

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

BRANDYWINE PARK

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Southeast of Eighteenth Street & Northeast of Park Drive &
Lovering Ave., between the Augustine Bridge and the
Market Street Bridge

CITY, TOWN

Wilmington

VICINITY OF

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Delaware

CODE

10

COUNTY

New Castle

One

CODE

002

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☒ DISTRICT☐ BUILDING(S)☐ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☒ PUBLIC☐ PRIVATE☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☐ OCCUPIED☐ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

☐ YES: RESTRICTED☒ YES: UNRESTRICTED☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE☐ COMMERCIAL☐ EDUCATIONAL☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ GOVERNMENT☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ MILITARY☐ MUSEUM☒ PARK☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ RELIGIOUS☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ TRANSPORTATION☐ OTHER:**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

City of Wilmington

STREET & NUMBER

Public Building

CITY, TOWN

Wilmington

VICINITY OF

STATE

Delaware

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Public Building

STREET & NUMBER

Rodney Square

CITY, TOWN

Wilmington

STATE

Delaware

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Delaware Survey of Historic Sites & Buildings, N-1566

DATE

1974

FEDERAL ☒ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCAL ☐DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Division of Historical & Cultural Affairs, Hall of Records

CITY, TOWN

Dover

STATE

Delaware

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 6 PAGE 2

TITLE: Historic American Engineering Record
(Wilmington North 18.452280.4401160)
(Wilmington North 18.452280.4401120)
(Wilmington North 18.452290.4401080)
(Wilmington North 18.453200.4400000)

DATE: 1975

Federal

DEPOSITORY: Library of Congress

CITY: Washington, D. C.

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
X EXCELLENT	___ DETERIORATED	___ UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
___ GOOD	___ RUINS	X ALTERED	___ MOVED DATE _____
___ FAIR	___ UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Because of their topography, the lands immediately adjacent to the Brandywine River were not readily developed and have been preserved relatively intact, retaining the use which they have had from Wilmington's establishment, that of a recreational area. Known first as the Brandywine Glen and after the establishment of a park system as Brandywine Park, the park lands blend well with the surrounding city while providing the open space area that every city requires.

The park stretches between the Market Street Bridge and the Augustine Bridge and extends to 18th Street on the north and Park Drive on the south. Upon entering the park at its southeastern end, Park Drive runs between the river and the south mill race. The race is one of the few remnants of a once-great milling industry complex located just below the Market Street Bridge. It still serves the Wilmington Water Works. Park Drive passes the First Presbyterian Church of Wilmington at the foot of West Street. The church was removed to the park in 1918 to ensure its preservation. Opposite the church is the McKinley Memorial, a cast bronze bas-relief set in a stone alcove. Originally erected in 1908, it was moved here from another site in the park in 1962. The drive then passes under the Washington Memorial Bridge (1920), in itself one of the finest monuments in the park. From here the park widens out to the north as the river curves. The mill race throughout this upper park is spanned by wooden foot bridges. At the foot of Adams Street is the Old Barley Mill Stone. The mill that stood on this site was on the King's Road. At this point, the old road crossed the Brandywine. Playgrounds for smaller children are also located in this area.

Crossing Van Buren Street, a change in the landscape of the park can be sensed. It is more wooded and a progressively steeper hill is found on its southern border. Eventually, Park Drive winds its way out into the city streets. The park land continues, however, and can be wandered on foot. This is a scenic wooded area.

The end of the park is marked by three bridges. The westernmost of these was built as a railroad bridge. When it was abandoned by the railroad in 1910, the city rebuilt it as a roadway. The new railroad bridge was erected just a few yards to the east of the old one. It is faced with stone; its piers are connected by elongated arched openings. Below these bridges is a steel suspension footbridge. From this footbridge, the visitor is able to view the gently flowing Brandywine as it is criss-crossed by its several bridges.

From the footbridge, one enters the northern park. Glen Avenue runs the length of the park terminating near the three bridges at the entrance to a small industrial site. The land to the north of the drive is very steep and rocky at this point. As one travels east on Glen Avenue, the park begins to widen out to the south. Clearly visible is the service gate at the head of the north race. It was closed in 1950 but its path is still visible throughout the park.

The series of elliptical arches is the most striking feature of the I-95 overpass. Glen Drive passes under it just before it reaches the Van Buren Street Bridge. Piers support long low arches on the Van Buren Street bridge. Just to the west of the street is the Rose Garden. It was begun in 1933 as a relief project. There were eight hundred rose bushes planted here; at one time it was considered to be one of the best in the country. Just to the east of Van Buren Street is a garden of a different kind, called the Josephine Garden. A large fountain erected in memory of Josephine Tatnell Smith is flanked by two double rows of Japanese cherry trees. Both the trees and the fountain were the gift of Col. J. Ernest Smith in 1933.

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At Van Buren Street, access can be obtained to the upper park. Going up the old cobblestone street, The Children's Zoo is located just to the east along Glen Avenue. The upper park is located on the flat ridge above the creek bed. Here are located several playgrounds, ballfields, a stadium and an open meadow.

The edge of the parkland is Eighteenth Street. It extends as far as Washington Street. In the triangle formed by Eighteenth Street, Washington Street, and Baynard Boulevard stands this memorial to those who served in World War I. It is known as the William H. Todd Memorial after its donor, a Wilmingtonian who built a shipyard in Brooklyn. A Statue of winged victory on a pedestal stands in front of a thirty-five foot high obelisk surmounted by an urn. They are set in a semi-circular platform banked behind by trees. In front of this is a parade ground where Washington is said to have reviewed the troops during the Revolution. The parade ground slopes down to the Washington Memorial Bridge. The monument was dedicated in 1925.

Below the Washington Street Bridge to the west is a natural amphitheatre once used for public meetings; to the east, the park narrows along park drive as the river draws closer to the steep embankment. On the far side, a residential area spreads out to the north while to the south the river runs very close to Glen Avenue until it intersects with Market Street at the Market Street Bridge.

The rich foliage and overwhelming natural beauty of Brandywine Park as well as its historical association with Frederick Law Olmsted, create a city park of which Wilmington has a right to be proud.

B SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 1886

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

As an example of landscape architecture, Brandywine Park is one of the finest in Delaware. Indeed, when it is compared with other parks of its size in this country, there are few which surpass it in natural beauty. It is laid out in the mode so enthusiastically advocated by Frederick Law Olmsted, the famous nineteenth-century landscape architect. As Wilmington's first city park, it also has significance in the area of city planning.

The land along the Brandywine has always been used as a recreation area by the citizens of Wilmington. It was not until 1868, however, that the establishment of a park was considered. The interest in this proposal stemmed from the interest in park planning taking place in Europe and America at the time.

In Victorian Europe, economic and social forces were working towards providing a better environment for the masses. The landscape movement no longer restricted itself to the wealthy but displayed itself in the establishment of public parks. At the same time, the east coast of this country was beginning to feel the loss of its wilderness. Cities were crowded with immigrants who had never known the wealth of natural landscape offered by this land. The American landscape architect began to take the lead in the movement. Men such as A. J. Downing and Frederick Law Olmsted led the new landscape movement, central to which was the establishment of public parks.

The criteria of men such as Olmsted and Downing were used by the 1868 committee that examined the land along the Brandywine. They found it to contain all the elements which were required to make a park beautiful: "trees, uneven grades, slopes, water, drives, walks, concourses, entrances, labyrinths, music stands, lawns, greens, playgrounds, etc." The Brandywine would be the central core of all this scenic beauty. They concluded that "no city in the land has such a stream in its Park, and neither can they, with all their lavish expenditure of money, build one that can compare with it."

For more than a decade as the park movement grew in the United States, no action was taken on the Wilmington park. Then in 1883, the state legislature passed a bill providing for "Public Parks for the use of the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity, and creating a Board of Park Commissioners to take the care and management of such lands as would be acquired under the provisions of the act."

Once established, the Board of Park Commissioners immediately consulted with Frederick Law Olmsted. Olmsted, after viewing the possible park sites, enthusiastically recommended that the land along the Brandywine be obtained for a park. This area far surpassed other sites which would have been adequate as parks in other cities. In his report, Olmsted advised that in order to assure the success of the Brandywine Park project, all discussion of the related Rockford Park project be suspended. He felt that "with every advantage that a lavish outlay may buy, it cannot in fifty years be made nearly as valuable..." a parkland.

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In 1886, after the legislature amended its original bill to provide a method of obtaining funds, the first purchases of land were made. Samuel Canby, the first president of the Board of Park Commissioners was appointed to engineer the laying out of the park. Canby consulted with Olmsted; the plan he created certainly reflected many of Olmsted's ideas. Canby's plan enhanced the natural beauty of the park, the landscape which had initially impressed Olmsted. Wilmington was fortunate in that this area had never lost its natural wilderness. Canby added roads, paths, and walks blending them inconspicuously into the park landscape. Of prime importance was the preservation of the river and of the mill races. The south race has remained as a tribute to the industrial history of Wilmington. The bridges which cross the park add to its beauty. They are themselves works of art, pieces of engineering sculpture. Other pieces of sculpture have been placed in the park as memorials. Among them are: the bas-relief of President McKinley (1908); the William H. Todd Memorial dedicated to those who served in World War I (1925) and the fountain in the Josephine Garden (1932-4). Symbolic of the milling industry that was so much a part of the history of Wilmington is the old Barley Mill Stone, embedded at the foot of Adams Street where the mill once stood. A zoo was established in the park as early as 1905. It was situated in a natural amphitheater where Clay, Calhoun and Webster once addressed meetings. The Tatnall's Woods Area of the park now has a children's zoo in about the same location.

Wilmington has grown up around Brandywine Park and it has had an effect on the city's planning. Every effort has been made to preserve it in its natural state. Recently, when it became known that a highway overpass was to cross the park, a fierce battle ensued. Although the highway was built, the overpass was designed in a way to blend with the other forms of bridge engineering in the park. The park today, as from its inception, is central to the recreational activities in the city and has many ball fields, tennis courts and playgrounds. Most importantly, it has preserved the open space that has become so essential to living in a city. It is, in fact, one of the finest legacies that the City of Wilmington could have been left by its forefathers.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Zebbley, Frank R. Along the Brandywine. Wilmington: By the Author, 1940.
Report of the Park Commissioners, Wilmington, Delaware, 1905. Wilmington: John M. Rogers Press, 1906.
Bryant, William Cullen, ed. Picturesque America. Vol. I. New York: D. Appleton Company, 1872.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 175 acres

E: 18/453345/4399850

UTM REFERENCES

F: 18/453400/4400030

A 18 45.2670 440.1280

B 18 45.2025 440.1060

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C 18 45.2510 440.0910

D 18 45.2970 440.060

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at Market Street near the Market Street Bridge and running along the south side of the south race until it intersects the lot which contains the Old First Presbyterian Church, then south and west to include this lot, crossing West Street to include the lot with the McKinley Memorial, then north to the south side of Park Drive, continuing therewith and including two small strips of land to the south of Park Drive, until it intersects Adams Street, then up the west side of Adams until it intersects the south side of Wawaset Street and continuing therewith until it crosses Van Buren Street, then with the west side of Van Buren

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
-------	------	--------	------

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
-------	------	--------	------

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Joan M. Norton, Historic Site Surveyor

ORGANIZATION

Division of Historical & Cultural Affairs

DATE

June 1976

STREET & NUMBER

Hall of Records

TELEPHONE

(302) 678-5314

CITY OR TOWN

Dover

STATE

Delaware

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS

NATIONAL ☐

STATE ☐

LOCAL ☒

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Lauren C. Long

TITLE, Director, Division of Historical & Cultural Affairs

DATE 7/12/76

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

GPO-892-453

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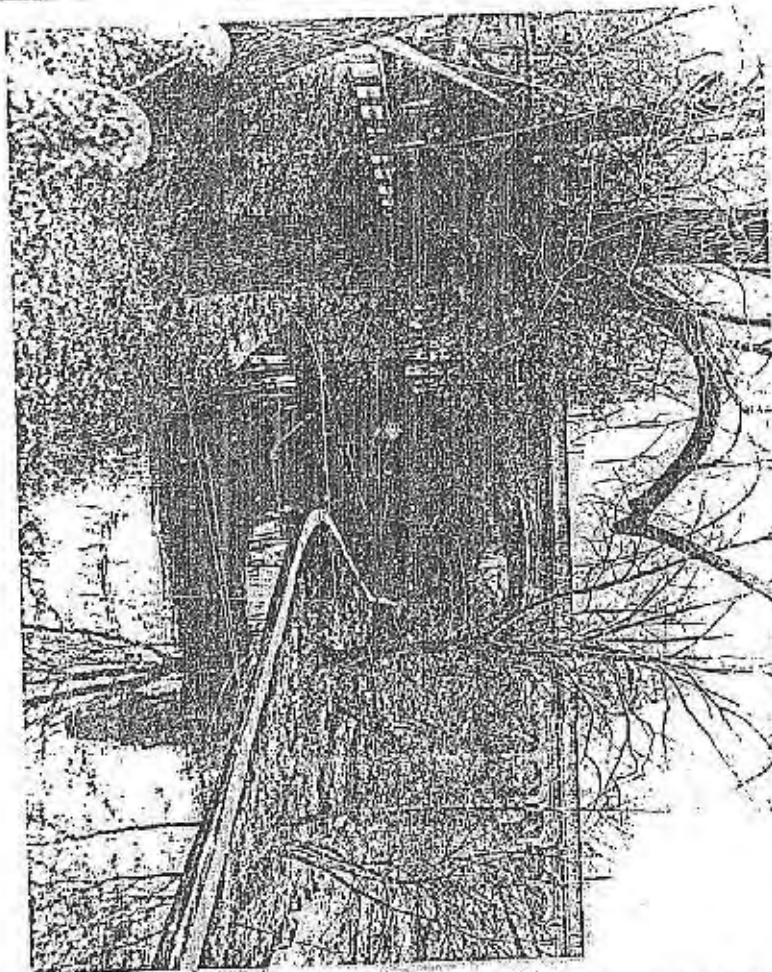
DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

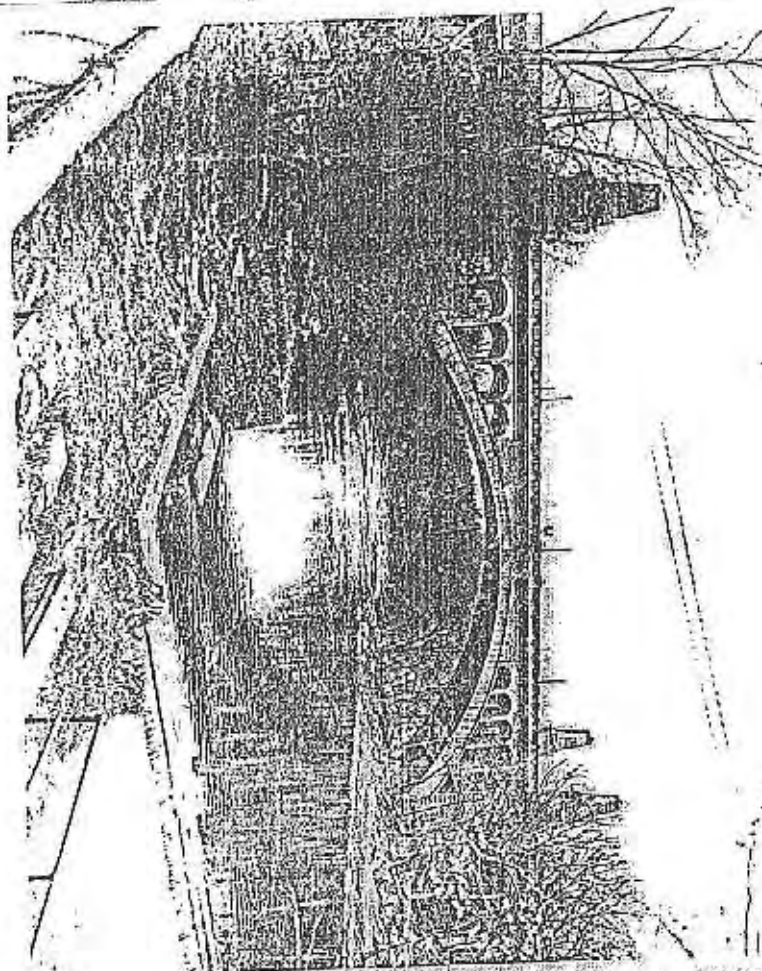
ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 2

Street, until it intersects the south side of Lovering Avenue and then therewith until it intersects with the centerline of the Augustine Cut-Off, then north following the Augustine Cut-Off until it intersects with Eighteenth Street and then with the centerline of Eighteenth Street until it intersects the centerline of Washington Street, then south with the centerline of Washington Street then south with the centerline of Eighteenth Street until it intersects the centerline of Sixteenth Street, and then therewith east until it intersects Glen Avenue, continuing along the north side of Glen Avenue until it intersects Market Street at the north side of the Market Street Bridge and then with Market Street to the south side of the bridge and place of beginning.

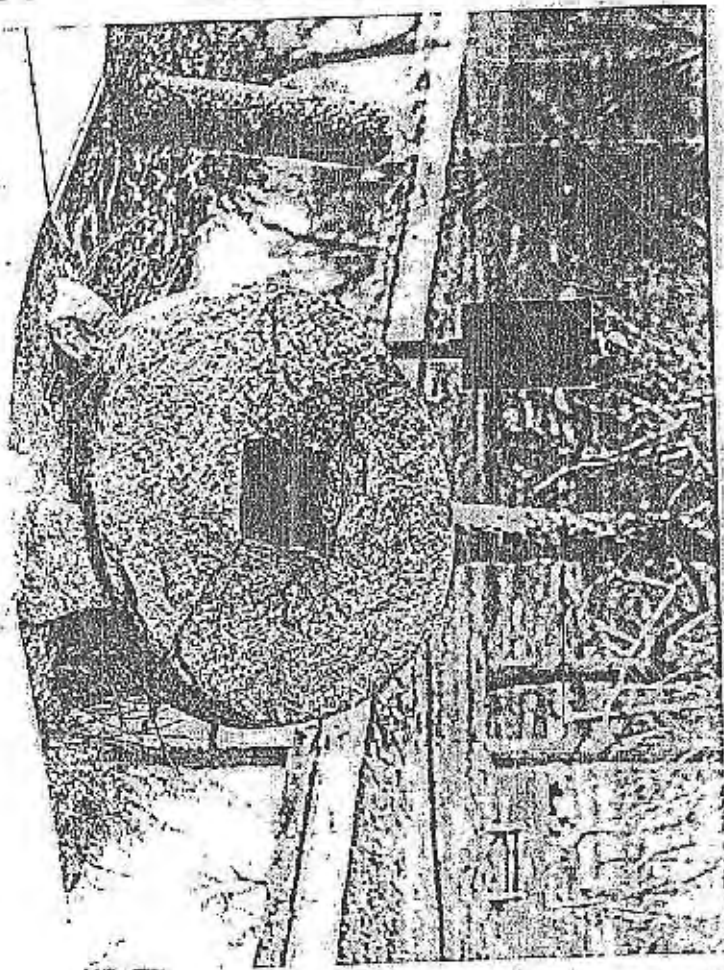
NAME: Brandywine Park
 LOCATION: Wilmington, Delaware
 PHOTOGRAPHER: Jean M. Norton
 DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: PERIL 1976
 LOCATION OF NAME: Historic Preservation Section, Div. of
 Historical & Cultural Affairs, Dover, DE
 DESCRIPTION: South Brandywine Park, Park Drive at West St
 PHOTOGRAPH NUMBER: 2

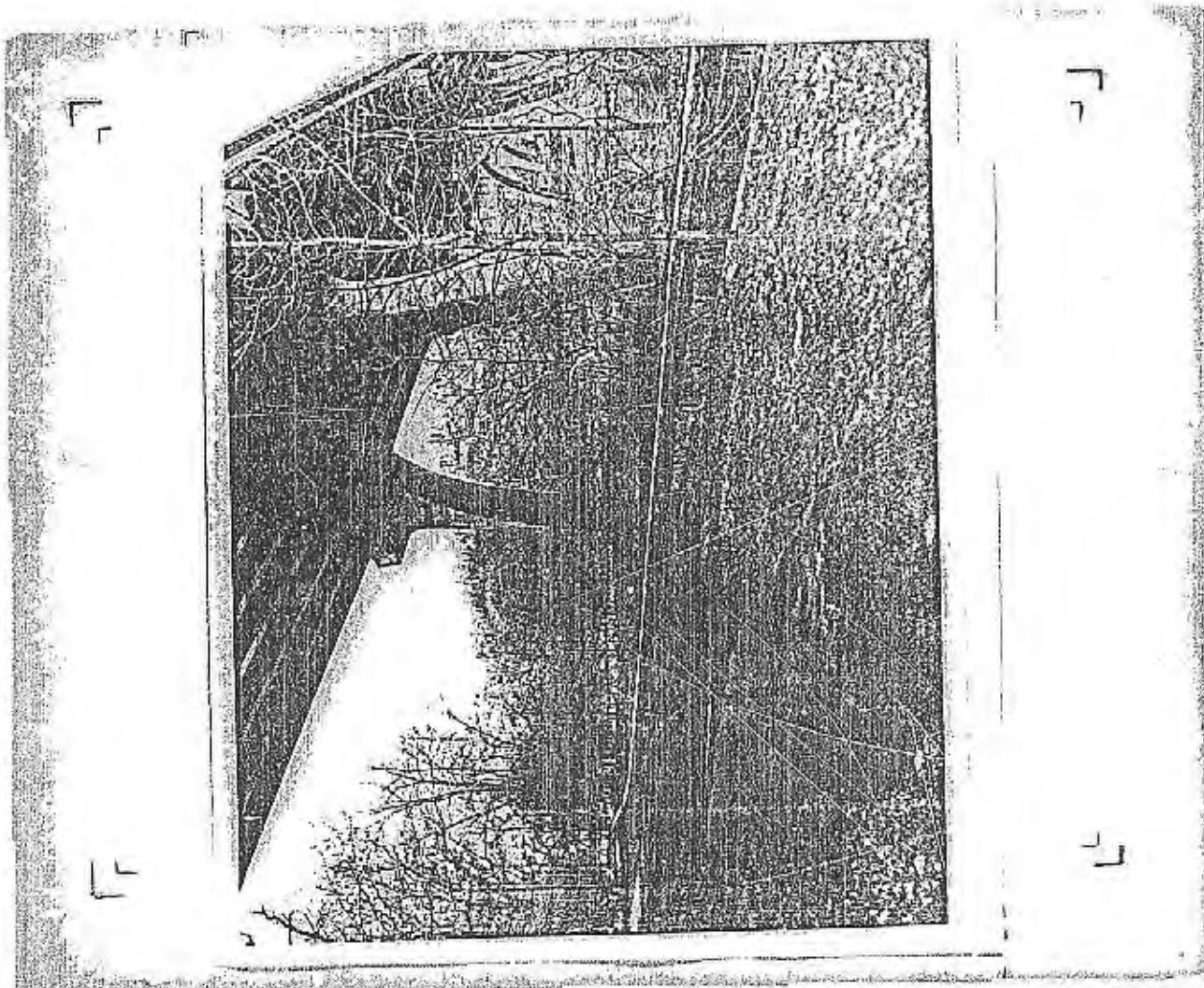


NAME: Brandywine Park
 LOCATION: Wilmington, Delaware
 PHOTOGRAPHER: Joan M. Norton
 DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: April 1976
 LOCATION OF NEG: Historic Preservation Section, Div. of
 Hist. & Cult. Affairs, Dover, Delaware
 DESCRIPTION: South Brandywine Park, Park Drive at foot
 of Main Street, South Race looking northwest
 PHOTOGRAPH NUMBER: 3



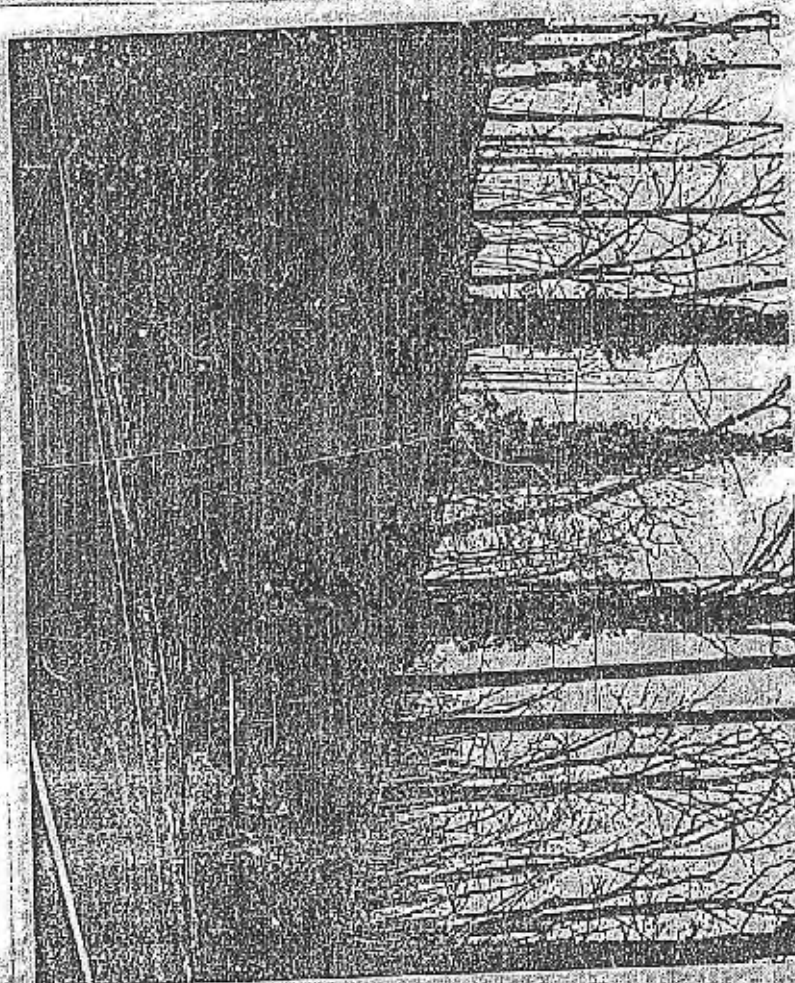
Name: Brandywine Park
 Location: Wilmington, Delaware
 Photographer: Jean H. Norton
 Date of Photograph: April 1976
 Location of Neg: Historic Preservation Section, Div. of
 Description: Washington Memorial Bridge-carries Washington
 Street over the Brandywine, looking north-
 west
 Photograph Number: 4



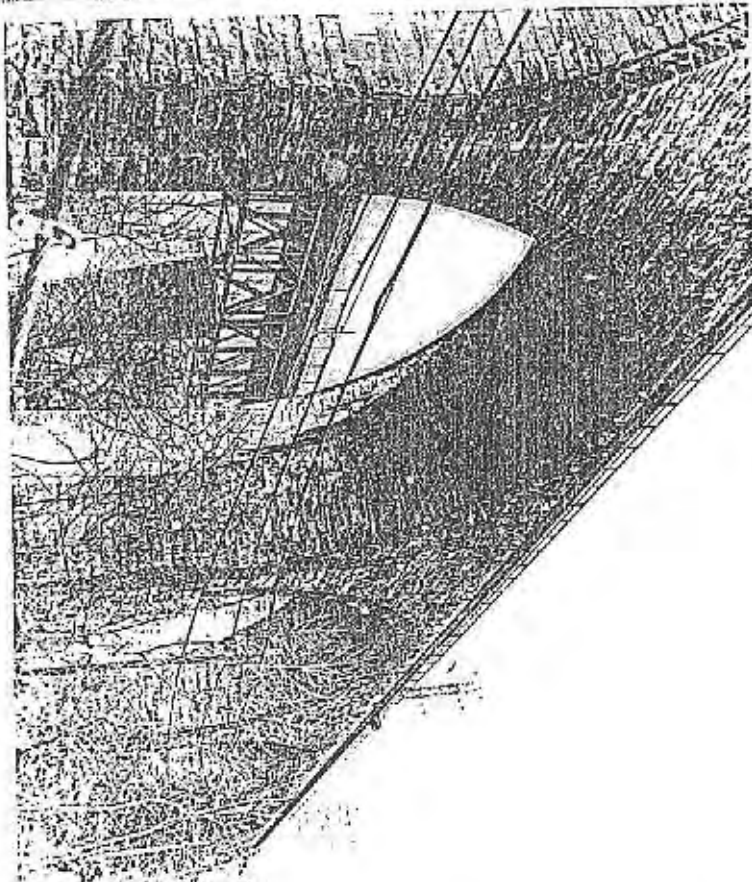


NAME: Brandywine Park
 LOCATION: Wilmington, Delaware
 PHOTOGRAPHER: Joan M. Norton
 DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: April 1976
 LOCATION OF NEG: Historic Preservation Section, Div. of
 Historical & Cultural Affairs, Dover, DE
 DESCRIPTION: South Brandywine Park, Park Drive at foot
 of Mann Street, Marley Hill Stone
 PHOTOGRAPH NUMBER: 5

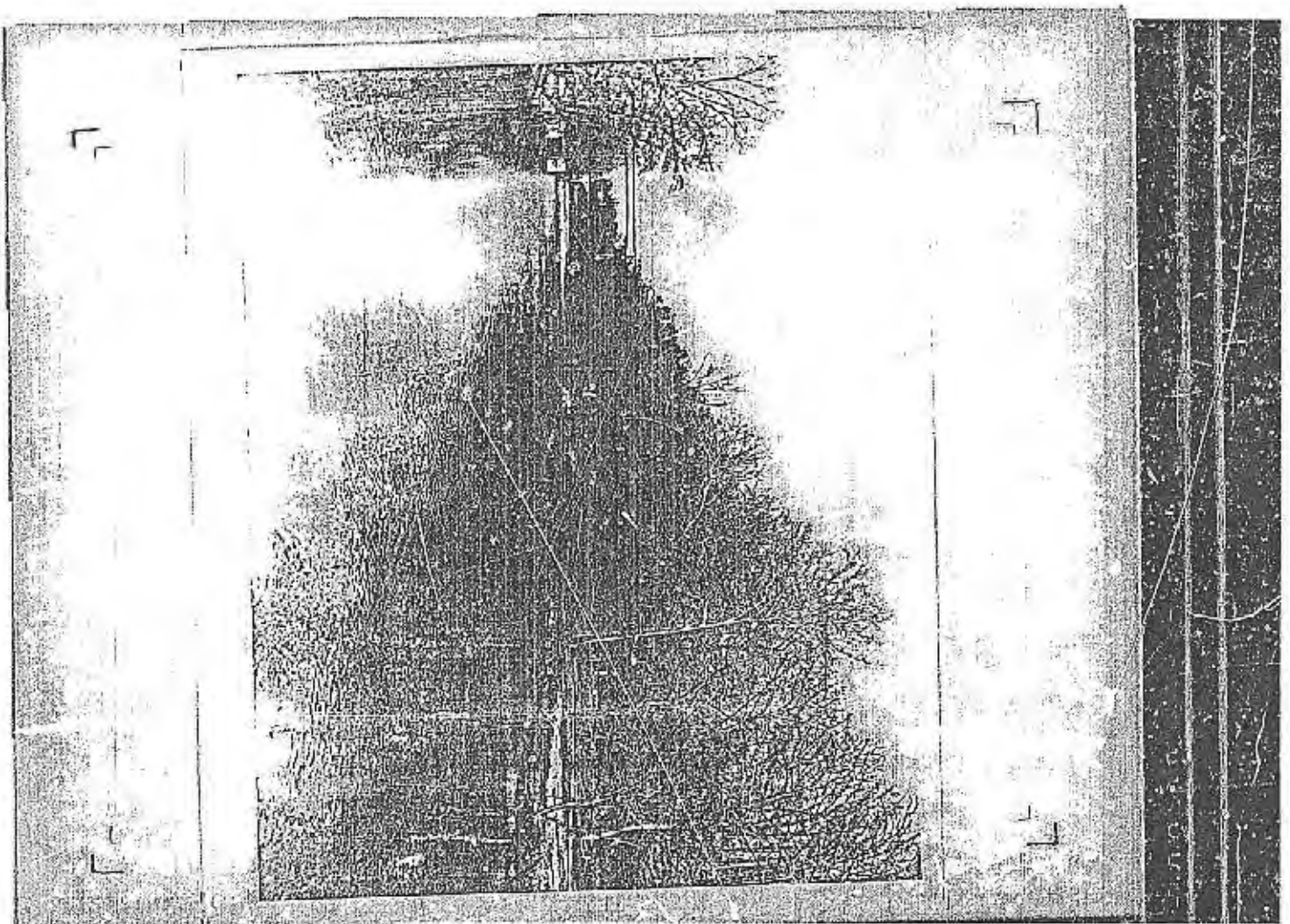
NAME: Brandywine Park
 LOCATION: Wilmington, Delaware
 PHOTOGRAPHER: Jean M. Norton
 DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: April 1976
 LOCATION OF NEG: National Preservation Section, Div. of
 Hist. & Cult. Affairs, Dover, Delaware
 DESCRIPTION: South Brandywine Park, the South Zone as
 it appears under the I-95 overpass, looking
 northwest
 PHOTOGRAPH NUMBER: 6

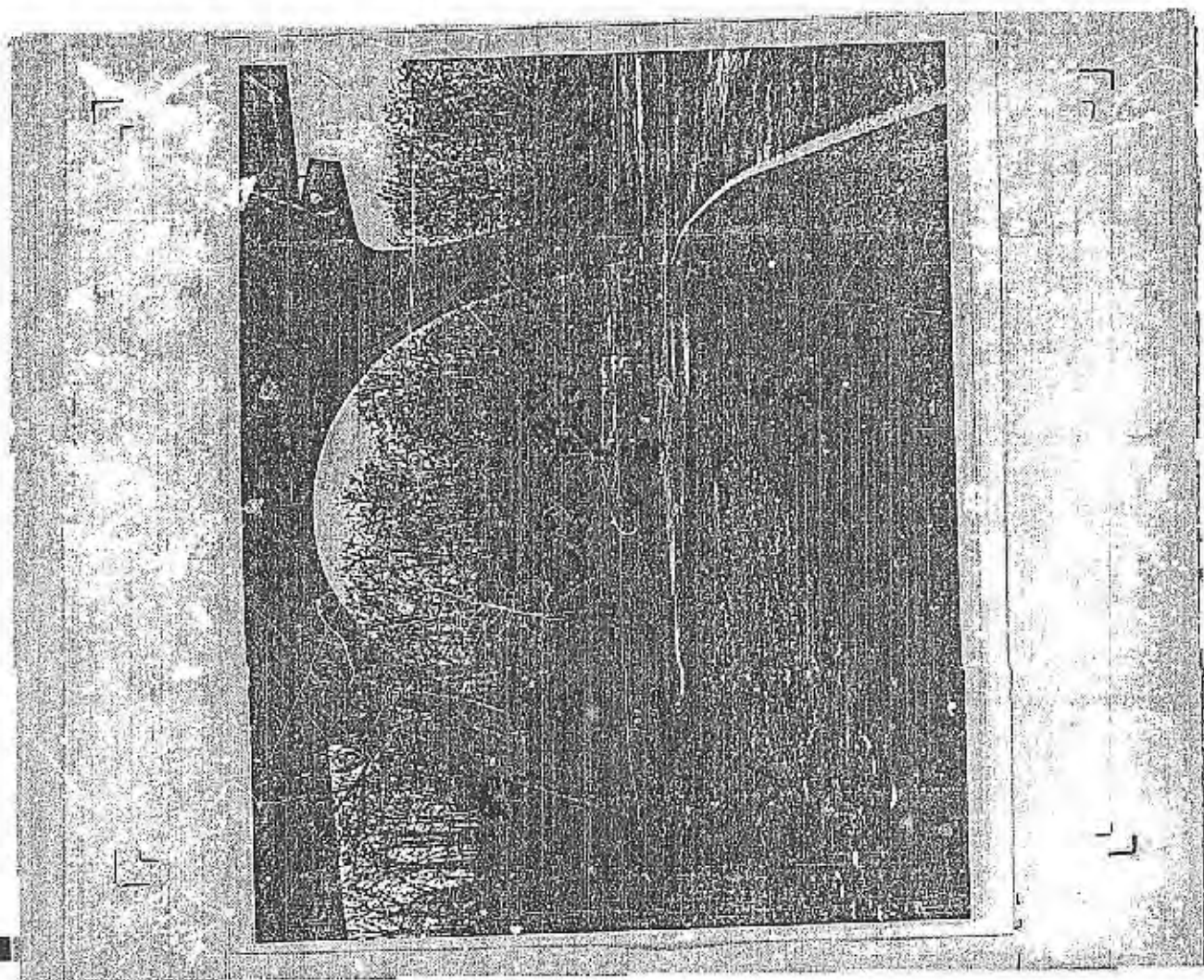


NAME: Brandywine Park
 LOCATION: Wilmington, Delaware
 PHOTOGRAPHER: Joan M. Korton
 DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: April 1976
 LOCATION OF PHS: National Preservation Section, Div. of
 H.E.C. & C.A.L. Affairs, Dover, Delaware
 DESCRIPTION: Steel suspension foot bridge over the
 Brandywine, looking southwest
 PHOTOGRAPH NUMBER: 9

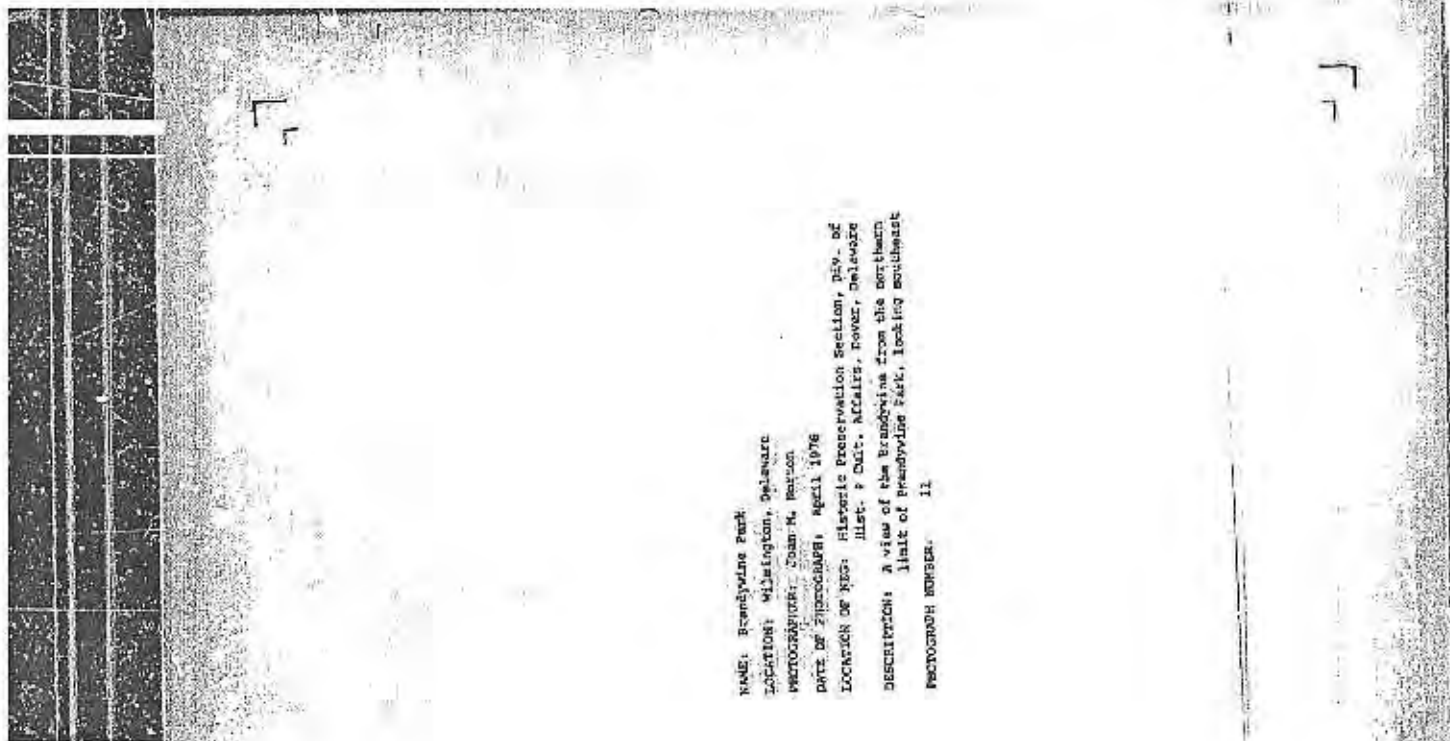


WEB: BRADSHAW FULTON
 CLAYTON M. JALINGHON, Delaware
 PHOTOGRAPHER: JOHN H. BROWN
 DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: APRIL 1976
 LOCATION OF SITE: Historic Preservation Section, Div. of
 Historic & Cultural Affairs, Dover, Delaware
 DESCRIPTION: The old S. & O. Railroad bridge (the Augustus
 bridge) crossed in the center of the bridge
 which replaced it, looking northeast.
 PHOTOGRAPH NUMBER: 10

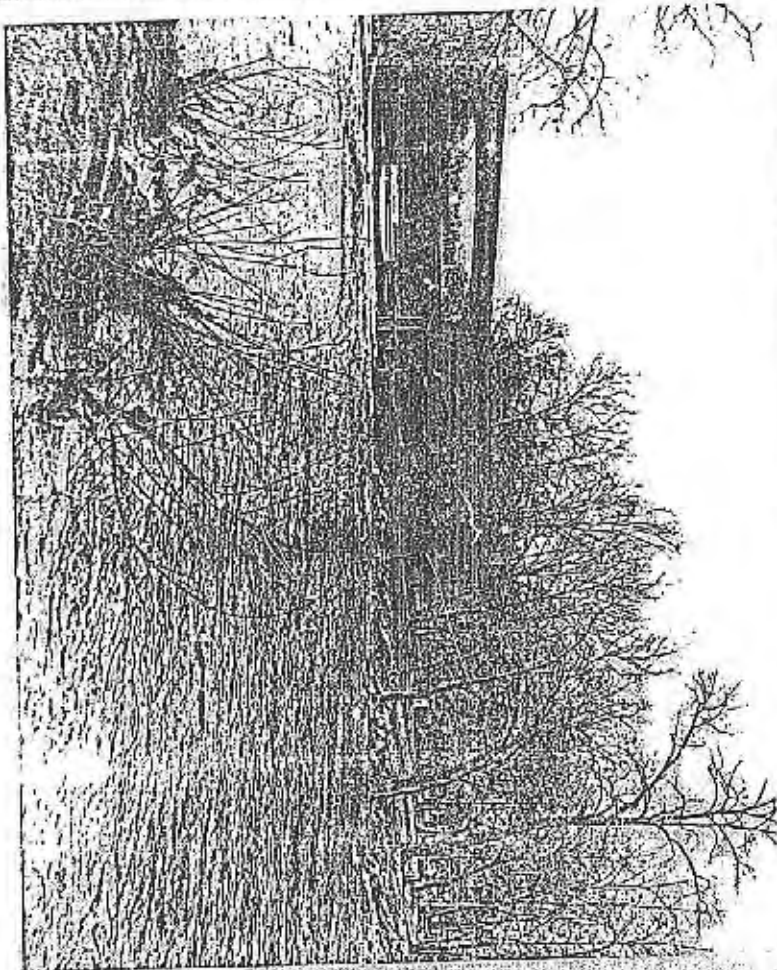




NAME: Brandywine Park
 LOCATION: Wilmington, Delaware
 PHOTOGRAPHER: Joan M. Nelson
 DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: April 1976
 LOCATION OF NEG: Historic Preservation Section, Div. of
 Hist. & Cult. Affairs, Dover, Delaware
 DESCRIPTION: A view of the Brandywine from the northern
 limit of Brandywine Park, looking southeast
 PHOTOGRAPH NUMBER: 11



NAME: Brandywine Park
LOCATION: Wilmington, Delaware
PHOTOGRAPHER: John N. Norton
DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: December 1971
LOCATION OF INFO: Historic Preservation Section, Div. of
Hist. & Cult. Affairs, Dover, Delaware
DESCRIPTION: South Brandywine Park as seen through one
of the I-95 Bridge spans, looking south-
west
PHOTOGRAPH NUMBER: 12



NAME: Broadway "

LOCATION: Wilmington, Delaware

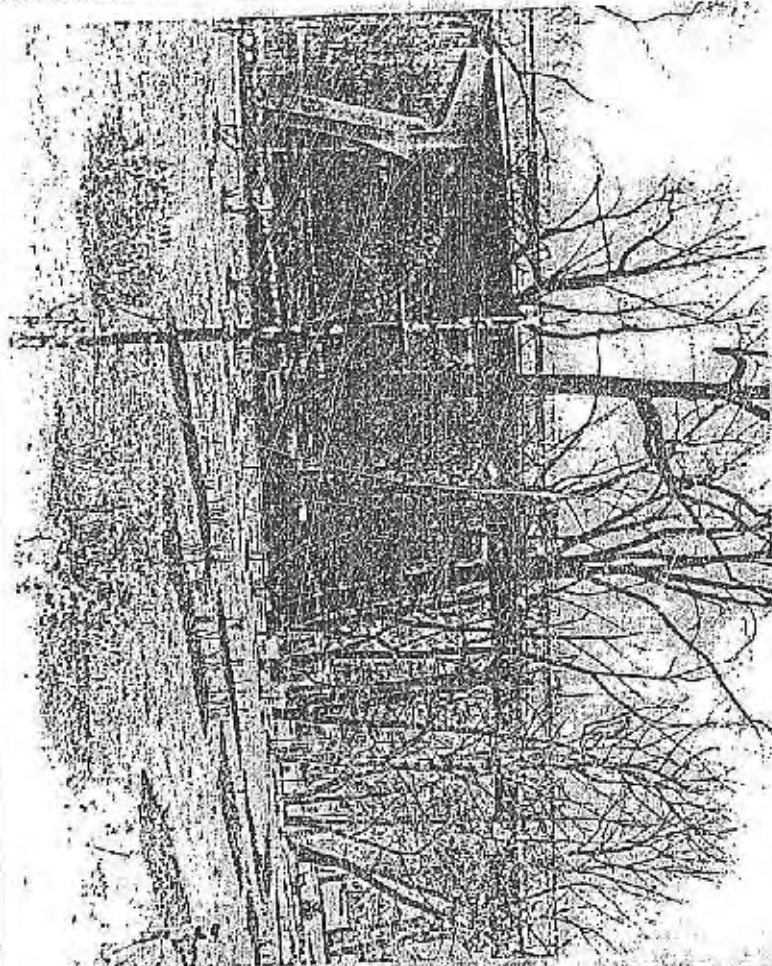
PHOTOGRAPHER: Joan M. Boston

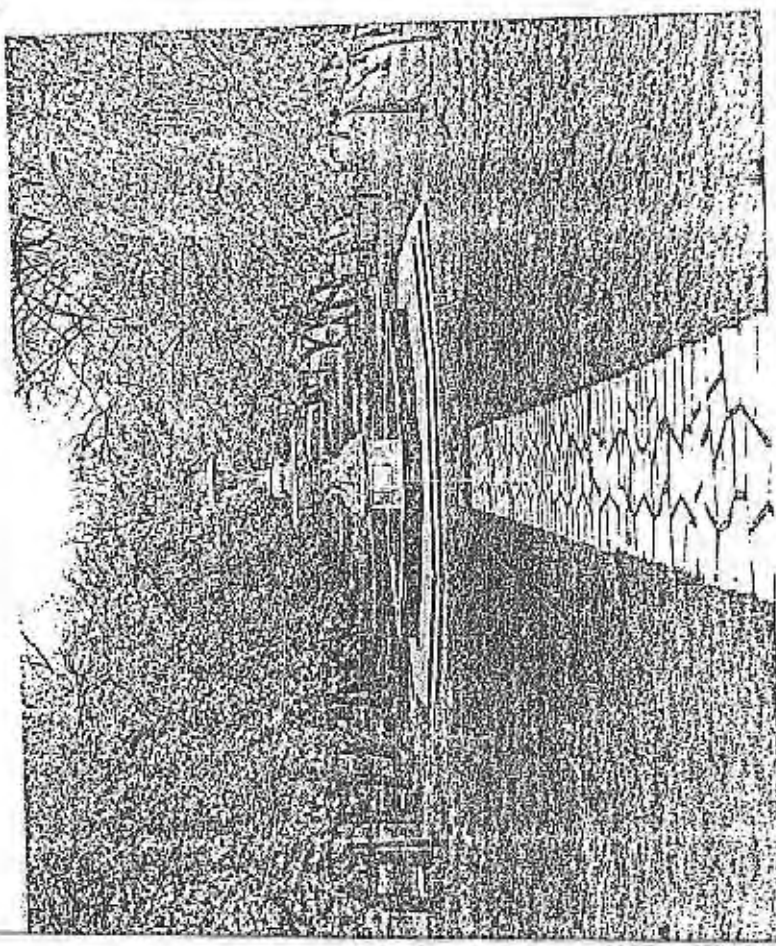
DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: April 1976

LOCATION OF NEG: Historic Preservation Section, Div. of
 Hist. & Coll. Affairs, Dover, Delaware

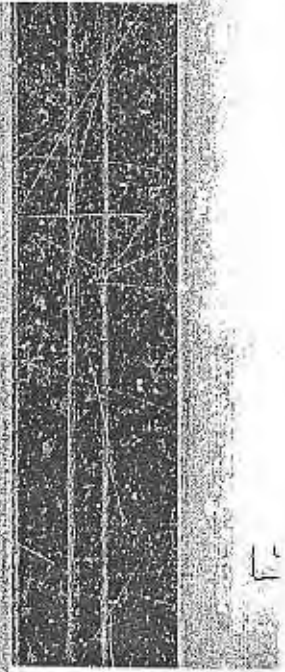
DESCRIPTION: Broadway River at foot of Adams Street,
 looking westward towards the Van Buren
 Street Bridge and the 2-13 Bridge.

PHOTOGRAPH NUMBER: 13

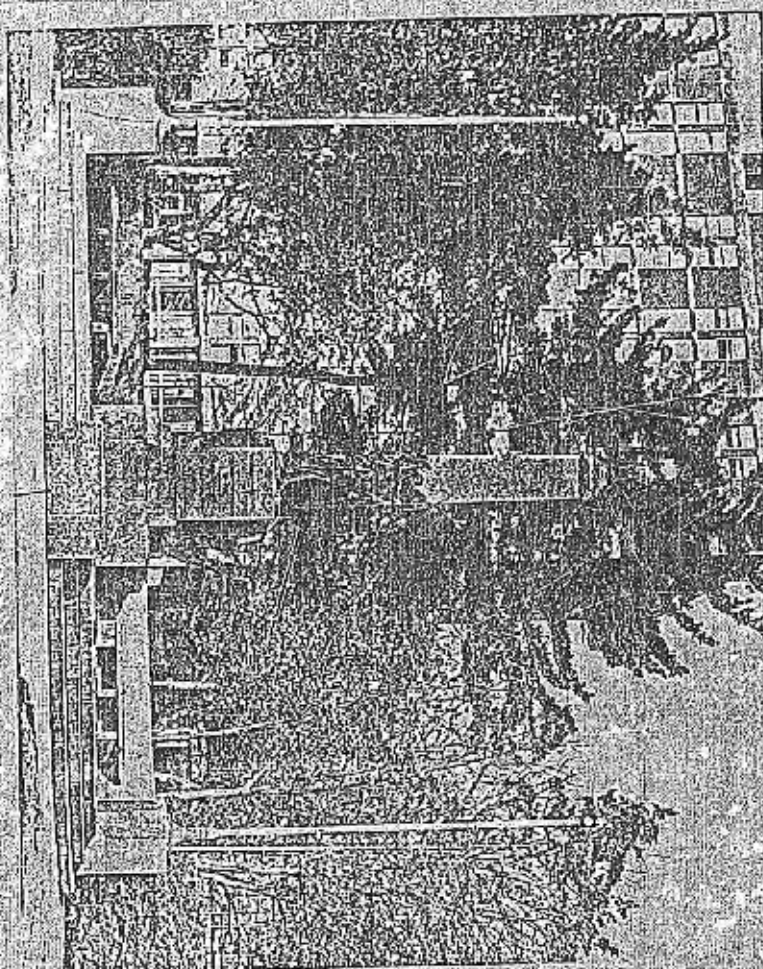




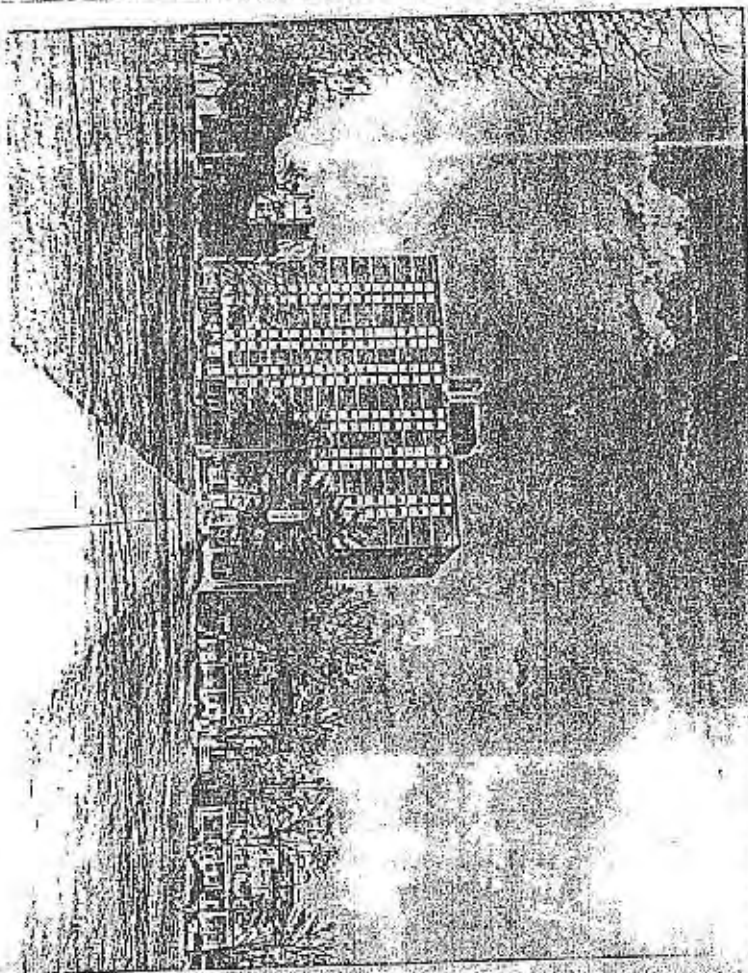
BAHNS BRIDGEVIEW PARK
LOCATION: WILMINGTON, DELAWARE
PHOTOGRAPHER: DONALD H. BORTON
DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: APRIL 1976
LOCATION OF SITE: HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION, DIV. OF
HIST. & CULT. AFFAIRS, BOWEN, DELAWARE
DESCRIPTION: NORTH BRIDGEVIEW PARK, THE BOWEN CASTLE,
LOOKING NORTHWEST FROM THE VAN BUREN STREET
BRIDGE
PHOTOGRAPH NUMBER: 14



NAME: Strand Line Park
 LOCATION: Wilmington, Delaware
 PHOTOGRAPHER: John H. Deacon
 DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: 1911-1912
 LOCATION OF SITE: Historic Preservation Section, D.V. of
 DEPT. of CULT. Affairs, Dover, Delaware
 DESCRIPTION: North Strand Line Park, Josephine, Oregon
 Looking southeast from the Van Buren Street
 DE 409
 PHOTOGRAPH NUMBER: 15

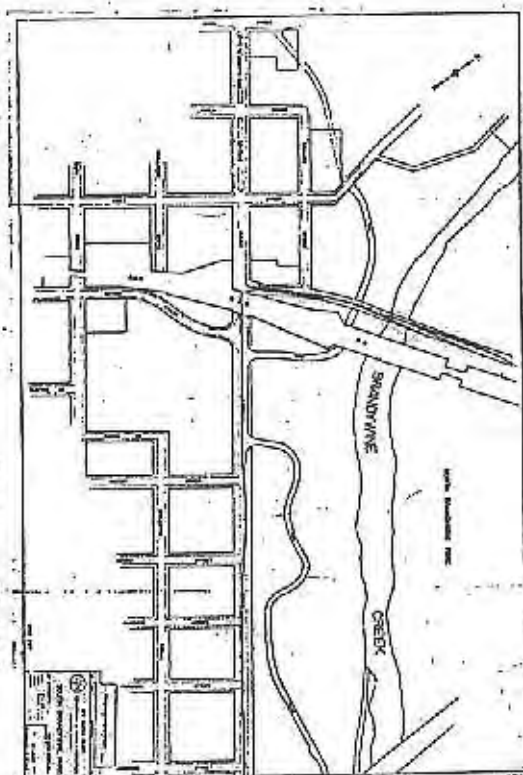
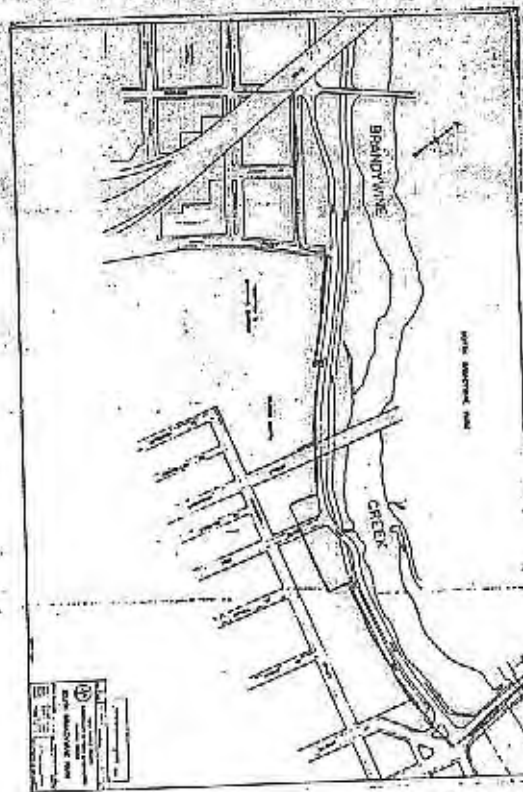


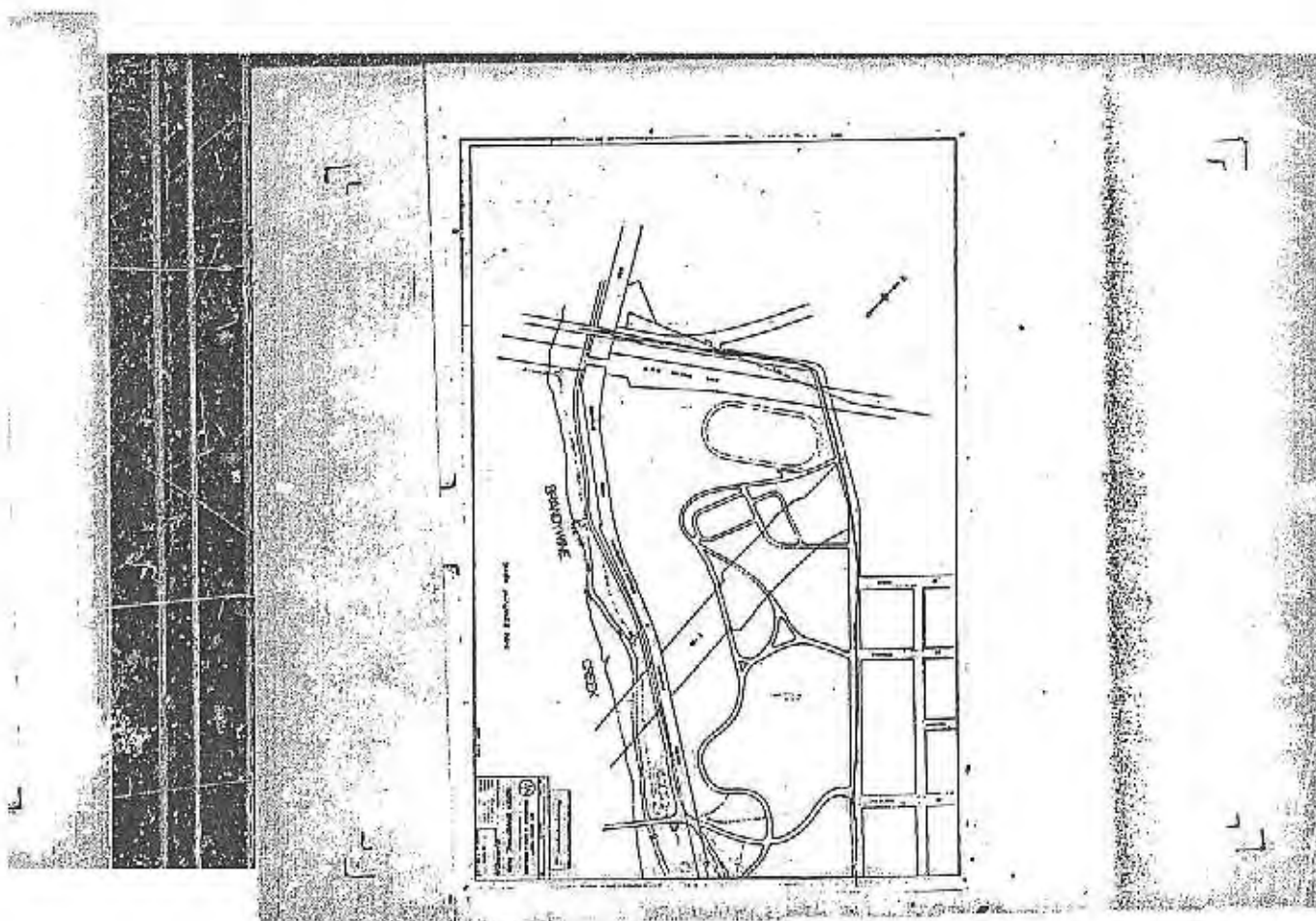
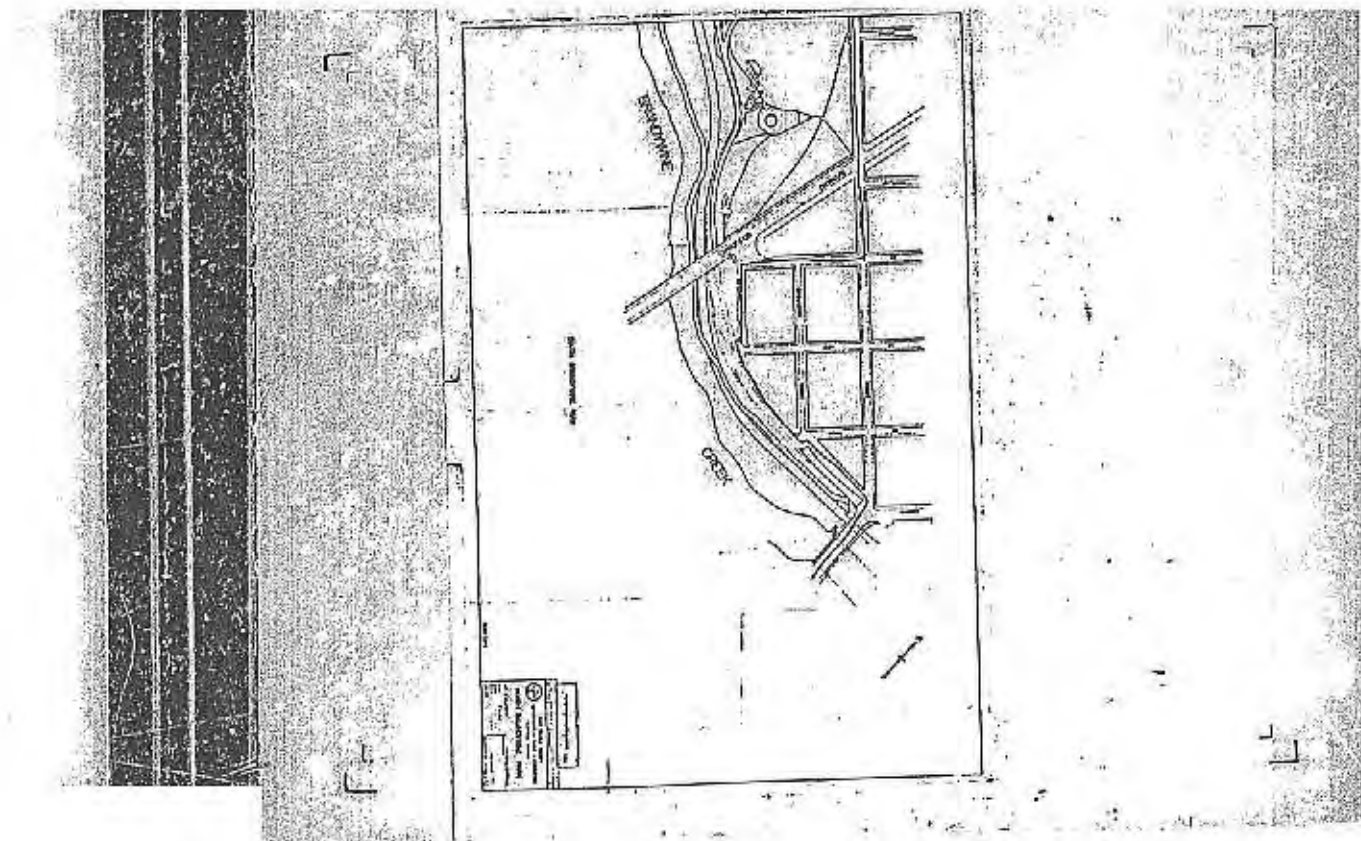
NAME: Brandywine Park
 LOCATION: Wilmington, Delaware
 PHOTOGRAPHER: Joan M. Seaton
 DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: April 1976
 LOCATION OF USE: Historic Preservation Section, Div. of
 Hist. & Cult. Affairs, Dover, Delaware
 DESCRIPTION: North Brandywine Park, William W. Todd
 Memorial, looking north
 PHOTOGRAPH NUMBER: 16

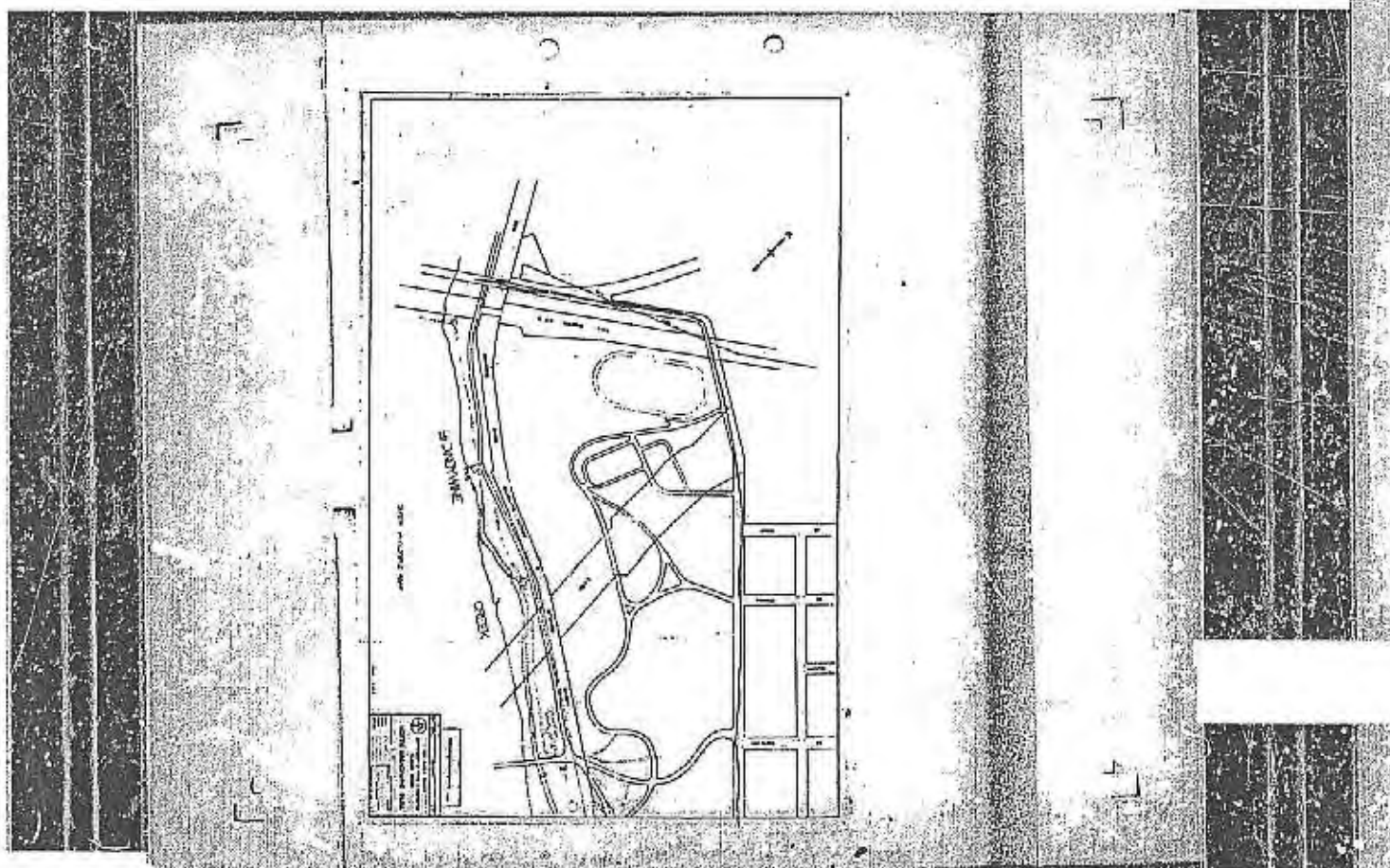
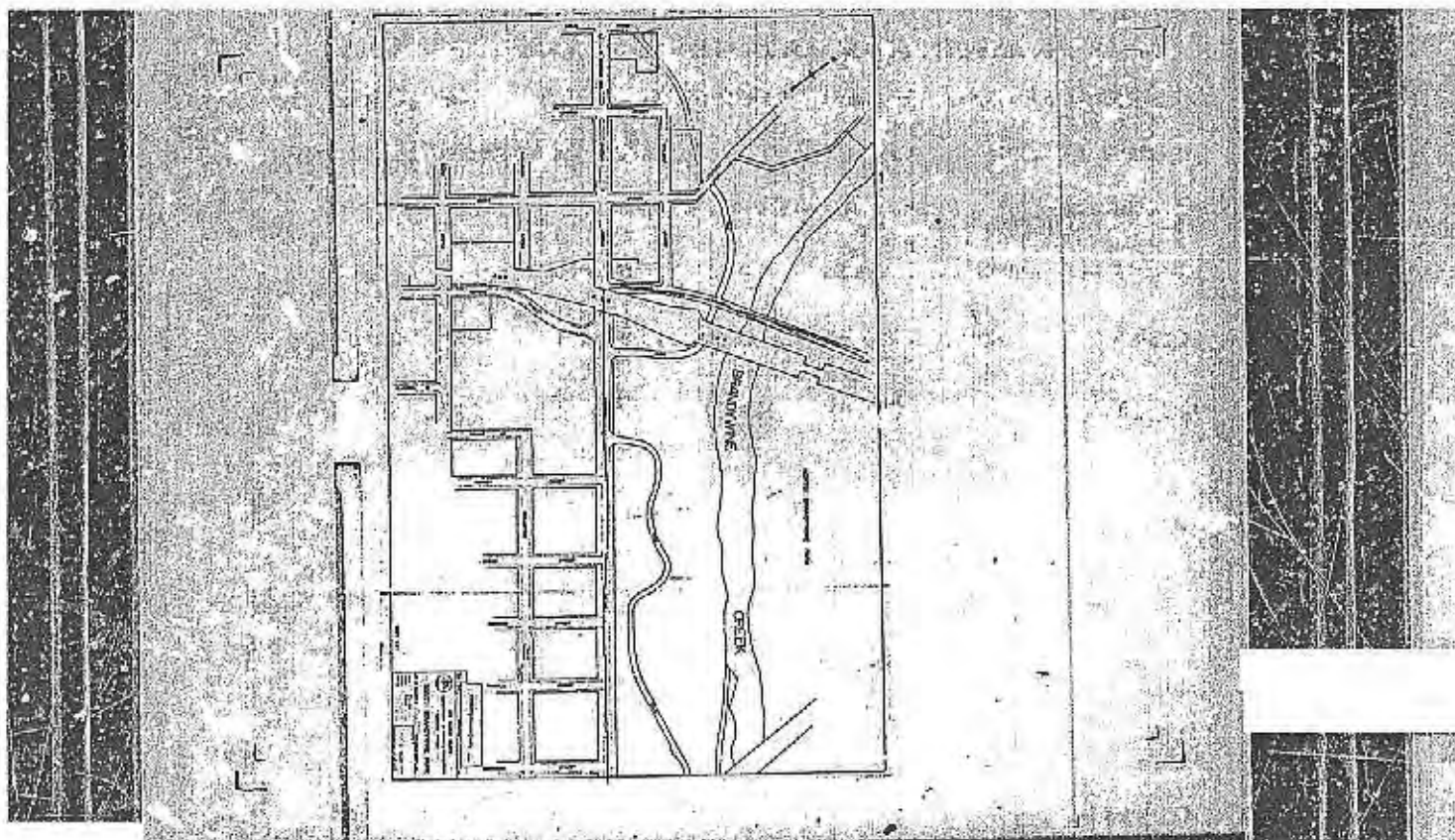


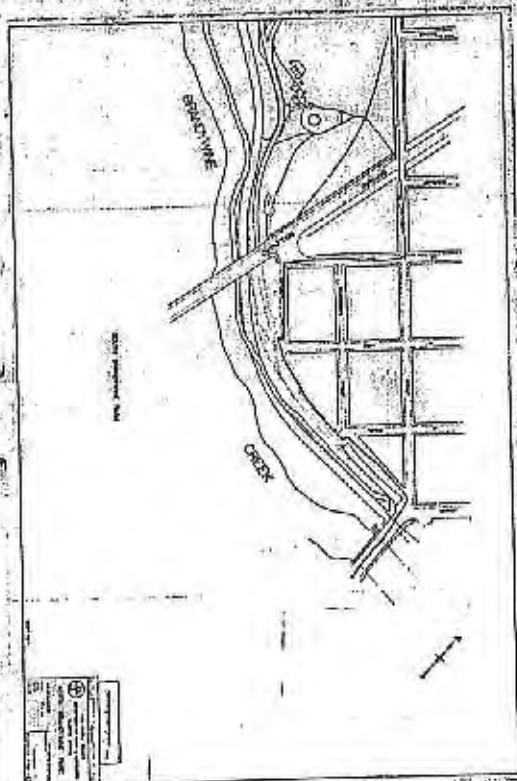
LL











Project: Brickyard Date: 11/11/76
 Name of Project: Br. Church Number: 11/11/76
 Owner: Br. Church Address: 11/11/76
 Address: 11/11/76 Comment: 11/11/76
 without conditions of 11/11/76
 PHOTO: 11/11/76 SRI Photo (date) 11/11/76 Photographer: 11/11/76 Form: 11/11/76
 MAPING: 11/11/76 SRI Map 11/11/76 Quadrangle: 11/11/76 Form: 11/11/76
 SRI REVIEW OF DRAFT: (date) 11/11/76 Comments: 11/11/76

DOWNTOWN FOR STATE REVIEW BOARD MEETING TO BE HELD ON 11/11/76
 PUBLIC NOTICE: Published (date) 11/11/76 Clearinghouse notified (date) 11/11/76 (name)
 (to date) Owner notified (date) 11/11/76 Planning agency notified (date) 11/11/76 (name)
 (date) Increased Periods notified (name) 11/11/76 (name) 11/11/76

SRI REVIEW OF FINAL FORM: (date) 11/11/76

FORM SUBMITTED TO BOARD: (date) 11/11/76

BOARD ACTION: (date) 11/11/76 Accept ☒ Reject ☐ Return for work ☐
 (date) Accept ☐ Reject ☐ Return for work ☐

NOTIFICATION: Owner (date) 11/11/76 Clearinghouse (date) 11/11/76

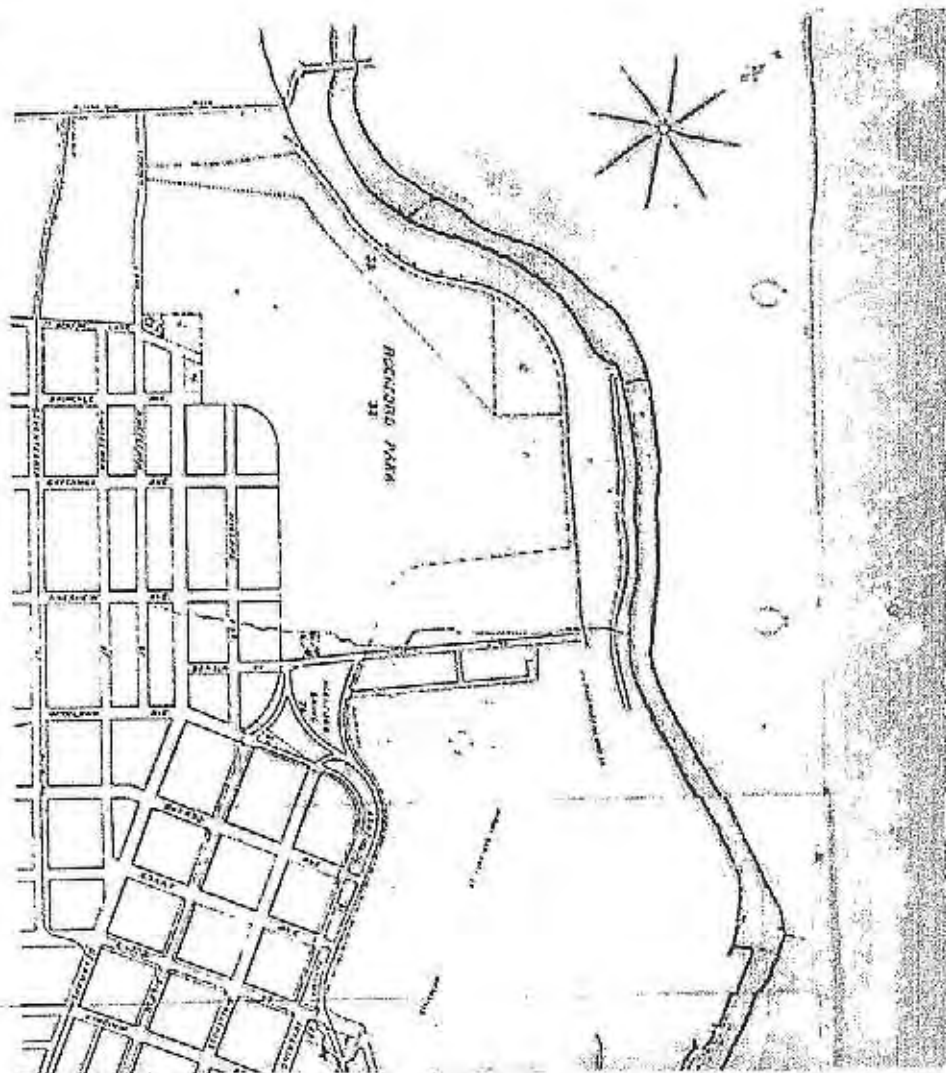
SRI SIGNATURE: (date) 11/11/76

SENT TO SRI (date) 11/11/76
 SRI RESPONSE: Accept ☐ (date) 11/11/76 Reject ☐ (date) 11/11/76
 Return for work ☐ (date) 11/11/76 Return for work ☐ (date) 11/11/76

NOTIFICATION: Owner (date) 11/11/76 Clearinghouse (date) 11/11/76

PRESS RELEASE: Shareable Media (date) 11/11/76 Local Media (date) 11/11/76
 CERTIFICATE TO OWNER (date) 11/11/76

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES PROPERTY RECORDS FORM
 This form must be kept current by the employee who performs the function listed.



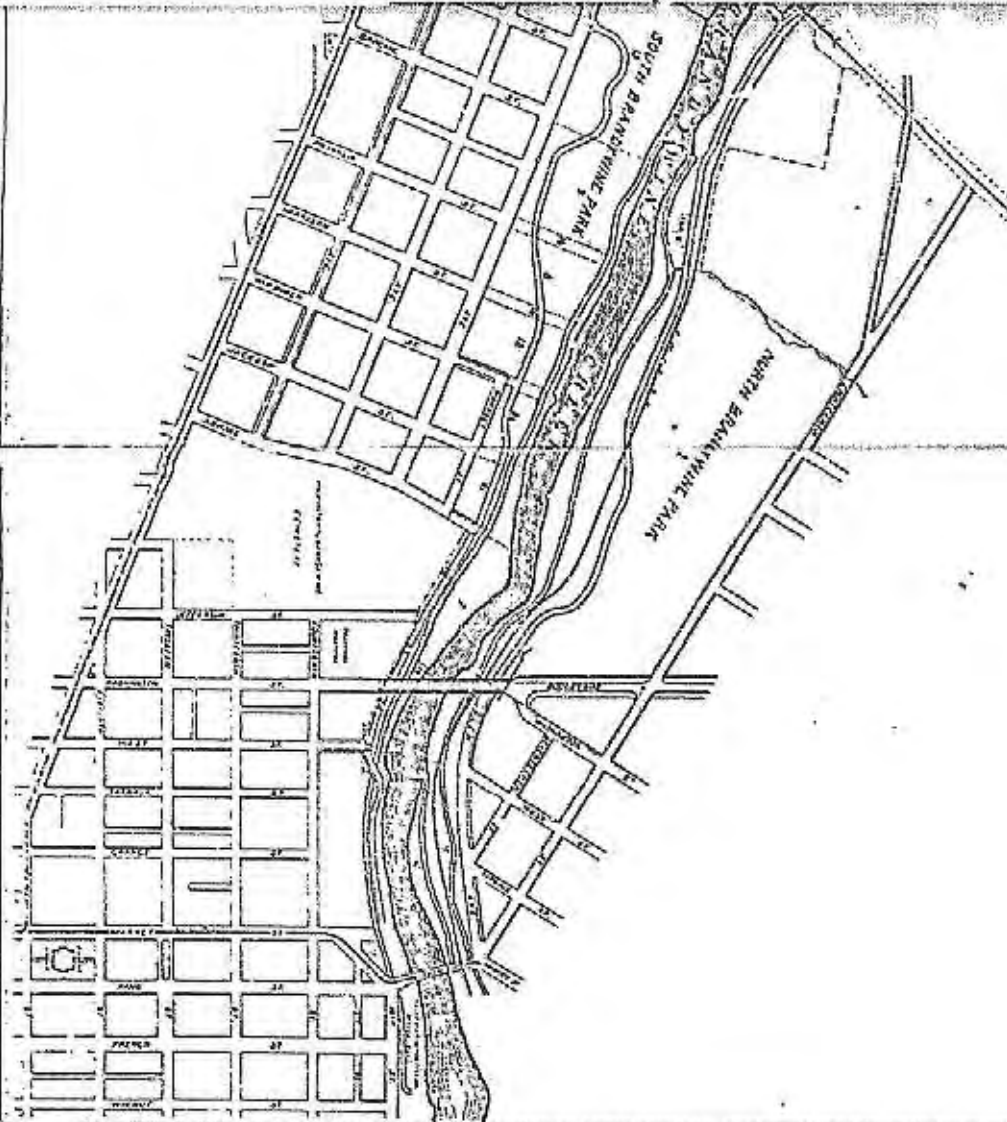
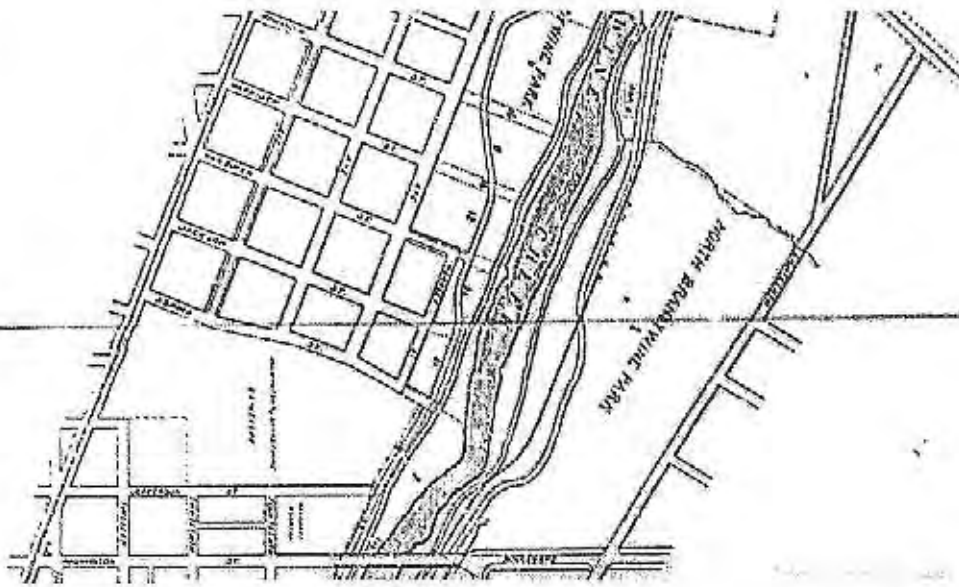
PUBLIC LANDS
OF
WASHINGTON D.C.

1895

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Map published from a 1:25,000 scale
Source: U.S. Geological Survey
Washington, D.C.







NEWS RELEASE

STATE OF DELAWARE
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS
HALL OF RECORDS • DOVER • 19901
(302) 678-5314

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

BRANDYWINE PARK

Wilmington's first city park was entered in the National Register of Historic Places on December 22, 1976. Brandywine Park was laid out in consultation with Frederick Law Olmsted, who advocated the naturalistic style in park development. Olmsted, known internationally for his ideas about park design, exerted a significant effect on Wilmington's city plan.

Since Wilmington was established, the Brandywine valley had been used as a recreation area. Establishment of the Board of Park Commissioners in 1883, and their consultation with Olmsted, were the first steps towards the creation of a park. In 1886, the commissioners acquired the first land.

Samuel Canby, a local engineer, laid out the park. He blended its natural beauty with roads, paths, and walks. Of prime importance was the preservation of the river and its mill races, a tribute to the industrial history of the city. Bridges, themselves pieces of engineering sculpture, added to the park's landscape. Since its establishment, many other memorials have been placed in the park.

The park today, as from its inception, is central to the recreational activities of the city. More importantly, however, it preserves the open space that has become so essential to city life.

This recognition is granted by the United States Department of the Interior, through the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. In Delaware, the program is administered by the Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs.

Contact: Joan M. Norton

2/15/77