



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN1496

Site Name: Fort Smallwood G

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Shell Midden

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Woodland shell midden and resource procurement camp; Late 19th century fishing pier

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 7

SCS soil & sediment code RyB,PgB

Latitude 39.1607

Longitude -76.4748

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) Chesapeake Bay

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

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	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Clovis	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Perkiomen <input type="text" value="0"/>
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Susquehana <input type="text" value="0"/>
Palmer	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Vernon <input type="text" value="0"/>
Kirk (notch)	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Piscataway <input type="text" value="0"/>
Kirk (stem)	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Calvert <input type="text" value="0"/>
Le Croy	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Selby Bay <input type="text" value="0"/>
Morrow Mntn	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Jacks Rf (notch) <input type="text" value="0"/>
Guilford	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Jacks Rf (pent) <input type="text" value="0"/>
Brewerton	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Madison/Potomac <input type="text" value="0"/>
Otter Creek	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Levanna <input type="text" value="0"/>

Prehistoric Sherd Types

Marcey Creek <input type="text" value="0"/>	Popes Creek <input type="text" value="0"/>	Shepard <input type="text" value="0"/>	Keyser <input type="text" value="0"/>
Dames Qtr <input type="text" value="0"/>	Coulbourn <input type="text" value="0"/>	Townsend <input type="text" value="0"/>	Yeocomico <input type="text" value="0"/>
Selden Island <input type="text" value="0"/>	Watson <input type="text" value="0"/>	Minguannan <input type="text" value="0"/>	Monongahela <input type="text" value="0"/>
Accokeek <input type="text" value="0"/>	Mockley <input type="text" value="0"/>	Sullivan Cove <input type="text" value="0"/>	Susquehannock <input type="text" value="0"/>
Wolfe Neck <input type="text" value="0"/>	Clemson Island <input type="text" value="0"/>	Shenks Ferry <input type="text" value="0"/>	
Vinette <input type="text" value="0"/>	Page <input type="text" value="0"/>	Moyaone <input type="text" value="0"/>	
		Potomac Crk <input type="text" value="0"/>	

Historic Sherd Types

Earthenware	Ironstone <input type="text" value="0"/>	Staffordshire <input type="text" value="0"/>	Stoneware
Astbury <input type="text" value="0"/>	Jackfield <input type="text" value="0"/>	Tin Glazed <input type="text" value="0"/>	English Brown <input type="text" value="0"/>
Borderware <input type="text" value="0"/>	Mn Mottled <input type="text" value="0"/>	Whiteware <input type="text" value="0"/>	Eng Dry-bodied <input type="text" value="0"/>
Buckley <input type="text" value="0"/>	North Devon <input type="text" value="0"/>	Porcelain <input type="text" value="0"/>	Nottingham <input type="text" value="0"/>
Creamware <input type="text" value="0"/>	Pearlware <input type="text" value="0"/>		Rhenish <input type="text" value="0"/>
			Wt Salt-glazed <input type="text" value="0"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

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

Prehistoric Features

Mound(s) <input type="text" value="0"/>	Storage/trash pit <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Midden <input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s) <input type="checkbox"/>
Shell midden <input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Steatite <input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sandstone <input type="checkbox"/>
	European flint <input type="checkbox"/>
	Basalt <input type="checkbox"/>
	Unknown <input type="checkbox"/>
	Other <input type="checkbox"/>

Dated features present at site

Terminus ante quem of 1919 in charred pit feature

Historic Artifacts		
Tobacco related	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Pottery (all)	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Activity item(s) <input type="text" value="0"/>
Glass (all)	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Human remain(s) <input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Faunal material <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Misc. kitchen <input type="text" value="0"/>
Arms	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Floral material <input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Misc. <input type="text" value="0"/>
Personal items	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="text" value=""/>

Historic Features

Privy/outhouse <input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound <input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown <input type="checkbox"/>
Const feature <input type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern <input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s) <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 type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks <input type="checkbox"/>
Hearth/chimney <input type="checkbox"/>	Planting feature <input type="checkbox"/>	Mill raceway <input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds <input 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: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 8: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 9: +/- years BP Reliability

Additional radiocarbon results available



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External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at N/A

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Site 18AN1496, also known as Fort Smallwood G, is a Prehistoric shell midden and resource procurement camp and Late 19th century fishing pier located in the southwest of Fort Smallwood Park in Pasadena, Maryland. 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 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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Unknown

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).

Fort Smallwood G (18AN1496) was identified as a shell midden and a number of associated prehistoric artifacts in the southwestern corner of the Study Area. Evidence for a shell midden was identified in eleven STPs, although only four of them contained prehistoric artifacts. Prehistoric artifacts were recovered from an additional two STPs and the boundary of this concentration was drawn to reflect both the shell and the artifacts. During the excavations it was noted that the soil stratigraphy within a number of the STPs appeared to indicate that portions of the area had been disturbed, which would seem commensurate with the general appearance of the surface of some parts of the site. It should also be noted that the various 20th-century maps that were consulted for this survey indicated the presence of structures in this general location. This disturbance was more common and more pronounced in the western portion of the



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concentration. It may be that the shell midden once extended farther to the west, but the mid-20th-century disturbance has removed the evidence for this. Based upon the results of the 20-meter interval testing of this area the site boundaries have been tentatively drawn to include an area of approximately 4500 square meters, or 1.1 acres. With regard to the artifacts recovered from the subsurface testing of this area, the STPs yielded only a small number of items including five items of fire-cracked rock, one piece of quartzite cobble shatter and one quartzite tested cobble. No temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered during these excavations. Shell identified within the shovel tests was generally not collected due to the quantity identified within the STPs. Additionally, a possible feature was identified in one of the STPs (N860 E 950). The small number of artifacts recovered from the site appears to correlate with the information recorded for another prehistoric site/shell midden located on the opposite side of the marshy inlet. However, the identification of a possible feature during testing at 20-meter intervals would seem to indicate the possibility of further intact proveniences within the site. Phase II testing was recommended for this site.

The scope of work for Site 18AN1496 called for the excavation of approximately 30 shovel test pits within the limit of disturbance for the proposed storm water management feature with special emphasis placed on the area where a possible feature had been identified during the Phase I survey. In addition, depending on the results of the close-interval shovel testing, a maximum of three test units were also prescribed for 18AN1496.

Due to the small amount of archaeological evaluation mandated for this site, the Phase I excavation grid was not reconstituted for use during the Phase II. Instead shovel tests were excavated following the general contours of the land and respected the current ground conditions and pathways within the area to be affected by the proposed construction.

A total of 35 shovel test pits were excavated with 19 producing only historic period artifacts, four producing mixed historic and prehistoric artifacts, and two producing only oyster shell fragments. The shovel test produced a total of 337 artifacts (w = 2358.3g). Oyster shell fragments made up 139 of the total artifacts, although only a sample of those excavated were retained, with a combined weight of 264.71g. As the site had been originally defined as a prehistoric shell midden this somewhat ubiquitous distribution of shell was expected. The next most prevalent artifact was bottle glass with 103 fragments. While this bottle glass included clear, amber, aqua, amethyst, and sprite bottle green, a single fragment of olive green glass was recovered from STP D-5 (Figure 80). Bottle glass included significant quantities of clear glass fragments which were clearly identifiable as milk bottles. Two were identifiable as "Cloverland Farms Dairy" bottles (Figure 81). Cloverland Farms Dairy, located in Baltimore, was established in 1919 (Cloverland Green Spring 2012) providing a date after which these artifacts must have been deposited (*terminus ante quem*).

The results of the close-interval shovel testing of Site 18AN1496 confirmed those of the Phase I survey that indicated much of the center of the site has been disturbed at some point in the past and that soil had likely been redistributed to artificially level this area. The close-interval shovel testing also identified the same possible feature and also indicated that the feature's horizontal boundaries extended more than five meters to the west and south and encompassed shovel test pits D4, D5, D9, D10. Based on this data, the first one meter by one meter test unit was placed to further explore this anomaly where it intersected with the outfall for the proposed storm water management feature. Test Unit 2 was diagonally offset from Test Unit 1 in order to further explore Feature 1.

Feature 1, the soil anomaly recorded during the shovel testing, was identified at the base of Layer II and comprised a very dark grayish brown (10 YR 3/2) silty loam with charred wood inclusions (Figure 82). To continue investigating the feature, the decision was made to bisect the unit and excavate its eastern half. The intersection between the feature and the soil matrix above contained large quantities of what appear to be crushed metal cans of the type normally used for food items such as brined fish or processed meat. These cans appeared to have all been crushed at the same time, which resulted in them often being entangled with each other. Beyond the cans very few artifacts were recovered from the feature itself and this part of the assemblage contained 19th-century ceramics, prehistoric lithic debitage, and more modern items such as machine-made bottle glass fragments. It should again be noted that two Cloverleaf Dairy milk bottles were also identified within the soil matrix immediately above the feature in the shovel test pit situated to the south of the test unit (D-5). As discussed these milk bottles provide a *terminus ante quem* date of 1919 for the feature as it must have been formed before this date.

Bisection of the feature revealed that it was approximately 24cm in depth, reaching a depth of 78cm below the surface in places, and sloped relatively steeply toward the shoreline. The soil below the feature comprised yellow, 2.5Y 7/6, sand with some mottling. A small amount of oyster shell was removed from this layer, recorded and discarded. No cultural material was identified below the feature level and the western side of the unit was then fully excavated until excavations were suspended at a depth of approximately 107cm below the surface.

Based upon the results of the close-interval shovel testing and the two test units excavated within 18AN1496, it would appear that this site has been subjected to large scale manipulation of the landscape. The dark organic matrix of the feature and the somewhat random assortment of artifacts recovered from within it may indicate that this was once the active shoreline, with the cans and bottle identified at the interface with the soil matrix above being the items on the surface when they were covered by a single burial event. It would appear to be a single event due to the crushed nature of the cans, as if the deposition of soil on top of them had crumpled them in place, while the amount of soil above the feature intersection, the uniformity of the soil matrix and that the ground surface appears artificially flat should also be taken into consideration. As the cans and bottles appear to be in situ, that one of the bottles recovered from the intersection was identified as being from Cloverland Dairy, which was established in 1919 A.D., indicates that the deposition must have occurred after this date. The soil used for the leveling of the current site was probably sourced from what is now a large concave depression in the side of the central knoll on the opposite side of the loop road from the promontory. This would account for the mixture of older historic items and prehistoric artifacts that were recovered from the soil matrix above the feature. Given that the U.S. Government is known to have purchased the current Study Area in 1896, and subsequently sold it to the City of Baltimore in 1929, it is difficult to determine if the manipulation of the landscape was conducted by the military to suit their use of the property or by the City of Baltimore to meet their recreation needs. Given the *terminus ante quem* of 1919 for the leveling of the area, it would seem somewhat late in the government's ownership for a change of such magnitude. Although the military option cannot be ruled out it would seem more likely that the area was altered to provide a better recreational experience at one of the City's foremost parks at that time.

The Fort Smallwood G Site (18AN1496) does appear to possess some intact archaeological proveniences, but has also been subjected to large scale manipulation of the landscape through the deposition of soil that was likely obtained from elsewhere within Fort Smallwood Park. It would appear that the majority of artifacts recovered from the upper soil strata during the Phase I and Phase II investigation of the site were recovered from such soil deposits and thus reflect episodes of secondary deposition. Those artifacts recovered during the Phase II investigation that came from intact archaeological proveniences do not appear to indicate a pre-20th century occupation of this portion of Fort Smallwood Park. While the investigation of this feature has provided some additional information regarding the early 20th-century history of the Park, the site was recommended not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and no additional archaeological investigation was recommended.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN1496

Site Name: Fort Smallwood G

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Shell Midden

Historic

**Brief
Description:**

Woodland shell midden and resource procurement camp; Late 19th century fishing pier

Unknown