

RED CLAY MILL AND HISTORY TOUR

Duration: Approximately 90 minutes

Take a tour of the Red Clay Mill industry, powered by abundant streams coming down from the piedmont's hills. As you crisscross the Red Clay Creek, you will pass a variety of mill types: grist, woolen, saw, cider, woodworking, paper, cotton, snuff, spice and steel. Led by its milling industry, as well as farming, mining and rail transport, Red Clay Creek Valley represents a comprehensive, cohesive economic system.



4.a. Greenbank Mill and Philips Farm

This living history site includes a 1760 gristmill, an 1810 woolen mill, the Philips House, built by the millers in 1793, and a farm with heritage animals and gardens. A milling site since 1677, other types of mills here were sawmills, a cider mill, and a woodworking mill.

Contact: Tony Shahan, Executive Director, at 302-999-9001.
<http://www.greenbankmill.org>

Open Fridays and Saturdays 10-4, group tours by appointment.

4.b. Wilmington & Western Railroad and Red Clay Museum

Ride a vintage steam or diesel train and tour the shops where restoration is taking place. Visit the Red Clay Museum, highlighting the history of the railroad, Greenbank Mill, and Brandywine Springs.

Contact: David Ludlow, Executive Director, at 302-998-1930
<http://www.wvrr.com>

Open Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays through July and August; trains leave 12:30 and 2:00. See website for dates March through December.

4.c. Auburn Heights (Thomas Marshall House)

The Marshall family built Auburn Heights in 1896. Garrett Snuff Mill and Clark Cotton Mill were also nearby. At Auburn Heights, experience steam locomotion aboard a 1915 Stanley Mountain Wagon, or ride the 1/8 size live steam railway. See many Stanley Steamers and a steam-powered popcorn popper.



Contact: Bob Riley, Executive Director
<http://www.auburnheights.org>
2006 Public Events: October 21, 22

Sorry, but access to the museum and grounds at times other than Public Events is strictly limited to special invitation only.

4.d. Ashland Nature Center

This is the site of Ashland Mill, where Swans Down Flour originated, and of the only original covered bridge in Delaware. Explore four self-guiding nature trails traversing 81 acres of rolling terrain through meadows, woodlands and marshes. From June through October, visit the Butterfly House.

Contact: Michael E. Riska, Executive Director, at 302-239-2334.
<http://www.delawarenaturesociety.org>

Open: M-F, 8:30am-4:30pm. Sat, 9am-3pm. Sun. and holidays: Closed

4.e. Mt. Cuba, the site of Eastburn Mills and Wooddale Mill

Mt. Cuba, the former home and gardens of the Lamont du Pont Copelands, is a 630-acre naturalistic gardening center set in the rolling hills of northern Delaware. Eastburn Mills' sawmill and cider mill buildings still exist. The dam for Wooddale Mill (steel mill) is nearby, as is the Hoopes Reservoir dam.



Contact: 302-239-4244
www.mtcubacenter.org

Open for spring tours from mid-April through May and for autumn tours from mid-September through October. Garden visitation is by advance reservation.

4.f. The Historic Village of Marshallton

Take a walking tour; see the remains of Washington's entrenchments on Red Clay Creek, an old woolen mill site, the site of Hesse Grist Mill, ca. 1765, and three Historical Register locations: the Hickman Blacksmith Shop and residence, and the United Methodist Church. See the house of Judy Johnson, Delaware's first African American Baseball Hall of Fame inductee.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marshallton,_Delaware
Contact Bob Grabowski: rgrabowski@comcast.net

STANTON-NEWARK

Culture and economy went hand in hand in building this rich, mid-Atlantic piedmont. Schools and houses of worship were integral to the success as the many European cultures settled in the new world. The Protestant push for higher education became the Newark Academy – the alma mater of many Revolutionary War leaders.



3.a. Judge Morris Estate

This area is home to Revolutionary War hero Robert Kirkwood, who led the Delaware militia to great renown for the bravery of the common farmers and millers who held their own against the King's Army. Strong families here have provided church, academy and government leadership through the centuries.

<http://www.dstateparks.com/known/event/JudgeMorrisEstate.htm>

Private tours of the Judge Morris Estate are available for groups up to 15 people.

To schedule a Private House Tour, call the Nature Center Manager at White Clay Creek State Park (302)368-6560.

3.b. Eastburn-Jeanes Mining Complex

At this site, marble from the Cockeysville formation was heated in kilns to produce quicklime for fertilizer and mortar. The lime was transported over Limestone Road to nearby Pennsylvania, Maryland and Southern Delaware. The remaining historic structures include kilns, residences, shops, spring houses, and the ruin of the stone Eastburn barn.

<http://www.state.de.us/sos/dpa/markers/ncc/EASTBURN%20C-83.shtml>

Though not open to the public, Eastburn-Jeanes is easily viewed from the roadway.

3.c. Head of Christiana Presbyterian Church

The Scottish who came to mine the hills at Newark chartered this church in 1708 in growing Presbyterian congregations setting to worship on the highlands near the water. Many members were ardent patriots. In the 19th century the question of slavery drew partisans on both sides of the issue.

<http://www.state.de.us/sos/dpa/markers/ncc/HEAD%20OF%20CHRISTIANA%20PRESBYTERIAN%20CHURCH%20C-115.shtml>

Office Phone: 302-731-4169

Fax: 302-894-0200
Head of Christiana
comcast.net



3.d. Newark Hike 'n' History

In the early 1700's, Scotch-Irish and Welsh settlers built the community of Newark at a crossroads of old Indian and furtraders' paths leading to market. Newark's history was shaped by the growth of a school, the Newark Academy - now the University of Delaware. Modern-day Newark offers shopping, fine dining and a vibrant nightlife.

<http://newark.de.us/downtown>
Restaurants, shopping, entertainment



3.e. Welsh Tract Church

Old Welsh Tract Primitive Baptist Meeting House's congregation was organized in Wales in 1701 and settled here 1703. A cannonball passed through the Meeting House during the Battle of Cooch's Bridge. The church marks the end of the battle when Washington's Continentals retreated up Oglethorpe Road to Stanton.

http://www.delghosts.com/Welsh_Tract.html

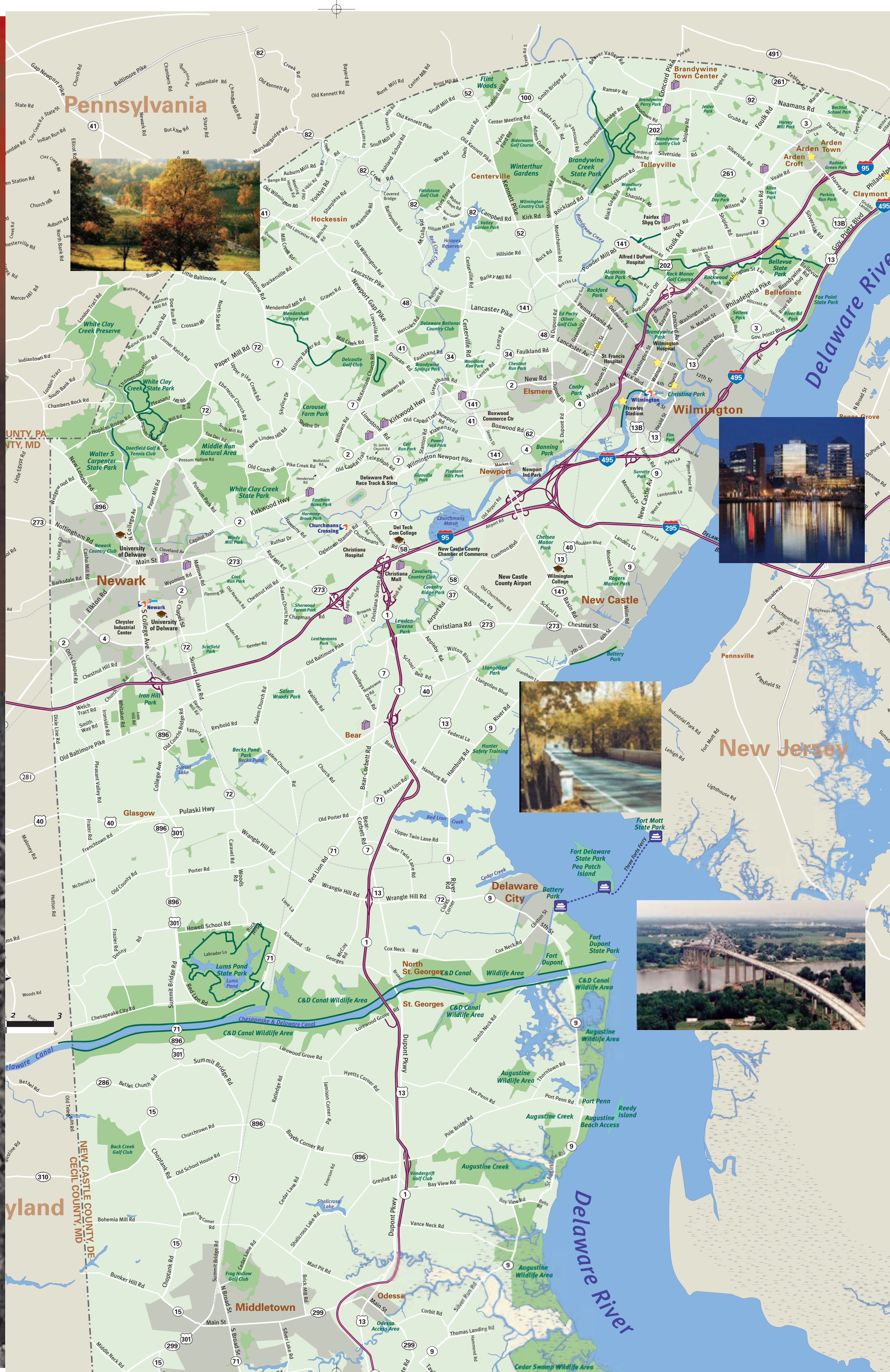


3.f. Hale-Byrnes House

George Washington headquartered here prior to the Battle of the Brandywine in 1777. Thinking the British would march up the King's Highway to take Philadelphia, he stationed his soldiers along the Red Clay at Stanton. The British instead snuck overland, and Washington finally caught up at Chadds Ford.

<http://history.delaware.gov/calendar.shtml>
Contact: (302) 998-3792

Hours: Open the first Wednesday of each month, 12 pm-3 p.m. and other times by appointment.



PHILADELPHIA PIKE AND BRANDYWINE VALLEY

Duration: 45 minutes

5.a. Brandywine Village - Market Street

Located on the Brandywine Creek, Brandywine Village became a milling center for high-quality flour in the mid-eighteenth century. The stone millers' houses along Market Street are the best preserved part of the Village. In 1869, it became part of Wilmington and in 1971 was listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Contact the Greater Brandywine Village Revitalization:
(302) 571-9050
www.brandywinevillage.org

5.b. Rockwood

Rockwood is a unique English estate built by members of two prominent Quaker families, starting in 1850. Properties include a "rural gothic" mansion/ Victorian museum, a new exhibition/ activity center, and a natural 72 acre park. Historic English gardens/grounds and walking trails highlight the features of the Piedmont landscape.

Contact: (302)761-4340
RockwoodPark@ncde.org
www.rockwood.org

Park and Garden open 6am-10pm M-Su; Mansion open T-Su 10am-3pm.

5.c. Bellevue Estate

Bellevue Estate was rebuilt by William H. DuPont Jr. in 1928 as a replica of President James Madison's home, Montpelier, which was also DuPont's boyhood home. His father purchased Bellevue Estate in 1893, building a variety of equestrian buildings. In 1976, the State acquired the property and created Bellevue State Park.

Contact: (302) 761-6963
www.dstateparks.com/bvsp/bvsp.htm
Open daily 8 AM until sunset.



5.d. Archmere

Designed to rival Brandywine Valley estates, Archmere was modeled after the Ducal Palace in Urbino, Italy and featured Tiffany stained glass ceilings and marble and bronze fountains. It was built in 1910 by John J. Raskob, treasurer of the DuPont Company and a financier of the Empire State Building.

Contact: 302-798-6632
www.archmereacademy.com

PENCADER

2.a. Christina Bridge

Originally a wooden bridge built in 1679, the Christina Bridge was unreliable and according to local lore a loose slate almost caused George Washington to get dumped into the river here one day. In 1781, General Lafayette landed 1,200 troops at this location and marched them down the Kings Highway.

2.b. Old Baltimore Pike

Swedish and Dutch Welsh Tract settlers first lived and traveled along water ways. By 1675, they began building roads by improving on narrow Indian trails. In 1723, a new toll turnpike facilitated commerce between the boys and by 1775, stagecoaches were running between Baltimore and Philadelphia from New Castle to Frenchtown.

2.c. Cooch's Dayette complex/Iron Hill

This is a site of native Indian mining and colonial iron mining and milling and the road where the British forces were met by Maxwell's Brigade in 1777. Generals Washington, Greene, and Lafayette came to Iron Hill in hope of viewing British Army then landing along the Elk River.

<http://www.pencaderheritage.org/main/landmarks/philadp03.html>

5.e. Robinson House

Built on the King's Highway around 1723, the Robinson House was passed by Caesar Rodney on his famous ride to Philadelphia on July, 2, 1776 to make Delaware the first state to sign the Declaration of Independence. The home also entertained George Washington and was the popular Naaman's Tea House from 1910 to 1935.



Contact: (302) 792-0285
Email: info@robinsonhouse.org
www.robinsonhouse.org
Open by appointment or event.

5.f. The Ardens

On the National Register, Arden, Ardentown, and Ardencroft together are nationally significant as the only surviving Henry George single-tax, Arts and Crafts community. Ardencroft, the first racially integrated community in Delaware, figured in the 1954 Brown V Education desegregation case.



Call 302 478-7257 for the Arden Club.
www.theardens.com
Publicly accessible

5.g. Brandywine Valley National Scenic Byway

The Brandywine Valley is a scenic area of rolling hills and pastoral landscapes. The Brandywine Valley Scenic Byway begins in downtown Wilmington's Rodney Square before passing several estates, including Nemours, Winterthur, and Longwood and other attractions, including the Brandywine River Museum and Delaware Art Museum.

www.byways.org/browse/byways/57779/overview.html

2.d. Buck's Tavern

Known during the Revolution as Buck or Carson's Tavern, George Washington stopped here several times. His diary states on September 3, 1774, "Dined at Buck Tavern [Carson's] and lodged at New Castle." The building was moved to its present location, brick by brick, in the 20th century.

<http://www.dnrec.state.de.us/dnrec2000/admin/press/story1.asp?PRID=1516>

2.e. Delaware City / C&D Canal

Originally dug by mule teams, the canal shortened the travel distance from Baltimore to Philadelphia by 300 miles. Delaware City was laid out in 1828 by investors convinced of the opportunity presented by the new canal. An old lock remains where the ferry leaves for the Civil War prison at Fort Delaware.

2.f. City of New Castle/ Frenchtown Railroad

Constructed in 1831, this was the third railroad to open for business in the country. Passengers paid 10 cents/mile to cross from the Delaware to the Chesapeake Bay. New Castle retains the look and feel of the 17th Century town that first welcomed William Penn to America.

<http://www.newcastlecity.net>