



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18HO157

Site Name: CN-3

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

19th century timber framed & nogged tenant house

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 14

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 39.2092

Longitude -76.7741

Physiographic province Eastern Piedmont

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 119 m

Site slope 0

Ethnobotany profile available

Maritime site

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Unnamed trib. of Deep Run

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 60 m

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

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 High terrace

Hilltop/bluff Rockshelter/cave

Interior flat Hillslope

Upland flat Unknown

Ridgetop Other

Terrace

Low terrace

Ownership

Private

Federal

State of MD

Regional/county/city

Unknown

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

German American

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

Site Function Contextual Data:

Prehistoric

Multi-component

Misc. ceremonial

Village

Rock art

Hamlet

Shell midden

Base camp

STU/lithic scatter

Rockshelter/cave

Quarry/extraction

Earthen mound

Fish weir

Cairn

Production area

Burial area

Unknown

Other context

Historic

Urban/Rural? Rural

Domestic

Homestead

Farmstead

Mansion

Plantation

Row/townhome

Cellar

Privy

Industrial

Mining-related

Quarry-related

Mill

Black/metalsmith

Furnace/forge

Other

Transportation

Canal-related

Road/railroad

Wharf/landing

Maritime-related

Bridge

Ford

Educational

Commercial

Trading post

Store

Tavern/inn

Military

Battlefield

Fortification

Encampment

Townsite

Religious

Church/mtg house

Ch support bldg

Burial area

Cemetery

Sepulchre

Isolated burial

Bldg or foundation

Possible Structure

Post-in-ground

Frame-built

Masonry

Other structure

Slave related

Non-domestic agri

Recreational

Midden/dump

Artifact scatter

Spring or well

Unknown

Other context

Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples

Soil samples taken

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	
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	32	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	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	13	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	4	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/>			Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
						Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

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"/>
		European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	60	Activity item(s)	22
Glass (all)	324	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	310	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	1	Misc. kitchen	14
Arms	2	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	4	Misc.	104
Personal items	1	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Features

Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input 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 MAC

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The CN-3 Site (18HO157) consists of the structural remains of a 19th century timber frame & nogged tenant house, along with the surrounding house and yard. It is located in southeastern Howard County, Maryland amidst hardwoods and an unnamed creek which eventually drains to the Patapsco River. Soils at the site are predominantly Sassafras loams. These are deep, well-drained, gently-to-steeply sloping upland soils of the Atlantic Coastal Plain.

The site was first identified during a Phase I survey in 1991 associated with the Centre 9500 project. The 350 acre project area was slated for development of a golf course, an employment center, and of a residential area. This would have involved selective clearing, grading, and landscaping. Field researchers divided the project area into nine study parcels for convenience and for control of testing results. Eight of these parcels were designated A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H. The ninth parcel was a Maryland State Highway Administration (SHA) parcel, adjacent to the southern edge of the project area. Site 18HO157 was identified within Parcel B, which was comprised of the central southern portion of the project area. An extensive shovel-testing survey strategy was used at the Phase I stage of analysis.

Of the 379 shovel test pits (STPs) excavated in Parcel B, 41 were retests excavated around shovel tests in which cultural materials were encountered. One concentration of positive shovel tests about 64 X 128 meters in extent was located surrounding an extant building at the southern boundary of the project area. Eleven shovel tests placed at 5 meter intervals around the standing building produced 65 items (all catalogued in the table above as miscellaneous). Datable artifacts recovered included whiteware (1820-present), Bristol slip brown stoneware (1860-present), imported brown stoneware (1840-1890), gray salt-glazed stoneware (1750-1900), a machine-made bottle lip (1860-present), and wire nails (post-1890).

The architectural remains consist of a two-story frame dwelling that does not appear on historic maps of the area. Inspection of the structure indicated that it had been modified at least twice during its history. The framing system survives intact. Although the building is in poor condition, several diagnostic and character-defining elements suggest that the building may have been constructed during the late 18th or early 19th centuries. Supported by a random rubble "bog iron" foundation, the building rises to a gable roof that is constructed without a ridge pole. The half-timber framing system incorporates down bracing and staves or "cats". All members are hewn. The frame, infilled with clay daub and straw binder, originally was exposed on the interior. The original building may be related to Pennsylvania German settlement in the region. Structural systems of this type have been documented as late as 1850 in German cultural regions. Based on these finds, the decision was made to immediately proceed with Phase II testing at 18HO157.

Since the site clearly had a substantial historic deposit present, archival research played a significant role at the Phase II level. This research reveals that the site is located along the border of two contiguous 18th century tracts; "Good for Little" and "Grecian Siege". These tracts were associated with the commissioning (by the state) of John Dorsey to survey the Piedmont area in 1692. Dorsey selected several choice properties for himself (portions of these tracts among them) and made several additions to his tracts during initial settlement in the region. The tracts were subdivided and sold to speculators during the early 19th century. In 1810, Larkin Shipley received a certificate for a 25.5-acre resurvey of portions of Grecian Siege and Good for Little. Patent records indicated that Shipley paid "three pounds and seven pence half penny caution for said land, and seven shillings and sixpence for improvements thereon," indicating that some type of dwelling stood on the land at the time of purchase. Shipley died in 1822, with ownership of the tract contested in court. At some point during the early nineteenth century, either Shipley or his heirs sold a portion of the property to neighbor Charles Poulton; no record of that transaction has been located. In 1844, Charles Poulton sold 5.5 acres of "Larkin's Inheritance" to Horatio Perrin, a native of Massachusetts.

Other portions of Good for Little and Grecian Siege had been acquired by John Ellicott during the sale of Edward Dorsey's estate in 1838. Ellicott sold several parcels of this land to Horatio Perrin in 1843, including a 29-acre portion of Good for Little that adjoined "Larkin's Inheritance". Archival research supports the hypothesis that the dwelling may be located on Perrin's union of these two parcels. However, the house probably did not serve as the main dwelling. Census records, indicate that Perrin had acquired 70 acres of farmland by 1850, and a total 325 acres by 1860. The Perrin family was small; Perrin had a wife, Sarah, and a daughter, Margaret. A laborer, John Woods, was counted as part of the household in 1850. Census records also list several black and mulatto families in the vicinity of the Perrin household in 1850. These families rented rather than owned their farms; hence, neither their names nor their homes appear on mid 19th century property maps. One of these families may have inhabited the small structure as tenant farmers. Beyond the details outlined above, the only additional information that archival evidence reveals is that the surrounding land was utilized for agricultural purposes during the rest of the 19th and early 20th centuries, prior to its associations with a gravel pit mining operation in the area that started up in 1958.

During Phase II testing of Site 18HO157, an additional 125 shovel tests were excavated at 10 m intervals within the existing 20 m pattern (from Phase I). A total of 64 items were recovered from these tests. One activity item was encountered during excavation of the Phase II STPs; a piece of lamp glass. Architectural materials recovered from the shovel test include 1 wire nail, 6 fragments of window glass, and 2 items of miscellaneous hardware. Kitchen-related artifacts from these STPs included 12 ceramic fragments, 27 fragments of glass, and 3 fragments of a tin can. The breakdown of ceramic fragments was as follows: 2 redware sherds, 3 stoneware sherds (1750-1900), 6 whiteware sherds (1820-present), and 1 fragment of ironstone (1850-present). Glass included 3 mold-blown fragments, 18 machine-made fragments (1898-present), 2 canning jar fragments (1881-present), 4 fragments of table glass. Miscellaneous objects in the assemblage are 12 unidentifiable pieces of glass.

An additional five 1 X 1 m test units also were excavated during Phase II testing in locations chosen to test for intact cultural deposits associated with the occupation of the house. Test Unit 1 was excavated to investigate a surface concentration of debris that included recent ceramics and glass. Fifty-two items were recovered from this unit. Two are activity items; fragments of lamp glass. Seven were architecturally related, including 1 brick fragment, 3 nails (2 wire and 1 unidentified), and 3 unidentified hardware items. Thirty-eight items were kitchen related, including 5 ceramic sherds (2 ironstone, 2 stoneware, 1 yellowware), and 31 glass fragments (23 unidentified bottle glass fragments, 4 machine-made bottle glass fragments, 2 milk glass lid liners, and 2 fragments of table glass). Miscellaneous artifacts include 7 unidentifiable metal pieces.

Test Unit 2 was excavated just south of the east entrance of the building to test for evidence of primary deposits or sheet scatter associated with this entrance to the structure. Two stratigraphic levels were identified. Seventeen items were recovered from this test unit. Twelve were from Level 1, including 11 pieces of window glass, and a bone. The remaining 5 items from Level 2 consisted of 2 nails (1 unidentified and 1 cut) and 3 fragments of window glass.

Test Unit 3 was excavated just north of the east entrance. Again, two stratigraphic levels were identified. A much larger quantity of materials (143 items) were recovered from Test Unit 3. Of the 120 items in Level 1, 108 were architecturally related, including 99 window glass fragments, 4 cut nails, 3 unidentified items



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of hardware, and 1 modern ceramic tile. All 11 kitchen-related items were machine-made bottle glass fragments. The single clothing item was a plastic shoe heel. Only 23 items were recovered from Level 2. Three fragments of window glass, 1 unidentified nail, and 1 cut nail made up the architecturally related subassemblage; 5 fragments of bottle glass, including 3 machine-made fragments and 2 unidentified fragments comprised the kitchen-related portion of the assemblage. Three fragments of unidentified metal comprised the miscellaneous items recovered from Level 2.

Test Unit 4 was excavated immediately off the southeast corner of the standing building, to test for primary deposits or sheet scatter. A total of 169 items were recovered from this unit. Four stratigraphic levels were recognized. Thirty-five items were recovered from Level 1: these included 13 architectural items (2 cut nails, 7 wire nails, 3 window glass, and 1 unidentified hardware item). Two activity items, both pieces of lamp glass, were excavated from Level 1. The 12 kitchen items included 1 whiteware fragment, 1 stoneware sherd, 2 bottle glass fragments, 2 machine-made bottle glass fragments, 5 table glass objects, and 1 piece of bone. Miscellaneous artifacts included 2 unidentified pieces of metal, 5 fragments of plastic, and a single rock. A total of 30 items were recovered from Level 2. Of the 19 architectural items, 16 were wire nails, and the remaining 3 were unidentified nails. Nine kitchen-related items from Level 2 included 3 whiteware sherds, 2 machine-made bottle glass fragments, 1 milk glass fragment, 2 table glass fragments and 1 bone. One of the remaining items was activities-related (a toy marble) and the other was a piece of furniture (a clock part). A total of 89 items were recovered from Level 3. Of these, 13 were architectural materials. These comprised 2 cut nails, 3 wire nails, 3 unidentified nails, 4 window glass fragments, and 1 piece of roofing slate. One activity item (1 flower pot fragment) was recovered. Kitchen-related items included 28 ironstone fragments, 1 stoneware fragment, 3 late porcelain pieces, 11 unidentified bottle glass fragments, 18 machine-made bottle glass fragments, 2 table glass pieces, and 1 bone. One tobacco-related artifact (a pipe stem), one arms object (a shotgun shell), a clothing item (1 porcelain button), and 8 miscellaneous objects (metal fragments) were also encountered. Level 4 contained an additional 15 items. The 10 architectural items included 8 window glass fragment, 1 unidentified item of hardware, and 1 piece of plaster. Kitchen-related materials comprised 4 items: 2 whiteware sherds, 1 late porcelain sherd, and 1 unidentified bottle glass fragment. One clothing item, a buckle, also was recovered from this level.

Test Unit 5 was excavated in an area that contained positive shovel tests. Two stratigraphic levels were recognized. Level 1 produced 140 items. Of these, 12 were activity items, all pieces of lamp glass. Eighty-nine were architecturally related, including 9 cut nails, 50 wire nails, 13 fragments of window glass, and 10 items of unidentified hardware. Six bones, 1 utensil handle, 1 ironstone sherds, 4 unidentified bottle glass fragments, 20 machine-made bottle glass fragments, 1 piece of milk glass, and 2 table glass fragments composed the kitchen-related portion of the assemblage. Level 2 of Test Unit 5 produced 43 items. Of these, 21 were architectural materials. These included 2 cut nails, 16 wire nails, 2 window glass fragments, and 1 unidentified hardware item. Fifteen items were included in the kitchen-related subassemblage. These comprised 1 whiteware fragment, 1 stoneware fragment, 4 unidentifiable bottle glass fragments, 6 machine-made bottle glass fragments, and 3 pieces of table glass. In addition, 3 activity items (lamp glass), 1 personal item (a jewelry fastener), 1 clothing object (a porcelain button), 1 arms object (a shotgun shell), and 1 miscellaneous metal item were also excavated in Level 2.

A relatively late date of manufacture (mid to late 19th century) was prevalent among both the architectural materials and the kitchen materials, reflecting a later occupation of the dwelling, probably by tenants during the Perrin ownership of the property (ca. 1850-1884). Soil profiles encountered in shovel tests and test units indicate that the area surrounding the structure has been moderately to severely impacted by the adjacent gravel-mining operations. The presence of recent materials such as shotgun shells and plastics in lower levels of these units indicate that some of these materials had been redeposited.

Architectural survey and assessment of integrity and potential significance of the building located at 18HO157 was undertaken within the context of the archeological investigations. Details of the architectural survey are provided in the full site report. In short, this survey revealed that although many details of the structure's construction suggest an eighteenth century date, it was actually built sometime in the mid nineteenth century. Half timber or timber frame construction in-filled with brick or clay noggin is a European building tradition commonly associated with England, France, Germany, Holland, and Sweden. This tradition was actually introduced to North America by settlers from these regions, during the 17th through the 19th centuries. In Maryland, this building tradition is known predominantly from the late 18th century Maryland Piedmont. However, at 18HO157, such original elements as circular sawn lumber, machine-cut nails, and architectural details associated with vernacular houses of the mid 19th century, including the use of board and batten siding, and an extended eave treatment indicate that this is not an 18th century structure. There are no known examples of comparable structures from the mid-nineteenth century in Maryland.

While archival investigations related to the dwelling did not reveal important associated events or personages, the design and construction of the building represent a 19th century vernacular house form previously undocumented in Maryland. Thus, the site appears significant from an architectural standpoint. Archeological deposits surrounding the house, however, do not appear significant or capable of addressing major research questions in Maryland history. The majority of materials were architectural, and were related to the decay of the building. Datable materials, both architectural and kitchen-related, indicate association with late 19th century and with early 20th century occupations of the structure by tenant families. The mixed nature of some of the deposits, along with soil profiles, indicated that the area has been disturbed by plowing and by gravel mining operations on the adjacent parcels.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00005859