HISTORIC STANDING STRUCTURE CULTURAL RESOURCES IN THE PROPOSED EAST-WEST CORRIDOR ALIGNMENTS

The purpose of this overview is to briefly describe the types of historical standing structure cultural resources that have been identified within the proposed alignment alternatives of the Sussex East-West Corridor. The original reconnaissance-level survey identified 273 potential standing structure historic properties within the project corridor (Catts, Custer and Hoseth 1991), and a more detailed Location Level Architectural Survey found that of the total, 118 were eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (Tabachnick and Keller 1991) (Table 6 and Appendix III). The following summary, largely excerpted from Tabachnick and Keller (1991) presents a brief history of the built environment of the alignments, using similar temporal periods utilized in the historical archaeological section of this report. Finally, standing structure management considerations will be presented.

TABLE 6

SUMMARY OF HISTORIC STANDING STRUCTURES BY TEMPORAL PERIOD LOCATED WITHIN THE PROPOSED EAST-WEST CORRIDOR ALLIGNMENT

	All Properties		Eligible Properties	
1630-1730	1	0.4%	1	0.8%
1730-1770	1	0.4%	1	0.8%
1770-1830	5	1.8%	4	3.4%
1830-1880	83	30.4%	53	44.9%
1880-1940	148	54.2%	51	43.2%
1940+	35	12.8%	8	6.8%
TOTAL	273	100%	118	100%

REGIONAL ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY AND KNOWN STANDING STRUCTURES

1630-1730: The built environment of this earliest period of Sussex County was characterized by small, impermanent, frame construction. These structures are defined as "temporary houses intended to endure from a few years to a decade or more" (Herman 1987:84). The landscape was sparsely settled, with settlement limited primarily to the Delaware coastline. The inadequacies of transportation access into the interior of the county inhibited any extensive settlement during this period. The only concentrated area was at Lewes, with forty-seven residents as of 1671. The population of Sussex county was estimated to be less than one thousand by 1700.

Within the project corridor, based upon the history and settlement patterns during this period, there would have been a wide variety of resource types comprising the built environment. Along the eastern and western project limits, there would have been a number of small grist and saw mills on the major streams. Churches were located at Cool Springs by 1728. The economy was dominated by agriculture, with farmers raising tobacco, corn, wheat, and rye. Hogs and cattle were also raised.

Domestic architecture of this period would be characterized primarily by one room plan dwellings of one or two stories (Herman 1987:15). Houses averaged sixteen to twenty feet square, and could be categorized as hall-plan dwellings. The building would have a large chimney along one gable; a boxed staircase; and a large, single room. The dwelling was likely to have been sheathed in horizontal wood siding, have timber frame construction, and a gable roof (McAlester and McAlester 1984:82).

Agricultural architecture of this period would be characterized by buildings and structures directly related to the early tobacco and grain based economy, and would have included frame tobacco sheds, small barns, and other sheds. Structures to house the hogs and cattle could also be expected to be found in the period. Commercial architecture would be characterized by small, rural stores and isolated, frame mills.

Architectural styles during this period are likely to have varied only slightly according to the location of the resource. Dutch and Swedish influences should be evident in the extreme eastern portion of the county, specifically at Lewes and along the coastline, but English influence would become the dominant factor in building and structure design. English settlers continued to press into the region, from the Chesapeake Bay on the west, and inland from the Delaware Bay on the east. Both settlement zones brought with them a strong tie to the traditional English house type: rectangular, narrow, and only a single room deep with a gable roof. This house type, defined as Chesapeake Bay Vernacular, would provide the foundation for much of the domestic architecture in Sussex County through the early twentieth century.

Survival rates for all property types from this period are extremely low. Any resource identified must be given an extremely high historic preservation priority regardless of integrity or condition. One extant historic property dating to this time period in the project region was previously recorded. This property is the Coolspring Church (S-138), constructed in

the first quarter of the eighteenth century. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The present study identified one property dating to this period within the project alternatives. This dwelling (S-5080) is part of the proposed Governor Collins Historic District. No other extant buildings or structures dating from this period are presently known in the project corridor. Specifically lacking are the impermanent sites from the earliest occupation of the area, and their immediate, more durable replacements. Sites dating to this period are therefore significant cultural resources and have high potential within the corridor.

1730-1770: The built environment of this period of Sussex County was characterized by buildings larger in scale than in the previous period, but still small in size, and primarily of frame construction. More durable construction became the goal of the builders (Herman 1987:110), however, timber construction did not lend itself well to permanence. Inland settlement was spurred by timber clearing and the development of arable lands away from the coasts (Herman et al. 1989:43). Settlement had reached west of present day Georgetown, and patents were being issued throughout the corridor by both Pennsylvania and Maryland governments. The population of the county was estimated to be approaching fourteen thousand by the last quarter of the eighteenth century. Lewes continued to be the economic and social focus of the county, but small crossroads villages were appearing.

There would have been a wide variety of resource types comprising the built environment within the project corridor. Saw and grist mills would have been located on the major streams.

Churches continued to be constructed in Lewes and in the crossroads villages, with the inception of Anglicanism as the strongest religious force during this period (Herman et al. 1989:47). The economy was dominated by agriculture, with farmers shifting away from tobacco, and focusing more on the cultivation of corn and wheat. The lumber and iron industry also flourished during this period. Husbandry was primarily subsistence oriented with most households maintaining a few hogs, geese, and a cow (Herman et al. 1989:44).

The development of a more stratified society, both economically and socially, during this period, would suggest that this would be reflected in changes in the built environment. Major landholders would have the largest houses, while others lower on the economic ladder would have correspondingly smaller and poorer quality dwellings. Domestic architecture of this period would be characterized primarily by narrow, rectangular, one room plan dwellings of one or two stories (Herman 1987:15). However, some residential structures could have two, or three room plans (Herman 1987:110). Center passage houses dating to the 1740s could be expected, but more commonly are found in the 1750s and 1760s (McAlester and McAlester 1984:80). The buildings would still be dominated by one or two, large, gable end chimneys; a boxed corner staircase; and, for the most part, a large, single room that could be divided by a central staircase. It is likely that such buildings would be sheathed in horizontal wood siding, and reflect timber frame construction with a gable roof (McAlester and McAlester 1984:82).

Agricultural architecture of this period would be characterized by buildings and structures directly related to the grain based economy, and would have included frame barns, granaries and corn cribs. Structures to house the hogs and cattle could also be expected to be found in the period. Commercial architecture would be characterized by small, rural stores and isolated, frame mills. Kitchens and dwellings utilized during this period as home manufactures would also be found. As settlement increased, and additional lands were granted, the need for surveyors and other professionals also grew, thus professional offices could be found during this period, primarily in the areas of concentrated settlement. However, these types of structure would most likely have been within individual's homes, and not freestanding buildings expressly constructed for professional purposes.

Architectural styles during this period would vary only slightly according to the location of the resource. Chesapeake Bay architectural traditions are believed to have dominated the built environment within the project corridor during this period. English settlers continued to press into the region, from the Chesapeake Bay on the west, and inland from the Delaware Bay on the east. Both settlement zones brought with them strong ties to the traditional English house type; rectangular, narrow, and only a single room deep with a gable roof. This house type, defined as Chesapeake Bay Vernacular, would provide the foundation for much of the domestic architecture in Sussex County through the early twentieth century.

Survival rates for all property types from this period are low. Few dwellings survive from this period, and most have been moved from their original sites (Herman et al. 1989:43). All property types within this period remain highly significant. Catts, Custer and Hoseth (1991) recorded a total of four standing structures dating to this time period within the project region. These include the Short Farmstead (S-410), a National Register site; the Hopkins House (S-410); and the Poplar Level Farm (S-3779 and S-5144). All of these historic properties are agricultural or dwelling complexes, and date from the 1750s. One dwelling (S-827) within the project alternatives was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1982. The building is the Ricards House which is part of the Peach Mansion District. According to the Ricards' family history, the earliest section of the house dates to 1731 (Carter 1981). As with the previous period, historic properties from this period are considered to be significant.

1770-1830: The built environment of this period was characterized by a variety of property types scattered across the county. Building construction continued to be almost exclusively of frame following the Chesapeake Bay Vernacular pattern which, by this time, had become the traditional building form in the region. Social changes during this period may have had a substantial influence on the built environment. The number of slaves in the county was decreasing, while the percentage of free blacks within the county was rising. "In 1800 over half of the black population had been slaves; by 1830, more than 80 percent were free" (Herman et al. 1989:50).. In 1830, blacks made up

twenty-five percent of the total population of Sussex County. The decline in slave holding and the resulting growing numbers of free blacks led to the establishment of free black and tenant communities within the study region.

There would have been numerous small houses within the project corridor, primarily associated with agricultural operations. Saw mills would also have been found, with small villages developing around them. The villages would include stores, taverns, post offices, schools, and possibly, professional offices. Churches again experienced a period of growth, coinciding with the rise of Methodism. "Lay preachers and circuit riders, rural chapels and meeting houses, and annual camp meetings became common features" (Herman et al. 1989:52). Religious structures associated with this dominant theme were extant throughout the corridor.

Domestic architecture of this period would be characterized primarily by narrow, rectangular dwellings of one or two stories, and one to three room plans (Herman 1987:15, 110). Many would have a central staircase dividing a large, open room; however, some could have a tripartite plan, with a central hall dividing the house (McAlester and McAlester 1984:80). In contrast to houses from the earlier periods, residences during this period tended to incorporate a number of domestic functions that previously had occupied separate structures. Instead of a separate office, summer kitchen, and servant residences, these functions were added to the house, usually as part of a rear wing (Herman 1987:148). Early dwelling began to be expanded and

adapted to changing needs. Farmsteads typically were composed of a house; a service structure such as a smokehouse; and one or two, small farm buildings such as a cornhouse, barn, or stable. It is likely that such buildings were sheathed in horizontal wood siding, and reflected timber frame construction with a gable roof (McAlester and McAlester 1984:82).

Agricultural architecture of this period would be characterized by buildings and structures directly related to the grain based economy. "As land was more intensively tilled, a new generation of farm buildings was erected" (Herman et al. 1989:51). These structures included small hay and feed barns, cornhouses of log and frame, tenant housing, stables, granaries, and others. Structures related to growing husbandry would be evident. These buildings were associated with hogs, cows, sheep, oxen, and horses (Catts, Custer and Hoseth 1991:37).

Commercial architecture would be characterized by small, rural stores and isolated, frame mills. Kitchens and dwellings utilized during this period as home manufactures would also be found. Home manufacturing dominated the economy of Sussex County during this period, with over seventy-five percent of the wool produced in Delaware coming from Sussex County homes (Catts, Custer and Hoseth 1991:38). Examples of architecture relating to the manufacturing context of the period would include the iron forges within the corridor, including foundries at Collins Mill Pond and Unity Forge near Bridgeville.

Architectural styles during this period would be dominated by the Chesapeake Bay architectural traditions. This tidewater pattern evolved from a simple, one room, narrow, rectangular plan

structure to what is currently characterized as an I-house (McAlester and McAlester 1984:80, Glassie 1968:64; Kniffen 1986:7; Noble 1984:48). Although variations in plan have occurred, the I-house basically consists of a two story hall and parlor dwelling. Thus continuity remains from the earliest temporary, frame dwellings erected by the first settlers in the seventeenth century through the nineteenth century. The pattern would most likely apply to all levels of housing, from the wealthy landowners down to the tenant worker's dwellings. Slave dwellings were extant during this period, but their design and appearance have not been documented for this study. It is suggested, however, that the architecture of these simple shelters would vary with the origins of the builder: i.e., if the slave houses were constructed by the master, they would be influenced by his cultural background. If the slave houses were built by the slaves themselves, it is unclear what architectural traditions they may have followed.

Survival rates for all property types from this period are much higher than those of earlier periods. Most of the remaining structures within the project corridor would be rural in location, except for those related to town growth found within Bridgeville and Georgetown (Herman et al. 1989:48). Developmental pressures are increasing in the area due primarily to modern highway construction along Routes 404/9/18, Route 113, and Route 13, along with pressures associated with the steady expansion of the beach resorts. Property types within this period require a more critical assessment of material integrity,

physical condition, rarity, and significance. During the course of Location Level Historic Resources Survey, only five properties were identified that may date to this period within or adjacent to the project corridor alternatives.

1830–1880: The built environment of this period of Sussex County was characterized by a wide variety of property types scattered across the county. Concentrated development persevered at the "urban" sites of Georgetown, Bridgeville, Lewes, and Rehoboth. Building construction continued to be almost exclusively of frame following the Chesapeake Bay Vernacular pattern.

Social changes during this period persisted to have an influence on the built environment. The black population remained generally constant overall, but the slave population decreased slightly. However, at the outbreak of the civil War, Sussex County was the largest slave holding area in the state. Generally, the slaves were the property of small farmers, while the free blacks worked as laborers. Housing for these groups would be commonly found across the project corridor, with scattered slave houses standing in association with farming operations, as well as free black tenant housing that would be located in association with farming operations (McDaniel 1982). Free black communities, including Belltown and Jimtown, developed after the Civil War. The built environment as it reflects these cultural trends and changes is unclear at this time, and deserves additional study.

There would have been numerous small houses within the project corridor, primarily associated with agricultural

operations. Saw mills would also have been found, with small villages developing around them. The villages would include stores, taverns, post offices, schools, and possibly, professional offices. Churches again experienced a period of growth coinciding with the rise of Methodism. "Lay preachers and circuit riders, rural chapels and meeting houses, and annual camp meetings became common features" (Herman et al. 1989:52). Religious structures associated with this dominant theme were extant throughout the corridor.

Domestic architecture of this period would be characterized primarily by narrow, rectangular dwellings of one or two stories, and one to three room plans (Herman 1987:15, 110). A number would have the central staircase dividing a large, open room as seen in earlier periods, but the majority would have a tripartite plan, with a central hall dividing the house (McAlester and McAlester 1984:80). In contrast to houses from the earlier periods, residences during this period tended to incorporate a number of domestic functions previously occupying separate structures. Instead of a separate office, summer kitchen, and servant residences, these functions were added to the house, usually as part of a rear wing (Herman 1987:148). Early dwellings were expanded and adapted to changing needs. Farmsteads typically were composed of a house; a service structure such as a smokehouse; and one or two, small farm buildings such as a cornhouse, barn, or stable. It is likely that such structures were sheathed in horizontal wood siding, and reflected timber frame construction with a gable roof (McAlester and McAlester 1984:82).

Agricultural architecture of this period would be characterized by a wide variety of buildings and structures relating to the cultivation of corn, fruits, and vegetables. "Cash crops, like peaches and strawberries, required significant capital outlay to get underway, and the availability of sizable short-term labor force for harvest, processing, and packing" (Herman et al. 1989:54). This would suggest that housing would be necessary for this seasonal temporary work force. Examples of this housing could include small, tenant houses and migrant labor camps that would be found throughout the corridor. Structures related to the agricultural theme during this period would include cornhouses, orchards, and grading sheds. Other building types associated with agricultural reform and architectural renewal [which took place to a limited extent in Sussex County during this period], and would have been evident on the landscape, were granaries or crib barns, livestock barns or stables, carriage houses, and cart sheds (Herman 1987:199).

Commercial architecture would be characterized by small, rural stores; frame, saw mills; blacksmith shops, etc. Kitchens and dwellings utilized during this period as home manufactures would also be found: pursuits included shell button making and weaving (Herman et al. 1989:55). Examples of architecture relating to the manufacturing context of the period would include small factories producing baskets, leather works, furniture, and wagons. Although few in number, buildings related to professional services within the corridor would also be found, including the offices of attorneys.

Transportation architecture during this period would be dominated by the arrival of the railroads in the 1850s. Property types that would have dotted the landscape include bridges, railroad tracks and stations. Other buildings and structures that would be found throughout the corridor in this period include schools and post offices.

Architectural styles during this period would be dominated by the Chesapeake Bay architectural traditions. This tidewater pattern evolved from a simple, one room, narrow, rectangular plan structure to what is currently characterized as an I-house (McAlester and McAlester 1984:80, Glassie 1968:64; Kniffen 1986:7; Noble 1984:48). Although variations in plan have occurred, the I-house basically consists of a two story hall and parlor or center passage, single pile dwelling. The average size of a typical I-house was sixteen to twenty-four feet deep by twenty-eight to forty-eight feet wide by twenty to twenty-four feet tall (Noble 1984:52). After the Civil War, "service functions that were formerly housed in various outbuildings were connected to the house" (Herman et al. 1989:57) in the form of service wings. During this period, various architectural detailing would have been used to decorate the exteriors of these I-houses, but little changes were made to the form itself. Greek Revival, Italianate, and Gothic Revival elements would be found on many of the more substantial dwellings, those owned by major landholders or farm supervisors. It would not be expected that the lower classes of buildings, tenant houses, for example, would have had a substantial amount of embellishments on the exterior of the structures.

Survival rates for all property types from this period are much higher than those of earlier periods. Most of the remaining structures within the project corridor would be rural in location, except for those related to town growth found on the outskirts of Bridgeville and Georgetown (Herman et al. 1989:48). Developmental pressures are increasing in the area due primarily to modern highway construction along Routes 404/9/18, Route 113, and Route 13, and pressures associated with the steady expansion of the beach resorts. Property types within this period require a more critical assessment of material integrity, physical condition, rarity, and significance. During the course of the Location Level Historic Resources Survey, eighty-three properties were identified that may date to this period within or adjacent to the project alternatives.

1880-1940: The built environment of this period was characterized by a wide variety of property types scattered across rural areas. Development continued at the "urban" sites of Georgetown, Bridgeville, Lewes, and Rehoboth. Suburban development occurred during this period, with properties constructed spreading outside of the early town limits. Building construction continued to be almost exclusively of frame following the I-house pattern, but new suburban architectural styles also came into use.

There would have been numerous, small houses within the project corridor, primarily associated with agricultural operations. Saw mills would also have been found, with small villages clustered around them. The villages would include

stores, taverns, post offices, schools, and possibly, professional offices. Churches continued to experience a period of growth, coinciding with the rise of Methodism. "Lay preachers and circuit riders, rural chapels and meeting houses, and annual camp meetings became common features" (Herman et al. 1989:52). Religious structures associated with this dominant theme were extant throughout the corridor.

Domestic architecture of this period would be characterized primarily by narrow, rectangular dwellings of one or two stories, and one to three room plans (Herman 1987:15, 110). A number would have the central staircase dividing a large, open room as seen in earlier periods, but the majority would have a tripartite plan, with a central hall dividing the house (McAlester and McAlester 1984:80). In contrast to houses from the earlier periods, residences during this period tended to incorporate a number of domestic functions that had previously occupied separate structures. Instead of a separate office, summer kitchen, and servant residences, these functions were added to the house, usually as part of a rear wing (Herman 1987:148). Early dwellings were expanded and adapted to changing needs. Farmsteads typically were composed of a house; a service structure such as a smokehouse; and one or two, small farm buildings such as a cornhouse, barn, or stable. It is likely that such buildings were sheathed in horizontal wood siding, and reflected timber frame construction with a gable roof (McAlester and McAlester 1984:82).

Agricultural architecture of this period would be characterized by a wide variety of buildings and structures

relating to the cultivation of perishable seasonal crops, corn, and the broiler industry. Crops such as peppers, melons, tomatoes, peaches, strawberries, and other fruits and vegetables were raised, processed, canned and exported. Buildings relating to this process are found throughout the corridor during his period. These structures included canneries, packing, and sorting structures. Corn was a dominant cash crop during the early years of this period. Later, corn was utilized for chicken feed for the broiler industry. Corncribs, silos, and dryers relating to the cultivation of corn would have been evident. The broiler industry also developed during this period and grew to dominate the economy. Buildings related to the broiler industry include chicken houses.

Commercial architecture would be characterized by small, rural stores at the crossroads; frame, saw mills and lumberyards; and also roadside establishments along the improved routes. New transportation related developments included service stations, roadside restaurants, stores and shops. Examples of architecture relating to the manufacturing context of the period would consist of small factories on the outskirts of the towns, producing baskets and buttons. Home manufactures continued, with the production of holly wreaths and boxwood Christmas ornaments during this period. It is unknown how this practice was reflected in the built environment. Buildings related to professional services within the corridor would also be found, especially in the larger towns,but also could be evident in the smaller crossroads villages. Property types would include doctor's offices, lawyers offices, and others.

Transportation architecture during this period would be dominated by the changes brought on by the development of the automobile. Highway construction and improvements through the corridor included Routes 113 and 13. Property types that would have dotted the landscape during this period include new roads, bridges, railroad tracks and stations, freight depots, and airports.

Other buildings and structures that would be found throughout the corridor in this period from a variety of contexts, include schools, post offices, and churches. From the Depression period, public works such as new ditches, CCC camps, public service buildings, and World War I and II related buildings and structures would be found.

Architectural styles during this period would still be dominated by the frame I-house tradition, based in the historic architectural tradition of the Tidewater South (McAlester and McAlester 1984:80). Although variations in plan have occurred, the I-house basically consists of a two story, hall and parlor or center passage, single pile dwelling. The average size of a typical I-house was sixteen to twenty-four feet deep by twenty-eight to forty-eight feet wide by twenty to twenty-four feet tall (Noble 1984:52). The buildings would have rear wings housing kitchens. During this period, various architectural detailing would have been used to decorate the exteriors of these I-houses, but little changes were made to the form itself. Many dwellings would have had cross-gables added to provide drama to the house's facade. Machine cut moldings and detailing to porches and eaves would also have been added.

Other housing forms coterminus with the suburbanization theme of the period included Queen Anne, Bungalow, Foursquare, and late Victorian Eclecticism (Herman et al. 1989:63). These suburban designs were primarily mass-producible and were taken from popular catalogues that also became accessible during this period (Gowans 1987). The distribution of these catalogues, (Sears, Aladdin, and others) brought new styles into the region, including Cottages, Bungalows, Foursquares, and Colonial Revivals. These building styles were quickly utilized by local residents, and can frequently be found on suburban streets encircling Bridgeville and Georgetown, as well as on newly laid out arteries like Routes 113 and 13. Many of the historic properties between Georgetown and Bridgeville, currently lining Route 404, were constructed during this period, probably soon after the construction of that section of the road, prior to 1934.

Survival rates for all property types from this period are the greatest of all the periods. Developmental pressures are increasing in the area due primarily to modern highway construction along Routes 404/9/18, Route 113, and Route 13, and pressures associated with the steady expansion of the beach resorts. Modern housing construction is occurring around Georgetown, Bridgeville, and along both sides of Route 404 at the eastern end of the corridor. Often this modern development is occurring on former farmsteads, with concurrent destruction of the agricultural character of the site and the removal of the original historic farmhouses and support buildings. Architectural integrity should be consistently high measure of significance for

property types within this period (Herman et al. 1989:59). During the course of the Location Level Historic Resources Study, 148 properties were identified that may date to this period within or adjacent to the project alternatives.

MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

The architectural survey conducted by Tabachnick and Keller (1991) studied a total of 273 historic properties within the originally proposed four study corridors. One hundred and eighteen (118) of the properties appear to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, based upon either Criterion C:architecture, or Criterion A:association with a significant historic pattern (Table 6 and Appendix III). All of the resources were evaluated according to the preservation priorities and within the historic contexts developed in the State Plan (Herman et al. 1989; Ames et al. 1989). One hundred and fifty-five (155) historic properties were determined not to be eligible for the National Register. The primary factors in determining historic properties as not eligible were the lack of integrity and/or the lack of architectural significance. Twenty-five (25) historic properties were determined to need more work in order to assess their significance.

It should be noted that due to the limitations inherent in the scope of a Location Level Architectural Survey (Tabachnick and Keller 1991), historic properties were evaluated primarily on the external architectural appearance of the resource. Additional areas of significance may be revealed through an Evaluation Level Survey, where substantial amounts of background

research are required to assess eligibility based upon all National Register Criteria. In addition, no boundaries were suggested for the eligible properties detailed in the study. Additional research would be necessary to provide this data.

The breakdown of the eligible historic properties can be seen in Appendix III-B. This Appendix shows the individually eligible properties, multiple property submissions, and historic districts. Thirty-five properties were proposed to be individually eligible for the National Register. A variety of multiple property submissions were utilized to group significant historic properties according to a number of themes. Twenty-two properties were included in the Three Bay, I-House, Multiple Property Submission. Two properties were contained in the Four Bay, I-House, Multiple Property Submission. Nine properties were included in the Five Bay, I-House, Multiple Property Submission. The Classical Box Multiple Property Submission consists of five properties. Seven properties were included in the Commercial Roadside Multiple Property Submission.

A variety of historic districts were developed in order to group significant properties that were geographically linked. The Governor Collins Historic District includes five properties. The H.N. Pepper Historic District contains three properties. The Peach Mansion Historic District consists of four properties. The H.E. Williams Historic District includes three properties. The Harbeson Historic District is made up of nine properties. The Mill Worker Housing consists of five properties. And the Twentieth Century Tenant historic district includes six properties.

Appenidix III-A provides a breakdown of historic properties by study corridor. There is considerable overlap in the alignment of each of the corridors (see Historic Property Location map in Appendix A). The Route 404 alignment corridor contains the second highest number of historic properties. One Hundred and eighty-one (181) properties are located in or adjacent to this proposed alignment, eighty-three (83) of which appear to meet the criteria of eligibility for listing on the National Register. The alignment that seems to have the fewest historic properties is Road 527. Sixty-two (62) eligible properties are located in or adjacent to the Road 527 alignment corridor.