

3.0 NEW CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY PROPERTIES

A windshield survey was conducted of properties within the Milford Study Area and Georgetown South Study Area boundaries in January and February 2004. The survey had three goals: 1) to confirm locations of previously mapped resources; 2) to assess the integrity of previously recorded standing structures; and 3) to identify and map additional standing structures that appear to be 50 years or older but had not been previously recorded.

The previously mapped resources were part of a dataset compiled by JMA for DeIDOT for the US 113 North/South Study Area and presented in Catts et al. (2004a, 2004b). The dataset of previously recorded Cultural Resource Survey (CRS) properties consisted of point locations digitized in part from the Delaware State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) resource maps in the summer of 2003 and from photocopied municipal tax parcel cadastral maps in December 2003. Although the accuracy of the data transfer was subjected to several tests and proved to be high, the accuracy of the source maps had not been confirmed. What is more, the integrity of the standing structures was unknown.

The survey area included all standing structures within the Milford Study Area and Georgetown South Study Areas with the exception of the densest portions of municipal areas. The boundaries of these downtown areas was determined in the field and recorded in a shapefile included on the CD at the back of this report (Appendix III). Previously recorded archeological sites were not resurveyed.

3.1 METHODS

3.1.1 REVIEW OF 1962 AERIALS

A visual review of the Departments spatially rectified 1962 aerials within the footprint of the US 113 study area was used to ensure that all architectural structures were identified on properties abutting US 113. The identification of potential properties along US 113 was accomplished within ArcGIS 8.3 by identifying and extracting the tax parcels abutting US 113 and overlaying those tax parcels with the rectified 1962 aerials to identify potential architectural properties. This compilation of potential architectural properties was then compared with the 1997 aerials to identify structures that still existed on the landscape and that were to be checked during the field work phase of the survey. The purpose of this field checking was to ensure that the properties identified within GIS along US 113 were indeed the historic structures in question and to determine their individual integrities. If a structure was extant on the 1962 aerial but was not located on the 1997 aerial or was obviously removed from the landscape by later construction activities, it was not field checked or listed as a potential architectural property.

3.1.2 FIELD WORK

A field survey form was developed to facilitate rapid recording of standing structures. Information on each property's salient architectural characteristics was collected, including shape, form, structure, cladding, roof line, roof material, period of construction, and integrity. Wherever possible, street addresses were obtained, using local street names as observed on sign posts.

All properties were mapped in the field on a lap-top computer using ArcGIS 8.3 software. The windshield survey progressed street-by-street throughout the project areas, using aerial photographs as a guide. Resource locations were plotted on top of 1997 DOQQs projected in the State Plane Coordinate System, NAD 83, Delaware FIPS 700. Other layers consulted included Delaware roadways and waterways, municipal boundaries, and tax parcels. Separate shapefiles were maintained for previously recorded properties and new properties. The spatial accuracy of the properties is high as assessed by the close correlation between the DOQQs and features observed on the ground.

Previously recorded CRS properties were identified based solely on their location and whatever information was available in the CRS attribute database; no original CRS forms or photographs were taken into the field. Points for existing resources were moved whenever it could be determined that they had been placed incorrectly. In cases where no property was observed at the mapped location or anywhere near it, the resource was determined demolished. In some instances it was impossible to be sure which of several properties the CRS number actually represented. In these cases an educated guess was made. A form was filled out for each property, even if it had been demolished, but no data attributes were changed in the dataset during the field effort.

New CRS properties were mapped as individual points and assigned a sequential field number within each study area: properties within the Milford Study Area were assigned the prefix DERTMIL and properties within the Georgetown South Study Area were given the prefix DERTGEO. All other attribute data was recorded on the paper forms to be entered into a database after the field effort was completed.

Recordation of new CRS properties was limited to those that appeared to be 43 years or older (i.e., constructed before 1960). In a few cases, local residents and/ or property owners shared their knowledge regarding specific dates of construction, but in general the assessment was based on architectural and contextual information such as

- setting/location
- style of architecture
- building size, height, shape, form,
- building materials (foundation, openings, porches, cladding, roof, chimneys, additions, etc.)
- architectural details
- outbuildings

Digital photographs were taken of each identified property. The photographs were recorded on a log sheet, and the file names were subsequently changed to reflect the property's resource number (for previously recorded CRS properties, the permanent CRS number on file at the Delaware SHPO; for new CRS properties, the temporary number assigned in the field).

3.1.3 POST-FIELD PROCESSING

The data from the field forms was entered into separate databases for previously recorded properties and new properties. Information on the previously recorded properties was integrated into the CRS attribute table; addresses were updated, property dates confirmed, and integrity noted. The database of new properties, the field photographs, and the GIS map layer were used to

generate Delaware SHPO CRS forms 1 (property identification form), 2 (main building form), and 9 (map form).

An attempt was made to confirm the identification of previously recorded properties within the two study areas by comparing photographs taken in the field with the CRS photographs on file at the Delaware SHPO (CRS record forms were *not* consulted, however). If a field photograph did not match a file photograph, field pictures of all surrounding properties (including newly recorded properties) were examined to determine if the resource had been mapped under a different number. If the correct structure could not be found within a reasonable distance of the mapped property, it was designated as “demolished” and the location of the CRS point was considered unconfirmed. The identification of a number of properties could not be confirmed because there was either no photograph on file or the photograph was indecipherable. All unconfirmed properties within the two study areas were noted as such in the “Comments” field of the CRS attribute table.

3.2 RESULTS

A total of 1,440 resources had been previously identified within the Milford Study Area; of these, 296 were resurveyed outside the densest portion of downtown Milford. An additional 508 properties were identified and surveyed during the course of the field effort. In the Georgetown South Study Area, 1,140 resources had been previously identified. Of these, 590 fell outside of the excluded municipal areas and were resurveyed. An additional 902 potentially historic properties were identified and surveyed.

In sum, a total of 886 previously recorded CRS properties were resurveyed and 1,410 new CRS properties were recorded in the two study areas. The shapefiles for the two datasets are included on the CD at the back of this report (Appendix III). Appendix IV contains copies of the Delaware CRS forms for all of newly recorded properties.

3.2.1 MILFORD STUDY AREA

The Milford Study Area encompasses approximately 41.92 square miles. Within this study area, an additional 508 Cultural Resource Properties have been digitized based on the 2002 orthophotographs (Figure 16). The primary current function of those properties is a single dwelling (Table 1). The other current functions of the additional Cultural Resource Properties within the Milford Study Area are businesses, specialty stores, cemeteries, storage facilities, warehouses, an animal facility, and an organizational building.

Table 1. Current Function of New Cultural Resource Survey Properties within Milford Study Area.

Current Function	n=	%
Business	14	2.8
Specialty Store	8	1.6
Single Dwelling	391	77.0
Domestic Secondary Structure	1	0.2
Cemetery	3	0.6
Agricultural Storage	2	0.4
Agricultural Animal Facility	1	0.2
Unknown	88	17.3
Total	508	100.0

Of the historic periods represented associated with the 508 newly identified Cultural Resource Properties, the period from 1880-1940 has the greatest number of properties (Table 2). The other periods represented are the periods from 1730-1770, 1770-1830, 1830-1880, 1940-1960, and Post 1960. There were no new properties identified associated with the period 1630-1730.

Table 2. Primary Historic Periods of New Cultural Resource Survey Properties within Milford Study Area.

Historic Period	n=	%
1630-1730	0	0.0
1730-1770	1	0.2
1770-1830	0	0.0
1830-1880	35	6.9
1880-1940	413	81.3
1940-1960	14	2.8
Post 1960	41	8.1
Unknown	4	0.8
Total	508	100.0

3.2.2 GEORGETOWN SOUTH

The Georgetown South Study Area encompasses approximately 76.99 square miles. Within this study area, an additional 902 Cultural Resource Properties have been digitized based on the 2002 orthophotographs (Figure 17). The primary current function of those properties is a single dwelling (Table 3). The other current functions of the additional Cultural Resource Survey Properties within the Milford Study Area are businesses, specialty stores, cemeteries, organizational buildings, financial institutions, public works buildings, storage facilities, warehouses, a restaurant, a department store, a government office, a sports facility, a religious facility, and vacant properties.

Table 3. Current Function of New Cultural Resource Properties within Georgetown South Study Area.

Current Function	n=	%
Business	17	1.9
Specialty Store	11	1.2
Restaurant	1	0.1
Warehouse	2	0.2
Single Dwelling	688	76.3
Domestic Secondary Structure	5	0.6
Hotel	3	0.3
Camp	1	0.1
Cemetery	11	1.2
Government Office	1	0.1
Public Office	2	0.2
Religious Facility	1	0.1
Storage	2	0.2
Sports Facility	1	0.1
Unknown	148	16.4
Vacant/Not in Use	8	0.9
Total	902	100.0

Of the historic periods represented associated with the 902 newly identified Cultural Resource Survey Properties, the period from 1880-1940 has the greatest number of properties followed by the period 1940-1960 (Table 4). The other periods represented are the periods from 1730-1770, 1770-1830, 1830-1880 and Post 1960.

Table 4. Primary Historic Periods of New Cultural Resource Survey Properties within Georgetown South Study Area.

Historic Period	n=	%
1630-1730	0	0.0
1730-1770	1	0.1
1770-1830	2	0.2
1830-1880	29	3.2
1880-1940	491	54.4
1940-1960	266	29.5
Post 1960	97	10.8
Unknown	16	1.8
Total	902	100.0

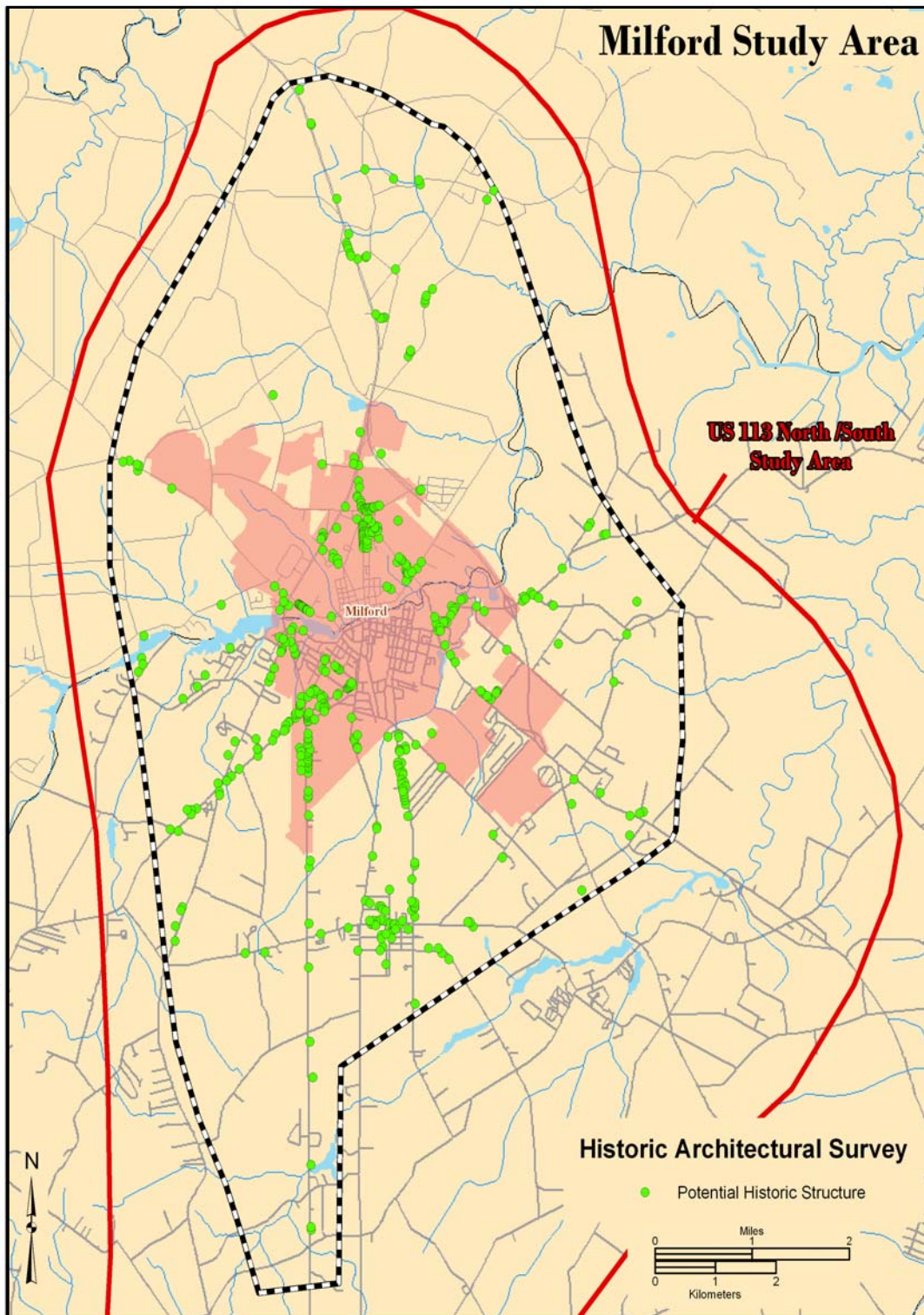


Figure 17. Map locating potential historic architectural cultural resource properties within the Milford Study Area.

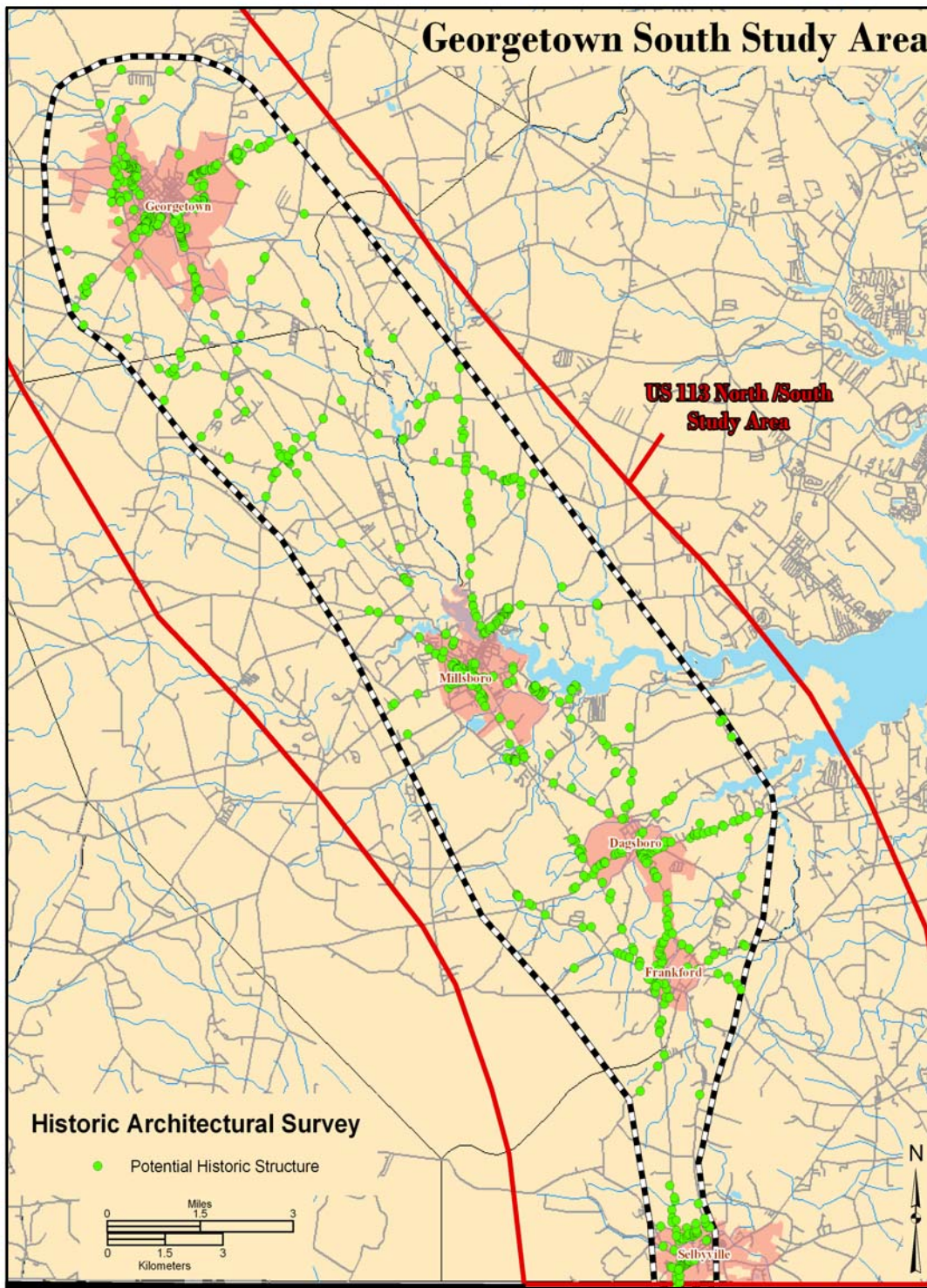


Figure 18. Map locating potential historic architectural cultural resource properties within the Georgetown South Study Area.