



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN1396

Site Name: Tanyard Cove Area B

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Late 19th-early 20th century domestic site

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 7

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 39.1714

Longitude -76.5596

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m

Site slope 0-12%

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 Tany

#### Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 152 m

#### Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

## 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

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		0	
Clovis	0	Perkiomen	0		
Hardaway-Dalton	0	Susquehana	0		
Palmer	0	Vernon	0		
Kirk (notch)	0	Piscataway	0		
Kirk (stem)	0	Calvert	0		
Le Croy	0	Selby Bay	0		
Morrow Mntn	0	Jacks Rf (notch)	0		
Guilford	0	Jacks Rf (pent)	0		
Brewerton	0	Madison/Potomac	0		
Otter Creek	0	Levanna	0		

## Prehistoric Sherd Types

Marcey Creek	0	Popes Creek	0	Shepard	0	Keyser	0
Dames Qtr	0	Coulbourn	0	Townsend	0	Yeocomico	0
Selden Island	0	Watson	0	Minguannan	0	Monongahela	0
Accokeek	0	Mockley	0	Sullivan Cove	0	Susquehannock	0
Wolfe Neck	0	Clemson Island	0	Shenks Ferry	0		
Vinette	0	Page	0	Moyaone	0		
				Potomac Crk	0		

## Historic Sherd Types

<b>Earthenware</b>		Ironstone	56	Staffordshire	0	<b>Stoneware</b>	
Astbury	0	Jackfield	2	Tin Glazed	0	English Brown	2
Borderware	0	Mn Mottled	0	Whiteware	204	Eng Dry-bodied	0
Buckley	0	North Devon	0	<b>Porcelain</b>	44	Nottingham	2
Creamware	80	Pearlware	262			Rhenish	0
						Wt Salt-glazed	2

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay		0	
Flaked stone	9	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Ground stone	0	Modified faunal	0		
Stone bowls	0	Unmod faunal	0		
Fire-cracked rock	0	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Other lithics (all)	0	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Ceramics (all)	0	Uncommon Obj.	0		
Rimsherds	0	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>		

## Prehistoric Features

Mound(s)	0	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"/>

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related		20	
Pottery (all)	1003	Activity item(s)	40		
Glass (all)	652	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Architectural	1446	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Furniture	34	Misc. kitchen	355		
Arms	8	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Clothing	49	Misc.	1056		
Personal items	2	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> coal		

## Historic Features

Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<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:  0 +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 8:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 9:  +/-  years BP Reliability

Additional radiocarbon results available



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Historic

Brief

Description:

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Unknown

## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at N/A

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

Site 18AN1396, also known as Tanyard Cove Area B, is a 19th/early 20th century domestic site located near Solley, Anne Arundel County. The site comprises two components, but whether they are just spatially distinct or represent successive occupations remains uncertain. The upper locus occupies the top of a knoll and part of the slope, the lower locus on a moderate slope below the first. The site was entirely forested, however, it has likely been destroyed due to construction work. Soils are Keyport sandy loam 2%-5%; Evesboro loamy sand 0-6%, and it doesn't appear that the area was ever plowed.

The area where the site was located was owned by Elizabeth S. and James E. Williams between 1853 and 1878. The Williamses appear to have attended the Marley Protestant Methodist Church on Marley Neck Boulevard east of the project area, where their family name appears alongside of those of the Grays, Johnsons, Chases, and Youngs. Many of the monuments appear to have been removed from that cemetery and replaced with concrete slabs. At the rear of the cemetery are a number of fieldstone markers that may well represent African American decedents.

Elizabeth Williams, who appears on the 1878 atlas map, conveyed the 180-acre parcel to William H. Hall in 1878. She had acquired the 180 acres as part of a division of the estate of her father, John Hall (of Jesse), through John's widow Mary who had received her 142 dower parcel (the project area) in 1839. John Hall had purchased parts of Jacobs Resurvey Contrived, Patiences Trouble, Roundabout Hills, and Eleventh Hour in 1825 from Dorsey Jacobs. Jacobs had resurveyed and patented Patiences Trouble in 1800 for 281 acres and he patented Eleventh Hour in 1822 for 607 acres. The relationship of the Symphony at Tanyard Cove parcel to Eleventh Hour (which included Jacobs Resurvey Contrived) appears in both parcels imposed on the 1878 map of Anne Arundel's Third District.

William Hall's heirs sold the property in 1926 to Harry Carpenter who, with his wife Mary, sold the property to a holding company in 1954. It remains to be demonstrated whether the Hall-Williams family farmed with the help of slaves and tenants, or with hired hands from the neighborhood; if the former, then slave housing and tenancies should occur on the property. It is certain that the Hall and Williams families held the land from 1825 to 1926.

In 2006 and 2008, Gibb Archaeological Consulting completed work at the site and other areas of interest. Study Area B, which comprised of three acres, was surveyed by shovel test pits every 25-feet. Forty-six contexts yielded cultural material, most from the upper portions of Transects 9 through 11, and the lower portions of Transects 14 through 18. A single wire nail and two sherds of machine-molded vessel glass suggest a late 19th- or early 20th-century date, but the preponderance of ceramic sherds (relative to vessel glass) and the presence of Pearlware (n=2), five lead-glazed red/buff earthenwares, and 66 white earthenwares suggests occupation during the second and third quarters of the 19th century. One shovel test encountered a mortared foundation of stone and common red brick. The distributions indicate two sites: one atop the knoll, the other on the flat below.

In 2010, the Anne Arundel County Archaeologist requested investigation of the two loci that were identified through close-interval shovel testing in 2008. The field crew used a Cobra metal detector and small spot finder to identify and recover metal artifacts. Recovered object locations were then mapped with a Sokkia SET3110 total station. Metal detecting identified not two, but three well-defined loci. Each is spatially distinct from the others and is treated separately. Locus 1 occupies the highest point of the site. The knoll top is relatively level with the steepest grades to the north and west. Metal-detecting defined an area of approximately 5,200 ft squared. The ovoid distribution measures approximately 90 ft by 70 ft and yielded 96 artifacts, 72 of which are ferric. The distribution is sparse, about 0.02 artifacts per square foot. Nails (26) and other architectural hardware (three strap hinges), coupled with a brick fragment and several window pane sherds, indicate a building; but the numbers are low given the intensity of the metal detector sweep, and the nail types point to site use throughout the 19th century.

Recovered domestic materials include ceramics (one pearlware, one ironstone), a spoon and knife, and vessel glass. Although few, the artifacts—domestic and architectural—point to occupation throughout the 19th century, but not necessarily continuous occupation.

The field crew tested this locus with nine 5 ft by 5 ft units (1-6, 8-9), not including extensions to units 3 and 4. Eight units produced nearly 4200 artifacts in 13 categories. Vessel sherds—ceramic, glass, and cast iron—represent the single largest category (n=1415), closely followed by architectural artifacts (n=1319); however, the latter number is an underestimate, omitting as it does 637 flat, colorless or aqua-colored glass sherds, many of which undoubtedly are window glass fragments. Ceramics indicate 18th- through 19th centuries. Eighteenth-century ceramic types include: Nottingham, Tin-glazed Earthenware, White Salt-glazed Stoneware, British Brown Stoneware, Creamware, and Westerwald. Late 18th-/early 19th-century types include: Pearlware and Chinese Porcelain.

Several types span the second half of the 18th century and first half of the 19th century: Mid-Atlantic Slipware and various red and buff wares. Other types are difficult to pinpoint, but generally were made throughout the 19th century and even into the 20th century: Whiteware, Yellowware, American stonewares, and Cream-colored Earthenware. Alkaline-glazed Stonewares and the machine-molded glass vessels are late 19th or early 20th century.

Food remains (n=319) also are prominent, but most of this material came from a feature. Excavation of Units 2 and 4 exposed a large pit with clusters of butchered cattle remains at the pit/A1 horizon interface. Two interesting small finds from Locus 1 are a possible picker's check and a jeton. Finds from Locus 1 suggest a small dwelling occupied from the late 18th through 19th centuries, perhaps sporadically.

Locus 2 occupies a low flat area on the saddle between the knoll on which Locus 1 is situated and another knoll. Metal-detecting defined an area of approximately 1,650 ft<sup>2</sup>.

The ovoid distribution measures approximately 60 ft by 30 ft, although several isolated finds were recovered further afield. Metal detecting produced only metal artifacts, a total of 52. The distribution is sparse, about 0.03 artifacts per square foot, but seemingly denser than Locus 1; however, the range of materials recovered from Locus 2 is more restricted: 18 as opposed to 28 categories. A large metal tub, not collected, also was found, adding a category to the Locus 2 assemblage. The pearlwares (n=25), creamwares (n=6), and single tinglazed earthenware sherd do not accord with the galvanized metal wash tub and wire clothes hanger recovered from Locus 2, or with the stamped metal saucepan. Clearly at least two components are represented at Locus 2. If merely trash midden, the deposits would suggest continuity in occupation; but a more reasonable inference is that there was a small dwelling in this location and that it was occupied throughout the 19th century, if intermittently.

Three square units (10-12), each measuring 5 ft on a side, were excavated at Locus 2. Few artifacts were recovered from the units (n=268), especially if coal, brick, and oyster shell are omitted from the tally. Nonetheless, the excavation unit data do not support the findings of metal detecting. Brick, mortar, coal, and likely window glass all point to a heated structure, although the 12 nails recovered from the units does not suggest a substantial building, even one built of dressed or partially dressed logs. The units also produced a wide range of ceramic types—although not as wide as that for Locus 1—suggesting occupation throughout the 19th century: Tin-glazed Earthenware, Creamware, Pearlware, Whiteware, Ironstone, and Alkaline-glazed Stoneware.

Locus 3, previously unidentified, was defined on the basis of magnetic anomalies encountered while defining the edges of Locus 1. The cluster of stone at the core of the locus had been repeatedly noted during previous investigations. Shovel tests produced no significant cultural material. Metal detecting, however, revealed a tight, well-defined cluster of iron artifacts among the stones. Encompassing only 850 ft<sup>2</sup> and measuring approximately 42 ft by 26 ft, Locus 3 yielded 51 artifacts to the metal detecting teams. The metal objects recovered from Locus 3 through metal detecting appeared to be different from those recovered at the other two loci. Several were tools, suggesting a shop building for smithing or mechanical work. Four units (13-16) were excavated in the midst of the stone rubble. Locus 3 appears to be the badly damaged remains of a smithy, or forge, probably one used to meet the needs of the surrounding farm and not intended for commerce. A hardy swage reveals the onetime presence of an anvil (hardy swages were designed to be seated in an anvil), further supporting the interpretation that Locus 3 was a small shop with a forge. A few bricks and nails (handwrought, machine-cut, and indeterminate) and a strap



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 Prehistoric 

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 Historic 

 Unknown 
**Brief**
**Description:**

Late 19th-early 20th century domestic site

hinge, coupled with the stone and scorched earth, indicate a building. Ceramic and glass vessel sherds suggest an occupation in the second quarter of the 19th century, but a more definitive date is not possible because of the small sample size. Only one piece of coal was recovered, suggesting that any forge that might have been used on site was fueled with charcoal.

The presence of a wide range of ceramic and glass vessel types at all three loci is problematic. The quantity of material present does not suggest intensive domestic occupation for more than a century at any of the loci. There seems little doubt that Locus 1 was occupied, at least sporadically, from sometime in the 18th century until the late 19th or even early 20th centuries. The possibility that the presence of small numbers of glass and ceramic sherds at the other two loci is a result of natural and cultural transformation processes must be seriously considered. Both lay downslope from Locus 1.

In summation, intensive metal detecting at the Area B site, coupled with instrument survey, identified three loci: the early 19th-century dwelling site (Locus 1) and diffuse late historic scatter of debris (Locus 2) previously documented, and a third concentration of largely iron artifacts around a cluster of fieldstone suggestive of a smithy (Locus 3). The cluster of stone had been noted during two earlier investigations of the property, but shovel tests and surface reconnaissance failed to identify any material culture. Metal detecting of the dwelling site led to the discovery of numerous iron artifacts tightly clustered around the fieldstones. Recovery of those objects and instrument survey of those finds and of the stones, coupled with the excavation of four 5 ft by 5 ft units revealed the badly disturbed remains of a late 19th-century shop of the sort that probably served only the farm of which it was a part.

Metal detecting and three units excavated in Area B2 revealed a linear scatter of late 19th-/early 20th-century domestic material suggestive of a household trash dump. Eight units at the dwelling site produced a mixture of 18th through late 19th-century domestic refuse suggestive of a reoccupied or sporadically occupied building. A large pit was exposed and excavated, yielding butchered cattle remains in the upper portion, but little more than handmade common red brick and stone in the lower portion. The site has been extensively disturbed, in part by demolition, in part by late historic activities such as percolation testing and probable lumbering. The scatter of domestic refuse around and beyond the three loci suggests erosion and redeposition of material that had its origin in the long-term occupation of Locus 1.

The site has likely been destroyed by the development of housing in the area.

**External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):**

95008618, 95008645, Site File