

## *2.0 METHODOLOGY*



## **2.0 METHODOLOGY**

### **2.1 Background Research**

Prior to any field surveys, the files of the Delaware State Historic Preservation Office (DESHPO) were examined for previous survey work. With the exception of the Jehu Reed House, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places, no properties within the study area have been evaluated for National Register significance. After an examination of previous survey work, the University of Delaware (main library) was checked for books and archival materials that could be used in the development of background history and historic contexts. Individual property research for each property was conducted at the Kent County Courthouse in Dover, Delaware. Other repositories visited for property-specific research included the Hagley Eleutherian Mills Museum and Library in Wilmington, Delaware and the Delaware State Archives in Dover, Delaware.

### **2.2 Field Survey**

After conducting background research, a field survey was carried out to: 1) identify the range of historic resources within the current study area; 2) locate properties that could be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places; and 3) field check those properties that were previously listed or determined eligible or not eligible for listing in the National Register. At the request of DelDOT, A.D. Marble & Company surveyed properties dated through 1960 on the east side of SR 1, and properties dated through 1954 on the west side of SR 1 (Hahn, personal communication 2003).

In order to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a resource (e.g., building, site, structure, object, or district) must meet the 50-year age criterion, or meet the criteria consideration for properties achieving significance within the last 50 years. Resources 50 years of age or older were documented for this project. In addition to meeting the age consideration, resources must also meet the Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR § 60.4) as stated in *National Register Bulletin, How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and

objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and:

- a. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- b. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- c. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- d. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to history or prehistory. (National Park Service [NPS] 1997)

A property must also retain sufficient integrity from its period of significance. Expected resource types and general guidelines for National Register evaluation are included within the Summary of Historic Property Types in this report (Section 5.0).

A.D. Marble & Company conducted the initial field view in Fall 2003 and the historic resources survey in Fall and Winter 2003 and Spring and Summer 2004, which included an examination of all those buildings located on tax parcels within the study area. Historic maps were used to determine approximate dates of construction for resources identified during the initial field view. Those properties that were previously evaluated for National Register eligibility were also identified on the field mapping.

During the course of fieldwork, sketch maps and descriptions of each resource were prepared, and resources were photographed using black-and-white, 35mm film. Color digital photographs were also taken as a supplement to the black-and-white film photography. DESHPO Cultural Resource Survey (CRS) forms were filled out manually in the field, and this information was later entered into computerized forms.

For the Jehu Reed House, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1973, only a CRS update form was completed because the University of Delaware Threatened Buildings Survey produced a written study along with measured drawings for this property (Davis, personal communication 2003). On the advice of the DESHPO, a CRS Survey Update form was completed for the property, and the property was re-photographed in order to show current conditions (Davis, personal communication 2003). For the Mt. Olive School (CRS #K-2685),

a Determination of Eligibility (DOE) form was completed in addition to the CRS forms.

### **2.3 Expected Property Types**

Under the Delaware State Plan (Ames et al. 1989; Herman et al. 1989), six general historic property types were anticipated for this project. These resource types relate to the areas of: 1) Architecture; 2) Agriculture; 3) Commerce/Retail, 4) Transportation; 5) Religion; and 6) Education. Expected property types are described further in Section 5.0 of this report.