

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED OCT 16 1976

DATE ENTERED

Present approval 1/24/80

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Garrett Snuff Mills Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

DE 82 and Yorklyn Rd.

CITY, TOWN Area surrounding intersection of Route 82 and Yorklyn Road NOT FOR PUBLICATION
Yorklyn CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
STATE Delaware 10 VICINITY OF 1 COUNTY New Castle CODE 002

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Multiple (see continuation sheet)

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN _____ STATE _____
VICINITY OF _____

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Public Building

STREET & NUMBER Rodney Square

CITY, TOWN Wilmington STATE Delaware

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Delaware Cultural Resource Survey, N-329; N-4098

DATE 1975-1979 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Hall of Records

CITY, TOWN Dover STATE Delaware

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Garrett Snuff Mill Historic District is an amendment and expansion of the Garrett Snuff Mill nomination which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on May 22, 1978. The original nomination focused principally upon the complex of fourteen industrial buildings known as the Upper Mills constructed and/or modified during the nineteenth century. The Upper Mills is located on a parcel of land between Route 82 and Red Clay Creek. The Garrett Snuff Mill Historic District nomination expands the bounds of the 1978 nomination to include seventeen nineteenth century domestic buildings associated with the mills. These residences are situated on the north side of Route 82 and along Route 250. One modern home lies within the bounds of the district.

This district, in conjunction with neighboring Auburn Mills Historic District, also in nomination to the National Register, forms the nucleus of the non-incorporated community of Yorklyn in New Castle County, Delaware. The locality is characterized by wooded hillsides and cleared lands predominantly in pasture or under cultivation. There is a moderate amount of present-day residential development in the Yorklyn area.

Fourteen industrial buildings still exist at the Upper Mills from the snuff-making era. They include all of the major structures. Only the smaller buildings such as the blacksmith shop, post office, and paint house have been razed. Nor has any significant new construction taken place on the site. The race has been filled, but careful examination reveals its course. The railroad lines in the mill area are still in place, but abandoned. For the most part, the buildings are in poor repair. The property has been divided among three owners and is being used for several kinds of commercial and light industrial purposes.

Architecturally, the extant structures are very similar in style and form. Except for the two oldest extant mill structures, all of the buildings are of brick with similar detailing. Decorative elements are almost exclusively created by the use of brick. Each building is dated, making possible the study of the evolution of the brick detail. Appended to this nomination is a copy of the Historic American Engineering Record (DE-14) prepared for the Garrett Snuff Mill in 1974.

Mill No. 1, an 1846 stone structure, is the oldest extant structure on the site. The arched opening for the race can be seen in the west end of the building. A second stone mill was built in 1860 and abutted to the first. In the 1880's both mills were Victorianized by the addition of slate roofs and simulated dormers in the Gothic mode.

Mill No. 3, dating to 1884, is the most architecturally detailed structure on the site. The four-story building is constructed of brick laid in running bond. The segmentally-arched windows are set into the wall between brick pilasters. The corners bear buttresses and the cornice rests on saw-tooth brick decoration. The gambrel roof is sheathed in slate and pierced by dormers with Gothic detailing.

The shipping and packing houses, B and C, can be reached from Mill No. 3 by a raised platform. The rail lines are laid between these two buildings. These two very similar gable-roofed structures employ similar detail to that used in Mill No. 3, but they do not have the elaborate cornice work.

8 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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) Community Planning	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 1846, 1860, 1884, 1893, 1896, 1901 BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Garrett Snuff Mill Historic District, located at Yorklyn, New Castle County, Delaware, on the upper waters of the Red Clay Creek, represents an important aspect of the industrial heritage of Delaware and further encompasses the range of architectural ideas in the late-nineteenth century with the emergence of a notion of modern industrial community planning. The district's significance extends beyond the purely historical aspects of snuff manufacture to include the themes of the mill owner's involvement in all aspects of the community. In a community so closely associated with the industrial component, the issues of siting, style, and form all come together within the geographic and architectural contexts of the district.

The Garrett family introduced the manufacture of snuff to Delaware and it proved to be a highly profitable alternative to the milling of grain. Today the mills exist as Delaware's most architecturally unified industrial complex still in use. The buildings and site remain virtually as they did during their peak of prosperity during the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

The mill manufactured snuff products under the Garrett name for over a century. In the late-eighteenth century various factors combined to give an economic advantage to mills situated on the Brandywine to the detriment of mills on other streams in the area. Unable to compete with the Brandywine flour manufacturers, John Garrett II, in 1782, modified a grist mill built by his grandfather in 1740 and began to produce snuff. His gamble was a success, and the firm continued to grow as it passed through the ownership of successive generations of the Garrett family.

In 1819, a Garrett employee patented a labor-saving device for making snuff. Levi Garrett obtained a license to use the device and gained a competitive edge over other manufacturers. Portions of the mills were destroyed by fire in 1858 and again in 1874. In each instance, the Garretts rebuilt in keeping with the latest in snuff manufacture technology.

The business left family hands in 1895 and passed to the ownership of American Snuff, a subsidiary of American Tobacco Company, in 1907. The George W. Helme Company acquired title to the Garrett mills in 1911, as the result of an anti-trust suit against American Snuff.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Beers, D.G., Atlas of the State of Delaware. Philadelphia: Pomeroy & Beers, 1868.
 Historic American Engineering Record Inventory (DE-14)
 Scharf, J. Thomas, History of Delaware; 1609-1882 2 Vols., Philadelphia: L.J. Richards & Co., 1888. Reprint Ed. Port Washington, N.Y.: Kennikat Press, 1972.
 Thomas, Selma, Ed. Delaware: An Inventory of Historic Engineering and Industrial Sites, United States Department of the Interior, 1975.
 Weslager, C.A. The Garrett Snuff Fortune. Wilmington: The Knebel Press, 1965.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM NOT VERIFIED

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 58 QUADRANGLE NAME Kennett Square QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000
 UTM REFERENCES

A	1,8	4,4,1,9,1,0	4,4,0,6,6,3,0	B	1,8	4,4,2,7,2,7	4,4,0,7,0,9,0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	1,8	4,4,3,0,7,0	4,4,0,6,7,2,0	D	1,8	4,4,2,2,7,5	4,4,0,6,3,3,0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

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
 SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

ORGANIZATION _____ DATE _____
 STREET & NUMBER _____ TELEPHONE _____
 CITY OR TOWN _____ STATE _____

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL _____ STATE X 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.

Deputy

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

David R. Chaffin

TITLE Chief; Bureau of Archaeology & Historic Preservation

DATE 10/5/79

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

Carol D. Shull

DATE 1-24-80

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST *Emmeline Saxe*
 KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER
Regional Coordinator

DATE 1/8/80

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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DATE ENTERED <i>January 24/80</i>

Garrett Snuff Mills Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

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OWNER OF PROPERTY

Garrett Snuff Mills (listed in the National Register on May 22, 1979)

National Vulcanized Fiber Company
P.O. Box 68
Yorklyn, Delaware 19736

Mr. Daniel C. Lickle
Barley Mill Realty
Montchanin, Delaware 19710

Kennett Canning Company
Box K
Kennett Square, Pennsylvania 19348

DISTRICT EXPANSION - Garrett Snuff Mills Historic District (as amended)

.1, .2 Wilmington Montessori Association
The Highway
Arden, Delaware 19810

.3, .18 Mr. Thomas C. Marshall, Jr.
Route 82
Yorklyn, Delaware 19736

.4 Mr. Cicero C. Blevins
Box 175
Yorklyn, Delaware 19736

.5 Mr. Ernest L. Moore
6 Lower Row
Yorklyn, Delaware 19736

.6 Mr. George Christie
8 Lower Road
Yorklyn, Delaware 19736

and James A. Anderson
9 Lower Snuff Mill Row
Yorklyn, Delaware 19736

.7 Mr. Michael Barbato
Lot 10
Yorklyn, Delaware 19736

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Garrett Snuff Mills Historic District

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- .8 Mr. Milton Larock
P.O. Box 106
Yorklyn, Delaware 19736
- .9 Mr. William Lake
Box 105
Yorklyn, Delaware 19736
- .10,
- .11,
- .12, Mr. David C. Trimble
6 Stone Row
Yorklyn, Delaware 19736
- .13,
- .14,
- .15,
- .16 Rockford Village Partnership
1800 Farmers Bank Building
Wilmington, Delaware 19801
- .17 Ralph W. Trimble
Box 62
Yorklyn, Delaware 19736

FHR-8-300A
(11/78)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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Historic American Engineering Record (DE-14); 1974, Federal; Library
of Congress, Washington, D.C.

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Garrett Snuff Mill

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The other major structure in the yard is Mill No. 5. Built in 1901, it is a five-story, brick structure. Brick pilasters form insets into which segmentally-arched windows are set. At the top of each of these is saw-tooth brick decoration. The cornice rests on stepped brickwork and returns into the gable end. Similar detailing marks the gable. The platform at the front of the building provided access to the railroad cars which pulled up to the tracks nearby.

Several smaller brick structures are found in the yard to the north of the race. They include what were the engine house, boiler house, and machine and carpenter shop. All display saw-tooth brick detailing and stepped brick cornices. Also on the north side of the yard are a large wooden structure which is being remodelled and a garage which is now used as a garden center. These are not intrinsically valuable to the site.

To the south of the race are the four warehouse structures (Buildings A, D, D-1, and E). Two of these, warehouses A and D, are built of brick and retain their architectural character. Long, sloping roofs extend out over the walls of Warehouse A. Decorative brackets support this. Warehouse E has brick ends but the sides are cement block. Still in place are the unusual narrow wooden doors which run the full height of the building.

The yard of the Upper Mills is greatly deteriorated. Parts have been paved to allow for traffic flow. Other parts are overgrown. The center section of the yard has become the dumping place for trash associated with the company, which rents the north half of the yard.

DISTRICT EXPANSION

The domestic component of the historic district includes the mill owner's and supervisor's houses, a late Victorian frame house, and four rows of workers' housing unified in their social and geographical hierarchies. Represented in these structures is the diversity of 19th century ideas of building and community planning, ranging from the Garrett House with its relatively late adherence to and interpretation of the Georgian ideal to an eclectic Victorian dwelling to still late and more consciously functional supervisor's and worker's housing that complete the complex.

- 1 THE GARRETT HOUSE, c. 1850, is the most prominently situated of the seventeen domestic structures, having been built on the top of a hill, affording a view of nearly the entire complex. It is located almost directly across from the Upper Snuff Mills on the north side of Route 82, just east of the Red Clay Creek. It is a large structure built of local stone in a Georgian form two stories in height with a rear wing forming a

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Garrett Snuff Mill

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T-shape. The interior has been considerably altered and today, with the exception of the marble mantles, none of the original interior walls remain. A Montessori school occupies the building at present.

- .2 THE GARRETT BARN, associated with #1, is a large nineteenth century two-story bank barn of braced frame construction resting on a stone foundation. It remains the only out-or farm building associated with the Garrett House.
- .3 MANAGER'S OR SUPERVISOR'S HOUSE is a large, square, turn-of-the-century house with weatherboarding. Perhaps its most significant feature is the lantern or glazed observation space rising from the hipped roof. Located very near the Garrett House, but closer to Route 82, a fine prospect was possible from its geographic and architectural features.
- .4 A VICTORIAN HOUSE of the late nineteenth century is situated at the bend of Route 82 where Route 250 begins. It is very similar in form to the nearby row of workers' housing, yet it appears to have been constructed as a single family as opposed to a two-family home. It includes such mass-produced elements of decorative detailing as Eastlake turned porch support posts, fish scale shingling under the eaves, and astragals which suggest an earlier interest in Romantic Classicism.
- .5,.6,.7,.8,.9,.13,.14,.15,.16,

These nine houses are two-family, double houses grouped in two strings: LOWER SNUFF MILL ROW and UPPER SNUFF MILL ROW. Built several years after #4, they are considerably simpler, with similar Eastlake posts and decorative bracketing in the gable ends. The three bay facade of each unit has a door near the center of the building, creating a very symmetrical composition. A porch supported by turned posts and decorative late-Victorian brackets runs the entire length of the front of each duplex. Windows are six-over-six sliding sash with plain trim. The one or two doors that remain which may be original (nos. 2,4) are simple four panel doors with the panels being recessed then raised slightly. The main block of the house is square with two fourteen foot wide units, twenty-eight feet deep and with a back section that is two feet wider at either side and twelve feet long.

The rooms on the ground floor are arranged three deep without a hall. The front door leads to a living room of two windows to the front, one to the side; then to a dining room with a stair on the interior wall;

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Garrett Snuff Mill

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then to the kitchen with a window on two sides and a back door. Onto each of the nine extant houses a series of very small rooms have been added; these include privys, entry rooms, and other utility rooms. These additions appear to have been begun within a few years after construction and continue to the present day; a representative and early example is included. The kitchen has a chimney at the back of the interior wall shared with the next unit; the dining room has a chimney -- also for a stove -- on the exterior wall. This last chimney runs up into the attic where it curves suddenly inward to provide for the symmetry of a attic window at the center of the gable.

The foundation is of stone and averages about four feet above ground. The basement is a single room which extends under rooms I and II of each unit. There are no connecting doors between the two units in a duplex. Ceiling heights on the first floor are eighty-five inches and eighty-two inches on the second floor. This upper floor is arranged with a hall that extends the length of the stair; there are four rooms, two large ones at front and back, and two small rooms in between. Moulding is found around the doors and windows on the interior. It has a cyme curve with blocked-off corners having circular designs within the blocks.

.10,.11,.12.

MILLIONAIRES ROW is a series of three double houses of stone construction. These house units, while barely larger than those in the Upper and Lower Snuff Mill Rows, are grander and more substantial in their detailing and choice of materials. All of the interior woodwork is of darkly stained oak and has never been painted. A private dirt road leads from Route 250 to these three houses. To the north is the Pennsylvania border and to the rear or south is the Upper Snuff Mill Row.

.17 POLISH ROW is a connected series of ^{four} housing units. The two story building fronts on Route 250 where it bends at the intersection with Route 247. Built of stone, the structure has since been covered by stucco. Apartments now replace workers' housing.

.18 A small, one-story modern house of frame construction, aluminum sided. It is located at the bottom of the hill on which are sited the Garrett and Supervisor's Houses, at the intersection of Routes 82 and 250.

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Architecturally, the Garrett Snuff Mill is an outstanding late-nineteenth-century industrial complex. Only two stone mill structures were standing before 1884, when the major period of construction began. For the next twenty years the chosen building material was brick. Mill No. 3 (1884) set the style for the rest of the complex. Here the brick detailing is at its most distinguished and included brick pilasters, a stepped cornice, brick detail courses, saw-tooth detailing and heavy buttresses at the corners. Similar detailing is repeated through the buildings in the complex. The effect is to create a milling complex which shows a great deal of architectural unity.

The earliest of the domestic structures associated with the mill is the Garrett house of the mid-nineteenth century. The manager's house and the Victorian frame house date from the last quarter of that century, and the four rows of worker's houses to the east were probably constructed near the end of the nineteenth century.

The placement of houses and groups of houses in relation to one another and to the mills is the most striking aspect of industrial community planning. The Garrett house follows a tradition in industrial communities wherein the mill owner's house is sited very near the area of industry, usually atop a hill. Of the snuff mill dwellings, the Garrett house is certainly the most formal in appearance and grandest expression of wealth. The primary visual impression it creates is one of solidarity, while the other structures pale in comparison in this respect. Its elevation is highest not only in the strict geographical sense, but equally prominent is the notion of its dominance over the community in an economic, not just visual, way.

The significance of the rows of workers' houses lies in the connection between domestic architecture and the overriding importance of the mill in an industrial community. Ownership of these structures may be traced back to a point where the Garrett family owned and constructed all of the buildings in the area east of the metal bridge at the town's center. The Garrett and Marshall families at one time had very tight controls on their businesses and, in fact, were central to the lives of their employees in all respects within the community. From the Garrett house, there is a rise that affords a view of the four complexes of workers' housing then built and owned by that family; looking to the south are the snuff mills. Beginning around 1840, the growth of industry and the growth of population and immigrants led to such experiments as Pullman, Illinois, where the company and the town were quite synonymous. In the housing constructed by the snuff mill for the employees, there exists an example of workers' housing that, if not unique, is important in its typicality on a national level and, secondly, in its unique aspects on a state or regional level. Together with two other

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rows built by the Garretts, it creates an impressive example of the inseparable qualities of work and the personal lives of the members of that industrial community. Viewed in relation to the neighboring operations of the Marshall family, it is evident to what degree the mills were the community. These industrial houses are entirely uniform and arbitrary; yet they are well constructed and comfortable. They maintain remnants of late-Victorian mass-produced detailing; yet they somehow, despite a slight note of functionalism, appear clean and modern in context of their times.

In relation to the other two groups of workers' housing built by the Garretts, these rows are the more typical examples. "Polish Row" is a stepped-up, townhouse sort of plan and are much smaller and regimental. "Millionaires' Row," however, takes the frame plans a step further; while the plan is identical with only the slightest exceptions, it is produced on a more imposing scale and utilizes more expensive types of detailing.

Ownership of the property may be traced back to Lewis Garrett who bought the land in 1832. By 1895, W. E. Garrett, Jr., had acquired the property. He maintained ownership only two years before selling to a group of three men in 1897 - George Wilson, Henry Moore, and John Gillmore. These men then sold the property in 1907, after the snuff mill had ceased business. Ownership was divided at first among local companies who gradually sold to private individuals, as is now the case. The district has shifted from an industry centered/owned community to a community of individuals not necessarily having anything to do with present day mill operations at Yorklyn.

With slight exception, these two rows of workers' housing have not been significantly altered. The row on Upper Snuff Mill Road is presently not so well maintained as is the other row. It has been suggested that, although for different reasons, this has always been the case - the more important workers having the privilege of being closer to town and to work.

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Garrett Snuff Mills Historic District (as amended)

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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The Garrett Snuff Mills Historic District is located in Christiana Hundred of New Castle County, Delaware. The district includes that portion of land containing the Garrett Snuff Mills, (listed in the National Register on May 22, 1978), several adjoining parcels of land containing additional associated residences, and a nearby, but separate parcel containing "Polish Row."

The main body of the district is bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the boundary between Mill Creek Hundred and Christiana Hundred (being the center of Red Clay Creek) where Route 257 crosses Red Clay Creek and thence to the northeast with the south edge of Route 82 until it intersects a line 100 meters southwest of the Garrett House and thence with this line to the northwest of the Garrett House and thence with this line to the southeast until it intersects a line 120 meters north-east of the Garrett House and thence with this line to the southeast until it intersects with a line 80 meters north of and parallel to the meanders of Route 250 and an unpaved road leading to "Millionaires Row" and thence to the northeast until it intersects with a line situated 20 meters east of the easternmost house on "Millionarie's Row" and thence with this line to the south until it intersects with the north edge of Route 250 and thence with this line to the west until it intersects with a small creek flowing to the southeast into Red Clay Creek and thence with the line of this creek until it intersects the south edge of Route 82 and thence with this line to the southeast for a distance of 140 meters and thence to the southwest until it intersects the boundary dividing Christiana Hundred and Mill Creek Hundred (being the center of Red Clay Creek) and thence with this line to the west to the point of beginning.

"Polish Row" is bounded on the north and east by the south edge of Route 250 and is bounded on the south by a paved roadway leading to a modern housing development and is bounded on the west by the west property line of the 1.62 acre parcel associated with the row.

Justification: The bounds are principally determined by such natural features as the Red Clay Creek in combination with roads and property lines. As is evident on the accompanying U.S.G.S. map, recent residential development has occurred on the ridge between "Polish Row" and the industrial complex. Because of this, "Polish Row" has been given its own discreet bounds apart from the principle body of the historic district.

FHR-8-300A
(11/78)

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Garrett Snuff Mills Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER 11 PAGE 1

FORM PREPARED BY:

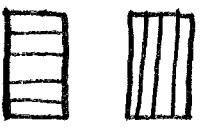
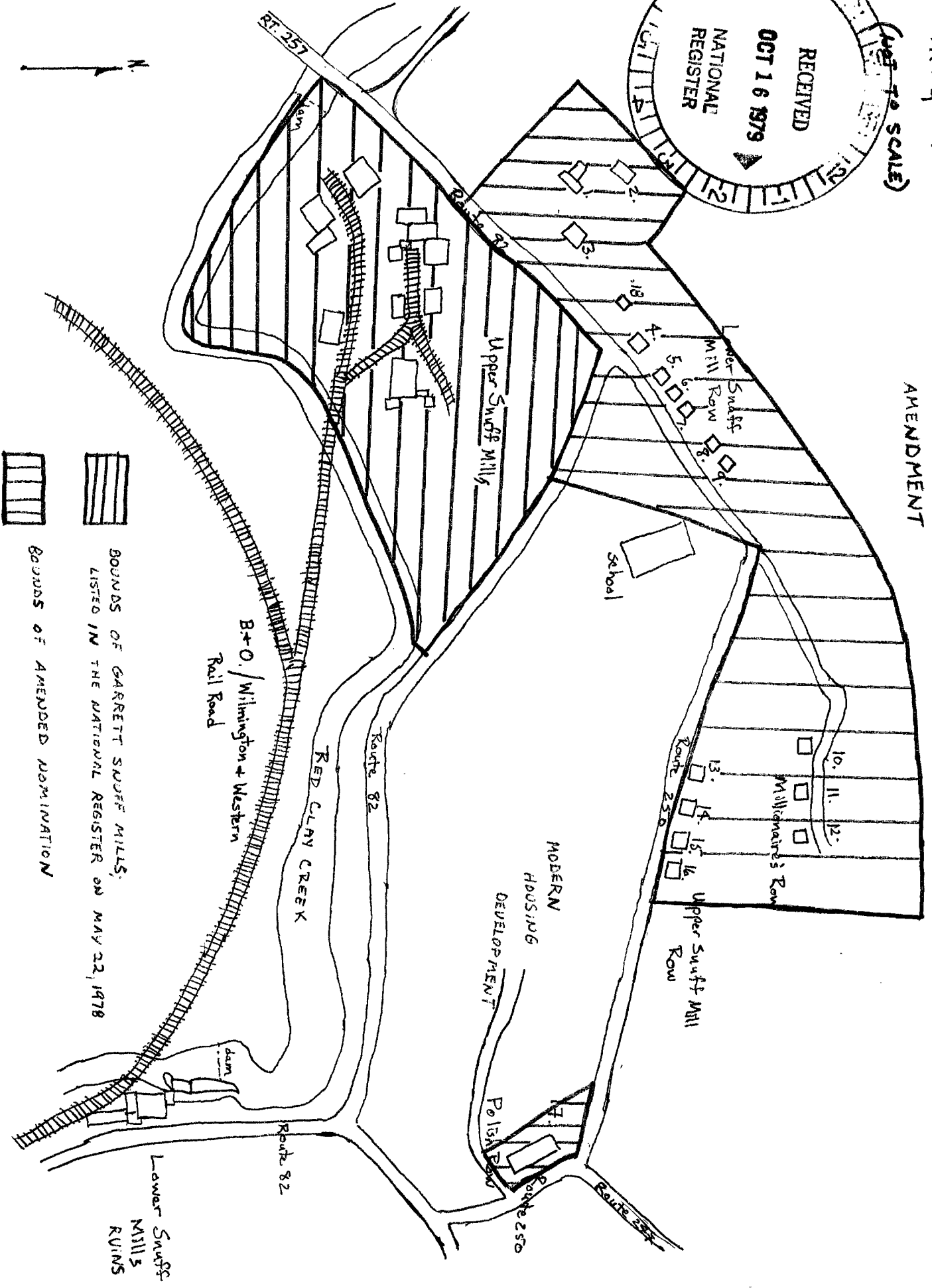
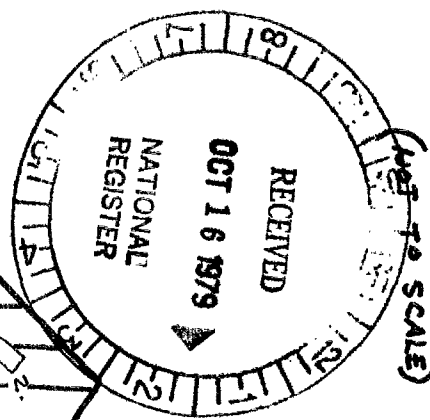
Joan N. Larrivee, Architectural Historian &
Dean E. Nelson, Historian
Division of Historical & Cultural Affairs
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Dover, Delaware 19901
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Date: February, 1979

and

Stacey Hillman &
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THE GARRETT SNUFF MILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
AMENDMENT



BOUNDS OF GARRETT SNUFF MILLS,
LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER ON MAY 22, 1978

BOUNDS OF AMENDED DOMINATION

