



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18FR148

Site Name: Hansonville East

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Early, Middle, & Late Archaic and Early Woodland short-term camp, late 18th to early 20th century house site

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 17

SCS soil & sediment code McA

Latitude 39.4658

Longitude -77.3999

Physiographic province Lancaster/Frederick Lowl

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 92 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) Tuscarora Creek

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Spring

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 0 m

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Woodland site

Contact period site

ca. 1820 - 1860

Archaic site

MD Adena

ca. 1630 - 1675

ca. 1860 - 1900

Early archaic

Early woodland

ca. 1675 - 1720

ca. 1900 - 1930

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland

ca. 1720 - 1780

Post 1930

Late archaic

Late woodland

ca. 1780 - 1820

Unknown historic context

Unknown prehistoric 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 wheelwright/

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

Prehistoric Sherd Types

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

Historic Sherd Types

Earthenware		Ironstone		Staffordshire		Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/>			Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
	119		237		1	Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>
					395		3

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

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

Prehistoric Features

Mound(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	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

Jasper	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fer quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sil sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chalcedony	<input type="checkbox"/>	European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Dated features present at site

18th-19th century cellar

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

Historic Features

Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input 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: +/- 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 MAC

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Hansonville East (18FR148) is a multicomponent archeological site with both prehistoric and historic occupations located just north of the City of Frederick in Frederick County. Prehistoric occupation of the site spans the entire Archaic period and extends into the Early Woodland. Historic domestic occupation of the site dates from the late 18th to early 20th centuries. The site is situated in an agricultural field on a terrace of Tuscarora Creek. The surrounding landscape's topography is fairly flat, with most elevation changes evident along Tuscarora Creek. Soils at the site are primarily Adamstown silt loams, with some Springwood gravelly loam in southern portions of the site.

The site was first brought to the attention of professional archeologists in 1977 when local avocational archeologist Spencer Geasey reported his collection activities at the site (1970-1977) to the Maryland Geological Survey (MGS). Geasey reported collecting "Archaic and Woodland" artifacts from the site, but provided no other details. No historic component was reported at that time

The site was not examined professionally until 1999, when the site was re-visited during a Phase I Multi-modal study of the I-270 and US 15 corridors in Montgomery and Frederick Counties. The 1999 survey work entailed both surface collection and shovel testing, as well as the excavation of a single 1 m X 50 cm window to examine the site's stratigraphy. Shovel test pits (STPs) were placed at 20 m intervals across the site with radials placed around positive STPs. The 1999 study was the first to report that 18FR148 as a multicomponent prehistoric and historic site.

The prehistoric component from the site was reported to consist of an Early Archaic through Early Woodland short-term camp and a total of 52 prehistoric artifacts were recovered. The prehistoric assemblage included 1 rhyolite LeCroy/Kanawha point, 2 rhyolite Halifax variant points, 2 rhyolite Bare Island points, 1 rhyolite biface, 1 quartz biface, 2 quartz preforms, 1 quartz core, 29 rhyolite flakes, 4 quartz flakes, 3 quartz or quartzite chunks, and 6 pieces of quartz, quartzite, or rhyolite shatter.

A concentration of historic artifacts was identified within the bounds of 18FR148 (as defined by the spread of all artifacts) during the 1999 survey. The site consisted of a scatter of 19th through 20th century artifacts. Artifacts within this concentration included 1 brick, 1 drain tile, 1 porcelain button, 5 pearlware sherds, 3 porcelain sherds, 1 ironstone sherd, 11 whiteware sherds, 2 redware sherds, 5 miscellaneous stoneware sherds, 12 bottle glass fragments, 1 pig tooth, 1 porcelain doll part, 2 unidentified glass fragments, and 1 prehistoric artifact (a rhyolite flake). No features were identified in association with this concentration. Outside of the historic concentration, 13 historic artifacts were encountered: 2 window glass fragments, 3 brick fragments, 1 cut nail, 5 whiteware sherds, 1 redware sherd, and 1 domestic stoneware sherd.

It should be noted that the historic concentration at 18FR148 was identified based on surface finds and that no shovel testing was conducted in this particular area, referred to as Locus A. In 1999, this area was interpreted to be a 19th century dump site and was thought to have little archeological value. Based on the low density of artifacts encountered at the site, no further work was recommended for the site and it was thought likely to be ineligible for listing on the NRHP.

Archeologists returned to the site in the spring of 2007 to conduct a Phase II evaluation. At that time the Maryland State Highway Administration (SHA) was sponsoring a 25 acre Phase I survey related to two highway construction projects. The first highway project was an approximately 3 acre reforestation effort in an area located north of the intersection of US 15 and MD 26. The second project was the (then) proposed interchange and park and ride lot located at and around the intersection of US Route 15 and Monocacy Boulevard. All work was conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1996 (as amended), the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and the Maryland Historic Trust Act of 1985. Because the work on US 15 could potentially impact previously identified Site 18FR148, SHA re-examined many of the records related to the original 1999 Phase I. SHA ultimately determined that the eligibility of Locus A at the site had never been adequately determined and requested Phase II testing as part of the larger US 15 project.

Phase II archival research revealed that the site area was historically part of a large tract known as "Tasker's Chance", which was a 7,000 acre parcel surveyed in 1725. Annapolis native Benjamin Tasker first obtained Tasker's Chance shortly before the official opening of the "Backlands on the Northern or Western Boundaries of our said province". It was surveyed in 1725 and patented in the summer of 1727. This huge parcel was transferred to Daniel Dulany in January of 1744 or 1745. Under Dulany, part of the parcel was set aside for Fredericktown where each lot was "sold" with the encumbrance of quit-rents paid to Dulany. Dulany further subdivided the parcel into farms ranging from 100 to nearly 500 acres to encourage settlement, and these too required quit-rents paid by the de-facto tenant.

A 473 acre tract called "Mortality" was cut from Taskers Chance in July of 1746 and deeded to Stephen Ramsburg or Remsperger. Tuscarora Creek transected the Ramsburg parcel in the northern third of the property and the Monocacy River was the north boundary, thus, Mortality included Site 18FR148. Stephen Ramsburg was a native of Germany and a wheelwright. The location of Ramsburg's residence is unknown, but maps of the period do not depict any improvements in the vicinity of 18FR148.

Mortality came to be owned by Christian Ramsburg, the youngest son of Stephen (who died in 1789). Christian sold a small section of the tract, 0.75 of an acre, to John Miller, a cooper in 1793. A 1794 map shows "Wolf's Mill" on the west side of Monocacy Road and the Thomas Johnson residence on the east side of the road. The Johnson residence is associated with what is now known as the "Richfield" property which lies to the north of the site. No structure relating to the John Miller residence or shop is shown on this 1794 map.

With the turbulence of the American Revolution, issues of loyalty to the Crown complicated land ownership and the associated records. Daniel Dulany, the Younger, received his father's property in Frederick and was the beneficiary of the quit-rent system for the lots in Fredericktown and surrounding parcels. However, in October 1780, the Maryland Assembly passed an act to confiscate all British property and appointed commissioners to oversee the confiscation and resale of land forfeited for treason. The properties of the Dulany family were confiscated, as Daniel Dulany, the Younger, was cited for high treason in 1781. This confiscation and resale saw the Mortality parcel (473 acres) and the 0.75 acre subdivision convey from state Land Commissioners to Thomas Johnson in 1801. It is unclear what occurred with the property from 1780 to 1801, other than it apparently changed hands from Ramsburg to Miller during that time (in 1793, see above). This suggests that Miller occupied the site during the last two decades of the 18th century.

The 1801 deed related to the property transfer to Thomas Johnson noted a dwelling house "lately occupied by John Miller". This may suggest that a structure



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was actually present on the property prior to Miller's occupation and the 1794 map simply doesn't depict it. Whether Stephen or Christian Ramsburg constructed a house on the site is unknown. The Ramsburgs owned hundreds of acres and likely lived elsewhere on their parcels. However, it is also possible the deed's language is misleading and Miller built this "dwelling house" himself sometime after 1794.

Once Johnson had obtained the property, he sold Mortality (along with other parcels) to William Goldsboro and the .75 "Miller" parcel to Peter Wolf. The latter parcel appears on 19th century maps as a cooper's shop and is the approximate location of 18FR148. This small parcel changed hands many times until the beginning of the 20th century when it was absorbed into the adjacent tract of "Richfield".

This property likely had a long history of cooperage or other woodworking facilities as the first occupier, Stephen Ramsburg was a wheelwright and the next owner, John Miller, was a cooper. Stephen Ramsburg lived during a period when Frederick County produced large quantities of wheat and flour that required wagons for transport. John Miller's trade would have also served the grain farmers with his barrels and casks used to store and transport flour.

Peter Wolf did not hold the .75 acre property very long, however, he operated a mill on the adjacent property which was described as, "three acres, part of said land heretofore conveyed by said Christian Ramsburg to a certain Peter Wolf, which is about a half a perch below the mouth of said Wolf's new tail race where it empties into Tuscarora Creek". The tailrace directs the outflow of a millrace below the wheel, therefore, a mill was very close to Site 18FR148. As mentioned previously, "Wolf's Mill" appears on a 1794 map west of the site. An 1808 map shows no structures in the site location, however, it does show Wolf's Mill on the west side of the historic road that preceded US 15 and the tailrace extending eastwards on the north side of Tuscarora Creek and south of the location of 18FR148. The tailrace was infilled in the 1950s during US 15 improvements.

Wolf sold the property to brothers Daniel and Baltzen Nyehoff in August 1802. The Nyehoff family held the property until 1835 when they sold it to John Betson, who had married their Susanna Nyehoff (also referred to as Susan in historic records) in 1830. Betson is listed in the 1850 US Census at the age of 46, with real estate valued at \$200 and a household consisting of 8 individuals (including Betson) with children ranging in age from 2 to 17 years. An 1831 map shows no structures, however, it does show the location of Monocacy Road as well as a proposed route for the railroad. The railroad was ultimately not built in a different location. The 1858 maps also shows no structures relating to occupation of the site. The map does show a "B. Cramner" residence north of the site area. The Betson family also appeared in the 1870 US Census. John Betson was 64 years old and was listed as a cooper. His wife, Susanna, age 62, and three children lived at home. William H. Betson, aged 22, is noted as a miller. John and his wife owned the property when it was drawn up in an 1873 Atlas of Frederick County. Two buildings are noted on this map: the J. Betson dwelling and a cooper's shop.

John Betson sold the property to Joseph Cronise in September of 1873. An 1885 map of the area shows no residences, only schools, churches, mills, and toll gates, none of which were located within the site area. A 1909 USGS map shows one structure in the location of 18FR148. The Cronise family held the property until 1911 when Joseph's son Americus sold the property to John J. Hoffman. Shortly thereafter, Hoffman sold the property to William H. Thomas. Thomas held the property for nearly 7 years until he sold it to Charles Shipe in 1919. During this period, the property was combined with a number of other parcels which collectively came to be called "Richfield".

The Richfield parcel was conveyed three more times in the 20th century. In 1920, the track (totaling 155 acres) was sold to John and Rosa Fout from Virginia. In 1947, the Fouts sold Richfield to Bruce and Frances Crum. The Crum family sold small sections of the property to the State of Maryland Roads Commission in 1966, 1971, and 1977. The site area remained in the Crum family's ownership. The heirs of Frances Crum conveyed the property to William B., Clyde C., and Robert E. Crum, who formed the Richfield Farm Limited Partnership in 1989.

Phase II fieldwork entailed the excavation of shovel test pits and formal test units. A baseline was extended east from an established datum at a compass bearing of 95 degrees. Five transects were established at 10 m intervals along the baseline and STPs were then excavated at 10 m intervals. STPs were a minimum of 40 cm in diameter and were excavated to a depth of at least 15 cm into Pleistocene-aged deposits (i.e. subsoil). Once these initial STPs were completed, radials were placed at 5 m intervals around positive finds to refine site boundaries. In total, 60 STPs were excavated across the site. Based on the results of shovel testing, Locus A of 18FR148 was found to measure approximately 25 X 45 m in size.

Following shovel testing, eight 1 X 1 m test units were excavated in areas with high artifact concentrations and in areas where suspected features were present. Soils in test units were excavated in 10 cm arbitrary levels within natural stratigraphic layers. Soils from both STPs and formal test units were sifted through hardware cloth in order to ensure uniform artifact recovery. Artifacts were placed in bags labeled with provenience information. Field data was recorded on standard field forms and in general field notes. A site map depicting the location of STPs, above-ground features, and areas of disturbance was prepared. Photographs of archeological features, soil layers, and general site conditions were taken.

Phase II investigations at Site 18FR148, Locus A resulted in the identification of 5 historic features and 4,197 historic artifacts. In addition, 5 non-diagnostic prehistoric flakes were also recovered. Features included a cellar, shallow trench of unknown function, a posthole, and two other features of unknown function. The historic records, features, and artifacts suggest domestic occupation from the late 18th through the early 20th centuries. The earliest inhabitants of the site were likely the Ramsburgs (1753 to 1793) or Millers (1793 to 1801). The site was clearly occupied by the Millers, but an 1801 deed suggests that there may have been occupants prior to the Miller habitation of the site. The reference is not entirely clear (see above). Stephen Ramsburg was a wheelwright and John Miller was a cooper. One or both of these men may have also had shops in the vicinity of the house site.

Two families, the Nyehoffs (1802 to 1835) and Betsons (1835 to 1873) occupied the site during much of the 19th century. The occupation practiced by the Nyehoffs is unknown, but John Betson was a cooper who also had a shop north of the house site. The artifact assemblage is predominantly associated with the Nyehoff and Betson habitations.

In total, 4,197 historic artifacts were recovered from Locus A of 18FR148 during the Phase II investigations in 2007. The assemblage included 32 activity items (10 pieces of lamp glass, 1 horseshoe, 1 ox shoe, 14 non-electrical wire fragments, 3 pieces of hardware, and 2 modern pins flags), 1,756 architectural artifacts (845 brick fragments, 329 pieces of window glass, 44 wrought nails, 49 cut nails, 16 wire nails, 374 unidentified nails, 35 mortar fragments, 37 pieces of plaster, 26 asphalt fragments, and a piece of lead window came), 13 clothing items (9 buttons, a thimble, a metal safety pin, 1 copper alloy grommet, and a copper alloy decorative fastener), 1 arms item (a .22 caliber shell), 1,916 kitchen-related artifacts (1,420 ceramic sherds, 361 pieces of kitchen glass, 136 faunal remains, and 4 bone handle fragments), 7 tobacco pipe fragments, and 472 miscellaneous objects (charred wood fragments, coal, clinkers, plastic, slag, unidentified worked bone, metal, unidentified glass, etc.). The ceramic assemblage included 1 tin-glazed earthenware, 4 Whieldenware, 119 creamware, 232 pearlware, 379 whiteware, 4 redware, 10 yellowware, 9 white graniteware, 3 white salt-glazed stoneware, and 3 American blue and gray stoneware sherds.



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The presence of 5 features within 8 test and several STPs suggests a high probability of identifying additional intact subsurface features at the site, some possibly associated with late 18th and 19th century wheelwright and cooper industries. The presence of intact deposits, especially within the cellar, also provides the opportunity for further analysis of domestic activities at the site. Plowing appears to have occurred at the site after 1919 and definitely by 1938. However, plowing was discontinued sometime in the 1970s as the no-till agricultural method was adopted, and it therefore appears that minimal erosion and disturbance to subsurface features has occurred. Further investigations at the site may also provide information on the function of the three features with unknown functions.

The site is representative of the early history of Frederick County and was occupied during the period of agricultural intensification and continued to operate into the agricultural-industrial transition period. However, when the agricultural focus of the county shifted from wagon transportation to rails and from wheat and flour products to dairy farming, the services of wheelwrights and coopers were no longer needed.

As a result of the Phase II investigations at 18FR148, Locus A, it was determined that the site has potential to contribute to the understanding of domestic life during the late 18th through early 20th centuries in Frederick County. In addition, there is the potential to identify features associated with the early wheelwright and cooper industries of in the county. The site has been minimally disturbed by plowing and the presence of intact features suggests additional data regarding site activities could be gathered. The recovery of additional artifacts may allow for more detailed occupational and/or cultural analyses. Additional historic research may also provide information on the occupations and activities associated with the individual families that lived on site. It remains a significant archeological resource.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

97003167, Site Files