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 (DelDOT) 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, Native American groups were excavating pits and building firepits, also leaving behind debris from their workshops.

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

Reconstruction of a house structure, at the Iron Hill Museum
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.
Tours are available of the Frederick Lodge Site Complex on Tuesdays and the Little Heaven Archaeological Lab on Wednesdays, from 9 am to 3 pm.

TOURS:
To arrange a tour, call toll-free (in-state):
1-800-652-5600

INFORMATION:
For more information call:
Cynthia Auman, Parsons Engineering Science
at (703) 934-2360
Michael Petraglia, Parsons Engineering Science
at (703) 218-1084
or Kevin Cunningham, DelDOT
at (302) 760-2125