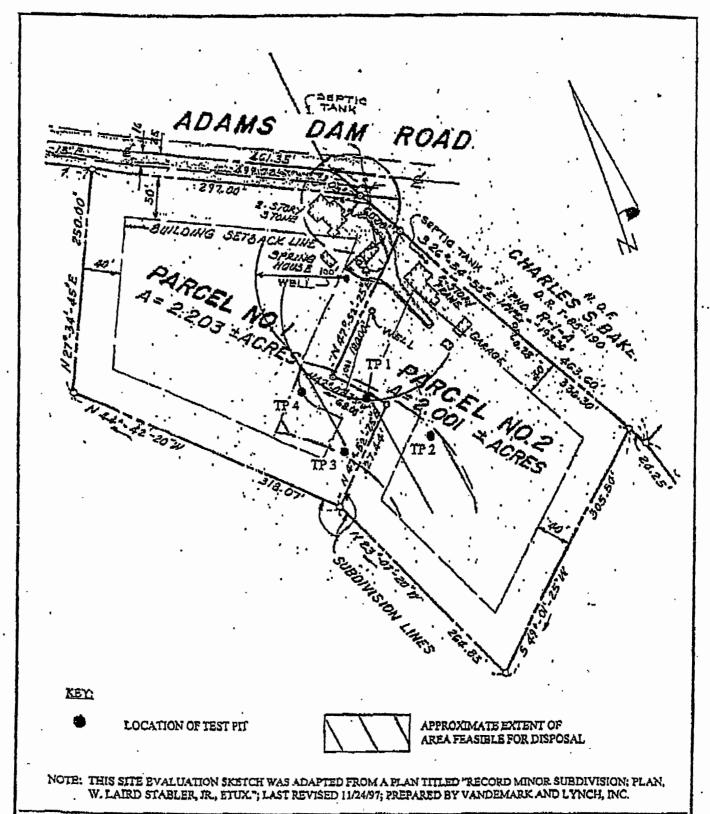
800 #: 800-438-2961

Information set forth is deemed reliable, but there is no guarantee as to its accuracy and no warranties are made.

20 ADAMS DAM ROAD, ROCKLAND, DE







SITE EVALUATION SKETCH
TAX PARCEL NO. 08-009-00-031
20 ADAMS DAM ROAD
SCALE 1 INCH = 100 FEET

ATLANTIC HYDROLOGIC, INC.

Geohydrologic and Environmental Consulting P.O. Box 396, Wyoming, DE 19934 625 Dawson Dr., Suite G, Newark, DE 19713

Addendum to Listing Agreement

- 1. Sale of property is subject to a negotiated preservation easement to protect the historic resources, including design approval by a committee of the Board of First State Preservation Revolving Fund, INC. (FSPRF) for any renovations and additions.
- 2. Sale of the property is subject to a negotiated conservation easement with the State of Delaware.
- 3. As a condition of sale, any proposed additions must be within the building envelope as described in attachment A.
- 4. FSPRF presents these properties in as is condition and makes no disclosure.

HISTORIC EASEMENTS/ ADAMS ROAD PROPERTIES FIRST STATE PRESERVATION REVOLVING FUND, INC.

The Revolving fund, owner of the 2 properties, contemplates the placement of an historic façade easement on each of the 2 houses. Each easement would prevent the demolition of the 2 houses but would allow additions to the houses provide that the design is approved in advance by the Committee of the Revolving Fund. Repairs to the exterior and additions must be done in accordance with Secretary of the Interior's Standards for renovation of historic properties. Generally these Standards require the use of like materials, e.g. wood for window trim and not vinyl. The terms of the historic façade easements would be negotiated in advance with the buyer so as to provide appropriate flexibility. Under Section 170(h) of the Internal Revenue Code, it is possible for historic property owners to receive a charitable tax deduction for the donation of such an easement but the easement must be granted in perpetuity. At the time of the closing for the sale of each of the 2 properties, the agreed upon historic façade easement would simultaneously be granted by the buyer to an appropriate not-profit organization such as Preservation Delaware, Inc. so that the buyer may qualify for any tax deduction for the value of the easement.

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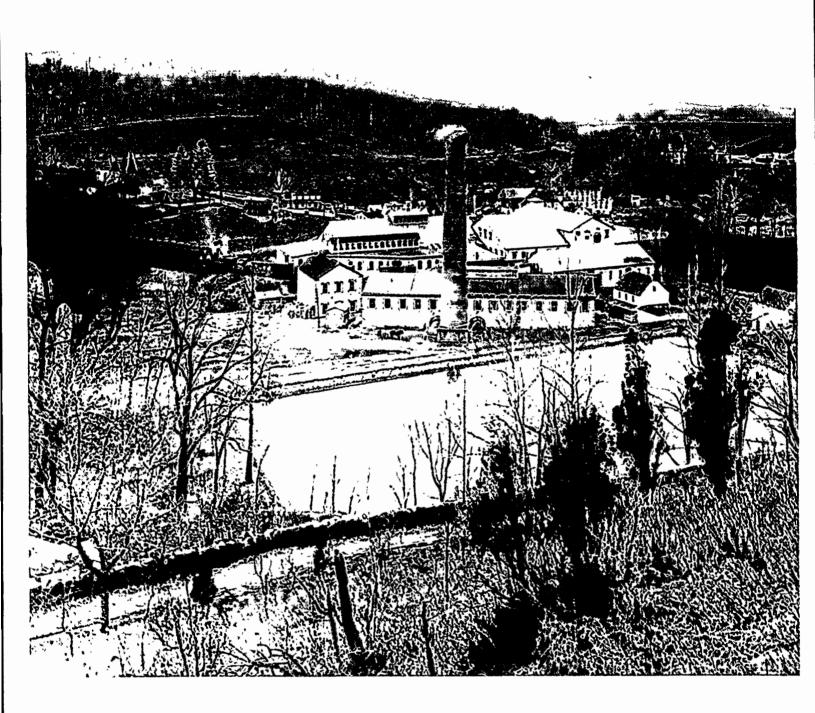
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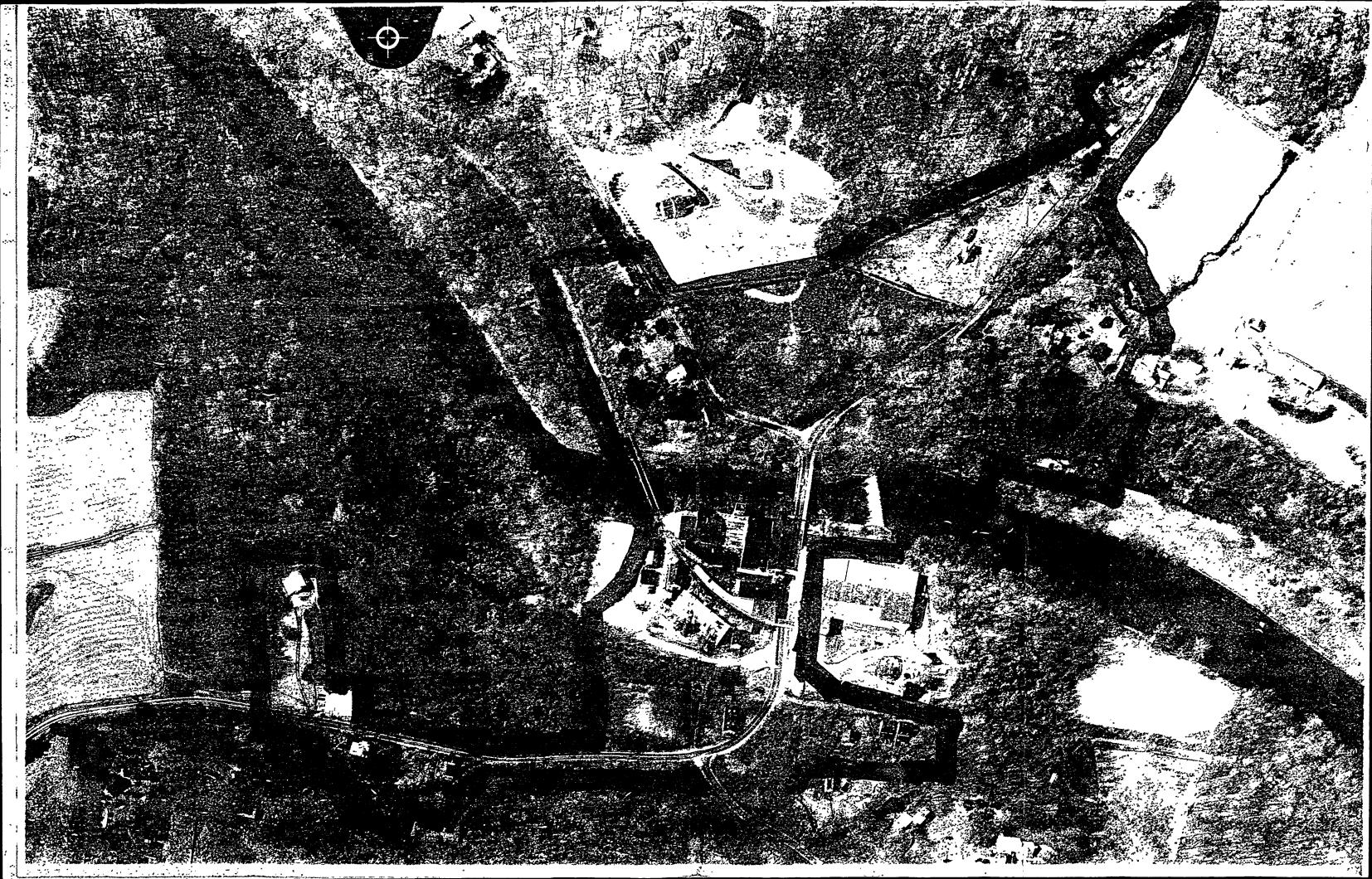
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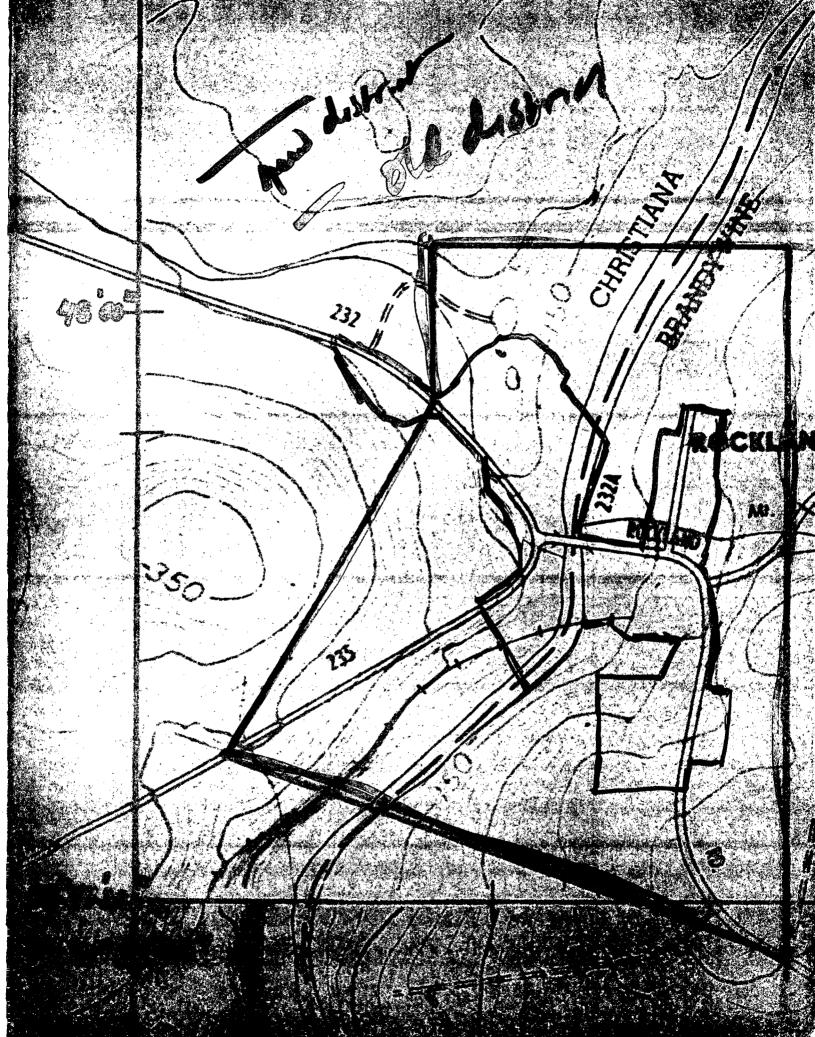
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N-343

March 25, 1981

Carolyn Sager, Postmaster Rockland Post Office Rockland, DE 19732

Dear Ms. Sager:

I am pleased to enclose a certificate indicating that the Rockland Historic District has been placed on the United States, Department of the Interior's National Register of Historic Places.

Please contact our office if we can be of any further assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,

Daniel R. Griffith Chief, Bureau of Archaeology & Historic Preservation

ENCLOSURE

DRG:PAW:sgc

THE WEATHER

FAIR AND COOLER TONIGHT. TO-MORROW MOSTLY SUNNY AND A LITTLE WARMER.

Today 8 a. m., 68°; 3 p. m., 83° (Weather Map and Full Details on P. 4)

Final

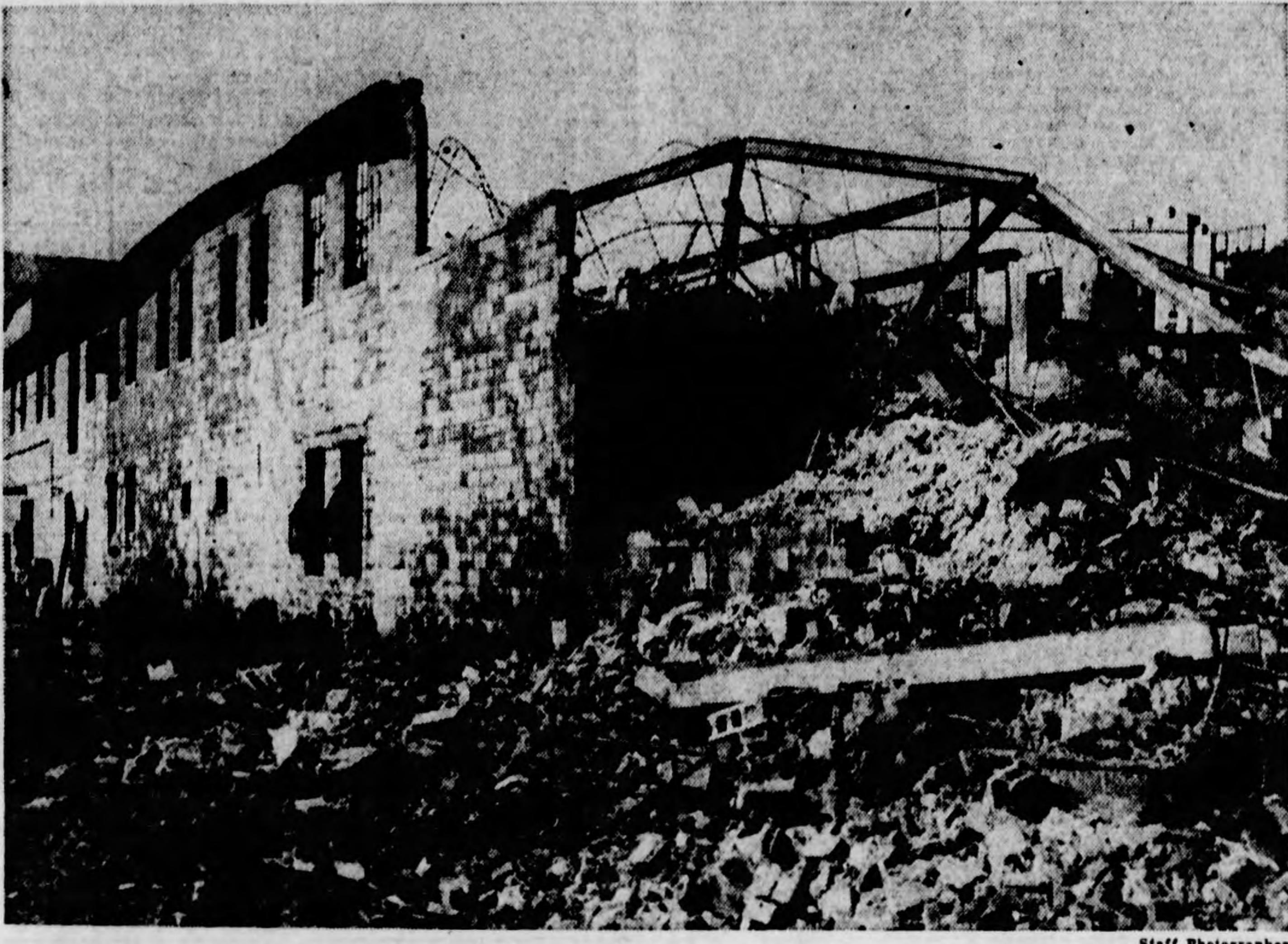
FULL SERVICE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, UNITED PRESS, AND AP WIREPHOTO PICTURES

Vol. 25 No. 166 Every Evening Founded 1888 | Evening Journal and Every Evening Consolidated Jan. 2, 1938

Wilmington, Delaware, Tuesday, July 16, 1957

Price Seven Cents

\$500,000 Fire Hits Doeskin Plant



ROCKLAND FIRE RUBBLE—Here's what was left of the Doeskin Products, Inc., converting plant at Rockland this morning after a pre-dawn blaze that caused damage estimated at \$500,000. Building housed valuable machinery used to cut and package paper napkins and tissues.

Converting, Razed; 120 Out of Work

Elsmere's Chief Rambo, One Other Fireman Injured in Rockland Blaze; Main Paper Factory Unscathed

Fire leveled most of the converting plant of Doeskin Products, Inc., at Rockland early this morning, causing damage estimated at \$500,000.

Some 25 persons working on the first floor fled to safety after the blaze was discovered at 2:30 a. m. It apparently started in an electric switch box on the second

No employes were hurt and there were only two injuries among the 300 or more volunteers from nine fire companies who fought two hours before bringing the blaze under control.

Chief Paul Rambo of the Elsmere Fire Company was taken to Wilmington General Hospital with a sprained ankle and another Elsmere fireman was treated at the scene for smoke inhalation.

Officials of the company said the blaze would probably throw some 120 employes-mostly women-out of work indefinite-

Damage was confined to the converting plant on the north or upstream side of Rockland a other side of the road where - paper is manufactured.

The converting plant was 320-by-60-foot, two -story concrete block structure where - huge rolls of paper from the manufacturing plant were converted into finished products such as paper handkerchiefs and napkins. It was about 75 per cent leveled by the blaze.

Ceiling, floors, and sections of wall at the rear of the building collapsed. Walls at the front remained standing, along with a foot crossing over Rockland Road between the manufacturplant and the converting

The blaze was one of the more spectacular ones in the Wilmington area in recent years. Fingers roared down the steep hills into ling Rockland.

Clouds of dense, gray-white smoke and steam billowed up. Early risers as far as three miles away in western Wilmington caught the scent of burning

Estimates of the damage were unofficial and hinged on how much of the costly cutting and

See FIRE-Page 4, Col. 3



Staff Photographer.

FIGHTING DOESKIN BLAZE-Flames light up the sky and dense smoke billows through collapsed roof as volunteer firemen direct hoses on the burning Doeskin Products converting plant at Rockland early this morning. Pre-dawn blaze could be seen for miles and caused damage estimated at \$500,000.

rure

(Continued From Page One)

wrapping machinery can be recovered from the rubble.

The building housed some intricate machines. The fate of only one-a \$30,000 piece equipment that was a total loss D -was known for certain.

H. W. Rowan, Jr., plant manager, said the known damage in- away. cludes about \$125,000 for the building itself (not counting Heights, Mill Creek, Claymont, equipment) and \$75,000 for some Brandywine Hundred, Minquas, Road. The flames never menwent up in smoke.

Early damage estimates at the Hook and Ladder Company, a scene ran as high as \$900,000, teen-age group, sent its coffee in but an authoritative source said wagon. Coffee and snacks were v later \$500,000 "should cover it also served to the firefighters

adequately. Will Be Rebuilt Mr. Rowan said the loss is at least partially covered by insur-ance and that the plant will roads approaching Rockland. eventually be rebuilt. Until

ting and packaging. over by Doeskin some 10 years were still playing water on the ago, employes between 250 and smouldering wreckage well into s 350 workers, including those the morning. who served in the converting plant. The manufacturing plant

of flame licking through the roof could be spotted by fire- less than 10 minutes after a for some time before being men long before their trucks of plant security man had checked taken to the hospital for X-rays, the second floor-where nobody which disclosed no broken bone. the Brandywine valley approach- if was working at the time-and Elsmere Fireman Theodore well."

Fiery Flash

unidentified worker trundled a converting plant. If it had been jitney full of material across stronger or from a different difrom the manufacturing plant rection, they said, the flames and spotted a fiery flash near the might have spread to the manucenter of the second-floor work facturing plant or nearby dwell-

The flash was in the vicinity As it was, they said, they did of the switch box, firemen said, not have to wet down any other and resembled an electric arc. buildings. The workman's shouts alerted The Doeskin manufacturing other workers, who called Talley- unit is one of the older mills

r ville firemen. Employes working on the first plant is relatively recent. floor, where dinner and luncheon The old building, acquired napkins and toilet tissue are cut, by Doeskin about a decade ago, I n folded and packed, filed out of was built in the 1840s by Aud the building before the flames gustus E. Jessup and his son-

The fire roared with lightning- For decades it was one of sevd like speed to the rear of the sec- eral Wilmington-area mills op- S er ond floor, where rolls of paper erated by the Jessup and Moore is k were stored for conversion to Paper Company, later Delad facial tissues. An automatic ware Paper Mills, Inc.

and soon ran out of water.

Radio for Help

the flames on the roof as they largest manufacturers of paper s approached the plant, radioed tissue products. immediately for help from other nearby companies. A fireman from Elsmere later said he could see the glow in the sky from Price's Corner, some five miles

Trucks responded from Five Points, Elsmere, Cranston

The Moyamensing (Pa.) Junior from the Talleyville and Elsmere rescue wagons.

Fire police from the different

then, he said, paper manufactured at Rockland will be sent Brandywine Creek, which flows The firefighters had a ready to other Doeskin plants for cut- past the Doeskin plant.

Although the blaze was "un-The Rockland operation, taken der control" by 4:30, firemen

Chief Twists Ankle

was the site of a \$100,000 to when he stepped on something \$125,000 blaze on March 29, 1956. in the rubble and twisted his r punched a clock indicating "all's Doyle was treated at the scene for smoke inhalation.

Firemen credited the wind for After the watchman left an helping contain the blaze in the

in Delaware, but the converting

spread to their level. in-law, Bloomfield H. Moore.

sprinkler went off, but couldn't The plant was purchased in C

douse the mushrooming blaze 1935 by Paper Products Manufacturing Company, which operated it until its acquisition Talleyville firemen, spotting by Doeskin, one of the nation's y

Will old Doeskin site come to life again?

By Sandy Dennison

Staff writer

Beyond the Alfred I. du Pont Institute and the Du Pont Country Club, Rockland Road winds through old trees and old houses, descending to the Brandywine.

At the river's edge, a cluster of deteriorating buildings straddles the road. Weeds compete with one another in a vain attempt to obscure the "no trespassing" signs and graffiti on the flaking white sides of an old stone building and on the cinderblock warehouse that faces it. Beyond are other, smaller buildings, some without roofs. Just past the gate is a brick smokestack and a rotting, old-fashioned water tower.

The site is quiet now, although it once hummed with machinery and

A most likely prospect: 'A low-density type of high-security residential project.'

the voices of hundreds of workers.
At first it was called the Rockland
Mill and produced fine book paper.
Now it is known as the old Doeskin
plant.

The tissue products that Doeskin turned out were among the most popular in the country in the 1950s and '60s. The yellow-and-brown packages of tissues and toilet paper were staples on store and household shelves everywhere.

A series of setbacks that began in the late 1950s, combined with competition from stronger paper companies, meant the end of the road for Doeskin. The plant closed in

But it may not be empty much longer. Vinton Associates, a Newark firm that bought the site eight years ago, has done studies to determine what to do with the property. The company is owned by Benjamin Vinton Jr. of Greenville.

The most likely prospect is a "low-density type of high-security residential project," said Virginia Marine, corporate secretary and a director of Vinton Associates. "We don't want to have to go with an industrial project at this time."

The property is saturated with history. The first paper mill was built at Rockland in 1793 by Wil-

liam Young, a Philadelphia bookseller. He also built a manager's house and about 20 smaller houses for workers.

The paper he made was of such fine quality that Young was awarded the Gold Medal of the Philadelphia Company of Book Sellers in 1804.

Fire destroyed most of the plant in 1814. Accounts vary on what happened after that. According to one story, Young rebuilt the plant as a woolen mill and converted it to a cotton mill in 1822.

After Young died in 1829, his sons took over. The mill burned again in 1846 and was rebuilt, but the business faltered and was sold at a sheriff's sale in 1854.

Paper wasn't produced at Rockland again until 1860, six years after it was bought by The Jessup & Moore Paper Co. The new owners, who operated other mills in the state, built large mills there and began making high-grade book paper. Jessup & Moore rebuilt and enlarged the plant after a fire in 1869.

By the turn of the century, the mill employed more than 400 people. But the company took a downturn during the Depression, and the mill was closed in 1933.

Two years later, the plant was sold to the San-Nap-Pak Co., a manufacturer of lightweight paper. The modern world had come to Rockland. The new owner installed electricity and no longer needed the power of the river to run the mill.

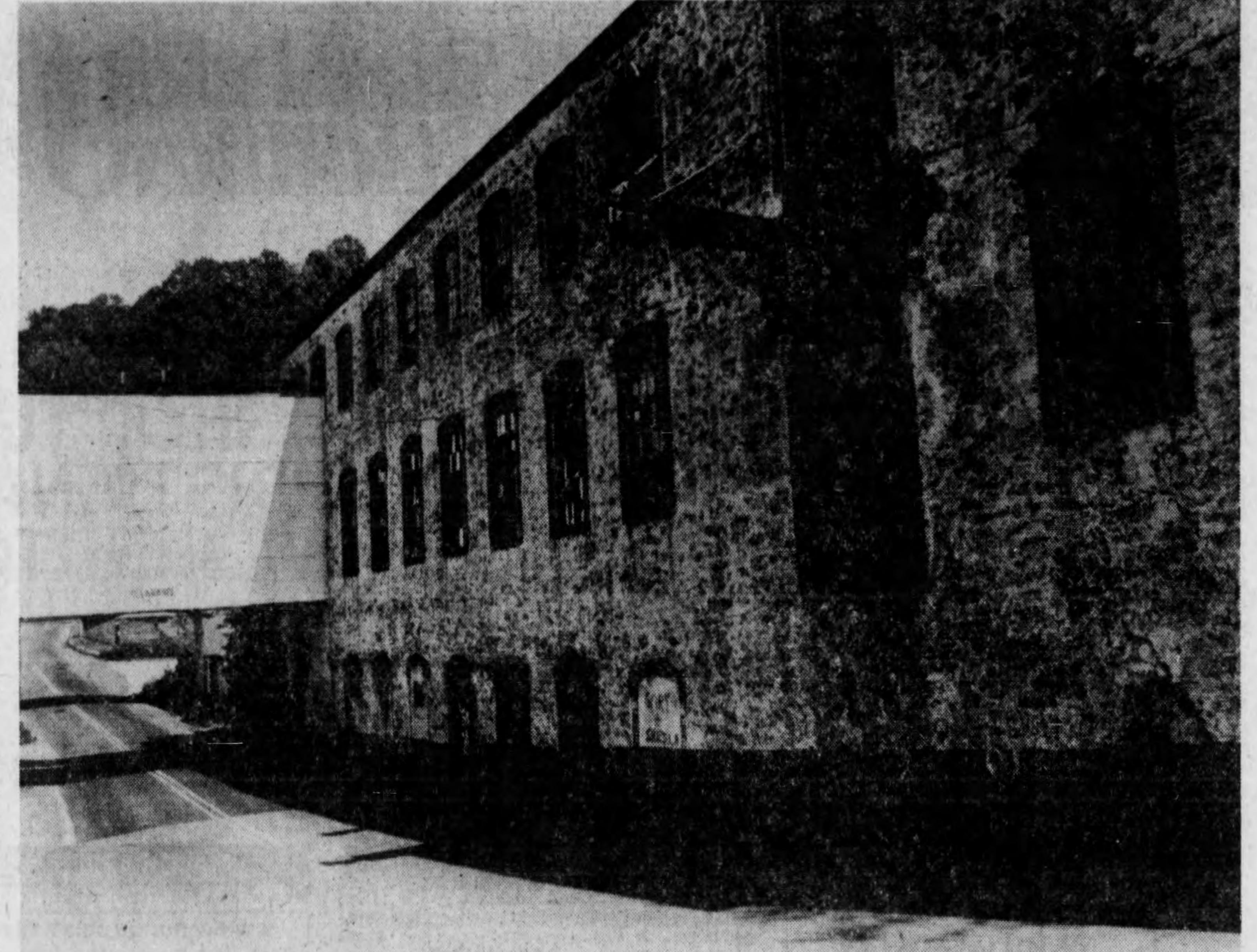
In the early 1940s, a young man named Carlton C. Smith went to work at the mill. Smith, now of Faulkland Road, remembered last week that a New York man, Harry Preston, owned it then.

During World War II, Preston built a converting plant across the road from the mill, Smith said. Paper made in the mill was converted there into bathroom and facial tissue, towels and napkins.

The mill was sold to Doeskin Products Inc. after the war. The mill at Rockland prospered.

But trouble lay ahead. Doeskin was forced to clean up its manufacturing process in the early 1950s after tiny paper fibers from the plant began polluting the Brandywine River.

Fire struck again in 1956. The blaze ruined tons of tissue paper in a three-story warehouse. Sixteen



Broken windows and flaking paint emphasize the emptiness at the old Doeskin plant on Rockland Road.

Staff photos by Kirk McKoy

months later, another fire destroyed most of the converting plant and its equipment. About 120 people were out of work. The company promised to rebuild.

But the new plant wasn't finished until eight years later. In the interim, Doeskin encountered other problems.

In 1956, the Securities and Exchange Commission had brought a permanent injunction against Doeskin and its parent corporation, Swan-Finch Oil Corp., barring both from selling stock not registered with the SEC. And, less than a month after fire leveled the converting plant, the New York Supreme Court put the parent com-

months later, another fire destroyed pany in receivership, meaning it most of the converting plant and its was next to bankrupt.

The next year, board chairman Lowell M. Birrell was indicted on charges of raiding the firm's treasury. He fled to Brazil with \$16 million that belonged to Doeskin and several other corporations.

Birrell returned several years later to face charges. In the meantime, two court-appointed fiscal agents oversaw the company's management.

"I was plant manager when it went into court hands after Birrell took the thing down the drain," Smith said. "That was the downfall."

Smith recalled that it wasn't until the court took control of Doeskin that the rebuilding of the converting plant began. In 1965, the same year that the converting plant was completed, Doeskin was bought out by a Canadian newsprint producer, Consolidated Paper Corp. Ltd.

For a few years, the business went well. Doeskin had found itself in the midst of some local controversy in 1964, however, when officials decided to raze eight of the stone houses built at Rockland in 1802.

The company insisted that the houses were a safety hazard, and that it would cost too much to restore them. Despite objections from the historic area committee of the Greater Wilmington Development Council, the houses were demolished.

With business going well, Doeskin officials decided to expand all its plants in 1968. The 166-year-old manager's home on the property at Rockland and two other old buildings were knocked down to make way for the addition.

The new portion of the plant began operating in early 1969. But the timing was bad. Just then, Smith said, Procter and Gamble began marketing a new product in the East — Charmin. The new brand

and others that followed cut into Doeskin's market.

In November 1970, the company, now called Concel, laid off its 180 paper workers "temporarily" because of business conditions. After 30 years at Rockland and 12 as plant manager, Smith left to become vice president and general manager at Exton (Pa.) Paper Manufacturing.

The market didn't improve in the following months. In January, Concel closed the plant "indefinitely." The 20 remaining employees, office workers, were laid off.

But six months later, the company resumed partial operation at Rockland, bringing in paper from other mills and converting it to finished

Wilmington Jaycees

used the plant for a

marathon dance for

perhaps the last time

the guiet of the area

was broken.

charity in 1975 —

ment equipment to keep the Brandywine clear — equipment that would have cost more than the plant itself

After less than a year, the plant closed for good.

But that's not the end of the story. The plant was hit by fire twice more, in February and May 1974.

The fire in May was apparently caused by a dismantling crew that had been using torches and welding equipment during the day.

"We bought the property when we felt it was a good buy," Mrs. Marine of Vinton Associates explained. Harry Bissell and Benjamin Vinton Jr. paid just over \$1 million for the plant, she said.

The recession of 1974-75 interfered with the men's plans. Although there were a number of inquiries from industries, no one had the money to develop the site.

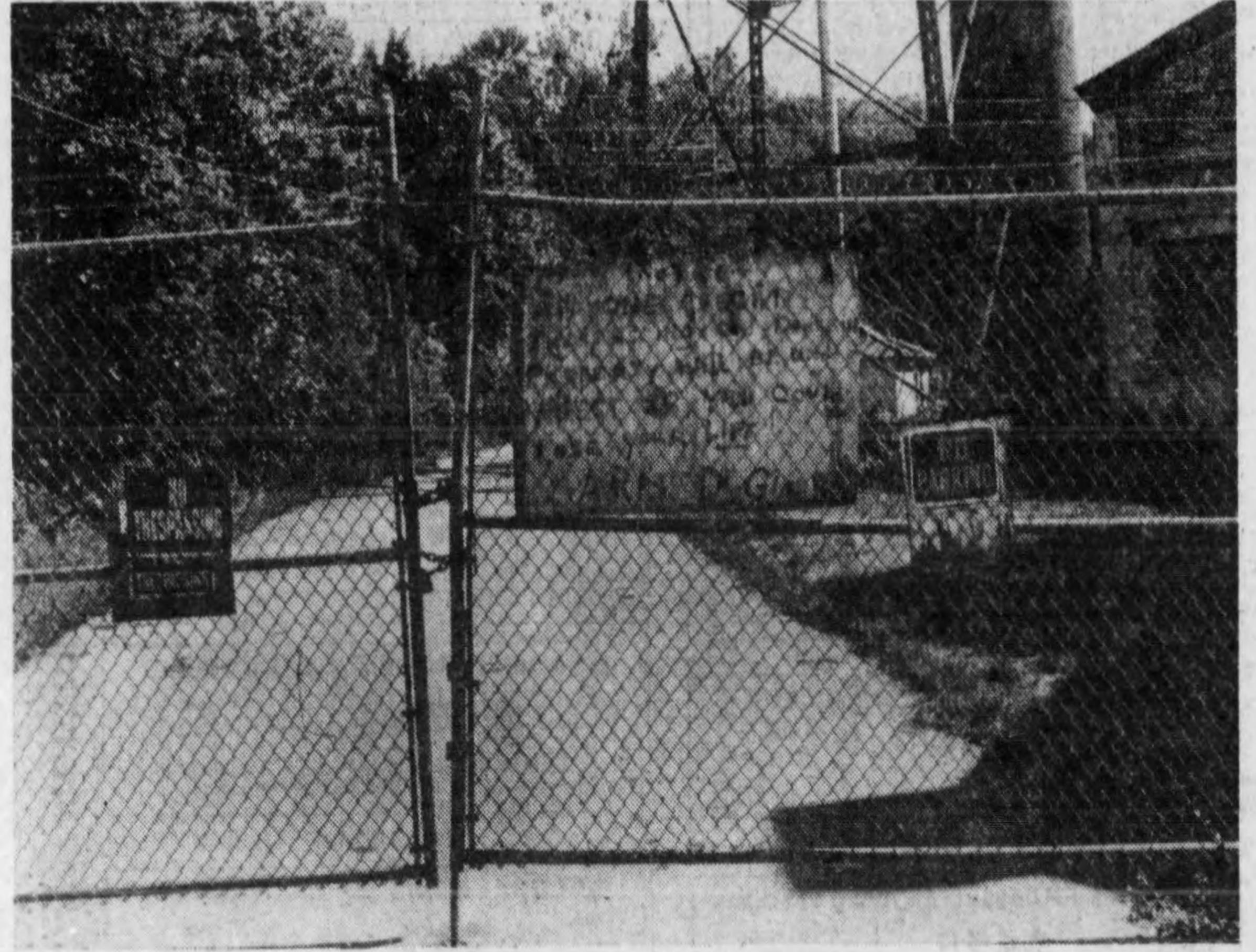
So the buildings sat empty. The Wilmington Jaycees used the plant as a ballroom for a marathon dance for charity in May 1975.

Then the derelict buildings began to decay. Occasionally, trespassers were arrested on the grounds.

The plant was allegedly used last year by thieves as a hiding place for stolen equipment, mostly bulldozers. A man formerly from Rehoboth Beach was indicted in May and arrested three weeks ago in Florida on charges of transporting stolen construction equipment across state lines. He was described by investigators as a "broker" who arranged transportation of the equipment to the old plant or another location.

Two years ago, Vinton bought out Bissell's interest. He began to think again about developing the land and initiated the feasibility studies.

Winton hopes that interest rates will fall enough to implement one of the plans, Mrs. Marine said. A decision is expected by mid-August.



A hand-printed warning of an "Armed Guard" reinforces the "No Trespassing" sign at the Doeskin plant.

products. About 25 people were put back to work. Concel considered reopening fully.

Then nature intervened. Heavy rains flooded the plant. Concel gave up. In 1972, the company sold its entire Doeskin operation to Statler Industries, a tissue manufacturer in Medford, Mass.

Statler operated the plant, although not at full capacity. There were more difficulties.

The new owners discovered that wages paid in northern Delaware by the Du Pont Co., Hercules Inc. and others were higher than the paper industry standard. And they found that the mill needed pollution abate-