



Foundation Document

First State National Historical Park

Delaware and Pennsylvania

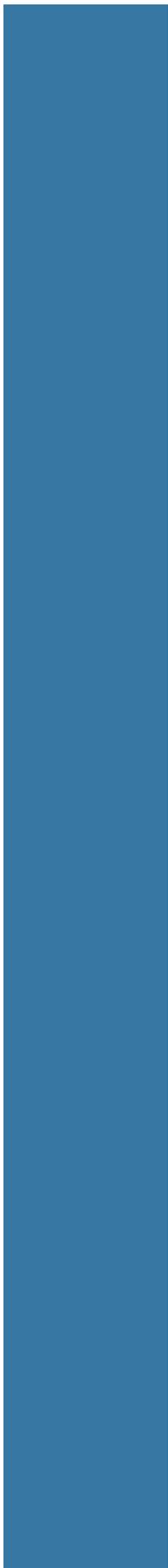
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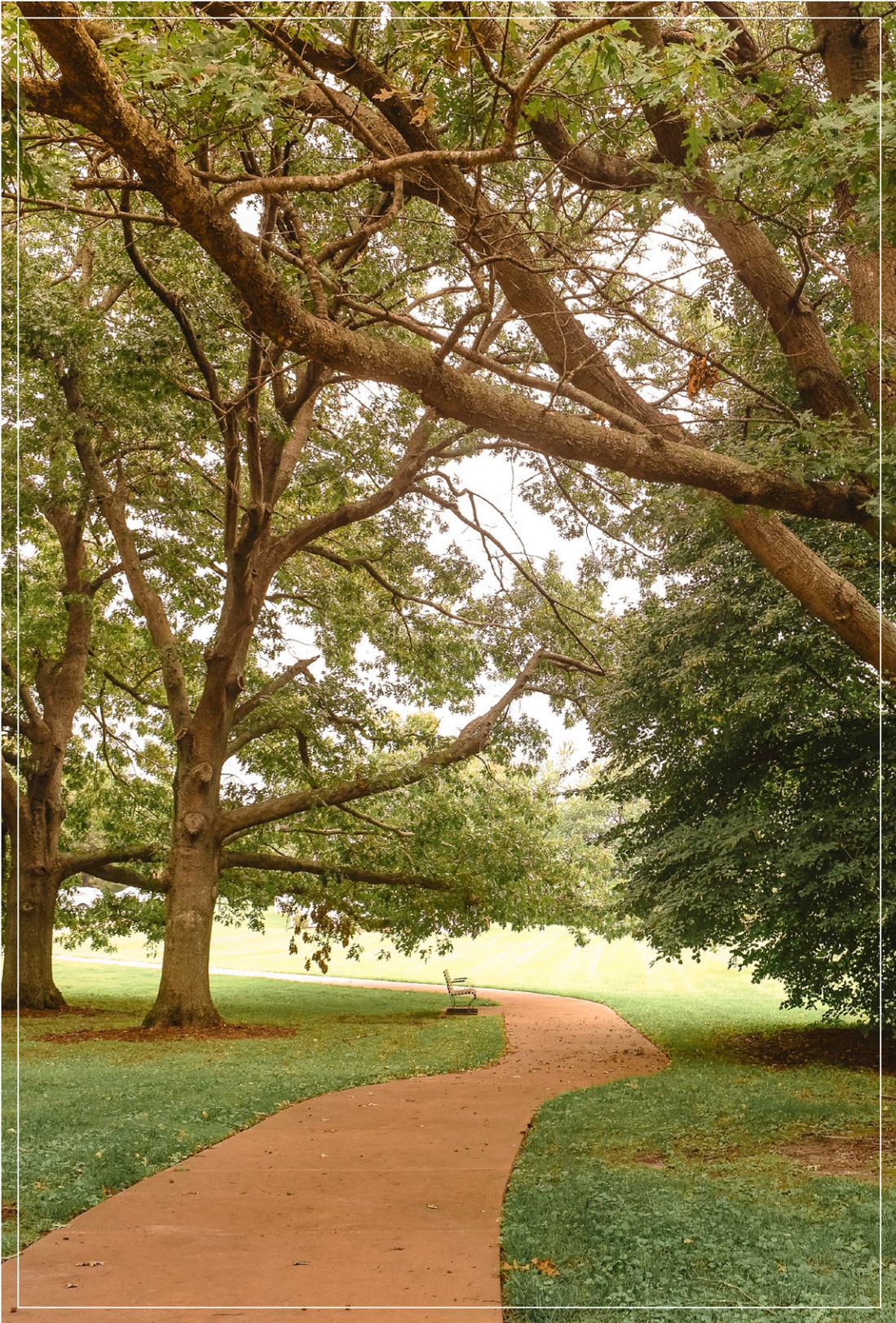




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Mission of the National Park Service

The National Park Service (NPS) preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The National Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

The NPS core values are a framework in which the National Park Service accomplishes its mission. They express the manner in which, both individually and collectively, the National Park Service pursues its mission. The NPS core values are:

- **Integrity:** We deal honestly, ethically, and fairly with the public and one another.
- **Stewardship:** We provide and inspire exceptional care of the places entrusted to us by the American people.
- **Respect:** We embrace our differences and treat each person with dignity.
- **Engagement:** We each participate fully, extend genuine invitations, and remove barriers to inclusion.
- **Collaboration:** We succeed by engaging beyond our silos, tapping new ideas, and expanding our community.
- **Accountability:** We earn the public's trust each day by competently and transparently fulfilling our responsibilities.

The National Park Service is a bureau within the Department of the Interior. While numerous national park system units were created prior to 1916, it was not until August 25, 1916, that President Woodrow Wilson signed the National Park Service Organic Act formally establishing the National Park Service.

The national park system continues to grow and comprises more than 400 park units covering more than 84 million acres in every state, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These units include, but are not limited to, national parks, monuments, battlefields, military parks, historical parks, historic sites, lakeshores, seashores, recreation areas, scenic rivers and trails, and the White House. The variety and diversity of park units throughout the nation require a strong commitment to resource stewardship and management to ensure both the protection and enjoyment of these resources for future generations.



The arrowhead was authorized as the official National Park Service emblem by the Secretary of the Interior on July 20, 1951. The sequoia tree and bison represent vegetation and wildlife, the mountains and water represent scenic and recreational values, and the arrowhead represents historical and archeological values.

Introduction

Every unit of the national park system will have a foundational document to provide basic guidance for planning and management decisions—a foundation for planning and management. The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park as well as the park’s purpose, significance, fundamental resources and values, other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. The foundation document also includes special mandates and administrative commitments, an assessment of planning and data needs that identifies planning issues, planning products to be developed, and the associated studies and data required for park planning. Along with the core components, the assessment provides a focus for park planning activities and establishes a baseline from which planning documents are developed.

A primary benefit of developing a foundation document is the opportunity to integrate and coordinate all kinds and levels of planning from a single, shared understanding of what is most important about the park. The process of developing a foundation document begins with gathering and integrating information about the park. Next, this information is refined and focused to determine what the most important attributes of the park are. The process of preparing a foundation document aids park managers, staff, and the public in identifying and clearly stating in one document the essential information that is necessary for park management to consider when determining future planning efforts, outlining key planning issues, and protecting resources and values that are integral to park purpose and identity.

While not included in this document, a park atlas is also part of a foundation project. The atlas is a series of maps compiled from available geographic information system (GIS) data on natural and cultural resources, visitor use patterns, facilities, and other topics. It serves as a GIS-based support tool for planning and park operations. The atlas is published as a (hard copy) paper product and as geospatial data for use in a web mapping environment. The park atlas for First State National Historical Park can be accessed online at: <https://insideparkatlas.nps.gov/>.



Part 1: Core Components

The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park, park purpose, significance statements, fundamental resources and values, other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. These components are core because they typically do not change over time. Core components are expected to be used in future planning and management efforts.

Brief Description of the Park

Delaware may be small, but it played a big role in the early years of our nation. Famous as the First State to ratify the U.S. Constitution, Delaware was born out of a conflict among three world powers (Sweden, The Netherlands, and Great Britain) for dominance of the Delaware Valley. From this beginning, the region developed a distinct character that tolerated diversity in religion and national origin and valued freedom and independence.

The significant and varied historic resources that form First State National Historical Park are located in the two northern counties of Delaware, with a portion in Chester County, Pennsylvania. Resources in New Castle County in Delaware include the Brandywine Valley Unit with 1,359 acres of preserved natural and cultural landscapes; the New Castle Court House, The Green, and Sheriff's House in the historic town of New Castle; and Fort Christina Park and Holy Trinity (Old Swedes) Church in Wilmington. In Kent County, The Green and John Dickinson Plantation are located in and near the state capital of Dover. Approximately 500 acres at the Brandywine Valley Unit are in Chester County, Pennsylvania. With the exception of the Brandywine Valley Unit and the Sheriff's House, all of the park's units are owned and managed by its partners.

The three counties of Delaware lie in a north-to-south alignment, with each county encompassing a remarkably different environment. New Castle, located on the eastern edge of the Piedmont, was historically rich in woodland resources and water-power useful for manufacturing. Kent County, the middle-tier county in Delaware, has rich farmlands that served as the early nation's grainery. Its fertile soil was conducive to the large plantation economy of the 18th and 19th centuries. The southernmost Sussex County has the longest coastline, touching both the Delaware Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. Much of the land is marshy and influenced by tidal estuaries. Historically, the population of Sussex County settled largely along the coast and focused on maritime occupations.

Delaware was occupied for thousands of years prior to the arrival of Europeans. The Lenape greeted the first visitors to the Lenapewihittuck (Delaware River) region. European powers contested the region for its access to the lucrative peltries trade, its fertile soils, and its water access to the interior. The Dutch controlled the region from 1616 to 1638, building settlements at Lewes (1630) and farther up the Delaware River. Control of the region passed to the Swedes in 1638, and they established a fortification (Fort Christina) and a settlement at Wilmington. Resuming control in 1654, the Dutch solidified their presence by building Fort Casimir and the adjoining New Amstel village (later New Castle). Just as the Dutch and Swedes began to settle their territorial dispute, in 1664, the English took control of the Delaware River region. In 1682, the region became a part of William Penn's vast proprietary commonwealth called Pennsylvania.



As the English colony grew outward from the burgeoning Quaker settlements of southeast Pennsylvania, the Lenape were pushed farther and farther west, their influence fading. Penn's "Three Lower Counties," in particular the northernmost New Castle County, was altered under Quaker influence, developing tidy farms and successful manufactures along the creeks and streams of the lower Delaware River drainage. This trend is exemplified by the historic landscape and resources of the Brandywine Valley Unit. The two southern tidewater counties instead developed a plantation economy based upon enslaved labor, a trend exemplified by the John Dickinson Unit.

The Delaware counties, to which Penn gave a semi-autonomous legislature in 1704, were strong advocates for colonial independence. In 1774 and 1775, the Delaware legislature sent representatives to the First and Second Continental Congress. Then, in a 1776 meeting in the New Castle Court House, the Delaware Assembly voted to form the "Delaware State" and joined the twelve other colonies-turned-states in declaring their independence from Great Britain. Delaware earned its "First State" title in 1787 when the Delaware delegation, meeting in The Golden Fleece Tavern along The Green in Dover, was the first to ratify the new United States Constitution.

During the mid-19th century sectional dispute over slavery in the United States, the New Castle Court House provided the setting for a dramatic chapter in American history leading up to the Civil War. In the 1848 Hunn-Garrett trials, Quakers Thomas Garrett and John Hunn stood trial under the federal Fugitive Slave Act for their roles as conductors on the Underground Railroad. Presided over by U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, the trial set a legal precedent by applying a \$500 fine for each fugitive given assistance. Despite the strong, Quaker-influenced culture of resistance to slavery in New Castle County, Delaware remained a "slave state" during the American Civil War along with the other "border states" of Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri.

Delaware's rich history is peopled by a diverse cast of men and women whose daily lives intersected with significant episodes in American history. Their stories are preserved in the historic sites they occupied and amplified within the larger contexts of settlement and nation-building along the Delaware River and its tributaries.



Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for First State National Historical Park was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was established as First State National Monument by Presidential Proclamation 8944 signed by President Barack Obama on March 25, 2013, and redesignated as First State National Historical Park on December 19, 2014, by Public Law 113-291 (see appendix A for Presidential Proclamation and legislative acts). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

FIRST STATE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK works in partnership to preserve and interpret the nationally significant cultural and historic resources associated with early settlement of the Delaware Valley by the Dutch, Swedish, Finnish, and English; Delaware's role in the establishment of the nation; and as the first State to ratify the Constitution. First State National Historical Park works in partnership to conserve and interpret the natural and cultural landscape of the Brandywine Valley consistent with William Poole Bancroft's vision of an open space accessible to the public for their health and well-being.



Park Significance

Significance statements express why a park’s resources and values are important enough to merit designation as a unit of the national park system. These statements are linked to the purpose of First State National Historical Park, and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Statements of significance describe the distinctive nature of the park and why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. They focus on the most important resources and values that will assist in park planning and management.

The following significance statements have been identified for First State National Historical Park. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

1. Fort Christina, a national historic landmark, preserves the original landing site, known as “The Rocks,” of the first Swedish expedition to North America and, together with Holy Trinity (Old Swedes) Church and its burial ground, the sites and resources closely associated with the principal settlement of New Sweden. Built in 1698, almost a half century after the Dutch conquered New Sweden, Holy Trinity illustrates early religious tolerance in Delaware and the continued influence of Swedish settlers in the Delaware Valley
2. Built in 1740, Poplar Hall stands at the center of the boyhood home and country estate of John Dickinson. Known as “the Penman of the Revolution,” Dickinson was a delegate to the Continental Congress, the primary author of the Articles of Confederation, and one of the drafters and signers of the U.S. Constitution. Dickinson, whose words and actions included the manumission of his enslaved individuals, shaped the ideals, institutions, and aspirations of the new nation. Today, the site, known as the John Dickinson Plantation, is open to the public and owned by the State of Delaware.
3. Bordering the Green established by Dutch colonists in the mid-17th century, the New Castle Court House witnessed seminal events in the establishment of the United States and the forging of our nation’s most fundamental ideals. A site near the current Court House stood as the epicenter of the Twelve Mile Arc, the boundary between Delaware and Pennsylvania surveyed in 1701 and, ultimately for many, the frontier between slavery and freedom. Here, prior to casting Delaware’s vote in favor of independence in 1776, Delaware’s colonial assembly separated from Great Britain and Pennsylvania in June 1776, making the Court House Delaware’s first capitol building. Almost three-quarters of a century later, U.S. Chief Justice Roger Taney presided over the well-publicized prosecution of prominent Quaker abolitionists and Underground Railroad conductors Thomas Garrett and John Hunn under the Fugitive Slave Law of 1793 in the Court House.
4. First plotted as a public space in 1717 in accordance with William Penn’s orders, The Dover Green occupied a central place in the political and economic affairs of colonial Dover and in the nation’s political foundations when, in December 1787, the state convention ratified the U.S. Constitution in the Golden Fleece Tavern at the edge of the Green, earning Delaware the sobriquet of “First State.”
5. Brandywine—a 1,359-acre tract in the Beaver Valley area north of Wilmington—is an integral component and legacy of Quaker industrialist William Poole Bancroft’s vision for open park lands and the conservation of green space as part of his larger philanthropic community planning experiment in the City of Wilmington that drew upon national and international currents of early 20th century social and industrial reform.

Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental resources and values (FRVs) are those features, systems, processes, experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes determined to warrant primary consideration during planning and management processes because they are essential to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. Fundamental resources and values are closely related to a park's legislative purpose and are more specific than significance statements.

Fundamental resources and values help focus planning and management efforts on what is truly significant about the park. One of the most important responsibilities of NPS managers is to ensure the conservation and public enjoyment of those qualities that are essential (fundamental) to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. If fundamental resources and values are allowed to deteriorate, the park purpose and/or significance could be jeopardized.

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for First State National Historical Park:

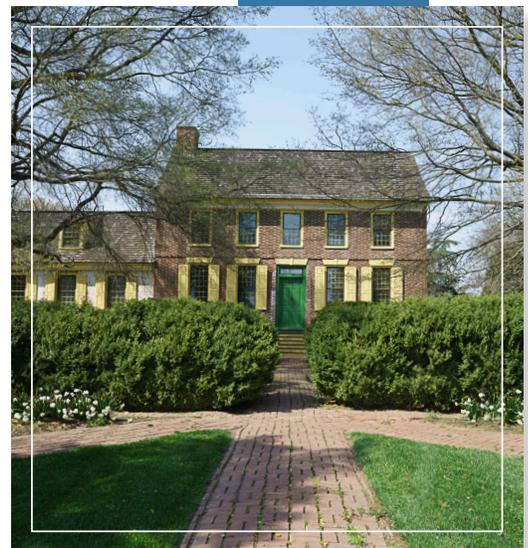
- **Brandywine Valley Unit.** Previously known as Woodlawn or Beaver Valley, this area consists of 1,359 acres of rolling hills and wooded areas along the Brandywine River and the arced border between northern Delaware and southern Pennsylvania. This land was first deeded to William Penn and reflects early Quaker settlement patterns and Native American migration. In 1906, William Poole Bancroft purchased this bucolic property to preserve the beauty of the Brandywine Valley for future generations. Since then, the land served as a privately-owned park until it was donated to the National Park Service in 2013.





- New Castle Court House and Green.** The town of New Castle served as the colonial capital and the first state capital of Delaware until 1777, and today provides valuable stories of our country’s earliest settlers and founding fathers. New Castle is where William Penn first landed in the New World in October 1682 and where three signers of the Declaration of Independence—George Read, Thomas McKean, and George Ross—as well as Secretary of the Continental Congress Charles Thompson once lived. The New Castle Court House was built in 1732 on the site of the earlier 1689 courthouse and served as the meeting place for the state’s colonial assembly from 1732 to 1777. At the Court House on June 15, 1776, the Delaware Assembly voted to separate from England and from Pennsylvania, creating the “Delaware State.” The New Castle Court House is a national historic landmark and is included in the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom. Since its establishment as a market area by the end of the 17th century, the New Castle Green has served as a focal point for religious and public functions. Today, as an interpreted historic site, the New Castle Court House Museum is owned and managed by the Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs. The New Castle Visitor Center is located in the historic Arsenal building on the New Castle Green. The Arsenal is owned by the Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs and managed by the New Castle Historical Society. The Arsenal has served various functions over time including as a contagious hospital, the staging point for early Army Corps of Engineer projects on the Delaware River, and the town’s first high school. The 1857 Sheriff’s House, adjacent to the Courthouse on the New Castle Green was constructed over the previous 18th-century jail and debtor’s prison and is all that remains of Delaware’s first prison system. The Sheriff’s House is owned by the National Park Service. It is planned to rehabilitate the structure and to use it as a visitor contact and orientation station and as a park administrative support facility.

- Holy Trinity (Old Swedes) Church.** In 1699, Swedish and Finnish settlers finished building what is now called the Old Swedes Church in Wilmington, Delaware, just a short walk from Fort Christina. The original church still stands today; it is a national historic landmark and is recognized as one of the oldest church buildings in America still used for worship. The church has preserved records of life of early settlers, many of whom are buried at the graveyard on site. Old Swedes Church and burial ground are owned by Trinity Episcopal Church Parish. Interpretive programming and conservation of the historic burial ground is led by the Old Swedes Foundation.
- Fort Christina.** It was here along the banks of the Christina River more than 375 years ago that Swedish and Finnish settlers aboard the *Kalmar Nyckel* and the *Fogel Grip* landed and established the first American Swedish colony, New Sweden. Fort Christina was quickly built and named for the Queen of Sweden at the time. Although the natural wharf of rocks that was the site of the first landing and the entry point in Fort Christina remains, archeological work has not yet located the fort. A park and monument dedicated in 1938 mark the site. Fort Christina, owned and managed by the Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, was designated as a national historic landmark in 1966 and is included in the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom.
- The Dover Green.** William Penn established the town of Dover in 1683. As surveyed in 1717, the town featured three public squares, including the Green. Surrounded by government buildings, shops, homes, and taverns, the Green became the heart of Dover. During the American Revolution, it was the setting for troop reviews, markets, and public gatherings. On December 7, 1787, 30 delegates, 10 from each county, met at the Golden Fleece Tavern facing the Green and ratified the U.S. Constitution, giving Delaware the place of honor as “The First State.” Interpretation and programming are provided in the adjacent Old State House by the Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs. Interpretation at the John Bell House and the Green are provided by First State Heritage Park, a unit of the Delaware Division of Parks and Recreation.
- John Dickinson Plantation.** The estate, located about 6 miles southeast of The Green in Dover, was the boyhood home of John Dickinson, known as the “Penman of the Revolution.” Dickinson’s “Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania” contributed greatly to the American cause by supporting colonial rights. John Dickinson was a member of the Continental Congress, a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and a signer of the U.S. Constitution. After John Dickinson’s death in 1808, President Thomas Jefferson wrote that Dickinson was “Among the first of the advocates for the rights of his country when assailed by England, he continued to the last the orthodox advocate of the true principles of our new government, and his name will be consecrated in history as one of the great worthies of the revolution.” The John Dickinson Plantation, a national historic landmark, is owned and operated by the Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs and is included in the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom.



- **Partnerships.** First State National Historical Park includes six distinct units, five of which are owned and managed by partners. With limited NPS ownership, cooperative partnerships with organizations and government agencies are fundamental to conveying the purpose and significance of the park, to telling the important stories of First State National Historical Park, and to preserving and conserving the fundamental resources.

Other Important Resources and Values

First State National Historical Park contains other resources and values that are not fundamental to the purpose of the park and may be unrelated to its significance, but are important to consider in planning processes. These are referred to as “other important resources and values” (OIRV). These resources and values have been selected because they are important in the operation and management of the park and warrant special consideration in park planning.

The following other important resources and values have been identified for First State National Historical Park:

- **Natural Resources in the Brandywine Valley Unit.** Native Americans, Dutch settlers, colonial Americans, and William Poole Bancroft were all attracted to the Brandywine for the abundance of natural resources. Today, this area straddles the states of Delaware and Pennsylvania. Its flora, fauna, and vast waterways provided and continue to provide sustenance, transportation, power, recreation, and wildlife habitats. The area’s natural resources are inseparable from the cultural landscapes and historic structures present today.



Related Resources

Related resources are not owned by the park. They may be part of the broader context or setting in which park resources exist, represent a thematic connection that would enhance the experience of visitors, or have close association with park fundamental resources and the purpose of the park. The related resource represents a connection with the park that often reflects an area of mutual benefit or interest, and collaboration, between the park and owner/ stakeholder.

The following related resources have been identified for First State National Historical Park:

- Independence National Historical Park which conveys the themes of Ideals of Freedom and Democracy, Founding Documents of Democracy, Economic Growth of a Young Nation, Paradox of Freedom and Slavery, and Religious Freedom.
- The New Castle National Historic Landmark District, including Stonum (the home of George Read who signed the Declaration of Independence), the Amstel House (home of a former governor and now the home of the New Castle Historical Society), the Dutch House (a seventeenth-century dwelling), and the archeological site of Fort Casimir.
- Lombardy Hall, located north of Wilmington, was the home of Gunning Bedford, Jr. who was a signer of both the Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution. It is a national historic landmark.
- Ryves Holt House, which was constructed in 1665 in Lewes, Delaware, by early Dutch settlers, is thought to have been built 30 years after the destruction of the nearby ill-fated Zwaanendael colony, one of the first Dutch settlements in America and the first European settlement in Delaware. It survived Lord Baltimore's raids that eventually led to the English taking control of the area. Its initial probable use as a Quaker-operated tavern provides an important link to the earliest days of the tidewater settlement and its growth as a county seat. The tavern, like a town's public green, often served as a place to engage in political discourse among the common folk. By 1723, it was owned and occupied by Ryves Holt, the first Chief Justice of Delaware. The house history provides a window on the evolution of Delaware as an independent state and the people who devoted their lives to public service. As the boyhood home of Commodore Jacob Jones, and later occupied by John Marshall who was a Delaware Bay and River Pilot, the house is a direct connection to the region's maritime heritage. The Ryves Holt House is owned and managed by the Lewes Historical Society.
- Sites in the Brandywine Valley that preserve the cultural landscape, including the Nemours Mansion and Gardens, Hagley Museum and Library, and Brandywine Creek State Park in Wilmington, Delaware; Winterthur Museum and Country Estate in Winterthur, Delaware; Brandywine River Museum in Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania; and Longwood Gardens in Kennett Square, Pennsylvania.
- Historic sites in Lewes, including the Zwaanendael Museum, that house exhibits on the history of Delaware and the DeVries Monument, which commemorates the establishment of the first permanent European presence on the Delaware Bay.
- Sites in The Dover Green National Historic Landmark District, including sites within First State Heritage Park in Dover (Briggs Museum, John Bell House, Old State House, and First State Heritage Park Welcome Center located at the Delaware Public Archives). First State Heritage Park is a unit of the Delaware Division of Parks and Recreation, which manages the park; however, interpretation and educational programs are provided by each park site.

- St. Jones Reserve component of the Delaware National Estuarine Research Reserve located on the north shore of the St. Jones River, off Kitts Hummock Road, south of Dover in Kent County. The reserve includes part of Delaware Bay. John Dickinson Plantation is located within the reserve's boundary and has a programmatic relationship with the reserve.
- Original Bancroft properties, including the Woodlawn Flats in Wilmington and the properties adjacent to the Brandywine Valley Unit owned by the Woodlawn Trustees. The Woodlawn Trustees own numerous tracts adjacent to First State National Historical Park that include natural and cultural resources continuous with those in the park.
- Mt. Cuba Center, adjacent to the Brandywine Unit, includes more than 500 acres of natural land and is dedicated to preserving the flora of North America with a particular emphasis on the Appalachian Piedmont.
- The National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom is a catalyst for innovation, partnerships, and scholarship that connects and shares the diverse legacy of the Underground Railroad across boundaries and generations. The program consists of sites, locations with a verifiable connection to the Underground Railroad; programs, with educational and interpretive programs that pertain to the Underground Railroad; and facilities, either research, educational or interpretive centers. There are currently more than 650 locations that are part of the network in 39 states, plus Washington D.C. and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
- Brandywine Creek State Park preserves 942 acres of river and stream valley, meadows, and hardwood forests. First State National Historical Park shares its southwest border with the state park including multiple trail connections. It provides nature education, recreational opportunities, and preservation of the cultural landscape to its users. Approximately 183,000 visitors access the park annually.
- The Kalmar Nyckel is a modern reproduction of the Swedish ship that brought the first Swedish settlers to the Delaware Valley in 1638. It is owned and operated by the Kalmar Nyckel Foundation to educate the public about Delaware's cultural and maritime heritage. It is docked in Wilmington, Delaware.



Interpretive Themes

Interpretive themes are often described as the key stories or concepts that visitors should understand after visiting a park—they define the most important ideas or concepts communicated to visitors about a park unit. Themes are derived from, and should reflect, park purpose, significance, resources, and values. The set of interpretive themes is complete when it provides the structure necessary for park staff to develop opportunities for visitors to explore and relate to all park significance statements and fundamental and other important resources and values.

Interpretive themes are an organizational tool that reveal and clarify meaning, concepts, contexts, and values represented by park resources. Sound themes are accurate and reflect current scholarship and science. They encourage exploration of the context in which events or natural processes occurred and the effects of those events and processes. Interpretive themes go beyond a mere description of the event or process to foster multiple opportunities to experience and consider the park and its resources. These themes help explain why a park story is relevant to people who may otherwise be unaware of connections they have to an event, time, or place associated with the park.

The following interpretive themes have been identified for First State National Historical Park:

- For more than 300 years, on a fraught and uneven course, people in Delaware worked individually and collectively to make the world a better place through the pursuit of self-determination and human rights for themselves and others.
- During the colonial period, Scandinavian and European powers fought for strategic control of Delaware and the Delaware Bay resulting in a diversified population, as well as expanded commerce and industry and a legacy for the prevailing group.
- Initially valued for natural resources that formed natural defenses, provided transportation corridors, and fueled prosperous industry, Delaware's natural resources tell stories of shifts in views and values for land use from extraction for manufacturing, to conservation, stewardship, and recreational uses that have the power to rejuvenate and inspire.



Part 2: Dynamic Components

The dynamic components of a foundation document include special mandates and administrative commitments and an assessment of planning and data needs. These components are dynamic because they will change over time. New special mandates can be established and new administrative commitments made. As conditions and trends of fundamental and other important resources and values change over time, the analysis of planning and data needs will need to be revisited and revised, along with key issues. Therefore, this part of the foundation document will be updated accordingly.

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Many management decisions for a park unit are directed or influenced by special mandates and administrative commitments with other federal agencies, state and local governments, utility companies, partnering organizations, and other entities. Special mandates are requirements specific to a park that must be fulfilled. Mandates can be expressed in enabling legislation, in separate legislation following the establishment of the park, or through a judicial process. They may expand on park purpose or introduce elements unrelated to the purpose of the park. Administrative commitments are, in general, agreements that have been reached through formal, documented processes, often through memorandums of agreement. Examples include easements, rights-of-way, arrangements for emergency service responses, etc. Special mandates and administrative commitments can support, in many cases, a network of partnerships that help fulfill the objectives of the park and facilitate working relationships with other organizations. They are an essential component of managing and planning for First State National Historical Park.

Special Mandates

- Presidential Proclamation 8944 (March 25, 2013)
 - The Secretary shall prepare a management plan for the Monument, with full public involvement, within 3 years of the date of this proclamation. The management plan shall set forth, among other provisions, the desired relationship of the Monument to other related resources, programs, and organizations in the region, including Old Swedes Church, Fort Christina, Stonum, Lombardy Hall, Brandywine Creek State Park, Hagley Museum and Library, Nemours Mansion and Gardens, Winterthur Museum and Country Estate, Brandywine River Museum, Longwood Gardens, John Dickinson Plantation, and First State Heritage Park. Old Swedes Church, Fort Christina, and the John Dickinson Plantation were added as units to the First State National Historical Park at the time of its creation in December 2015.
 - The National Park Service shall consult with state and local agencies and other appropriate organizations in planning for interpretation and visitor services at the Monument. The National Park Service is directed to use applicable authorities to enter into agreements addressing common interests and promoting management efficiencies, including provision of visitor services, interpretation and education, and preservation of resources and values.
- Public Law 113-291, sec. 3033 (December 19, 2014)
 - (c)(2)(A) (i) In General - Except as provided in clause (ii), the Secretary may acquire all or a portion of any of the sites described in subsection (b)(3) including easements or other interests in land, by purchase from a willing seller, donation, or exchange. (ii) Donation Only - The Secretary may acquire only by donation all or a portion of the property identified as “Area for Potential Addition by Donation” on page 2 of 6 of the map. (ii) Limitation - No land or interest in land may be acquired for inclusion in the historical park by condemnation.

- (c)(3) Interpretive Tours - The Secretary may provide interpretive tours to sites and resources in the State that are located outside the boundary of the historical park and are associated with the purposes for which the historical park is established, including- (A) Fort Casimir; (B) De Vries Monument; (C) Amstel House; (D) Dutch House; and (E) Zwaanendael Museum
- (c)(4) Cooperative Agreements - (A) In General - The Secretary may enter into a cooperative agreement with the State of Delaware, political subdivisions of the State of Delaware, institutions of higher education, nonprofit organizations, and individuals to mark, interpret, and restore nationally significant historic or cultural resources within the boundaries of the historical park, if the cooperative agreement provides for reasonable public access to the resources. (B) Cost-sharing Requirement - (i) Federal Share - The Federal share of the total cost of any activity carried out under a cooperative agreement entered into under subparagraph (A) shall be not more than 50 percent. (ii) Form of non-Federal share - The non-Federal share may be in the form of in-kind contributions or goods or services fairly valued.
- (d) National Landmark Study - (1) In General - No later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this section, the Secretary shall complete a study assessing the historical significance of additional properties in the State of Delaware that are associated with the purposes of historical park. (2) Requirements - The study prepared under paragraph (1) shall include an assessment of the potential for designating the additional properties as national historic landmarks. (The study was completed in 2015 and no additional properties were identified).

Administrative Commitments

For more information about the existing administrative commitments for First State National Historical Park, please see appendix B.

Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

Once the core components of part 1 of the foundation document have been identified, it is important to gather and evaluate existing information about the park's fundamental and other important resources and values, and develop a full assessment of the park's planning and data needs. The assessment of planning and data needs section presents planning issues, the planning projects that will address these issues, and the associated information requirements for planning, such as resource inventories and data collection, including GIS data.

There are three sections in the assessment of planning and data needs:

1. analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values
2. identification of key issues and associated planning and data needs
3. identification of planning and data needs (including spatial mapping activities or GIS maps)

The analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values and identification of key issues leads up to and supports the identification of planning and data collection needs.

Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

The fundamental resource or value analysis table includes current conditions, potential threats and opportunities, planning and data needs, and selected laws and NPS policies related to management of the identified resource or value.

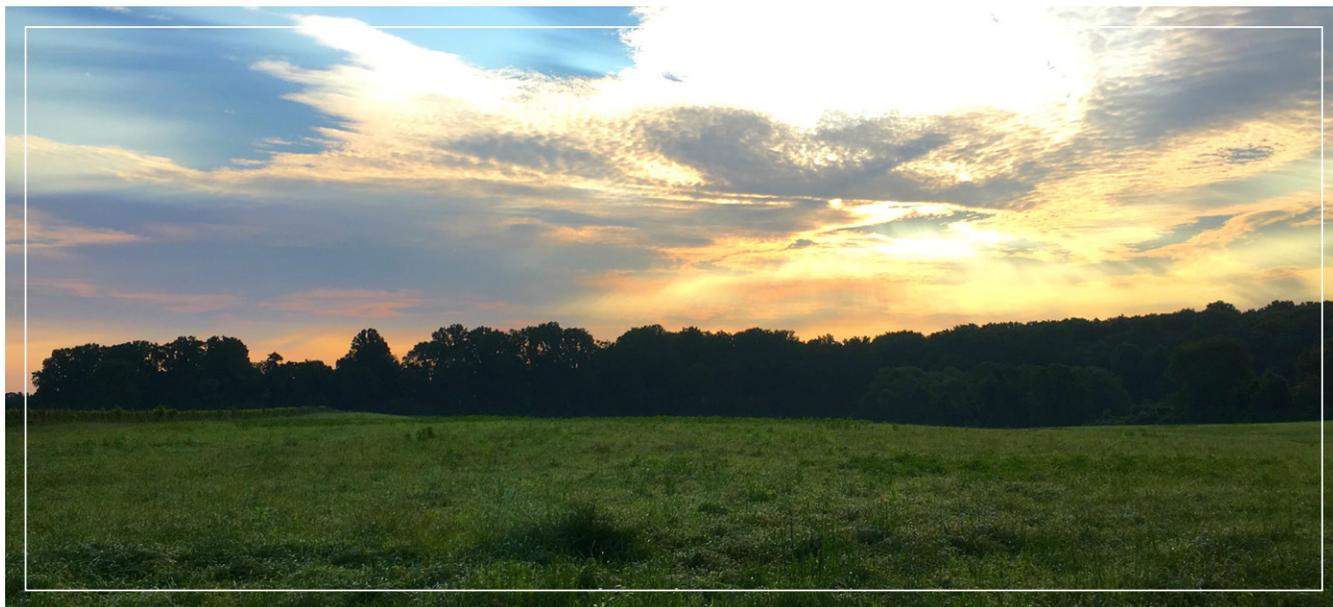


Fundamental Resource or Value	Brandywine Valley Unit
Related Significance Statements	Significance statement 5.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Brandywine Valley Unit, previously referred to as Woodlawn or Beaver Valley, is owned by the National Park Service and consists of more than 1,359 acres, including historic structures, leased agriculture fields, 13 residences and their associated outbuildings and foundation ruins, a cave, seven streams including Brandywine Creek, archeological resources, more than 22 miles of multiuse trails (for mountain bike riding, nature study, birding, picnicking, equestrian, and nonmotorized water recreation), and habitats for state rare and endangered species. Two inholdings are located within the 1,359-acre property. • The unit is open dawn to dusk. A park administrative and facilities office is located at 400 Ramsey Road. • A section of the Brandywine Creek Trail traverses the Brandywine Valley Unit. • There are more than 22 miles of trails within the unit ranging from historic farm roads to single-track bicycle trails. • Active agrotourism businesses are located on lease-held properties. • A network of stone walls, elements of the area’s agricultural history, is throughout the Brandywine Valley Unit. • State and County roads traverse the Brandywine Valley Unit. • Brandywine Creek State Park is on adjacent land and is an active partner with the park. • A commercial operator provides canoes/kayaks. • Interstitial spaces are not tended. • Historic properties are under a 10-year master lease. • The park is working with the University of Delaware to initiate a study of the existing deer population. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development on the periphery of the park is increasing. • Visitation numbers are difficult to determine. • Succession of meadowlands to scrub is increasing. • More criminal events are being identified. • The National Park Service collects an average of 1,200–1,500 pounds of trash per week. Because of improvements such as dumpsters and increased staffing, this amount is beginning to decrease.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Brandywine Valley Unit
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of adequate parking for visitors. • Changing weather patterns have resulted in more frequent flooding. • Invasive species. • Traffic volume and speed limit on roads throughout the park. • Changes to traffic control could threaten the cultural landscape. • Upstream land use / development impact water quality and resources/habitat. New development is planned on park borders. • Recreational uses impact natural resources. • Potential for inappropriate changes to leased historic structures. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tie together sites of First State National Historical Park. • Develop visitor experience and add a visitor contact space. • Explore community involvement for stream monitoring, preservation, conservation science, and working with farmers on best practices. • Cooperate with the Pilot School in Wilmington on environmental education and the Teacher-Ranger-Teacher Program. • Develop citizen science and education programs that could impact land use beyond the park boundary. • Explore public stewardship of resources through various partnerships. • Identify innovative uses of the four residential properties within the Brandywine Valley Unit. • Reach out to diverse groups within the community including student groups. • Reach out to current visitors, some coming from as far south as Maryland and as far north as upstate New York. • Establish a link with Woodlawn/Flat residents. • Establish a program for inner city youth in Wilmington. • Partner with area universities and colleges.
<p>Related Resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brandywine Creek State Park. • Sites in the Brandywine Valley that preserve the cultural landscape.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Brandywine Valley Unit
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventory of leased historic structures (2014). • Historic leasing report (2014). • Woodlawn Tract Bird Survey (2014). • Woodlawn Vision Plan and Environmental Assessment (2014). • Historical Analysis and Map of Vegetation Communities, Land Covers, and Habitats of the Woodlawn Tract (2014). • Historic leasing appraisals (2015). • Base cartographic data (2015). • Botanical Inventory and Assessment (2015). • Amphibian and Reptile Survey; Breeding Birds (2015). • Bird Survey Report (2015). • Bog turtle Inventory & Monitoring mapping (2016). • Smith Bridge Picnic Area Parking Analysis (2016). • Master Lease Request for Proposals (2016). • Bat Community Composition and Monitoring for White-Nose Syndrome (2017). • Beaver Valley Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) (2017). • Engineering Evaluation Manure and Wastewater Handling and Storage for all pasture operations within park (2017). • Soil Conservation Plans for agricultural and pasture operations within park (2017). • Water Quality Monitoring (2017 on via Stream Stewards Program). • Wayside Exhibit Concept Plan for Parkwide Exhibits (2018). • Trail Crossing Safety Analysis and Implementation (2017–2019). • Historic Resource Study (2019).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delineate wetlands. • Property survey, specifically to confirm park boundary to middle of the creek. • Carrying capacity study for Brandywine Valley Unit. • Comprehensive archeological study. • Partner benchmark survey. • Visitor use survey. • Condition assessments for historic structures. • Estimate white-tailed deer abundance (Inventory). • Bog turtle study.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deer management plan. • Strategic plan. • Cultural landscape report. • Historic structure report (HSR) for Ramsey House. • Comprehensive trail management plan. • Transportation plan. • Visitor use management plan. • Visitor experience plan. • Long-range interpretive plan. • Comprehensive signage plan (initiated in 2021).

Fundamental Resource or Value	Brandywine Valley Unit
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Clean Air Act • Migratory Bird Treaty Act • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13186, "Protection of Migratory Birds" • Executive Order 13287, "Preserve America" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.4.6) "What Constitutes Park Resources and Values" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • Director's Order 32: <i>Cooperating Associations</i> • Director's Order 77-2: <i>Floodplain Management</i> • NPS Museum Handbook, parts I, II, and III • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	New Castle Court House and Green
Related Significance Statements	Significance statement 3.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The New Castle Court House and Green is owned and managed by Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs. The Sherriff’s House is owned by the National Park Service and, when completed, will serve as a visitor contact station and park headquarters. The Arsenal is leased to the New Castle Historical Society and serves as its headquarters and as the New Castle Visitor Center, which it operates. • The New Castle Court House is open year-round. • The condition of the Court House is good (new roof). The first floor is accessible to visitors. • Archeological resources are extant throughout the Green area. • The New Castle Visitor Center at the Arsenal and the New Castle Court House Museum are currently the primary visitor contact locations for the national historical park. • Volunteer Ambassadors (a collaboration between the National Park Service, New Castle Historical Society, and state) are the primary contacts for visitors to the national historical park. • The park has a Cooperative Management Agreement with the Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs. • The New Castle Court House and the New Castle Historic District have been designated as national historic landmarks. The exterior of the Arsenal is included within the New Castle easement. The Historic Area Commission helps protect the site through local legislation. New Castle is located along the Bayshore Byway, Harriet Tubman Byway, and Washington-Rochambeau Trail. • Permits for use of The Green are issued through the state and city. • The state provides office space in the New Castle Courthouse for use by the National Park Service. • The New Castle Court House is included on the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic structures are located two blocks from the tidal Delaware River. Low-lying areas are prone to flooding and may prevent access to historic New Castle. Located near the mouth of the Delaware Bay, New Castle and its resources are prone to storm surge and tidal action. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tie together sites of First State National Historical Park. • Explore opportunities to collaborate with the state and New Castle Historical Society on interpretation and operations. • Expand NPS visibility and customer service through banners and signs.
Related Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Castle National Historic Landmark District. • Independence National Historical Park. • National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom. • Fort Casimir Archeological Site.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic Structure Report for Sheriff’s House (2016). • Development Concept Plan for Sheriff’s House (2018). • Wayside Exhibit Concept Plan for Parkwide Exhibits (2018). • Urban Tree Plan for New Castle. • Historic Resource Study (2019).

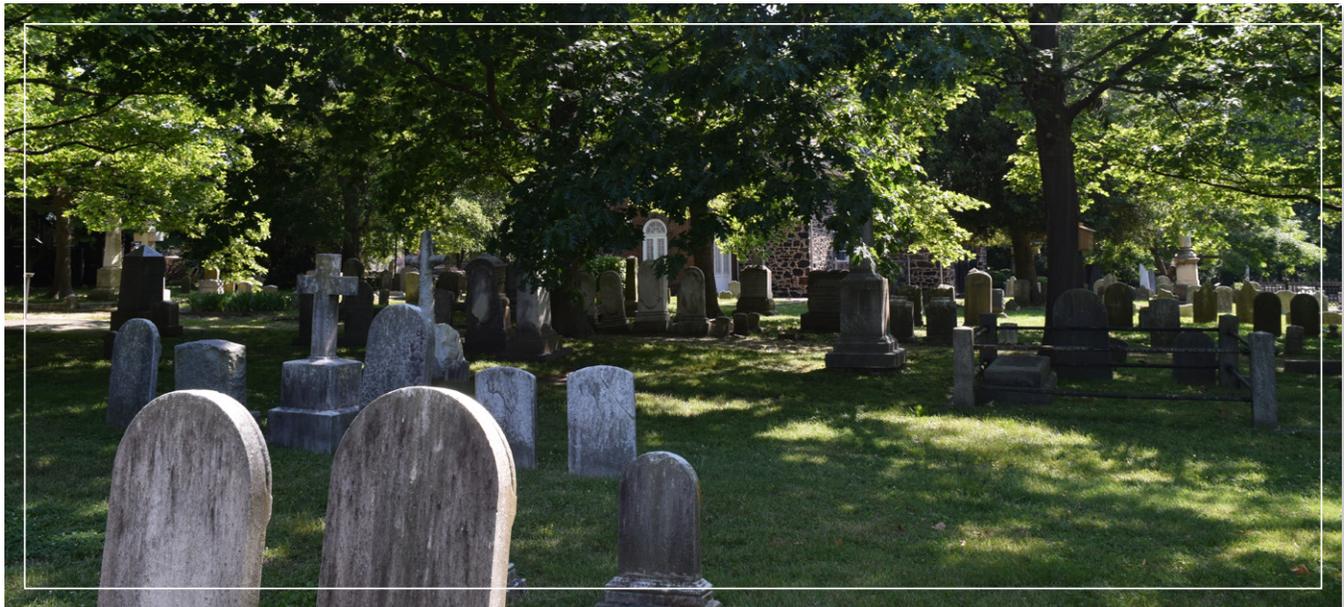
Fundamental Resource or Value	New Castle Court House and Green
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Condition assessment for New Castle Green and structures. • Land survey of New Castle Green. • Cultural landscape inventory of New Castle Green.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic structure reports for New Castle Court House, Immanuel Church, Academy, and Arsenal. • Cultural landscape report. • Master horticultural plan (identified in the cooperative management agreement as requirement for state). • Visitor experience plan. • Long-range interpretive plan. • Comprehensive signage plan (initiated in 2021).
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Clean Air Act • Migratory Bird Treaty Act • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13186, "Protection of Migratory Birds" • Executive Order 13287, "Preserve America" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.4.6) "What Constitutes Park Resources and Values" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • Director's Order 32: <i>Cooperating Associations</i> • Director's Order 77-2: <i>Floodplain Management</i> • NPS Museum Handbook, parts I, II, and III • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Holy Trinity (Old Swedes) Church
Related Significance Statements	Significance statement 1.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holy Trinity (Old Swedes) Church is owned by Trinity Episcopal Parish and is an active place of worship. • The church building and burial grounds are in located within the national historical park boundary/easement area. The visitor center in Henderson House is outside the national historical park boundary. • Interpretation, genealogical research, special events and programs, walking tours of burial grounds, concerts, lectures, and family programs are offered by the Old Swedes Foundation. More than 60% of visitation to the church and burial ground is from outside the state of Delaware. • The church is maintained by both the Old Swedes Foundation and the church parish. • Condition of the church is good to fair. The church roof was replaced in 2018. The ramp in the church is not up to code. The site has fire suppression and security systems. An archeological dig at four test sites around circumference of church was done in 2015. • Ground and roof drainage is needed to protect the church building and burial ground. • Burial grounds are managed by the Old Swedes Foundation. Active burials are managed by the church. Regular stone conservation and stabilization of burial ground is needed. A condition assessment of the stones was done recently and also in the 1980s. Approximately \$30,000 in stonework has been completed on gravestones; according to the recent assessment an additional \$250,000 in work is needed. A condition assessment of the burial ground is done annually. • Two community groups partner with the church—Central Baptist Development Corp (Eastside Rising) and Duffy’s Hope Inc. (at-risk youth). • The church has an archive containing original documents. A condition assessment of all books and papers was done by the Conservation Center for Art and Historic Artifacts. The original record book has been rehoused in acid-free micro-chamber boxes. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitation is stable. • Neighborhood crime is increasing.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Holy Trinity (Old Swedes) Church
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groundhogs are a threat to the burial grounds. • Condition of trees threaten burial ground stones. • Underground streams are a threat to the burial grounds. • Collapsing graves due to age of the burial grounds. • Noise, vibration, trash, and pollution from nearby train tracks have the potential to threaten resources. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tie together sites of First State National Historical Park. • Collaboration with University of Delaware – Landscape Architecture, Archeology, Engineering Department (include information in park atlas). • Continue ongoing collaboration between the NPS and the Kalmar Nyckel Foundation, Fort Christina, Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, and Delaware Historical Society. • Congregation partnership with Partners for Sacred Places, Laurel Hill Cemetery (Philadelphia), and the NPS National Center for Preservation Technology and Training for technical assistance and collaborative teaching opportunities. • The church’s nonprofit organization can create an Adopt-a-Grave Program to support cemetery upkeep. • Partner with Delaware Swedish Colonial Society, Swedish Colonial Society, New Sweden Center, American Swedish History Museum, and New Sweden Alliance (founding member of the Alliance, a group of 10 Swedish/Finnish organizations in the Delaware Valley that promote history/culture).
<p>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old Swedes Church National Historic Landmark nomination. • Historic structure report. • Tree survey. • Archives condition assessment. • Property survey (2012). • Archeological survey (2015). • Wayside exhibit concept plan for parkwide exhibits (2018).
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Condition assessment of gravestones. • Historic tree inventory.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-range interpretive plan. • Comprehensive signage plan (initiated in 2021).

Fundamental Resource or Value	Holy Trinity (Old Swedes) Church
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Clean Air Act • Migratory Bird Treaty Act • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • “Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections” (36 CFR 79) • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • Executive Order 13186, “Protection of Migratory Birds” • Executive Order 13287, “Preserve America” • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§1.4.6) “What Constitutes Park Resources and Values” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§1.6) “Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • Director’s Order 32: <i>Cooperating Associations</i> • Director’s Order 77-2: <i>Floodplain Management</i> • NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Fort Christina
Related Significance Statements	Significance statement 1.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fort Christina is recognized as a state historic site and designated as a national historic landmark (1961). • The walls, walkway pavers, bulkhead, and historic trees are in fair to poor condition. • Fort Christina is comprised of a memorial landscape and archaeological site. Archeological testing has not yet identified the location of the original Fort Christina. • The site is open to the public, and interpretive programming is provided seasonally and by appointment. For 12 years prior to 2016, there was no regular public access to Fort Christina. • There are no visitor services on site. Electricity is available for special events. • Fort Christina is an accessible site. • Fort Christina is included in the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom. • Rocks in the river represent where landing occurred, although exact location has not been verified. • Site is located on low-lying land adjacent to a tidal river. The entire plot prone to flooding. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitation has been increasing since the site was opened to the public. • The City of Wilmington and local organizations have expressed interest in improving public accessibility to the waterfront. A water taxi is now provided by Riverfront Wilmington. • International connections to Fort Christina support visitation.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation on exterior walls can damage structure. • Falling tree limbs from 1938-era trees could cause damage. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tie together sites of First State National Historical Park. • Obtain access to the site's walls from adjacent owners for maintenance purposes. • Continue collaboration with Kalmar Nyckel Foundation, Old Swedes Church, and other partners. • Create a physical connection along the waterfront property from the Kalmar Nyckel Foundation to Fort Christina. Private property between the two creates a challenge. • Collaborate with East 7th Street Peninsula Coalition to create regional destination. • Increase access to waterfront and green space for adjacent community through special events and/or creating a teaching space. • Pursue connection with the Home of Franklin Delano Roosevelt National Historical Park given Roosevelt's connection with the memorial landscape and the speech he delivered on June 27, 1938.
Related Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kalmar Nyckel. • Zwannendaell Museum and DeVries Monument.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological survey (2013). • Wayside Exhibit Concept Plan for Parkwide Exhibits (2018).

Fundamental Resource or Value	Fort Christina
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Condition assessment for Fort Christina. • Historic tree survey. • Survey of forts. • National historic landmark documentation (update).
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-range interpretive plan. • Comprehensive signage plan (initiated in 2021).
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Clean Air Act • Migratory Bird Treaty Act • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • “Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections” (36 CFR 79) • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§1.4.6) “What Constitutes Park Resources and Values” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§1.6) “Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • Director’s Order 32: <i>Cooperating Associations</i> • Director’s Order 77-2: <i>Floodplain Management</i> • NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	The Dover Green
Related Significance Statements	Significance statement 4.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Dover Green was laid out by William Penn in the 17th century. • Partnerships are essential to the establishment and sustainability of this site. • The National Park Service owns nothing in fee in The Dover Green. The Dover Green and the surrounding area is owned by the City of Dover. The City of Dover manages permitting for events at The Dover Green. • No agreement is in place between the National Park Service and the City of Dover. • The National Park Service has an agreement with First State Heritage Park to coordinate interpretation of The Dover Green. First State Heritage Park runs interpretation and operates the John Bell House. Other First State Heritage Park sites are owned, operated, and managed by other institutions: The Old State House and Johnson Victrola Museum are owned by the Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs; The Biggs Museum is owned by the Biggs board; and Delaware Public Archives and Welcome Center is owned by the Delaware Public Archives. • There are champion trees on The Dover Green. • The Dover Green is an active First Amendment Site. • An active residential/commercial district surrounds The Dover Green, and State Street bisects the Green. The Dover Green is surrounded and bisected by roads with regular vehicular traffic. • The state has completed an archeological survey of The Dover Green and the area surrounding The Green. • A cultural landscape inventory has been completed. • The Old State House, adjacent to The Green, is included on the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School group visitation has increased as a result of assistance provided by grant funding. • When trees are lost, they are replanted.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple ownership of various resources and sites confuses visitors and resource managers. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tie together sites of First State National Historical Park. • Increase ongoing collaboration to provide a good visitor experience. • Develop the volunteer corps to provide interpretive experiences for the park. • Increase NPS presence using banners, arrowhead, and formal signage.
Related Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First State Heritage Park including the John Bell House and the Old State House. • Independence National Historical Park. • The Golden Fleece Tavern. • Women's Suffrage history. • Old Swedes Church (Florence Bayard Hilles is buried there).
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Dover Green Historic District documentation. • Old State House National Register of Historic Places documentation. • Wayside Exhibit Concept Plan for Parkwide Exhibits (2018).

Fundamental Resource or Value	The Dover Green
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic tree inventory.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-range interpretive plan. • Comprehensive signage plan (initiated in 2021).
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Clean Air Act • Migratory Bird Treaty Act • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • “Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections” (36 CFR 79) • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • Executive Order 13186, “Protection of Migratory Birds” • Executive Order 13287, “Preserve America” • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.4.6) “What Constitutes Park Resources and Values” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.6) “Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • Director’s Order 32: <i>Cooperating Associations</i> • Director’s Order 77-2: <i>Floodplain Management</i> • NPS Museum Handbook, parts I, II, and III • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	John Dickinson Plantation
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 2 and 4.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The John Dickinson Plantation is owned and administered by the Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs. The site is open year-round and is partially accessible (1st floor only of mansion) to visitors through self-guided and guided tours. A long-standing friends group supports the Plantation. • The site encompasses approximately 400 acres, some of which are farmed through leases. Plantation structures include a historic house and other reconstructed farm buildings, one of which is used as the visitor center. The site has adequate fire detection/suppression and security systems. • The house contributes to the cultural landscape. Plantation resources are in fair to good condition. • The site includes a colonial revival herb and vegetable garden, fruit orchard, and other historic farming activities that, along with the kitchen, are used for interpretive programming and demonstrations. The site includes a gravesite. • The site is a repository of copies of Dickinson’s papers and collections include Dickinson’s belongings. • The site is adjacent to a stream and pond as well as to the Dover Air Force Base and firing range. • The site has been designated as a national historic landmark and is included in the Bayshore Byway and the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom. • Loud, low-flying crop dusters used by lease holders impact interpretive programming, especially during July and August. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitation is increasing slightly since the site’s inclusion in First State National Historical Park. • State funding has remained constant. • Adaptation of programs in response to local community needs is increasing.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although planes are prohibited from flying over the house, noise, vibration, and internet interference from Dover Air Force Base and the nearby firing range can impact the visitor experience. • No growth in state funding would impact operations (e.g., staffing, hours of operation, outreach activities, maintenance/repairs to house). <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tie together sites of First State National Historical Park. • Collaboration with local communities to develop programs. • Expand cooperative management agreement with National Park Service and work with First State National Historical Park to enhance programming. • Develop connections with other NPS units having similar themes. • Connect agricultural practices with Brandywine Valley Unit.
Related Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independence National Historical Park. • St. Jones Reserve Delaware National Estuarine Research Reserve. • Dickinson College.

Fundamental Resource or Value	John Dickinson Plantation
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National historic landmark documentation. Wayside Exhibit Concept Plan for Parkwide Exhibits (2018).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National historic landmark documentation (update). Condition assessment of John Dickinson Plantation.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long-range interpretive plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Antiquities Act of 1906 National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 Clean Air Act Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 Migratory Bird Treaty Act “Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections” (36 CFR 79) “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” Executive Order 13186, “Protection of Migratory Birds” Executive Order 13287, “Preserve America” Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§1.4.6) “What Constitutes Park Resources and Values” NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§1.6) “Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries” NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> Director’s Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> Director’s Order 32: <i>Cooperating Associations</i> Director’s Order 77-2: <i>Floodplain Management</i> NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Partnerships
Related Significance Statements	All significance statements.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnership are essential to the park’s function and the park is continually working to improve and maintain critical partnerships. Partners including the NPS are working to understand the mission and capacity of each individual partner institution. • All park sites except the Brandywine Valley Unit and the Sheriff’s House are owned and operated by partners. The six sites are geographically dispersed along length of the state of Delaware. Therefore, it is imperative for the NPS to work in partnership to meet its mission of resource preservation and visitor enjoyment. • A cooperative agreement is in place with the Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs (Fort Christina, New Castle, John Dickinson Plantation). A philanthropic partnership agreement is in place with the Friends of First State. • The park has proprietary jurisdiction in the Brandywine Valley Unit and for the Sheriff’s House in New Castle. • The park has several established partnerships related to the Brandywine Valley Unit including with The Nature Conservancy and with the Brandywine Conservancy (assisting with mapping). • There are preservation and access easements in place for the New Castle Court House and The Green (State of Delaware), Old Swedes Church, and The Dover Green (City of Dover). Easements are being finalized for Fort Christina and the John Dickinson Plantation. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenge of consistent and frequent communication between park and its site partners. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As needed, develop agreements with park partners to formalize relationships and define expectations. • Collaborate with Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs and New Castle Historical Society on overall visitor use of The Green including the Arsenal and complete cooperative management plan with society. • Work with partners to develop an overall NPS experience at the Welcome Center located in the Sheriff’s House in New Castle. • Develop collaboration strategy with all partners. • Incorporate those interested in Brandywine Unit into the park activities and work as a whole.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director’s Order 21: <i>Donations and Fundraising</i>

Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Natural Resources in the Brandywine Valley Unit
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Park Service owns 1,359 acres at the Brandywine Valley Unit including historic structures, leased agriculture fields, 13 residences and their associated outbuildings and foundation ruins, a cave, seven streams including Brandywine Creek, archeological resources, approximately 18 miles of multiuse trails (for mountain bike riding, nature study, birding, picnicking, nonmotorized water recreation), and habitats for state rare and endangered species. Two inholdings are within the 1,100-acre property. • The Brandywine Valley Unit is open dawn to dusk. A park administrative office is located in a historic farmhouse at 400 Ramsey Road. • A section of the Brandywine Creek Trail traverses the Brandywine Valley Unit. • Active agrotourism businesses operate on lease-held properties. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invasive species. • Potential flooding near Brandywine Creek. One of the current parking lots is located in the flood plain. • Upstream land use/development impacting water quality and resources/habitat. • Intense recreational day use at the Smith bridge area is impacting the natural landscape. Users clear meadow areas for their own picnic use and dig trenches for personal access to the river. Visitors park vehicles on roadsides and natural areas beyond available space in existing lots. Creation of social trails and trail use during wet times negatively impact the natural resources. • Inappropriate use and unauthorized growth of bicycle trails impacting vegetation and waterways. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore community involvement for stream monitoring and working with farmers on best practices. • Cooperate with Pilot School on environmental education.
<p>Related Resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brandywine Creek State Park. • Mt Cuba Center.
<p>Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventory of leased historic structures (2014). • Historic leasing report (2014). • Woodlawn Tract Bird Survey (2014). • Woodlawn Vision Plan and Environmental Assessment (2014). • Historical Analysis and Map of Vegetation Communities, Land Covers, and Habitats of the Woodlawn Tract (2014). • Historic leasing appraisals (2015). • Base cartographic data (2015). • Botanical Inventory and Assessment (2015). • Amphibian and Reptile Survey; Breeding Birds (2015). • Bird Survey Report (2015). • Bog turtle Inventory and Monitoring mapping (2016). • Sheriff’s House Historic Structure Report (HSR) (2016). • Smith Bridge Picnic Area Parking Analysis (2016). • Master Lease Request for Proposals (2016).

Other Important Resource or Value	Natural Resources in the Brandywine Valley Unit
<p>Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV</p>	<p>(continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bat Community Composition and Monitoring for White-Nose Syndrome (2017). • Beaver Valley Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) (2017). • Engineering Evaluation Manure and Wastewater Handling and Storage for all pasture operations within park (2017). • Soil Conservation Plans for agricultural and pasture operations within park (2017). • Water Quality Monitoring (2017 on via Stream Stewards Program). • Trail Crossing Safety Analysis and Implementation (2017-2019). • Historic Resource Study (estimated completion by early 2019).
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delineate wetlands. • Property survey, specifically to confirm park boundary to middle of the creek. • Carrying capacity study. • Comprehensive archeological study. • Partner benchmark survey. • Visitor use survey. • Condition assessments for historic structures.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive trail management plan. • Visitor use management pan. • Fire management plan. • Long-range interpretive plan.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean Air Act of 1977 • Clean Water Act • Endangered Species Act • Executive Order 13690, "Establishing a Federal Flood Risk Management Standard and a Process for Further Soliciting and Considering Stakeholder Input" (amends Executive Order 11988) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • Director's Order 12: Conservation Planning, Environmental Impact Analysis, and Decision-making and DO-12 Handbook • Director's Order 77: Natural Resource Protection



Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

This section considers key issues to be addressed in planning and management and therefore takes a broader view over the primary focus of part 1. A key issue focuses on a question that is important for a park. Key issues often raise questions regarding park purpose and significance and fundamental and other important resources and values. For example, a key issue may pertain to the potential for a fundamental or other important resource or value in a park to be detrimentally affected by discretionary management decisions. A key issue may also address crucial questions that are not directly related to purpose and significance, but which still affect them indirectly. Usually, a key issue is one that a future planning effort or data collection needs to address and requires a decision by NPS managers.

The following are key issues for First State National Historical Park and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **Collaboration.** Coordination and communication among the six sites that constitute First State National Historical Park should be increased and improved. Five of the six sites are owned or managed by partners, not the National Park Service. As such, each individual partner, including the National Park Service, is subject to its own legal, policy, and funding constraints. Instituting a protocol for regular communication and information sharing would facilitate development of coordinated programming, volunteer opportunities, and outreach. Finally, improved collaboration among all partners could further development of the seven sites under the umbrella of the new national park while maintaining the sites' unique identities.
 - *Associated data needs:* Carrying capacity study
 - *Associated planning needs:* Comprehensive management plan, long-range interpretive plan
- **Managing the Brandywine Valley Unit.** This is the largest of the six park units and the largest parcel owned in fee by the National Park Service, needs extensive evaluation and planning prior to any implementation of services or infrastructure. The property consists of more than 1,350 acres, including multiple historic structures, with existing residential and commercial leases. The Brandywine Valley Unit has a number of partners specific to this area of the park including Brandywine Creek State Park. The property is regularly used for recreation.
 - *Associated data needs:* Property survey, cultural landscape inventory, condition assessments for historic structures, visitor use survey
 - *Associated planning needs:* comprehensive management plan, zoning plan, visitor use management plan

Planning and Data Needs

To maintain connection to the core elements of the foundation and the importance of these core foundation elements, the planning and data needs listed here are directly related to protecting fundamental resources and values, park significance, and park purpose, as well as addressing key issues. To successfully undertake a planning effort, information from sources such as inventories, studies, research activities, and analyses may be required to provide adequate knowledge of park resources and visitor information. Such information sources have been identified as data needs. Geospatial mapping tasks and products are included in data needs.

Items considered of the utmost importance were identified as high priority, and other items identified, but not rising to the level of high priority, were listed as either medium- or low-priority needs. These priorities inform park management efforts to secure funding and support for planning projects.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-Making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Key Issue	Zoning plan	H	Plan is needed to establish appropriate desired conditions and development/preservation opportunities parkwide.
Key Issue	Comprehensive management plan	H	Develop a park portfolio that is consistent with Director's Order #2: <i>Park Planning</i> .
FRV, Key Issue	Comprehensive signage plan	H	Project will establish parkwide identity and develop common wayfinding. Initiated in 2021.
FRV, OIRV	Comprehensive trail management plan	H	This plan would evaluate the existing trail system at the Brandywine Valley Unit and identify actions that would make it a safe and sustainable system.
FRV	Master horticultural plan	H	New Castle: Identified in the cooperative management agreement as requirement for state.
FRV	Cultural landscape report, part 2	M	This project would recommend treatments to preserve the cultural landscape at the Brandywine Valley Unit.
FRV	Historic structure report for Ramsey House	M	This project would evaluate the Ramsay House and recommend treatment.
FRV, OIRV, Key Issue	Visitor use management plan	M	This plan would identify carrying capacity at all NPS units and identify actions that would minimize visitor impacts to resources.
FRV	Transportation plan	M	Project would identify opportunities and needed improvements for public access to all units of the park for all of its visitors.
FRV	Master horticultural plan	M	New Castle (state responsibility under cooperative management agreement) for maintaining character-defining plantings.
FRV, OIRV, Key Issue	Long-range interpretive plan	M	Plan is needed to unify the seven park units unto a coherent visitor experience consistent with the purpose and significance of the park.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-Making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV	Long-range Interpretive plan	M	Fort Christina.
FRV	Visitor use management plan	M	Brandywine Valley Unit.
FRV	Visitor experience plan	M	New Castle.
FRV	Maintenance/ replacement plan	L	Plan would guide stewardship of historic landscape.
FRV	Historic structure reports for New Castle Court House, Immanuel Church, Academy, and Arsenal	L	Reports needed to assist in managing the preservation of these resources.
FRV	Cultural landscape report	L	New Castle.
FRV	Historic structure report for Old Swedes Church	L	Report needed to assist in managing the preservation of this resource.



Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV, OIRV, Key Issue	Property survey (specifically to confirm park boundary to middle of creek)	H	Brandywine Valley Unit.
FRV, OIRV, Key Issue	Visitor use survey	H	Brandywine Valley Unit.
FRV	Land survey of New Castle Green	H	Brandywine Valley Unit.
FRV	Bog turtle study	H	Brandywine Valley Unit.
FRV, OIRV	Carrying capacity study for Brandywine Valley Unit	M	Brandywine Valley Unit.
Key Issue	Carrying capacity study	M	All units.
FRV	Comprehensive archeological study	M	Brandywine Valley Unit.
FRV, OIRV, Key Issue	Cultural landscape inventory (Brandywine Valley Unit)	M	Brandywine Valley Unit.
FRV, Key Issue	Condition assessments for historic structures	M	Brandywine Valley Unit.
FRV	Condition assessment for New Castle Green and structures	M	New Castle.
FRV	Cultural landscape inventory of New Castle Green	M	New Castle.
FRV	Historic tree inventory	M	Old Swedes Church.
FRV	Delineate wetlands	M	Brandywine Valley Unit.
FRV	Estimate white-tailed deer abundance	M	Brandywine Valley Unit.
FRV	Historic tree inventory	L	The Dover Green.
FRV	Condition assessment of gravestones	L	Old Swedes Church.
FRV	Condition assessment for Fort Christina	L	Fort Christina.
FRV	Historic tree survey	L	Fort Christina.
FRV	Survey of forts	L	Fort Christina.
FRV	National historic landmark documentation (update)	L	Fort Christina.
FRV	National historic landmark documentation (update)	L	John Dickinson Plantation.
FRV	Condition assessment of John Dickinson Plantation	L	John Dickinson Plantation.

Part 3: Contributors

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Appendixes

Appendix A: Presidential Proclamation and Legislative Acts for First State National Historical Park

Presidential Proclamation 8944 (March 25, 2013)

The White House
Office of the Press Secretary
Presidential Proclamation—First State National Monument

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FIRST STATE NATIONAL MONUMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—A PROCLAMATION

Sites within the State of Delaware encompass nationally significant objects related to the settlement of the Delaware region by the Swedes, Finns, Dutch, and English, the role that Delaware played in the establishment of the Nation, and the preservation of the cultural landscape of the Brandywine Valley. A national monument that includes certain property in New Castle, Dover, and the Brandywine Valley, Delaware (with contiguous acreage in the Township of Chadd’s Ford, Pennsylvania) will allow the National Park Service and its partners to protect and manage these objects of historic interest and interpret for the public the resources and values associated with them.

In 1638, Peter Minuit led Swedish and Finnish colonists to present-day Wilmington, established New Sweden, and built Fort Christina. Holy Trinity (Old Swedes) Church nearby includes a burial ground used since the Swedes landed in this area in 1638. In 1651, Peter Stuyvesant led Dutch settlers from New Amsterdam in present-day New York to a site approximately 7 miles south of Fort Christina. There, in present-day New Castle, the Dutch built Fort Casimir and named the place “New Amstel.” The Dutch fort at New Amstel occupied a better position than the Swedish Fort Christina for controlling commerce. Conflicts between the Swedish and Dutch colonists resulted in changing occupations of Fort Casimir, with the Dutch regaining control in 1655. In 1664, the English arrived in New Amstel, seized the city for the King of England, and renamed it “New Castle.”

The English also wrested control of all of New Netherland, incorporating it into the colony of New York under the Duke of York, brother of King Charles II. In 1681, King Charles II deeded Pennsylvania to William Penn. To protect the land around New Castle that he had previously granted to the Duke of York, the King set the boundary 12 miles from New Castle in an arc extending radially from a point subsequently marked by the cupola of the New Castle Court House built in 1732. To gain access to the Atlantic Ocean for his new Quaker Colony, however, William Penn persuaded the Duke of York to give him the three “Lower Counties of Pennsylvania” that eventually became Delaware. The “12-mile arc” that separated these lower counties from the rest of Pennsylvania, and eventually became the State boundary between Pennsylvania and Delaware, runs through the present-day Woodlawn property in the Brandywine Valley (Woodlawn). William Penn landed in New Castle in 1682, and took possession of the city. In 1704, Penn allowed the General Assembly of the Three Lower Counties to meet in New Castle separately from the Assembly in Philadelphia, portending the development of the State of Delaware. New Castle remained the colonial capital of Delaware until 1777, and the New Castle Court House served as the meeting place of the Delaware Assembly.

During the 1700s, colonial Delaware actively participated in both the first and second Continental Congresses, and engaged in the debates over British actions and the question of independence. The Delaware Assembly met on June 15, 1776, in the New Castle Court House, where it voted to separate from England and from Pennsylvania, creating the “Delaware State.” The Court House served as the capitol until 1777, when government functions moved to Dover as a precaution against attack from British warships in the Delaware River.

The Court House and the New Castle Historic District, including the Green, the Sheriff’s House, and numerous additional resources from the time of earliest settlement through the Federal era, are National Historic Landmarks. The Green has served as a center of activity since the Dutch laid it out as the Public Square. The Sheriff’s House, abutting the Court House on the Green, is architecturally significant and is all that remains of the State’s first prison system. The New Castle Court House later provided the setting for a dramatic chapter in the history of the Underground Railroad: the criminal trial, presided over by Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, of prominent Quaker abolitionist Thomas Garrett and his colleague John Hunn for assisting runaway slaves escaping from Maryland to Pennsylvania. In the trial Garrett defiantly asserted that he would continue to assist runaway slaves, as he did working with Harriet Tubman and other heroes of the Underground Railroad.

The Constitution of the United States was completed in Philadelphia on September 17, 1787, and then sent to the Congress of the Confederation for transmittal to the State legislatures. At the Golden Fleece Tavern on the Dover Green, a Delaware convention ratified the Constitution on December 7, 1787, earning Delaware the accolade of “the First State.” Though the Tavern no longer exists, Dover Green is the central area of the Dover Green Historic District that signifies this event and many others, including the mustering of a Continental Regiment during the American Revolution and the reading of the Declaration of Independence in 1776.

The boundary arc establishing the three “Lower Counties of Pennsylvania” that became the State of Delaware runs, in part, through Woodlawn, northwest of Wilmington. Woodlawn is situated on land in the Brandywine Valley acquired by William Penn in 1682. Penn commissioned a survey of this land that marked the 12-mile boundary arc through his property with tree blazes, which were replaced in 1892 with stone markers, two of which still stand. In 1699, Penn sold 2,000 acres of this property to the Pennsylvania Land Company, which in turn sold the land predominantly to Quakers, who had begun settling the area before 1690. In time, the Brandywine and Delaware valleys were more densely settled with Quakers than any other rural area in the United States. At least eight structures from the 18th century are known to be located at Woodlawn. Because Woodlawn has been relatively undisturbed, it still exhibits colonial and Quaker settlement patterns that have vanished elsewhere. The preservation of Woodlawn is the result of the little-known but historically significant story of Quaker industrialist William Poole Bancroft’s prescient planning efforts for the region. Beginning in 1906, Bancroft began to purchase property in the Brandywine Valley, 5 miles outside Wilmington city limits, to hold in reserve for the health and well-being of the public. Heir to the Bancroft textile mills on the Brandywine River, Bancroft eventually amassed over 1,300 acres, of which Woodlawn comprises approximately 1,100 acres that remain essentially the same as when he purchased them: farm fields and forest predominate, dotted with old farmsteads, bridges, and a few roads and trails.

Bancroft provided this rural landscape as part of an altruistic planning effort that also included affordable housing in the City of Wilmington and a system of parks and parkways, on which Frederick Law Olmsted consulted, that linked the neighborhoods to the green spaces. Bancroft established the Woodlawn Trustees to preserve much of the rural landscape as public park land where city residents could enjoy recreation and bucolic surroundings.

WHEREAS section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431) (the “Antiquities Act”), authorizes the President, in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and to reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected;

WHEREAS, for the purpose of establishing a national monument, the State of Delaware has donated to the United States certain lands and interests in lands in New Castle, Delaware (including the Sheriff’s House in fee, and an easement for the protection of and access to the New Castle Court House and the Green); the City of Dover has donated to the United States an easement for the protection of and access to the Dover Green; and the Conservation Fund, with the support of the Mt. Cuba Center and the cooperation of the Rockford Woodlawn Fund has donated the Woodlawn property to the United States in fee;

WHEREAS it is in the public interest to preserve and protect the objects of historic interest associated with the early settlement of Delaware, the role of Delaware as the first State to ratify the Constitution, and the establishment and conservation of Woodlawn;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, BARACK OBAMA, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by section 2 of the Antiquities Act, hereby proclaim, set apart, and reserve as the First State National Monument (monument), the objects identified above and all lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States within the boundaries described on the accompanying maps, which are attached to and form a part of this proclamation, for the purpose of protecting those objects. These reserved Federal lands and interests in lands encompass approximately 1,108 acres, together with appurtenant easements for all necessary purposes, which is the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

All Federal lands and interests in lands within the boundaries of the monument are hereby appropriated and withdrawn from all forms of entry, location, selection, sale, leasing, or other disposition under the public land laws, including withdrawal from location, entry, and patent under the mining laws, and from disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing.

The establishment of the monument is subject to valid existing rights. Lands and interests in lands within the monument boundaries not owned or controlled by the United States shall be reserved as part of the monument upon acquisition of ownership or control by the United States.

The Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) shall manage the monument through the National Park Service, pursuant to applicable legal authorities, consistent with the purposes and provisions of this proclamation. Further, to the extent authorized by law, the Secretary shall promulgate any additional regulations needed for the proper care and management of the monument.

The Secretary shall prepare a management plan for the monument, with full public involvement, within 3 years of the date of this proclamation. The management plan shall ensure that the monument fulfills the following purposes for the benefit of present and future generations: (1) to preserve and protect the objects of historic interest identified above; (2) to interpret the story of early Swedish, Finnish, Dutch, and English settlement in the region, and Delaware's role in the establishment of the Nation, including as the first State to ratify the Constitution; and (3) to preserve Woodlawn consistent with William Poole Bancroft's vision of a rural landscape accessible to the public for their health and well-being. The management plan shall set forth, among other provisions, the desired relationship of the monument to other related resources, programs, and organizations in the region, including Old Swedes Church, Fort Christina, Stonum, Lombardy Hall, Brandywine Creek State Park, Hagley Museum and Library, Nemours Mansion and Gardens, Winterthur Museum and Country Estate, Brandywine River Museum, Longwood Gardens, John Dickinson Plantation, and First State Heritage Park.

The National Park Service shall consult with State and local agencies and other appropriate organizations in planning for interpretation and visitor services at the monument. The National Park Service is directed to use applicable authorities to seek to enter into agreements addressing common interests and promoting management efficiencies, including provision of visitor services, interpretation and education, and preservation of resources and values.

Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to revoke any existing withdrawal, reservation, or appropriation; however, the monument shall be the dominant reservation.

Warning is hereby given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of the monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord two thousand thirteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirty-seventh.

BARACK OBAMA

Enabling Legislation

PUBLIC LAW 113–291—DEC. 19, 2014

128 STAT. 3775

SEC. 3033. FIRST STATE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

16 USC 410rrr.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) HISTORICAL PARK.—The term “historical park” means the First State National Historical Park.

(2) MAP.—The term “map” means the map with pages numbered 1–6 entitled “First State National Historical Park, New Castle, Kent, Sussex Counties, DE and Delaware County, PA, Proposed Boundary”, numbered T19/80,000G, and dated October 2014.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) REDESIGNATION OF FIRST STATE NATIONAL MONUMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The First State National Monument is redesignated as the First State National Historical Park, as generally depicted on the map.

(B) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Any funds available for purposes of the First State National Monument shall be available for purposes of the historical park.

(C) REFERENCES.—Any references in a law, regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to the First State National Monument shall be considered to be a reference to the historical park.

(2) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the historical park are to preserve, protect, and interpret the nationally significant cultural and historic resources that are associated with—

(A) early Dutch, Swedish, and English settlement of the Colony of Delaware and portions of the Colony of Pennsylvania; and

(B) the role of Delaware—

(i) in the birth of the United States; and

(ii) as the first State to ratify the Constitution.

(3) INCLUSION OF ADDITIONAL HISTORIC SITES.—In addition to sites included in the historical park (as redesignated by paragraph (1)(A)) as of the date of enactment of this section,

the Secretary may include the following sites within the boundary of the historical park, as generally depicted on the map:

(A) Fort Christina National Historic Landmark in New Castle County, Delaware, as depicted on page 3 of 6 of the map.

(B) Old Swedes Church National Historic Landmark in New Castle County, Delaware, as depicted on page 3 of 6 of the map.

(C) John Dickinson Plantation National Historic Landmark in Kent County, Delaware, as depicted on page 5 of 6 of the map.

(D) Ryves Holt House in Sussex County, Delaware, as depicted on page 6 of 6 of the map.

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the historical park in accordance with—

(A) this section; and

(B) the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(i) the National Park System Organic Act (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.); and

(ii) the Act of August 21, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.).

(2) LAND ACQUISITION.—

(A) METHODS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), the Secretary may acquire all or a portion of any of the sites described in subsection (b)(3), including easements or other interests in land, by purchase from a willing seller, donation, or exchange.

(ii) DONATION ONLY.—The Secretary may acquire only by donation all or a portion of the property identified as “Area for Potential Addition by Donation” on page 2 of 6 of the map.

(iii) LIMITATION.—No land or interest land may be acquired for inclusion in the historical park by condemnation.

(B) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—On acquisition of land or an interest in land under subparagraph (A), the boundary of the historical park shall be adjusted to reflect the acquisition.

(3) INTERPRETIVE TOURS.—The Secretary may provide interpretive tours to sites and resources in the State that are located outside the boundary of the historical park and associated with the purposes for which the historical park is established, including—

(A) Fort Casimir;

(B) DeVries Monument;

(C) Amstel House;

(D) Dutch House; and

(E) Zwaanendael Museum.

(4) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may enter into a cooperative agreement with the State of Delaware, political subdivisions of the State of Delaware, institutions of higher education, nonprofit organizations, and individuals to

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mark, interpret, and restore nationally significant historic or cultural resources within the boundaries of the historical park, if the cooperative agreement provides for reasonable public access to the resources.

(B) COST-SHARING REQUIREMENT.—

(i) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the total cost of any activity carried out under a cooperative agreement entered into under subparagraph (A) shall be not more than 50 percent.

(ii) FORM OF NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—The non-Federal share may be in the form of in-kind contributions or goods or services fairly valued.

(5) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 fiscal years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this paragraph, the Secretary shall complete a management plan for the historical park.

(B) APPLICABLE LAW.—The management plan shall be prepared in accordance with section 12(b) of the National Park System General Authorities Act (16 U.S.C. 1a–7(b)) and other applicable laws.

(d) NATIONAL LANDMARK STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this section, the Secretary shall complete a study assessing the historical significance of additional properties in the State of Delaware that are associated with the purposes of historical park.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The study prepared under paragraph (1) shall include an assessment of the potential for designating the additional properties as National Historic Landmarks.

(e) OFFSET.—Section 7302(f) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (16 U.S.C. 469n(f)) is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: “, except that the amount authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section not appropriated as of the date of enactment of the First State National Historical Park Act shall be reduced by \$6,500,000”.

54 USC 311105.

Appendix B: Inventory of Administrative Commitments

Name	Start Date – Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose
Partnership Agreement	5/23/16 – 5/22/21	The Nature Conservancy	Accomplish mutual goals.
General Agreement	9/15/15 – 9/14/20	United By Blue	Work collaboratively to improve and maintain the waterway resources throughout First State National Historical Park, Brandywine Valley Unit.
Cooperative Management Agreement	5/29/14 – 9/30/19	Delaware Department of State, Div. of Historical and Cultural Affairs	Promote the preservation, interpretation, and public use of the Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs (DHCA), New Castle Courthouse and NPS Sheriff’s House.
Cooperative Management Agreement	9/16/14 – 9/30/19	Delaware Department of Natural Resources	Work together to operate Brandywine Valley Unit and Brandywine State Park to provide the best service.

Appendix C: First State NHP Interpretive Theme Matrix

Theme 1: Pursuit of Self-Determination and Civil and Human Rights

For more than 300 years, on a fraught and uneven course, people in Delaware worked individually and collectively, seeking to make the world a better place through the pursuit of self-determination and human rights for themselves and others.

This theme is about: The quest for self-determination and civil and human rights is a thread that ties together individual and collective efforts in Delaware over time. It includes: settlement; separation from Pennsylvania, the American Revolution and Declaration of Independence, the U.S. Constitution, Underground Railroad; Delaware’s role as a Civil War Border State; Civil rights and school desegregation; the industrial era open space planning and housing for workers.

Concepts and Ideas	Topics and Stories
<p>European Settlement and Indians</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe motivations for settlement of Delaware. Explain how Fort Christina preserves the original landing site, known as “The Rocks,” of the first Swedish expedition to North America and, along with Old Swedes Historic Site, these sites and resources are most closely associated with the principal settlement of New Sweden. Explore the impact of European and Quaker settlement in the Delaware Valley and on the Lenape Indians. Describe how the relationships between Indians and European settlers changed throughout the 18th century. Describe the influence of the colony of Zwaanendael (Lewes) beginning in 1631, on the future development of Delaware. Illustrate how and why areas were selected for settlement in what is now Delaware and specifically in First State National Historical Park areas. Describe Delaware’s founding as an English colony. Describe the influence of William Penn on settlement in Delaware. Describe the context for creation of the Mason-Dixon Line and establishing the border between Maryland, Pennsylvania, and The Three Lower Counties (present day Delaware). Trace the backgrounds for religious liberty and the conflict between the Penn (PA) and Calvert (MD) families—both proprietary colonies. Compare and contrast how and why American Indians living in the territorial boundaries of the new United States were not included in the visionary objectives of the Constitution; how “We the people” was an exclusive ideal that barred native people from the protections and privileges of citizenship. Explore gender relationships in early Delaware. Focus on stories of marginalized women—single women, native women, and black women—in the midst of establishing a new economic/mercantilist system in the colony. Explore the differences between the matrilineal and patrilineal societies. Frame Hannah Freeman’s story in terms of resistance and adaptation. Use it to compare and contrast gender experiences of American Indians in colonial Pennsylvania. Describe how it illustrates (or not) the economic transformation of women’s labor in southeastern Pennsylvania and how it shows the exclusion of marginalized female populations (single women, Native women, and free and enslaved women). Describe how colonial institutions and ideologies eroded indigenous economic and social assets. Place Freeman’s story within the context of the larger economic landscape, and how traditional matrilineal networks were invisible to the dominant settler society. Explore the impact that western European economic systems had on women’s roles in American Indian societies. Explore if/how the introduction of capitalism altered economic roles. For example, did Indian women adapt gender-defined economic activities in response to the changes as a result of colonialism or to take advantage of market economies? Explore how the Swedes were able to establish a community near present day Wilmington. <p>Declaration of Independence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trace how Delaware’s colonial assembly met in the Court House on June 15, 1776, and voted to separate from England and the government of Pennsylvania. Describe Delaware’s role in the Second Continental Congress, in the Declaration, and in the American Revolution. Explain and evaluate the role that Delaware played in establishing the nation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Lower Three Counties” Archaeology Architecture Bancroft’s mills and industry Brown vs. Board of Education decision Burning “Baubles of Royalty”, New Castle, July 14, 1776 Caesar Rodney Cecil Calvert, 2nd Baron, then Lord Baltimore Civil Rights Collections Declaration of Independence Delaware Assembly Dover Eight The Dover Green Enslaved people First and Second Continental Congresses Freedom seekers Fugitive Slave Act George Read Golden Fleece Tavern Hannah Freeman Harriet Tubman Historic preservation John Dickinson John Hunn John Morton

Theme 1: Pursuit of Self-Determination and Civil and Human Rights

For more than 300 years, on a fraught and uneven course, people in Delaware worked individually and collectively, seeking to make the world a better place through the pursuit of self-determination and human rights for themselves and others.

Concepts and Ideas	Topics and Stories
<p>John Dickinson</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore the career of John Dickinson, “the Penman of the Revolution,” a delegate to the Continental Congress, the primary author of the Articles of Confederation, and his role as a drafter and signer of the U.S. Constitution. Discuss the impact at home and abroad of Dickinson’s “Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania.” Describe Dickinson’s collaboration with Thomas Jefferson to write the “Declaration of Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms” on the American Revolution. Compare and contrast Dickinson’s thoughts on liberty and his ownership of human beings. Trace how John Dickinson’s philosophy about slavery changed over his lifetime. Describe the circumstances and motivations behind Dickinson’s eventual manumission of his slaves. Discuss lives of the enslaved—men and women—at Poplar Hall. Describe that Poplar Hall, boyhood home and country estate of John Dickinson was built by slave labor. Explore the lives of the Africans and enslaved who were owned by Dickinson and lived on his plantation. Explore the lives of the manumitted and indentured. Tell the stories of the three enslaved people belonging to Dickinson who attempted escape. Explore the life of Mary “Polly” Norris Dickinson. Explore how she was a woman of property (until marriage), her Quaker roots in Germantown, Pennsylvania, her education, and relationships. Describe gender relationships among Quakers. Describe the Norris family’s prominent role in early Pennsylvania and their relationships with Penn, the PA proprietor. Discuss the lives and educations of Norris’ daughters, Sarah “Sally” Norris Dickinson and Maria Mary Dickinson. <p>First State</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain why Delaware is called the “First State.” Describe how, on December 1787, the Delaware Constitutional Convention ratified the U.S. Constitution in the Golden Fleece Tavern at the edge of The Dover Green, earning Delaware the nickname “First State.” Explain the circumstances and timeline of Delaware’s ratification of the U.S. Constitution on December 7, 1787. Describe Delaware’s role in the U.S. Constitution. Describe the circumstances and sense of urgency to ratify the Constitution that spurred Delaware to ratify. Put this into context as Delaware’s ratification came just four days ahead of neighboring Pennsylvania and 11 days ahead of New Jersey’s ratification. <p>The Dover Green</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe The Dover Green’s role in civic life as a public gathering space. Trace its use over time as a space for public discourse and protest over which citizens are entitled to the rights enshrined in the U.S. Constitution. Describe use of The Dover Green by both suffragists and anti-suffragists. Compare, contrast, and explore the irony that the state that famously boasts of being first to sign the Constitution, was the last state to decline to ratify the 19th Amendment before Tennessee tipped the three-fourths balance that ratified the Amendment and gave women the right to vote in the United States. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania Liberty Song (Dickinson) Louise Crowninshield Mabel Lloyd Ridgley Mary “Polly” Norris Dickinson National historic landmarks New Amstel New Castle Green New Castle Historic District Poplar Hall sacked by Loyalists Religious liberty School segregation Separation from PA Thomas Garrett Thomas McKean Twelve Mile Circle Underground Railroad National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom U.S. Constitution Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route Trail William Penn William Poole Bancroft William Still Women’s Suffrage Woodlawn Trustees

Theme 1: Pursuit of Self-Determination and Civil and Human Rights

For more than 300 years, on a fraught and uneven course, people in Delaware worked individually and collectively, seeking to make the world a better place through the pursuit of self-determination and human rights for themselves and others.

Concepts and Ideas	Topics and Stories
<p>Underground Railroad, Slavery, Emancipation, Abolition, and Manumission</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the ways in which abolitionists and Quakers Thomas Garrett and John Hunn, defied state and federal statutes by giving aid to escaping slaves, thus strengthening resistance to pro-slavery. • Describe Garrett and Hunn’s federal trial at the New Castle Court House in 1848 for Underground Railroad work and that they were found guilty. Illustrate the consequences—how both men lost their properties, businesses, and personal properties. Describe their continued work: Garrett, formerly a prosperous businessman, remained unrepentant and continued anti-slavery activism with donations from others. Describe how after the Civil War, Hunn and his son moved to Port Royal, SC, to work in the U.S. Government Freedman’s Bureau, whose mission was relief work among the freed African Americans in the South. • Put into context and evaluate Delaware’s role as a Border State during the Civil War. Describe the role that Delaware’s geography and topography played in the state’s key role in the Underground Railroad. • Describe the context of slavery in Delaware, manumission and abolition efforts. Compare and contrast this with other colonies and states. Trace the growth of slavery in Delaware from: Antoni Swart from the West Indies in 1639; through Dutch settlement and their economic strategies; a decline in the first years of English rule (1664); and its growth in in the 18th and 19th centuries to support tobacco and corn agriculture. Describe how the 1790 census shows that 15% of Delaware’s population was African and 70% of them were enslaved. • Describe steps toward abolition in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Compare and contrast anti-slavery New Castle County in the north with pro-slavery Sussex County in the south. • Explore Harriet Tubman’s story, escape, and work as a conductor on the Underground Railroad. Describe how Tubman crossed Delaware over and over as she went on rescue trips to the region of Cambridge, Maryland to rescue family and friends. Tell the story of the Dover Eight—several who were Tubman relatives and the others who were from her community in Cambridge Maryland—who were betrayed in Dover as they fled to freedom (and none were captured). • Describe how 75 years after the law passed; U.S. Chief Justice Roger Taney presided over the well-publicized prosecution of prominent Quaker abolitionists and Underground Railroad conductors Thomas Garrett and John Hunn under the Fugitive Slave Law of 1793 in the New Castle Courthouse. • Explore and connect Underground Railroad and abolitionist activity at sites throughout Delaware including New Castle Court House Museum, The Green (The Old State House), and John Dickinson Plantation, Fort Christina landing, and other sites. Describe why, as a border state with access to waterways, Delaware was an important place in Underground Railroad activity. • Describe the role of the NPS National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom in commemorating and interpreting Underground Railroad activity. • Explore the background, relationships, and motivations of Samuel Burris, a free man from Philadelphia, who was captured in Dover in 1847 for helping Marie Mathews escape from slavery in Delaware, was convicted, and given the mandatory sentence of seven years of enslavement. Describe how Burris was rescued on the auction block by abolitionists posing as buyers. Explore the reasons that Burris was finally pardoned by Delaware’s governor in 2015, 168 years after he was convicted. 	

Theme 1: Pursuit of Self-Determination and Civil and Human Rights	
For more than 300 years, on a fraught and uneven course, people in Delaware worked individually and collectively, seeking to make the world a better place through the pursuit of self-determination and human rights for themselves and others.	
Concepts and Ideas	Topics and Stories
<p>William Poole Bancroft, Conservation, and the Woodlawn Trustees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Put in context the story of William Poole Bancroft setting aside open space for the common good with other First State National Historical Park examples of people who worked for common good. Describe the conservation movement and leaders of the era and how the NPS land, more than 1,350 acres in the greater Brandywine Valley area north of Wilmington, represents Quaker industrialist William Poole Bancroft’s vision for open park lands and the preservation of green space as part of his larger philanthropic community planning experiment in the City of Wilmington. Describe how it drew upon national and international currents of early 20th century social and industrial reform. Debate, compare, and contrast Bancroft’s vision and actions to preserve open land for the common good with how this may have benefitted industry. Explore the nuanced and contentious issues of racial equality and Bancroft’s views and actions related to race. Discuss the Woodlawn Trustee’s role in red-lining and housing segregation during the mid-20th century and the very public brawl when local Quakers challenged them. <p>Race and Class</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore issues of class and race. Describe how massive accumulations of wealth by Delaware industrialists, including William Poole Bancroft, affected industrialization—including the shift from water to steam-powered industry. <p>Civil Rights and School Segregation and Desegregation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore issues of both de facto and de jure segregation in Delaware. Explore the context of Jim Crow laws and describe how they affected segregation in Delaware. Trace the context and Delaware’s role in <i>Belton v. Gebhart</i>, one of the four National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) cases combined into <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>, the Supreme Court’s decision that ended segregation in U.S. public schools (1954). Explain that <i>Belton</i> was the only case in which the state court found for the plaintiffs, thereby ruling that segregation was unconstitutional. Trace the legacy of slavery in Delaware through segregation, Civil Rights in the 60’s, and riots in Wilmington. Describe how segregation and civil rights played out in Delaware through the school system. Illustrate how settlement patterns of whites and African Americans are reflected in modern demographics and settlement patterns across Delaware. 	

Theme 2: Empire and Commerce

During the colonial period, Scandinavian and European powers fought for strategic control of Delaware and the Delaware Bay resulting in a diversified population as well as expanded commerce and industry and a legacy for the prevailing group.

This theme is about: The struggle between European powers for control of the Delaware Valley over a period of 60 years; the impact that the struggle had on populating and diversifying the area; expanding commerce and industry; American Indians; early settlement, English settlement and separation from Pennsylvania.

Concepts and Ideas	Topics and Stories
<p>Global Power</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set the context and describe why the Delaware Valley became the setting for a contest for empire among three major European powers: Sweden, the Netherlands, and Great Britain. Describe what was at stake in the contest for control of North America and the Delaware Valley in particular. Describe the balance of world powers as they existed at the time Delaware was first settled by the Dutch in the early 17th century. Explain the prominence of the Netherlands and Sweden. Describe the goal of colonization for the Netherlands and Sweden (driven by economic and military interests). Contrast these nations with Great Britain's power and global aspirations. Describe the significance to the colony of Lewes (Zwaanendael) as the first European settlement in Delaware; how the English and the Dutch fought for control of its strategic location for 50 years; the town's involvement in the War of 1812. <p>Strategic Location</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore and list reasons why the Delaware Valley was attractive and useful to Europeans as a place for commercial and economic pursuits and how it helped to build empires. Map American Indians, and ultimately European, trade routes on Delaware Valley waterways, and their importance in moving people and goods throughout the region. <p>American Indians</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Map the American Indian settlements that had existed for thousands of years before European settlement. Describe American Indian lifeways and culture. Compare and contrast lifeways of various tribes and groups. For example, Eastern Algonquian tribes known as the Unami Lenape or Lenni Lenape/Delaware (in the north), Nanticoke (in the south), Mahican in New England, and Nanticoke, Conoy, and Choptank in MD. Describe governance and alliances between tribes and groups. Describe the culture of the Lenape. Explore aspects of culture such as dialect that connect the Delaware with other American Indians. (Their dialects grouped together as <i>Algonquian</i> includes the Delaware, Powhatan tribes in Virginia; the Nanticoke, Conoy and Choptank in Maryland; the Shawnee, the Mahican, and other New England tribes.) Compare and contrast the relationships between early European settlers and American Indians in Delaware to those in other colonies. Explore the ways in which American Indian nations and alliances played European nations against each other in areas of settlement, commercialization, and industrialization. Compare and contrast the Lenape's concepts of land "ownership" with Europeans'. Connect those concepts to their respective spiritual and religious beliefs. Explore how the political landscape shifted and how relationships changed as Penn's "Holy Experiment" was abandoned after the proprietor's death. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Africans/African Americans American Indians American Indian language and culture Archaeology Brandywine River Colonization Commemorative Layer at Fort Christina Commerce/Industry Delaware River DuPont Dutch Early Industry - Ship Building industry Early settlement Economic freedom Finns Fort Casimir Fort Christina Indentured servants Kalmar Nyckel King Charles II Lenni Lenape Mason Dixon MD and New England tribes connections to the Lenape Nanticoke New Amsterdam

Theme 2: Empire and Commerce

During the colonial period, Scandinavian and European powers fought for strategic control of Delaware and the Delaware Bay resulting in a diversified population as well as expanded commerce and industry and a legacy for the prevailing group.

Concepts and Ideas	Topics and Stories
<p>Exploration and Settlement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe reasons for the early exploration of First State National Historical Park region by Captain John Smith and other explorers such as Henry Hudson in 1609, Captain Samuel Argall in 1610, Peter Lindstrom in 1654, Captain Cornelius Jacobsen May in 1620 and Peter Minuit. Compare and contrast settlement by different groups, explore relationships between native people and various groups of settlers, the relationships between settlers of different nations. Explain the circumstances, why, and how early colonists were under military rule when control of Delaware vacillated between the Swedes and the Dutch. Compare and contrast this military rule with purposes and operation of other colonies. Describe how the population in Delaware was diversified as a result of settlers remaining in place after their respective nations were defeated. <p>Delaware – Identity and Self-Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the circumstances, politics, advantages and significance of Delaware separating from Pennsylvania in 1776. Trace how Delawareans were eager to make the “Three Lower Counties” their own, with a separate identity. Describe the origin and impact of the Twelve Mile Circle that established the boundary between New Castle County, Delaware and Chester County, Pennsylvania. Discuss how Delaware developed its own culture and sense of identity before the founding of Pennsylvania, leading to a separate Delaware assembly in 1704. Explain his experiences and how and why religious toleration was important to William Penn. Explain that New Castle was the seat of Delaware government and the Colonial and State capital of Delaware (1704 -1777). Describe how the New Castle Court House, located on the 1655 New Castle Green, established by Dutch colonists, is one of the oldest courthouses in the country. Describe how it has been the site of several milestones in the establishment of the United States and the forging of our nation’s most fundamental ideals. Describe how The Dover Green was first plotted as a public space in 1717 in accordance with William Penn’s orders and how it occupied a central place in the political, religious and economic affairs of colonial Dover and in our nation’s political foundations. Describe why and how the New Castle Green and The Dover Green played important roles as public gathering spaces during the 18th century--especially as they relate to political activity of the Declaration of Independence (heard there on July 29, 1776) and U.S. Constitution. Explain how these spaces were also used as places of protest and discourse in pursuit of gender, civil, and human rights. <p>Industry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore the tensions between progress (industry) and preservation. Explore and illustrate the impacts of industrialization on the natural environment. Describe the DuPont family’s role in early industrialization, their involvement with Delaware over time, and their role and influence in historic and natural preservation. Trace Delaware’s modern economic foundation in banks, pharmaceuticals, and other industries to its early industrialization and industrialists (such as the DuPont family). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Castle New Sweden Peter Minuit Peter Stuyvesant Powhatan tribes in Virginia Queen Christina Religious freedom Swedes The enslaved Transportation William Poole Penn Zwaanandael

Theme 3: Natural Resources

Initially valued for natural resources that formed natural defenses, provided transportation corridors, and fueled prosperous industry, Delaware's natural resources tell stories of shifts in views and values for land use from extraction for manufacturing, to conservation, stewardship, and recreational uses that have the power to rejuvenate and inspire.

This theme is about: Human settlement and commerce are influenced by topography, geography, and natural resources and waterways. Natural resources in Delaware were valued and used for raw materials; its waterways were used as transportation routes and to power early industry. Today people value the natural resources as sources of recreation, respite, and rejuvenation and livelihood.

Concepts and Ideas	Topics and Stories
<p>Geography, Topography, Waterways, and Transportation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe how elements of geography, topography, climate, and natural resources influenced patterns of growth and development and the settlement, culture, and people in the region. Show how waterways connect sites in the park both physically and how they connect through their stories. Illustrate how the waterways in Delaware, the Delaware River and Bay, and others served as major transportation corridors for early Europeans and describe the critical roles they played (individually and collectively) in early exploration, commerce and industry. Illustrate the ways in which the river as a transportation corridor influenced economic evolutions of the Delaware and Brandywine Valley. Show how the (river) transportation routes influenced (and benefitted) early settlement. Compare the river as the superhighway ("the I-95") of its day. Map waterways to illustrate how they connected people through transportation routes and provided power for early industry in the Delaware and Brandywine Valleys. <p>Industry and Agriculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Illustrate how water was used to generate power to run early Delaware industry. Describe the impact of those industries (such as gunpowder) on the development of the state, region, and nation. Explore factors that influenced the shift from water to steam power. Trace, compare, and contrast the effects on the environment because of this shift. Describe cycles of industry as they affected and influenced First State National Historical Park sites. (For example, DuPont and gunpowder mills to global chemical companies; Delaware's other industries such as pharmaceuticals, banking and credit cards.) Weigh the costs and benefits of industrialization in Delaware. Describe how wealth and industrialists influenced industrialization and treatment of natural resources in Delaware. Describe the ways that class and race were affected by industry and agriculture in Delaware over time. <p>Open Space and the Conservation Movement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Map land use patterns over time. Show the changes in both urbanization and open space. Illustrate how with industrialization and need for people to move into cities, open space turned into living space. Trace open space movements to William Penn and his concept of Philadelphia as a "Greene Countrie Towne" and the principles upon which he grew, settled, and governed his land grant proprietary colony. Describe early Quaker settlement patterns in Delaware. Place William Poole Bancroft into the context of his times—with industrialization, urbanization, and vanishing open space. Describe Bancroft's fears, his vision, and his role in providing open space for workers. Debate different perspectives on Bancroft and Woodlawn. Evaluate the individual and social merits of affordable housing and open space during this era and debate if these conservation efforts were always altruistic. Describe Bancroft's relationship to Frederick Law Olmsted. Describe the role of industrialists like Bancroft in the shift from water to steam power. Trace how steam-powered mills shifted land use and landscapes and led to industrial complexes and large cities, which led to enormous disparities in wealth, and created the need for affordable housing and open space. Evaluate Bancroft' legacy within this context. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture American Indians Appalachian Piedmont Plateau Art Atlantic Coastal Plain Brandywine Valley Brandywine Watershed Biodiversity Brandywine Creek ("River" in PA) Canals Champion trees Clean water Climate change Conservation movement Delaware Bay Delaware River Delaware watershed Flora and fauna of Delaware and First State National Historical Park Fredrick Law Olmsted Geography Geology Industrialization Invasive species John Smith and exploration Leave No Trace Mercerized cotton – Edward Bancroft's discovered new method of dying. Mabel Lloyd Ridgely

Theme 3: Natural Resources	
Initially valued for natural resources that formed natural defenses, provided transportation corridors, and fueled prosperous industry, Delaware’s natural resources tell stories of shifts in views and values for land use from extraction for manufacturing, to conservation, stewardship, and recreational uses that have the power to rejuvenate and inspire.	
Concepts and Ideas	Topics and Stories
<p>Open Space and the Conservation Movement (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the Woodlawn Trustees. Explain its purpose to: 1) preserve open space, 2) build affordable housing, and 3) sustain the first two – and who was targeted to benefit. Illustrate the impact of the vision for the Woodlawn Trustees. Describe how the Woodlawn Trustees was nurtured and maintained over time. Evaluate the legacy of Bancroft and his land conservation efforts. Place the Woodlawn Trustees, the national park and state park movements, and other open space initiatives into the context of conservation movements of the 19th and 20th centuries. (Also connected to other movements such as: scouting, Chautauqua, art inspired by nature, formal and informal garden design, etc.) Debate the influence of industrialization on these back-to-nature movements. <p>Art and Recreation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe how the Wyeth family of artists and the Brandywine School of art use natural resources of the region in art. Describe the various recreation opportunities available at First State National Historical Park and at adjoining partner properties. Describe the other benefits and services provided by watersheds including water filtration and flood prevention. (For example, Brandywine Creek provides 100% of Wilmington’s drinking water.) <p>Geology and Natural History</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe how Delaware is located within two physiographic provinces, the Appalachian Piedmont Plateau and the Atlantic Coastal Plain. Illustrate the contact zone between the two is known as the “fall line” that follows a southwest diagonal line between Wilmington and Newark. (The Brandywine Valley is situated just above Wilmington within the Piedmont Plateau, but exhibits features unique to a transitional zone.) Illustrate the ways in which the biodiversity in this transitional area is unique and how species overlap from their respective zones. Describe the legacy and significance of Old Growth Forests in the Brandywine Valley. For example, how the forested growth occurred in scattered, irregularly shaped patches, largely along steeply sloped stream valleys; how most of the forested areas are comprised of very mature growth; and how most of these patches were of high ecological integrity with high native biodiversity and relatively low disturbance by invasive species. <p>Commemoration and Memorialization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe Delaware sites included the National Historic Landmark Program. Describe how First State National Historical Park came into the National Park System. Show examples within the park of how geography influences people and people influence geography. Explore the history of shared use of both natural and cultural areas. Profile Mabel Lloyd Ridgely, a key figure in Colonial Revival in Delaware. Describe how she shaped the 20th century commemorative landscape in the capital and beyond. Trace early preservation efforts of the various sites. Explore women’s’ roles in early preservation movements. Explore the role of wealthy patron in the preservation movement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National historic landmarks Natural history Natural resources used for industry Old growth forests Rivers and waterways Small and large mills The national park movement Topography Unique habitats at Woodlawn Urbanization Waterpower William Poole Bancroft William Penn Woodlawn Trustees Wyeths and nature

Note: The concepts, ideas, and topics listed here are a representative, partial list. They represent *some* examples representing *types* of stories that *could* illustrate the concepts. They are not all-inclusive (in fact, they could never be) nor are they intended to exclude any topic. A park interpretive theme is successful only if other topics and stories could be included within it.

About the Interpretive Theme Matrix: An interpretive theme matrix is a chart that shows detail and the scope of potential stories that can be told in a park within the framework of the park interpretive themes. The matrix is a format offers an easy way for people to see the concepts and stories that are represented by the park interpretive themes. It is especially useful as a guide for partners and for park staff and others who develop interpretive programming and media.

Region 1 - North Atlantic-Appalachian Foundation Document Recommendation First State National Historical Park

October 2022

This Foundation Document has been prepared as a collaborative effort between park and regional staff and is recommended for approval by the Region 1 Regional Director.

**JOSHUA
BOLES**

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RECOMMENDED

Joshua Boles, Superintendent, First State National Historical Park

Date

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GAY VIETZKE
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APPROVED

Gay Vietzke, Regional Director, Region 1

Date



As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historic places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

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