

agriculture. Improved transportation in the twentieth century also brought a decline in the importance of the many small crossroad and "corner" communities that had sprung up in the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

RESEARCH DESIGN

The primary goal of the Phase II survey was the identification of site limits and the determination of potential eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places of all the historic archaeological sites identified by the Phase I survey within the proposed right-of-way. Significance was determined according to the archaeological integrity of the site, particularly the presence of intact sub-surface features and artifacts in undisturbed stratigraphic contexts, and the ability of the site to provide data germane to current archaeological research questions as provided for under Criterion D of the National Register of Historic Places. The current archaeological research questions used in the determination of significance are discussed in greater detail in Custer et al. (1987). Specifically, research on historical archaeological sites within the Proposed State Route 1 Corridor seeks to gather data germane to current research questions identified in the Management Plan for Delaware's Historical Archaeological Resources by De Cunzo and Catts (1990). De Cunzo and Catts identify four primary research domains--or themes--within current historical archaeological practice that can be addressed through research on sites in Delaware. In turn, further research on these themes will broaden our understanding of more local

questions on the history of Delaware and the surrounding Mid-Atlantic region. A summary of each of the four primary research domains identified by De Cunzo and Catts that will be used to guide archaeological research on sites within the proposed State Route 1 Corridor follows.

The first and most important research domain archaeologically is the reconstruction and interpretation of the domestic economy of individual sites. Such research seeks to identify the different domestic social and economic strategies of domestic sites. These concerns reflect the centrality of the family as both a social and economic unit within the American historical experience. The goal is to identify discrete economic and social decisions within individual sites and then to use such data to reconstruct local, regional, and even international consumption and production patterns. These broad patterns provide a context for a number of important current research topics in history and archaeology, including questions related to foodways, architecture and land use, degree of economic self-sufficiency, consumer behavior, and the degree of market participation. Moreover, these patterns change over time, space, and socio-economic status and archaeological evidence is particularly well-suited to addressing such questions. Evidence of changing dietary and subsistence patterns and differences between varying social and economic statuses (especially tenanted and black-occupied sites) are important in our current understanding of Delaware history. All the sites tested by Phase II testing and presented in this report contain significant domestic components. In addition, both tenant and owner-occupied

sites are represented. No identifiable black occupation of any of the eleven sites tested, however, is known.

The second primary research domain concerns manufacturing and trade. Like evidence of domestic occupation, evidence of equipment, raw materials, finished products, and transportation used in all manufacturing processes is particularly well preserved in the archaeological record. Like domestic sites, manufacturing sites in Delaware were critically influenced by transportation conditions and improvements. Also like domestic sites, changing uses of space over time, particularly activity areas, are important evidence of significant social, economic, and technological changes. Evidence of trade and merchant activity, particularly stores and local transportation-related manufacturing/service centers (such as blacksmith and wheelwright shops) are particularly important. Although no manufacturing or trade components have been identified for any of the eleven sites tested by Phase II operations, data from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century occupations of the sites can be compared to information from recent data-recovery investigations of the John Darrach Store (7K-A-101), an important local store in the study area near Smyrna Landing occupied from ca. 1770-1810.

The third primary research domain is the reconstruction and interpretation of the historic landscape. The historic landscape includes both natural and man-made elements. Current research seeks to reconstruct the natural and cultural environment through the identification and analysis of land divisions, spatial utilization patterns, architectural forms, and local geographic

setting. Each of these elements can be reconstructed on a number of levels: site-specific, local or inter-site, sub-regional, regional and national. Each of these elements also changes over time, adding a further dimension to current efforts to reconstruct the Delaware landscape. Such analysis is applicable to all of the historic sites discussed in this report.

The final primary research domain is the analysis and identification of social group identity and behavior through historical and archaeological research. Such research seeks to study the social, religious, political, and economic interaction of different groups. The most appropriate study unit for these questions is the local community. Groups have been most often defined by occupation, socio-economic status (particularly tenant vs. landowner), and ethnicity (particularly black-occupied sites). One especially important archaeological nexus of social group interaction and identity are historic cemeteries. Three such cemeteries were investigated in the Smyrna to Dover segment of the proposed corridor. The remains of only one cemetery, the Lafferty Lane Cemetery (7K-D-111) near Dover, however, was located. The other two cemeteries, the Denny family cemetery and a cemetery associated with Belmont Hall at the Mannee-Cahoon Site (7K-A-117) were not located by Phase II testing. The results of the testing for both of these sites is presented in this report. The results of investigations at the Lafferty Lane Cemetery is presented in Bachman and Catts (1990). In addition, the remains of four human burials discovered at the Loockerman's Range Site (7K-C-365B) are discussed in this report.