

INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

This section will summarize the cultural resources recovered during the Phase I survey of the Early Action Segment of the proposed Relief Route. Table 2 lists the findings by parcel number and survey station and Figure 33 shows the sites found during the Phase I Survey.

IMPLICATIONS FOR REGIONAL PREHISTORY - TEST OF PREDICTIVE MODEL

The results of the Phase I survey were used to test the predictive model for prehistoric sites developed in the original Route 13 cultural resource planning survey (Custer, Jehle, Klatka, and Eveleigh 1984). Preliminary tests using the results of the two planning surveys (Custer and Bachman 1986b:117-120; Custer, Bachman, and Grettler 1986:172-175) showed that the predictive model worked with a high degree of accuracy; however, additional tests are always useful. Table 3 shows the expected number of quadrats with sites. A chi-square goodness-of-fit test was applied and the test statistic was equal to 2.88 ($0.25 < p < 0.50$) indicating that there are no statistically significant

TABLE 2

CULTURAL RESOURCE LOCATIONS WITHIN THE PROPOSED U.S. 13 RELIEF ROUTE ROW
WHERE PHASE II TESTING IS RECOMMENDED - LEBANON ROAD TO SMYRNA NORTH INTERCHANGE

Cultural Resource	Figure No.	Parcel/Name	STA
1) Carey Farm site, 7K-D-3, prehist.	16	21) Carey Farm	85
2) Carey farmhouse, 20th century	16	do.	85
3) 7K-C-13, prehistoric site	16	22) King Cole Farm	114
4) Kimmey house (K-477), 19th/20th C.	16	do.	110
5) Izat/Dyer house, 19th century	16	do.	101
6) Wm. Minas house, 19th/20th century historic site	17	15) Julian woodlot/ Bergold field	-
7) Lord-B, historic surface scatter	17	23) Lord field	137
8) Lord-C, prehistoric surface scatter	17	do.	138
9) Lord-E, prehistoric site	17	do.	148
10) STP 1-1, prehistoric site	17	1) Lafferty Lane woodlot	152
11) L. 19th/20th C. dwelling site	17	4) Easy-Use	182
12) 7K-D-22, prehistoric site	18	24) Keith field	193
13) Robinson's Brickyard, hist. site	19	7) Burton woods	262
14) L. 19th/20th C. dwelling site	19	8) Garrison field	-
15) STP 8-29-B, prehistoric site	19	do.	264
16) Vicinity of STP 9-B-27, prehistoric site	20	9) Ruyter/Jefferic woodlot	294
17) Vicinity of STP 10-11, prehistoric	20	10) Jefferic field	328
18) Cowgill Farm, (K-996) stdg structure	20	do.	334
19) Bryan/Cannon hse, standing structure	21	11) Larkin field	344
20) Dover Downs Site: E. 18th C. hist. site/prehist. site	21	13) Dover Downs	372
21) Davis Beanfield, prehist surf scatter	21	14) Davis field	378
22) STP 14-33 vicinity, prehistoric site	21	Huston wdlt	387
23) STP 14-81, prehistoric site	21	do.	400
24) Lewis-C Complex, 3 prehistoric sites	22	16) Lewis field	427
25) Lewis-D, 19th C. historic site	22	do.	420
26) Lewis-E, prehistoric site	22	do.	431
27) STP 17-2, prehistoric site	22	17) Kent Chr. Ctr/ Hutchins field	-

TABLE 2 (cont.)

Cultural Resource	Figure No.	Parcel/Name	STA
28) 19th C. Moore/Taylor farmhouse site	22	18) Daniels field	442
29) Vicinity STP 18-17, prehistoric site	22	do.	451
30) STP 19-17, prehistoric	24	19) Moore/Corbi/	470
31) STP 19-66, prehistoric	24	Cosden	487
32) Lloynd house, standing structure	25	20) Orth/Lloynd	533
33) 7K-C-208, prehist. surface scatter	25	27) Booker/Short	550
34) 7K-C-207, prehist. surface scatter	25	fields	555
35) 7K-C-203, prehist. surface scatter	26	do.	587
36) 7K-C-204, prehist. surface scatter	26	do.	595
37) 7K-C-194A, prehist. surface scatter	26	do.	606
38) J. Williams house site	27	28) E. C. Botsch	640
		fields	
39) Snow's Branch Complex, prehistoric	27	29) Ellery field	655
40) STP 39-8, prehistoric site	30	39) Philip Hall	813
41) Vicinity of STP 39-19, prehistoric	30	filed	811
42) STPs 39-26, 39-27, prehistoric	30	do.	814
43) 7NC-J-134, prehist. surface scatter	30	41) Ross/Jurgens/	862
44) 7NC-J-136, prehist. surface scatter	31	Daniels fields	875
45) 7NC-J-135, prehist. surface scatter	31	do.	890
46) Knotts-E, prehist. surface scatter	31	42) Knotts Farm/	910
47) Knotts-F, 19th/20th C. hist. scatter	31	woodlot	911
48) Knotts-A, prehist. surface scatter	31	do.	916
49) Knotts-B, prehist. surface scatter	31	do.	918
50) Knotts-C, prehist. surface scatter	31	do.	925
51) Knotts-D, prehist. surface scatter	31	do.	902
52) Savin-A, prehistoric surface scatter	32	44) Savin fields	959
53) Savin-B, prehistoric surface scatter	32	do.	958
54) Savin-C, prehistoric surface scatter	32	do.	972
55) Savin farmhouse (N-6272)	32	do.	970

Key:

ROW right-of-way
 STAs Department of transportation
 centerline station numbers

TABLE 3

PREHISTORIC SITES FOUND IN EACH PROBABILITY ZONE
 WITHIN THE PROPOSED U.S. 13 RELIEF ROUTE
 FROM LEWIS DRIVE TO THE SMYRNA NORTH INTERCHANGE

Probability Zone	Total # of Units	# With Sites
High	8	1
Medium	25	4
Low	223	19

differences between the expected and observed results. Therefore, the accuracy of the predictive model is further confirmed.

IMPLICATIONS FOR REGIONAL HISTORY

The historic archaeological sites identified by the Phase I survey are consistent with the location and temporal distribution of historic sites predicted in the Phase I/II archaeological research plan (Custer, Bachman, and Grettler 1987) and the two previous Route 13 cultural resource planning surveys (Custer, Jehle, Klatka, and Everleigh 1984; Custer and Bachman 1986b). A total of 17 historic sites were identified by the present survey. Of this total, 15 of the sites post-date 1850. This large number of mid-nineteenth century sites is consistent with the intensive settlement growth noted for this period in the regional history. The majority of the project area is located well inland, away from the navigable portions of the waterways that formed the primary locus of eighteenth and early nineteenth century settlement. Both of the pre-1850 sites, the Izat Dyer House and K-447 site, are oriented to the St. Jones River, one of the first waterways settled in Kent County.

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Phase I survey of the Early Action Segment of the Route 13 Corridor identified the location of 55 archaeological sites. For the purposes of identifying the necessary levels of Phase II research at the varied archaeological sites, four major categories of sites were identified. These site categories are consistent with the guidelines developed in the Route 13 Phase I/II Research Plan (Custer, Bachman, and Grettler 1987), which has been approved by the Delaware Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Table 4 lists all of the sites in each of the categories and indicates if prehistoric or historic components are present.

Category 1 consists of the largest sites with the highest potential for National Register eligibility. The 6 prehistoric sites included in this category are known to contain, or are very likely to contain, undisturbed subsurface features. It is estimated that these sites will each require 8 weeks of fieldwork to complete the Phase II field testing program. At the end of this field testing program it may be possible that no further work will be necessary at these sites. However, it is more likely that these sites will require additional fieldwork or other mitigation measures.

Category 2 consists of sites with a moderate potential significance and 11 prehistoric and 2 historic sites are listed in this category. It is estimated that these sites will each require 4 weeks of fieldwork to complete the Phase II testing program. At the end of this field testing program it is very likely that no further work will be necessary at these sites.

TABLE 4

DATA SIGNIFICANCE POTENTIAL FOR SITES WITHIN THE PROPOSED
U.S. 13 RELIEF ROUTE WHERE A PHASE II INVESTIGATION IS
RECOMMENDED, LEBANON ROAD TO SMYRNA NORTH INTERCHANGE

Category 1

Parcel #	Prehistoric Sites
21	7K-D-3, Carey Farm prehistoric site
22	7K-C-13, prehistoric site
24	7K-D-22
13	Dover Downs site
14	STP 14-33, 14-34 vicinity, Davis/Huston woodlot
16	Lewis-C Complex

Category 2

Parcel #	Prehistoric Sites
9	STP 9-B-27 vicinity, Ruyter/Jefferic woodlot
10	Jefferic Fallow Field site
14	Davis Beanfield
16	Lewis-E
18	STP 18-17 vicinity, Daniels Kent 331 field
19	STPs 19-66 and 19-68, Cosden woodlot
27	7K-C-204 Complex
27	7K-C-203
27	7K-C-194A
29	Snow's Branch Complex
41	7NC-J-134
Historic Sites	
22	K-477, Kimmey farm complex archaeological site
22	Izat/Dyer house archaeological site

Category 3

Parcel #	Prehistoric Sites
23	Lord-C
23	Lord-E
1	STP 1-1, Lafferty Lane woodlot
8	STP 8-29-B vicinity, Garrison field
14	STP 14-81 vicinity, Huston woodlot
17	STP 17-2, Kent Christian Center woodlot
19	STP 19-17, Moore woodlot
27	7K-C-208
27	7K-C-207
39	STPs 39-8, 39-18 to 39-20, STPs 39 and 39-27, Philip Hall field

TABLE 4 (cont.)

Category 3 (cont.)

Parcel #	Prehistoric Sites
41	7NC-J-135
41	7NC-J-136
42	Knotts-E
42	Knotts-A
42	Knotts-B
42	Knotts-C
42	Knotts-D
44	Savin-A
44	Savin-B
44	Savin-C

Category 4 - Historic Sample

Parcel #	Historic Sites
21	Carey Farm House structure
15	Wm. Minas dwelling house archaeological site
23	Lord-B archaeological site
10	K-996, Cowgill Farm, standing structure complex
4	Easy-Use Directory house archaeological site
7	Robinson's Brickyard archaeological site
8	Garrison Tenant House archaeological site
11	Bryan/Cannon Farm Structural Complex
16	Lewis-D archaeological site
18	Moore/Taylor Farm archaeological site
20	Lloyd House structure
28	J. Williams house site
42	Knotts-F archaeological site
44	N-6272, Savin Farm Structural Complex

Nonetheless, it is possible, although not very likely, that the Phase II testing program will reveal significant archaeological remains which will merit further work.

Category 3 consists of sites with a very low potential significance and 20 prehistoric sites, mainly small lithic scatters and spot finds, are listed in this category. Because the research plan (Custer, Bachman, and Grettler 1987:21) suggests that only a sample of these sites be subjected to intensive Phase II research, it is recommended that a stratified

sample of the Category 3 sites be developed for the Phase II research proposal. Stratification of the sample should be based on topographic setting, artifact assemblage diversity, site integrity, and the potential effect of the project on the site. It is estimated that the sites chosen for the sample will each require 3 days of fieldwork to complete the Phase II testing program. At the end of the field testing program it is very likely that no further work will be necessary at these sites.

Category 4 consists of a series of 14 historic sites which appear to post-date 1850 based on the initial Phase I archival research. In the research plan (Custer, Bachman, and Grettler 1987:21), it is noted that only a sample of post-1850 historic sites will be subjected to Phase II testing, and that sample will be developed based on a knowledge of the age and function of these sites. Because the archival research associated with the Phase I survey was insufficient to provide concrete data on site function and age, it is recommended that additional archival research will be undertaken for these sites. After the sites' age and function are determined, a sample of these sites should be selected for Phase II research. It should be noted that it is possible that the intensive archival research may reveal that pre-1850 occupations exist at these sites and in that case those sites would automatically require Phase II research and will not be part of the sampling process.

In conclusion, the Phase I survey of the Early Action Segment of the Route 13 Corridor has identified 55 archaeological sites, some of which will definitely require Phase II testing.

Others will be parts of samples selected for Phase II research. The site locations, and the places where archaeological sites were not found confirm the predictive models used in the Route 13 studies. Continued Phase II research at these sites will add much to our knowledge of the archaeology of Kent County and the Delaware Coastal Plain.