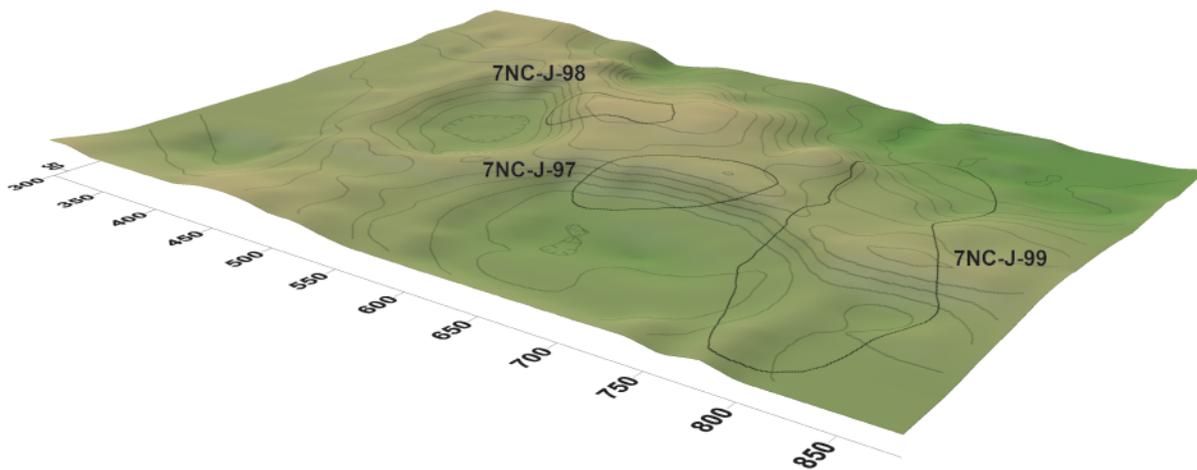


**American Indian Settlement of
Bay/Basin Landscapes
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The Frederick Lodge Site Complex,
7NC-J-97, 7NC-J-98, and 7NC-J-99
New Castle County, Delaware**



VERSAR, INC.

DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

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ABSTRACT

This report details the results of archaeological site evaluation (Phase II) and data recovery (Phase III) investigations conducted at the Frederick Lodge Site Complex (7NC-J-97, 7NC-J-98, and 7NC-J-99) for the Delaware Department of Transportation. The archaeological sites were located in the Smyrna-to-Pine Tree Corners segment of the proposed State Route 1 (SR1) right-of-way, north of the town of Smyrna, in southern New Castle County. Site evaluation studies determined that the prehistoric component at the Frederick Lodge Site Complex was eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), as having potential to address research topics formulated by the Delaware State Historic Preservation Office (DESHPO) including prehistoric chronology, intra-site and inter-site settlement patterning, paleoenvironmental reconstruction, and lithic technology. These research questions were expanded to include a more humanistic perspective, emphasizing that the American Indian inhabitants of the Frederick Lodge Site Complex were active social agents operating on a changing natural and cultural landscape.

The historical component of the site complex was determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP. The determination was based on an absence of potential for features, a low frequency of artifacts, and a lack of association or context for the artifacts that were present.

The Frederick Lodge Site Complex was located in an upland setting, overlooking two bay/basins—large, natural depressions that at various times may have held water and supported wetland environments. Aeolian deposition, here probably a localized phenomenon connected with natural modification of the bay/basins, resulted in a thickened soil profile along the rims of the depressions. This deposition preserved the remains of American Indian occupations dating to the Archaic and Woodland periods in stratigraphically separate contexts. Four temporal components were isolated analytically: Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Early/Middle Woodland, and Late Woodland. Two of the components—Middle Archaic (and in particular, the early portion of the period, characterized by bifurcate points) and Early/Middle Woodland—were sufficiently extensive to allow detailed analysis and interpretation.

The Frederick Lodge Site Complex provided information related to several research contexts developed for the state by DESHPO. Chronological associations were identified based on analysis of temporally diagnostic artifacts. This enabled the establishment of occupational histories on which to base regional comparative studies. Internal site structure was identified, including feature complexes from the Woodland period involved in indirect heating, and possible domestic structures. Stone tools (lithics) were generally manufactured from locally available pebbles by the area's American Indian inhabitants—there was little evidence of raw materials brought to Frederick Lodge from outside the immediate vicinity. Relatively few formal tools other than projectile points were recognized in the assemblages at the Frederick Lodge Site Complex, implying that tasks were often completed using expedient tools—mostly in the form of utilized flakes—which were recovered from across the Frederick Lodge landscape.

A difference was noted in the relative value over time of those formal tools that were present. Archaic assemblages exhibited evidence of greater care in the maintenance and reuse of

points than was characteristic of more recent periods. The site complex conformed to regional settlement models for the Middle Archaic period of small sites with limited artifact assemblages and short-term occupation spans. More extended occupation was documented during the Woodland period. Archaeological findings did not support the conventional model of large riverine base camps and small upland support stations for the Woodland period. Rather, American Indian groups during the Woodland period maintained settlement mobility that reflected continued reliance on wild food sources, but within prescribed territories that developed as a response to regional settlement growth.

The bay/basin features within and adjacent to the Frederick Lodge Site Complex represented unique topographic features with abundant plant and animal resources that attracted American Indians to this location. Geoarchaeological analysis suggested that wave and wind action played key roles in modifying the bay/basin forms. Both the Middle Archaic and Woodland occupations on the crests above the basins were also partially buried by aeolian soils, and the onset of deposition predated the oldest intact cultural horizon, represented by Middle Archaic bifurcate projectile point types. Although evidence for aeolian deposition, colluvial soil movement, and erosion and deflation was documented, these processes appeared to have been ongoing and of low intensity. Any major paleoenvironmental changes that might have occurred at the Frederick Lodge Site Complex did not appear to have been reflected in soil profiles. A mixture of pine and oak were recorded in wood charcoal samples, suggesting a forest edge environment or the presence of clearings, while bayberry, indicative of infertile, open rims of brackish-to-freshwater ponds and wetlands, correlated with the active bay/basin landscape.

An important component of the Frederick Lodge Site Complex archaeological investigations was the public dissemination of findings to the diverse audiences interested in Delaware's heritage. Brochures, fliers, and newspaper articles were employed as part of this effort. School groups were encouraged to visit the site, and students were shown how an archaeological excavation is conducted. Outreach efforts were directed toward Delaware's American Indian communities through site visits and public lectures. Researchers were invited to an open house conducted on site to encourage feedback from the professional archaeology community. Numerous papers were also presented for this reason at state, regional, and national archaeological conferences.

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