



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18GA322

Site Name: Tomlinson Inn

Prehistoric

Other name(s) FS 10

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Early 19th to Mid 20th century inn and tavern site

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 24

SCS soil & sediment code WhC2,BrB,CuB

Latitude 39.6908

Longitude -79.0876

Physiographic province Allegheny Plateau

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m

Site slope 0-8%

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) Meadow Run

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 10 m

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Woodland site

Contact period site

ca. 1820 - 1860

Y

Archaic site

MD Adena

ca. 1630 - 1675

ca. 1860 - 1900

Y

Early archaic

Early woodland

ca. 1675 - 1720

ca. 1900 - 1930

Y

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland

ca. 1720 - 1780

Post 1930

Y

Late archaic

Late woodland

ca. 1780 - 1820

Y

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

Inn/Tavern

Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples

Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken

Historic context samples

Soil samples taken

N

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken



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Diagnostic Artifact Data:

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

Historic Sherd Types

Earthenware		Ironstone	52	Staffordshire		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	1836	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	17	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	396			Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
						Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

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

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	3670	Activity item(s)	651
Glass (all)	1632	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	3266	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	14	Misc. kitchen	414
Arms	72	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	27	Misc.	291
Personal items	15	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Features

Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 8: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 9: +/- years BP Reliability

Additional radiocarbon results available



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External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC Lab

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The Tomlinson Inn site (18GA322) is a late-eighteenth to mid-twentieth century historic inn and tavern site. The site is the location of the Tomlinson Inn (also known as the Stone House Inn) built by Jesse Tomlinson along the National Road in 1818. An earlier inn, the Red House Inn built by Jesse's father, Joseph, is also presumed to be in this area. Additionally, the family cemetery is on the property, potential graves of soldiers who died during the French and Indian War may be on the property, and it is possible that archaeological evidence of slave houses exists on the property.

The archaeological site 18GA322 is a contributing resource to the Little Meadows archaeological district 18GA323. 18GA322 also overlaps the previously recorded Tomlinson Inn and the Little Meadows Historic District listed on the National Register of Historic Places (MHT G-I-A-012).

18GA322 is located on both sides of the National Road, nearby Chestnut Ridge Road. The Tomlinson Inn site contains a cluster of above ground features: the Tomlinson Inn, a garage, a barn, barn office, a cold storage "cave", three concrete sidewalks, and a set of carriage steps in front of the Inn. A moderate to dense scatter of historic cultural materials was documented around these structures. Soils at the site are Wharton silt loam and Ernest silt loam.

The Tomlinson Inn site was first investigated for its archaeological potential in 2015 during a Phase I archeological survey within the proposed limits of disturbance for improvements to US 219 from I-68 to north of Old Salisbury Road in Garrett County. The Phase I survey of 18GA322 included archival research, pedestrian survey, and the excavation of 142 shovel test pits (STPs) at 10-meter intervals.

During the Phase I, pedestrian survey of 18GA322 identified five above ground features: the Tomlinson Inn, a garage, a barn, barn office, and a cold storage "cave". Forty-three of the Phase I STPs contained historic cultural material. Almost all (>99%) of the artifacts recovered in the STP survey were found in the A horizon. A total of 653 artifacts were recovered from the STPs, comprising items from the kitchen (n=386), architectural (n=164), activities (n=63), miscellaneous (n=33), tobacco pipe (n=4), arms (n=1), clothing (n=1), and personal (n=1) groups.

The ceramic assemblage included refined earthenwares such as whiteware (n=132), pearlware (n=11), ironstone (n=9), and porcelain (n=1). Utilitarian wares including redware (n=87) and stoneware (n=13) were also recovered. The presence of diagnostic refined earthenwares ranging from pearlware to ironstone with a polychrome decal decoration suggests a continuous occupation of the site from the late-eighteenth century to at least the early twentieth century, which is supported by the archival research. Archival research conducted for the Phase I survey indicated that site 18GA322 is associated with the Tomlinson Inn property, which was originally patented in 1760 by Joseph Tomlinson.

Artifact patterning in the Phase I survey indicated that the oldest artifacts (mostly refined earthenwares) were recovered directly east of the Tomlinson Inn within the inner yard. A concentration of nails was also encountered and was suggested to be the remains of an outbuilding that appears in historic photographs of the Inn. Based on the results of the Phase I survey, site 18GA322 was considered potentially eligible for the NRHP because the site is associated with one of the earliest historic occupations in Garrett County and the site contained artifact deposits, standing structures, and cultural features dating to the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

Phase II work conducted in 2016 entailed more detailed archival research for the property and fieldwork consisting of a pedestrian survey, the excavation of eighteen 1x1 meter test units, a systematic metal detector survey, and a geophysical survey including GPR and Magnetometer studies.

Archival research indicated that the area where site 18GA322 is located was once part of Joseph Tomlinson's 100-acre tract, Good Will, which was patented in 1760. Shortly after Joseph Tomlinson patented Good Will, he built the Red House Inn, a public house along Braddock Road. Joseph Tomlinson transferred the Good Will tract to his son Jesse Tomlinson in two deeds, one dated 1777 and the other dated 1784. In 1818, Jesse Tomlinson built the Tomlinson Inn (also known as the Stone House Inn) near the location of the Red House Inn, but adjacent to the National Road. Jesse Tomlinson is believed to have run the Stone House Inn for only a year or two when he decided to retire and turn the daily business affairs over to his son-in-law, Jacob Sides. Jacob Sides managed the inn for several years before moving to Ohio, at which point a string of innkeepers managed the daily business of the inn.

Jesse Tomlinson kept the land in his name until his death in 1840, when the property was willed to his grandchildren, Ann Savina, Elizabeth Sides, Louisa Sides, and Aaron Sides. In 1867, the land was transferred from Ann Savina (Sides) Beall and Sallie C. Reid (daughter of Elizabeth Sides and William McGraw) to William Combs. William Combs transferred the property to his son John S. Combs in 1868. It is believed that during John Combs' ownership of the property, the Red House Inn structure was torn down (sometime between 1867 and 1875).

In 1896, John Combs bequeathed the property to his daughter Althea (Combs) Kuykendall. In 1939, Althea Kuykendall transferred the property to Sam U. Yoder. In 1952, Sam and Abbie Yoder transferred the property to their children Elmer S. Yoder, Maryann S. Yoder, and Lena Yoder Shrock. The Yoder heirs sold the property to Gilbert L. and Katharine Potter and Edwards L. and Iona Elizabeth Potter in 1955. The property was then sold by the Potters to Colonel Ball and Lu Hu Chuen Ball in 1961. In 1963, Lu Hu Chuen Ball sold the property to Henry T. Wilson. After Henry Wilson's death in 1968, his wife Norma Wilson sold the property to William H. Loy and Samuel H. Weese as equal partners. In 1972, Loy sold his portion of the property to John R. Hershberger and Mary E. Hershberger. The Hershbergers and the Weese's then sold one third of their property back to the Loy's in 1978, thus making the three families equal partners. On the same date, Samuel Weese transferred one half of his ownership of the property to his wife, Sandra Sue Weese (formerly Hershberger). In 1982, Samuel Weese transferred his remaining portion of the property to his now ex-wife Sandra Sue Hershberger. In 1986, Virginia Loy sold her portion of the property to John D. Hershberger (son of John R. Hershberger), making the Hershberger family the sole owners of the property. In 1988, John D. Hershberger transferred the property to his sisters Sandra Sue Crossland and Nancy Jane Grew, leaving them the sole property owners.

Phase II archeological fieldwork at 18GA322 involved pedestrian survey, the stratigraphic excavation of eighteen 1x1 meter test units and two subsurface features encountered in the test units, a systematic metal detector survey, and a geophysical survey (GPR and Magnetometer) that included ground truthing one anomaly via the excavation of three additional test units.

Test unit excavations were designed to investigate the potential locations of outbuildings, the Red House Inn, and other historic features. The metal detector survey was conducted in the agricultural fields west of the Tomlinson Inn. The geophysical surveys were conducted in the fields surrounding the site.



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Unknown

Description:

The test units were excavated with shovel and trowel by natural and/or cultural stratigraphic units, and by arbitrary 10 cm levels within thicker natural/cultural levels. Test units were excavated to at least the base of the artifact bearing stratum, although most were excavated 10 cm into sterile subsoil. Selected test units were excavated deeper to document stratigraphic information. The two subsurface features encountered at 18GA322 were not fully excavated during the Phase II, but every effort was made to determine their areal extent, depth, temporal affiliation, nature, and integrity. All excavated soil (including feature soil) was screened through mesh hardware cloth and any artifacts found were retained for identification. Soils were described using standard terminology and color descriptions. Photographs were taken and plan views and profiles were drawn as determined appropriate during excavation. All excavations were backfilled upon completion.

The systematic metal detector survey and the GPR and magnetometer surveys were all conducted in 30 m by 10 m collection grids. The systematic metal detector survey was conducted via transects that were guided by non-magnetic survey ropes. During the metal detector survey, potential targets were excavated as they were identified. All non-modern artifacts were collected and assigned a metal detector find number, which was marked on a pin flag and the artifact bag. All artifacts were mapped in situ using a sub-centimeter accurate RTK GPS unit.

The GPR survey was conducted with a GSSI SIR 3000 control unit using a 400Mhz antenna. After calibration, effective depth penetration was approximately 1.9m. For each collection grid, non-metallic surveyor's tapes were used to guide data collection in parallel transects at one meter spacing. A zig-zag pattern was used for data collection to optimize field time.

The magnetic survey was conducted with a Bartington Instruments Grad601 fluxgate gradiometer, which is a dual sensor instrument with 1-m spacing between each of the sensors. For each collection grid, non-metallic surveyor's tapes were used to guide data collection in parallel transects at two meter spacing. A zig-zag pattern was used for data collection to optimize field time.

During the Phase II pedestrian survey, additional above-ground features including a series of concrete sidewalks to the east of the Tomlinson Inn (radiating outward) and a set of carriage steps in front of the Inn were identified. The Phase II excavations resulted in the recovery of 7,058 historic artifacts from the eighteen test units and two subsurface features. Approximately 4,527 g of slag and 1,102 g of coal were also documented and discarded in the field.

The two subsurface features identified in the test units were interpreted as a modern pit with charcoal and ash (Feature 1) and as a rubble/destruction layer likely associated with an ancillary structure pictured behind the Tomlinson Inn in a 1908 post card (Feature 2).

Feature 1 was a small charcoal and ash pit. The feature exhibited an irregular outline measuring approximately 62 x 41 cm, with in sloping walls and an irregular basin. The feature contained a brick fragment, two pieces of olive bottle glass, a non-wire nail, 8.1g of slag, and sherds of undecorated whiteware (n=2), decal decorated ironstone (n=1), undecorated yellowware (n=1), and unglazed redware (n=1). Based on the shape of the feature and the artifacts recovered from the feature, it was determined that Feature 1 was a modern disturbance.

Feature 2 was a concentration of rubble likely associated with an ancillary structure located to the northeast of the Tomlinson Inn. A total of 562 artifacts were recovered from the general location of Feature 2. Many of these artifacts are architectural group items (n=358), followed by the kitchen (n=184), miscellaneous (n=13), and activities (n=6) groups. Most of the architectural group consists of slate roofing tile fragments (n=116). Additional architectural materials include window glass (n=73), brick fragments (n=27), mortar (n=13), a hardware staple (n=1), and fragments of a clay drainage pipe (n=3). Nails and nail fragments were also recovered from Feature 2 and consisted of wire (n=63), machine cut (n=32), non-wire (n=1), and unidentifiable (n=29) varieties. Kitchen group artifacts from Feature 2 consisted primarily of unidentified container glass (n=100) and sherds of whiteware (n=26), pearlware (n=3), and ironstone (n=2). The function of the structure was not definitively determined by the excavation of Feature 2. However, artifacts recovered from Feature 2 suggest a non-kitchen function and a later construction date (post-1885).

The artifacts recovered from the test units and features include kitchen group items (n=4,502), followed by the architectural group (n=2,307), miscellaneous (n=121), activities (n=86), tobacco (n=16), clothing (n=11), arms (n=5), furniture (n=6), and personal (n=4) groups.

Most of the kitchen group items are refined earthenware sherds (n=2404) or coarse earthenwares (n=988). Of the refined earthenware sherds that could be identified, the majority are whiteware (n=1,704), with pearlware (n=385), ironstone (n=43), and porcelain (n=16) also present. Only 456 of the 1,704 whiteware sherds are decorated, but over 21 different decorative ware types are represented. For the pearlware sherds, 166 of the 385 are decorated with eight decorative types represented. Utilitarian coarse earthenwares include redware (n=819) and salt glazed stoneware (n=100). Within the kitchen group, there are also several tavern related artifacts including a cask tap and fragments of drinking glasses.

Architectural group items recovered from the test units include brick fragments (n=889), pieces of window glass (n=735), nails and nail fragments (n=513), slate roofing tile fragments (n=127), drainage pipe fragments (n=21), and small quantities of mortar (n=13), linoleum tile (n=1), and plaster (n=1). The nail types present within the assemblage are wrought (n=31), machine cut (n=71), non-wire (n=156), wire (n=93), and unidentified (n=162).

The highest concentrations of artifacts recovered during the test unit excavation were from units directly east of the Tomlinson Inn. A second location of artifact dense test units was in the area of Feature 2. In general, most of the artifacts were recovered from the first two strata of each test unit, suggesting a lack of any deeply buried deposits other than features.

The metal detecting survey in the fields west of the Tomlinson Inn yielded 1,565 artifacts attributed to 18GA322. Many of the artifacts belonged to the architectural group (n=795) and the activities group (n=502). Miscellaneous (n=137), arms (n=66), kitchen (n=31), clothing (n=15), personal (n=10), tobacco pipe (n=1), and furniture (n=8) group items were also recovered. The architectural group is dominated by nails and nail fragments (n=753) with assorted hardware (n=29), fasteners (n=4), and possible fire back or stove parts (n=3) also present. Nail types within the assemblage include wrought (n=151), machine cut (n=167), non-wire (n=321), wire (n=69), and unidentified (n=51). The furniture group consisted mostly of miscellaneous furniture hardware and the miscellaneous group was comprised primarily of unidentified metal fragments.

The most common activities group artifacts within the 18GA322 metal detector assemblage are horseshoes, followed by miscellaneous hardware (n=273), harness hardware (n=138), and miscellaneous tools (n=35). The arms group consisted of round balls (n=35), unidentified bullets (n=21), 0.22 caliber bullets (n=2), iron alloy balls (n=2), buckshot (n=5), and an unidentified melted lead fragment (n=1). The kitchen group assemblage is composed primarily of metal objects such as cast-iron pot fragments (n=8) and utensil fragments (n=2). Several non-metal artifacts including ceramics (n=11) and glass (n=8) were also recovered. Nine coins were found including an 1846 US liberty head five dollar piece, an 1821 US silver half dollar, an 1804 US half cent, a Spanish Real



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(post 1758), an 1832 silver half dime, two twentieth century US Lincoln pennies, and two unidentified pocket worn copper alloy coins.

The eighteenth to nineteenth century materials recovered during the metal detecting survey were distributed in three general patterns. Activities artifacts were concentrated in the field north of US 40, but evenly distributed throughout the field. The architectural artifacts were concentrated in the center of the field south of US 40 and in the field north of US 40 in the area closest to the farm road running north from the Tomlinson Inn past the barn. The furniture group artifacts appeared to be situated in a somewhat linear orientation in the center of the field north of US 40.

The nineteenth century artifacts found in the metal detecting survey seemed to be indicative of domestic structures and were concentrated in two areas. The first area was in the center of the field south of US 40 and the second area was along northwest of the Tomlinson Inn Barn.

The twentieth century architectural group artifacts recovered via the metal detector survey appeared to be oriented in several linear formations, which may be the result of several fences at the edge of agricultural fields. Activities group artifacts were well distributed across the agricultural fields and may be associated with various plow parts. The personal group artifacts, mostly coins, were likely change dropped in the fields. The arms group artifacts likely represented modern hunting in the field north of US 40.

The GPR and magnetometer studies at 18GA322 revealed a feature on the south side of US 40, which ranged from 30 to 100cm in depth. The feature appeared to be rectilinear in shape and consisted of a dense concentration of point reflections of varying size, a pattern typically caused by structural remains and building rubble. Three test units were excavated over this possible structure feature. A drainage channel consisting of a linear trench of dense angular rocks was encountered, however excavations did not produce evidence for a cultural feature associated with a structure.

In total, during the Phase II investigation, 7,049 artifacts were recovered from the test units and an additional 1,565 artifacts were recovered during the metal detecting survey. Artifacts recovered from the area around the Tomlinson Inn, including a cask tap, glassware, pipe fragments, and tableware are typical of an 18th century inn and tavern. The predominance of refined earthenwares coupled with the diversity of ceramic decorations suggest that the owners of the Inn were concerned with the visual presentation of food stuffs, may have strived to purchase and use the most fashionable dishes, and that there was a relatively high turnover in styles/decorative patterns.

The test unit excavation, metal detector survey, and geophysical studies did not identify conclusive evidence of the locations of any early historic structures such as the Red House Inn or slave housing, although multiple potential subsurface features were suggested by these data.

In summary, Phase II investigations at 18GA322 revealed that the site contained a moderate to dense scatter of historic cultural materials primarily located nearby several above-ground features, including the Tomlinson Inn, a garage, a barn, barn office, a cold storage "cave", three concrete sidewalks, and a set of carriage steps in front of the Inn. The recovered artifacts dated from the late-eighteenth century to at least the early twentieth century and suggested continuous occupation of the site.

Based on the Phase I and II investigations, Site 18GA322 was found to contain archaeological deposits and features that would contribute new or significant information regarding historic occupations in the area, specifically inns and taverns associated with transportation networks such as Braddock Road and the national Road. Accordingly, 18GA322 was considered individually eligible for the NRHP and a contributing resource to the Little Meadows Archaeological District under Criterion A for its association with early travels and the opening of the western frontier, and under criterion D for its potential to yield important information on the multiple functions of a 19th century inn and its outlying areas and supporting structures, the use of topographical and horizontal space in the Little Meadows, the lifeways of the innkeepers and their free and enslaved employees, aspects of nineteenth century travel, and the shift to the use of the National Road as the Braddock Road was abandoned. The site is also encompassed within the Tomlinson Inn and Little Meadows Historic property and is considered a contributing resource to that property. Additional archaeological investigations are recommended should future projects plan to impact this site.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95002727