



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18PR218

Site Name: Gardner & Curry IV

Prehistoric

Other name(s): Manning Overlook, MO-A-1

Historic

Brief Description:

Early Archaic lithic quarry, Mid 20th century Irish-American tenant house

Unknown

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 11

SCS soil & sediment code B1B2

Latitude 38.6547 Longitude -77.0285

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m Site slope 0-2%

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 Matta

#### Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Minimum distance to water is 92 m

#### Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

## Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site  Woodland site

Archaic site  MD Adena

Early archaic Y Early woodland

Middle archaic  Mid. woodland

Late archaic  Late woodland

- Contact period site  ca. 1820 - 1860
- ca. 1630 - 1675  ca. 1860 - 1900
- ca. 1675 - 1720  ca. 1900 - 1930
- ca. 1720 - 1780  Post 1930 Y
- 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 Y
- Hispanic  Irish-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 N

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken

### Historic context samples

Soil samples taken N

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18PR218

Site Name: Gardner & Curry IV

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Manning Overlook, MO-A-1

Historic

Brief Description:

Early Archaic lithic quarry, Mid 20th century Irish-American tenant house

Unknown

## 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)	1	Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>
Le Croy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>
Morrow Mntn	<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"/>
Dames Qtr	<input type="checkbox"/>	Coulbourn	<input type="checkbox"/>
Selden Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Watson	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accokeek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mockley	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wolfe Neck	<input type="checkbox"/>	Clemson Island	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vinette	<input type="checkbox"/>	Page	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shepard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Townsend	<input type="checkbox"/>
Keyser	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minguannan	<input type="checkbox"/>
Yeocomico	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sullivan Cove	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monongahela	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shenks Ferry	<input type="checkbox"/>
Susquehannock	<input type="checkbox"/>	Moyaone	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Potomac Crk	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Sherd Types			
<b>Earthenware</b>		Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<b>Porcelain</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<b>Stoneware</b>	
		English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Nottingham	<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			
Flaked stone	2636	Other fired clay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	8	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire-cracked rock	22	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	9	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 type="checkbox"/>	Fer quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sil sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Chalcedony	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Argilite	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>

Dated features present at site

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.	19
		Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Features			
Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hearth/chimney	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Planting feature	<input type="checkbox"/>
Paling ditch/fence	<input type="checkbox"/>	Road/walkway	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Mill raceway	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Wheel pit	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		standing ruins	<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: 18PR218

Site Name: Gardner & Curry IV

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Manning Overlook, MO-A-1

Historic

Brief Description:

Early Archaic lithic quarry, Mid 20th century Irish-American tenant house

Unknown

## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

Site 18PR218, also known as Gardner & Curry IV or as the Manning Overlook, MO-A-1 Site, is the archeological remains of an Early Archaic resource procurement site south of Accokeek in Prince George's County. The ruins of a mid 20th century Irish-American tenant house are also present at 18PR218. The site is situated on the southern edge of a knoll overlooking a small intermittent stream that drains towards Mattawoman Creek. Soils at the site are primarily Beltsville silt loams.

The site was first identified in 1977 during a survey conducted in advance of construction of the Indian Head Highway (MD 210). Fieldwork entailed both surface collection and limited excavation to examine soil stratigraphy. Artifacts recovered in 1977 included quartz, quartzite, and rhyolite debitage as well as some fire-cracked rock. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered. The site was recorded as being situated within a floodplain area on what is today considered the western margin of the site. It should be noted that the 1977 survey was restricted to areas within the right of way (ROW) for the construction of MD 210. It was suggested that the site was a typical, small, stone tool manufacturing station, but was recommended as ineligible for listing on the NRHP.

The site was not examined again until November of 2004, when additional survey work was conducted as part of the Phase I survey of the "Manning Ovelook" subdivision property. The property owner was planning to subdivide approximately 37 acres in two discontinuous parcels divided by Manning Road East for construction of residential units. As part of the subdivision review process, the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission (M-NCPPC) requested that the developer contract professional archeologists to conduct Phase I survey prior to development of the property. Ultimately, this survey identified prehistoric artifact concentrations on a terrace immediately above and east of the original, 1977 boundaries of 18PR218.

Phase I work in 2004 entailed the excavation of shovel test pits (STPs) at 20 m intervals across the site. All STPs were 30 cm in diameter and were dug a minimum of 10 cm into sterile soil. All excavated soils were screened through hardware cloth to ensure uniform artifact recovery. Although no diagnostic artifacts were found, a large quantity of quartz and quartzite debitage was collected, with flakes representing all levels of reduction and suggesting specialized behavior (such as a workshop activities) where an individual or individuals worked several pieces to reduce them for transport and off-site finishing. The Phase I prehistoric assemblage consisted of 1 possible flaked tool, 1 groundstone object, 1 hammerstone, and 158 piece of debitage.

The Phase I work in 2004 led to the expansion of the site boundaries to include the knoll above where the site was first identified in 1977. It was thought that perhaps the material initially encountered in the 1970s was washed downslope from its original location on the knoll. The expanded site boundaries encompassed the remains of a mid 20th century farmstead, characterized by the ruins of farm buildings, and a concentration of brick, metal, domestic glass, and ceramics. This location is unmarked on late 19th and early 20th century maps of the area, but a structure is clearly present in a 1938 aerial photograph of the area. It is also depicted in some later maps, up until the mid 1960s. Most likely, the farmstead was in use for a very short time, between ca. 1930 and ca. 1965. The Irish-American Mahoney family is known to have owned the site during this period. Upon receipt of the Phase I results, M-NCPPC requested a Phase II site evaluation.

Phase II work was carried out in early 2005 and included the excavation of 13 additional STPs and eight 1 X 1 m test excavation units.

Shovel test pits were spaced at 10 m intervals in portions of the site deemed by the field director to yield material culture based on the prior Phase I studies. Each of the STPs measured approximately 30 cm in diameter and were excavated in levels that approximated the existing soil horizons. All soil was screened through hardware cloth. Each was dug 10 cm into culturally sterile soil unless physical obstructions or thick deposits of fill prevented excavation. Once an STP was completed observations regarding the surrounding vegetation, artifacts recovered and stratigraphy were recorded. Measurements were recorded in metric units. Stratigraphy was recorded with notations concerning color, texture, and consistency and using standard recordation methods. Shovel tests were backfilled after completion.

Test units were placed in artifact concentrations within activity loci. Soils within these units were removed by hand in arbitrary or natural stratigraphic layers. The Phase I survey initially identified two distinct soil strata, a plowzone (or Ap) horizon underlain by subsoil. For the purposes of test unit excavation, the plowzone was removed as a single stratigraphic unit, without further division into arbitrary levels. Soils beneath the Ap were excavated with arbitrary, 10 cm, levels between natural strata breaks. All soil was screened through hardware cloth. Once a test unit was completed, observations regarding soil color, soil texture, soil context, artifacts recovered, and the presence or absence, and nature of any features were recorded. Measurements were recorded in metric units. Soil color was recorded using standard methods and nomenclature and units were backfilled upon completion.

The Phase II evaluation recovered 2,514 artifacts, including only one temporally diagnostic projectile point dating to the Early Archaic period. No subsurface features were identified. Less than one percent (84 artifacts) of the total artifact assemblage was recovered from the truncated B horizon.

The full Phase II assemblage consisted of 1 jasper Kirk notched point, 4 other bifaces made of quartzite, 2,291 flakes, 162 pieces of shatter, 7 ground stone objects, 8 use-modified objects (hammerstones), 22 pieces of fire-cracked rock, and 19 miscellaneous historic objects. The vast majority of the prehistoric objects were made of quartzite (2,242 objects), followed by quartz (234), chert (18), and jasper (1).

Site 18PR218 is a lithic resource procurement that also yielded evidence of tool-making activities and processing of food resources. However, based on the lack of intact features and a paucity of diagnostics, the research potential of the site is severely limited. No additional archeological investigations are recommended.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

97002436