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Project 400: The Plymouth Colony Archaeological Survey Report on the 2015 Field Season Burial Hill, Plymouth, Massachusetts

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Project 400: The Plymouth Colony Archaeological Survey

Report on the 2015 Field Season

Burial Hill, Plymouth, Massachusetts

Christa M. Beranek, David B. Landon, John M. Steinberg, and Brian Damiata, editors
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University of Massachusetts Boston
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Other *Project 400* Reports

D. B. Landon and C. M. Beranek, editors
2014 Plymouth Colony Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey. Andrew Fiske Memorial Center for Archaeological Research Cultural Resource Management Study No. 67.

C. M. Beranek, H. Desmarais, T. Kyrola, and D. Landon
2014 Spring Street Archaeological Survey, Plymouth, Massachusetts. Andrew Fiske Memorial Center for Archaeological Research Cultural Resource Management Study No. 65.

C. M. Beranek, J. Warrenfeltz, R. Roy, and D. Landon
2015 Project 400: The Plymouth Colony Archaeological Survey Report on the 2014 Field Season, Burial Hill, Plymouth, Massachusetts. Andrew Fiske Memorial Center for Archaeological Research Cultural Resource Management Study No. 70.

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Abstract

In May and June of 2015, a field school from the University of Massachusetts Boston, in partnership with Plimoth Plantation, undertook a third season of work in Plymouth, Massachusetts, as part of Project 400: The Plymouth Colony Archaeological Survey, a site survey and excavation program leading up to the 400th anniversary of New England's first permanent English settlement in 1620, the founding of Plymouth Colony. This work was conducted under permit #3384 from the State Archaeologist's office at the Massachusetts Historical Commission. The 2015 work focused on the eastern edge of Burial Hill along School Street in downtown Plymouth where we excavated 13 shovel test pits (STPs) and 8 excavation units. We also carried out geophysical survey on two additional parcels in downtown Plymouth using ground penetrating radar and frequency-domain electromagnetics. These additional parcels (Brewster Garden and the Pilgrim Society lot on Cole's Hill at Middle and Carver Streets) will be tested in future seasons.

Burial Hill, formerly Fort Hill, is understood as the location of the original fort built by the English colonists, and the walls that enclosed the fort and town stretched down the hill towards the harbor. The precise locations of any of these features have never been archaeologically identified. In the 18th and 19th centuries, the land on the eastern edge of the hill along School Street was sold to individuals who built houses and stables, all demolished by the early 20th century. Our test excavations were designed to see if any 17th-century features or deposits existed either under the floors of these buildings or in the strip of land between the backs of the buildings and the burials, which begin roughly 20 meters from the street. During the 2014 season, we placed excavation units on the eastern edge of Burial Hill along School Street, in the middle of the block. All of the features and deposits uncovered during 2014 were related to the 19th-century buildings along this section of School Street. During the 2015 season, we excavated STPs north of our 2014 project area and excavation units to the south of the 2014 project area.

The 2015 season reinforced some of the conclusions that we made based on work in 2014, but also yielded several areas with early intact deposits. As we found in 2014, the large school and stable buildings cut deeply into the hillside, removing any earlier deposits within their footprints. In a number of cases the construction or demolition deposits continued well behind the building foundation walls (EUs 12, 13). However, there are areas behind (west of) those buildings where early deposits are preserved. EU11 located an intact Native deposit, possibly from a Woodland period tool making workshop. The flakes from this site are predominantly local rhyolites; only one partial tool was found. There were also 24 fragments of Native ceramic. This excavation unit is significant because it adds a Native component to Burial Hill, a National Register property. The site is truncated on the east by the 19th century buildings, but continues an unknown distance north and south, and may continue west between the marked burials.

The other preserved early deposit is a section of a potential 17th-century pit or trench identified in the westernmost portion of EU14. This deposit contained Native ceramic fragments and corroded metal, possibly pewter or solder. The presence of this feature and a small number of 17th-century artifacts in the fill deposits above it (including Border ware and a marked smoking pipe) suggest that the units at the southernmost end of School Street fall within or near the 17th-century settlement core, since we did not find comparable numbers of early artifacts in units to the north in 2014.

The 2015 excavations also yielded collection of coffin hardware and human remains from a dense, mixed trash deposit (primarily located in EU15) that included hardware from several coffins and a small number of bones from three individuals as well as coal ask, slag, animal bone, and glass and ceramic refuse. These materials date to after 1850 and may have been deposited when coffins originally placed in the nearby crypt were moved for reburial elsewhere, later in the 19th century.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank the Town of Plymouth for their support and permission to conduct excavations on this significant site. Thanks also to Plimoth Plantation for their support, including allowing the field crew to stay on their property. We would like to acknowledge the hard work of our field crew, TAs Kellie Bowers and Justin Warrenfeltz; the survey team Eric Johnson and Richie Roy; students Joe Trebilcock, Ramona Steele, Katie Wagner, Blaine Borden, Elizabeth MacDonald, Ashley Corbeil, Annie Greco, Peter Leyden, Anya Gruber, Kerri Knigge, Laura Marques-Jackson, Emily Williams, and Lauryn Poe; and volunteers Bill Knowles and Karen Wenner. Many of these students also contributed to the laboratory processing and analysis with additional work by Nadia Waski, Leigh Kozarsky, and Caroline Gardiner. The artifact photographs are by Melody Henkel; several of the maps were drafted by Jared Muehlbauer.

Frontispiece. The 2015 archaeological field school crew.

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INTRODUCTION

Project Overview

In May and June of 2015, a field school from the University of Massachusetts Boston, in partnership with Plimoth Plantation, undertook a third season of work in Plymouth as part of Project 400: The Plymouth Colony Archaeological Survey, a site survey and excavation program leading up to the 400th anniversary of New England's first permanent English settlement in 1620, the founding of Plymouth Colony. It is our objective to add a scholarly perspective to the discussion around this significant milestone. The goal of this phase of the project is to identify parts of the 17th-century palisade wall that encircled the fort and encompassed the original colonial Plymouth settlement, or to find some features of the settlement itself. Since the 17th-century settlement in under the modern downtown, we expect that areas of preservation will be discontinuous and may be small. The project is directed by David Landon, of the Andrew Fiske Memorial Center for Archaeological Research at UMass Boston, with the assistance of Christa Beranek, John Steinberg, and Brian Damiata. Undergraduate and graduate students working on the project were enrolled in a UMass Boston field course; several volunteers from the community joined the fieldwork. The project had permits from the State Archaeologist's office at the Massachusetts Historical Commission (permit #3384) and from the Town of Plymouth Department of Public Works.

This season's work was focused on Burial Hill in downtown Plymouth, testing areas along School Street both north and south of the 2014 project area. The property belongs to the Town of Plymouth, and we worked in a strip of land between the street and the historic burials (Figs. 1 and 2), excavating 13 shovel test pits and 8 excavation units (Table 1). We also did geophysical survey at two other locations in downtown Plymouth (Fig. 3), one of the first steps in identifying other possible excavation locations. Significantly, this year we identified two areas where early deposits have been preserved on Burial Hill. One area contained part of a 17th-century feature: a segment of a small pit or trench; the other contained intact deposits from Native American occupation of Burial Hill.

The fort atop Burial Hill (formerly Fort Hill) was established during the first years of the Plymouth colony, and the village and palisade ran down the hill towards Plymouth Bay. The fort was used for the town's defense through the time of the King Phillip's War in the 1670s. Afterward, the hill became a burial ground with gravestones dating back to the 1680s. We purposefully avoided disturbing any of the historic graves and monuments on Burial Hill, which was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2013. Although the general location of the fort at the top of the hill and the outlines of the palisade wall can be estimated, their exact locations are unknown. In the 18th and 19th-centuries a series of buildings were situated along School Street. The buildings included houses, two schools, and several large stables and warehouses. These were removed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, starting with the most southern buildings and moving northward. The southernmost building on School Street was the town owned, 18th-century school, constructed in 1765 and demolished by 1882 (Davis 1899: 288-289). This building is labeled "Engine House" on the 1874 Beers map (Fig. 4), reflecting its last use. The next buildings to the north on the 1874 map, labeled "Livery Stables" were buildings last owned by Zenas F. Leach. Leach sold the land and buildings, described as "old stable buildings" to the town in 1884 (PCRD 503: 102), and the buildings must have been demolished shortly thereafter since they are absent from the 1885 Sanborn map (Fig. 5). The main 2015 excavation units were located in and behind the 1765 school and Leach's buildings. Further north, the parcels were gradually acquired by an organization called the Stickney Fund which demolished the buildings and later turned the land over to the Town of Plymouth. We tested parts of this area in 2014, and in 2015 conducted a shovel test pit survey north of the 2014 project area, along the northern portion of School Street up to the intersection with South Russell Street. The removal of these buildings created an open grassy area along School

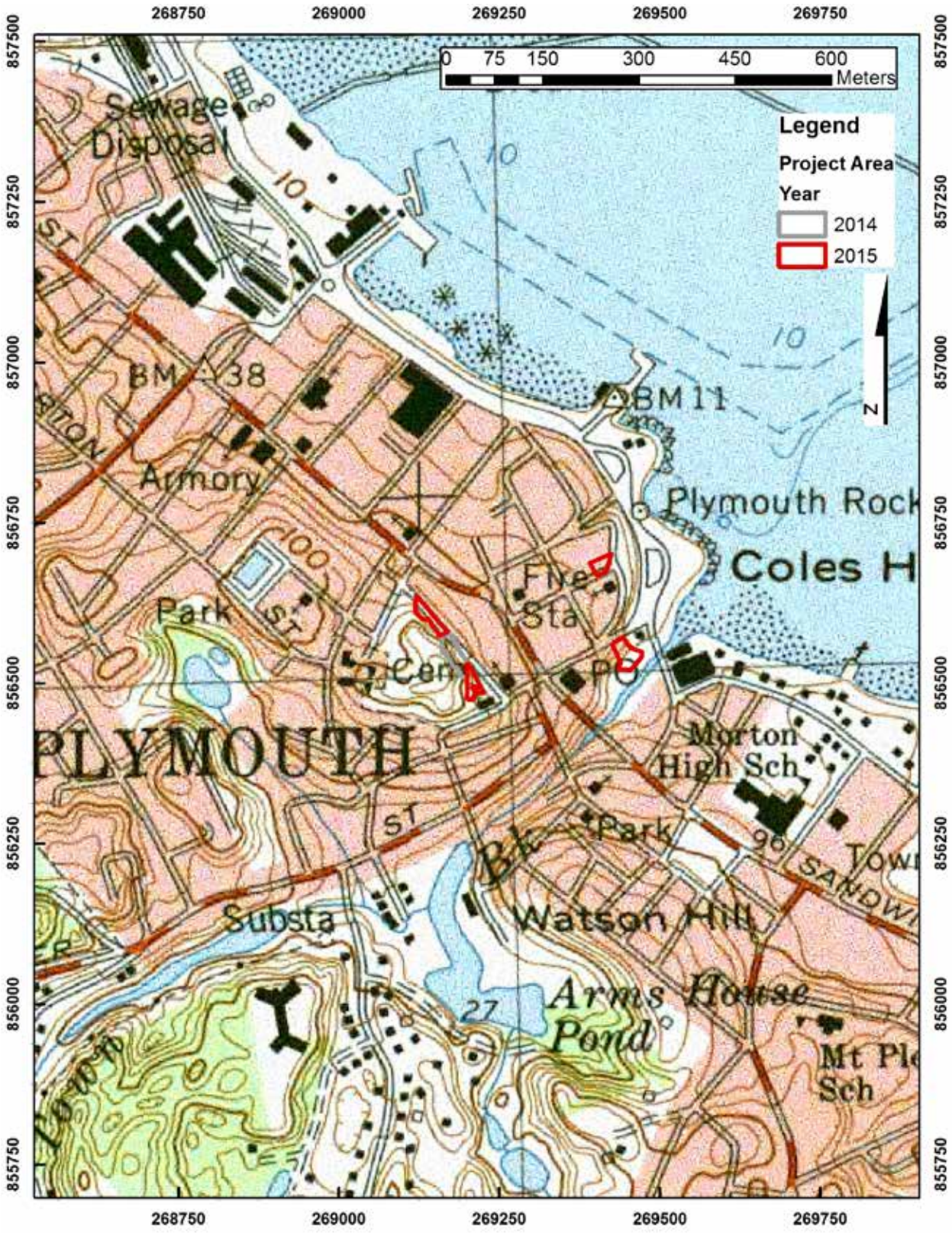


Figure 1. The 2014 and 2015 project areas on Burial Hill along School Street in Plymouth, MA, on the USGS 7.5 minute series quadrangle map.

Street that gradually rises moving west up Burial Hill. Headstones for marked burials start about 20 m (60 ft) from the edge of School Street.

Research Questions

The ultimate goals of the project are to find and interpret archaeological deposits related to the 17th-century palisade wall that encircled the fort and encompassed the original colonial Plymouth settlement, to find some features of the settlement itself, and to reinterpret existing 17th-century collections held by Plimoth Plantation and other heritage organizations. Under this goal, we have three research questions relating to the 17th-century: 1) How was space defined to create an English colonial landscape?; 2) What are the environmental context and ecological consequences of the Plymouth Colony settlement?; and 3) What are the material dimensions Colonist-Native interactions? Although our ultimate goal is to locate 17th-century features and deposits to answer these questions, we are interested in all of the subsequent time periods as well. In particular, we want to understand the landscape changes that took place as Plymouth developed into an urban center and the way in which preservation decisions have been made throughout Plymouth's history, frequently affecting the preservation or demolition of older buildings and landscapes.

The 2015 fieldwork also had a series of more specific research questions, aimed at locating the kinds of deposits useful for answering our broader research questions. We continue to use geophysical survey and test excavations to assess the nature, chronology, and integrity of the archaeological deposits on this area of Burial Hill, building on our 2014 results. An important goal of this project is to continue to evaluate the effectiveness of shallow geophysical methods and refine our abilities to interpret the geophysical data we collect. One basic goal is to determine the radar signatures that may be associated with burials by including areas of marked burials in the geophysical survey. In a broader sense we also want to expand our ability to understand the strengths and limitations of geophysical data for mapping the subsurface of Burial Hill. What types of features are apparent in the GPR, and how do these match the known archaeological record? What are the limitations of the method for the given environment? How can the GPR survey be designed to maximize data collection and interpretation on Burial Hill? To answer these questions we undertook geophysical survey in this area of Burial Hill and followed it with excavations in the survey area to ground-truth the geophysical results. In 2014, we found that GPR was effective in positioning excavation units that crossed buried stone foundation walls of 19th-century buildings.

For the excavation component, we have a series of specific research questions about the nature, extent, integrity, chronology, and significance of the archaeological deposits in these areas of Burial Hill. Specifically, what types of sub-surface sediments and archaeological deposits exist in the test area? What is the date range and artifact content of the site sediments? What types of natural and cultural depositional processes are reflected in the site record? How has recent urban renewal and the removal of historic structures (Goldstein 2007) altered the archaeological record? Does any evidence of the earliest settlement of the Plymouth Colony survive in this developed area? How does the record of site sediments, artifacts, and features, correlate with the shallow geophysical data?

Burial Hill History and Archaeological Sensitivity

The project area is considered to have very high archaeological sensitivity, and as we had found in 2014, every shovel test pit and excavation unit in 2015 recovered artifacts. Burial Hill is already on the National Register of Historic Places and is a complex and historically significant cemetery (Berg and Friedberg 2012) covering 5.12 acres with at least 2269 gravestones from 1681 to 1957. The test area for excavation in 2015 was along the western side of School Street, outside the limits of the historic burials, in an area that was previously developed with a series of buildings along the road that were torn down as part of cleaning up and expanding Burial Hill at the beginning of the 20th century. The 2015 test areas were both north and south of the 2014 project area, encompassing a former residential area north of the long-standing path up Burial Hill

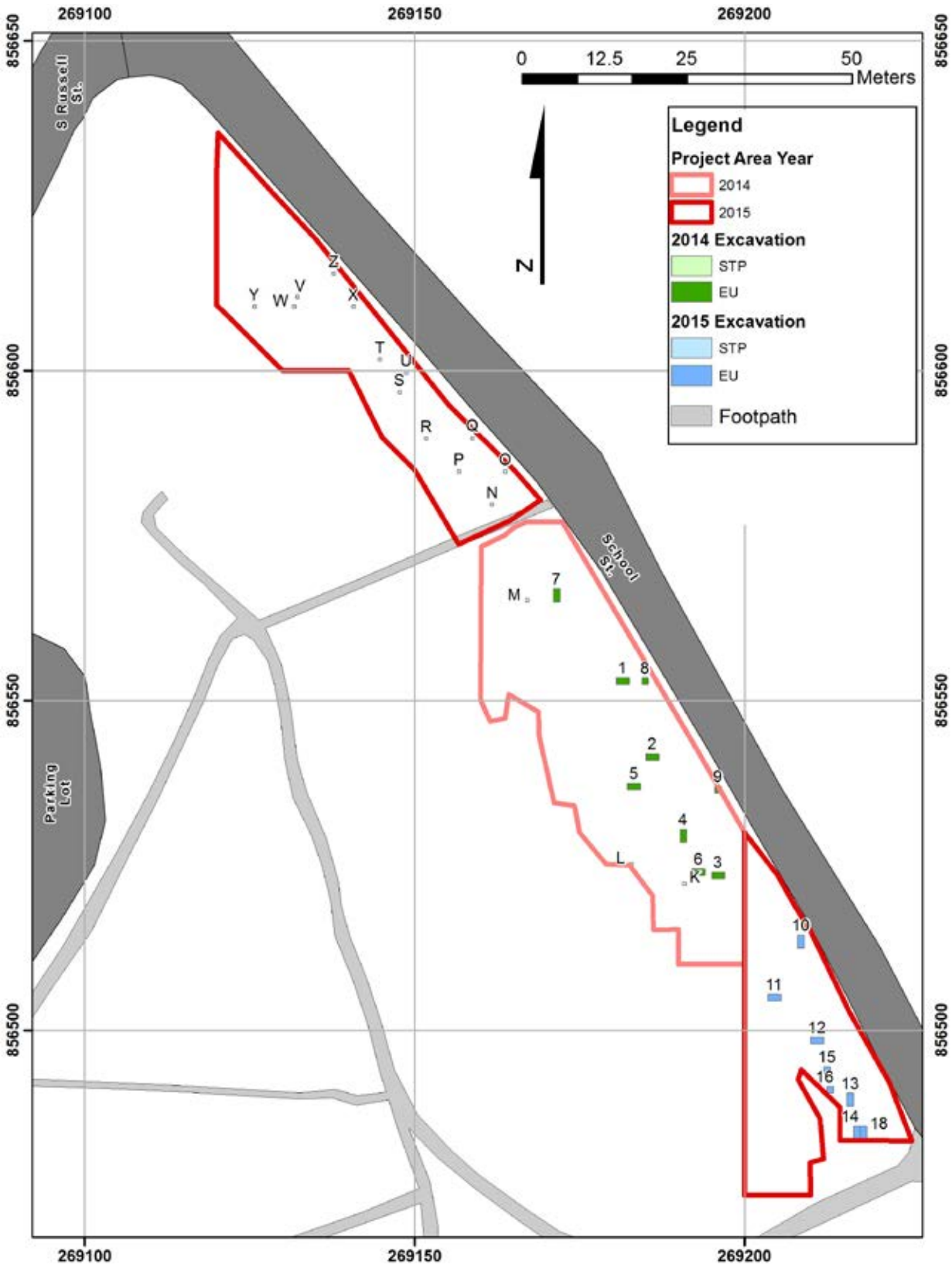


Figure 2. The project area along School Street showing the 2014 and 2015 excavation units and STPs. See Table 1 for 2015 unit coordinates.

Table 1. 2015 unit names, locations, associated contexts, and orientation when applicable.

Unit name	NE corner coordinates	Size	Contexts
STPN	E269162, N856580	50 x 50 cm	104, 105, 106
STPO	E269164, N856585	50 x 50 cm	121, 122, 123, 124
STPP	E269157, N856585	50 x 50 cm	115, 116, 117
STPQ	E269159, N856590	50 x 50 cm	101, 102, 103
STPR	E269152, N856590	50 x 50 cm	107, 108, 109, 110, 111
STPS	E269148, N856597	50 x 50 cm	112, 113, 114
STPT	E269145, N856602	50 x 50 cm	118
STPU	E269149, N856600	50 x 50 cm	119, 120
STPV	E269132.5, N856611.5	50 x 50 cm	130, 131
STPW	E269132, N856610	50 x 50 cm	137, 138, 139, 140
STPX	E269141, N856610	50 x 50 cm	125, 126, 127
STPY	E269126, N856610	50 x 50 cm	132, 133, 134, 135, 136
STPZ	E269138, N856615	50 x 50 cm	128, 129
EU10	E269209, N856514.5	1 x 2 m N-S	179, 181, 190, 194, 200, 205, 206, 208, 209, 215, 220
EU11	E269205.5, 856505.5	1 x 2 m E-W	144, 150, 156, 157, 162, 164, 165, 169, 173, 177
EU12	E269212, N856499	1 x 2 m E-W	142, 146, 154, 171
EU13	E269216.5, N856490.5	1 x 2 m N-S	143, 145, 148, 151, 155, 163, 166, 172, 176
EU14	E269217.5, N856485.5	1 x 2 m N-S	141, 147, 149, 152, 153, 158, 160, 167, 168, 174, 201, 203, 210, 211, 213, 216, 217, 218, 219, 221
EU15	E269213, N856494.5	1 x 2 m N-S	159, 161, 180, 193, 197, 204
EU16	E269213.5, N856491.5	1 x 1 m	170, 175, 178, 186, 191, 195, 198, 202
EU17	E269216.5, N856485.5	1 x 2 m N-S	Laid out but not excavated
EU18	E269218.5, N856485.5	1 x 2 m N-S	182, 184, 185, 187, 192, 196, 199, 207, 212, 214

in the middle of the School Street block and the very southern end of the block. The John Alden house site monument is within the 2015 project area and reportedly marks the site of John Alden's house while he lived in Plymouth. Thus the 2015 excavations had the potential to uncover a variety of historical archaeological deposits and features from the 17th through 19th centuries, including the earliest periods of Colonial settlement.

Prior to our 2015 excavation, there were no know Native sites on Burial Hill; however, the environmental setting and proximity to other identified sites also suggests the potential for ancient Native artifacts or features. Nearby sites include Cole's Hill Native Site (19-PL-984) and the Poor House Pond sites (19-PL-105, 106, 107). The original colonial settlement of Plymouth was located on top of the abandoned Late Woodland site of Patuxet (Bragdon 1996), situating it under unknown areas of modern downtown. Our plan, if we identified ancient Native features in our excavations, was to record them in the unit in which they were encountered, but not to expand any excavation units to excavate additional area covered by Native features. We did find one area of intact Native deposits, possibly representing a lithic workshop, with additional small pieces of Native ceramic (see discussion of EU11 below). We also found Native material redeposited in other contexts, including a significant concentration of flakes and tools in EU10 (see below).

General History of Burial Hill

Plymouth Colony and Fort Hill, 1620–1681

On December 22nd, 1620, after two months

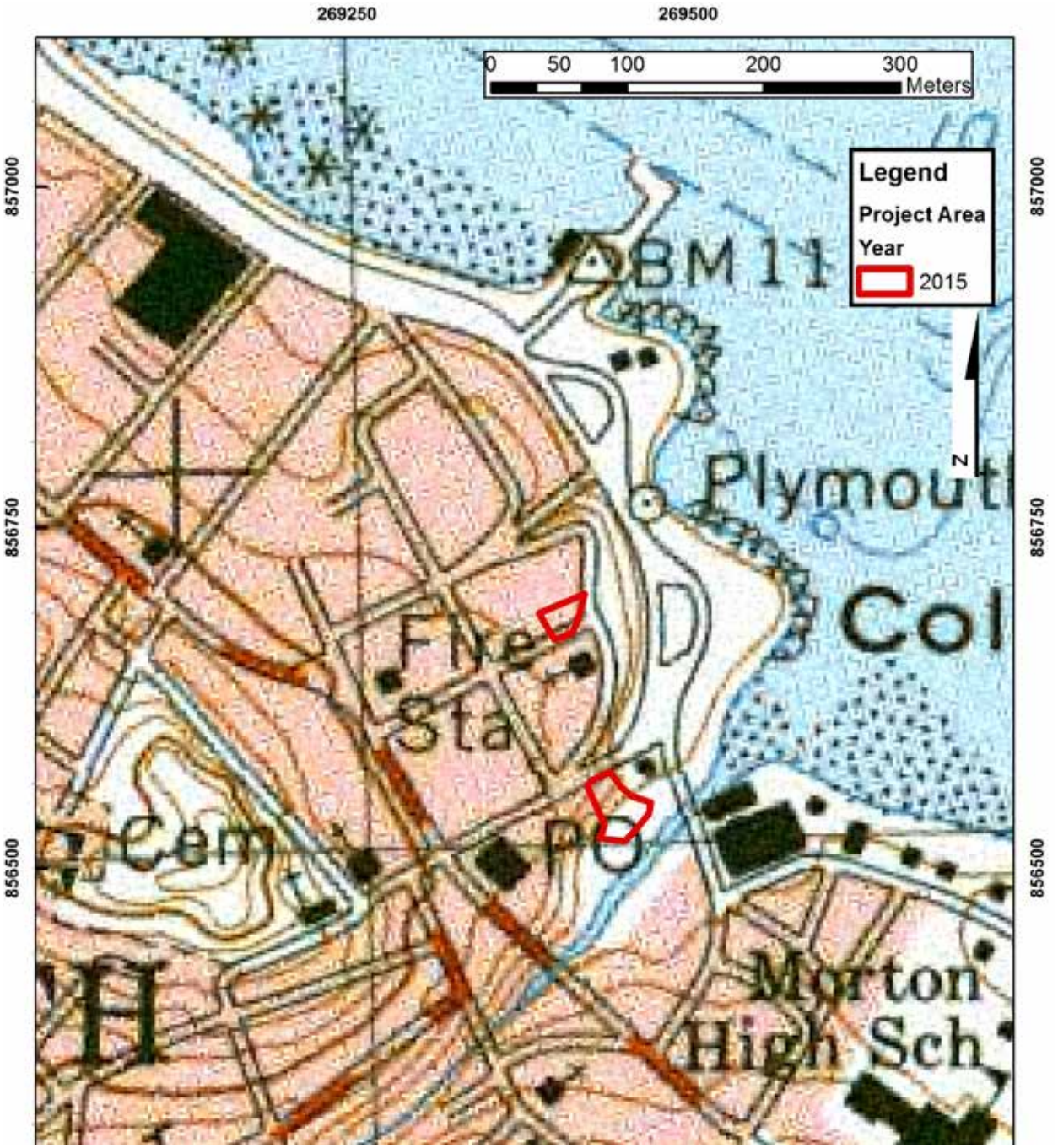


Figure 3. Geophysical survey areas at Brewster Gardens and a lot owned by the Pilgrim Society at the end of Middle Street.

of traveling across the Atlantic – and over a month exploring the Massachusetts Bay area – colonists finally chose a location for their Plymouth Colony. The core of the fortified settlement was to be centered on the most substantial hill in the area. The Wampanoag village of Patuxet had once been sited on this very hill as recently as 1617. In that year, an epidemic decimated the native population, and the village was abandoned. The area would soon come to be known as Fort Hill. In addition to easy access to nearby fresh water and high-quality lumber, the colony's placement allowed colonists to

more easily defend the town from potential attacks originating from Plymouth Harbor. Originally, the town was defended only by a wooden stockade with ordnance mounted upon it, which was constructed in December 1620 (Deetz and Deetz 2000: 57-70; Heath 1963: 17-21).

During these first few months in the harbor, colonists were still living aboard the Mayflower. With the steadily advancing winter, construction on the colony's first dwelling houses "in two rows…for more safety" and common building began on January 9th, 1621. Edward Winslow describes that, by December of that year, seven dwelling houses had been constructed for the nineteen families at Plymouth, in addition to four common buildings meant for storage. On February 17th, 1621, with a rapidly deteriorating relationship with local Native groups, the colonists appointed Miles Standish as their captain. Soon after, they began construction on a palisade to encircle and protect their town. This palisade would be improved upon in June of 1622 and other fortifications completed ten months later, In April of 1623 (Heath 1963 18-37; Morison 1952:111).

In 1623, Englishman John Pory visited the colony, remarking on the "substantial palisade about their [town] of 2700 foot in compass, stronger than I have seen any in Virginia" (James 1963: 11). This would suggest that palisade improvements were well on their way to completion. Also visiting Plymouth in 1623, Englishman Emmanuel Altham reported that the colony had grown to include about twenty houses, all still contained within the fortified settlement atop Fort Hill (James 1963: 24).

With the Colony's growth came the increasing demand for land. The town responded to this demand in 1627 by allotting land outside the palisade to families for private use at a rate of one acre per individual (PCR 12:4-6). In that same year, Dutch explorer Isaack de Rasieres visited the town of Plymouth. In a letter recounting his experience, Rasieres described the fortified Plymouth colony in amazing detail. He included descriptions of the palisade, the layout of the streets and gates, and the watch-house that defended the town (James 1963:76). But by 1628, colonists began to permanently relocate outside of palisaded Plymouth in search of land they could cultivate for their own use (Morison 1952:253).

Between 1630 and 1635, the fort underwent extensive repairs and expansion, and it was expanded again in 1642. In 1643, a brick watch tower was built adjacent to the fortified town. In 1676, in response to growing hostilities associated with King Philip's War, reconstruction efforts again focused on the Plymouth palisade on Fort Hill. Colonists constructed a two-story square fort, 100 feet on a side, mounted with three large pieces of ordnance and palisades ten-and-a-half feet high. Once King Philip's War ended in 1677, the palisade encircling the central Plymouth settlement was finally torn down permanently, with the lumber being sold to William Harlow, who used it to build his home (Perkins 1902:9-11).

Despite these several firsthand accounts, as well as a rudimentary map drawn by William Bradford himself, the exact placement of the original fortified settlement is unknown. To date, no architectural remains of these buildings or fortifications constructed between 1620 and 1676 have been verified, and the exact location and layout of the town remain hotly-debated topics. Traditional accounts place the pinnacle of the fortified settlement atop modern-day Burial Hill, with a commanding position overlooking Plymouth Harbor. These accounts also cite Leyden Street as the primary axis along which the settlement was placed, with the perpendicular axis extending outward from Main Street. Leyden Street was the first road established in the Plymouth settlement, and its modern-day extent runs southwest from Plymouth Harbor to Main Street, becoming Church Street and running along the southern boundary of Burial Hill. In this configuration of the fortified settlement, the watchtower would have stood just inside the westernmost bastion of the diamond-shaped fort (Landon 2014:29-30).

Town of Plymouth and Burial Hill, 1681–1722

Shortly after the dismantling of the palisade, Plymouth colonists began burying their dead on Fort Hill. The earliest surviving evidence of this practice is the slate headstone of Edward Gray, who died in 1681. Judge Sewall would be the first to refer to the area as a burial place on March 10,

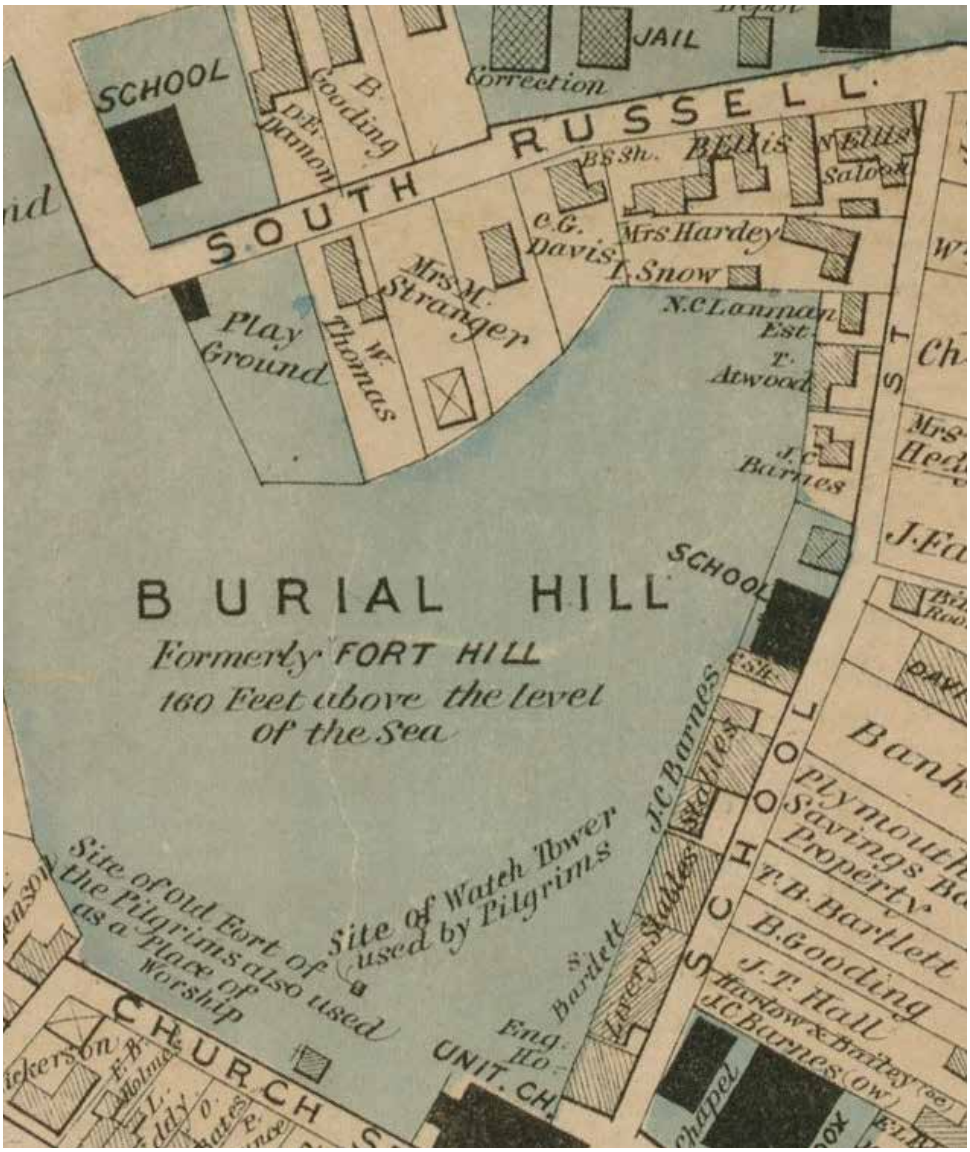


Figure 4. Detail of School Street on the 1874 Beers map of Plymouth.

1698 (Davis 1899: 130). Deeds in the late 18th and early 19th centuries refer to it both as Fort Hill and later as the Burying Hill. Popular belief holds that, prior to 1640, the dead were buried at nearby Cole's Hill, named after the land's original owner, James Cole. Despite this strong local tradition, it is unknown for certain where the colonists were buried between 1640 and 1680. Some have posited that individuals were likely buried on their own estates in private lots, a practice with clear English antecedents (Davis 1899: 130; Perkins 1902: 11).

Four 17th century grave markers still survive today on Burial Hill, concentrated at the crest of the hill. The earliest of these headstones belongs to Edward Gray, a wealthy merchant and deputy to the General Court in Plymouth who died in 1681. William Crowe (d. 1683/4), Hannah Clark (d. 1687), and Thomas Clark (d. 1697) are the others (Berg and Friedberg 2012: 6-7, 14). Other 17th century burials likely exist in this location, with the grave markers being lost in the last three centuries.

Burial Hill and private ownership, 1722–1894

Ownership of the core of Burial Hill has always been retained by the Town of Plymouth.

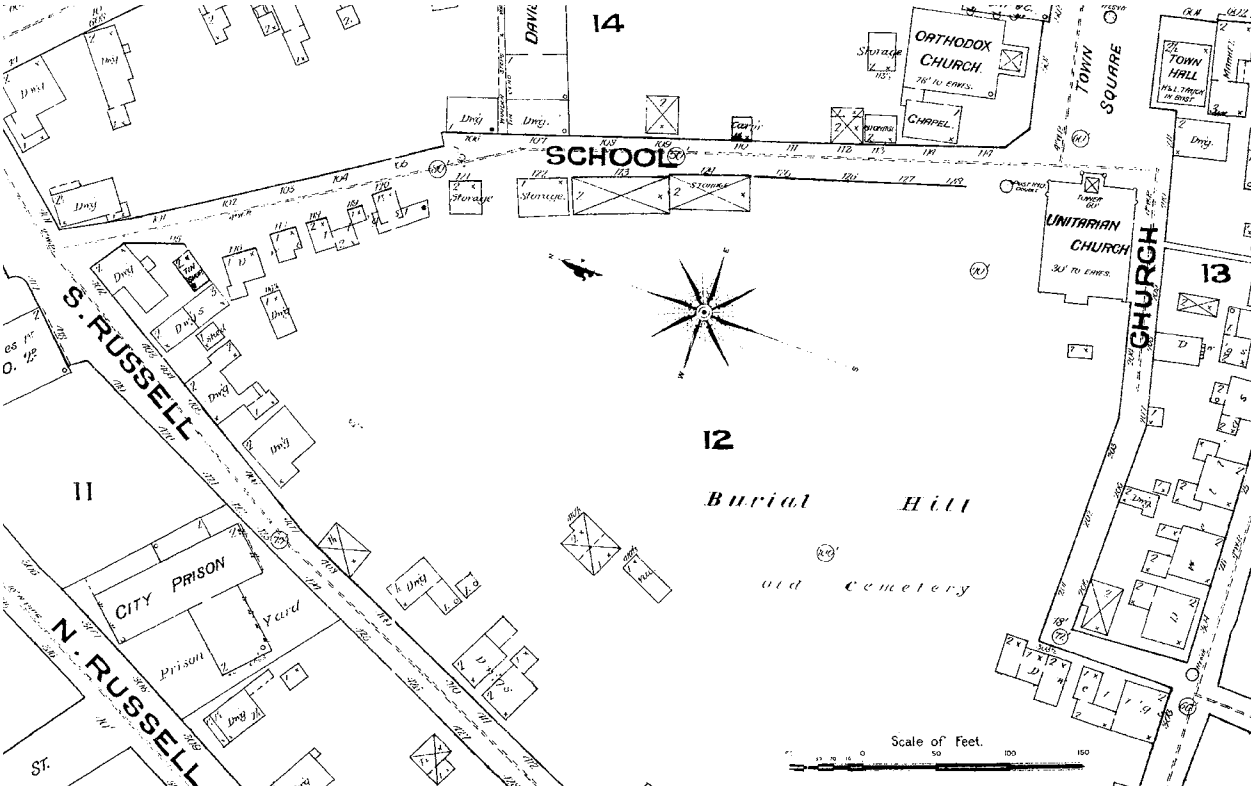


Figure 5. Detail of School Street on the 1885 Sanborn map of Plymouth.

However, in 1722, the Town began selling off parcels of land on the northern and eastern boundaries of Burial Hill, along present-day South Russell and School Streets, with most initial public sales of Town land on Burial Hill taking place between 1775 and 1825 (Davis 1899: 289). Over the next two centuries, parcels of land along the Town's burying ground changed hands frequently. With Nathaniel C. Lanman's 1840 purchase of a small parcel near the northeastern corner of Burial Hill, the majority of land adjacent to the cemetery was in private hands (PCRD 171: 29).

It was not until 1757 that some effort was made to protect the central part of Burial Hill – and its burials – from livestock using the Hill as pasture land. This likely reflected a broader emerging sensibility amongst New Englanders of the sacred nature of cemeteries, which had largely been used as meadowland in the century prior. In that year, Rev. Chandler Robbins petitioned the Town to fence the burial ground primarily to keep out grazing horses, whose hooves had exacted a costly toll on the burial ground's headstones (Goldstein 2007: 103). The fence was finally installed in 1782, and in 1800, Rev. Robbins successor – Rev. Dr. Kendall – finally succeeded in garnering Town support to ban horses from the now-enclosed Burial Hill. It is reasonable to assume, therefore, that horses freely roamed the Hill prior to this date (Davis 1906: 324-325).

Most of the lots along South Russell Street and the northern part of School Street were residential. School Street took its name from a grammar school, sometimes referred to as the central school, established in 1765 north of the Unitarian church at the south end of the street (the lot labeled "Engine House" in Fig. 4). A second school, sometimes called the "town school" was established in the middle of School Street, just south of the path up to Burial Hill, after the Central School District purchased a plot of land in 1826 (Davis 1899: 286, PDRD 156: 288). This lot is still labeled as "School" on the 1874 Beers map (Fig. 4). South of this school, the properties were primarily barns and stables, many of them built by landowners living on the opposite side of School Street from the

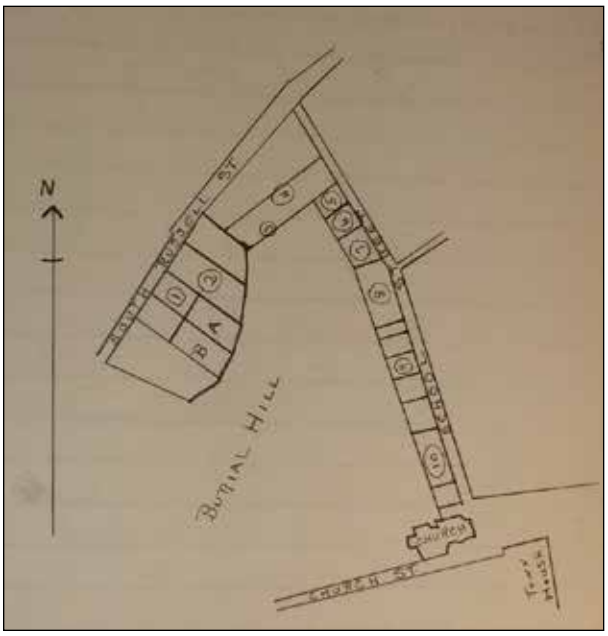


Figure 6. Map of the 10 parcels conveyed from the Stickney Fund to the town in 1929. Note that the lots are schematic and not to scale. Image courtesy of Pilgrim Hall Museum, from Pilgrim Hall Museum Archives, Minute of the Trustees of the Stickney Fund, 1932.

cemetery. School Street was originally a pathway cleared by these owners as a way to more easily gain access to their stables (Davis 1899: 286). Late 19th-century maps illustrate the use of the area. The specific details of these lots are discussed further below.

Many of the commercial parcels along School Street were owned by the same individual or family for long stretches of the mid-19th-century, implying a period of stability. In the 1860, and increasing in the following decades, these parcels started to change hands more rapidly. In the late 19th century, the lots along School Street began to move out of private ownership and were reacquired by the town in several ways. It was during this transition that the residential and commercial buildings along School Street were demolished creating the grassy edge of Burial Hill that exists today. The first transfer of land back to the town was the sale of three lots north of the Engine House lot by Zenas F. Leach in 1884 (PCRD 503: 102). He sold these lots to the town for $1, with "the old stable buildings thereon." These buildings and the Engine House were demolished by the time the 1885 Sanborn map was drawn. The rest of the lots were acquired by the Stickney Fund, the buildings were demolished, and the land eventually transferred to the town.

Burial Hill and the Stickney Fund, 1894 – 1935

In 1894, the General Court of Massachusetts passed an Act to incorporate six prominent Plymouth figures in a collective known as the Trustees of the Stickney Fund (GCM 1894: 308). Joseph Henry Stickney, born in West Brookfield, Massachusetts, in 1811, was a successful businessman and founder of Stickney Ironworks in Baltimore. Though he relocated to Maryland in 1834 and lived in the area until his death in 1893, he maintained strong ties to the Massachusetts area, visiting Plymouth annually in his later years. Henry, as he was known, was descended from William Stickney, an early settler of Massachusetts and member of the First Church of Boston in 1638 (Henderson 1896: 13). Upon his death, Henry willed over $1 million to various benefactors, which today would be worth close to $30 million (NYT 1896). To the Trustees of the Stickney Fund, Henry left more than $75,000 (NYT 1893).

Stickney had designs for several commemoration projects across the Plymouth area. This included building a wall around the Standish monument, placing a monument on Clark's Island in honor of the Pilgrims' first Sabbath celebration, beatifying Cole's Hill, and removing the canopy from Plymouth Rock. Additionally, Stickney allotted $10,000 to allow the Stickney Fund to purchase land adjacent to Burial Hill and convey that land back to the Town of Plymouth. This was so that the area around Burial Hill could be preserved in perpetuity as a monument to the first colonists of Plymouth (PCRD 1576: 400; 1681: 121).

The six Trustees of the Stickney Fund were: John D. Long, President of the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth; Charles B. Stoddard, Treasurer of the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth and President of Plymouth National Bank; William S. Danforth, Secretary of the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth and President of Plymouth Savings Bank; William S. Morrissey, President of Old Colony National Bank; Arthur Lord, Chairman of the Selectmen of the Town of Plymouth; and Benjamin W. Harris,

Figure 7. Photograph taken after the demolition of the stable buildings and school on School Street, looking north, before the area had been fully filled and graded.

Plymouth County Probate Court Judge (GCM 1894: 308). These Trustees held annual meetings for most years from 1897 to 1929, when the Trustees voted to formally dissolve. In addition to annual meetings, the Trustees also held a number of special meetings as needed. These meetings consisted mostly of votes to release funds for purchase of parcels of land once negotiations with landowners had finalized.

The Stickney Fund was not formally dissolved until 1935, by which time the Fund had spent more than $77,000 on projects. J. Henry Stickney had also included provisions in his will that the Fund was to invest $10,000 in repairs and to establish an endowment for Pilgrim Hall. By 1935, that money had grown to more than $25,000, and in that year was formally turned over to Pilgrim Hall. Many of the Fund's papers are in the archives at Pilgrim Hall.

The Stickney Fund's first purchase in 1897 was a parcel of land owned by Martha Stoddard (PCRD 739: 529). By 1918, they had purchased ten lots adjacent to Burial Hill, mostly along the boundary with School Street (Fig. 6). These same ten lots were conveyed by deed to the Town of Plymouth in 1929 (PCRD 1576:398-400). It is likely that any structures on Stickney land were demolished during this period of ownership to beautify Burial Hill in preparation for the tercentenary celebrations in Plymouth in 1920 (Fig. 7).

Indeed, the 1874 Beers map (Fig. 4) indicates a number of structures along the northern and eastern edges of Burial Hill, but by the time the land was conveyed to the Town in 1929, Sanborn maps indicate no standing structures (Fig. 8). The Stickney Fund purchased an additional two lots in 1932 – both from members of the Barlow family – and bequeath them by deed to the Town in 1935 (PCRD 1681:119-121). At that time, Burial Hill came entirely under the ownership of the Town of Plymouth. The last person interred on Burial Hill was Anna Klingenhagen in 1957 (Berg and Friedberg 2012:9).

Specific History of the Project Area

The 2015 fieldwork consisted of STPs in the residential area on the north end of School Street and more extensive test excavations in the southernmost lots, covered by Zenas F. Leach's stables and the 1765 school, so the specific history of these areas is discussed in more detail. For this history, we consulted Davis (1899), the Beers and

Table 2. Parcels along School Street, as defined by Davis (1899).

Parcel # (order in Davis 1899)	**Date of sale by town (source is Davis 1899: 287 unless otherwise stated)**	**Manner by which land reverted back to the town**	**Frontage on School St.**
1	1810	NB: this is the lot marked as belonging to Mrs. Hardy and I. Snow on the 1874 Beers map (Fig. 4). Becomes lots 3 and 4 of the Stickney Fund transfer to the town (PCRD 1576: 398) in 1929	38 ft
2	1799 (PCRD 153: 169)	Becomes lot 5 of the Stickney Fund transfer to the town (PCRD 1576: 398) in 1929	39 ft
3	1830 (PCRD 171: 29)	Becomes lot 6 of the Stickney Fund transfer to the town (PCRD 1576: 398) in 1929	45 ft
4	1787 by town meeting (see PCRD 322: 240)	Becomes lot 7 of the Stickney Fund transfer to the town (PCRD 1576: 398) in 1929	35 ft
5	1798 (PCRD 86: 117)	Becomes lot 8 of the Stickney Fund transfer to the town (PCRD 1576: 398) in 1929	46 ft
n/a	n/a	Path leading up Burial Hill	14 ft
6	Prior to 1766	Became school house lot following purchase by town in 1826 (PCRD 156: 288). School built ca. 1827.	51 ft
7	1790	Becomes lot 9 of the Stickney Fund transfer to the town (PCRD 1576: 398) in 1929	32 ft
8	1790	Becomes lot 9 of the Stickney Fund transfer to the town (PCRD 1576: 398) in 1929	38 ft
9	1740, 1736	Becomes lot 10 of the Stickney Fund transfer to the town (PCRD 1576: 398) in 1929	25 ft + 25 ft
10	1736	Together with lots 11 and 12, sold to town by Z. F. Leach in 1884 (PCRD 503: 102)	32 ft
11	1798	Together with lots 10 and 12, sold to town by Z. F. Leach in 1884 (PCRD 503: 102)	56 ft
12	1722	Together with lots 10 and 11, sold to town by Z. F. Leach in 1884 (PCRD 503: 102)	?
13	n/a	Continuously held by town; school after 1765; Engine House in 1880s (Davis 1899: 288)	?
14	n/a	Part of Burial Hill; no street frontage	n/a

Sanborn maps of the area, and the land transactions recorded with the Plymouth County Registry of Deeds (PCRD). In order to relate the historic maps to the modern landscape and our excavation units, we georeferenced the maps in GIS (Figs. 9 and 10). This was very informative, but also pointed out ways in which different maps varied from each other, meaning that none of the historic maps are completely accurate in the ways that they relate the historic road, lot lines, and buildings to the modern landscape.

Davis (1899) summarized the history and chain of title for individual properties for much of downtown Plymouth. He divides School Street into 14 parcels, beginning at the north, at the intersection of South Russell Street, and ending just north of the Unitarian Church (Table 2; Davis 1899: 286-289). He does not number the parcels, but we have assigned numbers, in the order in which he listed them, for ease of reference. The lot dimension are taken from individual deeds; despite the variability in street frontage, the barn, stable, and school lots are described as 30 or 31 feet deep along this stretch of School Street. This uniformi-

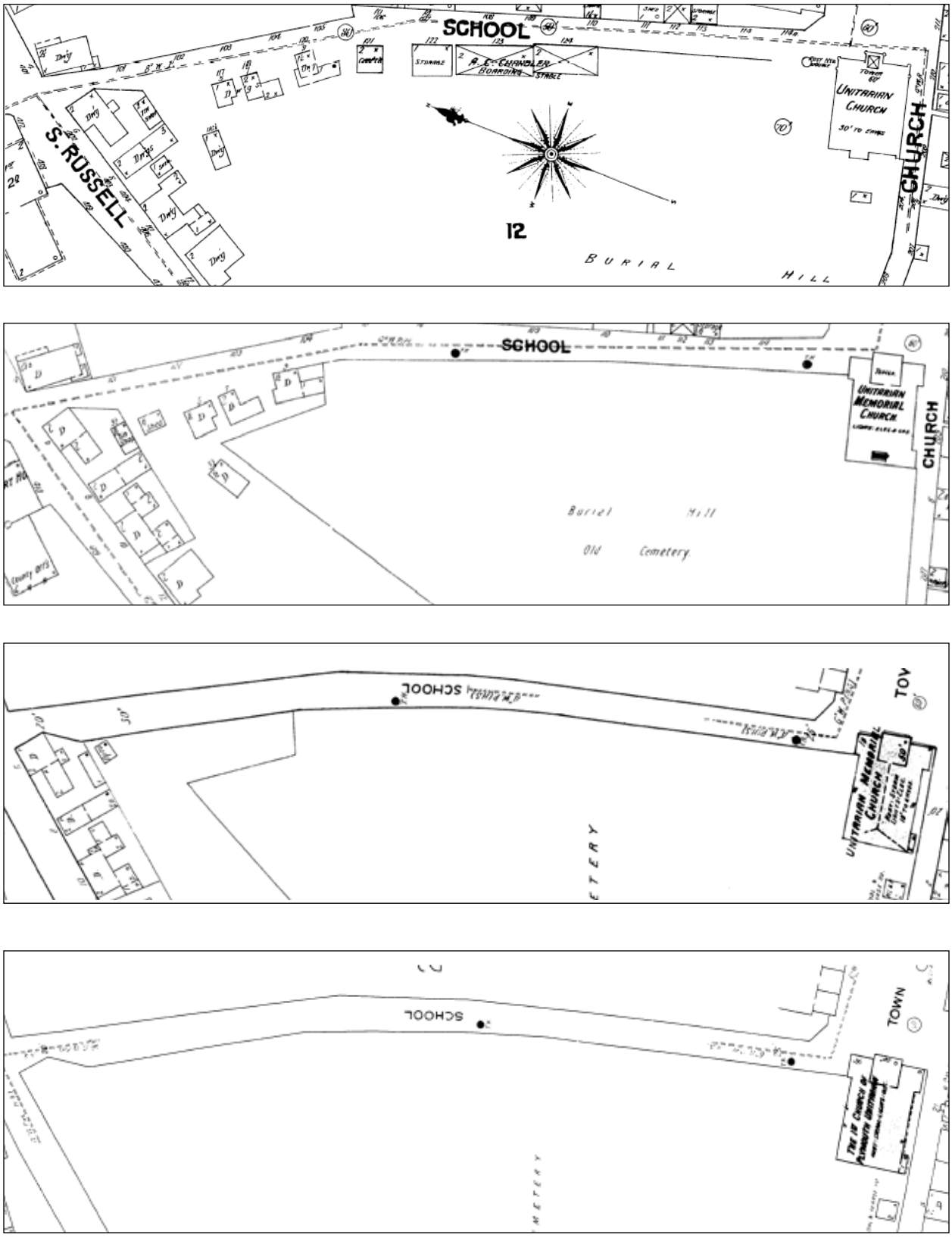


Figure 8. Details of School Street on successive Sanborn maps (1891, 1901, 1919, and 1927) showing the demolition of buildings from south to north.

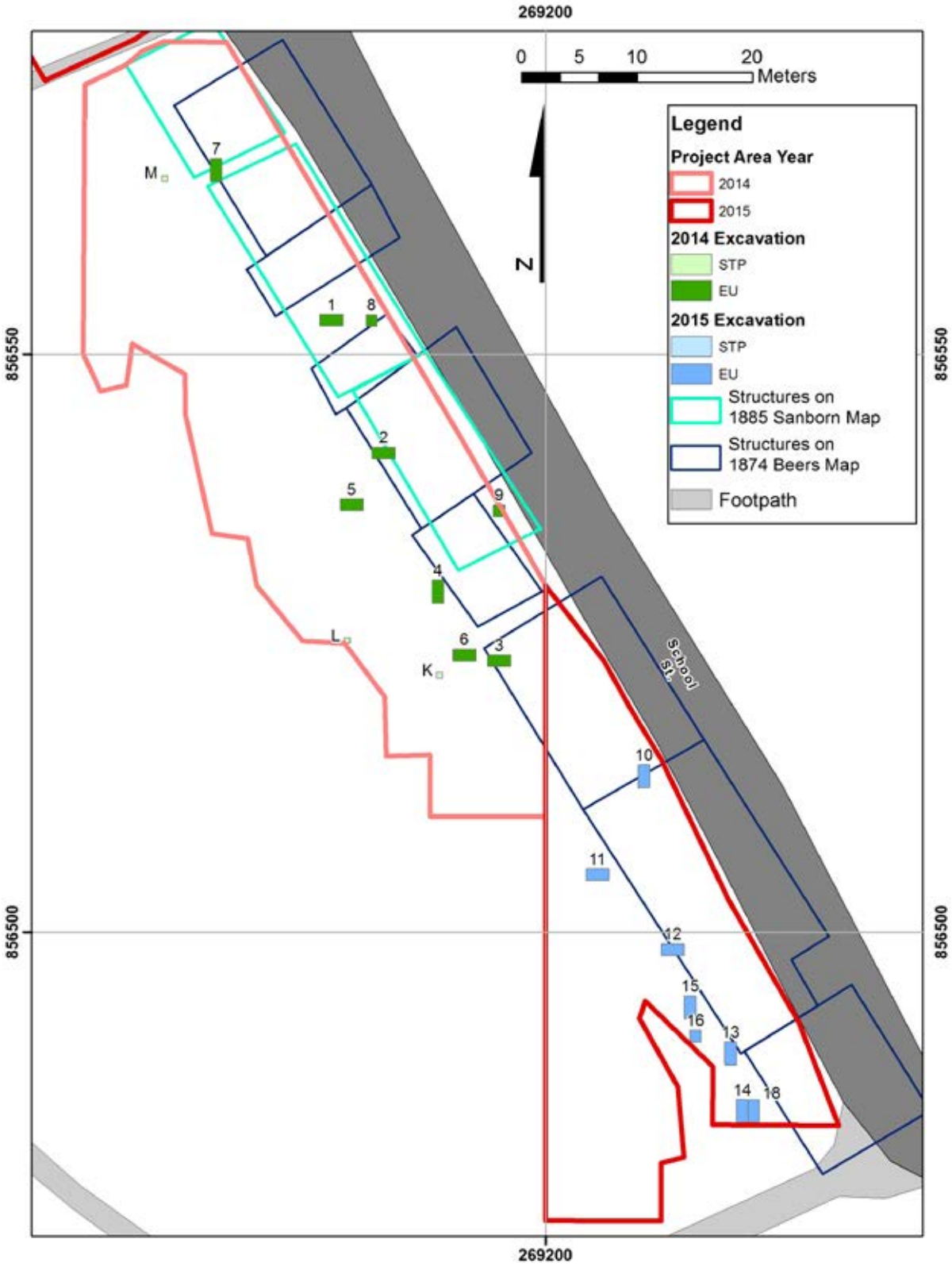


Figure 9. Outlines of the buildings from the georeferenced 1874 and 1885 maps and excavation unit locations at the south end of School Street. This view makes clear the differences between the building locations on the two maps. The numbers in the margins are the coordinates of the state plane grid.

Figure 10. Outlines of the buildings from the georeferenced 1874 and 1885 maps and STP locations at the north end of School Street. This view makes clear the differences between the building locations on the two maps. The numbers in the margins are the coordinates of the state plane grid.

Figure 11. Photograph of houses along School Street, showing how they were cut into the hillside (Baker and Keith 2013: 8).

ty can be seen in the maps. The dimensions of the buildings on the maps also suggest that the barns and stables were built to fill the whole 30 foot depth, leaving no back yards, while the domestic structures took up only a part of each lot.

The specific lot histories of the path up Burial Hill and lots 6 to 9 above are covered in the report on the 2014 field season (Beranek et al 2015: 11-13). Below are brief histories of the lots on the northern part of School Street, where the 2015 STP survey took place, and more detailed histories of the parcels at the south end of School Street where the 2015 excavation units were located.

Residential Lots at the North End of School Street

North of the path up Burial Hill there are 5 lots that front on School Street. One of these houses, possibly the house on lot 3 or 4, is show in Figure 11, indicating the way in which the building was set into the hillside with the front door at street level and back wall cut into the slope. These lots begin at the north with the lot with two buildings labeled Mrs. Hardey and I. Snow on the 1874 Beers map (Fig. 4; parcel 1 in Table 2). None of our test pits were placed on this lot, but fell on the 4 lots south of that, labeled N. C. Lanman Est., T. Attwood, J. C. Barnes, and unlabeled (Fig. 4, parcels 2-5 in Table 2).

Parcel 2 was conveyed from the town to William Goodwin in 1799 (PCRD 153: 169) and called the Hill house lot in several subsequent deeds. There was a house on the lot by the time of the next transfer in 1825 (PCRD 155: 240). The property had a few owners for long stretches of the 19th century, but by the end of the 19th and early 20th century it was transferred several times in quick succession. An 1885 deed indicates that the property was being rented (PCRD 523: 205). It was present on the 1901 Sanborn map, but gone by 1919 (Fig. 8).

Parcel 3 was sold by the town to Nathaniel C. Lanman in 1830 (171: 29), who also acquired parcel 1 around the same time suggesting that he also may have been using some of these houses as rental properties. The deed to Lanman from the town mentions a stone wall on the western boundary of his property, separating his lot from the burial ground. This lot corresponds to a section of the modern topography where there is a very steep slope between the edge of the burials and flatter land along the street where the houses were located. This steep drop-off may correspond with the former location of this wall. Deeds for this parcel mention the stone wall through the 1880s, as well as a dwelling house and other buildings (for example PCRD 501: 491). The lot had a house on it until at least 1901 which was removed by 1918 (Fig. 8)

Parcel 4 was conveyed by the town to Ebenezer Luce through the town meeting (rather than by deed) on June 4, 1787, according to the reference in the next deed for the property (PCRD 322: 240). The 1864 deed (PCRD 322: 240) does not mention a house, and the subsequent deed (PCRD 356: 80) in 1869 refers to the land as vacant. The 1874, 1885, 1891, and 1901 deeds show a building on the property, which like the others along this stretch was demolished by 1919 (Figs. 4, 5, and 8).

Parcel 5 was sold to Joshua Thomas by the town in 1798 (PCRD 86: 117). It seems never to have been a residential property. The building on the lot was referred to in various deeds as a barn (PCRD 322: 240 in 1864) and a music hall (PCRD 299: 123 in 1860). This building disappears from the Sanborn maps between 1891 and 1901 (Fig. 8)

STPs N, O, P, and Q fell in and around parcel 5, the barn/music hall. STP R was behind the

house on parcel 4. STPs S and U were probably on land associated with parcel 4, although the 1874 and 1885 maps vary significantly, making it hard to tell how the STPs relate to the structure (Fig. 10). STP T could be associated with either parcel 3 or 4, depending on the georeference. STP X is associated with parcel 3; STPs V, W, Y, and Z fall between and behind the houses on parcels 2 and 3.

Southern Parcel History

Zenas F. Leach's Parcels

Leach owned land in several places along School Street, but he was the last private owner of three lots at the south end of the street, which he sold to the town in 1884 (PCRD 503: 102) at which time they contained "old stable buildings." Davis outlines the complex early history of these lots (1899: 288-289) which were all acquired by Caleb Rider in 1833 and 1843. At least two of those parcels had early 19th-century buildings on them when Rider acquired them. At the northern end was a barn, rebuilt after an 1835 fire (parcel 10 in Table 2). On the parcel south of that (parcel 11 in Table 2) was a stable built while William and Thomas Davis owned the property (1798 to 1833), which Davis asserts is the same building occupied by Leach in the 1880. The original deed from the town to William Davis for parcel 11 (PCRD 84: 217) in 1798 says that Davis and his heirs must "support the bank on the westerly side of this land forever," suggesting that at or beyond the west boundary of the lot was an embankment that may have already been supported or reinforced by 1798. Creation of this embankment may have involved pre-1798 cutting and filling activities, effectively creating some early artificial terraces on this section of the hill.

The three lots were held by Rider until the 1860s, then all transferred several more times in the 1870s and 1880s before being purchased by Leach in 1882. These were among the first buildings on School Street to be demolished, probably soon after they were acquired by the town since they are absent from the 1885 Sanborn map. EU3 (in 2014) and EU12 (in 2015) encountered the back wall of a building that was likely on this parcel. EU10 was within the footprint of the buildings owned by Leach.

The Engine House Lot

The last lot on School Street (at the south end, just north of the Unitarian Church) is identified by Davis as part of the original land held by John Alden, but held by the town since 1627 and vacant till 1765 when a school house was constructed there (1899: 288-289). The building was put to other uses in the 1870s. An 1872 deed for land directly north of the school-house says of the school, "the old building formerly used as a school house, and now recently as an armory" (PCRD 394: 23), and it appears with the label of "engine house" on the 1874 Beers map. It was demolished a few years prior to Davis' first edition of his book in 1882, and he noted that the lot had been "recently graded and fenced by the town" (Davis 1899: 286).

Davis himself had attending this school, and describes it in his memoirs (Davis 1906: 339):

> "The high school house was situated on the north side of the Unitarian church between School street and the town tombs, and was a one story building about forty-five feet long and twenty or twenty-five feet wide with a door on the southerly end… Standing on sloping ground the foundation of the house of the street side was high enough to admit of a cellar above the street level…The house was built in 1770, and until 1826 was called the central of grammar school, but in that year it received the name of high school. It had a belfry on its southerly end, and a bell with the rope coming down into a cross entry between the outer door and the schoolroom. When the house was taken for an engine house the bell was placed on the Russell street school house."

Town Crypt

The town crypt, or town tombs, that Davis refers to in his description of the school above, is a brick and stone structure built into the hillside with metal doors leading to individual crypts (Figs. 12 and 13). The doors face School Street, but as Davis indicated, when the tombs were constructed in 1833 they would have faced one side of the school building. The interior floors of these are about a foot below the exterior ground surface; the whole back wall is covered by the hill. In 2015,

Figure 12. Historic photograph (ca. 1870) showing the town tombs and the roof of the school building (Baker 2002: 79).

Figure 13. View of the south end of the "town tombs," now mostly ivy covered.

the door on the southernmost crypt was off its hinges (allowing us to look inside) and the interior was empty. Bradford Kingman, in Epitaphs From Burial Hill, describes the tombs in 1892:

> As we ascend by the path leading from Town Square, on the right hand, are several granite block front tombs with iron doors, over which are marble caps, with the following names on them. The first one belongs to the town. The others in order are Finney, Barnes and Stephens. In the centre of the tombs is a marble tablet having "A.D. 1833" upon the same (Kingman 1892: 291).

Methods

Mapping and Geophysical Survey

Mapping was overseen by Dr. John Steinberg, and Steinberg and Dr. Brian Damiata oversaw the geophysical survey. Graduate students Eric Johnson and Richie Roy assisted with mapping and survey. Prior to excavation and geophysical survey, a metric Massachusetts Mainland State Plane grid using the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83); we used the benchmarks established during our initial work in 2013 (Beranek et al 2014). This grid system is also used by all MASSGIS products (http://www.mass.gov/mgis/massgis.htm). All geophysical transects and excavation areas on the site are accurately located within this projected grid. To establish this grid, Steinberg used 8 GPS points provided by the town of Plymouth, sighted with our own Topcon GPT-9005A robotic total station, to establish secondary benchmarks in the study areas. We used the total station to lay out grid points for the geophysical survey and to record the location and surface elevation of the excavation areas.

A Ramac X3M Malå ground penetrating radar unit with 500 MHz antennae and a frequency-domain electromagnetic CMD Mini-Explorer were

Figure 14. Dr. David Landon teaches a group of visiting school children about archaeology in Plymouth.

used for the surveys. Radar data were collected on transects spaced 20-25 cm (8-10 in) apart and processed as described below.

Field and Laboratory

Dr. David Landon and Dr. Christa Beranek directed the test excavations. The field crew consisted of students participating in a UMass Boston fieldschool (graduate students Kellie Bowers, Justin Warrenfeltz, Joe Trebilcock, Katie Wagner, Ramona Steele, Blaine Borden, Annie Greco, and Kerri Knigge; and undergraduate students Ashley Corbeil, Peter Leyden, Elizabeth MacDonald, Anya Gruber, Laura Macques-Jackson, Emily Williams, and Lauryn Poe). We also took applications for volunteers from the community and were assisted on a regular basis by several local volunteers (Bill Knowles and Karen Bellinger Wehner). Laboratory processing was completed by graduate students at UMass Boston, principally by research assistants working on the Plymouth 400 project (Nadia Waski, Annie Greco, Caroline Gardiner, and Leigh Koszarsky).

We excavated 13 shovel test pits (STPs) and 8 excavation units (EUs) (Table 1). All locations were mapped using the Massachusetts State Plane grid. Shovel test pits were excavated as 0.5 x 0.5 m (1.6 x 1.6 ft) squares; excavation units were primarily 1 x 2 m, with one 1 x 1 m unit. Within individual units or STPs, deposits were removed following the natural stratigraphy, and each distinct deposit or soil layer was given a unique context number. Excavation proceeded into the upper portion of the sterile B-horizon or C-horizon or until the maximum safe and practical depth was reached around 120 cm below the surface. In several units, cultural deposits continued below this depth. All excavated soil was screened through ¼ inch mesh hardware cloth to retrieve cultural material. Artifacts were placed in ziplock bags labeled with the site, units, and context information. For the STPs, we drew profiles of a representative wall at the end of excavation. For the excavation units, we drew plans and took photographs at each level change and drew closing profiles of two ore more walls.

Bagged artifacts were removed to the Fiske Center's archaeological laboratory at the University of Massachusetts Boston. Glass, ceramic, and stable bone artifacts were washed; metal and fragile bone were dry brushed. They were rebagged for long-term storage. The artifacts were cataloged in a FileMaker Pro relational database; this catalog can be found in Appendix A. Artifacts are cur-

rently being curated at the Fiske Center at UMass Boston, but the whole collection will eventually be transferred to Plimoth Plantation so that it can be curated locally.

Public Outreach

Our fieldwork was conducted in a busy urban area, on a site easily accessible to local residents and tourists visiting the Burial Hill National Register site. As in previous years, the site was open to the public while we were working, and we talked to a large number of people, both residents of Plymouth and visitors to the area (Fig. 14). Although we did not keep a formal count of visitors, we estimate that we spoke to several hundred people over the course of the season. We also had two open house days at the end of the season to which we invited stakeholders from the local government and historical organizations. During these days, we had a small display of artifacts out at the site. Updates about the project were posted on the Fiske Center blog during the summer, and we have also used to blog to share some of the detailed results of the 2014 research (http://blogs.umb.edu/fiskecenter/category/plymouth/). We are developing a brochure to hand out and exhibit panels for display in the town in 2016 and a web exhibit about the results of the project to date (http://arcg.is/1SXpexk).

FIELDWORK

Previous Work

This summer's fieldwork built on work carried out over the last several years (Beranek et al 2015). In the summer of 2013, we used GPS points and surveying equipment (a Topcon Single Operator Robotic Total Station) to establish benchmarks on the Massachusetts State Plane grid along Burial Hill, so that all of our work could be mapped using these coordinates. Using this system means that all of our survey, excavation, and historic map data can be integrated in a Geographic Information System (GIS) database and that in the future, other people will be able to accurately located our survey areas and excavation units. Many of the maps in this report show these coordinates in the margins. In 2013 and 2014, John Steinberg and Brian Damiata performed Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) surveys along School Street, using a Ramac X3M Malå GPR unit with several different antennae. The surveyed were conducted by dragging the radar antenna along closely spaced (20-25 cm, or 8-10 in) parallel transects. The transect data was then processed to create maps, sometimes called slices, that show reflectors at different depths.

One of the reasons that we conducted our survey with such closely spaced transects was to enable us to detect unmarked burials. As part of our 2013 investigation GPR profiles were collected over marked graves further up Burial Hill in order to gain an understanding of the radar signatures that may be associated with burials in this cemetery. Several likely unmarked burials were identified in the survey data, and therefore we were able to avoid those areas during the excavations. Drs. Steinberg and Damiata have considerable experience in the use of shallow geophysical methods to map graves. Dr. Damiata is a geophysicist whose main focus is the use of GPR on archaeological sites, including grave identification (Damiata et al. 2013). In addition to extensive work in Iceland, in the past several years Steinberg and Damiata have used GPR to investigate and map cemeteries across the country, including projects in California, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin. One prominent example involved mapping unmarked graves using GPR at the Friends Meeting House in Newport, Rhode Island (Steinberg et al. 2011; http://www.fiskecenter.umb.edu/Pdfs/GFMH_ArchGeoSurvey_Report.pdf)

We also conducted background documentary research for this project as part of the work for a Massachusetts Survey and Planning Grant, "Plymouth Colony Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey" (Landon and Beranek 2014). As part of this, an overview land use history and timeline were constructed, and all available historical maps have been gathered. Two of the earliest detailed maps for this area are the 1874 Beers map (Fig. 4), which provides outlines of buildings and names their owners, and the 1885 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (Fig. 5), which depicts building outlines and sometimes the function of each building. We created the GIS database in which the GPR slices, air photos, historic maps, and other data could be layered. Historic maps were added to this database by a process known as georeferencing that links historic map features to the modern landscape (Figs. 9, 10). We also carried out detailed deed research on the parcels along School Street to understand their 18th through 20th-century histories

Finally, we were able to use the results of the 2014 fieldwork (Beranek et al. 2015) to help us make decisions about where to excavate in 2015. In 2014, we tested four different historic building lots (from north to south: the Town School, PLY.HA.65; the Chandler Stables; the Harlow and Bailey building, PLY.HA.64; and the Zenas F. Leach Stables, PLY.HA.63). We encountered foundation walls of the Harlow and Bailey building and the Leach stables, while the excavation units on the Chandler site and the Town School were within the building footprint. These excavations gave us a good understanding of the general construction and demolition processes used to build and then remove the buildings seen on the 1874 and 1885 maps. The buildings were entered from street level, and their back walls would therefore be cut deep into the hill. This process removed any de-

Table 3. Summary of artifact types from each excavation unit by count. Other includes arms and ammunition, organic, synthetic, utensils, and utilities

Unit	Architectural	Ceramics	Faunal	Fuel and Furnace	Glass	Lithic, Native	Lithic, Other	
EU10	196	743	358	379	719	336	36	
EU11	27	44	17	133	28	362	4	
EU12	146	221	20	163	259	12	13	
EU13	213	52	6	953	76	20	32	
EU14	424	142	26	539	630	21	77	
EU15	45	169	243	121	1215	12	36	
EU16	87	62	0	70	268	8	10	
EU18	357	107	13	670	844	21	36	
STPN	10	22	16	13	206	1	12	
STPO	6	37	20	23	145	0	4	
STPP	17	9	303	9	102	0	1	
STPQ	10	12	0	30	39	0	3	
STPR	20	14	1	53	55	0	19	
STPS	3	5	1	11	14	0	3	
STPT	0	12	3	0	5	0	0	
STPU	13	21	6	53	14	0	3	
STPV	11	6	1	37	13	1	0	
STPW	69	309	66	94	84	0	3	
STPX	17	37	4	14	4	0	0	
STPY	29	109	20	42	109	0	0	
STPZ	3	8	5	1	2	0	0	
Total	1703	2141	1129	3408	4831	794	292	
Percent	8.1%	10.2%	5.4%	16.2%	23.0%	3.8%	1.4%	

posits pre-dating the buildings. After the buildings were demolished, they were filled and the area was landscaped. In some cases, upper courses of the foundation wall were pushed east, into the building footprint. The material used to fill the different buildings varied. The fill over the Town School was primarily a dense deposit of bricks, possibly from the school structure. Further south, there were widely varied fill deposits containing different ratios of domestic material, industrial slag, and Native artifacts. The fill seems to have been brought in from elsewhere in Plymouth; the high concentrations of slag, possibly from industries along Town Brook, are the clearest indication of this movement of fill material.

The 2014 excavations did not yield a significant number of 17th or early 18th century artifacts either in the building fill or in the areas behind the buildings, suggesting that either that area had been scraped and/or eroded or that we were too far north, outside the area covered by the 17th-century settlement. Therefore, we concentrated further south in 2015. Two additional units were placed to intersect the 19th-century buildings to answer specific questions, but we tried to place most of the excavation units outside the footprints of the 19th-century buildings.

Results of 2015 Fieldwork

In 2015, we conducted additional geophysical survey on Burial Hill and at two other sites in downtown Plymouth and excavated 13 shovel test pits (STPs) and 8 excavation units (EUs) on Burial Hill (Table 1). An overview of the artifacts

	Metal	Nails	Other	Pipes	Small Finds	Total	% Total Finds
	357	891	37	33	13	4098	19.5%
	3	29	0	0	1	648	3.1%
	89	253	2	10	3	1191	5.7%
	396	79	3	5	2	1837	8.7%
	405	203	0	12	10	2489	11.9%
	633	1373	5	8	88	3948	18.8%
	117	160	3	3	10	798	3.8%
	277	211	6	11	8	2561	12.2%
	131	198	0	2	3	614	2.9%
	108	129	1	1	1	475	2.3%
	4	11	0	3	0	459	2.2%
	15	5	0	0	0	114	0.5%
	50	6	1	0	5	224	1.1%
	2	8	0	1	0	48	0.2%
	1	0	12	0	0	33	0.2%
	1	9	2	0	0	122	0.6%
	2	21	0	2	0	94	0.4%
	38	68	3	0	1	735	3.5%
	0	3	0	4	1	84	0.4%
	38	59	0	0	0	406	1.9%
	0	1	0	0	0	20	0.1%
	2667	3717	75	95	146	21021	100%
	12.7%	17.7%	0.4%	0.5%	0.7%	100%	

recovered from all excavation areas can be seen in Tables 3 and 4; a complete catalog can be found in Appendix A.

Geophysical Survey by John M. Steinberg and Brian Damiata

Geophysical investigations were performed at Brewster Gardens and the Pilgrim Society Lot. A combination of ground-penetrating radar (GPR) and frequency-domain electromagnetic (FDEM) surveys were conducted at the two sites. Summarized below are the site conditions, methodologies and results of the investigations.

Site Conditions and Establishment of Grids

Figure 15 depicts the location map of two geophysical investigations superimposed on a recent aerial photograph and includes the projected location of historical buildings that are based on a J.B. Beers & Co. (1874) map. The Beers map provides the first relatively accurate depiction of the outlines of specific buildings. Many members of the Beers family were making commercial maps and atlases of New York and New England, probably trained by John Homer French (Ristow 1985:392), who made the first statewide consistently accurate maps of New York. While the Beers' map is not as accurate as the later Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of 1885, 1906 and 1927 used in other illustrations, they seem to be remarkably accurate over the area. The1874 historical buildings in the vicinity of Brewster Gardens include buildings owned by G. H. Drew on the west, the Pilgrims spring on the east and the Barnes pine barrel factory to the

Table 4. Ceramic types represented in each excavation unit.

Ware Type	EU10	EU11	EU12	EU13	EU14	EU15	EU16	EU18	STPN	STPO	STPP	
American Brown	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
American Buff	1	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	
American Gray	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	
Border Ware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Creamware	171	0	0	0	26	30	15	21	0	0	0	
Earthenware, coarse	7	0	4	2	4	21	0	0	0	0	0	
Earthenware, refined	22	0	179	42	9	0	11	8	1	4	1	
Ironstone	34	0	0	0	2	34	2	18	0	0	0	
Jackfield	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Jackfield Type	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Luster Ware	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Manganese Mottled	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	
Native American	0	24	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nottingham	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Pearlware	205	6	0	0	27	13	10	10	0	0	0	
Porcelain	28	0	1	1	2	4	2	5	0	0	0	
Redware	165	1	36	7	44	28	18	18	0	0	0	
Rhenish/Westerwald	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Rockingham	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Staffordshire Slipware	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Stoneware, coarse	2	0	1	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	
Stoneware, refined	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tin Glazed	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
White Salt Glaze Stoneware	6	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	
Whiteware	46	11	0	0	12	27	0	9	0	0	0	
Yellow Ware	25	1	0	0	4	2	1	7	0	0	0	
Total	743	44	221	52	142	169	62	104	1	4	1	

	STPQ	STPR	STPS	STPT	STPU	STPV	STPW	STPX	STPY	STPZ	Total	Percent
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0.30%
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0.37%
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0.30%
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.06%
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	263	16.01%
	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	40	2.43%
	4	3	1	2	5	2	18	15	6	5	338	20.57%
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	5.48%
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.12%
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.12%
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.06%
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0.49%
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	1.64%
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.18%
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	271	16.49%
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	2.62%
	1	0	3	10	7	0	6	3	0	2	349	21.24%
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.24%
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.24%
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0.37%
	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	14	0.85%
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.06%
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0.30%
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0.61%
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	105	6.39%
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	2.43%
	5	3	4	12	13	3	28	18	6	8	1643	100.00%

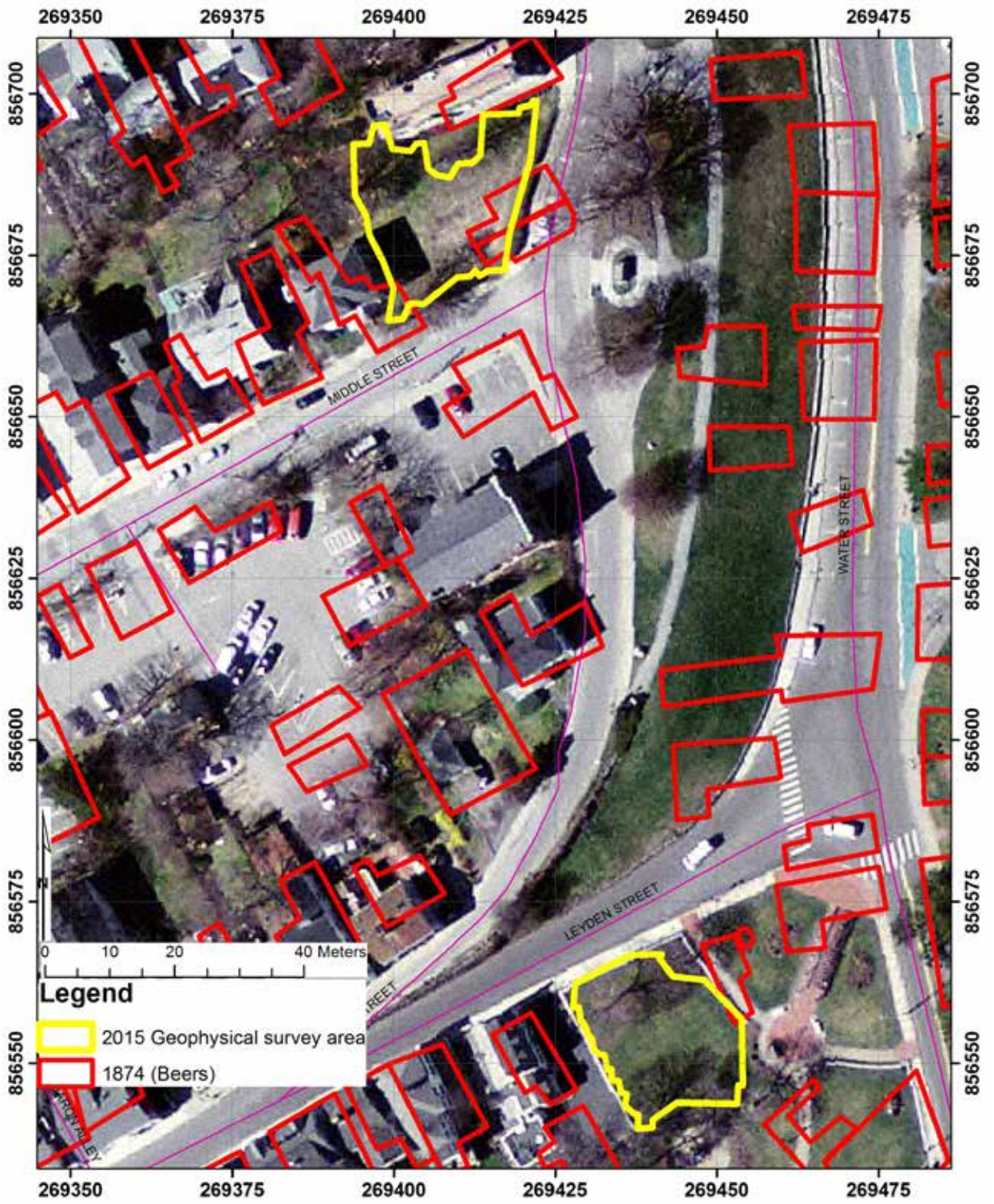


Figure 15. Location map of geophysical investigations at Brewster Gardens (lower yellow outline) and Pilgrim Society Lot (upper yellow outline). Red outlines denote buildings from the J.B. Beers & Co. 1874 map.

Figure 16. Survey in process: left) GPR surveying with the Mala X3 equipped with a 500 MHz antenna; right) FDEM surveying with the CMD Mini-Explorer.

south. By 1906, on top of the area surveyed was a livery and carriage house labeled M. B. Blackmer. The buildings in the vicinity of the Pilgrim Society Lot include are primarily residential with the main area surveyed containing a duplex labeled A. Perkins, and a small empty lot to the labeled E. Jackson.

Grids were established at the two sites based on the Massachusetts State Plane coordinate system using a Topcon GPS and a total-station. At Brewster Gardens, the grid was laid over the grass-covered lot with the southeastern corner having coordinates of (E 269443 : N 856665). Along the western and eastern sides of the grid, a fiberglass measuring tape was laid and colored PVC flags were placed at integer-meter positions that formed the baselines for the geophysical transects. Every even meter, odd meter, 5 m, and 10 m location had a specific color. These colored flags were then used as the starting and ending points for the east-to-west transects that were traversed during the geophysical surveying. At the Pilgrim Society Lot, the grid was laid out with the southwestern corner of the grass-covered lot having the coordinates of (E 269400 : N 856544). The baselines were established along the southern and northern sides of the grid, which served as the starting and ending points, respectively, for the south-to-north transects that were traversed during surveying.

Geophysical Methodologies

The use of geophysical methods in support of archaeological investigations is widely established (e.g., Gaffney and Gater 2003; Linford 2006). For the present study, GPR and FDEM surveys were conducted. In general, the soils in New England are rated highly suitable for GPR and electromagnetics with little anticipated attenuation of energy (Doolittle 2009; Andersen 1980).

Ground-Penetrating Radar

The GPR surveys were performed using a Malå X3M system that was equipped with a 500 MHz antenna (Figure 16). Data were collected at a vertical scan interval of approximately 0.02 m along parallel contiguous transects that were separated by either 0.25 m (at Brewster Gardens) or 0.20 m (at Pilgrim Society Lot). The collection of data was guided by stretching a fiberglass measuring tape between the endpoints of 1-m spaced transects. However, the actual location along a given transect was determined by using a calibrated wheel attached to the antenna. The surveys were conducted in a uni-directional manner relative to the state-plane orientation. For Brewster Gardens, transects were traversed from east-to-west; a total of 118 radar profiles were collected and 1,857 linear meters (6,093 linear feet) were traversed for the survey. For the Pilgrim Society Lot, a total of

152 radar profiles were collected and 2,560 linear meters (8,399 linear feet) were traversed for the survey.

The data were processed using GPR-Slice software (see www.gpr-survey.com; Goodman, et al. 1995; Goodman, et al. 2007; Goodman, et al. 2008;). The raw vertical scan data were gained, resampled and filtered (background removal and boxcar) to produce processed 2-D radargrams. On these radargrams, the presence of strong reflectors is indicated by a black-and-white banding pattern. Note that the raw data were collected in terms of the two-way travel time of reflected energy. To convert to a depth scale, radar wave velocities of 0.103 m/ns and 0.083 m/ns were assumed for Brewster Gardens and the Pilgrim Society Lot, respectively, based on standard curve matching of a few hyperbolas that were identified in the respective datasets. The processed radargrams were next combined to produce a pseudo three-dimensional (3-D) dataset. A total of sixty horizontal depth-slice images of approximately 0.16 m (Brewster Gardens) and 0.13 m (Pilgrim Society Lot) thickness with 50% overlap were generated to provide detailed spatial information on the location and depth of reflectors. These depth-slice images were then incorporated into the GIS database.

Frequency-Domain Electromagnetics

The FDEM surveys were conducted over the same grids as the GPR surveys. A GF Instruments CMD Mini-Explorer which operates at 30 kHz over three separate dipole lengths (0.32, 0.71, and 1.18 m [13, 28, and 46 inches]; Figure 16) was used. Data were collected in the vertical dipole mode at a sampling rate of 10 Hz, which yielded a measurement spacing of approximately 0.06 m when walking at a normal pace. The instrument was oriented parallel to the transect direction with the sensors located a few centimeters above the ground surface. The surveys were conducted in a uni-directional manner similar to the GPR surveys. Note that data collection was guided by PVC flags that were placed at 5-m intervals along selective transects. The location of stations was determined by fiducial markers that were placed into the data stream by the operator and assuming linear interpolation between markers. Both quadrature phase (bulk or apparent ground conductivity; referred to as C1, C2 and C3 for the shortest to longest dipoles, respectively) and in-phase (proportional to bulk ground magnetic susceptibility; referred to as IP1, IP2 and IP3) components were recorded for each of the three dipole lengths, resulting in approximately 200,000 combined measurements for each of the surveys.

The data were initially processed using in-house software to properly adjust the starting and ending locations of transects which in some instances did not exactly fall on a 5-m interval. The data were then processed using Oasis Montaj mapping software to produce color-contoured maps. These maps were then incorporated into the GIS database.

Results

Brewster Gardens

The processed GPR and FDEM data were inspected to identify potentially anomalous areas at the two sites. The GPR depth-slice images were combined to produced eight overlay images covering contiguous (but slightly overlapping) depth-intervals from the ground surface to 2-m depth, each having a thickness of approximately 0.25 m. Figure 17 depicts a representative overlay image for the depth interval 0.41 – 0.66 m for the survey at Brewster Gardens; the other overlay images from this survey are presented in Appendix B.1. Figure 18 depicts representative color-contoured maps of apparent ground conductivity and in-phase for the longest dipole (i.e., C3 and IP3, respectively) from the corresponding FDEM survey; maps for the other two dipoles (i.e., C1, C2, IP1, and IP2) from this survey are presented in Appendix B.2.

In general, the geophysical investigation of Brewster Gardens yielded high-quality data that will help to focus any future targeted excavations of the area. The most prominent anomalies are three linear features, most likely modern-day and/or historical piping, which are pronounced in the FDEM data. These features show as negative values of apparent ground conductivity (denoted in blue and labeled as pipes in Figure 18), which is a characteristic response to relatively large metal objects. The pipe along the western boundary of

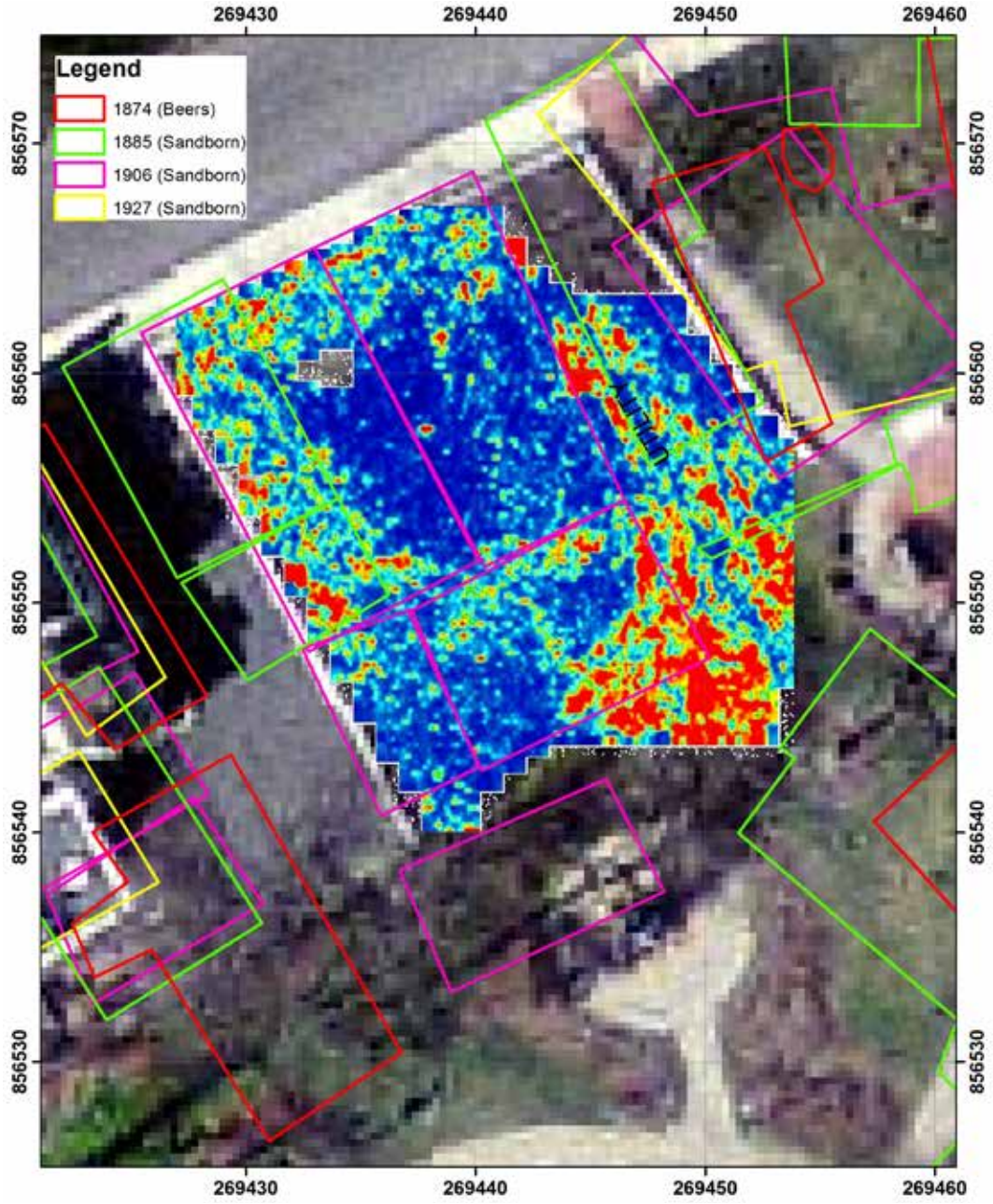


Figure 17. GPR overlay image for the depth interval 0.41 – 0.66 m for Brewster Gardens.

the grid is probably a modern-day utility (possibly sewer or water), whereas the other two are probably historical piping, as they appear to connect into the projected locations of buildings based on the 1909 Sanborn map. Although not as pronounced in the GPR overlay images, these pipes are traceable in the individual radar profiles (data not presented). Note that most of the piping for the modern-day irrigation system, which is known to exist at the site, was not detected and is attributed to small-diameter PVC piping that does not provide sufficient contrast with respect to prevailing background conditions to be detected by either GPR or FDEM.

The eastern part of the grid is characterized by relatively high values of apparent ground con-

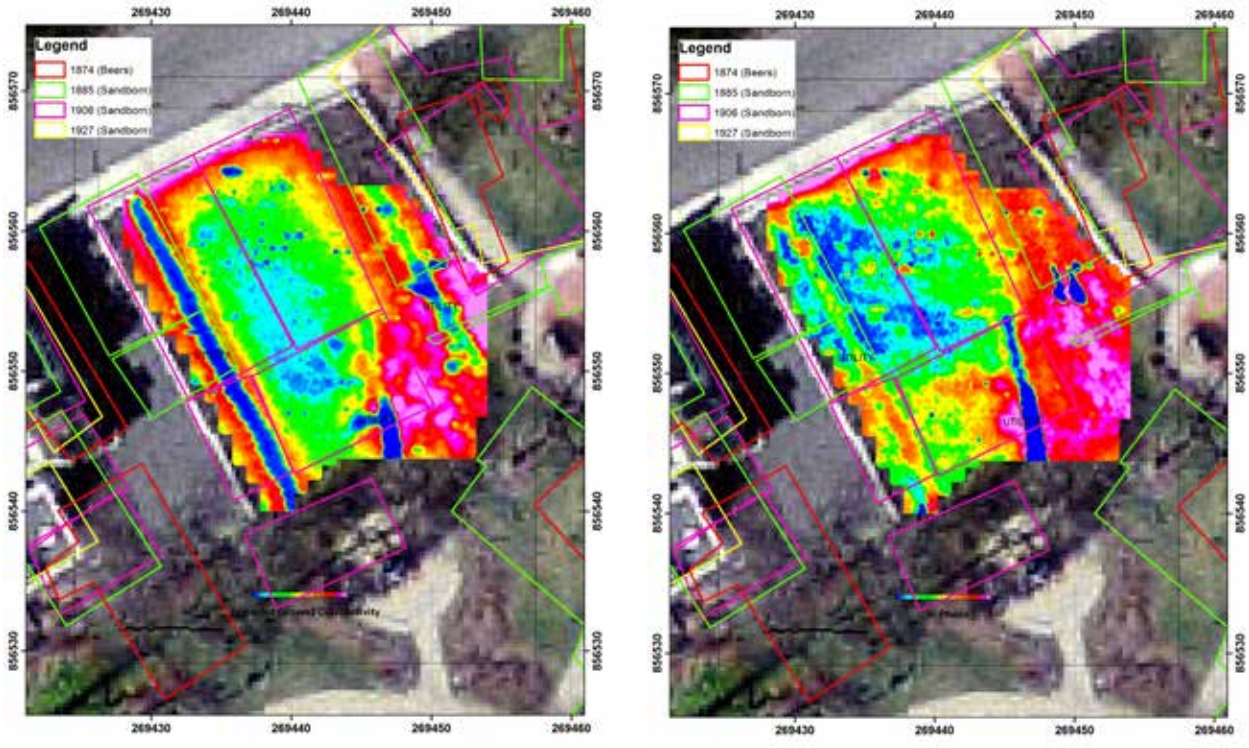


Figure 18. Left , Color-contour map of apparent ground conductivity (C3) for Brewster Gardens. Right, color-contour map of in-phase (IP3) for Brewster Gardens.

ductivity and in-phase, as denoted by the pinkish areas in Figure 18. The relatively high values are attributed to high saline content and/or high clay content. The radar data are consistent with the interpretation, as can be seen in the upper profile of the example given in Figure 19, which shows likely attenuation below a depth of about 0.70 m at the eastern end. Alternatively, a total lack of reflectors would also be consistent with the observed data. Note that the ground surface rises in elevation from east to west. Thus, the interface defining the attenuation, although relatively horizontal, appears to dip to the west. As a consequence, the interface (i.e., strong reflectors denoted in red) appears to migrate to the west with increasing depth of the GPR overlay images (see Appendix B). Also note the presence of strong reflectors that indicate interfaces or compacted surfaces that occur occasionally within the grid.

Pilgrim Society Lot

The geophysical investigation of the Pilgrim Society Lot also yielded high-quality. Figure 20 depicts a representative overlay image for the depth interval 0.47 – 0.73 m for the GPR survey; the other overlay images from this survey are presented in Appendix B.3. Figure 21 depicts representative color-contoured maps of apparent ground conductivity and in-phase for the longest dipole (i.e., C3 and IP3, respectively) from the corresponding FDEM survey; maps for the other two dipoles (i.e., C1, C2, IP1, and IP2) from this survey are presented in Appendix B.4.

The GPR data indicate several relatively long-length linear features that have been tentatively interpreted as building foundations or due to household mechanical demolition. This area corresponds to the suspected location of historic buildings as identified on J.B. Beers & Co. and Sanborn Fire Insurance maps. In addition, there are several short-length linear features to the west that may be pipes, and which terminate at unknown features (possibly wells?). However, the absence of such linear features in the FDEM data implies that, if they were pipes, they are non-metallic (ceramic?). The FDEM data also indicates

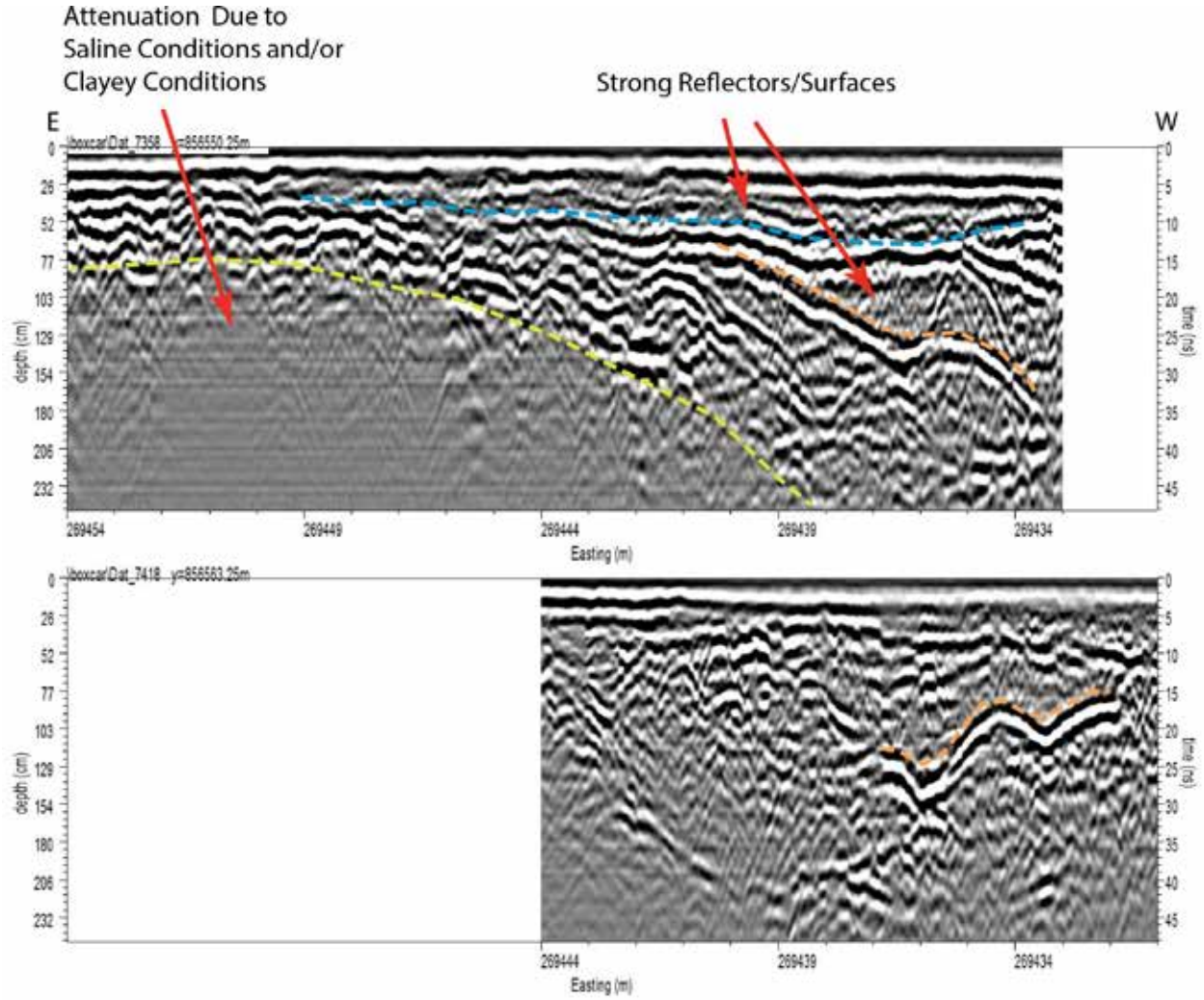


Figure 19. Example radar profiles from the southern (upper; E269434-269454, N856550.25N) and northern (lower; E269434-269444, N856563.25) parts of the grid. Note that ground-surface elevation increases from west-to-east across the radar profiles.

possible metallic debris strewn over a large part of the grid. The debris is interpreted in those areas of blue shading (i.e., negative values) on the map of apparent ground conductivity.

Carver street at Middle street on Coles hill has probably been widened and potentially shifted and/or made less linear. These shifts, combined with the substantial change in relief that begins at the edge of Coles Hill, could make otherwise well surveyed historic maps inaccurate and certainly does make georeferencing these historical maps difficult. That being said, the northeast part of the survey area may have been part of Carver Street while the southeast area may have lost area to the street. The shift in the georeferenced location of the duplex is more than 13 m, but the 1906 Sanborn map shows only a change of a few meters from the 1874 Beers version.

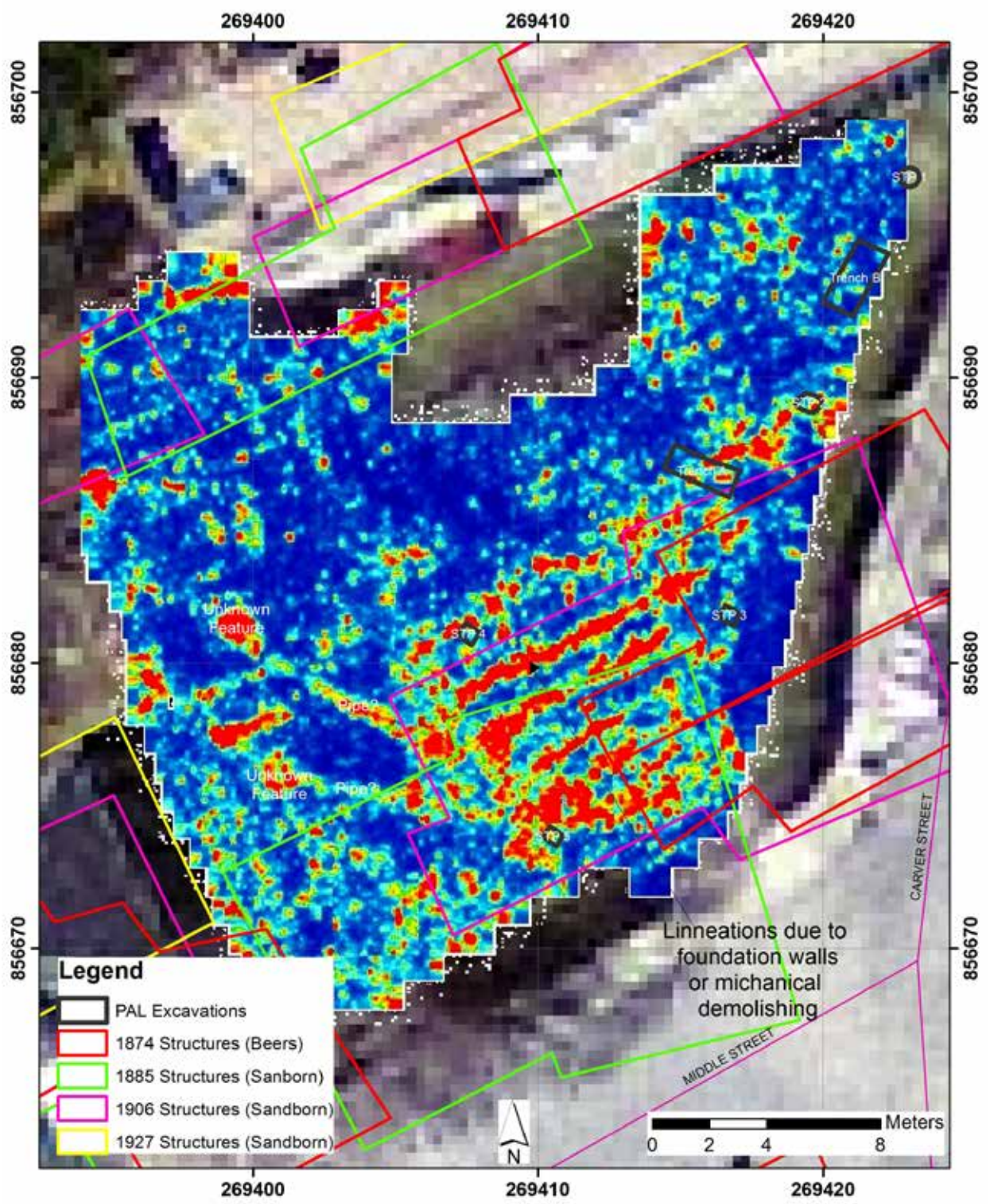


Figure 20. GPR overlay image for the depth interval 0.47 – 0.73 m for the Pilgrim Society Lot.

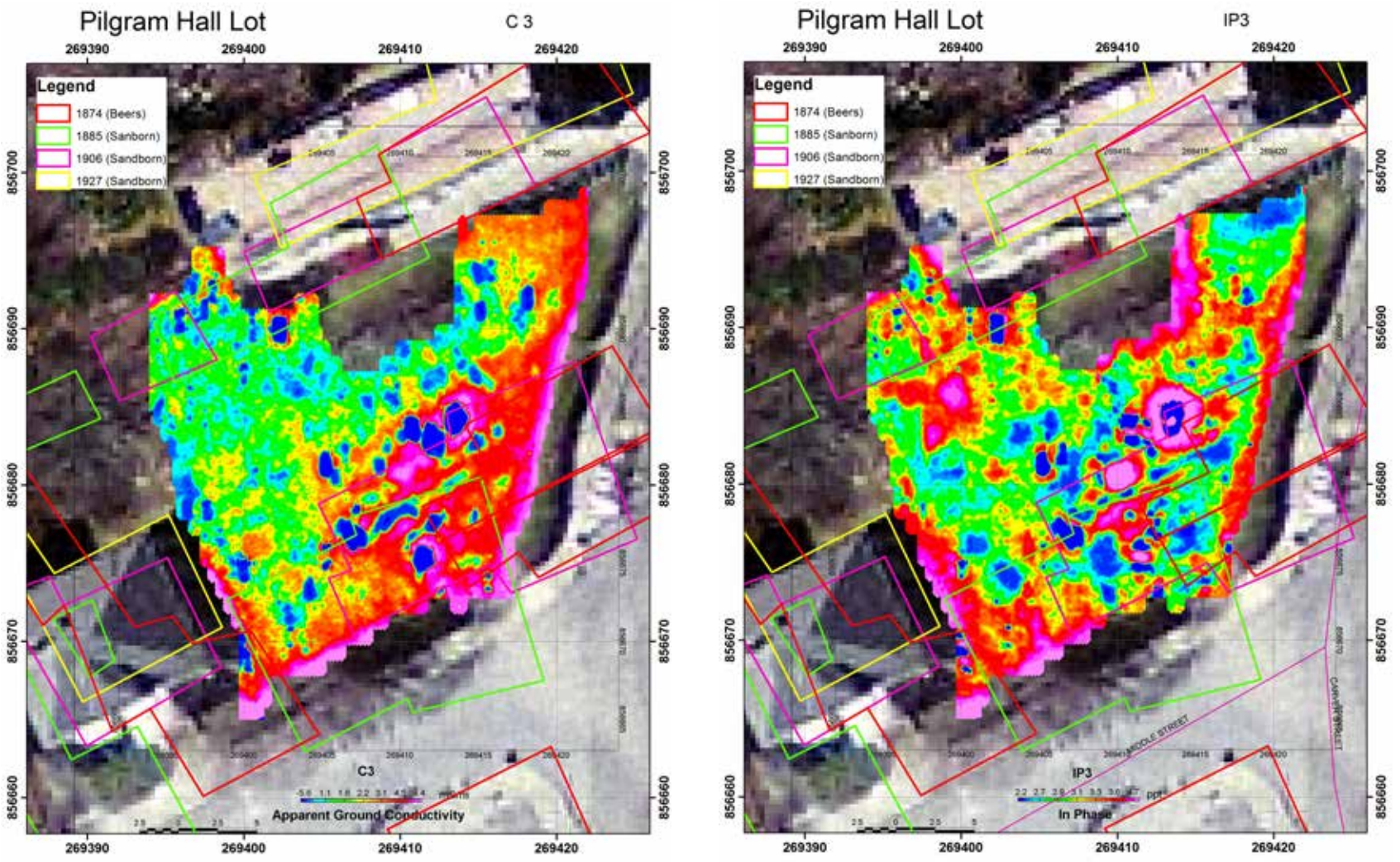


Figure 21. Right, color-contour map of apparent ground conductivity (C3) for the Pilgrim Society Lot. Blue splotches may correspond to metallic debris. Left, color-contour map of in-phase (IP3) for the Pilgrim Society Lot.

Shovel Test Pits

We used STPs, small 50 x 50 cm excavations, to quickly test the northern part of School Street. This area was divided into a series of residential lots in the 19th century (see above). Our conclusion from 2014 was that we were already outside (to the north) of the area covered by the 17th-century settlement, but we wanted to confirm that in an efficient manner. Some of the 13 STPs were placed to test specific geophysical signatures, or to be inside or outside of historic buildings. Others were placed at even intervals on the grid to sample the area generally. The STPs showed variation in depth to subsoil ranging from 13 cm to over a meter below the ground surface (Table 5).

When georeferenced, the two historic maps depicting buildings at the northern end of School Street show rather different positions for the outlines of specific buildings (Fig. 10), making it difficult in some cases to tell if specific STPs were expected to fall inside or outside building footprints. Spatially, STPs N, P, R, V, W, and Y seemed to fall behind the buildings, while O, Q, S, T, U, X, and Z were within or between buildings (however, V shares more characteristics with the second group).

Interestingly, it was the STPs behind the buildings that had deeper and more complex stratigraphy and higher numbers of artifacts. This is in contrast to the areas further south on Burial Hill where the areas behind the buildings were shallow and in many cases almost devoid of artifacts (with the exception of nails). In STPs N, P, R, W, and Y the subsoil started at between 55 and 100 cm below the surface (Table 5). In several cases (STPs N and R), there seemed to be a fill strata over an older occupation layer. STP R (context 109) contained multiple fragments of slate. One piece is very large and thick and is likely a portion of a gravestone. It is marked with thin parallel lines carved on two sides (Fig. 22). STP P encountered a dense deposit of oyster shells (Fig. 23) and several large unmortared stones in one wall, possibly the rear foundation wall of a building. STP W (Fig. 24) had a distinct burned deposit over a layer with a high concentration of artifacts, possibly an old ground surface and trash midden.

In contrast, the STPs within and between the buildings were much shallower and had fewer artifacts. STP O is the exception here; it clearly fell within a building footprint, and seems to represent a low density fill of a filled cellar, similar

Table 5. General characteristics of STPs.

Grouping	STP	# of artifacts	Depth to B horizon	Notes
Behind buildings				
	N	614	55 cm	Fill over possible occupation layer
	P	459	104 cm+ (not reached)	Possible foundation wall; deposit w. abundant oyster shell
	R	224	100 cm	Fill over possible occupation layer
	W	735	86 cm	Burned deposit over possible occupation layer
	Y	406	85 cm	
Within/ between buildings				
	O	475	104+ (not reached)	Inside a building footprint, presumably filled cellar
	Q	114	35 cm	
	S	48	30 cm	
	T	33	13 cm	
	U	112	20-80 cm	Transition to B not noted in profile, but deposit sterile after ca. 30 cm bs
	V	94	40 cm	
	X	84	60 cm	
	Z	20	25 cm	

Figure 22. Possible gravestone fragment from STP R. Note the incised lines along two edges.

Figure 23. Washing some of the oyster shell found within STP P in the field lab.

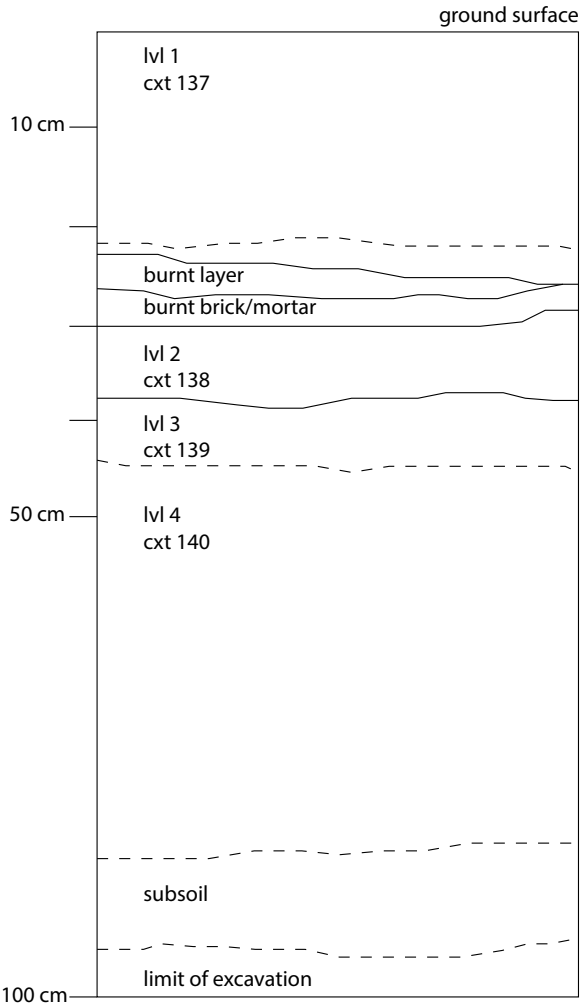


Figure 24. South profile of STP W.

to buildings further south on Burial Hill. STPs Q, S, T, U, V, X, and Z however tended to have only shallow deposits over the subsoil, with a low artifact density and few stratigraphic changes. We excavated two of these (STPs S and T) more than 50 cm into the sterile layer to confirm that it was in fact subsoil and not simply a clean fill.

The interpretation of this area is tentative because it is based on a relatively small amount of excavation, but it seems that the area close to the street was scraped clean either to build or demolish the buildings (or possibly both) leaving no preserved ground surfaces in the area close to the street, and few confirmed deep fill deposits, except what is represented in STP O. It may be that the houses along this segment of the hill did not have basements, in general, and were built up more than cut into the hillside. With the exception of the building encountered in STPs O and P, we did not find any structural remains or deep fills, suggesting that the houses here were either not very substantial and were removed from the landscape very thoroughly. Not much fill was added after the buildings were removed. Because of the variation in the georeference of the two historic maps, we cannot be sure which STPs fell within buildings and which were between them. Unlike the large stables to the south, these houses did not fill their whole lots, so had back yards. The STPs behind

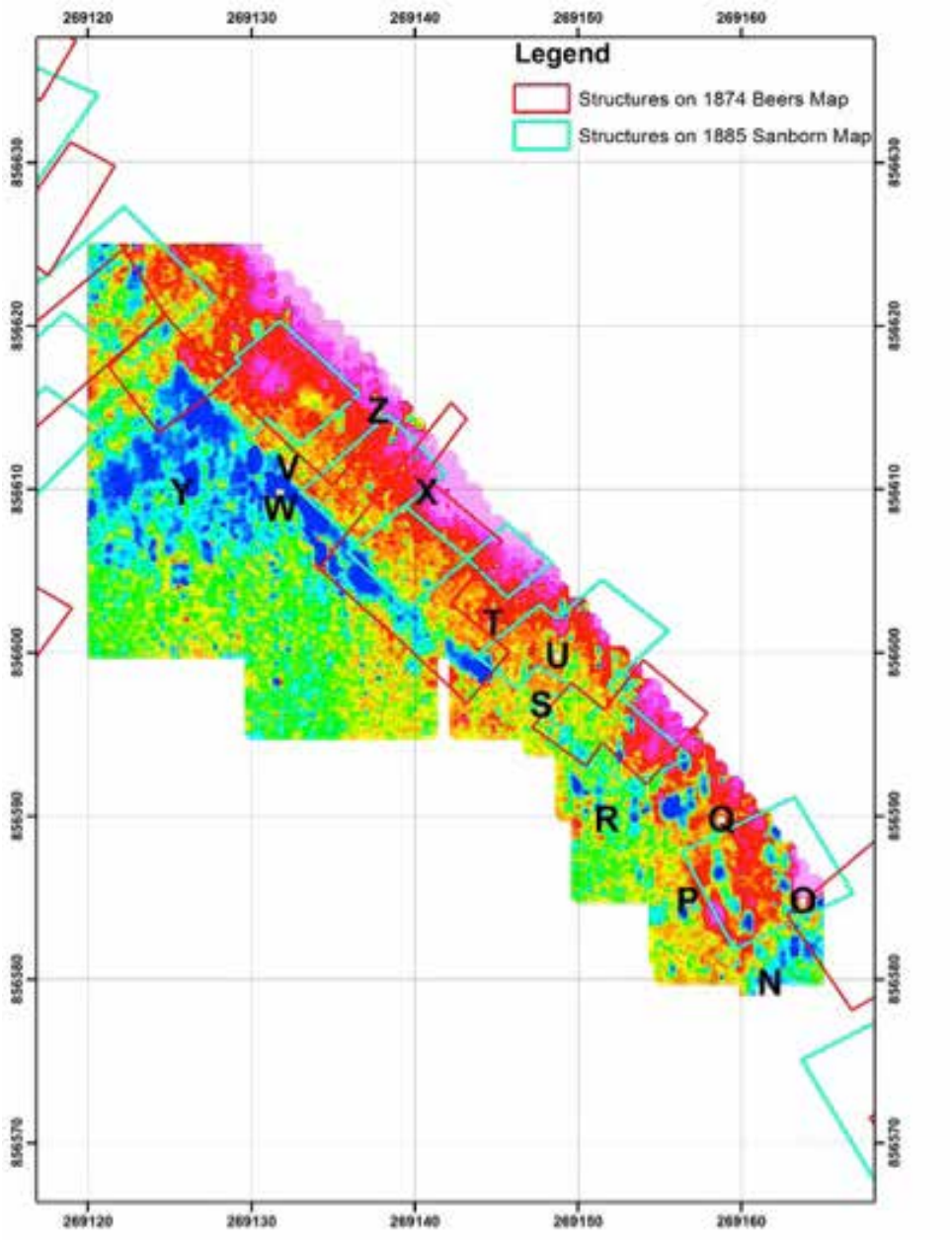


Figure 25. C3 conductivity readings with STP and historic building outlines overlaid. At this depth readings are reversed, the blue area containing STP Y and W is highly conductive relative to surrounding matrices.

the buildings suggest that some of the deposits in these yards are preserved (see especially STP W). This area of preserved yard deposits may be visible in the geophysical survey (see below).

STPs and Geophysical Survey by Joe Trebilcock

Our other geophysical surveys in Plymouth have used various GPR antennae, but for this area, we conducted a Geosensor mini CMD (electromagnetic conductivity meter) survey, and used those results in conjunction with historic maps to place STPs. This geophysical method measures contrasts in subsurface conductivity in millisiemens per meter as well as separately measuring magnetic susceptibility. Factors affecting the

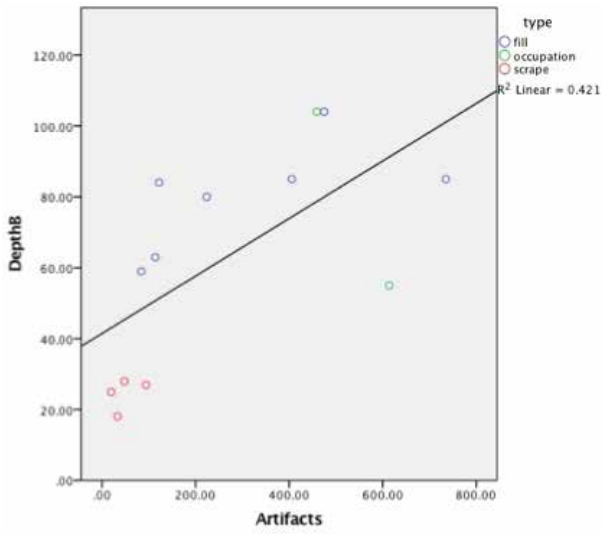


Figure 26. Artifact count vs. depth to B horizon in cm.

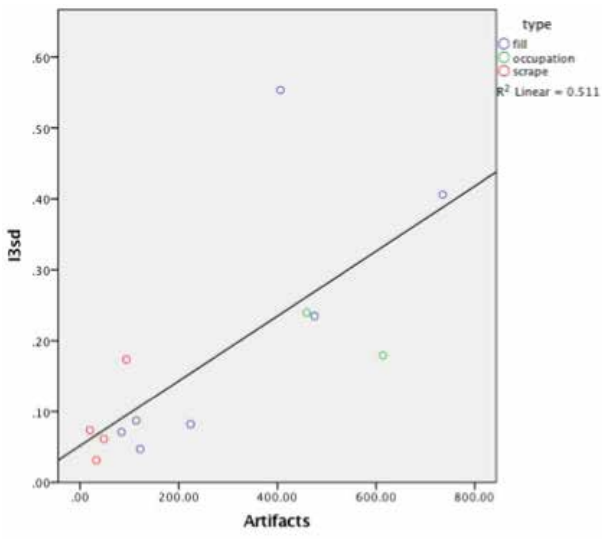


Figure 28. I3 standard deviation of magnetic susceptibility readings vs. artifact count.

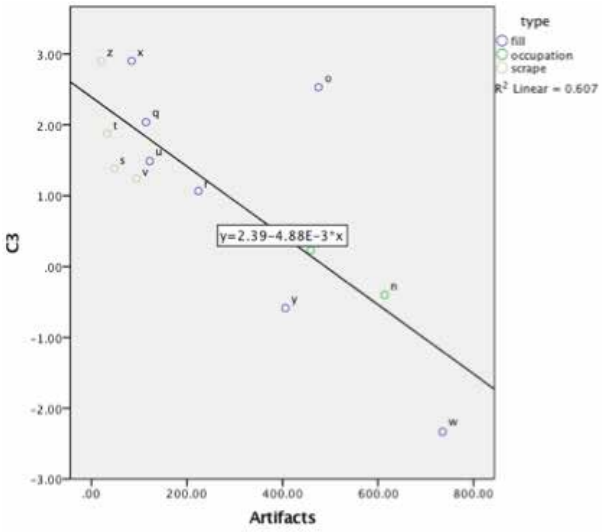


Figure 27. C3 conductivity reading vs. artifact count.

conductivity of soils are often related to contrasts in subsurface moisture retention, metal artifacts, or burning events, as well as conductive and magnetic properties of the soil matrices themselves. The results of the survey showed a linear area of high conductivity on the western portion of the survey area (Fig. 25). Post excavation analysis of this area shows that it contained a ground surface with high gravel content and medium to high density of artifacts. This gravel could be a natural ground surface but could also be the result of landscaping attempts to prevent erosion on the hill. Just east of this highly conductive area the STPs (V, S, T, Z) were much shallower in terms of depth to subsoil and the gravel was no longer present. STP X is an exception to the depth of scraped STPs; however, on georeferenced maps it is located inside of a structure rather than outside like the others to the east of the conductive line. This area east of the line has been interpreted as a scraping of the ground surface related to the destruction of several building along Church Street in the 19th century.

SPSS was utilized to find correlations between artifact density, depth, and conductivity (Figs. 26-28; Tables 6 and 7). As expected, there was a positive correlation between artifact density and depth to B, with more artifacts generally being located in deeper test pits. Therefore the test pits that were scraped generally had fewer artifacts as they were shallower in terms of depth to B. Surprisingly, depth to B and artifact density were better correlated with the CMD data than to each other. The C3 (deepest conductivity reading) had a very strong negative (inverse) correlation to the total number of artifacts in each STP. This relationship is so strong that the C3 value can be viewed as a relatively reliable predictor of artifact density (about 60% of the variation in the number of artifacts can be predicted by the C3 reading). The fact that artifact density has a stronger correlation

Table 6. Correlation coefficient matrix.

		DepthB	C1	C1sd	C2	C2sd	C3	C3sc	i1	i1sd	i2	i2SD	i3	I3sd	Nails	Artifacts
DepthB	Pearson Correlation	1	.319	.040	-.169	.257	-.351	.441	.323	.231	.609*	.579*	.177	.508	.281	.649*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.288	.896	.581	.397	.239	.131	.282	.449	.027	.038	.562	.076	.352	.017
	N	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
C1	Pearson Correlation	.319	1	.419	-.820**	.938**	-.743**	.796**	-.379	.233	.709**	.276	.657*	.617*	.218	.671*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.288		.154	.001	.000	.004	.001	.202	.444	.007	.362	.015	.025	.475	.012
	N	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
C1sd	Pearson Correlation	.040	.419	1	-.463	.578*	-.222	.588*	.028	.784**	.534	.238	.174	.420	-.023	.172
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.896	.154		.111	.039	.465	.035	.926	.002	.060	.434	.569	.153	.941	.575
	N	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
C2	Pearson Correlation	-.169	-.820**	-.463	1	-.741**	.775**	-.648*	.412	-.198	-.564*	.102	-.572*	-.449	.044	-.413
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.581	.001	.111		.004	.002	.017	.162	.518	.045	.741	.041	.124	.886	.161
	N	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
C2sd	Pearson Correlation	.257	.938**	.578*	-.741**	1	-.608*	.766**	-.281	.363	.774**	.395	.664*	.557*	.308	.634*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.397	.000	.039	.004		.027	.002	.352	.223	.002	.182	.013	.048	.305	.020
	N	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
C3	Pearson Correlation	-.351	-.743**	-.222	.775**	-.608*	1	-.773**	.285	-.115	-.502	-.097	-.745**	-.719**	-.393	-.779**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.239	.004	.465	.002	.027		.002	.345	.709	.080	.752	.003	.006	.184	.002
	N	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
C3sc	Pearson Correlation	.441	.796**	.588*	-.648*	.766**	-.773**	1	.021	.638*	.810**	.526	.519	.940**	.385	.735**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.131	.001	.035	.017	.002	.002		.945	.019	.001	.065	.069	.000	.195	.004
	N	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
i1	Pearson Correlation	.323	-.379	.028	.412	-.281	.285	.021	1	.461	.286	.585*	-.549	.227	-.078	-.125
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.282	.202	.926	.162	.352	.345	.945		.113	.343	.036	.052	.456	.800	.683
	N	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
i1sd	Pearson Correlation	.231	.233	.784**	-.198	.363	-.115	.638*	.461	1	.670*	.608*	-.098	.602*	.086	.151
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.449	.444	.002	.518	.223	.709	.019	.113		.012	.028	.751	.029	.779	.622
	N	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
i2	Pearson Correlation	.609*	.709**	.534	-.564*	.774**	-.502	.810**	.286	.670*	1	.745**	.322	.726**	.268	.591*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.027	.007	.060	.045	.002	.080	.001	.343	.012		.003	.283	.005	.376	.033
	N	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
i2SD	Pearson Correlation	.579*	.276	.238	.102	.395	-.097	.526	.585*	.608*	.745**	1	.043	.583*	.480	.501
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.038	.362	.434	.741	.182	.752	.065	.036	.028	.003		.890	.037	.097	.081
	N	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
i3	Pearson Correlation	.177	.657*	.174	-.572*	.664*	-.745**	.519	-.549	-.098	.322	.043	1	.387	.693**	.777**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.562	.015	.569	.041	.013	.003	.069	.052	.751	.283	.890		.192	.009	.002
	N	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
I3sd	Pearson Correlation	.508	.617*	.420	-.449	.557*	-.719**	.940**	.227	.602*	.726**	.583*	.387	1	.399	.715**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.076	.025	.153	.124	.048	.006	.000	.456	.029	.005	.037	.192		.177	.006
	N	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Nails	Pearson Correlation	.281	.218	-.023	.044	.308	-.393	.385	-.078	.086	.268	.480	.693**	.399	1	.739**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.352	.475	.941	.886	.305	.184	.195	.800	.779	.376	.097	.009	.177		.004
	N	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Artifacts	Pearson Correlation	.649*	.671*	.172	-.413	.634*	-.779**	.735**	-.125	.151	.591*	.501	.777**	.715**	.739**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.017	.012	.575	.161	.020	.002	.004	.683	.622	.033	.081	.002	.006	.004	
	N	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

to C3 than to depth seems to indicate that there is another factor making the conductivity to artifact density correlation valid; this is likely related to the deposit that contains artifacts, but it could be related to the artifacts themselves. Although only a little less strong, the average I3 (deepest in phase or magnetic susceptibility) reading showed a positive correlation between depth and number of artifacts. Again, the C3-I3 correlation is not a strong as either one of these geophysical readings with the number of artifacts.

One statistic does suggest that it might be the artifacts themselves that are responsible for the correlation. By looking at the standard deviation of readings over a given test pit, as the variation increases, so does the number of artifacts present. This is true for both I and C and artifacts, but I and C are not correlated. This correlations suggests that when the CMD detects a wide range of values over a short distance, that corresponds with human activity of the sort that produces a denser artifact deposit. On the other hand, more uniform readings indicate areas with fewer artifacts.

The reason why the conductive line gives such strong readings remains unclear; however, it could be related to this matrix's ability to hold water. The

Table 7. Average and standard deviation values of CMD data collected across each STP.
STP classification is also included.

STP	C1	C1sd	C2	C2sd	C3	C3sd	I1	I1sd	I2	I2sd	I3	I3sd	Type
O	5.06909	2.453708	5.373182	2.232215	2.529091	0.746349	1.737727	0.168408	2.342727	0.559653	1.97	0.234866	fill
P	4.583333	1.247522	2.351667	0.484568	0.229167	0.615332	1.554167	0.023575	1.879583	0.117158	1.922917	0.239682	occupation, fill
Q	3.387917	0.989216	2.354167	0.606149	2.037083	0.129832	1.475	0.066267	1.867083	0.080514	1.958333	0.087062	fill
R	2.822593	1.168706	1.561111	0.624034	1.066667	0.197951	1.638889	0.046105	1.988519	0.107478	2.070741	0.081897	fill
S	3.593846	0.453167	1.890769	0.636823	1.384615	0.198881	1.455385	0.048927	1.854231	0.081101	1.848077	0.06145	scrape
T	3.873043	1.436765	2.398261	0.924769	1.88	0.210497	1.501304	0.067306	1.801739	0.073525	1.782609	0.031365	scrape
U	2.6532	4.601041	-0.5068	1.169938	1.488	0.313887	1.5496	0.121088	2.1348	0.095704	1.964	0.046993	fill
V	2.863636	0.384937	1.857727	1.133834	1.239545	0.343462	1.610909	0.028269	1.902727	0.07863	2.072273	0.173505	scrape
X	4.855833	0.806996	3.219167	0.927394	2.9	0.261584	1.440833	0.039	1.820417	0.065107	1.872917	0.070986	fill
Y	8.0904	8.538155	0.17	1.710828	-0.586	1.975517	1.7012	0.308576	2.3404	0.325314	1.9644	0.553346	fill
Z	1.6212	13.35661	2.658	1.684085	2.9004	0.426228	1.5396	0.205477	1.9084	0.103388	1.8956	0.073489	scrape
N	4.2	0.978928	2.296667	1.288888	-0.4	0.663023	1.37	0.02	1.79	0.08544	3.033333	0.179536	occupation, fill
W	26.81333	9.66304	-5.76458	6.307182	-2.335	2.066316	1.352083	0.135838	2.52625	0.225308	3.055	0.406031	fill

presence of gravel, more abundant rocks, bricks, and artifacts found in the two line-associated STPs could limit the ability of this soil to drain moisture, therefore giving a higher conductivity reading. If this is true it could speak to the effectiveness of using gravel as a functional landscape modification to slow erosion. As the instrument measures contrasts in subsurface conductivity it could also be the larger rocks and gravel (found in both line-associated STPs) that give the linear area its high conductivity, as these are not present in the STPs to the east. There is also the possibility that there are other burning events in this area, although burning was only found in one of the two line-associated STPS.

The reason why the conductive line gives such strong readings remains unclear; however, it could be related to this matrix's ability to hold water. The presence of gravel, more abundant rocks, bricks, and artifacts found in the two line-associated STPs could limit the ability of this soil to drain moisture, therefore giving a higher conductivity reading. If this is true it could speak to the effectiveness of using gravel as a functional landscape modification to slow erosion. As the instrument measures contrasts in subsurface conductivity it could also be the larger rocks and gravel (found in both line-associated STPs) that give the linear area its high conductivity, as these are not present in the STPs to the east. There is also the possibility that there are other burning events in this area, although burning was only found in one of the two line-associated STPS.

More STP excavation would be useful to investigate the line of high conductivity as only 2 STPs were placed inside its perimeter, and one of these (W) has such high conductivity readings, likely from a burning event, that it is not useful for statistics despite the very distinguishable strata in its profile. STP V, located directly outside of the line and containing little gravel, seems to confirm the hypothesis that the gravel is related to the conductivity. However, more STPs in the high conductivity line would be needed for more concrete conclusions.

Excavation Units

Our eight excavation units were located in the area south of the 2014 fieldwork, near the south end of School Street. All of the excavation units were 1 x 2 m, with the exception of EU16, which was 1 x 1 m. At the far south end of School Street, the area available for work becomes very constrained, with a narrow area between the backs of the previous buildings and the location of an above ground crypt, built in 1833 (Figs. 12 and 13). The 2015 excavation units were all placed in and behind (west of) the 1765 school (labeled "Engine House" on the 1874 map) and the buildings last owned by Zenas F. Leach (the two connected structures labeled "Livery Stables" on the 1874 map). The specific history of these parcels is discussed in an earlier section.

Two units were placed to test parts of Leach's stables (EU10 and EU12); all of the other units were intended to fall behind the buildings. In several cases, however, we found that the area that had been cut into, either when constructing or demolishing the buildings, was much larger than the footprint of the buildings themselves, meaning that in some places very little ground is preserved between the cut for the buildings and the start of the historic burials. Nevertheless, in two areas we found deposits that pre-dated the buildings known from historic maps. EU11 consists of an intact segment of a Native American site, possibly a Late Woodland stone tool making workshop; EU14 contained a small segment of an early colonial feature.

EU 10

EU10 was placed within the footprint of stable buildings last owned by Zenas F. Leach, demolished in 1884-1885, and as close to School Street as possible, with the hope that we would be able to reach the floor level to provide more information about the building's construction, final uses, and demolition. Using historic maps, it was placed on the approximate dividing line between two of these buildings. However, we reached the limits of safe excavation before reaching the bottom of the demolition fill deposits.

The uppermost stratum in EU10 was a very thick (50 cm), dark level of topsoil (Fig. 29). This amount of topsoil is not usual, suggesting that this material was deposited here, either intentionally

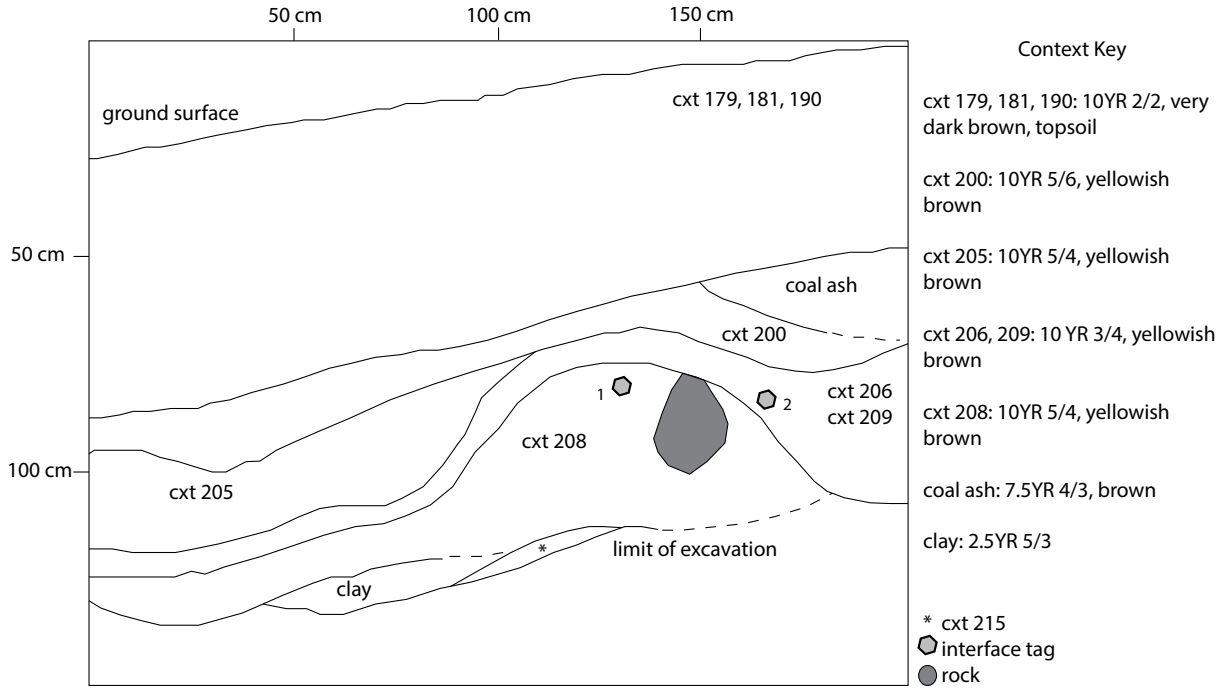


Figure 29. EU 10 east profile.

Table 8. Lithic artifacts from the top stratum of EU10 (contexts 171, 181, 190).

	Tools	Core	Flakes	Shatter	Total	% Total	% Total excluding shatter
Quartz	9	1	96	201	307	94.17	84.8
Chert (black)			1		1	0.31	0.8
Argillite			3		3	0.92	2.4
Rhyolite (red)			5		5	1.53	4
Rhyolite (gray)			10		10	3.07	8
Total	9	1	115	201	326	100	100

when filling the buildings or by erosion, as topsoil from up the hill washed down over time. It was split into contexts 171, 181, and 190. All contained a mixture of late 19th-century domestic artifacts and Native flaked stone tools, a core, and debitage (Table 8). This layer was on top of the fill that was put in place when the building was demolished, so the artifacts were deposited from elsewhere and do not represent a Native American site in this specific location. They could have eroded from a Native site further up the hill or may have been brought in with topsoil from another location. The differences between the in situ Native assemble in EU 11, upslope, and the lithic assemble in EU 10 suggest that these artifacts in EU 10 were brought in from elsewhere (see discussion below).

Context 181 contained a large range of ceramic types, including Rockingham, Manganese mottled, ironstone, porcelain, Rhenish stoneware, Nottingham, Jackfield type, and white salt glaze. Interestingly, three sherds of early yellow ware are present, all with a pale-colored paste yet varying in thickness. Three potentially temporally diagnostic artifacts are part of the assemblage. Part of a white porcelain doll face displays a nose, right cheek, and individually-carved upper teeth. It is hollow-cast and missing a glaze. The mouth was a separate piece attached to the face interior, indi-

Table 9. Tools from EU10 and EU11.

Unit	Context	Type	Material	Blade width	Blade length	Comments
10	179	scraper, bifacial stemmed	quartz			base w: 2.2 cm
10	181	point, small stemmed	quartz	1.2 cm	2.6 cm	
10	181	point, small stemmed	quartz	1.1 cm	3 cm	
10	190	point, small stemmed	quartz	1.3 cm	2.6 cm	
10	190	point, small stemmed	quartz	1.8 cm	5 cm	
10	179	point, small triangular	quartz	2 cm	2.3 cm	5000-3000 BP
10	181	point, small triangular	quartz	1.2 cm	2.2 cm	
10	181	point, small triangular	quartz	1.6 cm	1.5 cm	
10	181	scraper, unifacial flake	quartz	4.7 cm		worked on one side, cobble on back
11	156	point, tip only	rhyolite	1.5 cm	2 cm	tip only; J. Bagley ID'd lithic source as Blue Hills, Wampatuk Hill, possible Archaic point
11	150	scraper, side	quartz	2 cm	4 cm	ID as a scraper is tentative

Figure 30. Native stone tools recovered from EU 10; top row, small stemmed points; bottom row, small triangular points, bifacial scraper, and flake scraper.

cating that the doll was not manufactured with a single mold. However, without pigmentation, hair or dress representation, or further manufacturing method marks this artifact cannot provide a certain date range. Two carbon battery rods, dating from 1896 onwards, and a modern rubber container rim were also found within this context (Miller et al. 2000).

Many ceramic types were recovered from context 190 and included two more sherds of this early yellowware. This context also yielded a two-part pewter button which was likely cast with the eye in place (Noel Hume 1969: 91). Finally, an 1868 copper alloy nickel, the only EU 10 artifact which yields an absolute TPQ, was found (Yeoman 1970: 91). The reverse is inscribed with 'UNITED STATES OF AMERICA' and a center '5' encircled by small stars. In contrast to the other type of nickel circulating within this time period it does not have rays between the stars. The obverse displays a large shield surrounded by garlands.

The lower strata within this unit represent fill layers as well. They had lower artifact densities than the redeposited topsoil. Of note was a layer of oyster shells within context 206. This is likely food trash and seems to be a single deposition event. Also significant was a clay patch in the northern half of context 215. This is very different than almost all of the deposits on Burial Hill which are predominantly quite sandy and contain almost no clay. Because it was at the limit of safe excavation, we did not expose its full extent. It could represent a portion of an intact or redeposited building floor. Clay was sometimes put down as a

Table 10. Comparison of materials between EUs 9 (excavated in 2014), 10, and 11. Counts for tools, cores, and flakes, excluding shatter and pebbles.

Material	EU9 count	EU9 %	EU10 count	EU10 %	EU11 count	EU11 %
Quartz	83	82.2	106	84.8	55	16.62
Rhyolite	15	14.8	15	12	256	77.34
Other	3	3	4	3.2	20	6.04
Total	101	100	125	100	331	100

moisture barrier which might have been needed in a stable.

EU10 Lithics

All of the tools, one of the two cores, and 316 of the 325 flakes and pieces of quartz shatter were found in the uppermost stratum of EU 10. This sub-assemblage is described in more detail here. The assemble is dominated by quartz, whether the large number of pieces of quartz shatter with no evidence of flaking are considered or not. Chert (unidentified source), argillite, and several colors or rhyolite are also present, but in much smaller numbers. The tools, all of quartz, consist of two possible scrapers, four small stemmed points, and three small triangular points (Fig. 30). Since the small triangular points could be Snappit or Squibnocket triangles, which Boudreau notes are difficult to distinguish (Boudreau 2008: 15-16), they have a broad time range from the Middle Archaic to the Middle Woodland. The small stemmed points have a similarly broad time range (MHC 1984: 86-93). This assemblage is very similar to the lithics found in the upper layers of EU 9 in 2014 (Beranek et al. 2015: 47) in composition and stratigraphic position. The 2014 collection consisted of quartz shatter (74), quartz flakes (77), flakes of other materials (17), and seven tools (1 rhyolite scraper, 4 small stemmed quartz points, and 2 other quarts points). The lithics in EU9 were also concentrated in the upper layers of the unit, mixed with 19th-century ceramics. EU 9, like EU 10, was at the bottom of the slope, near School Street (Fig. 2).

Using information from the 2014 and 2015 excavation seasons, we feel that we now have enough data to hypothesize that the lithics found in the upper layers of EUs 9 and 10 were brought in from elsewhere with fill material that was placed as a landscaping layer after the building footprints were filled. We do not believe that they have eroded from an intact site higher up the slope on Burial Hill. There are two primary reasons for this interpretation. Firstly, in both units, the lithics were mixed with 19th-century materials. If the lithics were deposited by erosion from upslope, we would have to hypothesize that the ceramics and other materials were also deposited similarly. However, there are no deposits up the slope in these areas that would seem to be the source for the array of domestic material found in EUs 9 and 10. Secondly, in 2015 we identified an intact portion of a Native site higher on the slope (see discussion of EU 11 below), and the lithic assemblage from this unit is very different than the assemblage from EUs 9 and 10. The EU 11 assemblage contains only one partial tool, a rhyolite point tip, and a possible quartz scraper (Table 9). Rhyolites are the dominant material type (77%), while quartz accounts for only 17% of the flakes (Table 10). This is the reverse of the EU 9 and 10 assemblages where quartz is the predominant material (85% of flakes and tools). Given the very different material profiles for the two areas, we do not feel that the lithics in EUs 9 and 10 are related to the site represented in EU 11.

EU 11

Based on georeferenced historic maps, EU11 was located immediately behind (west of) one of Zenas Leach's 19th-century stables, one of the buildings that lined present-day School Street. There was no evidence that this unit was filled or disturbed by the construction or demolition of this

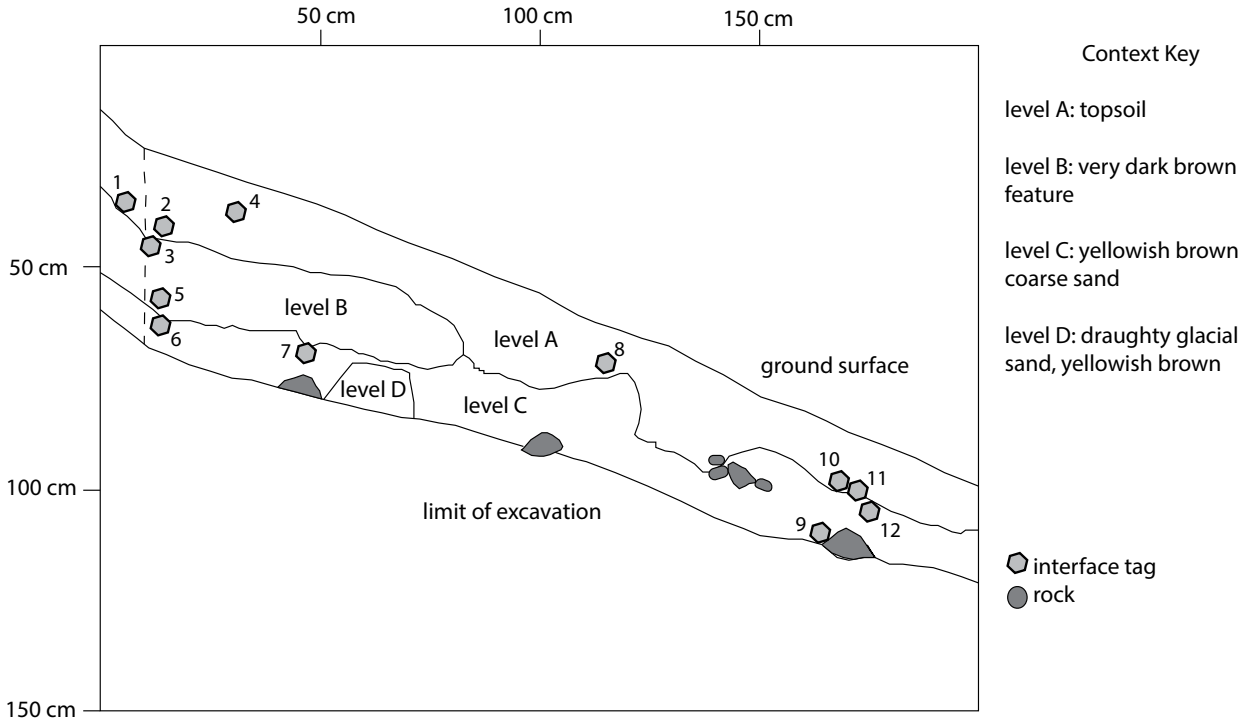


Figure 31. EU 11 north profile.

or any other structure at the base of Burial Hill. The unit was a steep slope and cultural deposits in the unit were shallow (Fig. 31).

Only 19 European ceramic sherds and one redware sherd were recovered from contexts 144 and 150 within the unit's topsoil. In contrast to these low numbers, 361 Native lithics were found (Table 11). These include unworked pebbles, flakes, and a point tip in a wide range of materials. There were also 24 Native ceramic fragments. A small pit feature in the northwest corner of this unit had a dark brown soil matrix and contained a high concentration of these artifacts as well as two shell fragments. One of these was sent for radiocarbon dating. This feature and the overall composition of EU 11 provide evidence that this unit represents an intact Native site. Given that Native people have occupied the Plymouth area for a long time, and that the English colonists recorded that they settled on a Native village site, it is not surprising that there was Native occupation on Burial Hill. However it is surprising and very significant to confirm that a piece remains intact, especially given the shallowness of this unit's deposits.

EU11 Lithics

To identify the lithic types represented, we compared materials to Barbara Leudtke's type collection and then also had Joe Bagley, City of Boston archaeologist, examine the lithic collection from this and other units. We are grateful for Bagley's help in identifying the lithic sources and materials and his comments on the assemblage. The collection is dominated by local rhyolites from the Lynn volcanic formation and the Blue Hills, with a much smaller percentage of quartz (Table 10, 11; Fig. 32). Other materials represented include argillite, Coxackie chert from New York, quartzite, rhyolite from Mt. Jasper in Berlin, NH, and a single piece of either Pennsylvania or Saugus jasper, making up 6% of the collection together. Therefore, the material is primarily local and would have been available as glacial cobbles on the beach nearby. The high density of flakes suggests that this area was a lithic workshop. However, very few pieces had cortex suggesting that the initial stages of lithic reduction were taking place elsewhere. Partial or finished tools were also rare with only one point tip and recovered.

Table 11. Lithic material from EU 11, all contexts. Joe Bagley assisted with lithic source identification.

	Tools	**Cores**	**Flakes**	**Shatter**	**Cobbles/ pebbles**	**Total**	**% Total**	**% Total excluding shatter, cobbles**
Quartz	1		54	17	6	78	21.61	16.62
Chert			5			5	1.39	1.51
Argillite		1				1	0.28	0.30
Quartzite			13			13	3.60	3.93
Rhyolite (red, Lynn volcanic)			88		1	89	24.65	26.59
Rhyolite (black/gray, Blue Hills)	1		158	3	3	165	45.71	48.04
Rhyolite (other)			9			9	2.49	2.72
Jasper			1			1	0.28	0.30
Total	2	1	328	20	10	361	100	100

Figure 32. Sample of flakes from EU11 (context 156) showing the range and relative proportions of different material types. Top: rhyolite (Blue Hills), quartz; bottom: rhyolite (Lynn volcanic complex), Mt. Jasper rhyolite quartzite, Coxackie chert.

Native Ceramics by Leigh Koszarsky

A total of 28 sherds of Native ceramic found from the 2015 excavation at Burial Hill (Table 12). Twenty-four of the sherds were found in EU11 in the contexts 150, 156, 157, 162, and 164; the remaining four sherds were from EU14 and are included in this discussion. These pieces were very fragmentary and were quite thin. Due to the very small size and coarse nature of the material, we were initially hesitant to call these pieces ceramic as they could have been caused by layers of sediment being pressed between reeds or leaves to create smooth sides. We examined these fragments carefully in order to determine if they were in fact Native ceramic and to record characteristics to use to compare them to other future samples from this and other sites. This analysis, along with the other Native artifacts present at the site, supports the interpretation of the presence of Native people at the site as well as shedding light on their activities there. The presence of ceramic sherds indicates that the deposits are from the Woodland period, but the pieces lack elements of the decorative styles and vessel shapes that Lavin sets out as diagnostic of different ceramic horizons and time periods (Lavin 2002: 157-164).

Methods

All artifacts identified as possible Native ceramics in the field were bagged separately and not washed or dry brushed in the lab. In the lab, each fragment was individually examined under microscope using a stereo-zoom inspection microscope at 6x to 45x magnification by Leigh Koszarsky

Figure 33. Incised Native American sherds, record numbers 55 and 59 (from EU11), and 75 (EU14) (left to right).

Table 12. Native ceramic sherds recovered in 2015 excavation units.

Excavation Unit	Context	Number of sherds
EU11	150	11
EU11	156	2
EU11	157	4
EU11	162	7
EU11	164	1
EU14	217	1
EU14	221	3

under supervision of Dennis Piechota. The fragments were then gently brushed with a paint brush to remove dirt in order to see the true coloration and texture of the body. Attributes like shape, coloration, coarse fractions, and number of faces were recorded as well as characteristics such as the presence of a worked surface or smoothed lip that would support the idea that these were once parts of a larger intentionally shaped form. Additionally, unique features, such as manmade markings or embedded organic material, were looked for and photographed if discovered. Characteristics of each fragments are individually recorded by record number in Appendix B.

Analysis

The fragments were relatively small. The largest fragment is record number 67 which was 24mm long, 20mm tall, and 6mm thick. The smallest fragment was record number 56 which was 4mm long, 5mm tall, and 1mm thick. The thickest fragment was record number 73, which was 10mm thick. The clay of the fragments was coarse and low fired. Some of the fragments had sand inclusions. They were typically between three to six millimeters in thickness. Some fragments began to disintegrate even upon gentle handling, highlighting their fragile nature. Generally, they were a red brown or darker gray brown in color. Some of the fragments, such as record numbers 61 and 66, were a dark gray on one face and a red brown on the other.

Typically, one face of the fragments was smoother than the other, though frequently one of the faces was eroded away and rough in appearance. The one face of some fragments such as, 64 and 65, lack any voids or pitting entirely as if they had been deliberately smoothed or burnished even though the opposite face is rough.

Many of the fragments contained a sand temper, but in others no temper was present at all. The thickness of these fragments tended to be relatively thin, most of them around 4mm in width. Thus they would not have required a temper to withstand the firing process and prevent cracking. None of the fragments had any visible shell temper.

All of the fragments had voids in them – most commonly they were blocky, or appearing as if they were shaped by an irregular hexahedron, but there were also spherical and ovoid voids as well as the less common tabular and cylindrical voids. The voids within the fragments provide valuable information as when they demonstrate distortion

or flattening it can be evidence that the clay was worked. Record number 52 shows linear voids that appear somewhat distorted from the working of the clay. Additionally, the interior surfaces of the voids may contain reaction zones which are left by burned out organics or show impressions of burned out organics which indicate firing. Record number 50 had one void with tracheid impressions that could have been created by the impression of a woody matter. Record number 53 had the remains of a vegetable material within one of the voids. The tissue was curved with a visible cell structure arranged in a lenticular pattern. The plant material of this void indicates that other voids could have been caused by organic material, possibly included in the clay and typically burned out during the firing process. Voids can also be caused by off-gassing during firing as the ceramic body is drying out. The majority of the voids were likely created during this process.

One of our initial questions was whether these fragments were deliberately created by people or were created by layers of sediment being pressed between reeds or leaves to create smooth sides. However, if a piece was naturally formed it would be unlikely to have two smooth sides that lacked the impressions of plant material. Four of the fragments of the assemblage have two smooth faces. On record number 52, there are microfissures on the surface, which is characteristic of the core drying out first during the firing process. That fragment also has a smoothed edge that looks like the lip of a vessel. Additionally, three of the fragments have impressed designs (Fig. 33). These fragments have a similar body consistency and coloration as the remaining fragments, showing that they are all ceramic. Record number 55 had an impression of a well-defined obtuse triangle. The clay at the point of the impression is curved as if the clay body had been dragged down by a tool. Record number 59 was incised with a chevron decoration on one face. These incised markings are very distinct from voids in appearance as they are symmetrical. Record number 75 has a shallow linear surface impression running down the entire length of the fragments. At 45 times magnification, it is possible to see the shallow grooves within the line that were caused by the tool that created the marking. These deliberate markings make it evident that these pieces were deliberately formed and were probably once part of ceramic vessels.

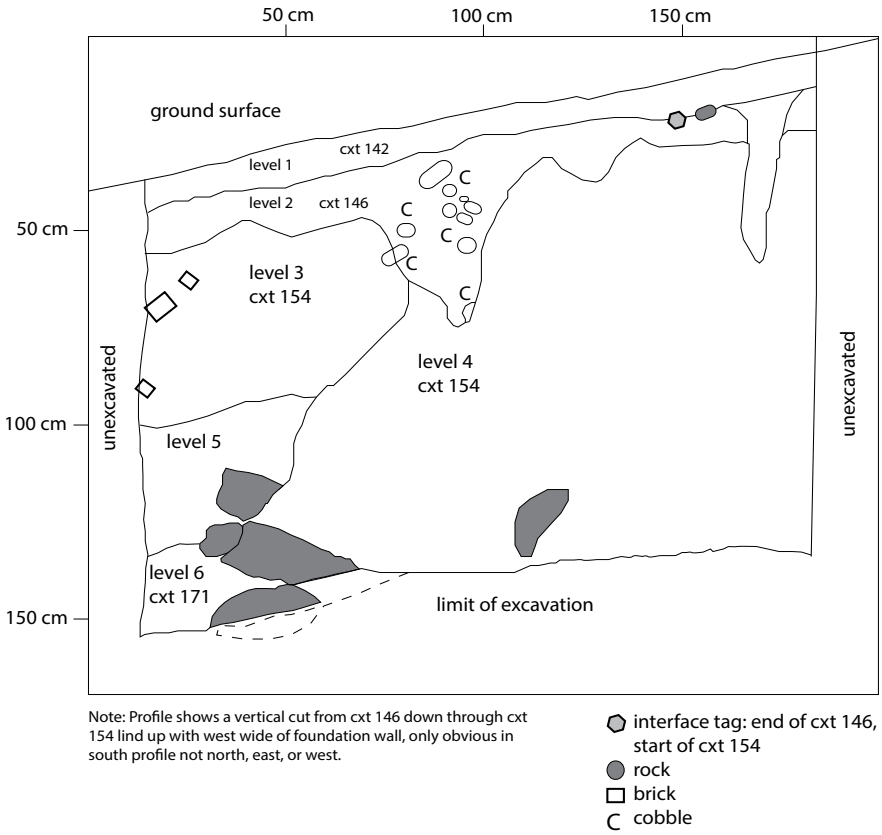
Results

The fragments in this assemblage likely are examples of Native ceramic sherds. The signs of manmade manipulation of the ceramic, such as the designs impressed into the ceramic body and the smoothed edges on some of the sherds, are highly characteristic of ceramic that has been intentionally shaped and fired. Additionally, the archaeological context of most of the fragments, EU11—which contains almost exclusively Native lithics, corroborate that these are indeed Native-made. The combination of thinness and low firing temperature suggests that vessels made from this material would not be very strong, and likely unreliable in storing liquids, making these vessels likely candidates for dry goods instead.

Native ceramic fragments are less common in New England than lithics, and it was unexpected on the Burial Hill site to uncover them. Many of the pieces were prone to disintegration even upon handling, so it is impressive that so many of them survived.

EU12

EU12 (1 m x 2m) was positioned to intercept a possible foundation wall of one of Zenas Leach's stables based on the data accumulated from historic maps and GPR survey. GPR data of the area returned a strong reflection that corresponded to an outline of a building from the 1874 Beers Map. EU12 was placed to provide information about the construction and demolition of the stable, and to evaluate the impact of that construction and demolition on the landscape. At approximately 1.15 meters below datum, the foundation wall was discovered (Fig. 34), confirming the accuracy of the GPR data. The foundation wall of EU12 is believed to be a continuation of the building wall excavated in EU3 in the 2014 field season. The building's construction disturbed any earlier remains in close proximity. Unlike in EU3 where the cut for the foundation wall was found close behind (west of) the wall itself, all the material in EU12



Context Key

level 1: topsoil, 10YR 2/2, very dark brown sandy silt, spread nearly uniform across top of unit 12, appears to be used to create modern landscape of park-like setting; end of cxt142 reached a bottom filled universally with pebbles

level 2: 10YR 3/1 very dark gray or 10YR 2/1 black, deeply enriched with pebbles, charcoal and gravel inclusions, also very artifact rich; the amount of artifacts decreased as approached sand-like fill below as gravel increased; appears to be landscape fill to create even slope for topsoil; artifacts were mix between creamics and architectural objects

level 3: 10YR 6/4, light yellowish brown, course sand fill, major fill deposit, primarly architectural/demolition debris and overall strong decrease in artifacts

level 4: 10YR 4/4 or 10YR 4/5 dark yellowish brown silty sand with 10YR 3/3 dark brown mottling, artifacts mostly consisted of building rubble but at lower interface at the level of the wall rubble dropped off and flakes found; mid context switched method to shovel shaving, mid context map drawn to show inclusions of cobbls

level 5: 10YR 4/4 of 4/5, dark yellowish brown, coarse silty sand fill with 10YR 3/3 dark brown mottling, large clay inclusions above foundation wall, artifacts same as rest of context

level 6: 10YR 3/4, light yellow brown fill, sandy, very coarse, soil in and around foundation wall, dry laid stone wall, two coarses exposed oriented with School Street, artifacts are architectural, demolition, bottle glass, cluster of window glass

Figure 34. South wall profile of EU12.

west of the wall was backfill within the construction cut. We reached the limits of safe excavation before reaching subsoil in any part of the unit.

During the excavation of EU12, a variety of late 19th century fill deposits were encountered. The unit consisted of at least three episodes of fill. Below the silty topsoil (10YR 2/2; context 142), appeared a thin layer of sandy silt (10YR 2/1, context 146) that was interpreted to be landscape fill used to create an even slope for topsoil. The uneven surface of the lower interface of context 146, the distinct elevation levels between the east and west side of the stratum, and the increasing amounts of gravel as we approached the lower interface, all pointed to context 146 being a landscape fill. The artifact density, which was primarily composed of architectural debris and ceramic sherds, decreased as the next level (context 154) was approached. Under the sandy silt layer (context 146), was a mottled silty sand (10YR 3/3 and 10YR 4/5; context 154) heavy in inclusions of gravel and cobbles. Much less compact, the silty sand fill was over a meter thick on the west side of the unit and is fill. Although excavated as one context, examination of the south profile wall (Fig. 34) shows that there is a distinction between the fill in the east, presumably placed when the building was demolished, and the fill in the west, backfill behind the wall inside a much larger construction cut. A diagonal cut across bottom of

Figure 35. Obverse and reverse of a 17th-century coin recovered from context 172. The two views are of each side are illuminated from different angles. Maximum diameter = 17.5 mm.

the unit showed up at approximately 1.045 meters below datum, stretching from the north wall (130cm from the west) to the south wall (148cm from the west) on the east side of the unit. The east side of this cut, was a much lighter and very coarse sand (10YR 5/6) which was determined to be a new context (context 171). As more of context 171 was peeled back, the foundation wall was exposed. The wall consisted of multiple dry laid courses of stone, and was partially demolished as the building debris was pushed east into the inside of the building. Since the foundation wall was located on the east side of EU12, the western portion of the unit corresponds to the outside of the building. Artifacts from context 171 consisted of architectural debris, such as brick, nails, and mortar. Excavation did not penetrate past context 154 and context 171 as we already reached 120 cmbd. The east side of the foundation wall, or the inside of the building, remained unexcavated.

EU12 Artifacts

A large portion of artifacts from EU12 (Tables 3 and 4) consisted of architectural materials, such as brick, glass, and slag. Overall, density of artifacts was low but also decreased as the depth of the unit increased. One artifact of note is a copper alloy and silver coin, 17.53 mm in diameter, found in context 154 (Fig. 35). Dennis Piechota examined the coin's composition using pXRF and determined that the coin's surface is primarily copper (80-90%) with some silver content (5-8%). The

interior of the coin may have a higher percentage of silver which has corroded away from the surface. The artifact is well worn on both sides, but Piechota was able to generate images taken under raking light that reveal some of the detail. While we have not yet identified the coin specifically, the cross with balls at the terminals is unique to coins minted in Mexico City in the 17th century (Jordan, http://www.coins.nd.edu/ColCoin/ColCoinIntros/Sp-Cobs.intro.html; see also the Mexican examples in Craig 2000). We have sent the image of the coin to several specialists in Spanish colonial coinage to try to get a specific identification. For the moment, this seems to be a 17th-century artifact in a disturbed context with no other contemporary artifacts in the same deposit.

Thatcher's (1835: 88) extracts from the Plymouth Town Records include this account:

> Great agitation was occasioned in Plymouth this year [1646] by the arrival of Capt. Thomas Cromwell, with three ships of war, bringing with them several rich prizes, taken from the Spaniards… Gov. Winthrop represents it as a special interposition of divine providence that Capt. Cromwell's squadron should have been compelled by stress of weather to put into the harbor, as, during their continuance of fourteen days, they spent liberally and gave freely to the poorer sort.

We are not claiming that this event is the source of the coin that we found, but it represents one of several ways that Spanish coinage could have made its way into the Plymouth colony.

EU 13

This unit was intended to be just outside the 19th-century building footprints; it should have been located just behind (west of) Zenas Leach's stables, near the lot boundary with the 18th-century school. However, excavation results show that it was within the cut made when demolishing the buildings later in that century. Layers of coal ash, and inclusions of slag, brick, and plaster support this hypothesis. The unit did not reach subsoil. An interesting red clay pipestem was recovered from context 145, part of the topsoil layer (Fig. 36). It is undecorated and has a bore diameter of 6/64 inches. It is otherwise unmarked. Red clay pipes are typical of colonial Virginia and found occasionally in colonial New England. Small industries were established in the early 17th century

Figure 36. Red clay pipestem from EU13, context 145.


Figure 37. An excavator measures the storage barrel within context 172.

Figure 38. Mapping the locations of funerary artifacts within the trash scatter.

Virginia (Luckenbach and Kiser 2006), suggesting that specimens found in New England reflect intercolonial trade, although they may have also been produced in Charlestown, Massachusetts (Baker 1999). Some speculate that red clay pipes served as a substitute for European white kaolin pipes lacking during the English Civil War (Miller 1991).

Context 172 in the bottom of this unit contained a mostly-intact, large, tinned iron barrel (Fig. 37). It has a three-quarter hinged lid. Raised rims around its edges and indications of body paneling are present. These traits and the thinness of the body suggest that it functioned as a storage container. EU 13's proximity to remains of 19th century livery stables, barns, and outbuildings might indicate that it contained grain, animal feed, or other such agricultural supplies. We were not able to find any parallels in agricultural supply catalogs, but did find a similar barrel, identified as a grain storage barrel, for sale by an antique dealer who had repurposed it as an end table.

EU15 and EU16

EU15 and EU16 were placed in front (east) of a partially above ground crypt, built in 1833 based on the inscription on the front (see also Kingman 1892: 291). These units were outside the footprint of the 19th-century building foundations. EU15 was opened first and encountered a dense trash deposit unlike any others encountered on Burial Hill; EU16 was opened to explore the extent of this deposit (which proved to be limited in area and did not extend to EU16). Below this surface deposit, however, the lower layers of EUs 15 and 16 told much the same story of massive reland-scaping that we saw in EUs 12 and 13. In these units, we reached C-horizon subsoils at 105-140 cm bs in EU15 and 120 cm bs in EU16. The sediments over the C-horizon sand were fill deposits, not a natural soil profile. This means that at some point prior to the mid-19th century, someone had cut into the hill in this area and scraped down to the C-horizon sand, removing all of the original layers above that. This was unexpected in this location since it is well outside the footprint of the buildings, so this would not have seemed to be an obvious or necessary step in their construction. It is possible that this reflects reshaping this area of Burial Hill as part the construction of the burial crypt just to the west.

The upper layers of EU15 (contexts 159, 161) contained a dense, mixed artifact deposit unlike most of the other, low density deposits excavated elsewhere on Burial Hill (Fig. 38). This deposit began immediately below the modern sod and contained coal, slag, more than 1,000 nails, many pieces of unidentified, corroded iron, butchered

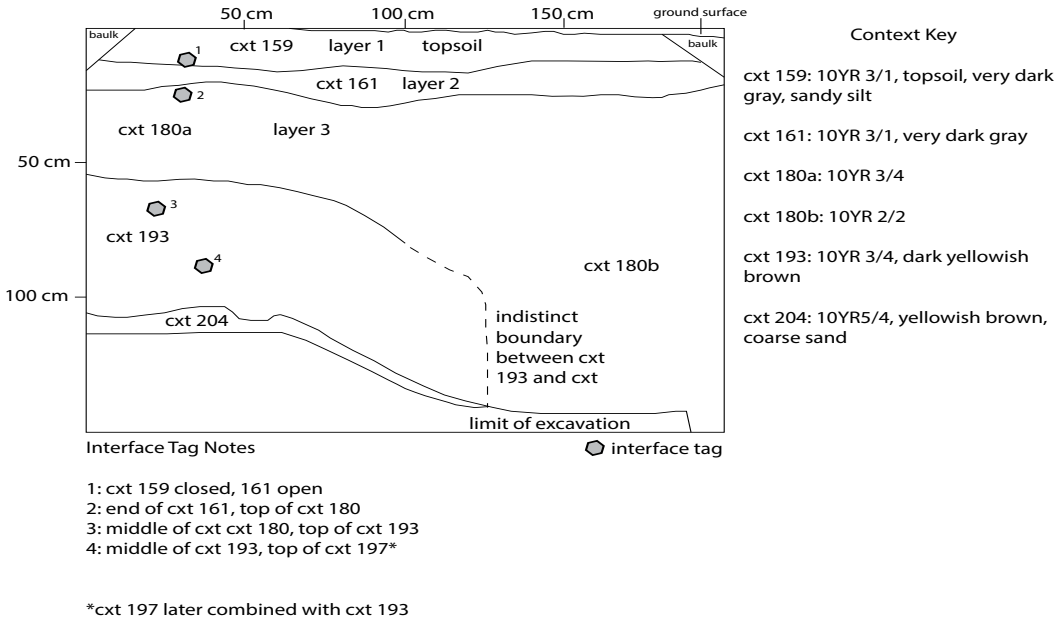


Figure 39. EU15 west profile.

animal bone from deer, sheep, pig, and cow and several hundred fragments of glass and ceramic vessels. In this deposit, a number of artifacts were identified as funerary items: personal items such as a pair of dentures, coffin hardware, and some human remains. Diagnostic artifacts, including pieces of coffin hardware, provide a TPQ of ca. 1850. This deposit, including the funerary artifacts and human remains is discussed in detail below. Beneath these layers (Fig. 39) was a thick fill deposit with a low artifact density (contexts 180 and 193). There is no buried A horizon in this unit, so our interpretation is that at some point the natural deposits above context 204, the C horizon subsoil, were scraped away, before a thick fill was brought in, and the area was capped with this artifact rich deposit.

EU 16 was places directly south of EU 15 to see whether the deposit in contexts 159 and 161 continued to the south. A few isolated pieces of coffin hardware were found in EU16, but not in the density found in EU15, suggesting that deposit tapers off sharply to the south. Context 170 was the modern topsoil of this unit. The gravel inclusions were likely deposited to prevent erosion until grass was fully incorporated. This and other contexts within this unit were interpreted as fill deposits with the exception of contexts 195 and 198 which were sterile C horizon subsoil (Fig. 40).

Context 186 in the middle of this unit contained a more organic soil than the other contexts. Its stratigraphy and artifact assemblage suggest that it was a historic ground surface, perhaps a landscaping fill that was exposed as a surface for some time. Just below this context a deep cut appeared in the stratigraphy between contexts 191/202 and 195/198. It ran from the unit's northwest corner into the east wall by the southwest corner. Its total depth is unknown. This removed all of the historic deposits that were present. This coupled with the fact that there were no natural buried A or B horizons suggests that, like EU 15, all of the older cultural and natural layers seem to have been scraped away, likely during the 19th century, and covered with a new layer of fill.

This unit contained several artifacts. Two potential items of coffin hardware were found. First was a double filigreed coffin tack (Type V) within context 175; this was similar to the ones within context 159 in EU 15. Second, one ferrous staple was recovered from EU 16 context 191. However, staples were mainly utilized as architectural hardware or for various reparative functions. Unless a coffin's sides split and had to be hastily repaired it is unlikely that this staple was connected to a funerary context. Two additional artifacts of note are

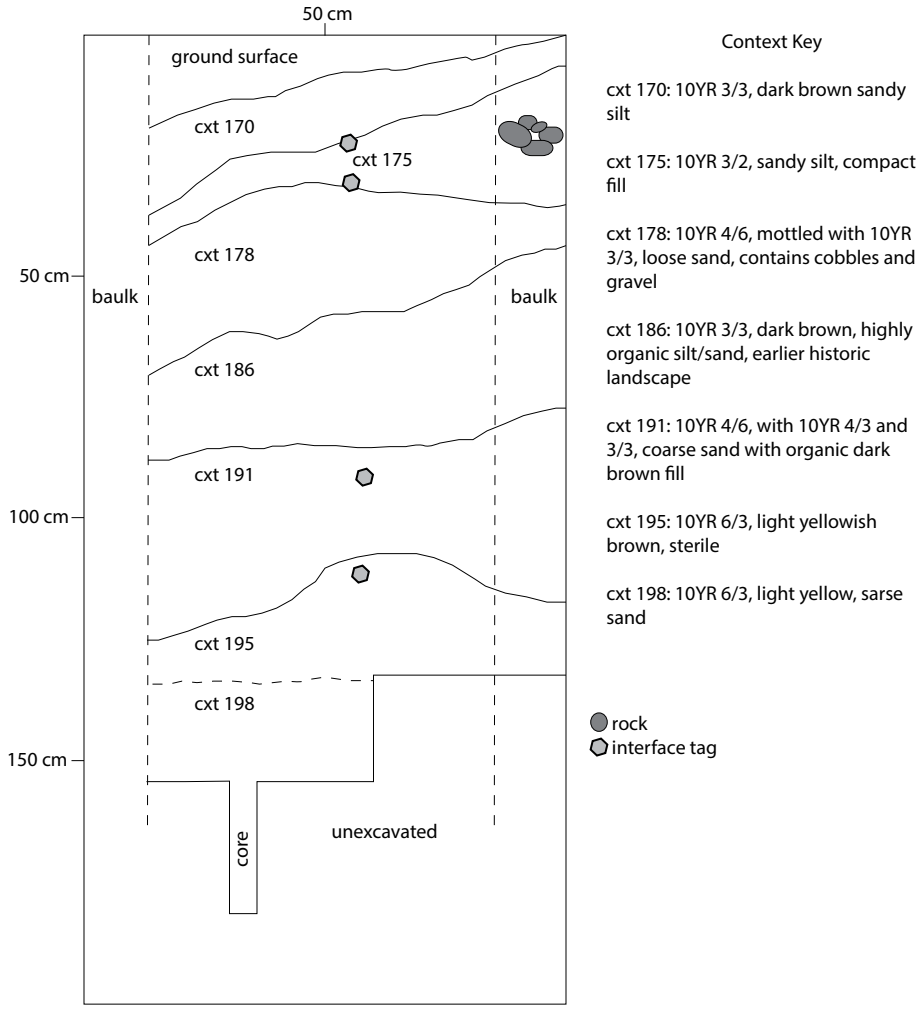


Figure 40. EU16 south profile.

an 1886 seated Liberty dime in the topsoil (context 170; Yeoman 1970: 107), and a piece of printing type with the letter S (context 178). Two more pieces of type were found in EU 14 context 141 and EU 15 context 161 respectively (see below).

Deposit with Disturbed Funerary Items by Caroline Gardiner

The deposit in contexts 159 and 161 in EU15 contained a wide variety of artifacts, a small percentage of which seem to have resulted from a disturbed coffin burial. After this became apparent in the field, we notified the Massachusetts Historical Commission and the cemetery manager in the Town of Plymouth and consulted with both parties before continuing excavation. Because the funerary artifacts were not in their original burial position, but were part of a mixed trash deposit, we continued the excavation, separating all artifacts with possible funerary associations to their own bags. The collection from these contexts was analyzed carefully in the lab. A preliminary step was to analyze the other diagnostic artifacts within these contexts. Ceramic types include redware, English and Chinese porcelain, American stonewares, whiteware, pearlware, and ironstone. The presence of ironstone indicates a TPQ of at least the late 1830s (Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum). Three artifacts provide more specific date ranges. First, pieces of a molded figural flask were found within contexts 159 and 161 (Fig. 41). Frontal pieces show an eagle standing atop

Figure 41. Three mended pieces of the Willington and Glass Co. flask.

a garland with the word 'Liberty' arching above. The bottle reverse has the letters 'NN' and 'NGT.' Together these indicate a bottle type manufactured by Willington Glass and Co. based in Willington, Connecticut (McKearin and Wilson 1978:570-571, type GII61-65; Museum of Connecticut Glass), probably manufactured in the 1850s (as determined by McKearin and Wilson 1978: 444). The Willington Glass Company operated between 1815 and 1872-73, but their primary years of production seem to have been between 1847 and the early 1860s (Switzer 1974: 73). The second diagnostic artifact was a 1818 one cent piece found within context 161 where most of the coffin hardware was recovered (Yeoman 1970:72). The date is clearly inscribed with a female Liberty figure head on the obverse. Finally, a copper button within context 180 is stamped with 'L & Kendrick Co.' Leavenworth and Kendrick operated out of Waterbury, Connecticut, from 1829 to 1835. Together these artifacts form a mid-19th-century assemblage with a probable TPQ of ca. 1850 based on the Willington flask.

Figure 42. Coffin tacks. Type I has a round head and complete shank (not pictured; may be a furniture tack). Type II has a domed head (far right). Type III has a spheroid base and flatter head (far left). Type IV are single-filigreed (middle). Type V is double-filigreed (not pictured).

Coffin Hardware

Most of the coffin hardware was excavated in EU 15 contexts 159, 161, and 180. EU 16 also yielded two items in contexts 175 and 191, also discussed below (Table 13).

Tacks

In total 46 metal tacks were recovered; most of them are white metal (lead alloy). Most are missing all or part of the shank, yet five different types of heads were identified (Figs. 42, 43).

Type I is small with an extremely flat and round head. It has a complete and clinched shank. It is made of copper alloy rather than white metal. The single example is within context 161 mixed with most of the coffin tacks; however, in form it is more similar to documented furniture tacks (DAACS database, Massachusetts Historical Commission). Type II is simple with no decoration and a highly-domed head. Type III, also undecorated, begin with spheroid bases but then have flatter tops. Type IV are less domed than their counterparts and are single-filigreed with a single rim of indented lines around their bases (Springate 2015: 27). Type V is double-filigreed, marked with two

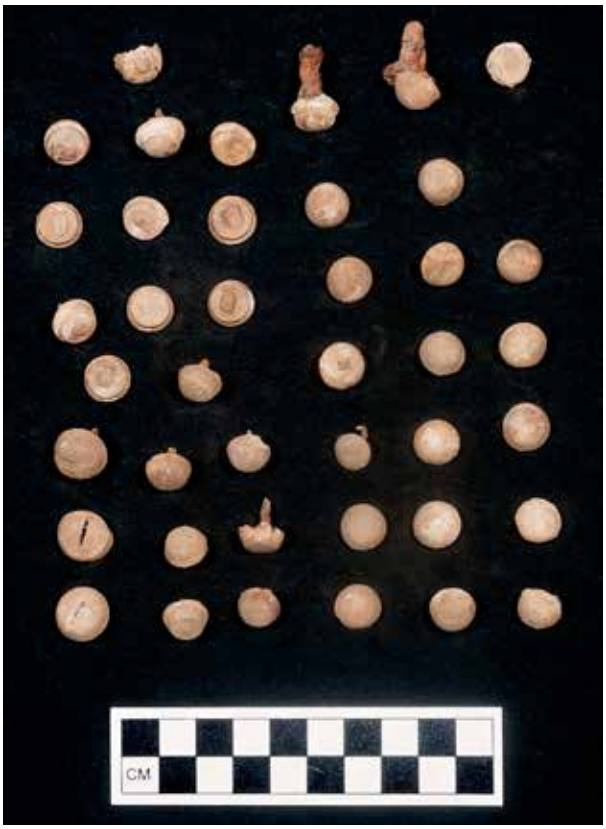


Figure 43. Coffin tacks and screws (with slots visible in their heads, lower left).

rims. All resemble the coffin tacks found in Bell's excavation of the Uxbridge, Massachusetts cemetery (Bell 1990: 61, 65).

Types II and III were found within multiple contexts. Interestingly, while double-filigreed tacks also appear cross-contextually, even over different excavation units (EU 15 and 16), the single-filigreed tacks are only within context 161. In total, 20 Type II, 9 Type III, 11 Type IV, and 3 Type V tacks were recovered. The remaining two tacks were unidentifiable due to corrosion.

Due to the degree of standardization in filigree markings, shape, and size all of these tacks were likely mass-produced. Comparative examples from Bell have a mid-19th century date (Bell 1990: 64-65). Most likely, these were lining tacks, utilized to secure the fabric lining the coffin interior (Bell 1990:61; Springate 2015:25). Davidson notes that except for the most inexpensive burials, most coffins were upholstered and lined, and that the cloth lining was one of the more expensive parts of the coffin (2004: 417). Due to their availability, all four coffin tack types would have been an affordable way to decorate a coffin (Bell 1990: 63). Based on the four types of tacks represented, it is possible that four different coffins are represented in the collection.

Screws

Two coffin screws were found within context 161 (Fig. 43). They are large, round, and in contrast to tacks are easily recognizable from the slit in their tops (Bell 1990:65). These examples vary slightly in form. One is domed and plain while the other is slightly flatter with an indented rim. These artifacts were utilized to secure various coffin parts together, usually to close the coffin lid (Davidson 2004: 400). Their date range is between 1851 and 1894 in Springate (Springate 2015: 24), though Davidson feels that they were probably available prior to 1850 given how common they were at that time (Davidson 2004: 400). Again they are examples of cheap hardware parts; Bell's research documents that "screws and tacks (cost) less than half a cent each" (Bell 1990: 63).

Hinges

Multiple styles of hinges were recovered from this excavation (Fig. 44). Overall, they fall within two groups. Type I is small, rectangular, and seemingly utilitarian rather than decorative. Three hinges of this kind were found. All have one closed hole with an embedded screw on each side of the latch. However, one is 0.2 mm longer than the others and the screws are towards one end rather than in the middle of the piece. One such artifact was recovered from EU 15 context 159 while EU 15 context 161 contained one example of each type.

In addition to these simple hinges, a coffin butt hinge was also present within the assemblage. This type is larger and more decorative. In contrast to dowel hinges, its two symmetrical sides are attached by a middle pin (Davidson 2004: 413-414). This piece was likely attached to and used to open the coffin lid during viewing (Springate 2015: 23). Such style of hinges became less popular during the 1870s (Davidson 2004: 414; URS Corp.).

Table 13. Coffin hardware from EUs 15 and 16.

EU	Context	Identification	Date	Source	Notes
15	159	2 round coffin tacks	Mass-produced tacks expand in 19th century	Bell 1990: 57, 61, 65; Springate 2015: 27	Round heads, similar to CXT 161; Type II
15	159	2 spheroid tacks		Bell 1990: 65; Springate 2015: 27	Flat heads, similar to CXT 161; Type III
15	159	2 double filigreed coffin tacks		Bell 1990: 65 Figure 6a and 6e; Springate 2015: 24	Two indented/scored rims on base, similar to one in CXT 175; Type V
15	159	2 lead strips			
15	159	1 iron hook-and-eye latch piece		Bell 1990: 66	Similar to CXT 161
15	159	1 small rectangular coffin hinge		Springate 2015: 23; Bell 1990: 63 figure 3d	One circular indent in each side, similar to one in CXT 161, (length 1.5 mm)
15	161	1 possible box handle or corner piece	1890 (handle), 1895 (corner)	Springate 2015: 20	Arced side, multiple small circular holes around edges
15	161	1 large exterior ferrous plate attachment, possible hinge, latch, or handle		Similar to Hacker-Norton 1984: 22 Figure 9c shipping box handle; similar to Garvin 2001: 82 Suffolk latch	D-shaped
15	161	14 ferrous attachments			Curved with punched holes
15	161	1 copper alloy possible plaque		Davidson 2004:422	D-shaped
15	161	4 complete hooks of hook-and-eye latches		Bell 1990: 66	Similar to CXT 159
15	161	1 large decorative hinge	Example patented by Sargent & Co. 1874, declines in 1870's	Springate 2015: 23; Bell 1990: 64 figure 3a, URS Corp poster	
15	161	1 rectangular coffin hinge		Bell 1990: 63 Figure 3d	Small round embedded screws on reverse, similar to but larger than hinge in CXT 159, (length 1.8 mm)
15	161	1 small rectangular coffin hinge		Bell 1990: 63 Figure 3d	Similar to hinge in CXT 159, (length 1.6 mm)
15	161	2 undecorated rectangular copper alloy coffin plaques		Davidson 2004:422	
15	161	Copper wire			
15	161	Possible drop handle		Springate 2015: 16; Hacker-Norton 1984: 21	Conserved
15	161	Possible swing bail handle		Springate 2015: 16	Conserved
15	161	Possible oval plaque, lug of bar handle, escutcheon		Hacker-Norton 1984:21	Conserved

HANDLES

Table 13 cont.

15	161	Possible bar handle piece		Springate 2015:16, 19	Conserved, straight with circular opening at one end
15	161	26 unidentified ferrous scraps			
15	161	2 copper alloy scraps			
15	161	2 unidentifiable coffin tacks			Corroded
15	161	7 spheroid coffin tacks		Bell 1990: 65; Springate 2015: 27	Flat heads, similar to CXT 159; Type III
15	161	18 round coffin tacks		Bell 1990: 57, 61, 65; Springate 2015: 27	Round heads, same as CXT 159 examples; Type II
15	161	11 single filigreed coffin tacks		Bell 1990: 65; Springate 2015: 27	Single indented rim on base; Type IV
15	161	1 copper alloy tack			Thin, circular head; Type I
15	161	2 coffin screws			
16	175	1 double filigreed coffin tack		Bell 1990: 65; Springate 2015: 27	Two round circles on edge, similar to CXT 159; Type V
15	180	White metal screw		Springate 2015: 27; URS Corp poster	
15	180	Decorative end of lead plate?		Springate 2015: 53	Curves over with smaller rounded end
16	191	Ferrous staple			Claw-shaped

Three possible handle pieces were found in context 161 (Fig. 45). One has a complete edge with a hole where a screw would have been inserted to attach the piece to the coffin. Directly below this, its width decreases then increases again as the piece curves down into what is theoretically the grip area. It is similar to known swing bail handles (Hacker-Norton 1984: 24).

The second is more elongated and resembles examples of coffin drop handles (Springate 2015: 16). Like these handles, it does not appear to have an area for attachment. Theoretically, the handle piece would be inserted through a small bracket and lug which in turn would have been fastened onto coffin side (Springate 2015: 16). The third artifact is needle-shaped with a thick, mostly straight body and a circular opening at one end. This was identified as a possible piece of a latch or bar handle. The latter were straight metal bars which were, like other handle types, inserted into attached brackets and lugs and used to transport the coffin short distances. However, because they extend the entire length of the coffin, they have multiple brackets so the coffin could easily be carried by more than one individual. These artifacts appear first in 1867 and continue into modern day (Springate 2015: 18).

Hook and Eye Latches

One partial hook was found in context 159 while four complete hooks were recovered from context 161 (Fig. 44). All were made of copper alloy. Most likely, they were used to fasten the viewing window or the coffin sides (Springate 2015: 25). One latch is significantly larger than the others which suggests the presence of multiple coffins.

Coffin Plaques

Three small, thin copper alloy artifacts were

Figure 44. Artifact assemblage recovered from context 161. Clockwise from bottom left: three types of hinges, potential watch part, two potential coffin plaques, and four complete hook-and-eye latches.

found in context 159 (Fig. 44). Two are thin and cut into rectangles. The third is broken along its edges into a rough D-shape. An additional artifact from context 180 is the broken end of a lead artifact. It curves over in a scroll-like shape. These items were identified as possible coffin plaques. Historically, these pieces were rectangular, oval, or scroll-shaped and were stamped or cast from various metals. They were fastened to the coffin's lid using pins (Davidson 2004: 422). Early forms from the first part of the 19th century were ordered blank and then engraved with an individual's name and information. In the second half of the century, factory-made plaques bore more generic descriptions such as "Rest in Peace" (Davidson 2004: 422). The context 159 artifacts are hypothesized as belonging to the former plaque type while the context 180 piece likely belonged to the latter.

Coffin Shipping Box Hardware

Three ferrous, exterior plate attachments were found in context 161. Both pieces have small holes cut into their edges. Two are thick and D-shaped, resembling the top part of a shipping box handle (Hacker-Norton 1984: 22). The other is longer and more rectangular. It is similar to corner pieces used to decorate the edges of a coffin shipping box (Springate 2015: 20). Shipping boxes date from the mid-1800s onwards and enclosed empty coffins sent from a factory or those transporting deceased individuals long distances for burial (Springate 2015: 20). Once arrived at their final destination, these boxes were also sometimes used as a sort of second coffin layer, encasing the first during burial (Hacker-Norton 1984: 10; Springate 2015: 20).

The recovered box pieces can shed light on the behavior of former Plymouth inhabitants. One use of shipping boxes suggests that the community was importing mass-produced coffins rather than employing a carpenter. Another implies that individuals were being buried at their former homes or being gathered in the city from the outskirts. Alternatively, coffins might have been placed inside the crypt in shipping boxes, or moved from the crypt into shipping boxes for below ground burial elsewhere.

Ferrous Attachments

Sixteen unidentified ferrous pieces were excavated from context 161 (Fig. 46). These are curved with a consistent width and holes punched at equal intervals throughout their body. Overall, they resemble horseshoes in shape but are too small and thin to serve such a function. Springate mentions "iron bands pierced by nails" when discussing coffin fasteners and closures (Springate 2015:25). No comparative visual diagrams were found during this research. Yet given the amount of possible coffin closures recovered from the Burial Hill excavations this explanation seems very likely. Another possibility is that these pieces are of exterior coffin handles or other functional attachments. Because of its similar shape, the hypothesized drop handle pieces above might also belong to this artifact group.

Nails

In the field, excavators noted an abundance of nails that were presumably too small for most architectural purposes. For this report, a total of 143

Figure 45. Coffin handle pieces from context 161. A) Potential swing bail handle; B) potential coffin drop handle; C) potential latch or bar handle.

Figure 46. Sample of the ferrous attachments within context 161.

nails were identified as potential coffin hardware. All are ferrous, complete, and under 3.5 cm in length. Nails were necessary to manufacture both the coffins and shipping boxes mentioned above. Though decomposition makes specific identification difficult most of the nails are likely machine-made cut nails, "the nail of choice throughout most of the 19th century" (Davidson 2004: 419). This usage of factory-made items makes sense given the origins of the coffin pieces discussed above.

Escutcheon

One artifact from context 161 is large and ovoid with punched holes around the edges. It could have been a lug of a coffin bar handle or an aesthetic decoration attached to the coffin exterior such as a plaque or an escutcheon.

Lead Strips

Two lead strips were recovered from context 159. They have a consistent width and are twisted. Their usage is unclear.

Copper Wire

One thin and bent copper wire was found in context 161. Like the lead strips it has a consistent width throughout and is bent into a rough S shape. Again, its function could not be identified.

Personal Effects

In the contexts that produced the coffin hardware, there were also six items that may have been buried with a deceased individual. The most surprising find were two pieces of rubber dentures recovered from context 161 (Fig. 47). Vulcanized rubber was patented in 1851, yielding a terminus post quem which matches the approximate date range of the recovered coffin hardware and the glass and ceramic artifacts.

One watch assembly bridge plate (Fig. 48),

Figure 47. Dentures from context 161, EU15.

Figure 48. Watch assembly bridge plate recovered from context 161 in EU15. Scale in cm.

also referred to as a "barrel bridge" was found in context 161 (US War Dept). During the 16-18th centuries, watches were a costly display of social status. Both men and women wore them during the 18th century onwards, often hanging them from belt or waistcoat chains or around their necks (White 2005: 132). According to White, during the latter part of that century used watches were widely sold and therefore were no longer seen as elite items (White 2005: 132). However, such an artifact would have been viewed as a valued personal possession and therefore retains its power as an incredibly unique connection to a specific individual. An additional piece within this same context could have also been part of the same piece. It has an open circular top and extends downward into a straight screw body. This is hypothesized as a watch cap or top. If so, the owner might have attached a small chain through this loop to display the watch more easily.

Two copper alloy buttons were recovered from context 159 and context 180 respectively. One button is the reverse side of a two-part military button. It is gilded and stamped with 'L & KENDRICK'; Leavenworth & Kendrick produced buttons in Waterbury, Connecticut from 1829 to 1835 (Essex Institute 1991:26). The other is domed and engraved with extending lines in a starburst motif with decorative circles spaced around the edges. It does not provide a clear date.

One purple, faceted glass bead was found in context 159. It is large and was likely worn by a woman on a necklace as a symbol of status during formal occasions. Since artifacts of this type were long part of North American trade and commercial networks, taken alone this artifact does not provide an exact date.

An incomplete copper alloy clothing buckle was excavated in context 180 in EU 15. It has a small hinge on one end and extends into a curved D-shape. It is similar to known 19th century forms (DAACS database images). Similar to the buttons and bead, this buckle could have fallen off an individual's person and been lost at the bottom of Burial Hill or been buried with them as a final statement of personal identity.

Bones in EU15

We recovered a total of 202 bones from this unit, with 80% of them coming from context 161, the main trash deposit. Out of the 202 bones analyzed we identified 148 as animal remains and 54 as human or likely human.

The sample of animal bones was highly fragmentary, with less than a third of the animal bones being identified to the species level. The animals identified in this analysis were deer, sheep, pig, cow, and a small mammal that could possibly be a rabbit or a raccoon (Table 14). Cattle made up the largest group of identifiable bones, with both an adult and a calf being represented. There was a high number of animal vertebrae in the assemblage, over half of which were from a cow or other

Table 14. Animal bones recovered from EU 15. NISP is the number if identified specimens; MNI is the minimum number of individuals; Biomass is an estimate of total weight based on bone weight. Analysis by Katie Wagner.

Taxon	Name	NISP	% NISP	MNI	% MNI	Weight (g)	Biomass	% Biomass
Odocoileus virginianus	Deer	1	0.7%	1	16.7%	45.4	352.96	15.8%
Caprine	Sheep or goat	7	4.7%	1	16.7%	31.5	253.09	11.3%
Bos taurus	Cow	20	13.5%	2	33.3%	128.3	908.44	40.7%
Sus scrofa	Pig	1	0.7%	1	16.7%	2	20.59	0.9%
Large mammal		10	6.8%			31.5	253.09	11.3%
Medium Mammal		104	70.3%			57.2	435.55	19.5%
Small Mammal		5	3.4%	1	16.7%	0.9	9.96	0.4%
Total		148	100.0%	6	100.0%	296.8	2233.69	100.0%

large mammal. Approximately 12% of the bones exhibited butchery marks from food preparation.

Our preliminary identification of the 54 human bones found in EU15 suggests that at least three individuals are represented—two adults and one infant (Table 15). The adults are represented by mostly hand and foot bones in addition to a couple of vertebral fragments and a tooth root, while the infant bones consist only of the right and left halves of a mandible with a deciduous molar still un-erupted. There was some additional bony growth on the epiphyses of a few of the metatarsals, suggesting that they come from an older individual.

The adult bones have a distinctive reddish-brownish color that is different than the animal bones in the deposit, suggesting that they were buried elsewhere before being disturbed and redeposited, and thus are in a secondary context. This excavation unit was placed immediately in front of a Town burial vault to the west. The vault was constructed in 1833 and contains four burial crypts with iron doors. Since these human remains appear to post-date the vault, it unlikely they are from graves disturbed by its construction. It is possible that these human remains are the result of a crypt clean-out in the late 19th, with a number of small bones left behind in a general trash deposit in front of the crypt door.

The bones we identified as human remains have been passed on to Dr. James Pokines for additional analysis. Dr. Pokines is a professor at the Boston University School of Medicine and the Forensic Anthropologist for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Boston. jpokines@bu.edu. Our expectation is that once they are fully documented we will coordinate with the Town to have them reinterred in the burial ground.

Interpretation and Discussion

As mentioned above, the artifact assemblage in the upper strata of EU15 is highly mixed containing funerary artifacts, domestic glass and ceramics, butchered animal bones, coal, and slag. It is difficult to image how such a highly mixed deposit was formed. We hypothesize that the coffin hardware and human remains came from burials in the nearby crypt, probably originally deposited in the 1850s, but disturbed either by vandalism or by intentionally opening the crypt to move some individuals to a below ground interment site. At this point, coffin pieces that had decayed and fallen off could have been swept out, buried, and mixed with the refuse from multiple phases of Burial Hill development.

Overall, if these artifact identifications are indeed accurate, these funerary items reveal much about the Plymouth community's attitudes and behavior concerning death. The typological chronologies place this assemblage squarely in the latter half of the 19th century. During this

Table 15. Human remains recovered from EU 15. CXT (context number); QTY (quantity); SYM (symmetry). Analysis by Katie Wagner.

CXT	QTY	Bone	PORTION	SYM	Comments
159	2	Atlas	Frag	A	R & L sides do not mend, but MNI = 1
159	1	Cervical Vert.	Centrum	A	slightly arthritic?
159	2	Unid. metapodial	Shaft	?	
159	1	1st phalanx?	Distal	?	
161	1	Mandible	Frag	R	infant, molar in crypt
161	1	Tooth	Superior	?	deciduous molar
161	1	Tooth	Inferior	?	2nd or 3rd lower molar
161	1	Thoracic Vert.	Superior	A	
161	1	Rib	Shaft	R	
161	1	Metatarsal I	Complete	R	
161	1	Carpal (Hamate)	Complete	R	
161	1	Carpal (Capitate)	Complete	R	
161	1	Tarsal (3rd Cuneiform)	Complete	R	
161	1	Tarsal (Navicular)	Complete	L	
161	1	Tarsal (cuboid)	Complete	R	
161	1	Metatarsal V	Complete	L	
161	1	Metatarsal II	Complete	L	arthritic?
161	1	Metacarpal III	Complete	L	
161	1	Carpal (Lunate)	Complete	L	
161	1	Metacarpal V	Complete	R	pitting on surface
161	1	Metatarsal III	Proximal & shaft	L	
161	1	Metatarsal III	Proximal & shaft	R	
161	1	Metacarpal II	Proximal & shaft	L	mends w/ DS
161	1	Metatarsal V	Proximal & shaft	L	
161	1	Metacarpal II	Distal	L	mends w/ PSH
161	1	Metacarpal III	Proximal & shaft	L	
161	1	Metatarsal	Proximal, no epip.	?	
161	1	Metacarpal	Proximal & shaft	?	
161	1	Metacarpal?	Proximal	L	
161	2	Metapodial	Distal & shaft	?	
161	5	Metapodial	Shaft	?	
161	2	Phalanx I	Complete	?	
161	1	Phalanx I	Distal & shaft	?	
161	2	Phalanx I	Proximal	?	
161	1	Phalanx	Distal & shaft	?	
161	2	Phalanx	Shaft	?	
161	2	Phalanx III	Frag	?	
161	3	Unid. vertebra	Frag	A	mainly picked on basis of color
161	2	UNID	Frag	?	mainly picked on basis of color
161	1	Mandible	Anterior	L	infant
Total	54				

period mass-production was in full swing due to the Industrial Revolution. The Burial Hill artifacts reflect this: they were generally inexpensive, mass-produced, and, with the exception of the plaques, do not indicate an individual's personal identity or status within the community.

The recovered personal effects can assist with this. Dentures are an incredibly personal item and indicate an individual struggling with hygiene or age. Leavenworth & Kendrick were known to produce military buttons; perhaps one of the Plymouth men enlisted for a time. Given that it is gilded, its wearer could have utilized it to broadcast their wealth and status. The second button has a detailed decoration while the purple bead is large and ornamental, perhaps worn by a Plymouth woman on a necklace. Again such usage would have signaled a concern with the outward portrayal of a specific identity towards the community. Any of these personal effects could have been buried with the individual as a continuation of this characterization.

Though the coffin hardware cannot be seen in such a way, this assemblage also reflects communal attitudes especially of care and respect towards the deceased. Tacks indicate a fabric casket lining while various closures imply viewing windows that would allow a final goodbye to a loved one. Decorative hinges and shipping box attachments suggest a desire for a clean, pleasing aesthetic. Though simple and cost-effective, the use of these items would have presented the socially-expected levels of reverence sense of communal loss for the deceased individual.

Printing Type

We found three pieces of printing type, each in the upper layers of three different units (EU14, context 141; EU15, context 151, and EU16 context 178) in the landscaping fill brought in after the buildings were demolished. These are all discussed here under the heading of EU15 and 16, recognizing that the dispersal of this relatively uncommon artifact type suggests that the fill over this whole area has a similar source and depositional history. This suggests that the type dates to before 1885, when the filling of this area was completed, consistent with the dates of the associated artifacts. The letter S was the only piece we recognized in the field; the other two pieces, recognized in the lab, are punctuation and possibly a spacer used for adding space between words or at the ends of lines, so are much thinner and lack the give-away of a letter at one end (Fig. 49). Their distinctive form with feet and side nicks indicates that they are type.

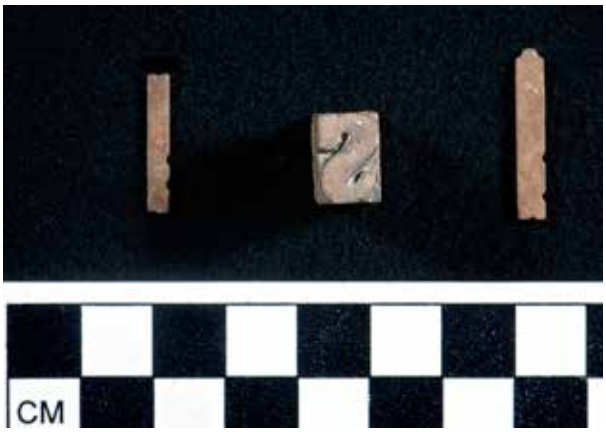


Figure 49. Printing type from EUs 14, 15, and 16.

The three pieces that we have are a bold, serif, upper-case S (abt. 36 points), a punctuation mark (abt. 12 points), and a spacer or punctuation mark (abt. 9 pts). The printing end of the last piece is broken off, which makes it impossible to tell if it is a punctuation mark or a spacer. Since lines of type all need to be the same length, spacers came in a number of different thicknesses, depending on how much space was needed to even out the line. Very narrow spaces were hair spaces, followed by fractions of an em (3 to the em, 4 to the em), then en quads, em quads, and multiples such as two-em and so on. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, an em was a square whose size was defined by the point size of the font (Stewart 1918: 19). Most type from this period is made of a mixture of lead and antimony, sometimes with tin or copper (Stewart 1918: 7; Updike 1922: 13).

The features that indicated that the pieces are type (other than the obvious letter S) are the feet (the small points on the short end) and the nicks (the grooves on one of the long sides). Different fonts had different numbers and placement of nicks. When all of the pieces were of the same font, the nicks formed a continuous groove in a

Figure 50. EU14 looking south showing the dividing line between the fill soils (northeast portion of the unit) and other deposits (southwest portion of the unit).

line of set type (Stewart 1918: 8-9); pieces of type from other fonts could be recognized by the break in the line of nicks. Our three pieces have different patterns and placement of the nicks.

Since type is an unusual artifact, and the pieces we found were distributed across a several meter area, one of our hypotheses is that we might be able to identify potential sources of the fill used to level this area by finding the locations of print shops in ca. 1880 Plymouth. The 1887 *Plymouth Directory* (Hogan 1887) lists two printers: Avery and Doten, publisher of the *Old Colony Memorial* with an office on Court St. near the corner of North St, and D. W. Andrews, publisher of the Plymouth Free Press with an office on Middle St.

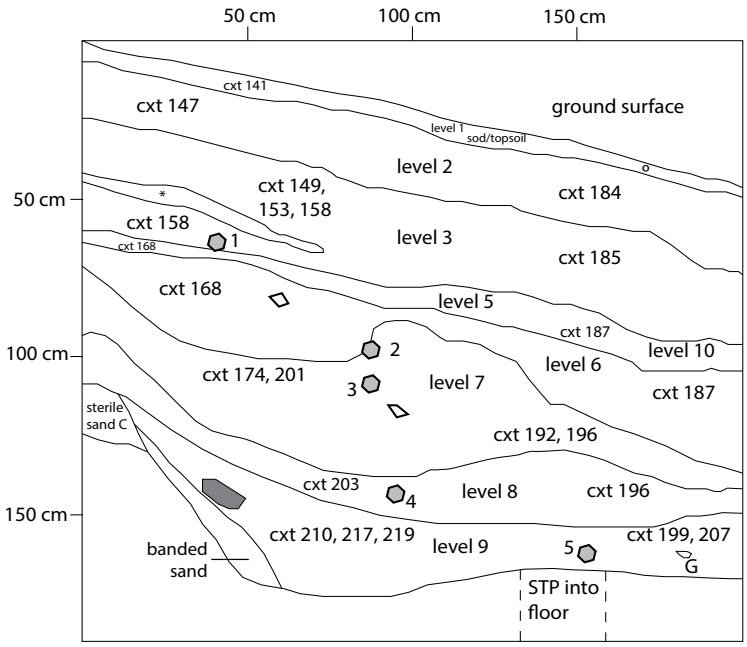
EU14 and EU18

EU14 was located behind (west of) the 18th-century school on School Street, the building labeled "Engine House" on the 1874 map (Fig. 4) and east of the crypt. As we excavated EU14, it became clear that we had found the edge of a large cut into the hill side (Fig. 50), but west of the cut, there were more intact deposits including intact subsoil with a feature (a pit or trench) cut into it. In order to understand the edge of the cut, we laid out units east and west of EU14. We excavated EU18, to the east (towards the street), and laid out but did not excavate EU17 to the west (towards the crypt). We will probably return to EU17 in 2016. EU18 contained almost exclusively the fill of a large cut in the hill that ran from the mid-point of the south wall to near the west end of the north wall (Figs. 51 and 52). In the south profile of EU14/18, we could in fact see two cuts: one associated with the building construction and one with its demolition. The demolition cut began inside (east of) the construction cut, but quickly crossed it, erasing all traces of the construction cut in most of the unit. Only one cut, the demolition cut, is visible in the north profile, and most of the fill consequently was probably deposited when the school building was removed in the late 1870s or early 1880s. That fill contained a small number of 17th-century artifacts, however, particularly in its lower levels, indicating that the filling process had disturbed a 17th-century deposit.

In addition to the larger cuts, there were two features. One of these was a post hole and mold that seem to relate to the construction of the school. The other, in the northwest corner of EU14, was a small pit or trench that had been truncated on the east by the cut for the school building and ran into the wall of the unit on the west (into the unexcavated EU17). The following section discusses the cuts, features, and strata visible in the unit from earliest to latest.

17th-Century Pit or Trench and Overlying Deposits

At just over 90 cm below the ground surface, we identified a preserved segment of a pit or trench feature in EU14 (context 221, see Figs. 53 and 54). The feature had straight, roughly parallel sides and a sloping bottom. The segment visible to us (26 cm E-W) was truncated on the east by later cuts for the demolition of the school building and on the west ran into the sidewall. It had a



Interface Tag Notes

1: 5 photogrammetry
2: bottom of context 168, top of context 174
3: 8 photogrammetry
4: bottom of context 201, top of context 203
5: bottom of context 199, top of context 207

Context Key

level 1: 10YR 3/2, very dark grayish brown, very fine to medium sandy silt, loose, poorly sorted, with lots of small roots

level 2: 10YR 3/2, very dark grayish brown, very fine to fine silty sand, compact, well-sorted, with gravel inclusions

level 3: 10YR 4/4, dark yellowish brown, very fine to fine silty sand, compact, medium sorting; mottled with 20% yellowish brown (10YR 5/6), fine to very fine silty sand, compact, medium sorting; with gravel and cobble inclusions

level 4: 10YR 5/2, grayish brown, very fine to medium sand, loose, poorly sorted, mottled with 10% light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4), fine to medium sand

level 5: 10YR 5/2, grayish brown, very fine to medium sand, loose, poorly sorted

level 6: 10YR 6/4, light yellowish brown, very fine to fine sand, mottled with 15% grayish brown (10YR 5/2), fine to medium sand, loose, poorly sorted

level 7: 10YR 3/3, dark brown, very fine to fine silty sand, mottled with 20% yellowish brown (10YR 5/6), very fine to fine sandy silt, medium sorting, medium compactness with gravel and cobble inclusions

level 8: 10YR 6/4, light yellowish brown, fien to medium sand, loose, poorly sorted

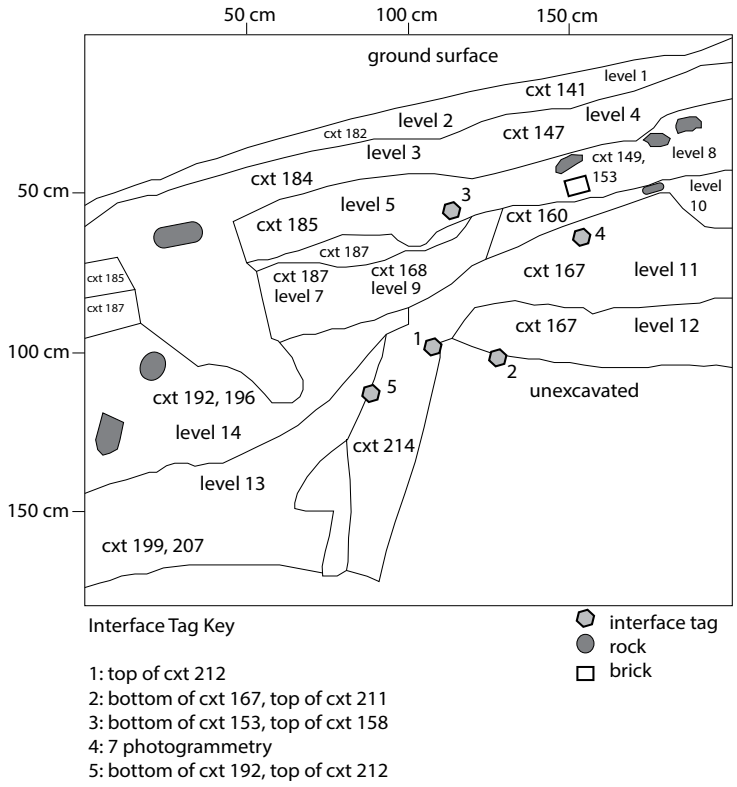
level 9: 10YR 3/3, dark brown, silty sand, medium compactness, well sorted, with gravel and brick inclusions

level 10: 10YR 3/2, very dark brown, sandy silt, compact, poorly sorted

Figure 51. North profile of EUs 14 and 18.

maximum depth of 14 cm, and was 44 cm wide at the point at which it intersected with the sidewall. The feature was cut into subsoil, and the fill was a compact dark brown sandy silt (10YR 3/3 mottled with 10YR 4/6 silty sand). The feature contained 3 pieces of Native American ceramic, 2 fragments of charcoal, 8 of shell, and a concentration of small pieces of corrosion material. This material, which was greyish-white in appearance, was identified by Dennis Piechota using pXRF analysis as a mixture of lead and tin, suggesting that it could have been pewter or solder that has now corroded. The fragments that remain have no identifiable form. We took a soil sample from this context for flotation, but there were no preserved botanical remains. Given the mixture of Native ceramics and a metal artifact and the feature's stratigraphic position, we hypothesize that this is an early 17th-century feature.

Some of the fill of this feature seems to have been dragged down into the adjacent cut (Fig. 54). We excavated two adjacent contexts (217, 219) of material of a similar color, but less compact, and sitting over fill soils, just inside the edge of the cut. These contexts contained lithic flakes, olive green and dark green window and bottle glass, nails, and brick fragments. Some of these, particularly the glass, may also be 17th-century artifacts.



Context Key

level 1: very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2), silty with a little sand, fine to sandy silt, loose, poorly sorted, with lots of small roots

level 2: very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2), very fine to medium silty sand, loose, poorly sorted

level 3: dark brown (10YR 3/3), very fine to fine sandy silt, medium compactness, well sorted, with occasional gravel

level 4: very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2), very fine to fine silty sand, compact, well sorted, with gravel inclusions

level 5: dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6), fine silty sand, loose, medium sorting with gravel inclusions, mottled with 30% dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6), fine silty sand, loose, medium sorting

level 6: dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2), fien to medium sand, loose, poorly soretd, with coal inclusions

level 7: dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4), fien to medium silty sand, loose, poorly sorted, with gravel inclusions

level 8: dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4), very fine to fine silty sand, compact, medium sorting, mottled with 20% yellowish brown (10yR 5/6), very fine to fine silty sand, compact, medium sorting, some gravel and cobbles

level 9: light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4), very fine to fine silty sand, loose, medium sorting with gravel inclusions, 15% mottled with grayish brown (10YR 5/2), fien to medium sand, poorly sorted and loose

level 10: dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4), sandy silt, medium compactness, well soretd, occasional gravel

level 11: yellowish brown (10YR 5/6), very fine to fine sand, compact, medium sorting, mottled with 10% brown (10YR 4/3), very fine to fine sand, compact, well soretd with occasional gravel

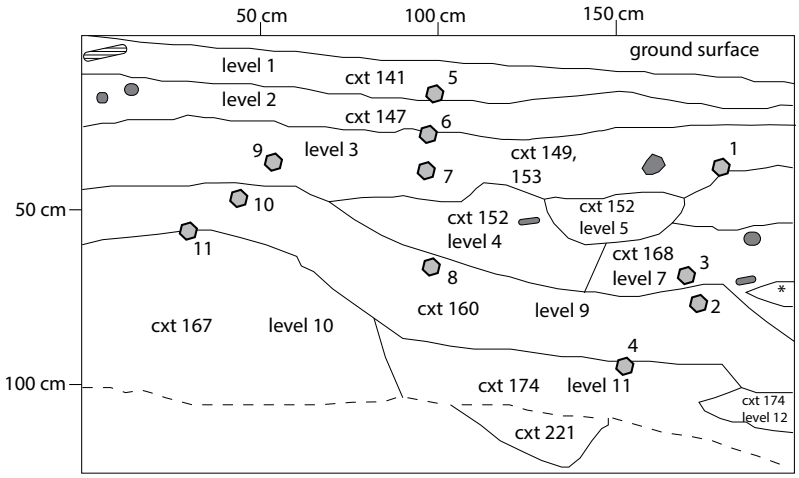
level 12: yellowish brown (10YR 5/6), very fin to fine sand, compact, medium sorting

Figure 52. South profile of EUs 14 and 18.

The profile of the strata above context 221 suggest a stratigraphic break, maybe caused by scraping. Context 167/level 10 (Fig. 53) appears to be a heap of redeposited subsoil with a low artifact content. Adjacent to it is context 174/level 11, a dark brown deposit that contains 7 pieces of creamware, suggesting a later 18th-century deposition date. It also contained a partial dark green case bottle base. Context 174 may represent the remnant of a ground surface that was in use while the school was in operation. It also is truncated on the east by the cut made when the school was demolished. The absence of a buried 17th-century ground surface suggests that the area was scraped at some point in the past.

Construction cut and post hole

Looking at the south wall profile (Fig. 52), two steep cuts are visible. The westernmost one of these, the line between the unexcavated subsoil and context 214, seems to be the cut made when the school building was constructed in the 1760s. This older cut is only visible in the south wall, because it was erased by the later demolition cut throughout most of the rest of the unit. Cut partially into the subsoil and partially into the banded silt and sand that filled this cut was a large post hole and mold with a compact clayey sand lining and darker post mold (excavated as contexts 211-214 and 216). The post hole had also been cut by the later 19-century demolition cut, so only a por-



Interface Tag Notes

1: bottom of cxt 153, top of cxt 158
2: bottom of cxt 158, top of cxt 168
3: bottom of cxt 152, top of cxt 158
4: bottom of cxt 160, top of cxt 174
5: bottom of cxt 141, top of cxt 147
6: bottom of cxt 147, top of cxt 149
7: bottom of cxt 149, top of cxt 152
8: bottom of cxt 152, top of cxt 160
9: bottom of cxt 149, top of cxt 153
10: bottom of cxt 153, top of cxt 160
11: bottom of cxt 160, top of cxt 167

*cxt 168, level 8
interface tag
rock
root

Context Key

level 1: very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2), very fine to medium sandy silt, loose, poorly sorted with lots of small roots

level 2: very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2), very fine to fine silty sand, compact, well sorted, with gravel inclusions

level 3: dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4), very fine to fine silty sand, compact, medium sorting, mottled with 20% yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) very fine to fine silty sand, compact, medium sorting, soem gravel and cobbles

level 4: very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/4), fine to medium, silty sand, poorly sorted, medium compactness, occasional gravel

level 5: black (10YR 6/1), fine to medium silty sand, poorly sorted, compact, with salg and charcoal inclusions

level 6: dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4), loose, poorly sorted, coarse sand, gravel

level 7: light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4), very fine to fine silty sand, loose, medium sorting with gravel inclusions, 15% mottled with grayish brown (10YR 5/2), fine to medium sand, poorly sorted and loose

level 8: grayish brown (10YR 5/2), very fine to medium sand, loose, poorly sorted

level 9: dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4), sandy silt, medium compactness, well sorted, occasional gravel

level 10: yellowish brown (10YR 5/6), very fine to fine sand, compact, medium sorting, mottled with 10% brown (10YR 4/3), very fine to fine sand, compact, well sorted, with occasional gravel

level 11: dark brown (10YR 3/3), fine to very fine, silty sand, medium sorting, medium compactness, mottled with 20% yellowish brown (10YR 5/6), very fine to fine, sandy silt, well sorted

level 12: brownish yellow (10YR 6/6), sand, very fine to medium, medium sorted, loose

Figure 53. West profile of EU14 showing the early pit or trench feature, context 221.

tion of it was preserved (Fig. 55). Estimating from the remaining portions, it was an oval of possibly 40 x 60 cm. The fill had a low artifact density and lacked diagnostic artifacts to date it. Based on its stratigraphic position, however, it is associated with the lifespan of the school, since it is partially set into the cut excavated to build the school. It may have been a structural post for the building.

Demolition Cut

The dominant deposit in these two units was the fill of the cut made when the building was demolished (Fig. 50). The fill layers were highly varied in color, alternating between light colored sandy levels with a low artifact content and darker, more silty levels with a higher artifact content. These fill deposits made up almost all of EU18 and about half of the area of EU14. Looking at the south profile, these fill deposits include contexts, 168, 187, 192, 196, 199, and 207. Other fill strata were identified in the field but are not visible on the south profile. These deposits contained primarily architectural material (granite spalls, window glass, nails, brick fragments), coal and furnace scale, and slag, with smaller amounts of bottle glass, ceramics, and small finds, all in small

Figure 54. Early pit or trench in EU14. A) Plan view; the feature itself is the dark, roughly rectangular segment that runs into the west wall. The more amporphous dark soil running into the north wall is disturbed feature fill that was pulled down into the cut made in the late 19th century. B) Oblique view showing again the intact feature segment running into the west wall and displaced material from the feature pulled down into a later cut.

fragments representing a secondary rather than primary deposit. We did not reach the bottom of this fill material in EU18 except in a test pit that went an additional 40 cm below the level of the unit floor (see Fig. 51).

Landscaping layers

Capping the fill layers were landscaping layers that covered both units, placed after the school was demolished ca. 1880, and modern topsoil. Looking again at the south profile, these are contexts 141, 147, 149, 153, 182, 184, and 185. Cut into context 153 was a pit feature with possible evidence of burning, filled with slag and charcoal. The landscaping layers contained a small number of displaced 17th-century artifacts including a sherd of Border ware (context 182) and a marked pipe (context 153; Fig. 56). The pipe had a maker's mark, an RB surrounding a dagger and a heart. The mark stands for Richard Berryman whose pipes were made in Bristol, England, between 1619 and 1652. Pipes with the same mark were found in Ferryland, a 17th-century English colony in Newfoundland (http://www.colonyofavalon.ca/), and another example may have been found during the 1972 excavations at the Allerton/Cushman Site (C-21). Because this pipe was found in a landscaping layer, it may not have originated from a deposit on Burial Hill.

Future Work in this Area

These units yielded several 17th-century or potentially 17th-century artifacts in mixed contexts, in addition to a partial early 17th-century feature. Even though the numbers of 17th-century artifacts are very small, they are more concentrated here than they have been in other units along Burial Hill which suggests that this unit is near or inside the 17th-century settlement. There is more area here for us to investigate next year, but it is constrained by the crypt to the west, the stairs up Burial Hill to the south, and the cut for the 18th-century school to the east. We have identified the eastern edge of the area of preservation, but still need to identify the north, south, and west edges in the next season.

Conclusions

The 2015 season reinforced some of the conclusions that we made based on work in 2014, but also yielded several areas with early intact deposits. As we found in 2014, the large school and stable buildings cut deeply into the hillside, removing any earlier deposits within their footprints. We found this year that in a number of cases the construction or demolition deposits continued well behind the building foundation wall (EUs 12, 13). However, there are areas behind (west of) those buildings where early deposits are preserved. EU11, which was an intact Native deposit, possibly from a Woodland period tool making workshop is one of these. The flakes from this site are predominantly local rhyolites; only one partial tool was found. There were also 24 fragments of Native pottery which were examined in detail. This excavation unit is significant because it adds a Native component to the Burial Hill, a National Register property. The site is truncated on the east by the 19th century buildings, but continues an unknown distance north and south, and may continue west between the marked burials. We do not plan to excavate any more of this site.

The other preserved early deposit is a section of a potential 17th-century pit or trench identified in the westernmost portion of EU14. This deposit contained Native ceramic fragments and corroded metal, possibly pewter or solder. We plan to return to this area in the 2016 field season. The presence of this feature and a small number of 17th-century artifacts in the fill deposits above it (including Border ware and a marked smoking pipe) suggest that the units at the southernmost end of School Street fall within or near the 17th-century settlement core, since we did not find comparable numbers of early artifacts in units to the north in 2014.

These results also continue to provide information about the changing landscape and topography of what is now downtown Plymouth. Two of the early deeds for private ownership of the land along School Street mention embankments or retaining walls at the western edge of the property, separating the private parcels from the Burial ground. The evidence of deep scraping and filling in EUs 15 and 16 may be related to late 18th or early 19th-century activities to create these early embankments or terraces. At the north end of School Street, there are preserved archaeological deposits on the back yards of houses demolished in the early 20th century.

The 2015 excavations also yielded an unusual collection of artifacts and human remains that have been analyzed in more detail. The upper strata of EU15 (with a small number of artifacts found in EU16) contained a dense, mixed trash deposit that included hardware from several coffins and a small number of bones from three individuals. These materials date to after 1850 and may have been deposited when coffins originally placed in the nearby crypt were moved for reburial elsewhere, later in the 19th century. Our intention, once the medical examiner has completed his evaluation of the human remains, is to rebury these remains and the associated coffin hardware in the EU15 location.

Envisioning Past Landscapes

Two years of excavation along Burial Hill provide evidence for a series of past landscapes, that we can now envision and describe in greater detail. Before this area was known as Plymouth, it was the Native Wampanoag village of Patuxet, with settlement along Town Brook, the coast, and extending to what is now Burial Hill. Part of Burial Hill was a tool making workshop where quartz and rhyolite cobbles collected from the beach were flaked into stone tools. The workshop probably did not stand in isolation, but was near houses and cooking fires, part of the larger settlement of Patuxet.

After English colonists arrived in 1620, they began to transform the area into a colonial town. Between 1621 and 1677, the palisade wall that surrounded the colonial Plymouth settlement probably crossed what we now call School Street. Running down from a fort at the top of the hill, the wooden palisade surrounded the small town, enclosing houses, a town square, and small garden plots. After the end of King Philip's war, the pali-

sade was taken down. Fort Hill, now called Burial Hill, became the location of a cemetery with the oldest standing gravestone dating to 1681. Burials were added to this cemetery throughout the colonial period. In the mid-18th century, the Town of Plymouth constructed a school at the south end of the street, and at the end of the century began to sell additional plots of land. The lots were about 30 feet deep, and in some places a wall or an embankment separated the burial ground from privately owned land.

A walk down School Street in the middle of the 19th century would have taken you down a busy city street—past two schools, three stables, and half a dozen houses, most with the front door at street level and the back walls cut deeply into the hillside. The stables were large wooden buildings with stone foundations, blocking the view of the burial ground behind them. Archaeological evidence indicates that all of the activity focused on the street; in most places no trash built up behind the buildings. Some, like the A. C. Chandler and Sons Livery Stable, were set up to rent or sell horses and carriages. Others, such as the Harlow and Bailey building, were auxiliary spaces for businesses on Main Street. Starting in the 1880s, these buildings were demolished and their footprints filled, creating the open grassy area seen there today. Part of the motivation for this beautification program was to commemorate historic Plymouth and the early settlers in the years leading up to the 300th anniversary of the colony in 1920.

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Appendix A: Artifact Catalogs

Unit	Context	Total Ceramics	Total Glass	Total Nails/Fasteners	Total Other Materials	Total Bone/Shell	Total Pipes	Context Total
EU10	179	67	54	21	99	10	3	254
EU10	181	373	340	356	574	29	16	1688
EU10	190	213	184	205	144	16	8	770
EU10	194	33	61	166	161	30	3	454
EU10	200	14	30	48	92	65		249
EU10	205	26	22	12	69	5	1	135
EU10	206	4	7	28	72	131		242
EU10	208		2	4	15	9		30
EU10	209		1	1	28	1		31
EU10	215			3	81	52		136
EU10	220	13	18	47	19	10	2	109
EU11	144	19	22	18	117	7		183
EU11	150	12	1	2	130	3		148
EU11	156	2	2	2	92			98
EU11	157	3	2	6	78	2		91
EU11	162	7			65	5		77
EU11	164	1	1	1	5			8
EU11	165				36			36
EU11	169				2			2
EU11	173				5			5
EU11	177							0
EU12	142	2	33	32	20	9	2	98
EU12	146	210	118	207	174	7	8	724
EU12	154	7	89		195	4		295
EU12	171	2	19	14	39			74
EU13	143	4	10	3	36	1		54
EU13	145	4	23	5	62		1	95
EU13	148	12	20	20	191	1	2	246
EU13	151	4	4	2	98	1		109
EU13	155	25	8	1	552			586
EU13	163	1	1		183	1		186
EU13	166		8	34	161	1	2	206
EU13	172	1	1	14	335	1		352
EU13	176	1	1		1			3
EU14	141	7	11	5	46			69
EU14	147	39	50	37	185	3	1	315
EU14	149	21	37	10	206	1	1	276
EU14	152	7	12	35	330	1		385
EU14	153	2	30	19	108	1	3	163
EU14	158	10	9	6	105		1	131
EU14	160	26	57	23	80	8	2	196
EU14	167				2			2
EU14	168	13	5	1	6		1	26
EU14	167/168	2	117	14	122			255
EU14	174	13	42	29	102		3	189
EU14	189	1	1		1			3
EU14	201		25	2	28			55
EU14	203		30		15			45
EU14	210	4	96	13	44			157
EU14	211	1	3		6			10
EU14	213			1				1
EU14	216		3		1			4
EU14	217	1	32	2	23	2		60
EU14	218		1	1	6			8
EU14	219		69	5	58	2		134
EU14	221	18			2	8		28
EU15	159	3	64	296	363	8		734
EU15	161	129	1063	998	494	231	2	2917
EU15	180	33	72	71	68	4	5	253
EU15	193	4	16	8	15		1	44
EU15	197							0
EU15	204							0
EU16	170	19	37	15	34			105
EU16	175	22	106	66	134			328
EU16	178	3	28	42	79			152
EU16	186	7	90	37	33			167

Unit	Context	Total Ceramics	Total Glass	Total Nails/Fasteners	Total Other Materials	Total Bone/Shell	Total Pipes	Context Total
EU16	191	10	7		25		3	45
EU16	195							0
EU16	198							0
EU16	202	1						1
EU18	182	4	12	3	31			50
EU18	184	28	71	47	257	3	4	410
EU18	185	8	4	5	151	2	1	171
EU18	187	39	56	38	283	7	1	424
EU18	188	4	4		2			10
EU18	192	7	184	17	208			416
EU18	196	1	30	8	79			118
EU18	199	8	192	39	137		2	378
EU18	207	7	204	43	161		2	417
EU18	212		8		11			19
EU18	214	1	48	9	21	1		80
EU18	222		27	1	33		1	62
EU18	223		4	1	1			6
STPN	104	1	4	12	14			31
STPN	105	4	37	7	25	4		77
STPN	106	17	165	179	131	12	2	506
STPO	121	3	12	5	17		1	38
STPO	122	20	52	43	55	17		187
STPO	123	4	5	8	10	1		28
STPO	124	10	76	73	61	2		222
STPP	115	1	4	1	8	18		32
STPP	116	4	57	5	19	230	2	317
STPP	117	4	41	5	4	55	1	110
STPQ	101	5	11	1	29			46
STPQ	102	7	19	3	21			50
STPQ	103		9	1	8			18
STPR	107	3	3		13			19
STPR	108	5	22	2	29			58
STPR	109	5	19	3	47			74
STPR	110		8		57	1		66
STPR	111	1	3	1	2			7
STPS	112	4	4	7	11	1	1	28
STPS	113	1	10	1	6			18
STPS	114				2			2
STPT	118	12	5		13	3		33
STPU	119	13			38	4		55
STPU	120	8	14	9	34	2		67
STPV	130	3	4	5	8	1	2	23
STPV	131	3	9	16	43			71
STPW	137	28	10	16	58	4		116
STPW	138	85	29	25	89	48		276
STPW	139	104	23	13	31	14		185
STPW	140	92	22	14	30			158
STPX	125	18	2		8	3	1	32
STPX	126	12	1	1	19	1	3	37
STPX	127	7	1	2	5			15
STPY	128	6	2	3	15	2		28
STPY	132	38	98	36	45	16		233
STPY	133	8	5	14	7			34
STPY	134	32		3	23	1		59
STPY	135	20	3	2	14			39
STPY	136	5	1	1	5	1		13
STPZ	129	8	2	1	4	5		20

Unit	Context	Count	Ceramic Ware	Ware Type	Style Decoration	Applied Paint Print	Paint Color	Vessel Type	Vessel Portion	Comments
EU10	179	2	Porcelain	Chinese					Body	
EU10	179	1	Porcelain	Chinese				Hollowware	Body	beginning of base, teacup?
EU10	179	1	Porcelain	Chinese		Underglaze painted	Blue		Body	
EU10	179	29	Earthenware, refined	Creamware					Body	
EU10	179	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware					Rim	
EU10	179	2	Porcelain	European				Flatware	Body	
EU10	179	2	Earthenware, coarse	Indeterminate earthenware					Body	jackfield type?
EU10	179	2	Earthenware, coarse	Indeterminate earthenware					Body	
EU10	179	2	Earthenware, refined	Ironstone (White Granite)					Body	
EU10	179	1	Earthenware, refined	Manganese mottled					Body	
EU10	179	7	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware					Body	
EU10	179	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Underglaze painted	Blue		Body	
EU10	179	4	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU10	179	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU10	179	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU10	179	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Hollowware	Base	
EU10	179	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed		Hollowware	Body	
EU10	179	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed			Body	
EU10	179	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed			Rim	
EU10	179	2	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware					Body	
EU10	179	1	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware		Banded	Brown		Body	
EU10	179	1	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware		Banded			Body	white slip bands
EU10	181	1	Stoneware, coarse	American Buff					Body	
EU10	181	70	Earthenware, refined	Creamware					Body	
EU10	181	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware					Rim	
EU10	181	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware					Foot rim	
EU10	181	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware		Overglaze printed	Black		Body	
EU10	181	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware					Base	not as bright as Canary yellow
EU10	181	8	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware					Body	
EU10	181	1	Earthenware, refined	Ironstone (White Granite)	Molded			Plate	Rim	
EU10	181	1	Earthenware, refined	Ironstone (White Granite)	Molded			Cup	Base	
EU10	181	9	Earthenware, refined	Ironstone (White Granite)					Body	
EU10	181	1	Stoneware, refined	Jackfield					Body	molded
EU10	181	1	Stoneware, refined	Jackfield Type					Body	
EU10	181	1	Earthenware, refined	Manganese mottled					Body	cordoned
EU10	181	1	Stoneware, refined	Nottingham					Body	molded
EU10	181	2	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware				Plate	Foot rim	
EU10	181	70	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware					Body	
EU10	181	5	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware					Foot rim	
EU10	181	9	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware					Rim	
EU10	181	5	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Transfer printed	Green		Body	
EU10	181	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Overglaze painted	Red		Rim	
EU10	181	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Transfer printed	Red		Body	
EU10	181	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Transfer printed	Blue	Tea cup	Foot rim	
EU10	181	4	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Transfer printed	Black		Body	
EU10	181	17	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Transfer printed	Blue		Body	
EU10	181	2	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Transfer printed	Blue	Tea cup	Rim	
EU10	181	9	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware	Shell-edge		Blue		Rim	
EU10	181	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Flow colors	Purple		Base	
EU10	181	2	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Flow colors	Blue		Body	
EU10	181	3	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Underglaze painted			Rim	banded
EU10	181	4	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Underglaze painted			Body	

Unit	Context	Count	Ceramic Ware	Ware Type	Style Decoration	Applied Paint Print	Paint Color	Vessel Type	Vessel Portion	Comments
EU10	181	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware			Blue		Rim	burned
EU10	181	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware					Body	burned
EU10	181	20	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU10	181	7	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Flower pot	Body	
EU10	181	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Flower pot	Base	
EU10	181	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware		Slip-trailed			Body	
EU10	181	6	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU10	181	7	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU10	181	4	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU10	181	5	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU10	181	17	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU10	181	33	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU10	181	2	Stoneware, coarse	Rhenish/Westerwald					Body	
EU10	181	2	Earthenware, refined	Rockingham					Body	
EU10	181	1	Earthenware, refined	Rockingham					Rim	
EU10	181	1	Earthenware, refined	Rockingham				Hollowware	Foot rim	
EU10	181	2	Earthenware, coarse	Staffordshire Slipware					Body	
EU10	181	5	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed					Body	
EU10	181	2	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware					Rim	
EU10	181	3	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware					Body	
EU10	181	1	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware					Rim	
EU10	181	1	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware				Hollowware	Foot rim	
EU10	181	8	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware					Body	
EU10	181	3	Porcelain						Rim	same vessel
EU10	181	2	Porcelain						Rim	same vessel
EU10	181	1	Porcelain						Body	
EU10	181	1	Porcelain						Rim	molded
EU10	190	3	Stoneware, coarse	American Brown					Body	
EU10	190	1	Porcelain	Chinese		Underglaze painted		Hollowware	Rim	
EU10	190	50	Earthenware, refined	Creamware					Body	
EU10	190	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware	Feather-edge				Rim	
EU10	190	3	Earthenware, refined	Creamware					Rim	
EU10	190	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware					Foot rim	foot rim/base
EU10	190	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware					Body	banded paint
EU10	190	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware factory-made slipware		Mocha (dendritic)			Body	identification uncertain
EU10	190	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware factory-made slipware		Slip-trailed			Body	
EU10	190	1	Porcelain	European		Overglaze painted	Blue	Hollowware	Rim	blue and metallic band around rim
EU10	190	6	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware					Body	
EU10	190	1	Stoneware, refined	Indeterminate stoneware					Body	deep red body with colorless glaze; may be a frag of yellow printed brown ware (see MD Diagnostic Artifacts pg), but not as good a fit as the other example from cxt 147
EU10	190	1	Earthenware, refined	Ironstone (White Granite)					Base	
EU10	190	2	Earthenware, refined	Ironstone (White Granite)					Rim	
EU10	190	1	Stoneware, refined	Jackfield					Rim	
EU10	190	6	Porcelain	Late				Plate	Rim	
EU10	190	1	Earthenware, refined	Manganese mottled					Body	
EU10	190	1	Stoneware, refined	Nottingham					Rim	
EU10	190	1	Stoneware, refined	Nottingham					Body	incised

Unit	Context	Count	Ceramic Ware	Ware Type	Style Decoration	Applied Paint Print	Paint Color	Vessel Type	Vessel Portion	Comments
EU10	190	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware	Shell-edge		Blue		Rim	
EU10	190	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware	Shell-edge		Blue		Body	
EU10	190	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware	Shell-edge		Green		Rim	
EU10	190	26	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware					Body	
EU10	190	2	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware					Base	
EU10	190	2	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware					Rim	
EU10	190	5	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Transfer printed	Blue		Body	
EU10	190	2	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Flow colors	Blue		Body	
EU10	190	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Transfer printed	Blue		Rim	
EU10	190	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Transfer printed	Black		Body	
EU10	190	4	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Underglaze painted	Blue		Body	
EU10	190	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Underglaze painted	Blue		Body	banded
EU10	190	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Underglaze painted			Rim	design similar to Chinese porcelain
EU10	190	9	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU10	190	12	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU10	190	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	flecks of white clay, possibly slip or paint on exterior
EU10	190	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware		Slip-trailed			Body	
EU10	190	13	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU10	190	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU10	190	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU10	190	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Rim	
EU10	190	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU10	190	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Rim	
EU10	190	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU10	190	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Rim	
EU10	190	3	Earthenware, coarse	Staffordshire Slipware					Body	agatized body, no glaze
EU10	190	4	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed			Blue		Body	
EU10	190	1	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed					Body	
EU10	190	4	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware					Body	
EU10	190	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware	Molded	Transfer printed	Blue		Body	
EU10	190	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Underglaze painted	Brown		Body	banded
EU10	190	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Underglaze painted	Black		Body	banded
EU10	190	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Underglaze painted	Polychrome		Body	
EU10	190	3	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed	Light blue		Body	
EU10	190	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed	Red		Body	pink paint
EU10	190	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed	Red		Body	
EU10	190	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed	Brown		Body	
EU10	190	6	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware					Body	
EU10	190	1	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware		Banded			Body	annular painted
EU10	190	3	Porcelain						Body	
EU10	190	2	Stoneware, coarse						Body	gray body
EU10	190	1	Earthenware, coarse						Body	white/buff body
EU10	194	5	Earthenware, refined	Creamware					Body	
EU10	194	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware					Rim	
EU10	194	9	Earthenware, refined	Ironstone (White Granite)					Body	probably chamber pot pieces
EU10	194	2	Earthenware, refined	Ironstone (White Granite)				Chamber pot	Handle	
EU10	194	1	Earthenware, refined	Ironstone (White Granite)				Chamber pot	Base	
EU10	194	1	Earthenware, refined	Ironstone (White Granite)				Chamber pot	Rim	mends with handle piece
EU10	194	1	Stoneware, coarse	Rhenish		manganese/cobalt infill	Blue		Body	
EU10	194	1	Earthenware, coarse	Staffordshire Slipware					Body	

Unit	Context	Count	Ceramic Ware	Ware Type	Style Decoration	Applied Paint Print	Paint Color	Vessel Type	Vessel Portion	Comments
EU10	194	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed	Brown		Body	
EU10	194	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed	Black	Hollowware	Rim	
EU10	194	3	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware					Rim	once piece from plate
EU10	194	6	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware					Body	
EU10	194	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware factory-made slipware				Flatware	Base	
EU10	200	1	Porcelain	European					Body	
EU10	200	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware					Body	
EU10	200	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware		Transfer printed	Blue		Body	
EU10	200	5	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware					Body	
EU10	200	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU10	200	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware			Blue		Body	
EU10	200	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed	Blue		Body	
EU10	200	3	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware					Body	
EU10	205	3	Earthenware, refined	Creamware					Body	
EU10	205	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware					Rim	
EU10	205	1	Earthenware, coarse	Indeterminate earthenware					Body	brown body
EU10	205	2	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware					Body	
EU10	205	2	Earthenware, refined	Ironstone (White Granite)					Body	
EU10	205	4	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware					Body	
EU10	205	3	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU10	205	3	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware					Body	
EU10	205	2	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed	Red		Body	
EU10	205	2	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware					Body	
EU10	205	1	Earthenware, coarse						Body	jackfield type, black body
EU10	205	2	Porcelain						Body	
EU10	206	1	Porcelain	Chinese					Body	
EU10	206	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware					Body	
EU10	206	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU10	206	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware					Body	
EU10	220	2	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware					Body	
EU10	220	2	Earthenware, refined	Ironstone (White Granite)					Body	
EU10	220	1	Earthenware, refined	Ironstone (White Granite)					Rim	
EU10	220	2	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware					Body	
EU10	220	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU10	220	1	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed					Body	
EU10	220	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Underglaze painted	Polychrome		Body	yellow, orange, and brown painting
EU10	220	1	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware					Base	
EU10	220	1	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware					Rim	
EU11	144	1	Earthenware, refined	Manganese mottled						
EU11	144	5	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware						
EU11	144	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
EU11	144	11	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware						
EU11	144	1	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware						
EU11	150	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware						
EU11	150	1	Native American							
EU11	150	1	Native American							
EU11	150	1	Native American							
EU11	150	1	Native American							
EU11	150	1	Native American							
EU11	150	1	Native American							Triangle incision on one face
EU11	150	1	Native American							

Unit	Context	Count	Ceramic Ware	Ware Type	Style Decoration	Applied Paint Print	Paint Color	Vessel Type	Vessel Portion	Comments
EU11	150	1	Native American							
EU11	150	1	Native American							
EU11	150	1	Native American							Chevron incisions on one face
EU11	150	1	Native American							
EU11	156	1	Native American							black exterior, darker than pieces found in other contexts
EU11	156	1	Native American							
EU11	157	1	Native American							
EU11	157	1	Native American							
EU11	157	1	Native American							
EU11	162	1	Native American							
EU11	162	1	Native American							
EU11	162	1	Native American							
EU11	162	1	Native American							
EU11	162	1	Native American							
EU11	162	1	Native American							
EU11	162	1	Native American							
EU11	164	1	Native American							
EU12	142	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
EU12	142	1	Earthenware, refined							
EU12	146	34	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
EU12	146	171	Earthenware, refined							
EU12	146	2	Earthenware, coarse							
EU12	146	2	Earthenware, coarse							
EU12	146	1	Porcelain							
EU12	154	6	Earthenware, refined							
EU12	154	1	Stoneware, coarse							
EU12	171	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
EU12	171	1	Earthenware, refined							
EU13	143	4	Earthenware, refined							
EU13	145	4	Earthenware, refined							
EU13	148	3	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
EU13	148	9	Earthenware, refined							
EU13	151	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
EU13	151	3	Earthenware, refined							
EU13	155	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
EU13	155	20	Earthenware, refined							
EU13	155	2	Earthenware, coarse							
EU13	155	1	Porcelain							
EU13	163	1	Earthenware, refined							
EU13	172	1	Earthenware, refined							
EU13	176	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
EU14	141	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware	Shell-edge		Blue	Flatware	Rim	
EU14	141	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware				Flatware	Body	
EU14	141	3	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU14	141	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU14	141	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware				Flatware	Rim	
EU14	147	1	Stoneware, coarse	American gray					Body	
EU14	147	7	Earthenware, refined	Creamware					Body	
EU14	147	2	Earthenware, refined	Creamware					Base	

Unit	Context	Count	Ceramic Ware	Ware Type	Style Decoration	Applied Paint Print	Paint Color	Vessel Type	Vessel Portion	Comments
EU14	147	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware					Body	Yellow printed brown ware; ID suggested by P. Samford. Matches examples on MD Diagnostic Artifacts page. red paste, white slip interior
EU14	147	2	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware					Body	
EU14	147	1	Earthenware, refined	Luster Ware			Red		Body	red paste, overglazed red paint,dark red body. Lusterware ID suggested by P. Samford.
EU14	147	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware					Body	
EU14	147	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Underglaze painted	Blue	Flatware	Rim	
EU14	147	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Transfer printed	Blue		Body	
EU14	147	8	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU14	147	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU14	147	3	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU14	147	1	Stoneware, coarse	White Salt Glazed		Scratch Blue			Rim	
EU14	147	4	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware					Body	
EU14	147	3	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed				brown transfer print
EU14	147	2	Earthenware, coarse						Body	
EU14	149	1	Stoneware, coarse	American Brown				Hollowware	Body	
EU14	149	1	Stoneware, coarse	American gray				Hollowware	Body	
EU14	149	4	Earthenware, refined	Creamware					Body	
EU14	149	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate-factory-made	Engine turned / rouletted	Banded	Polychrome	Hollowware	Body	
EU14	149	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Underglaze painted		Hollowware	Rim	
EU14	149	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Underglaze painted		Hollowware	Body	mends with underglazed painted pearlware rim
EU14	149	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Transfer printed			Rim	
EU14	149	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Transfer printed			Body	
EU14	149	5	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware					Body	
EU14	149	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware					Rim	
EU14	149	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed			Rim	
EU14	149	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed			Body	
EU14	149	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Sponged			Body	
EU14	149	1	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware				Hollowware	Body	
EU14	152	2	Earthenware, refined	Creamware					Body	
EU14	152	1	Earthenware, refined	Ironstone (White Granite)					Body	
EU14	152	2	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware					Body	
EU14	152	2	Earthenware, refined						Body	
EU14	153	1	Stoneware, refined	Jackfield Type					Body	
EU14	153	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU14	153									
EU14	158	1	Stoneware, coarse	American Buff			Blue			cobalt blue paint on grey salt-glazed exterior, Albany slip interior
EU14	158	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware					Body	
EU14	158	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware					Body	
EU14	158	1	Earthenware, refined	Ironstone (White Granite)					Body	
EU14	158	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Transfer printed	Blue		Body	
EU14	158	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Underglaze painted	Red		Body	
EU14	158	2	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware					Body	
EU14	158	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	

Unit	Context	Count	Ceramic Ware	Ware Type	Style Decoration	Applied Paint Print	Paint Color	Vessel Type	Vessel Portion	Comments
EU14	158	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware					Body	
EU14	160	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Flatware	Body	
EU14	160	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU14	160	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU14	160	11	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU14	160	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Hollowware	Rim	
EU14	160	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Flatware	Body	
EU14	160	1	Earthenware, coarse							pink paste, potential border ware
EU14	160	7	Native American						Body	
EU14	160	1	Earthenware, coarse						Body	red paste
EU14	168	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware					Body	
EU14	168	1	Stoneware, coarse	English				Hollowware	Body	gray paste, lt tan exterior, possible scar for handle
EU14	168	1	Porcelain	European				Hollowware	Body	
EU14	168	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware					Body	
EU14	168	2	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware					Body	
EU14	168	3	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Transfer printed	Blue		Body	
EU14	168	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware	Shell-edge	Underglaze painted	Blue	Flatware	Rim	rim is painted blue
EU14	168	3	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware					Body	
EU14	167168	1	Porcelain	Chinese			Blue		Body	
EU14	167168	1	Earthenware, refined							burned
EU14	174	7	Earthenware, refined	Creamware					Body	
EU14	174	4	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU14	174	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU14	174	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU14	189	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	beginning of rim
EU14	210	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware						
EU14	210	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						jackfield type
EU14	210	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
EU14	210	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
EU14	211	1	Earthenware, refined	Manganese mottled					Body	
EU14	217	1	Native American						Body	
EU14	221	18	Native American							
EU15	159	2	Earthenware, refined	Creamware					Body	
EU15	159	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed	Black		Body	
EU15	161	1	Stoneware, coarse	American Brown					Body	
EU15	161	2	Stoneware, coarse	American Buff					Body	
EU15	161	1	Stoneware, coarse	American Buff					Base	
EU15	161	2	Earthenware, refined	Creamware					Rim	
EU15	161	12	Earthenware, refined	Creamware					Body	
EU15	161	2	Porcelain	European		Underglaze painted			Body	brown paint
EU15	161	1	Porcelain	European		Underglaze painted			Base	brown paint, same vessel as underglazed brown porcelain body sherds
EU15	161	1	Porcelain	European					Body	
EU15	161	21	Earthenware, coarse	Indeterminate earthenware					Body	wheel thrown, possible Border ware (based on paste color but seems unlikely); possible funerary purpose, one rim piece

Unit	Context	Count	Ceramic Ware	Ware Type	Style Decoration	Applied Paint Print	Paint Color	Vessel Type	Vessel Portion	Comments
EU15	161	34	Earthenware, refined	Ironstone (White Granite)					Body	
EU15	161	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware	Shell-edge		Blue		Rim	
EU15	161	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware			Blue		Rim	
EU15	161	2	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware			Blue		Body	
EU15	161	11	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU15	161	4	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU15	161	3	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU15	161	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU15	161	2	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed	Brown		Body	hunting motif, pieces mend
EU15	161	12	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware					Body	
EU15	161	9	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Underglaze painted	Blue		Body	
EU15	161	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed	Black	Hollowware	Body	floral motif on interior, fish roe motif on exterior
EU15	161	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed	Brown	Plate	Rim	
EU15	161	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware					Body	
EU15	161	1	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware					Rim	
EU15	161	1	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware					Body	
EU15	180	10	Earthenware, refined	Creamware					Body	
EU15	180	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware					Rim	
EU15	180	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware		Underglaze painted	Brown		Body	
EU15	180	4	Stoneware, coarse	Indeterminate stoneware					Body	
EU15	180	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware					Foot rim	
EU15	180	6	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Underglaze painted	Blue		Body	
EU15	180	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Transfer printed	Blue		Body	
EU15	180	5	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU15	180	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU15	180	1	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed					Body	
EU15	180	1	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed					Rim	
EU15	193	2	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Hollowware	Body	
EU15	193	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware					Body	
EU15	193	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU16	170	1	Stoneware, coarse	American Buff					Body	
EU16	170	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware					Body	
EU16	170	8	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware					Body	
EU16	170	2	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware					Body	
EU16	170	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Transfer printed	Blue		Body	
EU16	170	3	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Underglaze painted	Blue		Body	
EU16	170	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU16	170	1	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware					Body	
EU16	175	1	Stoneware, coarse	American gray					Body	
EU16	175	1	Porcelain	Chinese					Body	
EU16	175	7	Earthenware, refined	Creamware					Body	
EU16	175	2	Earthenware, refined	Creamware					Rim	
EU16	175	1	Porcelain	European					Body	
EU16	175	2	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware					Body	
EU16	175	1	Earthenware, refined	Ironstone (White Granite)					Body	
EU16	175	1	Earthenware, refined	Ironstone (White Granite)	Molded				Rim	
EU16	175	2	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Transfer printed	Brown		Body	one stippled dot, one floral pattern
EU16	175	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware	Shell-edge	Underglaze painted	Blue		Body	
EU16	175	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Underglaze painted	Blue		Rim	
EU16	175	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	

Unit	Context	Count	Ceramic Ware	Ware Type	Style Decoration	Applied Paint Print	Paint Color	Vessel Type	Vessel Portion	Comments
EU16	175	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware		Slip-trailed			Body	banded white slip
EU16	178	1	Stoneware, coarse	English						
EU16	178	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware		Underglaze painted	Blue			
EU16	178	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU16	186	5	Earthenware, refined	Creamware					Body	
EU16	186	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU16	191	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Rim	
EU16	191	5	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU16	191	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU16	191	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU16	191	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU16	202	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU18	182	1	Earthenware, coarse	Border ware					Body	
EU18	182	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware					Body	
EU18	182	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware					Body	burned
EU18	182	1	Earthenware, refined	Ironstone (White Granite)					Body	
EU18	184	1	Stoneware, coarse	American gray	stamped	painted cobalt	Blue	Hollowware	Body	“RSET” Blue writing (L&B Chase somerset?)
EU18	184	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware					Rim	
EU18	184	8	Earthenware, refined	Creamware					Body	
EU18	184	6	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware					Body	
EU18	184	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Underglaze painted	Polychrome		Body	leaf pattern: posibily early polychrome painted PW 1795-1835
EU18	184	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Underglaze painted	Green		Body	possibly same vessel as the polychrome piece in the context
EU18	184	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware	Shell-edge				Rim	
EU18	184	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware					Rim	
EU18	184	3	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware					Body	
EU18	184	3	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU18	184	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU18	184	1	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware					Body	
EU18	185	3	Earthenware, refined	Creamware					Body	
EU18	185	1	Earthenware, refined	Ironstone (White Granite)					Body	
EU18	185	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU18	185	1	Stoneware, coarse	Rhenish					Body	burned
EU18	185	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware					Body	
EU18	187	3	Earthenware, refined	Creamware					Body	
EU18	187	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Hollowware	Base	
EU18	187	3	Porcelain	European					Body	
EU18	187	1	Porcelain	European		Underglaze painted	Blue		Body	
EU18	187	12	Earthenware, refined	Ironstone (White Granite)					Body	
EU18	187	1	Earthenware, refined	Ironstone (White Granite)					Rim	
EU18	187	1	Earthenware, refined	Manganese mottled					Body	
EU18	187	2	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Transfer printed	Blue		Body	
EU18	187	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Underglaze painted	Red		Body	blue underglaze background
EU18	187	3	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU18	187	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed	Blue	Flatware	Body	
EU18	187	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Underglaze painted	Green		Body	leaf motif
EU18	187	2	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed	Red		Body	
EU18	187	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Underglaze painted	Red		Body	

Unit	Context	Count	Ceramic Ware	Ware Type	Style Decoration	Applied Paint Print	Paint Color	Vessel Type	Vessel Portion	Comments
EU18	187	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Underglaze painted	Brown		Body	blue underglaze background
EU18	187	1	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware					Rim	
EU18	187	1	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware		Banded	Blue		Body	blue and white stripes, factory-made slipware
EU18	187	3	Earthenware, refined						Body	
EU18	188	3	Earthenware, refined	Ironstone (White Granite)					Body	
EU18	188	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed	Blue	Flatware	Body	maker's mark: circle around 'MERBIA'(?)
EU18	192	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU18	192	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU18	192	1	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed					Body	
EU18	192	3	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware					Body	
EU18	196	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU18	199	1	Porcelain	Chinese			Blue		Base	
EU18	199	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware					Body	
EU18	199	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware					Body	
EU18	199	1	Earthenware, refined	Manganese mottled					Rim	
EU18	199	1	Earthenware, refined	Manganese mottled					Body	
EU18	199	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU18	199	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware					Rim	
EU18	199	1	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware					Body	
EU18	207	1	Stoneware, coarse	American gray					Body	
EU18	207	3	Earthenware, refined	Creamware					Body	
EU18	207	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	jackfield type one piece burned
EU18	207	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Hollowware	Base	
EU18	214	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
STPN	104	1	Earthenware, refined							
STPN	105	4	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
STPN	106	8	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
STPN	106	7	Earthenware, refined							
STPN	106	1	Earthenware, coarse							
STPN	106	1	Stoneware, refined							
STPO	121	3	Earthenware, refined							
STPO	122	4	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
STPO	122	16	Earthenware, refined							
STPO	123	4	Earthenware, refined							
STPO	124	5	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
STPO	124	3	Earthenware, refined							
STPO	124	2	Porcelain							
STPP	115	1	Earthenware, refined							
STPP	116	4	Earthenware, refined							
STPP	116									
STPP	117	4	Earthenware, refined							
STPQ	101	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
STPQ	101	4	Earthenware, refined							
STPQ	102	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
STPQ	102	5	Earthenware, refined							
STPR	107	3	Earthenware, refined							
STPR	108	4	Earthenware, refined							
STPR	108	1	Earthenware, coarse							
STPR	109	3	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						

Unit	Context	Count	Ceramic Ware	Ware Type	Style Decoration	Applied Paint Print	Paint Color	Vessel Type	Vessel Portion	Comments
STPR	109	2	Stoneware, refined							
STPR	111	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
STPS	112	3	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
STPS	112	1	Earthenware, refined							
STPS	113	1	Earthenware, refined							
STPT	118	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
STPT	118	10	Earthenware, refined							
STPU	119	7	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
STPU	119	5	Earthenware, refined							
STPU	119	1	Earthenware, coarse							
STPU	120	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
STPU	120	7	Earthenware, refined							
STPV	130	2	Earthenware, refined							
STPV	130	1	Earthenware, coarse							
STPV	131	3	Earthenware, refined							
STPW	137	6	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
STPW	137	18	Earthenware, refined							grouping includes whiteware, yellow ware, iron stone, annular, and shell edge
STPW	137	4	Stoneware, coarse							
STPW	138	22	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
STPW	138	60	Earthenware, refined							
STPW	138	3	Porcelain							
STPW	139	19	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
STPW	139	85	Earthenware, refined							
STPW	140	24	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
STPW	140	68	Earthenware, refined							
STPX	125	3	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
STPX	125	15	Earthenware, refined							
STPX	126	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
STPX	126	11	Earthenware, refined							
STPX	127	7	Earthenware, refined							
STPY	128	6	Earthenware, refined							
STPY	132	4	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
STPY	132	34	Earthenware, refined							grouping includes whiteware, yellow ware, transfer print, possible mug rim
STPY	133	8	Earthenware, refined							
STPY	134	8	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
STPY	134	24	Earthenware, refined							
STPY	135	4	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
STPY	135	16	Earthenware, refined							
STPY	136	4	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
STPY	136	1	Earthenware, refined							
STPZ	129	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
STPZ	129	5	Earthenware, refined							
STPZ	129	1	Stoneware, coarse							

Unit	Context	Count	Object	Portion	Color	Manufacture Method	Style	Comments
EU10	179	4	bottle	body	dark green			
EU10	179	1	container	shoulder	colorless			
EU10	179	4	curved, undetermined	body	aqua			
EU10	179	1	curved, undetermined	rim	aqua			
EU10	179	8	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			
EU10	179	1	curved, undetermined	body	olive green			
EU10	179	1	flat, undetermined	body	cobalt blue			
EU10	179	1	flat, undetermined	body	olive green			
EU10	179	8	window	fragment	aqua			
EU10	179	25	window	fragment	colorless			
EU10	181	1	bottle	body	aqua			possible vial or bottle label, letters shown: 'TIS' above 'TON'
EU10	181	1	bottle	base	aqua			possible vial or bottle
EU10	181	1	bottle	shoulder	aqua			neck and shoulder, possible vial or bottle
EU10	181	1	bottle	neck	aqua			
EU10	181	1	bottle	neck	colorless			
EU10	181	1	curved, undetermined	body	solarized			
EU10	181	1	curved, undetermined	body	light green			
EU10	181	8	curved, undetermined	body	green			
EU10	181	4	curved, undetermined	body	brown			
EU10	181	1	curved, undetermined	base	brown			
EU10	181	8	curved, undetermined	body	olive green			
EU10	181	1	curved, undetermined	body	aqua			melted
EU10	181	67	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			
EU10	181	13	curved, undetermined	body	aqua			
EU10	181	1	curved, undetermined	handle	colorless			
EU10	181	1	curved, undetermined	base	colorless		embossed	
EU10	181	1	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			letter 'C'
EU10	181	5	curved, undetermined	rim	colorless			
EU10	181	1	curved, undetermined	base	colorless			pontil mark
EU10	181	2	curved, undetermined	shoulder	colorless			
EU10	181	1	curved, undetermined	body	colorless		etched (acid)	
EU10	181	1	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			covered in white, chalky substance
EU10	181	2	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			tubular, rod-like
EU10	181	5	flat, undetermined	body	light green			
EU10	181	3	flat, undetermined	body	olive green			
EU10	181	3	flat, undetermined	body	green			

Unit	Context	Count	Object	Portion	Color	Manufacture Method	Style	Comments
EU10	181	4	flat, undetermined	body	brown			
EU10	181	7	flat, undetermined	body	aqua			
EU10	181	7	flat, undetermined	body	colorless			
EU10	181	44	window	fragment	aqua			
EU10	181	143	window	fragment	colorless			
EU10	190	1	curved, undetermined	body	colorless	pattern molded		oval facets
EU10	190	1	curved, undetermined	body	colorless		etched (acid)	
EU10	190	1	curved, undetermined	body	colorless	molded, undetermined	embossed	letters 'RON'
EU10	190	2	curved, undetermined	base	colorless	molded, undetermined		
EU10	190	1	curved, undetermined		colorless			melted
EU10	190	7	curved, undetermined	body	olive green			
EU10	190	1	curved, undetermined	body	aqua		paneled	
EU10	190	1	curved, undetermined	base	aqua			
EU10	190	1	curved, undetermined	rim	colorless	pattern molded		scalloped rim
EU10	190	2	curved, undetermined	body	colorless	molded, undetermined		visible seams
EU10	190	12	curved, undetermined	body	aqua			
EU10	190	1	curved, undetermined	body	solarized			
EU10	190	24	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			
EU10	190	3	curved, undetermined	body	brown			
EU10	190	1	flat, undetermined	body	brown			
EU10	190	7	flat, undetermined	body	olive green			one has possible popped bubble or pontil scar
EU10	190	2	flat, undetermined	body	colorless			
EU10	190	5	flat, undetermined	body	aqua			
EU10	190	66	window	fragment	colorless			
EU10	190	45	window	fragment	aqua			
EU10	194	2	curved, undetermined	body	olive green			
EU10	194	1	curved, undetermined	body	green			
EU10	194	1	curved, undetermined	body	green			
EU10	194	2	curved, undetermined	body	aqua			
EU10	194	2	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			red sponge decoration
EU10	194	31	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			
EU10	194	1	flat, undetermined	body	solarized			
EU10	194	2	tableware	body	colorless		cut	
EU10	194	10	window	fragment	colorless			
EU10	194	7	window	fragment	aqua			
EU10	194	2	window	fragment	blue			
EU10	200	10	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			

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Unit	Context	Count	Object	Portion	Color	Manufacture Method	Style	Comments
EU10	200	1	curved, undetermined	body	aqua			
EU10	200	2	curved, undetermined	body	green			
EU10	200	1	curved, undetermined	body	dark green			
EU10	200	1	flask	base	aqua			body also
EU10	200	1	flat, undetermined	body	olive green			
EU10	200	4	window	fragment	aqua			one piece is a colorless ovate bottle base
EU10	200	10	window	fragment	colorless			
EU10	205	2	curved, undetermined	body	aqua			
EU10	205	2	curved, undetermined	body	amber			
EU10	205	1	curved, undetermined	body	green			
EU10	205	3	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			
EU10	205	7	window	fragment	aqua			
EU10	205	7	window	fragment	colorless			
EU10	206	1	curved, undetermined	body	aqua			
EU10	206	1	flat, undetermined	body	aqua			
EU10	206	5	window	fragment	aqua			
EU10	208	1	curved, undetermined	body	olive green			
EU10	208	1	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua			
EU10	209	1	window	fragment	colorless			
EU10	220	4	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			
EU10	220	5	curved, undetermined	body	aqua			
EU10	220	1	flat, undetermined	body	green			
EU10	220	1	flat, undetermined	body	milkglass			
EU10	220	4	window	fragment	colorless			
EU10	220	3	window	fragment	aqua			
EU11	144	10	curved, undetermined		colorless			
EU11	144	12	flat, undetermined					
EU11	150	1	flat, undetermined		colorless			
EU11	156	2	flat, undetermined					
EU11	157	2	flat, undetermined					
EU11	164	1	flat, undetermined					
EU12	142	3	curved, undetermined					
EU12	142	30	flat, undetermined					
EU12	146	47	curved, undetermined					
EU12	146	71	flat, undetermined					
EU12	154	9	curved, undetermined					
EU12	154	80	flat, undetermined					

Unit	Context	Count	Object	Portion	Color	Manufacture Method	Style	Comments
EU12	171	1	curved, undetermined					
EU12	171	18	flat, undetermined					
EU13	143	6	curved, undetermined					
EU13	143	4	flat, undetermined					
EU13	145	8	curved, undetermined					
EU13	145	15	flat, undetermined					
EU13	148	16	curved, undetermined					
EU13	148	4	flat, undetermined					
EU13	151	2	curved, undetermined					
EU13	151	2	flat, undetermined					
EU13	155	3	curved, undetermined					
EU13	155	5	flat, undetermined					
EU13	163	1	flat, undetermined					
EU13	166	8	curved, undetermined					
EU13	172	1	flat, undetermined					
EU13	176	1	flat, undetermined					
EU14	141	1	bottle	lip	dark green			
EU14	141	1	curved, undetermined	body	milkglass			
EU14	141	7	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			
EU14	141	1	curved, undetermined	body	amber			
EU14	141	1	window	fragment	aqua			
EU14	147	5	curved, undetermined	body	dark green			
EU14	147	8	curved, undetermined	body	aqua			
EU14	147	4	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			
EU14	147	2	curved, undetermined	body	olive green			
EU14	147	1	flat, undetermined	body	colorless			embossed ‘RI’
EU14	147	14	flat, undetermined	body	colorless			
EU14	147	16	window	fragment	aqua			
EU14	149	1	curved, undetermined	body	olive green			
EU14	149	3	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			
EU14	149	1	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			melted glass
EU14	149	1	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			partial lettering, ‘O’?
EU14	149	1	curved, undetermined	body	colorless		paneled	2 bends in fragment
EU14	149	20	flat, undetermined	body	colorless			
EU14	149	1	flat, undetermined	body	brown			
EU14	149	1	flat, undetermined	body	colorless			partial lettering, ‘S’?
EU14	149	1	flat, undetermined	body	colorless			cloudy
EU14	149	5	window	fragment	colorless			

Unit	Context	Count	Object	Portion	Color	Manufacture Method	Style	Comments
EU14	149	2	window	fragment	aqua			
EU14	152	1	curved, undetermined	body	amber			
EU14	152	6	window	fragment	colorless			
EU14	152	5	window	fragment	aqua			
EU14	153	1	curved, undetermined	rim	colorless			
EU14	153	3	curved, undetermined	body	aqua			
EU14	153	1	curved, undetermined	body	dark green			
EU14	153	1	flat, undetermined	body	amber			
EU14	153	2	flat, undetermined	body	colorless			
EU14	153	6	flat, undetermined	body	colorless			slightly cloudy
EU14	153	16	window	body	aqua			
EU14	158	3	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			
EU14	158	1	curved, undetermined	body	aqua			
EU14	158	2	flat, undetermined	body	colorless			
EU14	158	3	flat, undetermined	body	aqua			
EU14	160	1	bottle	neck	aqua			
EU14	160	4	curved, undetermined	body	aqua			
EU14	160	1	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			
EU14	160	1	curved, undetermined	rim	colorless	molded, undetermined		
EU14	160	1	curved, undetermined	body	dark green			
EU14	160	9	window	fragment	colorless			
EU14	160	34	window	fragment	aqua			
EU14	160	6	window	fragment	dark green			potential 17-18th century
EU14	168	1	bottle	base	green			
EU14	168	1	curved, undetermined	rim	colorless			rim everted, possible lamp chimney
EU14	168	1	curved, undetermined	body	aqua			
EU14	168	1	curved, undetermined	body	dark green			
EU14	168	1	window	fragment	aqua			
EU14	167/168	4	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			
EU14	167/168	1	flat, undetermined	body	aqua			
EU14	167/168	103	window	fragment	aqua			
EU14	167/168	2	window	fragment	light green			
EU14	167/168	1	window	fragment	colorless			
EU14	167/168	6	window	fragment	olive green			
EU14	174	1	bottle	base				pulled for pictures
EU14	174	9	curved, indet.	body	olive green			
EU14	174	7	curved, indet.	body	colorless			
EU14	174	8	curved, indet.	body	aqua			

Unit	Context	Count	Object	Portion	Color	Manufacture Method	Style	Comments
EU14	174	17	window	fragment	olive green			
EU14	189	1	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			
EU14	201	1	curved, indet.	body				
EU14	201	23	window	fragment	aqua			
EU14	201	1	window	fragment	olive green			
EU14	203	4	curved, undetermined	body	aqua			
EU14	203	3	curved, undetermined	body	dark green			
EU14	203	1	flat, undetermined	body	aqua			
EU14	203	20	window	fragment	aqua			
EU14	203	2	window	fragment	colorless			
EU14	210	3	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			
EU14	210	4	curved, undetermined	body	aqua			
EU14	210	82	window	fragment	aqua			
EU14	210	3	window	fragment	colorless			
EU14	210	4	window	fragment	olive green			
EU14	211	1	flat, undetermined	body	light green			
EU14	211	1	window	fragment	colorless			
EU14	211	1	window	fragment	aqua			
EU14	216	3	window	fragment	aqua			
EU14	217	2	bottle	body	dark green			
EU14	217	1	curved, indet.	body	olive green			
EU14	217	2	curved, indet.	body	aqua			
EU14	217	6	window	fragment	olive green			
EU14	217	21	window	fragment	aqua			
EU14	218	1	window	fragment	aqua			
EU14	219	1	bottle	base	colorless			
EU14	219	1	bottle	rim	olive green			
EU14	219	3	curved, indet.	body	aqua			
EU14	219	1	curved, indet.	body	colorless			
EU14	219	1	curved, indet.	body	light green			
EU14	219	1	curved, indet.	body	olive green			
EU14	219	4	curved, indet.	body	olive green			
EU14	219	2	window	fragment	aqua			
EU14	219	55	window	fragment	olive green			
EU15	159	6	bottle	body	green	molded, undetermined		Liberty Bottle
EU15	159	1	bottle	base	green	molded, undetermined		Liberty Bottle
EU15	159	1	curved, undetermined	body	olive green			
EU15	159	2	curved, undetermined	body	olive green			

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Unit	Context	Count	Object	Portion	Color	Manufacture Method	Style	Comments
EU15	159	1	curved, undetermined	body	light green			
EU15	159	3	curved, undetermined	body	amber			
EU15	159	16	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			
EU15	159	11	curved, undetermined	body	aqua			
EU15	159	1	tableware	base	colorless			stippled
EU15	159	9	window	fragment	aqua			
EU15	159	13	window	fragment	colorless			
EU15	161	12	bottle	body	aqua	pressed/press molded		Liberty bottle
EU15	161	1	bottle	base	amber	free blown	ovoid	pontil scar
EU15	161	1	bottle	base	amber		square	
EU15	161	1	bottle	base	colorless		circular	
EU15	161	10	bottle	body	dark green			
EU15	161	1	curved, undetermined	rim	colorless			
EU15	161	54	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			
EU15	161	13	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			melted glass
EU15	161	7	curved, undetermined	body	amber			
EU15	161	9	curved, undetermined	body	light green			
EU15	161	1	curved, undetermined	body	aqua			
EU15	161	2	curved, undetermined	body	olive green			
EU15	161	1	curved, undetermined	base	aqua			
EU15	161	1	flat, undetermined	body	light green			
EU15	161	7	flat, undetermined	body	amber			
EU15	161	2	flat, undetermined	body	olive green			
EU15	161	24	window	edge (window pane)	colorless			
EU15	161	76	window	fragment	aqua			
EU15	161	3	window	edge (window pane)	aqua			
EU15	161	837	window	fragment	colorless			
EU15	180	14	curved, undetermined	body	olive green			
EU15	180	2	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			
EU15	180	2	curved, undetermined	body	aqua			
EU15	180	2	flat, undetermined	body	olive green			
EU15	180	10	window	fragment	colorless			
EU15	180	42	window	fragment	aqua			
EU15	193	1	curved, undetermined	body	aqua			
EU15	193	1	curved, undetermined	body	olive green			
EU15	193	1	curved, undetermined	body	dark green			
EU15	193	8	window	fragment	aqua			
EU15	193	3	window	fragment	olive green			

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Unit	Context	Count	Object	Portion	Color	Manufacture Method	Style	Comments
EU15	193	1	window	fragment	olive green			
EU15	193	1	window	fragment	blue			
EU16	170	1	bottle	neck	colorless			
EU16	170	3	curved, undetermined	body	aqua			
EU16	170	2	curved, undetermined	body	amber			
EU16	170	1	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			with a sliver of blue glass incorporated
EU16	170	25	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			
EU16	170	5	window	body	colorless			
EU16	175	1	bottle	body	dark green			
EU16	175	1	container	shoulder	colorless			
EU16	175	20	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			
EU16	175	1	curved, undetermined	body	light green			
EU16	175	16	curved, undetermined	body	aqua			
EU16	175	12	window	fragment	aqua			
EU16	175	55	window	fragment	colorless			
EU16	178	1	bottle	base	aqua	free blown	circular	oval pontil scar
EU16	178	5	curved, undetermined	body	olive green			
EU16	178	3	curved, undetermined	body	aqua			
EU16	178	4	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			
EU16	178	1	flat, undetermined	body	amber			
EU16	178	6	window	fragment	colorless			
EU16	178	8	window	fragment	aqua			
EU16	186	5	curved, undetermined	body	dark green			
EU16	186	1	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			
EU16	186	1	flat, undetermined	body	colorless			
EU16	186	83	window	fragment	aqua			
EU16	191	2	bottle	neck	dark green			
EU16	191	1	curved, undetermined	body	dark green			
EU16	191	2	flat, undetermined	body	green			
EU16	191	2	window	fragment	aqua			
EU18	182	4	curved, indet.	body	colorless			
EU18	182	3	flat, undetermined	body	colorless			
EU18	182	1	flat, undetermined	body	olive green			
EU18	182	2	window	fragment	colorless			
EU18	182	2	window	fragment				
EU18	184	1	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			Lettering, marked w/ LR?
EU18	184	1	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			melted

Unit	Context	Count	Object	Portion	Color	Manufacture Method	Style	Comments
EU18	184	4	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			cloudy
EU18	184	1	curved, undetermined	body	colorless		paneled	
EU18	184	1	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			seam?
EU18	184	1	curved, undetermined	body	aqua			
EU18	184	28	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			
EU18	184	1	flat, undetermined	body	colorless			lettering, T?
EU18	184	1	flat, undetermined	body	colorless			seam?
EU18	184	1	flat, undetermined	rim	colorless			
EU18	184	31	window	fragment	colorless			
EU18	185	3	window	fragment	colorless			
EU18	185	1	window	fragment	aqua			
EU18	187	1	bottle	base	light green			
EU18	187	4	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			
EU18	187	2	curved, undetermined	body	olive green			
EU18	187	1	curved, undetermined	body	light green			
EU18	187	2	curved, undetermined	body	aqua			
EU18	187	3	flat, undetermined	body	dark green			
EU18	187	2	flat, undetermined	body	amber			
EU18	187	21	window	fragment	aqua			
EU18	187	20	window	fragment	colorless			
EU18	188	3	window	fragment	aqua			
EU18	188	1	window	fragment	colorless			
EU18	192	5	curved, indet.	body	colorless			
EU18	192	10	curved, indet.	body	aqua			
EU18	192	1	curved, indet.	body	green			
EU18	192	1	curved, indet.	body	olive green			
EU18	192	149	window	fragment	aqua			
EU18	192	10	window	fragment	colorless			
EU18	192	8	window	fragment	olive green			
EU18	196	1	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			
EU18	196	1	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			
EU18	196	1	curved, undetermined	body	olive green			
EU18	196	2	window	edge (window pane)	aqua			
EU18	196	1	window	edge (window pane)	colorless			
EU18	196	24	window	fragment	aqua			
EU18	199	1	bottle	base	aqua			
EU18	199	3	curved, indet.	body	aqua			
EU18	199	1	curved, indet.	body	colorless			

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Unit	Context	Count	Object	Portion	Color	Manufacture Method	Style	Comments
EU18	199	17	window	fragment	colorless			
EU18	199	17	window	fragment	olive green			17th c?
EU18	199	153	window	fragment	aqua			
EU18	207	1	bottle	base	colorless			pontil scar
EU18	207	1	bottle	base	light green			
EU18	207	2	bottle	base	olive green			
EU18	207	1	curved, indet.	body	blue			
EU18	207	10	curved, indet.	body	olive green			
EU18	207	8	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			
EU18	207	7	curved, undetermined	body	aqua			
EU18	207	1	curved, undetermined	body	amber			
EU18	207	3	flat, undetermined	body	blue			
EU18	207	4	window	fragment	light green			
EU18	207	21	window	fragment	colorless			
EU18	207	23	window	fragment	olive green			
EU18	207	8	window	edge (window pane)	aqua			
EU18	207	114	window	fragment	aqua			one piece with half-circle shaped cut out edges
EU18	212	1	bottle	body	olive green			
EU18	212	1	window	fragment	olive green			
EU18	212	4	window	fragment	aqua			
EU18	212	2	window	fragment	colorless			
EU18	214	3	bottle	body	olive green			
EU18	214	1	bottle	rim	olive green			
EU18	214	2	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			
EU18	214	5	window	fragment	olive green			
EU18	214	1	window	fragment	colorless			
EU18	214	36	window	fragment	aqua			
EU18	222	1	curved, indet.	body	aqua			
EU18	222	3	window	fragment	colorless			
EU18	222	6	window	fragment	olive green			
EU18	222	17	window	fragment	aqua			
EU18	223	1	curved, indet.	body	aqua			
EU18	223	1	window	edge (window pane)	aqua			
EU18	223	1	window	fragment	aqua			
EU18	223	1	window	fragment	colorless			
STPN	104	3	curved, undetermined					
STPN	104	1	flat, undetermined					ridged on one side

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Glass Catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Object	Portion	Color	Manufacture Method	Style	Comments
STPN	105	15	curved, undetermined					One fragment of a magnifying glass bagged seperately.
STPN	105	22	flat, undetermined					
STPN	106	89	curved, undetermined					Includes pieces of a green glass bottle neck
STPN	106	76	flat, undetermined					
STPO	121	8	curved, undetermined					
STPO	121	4	flat, undetermined					
STPO	122	27	curved, undetermined					
STPO	122	25	flat, undetermined					
STPO	123	5	flat, undetermined					
STPO	124	30	curved, undetermined					
STPO	124	46	flat, undetermined					
STPP	115	3	curved, undetermined					
STPP	115	1	flat, undetermined					
STPP	116	8	curved, undetermined					
STPP	116	49	flat, undetermined					
STPP	117	41	flat, undetermined					
STPQ	101	6	curved, undetermined					
STPQ	101	5	flat, undetermined					
STPQ	102	8	curved, undetermined					
STPQ	102	11	flat, undetermined					
STPQ	103	5	curved, undetermined					
STPQ	103	4	flat, undetermined					
STPR	107	2	curved, undetermined					
STPR	107	1	flat, undetermined					
STPR	108	7	curved, undetermined					
STPR	108	15	flat, undetermined					
STPR	109	10	curved, undetermined					
STPR	109	9	flat, undetermined					
STPR	110	6	curved, undetermined					one shard top of small vessel, one has part of an inscription (E-?), many small metallic fragments
STPR	110	2	flat, undetermined					
STPR	111	2	curved, undetermined					
STPR	111	1	flat, undetermined					
STPS	112	3	curved, undetermined					
STPS	112	1	flat, undetermined					

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Glass Catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Object	Portion	Color	Manufacture Method	Style	Comments
STPS	113	10	curved, undetermined					
STPT	118	3	curved, undetermined					
STPT	118	2	flat, undetermined					
STPU	120	4	curved, undetermined					
STPU	120	10	flat, undetermined					
STPV	130	4	curved, undetermined					
STPV	131	6	curved, undetermined					
STPV	131	3	flat, undetermined					
STPW	137	4	curved, undetermined					
STPW	137	6	flat, undetermined					
STPW	138	17	curved, undetermined					
STPW	138	12	flat, undetermined					
STPW	139	15	curved, undetermined					
STPW	139	8	flat, undetermined					
STPW	140	13	curved, undetermined					
STPW	140	9	flat, undetermined					
STPX	125	2	curved, undetermined					
STPX	126	1	curved, undetermined					
STPX	127	1	flat, undetermined					
STPY	128	2	flat, undetermined					
STPY	132	86	curved, undetermined					
STPY	132	12	flat, undetermined					
STPY	133	3	curved, undetermined					
STPY	133	2	flat, undetermined					
STPY	135	3	curved, undetermined					
STPY	136	1	flat, undetermined					
STPZ	129	2	flat, undetermined					

Unit	Context	Count	Object
EU10	179	21	Nails
EU10	181	354	Nails
EU10	181	1	Nails
EU10	181	1	Nut
EU10	190	204	Nails
EU10	190	1	Nails
EU10	194	166	Nails
EU10	200	48	Nails
EU10	205	12	Nails
EU10	206	28	Nails
EU10	208	4	Nails
EU10	209	1	Nails
EU10	215	3	Nails
EU10	220	46	Nails
EU10	220	1	Nails
EU11	144	18	Nails
EU11	150	2	Nails
EU11	156	2	Nails
EU11	157	6	Nails
EU11	164	1	Nails
EU12	142	32	Nails
EU12	146	207	Nails
EU12	171	14	Nails
EU13	143	3	Nails
EU13	145	5	Nails
EU13	148	20	Nails
EU13	151	2	Nails
EU13	155	1	Nails
EU13	166	34	Nails
EU13	172	14	Nails
EU14	141	5	Nails
EU14	147	37	Nails
EU14	149	10	Nails
EU14	152	35	Nails
EU14	153	19	Nails
EU14	158	6	Nails
EU14	160	3	Nails
EU14	160	20	Nails
EU14	168	1	Nails
EU14	167/168	13	Nails
EU14	167/168	1	Nails
EU14	174	29	Nails
EU14	201	2	Nails
EU14	210	13	Nails
EU14	213	1	Nails
EU14	217	2	Nails
EU14	218	1	Nails
EU14	219	5	Nails

Unit	Context	Count	Object
EU15	159	296	Nails
EU15	161	998	Nails
EU15	180	71	Nails
EU15	193	8	Nails
EU16	170	15	Nails
EU16	178	42	Nails
EU16	186	37	Nails
EU18	182	3	Nails
EU18	184	47	Nails
EU18	185	5	Nails
EU18	187	37	Nails
EU18	187	1	Nails
EU18	192	17	Nails
EU18	196	8	Nails
EU18	199	39	Nails
EU18	207	43	Nails
EU18	214	9	Nails
EU18	222	1	Nails
EU18	223	1	Nails
STPN	104	12	Nails
STPN	105	7	Nails
STPN	106	172	Nails
STPN	106	6	Nails
STPN	106	1	Screw
STPO	121	5	Nails
STPO	122	43	Nails
STPO	123	8	Nails
STPO	124	73	Nails
STPP	115	1	Nails
STPP	116	5	Nails
STPP	117	5	Nails
STPQ	101	1	Nails
STPQ	102	3	Nails
STPQ	103	1	Nails
STPR	108	2	Nails
STPR	109	3	Nails
STPR	111	1	Nails
STPS	112	7	Nails
STPS	113	1	Nails
STPU	120	9	Nails
STPV	130	5	Nails
STPV	131	16	Nails
STPW	137	16	Nails
STPW	138	25	Nails
STPW	139	13	Nails
STPW	140	14	Nails
STPX	126	1	Nails
STPX	127	2	Nails

Plymouth Burial Hill
Nail and Fastener Catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Object
STPY	128	3	Nails
STPY	132	36	Nails
STPY	133	14	Nails
STPY	134	3	Nails
STPY	135	2	Nails
STPY	136	1	Nails
STPZ	129	1	Nails

Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU10	179	29	Architectural	brick		
EU10	179	2	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU10	179	21	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU10	179	2	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU10	179	21	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, quartz	
EU10	179	13	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter, quartz	
EU10	179	1	Lithic, Native	tool, flaked	point, quartz small triangular	blade w: 2 cm, L: 2.3 cm 5000-3000 BP
EU10	179	1	Lithic, Native	tool, flaked	point, quartz bifacial stemmed scraper	base w: 2.2 cm
EU10	179	4	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU10	179	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone		
EU10	179	3	Metal	ferrous other		
EU10	179	1	Metal	nonferrous object		silver or tin curved piece
EU10	181	78	Architectural	brick		
EU10	181	14	Architectural	mortar		
EU10	181	88	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU10	181	87	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU10	181	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	core, quartz	
EU10	181	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, black, poss chert	
EU10	181	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	possibly argillite
EU10	181	4	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, red rhyolite	1 of these in red and pink banded an can probably be ID'd to a source
EU10	181	8	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, grey rhyolite	
EU10	181	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, gray, possibly argillite	
EU10	181	51	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, quartz	
EU10	181	158	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter, quartz	
EU10	181	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, gray, fine grained rhyolite	
EU10	181	1	Lithic, Native	tool, flaked	point, quartz unifacial flake scraper	w: 4.7 cm; worked on one side, cobble on back
EU10	181	1	Lithic, Native	tool, flaked	point, small triangular quartz	blade w: 1.2 cm, l: 2.2 cm
EU10	181	1	Lithic, Native	tool, flaked	point, small triangular quartz	blade w: 1.6 cm, l: 1.5 cm
EU10	181	1	Lithic, Native	tool, flaked	point, small stemmed quartz	blade w: 1.2 cm, l: 2.6 cm
EU10	181	1	Lithic, Native	tool, flaked	point, small stemmed quartz	blade w: 1.1 cm, l: 3 cm
EU10	181	12	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU10	181	5	Metal	ferrous object		
EU10	181	45	Metal	ferrous other		
EU10	181	4	Metal	nonferrous object		
EU10	181	2	Small finds	other	carbon battery rods	
EU10	181	1	Small finds	other	unknown	appears to be ceramic
EU10	181	1	Small finds	toys and games	doll face	

Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU10	181	1	Synthetic	other	rubber	
EU10	181	3	Synthetic			
EU10	190	14	Architectural	brick		
EU10	190	10	Architectural	mortar		
EU10	190	15	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU10	190	8	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU10	190	30	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter, quartz	
EU10	190	24	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, quartz	
EU10	190	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, red rhyolite	
EU10	190	1	Lithic, Native	tool, flaked	point, quartz small stemmed	blade w: 1.3 cm, L: 2.6 cm
EU10	190	1	Lithic, Native	tool, flaked	point, small stemmed quartz	blade w: 1.8 cm, L: 5 cm
EU10	190	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	granite	
EU10	190	5	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU10	190	7	Metal	ferrous object		
EU10	190	20	Metal	ferrous other		
EU10	190	2	Metal	nonferrous other		
EU10	190	4	Small finds	adornment	button	
EU10	190	1	Small finds	coin	nickel	
EU10	194	4	Architectural	brick		
EU10	194	4	Architectural	mortar		
EU10	194	10	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU10	194	25	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU10	194	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, quartz	
EU10	194	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter, quartz	
EU10	194	2	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	granite	
EU10	194	2	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU10	194	79	Metal	ferrous object		
EU10	194	23	Metal	ferrous other		
EU10	194	7	Metal	nonferrous object		includes large bottle like top, piping, and a window pane?
EU10	194	2	Small finds	adornment	button	
EU10	200	10	Architectural	brick		
EU10	200	8	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU10	200	16	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU10	200	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	core, quartz	
EU10	200	4	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter, quartz	
EU10	200	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	gravestone piece	
EU10	200	10	Metal	ferrous object		one copper alloy piece looks like a door latch hook
EU10	200	33	Metal	ferrous other		
EU10	200	7	Metal	nonferrous object		

Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU10	200	1	Small finds	other	chalk	fragment of white chalk
EU10	200	1	Small finds	toys and games	die, wood	a small (less than 1cm^3) six sided wooden die
EU10	205	6	Architectural	brick		
EU10	205	10	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU10	205	3	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU10	205	9	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU10	205	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter, quartz	
EU10	205	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU10	205	20	Metal	ferrous object	sheet metal	
EU10	205	1	Metal	ferrous object		hinge or strap
EU10	205	1	Metal	ferrous object	rim piece	
EU10	205	11	Metal	ferrous other		
EU10	205	5	Organic	wood		
EU10	205	1	Synthetic			linoleum? paper?
EU10	206	11	Architectural	brick		
EU10	206	3	Architectural	mortar		
EU10	206	2	Architectural	stone	flake, granite	
EU10	206	1	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU10	206	1	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU10	206	4	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU10	206	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter, quartz	
EU10	206	3	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU10	206	26	Metal	ferrous object	sheet metal	
EU10	206	16	Metal	ferrous other		
EU10	206	4	Organic	wood		including one very large chunk of charred wood
EU10	208	1	Architectural	brick		
EU10	208	4	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU10	208	5	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU10	208	5	Metal	ferrous other		
EU10	209	1	Architectural	brick		
EU10	209	1	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU10	209	2	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU10	209	4	Metal	ferrous other		
EU10	209	20	Organic	wood		soft pieces
EU10	215	2	Architectural	brick		
EU10	215	6	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		charred wood
EU10	215	40	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU10	215	7	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU10	215	21	Metal	ferrous other		

Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU10	215	4	Metal	nonferrous other		
EU10	215	1	Organic	wood		
EU10	220	6	Architectural	brick		
EU10	220	1	Architectural	plaster		
EU10	220	1	Arms and ammunition	ammunition	shell casing	
EU10	220	1	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU10	220	3	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU10	220	2	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU10	220	2	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	limestone	
EU10	220	2	Metal	ferrous other		
EU10	220	1	Organic	wood		
EU11	144	19	Architectural	brick		
EU11	144	10	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU11	144	6	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU11	144	20	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU11	144	12	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, red rhyolite	J. Bagley ID'd this and other red rhyolite from this unit as from the Lynn volcanic formation
EU11	144	16	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, gray rhyolite	J. Bagley ID'd this and other gray/black rhyolite from this unit as from the Blue Hills formation
EU11	144	8	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, brown/gray rhyolite	J. Bagley, Blue Hills
EU11	144	4	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, chert	possibly chert, J. Bagley not sure of source, possibly RI?
EU11	144	11	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, quartz	
EU11	144	5	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter, quartz and pebbles	one bigger piece possibly chipped off of cortex, but with no identifiable marks
EU11	144	3	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter; 2 rhyolite, 1 partial cobble, other	
EU11	144	2	Metal	ferrous object	fence staple	
EU11	144	1	Small finds	adornment		looks like a small charm
EU11	150	4	Architectural	brick		
EU11	150	16	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU11	150	1	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU11	150	10	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter and pebbles, quartz	
EU11	150	12	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, quartz	one with cortex, one possible perforator
EU11	150	29	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, red rhyolite	
EU11	150	33	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, gray rhyolite	J. Bagley ID'd as Blue Hills

Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU11	150	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	cobble, red rhyolite	possible chunk off of the core; J. Bagley ID'd as Lynn volcanic formation
EU11	150	8	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, green rhyolite	J. Bagley ID'd as Blue Hills
EU11	150	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, bright red rhyolite	some greenish inclusions; looks visually similar to samples in Leudtke collection labeled Mt. Jasper rhyolite from Berlin, NH; J. Bagley agrees
EU11	150	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, pale gray quartzite or chert	J. Bagley unsure of source, possibly high quality quartize or RI chert
EU11	150	3	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	cobble, gray rhyolite	medium chunks, possibly broken off from cores
EU11	150	4	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, tan quartzite	J. Bagley not sure of ID; 3 possibly good quality quartzite, the largest possibly tan rhyolite
EU11	150	5	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, brown-gray rhyolite	two with possible cortex
EU11	150	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, jasper	J. Bagley ID'd as either PA or Saugus jasper
EU11	150	1	Lithic, Native	tool, flaked	scraper, quartz	4cm X 2cm at widest point: possibly a side scraper, ID tentative
EU11	156	4	Architectural	mortar		material unknown: very soft with impressions of organic material, possibly mortar
EU11	156	14	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU11	156	12	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, red rhyolite	one is rounded with cortex
EU11	156	33	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, gray rhyolite	one with a patch of lighter/rougher cortex
EU11	156	3	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, bright red/orange rhyolite	some greenish inclusions; looks visually similar to samples in Leudtke collection labeled Mt. Jasper rhyolite from Berlin, NH; J. Bagley agrees
EU11	156	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, black chert	similar to Coxackie chert from NY in Leudtke collection; J. Bagley agrees

Plymouth Burial Hill
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Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU11	156	5	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	pebble, quartz	
EU11	156	12	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, quartz	four with cortex
EU11	156	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, light gray rhyolite	
EU11	156	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, light gray rhyolite	
EU11	156	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, quartzite	J. Bagley ID'd as quartzite
EU11	156	1	Lithic, Native	tool, flaked	point, light gray rhyolite tip only	2 cm X 1.5 cm at widest point; J. Bagley ID'd as rhyolite from Blue Hills, Wampatuk Hill, possibly from an Archaic point
EU11	156	2	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone		
EU11	156	1	Metal	ferrous other		
EU11	157	15	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU11	157	13	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, red rhyolite	w white inclusions; J. Bagley ID'd as Lynn volcanic formation
EU11	157	25	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, gray rhyolite	w white inclusions; J. Bagley ID'd as Blue Hills
EU11	157	11	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, quartz	
EU11	157	4	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, light gray rhyolite	J. Bagley ID'd as high quality Blue Hills rhyolite
EU11	157	4	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, tan and pale gray quartzite	J. Bagley ID'd as quartzite
EU11	157	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	core, light gray argillite	J. Bagley ID'd as argillite
EU11	157	4	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, red rhyolite	fine grained, no inclusions, visually similar to sample in Leudtke type collection labeled Saugus rhyolite, but this is more maroon in color. 1 lg pc has smooth/shiny outer surface. J. Bagley agreed that this is high quality Lynn/Saugus rhyolite, close to what is called jasper.
EU11	157	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone		striations on both sides, possibly non cultural
EU11	162	18	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU11	162	14	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, red rhyolite	w white inclusions; J. Bagley ID'd Lynn volcanic formation
EU11	162	15	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, gray rhyolite	one possible scraper with worked edge
EU11	162	3	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, green rhyolite	J. Bagley ID'd Blue Hills
EU11	162	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	pebble, quartz	

Plymouth Burial Hill
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Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU11	162	4	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, quartz	biggest piece looks like it was broken off of the core; J. Bagley ID'd Blue Hills
EU11	162	6	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, light gray rhyolite	w white inclusions; J. Bagley ID'd Blue Hills
EU11	162	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, quartzite	J. Bagley ID'd material as quartzite
EU11	162	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, slate	no obv evidence of flaking
EU11	162	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, black rhyolite	J. Bagley ID'd as fine grained rhyolite from Blue Hills
EU11	164	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, gray rhyolite	J. Bagley ID'd as Blue Hills
EU11	164	3	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, red rhyolite	one with possible cortex; J. Bagley ID'd as Lynn volcanic formation
EU11	164	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, quartz	
EU11	165	33	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		breaking into tiny pieces which may cause the count to be off
EU11	165	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, quartz	
EU11	165	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter, quartz	
EU11	169	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, quartz	one with cortex
EU11	173	3	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, gray rhyolite	
EU11	173	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, red rhyolite	
EU11	173	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	flake	saved as a possible flake, but unlikely; matl is pale gray and granular
EU12	142	1	Architectural	brick		
EU12	142	10	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU12	142	6	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU12	142	1	Metal	nonferrous object	bottle cap	
EU12	142	1	Metal	nonferrous object		
EU12	142	1	Small finds	adornment	button	
EU12	146	35	Architectural	brick		
EU12	146	57	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU12	146	6	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU12	146	3	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, quartz	
EU12	146	2	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU12	146	1	Metal	ferrous object		
EU12	146	62	Metal	ferrous other		
EU12	146	6	Metal	nonferrous object		
EU12	146	1	Organic	wood		

Plymouth Burial Hill
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Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU12	146	1	Small finds	needlework and sewing	straight pin	
EU12	154	67	Architectural	brick		very large pieces
EU12	154	37	Architectural	mortar		
EU12	154	5	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU12	154	40	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU12	154	28	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU12	154	8	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	
EU12	154	2	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU12	154	6	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone		
EU12	154	1	Lithic, other			round piece with indent - tool?
EU12	154	1	Small finds	coin		
EU12	171	6	Architectural	brick		
EU12	171	10	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU12	171	1	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU12	171	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, granite	either lithic flake or granite fragment
EU12	171	2	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU12	171	8	Metal	ferrous other		
EU12	171	10	Metal	nonferrous other		
EU12	171	1	Organic	wood		
EU13	143	4	Architectural	brick		
EU13	143	1	Architectural	mortar		
EU13	143	9	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU13	143	12	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU13	143	2	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU13	143	2	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU13	143	6	Metal	ferrous object		
EU13	145	16	Architectural	brick		
EU13	145	29	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU13	145	2	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU13	145	5	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU13	145	9	Metal	ferrous other		
EU13	145	1	Synthetic	other		
EU13	148	23	Architectural	brick		
EU13	148	55	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU13	148	66	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU13	148	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter, quartz	
EU13	148	19	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU13	148	26	Metal	ferrous other		
EU13	151	8	Architectural	brick		

Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU13	151	5	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU13	151	7	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU13	151	60	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU13	151	3	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	
EU13	151	5	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU13	151	10	Metal	ferrous object		
EU13	151					
EU13	155	28	Architectural	brick		
EU13	155	3	Architectural	mortar		
EU13	155	35	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU13	155	11	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU13	155	370	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU13	155	12	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	
EU13	155	1	Lithic, Native		crystal, quartz	quartz crystal
EU13	155	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU13	155	90	Metal	ferrous object		
EU13	155	1	Metal	nonferrous object		shell casing
EU13	163	3	Architectural	brick		
EU13	163	1	Architectural	stone	granite spall	
EU13	163	88	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU13	163	62	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU13	163	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter, quartz	
EU13	163	27	Metal	ferrous other		
EU13	166	8	Architectural	brick		
EU13	166	1	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU13	166	114	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU13	166	1	Metal	ferrous object		button fragment?
EU13	166	33	Metal	ferrous other		
EU13	166	3	Metal	nonferrous object		1 nail, 1 badly twisted metal bit (jewelry)
EU13	166	1	Small finds	adornment	button	
EU13	172	63	Architectural	brick		
EU13	172	55	Architectural	mortar		
EU13	172	23	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU13	172	2	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU13	172	134	Metal	ferrous object		
EU13	172	56	Metal	ferrous other		
EU13	172	2	Organic	wood		
EU13	176	1	Small finds	adornment	button	metal button 1/2 fragment
EU14	141	1	Architectural	stone	granite	spall, no faces visible
EU14	141	1	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		

Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU14	141	24	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU14	141	10	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU14	141	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, quartz	
EU14	141	6	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU14	141	1	Metal	ferrous object	bottle cap	crimped edges, possible 'crown cap'
EU14	141	1	Small finds	coin	Buffalo nickel	no visible date
EU14	141	1	Small finds	other	printing type	2.5 X 5 cm, 2 notches at tip and 2 side notches on same side. maybe spacer?
EU14	147	64	Architectural	brick		1 corner piece
EU14	147	25	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU14	147	52	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU14	147	18	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU14	147	24	Metal	ferrous other		
EU14	147	1	Small finds	adornment	button	ferrous front, copper alloy back
EU14	147	1	Small finds	toys and games	marble	broken in half
EU14	149	49	Architectural	brick		
EU14	149	5	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU14	149	25	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU14	149	39	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU14	149	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	granite	
EU14	149	9	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU14	149	78	Metal	ferrous other		
EU14	152	23	Architectural	brick		
EU14	152	2	Architectural	mortar		
EU14	152	4	Architectural	wood		
EU14	152	27	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU14	152	55	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU14	152	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, quartz	
EU14	152	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	pebble, red rhyolite	
EU14	152	2	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU14	152	6	Metal	ferrous object		unidentified objects, may be parts of hinges, handles, decorative plating
EU14	152	1	Metal	ferrous object	horseshoe	
EU14	152	206	Metal	ferrous other		
EU14	152	1	Metal	nonferrous object		

Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU14	152	1	Metal	nonferrous object	copper	triangle-shaped clipped copper piece, possible Native American trade item
EU14	153	50	Architectural	brick		2 corner pieces
EU14	153	27	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU14	153	13	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU14	153	8	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU14	153	1	Metal	ferrous object		flat piece
EU14	153	1	Metal	ferrous object	horseshoe	partial
EU14	153	7	Metal	ferrous other		
EU14	153	1	Small finds	toys and games	marble	
EU14	158	14	Architectural	brick		
EU14	158	2	Architectural	mortar		
EU14	158	1	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU14	158	29	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU14	158	39	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU14	158	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	fshatter, quartz	
EU14	158	4	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU14	158	4	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone		pebbles?
EU14	158	10	Metal	ferrous other		
EU14	158	1	Small finds	adornment	button	ferrous front, bone back
EU14	160	24	Architectural	brick		
EU14	160	18	Architectural	mortar		
EU14	160	21	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU14	160	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, quartz	
EU14	160	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, gray rhyolite	
EU14	160	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, red rhyolite	
EU14	160	3	Metal	ferrous object	sheet metal	
EU14	160	8	Metal	ferrous other		
EU14	160	1	Small finds	adornment	button, plastic	
EU14	167	2	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU14	168	2	Architectural	brick		one corner
EU14	168	2	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU14	168	2	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU14	167/168	37	Architectural	brick		
EU14	167/168	2	Architectural	mortar		
EU14	167/168	1	Architectural	plaster		
EU14	167/168	46	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU14	167/168	6	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU14	167/168	5	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU14	167/168	25	Metal	ferrous other		

Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU14	174	41	Architectural	brick		
EU14	174	3	Architectural	mortar		
EU14	174	31	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU14	174	3	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU14	174	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, grey rhyolite	
EU14	174	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, quartz	
EU14	174	2	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU14	174	19	Metal	ferrous other		
EU14	189	1	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU14	201	21	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU14	201	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, grey rhyolite	
EU14	201	2	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU14	201	2	Metal	ferrous object	sheet metal	
EU14	201	1	Metal	ferrous other		
EU14	203	9	Architectural	brick		
EU14	203	1	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU14	203	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	
EU14	203	1	Metal	ferrous object	round object	
EU14	203	1	Metal	nonferrous other		
EU14	203	1	Small finds	other	pencil, slate	
EU14	210	22	Architectural	brick		
EU14	210	12	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU14	210	2	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU14	210	8	Metal	ferrous other		
EU14	211	1	Architectural	brick		
EU14	211	1	Architectural		unknown, sand brick mix	
EU14	211	3	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU14	211	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, quartz	
EU14	216	1	Architectural	brick		
EU14	217	17	Architectural	brick		
EU14	217	1	Architectural	stone	granite spall	
EU14	217	3	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU14	217	2	Small finds	needlework and sewing	pins	1 complete, wrapped head; 1 missing head, appears silvered. from heavy fraction
EU14	218	2	Architectural	brick		
EU14	218	1	Architectural	mortar		
EU14	218	2	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU14	218	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU14	219	32	Architectural	brick		
EU14	219	8	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		

Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU14	219	1	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU14	219	3	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	flake, quartz
EU14	219	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	grey rhyolite
EU14	219	13	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU14	221	2	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU15	159	1	Architectural	brick		
EU15	159	8	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU15	159	2	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU15	159	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, grey rhyolite	
EU15	159	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU15	159	337	Metal	ferrous other		
EU15	159	1	Small finds	adornment	bead	purple, faceted, listed in coffin hardware personal items
EU15	159	6	Small finds	other	tacks, lead alloy	coffin tacks, two round tacks, two spheroid tacks, 2 double filigreed tacks, coffin hardware
EU15	159	2	Small finds	other	strips, lead	potential coffin hardware
EU15	159	1	Small finds	other	hinge, copper alloy	potential coffin hardware
EU15	159	1	Small finds	other	latch, copper alloy	hook of hook-and-eye latch, coffin hardware
EU15	159	1	Small finds	toys and games	marble	red clay
EU15	159	1	Synthetic	plastic		
EU15	161	28	Architectural	brick		
EU15	161	2	Architectural	mortar		
EU15	161	16	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU15	161	13	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU15	161	66	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU15	161	15	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU15	161	17	Metal	ferrous object		
EU15	161	1	Metal	ferrous object		shaped like utensil handle, metal layers folded over many times
EU15	161	16	Metal	ferrous object		curved pieces with single hole punched in one end of each piece, ferrous attachments, potential coffin hardware
EU15	161	88	Metal	ferrous object	sheet metal	
EU15	161	1	Metal	ferrous object		long thin piece with shovel-shaped edge

Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU15	161	163	Metal	ferrous other		
EU15	161	1	Small finds	coin	coin	1818 one cent
EU15	161	1	Small finds	other	dentures, rubber	2 pieces, listed in coffin hardware personal items
EU15	161	1	Small finds	other	umbrella piece, wood	
EU15	161	1	Small finds	other	printing type	possible spacer
EU15	161	1	Small finds	other	handle, copper alloy	potential coffin box handle or corner piece, two straight cut sides, multiple small circular holes around edges, coffin hardware
EU15	161	2	Small finds	other	plate attachments, copper alloy	D-shaped, potential coffin hardware
EU15	161	1	Small finds	other	plaque? copper alloy	D-shaped, potential coffin hardware
EU15	161	4	Small finds	other	latch, copper alloy	hooks of hook-and-eye latches, potential coffin hardware
EU15	161	2	Small finds	other	hinges, copper alloy	two rectangular hinges, potential coffin hardware
EU15	161	1	Small finds	other	hinge	large decorative hinge, coffin hardware
EU15	161	2	Small finds	other	plaques? copper alloy	thin, undecorated, rectangular pieces, potential coffin decorative plaques, coffin hardware
EU15	161	1	Small finds	other	wire, copper alloy	potential coffin hardware
EU15	161	3	Small finds	other	handle pieces? copper alloy	conserved possible handle pieces, potential coffin hardware
EU15	161	1	Small finds	other	plaque? handle? copper alloy	conserved possible oval plaque, lug of bar handle, escutcheon, potential coffin hardware
EU15	161	38	Small finds	other	coffin tacks, lead alloy	2 unid, 7 spheroid, 18 round, 11 single filigreed, coffin hardware
EU15	161	1	Small finds	other	tack, copper alloy	furniture tack? potential coffin hardware
EU15	161	2	Small finds	other	coffin screws, lead alloy	coffin hardware

Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU15	161	2	Small finds	other	watch parts, copper alloy	one 'assembly bridge/plate' or 'barrel bridge', '4' stamped on reverse
EU15	161	3	Small finds	toys and games	marbles	
EU15	180	11	Architectural	brick		
EU15	180	2	Architectural	mortar		
EU15	180	11	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU15	180	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, quartzite	
EU15	180	5	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter, quartz	
EU15	180	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, quartz	
EU15	180	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, red rhyolite	
EU15	180	18	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU15	180	7	Metal	ferrous other		
EU15	180	4	Organic	wood		
EU15	180	1	Small finds	adornment	button	"VN XG L& Kendrick"? inscription; from Leavenworth and Kendrick, Waterbury CT (Emilio Collection of Military Buttons 1911:26), listed in coffin hardware personal items
EU15	180	1	Small finds	adornment	button	listed in coffin hardware personal items
EU15	180	1	Small finds	adornment	buckle, clothing/shoe	copper alloy clothing or shoe buckle, listed in coffin hardware personal items
EU15	180	2	Small finds	other	pencil, slate	
EU15	180	1	Small finds	other	plate, lead	end of decorative lead plate? potential coffin hardware
EU15	180	1	Small finds	other	screw	white metal screw? potential coffin hardware
EU15	193	1	Architectural	brick		
EU15	193	5	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU15	193	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, quartz	
EU15	193	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, gray rhyolite	
EU15	193	2	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU15	193	3	Metal	ferrous other		
EU15	193	1	Small finds	other	pencil, slate	
EU16	170	12	Architectural	brick		
EU16	170	2	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU16	170	14	Fuel and furnace	slag		

Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU16	170	5	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU16	170	1	Small finds	coin		1886 seated liberty dime
EU16	175	21	Architectural	brick		fired brick
EU16	175	3	Architectural	mortar		
EU16	175	8	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU16	175	27	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU16	175	3	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU16	175	23	Metal	ferrous object	sheet metal	
EU16	175	1	Metal	ferrous object	strap	
EU16	175	43	Metal	ferrous other		
EU16	175	1	Metal	nonferrous object	strip, clipped copper	
EU16	175	1	Metal	nonferrous object	strip, lead	u-shaped
EU16	175	1	Small finds	other	pencil, slate	
EU16	175	1	Small finds	other	tack	lead alloy, circular, double filigreed coffin tack, coffin hardware
EU16	175	1	Small finds	toys and games	marble, clay	
EU16	178	9	Architectural	brick		
EU16	178	11	Architectural	plaster		
EU16	178	1	Architectural	stone	granite spall	
EU16	178	5	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU16	178	6	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU16	178	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, grey rhyolite	
EU16	178	39	Metal	ferrous other		
EU16	178	2	Small finds	adornment		black glass, two pieces mend
EU16	178	1	Small finds	other	printing type, lead	the letter “S”
EU16	178	2	Synthetic	other	rubber, black	one rim piece
EU16	178	1	Utensils/tools/hardware	cutlery	handle	
EU16	186	17	Architectural	brick		
EU16	186	4	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	
EU16	186	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone		flat thin piece of gray green stone
EU16	186	9	Metal	ferrous other		
EU16	186	1	Small finds	adornment	button	loop on back
EU16	186	1	Small finds	other	pencil, slate	
EU16	191	13	Architectural	brick		
EU16	191	8	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU16	191	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, quartz	
EU16	191	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, gray rhyolite	
EU16	191	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU16	191	1	Small finds	other	staple	potential coffin hardware

Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU18	182	8	Architectural	brick		
EU18	182	2	Architectural	mortar		
EU18	182	9	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU18	182	3	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU18	182	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, quartz	
EU18	182	2	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU18	182	1	Metal	ferrous object	sheet metal	
EU18	182	2	Metal	nonferrous other		lead or lead alloy
EU18	182	3	Synthetic	plastic		2 gold striped, 1 green
EU18	184	36	Architectural	brick		
EU18	184	1	Architectural	plaster		
EU18	184	1	Arms and ammunition	ammunition		shell casing
EU18	184	2	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU18	184	131	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU18	184	42	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU18	184	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, quartz	
EU18	184	17	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU18	184	1	Metal	ferrous object	bar	iron, potential tool piece
EU18	184	23	Metal	ferrous other		
EU18	184	1	Metal	nonferrous object	hinge	
EU18	184	1	Small finds	coin	coin	dime
EU18	185	18	Architectural	brick		
EU18	185	5	Architectural	wood		in container, falling apart
EU18	185	28	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU18	185	46	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU18	185	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, grey rhyolite	
EU18	185	4	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, quartz	
EU18	185	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, red rhyolite	
EU18	185	7	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone		
EU18	185	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	marble	decaying
EU18	185	2	Metal	ferrous object	hinge parts	
EU18	185	1	Metal	ferrous object	bolt	square based with thick rod-like extension
EU18	185	37	Metal	ferrous other		
EU18	187	35	Architectural	brick		
EU18	187	5	Architectural	wood		
EU18	187	1	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU18	187	114	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU18	187	80	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU18	187	7	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, quartz	
EU18	187	2	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	

Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU18	187	1	Metal	ferrous object	buckle	
EU18	187	1	Metal	ferrous object	hinge	
EU18	187	36	Metal	ferrous other		
EU18	187	1	Small finds	adornment	button	
EU18	187					
EU18	188	1	Architectural	brick		
EU18	188	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, quartz	
EU18	192	64	Architectural	brick		
EU18	192	14	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU18	192	39	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU18	192	58	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU18	192	4	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU18	192	3	Metal	ferrous object	sheet metal	
EU18	192	26	Metal	ferrous other		
EU18	196	20	Architectural	brick		
EU18	196	1	Architectural	stone	granite spall	
EU18	196	6	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU18	196	29	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU18	196	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, quartz	
EU18	196	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, grey rhyolite	
EU18	196	21	Metal	ferrous other		
EU18	199	43	Architectural	brick		
EU18	199	1	Architectural	mortar		
EU18	199	1	Arms and ammunition	ammunition	shot, lead	
EU18	199	18	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU18	199	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	
EU18	199	71	Metal	ferrous other		
EU18	199	1	Metal	nonferrous other	sheet metal	about 2cm x 1cm
EU18	199	1	Small finds	adornment	Button	loop on back, non ferrous
EU18	207	85	Architectural	brick		
EU18	207	1	Architectural	mortar		
EU18	207	1	Architectural	stone	granite spall	
EU18	207	1	Arms and ammunition	ammunition	shell casing	
EU18	207	5	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU18	207	28	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU18	207	9	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU18	207	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, quartz	
EU18	207	3	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU18	207	24	Metal	ferrous other		
EU18	207	2	Small finds	adornment	button	copper alloy
EU18	207	1	Small finds	needlework and sewing	pin, straight pin	

Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU18	212	5	Architectural	brick		
EU18	212	4	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU18	212	2	Metal	ferrous other		
EU18	214	18	Architectural	brick		
EU18	214	2	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU18	214	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake, granite	flake, granite
EU18	222	6	Architectural	brick		
EU18	222	1	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU18	222	1	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU18	222	23	Metal	ferrous object		sheet metal
EU18	222	1	Small finds	adornment	buckle, shoe	copper alloy
EU18	222	1	Small finds	other	pencil, slate	
EU18	223	1	Architectural	brick		
STPN	104	3	Architectural	brick		
STPN	104	4	Fuel and furnace	slag		
STPN	104	6	Metal	ferrous other		
STPN	104	1	Small finds	toys and games	marble	
STPN	105	6	Architectural	brick		
STPN	105	3	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
STPN	105	3	Fuel and furnace	slag		
STPN	105	1	Metal	ferrous object		Heated metallic object
STPN	105	11	Metal	ferrous other		
STPN	105	1	Metal	nonferrous object	possible hinge with copper and iron	
STPN	106	1	Architectural	mortar		
STPN	106	2	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
STPN	106	1	Fuel and furnace	slag		
STPN	106	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	
STPN	106	10	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
STPN	106	2	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	w horizontal lines
STPN	106	112	Metal	ferrous other		
STPN	106	1	Small finds	adornment	button	ferrous
STPN	106	1	Small finds	other	slate pencil	
STPO	121	2	Architectural	brick		
STPO	121	9	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
STPO	121	5	Metal	ferrous other		
STPO	121	1	Small finds	coin	penny	1997 penny
STPO	122	4	Architectural	brick		
STPO	122	4	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
STPO	122	7	Fuel and furnace	slag		
STPO	122	40	Metal	ferrous other		lots of flat objects
STPO	123	2	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		

Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
STPO	123	1	Fuel and furnace	slag		
STPO	123	7	Metal	ferrous other		
STPO	124	4	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
STPO	124	6	Metal	ferrous object		parts of some kind of hinge or latch. a few of these objects are potentially related
STPO	124	48	Metal	ferrous other		
STPO	124	2	Metal	nonferrous object		some kind of washer type item with a lead seal
STPO	124	1	Organic	leather	shoe	
STPP	115	8	Architectural	brick		
STPP	116	1	Architectural	brick		
STPP	116	8	Architectural	mortar		
STPP	116	8	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
STPP	116	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
STPP	116	1	Metal	ferrous other		
STPP	117	1	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
STPP	117	3	Metal	nonferrous other		
STPQ	101	5	Architectural	brick		
STPQ	101	15	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
STPQ	101	2	Fuel and furnace	slag		
STPQ	101	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
STPQ	101	6	Metal	ferrous other		
STPQ	102	5	Architectural	brick		
STPQ	102	9	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
STPQ	102	3	Fuel and furnace	slag		
STPQ	102	4	Metal	ferrous other		
STPQ	103	1	Fuel and furnace	slag		
STPQ	103	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
STPQ	103	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone		
STPQ	103	5	Metal	ferrous other		
STPR	107	3	Architectural	brick		
STPR	107	4	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
STPR	107	2	Metal	ferrous other		
STPR	107	1	Small finds	adornment	button	
STPR	107	1	Small finds	toys and games	doll shoe	plastic, silver in color
STPR	107	1	Small finds	toys and games	gun, plastic	a piece of a plastic gun
STPR	107	1	Synthetic			
STPR	108	12	Architectural	brick		
STPR	108	13	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
STPR	108	2	Lithic, other		other	

Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
STPR	108	2	Metal	ferrous other		
STPR	109	1	Architectural	brick		
STPR	109	2	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
STPR	109	3	Fuel and furnace	slag		
STPR	109	11	Fuel and furnace	slag		
STPR	109	7	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	gravestone frag, slate	lg headstone fragment with linear engraving
STPR	109	1	Lithic, other		other	
STPR	109	20	Metal	ferrous other		
STPR	109	1	Small finds	coin	penny	Indian head penny with date 1901
STPR	109	1	Small finds	toys and games		
STPR	110	3	Architectural	brick		
STPR	110	1	Architectural	mortar		
STPR	110	4	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
STPR	110	13	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
STPR	110	2	Fuel and furnace	slag		
STPR	110	6	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
STPR	110	2	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	other	
STPR	110	26	Metal	ferrous other		
STPR	111	1	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
STPR	111	1	Lithic, other		other	
STPS	112	3	Architectural	brick		
STPS	112	7	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
STPS	112	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
STPS	113	4	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
STPS	113	1	Metal	ferrous object		ferrous circle
STPS	113	1	Metal	ferrous other		
STPS	114	2	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone		
STPT	118	1	Metal	ferrous other		
STPT	118	12	Organic	plant matter	seeds	small brown seeds
STPU	119	4	Architectural	brick		
STPU	119	1	Architectural	mortar		
STPU	119	31	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
STPU	119	1	Synthetic	plastic		engraved plastic
STPU	119	1	Utilities	plumbing	pipe	modern sewer pipe
STPU	120	8	Architectural	brick		
STPU	120	21	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
STPU	120	1	Fuel and furnace	slag		
STPU	120	3	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone		
STPU	120	1	Metal	ferrous other		

Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
STPV	130	3	Architectural	brick		
STPV	130	2	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
STPV	130	3	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
STPV	131	8	Architectural	brick		
STPV	131	1	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
STPV	131	29	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
STPV	131	2	Fuel and furnace	slag		
STPV	131	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter, quartz	quartz. possibly a core that was worked for a tool.
STPV	131	2	Metal	ferrous other		
STPW	137	4	Architectural	brick		
STPW	137	1	Architectural	other	asphalt	
STPW	137	9	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
STPW	137	19	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
STPW	137	5	Fuel and furnace	slag		
STPW	137	1	Metal	ferrous object	bottlecap	
STPW	137	1	Metal	ferrous object		
STPW	137	12	Metal	ferrous other		
STPW	137	2	Metal	nonferrous object		mends
STPW	137	1	Small finds	adornment	ring	ring with turquoise insert
STPW	137	3	Synthetic			
STPW	138	35	Architectural	brick		
STPW	138	5	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
STPW	138	26	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
STPW	138	6	Fuel and furnace	slag		
STPW	138	14	Metal	ferrous other		
STPW	138	3	Metal	nonferrous object		
STPW	139	19	Architectural	brick		
STPW	139	9	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
STPW	139	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
STPW	139	1	Metal	ferrous object		knife blade. possible candidate for conservation.
STPW	139	1	Metal	ferrous other		
STPW	140	10	Architectural	brick		one chunk of burned brick
STPW	140	15	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
STPW	140	2	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
STPW	140	3	Metal	ferrous other		
STPX	125	1	Architectural	brick		
STPX	125	3	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
STPX	125	3	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
STPX	125	1	Small finds	coin		

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Other Material Catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
STPX	126	9	Architectural	brick		
STPX	126	2	Architectural	mortar		
STPX	126	8	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
STPX	127	5	Architectural	brick		
STPY	128	8	Architectural	brick		
STPY	128	5	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
STPY	128	2	Metal	ferrous object		
STPY	132	4	Architectural	brick		
STPY	132	2	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
STPY	132	8	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
STPY	132	4	Fuel and furnace	slag		
STPY	132	3	Metal	ferrous object		2 discs, 1 piece of hardware
STPY	132	18	Metal	ferrous other		
STPY	132	5	Metal	nonferrous object		possible watch components
STPY	132	1	Metal	nonferrous other		
STPY	133	3	Architectural	brick		
STPY	133	3	Metal	ferrous object		
STPY	133	1	Metal	nonferrous object		
STPY	134	6	Architectural	brick		
STPY	134	3	Architectural	mortar		
STPY	134	11	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
STPY	134	3	Metal	ferrous other		
STPY	135	4	Architectural	brick		
STPY	135	8	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
STPY	135	2	Metal	ferrous other		
STPY	136	1	Architectural	brick		
STPY	136	4	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
STPZ	129	3	Architectural	brick		
STPZ	129	1	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		

Unit	Context	Count	Comments
EU10	179	6	Unanalyzed bone
EU10	179	3	Unanalyzed shell
EU10	179	1	Unanalyzed teeth
EU10	181	17	Unanalyzed bone
EU10	181	11	Unanalyzed shell
EU10	181	1	Unanalyzed teeth
EU10	190	13	Unanalyzed bone
EU10	190	1	Unanalyzed shell
EU10	190	2	Unanalyzed teeth
EU10	194	20	Unanalyzed bone
EU10	194	10	Unanalyzed shell
EU10	200	9	Unanalyzed bone
EU10	200	56	Unanalyzed shell
EU10	205	4	Unanalyzed bone
EU10	205	1	Unanalyzed shell
EU10	206	1	Unanalyzed bone
EU10	206	130	Unanalyzed shell
EU10	208	9	Unanalyzed shell
EU10	209	1	Unanalyzed bone
EU10	215	52	Unanalyzed shell
EU10	220	5	Unanalyzed bone
EU10	220	5	Unanalyzed shell
EU11	144	7	Unanalyzed bone
EU11	150	3	Unanalyzed calcined bone
EU11	157	2	Unanalyzed bone
EU11	162	5	Unanalyzed shell
EU12	142	9	Unanalyzed bone
EU12	146	7	Unanalyzed bone
EU12	154	4	Unanalyzed bone
EU13	143	1	Unanalyzed bone
EU13	148	1	Unanalyzed shell
EU13	151	1	Unanalyzed bone
EU13	163	1	Unanalyzed shell
EU13	166	1	Unanalyzed bone
EU13	172	1	Unanalyzed bone
EU14	147	3	Unanalyzed bone
EU14	149	1	Unanalyzed shell
EU14	152	1	Unanalyzed shell
EU14	153	1	Unanalyzed bone
EU14	160	8	Unanalyzed shell
EU14	217	2	Unanalyzed shell
EU14	219	2	Unanalyzed teeth
EU14	221	8	Unanalyzed shell
EU15	159	8	Unanalyzed bone
EU15	161	206	Unanalyzed bone
EU15	161	23	Unanalyzed shell
EU15	161	2	Unanalyzed teeth
EU15	180	4	Unanalyzed shell

Unit	Context	Count	Comments
EU18	184	2	Unanalyzed bone
EU18	184	1	Unanalyzed shell
EU18	185	2	Unanalyzed bone
EU18	187	3	Unanalyzed bone
EU18	187	4	Unanalyzed shell
EU18	214	1	Unanalyzed bone
STPN	105	3	Unanalyzed bone
STPN	105	1	Unanalyzed shell
STPN	106	3	Unanalyzed bone
STPN	106	9	Unanalyzed shell
STPO	122	17	Unanalyzed shell
STPO	123	1	Unanalyzed shell
STPO	124	2	Unanalyzed bone
STPP	115	18	Unanalyzed shell
STPP	116	2	Unanalyzed bone
STPP	116	228	Unanalyzed shell
STPP	117	5	Unanalyzed bone
STPP	117	50	Unanalyzed shell
STPR	110	1	Unanalyzed shell
STPS	112	1	Unanalyzed shell
STPT	118	3	Unanalyzed bone
STPU	119	4	Unanalyzed shell
STPU	120	2	Unanalyzed shell
STPV	130	1	Unanalyzed shell
STPW	137	1	Unanalyzed bone
STPW	137	3	Unanalyzed shell
STPW	138	25	Unanalyzed bone
STPW	138	23	Unanalyzed shell
STPW	139	14	Unanalyzed bone
STPX	125	3	Unanalyzed shell
STPX	126	1	Unanalyzed bone
STPY	128	2	Unanalyzed shell
STPY	132	8	Unanalyzed bone
STPY	132	8	Unanalyzed shell
STPY	134	1	Unanalyzed bone
STPY	136	1	Unanalyzed bone
STPZ	129	5	Unanalyzed shell

Unit	Context	Count	Part	Comments
EU10	179	2	bowl	
EU10	179	1	stem	
EU10	181	5	bowl	
EU10	181	1	bowl	possible lettering, banded and dotted design
EU10	181	1	stem	
EU10	181	5	stem	
EU10	181	1	stem	
EU10	181	3	stem	
EU10	190	3	bowl	
EU10	190	2	bowl stem	
EU10	190	1	stem	engraved with ‘GOW’ and ‘AUC’, for Glasgow?
EU10	190	2	stem	
EU10	194	2	bowl	
EU10	194	1	stem	
EU10	205	1	bowl	
EU10	220	1	stem	
EU10	220	1	stem	
EU12	142	1	bowl	
EU12	142	1	bowl stem	
EU12	146	2	bowl	
EU12	146	1	stem	“RRAY” and “GLASG”
EU12	146	5	stem	
EU13	145	1	stem	red earthenware
EU13	148	2	stem	
EU13	166	2	stem	
EU14	147	1	bowl	
EU14	149	1	bowl	
EU14	153	1	stem	
EU14	153	1	stem	
EU14	153	1	stem bowl heel	‘RB’ at base of heel
EU14	158	1	stem	
EU14	160	1	bowl	
EU14	160	1	stem	
EU14	168	1	stem	
EU14	174	2	stem	
EU14	174	1	stem	
EU15	161	1	stem	green glaze
EU15	161	1	stem	
EU15	180	1	bowl	
EU15	180	1	stem	
EU15	180	1	stem	
EU15	180	2	stem	
EU15	193	1	stem	
EU16	191	1	stem	
EU16	191	1	stem	
EU16	191	1	stem	

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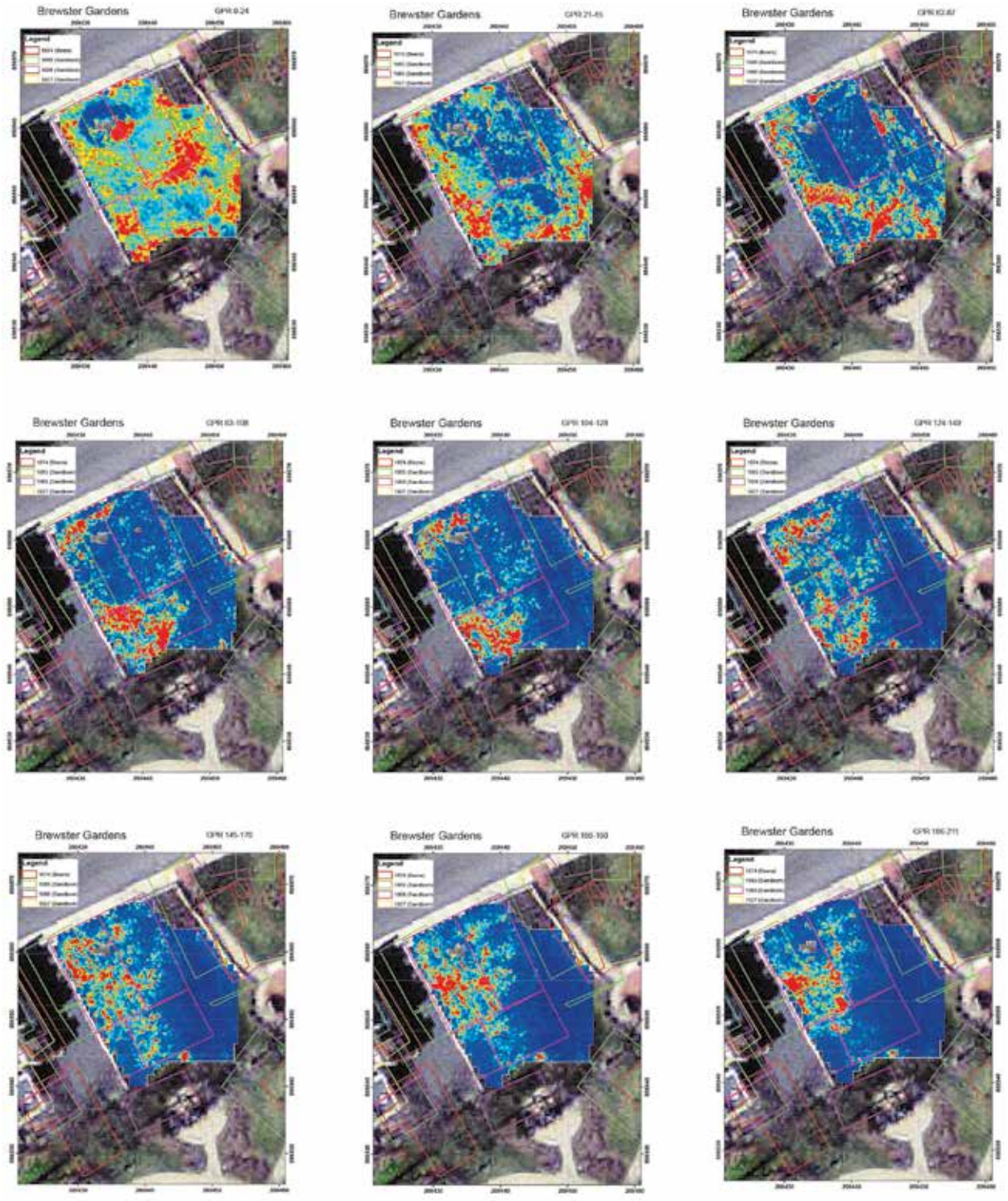
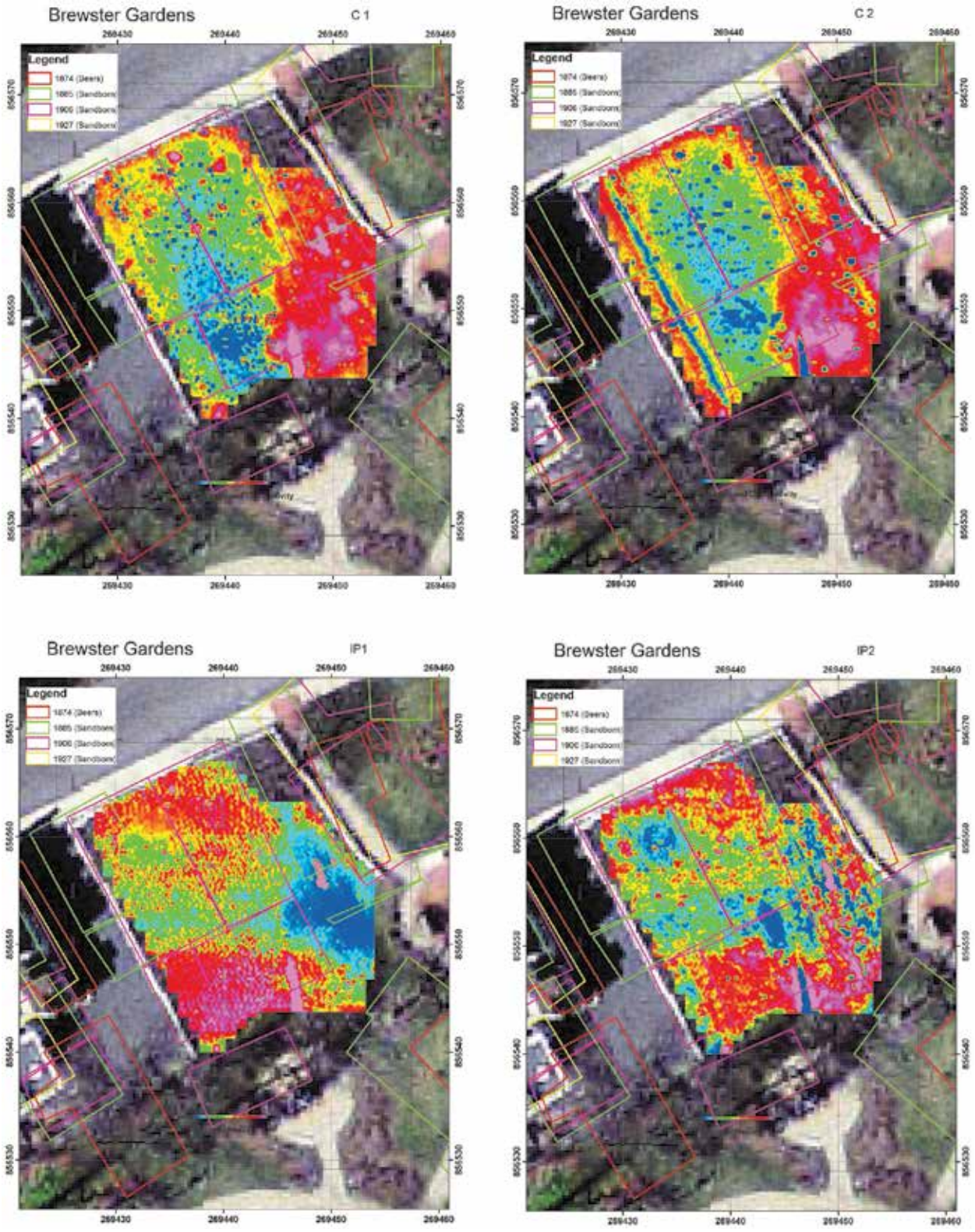
Pipe Catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Part	Comments
EU18	184	2	bowl	
EU18	184	1	stem	
EU18	184	1	stem	break looks scored
EU18	185	1	stem	
EU18	187	1	stem	slightly burned
EU18	199	1	stem	
EU18	199	1	stem	“78” on side
EU18	207	1	stem	
EU18	207	1	stem	
EU18	222	1	stem	
STPN	106	2	bowl	
STPO	121	1	stem	
STPP	116	1	stem	
STPP	116	1	stem	“ANDERS” stamped on one side, “TREA” on oppostie
STPP	117	1	stem	
STPS	112	1	stem	
STPV	130	2	stem	
STPX	125	1	stem	
STPX	126	1	bowl	
STPX	126	2	stem	

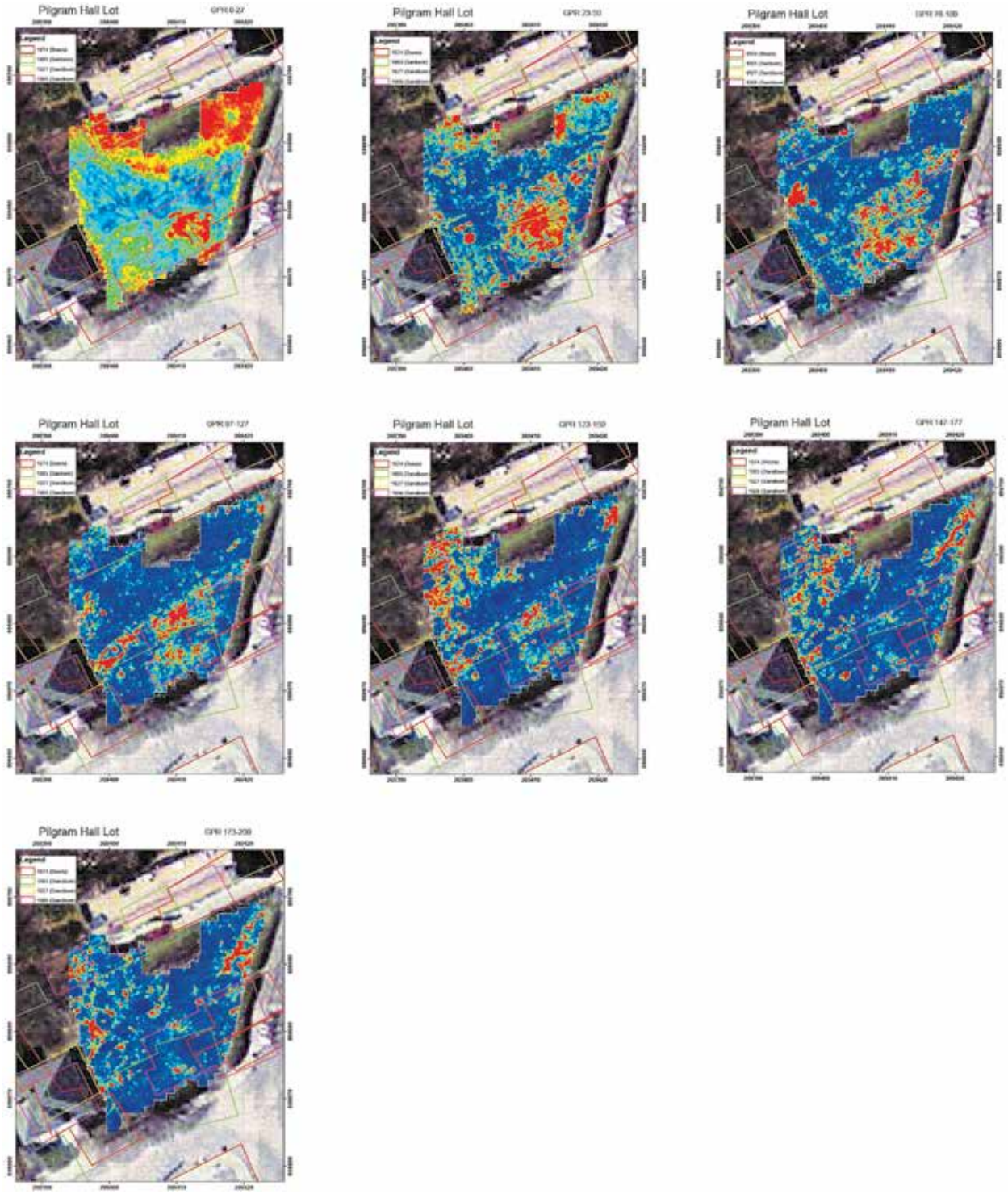
Appendix B: Supplemental Geophysical Images



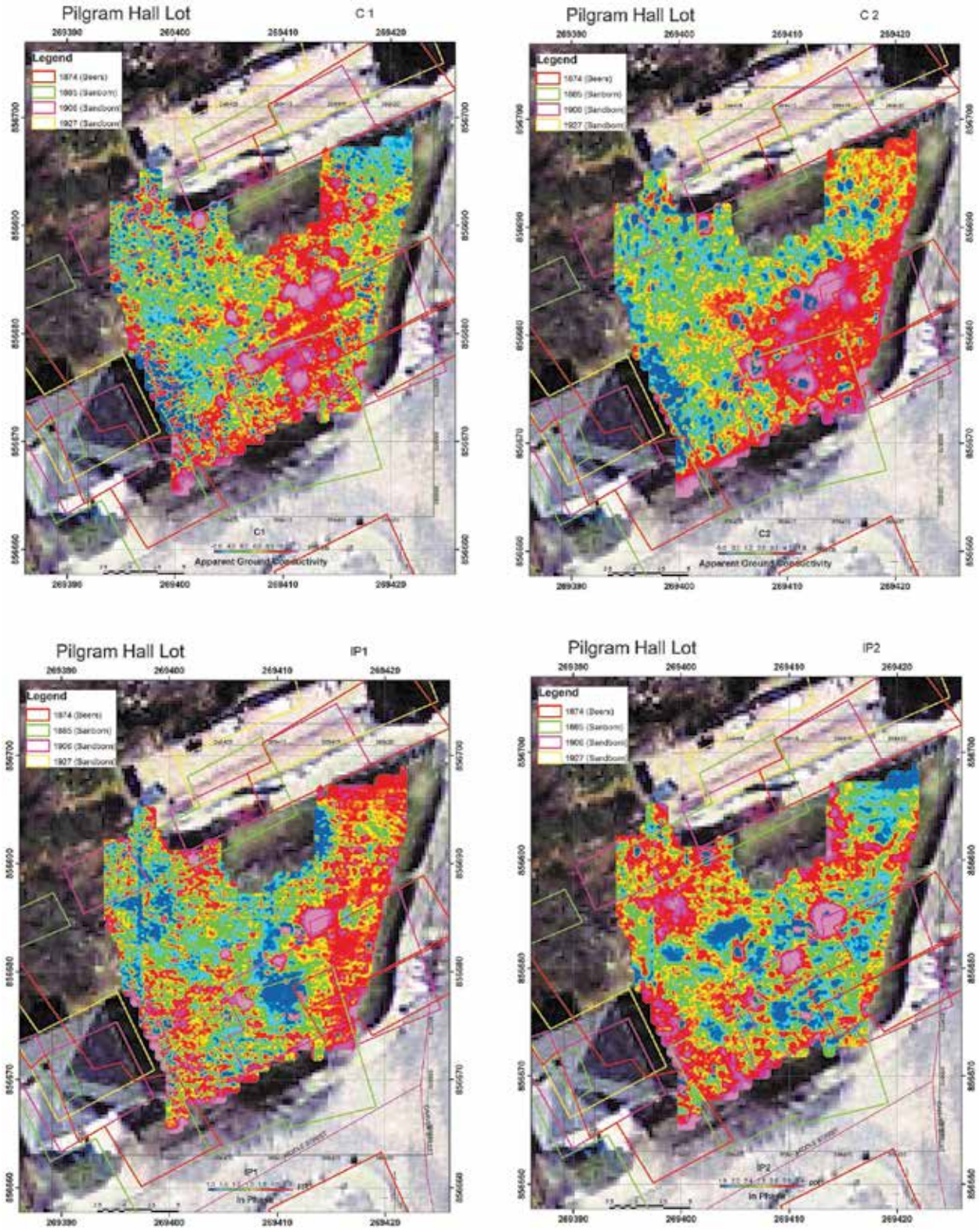
B.1 GPR overlay images: Brewster Gardens.



B.2 FDEM color-contoured maps: Brewster Gardens.



B.3 GPR overlay images: Pilgrim Society lot.



B.4 FEDM color-contoured maps: Pilgrim Society lot.

Appendix C: Plymouth Burial Hill 2015 Native Ceramic Evaluation

Record	Excavation unit	Context	Shape	Body	Color	Coarse fraction	
50	EU11	150	Rhomboid	Coarse	Medium red brown	None	
51	EU11	150	Triangular	Coarse and pitted	Grayish brown	Sand	
52	EU11	150	Irregular	Coarse	Medium red brown	None	
53	EU11	150	Prolate	Coarse	Grey brown	None	
54	EU11	150	Prolate	Coarse	Dark gray brown	Sand	
55	EU11	150	Rounded Irregular	Coarse	Greyish brown	Sand	
56	EU11	150	Rectangular	Coarse	Smooth face more red brown, while the rest of the sherd is a darker gray brown	None	
57	EU11	150	Rhomboid	Coarse	Gray brown	None	
58	EU11	150	Rhomboid	Coarse	Gray brown	Sand	
59	EU11	150	Trapezoidal	Coarse	Medium gray brown	Sand	
60	EU11	157	Triangular	Coarse	Grey brown	None	

	Voids	Surfaces	Breaks	Interperation
	Tracheids with fracture pattern like a woody impression like burnt out organic matter. Also ovoid pitting.	One smooth side, other mostly rough with a small part smooth which was original surface.	Irregular striations	Coarse body that would be poor with holding liquids. Potential that it was not man made but from sediment building up between layers of reeds, but clay quality similar to piece with distinct chevron make on it.
	Many pits without any visible reaction zones.	One side smooth with minimal pitting. Other side is rough with no smooth areas.		Coarseness of the clay would make for a poor vessel.
	Linear impressions made from downward pressing.	One surface smooth, one rough. Microfissures visible from air exposure.	One edge smooth, not rough like other edges.	Less coarse and more red in color than others such as record numbers 50 and 51. The smoothed edge looks like it could be the lip of the vessel.
	Curved remains of a possible vegetable material within a void on the smooth side of the sherd. The cell structure is visible in a lenticular pattern.	One smooth, one rough.	Rough	Coarseness of the clay is similar to record number 52. The included plant tissue resting inside of the void is notable.
	A few large blocky voids and many small globular ones on the breaks only.	Two well-defined smooth surfaces.	Blocky and ovoid voids present within tbe break edges. Surfaces of the breaks of rough.	Sherd is notable for having two surfaces.
	A few blocky voids at the breaks.	Both faces are rough.	Rouch and irregular, does not look striated.	There is a triangular impression on one of the sides. It looks like a man made impression because of how well-defined the shape is. The clay at the impression mark is curved as it it were dragged down with a tool. Has taken a slight polish. Less porous in quality than other sherds in this context.
	Some blocky impressions at breaks.	One smooth face, one rough face.	Rough breaks with striations.	A very small piece with little to interpert. Pissibly broke off of another piece.
	A few blocky voids on the surfaces.	Two smooth faces.	Rough and striated	Another very small piece with little ot interpert.
	Prolate shaped voids at breaks	One smooth face, one rough face.	Rough striated breaks with prolate voids.	Small like rec #57 but with the addition of the prolate voids.
	Many blocky voids on the breaks. One set of stepped columnar voids on one of the faces. A few small globular voids on the faces.	Two well defined smooth faces.	Breaks are rough with the texture formed by the voids.	Chevron incision on one face that is a deliberate man-made marking. Definitely a sherd from a vessel. Similar in clay quality to other sherds.
	Blocky voids on flat face. Prolate and oviod voids on the breaks.	One smooth face, one rough face.	Rough and striated breaks.	Very small fragment, though the one smooth face does make it look like it was a part of a vessel. The sherd is fragile and apt to begin crumbling upon handling.

Record	Excavation unit	Context	Shape	Body	Color	Coarse fraction	
61	EU11	157	Trapezoidal	Coarse	Smooth face is dark gray, with the rest of the sherd a medium gray brown	None	
62	EU11	157	Rectangular	Coarse	Medium gray brown	Sand	
63	EU11	157	Trapezoidal	Coarse	None	None	
64	EU11	156	Prolate	Coarse	Dark gray brown	Sand	
65	EU11	156	Triangular	Coarse	Dark gray brown	Sand	
66	EU11	162	Rectangular	Coarse	Most of the sherd is red brown, with smoother face being a dark gray brown	Sand	
67	EU11	162	Triangular	Coarse	Most of the sherd is red brown, with the smooth face being dark gray	Sand	
68	EU11	162	Irregular	Coarse	Dark gray brown	None	
69	EU11	162	Square	Coarse	Medium red brown	None	
70	EU11	162	Triangular	Coarse	Dark gray brown	None	
71	EU11	162	Triangular	Coarse	Dark gray brown	None	
72	EU11	162	Triangular	Coarse	Gray brown	None	
73	EU11	164	Rectangular	Coarse	Light gray brown	Sand	

	Voids	Surfaces	Breaks	Interpretation
	Rough face has some large blocky voids and small globular ones. The smooth face has some blocky and lenticular voids.	One smooth face, and one rough face with a rough texture but appears polished and glossy.	Breaks are rough with striations interupted by blocky voids.	One of the larger pieces of Native American ceramic in the assemblage. The rough face is polished and has a glossy sheen which could have been down at manufacture or possibly washed accidentally in the field.
	Rough face has many ovoid and blocky voids. The smooth face and breaks have many smaller blocky voids.	One smooth face, one rough face.	Rough in texture with many voids.	Unusual in how rectangular the shape is but otherwise similar to other pieces. Deteriorating slighty.
	Smooth face and rough faces have some blocky voids.	One smooth face, one rough face. Rough face has taken a polish.	Rough and striations interupted with blocky voids.	The rough polish side is glossy is the one side of rec #61. Beginning to deteriorate at egdes.
	Smooth face has almost no voids aside from a few blocky ones. The rough face has blocky and oblate voids.	One smooth face, the other face is rough with many imbedded grains of sand.	Rough. Sand inclusions visible.	Smooth face looks deliberately smoothed out as it almost entirely lacks voids.
	None on smooth face, rough side has many blocky voids.	One smooth face, one rough face.	Rough in texture with blocky voids.	The blocky voids on this piece and similar pieces are probably from sand inclusions that have fallen out.
	Globular and clylindrical voids on the smoother face. The rough face has many blocky and globular voids.	One smooth face, one rough face.	Rough breaks with some striation with many small blocky voids and some large blocky voids.	This sherd is distinctive because of the sharp difference in color between the smooth and rough edges.
	Smooth face has few blocky voids. The rough face has blocky and globular voids. On the rough face there is also one rectangular void that has parallel fibrous lines.	One smooth face, one rough face.	Most of the breaks are rough with blocky voids, but one edge looks smooth and lacks voids.	Smooth break could be a lip of the vessel. The one void with parallel fibrous lines looks like it could have been caused by a woody material. The coloration is similar to rec #66.
	Many blocky and globular voids, making the sherd pitted in appearance.	Both faces are rough.	Rough	Extremely coarse in quality.
	Few blocky voices on the smooth face with many blocky and some globular voids on the rough face.	One smooth face, one orugh face.	Break are rough in texture with blocky voids.	Similar to other sherds in the collection.
	Moderate sized blocky voids with some small globular ones.	Both faces are rough.	Appears striated with many blocky voids.	Very coarse and prone to disintigration.
	Blocky and some globular voids.	Both faces are rough.	Rough in texture with blocky voids.	Similar to other sherds in the collection.
	Few blocky voids on the smooth face, some tabular and cylindrical voids on the rough face.	One smooth face, one rough face.	A rough striated appearance with blocky voids.	Void shape on this sherd is different than the other sherds.
	Few blocky voids.	One smooth face, one rough face.	Sand temper is very visible at the breaks.	Piece is unusually thick compared to others in the assemblage.

Record	Excavation unit	Context		Body	Color	Coarse fraction	
74	EU14	217	Planar	Coarse	Light gray brown	Sand	
75	EU14	221	Square	Coarse	Medium gray brown. One face is darker than the other.	None	
76	EU14	221	Triangular	Coarse	Medium gray brown	None	
77	EU14	221	Irregular	Coarse	Medium gray brown	None	

	Voids	Surfaces	Breaks	Interpretation
	Blocky voids on both faces. Small oviod pitting on rough face only.	One smooth face, one rough face.	Not as rough as the breaks on other sherds, appear worn down with weathered look.	Similar to other pieces. The rough side is slight lighter in color than the smooth. The breaks are not as rough in texture as on the other pieces, bt do not seem to have been deliberately smoothed.
	Many blocky voids on breaks, some smaller blocky voids on faces.	Two smooth faces.	Rough and irregular with many blocky voids. Breaks have taken a slight polish and have a glossy appearance.	Thicker than many of the other sherds. One of the smooth faces has a line impressed across the length of the sherd. The shallow groove marks of tool used to make the line can be seen at 4.5x magnification.
	Many blocky and irregular shaped voids. Also some tiny pinprick-like ovoid voids.	No smooth faces.	Rough and irregular with a striated appearance.	Similar to many of the sherds from EU11 in body quality and coloration.
	Some blocky and ovoid voids on faces. The breaks have many ovoid voids.	One smooth face, one rough face.	Many ovoid voids giving the breaks a porous look.	Smooth face somewhat darker. Typical in quality of other sherds.