

## 2.0 METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION OF CULTURAL RESOURCE PROPERTIES

JMA utilized ESRI's ArcGIS (ArcView 8.2) desktop program to create spatial point data to identify Delaware Cultural Resource Survey (CRS) Properties within the proposed Milford Study Area. JMA contacted various state agencies to determine if specific attributes and/or GIS layers that were necessary for this task were available so that no duplication in effort was expended. Upon completion of the agency survey, JMA collected necessary attribute data related to those cultural resource properties located within the project area from the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in Dover, Delaware.

JMA, in consultation with the SHPO and The Department, constructed a database of attributes related to individual cultural resource properties that conforms to the Delaware Comprehensive Plan (Table 1). The data for these attributes were transcribed from paper and microfiche Cultural Resource Survey (CRS) Forms located in the Data Room at the Delaware SHPO in Dover, Delaware. Each CRS form is given a unique number and is thus used to identify individual CRS Properties in the GIS layer. The attributes from individual CRS Properties were collected and stored utilizing a laptop computer in the Data Room at the SHPO. Subsequent to the collection of data, a GIS layer was created related to all CRS Properties (CRS point) located within the study area. GIS layers were also created for previous cultural and architectural survey projects at different levels of effort using available cultural resource reports and articles (Appendix II). JMA also digitized available site boundaries associated with prehistoric archeological sites (CRS polygons) to provide a greater spatial dimension to those properties.

**Table 1. Cultural Resource Attributes collected in the Database**

CRS Number	Historic Name	Historic Sub-Function	Status	Record Update Year	Condition
Site Number	Address	Current Sub-Function	Period	Year Built	
SPO Map	Nomination Type	Survey Date	Theme	Circa	
Hundred	Historic Function	Listing	Property Type	Integrity	

Initially, CRS points related to the Cultural Resource Survey Properties were digitized in ArcGIS from mosaics of the 1964 orthophotographs for a 5-mile by approximately 44-mile study area associated with US Route 113 in Delaware (Figure 1). The 1997 and 2002 digital orthoquad quarters were used as the base map for the digitizing of the CRS points related to the Cultural Resource Survey Properties. The mosaics of the 1964 orthophotographs, known as SPO maps at the SHPO, are currently used as the base map for the plotting of CRS points and associated numbers by the SHPO. The visual quality of the 1964 mosaics is poor and thus the confidence of the placement of the CRS point in the GIS layer was suspect. Kent and Sussex County tax maps were used to digitize CRS points located within the boundaries of municipalities, such as Milford, Georgetown, Selbyville, Frankford, Lincoln, Ellendale, and Millsboro.