

## Definitions and Acronyms

**Abolitionism** - In Western Europe and the Americas abolitionism was a movement to end the slave trade and set slaves free. Abolitionists were people who wanted to do away with slavery.

**All-American Roads (AAR)** - Public roads that have been designated by the federal government as satisfying National Scenic Byways criteria and have satisfied the additional criteria and requirements for designation as All-American Roads pursuant to the National Scenic Byways Program and its implementing legislation and regulations. All-American Road status is the highest designation that can be achieved through National Scenic Byways.

**American Civil War** – Also known as the War Between the States, the American Civil war was a civil war in the United States of America that began in 1861. Eleven (11) Southern slave states declared their secession from the U.S. and formed the Confederate States of America (the Confederacy). Led by Jefferson Davis, they fought against the U.S. federal government (the Union, led by Abraham Lincoln), which was supported by all the free states and the five (5) border slave states. Delaware was one of the five (5) border states.

**Antebellum Period** – This term refers to the timer before the war. Usually it is specific to the time period before the Civil War (1815-1861).

**Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT)** - The Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) is the total volume of vehicular traffic on a roadway throughout the entire year divided by 365 days ( $\text{Annual Volume} / 365 = \text{AADT}$ ). The AADT tells how many vehicles utilize a roadway.

**Appoquinimink** – A river in northern Delaware. Also a term used for people or cultures of the area surrounding the river.

**Archeological Resources** - The physical evidence or remains of known historic or prehistoric human life, activity or culture in Delaware. For example, significant ruins, artifacts, inscriptions, structural and/or human remains may all be considered archeological resources. These resources differ from historic resources in that they may have existed before written records were kept in an area.

**Attraction** - A specific site, building, structure, event, or other occurrence that can be physically entered, attended, or seen. Example: Museum, aquarium, park, monument, festival.

**Commemorative/Interpretive Sites (I)** - Sites that commemorate specific Underground Railroad events or interpret the general history of the Underground Railroad, including museums and historical markers.

**Comprehensive Plan** - A general community plan that describes land use patterns according to whether a given district or parcel will be devoted to residential, commercial, or industrial use. Such a plan also includes transportation, public facilities, and sometimes social services or redevelopment (urban renewal) plans.

**Confederate** – The Confederate States of America (also called the Confederacy, the Confederate States, C.S.A. and The South) was a government established from 1861 to 1865 by eleven Southern slave-owning states that had declared their secession from the United States.

The Confederate Constitution of seven state signatories — South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas — formed a "permanent federal government" in Montgomery, Alabama. In response to a call by Lincoln for troops from each state to recapture Sumter and other lost federal properties in the South, four additional slave-holding states — Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina — declared their secession and joined the Confederacy. Missouri and Kentucky were represented by partisan factions from those states. (Source: Frank L. Owsley, "State Rights in the Confederacy", Chicago, 1925).

**Corridor** - The road or highway right-of-way and the adjacent area that is visible from and extending along the highway. The distance the corridor extends from the highway could vary with the different intrinsic qualities. (Federal Register, National Scenic Byways Program, 1995)

**Corridor Management Plan (CMP)** - A written document that specifies the actions, procedures, controls, operational practices, and administrative strategies to maintain the scenic, cultural, historic, recreational, archeological and natural qualities of the scenic Byway. (Federal Register, National Scenic Byways Program, 1995).

**Cultural Context Sites (C)** - Connotes a site or area that is related to broad themes of the Underground Railroad historic context, such as the growth of free black communities and churches, abolitionist Quaker families and meetings/meeting houses, African Americans in the Civil War and others.

**Cultural Resources** - Portions of the human environment that express aesthetics, traditions, values and customs. Traditions are associated with distinct groups of people, which are passed on from one generation to the next. Cultural Resources include crafts, music, arts, dance or drama, rituals, tribal or ethnic customs, festivals, languages, museums, foods, special events, vernacular architecture, physical or recognized legacies, non-resource based recreational activities, and customs practiced by people, either in the past or present.

**Delaware Transit Corporation (DART)** - Provides public transportation services for the state. Created in 1994 by the Delaware State Legislature to manage and operate public transit along with the *Delaware Administration for Specialized Transport, Delaware Railroad Administration, and Commuter Services Administration*. From this merger arose the name change to *DART First State*.

**Dover Eight (8)** – A group of eight runways who had successfully eluded capture in a dramatic flight from Dorchester County.

**Emancipation Proclamation** - The Emancipation Proclamation consists of two executive orders issued by United States President Abraham Lincoln during the American Civil War. The first one, issued September 22, 1862, declared the freedom of all slaves in any state of the Confederate States of America that did not return to Union control by January 1, 1863. The

second order, issued January 1, 1863, named the specific states where it applied. In Delaware, the 40,000 or so remaining slaves were emancipated by the ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment in December 1865.

**Evocative Landscape Site (E)** - Connotes a site or area that visually evokes the general undisturbed historic landscape of this part of Delaware providing the traveler with an experience as removed as possible from contemporary intrusion.

**Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)** - The U.S. government agency which oversees all highway transportation issues for the nation.

**Federal Highway Beautification Act (FHBA)** - Refers to the national legislation regulating the construction of signage on the Interstate and Federal-Aid Primary highway systems.

**Freemen** - a person who is not a slave or in bondage

**Historical Marker** - Historical markers are usually placed at important historical locations and sites across the state. These markers offer historical facts, stories and interpretation regarding the sites.

**Hospitality Training** - is a form of customer service training specifically geared towards those in the hospitality industry who interact with customers

**Historical Resources** - Distinctive physical elements in the landscape, either natural or manmade, that reflect actions of humans as they relate to past events, sites, or structures. These Historical Resources symbolize an important era in Delaware history and portray a legacy of Delaware that educates viewers while providing an appreciation of the past. Resources may include buildings, Indian habitations, trails, engineering structures, settlement patterns and landscapes.

**Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA)** - Refers to the federal legislation which initiated the development of the National Scenic Byways Program.

**Intrinsic Resources** - The cultural, historical, archeological, recreational, natural or scenic qualities or values along a roadway that are necessary for designation as a National Scenic Byway. Intrinsic resources are features considered significant, exceptional and distinctive by a community and are recognized and expressed by that community in its comprehensive plan to be of local, regional, statewide or national significance and worthy of preservation and management.

**Intrinsic Qualities** - The basic characteristics of a Scenic Byway, corridor or trail. For Scenic Byways, the intrinsic qualities are categorized according to scenic, historic, recreational, cultural, natural, and archaeological factors.

**Level of Service (LOS)** - Level of Service is classified as a measure-of-effectiveness by which traffic engineers determine the quality of service of transportation infrastructure. The

transportation LOS system is classified using the letters A through F, with A being the best and F being the worst.

**Local Government** - A county, municipality, or consolidated city-county government.

**Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) or Metropolitan Transportation Planning Organization (MTPO)** - The forum for cooperative transportation decision making for the metropolitan planning area, as defined by Federal Transportation Planning Regulation 23 CFR 450.104. MPOs designated prior to the promulgation of this regulation remain in effect until re-designated in accordance with § 450.106 and nothing in this part is intended to require or encourage such re-designation.

**National Register of Historic Places** - The United States government's official list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects deemed worthy of preservation. A property listed in the National Register, or located within a National Register Historic District, may qualify for tax incentives derived from the total value of expenses incurred preserving the property.

**National Scenic Byway (NSB)** - A roadway or corridor that is designated by the Federal government as satisfying the criteria for a National Scenic Byway pursuant to Section 1047(f) of Title 23 USC and any federal regulation and/or guidelines. These roadways offer drivers and passengers views of cultural, historical, archeological, recreational, natural or scenic resources and provide a relaxed recreational and educational experience.

**Natural Resource** - The natural environment such as wetlands, marshes, geological features, forests, landforms or topography, as well as water bodies and vegetation that are indigenous and characteristic of Oklahoma and its differing regions. These resources must show minimal evidence of exotic vegetation and adverse human disruption.

**Network to Freedom** - This National Park Service (NPS) project builds upon and is supported by community initiatives around the country as well as legislation passed in 1990 and the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Act of 1998. Historic places and educational or interpretive programs associated with the Underground Railroad are part of a network, eligible to use or display a uniform network logo, receive technical assistance and participate in program workshops.

**Primary Resources** - These are considered to be the most important resources along a scenic Byway corridor. In the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad Byway CMP the Primary Resources are coded into four (4) categories: Underground Railroad Sites, Cultural Context Sites, Commemorative/Interpretive Sites, and Evocative Landscape Sites.

**Public Road** - A road which is open and available for use by the public and dedicated to the public use, according to law or by prescription.

**“Real Experience”** - To provide travelers with an experience that emulates or represents the actual experiences that took place at the specific site or location.

**Recreational Resources** - Those resources that provide either active or passive outdoor recreational activities directly dependent upon the natural or cultural elements of the landscape. These activities may include boating, saltwater and freshwater fishing, hiking, canoeing, camping (RV/Trailer and tent), biking, saltwater beach activities, wildlife viewing, horseback riding, driving, hunting, and picnicking.

**Secondary Resources** - Secondary resources are important attractors and destinations for the Scenic Byway corridor, though they may not reflect the corridor story directly and are therefore considered to be Secondary.

**Scenic Byway** - A public road having special scenic, historic, recreational, cultural, archaeological, and/or natural qualities that have been recognized as such through legislation or some other official declaration (Federal Register, National Scenic Byways Program, 1995).

**Scenic Resources** - A combination of natural and manmade features that give remarkable character to the visual landscape. These resources are striking in appearance and provide a pleasing and memorable experience to those who view them.

**Site** - A specific location.

**Site-Specific Interpretation** - Interpreting information to visitors at a specific attraction or site.

**Theme** - The concept, message, or idea that an interpretive program communicates to visitors.

**Transportation Equity Act of the 21st Century (TEA-21)** - Refers to the federal legislation which followed the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) of 1991 and continued the implementation of the National Scenic Byways Program and its grant program.

**Underground Railroad** - an informal network of secret routes and safe houses used by 19th-century black slaves in the United States to escape to free states and Canada with the aid of abolitionists and allies who were sympathetic to their cause. The term is also applied to the abolitionists, both black and white, free and enslaved, who aided the fugitives.

**Underground Railroad Sites (U)** - These sites have verified association between individuals, events, and places with the network of people who assisted fugitive enslaved people in their escape to freedom.

**Union** - During the American Civil War, the Union was a name used to refer to the federal government of the United States, which was supported by the big twenty-three states which were not part of the secession attempt by the 11 states that formed the Confederacy. Although the Union states included the Western states of California, Oregon, and (after 1864)

Nevada, and the states generally considered to be part of the Midwest, the Union has been also often loosely referred to as "the North", both then and now.

**Viewshed** - The area of the landscape that is visible from any point along the road.

**Wayfinding** – Wayfinding encompasses all of the ways in which people and animals orient themselves in physical space and navigate from place to place.

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