

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic

and/or common Carbaugh Run Rhyolite Quarry Site (36 Ad 30)

2. Location

street & number near Caledonia Park

not for publication

city, town vicinity of Cashtown

state Pennsylvania code 042 county Adams code 001

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> n/a in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> n/a being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: vacant

4. Owner of Property

name Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Dept. of Environmental Resources

street & number P.O. Box 1467

city, town Harrisburg, vicinity of state Pennsylvania

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Adams County Courthouse

street & number Baltimore Street

city, town Gettysburg state Pennsylvania

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

PA State Museum Archaeological Site Survey
title & Recording Program has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date July 15, 1968 federal state county local

depository for survey records Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission

city, town Harrisburg state Pennsylvania

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date N/A
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Carbaugh Run Rhyolite Quarry Site (36Ad30) consists of a cluster of prehistoric quarrying pits atop a flat knoll of Snaggy Ridge and an associated floodplain site (36Ad1), which may represent a base camp and final reduction station. The quarrying site is currently in an immature, mixed oak-hardwood forest, while Ad1 appears to be in a predominantly young pine-hemlock vegetation. To the north and east of the complex flows Carbaugh Run, a small tributary stream of the Conococheague Creek. North of the site is the Girl Scout camp of the Antietam Council.

No formal research has ever been conducted on the complex. Discovered in the late 1920's by Dr. Norman Keefer, it has been visited by H. Deisher, John Witthoft and Barry Kent, all of the State Museum and many other professional archaeologists. The site is apparently well-known to collectors, having been explored by the Rev. S.F. Latchford of Baltimore (in the early 1960's?) (Latchford n.d.). The Ad1 site also has been collected, principally by Ronald Baltzley of Gettysburg.

The rhyolite used by prehistoric inhabitants is geologically referred to as aporhyolite, a metamorphosed volcanic rhyolite lava of pre-Cambrian age (Stose 1932). Most of the lava is "hackly fractured, hard, dense, fine-grained rock of purplish color, in part containing isolated crystals of feldspar (ibid., p.31)." The majority of the aporhyolite is regionally restricted to the South Mountain Area. However, it is extensively distributed in the northwest corner of Adams County (Frost 1935, 1944). Michael Stewart and James W. Hatch have carried out research (continuing) on the rhyolite from this source.

Ad30 is not the only known quarrying site in the aporhyolite section of South Mountain. There is a quarrying site just north of Caledonia State Park (Witthoft 1971) and a site near Fairfield Station on the Reading Railroad, 10 miles southwest of Gettysburg, which was discovered by Holmes (Deisher 1933). Still, Ad30 is certainly one of the largest quarrying sites, consisting of a cluster of 40-50 pits, some up to 22 feet in diameter on the flat part of the knoll (Latchford n.d.). Along the side of the hill, below the 1400 foot contour other isolated pits have been located. In addition, small rock overhangs have been found with clusters of chips and wastage. Although the rhyolite may have been quarried and subject to primary reduction at the top of the knoll, final reduction and finishing into tools, such as projectile points, occurred at the Ad1 site, in the floodplain below (Deisher 1933; Latchford n.d.). There a layer of flakes 2-8 inches deep is reported (Deisher 1933).

The local use of rhyolite for tools seems to have spanned all time periods between the Early Archaic and Late Woodland (8000 B.C.-1500 A.D.) (Witthoft 1971, Kinsey 1958:3). It may, therefore, be presumed that the quarrying of rhyolite from Ad30 would have spanned that time. During the Transitional period (1800-1000 B.C.), extensive regional use of rhyolite for lithic tools is indicated, especially for projectile points and drills. The almost exclusive use of rhyolite for chipped stone during this period led Witthoft (1971) to define the Susquehanna Rhyolite Industry. Evidence of this Industry has been found as far as the Upper Susquehanna River in New York State, some 200 miles distant. The chips from this Industry are diagnostic in shape as well as material, being large, broad, very thin, sharp-edged and oval to subovate (ibid. p.174).

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 8000BC-1550AD

Builder/Architect N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Carbaugh Run Rhyolite Quarry Site is one of the larger known rhyolite quarrying sites in Pennsylvania, with an estimated 40-50 pits in one location. Both Ad30 and Ad1 can be expected to yield information on the core reduction process as it pertains to rhyolite and provide a research base for studies into prehistoric technology. As most lithic materials from a single quarry carry a source-specific chemical composition, the Carbaugh Run Rhyolite Quarry Site, as a rhyolite source, can be used to source Rhyolite at other sites, establishing the flow of materials through an exchange system, and providing information for the analysis of local and regional trade, especially during the Transitional Period when rhyolite appears to have been the dominant lithic material. In addition, the site is but one of several quarrying sites, and acts as part of a system of lithic procurement in the area, which may be used to study other interrelationships of the quarries in the South Mountain area. The quarry site and its associated habitation site, form a subset of the settlement system, which may influence the location of other settlements and camps, and as such, may be an object of study. Finally, the dating of obsidian through rates of hydration, currently in practice, may some day be applied to other crypto-crystalline quartzes which share this trait (hydration), and may make the direct dating of rhyolite possible in the future. The characteristics of the source material would become an important parameter in figuring the rates.

Carbaugh Ken Yolite Harry
adams co.

9. Major Bibliographical References

(see continuation sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 101

Quadrangle name Caledonia Park, PA

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C			
E			
G			

B			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D			
F			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

(see continuation sheet)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ira Beckerman

organization N/A date 1981

street & number 630 Humphrey Court #202 telephone (717) 545-5698

city or town Harrisburg state Pennsylvania

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title Dr. Larry E. Tise, State Historic Preservation Officer date 12/4/85

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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Continuation sheet Carbaugh Site 36Ad30

Item number 9,10

Page 2

Deisher, Henry

1933 South Mountain Indian Quarries, Pennsylvania Archaeologist 3(3): 6-7:18-19.

Frost, S.W.

1935 "Indian Sites of Adams County, Pennsylvania", Pennsylvania Archaeologist 4(4): 14-20.

1944 "Types of Arrowheads Found in Adams County, PA." Pennsylvania Archaeologist 14(1-4): 23-30.

Kinsey, W. Fred, II

1958 "An Early Woodland Rock Shelter in South Central Pennsylvania", Pennsylvania Archaeologist, 28(1): 1-4.

Latchford, Rev. Steven F.

n.d. Rhyolite quarries, Adams County, Pennsylvania. Manuscript on file at the William Penn Memorial Museum, Harrisburg.

Stose, George W.

1932 Geology and Mineral Resources of Adams County, Pennsylvania. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Topographic and Geologic Survey, Bulletin C1

Witthoft, John

1971 Broad spearpoints and the Transitional Period Cultures. In B.C. Kent, I.F. Smith, III, and C. McCann (eds.) Foundations of Pennsylvania Prehistory, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. PHMC, Harrisburg, pp. 161-194.

Boundary Justification:

[REDACTED]

The absence of systematic survey or excavation at Carbaugh Run and the nature of the site preclude more precise definition of site boundaries or a detailed site map. No controlled surface survey or test excavation has ever been done at the site to define site boundaries, although there is widespread interest in such work. Preliminary information (Latchford n.d.) suggests that excavation would not be appropriate in the quarry area, although it could produce significant information at Ad1. Surface survey and mapping might establish more precisely the size of the quarry, although existing information is probably generally correct. The observed locations of quarry pits and debitage probably represent only the more obvious loci of prehistoric quarrying which may have occurred at exposed outcrops extending along the rhyolite vein for a considerable distance.