



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18HA329

Site Name: Bush Tavern

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Bush Hotel (HA-867), George Washington Inn

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Mid 18th to 19th century standing stuccoed masonry tavern and house

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 6

SCS soil & sediment code EsB2

Latitude 39.4754

Longitude -76.2562

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m

Site slope 2-5%

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) Bynum Run

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 289 m

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Woodland site

Contact period site ca. 1820 - 1860

ca. 1630 - 1675 ca. 1860 - 1900

Archaic site

MD Adena

ca. 1675 - 1720 ca. 1900 - 1930

Early archaic

Early woodland

ca. 1720 - 1780 Post 1930

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland

ca. 1780 - 1820

Late archaic

Late woodland

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
- Village
- Hamlet
- Base camp
- Rockshelter/cave
- Earthen mound
- Cairn
- Burial area
- Misc. ceremonial
- Rock art
- Shell midden
- STU/lithic scatter
- Quarry/extraction
- Fish weir
- Production 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

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

Dendrochronology on standing house floor joists (ca. Winter of 1761/1762)



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Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types		
Koens-Crispin	<input type="text"/>	0
Clovis	<input type="text"/>	0
Perkiomen	<input type="text"/>	0
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="text"/>	0
Susquehana	<input type="text"/>	0
Palmer	<input type="text"/>	0
Vernon	<input type="text"/>	0
Kirk (notch)	<input type="text"/>	0
Piscataway	<input type="text"/>	0
Kirk (stem)	<input type="text"/>	0
Calvert	<input type="text"/>	0
Le Croy	<input type="text"/>	0
Selby Bay	<input type="text"/>	0
Morrow Mntn	<input type="text"/>	0
Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="text"/>	0
Guilford	<input type="text"/>	0
Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="text"/>	0
Brewerton	<input type="text"/>	0
Madison/Potomac	<input type="text"/>	0
Otter Creek	<input type="text"/>	0
Levanna	<input type="text"/>	0

Prehistoric Sherd Types

Marcey Creek	<input type="text"/>	0	Popes Creek	<input type="text"/>	0	Shepard	<input type="text"/>	0	Keyser	<input type="text"/>	0
Dames Qtr	<input type="text"/>	0	Coulbourn	<input type="text"/>	0	Townsend	<input type="text"/>	0	Yeocomico	<input type="text"/>	0
Selden Island	<input type="text"/>	0	Watson	<input type="text"/>	0	Minguannan	<input type="text"/>	0	Monongahela	<input type="text"/>	0
Accokeek	<input type="text"/>	0	Mockley	<input type="text"/>	0	Sullivan Cove	<input type="text"/>	0	Susquehannock	<input type="text"/>	0
Wolfe Neck	<input type="text"/>	0	Clemson Island	<input type="text"/>	0	Shenks Ferry	<input type="text"/>	0			
Vinette	<input type="text"/>	0	Page	<input type="text"/>	0	Moyaone	<input type="text"/>	0			
						Potomac Crk	<input type="text"/>	0			

Historic Sherd Types

Earthenware		Ironstone		Staffordshire		Stoneware					
Astbury	<input type="text"/>	5	Jackfield	<input type="text"/>	6	Tin Glazed	<input type="text"/>	0	English Brown	<input type="text"/>	0
Borderware	<input type="text"/>	0	Mn Mottled	<input type="text"/>	8	Whiteware	<input type="text"/>	2476	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="text"/>	24
Buckley	<input type="text"/>	0	North Devon	<input type="text"/>	0	Porcelain	<input type="text"/>	308	Nottingham	<input type="text"/>	0
Creamware	<input type="text"/>	0	Pearlware	<input type="text"/>	963				Rhenish	<input type="text"/>	7
									Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="text"/>	35

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		
Other fired clay	<input type="text"/>	0
Flaked stone	<input type="text"/>	2
Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Ground stone	<input type="text"/>	0
Modified faunal	<input type="text"/>	0
Stone bowls	<input type="text"/>	0
Unmod faunal	<input type="text"/>	0
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="text"/>	0
Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Other lithics (all)	<input type="text"/>	0
Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Ceramics (all)	<input type="text"/>	0
Uncommon Obj.	<input type="text"/>	0
Rimsherds	<input type="text"/>	0
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Prehistoric Features

Mound(s)	<input type="text"/>	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"/>
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

Remains of three buildings located in the rear yard of the house, a stone-lined well, builder's trenches, privy pit, post holes, and a kitchen midden

Historic Artifacts		
Tobacco related	<input type="text"/>	208
Pottery (all)	<input type="text"/>	7860
Activity item(s)	<input type="text"/>	178
Glass (all)	<input type="text"/>	3678
Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Architectural	<input type="text"/>	2266
Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Furniture	<input type="text"/>	225
Misc. kitchen	<input type="text"/>	1777
Arms	<input type="text"/>	22
Floral material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Clothing	<input type="text"/>	141
Misc.	<input type="text"/>	70
Personal items	<input type="text"/>	42
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Historic Features

Privy/outhouse	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Const feature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Well/cistern	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Foundation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hearth/chimney	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Planting feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mill raceway	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	<input checked="" 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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Unknown

External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at N/A

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Site 18HA329, also known as the Bush Tavern, the Bush Hotel, and the George Washington Inn, is located along MD 7 and MD 136 in Bush, Maryland. The site is also the location of the standing structure known as the Bush Hotel, which was constructed in the 1760s and is the likely location of the signing of the Bush Declaration. The two and a half story brick dwelling lies in close proximity to the road, with a small asphalt paved parking lot situated alongside. A small wood-framed shed was recently constructed next to the parking lot. The remainder of the property consists of a small manicured lawn with a large septic tank located along the northwest portion of the property. The entire parcel is .65-acres. The soils mapped for the site are the Elsinboro series and bounded by the Delanco series. Both series are a well-drained silt loam typically associated with the borders of flood plains of major streams.

The parcel of land on which the Bush Tavern was originally part of a 200-acre tract of land called Come by Chance, patented to James Bynum in 1673. By 1703, the parcel was in the possession of Thomas Thurston who on March 6, 1703 sold the entirety of Come by Chance to William Love. Upon his death in 1711, ownership of the tract passed to his widow, Ann, who married John McComas in June of 1713. Following the death of Ann McComas sometime prior to 1746, the remaining portions of Come by Chance were devised to her son, Alexander McComas.

Alexander leased 90 acres of Come by Chance to Thomas White on November 12, 1746. By 1749, Thomas White relocated to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

On June 7, 1749, White sold his holdings in Bush, including his 90 acres of Come by Chance to a partnership of landowners in Bush including John Hall, Isaac Webster, and Jacob Stiles. These three men, along with several others, formed the Bush River Iron Works. Over the course of the next two decades, the partners of the Bush River Iron Works acquired several additional tracts in Bush and the surrounding countryside.

By 1767, the Bush River Iron Works owned a furnace and three mills, one of which was located just south of the Bush Tavern, between the Philadelphia Road and where Bynum Run empties into the Bush River. It is likely the brick dwelling that became the Bush Tavern was constructed during this period, although the original purpose of the building is uncertain.

On July 1, 1776, several tracts of Come by Chance located within the town of Bush were sold to three former partners in the Bush River Iron Works, Isaac Webster, James Webster, and John Lee Webster. By 1784, the three parcels were consolidated when James Webster sold his parcels to Isaac and John Lee Webster.

One November 11, 1812, John Skinner Webster sold eight acres of the former Bush River Iron Works property within Bush to Joshua Day. Prior to the sale to Day, the dwelling on the present-day Bush Tavern lot was likely leased to tenants where it served as a residence. Joshua Day likely continued to lease the dwelling and within five years he sold the property to David Maulsby on May 3, 1817. David Maulsby, a Harford County planter, acquired several tracts of land during the early part of the 19th century for the purpose of land speculation. David Maulsby was unable to live up to the mortgage agreement and in 1833 Ann Coale sued in the High Court of the Chancery in Harford County. Ann Coale died over the course of the litigation and the suit was continued by her daughter, Lydia Coale. As a result of the chancery case, Maulsby was compelled to sell his lot in Bush on which the Bush Tavern now stands.

A newspaper account of the sale is the first glimpse of what was standing at the site in the early 19th century. According to the advertisement, the Bush Tavern property included about nine acres as well as a tavern stand and house which was occupied by Mr. James Kelley. Other improvements on the property included a stable, barn, and other necessary buildings. Two other properties in Bush owned by David Maulsby were also advertised for sale including a two-acre lot containing a house and blacksmith shop and a parcel of unimproved land. The Independent Citizen advertisement is useful in that it also provides the identity of one of the tenants occupying the site in years prior to 1833. Mr. James Kelley is identified in the advertisement as operating a tavern stand and residing in a house on the property. U.S. Federal Census records identify James Kelley as a resident of Bush and likely occupant of the property as early as 1810. The 1820 U.S. Federal Census also indicates that James Kelley was engaged in agriculture, suggesting that the tavern served as a secondary means of income and/or it was operated by his wife with the aid of the enslaved members of his household.

On June 14, 1851, Albert Constable, a trustee of the High Court of the Chancery, sold the Bush Tavern property at auction to Otho Scott for \$675.00. A month later, Otho Scott sold the property to John McGaw for \$1,500.00. John McGaw was a prominent planter and merchant in Harford County who resided just north of Bush, along present-day Calvary Road. In addition to his property in Bush, McGaw also owned several other dwellings surrounding the town, which he appeared to lease to tenants. After acquiring the Bush Tavern property from Otho Scott, McGaw leased the house and property to Henry Ozman for the purpose of operating a tavern. On April 7, 1856, Henry Ozman purchased the property from John and Mary McGaw for \$750.00, exactly half of what McGaw paid for the property five years earlier. According to the deed, at the time of the sale, the property contained a house, gardens and a small stable.

While Henry Ozman is listed as a schooner captain in 1860, it is certain the family also ran a tavern and hotel out of their home as well, likely leaving the operation of the establishment to Ann Ozman and the rest of the family. According to the 1864 United States IRS Tax Assessment Lists, Henry Ozman was listed as a "retailer of liquor" and owner of an "8th class hotel". The class ranking system for hotels during the 19th century were determined by the quality of the establishment with higher end hotels ranking as 1st or 2nd class. The determination of an 8th class hotel by the IRS suggests the Ozman Hotel was among the lowest quality boarding establishments.

The Ozman family continued to operate a tavern and hotel from their property in Bush through the mid-1870s. Despite continued operation of a hotel for over a decade, the Ozman family occasionally encountered financial hardships. By 1876, the Ozmans decided to sell their property and hotel to William Pannell.

On June 5th, Pannell purchased the property for \$900.00. William Pannell was a wealthy landowner and farmer who resided north of Bush on his estate known as Retreat. From 1861 to 1867, Pannell was the proprietor of the Harford Furnace, situated adjacent to his home on the James Run. During William Pannell's short time as landlord, he likely leased the property to a tenant where it may have continued to serve as a hotel.

The 1878 Martenet Map of Harford County identified the property as the "Bush Hotel", either referencing its former function under the Ozman's or its continued use as a hotel under the ownership of William Pannell. Pannell died on December 18, 1881. He and his wife had no children; as such the estate remained in probate for several years. On December 22, 1884, William Pannell's attorney, A. Henry Stansbough sold the property to James A. Cunningham. Despite the sale to Cunningham, the validity of the transaction was called into question and in 1887, John T. Wilson brought suit in the Equity Court of Harford County. The suit was settled the following year, and on August 1, 1888 the property was sold by John S. Young, trustee for the court, to Emma L. Taylor, who likely converted it back to a private home.

Joseph Daniel retained the ownership of the property until his own death in 1935. According to his will, the property was devised to his son, Joseph Daniel, Jr., a resident of Harford County. Joseph and his wife, Gloria, continued to own the former Bush Hotel until 1962. Three years earlier, on May 12, 1959, Joseph and Gloria Daniel took out a mortgage on the property with the First Harford Federal Saving and Loan. Within three years, the couple defaulted on the mortgage and the bank chose to foreclose on the property. Over the next forty years, the property changed hands seven additional times and underwent a variety of renovations. In 2008, the Bush Hotel was purchased by Dr. Peter A. Holt and his wife, Kristan Holt. Today the house has been restored and is currently utilized as a physician's office by Dr. Holt.

The Maryland Department of Transportation State Highway Administration (MDOT SHA), assisted by Rummel, Klepper & Kahl, LLP (RK&K), completed a Phase I/II archaeological survey along MD 7 as part of a public outreach project located in the town of Bush, Harford County, Maryland. The goal of this project was to conduct an archaeological and historic landscape study of the MD 7 and MD 136 intersection in the town of Bush. The data produced from the investigation resulted in a better understanding of the history of the area, the identification of important archaeological sites, and a fuller appreciation of this



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Unknown

historic transportation route.

Two locations within the small town of Bush were selected for this survey: Bush Tavern (Site 18HA329) and the Stone Chimney House (Site 18HA328). The Bush Tavern is located at 4014 Philadelphia Road and is mistakenly known as the George Washington Inn. The building was standing during the late 18th century when Rochambeau encamped here the 10th and 11th of September 1781 and from 24th to 29th, August 1782 during their march to and from Yorktown. The Stone Chimney House (4008 Philadelphia Road) is a contemporary of the Bush Tavern and dates from the late- 18th to early-19th century. Testing at the Bush Tavern (Site 18HA329) consisted of a geophysical study, shovel test survey, and test unit (TU) excavation. The magnetometry and GPR studies identified several anomalies that were determined to represent significant buried archaeological features including structural features and dense artifact deposits.

Following the geophysical survey, a series of shovel tests were excavated within the Bush Tavern property in order to determine whether the remains of any former outbuildings or other cultural features could be identified around the periphery of the parcel. A total of 27 STPs, spaced at 10-ft. intervals, were initially excavated along the north, west and south borders of the Bush Tavern property. A total of 606 artifacts were recovered from the shovel tests excavated across the site, of which 566 were isolated to plowzone or overlying fill deposits (Table 8). The majority of material consisted of a variety of 19th century domestic wares and architectural material. Ceramics composed 46.2 percent (n=261) of the assemblage recovered from the shovel tests with whiteware and Ironstone being the dominant ware type. Domestic bottle and vessel glass (n=214) composed 37.8 percent of the assemblage while the remaining 16 percent of the assemblage consisted of a handful of architectural, tobacco, and personal-related items. The most noteworthy included an 1863 One Cent piece, a table knife, silver spoon, and a silver collar stud.

A handful of 18th century domestic wares were also recovered including one sherd of creamware, seven pieces of tin-glaze earthenware, and four sherds of white salt-glazed stoneware. Those materials were concentrated along the southern boundary of the site from STP O to STP Q. As a result, several additional judgmental STPs were excavated within this area to determine whether the 18th century material was part of an intact buried cultural deposit. Four radials were excavated and additional material from the colonial period was recovered in similar numbers without a feature. As such, the older artifacts are simply sheet refuse associated with the mid to late 18th century use of the property.

A total of 28 test units were excavated at the Bush Tavern Site between September and November 2016. Using the survey grid established by Horsley for the geophysical study, an initial group of six test units (TUs 1 – 6) were excavated over GPR anomalies. The remaining 22 test units were placed judgmentally, on grid, to expand excavations where archaeological features and deposits were identified and to delineate the boundaries of those features.

Over the course of the three-month excavation, 28 archaeological features were identified at the Bush Tavern Site. Five of the features (Features 6, 7, 11, 18, 19) were determined to be non-cultural, natural disturbances related either to rodents or roots. Another three (Features 17, 20, and 25) were modern property improvements such as garden planting holes or part of the extant septic line. In addition, Feature 3 was originally identified as a possible builder's trench but upon investigation appears to be the remains of a truncated A- horizon located in the western portion of the yard. The remaining 19 features were all associated with improvements made by the property's occupants during the 19th century.

Features included the remains of three buildings located in the rear yard of the house, which likely served as dependencies for the tavern and the property's occupants. Other significant features included a stone-lined well, builder's trenches, privy pit, post holes, and a kitchen midden. A total of 18,130 historic artifacts were recovered. The quantity of material allowed for the analysis of the organization of the property during the 19th century and how it evolved over the various periods of occupation. It also provided valuable information about the lives of those who lived and worked on the property during that period.

On September 28, 2016, Dr. Michael J. Worthington of Oxford Tree-Ring Laboratory completed a dendrochronological study at the site to assist in ascertaining the date of construction for the two and-a-half-story side-gabled dwelling known as the Bush Tavern. Historical accounts and land records suggest the dwelling was occupied by the early-19th century; however, it was possible the building was constructed in the last half of the 18th century. The goal of the dendrochronological study was to sample wooden structural timbers throughout the building to determine when the timber was felled and in turn, determine the approximate date of building construction.

A total of ten timbers were sampled as part of the Bush Tavern dendrochronological study; two of the timbers were from rafters from the attic, five were selected from joists in the basement, and three loose joist timbers (stored in the basement and associated with the building). All samples were from what appeared to be primary first-use timbers. Timbers with complete sapwood or reasonably long ring sequences were selected as those would provide the most accurate date possible. In-situ timbers were sampled through coring, using a 16- millimeter hollow auger, while ex-situ timbers were sampled by taking a slice from the end using a hand saw. All ten timbers sampled from the Bush Tavern were of white oak.

Two of the dated samples retained complete sapwood that provided precise felling dates of the winter of 1761-1762. While the analysis indicates that the timbers used in the construction of the Bush Tavern were felled in 1761-1762, the study cannot determine when those timbers were used to construct the building. However, it was common practice to build timber-framed buildings with green or unseasoned timber and therefore construction usually took place within twelve to eighteen months from felling. As a result, Dr. Worthington's dendrochronological study indicates that the primary building for the Bush Tavern was constructed in the winter of 1761-1762 or shortly thereafter, when the property was part of the holdings of the Bush River Iron Works Company. At that time, the two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling likely served as a private residence for the one of the partners in the company, or as the residence for one of the managers of the Bush River Iron Works

One of the more interesting discoveries to result from the excavations at the Bush Tavern site were the quantity of domestic outbuildings discovered within such a confined area (30 x 40 ft.) directly behind the main dwelling. Furthermore, the excavations revealed the outbuildings were constructed, and in some cases deconstructed, in a quick succession of each other over a short time period spanning the late 18th-to-mid 19th century. These various construction projects undertaken by the property's occupants demonstrate a rapidly evolving reorganization of activity spaces likely associated with the conversion of the property from a family dwelling to a tavern and hotel, taking commercial advantage of its proximity to Philadelphia-Baltimore Post Road (MD 7).

Testing at the Bush Tavern (Site 18HA329) consisted of a geophysical study, shovel test survey, and test unit excavation. The magnetometry and GPR studies identified many anomalies that were determined to represent significant buried archaeological features including buried structural features and dense artifact deposits. In total, 28 STPS and 28 TUs were excavated at the Bush Tavern. Of the 28 features identified as a result of the investigation, 20 were determined to be historic while the remaining eight were either natural or the result of modern disturbance on the site. The historic features were all associated with the 19th century occupation of the site, when the property served as both a residence and tavern along the Philadelphia- Baltimore Post Road. Features included the remains of three buildings located in the rear yard of the house, which likely served as dependencies for the tavern and the property's occupants. Other significant features included a stone-lined well, builder's trenches, privy pit, post holes, and a kitchen midden. Because of the investigation a total of 18,130 historic artifacts were recovered. The quantity of material allowed for the analysis of the organization of the property evolved over the various periods of occupation and use of the site during the 19th century. It also provided valuable information about the lives of those who lived and worked on the property during that period.

While a wealth of information has been gathered about the Bush Tavern during the 19th century, there remain some avenues of research that can provide additional data about the property and its residence. The investigations at the Bush Tavern concentrated in the interior yard directly west of the extant Bush Tavern; however, there remains several locations within the site which may contain additional intact archaeological deposits associated with the 19th century occupation and potentially the earlier occupation during the 18th century. The current investigation focused on an approximate 30 x 40-ft. area along the southwestern side of the house. Intact deposits and a buried A-horizon was observed as the testing extended north but additional testing was hindered by the presence of a wood deck patio located along the northeastern side of the house. Additional intact cultural deposits are likely present in that area. Likewise, a



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small asphalt park is situated along the southern side of the house. The foundation of Building 2 extended beneath the asphalt lot and there is potential that the foundation as well as additional deposits and features associated with other dependencies may remain intact underneath. In addition to further field investigation at the site, additional analyses and research could provide information about the gender, socioeconomics and consumer choice, and sociocultural patterns of the residents of the site. Suggestions for further research include: (1) Minimum vessel analysis of ceramics and glassware to further discern patterns of consumer choice and consumption; (2) More detailed pattern research into the ceramic and glassware assemblages to discern specific activity area and perhaps determine those areas related with the site residents and those associated with tavern patrons and boarders; (3) the residents' preferences and consumer choice in clothing and adornment; (4) Market research on early and late 19th century consumerism such as local merchants and trade, particularly the trade and sale of locally manufactured redware and red-bodied slipwares from the late-18th and 19th century; (5) Comprehensive inter-site analysis of similar 19th century tavern sites in the region, particularly along the major transportation corridors between Baltimore and Philadelphia; and (6) Additional genealogical and property history studies of the Kelley and Ozman families.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95002868, 95003197, 18HA329 SF