



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN1493

Site Name: Fort Smallwood D

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Colonial Concentration 1

Historic

Brief Description:

Late 18th-Early 19th century domestic site; Woodland period short-term resource procurement camp

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 7

SCS soil & sediment code PrB,MZA

Latitude 39.1594

Longitude -76.4948

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m

Site slope 0-5%

Ethnobotany profile available

Maritime site

Site setting

-Site Setting restricted

-Lat/Long accurate to within 1 sq. mile, user may need to make slight adjustments in mapping to account for sites near state/county lines or streams

Topography

- Floodplain
- Hilltop/bluff
- Interior flat
- Upland flat
- Ridgetop
- Terrace
- Low terrace
- High terrace
- Rockshelter/cave
- Hillslope
- Unknown
- Other

Ownership

- Private
- Federal
- State of MD
- Regional/county/city
- Unknown

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Rock Creek/Patapsco River

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 160 m

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Woodland site

Archaic site

MD Adena

Early archaic

Early woodland

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland

Late archaic

Late woodland

Unknown prehistoric context

Contact period site

ca. 1820 - 1860

ca. 1630 - 1675

ca. 1860 - 1900

ca. 1675 - 1720

ca. 1900 - 1930

ca. 1720 - 1780

Post 1930

ca. 1780 - 1820

Unknown historic context

Unknown context

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

Native American

Asian American

African American

Unknown

Anglo-American

Other

Hispanic

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

Site Function Contextual Data:

Prehistoric

Multi-component

Misc. ceremonial

Village

Rock art

Hamlet

Shell midden

Base camp

STU/lithic scatter

Rockshelter/cave

Quarry/extraction

Earthen mound

Fish weir

Cairn

Production area

Burial area

Unknown

Other context

Historic

Urban/Rural? Rural

Domestic

Homestead

Farmstead

Mansion

Plantation

Row/townhome

Cellar

Privy

Industrial

Mining-related

Quarry-related

Mill

Black/metalsmith

Furnace/forge

Other

Transportation

Canal-related

Road/railroad

Wharf/landing

Maritime-related

Bridge

Ford

Educational

Commercial

Trading post

Store

Tavern/inn

Military

Battlefield

Fortification

Encampment

Townsite

Religious

Church/mtg house

Ch support bldg

Burial area

Cemetery

Sepulchre

Isolated burial

Bldg or foundation

Possible Structure

Post-in-ground

Frame-built

Masonry

Other structure

Slave related

Non-domestic agri

Recreational

Midden/dump

Artifact scatter

Spring or well

Unknown

Other context

Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples

Soil samples taken N

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken

Historic context samples

Soil samples taken N

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken



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Diagnostic Artifact Data:

| Projectile Point Types | | Koens-Crispin | | 0 | |
|------------------------|---|------------------|---|---|--|
| Clovis | 0 | Perkiomen | 0 | | |
| Hardaway-Dalton | 0 | Susquehana | 0 | | |
| Palmer | 0 | Vernon | 0 | | |
| Kirk (notch) | 0 | Piscataway | 0 | | |
| Kirk (stem) | 0 | Calvert | 0 | | |
| Le Croy | 0 | Selby Bay | 0 | | |
| Morrow Mntn | 0 | Jacks Rf (notch) | 0 | | |
| Guilford | 0 | Jacks Rf (pent) | 0 | | |
| Brewerton | 0 | Madison/Potomac | 0 | | |
| Otter Creek | 0 | Levanna | 0 | | |

Prehistoric Sherd Types

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---|----------------|---|---------------|---|---------------|---|
| Marcey Creek | 0 | Popes Creek | 0 | Shepard | 0 | Keyser | 0 |
| Dames Qtr | 0 | Coulbourn | 0 | Townsend | 0 | Yeocomico | 0 |
| Selden Island | 0 | Watson | 0 | Minguannan | 0 | Monongahela | 0 |
| Accokeek | 0 | Mockley | 0 | Sullivan Cove | 0 | Susquehannock | 0 |
| Wolfe Neck | 0 | Clemson Island | 0 | Shenks Ferry | 0 | | |
| Vinette | 0 | Page | 0 | Moyaone | 0 | | |
| | | | | Potomac Crk | 0 | | |

Historic Sherd Types

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|-------------|----|------------------|---|------------------|---|
| Earthenware | | Ironstone | 31 | Staffordshire | 0 | Stoneware | |
| Astbury | 0 | Jackfield | 0 | Tin Glazed | 0 | English Brown | 2 |
| Borderware | 0 | Mn Mottled | 0 | Whiteware | 3 | Eng Dry-bodied | 0 |
| Buckley | 0 | North Devon | 73 | Porcelain | 1 | Nottingham | 0 |
| Creamware | 0 | Pearlware | 0 | | | Rhenish | 2 |
| | | | | | | Wt Salt-glazed | 0 |

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

| Prehistoric Artifacts | | Other fired clay | | 0 | |
|-----------------------|---|------------------|--------------------------|---|--|
| Flaked stone | 8 | Human remain(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| Ground stone | 0 | Modified faunal | 0 | | |
| Stone bowls | 0 | Unmod faunal | 0 | | |
| Fire-cracked rock | 3 | Oyster shell | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| Other lithics (all) | 0 | Floral material | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| Ceramics (all) | 7 | Uncommon Obj. | 0 | | |
| Rimsherds | 0 | Other | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

Prehistoric Features

| | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Mound(s) | 0 | Storage/trash pit | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Midden | <input type="checkbox"/> | Burial(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Shell midden | <input type="checkbox"/> | Ossuary | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Postholes/molds | <input type="checkbox"/> | Unknown | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| House pattern(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Palisade(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| Hearth(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| Lithic reduc area | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

Lithic Material

| | | | |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| Fer quartzite | <input type="checkbox"/> | Sil sandstone | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Jasper | <input type="checkbox"/> | Chalcedony | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Chert | <input type="checkbox"/> | Ironstone | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Rhyolite | <input type="checkbox"/> | Argilite | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Quartz | <input type="checkbox"/> | Steatite | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Quartzite | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Sandstone | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Dated features present at site

| Historic Artifacts | | Tobacco related | | 141 | |
|--------------------|-----|------------------|-------------------------------------|-----|--|
| Pottery (all) | 262 | Activity item(s) | 15 | | |
| Glass (all) | 109 | Human remain(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| Architectural | 441 | Faunal material | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | |
| Furniture | 1 | Misc. kitchen | 487 | | |
| Arms | 73 | Floral material | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| Clothing | 7 | Misc. | 4 | | |
| Personal items | 7 | Other | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

Historic Features

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| Privy/outhouse | <input type="checkbox"/> | Depression/mound | <input type="checkbox"/> | Unknown | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Const feature | <input type="checkbox"/> | Burial(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Foundation | <input type="checkbox"/> | Trash pit/dump | <input type="checkbox"/> | Railroad bed | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Cellar hole/cellar | <input type="checkbox"/> | Sheet midden | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Earthworks | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Hearth/chimney | <input type="checkbox"/> | Planting feature | <input type="checkbox"/> | Mill raceway | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Postholes/molds | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Road/walkway | <input type="checkbox"/> | Wheel pit | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Paling ditch/fence | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | |

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Radiocarbon Data:

Sample 1: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 2: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 3: +/- years BP Reliability

Sample 4: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 5: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 6: +/- years BP Reliability

Sample 7: 0 +/- years BP Reliability Sample 8: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 9: +/- years BP Reliability

Additional radiocarbon results available



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Unknown

External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at N/A

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Site 18AN1493, also known as Fort Smallwood D or Colonial Concentration 1, is a Late 18th – Early 19th Century domestic Site and Woodland period short term procurement camp located in the southwest of Fort Smallwood Park in Pasadena, Maryland. The site is believed to extend south, across the park's property boundary, along the same terrace. Soils on site are Evesboro-Urban land complex, 0-5%.

A structure/residence is noted in the vicinity of the Fort Smallwood Park Study Area in the earliest map that was consulted for the purposes of this survey: Hermann 1673. This is somewhat surprising given the dearth of residences noted on the southern banks of the Patapsco River on this map. This is loosely corroborated by information gleaned from Gladys P. Nelker's research on the Town Neck Hundred of Anne Arundel County, which contains a compilation of deed research for this part of the county. Specifically, Nelker both lists and illustrates some of the earliest patents for the Study Area, including a 160-acre survey of the property known as "Radnidge" for George Yate in 1667. The name of the parcel is variously spelled in different sources including Radnige, Radnidge, Radnage, Radnach, Radnadge, and Rednigo among others. Radnage is believed to be named after a village in Buckinghamshire, England, so that spelling will be used for the remainder of this report. The Radnage parcel is illustrated by Nelker as containing the entirety of the tip of Rock Point north of "White's Pond". Nelker's research indicates that while Yate surveyed the parcel it is not believed that he patented it. The research of Bernard Butcher indicates that the "Radnage" patent was likely taken up by Stephen White before his patent of "White's Addition," in 1674. The same year White and his wife Ann had sold 100 acres of Radnage, which was "opposite the rocks" to one Joseph Symons/Symmons/Simmons/Simonds/Symonds for the sum of 3,500lbs of "good merchantable tobacco in casks. The 100 acres would appear to be 60 acres less than the amount of the original 160 acre patent taken up by White. Consultation of this document together with a later transfer of 160 acres of Radnage demonstrates that the metes and bounds of this 100-acre transfer correlate directly with those recorded for the 160-acre transfer. Therefore it would seem that the description of the parcel being 100 acres is erroneous and that Symmons indeed purchased 160 acres from Stephen White.

Stephen White died just a few years after his sale of "Radnage" and his will is recorded in a document dated 1676. White's widow married a neighboring planter by the name of William Hawkins who in turn served as an executor of White's will. As an interesting aside it should be noted that Ann White/Hawkins, nee Rockhold, was the daughter of Robert Rockhold, a puritan who had been invited to settle at the plantation of Town Neck on Greenberry Point by Lord Calvert in 1649.

Returning to Joseph Symmons, it seems that he likely resided on the Radnage parcel as he does not appear to have possessed any other parcels of land. Symmons appears to have died around the year of 1691. This begins a period of contention and uncertainty with regard to the Radnage property. According to a deposition given by the widow Anne Symmons and by the witnesses of his will, William Hawkins and Richard Guinn, Symmons' original will had been destroyed in a fire and the widow Symmons had been very sick. The handwriting of the will that is recounted by Hawkins, Guinn and the widow Symmons is somewhat difficult to read, but appears to stipulate that Symmons gave his daughter Hannah Simonds (sic) the dwelling Plantation and all of the land belonging to it. After all debts were paid, his granddaughter Anne Hide (sic) was given a cow calf. There are some reports that Hannah Symmons had married and that Hide was her married name, but conclusive proof of this has not been found. These same reports detail Hannah dying in 1697, but again no primary source has been identified to confirm this. The recounting of Joseph Symmons' will further allocates the remainder of his estate to his wife Anne Simons (sic) as long as she remained a widow. This is interesting as it would seem that having given the dwelling plantation to his daughter Hannah there would not be anywhere for his widow to live unless Symmons owned acreage beyond the dwelling plantation. However, as noted above, evidence for Symmons possessing additional land holdings has not been identified. The will also contained the caveat that if Anne Symmons remarried the remainder of the estate was to be divided into three separate parts between Anne and the two remaining daughters, Mary Cox and Elizabeth Hall.

This division of the estate sets the stage for a provincial court case and judgment in 1707, when Mary Cox's husband, Christopher, took Anne Symmons' new husband, Thomas Knightsmith, to court for trespass against the rights of his wife. By the time this case was brought it had been 16 years since the death of Joseph Symmons, but it is unclear for how long Anne had been remarried. Her new husband, Thomas Knightsmith, is thought to have lived on the parcel of land known as "Knightsmith's Folly", which was situated to the immediate southeast of Radnage and to the west of the property known as White's Addition. As with the recounting of Symon's will, the handwriting in the original judgment document is extremely difficult to decipher. The judgment appears to detail how Knightsmith had purchased Elizabeth Hall's third of Radnage that she had inherited from her father and how he had then attempted to purchase Mary Cox's portion for 4,000 pounds of tobacco. However, there appears to have been a problem with the Cox purchase and the judgment seems to have been in Christopher Cox's favor. Attempts to decipher from the document what penalty was imposed on Knightsmith were unsuccessful. The 1707 rent rolls indicate that William Hawkins held 60 acres and Christopher Cox and Thomas Knightsmith held 50 acres each and presumably these holdings were recorded before the conclusion of the court case. It is interesting that Hawkins held 60 acres of Radnage at this time as no documents were found to explain this holding. Although the exact particulars of how Cox came into possession of all three portions are missing, and it may be that he derived ownership as a result of the provincial court judgment, it is clear that by 1710, Christopher Cox was the sole owner of the Radnage Property. On the 8th of June of 1710, Cox sold the 160 acres to Stephen White II for the sum of 3,000 pounds of merchantable tobacco. Stephen White II was the son of Stephen White but is sometimes described as "the orphan" in various records as he had been adopted into the family of William Hawkins after Hawkins married his mother, the widow Anne White.

Stephen White II is believed to have resided on the 180 acres of land known as White's Addition that he had inherited from his father. White's Addition was located immediately to the southwest of Radnage and the boundaries of Radnage are sometimes included in the metes and bounds of White's Addition and vice versa. It would seem that White's purchase of Radnage was for the purpose of expanding his property rather than for purchasing a property on which to reside. At this time it is also worth discussing the likelihood of some of the previous owners of Radnage residing on the property. The previous owner, Christopher Cox, is believed to have been an inn keeper and plantation owner in Baltimore County, with the rent rolls for the early 1700's showing he owned land along the banks of Curtis Creek. As Cox came into possession of Radnage in the form of smaller parcels; first through the inheritance of his wife, Mary, and then the court case against Knightsmith, and given that he was already established elsewhere it is not believed that Cox ever maintained a residence within Radnage. Prior to Cox's ownership of the whole tract the property was divided into three parcels that represented the heirs of Joseph Symmons. However, this is somewhat confusing given that the will called for the dwelling plantation to be provided first to Hannah Symmons and then the remainder to be split between Symon's wife and two other daughters for a total of four parcels. This raises two problems in that no specific measure of acreage is provided with the dwelling plantation and that very little is known regarding Hannah. As discussed above it is assumed that Hannah died and the property was split into three parcels between Anne and two remaining daughters. It is possible that either Anne or Hannah resided within Radnage after Joseph's death, but it is unlikely that the two other daughters returned to live on the property once they had married and moved away. It would seem to make sense that Anne moved to Knightsmith's property once they were married, although he did not patent the tract known as Knightsmith's Folly until 1695 and Anne became a widow in 1691. Hannah is believed to have died around 1697, but as it appears that she was married to someone named "Hide" at the time the will was written in 1691,



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Unknown

it is likely she was residing elsewhere and not at Radnage. Therefore it is unlikely that anyone was residing with Radnage beyond Anne's remarriage through Stephen White II's purchase of the property in 1710. Of course, one of the most intriguing aspects of the story is the information that Joseph Symmons' will was destroyed in a fire as this begs the question of whether he too perished in the blaze and whether it was the fire that destroyed the dwelling located during the current fieldwork. Unfortunately, it is not possible to answer these questions based on the research completed so far.

Stephen White II died in 1717 and his will was administered by his wife, Sarah, and her new husband John Cornelius. Sarah had borne six children during her marriage to Stephen II and the eldest, John White, inherited a parcel of land that contained Radnage and White's Addition, which constituted Stephen II's plantation. It is believed that John White resided on the Gunpowder River in northern Baltimore County and it seems unlikely that he would have moved back to his father's holding or that anyone lived within the Radnage portion of the holding at this time. John White is believed to have been married twice; first to Mary Renshaw/Rencher around 1722 and second to Mary Wood in 1726. He retained the property he had inherited from his father until 1731 when he sold the Radnage parcel and the Whites Addition parcel to Colonel Thomas Cockey. At this time his mother, Sarah Cornelius, relinquished all of her Dower rights to the parcel. Two years later, on September 12, 1734, Cockey sold Radnage (sic), White's Addition, and Knightsmith's Folly to Mathew Hawkins I. Hawkins later had Radnage resurveyed for 160 acres in 1753, shortly before his death.

Some research suggests that Mathew Hawkins was the half-brother of Stephen White II and thus John White's uncle, records reviewed to date have not confirmed this. Mathew Hawkins is believed to have married twice, with the second marriage being to Rachel Burley. Burley and Hawkins are believed to have had a daughter named Martha Hawkins. Mathew Hawkins' will of 1756 divided his property between his daughters, with Martha receiving one half of the dwelling plantation. However, the will stipulates that the actual dwelling house go Hawkins' other daughter Ariana (sic), with the remainder of the land divided between the pair of them. Hawkins' other two daughters also received land as part of the will, but these parcels, "Burles Hill" and "Pettibones Rest", appear to be separate from the main plantation. The will stipulates that Martha's portion of the inheritance was to be given to her upon the age of twenty or at the time of her marriage. Martha Hawkins is believed to have married John Hammond, of Nathan/Nathaniel, and he would seem to have taken possession of the current Study Area at that time. It is unclear whether he owned any other parcels of land at the time of the marriage, but in 1792/1794, John Hammond had part of the parcels formerly known as Radnage and White's Addition resurveyed for a total of 257 acres. At around the same time Hammond also had the parcels known as "Hawkins' Range" (100 acres), "Hawkins' Chance" (134 acres), "Hawkins Addition" (203 acres), and "Piney Grove" (150 acres) resurveyed. Presumably these parcels all represent tracts of land he obtained through his marriage to Martha Hawkins. Furthermore, the Federal Tax records of 1798 detail a Nathan Hammond, possibly actually Charles of Nathan, as possessing many of the above parcels sans Piney Grove, but including "Smiths' Folly" (sic) for a total of 871 acres at a value of \$3,484. As with the ownership of the property in the early 18th century it would appear that the main dwelling house for the plantation was likely located elsewhere on the larger land holding and not within the current Study Area. It should also be noted that no residences are noted within the immediate vicinity on either 1747 Bowen map nor the 1794 Griffith Map of Maryland. Given the larger plantation's substantial shoreline it would seem likely that any dwelling be situated closer to a superior harbor than that available within the current Study Area.

Upon Hammond's death in 1808, it is believed that the majority of Captain John Hammond's land passed to his son Charles Hammond and then to his son, Charles Snethen Hammond, who retained the property until his own death. In 1851, Thomas Hammond, serving as the executor of the estate of Charles S. Hammond, sold what was then known as Rock Creek Farm to Stephen W. Hancock. Upon Hancock's death it appears that Rock Creek Farm, now totaling approximately 1,130 acres and including the parcels formerly known as Radnage, White's/Hawkins Addition, Hawkin's Range and Hawkin's Choice, was the subject of numerous legal claims by the respective heirs and neighbors of Stephen Hancock. In 1863, the current Study Area was within the portion of land referred to as the "Dower's," and is believed to be the parcel on which Elizabeth Hancock resided. A survey of the real estate of Stephen W. Hancock clearly shows a house within the current Study Area. The respective maps available for this period detail "Wesley Hancock," residing to the south of the current Study Area in 1860 and "Elizabeth Hancock" residing to the south of the current Study Area in 1878. It is possible that the location of the mark denoting the residence on these maps has not been accurately placed within the larger land holding that made up the Rock Creek Farm, however, it should be noted that the USGS map from 1893 shows the only structure on Rock Creek Point to be located in the same area as that of the 1860 and 1878 maps.

In 1896, the Study Area was transferred by condemnation from Flavius W. Hancock and other descendants of Stephen W. Hancock, as part of a larger parcel, to the U.S. Government to erect a fortification for the defense of the City of Baltimore. This fortification was to be known as Fort Smallwood and comprised a parcel of 100 acres. This fort is illustrated on the 1904 USGS map of the area together with another structure within the Study Area in approximately the same location as the current barracks and the former location of the Dower's residence. The map also shows another structure to immediate south of the Study Area and a jetty on the northwest corner of the point. The structure shown on the 1860, 1878, and 1893 maps does not appear in this illustration of the Study Area. Two other maps of the fort were consulted for this Study. The first, originally prepared in 1904, details the proposed layout of the fort and includes rough outlines of the buildings and infrastructure to be constructed. The second was revised in 1921 and shows the final layout of the fort prior to its sale to Baltimore City in 1929, including a barracks in approximately the same position as the previously noted Dower residence and a coal shed located to its south. After the acquisition of the property by City of Baltimore the property was converted for use as a recreational park, while still retaining some of the fort's features.

During February and March 2012, Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc. conducted a Phase I archaeological investigation of Development Master Plan Phases 1b and 2 of Fort Smallwood Park in order to provide information concerning cultural resources within the property. The Study Area comprises approximately 32 acres of land within the larger 100-acre Fort Smallwood Park in Pasadena, Maryland. The Study included a Phase I archaeological survey of Phases 1b and 2 as well as the preparation of a Determination of Eligibility (DOE) for all standing structures within the park.

A total of 338 STPs were fully excavated, both at 20-meter intervals and judgmentally at 10-meter intervals. Of these, 183 STPs were found to contain cultural material. While artifacts were recovered from proveniences that covered much of the Study Area it was possible to identify four distinct loci of activity. These loci were designated as four separate archaeological sites: Fort Smallwood D (18AN1493), Fort Smallwood E (18AN1494), Fort Smallwood F (18AN1495), and Fort Smallwood G (18AN1496). Fort Smallwood D (18AN1493) was identified as a mixed component site that represented both prehistoric and early colonial occupation of the area. The site, as defined by this Phase I survey, comprises an area of approximately 6500 square meters, 1.5 acres, and includes 20 positive STPs. Considering first the prehistoric artifacts recovered from the site, the assemblage contained more items than were recovered from the nearby shell midden. A large early stage reduction flake and a tested cobble, both quartzite, were recovered from the site, which would appear to indicate that the prehistoric occupants were likely testing some of the locally available quartzite cobbles for suitability for the production of lithic tools. Additionally, a total of seven sherds of prehistoric ceramic was also recovered from the site. The sherds were poorly preserved, relatively small and did not exhibit any evidence for exterior decoration. The sherds exhibited a fine quartz grit temper, but it was not possible to identify them as a specific type of ware. Nevertheless, the presence of ceramics within the prehistoric assemblage indicates that the site was occupied during the Woodland Period of prehistory, between 1000 B.C. and 1650 A.D.



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The historic artifact assemblage recovered from Site D contained a number of architectural artifacts including a smattering of hand-made brick fragments (n = 17, w = 45.6g), three hand-wrought rosehead nails (Figure 22), eight unidentifiable nails which are believed to be cut or wrought nails, eleven pieces of flat window glass, and a piece of roofing slate. The assemblage did include two items of modern architectural material including a small piece of fence wire and a wire common nail. The assemblage did also include a quantity of the ubiquitous modern bottle glass that was observed throughout the Study Area, however, the majority of the artifacts point to an occupation during 18th and 19th centuries. The domestic items identified within the assemblage included a number of ceramic sherds that date to the 18th century. These sherds include two sherds of domestic gray stoneware that demonstrate an "English-brown" style of glaze, one sherd of imported Rhenish incised blue stoneware, one sherd of clear glazed, trailed slipware, one sherd of plain white, tin-enamelled earthenware, one sherd of green glazed redware together with two further sherds of redware (Figure 23). In addition, the older historic assemblage included an English gun flint as well as 11 ball clay pipebowl fragments and three ball clay pipestem fragments (Figure 23). Some slightly more recent ceramic was also recovered from the site comprising ten sherds of 19th-century ironstone and three sherds of 19th-century whiteware. While some of this more recent ceramic was recovered from proveniences close to the core of the site, the majority was recovered from closer to the site's periphery. A quantity of faunal items was recovered from the site, including three items of burnt bone, ten items of unburnt bone, one clam shell and a sample of 12 oyster shells. Interestingly, the STPs that contained the most extensive artifact assemblages were generally the ones closest to the property line, which reinforces the hypothesis that the sites extends farther to the south. The historic assemblage recovered from the site appears to point to a probable 18th and 19th century occupation of the area, however, the temporal range of these ceramics does not preclude a 17th-century occupation. If the marshy area to the south of the site did in fact once provide a sheltered harbor for water-going craft then this terrace would have proved desirable for such an early occupation.

Phase II archaeological evaluations investigations were undertaken in June, July, and August 2012. The agreed scope for the Fort Smallwood D site called for close-interval shovel pit testing across the site to better define the horizontal boundaries of the site as well as identify possible activity areas. This was to be followed by the excavation of four one meter by one meter test units within the vicinity of the site that was scheduled to be disturbed by the construction of the proposed road and storm water management feature. An additional four test units were to be placed at the discretion of the Principal Investigator to further investigate artifact concentrations or features identified during the close interval shovel testing. A total of 206 STPs were excavated during the Phase II evaluation, of which 135 were found to contain cultural material. A total of 733 artifacts (w = 2759.29g) were recovered from these STPs.

Test Unit N773 E1182 was placed between the two roads leading to the exit of the park where storm water management facilities were planned. Close-interval shovel testing produced minimal quantities of artifacts from this area, including brick fragments and nails. Excavation revealed that western side of the unit had been substantially disturbed at some point in the past resulting in very different stratigraphies being present within the test unit. It is likely this represents a recent intrusion such as a pipe trench identified in other units or a drainage gully. The remainder of Test Unit N773 E1182 presents a relatively typical topsoil/plowzone/subsoil stratigraphy and with relatively few artifacts recovered from the unit has little more data to offer regarding the interpretation of the site.

Test Unit N778 E1159 was placed where in an area where close-interval shovel testing had not revealed significant deposits but storm water management facilities were planned. Again, this unit presented a typical topsoil/plowzone/subsoil stratigraphy with relatively few artifacts recovered.

Test Unit N800 E1135 was placed in the northern portion of 18AN1493 where the proposed redevelopment would adversely affect the site. Close-interval shovel testing had revealed the presence of artifacts in this area but no notable quantities or types. Layer IIA consisted of a pale brown (10 YR 6/3) sandy silt with a lesser concentration of gravel. A possible plow scar was noted at the base of this layer – 39 cm below surface. No artifacts were recovered from Layers III and IV and the excavating archaeologists interpreted the uppermost layer to represent the remains of a former road bed. However, it was not possible to assign a date to the use of such a road as the wide temporal ranges of the artifacts recovered from this unit provide little additional insight to its age.

Test Unit N809 E1124 was placed in the northern portion of 18AN1493 where the proposed redevelopment would adversely affect the site (Figure 39). Close-interval shovel testing had revealed the presence of artifacts in this area but no notable quantities or types. No artifacts were recovered from Layer III which was interpreted to be culturally sterile subsoil. This unit presented a typical topsoil/plowzone/subsoil stratigraphy with relatively few artifacts recovered.

Test Unit N768.5 E1109 was placed where close-interval shovel testing had revealed significant quantities of early historic materials. What was eventually identified as a turtle burrow (through the recovery of an entire turtle skeleton) was located in the northeastern corner of the unit. At approximately 22 cm below surface, within the lower portions of Layer II, a number of anomalies became apparent. These were designated Features 5, 6, and 7. Feature 5 was located in the west central portion of the unit and was an amorphous dark stain (10 YR 4/2 mottled with 10 YR 6/6 sand) extending roughly from the center of the west wall to the southeastern corner. A significant incidence of charcoal inclusions was noted in the matrix of this feature which was excavated from 22 to 31 cm below surface. It measured a maximum of 116 cm southeast to northwest and 75 cm northeast to southwest. Historic artifacts recovered from this feature included eight fragments of daub (w = 5.71g), five handwrought nails (w = 11.05g), a fragment of tin-enamel earthenware (w = 1.15g), five sherds each of slipware (w = 1.12g) and redware (w = 2g), one pipestem and two pipebowl fragments (w = 5.09g), three gunflints (1.92g), a straight pin (w = .07g), 41 fragments of burned and unburned bone (w = 16.14g), and two fragments of oyster shell (w = 4.19). A single quartzite fire-cracked rock (w = 52.23) comprised the prehistoric artifacts recovered from the feature. In all 81 artifacts were recovered weighing 103.11g. Based on the presence of charcoal and burned bone this feature is interpreted to represent deposition from the burning of a structure in this location.

Feature 6 was located in the north central portion of the unit and consisted of a dark grayish brown (10 YR 4/2) sand measuring approximately 30 cm round. The features appeared to represent a posthole which cut through and thus postdated Feature 5. This feature was excavated to a depth of 36 cm below surface. Artifacts recovered included daub (n = 3, w = 2.2g), a rosehead nail (w = 2.73g), a pipebowl fragment (w = 1.32g), burned and unburned bone (n = 8; w = 3.28g); and 1 fragment of oyster (w = .44g).

Feature 7 extended into the south wall of the unit and consisted of a strong brown (7.5 YR 5/6) compact sand with slight mottling. It measured a maximum of 40 cm east to west and 28 cm (as exposed) north to south. Feature 7 appeared to be a deposit of fired or baked sand which extended to a depth of 34 cm below surface. No artifacts were recovered from this feature which may represent an element of the previously discussed burned structure or an earlier episode of burning, either historic or prehistoric.

Test Unit N769 E1118 was placed where close-interval shovel testing had revealed a concentration of early historic ceramics and architectural debris. Layer II consisted of a pale yellow (2.5 Y 7/4) sand which was excavated to a depth of approximately 7 cm at which time Features 3 and 4 became apparent. Feature 3 was identified as a relatively rounded dark stain in the southwest corner of the unit. Measuring 45 cm east to west and 20 cm north to south (extending into both the south and west walls) the feature is interpreted to be a posthole. The feature was excavated to its maximum depth, approximately 50 cm below surface. Artifacts recovered from this feature included brick (n = 1; w = 1.36g), slipware (n = 3, w = 1.01g), North Devon gravel tempered and gravel free



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN1493

Site Name: Fort Smallwood D

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Colonial Concentration 1

Historic

Brief Description:

Late 18th-Early 19th century domestic site; Woodland period short-term resource procurement camp

Unknown

ceramics (n = 13, w = 5.94g), and a pipestem fragment (w = 1.13g). Feature 4 was identified as a linear dark stain extending approximately 25 cm into the unit from the north and into both the east and west walls. Upon excavation it was revealed that Feature 4 was a recent pipe trench with a small cable running through it. Small quantities of artifacts similar to those from the surrounding matrix were recovered. The unit was excavated to a maximum depth of 55 cm below surface.

Test Unit N773 E1109 was placed where close-interval shovel testing had revealed a relatively high concentration of early historic ceramics, nails, and mortar. Two features were identified at the base of Layer II. Feature 1 was a linear feature measuring approximately 25 cm in width running northwest to southeast in the southwestern corner of the unit. Excavation of this feature resulted in its identification as a cable trench – likely the same as Feature 4 in Test Unit N769 E1118. Feature 2 was located in the northeastern corner of the unit and consisted of a brown (10 YR 4/3) sand measuring 57 by 40 cm. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 55 cm below surface and was interpreted to be a posthole. Artifacts recovered from Feature 2 included brick (n = 1, w = .64g), mortar/daub (n = 7, w = 2.62g), nails (n = 6, w = 18.41g), slipware (n = 2, w = 2.8g), North Devon gravel tempered wares (n = 4, w = 1.91g), redware (n = 1, w = .3g), olive green bottle glass (n = 1, w = 1.34g), pipestem fragments (n = 4, w = 6.33g), gunflints (n = 2, w = .36g), bone (n = 3, w = 1.59g), and oyster (n = 6, w = 1.46g). This unit exhibited a typical topsoil/plowzone/subsoil stratigraphy but the presence of an intact posthole indicates the site's integrity in this area.

Test Unit N774 E1113.5 was placed where close-interval shovel testing had revealed high concentrations of early historic ceramics, pipestem and bowl fragments, mortar/daub, nails, and bone. This test unit produced the same topsoil/ plowzone/subsoil configuration as other units excavated within this site, and no features. The artifact content indicates that the artifact scatter associated with the 17th-century occupation of this area extends beyond this point.

In summary, the Phase II field investigations consisted of the excavation of a total of 206 STPs at 5-meter intervals with 135 of those producing a total of 733 artifacts. This resulted in a minor change in the site's boundaries and a definition of a core site area where artifact density was high and possible features were identified. As specified in the Scope of Work, four of the test units were placed in the limit of disturbance for the improvements proposed at the time the investigation was begun. These test units revealed a typical topsoil/plowzone/subsoil stratigraphy with relatively light assemblages of artifacts ranging from prehistoric through 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th century historic materials. The artifacts were primarily recovered from plowzone contexts and a great deal of intermixing was noted in the northern portion of the site. However, it was possible to define a core area of the site, to the south of the current park road, that contained a predominance of 17th and 18th century artifacts.

Four additional test units were placed outside the proposed limit of disturbance to further investigate the artifact concentrations recorded during the close-interval testing. These units produced artifact assemblages heavily centered on the late 17th to early 18th century including North Devon, slipwares, tin-enameled earthenwares, and Rhenish and British Brown stonewares. Artifacts recovered from the features were consistent with a late 17th to early 18th-century occupation. In addition to the kitchen wares, substantial quantities of architectural debris, including handmade brick, mortar, daub, and handwrought nails were recovered from these units. This debris and a number of features identified as postholes and a possible hearth indicate the presence of a domestic structure in this area. The artifact assemblage and features also presented evidence of burning and included melted glass, burned ceramics, burned bone, and the deposition of charcoal.

Based upon the results of the Phase II evaluation, 18AN1493 is an historic archaeological site that dates to the last quarter of the 17th century and perhaps extends into the early 18th century. The temporal range of the site fits with the ownership of the "Radnage" tract by Joseph Symmons that began in 1674 and passed out of the hands of his heirs in 1710. The site measures a maximum of 70 meters north to south and 110 meters east to west, but this investigation resulted in the definition of a core area measuring a maximum of 35 meters from north to south and 50 meters from east to west. Much of this core area appears to retain both horizontal and vertical integrity. This core area represents a discrete occupation by a single family with intact remnants of a post-in-ground structure that may have burned in place. Based on this information the core area of the site retains subsurface integrity and has already provided and has the ability to provide additional significant information concerning life in the past. Only the core portion of 18AN1493 was recommended eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and for preservation in place. The remainder of the site was not recommended eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and no further archaeological investigation was recommended as part of this project.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95002275, 18AN1493 SF