



Phase II and Phase III Archeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18HO52

Site Name: Deep Run Quarry

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Early, Middle, & Late Archaic and Early & Late Woodland camp & 19th century log house site

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archeological Research Unit No. 14

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 39.2046

Longitude -76.8013

Physiographic province Eastern Piedmont

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m

Site slope 0

Ethnobotany profile available

Maritime site

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Unnamed tributary of Deep

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 0 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

Contact period site ca. 1820 - 1860

ca. 1630 - 1675 ca. 1860 - 1900

Archaic site

MD Adena

ca. 1675 - 1720 ca. 1900 - 1930

Early archaic

Early woodland

ca. 1720 - 1780 Post 1930

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland

ca. 1780 - 1820

Late archaic

Late woodland

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

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

Historic Sherd Types

Earthenware		Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	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	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eng Dry-bodie	<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"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts			
Flaked stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other fired clay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Uncommon Obj.	<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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fer quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sil sandstone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Chalcedony	<input type="checkbox"/>	European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Sandstone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

Dated features present at site

Artifacts associated with a historic burn feature suggest that a structure stood on the site during the late 18th to mid 19th century.

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

Historic Features

Const feature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>	unknown (burn feature?)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hearth/chimney	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input 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 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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Brief

Description:

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External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The Deep Run Quarry Site (18HO52) is an approximately 180 X 300 meter prehistoric site located along a ridgetop and high terrace in Howard County, Maryland. It is one in a series of small prehistoric sites occupying separate ridges and knolls overlooking Deep Run. It was situated on pastureland amidst Beltsville, Chillum, and Sassafras soils.

The general area around the stream has been known to local collectors since the late 19th century, but it wasn't until 1971 that Deep Run Quarry was identified as a discrete site. It was defined during an archeological survey that was part of an anthropology class at the University of Maryland, College Park. They identified it as a quarry-related site with lithic debris eroding from the stream margin. The site was investigated again in 1992 during a Phase IB survey by the Maryland State Highway Administration for the proposed extension of MD 100 from US 29 to I-95. At that time, 59 shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated in the vicinity of Deep Run Quarry. Forty of these contained 267 prehistoric artifacts. The Phase IB artifact assemblage included 253 quartz flakes, 2 rhyolite flakes, 1 quartz core fragment, 4 quartz biface fragments, 1 fragmentary side-notched projectile point dating to the Late Archaic period, and 6 fire-cracked rocks recovered from the plowzone of 39 shovel test pits. The vast majority of the materials were recovered from the plowzone. Most of the materials came from the toe of the flat ridge top. The extent of the prehistoric scatter suggested that the site might represent numerous occupation episodes. The results of the survey lead to the expansion of the site boundaries and the recommendation that the site be subject to Phase II evaluation prior to construction of MD 100 should the particular highway alternate that passed through the site be chosen as the final design for the highway.

Phase II testing was carried out in 1993 to address the potential functional and chronological relationships between individual prehistoric occupational episodes and activity areas, in order to assess the research potential of individual components, and the site as a whole. The area of potential effects from the proposed corridor covers approximately 24,000 m², which is approximately 60% of the ca. 39,500 m² archeological deposit. During the Phase II investigations the site area was in pasture and scrub, which limited surface visibility. Data from the Phase IB shovel tests, once scaled and contoured, defined three concentrations of lithic artifacts across the site. Field methods consisted of a program of shovel testing that used 40 cm-wide shovel tests placed on a 10 m grid within the area of highest artifact concentration, as defined by the Phase IB testing and within the project alignments.

A total of 238 shovel tests were placed in this area; 64 additional shovel tests were excavated outside the area of potential effect, in order to sample and define related archeological components. A total of twenty-two 1 X 1 m, three 0.5 X 1 m, three 0.5 X 2 m, and one 0.5 X 1.5 m test units were excavated. The placement of these units was based on the results of the shovel testing program, and was designed to sample areas of potential subsurface integrity, and to examine features encountered during the excavation. STPs were excavated by hand within natural strata. Plowzone deposits were removed as a unit and screened. Subplowzone deposits were excavated by controlled 10 cm levels within natural strata. The unit excavations extended to a minimum depth of 50 cm, or 20 cm into sterile soil. Soils were screened through hardware cloth.

Only one feature was encountered during the Phase II testing; a historic burn feature (multiple feature numbers were actually used to delineate interruptions and sections of the burn feature). It was found within two 1 X 1 meter test units and contained historic artifacts. Thirteen of the various test units and 58 auger tests were placed in the vicinity of this feature to define and characterize the historic activity at the site. These topics are discussed below, following the discussion of the prehistoric component.

The three prehistoric artifact concentrations that were identified during Phase IB and tested during Phase II were found to lack vertical integrity, were not horizontally discrete, and lacked sufficient functional differences to characterize the concentrations as distinct activity areas. A fourth prehistoric concentration was also identified and exhibited these same characteristics. The data from Phase IB and II investigations suggest that although loose clusters of projectile points and lithic debris of the Middle Archaic through Late Woodland Periods may be present at the site, Deep Run Quarry is a palimpsest or conflation of occupations that have been mixed and disturbed to such a degree that they have very little integrity.

A total of 6,125 prehistoric artifacts, including 13 points/knives, 49 bifaces, 55 cores, 173 utilized/retooled flakes, 7 scrapers, 5,408 unmodified flakes, 27 hammerstones, 6 abrading/grinding stones, 2 groundstone tool fragments, and 1 piece of cut steatite, and 62 fire-cracked rock fragments were excavated. An additional 322 pieces of block/shatter were recovered in flotation samples. The projectile point assemblage includes a LeCroy, a MacCorkle point, four Bare Island or possible Bare Island points, a Selby-Bay like point, a point very similar to the Jack's Reef corner-notched type but stemmed, and two Late Woodland triangular points. The three other points in the assemblage were resharpened to such a degree that diagnostic features were obscured and they could not be assigned to typological categories.

The prehistoric component at Site 18HO52 represents a palimpsest of occupations dating from the Early/Middle Archaic through the Late Woodland periods. Although the horizontal boundaries of these occupations cannot be defined clearly, they do not appear to be functionally distinct. The distribution of functional classes of artifacts is similar within each of the 26 test units placed in the site. The overall character of the assemblage suggests that a series of short-term resource procurement camps and possibly base camps were located at the site. A comparison of the average counts of functional and raw material classes from Site 18HO52 with those from contemporary sites in Anne Arundel and Baltimore Counties indicate that this site most closely resembles those characterized as multiple activity/extractive sites and possible base camps. Such sites commonly are found in floodplain and terrace settings. The location of Site 18HO52 on a high terrace and interfluvial ridge is anomalous, relative to current understanding of settlement patterns in the Fall Line Transition Zone of the Maryland Piedmont. However, archeological and geomorphological evidence indicate that the site lacks sufficient integrity to contribute important information concerning prehistoric occupation of the area.

The historic component of the Deep Run Quarry site was identified during Phase II testing on the ridge crest, along a fenceline that divided the site. Thirteen additional test units (six 1 X 1 m, three 0.5 X 1 m, one 0.5 X 1.5 m, and three 0.5 X 2 m) were placed within the vicinity of the burned earth feature (see above) and a scatter of historic material. Fifty-eight auger tests were also used to better understand the surrounding stratigraphy. Although the placement of these units was directed at examining the feature and characterizing the historic component, additional prehistoric materials were recovered during the course of excavation and were included in the discussions above. Archeological and stratigraphic evidence indicates that the feature may be the remains of a structure dating from the late 18th to the mid 19th century. A light scatter of architectural and domestic debris was found in the plowzone during this testing. The ephemeral nature of this occupation suggests that it may represent the brief occupation of the land by a tenant, squatter, or slave; alternatively, the structure may have served as an agricultural outbuilding. Archival research did not reveal documentary evidence of a structure on this land; however, it was common practice during the 19th century to record only residences of landowners on maps and documents.



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A total of 221 historic artifacts were recovered during Phase II testing of the site. The majority of this assemblage (88.2%) appears to be associated with the features, though nearly all of the artifacts were from the plowzone. The density of historic artifacts was significantly higher in those test units closest to the features. A high percentage of handwrought nails suggests that a structure may have stood on the site during the 18th or early 19th century. However, the ceramics suggest a mid-nineteenth century occupation. This chronological ambiguity may be the result of a change in the function of the structure from an agricultural outbuilding to a temporary domestic occupation. Alternatively, the salvaging of wood from an 18th century structure for use in the construction of a later structure may explain this chronological disparity.

The historic artifact assemblage included 7 activity items, 114 architectural remains, 1 personal item, 43 kitchen-related objects, 4 tobacco-related artifacts, 2 arms-related items, and 50 miscellaneous objects. The activity items were 4 pieces of barbed wire, 2 wire staples, and a piece of hardware (a nut). The architectural artifacts are 11 fragments of window glass, 40 brick fragments, 2 pieces of mortar, 3 wrought nails, 28 wrought nail fragments, 4 cut/wrought nails, 3 cut/wrought nail fragments, 5 machine cut nails, 6 machine cut nail fragments, 1 wire nail, 1 wire nail fragment, 9 unidentified nail fragments, and a door handle faceplate. The personal object is a piece of silver wire (a possible jewelry part). The kitchen assemblage included 25 ceramic sherds (2 pearlware, 5 whiteware, 7 domestic gray salt-glazed stoneware, 7 redware, 1 later porcelain, 3 unidentified), 13 bottle glass shards (1 green non-machine made, 1 clear non-machine made, 8 aqua blown-in-mold, and 3 machine made), 2 molded table glassware fragments, 2 pieces of oyster shell, and a piece of turtle carapace. The tobacco-related artifacts are 2 kaolin pipe bowls and 2 kaolin pipe stems. The arms related artifacts are both modern gun shells. And finally, the miscellaneous historic objects were 46 coal and slag pieces, 3 unidentified metal objects and a piece of slate. In addition, ethnobotanical materials were recovered from flotation sampling, but these were largely charcoal fragments and not evidence of dietary remains (all of the seeds recovered were considered incidental inclusions in the deposits). Two nutshell fragments (hickory and black walnut) are the only possible exceptions (not included in the table above).

The historic burn feature and artifacts associated with them suggest that a structure stood on the site during the late 18th to mid 19th century. The presence of ceramics, bottle glass, and other domestic debris suggest that it may have served a domestic function, perhaps as a tenant residence. This interpretation is based on a very limited assemblage of temporally-sensitive artifacts. Documentary research identified no standing structures on the site on 19th century maps or in deeds that referred to this property. The history of landuse in this region indicates that much of the general area was agricultural; indeed the abstract of the chain of title for the property suggests that it had been used for agricultural purposes since the early 19th century.

Neither the prehistoric or historic components at 18HO52 possess integrity sufficient to answer research questions. The site does not retain any research potential.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00005872, 00005876