



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18FR725

Site Name: Area R-1

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Burgee Family Springhouse

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

early to mid-19th century springhouse, late 19th-20th century farmstead ruin

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 17

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 39.3395

Longitude -77.3395

Physiographic province Eastern Piedmont

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 137 m

Site slope

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 tributary of Peter

#### Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Minimum distance to water is

10 m

#### Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

## 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
- 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

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

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken

### Historic context samples

Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18FR725

Site Name: Area R-1

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Burgee Family Springhouse

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

early to mid-19th century springhouse, late 19th-20th century farmstead ruin

## 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"/>	3	Tin Glazed	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	Whiteware	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	196	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	29	North Devon	Porcelain	Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Pearlware	3	Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>
			105		

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay	
Flaked stone	1	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 type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	543	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	250	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	247	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	1	Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	1	Misc.	56
Personal items	3	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Historic Features

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



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18FR725

Site Name: Area R-1

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Burgee Family Springhouse

Historic

Brief Description:

early to mid-19th century springhouse, late 19th-20th century farmstead ruin

Unknown

## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

The Burgee Springhouse (18FR725), or Area R-1, is the archeological remains of an early to mid 19th century springhouse on a former 19th century farmstead site at Urbana, in Frederick County. The site is situated on a gentle slope with a small spring to the north and a larger drainage to the east. These streams drain to Peter Pan Run, which is located nearby. The surrounding area is rural in character and is predominantly agricultural with some residential/recreational areas. Vegetation in the vicinity of the site includes pasture, cornfields and fallow agricultural fields, and small isolated woodlots. Small drainage heads that fall sharply into the streams cut the uplands. Wooded areas near the site contain predominantly oak, along with hickory, dogwood, and other trees. Soils at the site are Linganore channery and gravel loams.

The Burgee Family Springhouse, currently owned by the Monocacy Land Co., LLC, could originally have been part of four tracts of land: "Slip in Easy", "The Resurvey of Slip in Easy", "Many Makes One", or "the Resurvey of Daniel's Small Tract". Although it is unclear from the deeds at the Frederick County Courthouse which tract of land the site area was part of, the land around the springhouse appears to have been acquired initially by the Burgee family in the late 18th century.

Thomas Burgee, Sr., born about 1736, had settled in the area by 1769 when he purchased 100 acres from William Duvall. Both men were described as farmers from Frederick County. Over the years, Thomas Burgee, Sr. acquired a number of tracts of land including "Slip in Easy", which he bought twice, once in 1769 and again in 1792. However, the 1798 tax assessment did not include this property in his holdings. At that time, Thomas Burgee, Sr. owned or was part owner of, four properties, "Benjamin's Choice" (190 acres), part of "William & Elizabeth" (60 acres), part of "Partnership" (50 acres), and "Lady" (100 acres in common).

Eleven years later, in 1809, Thomas Burgee, Sr. acquired 371 acres called the "Resurvey of Daniel's Small Tract" from Caleb Dorsey. Two years later, in 1811, he gave all of these properties to his sons, Singleton and Thomas, Jr. The drought of 1820 likely was hard on the Burgee family who depended on farming. These conditions likely encouraged some of Thomas Burgee's sons to seek means of employment other than farming. His son Singleton became a distiller, Miel became a huckster, and his son Eli became a trainer and jockey.

Singleton Burgee was born in the Urbana District in 1778. He married Jane Ijams on May 14th, 1805. As noted above, Singleton became a distiller, operating a large distillery in Frederick County. He also operated a sawmill on Bennett's Creek. Frederick County Land Records indicate that he also became a farmer and a large landowner in Frederick County. Singleton began acquiring farming equipment in the 1820s, which coincided with his purchases of land around the site area. At one time, Singleton had close to 100 slaves working on his farmstead. It was probably during this timeframe that someone, probably a tenant, began occupying the area adjacent to the spring site. The documentation of enslaved individuals brings up the possibility of slave quarters on the property, but their existence and whereabouts could not be verified in archival records.

Singleton never lived at Site 18FR725. Instead, he lived at the northeast corner of Fingerboard Road and Prices Distillery Road. The property is still referred to as the Singleton Burgee House (MIHP# F-7-6). During the first quarter of the 19th century, Singleton continued to purchase property around the Springhouse site. He purchased 100 acres of "The Resurvey of Daniel's Small Tract" from his brother Thomas Burgee, Jr. in 1824. He acquired 116 acres of "Daniel's Maco Tract", which adjoined "Daniel's Small Tract" and "Resurvey of Daniel's Small Tract", in 1826. And he purchased an additional 9½ acres and 2 acres of "Resurvey of Daniel's Small Tract" from his father and brother, respectively, in 1828.

Upon Singleton's death, on August 10th, 1838, his wife, Jane (Ijams) Burgee, acquired his estate. Jane Burgee gave the property, then called "Resurvey of Daniel's Small Tract", to her daughter Eleanor Hendry in 1841. Eleanor also received the slaves, Tom, Stephen, Andrew, Alice, Betsy, Amy, Harriet, and Owen, together with the women's children, and all stock and farming utensils loaned to her husband Charles.

Charles Hendry was born in Virginia and orphaned when he was a small boy. He moved to Pomeroy, Ohio as a young man and engaged in the stove business. He later returned to Virginia before moving to Frederick County, where he met and married Eleanor Burgee. They moved back to Ohio for a short time to start a mercantile venture before returning to the Burgee homestead. Charles Hendry died in 1867. Archeological evidence indicates that the occupation of the area around the springhouse was abandoned around this time. Perhaps tenancy was abandoned around the time of Eleanor's death, when the larger parcel was divided among her daughters.

The 700 acre property remained in Eleanor's possession until it was bequeathed to her daughters, A. Rebecca Smith, Mary E. England, Martha C. Addison, and Emily C. Shipley in 1877. In Frederick County Equity Court Case No. 5322, the land was divided into four parcels. The section with the springhouse, referred to as "Division 3", eventually was turned over to the children of Thomas A. Smith. Neither the Burgee nor Hendry families lived on the property surrounding the Burgee Family Springhouse site. Tenant farmers probably occupied this portion of the property during the ownership of the Burgees and the Hendry family.

Nathan J. England acquired sole ownership of the 159-acre parcel, known as "the Centerville Farm" in 1896. Nathan and Emma England probably were the first owners to live on the property, occupying the structure evidenced by foundation ruins in Locus 2 of the site. The family probably continued to use the spring. In 1887, the Equity Court case map indicates that the tenant house still was standing, but was referred to as "buildings of inferior value". The accompanying map indicates the presence of a house and a barn southwest of the drainage. The springhouse that now is a ruin probably was built during this time. Charles and Letitia Staley purchased the property in 1951 and became the first of six short-term owners between 1951 and 1996. In 1996, Monocacy Land Co., LLC purchased the property from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

The site was first examined archeologically during a Phase I survey from July to August of 1997. The work was carried out prior to the construction of a new housing development in Urbana. Development plans included emplacement of infrastructure and housing units, including both single family and town house units. Phase I work involved both systematic surface collection in agricultural fields and shovel test pit excavation. Surface reconnaissance led to the identification of several surface features: parts of a late 19th-early 20th century farm complex. These structures are clearly visible on a 1953 USGS quadrangle map of the area. The farm house is also shown on a 1952 aerial used in the Frederick County soil survey, as well as on 1858 and 1873 maps of the general location. The historic maps attribute ownership of the house to "C. Hendry".



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18FR725

Site Name: Area R-1

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Burgee Family Springhouse

Historic

Brief Description:

early to mid-19th century springhouse, late 19th-20th century farmstead ruin

Unknown

A total of 75 shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated at 5-10 m intervals across the site. The subsurface testing revealed one area of the site, near the farm's springhouse (hence the site's name) as having potentially intact subsurface deposit with artifacts from the early-mid nineteenth century. This may be an earlier occupation, or might indicate a longer period of continuous occupation. Artifacts recovered from the site included handwrought rosehead nails (3), wire nails (3), domestic stoneware sherds (2), ironstone (1), pearlware (9), whiteware (27), machine-made bottle glass (24), and miscellaneous objects (38). Based on these findings, it was recommended that the springhouse area be avoided during development.

The site was again examined in 2002, this time during a Phase II evaluation of the site which was located within the (then) proposed Urbana Elementary School property. This investigation was conducted to comply with state law, under Maryland's Public School Construction Program. Archeological investigations were undertaken in accordance with Article 83B, Sections 5-617 and 5-618 of the Annotated Code of Maryland.

During the 2002 excavations, 28 additional STPs were placed within the site boundary to fill in the Phase I shovel test grid to a consistent 5 m interval, and to determine more accurately the site boundaries. All shovel tests measured a minimum of 35 cm in diameter and were excavated 10 cm into culturally sterile subsoil. Soils were removed according to natural stratigraphic horizons and screened through hardware cloth. The location of each STP within the sampling pattern, the depth of the stratigraphic zones, and the presence or absence of cultural materials were recorded in the field on standard forms. Soil characteristics, including color and texture, were recorded following standard soil nomenclature and methods.

Nineteen of these shovel tests produced cultural materials. The distribution of subsurface artifacts was then used to place six 1 X 1 m test units. Test units were hand-excavated in 10 cm arbitrary levels within natural strata. All pre-modern cultural materials were placed into bags labeled with horizontal and vertical provenience information. As with the shovel test pits, test units soils were screened and data were recorded on standardized forms.

During the Phase II investigations, a total of 925 artifacts were recovered, only 1 of which was prehistoric (a lithic flake). The historic assemblage consisted of 241 architectural artifacts (70 window glass fragments, 13 hand-made brick fragments, 44 other brick pieces, 1 piece of mortar, 3 handwrought nails, 16 machine cut nails, 1 wire nail, and 93 other nails), 1 clothing item, 1 furniture item, 504 ceramic sherds (29 creamware, 96 pearlware, 1 ironstone, 3 porcelain, 169 whiteware, 156 redware, 5 yellowware, 18 stoneware, and 27 other), 156 pieces of kitchen glass, 3 personal items, and 18 miscellaneous objects. Temporally diagnostic artifacts suggest that the site was occupied during the first quarter of the 19th century.

Three historic structures were identified within the site boundary during the Phase II testing: a collapsed springhouse, a concrete culvert at the springhead, and a concrete structure that appears to have been a cistern. These were visible at or above the ground surface. Stratigraphic data provided some evidence for intact deposits and horizontal differentiation in depositional patterns and functional groups.

Although no subsurface features were identified during testing at 18FR725, the presence of a substantial assemblage of cultural material and the undisturbed nature of the setting indicated the potential for important data concerning domestic activity and development in the Urbana area in the first quarter of the 19th century. The site should be considered a significant potential source of information related to tenant farming in the early 19th century. A recommendation for data recovery was made, unless school construction could be altered to avoid the site.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00006864, 97001277, Site Files