

Phase II and Phase III Project Cover Sheet

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REPORT INFORMATION:

1998 Hornum, M.B. and W. Lowthert IV
Phase II Archeological Evaluation of Site 18AN372 at the Proposed Tanyard Cove Development, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.
Submitted to CSX Real Property

Library ID No: 97001131 Catalog/Shelving ID: AN 436

Research Firm/Institution:

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100
Frederick, MD 21701

Sites examined:

18AN372

Project Details:

Phase I

Phase II

Phase III

Project Justification:

Site 18AN372 was first identified in 1997 during a Phase I survey for the proposed Tanyard Cove Development in Anne Arundel County. This work was eventually expanded into a Phase II evaluation of the site in 1998, which is the subject of this report. All archeological work was carried out in compliance with Article 26, Title 3-109 of the Anne Arundel County Subdivision regulations, which mandate consideration for archeological resources as part of the planning review process. In this case, the county archeologists requested the initial Phase I and subsequent Phase II studies as mitigative efforts. The proposed development would have entailed the construction of residential housing and the associated utility and infrastructure installations. Such construction and the associated grading would have an adverse impact on any archeological resources within the project area.

Project Objectives:

- Determine the nature, age, and function of the archeological resource.
- Assess the horizontal and vertical boundaries of the resource.
- Determine the integrity and information potential of the resource.

Research Potential:

Within the prehistoric component at 18AN372, there appears to be sufficient vertical and horizontal integrity to differentiate distinct activity areas and to assess them within the context of particular periods, especially for the site's Early Woodland material. The site can address significant research issues related to the intrasite organization of Early Woodland activities that have not been able to be studied extensively at nearby sites. In addition, the significant number of sherds of a previously undocumented steatite and quartz-tempered ware that may be transitional between Selden Island and Accokeek wares suggests that the Early Woodland component is locally and regionally significant. Although less well preserved, the site's Late Woodland component was in a horizontally discrete northern area of the site. Analyses of the ceramics from this component and documentation of this occupation can address research questions related to Late Woodland settlement patterns and technology. The historic component lacks evidence for vertical integrity. In addition, the presence of a substantial but unknown quantity of secondarily deposited material indicates minimal potential to address meaningful research issues concerning the relationship between midden deposits or site structure. Ultimately, the housing development that would have impacted 18AN372 did not go forward. But, based on the above findings, the site's prehistoric components should be examined further if it should become threatened by future development.

REPORT INFORMATION:

2006 Gibb, J.
Phase I archaeological survey of the proposed Independence Adult Services facility, Marley Neck Road, Solley, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

Library ID No: 95008645 Catalog/Shelving ID: AN 809

Research Firm/Institution:

James G Gibb Archaeological Consulting
2554 Carrollton Road
Annapolis, MD 21403

Sites examined:

18AN1395 18AN1396 18AN1397

Project Details:

Phase I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Project Justification:
Phase II		Anne Arundel County's Department of Planning & Code Enforcement has required a Phase I archaeological survey, a decision based on the site's setting and the presence of inventoried prehistoric and historic archaeological sites in the vicinity.
Phase III		

Project Objectives:
During June and July of 2006, Gibb Archaeological Consulting undertook a Phase I archaeological survey of the 160-acre tract. Approximately 100 acres were surveyed, the remaining 60 acres having previously been mined for sand or set aside as non-tidal wetlands or woodland buffers. Background research suggested a high probability of encountering prehistoric artifacts—though not of discernable stratigraphic deposits—on the relict dunes, and 19th-century artifacts and deposits associated with slave quarters and free Black and White tenancies

Research Potential:

The prehistoric resources do not appear to be historically significant, although it is possible that larger numbers of prehistoric materials may be found in the deep sands of the relict dunes. The historic resources may be historically significant if larger numbers of artifacts can be found and those artifacts form statistically supportable clusters.

REPORT INFORMATION:

2010 Gibb, J.
Phase II archaeological site examination of Tanyard Cove petroglyph (18AN1395) and Domestic (18AN1396) sites, Tanyard Cove subdivision, Marley Neck Road, Solley, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

Research Firm/Institution:

James G Gibb Archaeological Consulting
2554 Carrollton Road
Annapolis, MD 21403

Library ID No: 95008618 Catalog/Shelving ID: AN 794

Sites examined:

18AN1395 18AN1396

Project Details:

Phase I		Project Justification:
Phase II	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NVR, Inc., of Reston, Virginia, is undertaking a 160-acre Tanyard Cove subdivision project on the east side of Marley Neck Road in Solley, Anne Arundel County (Maryland Archeological Research Unit 7). The entirely wooded parcel has been the subject of a Phase I archaeological identification survey and three Phase II site examinations: Tanyard Cove Petroglyph (18AN1395), Tanyard Cove Area B (18AN1396), and Tanyard Cove Area D (18AN1397) sites.
Phase III		

Project Objectives:
This report is focused on the spatial structure of the deposits encountered during the two earlier investigations and the connection between those deposits, the 19th-century African American community in the Solley area, and the descendant community that persists east of the sites under investigation.

Research Potential:

The only historically significant cultural resource at the petroglyph site appears to be the petroglyph. 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). 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. The site has been extensively disturbed, in part by demolition, in part by late historic activities such as percolation testing and probable lumbering.