

APPENDIX C:
OUTREACH

PUBLIC OUTREACH

The archaeological investigation of the Frederick Lodge Site Complex was publicly funded, part of an extensive and ongoing program of federally mandated cultural resource management work conducted by DelDOT in association with construction of the SR1 Interstate standard relief route. Among the many obligations of Parsons, the consulting firm contracted to conduct the Frederick Lodge investigation, were identifying all of the cultural resources within the proposed right-of-way that might be affected by clearing and construction of the new highway, making recommendations to DelDOT as to the appropriate treatment of those resources, and reporting the results of the investigations through a number of public forums.

The process was multi-layered, and involved both gathering data and disseminating it. To begin with, historical maps were studied to determine what the Frederick Lodge area looked like in the recent past—who had owned the properties through which the road was to extend, and what types of buildings might be expected on those properties. In addition, the characteristics of the landscape in the more distant past were studied, to determine the locations of springs and streams, river terraces, wetlands, or steeply sloped land. These landscape features were analyzed in an effort to identify areas in which prehistoric archaeological sites would likely be found. An intensive field survey of the corridor was then conducted to record both standing structures and below-ground archaeological sites. Not all cultural resources, whether historical or prehistoric, are significant. Therefore, it was necessary to assess each of the sites discovered in the SR1 right-of-way for its potential importance. In historic preservation terms, the importance of a site is formally referred to as its *significance*. Determination of significance is based on specific criteria that are necessary to include the site in the National Register of Historic Places, as well as criteria presented in a number of documents used for assessing prehistoric and historic contexts established by the Delaware State Historic Preservation Office (DESHPO), in Dover.

Also part of the obligation of the cultural resource investigators was dissemination, or reporting the findings of the study. The results of the investigation were reported to several audiences, including: 1) DelDOT, on whose direct behalf the work was conducted; 2) the DESHPO, the public regulatory agency who evaluated the research to determine whether it adequately recorded the historical and behavioral information from the sites; 3) the greater archaeological and architectural history community, so that the results of the research could be added to the growing body of technical knowledge of Delaware's past; and 4) the general public, who ultimately funded the research. The technical report, to which this appendix is attached, stands as a major step toward fulfilling the obligation of public dissemination of the research results. But in addition to the technical report, opportunities were taken throughout the course of the field portion of the project to open the site and the research being conducted there to professional and public audiences.

Efforts were made to publicize the SR1 research (Attachment 1). In November of 1999, as the field investigation at the Frederick Lodge Site Complex was underway, Parsons and DelDOT produced a news release, through DelDOT, indicating that a Native American archaeological site was under investigation (Figure C-1). In April, 2000, a story was

published in the *Delaware News Journal* describing the site, detailing the archaeological research being conducted there, and explaining the significance of the research.

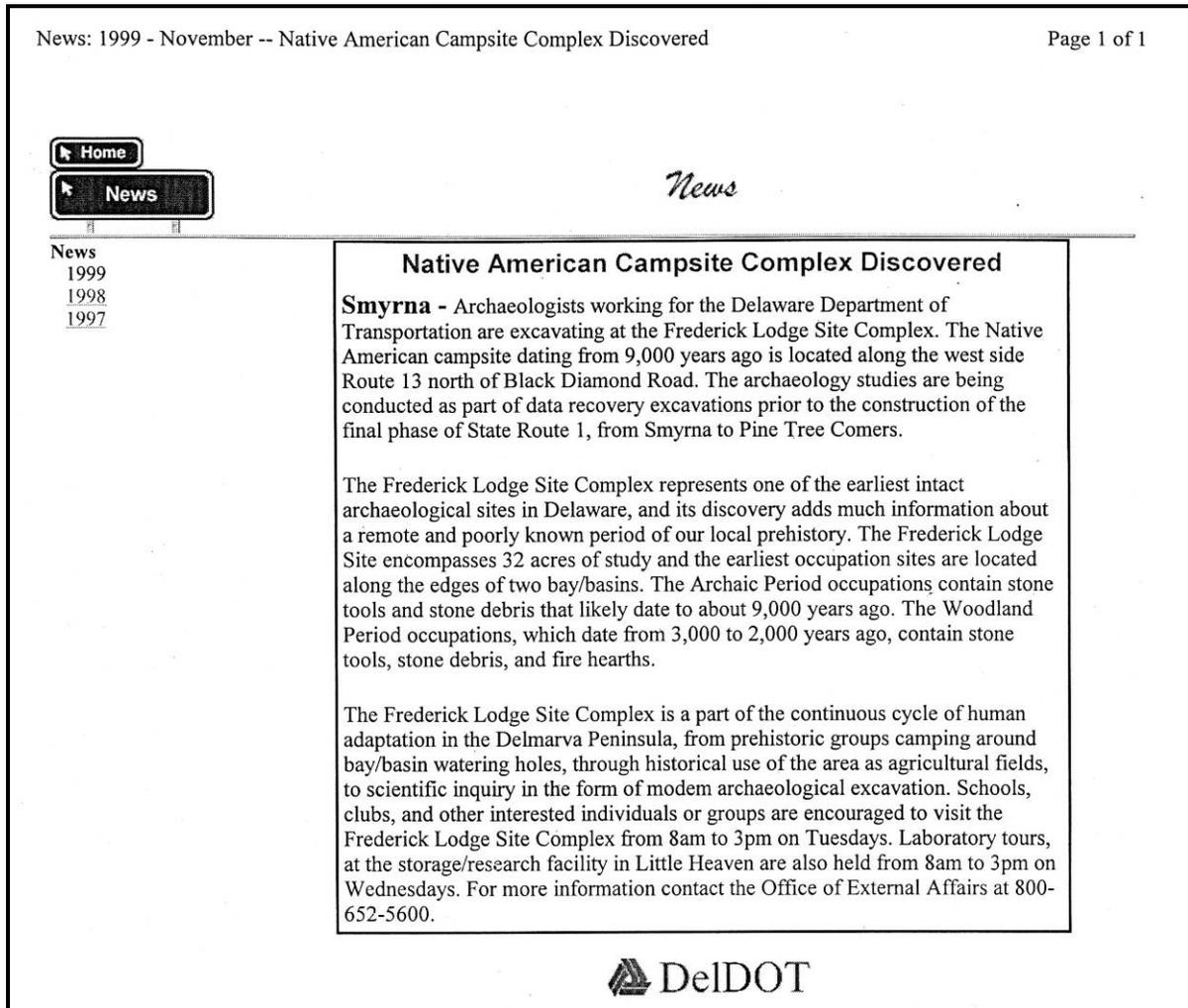


Figure C-1. DeIDOT Press Release Announcing Discovery of the Frederick Lodge Site Complex.

Officials from the DESHPO visited the site on a number of occasions, to examine the artifacts and other findings, to assess the quality of the work being conducted, and to discuss and review the scope and goals of the ongoing investigation (Figure C-2). On two occasions, the State officials were accompanied by Mr. Charlie Clark, of Millville, Delaware (Figure C-3, C-4). Mr. Clark is also known as Little Owl, and was, at the time, Vice-Chief of the Nanticoke tribe. Mr. Clark had consulted with archaeologists from Parsons, DeIDOT, and DESHPO on investigations at a number of sites in central Delaware, providing valuable insights into the artifacts and features being documented, as well as furnishing a Native American perspective as a complement and occasional counterpoint to the technical analyses under consideration. Consultation with Native American citizens of Delaware is part of an open-door policy espoused by DeIDOT and the Federal Highways Administration to project recognition and respect for Native American desires for participation in the study of our collective past.

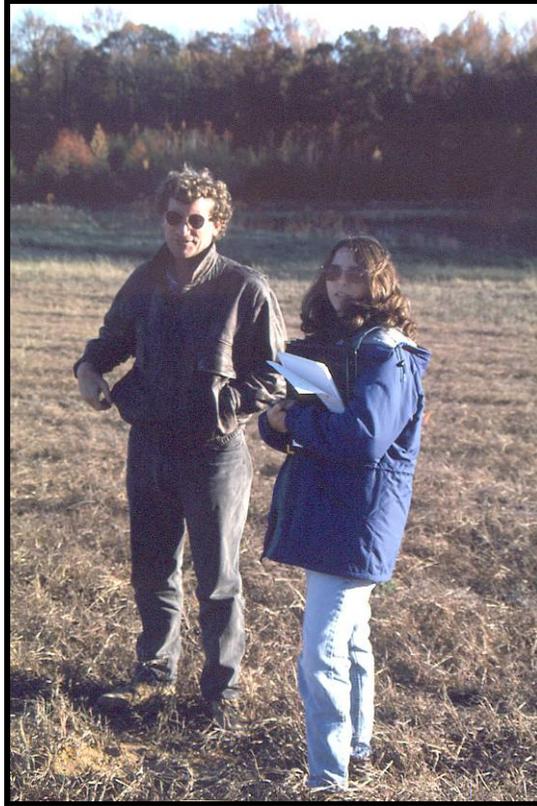


Figure C-2. Representatives of DelDOT and DESHPO at the Frederick Lodge Site.



Figure C-3. Charlie Clark (center) and Parsons Archaeologists at the Frederick Lodge Site.

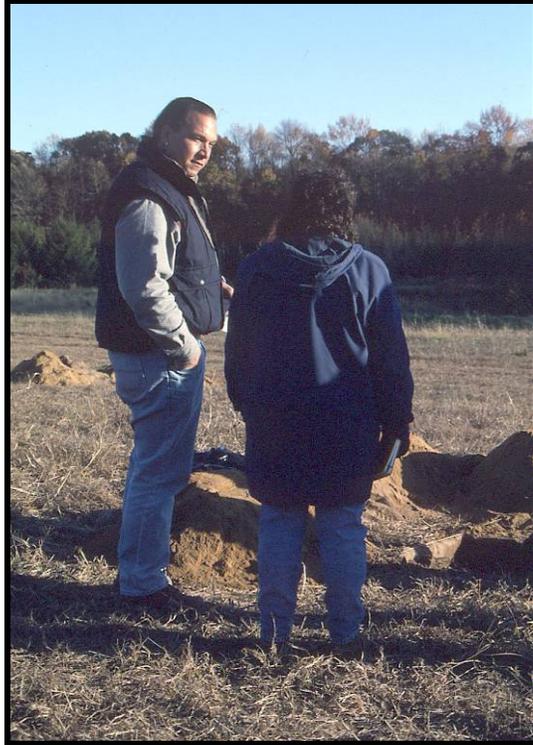


Figure C-4. Charlie Clark and Parsons Archaeologist at the Frederick Lodge Site.

To bring the research at the site before the professional community in as direct a manner as possible, an Open House was held at the site in mid-December 1999 (Figures C-5, C-6, Attachment 2 and 3). The event was part of a larger endeavor that included examination of concurrent excavations at the Frederick Lodge site and the Black Diamond site, the latter located just to the north of the Frederick Lodge site. The event was open to the public, but was aimed at the professional community, with tours of the site conducted by the archaeologists performing the excavations, technical presentations by specialists involved in the investigation, and discussions with professionals and experts from the region. The invitation list exceeded 1,000 people, and over 150 archaeologists and other cultural resource professionals attended the event.

School groups were encouraged to visit the site. Students were shown the techniques of excavation and were given a chance to participate in artifact recovery (Figure C-7). Hands-on demonstrations were also conducted showing the students how stone knives and projectile points were made using stone and antler tools (Figure C-8).

As part of a wider effort to publicize DelDOT's archaeological work, a symposium was held at the annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology (SAA), held in Philadelphia in April, 2000. The subject of the symposium was the archaeological investigation of the Hickory Bluff site, a large prehistoric site on the St. Jones River, in Dover. As part of the conference, a field trip was organized for the Geoarchaeology Interest Group (GIG), a subsection of SAA, that included visits to the Frederick Lodge and Black Diamond sites. Like the professional Open House at the site, tours of the site included talks by specialists focused specifically on geological aspects of the site occupations.



Figure C-5. Professional Archaeologists Were Invited to an Open House at the Frederick Lodge Site.



Figure C-6. Project Archaeologists Exhibited the Site During the Open House.



Figure C-7. Students Participated in Artifact Recovery at the Site.



Figure C-8. Demonstration of Stone Tool Manufacture.

Meetings and workshops with DeIDOT and the DESHPO on research approaches and analytical studies fostered better communication about the relative merits of specific procedures used in the investigation. In addition, a number of public talks and professional papers were presented in conjunction with the study. Table C-1 lists the major events.

Table C-1. Major Public Outreach Events Associated with the Frederick Lodge Investigations.

Event	Subject	Dates	Notes
Native American Workshop	3-day information exchange/dialogue	10/6-10/9/98	DeIDOT, Section 106, Archaeology; attended by DeIDOT, DESHPO, Nanticoke, Parsons
Open House	SR1 field tour, Frederick Lodge and Black Diamond	5/8/99	public and professional outreach
Field Event	Iron Hill Museum and Delaware Nature Conservancy Camp Groups	8/5/99	tour site and hands-on archaeology
Professional Open House	SR1 and Frederick Lodge	12/15/99	professional outreach
Presentation – Smyrna Middle School	SR1 Archaeology	3/00	public outreach
Presentation – Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Conference	SR1 Investigations	3/24/00	public and professional outreach
Field Tour	Geoarchaeology Interest Group, SAA	4/7/00	professional outreach
Presentation – Lenape Community	SR1 Archaeology	4/29/00	public outreach, Native American communication
Presentation – Nanticoke Community	SR1 Archaeology	5/3/00	public outreach, Native American communication
Presentation – Nanticoke Pow-wow	SR1 Archaeology	9/9-9/10/00	public outreach, Native American communication
Presentation – Archaeological Society of Virginia	Frederick Lodge	10/12/00	public and professional outreach
Presentation – Delaware Archaeology Month	SR1 Archaeology	5/01	public outreach, highlighting artifacts from the Frederick Lodge site

And finally, DeIDOT continues to publish the results of major projects in its archaeology series, *Delaware Department of Transportation Archaeology Series*. The results of the investigations at the Frederick Lodge Site Complex are reported as a part of this series. This report series is available in many universities, historical societies, museums, public libraries, senior centers, schools, repositories, and archives throughout Delaware and the country.

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INFORMATION:

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*Delaware Down Under:
An Archaeological
Journey Along State
Route 1*



Long before cities and highways covered the land, before European settlers began to clear the forests and alter the face of Delaware, the wilderness was home to many Native Americans. Many centuries later, European colonists also would recognize the abundance of natural resources, and establish farmsteads and plantations. Come join us on a journey back through time, as archaeologists working with the Delaware Department of Transportation (DeDOT) find traces of these past cultures, shrouded in the passages of time along the State Route 1 corridor



We begin our journey north of Smyrna in a vast, 32-acre agricultural field where a group of Native American campsites called the **Frederick Lodge Site Complex** is located. Some 9,000 years ago, a group of ancient Native American hunter-



gatherers stopped on the northeast banks of two ponds, or "bay/basins", to make, repair and resharpen stone tools. By 3,000 years ago, Woodland groups were excavating pits and building firepits, also leaving behind debris from their workshops.

Only a few hundred feet north of Frederick Lodge, an ancient Native American group camped near another small "bay/basin" at the **Black Diamond Site**. Like their neighbors at Frederick Lodge, these people excavated pits and built fires, but their tools were manufactured from a unique kind of grey and red quartzite.



Reconstruction of a house structure, at the Iron Hill Museum



Our trip continues northward less than a mile to the **Sandom Branch Site Complex**. The terraces above Sandom Branch have revealed the remains of pits, tools, and pottery vessels



left behind around 1,500 to 500 years ago. Pottery was made here, with quartz/mica or sand mixed in the clay, and decorated by pressing fabric or cord-wrapped sticks into the wet clay.

We now arrive at the bluff above Blackbird Creek, where Native American groups at the **Blackbird Creek Site** made arrow points and early forms of pottery. The presence of storage



pits suggests that these inhabitants intended to stay longer than a few days, and planned to store tools and other types of resources. The undecorated pottery was made with steatite or hornblende mixed in the clay. Part of a carved soapstone bowl found may have been brought to the site to be crushed and used to make pottery.



Many centuries later, the rich river valleys and fertile soils also drew European colonists. By the 17th century, the land was a checkerboard of farmsteads and plantations. Most of these landholdings began as royal land grants, issued to individuals before our nation's independence. The **Jones Site** is one of those holdings, tracing its origins back to a grantee, Mathew Corbit, in



1705. This site contains a brick clamp, a manufacturing area for the local production of bricks, one of only two such sites excavated in Delaware. The **Blackbird Creek Site** was being worked by grantee Edward Fitzrandolph as early as 1737, and contains ceramics dating to that time. The **Buckson Site** was continuously occupied throughout the 19th century.

Our tour concludes to the south at the **Little Heaven Archaeology Laboratory**, where the artifacts are identified, counted, sorted, cataloged and displayed. Now, archaeologists begin the fascinating task of unraveling the mystery of each site, and weaving yet another piece of the tapestry that is the history of Delaware.





We had a great turnout last year,
so join us for another fun day.



OPEN INVITATION

To all Cultural Resources Professionals & Archaeologists

**VISIT THE
FREDERICK LODGE
SITE COMPLEX
EXCAVATIONS
Smyrna, Delaware**

Just in time for the
Holidays...

The Frederick Lodge Site Complex represents a series of Archaic and Woodland Period sites associated with bay/basins settings. Geoarchaeological investigations have defined a well-preserved Pleistocene-Holocene succession that is exposed across the entire 32-acre site complex. The Holocene stratigraphy is identified through the vertical succession of archaeological deposits containing temporally diagnostic artifacts dating from 9,000 to 2,000 years ago. This is the first-of-its-kind excavation of an Archaic site yielding a Kirk and Bifurcates. Associated with the site complex, the Black Diamond Site is an extraordinary quartzite reduction area. The entire sequence of stone tool manufacture is represented from procurement to specialized point styles. Tours of the Little Heaven Lab, our field artifact processing lab, will be conducted.

Take the opportunity to explore new site excavations, discuss the changing face of CRM with colleagues, and just plain have some fun!

December 15TH, 1999
8 am – 3 pm

Please RSVP by December 10th:

1-800-652-5600 (in Delaware only)

or Cynthia Auman (703) 934-2360, email:
Cindy.Auman@parsons.com

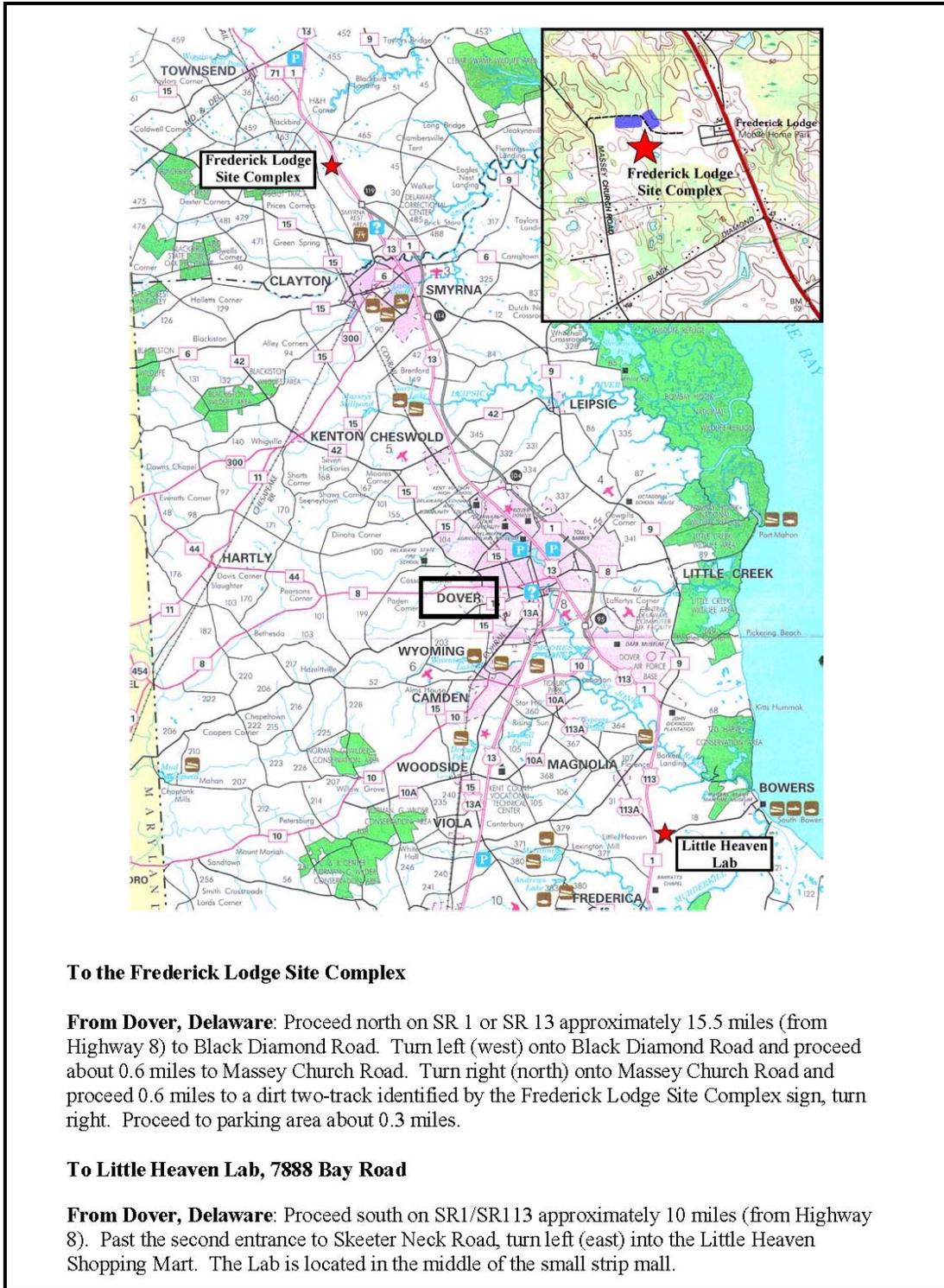
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COME SEE THE EXCAVATIONS!
COME SEE THE LAB!



To the Frederick Lodge Site Complex

From Dover, Delaware: Proceed north on SR 1 or SR 13 approximately 15.5 miles (from Highway 8) to Black Diamond Road. Turn left (west) onto Black Diamond Road and proceed about 0.6 miles to Massey Church Road. Turn right (north) onto Massey Church Road and proceed 0.6 miles to a dirt two-track identified by the Frederick Lodge Site Complex sign, turn right. Proceed to parking area about 0.3 miles.

To Little Heaven Lab, 7888 Bay Road

From Dover, Delaware: Proceed south on SR1/SR13 approximately 10 miles (from Highway 8). Past the second entrance to Skeeter Neck Road, turn left (east) into the Little Heaven Shopping Mart. The Lab is located in the middle of the small strip mall.

AGENDA

THE BLACK DIAMOND SITE AND FREDERICK LODGE SITE COMPLEX

Wednesday
December 15, 1999

TOPIC	TIME	PLACE	SPEAKER
Convene on Site	8:00	Black Diamond Site	
Welcoming Remarks and Introduction	8:30		Kevin Cunningham
Archaeology in Delaware	8:40		Dan Griffith, Gwen Davis
Native American Involvement	9:00		Charlie Clark
Overview of Excavations, Artifact Exhibits	9:10		Mike Petraglia, Chris Egghart
Tour the Site and Geomorphology	9:30		Chris Egghart, Joe Schuldenrein
Overview of Excavations, Artifact Exhibits	10:00	Frederick Lodge Site Complex	Mike Petraglia, Chris Egghart
Prehistoric Research Issues	10:20		Susan Bupp
Historical Perspective	10:30		Cindy Auman
Tour the Site and Geomorphology	10:40		Chris Egghart, Joe Schuldenrein
Depart for Lunch	11:30		
LUNCH (provided)	12:00	Comfort Inn, Dover	
Depart for Archaeological Lab	1:00	Little Heaven, DE	
Lab Overview	1:30		Jim Embry
Concluding Remarks	2:30		Kevin Cunningham





Native American Archaeology: Frederick Lodge Site Complex DeDOT State Route 1

The Frederick Lodge Site Complex represents a series of ancient Native American campsites covering a 32-acre agricultural field. The Frederick Lodge Site is one of the oldest sites along the State Route 1 corridor. Located along the margins of two, now dry, ponds or ‘bay/basins’, the sites show evidence of repeated occupation by groups of Native Americans from 9,000 to 2,000 years ago. Specialized point styles aid in dating the occupation periods. The Frederick Lodge Site Complex offers an opportunity to study Native American lifeways and the use of the bay/basin settings through much of prehistory.



These bifurcate-base points represent the earliest artifact type found on the site. They were likely attached to the end of a wooden spear shaft.



The field crew excavates at the Frederick Lodge Site Complex.

Surface collection and excavation yielded just over 7,300 artifacts including:

- 55 projectile points (spear- and arrow-points)
- 85 stone tools, such as hammerstones and scrapers
- 5,045 by-products of stone tool manufacture
- 2,125 fire-cracked rock pieces



Field crew surveys the site to establish the grid for laying in units at the Frederick Lodge Site.