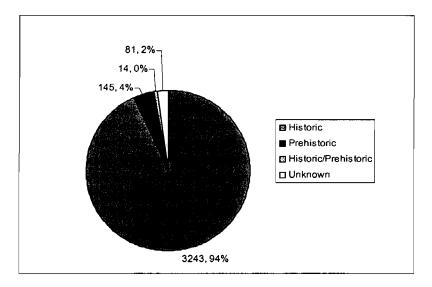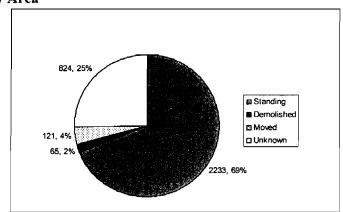# 4.0 DOCUMENTATION OF KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCES

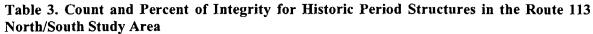## 4.1 INITIAL ROUTE 113 NORTH/SOUTH STUDY AREA

Within the initial 5-mile by approximately 44-mile Route 113 North/South Study Area, attribute data was collected for 3,480 individual Cultural Resource Survey (CRS) Properties (Figure 3). Of those 3,480 individual CRS Properties, 3,243 have a primary temporal association with structures within the historic periods, 145 archeological sites with prehistoric periods, 14 archeological sites associated with both prehistoric and historic periods, and 81 CRS Properties that have unknown temporal associations (Table 2).

Table 2. Count and Percent of Temporal Associations for Properties in the Route 113 North/South Study Area
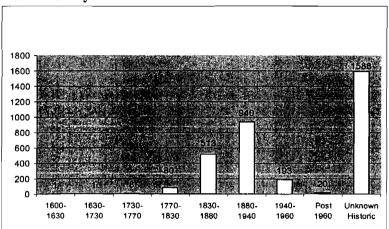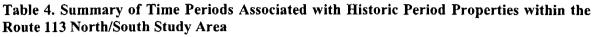

Of the 3,243 historic structures identified within the entire study area, 2,233 are documented as still standing in their original position (Table 3). The remainder of the structures have been either demolished (65) or have been moved to new locations (121), or their integrity of location is unknown (824).

Table 3. Count and Percent of Integrity for Historic Period Structures in the Route 113 North/South Study Area
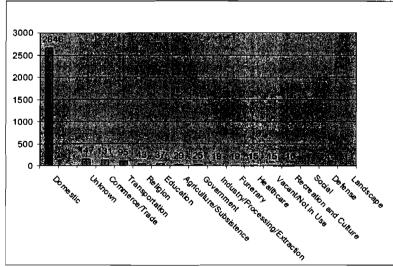

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Additional examination of the distribution of the known historic period CRS Properties within the study areas reveals the distribution of historic period properties within the study area (Table 4). Beyond those properties that have no identified historic period association, the period between 1880 and 1940 has the greatest number of historic properties identified.

Table 4. Summary of Time Periods Associated with Historic Period Properties within the Route 113 North/South Study Area
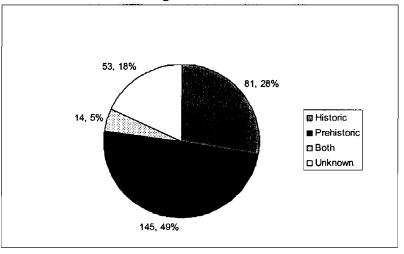

The primary function of the identified historic period properties within the study area is domestic (2,646) followed by commerce and trade (131) (Table 5). The distribution trails off through those related to transportation (95) and religious (43), with the least being landscape (1).

Table 5. Summary of Primary Historic Function of Properties within the Route 113 North/South Study Area
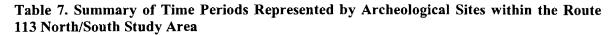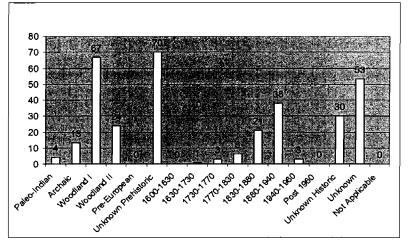

There are a total of 240 archeological sites recorded for the Study Area. Of those sites, 145 are identified as having only prehistoric temporal components, 81 are identified as having only historic temporal components, and 14 are identified as having both prehistoric and historic components (Table 6). There are 53 archeological sites whose records indicate that their temporal component in unknown. Of the total number of archeological sites identified within the Study Area, those associated with the Woodland I prehistoric cultural period (67) are most prevalent

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(Table 7). The most common historic period archeological sites are associated with 1880-1940 time period (38).

Table 6. Count and Percent of Archeological Sites in the Route 113 North/South Study Area

Table 7. Summary of Time Periods Represented by Archeological Sites within the Route 113 North/South Study Area

Upon completion of the digitization of the 1,797 CRS points related to the CRS Properties outside municipalities, a pseudo-random test to determine the accuracy of the digitizing of CRS points and their associated attributes in the database. The results of this test can be found in Appendix III.

4.2 MILFORD STUDY AREA

The Milford Study Area encompasses approximately 41.94 square miles. Within this study area, 1,296 CRS points have been digitized based on the 1964 orthophotograph mosaics and municipality tax maps available at the Delaware SHPO (Figure 4). Temporally, of those 1,296 properties digitized, 1,251 are primarily historic period properties and 15 are prehistoric properties (Table 8). Three (3) properties have both prehistoric and historic temporal components while twelve (27) are identified as having unknown temporal associations.
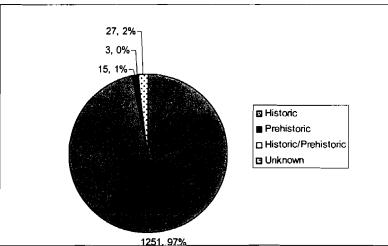
Table 8. Count and Percent of Temporal Associations for Properties in the Milford Study Area

In relation to the integrity of the historic period structures mapped in the Milford Study Area, 1,005 are documented as standing structures, 42 have been demolished, 46 have been moved, and 203 have an integrity that is unknown (Table 9). The 1,251 historic period CRS Properties identified in the Milford Study area can also be broken down into their time periods based upon the Delaware State Comprehensive Plan (Ames et al. 1987) (Table 10).

Of those identified historic properties, there are 459 CRS Properties that are associated with the time period between 1880 and 1940. It should be noted that the SHPO files indicate that 304 of the CRS Properties within the Milford Study Area have an unknown historic period association.

The most common primary historic function for the identified historic properties within the Milford Study Area is documented as being domestic (1,070) function (Table 11). The abundance of domestic CRS properties in the Milford Study Area is followed by the existence of 76 known
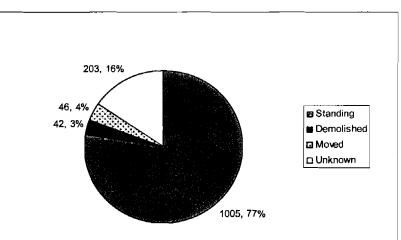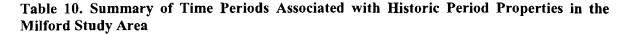
Table 9. Count and Percent of Integrity for Historic Period Structures in the Milford Study Area

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Table 10. Summary of Time Periods Associated with Historic Period Properties in the Milford Study Area
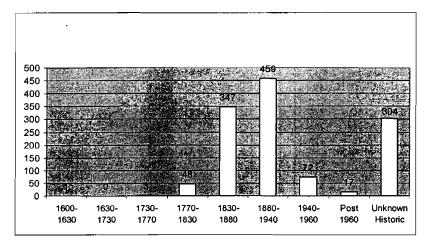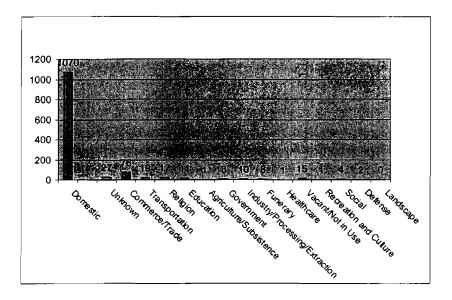

Table 11. Summary of Primary Historic Functions of Properties in the Milford Study Area

historic properties associated with the commerce/trade primary function. All other historic functions of historic properties except for landscape are currently identified within the Study Area.

The Milford Study Area has 32 properties identified as having archeological components (Table 12). Prehistoric sites total 15, while historic sites total 6, and those containing both historic and prehistoric components total 3. A total of 8 archeological sites have listed an unknown temporal component.
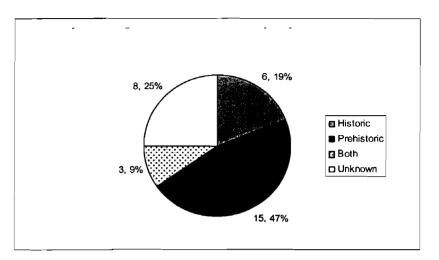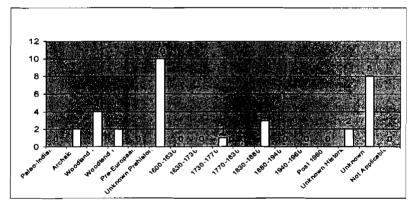
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Table 12. Count and Percent of Archeological Properties in the Milford Study Area

The temporal periods to which the archeological sites within the Milford Study Area can be attributed are graphically displayed in Table 13. Of those archeological sites having specific temporal associations identified within the Milford Study Area, the greatest number are associated with the Woodland I prehistoric cultural period (4). While this number is admittedly low, it does conform to the results for the larger US 113 Study Area.

Table 13. Summary of Time Periods for Archeological Sites in the Milford Study Area

4.3 ROUTE 113 NATIONAL REGISTER LISTED AND ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES

Within the US 113 North/South Study Area, there are a total of 67 National Register Listed Properties and 24 National Register Eligible properties (Table 14 and Table 15). The largest number of National Register Listed properties is associated with the 1830-1880 time period (17). The next two most common periods are 1880-1940 (16) and 1770-1830 (10). The most common prehistoric cultural period represented in the National Register is the Woodland I period (6). The largest number of properties considered eligible for the National Register is related to the 1880-1940 time period (20). For prehistoric properties eligible for the National Register, only Woodland I Period properties are identified (1).

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Table 14. Count of Time Periods Associated with National Register Listed Properties in the Route 113 North/South Study Area
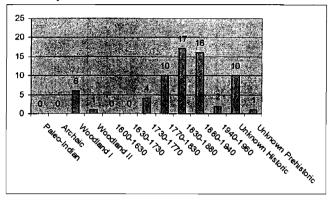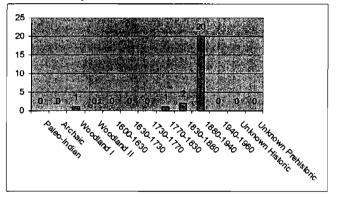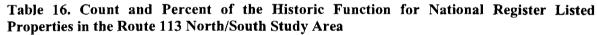

Table 15. Count of Time Periods Associated with National Register Eligible Properties in the Route 113 North/South Study Area

The most common historic function related to both National Register Listed and National Register Eligible properties is the Domestic function (Table 16 and Table 17). From there the lists diverge with the second most common function being Archeological for National Register Listed properties (15%) and Agricultural for National Register Eligible properties (17%).
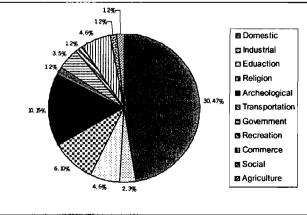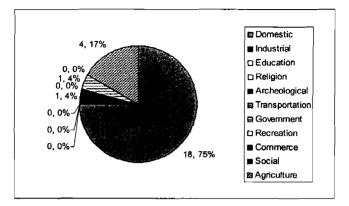
Table 16. Count and Percent of the Historic Function for National Register Listed Properties in the Route 113 North/South Study Area

Table 17. Count and Percent of the Historic Function for National Register Eligible Properties in the Route 113 North/South Study Area

4, 17%

0, 0%
1, 4%
0, 0%
1, 4%

0, 0%
0, 0%
0, 0%

18, 75%

- Domestic
- Industrial
- Education
- Religion
- Archeological
- Transportation
- Government
- Recreation
- Commerce
- Social
- Agriculture

4.4 GENERAL SUMMARY

In the Milford Study Area the large majority of currently recorded cultural resources are domestic properties for which dates can be assigned are associated with the period from circa 1880-1940. A significant number of properties date to the period 1830-1880, while smaller numbers of currently recorded properties date to the post-World War II period. A considerable number of the total within the study area have not been assigned time periods.

Historic archeological sites within the study area, while smaller in number, mirror this trend. For Native American sites the number of currently recorded sites is remarkably low. The most prevalent Native American sites have no known time period of occupation assigned. A smaller number date from the Woodland I period, with even less dating to the Archaic and Woodland II periods.

Comparatively few of the cultural resources within the Milford Study Area are listed or determined eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Instead, the vast majority of these properties have not been formally evaluated for NRHP listing. There are several National Register Historic Districts within the Milford Study Area.

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