



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN1494

Site Name: Fort Smallwood E

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Colonial Concentration 2

Historic

Brief Description:

Late 18th-Early 19th century domestic site, early 20th century bottle dump associated with military fort

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 7

SCS soil & sediment code DwB,RyB

Latitude 39.1693

Longitude -76.4866

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) Unnamed pond

- | Saltwater | | Freshwater | |
|--|---|--|---------------------------------|
| Ocean <input type="checkbox"/> | Estuary/tidal river <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Stream/river <input type="checkbox"/> | Swamp <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Tidewater/marsh <input type="checkbox"/> | | Lake or pond <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Spring <input type="checkbox"/> |

Minimum distance to water is 69 m

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

- Paleoindian site
- Archaic site
- Early archaic
- Middle archaic
- Late archaic
- Unknown prehistoric context
- Woodland site
- MD Adena
- Early woodland
- Mid. woodland
- Late woodland

- Contact period site
- ca. 1820 - 1860
- ca. 1860 - 1900
- ca. 1900 - 1930
- Post 1930
- ca. 1780 - 1820
- Unknown historic context
- Unknown context

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

- Native American
- African American
- Anglo-American
- Hispanic
- Asian American
- Unknown
- Other

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

Site Function Contextual Data:

Prehistoric

- Multi-component
- Village
- Hamlet
- Base camp
- Rockshelter/cave
- Earthen mound
- Cairn
- Burial area
- Misc. ceremonial
- Rock art
- Shell midden
- STU/lithic scatter
- Quarry/extraction
- Fish weir
- Production 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

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

bottle dump

Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples

Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken

Historic context samples

Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken

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	4	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	26	Staffordshire	0	Stoneware	
Astbury	1	Jackfield	0	Tin Glazed	0	English Brown	0
Borderware	0	Mn Mottled	0	Whiteware	0	Eng Dry-bodied	0
Buckley	0	North Devon	0	Porcelain	0	Nottingham	0
Creamware	17	Pearlware	37			Rhenish	1
						Wt Salt-glazed	0

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay		0	
Flaked stone	11	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Ground stone	0	Modified faunal	0		
Stone bowls	0	Unmod faunal	0		
Fire-cracked rock	0	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 type="checkbox"/>	Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related		3	
Pottery (all)	113	Activity item(s)	12		
Glass (all)	61	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Architectural	156	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Furniture	0	Misc. kitchen	0		
Arms	2	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Clothing	2	Misc.	38		
Personal items	1	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Historic Features

Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth/chimney	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Postholes/molds	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Planting feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mill raceway	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Paling ditch/fence	<input type="checkbox"/>	Road/walkway	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wheel pit	<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 18AN1494, also known as Fort Smallwood E or Colonial Concentration 2, is a late 18th-Early 19th century domestic site and early 20th century bottle dump associated with a military fort located in the southeast of Fort Smallwood Park in Pasadena, Maryland. Soils on site are Matawan/Rumford 0-5% slope.

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 Symmons/Symmons/Simmonds/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



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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, 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 Radnige (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). The Fort Smallwood E site comprised an area of approximately 10,800 square meters, or 2.7 acres, and included a total of 40 positive STPs, from which 133 artifacts were recovered.

The historic artifact assemblage recovered from the site proved clearly that this was the site of a historic occupation and the temporally diagnostic ceramic wares recovered from the site appear to indicate that this occurred in the late 18th to early 19th centuries. Two sherds of imported purple decorated Rhenish stoneware, with a temporal range spanning the mid-18th century, were recovered from the site, but the majority of the identifiable ceramic wares comprised a variety of pearlware (n = 6, w = 2.8g), creamware (n = 8, w = 2.7g), and 19th-century whiteware (n = 5, w = 2.1g), which spanned a maximum temporal range of 1762 to 1900. The assemblage also contained two pipe stem fragments and one pipe bowl fragment as well what appeared to be a single item of kiln



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furniture. Kiln furniture was used during the firing of ceramic tobacco pipes and may indicate that a kiln was once associated with this historic occupation. One other item of kiln furniture was recovered from outside the bounds of Fort Smallwood E site during this investigation, but the item was deemed to be an isolated find and not associated with a particular archaeological site. The artifact assemblage also contained a number of architectural items including 37 items of handmade brick (w = 531.1g), 13 cut or wrought nails, two pieces of roof slate and eleven pieces of flat window glass. A small sample of oyster shell was recovered from the site as were two items of unburnt bone. In addition there were four relatively large pieces of blown-in-the-mold dark, dark olive green bottle glass recovered from the site. It is not possible to say when the site was abandoned, but it appears to have been occupied until at least the mid-point of the century. The area was in the possession of the Hammond family at that time, but at the Phase I stage it was not possible to draw any definitive conclusions regarding who was living at this site.

Phase II archaeological evaluations investigations were undertaken in June, July, and August 2012. Additional background research conducted as part of the Phase II investigation indicates that John Hammond, of Nathan, came into possession of the Study Area in the latter half of the 18th century when he married Martha Hawkins. Martha Hawkins had inherited a number of parcels of land from her father, Mathew Hawkins, including the tract known as "Radnage". Hammond had the parcels resurveyed and consolidated them into a single holding known as Rock Creek Farm. The farm is believed to have remained within his family until the death of his grandson, Charles Snethen Hammond, and the sale of the farm to Stephen W. Hancock in 1851.

The Phase II archaeological evaluation investigation of 18AN1494 consisted of the excavation of 260 close-interval shovel test pits and the recovery of 571 artifacts. The close interval shovel testing resulted in the identification of a core site area, measuring approximately 55 meters north to south and east to west, centered on the small knoll in the southern portion of the site. Based on the concentrations of brick, creamware and pearlware, and olive green bottle glass that were identified on and around the knoll it is postulated that the primary occupation of the site was within this part of the site. The temporally indicative artifacts recovered from these concentrations would appear to indicate that the site was likely occupied during the latter half of the 18th century through to the middle of the 19th century. A smaller concentration of historic artifacts was identified in the northernmost portion of the site and appears to be horizontally distinct from the primary occupation on the knoll, although both concentrations appear to be somewhat temporally contemporaneous. It may be that these artifacts should be associated with a separate loci of activity located to the north of the current boundaries of 18AN1494 and outside of the remit of the original Phase I survey rather than simply a redistribution of the artifacts associated with those found around the knoll. Beyond these two artifact concentrations, the artifacts recovered elsewhere may have been redeposited in this location through the affect of erosional forces or during the plowing of the area. A small quantity (n = 9, w = 306.44g) of prehistoric artifacts were also recovered during the close-interval shovel testing of site 18AN1494. No particular pattern of distribution is discernible within the results of the shovel testing in regard to the prehistoric component of the site.

Upon completion of the shovel testing, excavation of the eight test units was begun. Four were placed within the limit of disturbance associated with the proposed road construction in the northern portion of the Study Area, while another two were placed in the vicinity of the park road that is to be partially removed as part of the proposed redevelopment. Despite the fact that the placement of the four northern units was based on the distribution of select artifacts recovered during the shovel testing, none of these test units revealed much of archaeological note. The artifact assemblages appeared to be temporally mixed (i.e. prehistoric, historic, modern) and no intact archaeological deposits were identified below the plowzone. Two units were placed within the vicinity of the park road that is proposed to be partially removed as part of the redevelopment of the park, while the remaining two units were placed to further investigate the results of the close-interval shovel testing.

These last four test units were all located within the core area of the site as defined by the shovel testing. These units produced larger artifact assemblages with less intermixing than those of the northern portion of the site. Two features, interpreted to be postholes, and associated artifact assemblages indicate that a structure was likely constructed in this location toward the close of the 18th century. Based upon the archaeological data recovered from the excavations, the site appears to have been abandoned at some point during the middle of the 19th century, likely around the time the property was sold to Stephen W. Hancock. Given the relatively small archaeological footprint of the site with respect to the size of Rock Creek Farm and that the previous 18th century owners of the property are believed to have farther to the south and outside the current Study Area it would seem that the Fort Smallwood E site more likely represents the location of a tenant occupation than that of the main landholder.

The core area of Fort Smallwood E Site (18AN1494) retains subsurface integrity and has already provided and has the potential to provide additional information concerning life in the past. It was recommended eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and preservation in place was recommended. This was not the case with regard to the portion of the site outside the core. 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.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95002275, 18AN1494 SF