



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18HA234

Site Name: McCausland

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

late 18th-early 20th century hotel site

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 16

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 39.6493

Longitude -76.2650

Physiographic province Eastern Piedmont

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 146 m

Site slope 0

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 Deer

#### Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

#### Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 760 m

## 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

Y

ca. 1630 - 1675

ca. 1860 - 1900

Y

ca. 1675 - 1720

ca. 1900 - 1930

Y

ca. 1720 - 1780

Post 1930

ca. 1780 - 1820

Y

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

tavern

## 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



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

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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

<b>Earthenware</b>		Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Stoneware</b>	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/> 786	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Porcelain</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 58	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/> 240			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"/> 21	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

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"/>
		European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Dated features present at site

19th century midden and refuse pits, intact tavern-related features, and 20th century refuse pits

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1644	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> 208
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2540	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/> 3563	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/> 149
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/> 10	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/> 54	Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/> 499
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/> 23	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Historic Features

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

Additional radiocarbon results available



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Unknown

## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at SHA

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

The McCausland Site (18HA234), or McCausland's/McClausland's Tavern, consists of the archeological remains associated with an late 18th/early 19th-early 20th century hotel and tavern site in rural Harford County. The site is situated at the intersection of MD 440 and MD 136 in the historic town of Dublin, MD. It is on relatively flat upland terrain that forms a drainage divide between Deer Creek to the southwest and several small streams that flow directly east to the Susquehanna River. Soils at the site are Montalto and Aldino silt loams.

The chain of title for the tract on which the site is situated has been traced back as far as the late 19th century. Other records indicate that a George McCausland first leased the property in 1794, and later purchased in fee simple in 1801. However, historic maps of the area do not depict a structure near the intersection of MD 440 and MD 136 even by 1858. It is possible, indeed likely, however, that this early map is a highly impressionistic depiction of the landscape. Written records and oral history suggest that a hotel structure demolished around 1940 was an early 19th century tavern owned and operated by McCausland. Histories of the Mt. Ararat Lodge of the Masonic Temple illustrate "Major George McCausland's house in Dublin", and several informants identified McCausland's house as the hotel building removed in the middle 20th century. There is no doubt that the two are the same.

George McCausland is believed to have been born in Ireland in 1772. He came to Harford County before 1800 and built his home and tavern there and is also reported to have operated a general store in Dublin, and worked as a land surveyor. A Bill of Sale in the Historical Society of Harford County Archives indicates that George McCausland was economically active in the region by 1790, when he would have been around 18 years old.

The earliest land transaction involving McCausland is dated 1794. In that year, Charles Bever (variously spelled Beavar and Bevard) leased a parcel of land in Dublin to George McCausland. The lease parcel was, "a certain small lot of land to contain one acre where it may best suit said McCausland situated in Dublin...It being part of a tract of land called Arabia Petre". The terms of the lease agreement state that McCausland is to "raise a common log house upon said premises with a floor above and below, equal in size and magnitude with the house raised by Samuel W. Lee now standing at Dublin and also to fence the said lot sufficiently, said Bever to find the simber". McCausland agreed to pay Bever a ground rent of 20 shillings per annum for use of the property. This property is most likely the parcel that contains 18HA234 at the the intersection of MD 440 and MD 136, which is designated "Lot No.1" in later records, suggesting it was the first acquired by McCausland. The described log house also matches later descriptions of McCausland's house and tavern as well as the two-storey structure torn down in the 1940s.

The 1794 lease indicates that existing settlement was present in the town, as it references the house of Samuel W. Lee. The unusual requirement for McCausland to construct a log house suggests that it was to Charles Beavar's advantage to encourage further development. If early settlers had already developed lots in Dublin, they would have been seeking like-minded individuals to expand their settlement. George McCausland is listed in the October 1798 Federal Tax Assessment with 120 perches of land, but no dwelling valued at under \$100. This may mean the structure was extant at this time, and was valued at over \$100. Regardless, McCausland did go on to erect a structure, because in 1800, "George McCausland's house in Dublin" was chosen as the polling place for the Fifth Election District of Harford County. Records dating to 1809 more precisely identify the structure as McCausland's "house and tavern in Dublin". Large public structures such as taverns were often preferred as polling places. McCausland was also selected to serve on a Grand Jury in 1800.

In 1801, George McCausland purchased from Charles Beavar in fee simple the lot in the southeast corner of the MD 440/MD 136 intersection, "together with all its Improvements and hereditaments". The deed describes a parcel totaling  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an acre designated "Triangular Lot No. 1", a size and configuration that would remain unchanged until the middle 20th century. McCausland also became a naturalized US citizen on August 25th, 1802, something that required at least 5 years of residence. It is not known when he married his wife Elizabeth, but the birth of their oldest son around 1799 established the approximate date. Elizabeth's maiden name is unknown, but she is described by census records as having been born in Maryland.

McCausland became a prominent figure in the local area, and was a member of the Order of the Masons. Between 1810 and circa 1826 the Mt. Ararat Masonic Lodge met in McCausland's Tavern in Dublin. In January 1810, it was resolved that the lodge meet in Dublin, and in February of that year, "resolved that Dublin be the place of meeting...until some other more suitable Place...shall be determined, and that Bro. George McCausland be requested to prepare a room for that Purpose. Bro. McCausland, who had been elected Secretary, kept a tavern in Dublin". It was during this time that the Susquehanna River was bridged, first at Rock Run (1818), and later at Conowingo (ca. 1820). The bridges along the route from Baltimore, MD to Oxford, PA seem to have placed upper Harford County closer to the economic mainstream than it is today. McCausland's Tavern was apparently a successful enterprise.

Following the British attack on Havre de Grace, the 42nd Regiment of the Maryland Militia was formed in Harford County under the command of Lt. Colonel William Smith, Major Joshua Ward, and Major George McCausland. Lieutenant Colonel Smith was a prominent member of the Order of the Masons, and it may be that McCausland owed his influential position in the community to his Masonic affiliation. The 42nd was a reserve unit in the Battle of North Point, and was stationed at the battlements on Loudenslager's Hill during the Battle of Baltimore.

The 1814 Direct Tax, established to pay for the war effort, lists George McCausland in the Harford County Fifth Election District. The Direct Tax lists two slaves, an 18 year old "decrepid" boy and a 12 year old girl, both of whom may have worked in the Tavern. McCausland's landholdings by that time totaled almost 247 acres, including four improved one-acre lots in Dublin. One of these (No. 4 on the Direct Tax) contained a two-storey house measuring 40 by 18 feet, a kitchen, and a one-storey stable at a total value of \$1,000. The description of the house matches the hotel structure torn down in the 1940s. The fact that only a single two-storey structure was present on the lot in 1814 provides further support for the likelihood that it was identical to the two-storey log house called for in the 1794 lease. One-storey log houses measuring 10 X 18 ft (one unfinished) were present on McCausland's other three lots in Dublin.

The Dublin Post Office was established in 1814, and McCausland is listed as Postmaster of Dublin in 1816. Caveat Papers in the Land Office records in the Maryland State Archives indicate that McCausland was involved in suits regarding 'Partnership Dissolved' in 1805 and 'Four Partners' in 1814. Papers of the Chancery Court within the collections of the Maryland State Archives contain petitions filed between groups of individuals in 1811 and 1822, both listing George McCausland. The 1820 Census lists one person in George McCausland's household engaged in commerce (likely the tavern enterprise), the only time when such an occupation is listed for any member of the McCausland family.

McCausland died intestate on or about September 1, 1822. He seems to have been very successful, having amassed about 2,000 acres of land in Harford County and an estate valued at \$7,680 in 1834. His lots in town included two taverns, dwellings, stables, mature orchards, barns, and sheds. The tavern



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Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief

Description:

late 18th-early 20th century hotel site

Unknown

continued to be operated by McCausland's widow and children, and his lands and commercial operations eventually went to his heirs. However, the disposition of his lands was complicated by the fact that he died intestate with outstanding debts.

The complicated legal actions by which McCausland's lands were divided among his heirs and creditors dragged over the next two decades. Ultimately, on November 23rd, 1840, the Harford County Court appointed Thomas J. McCausland and John B. Foard to act as Trustees for McCausland's heirs "to sell and convey said estate", and to settle his estate equitably among his creditors and heirs. In 1843, the main tavern property was transferred from Elizabeth McCausland to her six daughters (Jane A., Louisa, Eliza, Maria C., Maryanne, and Lucinda). Also included in the sale were, "one black man, one yearling colt, three cows, three hogs, and all her household and kitchen furniture, ...premises, goods, chattel, property, and household and kitchen furniture, and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances thereunto". Aside from the reference to kitchen furniture, no mention is made of a tavern operation, as is true in all deeds related to the property.

Although there is no direct evidence, McCausland's five unmarried daughters likely worked in the main tavern establishment. Census records show that Elizabeth, her son Thomas Jefferson, and many of the unmarried daughters continued to reside at the main tavern on Lot 1 through the late 19th century. Purchase records, licensing records, and other documents attest to the facts that the McCausland heirs continued to operate the tavern, with son Robert McCausland eventually managing the tavern, followed by his widow, Ann, after his death in 1851.

At some point in the latter 19th century, the function of the structure formerly at 18HA234 transitioned from that of a tavern to a tenant/boarding house. In 1894, a Mary A. McCausland (73 years of age), together with four other individuals, mortgaged three properties to attorney John L. G. Lee, granting him power of attorney to sell them. From the description of the three parcels, it is likely that the third represents the original tavern lot (18HA234). It is described as, "a lot or parcel of land situate in said village of Dublin containing one acre more or less adjoining the first lot herein mentioned...together with the buildings and improvements thereupon". The function of the buildings is not specified in the deed. In 1898, Lee and the remaining four individuals did in fact sell the property out of the McCausland family, to L. Benton Daugherty.

Newspaper accounts provide another glimpse into the history of the institution at the turn of the century. On the night of Monday, September 24th, 1900, the old McCausland Tavern was struck by tragedy. The property was then in the possession of Mrs. Mary Crew, and was owned by the estate of James B. Chenowith, Otto S. Lee trustee. Mrs. Crew vacated the building Monday afternoon. About 10 PM, as he was returning, neighbor Wesley McDoon noticed a light in the supposedly vacant structure, then described as the "Dublin Hotel". Fires were discovered in two first-floor closets, and all of the pump handles on the premises had been broken off. The Baltimore Sun reported that, "the house, the barn, and the stable were simultaneously fired in several places". The alarm was raised, but while neighbors extinguished the hotel blaze, the stable became engulfed in flames. The stable and adjoining barn/granary were destroyed. Several individuals reportedly witnessed a man seen running from the scene of the fire. One Isaac Ervin (nephew of Mary Chew) was indicted on October 6th, 1900 on arson charges, but his possible motives for the crime were left unspecified in the press reports. The following month, Ervin would be acquitted based on a lack of evidence.

The hotel property was offered for sale by Trustee Otto Lee. It was reported that the best citizens of Dublin were anxious that the Hotel be bought by responsible proprietors who would maintain a respectable establishment. Apparently, the Hotel had long ago ceased to be patronized by travelers and had a poor reputation. Locals were hoping for a new owner who could "bring it back to its former good reputation of many years ago". No information was found to indicate whether the sale was completed.

Maryland SHA surveyor's notes dated December 1921 recorded the remaining hotel structure as a two-storey frame dwelling. The original part of the structure, had a 50 foot long porch in front, and measured 18.5 feet wide (in 1814 the building was said to be 40 feet by 18 feet). An addition on the back extended about 32.5 feet to the rear of the structure, forming a T-shape. No outbuildings were recorded by the survey. In 1924, Nelson McCann, owner of the general store on the northwest corner of the intersection, purchased the hotel at public auction after the previous owner defaulted on the mortgage. Dublin informants indicate that McCann continued to use the property as a tenant house, as had apparently been the practice since the late 19th century.

The hotel housed several long-term residents in the 20th century, including Walton (Sal) and Helen E. Anderson (who resided there in the 1930s and possibly 1940s), George Gallion (who lived there for a relatively long period in the 1930s), and a relative of Shafer and Blanche Norris. The hotel also had many transient residents who rented rooms by the week, and these gave the hotel a bad reputation in its latter days. The hotel is remembered to have still been standing in 1943. The hotel was probably demolished in the late 1940s, when the property was transferred to R. Lamarr McCann, Nelson's brother. US Department of Agriculture aerial photographs dated 1952 show that the structure was gone by that time, and it does not appear to be present on the USGS 1951 quadrangle, which was based on 1947 and 1948 field surveys. In 1970 the property was acquired by Walter L. and Annie L. Moody, who had also acquired McCann's Store and operate a nursery on the premises today.

The site was first examined archeologically in July of 1992. A Phase I survey was carried out as part of a federally-funded project to reconfigure the intersection of MD 440 and MD 136 to improve substandard sight distance. The project added left-turn lanes to MD 136, shifted the road alignment by changing the curve radius, and improved sight distance by removing a structure. The improvements required right-of-way acquisition and compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the Maryland Historical Trust Act of 1985, and the Department of Transportation Act of 1966.

The Phase I survey involved testing undisturbed parts of the project area by excavation of a single transect of shovel test pits (STPs) spaced at 20 m intervals. Each test pit measured 50 cm in diameter, and was excavated by natural or cultural strata to sterile subsoil. Soil was screened through hardware cloth. Where potentially significant artifact deposits or cultural features were encountered, the 50 cm diameter shovel tests were enlarged to square 50 cm by 50 cm units. Supplemental 50 X 50 cm test units were also opened as needed to delineate the nature of the remains, explore the artifact deposits, and record stratigraphic data. As many as four contiguous units were opened to expose excavations up to one square meter.

In the vicinity of 18HA234, five STPs were excavated at 20 m intervals along a single transect following undisturbed terrain along the curve of the proposed right-of-way that was to be acquired for the road project. One shovel test encountered complex strata, and another encountered historic period midden deposits and a pit feature. The two STPs were expanded to 1 X 1 m test units (in 50 X 50 cm increments). Scattered 19th and 20th century artifacts were found in the other STPs.

The Phase I investigation demonstrated that parts of the McCausland Tavern contain dense, early to middle 19th century midden deposits, with an intact subsurface feature dating to the same period. The material probably relates to the former tavern/hotel structure at the main intersection of the town. The Phase I investigation indicated that the McCausland Tavern might be able to yield information relating to the 19th century lifeways, the spatial organization of



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19th century residential sites in rural crossroads towns, economic patterns such as market involvement and consumer behavior, and economic scaling. Based on these findings, Phase II testing was recommended and was carried out in the fall of 1992.

Phase II work at 18HA234 began with establishment of a site grid. The grid diverges from the transect established for Phase I work, which paralleled the curve of the proposed right-of-way line and construction easement. The grid covered the entire property, and extended into the adjacent property to the east. Deed research indicated that this area had formerly been part of the hotel lot.

To explore the vertical and horizontal boundaries, a grid of shovel test pits measuring 50 cm<sup>2</sup> was excavated at 10 m intervals across the site. STPs were placed at 5 m intervals along MD 136, within the area of direct impact of the proposed construction. The use of square STPs allowed units to be easily expanded as appropriate to explore artifact deposits and features.

The results of the shovel testing were used to determine locations of excavation units measuring up to 1 X 1 m. In some cases, a single additional 50 X 50 cm unit was sufficient to evaluate a possible feature or deposit that was encountered. In other instances, one or more 1 X 1 m units were opened to explore deposits or features. In all, five 1 X 1 m squares and four 1 m X 50 cm units were opened across the site. Excavations were concentrated in the area of proposed construction impacts (i.e. in the western part of the site along MD 136).

Phase II testing at 18HA234 revealed middle 19th century artifact deposits concentrated in the area between an extant wellhouse and MD 136. Also found was an organic midden soil with concentrations of kitchen artifacts and architectural debris. Intact subsurface features dating to the 19th century were also recorded, including a brick walkway and a pit feature underlying the midden. Twentieth century trash deposits were found in the south-central parts of the site, and several possible features relating to demolition of the hotel were found along its northern margin. The investigations revealed a wide range of artifacts reflecting the general use of the site as a tavern, hotel, and boarding house, and also providing glimpses into the lives of the site occupants.

The combined Phase I and II assemblage consisted of 208 activity items, 3,563 architectural artifacts (579 fragments of brick, 38 pieces of mortar, a ceramic tile, 22 architectural stones, 1,205 pieces of window glass, 4 plumbing/electrical items, 1,714 hardware/metal items), 54 clothing items (23 buttons and 31 other fasteners), 3,128 kitchen-related artifacts, 23 personal items (8 coins, a key, 3 toothbrush pieces, a comb, 2 pieces of jewelry, 2 mirror fragments, a pocket knife, and 5 other items), 21 tobacco-related artifacts (19 pipe fragments and 2 glass ashtray pieces), 10 arms objects (a gunflint, 4 rimfire cartridges, 3 shotgun shells, and 2 unspent cartridges), 499 miscellaneous historic/modern objects, and 21 prehistoric quartz flakes. The activity items were 13 toy/game objects, 54 lighting-related objects, 3 pieces of writing slate, 9 pencil fragments, 42 unidentified hardware items, 6 tools, 5 gardening items, 3 stable/horse tack items, 25 automotive objects, and 48 storage items. The kitchen assemblage included 1,644 ceramic sherds (2 Astbury, 6 Jackfield, 6 cream-colored wares, 240 pearlware, 22 refined earthenware, 58 later porcelain, 2 coarse earthenware, 8 domestic brown stoneware, 14 domestic gray stoneware, 56 white granite, 1 miscellaneous stoneware, 786 whiteware, 54 yellowware, 385 redware, 4 miscellaneous ceramics), 1,335 pieces of kitchen glass, 3 metal kitchen items, and 146 faunal objects.

The recovered material represents trash deposits dating to two distinct periods. Different areas within the site yielded deposits of discrete ages, and informants told of the backyard of the hotel being used for refuse disposal into the middle of the 20th century. Archeological information suggests that the same was true in the middle 19th century, although different patterns of disposal characterized the two site areas. During the second quarter of the 19th century, household refuse from the tavern establishment was burned. By the early 20th century, refuse was buried in pits, reflecting a widespread change in sanitation practices frequently encountered on archeological sites.

Documentary evidence suggests that a kitchen and two stables were located on the hotel property in 1814. No clear evidence of these outbuildings was found, although a brick-paved surface (Feature 7) may have been the floor of an outbuilding or an associated walkway. An SHA survey in 1921 depicts no outbuildings, although the aforementioned wellhouse was certainly present. A depression close to MD 440, in an area that would have been to the east of the tavern structure in a side-yard area, was identified by one local informant as the possible location of a well. Both archeological and documentary evidence indicate that subsurface features concentrated in the northern part of the site.

Analysis of recovered artifacts shows that the midden/pit feature and the brick surface are of 19th century age. Pattern analysis showed that the recovered assemblage matches closely what would be expected at a tavern and hotel structure, with some notable differences. Few arms related artifacts were found, as expected given the tavern town (as opposed to rural) setting, but the low frequency of tobacco-related artifacts was surprising. Table glass and refined earthenware ceramics were well-represented. McCausland Tavern seems to have functioned primarily as a domestic residence, and the tavern operation seems to have been oriented more towards the accommodation and feeding of well-mannered guests, and less towards socializing, drinking, or business interaction.

The analysis also revealed differences between 19th and 20th century artifact patterns. Midden contexts reflecting the 2nd quarter of the 19th century show the roughly equal frequencies of kitchen and architectural material expected in a tavern context where public interaction was taking place. Early 20th century trash pit contexts, however, contain about 2/3 kitchen artifacts and only about 1/4 architectural material. It is possible that this may reflect functional changes from the 19th century residence/tavern to the 20th century hotel/boarding house, although the analyzed samples are small. However, it is more likely that the change only reflects the 20th century trend towards disposal of large quantities of cheap container glass. Further research would be needed to show that the observed variation reflects the structures documented functional evolution, rather than the ready availability of cheap container glassware.

While the McCausland Tavern assemblage reflects public use of the site, some aspects of the artifact pattern also reflect a strong domestic component. It is a fact that taverns functioned differently within different socioeconomic contexts. While the public aspect dominated the function of some taverns, others primarily operated as domestic sites, with a secondary public function. McCausland clearly falls closer to the latter category. Comparison of both the archeological and documentary evidence related to the tavern suggests that artifact assemblages can accurately reflect the functional distinctions represented in such situations, and can provide clues to the subtly different roles played by individual taverns.

Archival research provided further data on the history of the site, and assisted in evaluation of the archeological data. Documentary information revealed that George McCausland's widow Elizabeth was the head of a large household in the second quarter of the 19th century. She and her unmarried daughters were assisted by her son Thomas Jefferson McCausland, who farmed the other lands owned by the family. Agricultural produce likely provided a substantial portion of the subsistence needs of both the family and tavern patrons. Producing orchards supported both Elizabeth and Robert McCausland's tavern stands, indicating that George had managed his holdings with an eye towards his family's future. The farm fields would likely have supplied both grain (corn, beans, oats and/or wheat) and livestock for meat and dairy products (swine, sheep, and/or cattle based on Harford County's agricultural production at that time).



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18HA234

Site Name: McCausland

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief Description:

late 18th-early 20th century hotel site

Unknown

Recovered bone fragments probably represent both domestic and game animals, and butchering marks were noted on some pieces. Eleven teeth appear to represent domestic animals including pig and horse, and oyster shell was also recovered. Analysis of 3 flotation samples taken from the 19th century pit feature identified the carbonized remains of cultivated crops and fruits (20 maize fragments, 5 bean remains, and 2 wheat/oat fragments, along with 1 raspberry/blackberry seed and 1 huckleberry seed), along with bone, fish scales, eggshells and wood charcoal (maple, hickory, white oak, red oak, and black locust). These items reflect the tavern function of the site and illustrate the range of foodstuffs that were utilized by the tavern owners and occupants.

Of McCausland's six daughters, five remained unmarried throughout their lives, something that would have been difficult without a viable means of economic support. The archival research suggests ways in which economic opportunity may have influenced the social choices made by 19th century American women. Given the economic opportunity represented by the tavern enterprise, McCausland's daughters may have felt less pressured to marry than did some of their contemporaries.

Phase II investigations at the McCausland Tavern (18HA234) confirmed the presence of artifact deposits and intact subsurface features dating to the middle 19th and early 20th centuries. Analysis of the recovered material demonstrated that the site is able to yield information about 19th century lifeways, intrasite spatial organization, and artifact patterns. The McCausland Tavern is considered significant under Criterion d for listing on the National Register for its ability to provide information important in history. The limit of construction for the MD 440/MD 136 intersection project was a relatively confined area along the roadways. Investigations indicated that these portions of the site were either previously disturbed or produced only a low density scatter of artifacts. Construction proceeded with construction fencing erected to protect the other, more intact and productive portions of the site outside the area of potential effects. The remaining portions of the site should be considered significant archeological resources.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95002120