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Project 400: The Plymouth Colony Archaeological Survey Report on the 2016 Field Season Cole's Hill, Brewster Garden, and Burial Hill, Plymouth, Massachusetts

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Project 400: The Plymouth Colony Archaeological Survey

Report on the 2016 Field Season

Cole's Hill, Brewster Garden, and Burial Hill,

Plymouth, Massachusetts

Christa M. Beranek, David B. Landon, John M. Steinberg, and Brian Damiata, editors
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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.

C. M. Beranek, D. B. Landon, B. Damiata, and J. Steinberg, eds.
2016 Project 400: The Plymouth Colony Archaeological Survey Report on the 2015 Field Season, Burial Hill, Plymouth, Massachusetts. Andrew Fiske Memorial Center for Archaeological Research Cultural Resource Management Study No. 75.

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Abstract

In May and June of 2016, a field school from the Fiske Center for Archaeological Research at the University of Massachusetts Boston, in partnership with Plimoth Plantation and the Town of Plymouth, undertook a fourth season of work as part of Project 400: The Plymouth Colony Archaeological Survey. The approaching 400th anniversary (1620-2020) of the founding of Plymouth Colony, New England's first permanent English settlement, provides a unique opportunity to revisit our scholarly understanding of the Colony's history. Working with community partners and descendant organizations, including the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe, the General Society of Mayflower Descendants, and local museums, we are undertaking a series of initiatives focused on the Plymouth Colony to help advance a complex, inclusive, and scholarly understanding of the region's Colonial and Native communities.

This year, we continued work on the edge of Burial Hill at the south end of School Street. This report presents interim results from Burial Hill, since additional excavation units are planned in the adjacent areas in 2017. Most excavations were located in a strip of land between the street and the historic burials where last year's work had identified early artifacts and deposits; we opened 7 excavation units (1 2x2 m; 6 1x2 m) on this section of Burial Hill. Steinberg and Damiata conducted a geophysical survey on two additional areas of Burial Hill. We placed a single 1 x 2 m excavation unit in one of those areas (along Church Lane) and a single 1 x 1 m unit in the traffic island in Town Square.

In the areas on Burial Hill adjacent to last year's work, we found the first evidence of intact archaeological features from the early 17th-century town (EUs 17, 21, and 24). The features included a pit with an almost complete calf skeleton in it, an associated shallow trench (possibly from a drip line), a deep trench, 2 post holes, and a planting hole. These features contained European and Native ceramics, lithics (both ballast flint, 8% and local materials, quartz 53%; rhyolite 33%), animal bone, and small finds such as straight pins, shot, and trade beads. Our preliminary interpretation is that at least some of the 78 fragments of Native ceramic and 144 worked lithics from the 17th-century features are the result of trade and interaction between the English colonists and the Wampanoag. Another excavation unit (EU20) encountered a number of 17th-century artifacts in mixed layers, suggesting that there may be 17th-century features near-by.

The unit along Church Lane (EU26) located an intact section of a Native site, again with Native ceramic fragments (43 pieces) and worked lithics (128 pieces of rhyolite (51%), quartz (45%), and other local material). Native ceramics from all contexts were examined microscopically to record inclusions, thickness, surface treatment, and organic accretions.

We also excavated 5 1 x 2 m units on a lot on Cole's Hill owned by the Pilgrim Society where we had done geophysical survey in 2015. There, we did not find any 17th-century features or deposits, though we did find remains of the 19th/20th-century building (EU1), an 18th-century cellar on the property (EU5), and a 19th-century dry well or cistern (EU4). Two units also contained dense kitchen trash middens from two different points in the 19th-century (EUs 2 and 5). Finally, one of the units (EU3) contained a late 19th or early 20th-century cache, purposefully buried, of personal and/or memorial artifacts including daguerreotypes in wooden frames, jewelry, and sewing items. We conducted detailed deed research to reconstruct the earlier configuration of this intensively used urban lot.

Finally, we took cores at 4 locations Brewster Gardens to take a sample for environmental analysis and to assess the changing shoreline of Town Brook. The sample taken for pollen analysis is currently being processed. Finally, our students conducted lab work and public interpretation in the new open laboratory space in the Plimoth Plantation Visitor Center as part of the Plantation's initiative to more fully interpret the archaeological process and collections for their visitors.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank the Town of Plymouth and Pilgrim Hall Museum for their support and permission to conduct excavations on these significant sites in downtown Plymouth. Thanks also to Plimoth Plantation for their partnership and support, including providing the facilities for a field laboratory and for field crew housing. At Plimoth Plantation, we would especially like to acknowledge the work of Jessica Rudden-Dube and Kathryn Ness. We would like to acknowledge the hard work of our field crew and TAs, without whom this project would not have been possible. The authorship of this report is also shared among many more people than are individually credited since the excavators of each unit wrote initial summaries that became the core of the technical report. The 2016 crew included Kellie Bowers, Allie Crowder, Annie Greco, Ramona Steele, Joe Trebilcock, and Katie Wagner (TAs), Kerri Helme, Marcus Hendricks, Jared Muelbauer, Leigh Kozarsky, Caroline Gardiner, Nadia Waski, Victoria Cacchione, Ashby Sturgis, Jess Hughston, Sarah Johnson, Meredith Kelland, Kerri Knigge, Laura Medeiros, Anna Crona, Andreas Chaniotakis, Jacob Strauss, Danielle Alonso, Samantha Hill, Blaine Borden, and Anya Gruber (field school and volunteers). The artifact photographs are by Melody Henkel; several of the maps were drafted by Jared Muehlbauer.

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Chapter 1: Introduction

Introduction

In May and June of 2016, a field school from the University of Massachusetts Boston, in partnership with Plimoth Plantation, undertook a fourth 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 goals of the project this year were to identify parts of the 17th-century settlement and to take a pollen core to analyze for information on long-term environmental changes in the region. Because 17th-century Plymouth is under the modern downtown Plymouth, we expect that areas of preservation will be discontinuous and may be small.

The project is directed by David Landon and Christa Beranek, of the Andrew Fiske Memorial Center for Archaeological Research at UMass Boston. John Steinberg (mapping and geophysics), Heather Trigg (ethnobotany), Dennis Piechota (conservation and soil science), and Brian Damiata (geophysics) contributed to various specialized analyses this season. We also collaborated with Kate Ness, Curator of Collections at Plimoth Plantation. Undergraduate and graduate students working on the project were enrolled in a UMass Boston field course; we were very happy also to have two members of the staff of the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribal Historic Preservation Office join the field crew for the summer. The project had permits from the State Archaeologist's office at the Massachusetts Historical Commission (#3651) and from the Town of Plymouth Cemetery Superintendent (16-010). This year, the project received funding from the Town of Plymouth Promotions Fund which we used to support additional public interpretation, including producing a brochure that was distributed during the field season. Our work was also supported by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, which will continue for several years.

This year, we continued work on the edge of Burial Hill at the south end of School Street. Excavations were located in a strip of land between the street and the historic burials where last year's work had identified early artifacts and deposits. Steinberg and Damiata conducted a geophysical survey on two additional areas of Burial Hill. We placed a single excavation unit in one of those areas (along Church Lane) and in the traffic island in Town Square. We also excavated at a lot on Cole's Hill owned by the Pilgrim Society where we had done geophysical survey last season. In total, we excavated 9 units on Burial Hill/Town Square and 5 units on Cole's Hill (Fig. 1.1). We did coring in Brewster Gardens to take a sample for environmental analysis and to assess the changing shoreline of Town Brook. Finally, our students conducted lab work and public interpretation in the new open laboratory space in the Plimoth Plantation Visitor Center as part of the Plantation's initiative to more fully interpret the archaeological process and collections for their visitors.

We had exciting results this year at all of the sites, covered in more detail in the chapters that follow. At Burial Hill, we opened areas adjacent to last year's work and found the first evidence of intact archaeological features from the early 17th-century town (EUs 17, 21, and 24). The features included a pit with an almost complete calf skeleton in it, an associated trench, a deep trench, and several post holes. Another excavation unit (EU20) encountered a number of 17th-century artifacts in mixed layers, suggesting that there may be 17th-century features near-by. The unit along Church Lane (EU26) located an intact section of a Native site. On the Pilgrim Society lot on Cole's Hill, we did not find any 17th-century features or deposits, though we did find remains of the 19th/20th-century building (EU1), an earlier cellar on the property (EU5), and a 19th-century dry well or cistern (EU4). Two units also contained dense kitchen trash middens from two different points in the 19th-century (EUs 2 and 5). Finally, one of the units (EU3) contained a late 19th or early 20th-century cache, purposefully buried, of personal and/or memorial artifacts including

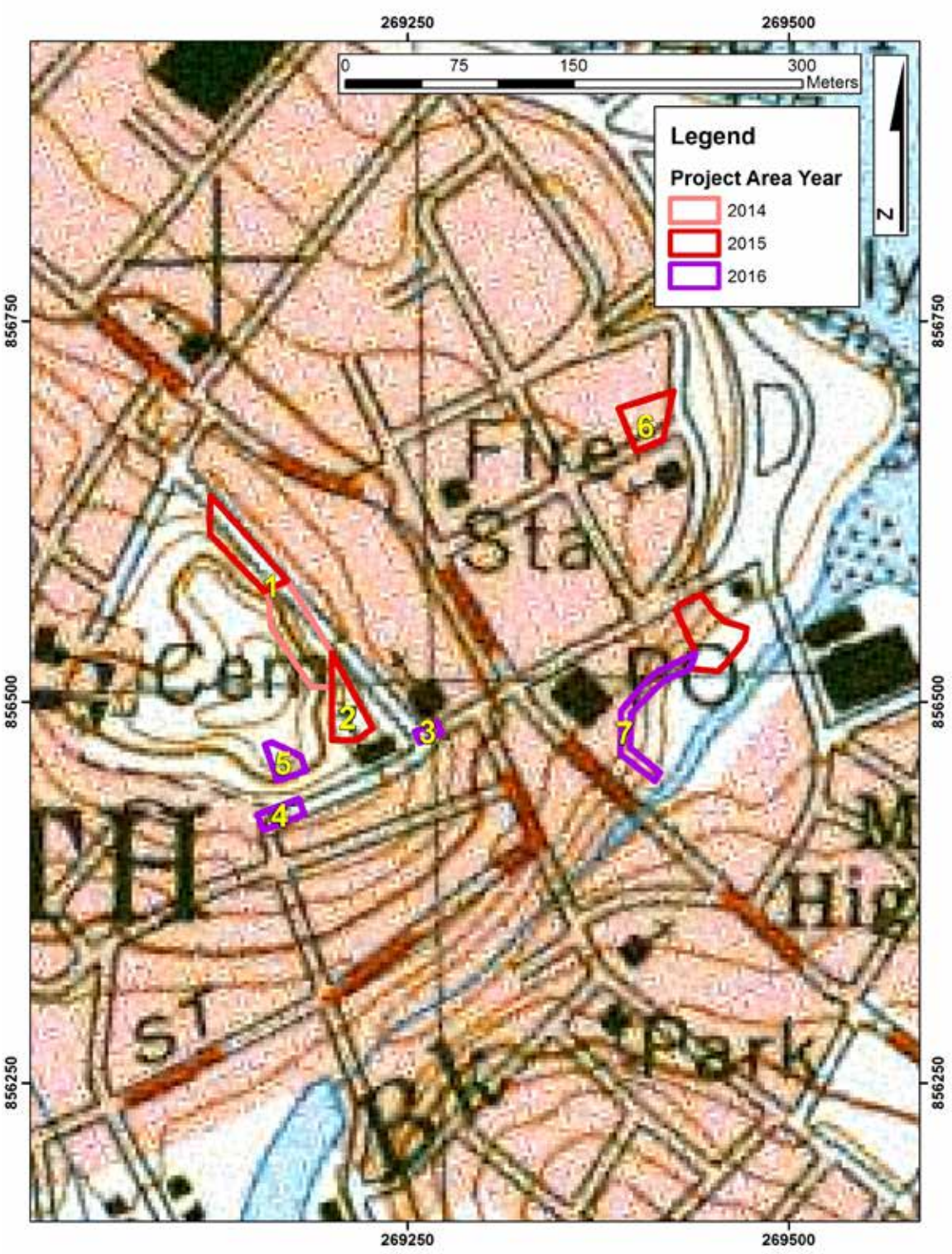


Figure 1.1. USGS map showing the locations of the 2014-2016 work. 1) Burial Hill, area covered by 2014, 2015 excavations; 2) Burial Hill, area of 2015-2016 excavations; 3) Town Square, 2016 excavations; 4) Church Lane, 2016 geophysical survey and excavation; 5) Burial Hill, geophysical survey only; 6) Cole's Hill, 2015 geophysical survey, 2016 excavation; 7) Brewster Gardens, 2015 geophysical survey, 2016 coring. Each of the areas covered in 2016 is shown in a more detailed map in their respective chapters.

daguerreotypes in wooden frames, jewelry, and sewing items.

Research Questions and History of the Project

The ultimate goal of the project is 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 organization. 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? Working with community partners and descendant organizations, including the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe, the General Society of Mayflower Descendants, and local museums, we are undertaking a series of initiatives focused on the Plymouth Colony to help advance a complex, inclusive, and scholarly understanding of the region's Colonial and Native communities.

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.

To answer these questions, we began a program of geophysical survey, excavation, environmental sampling, and collections reanalysis in 2013. Since 2013, we have been systematically surveying and testing a strip of land along the eastern edge of Burial Hill, a historic cemetery, in downtown Plymouth. 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. Before its use as a burial ground, which began in the 1680s, Burial Hill was known as Fort Hill. Local tradition held that the fort built by the colonists was situated near the top of the hill, with a palisaded town running down the hill towards Plymouth Bay. At the east edge of the burial ground, there is a gap of roughly 20 meters between the modern street and the start of the burials. This open space was the site of schools, stables, and warehouses in the 19th century, all now demolished, and we have been systematically testing the space between the back walls of these buildings and the burials with ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey and systematic excavations.

We began at the north end of this stretch, several years ago, and have been moving south, so that we would cross from the outside of the 17th-century town to the interior. Our 2014 excavations defined the back walls of many of the 19th-century buildings in order to evaluate the effects that their construction and demolition would have had on the surrounding deposits. Although our target is the 17th century, we are also committed to interpreting the evidence of earlier and later Plymouth that we encounter. We used the results of the 2013-2015 seasons to produce a brochure and an exhibit in a local museum on the changing landscape of our study area, from a Native village to an early colonial town, a burial ground, part of urban Plymouth, and finally a piece of the local landscape that memorializes the colonial past.

In 2015, we found our first intact early deposits. One 1x2 m excavation unit uncovered a section of a Native stone tool making workshop; the lack of any historic period artifacts suggested that this site predates the colonial settlement and was outside the boundaries of the palisaded town. In 2015, we also found a very small segment of an early colonial feature: a pit or trench that was truncated by the demolition cut of a later building on one side and ran into the wall of our excavation unit on the other. The disturbed deposits above this contained a small number of 17th-century artifacts, including the heel of a pipe marked with the initials RB surrounding a dagger and a heart (Fig. 1.2), the mark of Richard Berryman from 17th-century Bristol, England.

In 2015, we also began geophysical survey of other parcels in downtown Plymouth (Beranek

Figure 1.2. RB marked smoking pipe from EU14 in 2015, profile and detail of heel mark.

et al. 2016), with GPR surveys on the Pilgrim Society lot on Cole's Hill and a section of the town owned land in Brewster Gardens. We built on these results in 2016 with limited coring in Brewster Gardens and test excavations on Cole's Hill. The work on each parcel is described further in the chapters that follow.

Field and Laboratory Methods

Mapping was overseen by Dr. John Steinberg and John Schoenfelder with the assistance of teaching assistants Ramona Steele and Joe Trebilcock. Steinberg and Dr. Brian Damiata oversaw the geophysical 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 transects and to record the location and surface elevation of the excavation areas.

Dr. David Landon and Dr. Christa Beranek directed the excavations. The field crew consisted of students participating in a UMass Boston fieldschool (Fig. 1.3; 18 students, with six teaching assistants: Annie Greco, Kellie Bowers, Allie Crowder, and Katie Wagner in the field and Joe Trebilcock and Ramona Steele for surveying and geophysics).

Excavation units were primarily 1 x 2 m, with one 1 x 1 m unit. Within individual units, deposits were removed following the natural stratigraphy, and each distinct deposit or soil layer was given a unique context number. Context numbers have been kept in a single running sequence since 2014, meaning that context numbers do no repeat in separate years or at different sites. 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 at Cole's Hill, cultural deposits continued below this depth. All excavated soil was screened through ¼ inch mesh hardware cloth to retrieve cultural material; soil from features was screened through 1/8 inch mesh. Artifacts were placed in ziplock bags labeled with the site, units, and context information. For the excavation units, we drew plans and took photographs at each level change and drew closing profiles of two or more walls.

Bagged artifacts were removed to the Fiske Center's archaeological laboratory at the University of Massachusetts Boston to be processed in 2016-2017. Glass, ceramic, and stable bone artifacts were washed; metal and fragile bone were dry brushed. A significant number of artifacts this year required specialized conservation treatments.

Figure 1.3. The 2016 field crew.

Figure 1.4. Open house artifact display and interpretation at the site.

All artifacts will be rebagged for long-term storage and were cataloged in a FileMaker Pro relational database (Appendix A, B, and C). Artifacts are currently 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

As in previous years, both sites were open to the public while we were working, and we talked to a large number of people, both residents of Plymouth, visitors to the area, and groups of visiting archaeologists. We had a brochure, supported by the Town of Plymouth Promotions Fund, about the results of the previous excavation seasons that we distributed at both sites. We also had an open house day near the end of the season to which we invited stakeholders from the local government and historical organizations (Fig. 1.4). During these days, we had a small display of artifacts out at the sites. Updates about the project were posted on the Fiske Center blog, Facebook, and Instagram accounts during the summer.

In addition to the brochure, we tried several other new formal outreach programs this year. Christa Beranek offered a three session class to the UMass Boston Osher Lifelong Learning Institute, consisting of an illustrated classroom orientation, a site visit, and a laboratory day. Also, in collaboration with Kate Ness, the new curator at Plimoth Plantation, students in the field school rotated through the open archaeology lab in the Plantation visitor center (Fig. 1.5). The organization of the Project 400 formal lab component is reflective of a broader movement within the discipline to include stakeholders and members of the broader community in the interpretation of their histories. Collections management and processing of archaeological materials has traditionally remained

Figure 1.5. Field school students work in the open lab at Plimoth Plantation. The visiting OLLI class from UMass Boston can also be seen in the lab in this photograph.

an exclusive activity that takes place out of view of the public. At Plimoth Plantation, Curator of Collections, Kate Ness has been working to move collections processing out of secluded spaces and into the public eye. Field school students worked in the museum's newly relocated archaeology lab in the Visitor Center with the primary aim of encouraging public interaction with the aspects of artifact analysis and interpretation that they are so often excluded from. The lab itself is set-up in the museum's inviting gallery space. The artifact processing tables are arranged in a horseshoe configuration where field students at work are facing outward in all directions. Their activities can be viewed through a window-lined wall that faces the museum courtyard. In addition, museum patrons are invited to enter the space where they can ask questions and interact with the archaeologists at work. Materials processed within the lab space include previously held collections at Plimoth Plantation and artifacts recovered this season from Burial Hill and Cole's Hill. Engaging with both sets of materials permits students to contribute to Plimoth Plantation's efforts to universalize their system of collections tracking, which includes digitalization for increased accessibility, and to provide an additional layer of transparency for collaborators, stakeholders and community members that are closely following this year's excavations.

Chapter 2: Brewster Garden

Introduction

Brewster Garden is a created landscape along the edges of Town Brook. The brook used to be a much wider tidal estuary before being filled for 19th-century industrial uses (Fig. 2.1). The space was made into park land around 1920, its design shaped by a local group called the Plymouth Women's Club (Reilly 2015). The process of filling this area is one of the landscape changes that we are interested in documenting. Additionally, the process of filling can cap, bury, and preserve buried ground surfaces.

This coring represents the first archaeological work in this section of Brewster Gardens. In 2006, PAL conducted an STP survey of an area closer to the brook, in the vicinity of several former industrial buildings located close to the water's edge (Cherau and Bonner 2006), and in 2015, we conducted GRP and FDEM surveys on a section of Brewster Gardens adjacent to Leyden Street (see Beranek et al. 2016: 23-30 for a discussion of the results). Examination of the Sanborn maps for this area (Fig. 2.2) suggests that there is an area between the residential buildings on Leyden Street and the industrial buildings along the brook where older deposits may be preserved.

2016 Fieldwork

In 2016, we placed four cores in Brewster Gardens (Fig. 2.3; see Figs. 1.1 and 2.4 for locations) using a VibraCore. Dr. Heather Trigg supervised the coring. The purpose of investigations in this area was to determine if there were places where the filling of Town Brook had buried and preserved earlier ground surfaces or deposits. Core 1 was taken in a sealed metal tube and taken to the lab for pollen analysis. Sediments from the core have been dated and are as early as the 15th century, and analysis of pollen preservation is in process. If pollen is preserved, the pollen in this core may help us address questions of local environmental change during the period before and during European settlement.

Cores 2, 3, and 4 were examined in the field and appeared to be mostly fill, from when the area

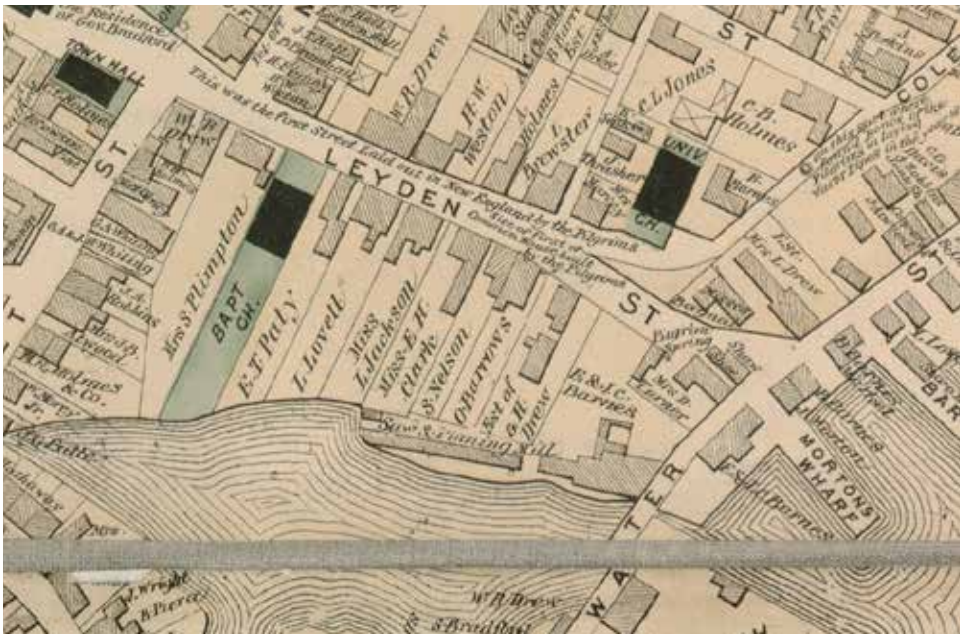


Figure 2.1. Section of the 1874 Beers map showing the area along Town Brook that is now Brewster Gardens. In the early 20th century, pieces of the residential lots south of Leyden Street were turned into town land to create a park (Reilly 2015).

Figure 2.2. The 1874 Beers map with outlines of the buildings on the Sanborn maps overlain.

Figure 2.3. Coring at Brewster Gardens.

was filled in to create land, but the fill was stratified including dark, organic silts and yellow coarse sand and even contained a few artifacts. Core 2 only went 16 cm below the surface before hitting an obstruction; those 16 cm contained modern material. Core 3 reached almost 1 m below the surface, and was extruded from the tube to record the stratigraphy. There were seven stratigraphic layers, the deepest of which contained a red rhyolite flake suggesting that all of the fill may be cultural. Core 4 was 110 cm deep, and contained five strata, the lowest of which may be the sandy brook bottom. Two of the strata above that contained redware artifacts in the small soil sample that came up with the core.

Based on the results of this limited number of small samples, there seem to be areas along the margins of Town Brook that may have preserved stratigraphy that reflects the changing shoreline and developing use of the waterfront from the pre-contact, colonial, and post-colonial periods. Shovel test pits are planned for 2017 to test this hypothesis.

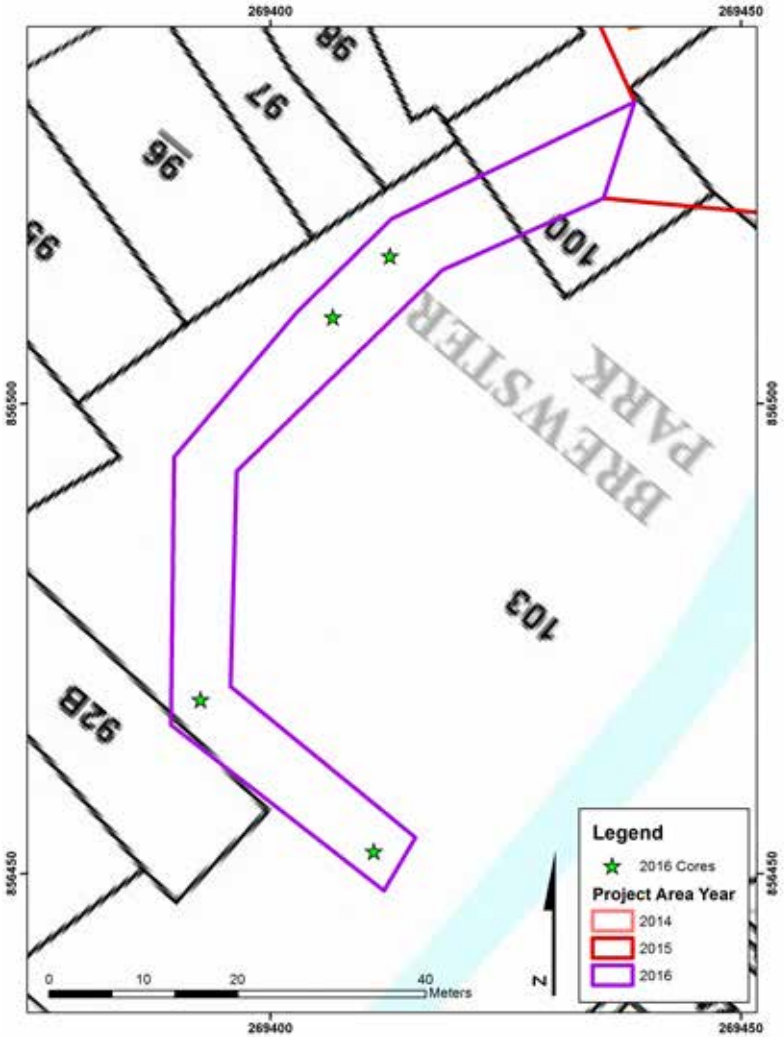


Figure 2.3. Core locations in Brewster Gardens over the modern assessor's map. See Figure 1.1 for larger location key.

Chapter 3: Cole's Hill, Pilgrim Society Lot

Introduction

The Pilgrim Society lot on Cole's Hill is an open parcel on the northwest corner of Middle and Carver Streets (Fig. 1.1). Following geophysical survey in 2015, we excavated five 1 x 2 m units on the parcel during the 2016 field season (Fig. 3.1) (Beranek et al. 2016). UMass (Amherst) Archaeological Services tested the lot in 1999 with five STPs and two trenches (Donta et al 1999). Although an open lot today, this parcel was composed of four small properties that held at least three dwellings dating to the early 19th-century, one of which was a two-family house that was constructed in ca. 1802. By mid-century, only the two-family house on the corner of the lot remained. The house was demolished in the 1920s as part of the Plymouth waterfront re-landscaping effort.

The goal of the excavations on Cole's Hill was to test whether there were preserved 17th-century deposits. We did not find any intact 17th-century deposits. EU5 did contain some 17th-century artifacts and was the unit with the oldest colonial material overall; however, the deposits with 17th-century material dated to the mid-19th century.

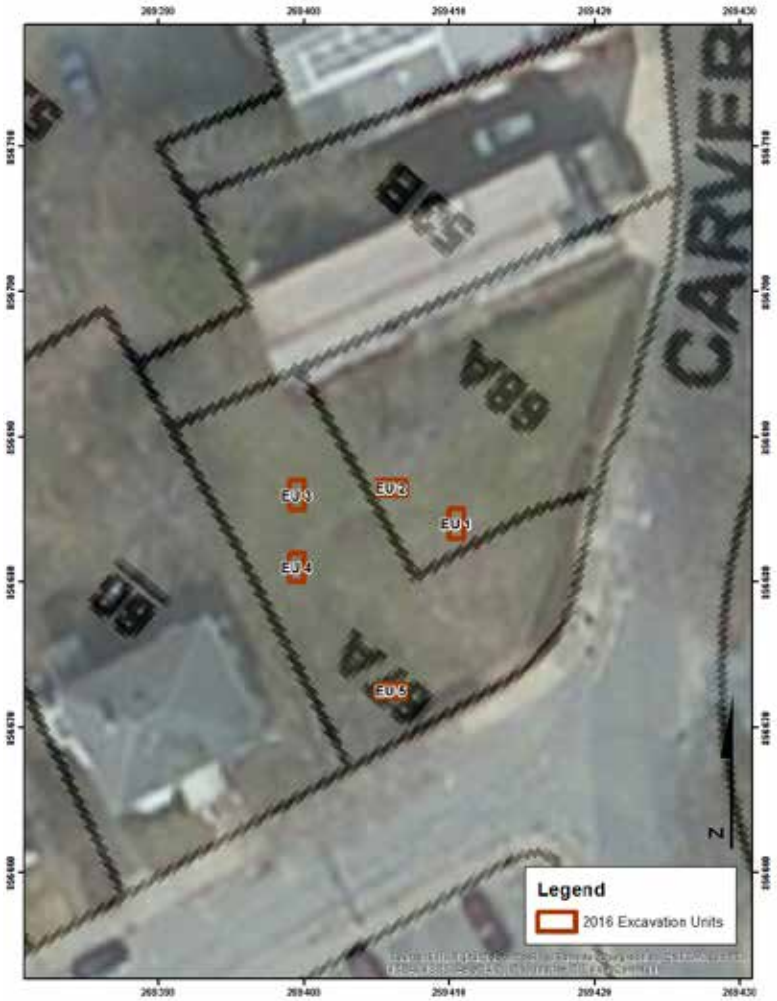


Figure 3.1. The 2016 excavation units (all 1 x 2 m) on the modern assessor's map of Plymouth. The study area consists of parcels 67A and 68A at the corner of Middle and Carver streets. Map by Jared Muehlbauer.

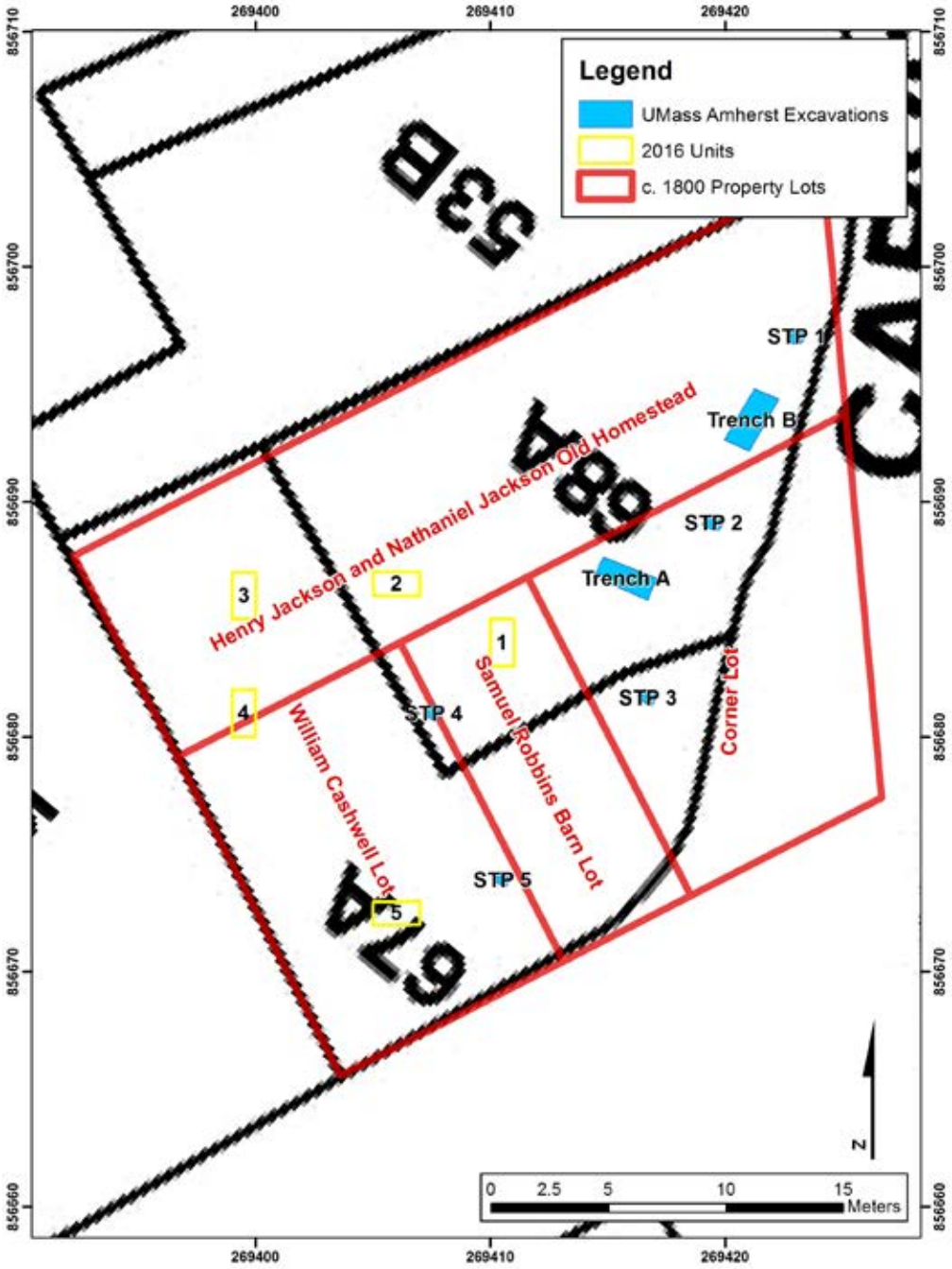


Figure 3.2. The 2016 units and the earlier UMass Amherst units, over the modern assessor's map. Reconstructed historic parcels ca. 1800 are also shown. Map by Jared Muehlbauer.

UMass Archaeological Services' excavations identified a number of 17th-century ceramics in their 1999 testing. Yet, these also derived from mixed 19th-century contexts. Additionally, they found a preserved Native American feature in one trench (Binzen and Donta 2002). This is significant, but given the level of construction, demolition, landscape alteration, and excavation that occurred on the parcel, preserved ground surfaces and features are presumably limited and discontinuous.

Most of the archaeological features and deposits that we uncovered relate to the families living

in the two-family structure at the corner of the lot during the 19th-century. Yet, it should be mentioned that there is a small but significant collection of mid-18th-century ceramic types throughout the deposits and an even smaller number of 17th-century artifacts in EU5. Most of the deposits relate to domestic features, such as house foundations, cesspools, and kitchen middens, which contain glass, ceramics, and a variety of animal bones. EU1 uncovered a section of the north wall of the two-family house. EU2 and EU5 both contained dense kitchen middens that were probably generated by the house's residents. EU4 was centered on one of the two cesspools behind the building. EU5 also contained the edge of an earlier cellar hole, most likely belonging to the Cashwell house which was demolished and filled ca. 1840. One notable exception to the daily and domestic nature of these deposits is a cache of personal items found in EU3, which included jewelry, textiles and photographs that were intentionally buried in a pit in the late 19th-century. Mixed in the 19th-century contexts across the site was a collection of Native lithics (flakes, shatter, and tools), redeposited from a Native American site to this location (Binzen and Donta 2002).

The 19th-century domestic deposits, particularly the faunal material, would provide good information for a comparative study on urban households in Plymouth between 1800 and 1850. The ceramic and glass from the sheet middens are primarily in very small fragments, making analysis of vessel count and form difficult. Although the property was home to two families throughout the 19th-century, there are no significant deposits from the second half of the 19th-century, with the exception of the cache mentioned above.

The detailed sections below will cover previous work on the property, property and family history, and the 2016 excavations, including a discussion of the Native materials from the site and the memorial cache from EU3.

Previous Work

UMass Archaeological Services excavated five STPs and two test trenches (2 m x 50cm) on the Cole's Hill parcel as part of a larger survey of the Pilgrim Memorial State Park in 1999 (Donta et al. 1999). These excavations were mostly completed along the eastern and southeastern edges of the parcel (Fig. 3.2). STPs 1 and 2 were comprised of thick fill layers with mixed prehistoric and historic artifacts, 19th-century domestic refuse, and architectural materials that were consistent with the known occupation of the two-family house (which Donta et al. (1999) refer to as the 1802 Jackson/Dickson house). STP1 also included some 17th-century ceramics. STPs 3 and 4 had lower densities of artifacts that dated predominantly to the late 18th and early 19th centuries. On the north side of STP5, a brick wall was encountered that consisted of at least 11 intact courses. This probably corresponds to the rear wall of the duplex. Trench A, the southern trench, contained a dry laid stone foundation of three to four courses running east-west in the southeast corner of the trench. The foundation sat on top of an 18th-century fill level. This foundation is probably associated with the duplex, though it seems to be interior to the building. According to Donta et al.'s (1999) report, the artifacts in Trench A dated primarily to the 18th-century but also included some 17th-century material. Trench B, the northern trench, encountered a layer of mid-19th century fill (containing whiteware) that overlaid an intact Native feature in the north end of the trench and a portion of a dry laid stone foundation in the southwest corner. Donta et al. (1999) associated this stone foundation with the 1802 Jackson/Dickson house as well. However, our overlay (Fig. 3.2) of the historic lot lines, the GPR data, and UMass Archaeological Service's trenches suggests that the foundation wall identified in Trench B is too far north to be a continuation of the north wall of the Jackson/Dickson house. Instead, this wall is probably associated with the old Henry Jackson homestead (see below).

The 1999 excavations also identified a Native site based on the presence of an intact pit feature found at the base of Trench B and Native artifacts in mixed deposits in other units (Binzen and Donta 2002: 39-40; MHC 19-PL-984). The Native pit feature contained 102 flakes, 3 points (Small Stemmed IV and Squibnocket Triangle), 4 bifaces, 1 edge tool, and 1 core. Binzen and Donta (2002) interpret the Native material in mixed con-

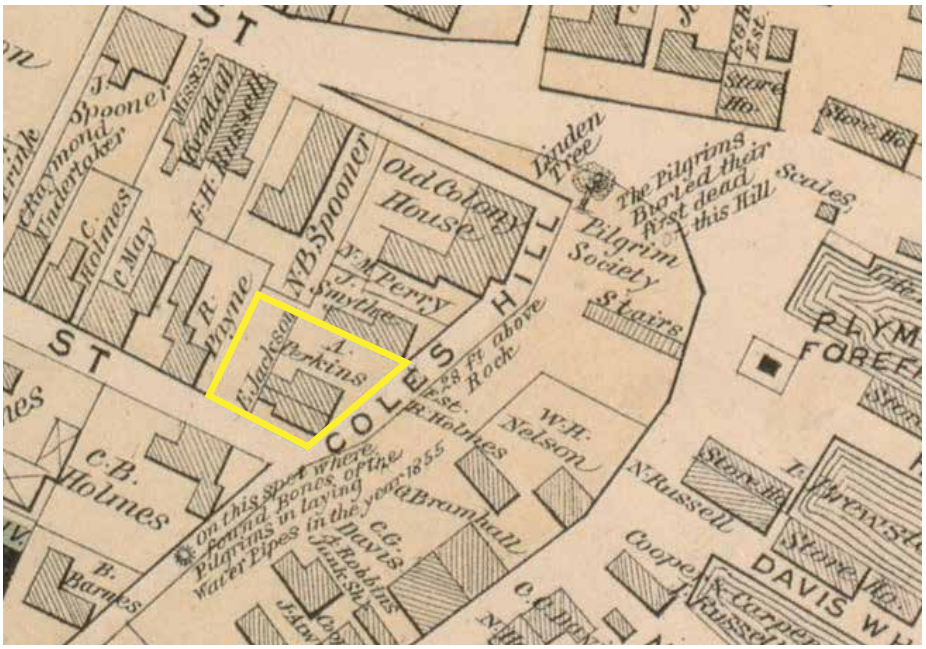


Figure 3.3. Detail of the 1874 Beers map showing the Cole's Hill parcel and the surrounding area.

texts to be locally redeposited, and posit that the site was inhabited between the Late Archaic and Late Woodland periods (4000-500 BP), but also possibly in the Contact period. Although there is not obvious archaeological evidence for 16th and 17th-century Native use of this parcel, the Plymouth area was known as the Wampanoag village of Patuxet. Thus, Native use of this area would not be surprising.

Not on this parcel, but in the same block between Middle and North Streets, Chartier (2014) conducted excavations at 11 North Street on the historic Watson/Jackson home site. His results were broadly similar to ours, in that he recovered abundant evidence of the early 19th-century residents (particularly from the point of the transition between the Watson and Jackson families ca. 1818), some 18th-century material, a small number of diagnostically 17th-century ceramic types, and Native American material from the Late Archaic to Late Woodland period in mixed deposits (196 of >39,000 artifacts).

Property History

The lot's history as a pre-colonial site is discussed above. After English colonization, this lot was likely north of the palisaded settlement of Plymouth, but may have been used by the early colonists or by contemporary Wampanoag people. There is a long tradition that part of Cole's Hill was used to bury the 50 colonists who died during the 1620-1621 winter. The 1874 Beers map makes two mentions of this, identifying Cole's Hill generally as the place where the early settlers buried the dead and marking a find spot south of the study area along Cole's Hill as the location where bones were uncovered during utility work in 1855 (see Fig. 3.3). However, no burials have been encountered during the systematic archaeological testing of this lot.

Craig Chartier (2014: 18-19) hypothesizes that the area along Cole's Hill between the north wall of the settlement and North Street was where the colonists who arrived on the Fortune in 1621 were given grants for agricultural land. Even by 1701, buildings in this part of Plymouth seemed to be fairly widely distributed, based on William Davis's reconstruction of the town at that date (Fig. 3.4). In Davis's reconstruction, there are only four buildings along Cole's Hill, two close to the central axis of the town, and one on either side of New Street, known today as North Street. Middle

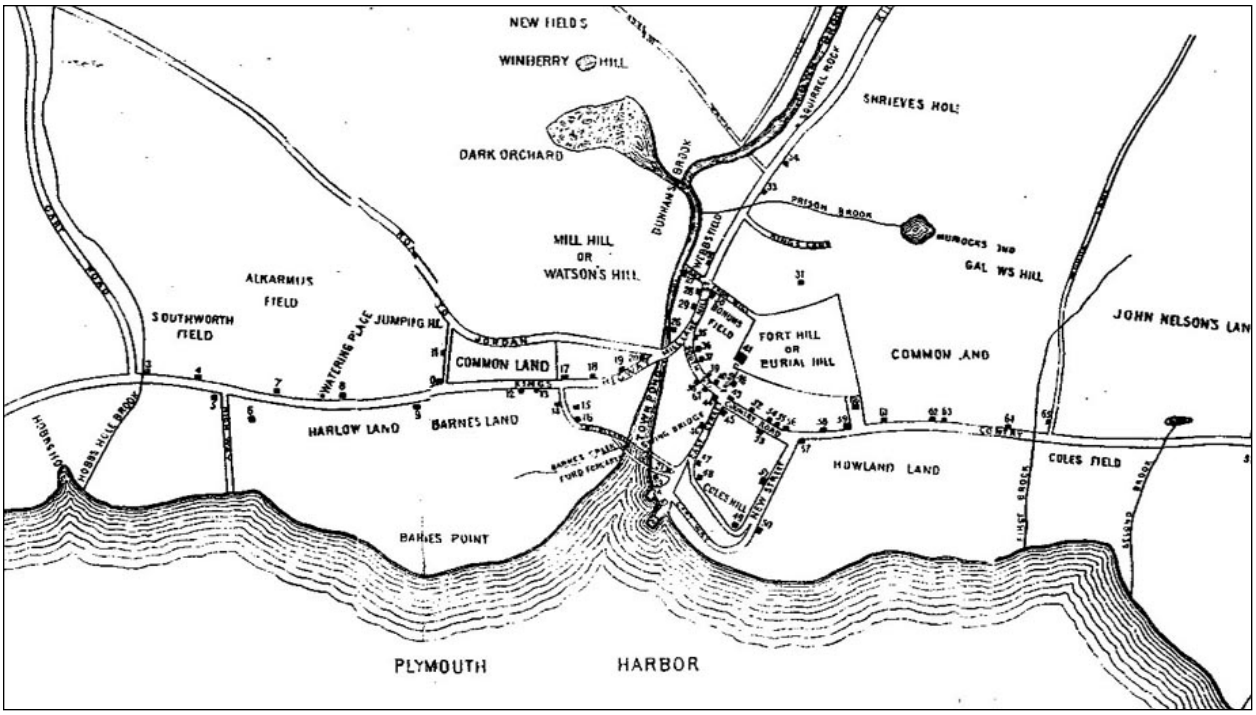


Figure 3.4. Reconstruction of town plan ca. 1701 drawn by C. H. Holmes, reconstructed by William Davis (Davis, *Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth,* 1883).

Street is not present, and there are no buildings shown in the vicinity of our parcel.

This area densified beginning in the 1720s and 1730s, based on Davis's descriptions in *Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth* (1899). Davis (1899: 184) summarizes the history of the Pilgrim Society parcel as follows:

> The next lot on the corner of Middle Street [and Cole's Hill], now occupied by Edwin Jackson and Arad Perkins, was sold by Mr. Crymble, in 1734 to Robert Brown, including, on Middle Street, the sixty feet of the original Cole lot, and twenty feet purchased by Mr. Cyrmble, in 1729 of John Crandon. This lot of twenty feet was afterwards sold to Benjamin Goodwin, who built the house which will be remembered by the last generations as the Caswell house. When the Caswell house was taken down it was bought by Henry F. Jackson, and added again to the corner lot. Robert Brown sold it to Lemuel Cobb, who in 1736 sold it to Silas West who in 1751 conveyed it to Thomas Foster and others, who sold it, in 1752 to Lemuel Drew, from whom it passed into the hands of Samuel Jackson. In 1801 it became the property of Henry Jackson, the father of Edwin, now living, who sold, in 1802, one-half of the lot to John Dickson, and Mr. Jackson and Mr. Dickson built the block of two houses now standing.

It is this "block of two houses," or duplex that is shown on the 1874 Beers map (Fig. 3.3), the earliest detailed map of the downtown Plymouth buildings and lots. This building is also visible on the 1882 Bailey sketch of Plymouth (Fig. 3.5), in the background of a postcard showing the church on the opposite corner (Fig. 3.6), and on a series of Sanborn maps (Fig. 3.7). Christa Beranek conducted a comprehensive chain of title search for this parcel back to ca. 1790 to flesh out the brief (and somewhat cryptic) property history outlined by Davis, paired with additional documentary research on some of the primary families who occupied the two family house.

Around 1800, the Cole's Hill lot was made up of four smaller lots, at least three of which had buildings on them, giving this area a much denser urban appearance than it has now (Fig. 3.8). These lots, each discussed in more detail below, were 1) the Cashwell parcel, a narrow lot on Middle Street

Figure 3.5. Detail of the 1882 Bailey sketch of Plymouth from the harbor, showing the building on the Pilgrim Society lot.

Figure 3.6. Postcard showing the First Baptist church, with the duplex on Middle Street visible in the background on the right side of the image.

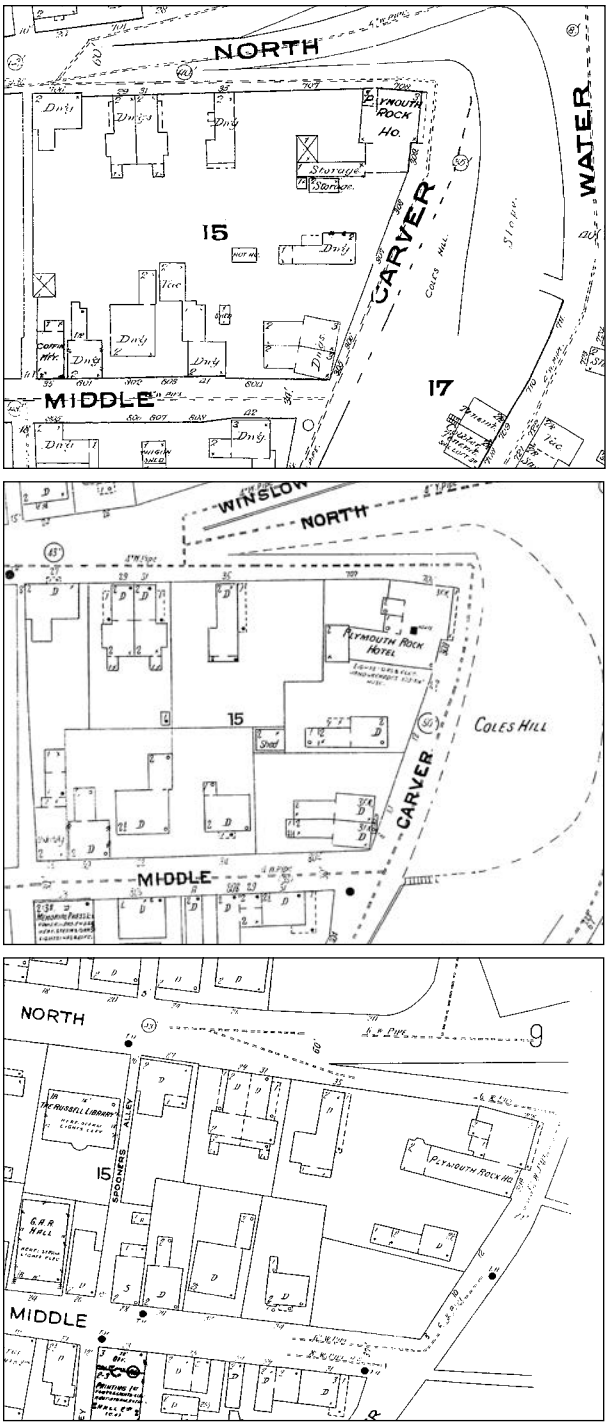


Figure 3.7. Detail of the Sanborn maps for this section of Middle Street, from 1885 and 1906, which show the building, and 1927 which shows a vacant lot.

at the west end of the current area; 2) the Samuel Robbins barn lot, a 20 ft wide lot on Middle Street just east of the Cashwell parcel; 3) the corner lot which was 30 ft along Middle Street and 55 ft along Cole's Hill; and 4) the Henry Jackson old homestead with about 35 ft of frontage on Cole's Hill north of the corner lot. Note that Middle Street was sometimes called King Street during this period. Two of these lots were owned by the Jackson family ca. 1800 (the corner lot and the Henry Jackson homestead). The Jacksons also owned other land on Cole's Hill north and west of the Henry Jackson homestead, along Cole's Hill

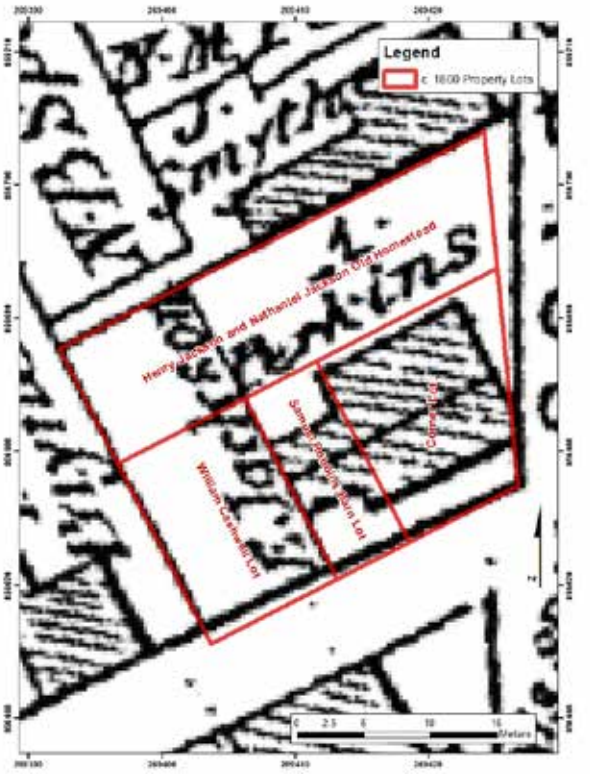


Figure 3.8. The 1874 Beers map with the historic lot lines ca. 1800 superimposed. These lot lines have been reconstructed using measurements found in the deeds. Map by Jared Muehlbauer.

Table 3.1. Buildings mentioned in the deeds, with earliest and latest mentions.

Cashwell parcel
House, constructed prior to 1797, demolished after 1843

Samuel Robbins barn lot
Despite being called a barn lot, no buildings specifically mentioned in the early 19th-century deeds. Possible that there was a barn on it earlier in its history.

Corner lot
Blacksmith shop, mentioned in 1794 deed, demolition date unknown
Cellar, mentioned in 1794 deed; house (duplex) built on the lot after 1802, demolished after 1920. Rear additions probably after 1810, since original house fills the whole of the corner lot and rear ell extends onto the Robbins barn lot land. Demolished after 1920.

Henry Jackson old homestead
House, mentioned in 1797 deed. Davis (1899: 184) says house was constructed ca. 1730. Last definitive mention in 1817 deed.

On combined Jackson family land
Hot house, mentioned in Henry F. Jackson's 1868 probate, probably on either Henry Jackson old homestead or Robbins barn lot land.

and on the interior of the block. Between 1800 and 1869, the members of the Jackson family transferred the land they owned between themselves, sold the land north and west of the Henry Jackson homestead, and gradually acquired the pieces of these four lots that they did not own (the Cashwell lot in 1843; the Robbins lot in 1810). For a brief period in 1869 (see below), all of the land in the study area was owned by Edwin Jackson before he again sold part of it out of the family. The number of buildings on the lot was probably also the highest in the early 1800s, with several buildings falling out of use and demolished by 1869 (Table 3.1). Following the property history is a brief account of the Jackson family genealogy (Fig. 3.9), since they were so prominent in the 19th-century history of the property.

Cashwell Parcel

The Cashwell parcel, named for William Cashwell, the last person to own the land before it was purchased by the Jacksons, makes up the western-most part of the lot. The late 18th and early 19th-century deeds do not give any dimensions, but using measurements from the historic maps and the dimensions of the other parcels on Middle Street, it must have had between 20 and 30 ft of frontage on Middle Street. In Davis' (1899: 184) description, he calls this the 20 foot lot and asserts that the house on it was built by Benjamin Goodwin (no date given). Our chain of title research has only traced this parcel back to 1797, and Goodwin pre-dates this. Between 1797 and 1843, this lot contained a house that was owned by a series of mariners; for most of this period, ownership of the house and lot was split between two people (see Table 3.2 for deed references). In 1797, Thomas Pope sold the land to Lewis Churchill described as follows:

> …the dwelling house and garden that I own in Plymouth that I purchased of Mr. William Davis as by his deed to me on record doth appear which house and garden was Mr. Joseph Mitchells, deceased, is bounded southerly by Middle Street

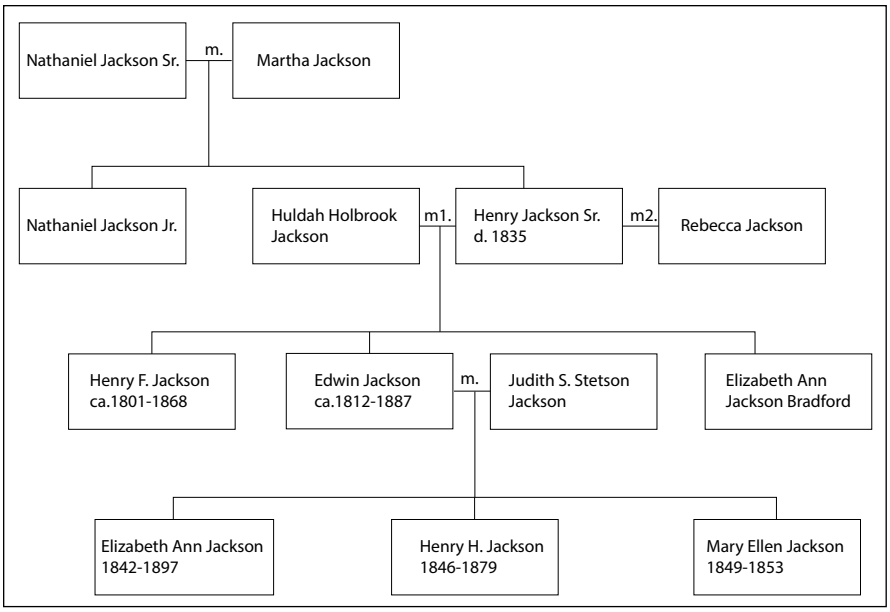


Figure 3.9. Family tree for members of the Jackson family relevant to the property history.

> so called, westerly and easterly by the land of Mr. Samuel Robbins, and northerly by the land of Mr. Nathaniel Jackson. (PCRD 82: 137)

Lewis Churchill retained half ownership of the property until mortgaging it to Henry Jackson in 1804. Jackson transferred the mortgage to William Cashwell in 1810, effectively transferring ownership of the property to Cashwell since this mortgage was never repaid. Shortly after he bought the property, Churchill sold half of the property to Ebenezer Mitchell (1798). Mitchell mortgaged the property to Thomas Covington the same day, and must never have paid off the mortgage, because Covington became the owner. Thomas Covington sold his half of the property to Sylvanus Churchill (1802), subject to another mortgage. Sylvanus Churchill sold his half of the property, still subject to the mortgage, to William Cashwell (1817), making Cashwell the sole owner of the property. With the exception of Henry Jackson, who is listed as a blacksmith, all of the men in the above transactions are listed in the deeds as mariners. In 1843, William Cashwell sold the property, with a dwelling house, to Henry and Edwin Jackson. (The property was actually sold by Cashwell's guardian, Lewis Churchill who had been empowered to sell property on Cashwell's behalf. The deed lists Cashwell as an "insane person" (PCRD 207: 232).) Davis (1899: 184) indicates that the Cashwell house was demolished at this point. The cellar hole discovered in EU5 is probably from the Cashwell house, since EU5 falls on the historic Cashwell parcel (Fig. 3.2).

Samuel Robbins Barn Lot

Samuel Robbins' barn lot was the next lot moving east on Middle Street with 20 feet of street frontage and a 50 foot depth (see PCRD 112: 162 for dimensions). Since the modern parcel is almost 90 feet deep, this suggests that the Henry Jackson parcel (number 4 above; 35 feet fronting on Cole's Hill) formed the northern boundary of this and the Cashwell lot. (Deeds for both of these list the Jackson garden lot as a northern abutter.) I have not followed this parcel back far enough to determine when Robbins acquired it, but Robbins is listed as an abutter in the earliest deed I have for the corner lot in 1791. Robbins sold the lot in 1809 to Lazarus Symmes, and Symmes sold it in 1810 to Henry Jackson (Table 3.3). Both of these deeds describe the parcel as a barn lot, but neither specifically mention a building on the land.

The Corner Lot

We traced the history of the 30 by 55 foot cor-

Table 3.2. Deeds related to the Cashwell parcel.

PCRD	Date	From	To	Notes
82: 137	1797	Thomas Pope	Lewis Churchill	Whole house and property
86: 23	1798	Lewis Churchill	Ebenezer Mitchell	Half of the house and property
86: 23	1798	Ebenezer Mitchell	Thomas Covington	Half of the house and property
94: 198	1802	Thomas Covington	Sylvanus Churchill	Half of the house and property; subject to mortgage PCRD 121: 2 (1811)
139: 88	1817	Sylvanus Churchill	William Cashwell	Half of the house and property; subject to mortgage PCRD 121: 2 (1811)
102: 140	1804	Lewis Churchill	Henry Jackson	Mortgage on the other half of the house
114: 29	1810	Henry Jackson	William Cashwell	Mortgage on other half of the house
207: 232	1843	William Cashwell by guardian	Henry Jackson and Edwin Jackson	Land and dwelling house

Table 3.3. Deeds relating to the Samuel Robbins barn lot.

PCRD	Date	From	To	Notes
112: 162	1809	Samuel Robbins	Lazarus Symmes	
114: 70	1810	Lazarus Symmes	Henry Jackson	

ner lot (long dimension facing Cole's Hill) back as far as 1791, when it was sold by Stephen Samson to Judah Delano (PCRD 72: 141); this deed mentioned buildings and fences on the lot but does not describe them any further. Samuel Robbins was the western abutter (the Robbins barn lot described above), and Nathanial Jackson was the northern abutter (the Henry Jackson homestead, see below). In 1794 (filed 1795), Delano sold the lot to Hezekiah Jacksons, a blacksmith, with the "black smiths shop on the same standing and the seller more dugg and stoned" (PCRD 78: 20), indicating that in 1795 there was a standing blacksmith shop and a new building with a cellar under construction. Several transactions within the Jackson family followed over the next few years (Table 3.4), and each deed mentions a cellar only and not other buildings. Hezekiah Jackson and Henry Jackson are both listed as blacksmiths.

In 1802, Henry Jackson sold the north half of the cellar and part of the land on the corner lot to John Dickson, and a house was constructed some time after this date. Henry Jackson maintained ownership of the southern part of the cellar and house. At the same time, Henry also owned land immediately north of this (see below). The house on the corner lot seems to have replaced the older house he owned to the north.

The sale to Dickson was for:

> …the northerly half of a seller and house lot in Plymouth fronting on Coles Hill being the northerly half of the celler and premises which I purchased of Samuel Jackson, and is half of the premises which Judah Delano purchased of Stephen Samson, the said Dickson to have half of the land belonging to said lot which lyes of the north side of said celler with the right of fencing the same in next said cellar, the remaining part of the land on the northerly side of said celler which lyes next to the house which said Henry purchased on Nathaniel Jackson to lye undivided to the use of said Henry and John their heirs and assigns, also all the land on the west side of said cellar belonging to said lot to lye in common and undivided for the use of both parties (PCRD 93: 188).

Dickson took out two mortgages on the property in 1815, then sold the property to Richard

Table 3.4. Deeds relating to the corner lot.

PCRD	Date	From	To	Notes
72: 141	1791	Stephen Samson	Judah Delano	Mentions buildings and fences
78: 20	1794, 1795	Judah Delano	Hezekiah Jackson	Mentions blacksmith shop and cellar
91: 74	1795	Hezekiah Jackson	Nathaniel Jackson	Mentions cellar
91: 74	1799	Nathaniel Jackson	Samuel Jackson	Mentions cellar, describes land as a "house lot"
91: 76	1801	Samuel Jackson	Henry Jackson	Mentions cellar
93: 188	1802	Henry Jackson	John Dickson	Half the cellar and lot
127: 79	1815, July	John Dickson	George Drew	Mortgage
128: 72	1815, November	John Dickson	George Drew	Mortgage
130: 88	1817	John Dickson	Richard Holmes	North half of house
130: 193	1817	Henry Jackson	Richard Holmes	Together with 134: 23, formally divides the land behind the house between the two owners.
134: 23	1817	Richard Holmes	Henry Jackson	
182: 69	1835	Richard Holmes	Old Colony Insurance Company	Mortgage
318: 113	1863	Old Colony Insurance Company	Henry F. Jackson	

Holmes in 1817, describing it as "my half of the dwelling house and all my lot of land under and adjoining said dwelling house" (PCRD 128: 72). Holmes and Henry Jackson formally divided the previously undivided land behind the house in a pair of deeds the same year, so that each owned the land behind their half of the house outright (PCRD 130: 193 and 134: 23). Richard Holmes lived in the house for some amount of time; his 1835 mortgage to the Old Colony Insurance Company described the property as "my homestead in Plymouth where I now reside on Cole's Hill" (PCRD 182: 69). This mortgage was apparently never repaid, and after Holmes' death (date unknown), the Insurance Company sold the property to Henry F. Jackson (son of the Henry Jackson who had owned the other half of the house).

The southern half of the house and the rest of the land on the corner lot stayed in the Jackson family and was passed to Henry Jackson's sons, Henry F. Jackson and Edwin Jackson (Fig. 3.9). Henry F. Jackson, Edwin, his wife Judith, and their children Mary, Henry H. Jackson, and Elizabeth, appear on the 1850 and 1860 Federal censuses and 1855 and 1865 Massachusetts State censuses in the house on the corner lot (see Table 3.5). With the 1863 purchase, Henry F. Jackson brought the whole house and lot back together under Jackson ownership.

The Henry Jackson Old Homestead

The Henry Jackson old homestead is the fourth component of the modern lot, consisting of 35 ft of street frontage on Cole's Hill north of the corner lot (Table 3.6). On the 1874 Beers map, this is the vacant space between the house on the corner lot and the Smyth house.

The parcel that became Henry Jackson's homestead was part of a much larger lot owned by Nathaniel Jackson that he passed to his sons Nathaniel and Henry in 1797. The 1797 deed described the parcel as "a certain dwelling house, barn, and cooper shop with the land on which they stand which adjoins the same in Plymouth, front-

Table 3.5. Property residents, with age and occupation if indicated, as listed on the census forms. Each column represents one part of the duplex.

1830	
Henry Jackson (Sr.) – 6 people 1 m 15-20, 1 m 20-30, 1 m 50-60, 1 f 20-30, 1 f 40-50, 1 f 50-60	Richard Holmes – 6 people 2 m 20-30, 1 m 50-60, 1 f 10-15, 1 f 15-20, 1 f 40-50
1850	
Edwin Jackson (38), merchant Judith S. Jackson (33) Elizabeth A. Jackson (8) Henry Jackson (4) Mary Jackson (1)	Henry F. Jackson (49), merchant
1855 (Massachusetts State Census)	
Edwin Jackson (44) Judith Jackson (38) Elizabeth A. Jackson (13) Henry H. Jackson (9)	Henry F. Jackson (54), blacksmith
1860	
Edwin Jackson (47), trader Judith S. Jackson (42) Elizabeth A. Jackson (17) Henry H. Jackson (14)	Henry F. Jackson (59), merchant
1865 (Massachusetts State Census)	
Edwin Jackson (50), clerk Judith S. Jackson (42) Elizabeth A. Jackson (22) Henry H. Jackson (18), fireman	Henry F. Jackson (64), blacksmith
1870	
Edwin Jackson (59) Judith S. Jackson (51), keeping house Elizabeth A. Jackson (27) Henry H. Jackson (24), engineer	
1880	
Edwin Jackson (67), gentleman Judith S. Jackson (62), keeping house Lizzie A. Jackson (30), at home	Arad Perkins (62) Abbie Perkins (40), keeping house Annie Perkins (18), at home
1900	
Julia Jackson (82) (mis-listing for Judith Jackson)	Anthony Atwood (52), fish dealer Emma B. Atwood (47) Miriam Barrtlett (18), boarder, book keeper and clerk Isaac Brewster (51) boarder
1910	
	Anthony Atwood (62), wholesale merchant Emma B. Atwood (56) Annie MacLeod (22), servant
1920	
	Anthony Atwood (71), salesman at fish market Maria M Caine (53), housekeeper

Table 3.6. Deeds relating to the Henry Jackson homestead and Nathaniel Jackson Jr.'s land.

PCRD	Date	From	To	Notes
85: 53	1797	Nathaniel Jackson	Nathaniel Jackson Jr. and Henry Jackson	
97: 267	1801	Henry Jackson and Nathaniel Jackson (Jr.)		Division of the land described in 85: 53
93: 187	1802	Nathaniel Jackson	Daniel Goddard	Nathaniel's portion of land and new house, as described by 97: 267
112: 119	1809	Henry Jackson	Daniel Goddard	Small parcel owned by Henry otherwise adjacent to land Daniel got from Nathaniel Jackson
PCRP Case No. 8589	1844	Daniel Goddard	Francis J. Goddard	Nathaniel Jackson Jr. parcel. Daniel's probate file which passes land to his son Francis by will..
322: 66	1864	Francis J. Goddard	Joseph Smith (sometimes Smyth)	Nathaniel Jackson Jr.'s house and land
360: 19a; 360: 19b	1869			Reciprocal deeds between Joseph Smith and Edwin Jackson settling the boundary line between their two properties.

ing on Cole's Hill and is the whole of the premises which I own on the top of said Hill which was lately my homestead" (PRCD 85: 53). This land extended north and west of the archaeological study area. In 1801, the same year that Henry Jackson acquired the corner lot, Henry and Nathaniel Jr. split the land they had received from their father. Henry's portion was "the old part of the house with land it stands [on]", the "southerly part of the gardens," and part of the cooper shop lot; Nathaniel got the "whole of the new part of the said house" and additional land north and east of Henry's parcel (PCRD 97: 267). Henry's land went on to become part of the parcel currently under archaeological study. Nathaniel sold his land, including the new part of the house, to Daniel Goddard the next year (PCRD 93: 187). Daniel willed his land to his son Francis who sold it to Joseph Smyth (PCRD 322: 66) in 1864. The Smyth land is the parcel immediately north of the study area, and Smyth is the owner shown on the 1874 Beers map. Nathaniel Jackson's new half of the house presumably went on to become the Smyth/Smith house. The boundary between the Smyth land and the Jackson family land (which passed from Henry to his son Edwin) must have been somewhat unclear and was finally resolved in 1869 by a pair of deeds (PCRD 360: 19a; 360: 19b) between Joseph Smyth and Edwin Jackson that set the northern boundary of the Jackson land along a line 5 feet south of Smyth's house (a dimension that persists till the present day).

There are a few salient points about Henry and Nathaniel's land and house. Since the deeds between them refer to the new and old parts of the house, this suggests that it was a single building, or two dwellings with a shared wall. William Davis' description of the buildings here describes the house south of the Smith house as being "in the same block with the Smith house," suggesting that they were built abutting each other (Davis 1899: 184). The south part of this building was Henry Jackson's old half of the house, which Davis asserts was built ca. 1730 by Joshua Dunham. The deeds for the abutting parcels describe this as Henry Jackson's "old house lot or garden" by the 1810s (PCRD 114: 70 in 1810; PCRD 128: 72 in 1815), suggesting that by 1810 he was using the part of the house he owned on the corner lot as his new house. The last clear references to this house standing are in an 1817 deed (PCRD 130: 88), suggesting that it might have been demolished after this date. The foundation wall discovered in Test Trench B excavated by UMass Archaeologi-

Table 3.7. Deeds that consolidate and clarify Edwin Jackson's ownership.

PCRD	Date	From	To	Notes
184: 81, 201: 191	1835, 1841	Rebecca Jackson	Henry F. Jackson, Elizabeth Bradford, Edwin Jackson	Rebecca, widow of Henry Sr. conveys dower rights in corner parcel to children.
208: 225	1843	Rufus and Elizabeth Bradford	Edwin Jackson	Conveys partial rights in corner lot to Edwin.
355: 241	1869 March	Rufus Bradford et al.	Edwin Jackson	Conveys partial rights in land to Edwin from other Jackson descendants.

cal Services is probably associated with the ca. 1730 to 1820 Henry Jackson old homestead.

Jackson Family Transactions

Henry Jackson (senior) died in 1835. At that point, he owned the Robbins barn lot, half of the corner lot and house, and the Henry Jackson old homestead lot. His probate file (Plymouth County Registry of Probate Case No. 11199 or vol. 71: 358) contains only the initial document that appoints estate administrators and none of the other expected documents. It is apparent from later deeds and probate files that the rights in Henry's land were passed to his children, but that land was not specifically divided. Two of Henry's (senior's) sons, Henry F. Jackson and Edwin Jackson and his family lived on the land (see Table 3.5 for census data), and they jointly purchased the Cashwell parcel in 1843 (see above) which extended the Jackson family land to the current western boundary of the parcel. In the same year, Edwin bought the partial rights to the land in the corner lot that had passed from Henry Sr. to other family members (PCRD 208: 225)

Henry F. Jackson died in 1868, and his probate file (PCRP Case No. 11200) lists the following real estate:

1) 1/3 of the south dwelling house on Cole's Hill where the deceased last resided [this is the southern half of the house on the corner lot; the other portions were owned by Edwin and other relatives];

2) the north dwelling house adjoining the above and hot house [this is the northern half of the house on the corner lot which Henry F. Jackson purchased from the bank after Richard Holmes had mortgaged it];

3) 1/3 of the land in the rear of the north dwelling house on Cole's Hill

4) other land elsewhere in Plymouth

In 1869, Edwin Jackson bought the rights of his siblings, in-laws, nieces and nephews to the land in the study area that they had inherited both from Henry Jackson Sr. and Henry F. Jackson (PCRD 322: 241). Thus, by 1869, Edwin Jackson owned all four of the parcels that made up the study area (Table 3.7).

1869 to the Present

Following these transactions, Edwin sold the northern half of the house and the land around it to Annie and Arad Perkins (also in 1869; PCRD 360: 28 and 360: 29) establishing the lot lines that continue to today. On the modern assessor map (Figs. 3.1, 3.2), the Perkins lot is 68A, while Jackson's family maintained ownership of the lot marked 67A, consisting of the southern half of the corner lot and land west of it. The Beers map of 1874 (Fig. 3.3, 3.8) also reflects this division, although missing an internal division on the lot marked A. Perkins. Perkins owned only the northern half of the house and surrounding land, while E. Jackson owned the strip of land to the west as well as the southern portion of the house.

The description of the property Jackson sold to the Perkins is illustrative. Both deeds describe the property as:

Table 3.8. Deeds and probate transactions for 68A, 1869 to present.

PCRD	Date	From	To	Notes
360: 28	1869 (July)	Edwin Jackson	Abbie R. Perkins	Framed as a mortgage, but with a clause that EJ never intents to repay it, effectively transferring the property to Abbie Perkins. Mortgage is discharged in PCRD 750: 351 between Annie Whitney and William R. Drew.
360: 29	1869 (July)	Edwin Jackson	Arad Perkins	
Arad Perkins probate				Subsequent deeds make it clear that property passed to the 3 Perkins children.
633: 272	1892	Albert F. Perkins	Annie Whitney	Partial interest in property of parents being transferred from brother to sister.
639: 124	1892	George A. Perkins	Annie I. Whitney	Partial interest in property of parents being transferred from brother to sister.
739: 18	1897 (April)	Annie I. Whitney	William R. Drew	
738: 402	1897 (June)	William R. Drew	Anthony Atwood	Subject to mortgage 748: 222; discharged in 1075: 375. Second mortgage 1083: 19.
1367: 205; 1387: 99	1920	Anthony Atwood	Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission	
2931: 309	1963	Massachusetts Department of Public Works	The Pilgrim Society	

..a lot of land with the northerly half of a dwelling house thereon situate on the westerly side of Cole's Hill… beginning on the westerly line of said hill at the southeast corner of land of Joseph Smyth, thence southerly by the westerly line of said Cole's hill to a point opposite the centre of the space between the front doors of said house, thence westerly by a line through the center of the middle partition of said house to the westerly side of the house, thence by the westerly side of the house and in the same direction by land of said Jackson, northerly to Smyth's land, thence easterly by Smythe's land to the point of beginning, with the right to enter upon the land lying westerly of said house so far as may be necessary for the purpose of repairing the same. Also the right to use, maintain and repair the now existing drains and cess pools on said Jackson's land and reserving the right to enter and leave the cupola by the stairs existing in said northerly half of the house. And I the said Jackson…covent and agree with said Perkins that no obstruction to the passage of light to the windows of said granted house shall ever be erected on my other land.

Of note, this description makes it clear that what is being sold is not a free standing structure, but the northern half of a two family dwelling. Additionally, the language about the western boundary running "by the westerly side of the house" suggests that the property did not include any significant amount of land behind (west of) the house (indicating that the western edge of 68A on the assessor's map may correspond with the rear wall of the structure), necessitating that Jackson include a provision for access to his land to repair the house. The deed also mentions the cess pool; geophysical survey showed two sets of drains and below ground features, one connected to each side of the house, one of which was tested. Since these are connected to the house, but on land not acquired by the Jacksons until 1843, we

Table 3.9. Deeds and probate transactions for 67A, 1869 to present.

Document	Date	From	To	Notes
PCP case no. 2920	1887	Edwin Jackson	Judith Jackson	Edwin Jackson's probate file; his will left all of his property to his wife Judith.
PCP docket no. 15213	1905	Judith Jackson	Mary Agnes Howard	Judith Jackson's will left her property to her niece Mary Howard.
	Before 1911	Mary Howard	Mary Ripley	Mary Howard's will left the property to her daughter Mary Ripley, as described in PCRD 1333: 311.
PCRD 1367: 206, 1387: 98	1920	Mary Ripley	Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission	Subject to mortgage PCRD 1333: 311.
PCRD 3074: 133	1963	Massachusetts Department of Public Works	The Pilgrim Society	

can infer that they were constructed between 1843 and 1869. Finally, charmingly, the deed mentions the building's cupola which can be seen in a later 19th-century drawing of Plymouth (Fig. 3.5). This was a building with some architectural distinction.

After 1869, the property boundaries stayed stable and the transactions for both properties were fairly straightforward (Tables 3.8 and 3.9). Census data indicating the house's residents is in Table 3.5. Parcel 68A, the northern half of the house, was purchased from Jackson by Abbie and Arad Perkins in 1869. Their three children Albert, George, and Annie inherited the property after their parents died, and Annie (married name Whitney) bought her brothers' shares in 1892. Annie Whitney sold the property to William Drew in 1897, and Drew quickly re-sold it to Anthony Atwood. The Atwood family were the last residents of the northern half of the house. Through two deeds in 1920 and 1921, Atwood transferred the property to the Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission. Although the Tercentenary Commission paid Atwood for the land, the land was seized under rights granted to the Commission (see PCRD 1367: 205, also Reilly 2015). Atwood was not pleased at being forced to surrender his home to the Commission: "I have lived in that house for the past twenty five years, and I had hoped that I might end my days there. I feel that the exigencies of the Tercentenary Celebration do not require your adopting the extreme measure of taking my home from me" (Atwood to the Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission, quoted in Reilly 2015: 152). Under the Commission's ownership, the buildings on the lot were removed. The land was transferred to The Pilgrim Society, its current owner, in 1963.

Parcel 67A, the southern half of the house and the strip of land behind both halves of the building, stayed in the Jackson family until Edwin's wife Judith died in 1905. Since Edwin and Judith's children died before Judith, she left the property to her niece Mary Agnes Howard (see Jones 1908: 394 for family genealogy). Mary Howard left the property to her daughter Mary Ripley some time prior to 1911 (when Mary Ripley took out a mortgage on the property). Mary Howard and Mary Ripley continued to live in Brockton (according to census data), so it is not clear who, if anyone, lived in the south part of the house after 1905. In 1920, this part of the property was also taken by the Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission, and in 1963 given to the Pilgrim Society.

Jackson Family Information

The Pilgrim Society lot was home to a number of families during the 19th and early 20th centuries, as documented by the deed research. The Jackson family, who at one point owned all of the parcels that make up the lot, lived on the property for multiple generations. Additional information about the Jackson family was gathered from land deeds, probate records, censuses, and vital records

because of the family's prominence in the property history and the archaeological deposits with which they are associated. Probate, census, and vital records information was accessed through Ancestry.com.

Multiple branches of the Jackson family owned land on Cole's Hill ca. 1800 (Fig. 3.9). Nathaniel Jackson Sr. (yeoman) owned the parcel that became the Henry Jackson old homestead, additional land to the north, and briefly, the corner lot. He had purchased the corner lot from Hezekiah Jackson (relationship unclear) and sold it to Samuel Jackson (relationship unclear). Nathaniel's sons, Nathaniel Jr. (cooper) and Henry Sr. (blacksmith) inherited land from their father, and Henry Sr. purchased the corner lot from Samuel. Nathaniel soon sold the land that he owned in this vicinity, leaving only Henry Jackson Sr. and his descendants on the property. This is the genealogy that we have focused on.

Henry Jackson Sr. married Huldah Holbrook in 1798 (Massachusetts Town and Vital Records, 1620-1988). Deed records (PCRD 184: 81) imply that he had three children, Henry Foster Jackson, Edwin Jackson, and Elizabeth Ann Jackson Bradford, and that Henry Jackson Sr. married again (to Rebecca Jackson) before he died in 1835 (PCRP case 11199). Unfortunately, many of the papers that one would expect in Henry Jackson Sr.'s probate file are not present. Only the document establishing estate administrators is listed in the volumes indexing individual probate documents (PCRP vol. 71: 358). Elizabeth Jackson Bradford moved to Kingston (PCRD 208: 225), but Henry F. Jackson and Edwin Jackson remained on the property at Middle and Carver Streets.

Henry F. Jackson seems never to have married and died intestate in 1868 (PCRP 11200). Based on his ages in the censuses, he was born ca. 1801. He appears in the 1850, 1855, 1860, and 1865 censuses (Table 3.5) as residing on Carver Street, with his profession alternately listed as a merchant and a blacksmith. His estate papers list his profession as merchant. The accounts of his personal estate include a long list of stock owned in railroad companies and bank shares, as well as real estate on Cole's Hill in the Pine Hills, and elsewhere in Plymouth. At the time of his death, he was the sole owner of the northern half of the house on the corner lot (purchased in 1863) and a partial owner of the southern half of the same house. It was Henry's death that prompted his brother Edwin to consolidate ownership of the whole parcel in 1869.

Edwin Jackson (ca. 1812-1887) married Judith Smith Stetson Jackson (1817-1905) in 1838, and they had three children: Elizabeth Ann Jackson (1842-1897), Henry H. Jackson (1846-1879), and Mary Ellen Jackson (1849-1853) (Jones 1908: 394). They lived in the southern half of the house on the corner lot. Edwin Jackson is listed variously on the censuses as a merchant, trader, and clerk. Judith Jackson outlived her husband and children, and remained in the house on Carver Street her whole life. She died in 1905 at age 89 (Massachusetts Death Records).

Edwin and Judith's three children all died relatively young. Mary died as a young child; Henry H. Jackson died, unmarried, before he reached 30, predeceasing his father. Elizabeth Jackson, who was known as Lizzie, died unmarried at age 55 in 1897. Her cause of death is listed as paralysis agitans (Massachusetts Death Records), a historical name for Parkinson's disease. The language in her father's will, written in 1879, suggests that she may have been unwell for some time. In his will, Edwin leaves his wife Judith as his sole heir and executor, stating "Having full confidence that my wife Judith S. Jackson will, at all times do what is just and right by our daughter Lizzie, I give to her the said Judith S. Jackson, all the property and estate of which I may die seized and possessed" (Massachusetts Wills and Probates, case 2920). Many members of the family are buried in Oak Grove Cemetery in Plymouth.

Fieldwork

Geophysical Survey, Georeferenced Maps, and Excavation Unit Placement

Prior to excavation, we georeferenced the historic maps that cover this parcel and traced the building footprints shown on them into the GIS database. As Figure 3.10 indicates, the largest difference between the maps was the east-west position of the building, with the 1885 Sanborn map placing the building considerably farther west

than the georeference of either the 1874 Beers of 1906 Sanborn. (NB: This depends greatly on what points are chosen to link the historic map to mapped space. The outlines shown here are based on points chosen for downtown Plymouth as a whole. Other figures in the report use points chosen for a more local area/section of the city.) This may be based in part on the difficulty of depicting this area, which is at the edge of a steep drop in elevation, in two dimensions. There was some variation in the north-south position, but in general this position was more consistent between the maps. The geophysical anomaly that we interpreted as the north wall of the building fell slightly north of any of the map georeferences. Georeferencing also made clear that the course of the street had been reshaped in the 1920s, placing part of the historic lot under modern Carver Street. Because of the variation among the historic maps, they could not be used alone to place excavation units targeting the building.

Geophysical investigations were performed on the Pilgrim Society Lot in 2015 (see Beranek et al 2016 for a discussion of methods and a longer presentation of the initial results). A combination of ground-penetrating radar (GPR) and frequency-domain electromagnetic (FDEM) surveys were conducted. A grid was established based on the Massachusetts State Plane coordinate system using a Topcon GPS and a total-station. At the Pilgrim Society Lot, the grid was laid out with the south-western 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, 20 cm apart, that were traversed during surveying. The geophysical investigation of the Pilgrim Society Lot yielded high-quality data.

The GPR survey showed a roughly rectangular area in several slices between 23 and 100 cm below the surface that contained many strong reflectors (Fig. 3.11). In the slice at 47 to 73 cmbs, these appear as multiple discrete, linear anomalies. Knowing the history of the lot, we interpreted this area as the cellar and foundation of the ca. 1800 house on the property (Fig. 3.12). Extending west

Figure 3.10. Initial georeference showing the outlines of the buildings on the Sanborn maps over the modern air photograph. The outlines shown here are based on points chosen for downtown Plymouth as a whole. Other figures in the report use points chosen for a more local area/section of the city.

of this area were two linear anomalies leading to two unknown features which we interpreted as possible pipes and cisterns, wells, or cesspools (Fig. 3.13). The other notable feature from the geophysical survey was an area in the northwest corner of the lot, away from any known buildings, that had a high value on the in-phase component of the FDEM survey (Fig. 3.14).

2016 Excavation Results

With the exception of EU1, which was placed to cross the north wall of the structure, our excavations deliberately focused on areas outside the duplex in order to see whether there were preserved deposits predating the 1802 house in the back or side yards. The geophysical survey and excavation on Cole's Hill illustrate the complimentary nature of geophysical and excavation data. The GPR survey on this lot was very successful in mapping anomalies that proved to be large features associ-

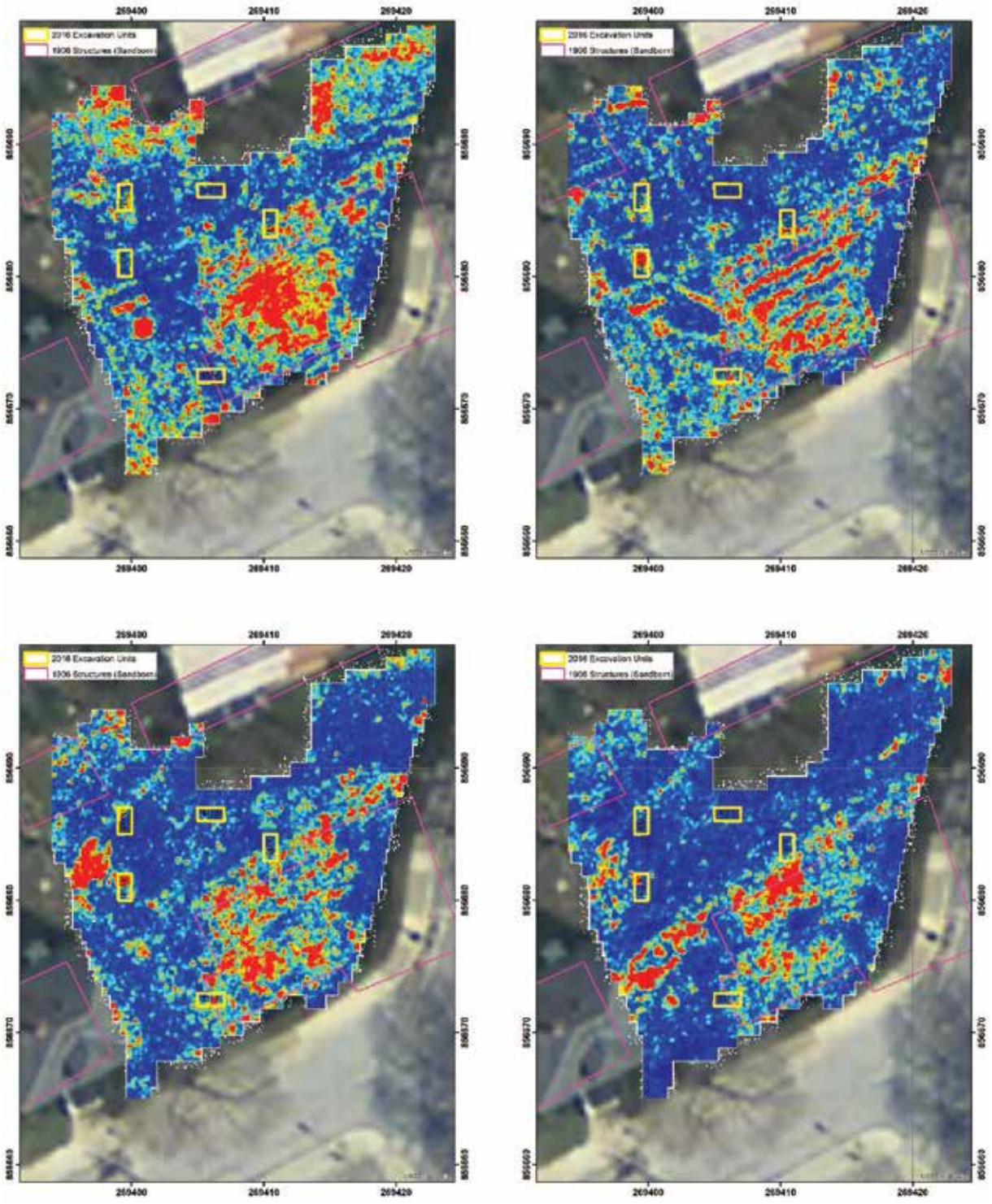


Figure 3.11. GPR slices at different depths: top) 23-50 cm and 47-73 cm; bottom) 70-100 cm and 97-125 cm. The excavation units are also shown, as is the outline of structure from the 1906 map for reference.

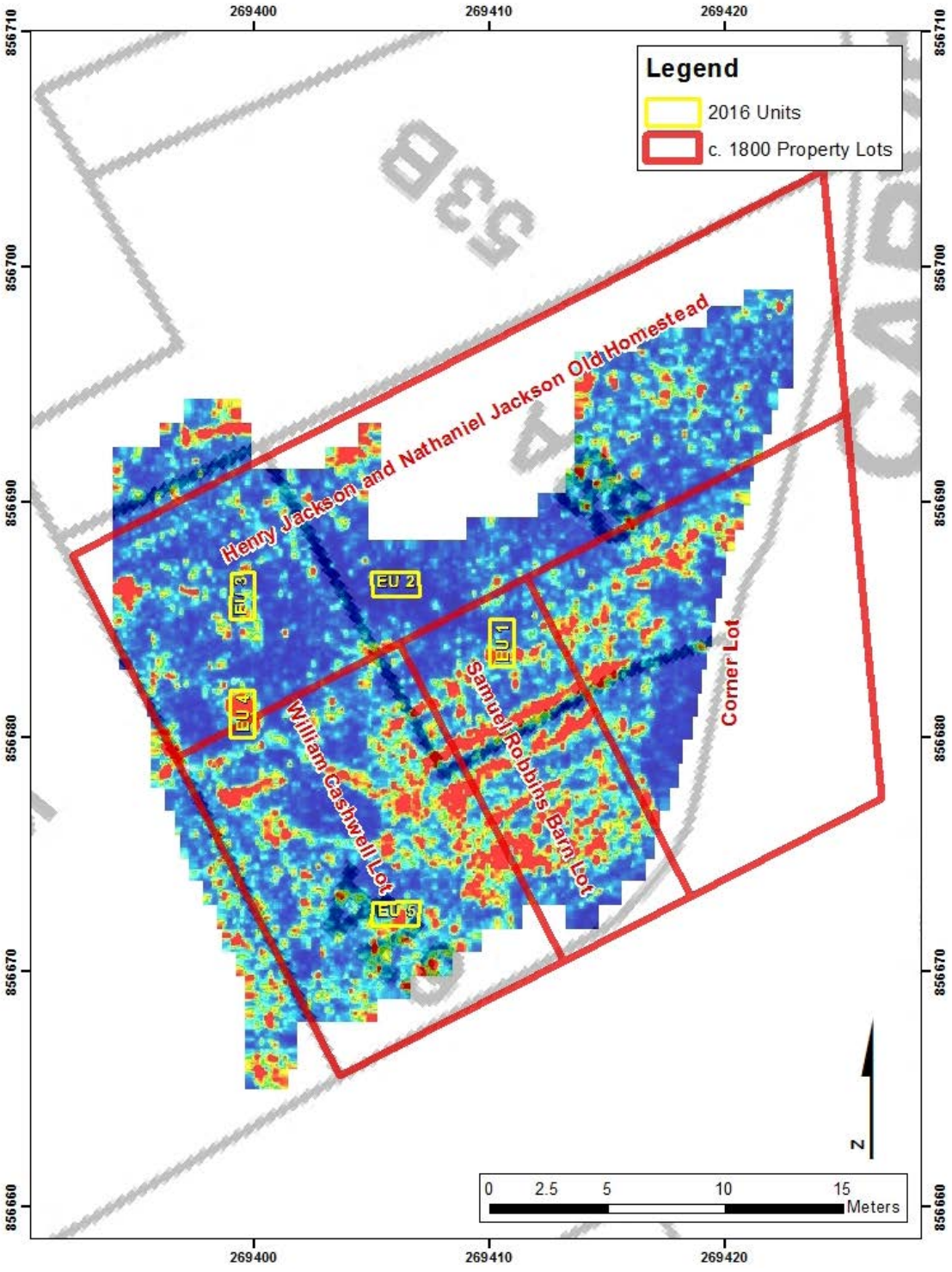


Figure 3.12. GPR survey and anomalies relative to the historic lot lines. Note that the anomalies associated with the foundation of the duplex fill the historic corner lot and the Samuel Robbins barn lot. Map by Jared Muehlbauer.

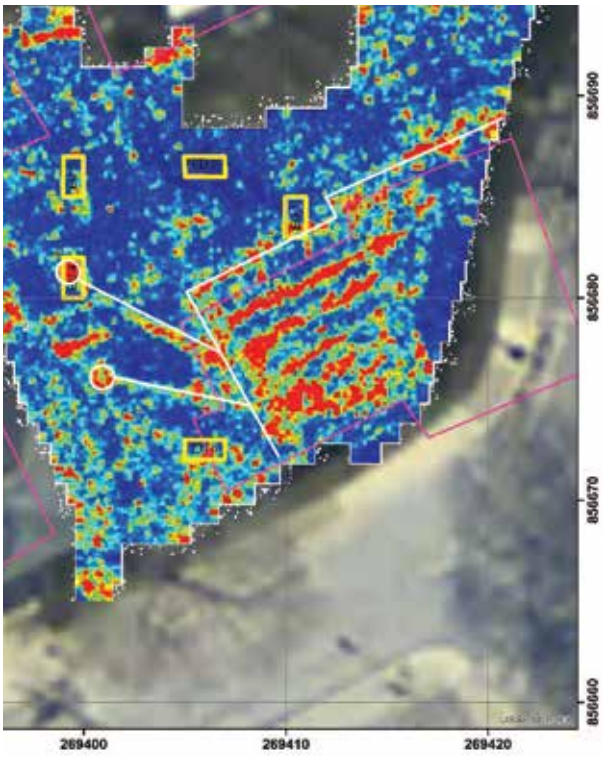


Figure 3.13. Detail of the 47-73 cm bs GPS slice with the reflectors that we interpreted as the house cellar, pipes, and cesspools highlighted in white.

ated with the 19th and early 20th-century house and utilities on the lot. Defining these through excavation alone would have been labor intensive and unnecessarily destructive to the archaeological record. The GPR data enabled us to place units very specifically, and the combination of GPR and excavation data makes it possible for us to map and understand these large features. Armed with this information, other units could more confidently be located outside of the 19th-century house to investigate the yard space and look for earlier deposits. These units were placed based on the absence of GPR reflectors both because we wanted to avoid the 19th-century structure and to make sure that our excavations were not unduly biased towards the kinds of materials that appear best in GPR surveys.

Collectively, the five 1 x 2 m excavation units on the Pilgrim Society Lot provided information about the ca. 1802 duplex (EU1) and its associated dry wells or cisterns (EU4), an earlier structure (EU5), kitchen trash middens associated with the 19th-century residents (EUs 2 and 5), and an unusual cache of intentionally buried personal items dating to the late 19th or early 20th-century (EU3). We did not find any intact Native strata or features, though flakes and tools were present in later contexts in almost every excavation unit. We also did not uncover any burials or human remains, despite the local tradition (repeated in many places) that Cole's Hill was the burial place for the English colonists who died during the first winter.

EU1

EU1 (1 x 2 m with the long axis north-south) was purposely placed in the central north portion of the lot, just southeast of the copse of trees, to intersect with the 19th-century duplex structure's north foundation wall, visible as a reflector in several slices of the GPR survey. We frequently use this method of placing a single unit to cross a long linear reflector, allowing us to test the deposits on both sides and to determine the nature of the anomaly causing the reflection. Here, the reflector did indicate the location of the wall of the house (see below). Also of note is that the general location of the house's cellar is also visible in the deepest bulk conductivity (C3) map of the FDEM data (Fig. 3.14). The GPR results plus a single excavation unit allowed us to be more specific about the house's location than any of the historic maps, thus making the remainder of our excavation, targeting the yard spaces, more efficient. This also confirmed which maps show the position of the north wall of the 19th-century duplex most accurately. EU1 illustrates both the construction and demolition of the structure that stood on the property from approximately 1800-1920 (or later). The presence of the dry-laid stone foundation, designated CXT531, provides a distinct exterior and interior of the demolished duplex, and was found to be in the location seen in the GPR reflector.

The topsoil was excavated as CXT501 and extended down approximately 10 cm. Underneath the sod, recovered artifacts included historic ceramics, shell, and modern trash. Removal of the topsoil revealed several areas of concentrated brick dust, dark brown compact soil in the northwest corner, and yellow/brown sandy soil in the southern 1/3 of the unit (CXTs 501, 505, and 506).

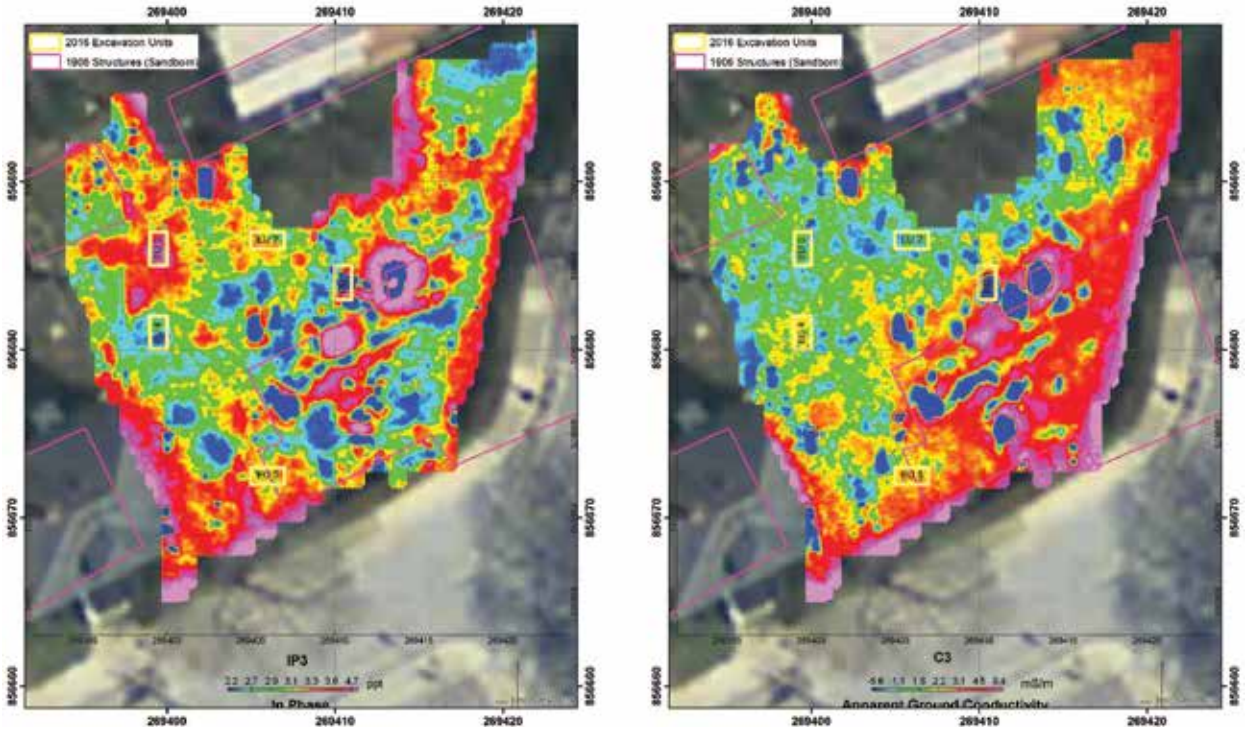


Figure 3.14. Results of the FDEM survey showing the deepest in-phase (IP3) component (left) and the deepest bulk conductivity (C3) readings (right).

The upper layers (CXTs 501, 505, and 506) consist of topsoil and deposits of brick dust related to the recent construction and landscaping of the new building on the adjacent lot constructed about 15 years ago.

Beneath these layers were deposits that related to the demolition of the building after 1920, including deposits of brick and plaster debris (CXT516) and re-landscaping of the lot in the mid-20th-century (CXT512). Artifacts recovered from these contexts include an 1813 Glasgow Phoenix Ironworks Company coin (Fig. 3.15), a rhyolite projectile point, rhyolite and quartz debitage, nails, buttons, pipe stems and bowls, a metal eyelet, and historic ceramics.

Beneath CXT512, the unit split into northern and southern sections, corresponding with the interior and exterior of the building. To the south, CXTs 517 and 518 lay over a dry laid foundation wall (CXT531; Fig. 3.16) and filled the area south of the wall, which would have been inside the cellar of the building. These deposits date to the time the building was demolished and include sheet plastic, hundreds of nails, historic ceramics, and a flat ferrous metal object (possibly a chimney damper or coal chute door). Once the foundation wall was exposed, we stopped removing the deposit inside the foundation. All further excavation took place in the northern part of the unit, outside the foundation wall. The foundation itself was a dry-laid stone foundation comprised of both large stones and cobbles, somewhat displaced during the building demolition; we did not remove any of the foundation stones. No coursing was visible. Excavation ceased before the bottom of the foundation was reached.

Outside the foundation, the deposits consisted of a historic ground surface and material deposited during construction or repair of the building. Running north and slightly west from the stone foundation was a stone drain (CXT539). Consisting of bricks, mortar, cobbles, split stones, and 10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy silt, the interior of the drain was partially mortared. Artifacts recovered from the drain include a case bottle base, whole clam shell, coal, and bone. Beneath the drain was

Figure 3.15. 1813 Glasgow Phoenix Ironworks Company coin, obverse and reverse. Photograph by Melody Henkel.

Figure 3.16. Displaced foundation stones of the cellar wall in EU1.

CXT537, a 10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown sandy silt, most likely part of the builders trench fill for construction or repair of the foundation. The context contained a large amount of brick, plaster, and mortar, as well as other architectural material. The context came down on at least two rows of coursed, mortared brick extending from the north wall of the unit towards, but not to, the stone foundation. This may have been part of a former bulkhead entrance. Because the safe limit of excavation was reached, the coursed brick was not further explored.

In sum, the northern part of EU1 seems to fall completely within the area excavated to build the foundation ca. 1802 or to make repairs to it in subsequent years, based on the presence of the contexts full of architectural rubble (CXT537) under a drain that ran between the foundation and the north wall of the excavation unit (CXT539). The coursed, mortared bricks may have been part of a cellar bulkhead entrance on the north side of the foundation (filled by CXT532, in the northeast corner of EU1), which would be consistent with the truncated historic ground surface (CXT530) found in the northwest corner of the unit.

One of the most interesting artifacts from this unit is an 1813 penny produced by the Phoenix Iron Works in Glasgow, Scotland (Fig. 3.15). Copper commercial coins such as this one were produced in late 18th-century England, then again in between 1810 and 1813. Bell (1964: xiii-xv) says that they were produced by companies to offset a shortage of hard currency in England that was temporarily relieved by official coinage issued in the early 19th-century. The continuing shift from a rural economy, where laborers were paid in kind, to an urban industrial economy, where they had to be paid in coin, exacerbated the currency shortage, prompting a number of industries to issue coins again ca. 1810. This practice was finally outlawed in 1817. These coins frequently depicted the company's industrial buildings or machinery. The Phoenix Iron Works coin (illustrated in Bell 1964: 140-141) depicts a range of factory buildings on the obverse and the figure of Justice on the reverse. English commercial coinage was reused in North America where the shortage of hard currency was also a problem. Lescovec (2016) found that a wide range of English tokens and forgeries were in use in mid-19th-century Canada. Whether this coin was used in Plymouth as coinage or carried here as a more personal token by an immigrant is not known.

EU2

EU2, 1 x 2 m, with the long axis running

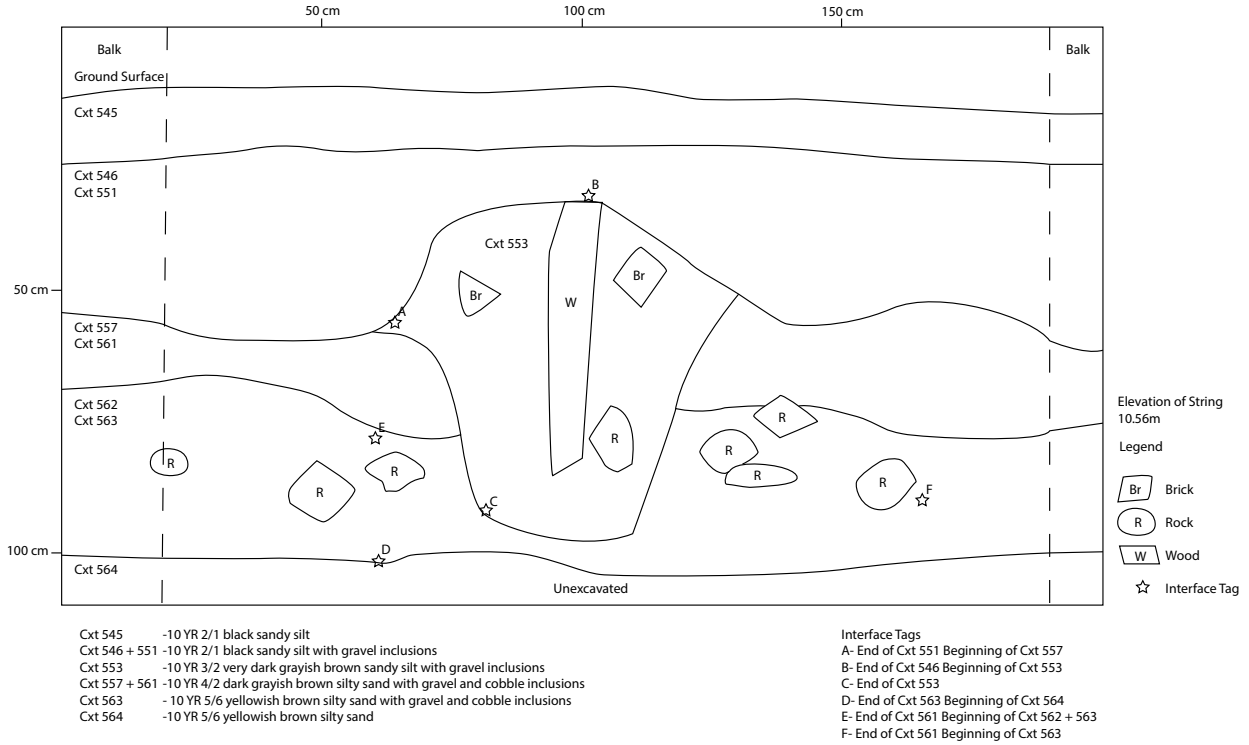


Figure 3.17. EU2 south profile.

Figure 3.18. Part of a pair of scissors from context 546 in EU2. Photograph by Melody Henkel.

east-west, was placed in the north-central area of the Cole's Hill lot, about two feet south of the southern rim of a copse of trees. Historically, EU2 would have been located on the Henry Jackson old homestead lot. This unit was placed purposely in the negative space (no reflectors) on the GPR results. EU2 contained a preserved, in situ wooden post, which was small and not load-bearing, probably from a clothes line, fence, or porch. No other features were present in the unit. In addition to the post and post hole (CXT553), the unit consisted of topsoil (CXT545) over a 30 cm thick, artifact rich midden layer (CXT546, 10YR 2/1 black sandy silt). Bone handled cutlery was also recovered. Below this were several strata with smaller numbers of historic artifacts (Fig. 3.17); these lower layers also contained lithic flakes and a projectile point (see below). We reached sterile subsoil at 91 cm below the surface.

Artifacts in the midden (CXT546) included pipe stems, nails, buttons, butchered animal bone, shell, a thimble and fragment of a pair of scissors (Fig. 3.18), and an array of historic ceramics (Fig. 3.19). The ceramic types of EU2 are presented in Table 3.10. This shows clearly that CXT546 contains most of the ceramic sherds (89%) in the unit. Whiteware, creamware, and pearlware are found in all of the strata (except CXT557 with only 3 sherds), and are the dominant types represented. There are a small number of earlier 18th-century types such as white salt glazed and Nottingham stoneware. This distribution suggests a deposition date after 1830 (based on the presence of whiteware and yellowware), but possibly not later than 1850 (based on the prevalence of pearlware).

Table 3.10. Ceramic ware types present in EU2.

Ware type	Cxt 545	Cxt 546	Cxt 551	Cxt 553	Cxt 557	Cxt 561		Total
Yellow Ware (1830-1940)	2	22						24
Rockingham (1830-1930)		1						1
Whiteware (1830-1900+)	10	317	2	3		1		333
Lusterware (1810-1840)				1				1
Canary Ware (1826-1940)		2						2
American Stoneware (1805-1920)	1							1
Pearlware (1800-1835)	14	387	36	20	3	4		464
Creamware (1762-1830)	19	264	12	11		2		308
Jackfield (1740-1800)		6	3					9
White Salt Glazed Stoneware (1720-1765)		7	2					9
Asbury (1725-1750)		2						2
Manganese Mottled (1700-1799)			1					1
Westerwald (1700-1775)		1						1
Porcelain (1685-1830)	1	30	3	1				35
Nottingham Stoneware (1683-1810)		1	1					2
Staffordshire Slipware (1660-1745)		2		2				4
Tin-Glazed (1628-1788)		2						2
Redware	2	221	6			3		232
Indeterminate Earthenware	3	52	3					58
Indeterminate Stoneware		8						8
Total in context	52	1325	69	38	3	10		1496
% in context	3.5	88.6	4.6	2.5	0.2	0.7		

Figure 3.19. Representative historic ceramics from context 546, EU2. Upper left: flow blue and blue transfer print; center: blue and green shell edged; lower left: planting pots; upper right: slip decorated and glazed redwares; center right: Nottingham stoneware, annular decorated creamware; lower right: Chinese porcelain. Photograph by Melody Henkel.

Associating these deposits with a particular household is not perfectly straightforward. This excavation unit is located on land that was historically part of the Henry Jackson old homestead (see above) and owned by members of the Jackson family until 1869. The old homestead structure was demolished sometime after 1817, meaning that this would have been an open area between the duplex on the corner lot and the next house to the north (not part of our parcel). In a dense urban area such as Plymouth, it is possible that either one of the neighboring households might have deposited trash in this open space. The deposit fits temporally well with the time when Richard Holmes and his family occupied the northern half of the duplex. Holmes bought the northern half of the house in 1817, and mortgaged it in 1835, at which point he still lived there. The Holmes family does

Figure 3.20. Cobbles along the dividing line between context 522 to the north and 523 to the south in EU3.

not appear in the 1850 census for this street, suggesting that they had moved by that point. In the 1830 census, the Holmes household consisted of six people (see Table 3.5), probably Holmes and his wife, two men in their 20s, and two young women between 10 and 20. Despite the fact that the Holmes family did not own the land north of the house, this would functionally have been their side yard, and it seems most likely that the artifacts were associated with them.

EU3

EU3 (1 x 2 m, long axis north-south) was placed in an area of Cole's Hill, where GPR data did not show any anomalies, but where there was a strong signal from the FDEM in-phase data indicative of a concentration of metal probably caused by pieces of slag in levels 2 and 3 (CXTs 508, 509). The upper three layers consisted of topsoil (CXT502) and two layers of fill with gravel and slag inclusions and a notably lower artifact density than the kitchen midden layers in EUs 2 and 5. Beneath these three layers that covered the whole unit, the unit was split into northern (CXT522) and southern (CXT523) contexts, with a concentration of cobbles along the dividing line (Figs. 3.20, 3.21). CXT523 in the south was the transition to subsoil, while CXT522 in the north proved to be a pit containing a cache of personal objects from the late 19th-century including a stack of two daguerreotypes and two ambrotypes in gilt leather cases, multiple pieces of jewelry, and several textile items. This intentionally buried cache is discussed in detail below.

Context 522: 19th-Century Memorial Cache, by Victoria Cacchione and Nadia Waski

A significant discovery in EU3 consisted of a cache comprised of one hundred artifacts all dating to the 19th-century. This particular find emerged within a dark brown soil located in the northern half of EU3 partially edged and capped by cobblestones running east to west (CXT522). The artifacts within CXT522 included items both of personal adornment and of textiles as well as some other small finds.

The first artifact to be excavated, an intact 19th-century glass irrigation syringe measuring 25 cm in length, emerged about 5 cm into the context. Located 3 cm below the syringe, a stack of four leather cases layered two by two with a braid of a woman's hair secured on top with a silk ribbon surfaced (Fig. 3.22). Of these individual leather cases, two contained daguerreotypes and two held ambrotypes (Fig. 3.23). Associated with these cases were one lone, small box hinge and six glass jewels of assorted colors: two clear, one light blue, one orange, and one light green (ca. 1861-1880). Around and beneath this group of photographs, a number of items of personal adornment emerged (see Appendix B). These objects included a fully intact leather belt and buckle stamped with a pat-

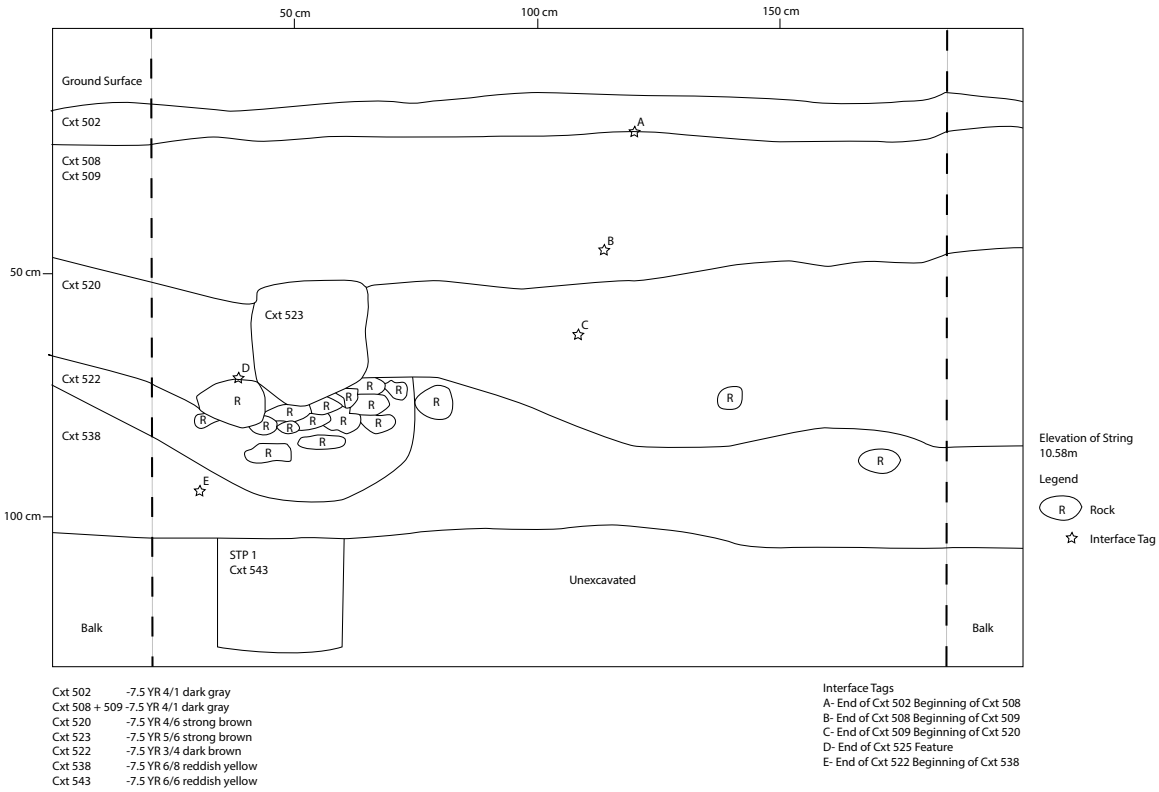


Figure 3.21. East wall profile of EU3, showing the intentionally dug pit containing the cache of personal objects (cxt 522).

Figure 3.22. Field view of the central collection of artifacts from the cache – the stack of ambrotypes and daguerreotypes, with a braid of hair on top. The belt buckle and coiled belt can be seen in the upper left with a black oval brooch below it and an ivory ring to the right.

ent date of December 15, 1885, excavated from the western corner of the north wall; one locket (ca. 1861-1901); a Etruscan Revival-style earring and brooch set (Fig. 3.24; ca. 1861-1880); a French Jet oval brooch (ca. 1861-1901); one anchor pin/charm (ca. 1847-1901); one shell cameo brooch (Fig. 3.25; ca. 1870-1880); one ivory brooch; and two ebony rings (ca. 1861-1901). Embedded in the north wall underneath the stack of daguerreotypes and ambrotypes, excavators also uncovered a double-sided silk blue and white cloth (Romero 2013).

Located on the south-west side of CXT522, archaeologists found a different organic material, bast fiber. This fabric was associated with a variety of artifacts that mainly related to sewing. These artifacts included a gold plated thimble, a bone object, and a number of mismatched buttons. The remaining artifacts consisted of a key attached to its key ring, an A. W. Faber graphite pencil (ca. 1867), a fountain pen, four pieces of a chatelaîne, and a small, embossed metal box (Montgomery Ward & Co. 1895).

The artifacts were not isolated to just the north and west walls; however, the archaeologists

Figure 3.23. Images from the excavated daguerrotypes and ambrotyes. Each image was under glass in a gilt and embossed leather case. Top: Daguerreotypes were popular in the 1840s-1860s. Portraits became more possible when exposure time decreased from 30 minutes to less than a minute by application of bromine to the plate. To the left is young girl in a gingham dress. To the right is an adolescent boy resting a hand on his leg. Bottom: As a photographic technology, ambrotypes became popular from 1854 to 1865, with an exposure time of less than 5 seconds (Bridgeman and Drury 1975: 89). To the left is the same young girl from the daguerreotype in a gingham dress. To the right is a woman. Photographs by Dennis Piechota.

Figure 3.24. This complete set of a brooch and earrings date during the mid-Victorian period (1861-1880), based on the tassel and fringe (Etruscan style) decoration (Romero 2013: 48).

Figure 3.25. Shell cameo of Venus, ca. 1870s-1880s. As shell cameos were quick and inexpensive to produce, they served as popular souvenirs from the Victorians' travels to Italy. The clasp, the degree of ornamentation, and the female subject's nose in profile all aid in determining the date of production (Gere and Rudoe 2010; Romero 2013). Photo credit: Dennis Piechota.

also discovered several more personal adornment items below the cobbles to the east. The artifacts unearthed near the cobbles included a small glass bottle, a pansy brooch (ca. 1880-1901), a rectangular French Jet tie pin (ca. 1861-1901), and a pair of spectacles encircled by layers of metal coils.

Back in the lab, under the direction of conservator Dennis Piechota, the authors mechanically cleaned the artifacts of soil matrix and applied archival consolidates, e.g., Paraloid B-72, to strengthen the artifacts too fragile and embrittled for normal handling. The daguerreotypes and ambrotypes were stabilized by specialists in photographic conservation at the Northeast Document Conservation Center (NDCC). After using conservation cleaning methods on what was a muddy, fibrous lump in the field, a woven double cloth was revealed. Looking under the microscope also made visible a silk composition that forms a tan and blue checkered pattern on one side and a solid blue on the other. An X-ray Fluorescence (XRF) analysis discovered a lead compound (Plumbi Carbonas) on the exterior and interior of the 19th-century irrigation syringe.

This deposit is being interpreted as a memorial cache possibly dedicated to mourning. While no direct parallels to a deposit of this sort have been identified, the Victorian age had a highly developed set of mourning rituals that included designated material types for jewelry and clothing (Bury 1991; Gere and Rudoe 2010; Hallam and Hockey 2001; Romero 2013; Vookles and Levine 1986). French Jet, ebony, and ivory were most often associated with mourning wear (Cooper and Battershill 1972). Wearing black jewelry in and out of mourning became popular during the mid-Victorian period (1861-1880) when the death of Prince Albert and the beginning of the American Civil War brought an end to the Romantic period (Romero 2013). This corresponds to the French Jet brooch, ivory carved floral brooch, and two ebony rings included in the cache (Fig. 3.26). The ebony rings found in this cache measure in two different sizes, indicating that either they belonged to two separate people or an individual wore them on two different fingers. As ebony was a popular material for mourning wear, it can be inferred that they were possibly worn during a period of mourning (Hesse 2007). In addition to black jewelry, Victorian era mourning practices also adopted sentimental jewelry. Examples (Fig. 3.27) from the Cole's Hill cache include the anchor pin (representing hope, often associated with a heart and cross for charity and faith, respectively) and the pansy

Figure 3.26. Jewelry that may be associated with mourning. A) French jet, or black glass, is an imitation of jet found in jewelry of the middle and working classes. Wearing black jewelry in and out of mourning became popular during the mid-Victorian period (1861-1880). B) That these rings are made of ebony, a popular material for mourning wear, suggests they were possibly worn during a period of mourning (Hesse 2007). C) Carved ivory brooch and detail. Photo credit: Dennis Piechota.

brooch (indicating remembrance) (Bury 1991; Cooper 1972; Hinks 1991; Peters 2005; Romero 2013).

The discovery of these and other artifacts associated with three underlying organic materials in distinct locations within the context leads us to believe that these items were purposefully placed in this area of the yard, perhaps in an act of mourning. In addition, the stack of daguerreotypes and ambrotypes was wrapped in paper and topped with the braid of blonde hair prior to deposition. The coiled belt in the corner of the north wall also supports this interpretation of careful, intentional placement. The lack of rodent disturbance within this context indicates that the artifacts maintained their original position. Given the terminus post quem (TPQ) of 1885 from the belt buckle, and the terminus ante quem (limit before which) of 1920 when the house was demolished due to eminent domain, the date range for deposition is 1885-1920. These combined factors imply that the act of depositing these artifacts occurred during a single

Figure 3.27. Sentimental jewelry, a pansy pin and an anchor pin.


Figure 3.28. Measuring the interior dimensions of the cess pool in EU4.

event. In addition, the evidence for the intentional breakage of several of the artifacts including the key, the metal chatelaine fobs, and the double-sided silk fabric, all support the notion of this as a cache of mourning.

Documentary research has produced deeds and genealogical records on families living adjacent and within the lot. The cache's location in the backyard of the southern half of the building on Cole's Hill, points to the family of Judith Smith (Stetson) Jackson (Aug. 1, 1871- Nov. 16, 1905) and Edwin Jackson (Oct. 1812- March 8, 1887). Based on the inferred age and genders of the individuals in the daguerreotypes and ambrotypes are most likely of the Jackson family members: Elizabeth (Lizzie) A. Jackson (Aug. 15, 1842-Sept. 1, 1897), Henry H. Jackson (Dec. 18, 1846-May 26, 1877), and Mary E. Jackson (July 21, 1849-July 19,1853).

EU4

EU4 (1 x 2 m) was placed to investigate one of the two circular anomalies in the GPR data along the west side of the property, each apparently connected to a linear reflector running from the foundation of the house. The initial hypothesis was that these were dry wells or cisterns, one connected to the side of the house, located about 50 cm below the surface. EU4 confirmed the presence of the circular feature at about 47 cm below depth. The dry, sandy topsoil (7.5 YR 4/2) quickly changed to a gravel fill layer (7.5 YR 4/3) at about 15 cmbd. This sandy-silt layer with gravel inclusions contained a mixture of small fragments of refined earthenware. As we reached the end of this level, a concentration of non-uniform cobbles appeared in the unit's southwestern section.

Beneath the cobbles were large slabs of slate and other stone with voids between and under them, indicating that the feature below had not been filled when it fell out of use. Upon removing a few pieces of slab covering the shaft opening, only a thin opening spread the width of the unit revealed the interior (Fig. 3.28). Measuring from the cover to the bottom, we believe the shaft is 160

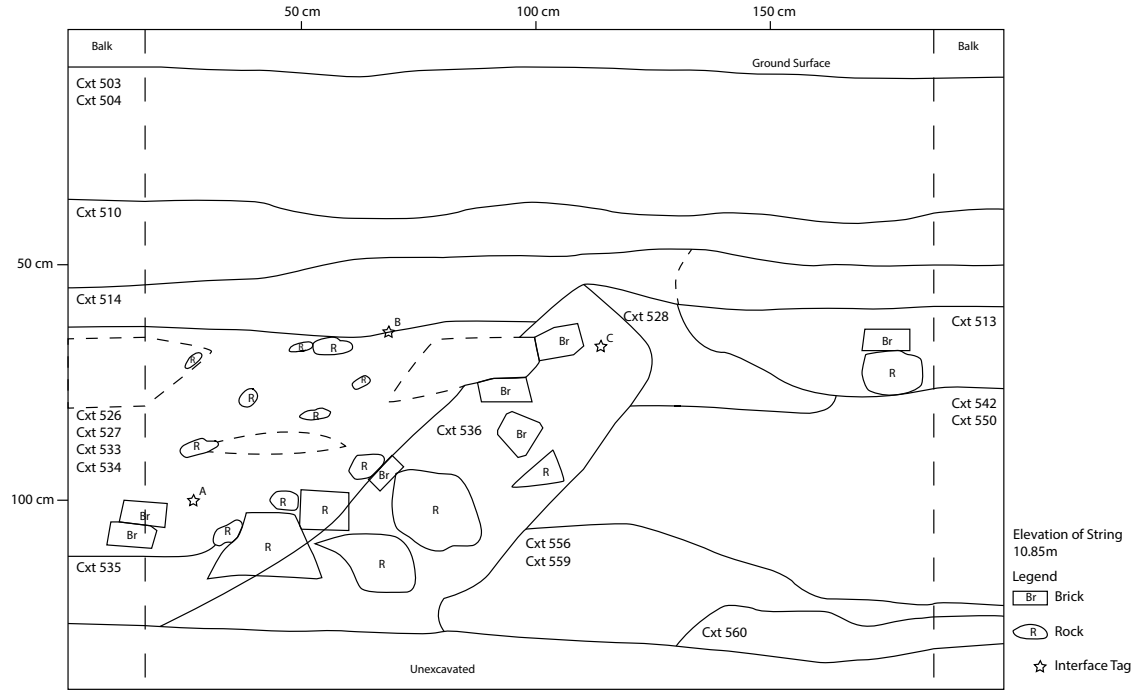


Figure 3.29. Profile drawing and photograph of the south wall of EU5.

cm deep; there may be fill layers at the bottom, but there was no way to safely investigate the interior except visually. The shaft is estimated in total to measure 52 cm from north to south, 138 cm east to west. The sides consisted of dry laid stones, and there was a pipe present in the south wall (running toward the former duplex). With these measurements, it is most likely the shaft is oval shaped. Deeds from 1869 refer to cesspools, likely these features. When the house was demolished the northern cesspool was simply abandoned and not filled. The same is likely true of the similar feature associated with the other side of the duplex. The stone slab that caps the shaft in EU4 is cracking, and the ground on the west side of the yard should not be used for heavy equipment while these large voids remain open below ground. Based on the fact that these are located on land not acquired by the Jacksons until 1843, they represent a post-1843 improvement to the duplex. Systematic testing might have encountered one of these features, though probably not both. Again, GPR survey and a single excavation unit proved to be a very efficient way to learn about and interpret the property's waste and water management system. Getting a comparable amount of information by excavation alone would have entailed much more time, likely without providing much additional information.

EU5

EU5 (1 x 2 m, long axis east-west) was placed behind the duplex on the corner lot. The GPR was crucial in placing this unit. There was a 15 m discrepancy between where the various geophysical surveys and historic maps placed the rear wall of the duplex. Thus, we could not have used the maps alone to confidently place a unit outside of the house's cellar. EU5 sits on the historic Cashwell parcel (Fig. 3.2), which the Jackson's purchased in 1843. Davis (1899: 184) says this lot was the site of the Caswell house built by Benjamin Goodwin

Table 3.11. Ceramic ware types present in EU5.

Ware type	Topsoil (503,504)	Cap 2 (510)	Cap 3 (514)	Basement Fill (526, 527, 533, 534, 535)	Architectural Slump (536)	Yard (513, 528, 542, 549, 550, 556, 559, 560)	Total
Yellow Ware (1830-1920)	10						10
Whitware (1820-1900+)	37	1		2	2	1	43
Lusterware (1810-1840)					1		1
Pearlware (1782-1835)	155	28	4	5	3	1	196
Creamware (1762-1830)	202	15	5	7	7	1	237
Jackfield (1740-1800)		1		1			2
White Salt Glazed (1720-1805)	19	11	2	5	1	2	40
Whieldon Ware (1740-1770)	1		1	1			3
Manganese Mottled (1700-1799)	8	1		1			10
Westerwald (1700-1775)	2						2
Porcelain (1685-1830)	10	4		1	1		16
Nottingham (1683-1810)	2	2					4
North Devon (1675-1760)				2			2
Buckley (1650-1800)		1					1
Staffordshire Slipware (1660-1745)	7	2		2			11
Tin Glazed (1628-1788)	15	1		7	2		25
Redware	99	32	6	10	2	9	158
Imdeterminate Earthenware	3		1	2		2	8
Indeterminate Stoneware	1	2		2	1		6
Total	571	101	19	48	20	16	775

(in the 18th-century, but no date specified) and that "when the Caswell house was taken down it was bought by Henry F. Jackson, and added again to the corner lot."

EU5 located the edge of a filled cellar, visible in the GPR (see above) which probably is the remains of the Cashwell house. Filling the eastern part of the unit were layers of demolition debris including bricks, mortar, plaster, and large architectural stones. These different layers of fill and debris were excavated separately based on their color and inclusions, but can all be grouped as cellar fill (CXTs 525, 526, 527, 533, 534, 535). They sat against CXT536, a clay rich slump that contained additional large stones (Fig. 3.29). It seems that all of these contexts fill a relatively steep-sided cut, probably the cellar of the Cashwell house. Demolition debris continued below the limit of safe excavation, so we did not reach the bottom of this fill deposit or the possible cellar floor. To the west was a thin buried ground surface with some planting and post holes over subsoil. Covering the filled cellar was a kitchen trash midden (CXTs 504, 510) probably associated with the residents of the southern half of the duplex (the Jackson family) although it may be redeposited trash from the residents of the Cashwell house. The twenty-two contexts excavated in this unit were grouped into five analytical units (Fig. 3.29) topsoil and two capping layers (CXTs 503, 504, 510, 514), cellar fill (CXTs 526, 527, 533, 534, 535), architectural slump where the cellar wall had been (CXTs 536), the yard outside the cellar (CXTs 528, 542, 549, 550, 556, 559, 560), and a chimney collapse feature (CXTs 513).

The midden in the upper layers contains a

Figure 3.30. Possible 17th-century artifacts from the filled cellar in EU5; a fragment of a diamond paned window, lead window came, fragments of a gravel tempered baluster jar, a piece of Staffordshire slipware, and case bottle fragments. Photograph by Melody Henkel.

large number of animal bone (n=349; includes birds, fish, and mammals) and a range of other domestic material. The ceramic types are shown in Table 3.11. Although all of the layers contain some whiteware, only the upper strata contain a significant number of fragments (38 of 672 sherds), and even those layers are dominated by creamware and pearlware, suggesting that this trash, although deposited after 1820, contains primarily material from the first two decades of the 19th-century. As a whole, the unit contains some of the oldest historic period material from the site. Roughly 11% of the total number of ceramic sherds come from ware types dating to the mid-18th-century (such as Jackfield type, white salt glazed and Nottingham stoneware, manganese mottled, and Staffordshire slip ware). Below the topsoil, 25% of the sherds come from these types. There was a piece of transfer printed pearlware found at the bottom of the cellar fill, indicating that the filling did not begin until the 19th-century, but the cellar fill also had two fragments of a North Devon gravel tempered baluster jar, case bottle fragments, a piece of diamond paned window glass, and window leads, all of which might be 17th or early 18th-century artifacts (Fig. 3.30). The glass and window leads suggest that the Cashwell house had diamond pane casement windows. The basement fill (CXT535) also contains some pieces of blacksmithing slag, material evidence of the blacksmith shop of the corner lot mentioned in ca. 1800 deeds. Many of these contexts contained brick, mortar, and plaster that could be analyzed for additional details about the structure of the Cashwell house.

EU5 was not placed to test any specific GPR reflectors, although there are some non-patterned strong reflectors visible in some of the slices. During excavation, we were able to determine that the reflector visible on the 47-73 cmbs slice corresponds to a deposit of clay and displaced foundation stones slumped against the inside wall of the filled cellar. Knowing this, we went back to the GPR-slice data and were able to trace the outline of this cellar which seems to be truncated by an expanded cellar under the duplex (Fig. 3.31), and was clearly filled and sealed over while the duplex was still in use.

Native Lithics, by Annie Greco

Because all of the Native lithic material recovered in 2016 was in historic period contexts, the whole collection will be considered together, as material likely displaced from an earlier Native site at this location. The lithic assemblage from Cole's Hill includes 421 items, which consist of 18 cobbles/pebbles, 177 fragments of shatter, 214 flakes, and 12 stone tools (Table 3.12). Although nine different materials are represented (Table 3.13), 95% of the assemblage is quartz. Materials include quartz (95%), gray rhyolite (1.2%), and hornfels, red rhyolite, PA yellow jasper, Ramah

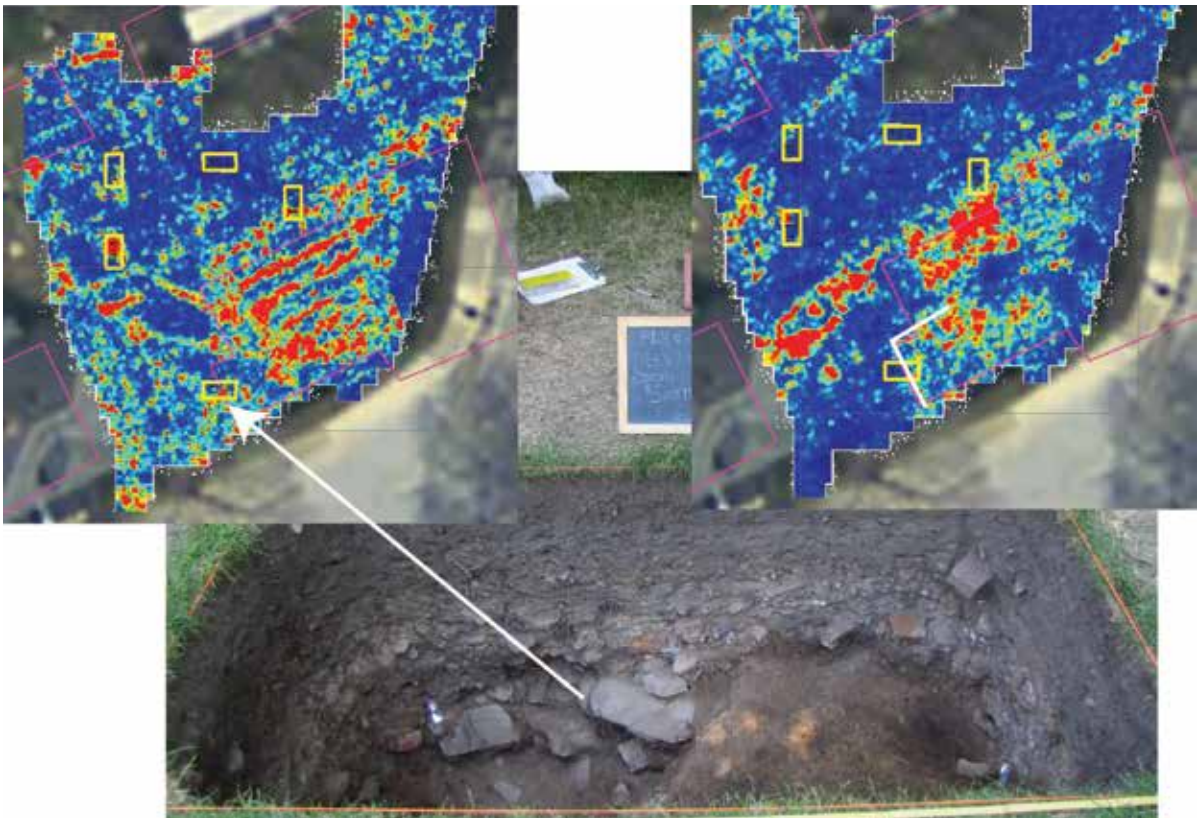


Figure 3.31. Edge of a filled cellar in EU5 with the 47-73 cm bs GPR slice (left) and 97-125 cm slice (right) with the edge of the cellar outlined in white.

Table 3.12. Lithics from Cole's Hill by form and excavation unit.

Unit	Cobbles/ Pebbles	Cores	Shatter	Flakes	Tools	Total	% Total	% Total excluding shatter
1	4	0	38	19	2	63	15%	9%
2	2	0	57	56	2	117	28%	26%
3	3	0	17	28	2	50	12%	13%
4	0	0	14	9	0	23	5%	4%
5	9	0	51	102	6	168	40%	48%
Total	18	0	177	214	12	421	100%	100%

chert, ballast flint, blue hills gray rhyolite, and Saugus or PA red jasper (≤1% each). The twelve stone tools consist of 7 small triangular points, 2 small stemmed points, and 3 were left untyped because they are broken (Fig. 3.32). All of the stone tools were made from quartz except for two of the small triangular points, which are gray rhyolite. EU5 alone contributed 40% of the lithic assemblage, 48% if shatter and cobbles are excluded. The 6 stone tools from EU5 include 1 untyped, 1 small stemmed point, and 4 small triangular points; all were made from quartz. No Native ceramics were discovered at Cole's Hill.

Binzen and Donta's excavations recovered 423 Native lithics, made of quartz, quartzite, rhyolite, and chert (2002: 37-38), noting that the majority were quartz. The predominance of quartz is similar to our 2016 assemblage. We also identi-

Table 3.13. Lithic materials found at Cole's Hill, 2016. Analysis by Annie Greco.

Material	Cobbles/ Pebbles	Shatter	Flakes	Tools	Total	% Total	% Total excluding shatter, cobbles/pebbles
Ballast Flint	1	0	2	0	3	0.7%	0.9%
Blue Hills Gray Rhyolite	0	0	1	0	1	0.2%	0.4%
Gray Rhyolite	0	0	3	2	5	1.2%	2.2%
Hornfels	0	0	3	0	3	0.7%	1.3%
PA Yellow Jasper	0	0	4	0	4	1.0%	1.8%
Quartz	17	177	196	10	400	95.0%	91.2%
Ramah Chert	0	0	1	0	1	0.2%	0.4%
Red Rhyolite	0	0	3	0	3	0.7%	1.3%
Saugus or PA Red Jasper	0	0	1	0	1	0.2%	0.4%
Total	18	177	214	12	421	100%	100%

Figure 3.32. Projectile points from Cole's Hill; material is quartz except where specified. Top (left to right): rhyolite small triangular point from EU1, cxt 512; small stemmed point from EU5, cxt 527; rhyolite small triangular point from EU2, cxt 551; broken point from EU1, cxt 521. Bottom: small triangular points; two from EU5, cxt 504; two from EU5, cxt 510; EU3, cxt 508. Not shown: possible point tip from EU2, cxt 551; and possible point fragments from EU5, cxt 510 and EU3, cxt 508. Photograph by Melody Henkel.

fied rhyolites and hornfels, as well as flakes from more distant sources such as Pennsylvania yellow and red jaspers and a single piece that appears to be Ramah chert. (Ramah chert is from Labrador, Canada, and is not otherwise known from Massachusetts sites, although it does appear on sites in Maine (Bourque 2004). We made this identification by comparing the artifact to samples from Barbara Luedtke's collection of sourced lithic samples, and our identification was corroborated by Joe Bagley. Additional inspection would be needed to confirm this identification.) Like the 2016 excavations, the UMass Amherst excavations also recovered Small Stemmed and Triangular projectile points. Binzen and Donta (2002: 40) interpret this site as spanning the Late Archaic to Late Woodland periods (4000-500 years BP), with a possible Contact period occupation as well. Our identification of lithics from distant sources suggest occupation in the Middle Woodland period, and does not rule out the longer occupation period suggested by Binzen and Donta (2002).

Chapter 4: Interim Results from Burial Hill

Introduction

Burial Hill has been the focus of our most intensive geophysical archaeological investigations in Plymouth, with ground multiple penetrating radar surveys, beginning in 2013, and excavations beginning in 2014 (Beranek et al. 2015, 2016). In 2016, we conducted additional geophysical survey at two locations on Burial Hill and excavated 8 units (EUs) on Burial Hill and 1 in Town Square.

We will be returning to this area during the 2017 field season, in some cases opening adjacent units that contain continuations of the features and deposits excavated in 2016. For this reason, this is presented as an interim report and interpretations may change following additional work. Several specialized analyses are still in progress; this report presents the interpretations and results as of May 1, 2017.

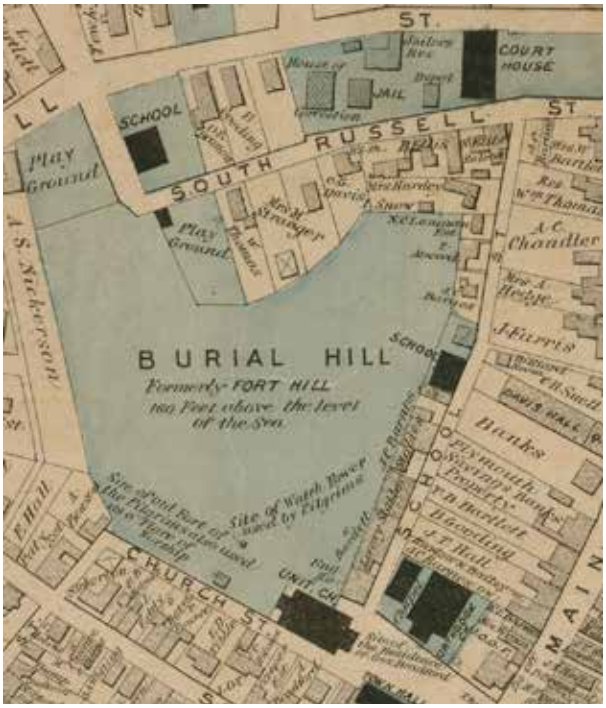


Figure 4.1. Section of the Beers map of 1874 showing Burial Hill.

Background History

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. 4.1), 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. 4.2). 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. The removal of these buildings created an open grassy area along School Street that gradually rises moving west up Burial Hill. One of the historic features of this area that is still standing is a partially above ground crypt building, constructed in 1833 (Fig. 4.3). Headstones for marked burials start about 20 m (60 ft) from the current edge of School Street. For more detailed history of the broader project area, see Beranek et al. 2016: 5-18.

The 2016 excavation units were located

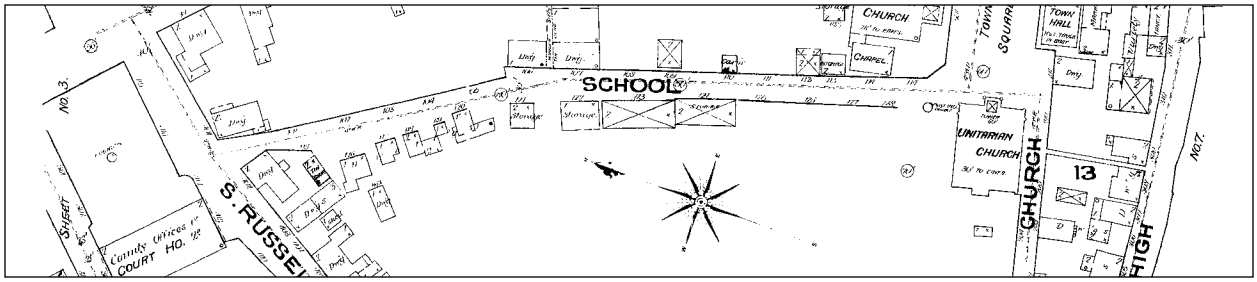


Figure 4.2. The 1885 Sanborn map showing the south end of School Street.

behind the 1765 school and Leach's buildings and both east and west of the crypt. A single unit (EU26) was placed along the southern boundary of Burial Hill, along Church Lane. A single unit was also placed in the traffic island in Town Square. All of these units were on land that has been owned by the town since some point during the 17th century. Town Square has been understood as being at or near the original crossroad established in the colonial settlement, and like the land along Church Lane, has been Town land since that time. The Engine House/1765 school lot, 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 (Fig. 4.3; Davis 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.

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 (Fig. 4.3). 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, 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).

Previous Work

This summer's fieldwork built on work carried out over the last several years. In the summer of

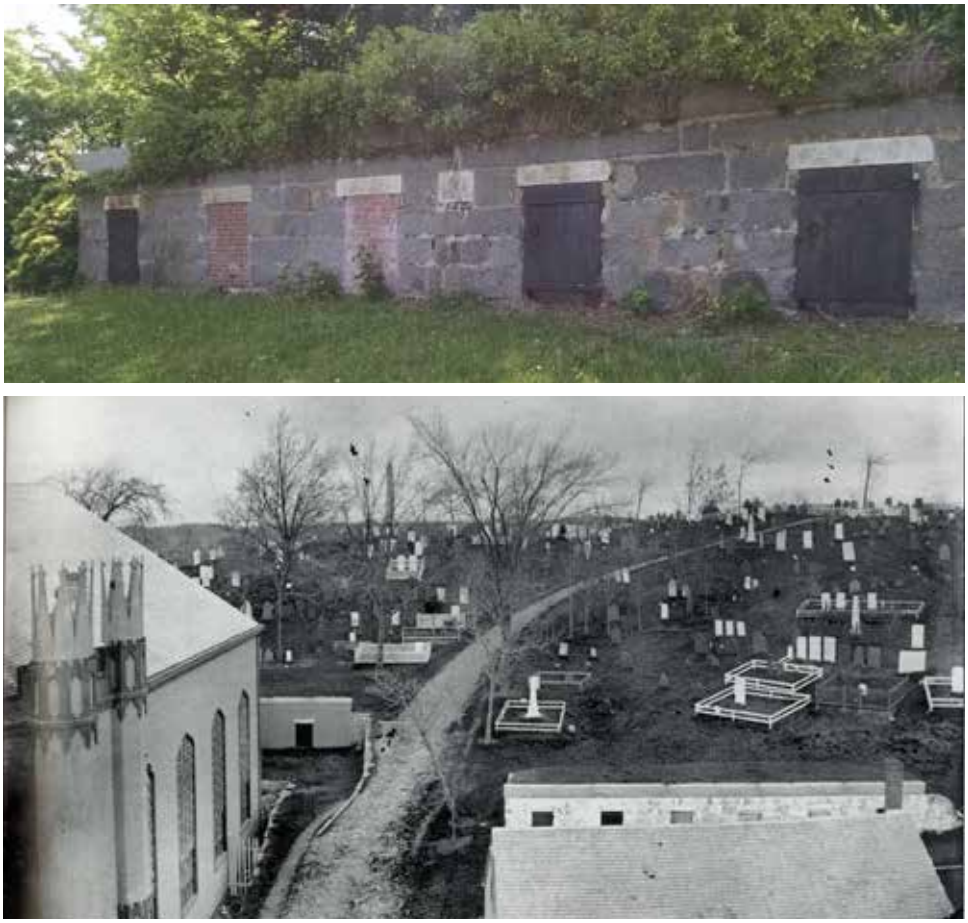


Figure 4.3. The 1833 crypt, or Town Tombs, on Burial Hill in a modern photograph and a historic view (ca. 1870) showing the crypt and the roof of the school building (Baker 2002: 79).

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. Several of the illustrations 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

Table 4.1. 2016 unit names and locations, Burial Hill and Town Square.

Unit name	NE corner coordinates	Size	Contexts	Comments
EU17	E269216.5, N856485.5	2 x 2 m	254, 256, 258, 260, 261, 262, 264, 265, 268, 269, 270, 312, 321, 322, 323, 325	Adjacent to EU14 from 2015; contiguous with EUs 21, 24
EU19	E269203.6 N856496	1 x 2 m N-S	251, 253, 257, 272	Placed to test geophysical anomaly that proved to be geological
EU20	E269203.8 N856481	1 x 2 m N-S	252, 255, 259, 263, 280, 289, 301, 302, 303	West of crypt; produced concentration of 17th-c. artifacts but no features
EU21	E269214.5, N856485.5	1 x 2 m N-S	271, 274, 278, 279, 283, 284, 305, 316	Contiguous with EUs 17, 24
EU22	E269206 N856492	1 x 2 m N-S	273, 278, 277, 285, 291, 296	Placed to test west wall of crypt
EU23	E269268.1 N856479.8	1 x 1 m		In Town Square; oriented off grid
EU24	E269215.5, N856486.5	1 x 2 m E-W	287, 290, 292, 295, 297, 300, 305, 316, 308, 209, 310	Contiguous with EUs 17, 21
EU25	E269205 N856490	1 x 2 m N-S	304, 311, 314	NE corner adjacent to SW corner of EU22
EU26	E269170.7 N856425.2	1 x 2 m E-W	315, 317, 318, 319, 320	Along Church Lane; oriented off grid

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.

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, which provides outlines of buildings and names their owners, and the 1885 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 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. We also carried out detailed deed research on the parcels along School Street to understand their 18th through 20th-century histories (Beranek et al. 2015, 2016)

Finally, we were able to use the results of the 2014 and 2015 fieldwork (Figs. 4.4 and 4.5; Beranek et al. 2015, 2016) to help us make decisions about where to excavate in 2016. The 2014 excavations showed that the 19th-century buildings cut deeply into the hillside, meaning that no earlier deposits were preserved under the buildings or inside their footprints. The 2014 excavations also did not yield a significant number of 17th or early 18th century artifacts 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 and tried to place most of the excavation units outside the footprints of the 19th-century buildings. The 2015 excavations located an intact section of a Native stone tool making workshop on a steeply sloping section of Burial Hill (EU11) and also identified the back (west) edge of the cut in the hillside made when constructing and demolishing the 1765 school (EU14/18). This area had a slightly higher concentration of 17th-century artifacts than we had located previously, and there

was a possible early colonial trench feature just west of the cut. The 2015 excavations (EUs 13, 15, and 16) also indicated that north of the 1765 school, behind the Leach stable building, construction, demolition, or landscaping activities extended well west of the back wall of the building, destroying any earlier features between the 1833 crypt and the Leach stable.

2016 Fieldwork and Results

In 2016, we conducted additional geophysical survey at two locations on Burial Hill and excavated 8 units (EUs) on Burial Hill and 1 in Town Square (Figs. 4.5 and 4.6; Table 4.1). The geophysical surveys were placed to cover areas where there were no standing headstones, but situated so that they extended into the areas of marked burials in order to accurately determine the limits of the burials, both marked and unmarked. One of the surveys was along Church Lane, on the section of Burial Hill that sits behind a retaining wall above the lane. The data from this survey were processed during the field season, and we placed one excavation unit (EU26) in the area it had covered. The second survey was in an area north of Church Lane, south of the path that rises from Town Square past the First Parish Church. No excavation units were placed in this survey area, and the results are still being processed. Artifact catalogs for all units are presented in Appendix C.

Geophysical Survey Methods and Coverage by Brian Damiata

The geophysical investigations at Plymouth in 2016 focused on the southern part of Burial Hill. Two ground-penetrating radar (GPR) surveys were conducted. The first survey was located along the boundary of Burial Hill and Church Street (site 1), and covered a rectangular area of 10 × 29 m (Fig. 4.6). The second survey was located directly to the east of the "Brass Cannon" monument (site 2), and covered an irregularly shaped area of approximately of 12 × 15 m (Fig. 4.7). The objective of the surveying was to find suitable locations for possible test pits that would avoid encountering potentially unmarked burials. As a compliment to the GPR work, time-domain reflectometry (TDR) measurements of the soil were made. These measurements were used to help determine the radar-wave velocity, which is a parameter that is needed to convert raw data in the form of two-way travel time of reflections into actual depth sections.

A relative grid was established at Church Lane. In general, when feasible, it is preferable for geophysical transects to be oriented perpendicular to the long dimension of the intended target (i.e., burial shafts). In this part of Burial Hill, the graves are oriented parallel to the prevailing topographic slope and the grid was established accordingly. For incorporation into GIS, the Massachusetts State Plane coordinates of the corners of the grid were determined using a Topcon GPS and total station. At the second survey location, the topographic slope is approximately east-west; thus, this grid was conveniently oriented along the cardinal directions of the state plane system. For both grids, a fiberglass measuring tape was used to place color-coded PVC flags at integer-meter positions along the starting and ending baselines, with every even meter, odd meter, 5 m, and 10 m location having a specific color.

The GPR surveys were performed using a Malå X3M system that was equipped with a 500 MHz antenna. Data were collected at a vertical scan interval of approximately 0.02 m along parallel contiguous transects that were separated by either 0.2 m. The collection of data was guided by stretching a fiberglass measuring tape between the color-coded flags along the baselines. 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 (i.e., starting and ending at the same baselines throughout the survey). For site 1, 111 radar profiles were collected and approximately 1,310 linear meters (4,310 linear feet) were traversed for the survey. For the site 2, a total of 77 radar profiles were collected and approximately 790 linear meters (2,600 linear feet) were traversed for the survey.

The data were processed using GPR-Slice software (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 profiles (radargrams). On these

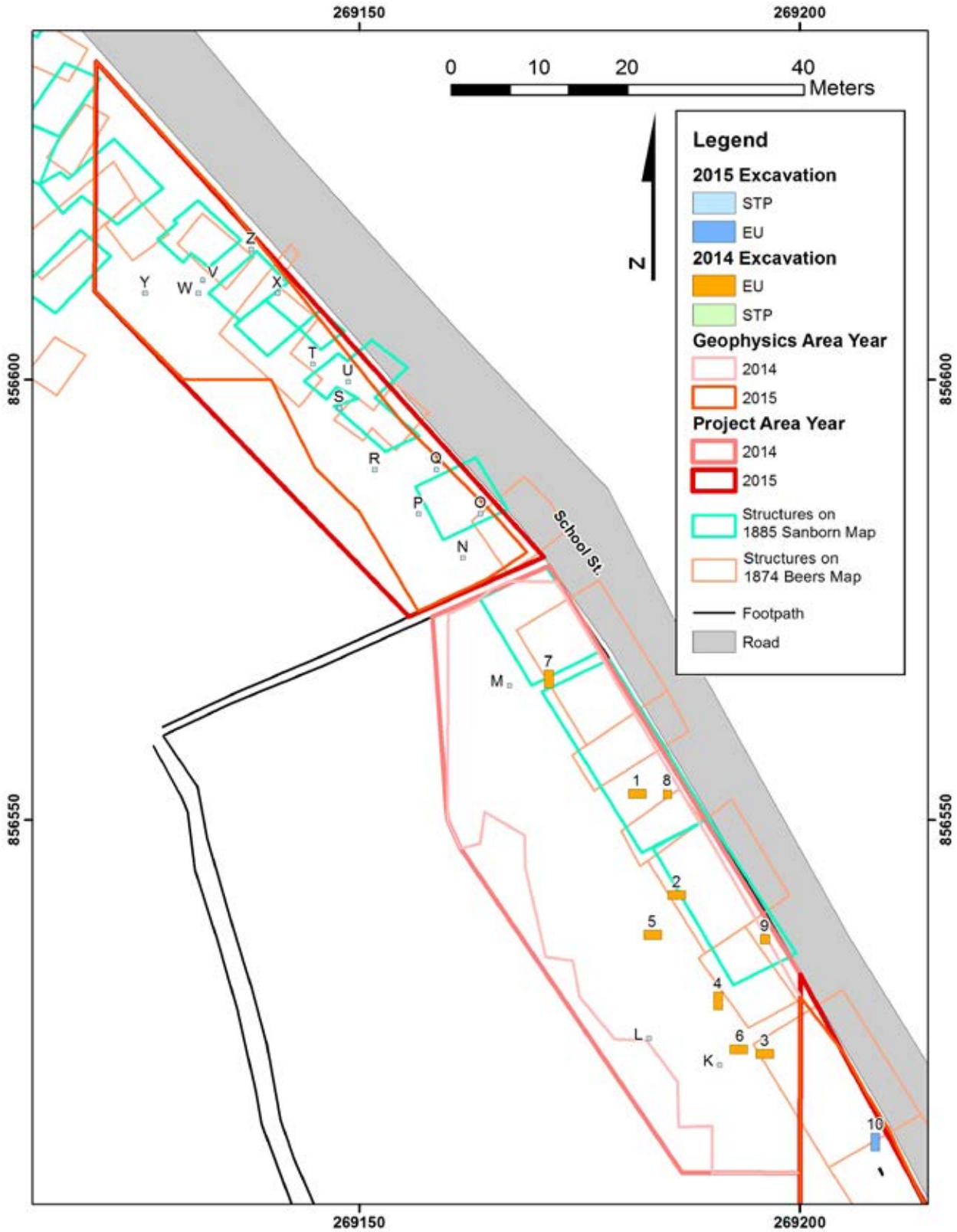


Figure 4.4. Previous excavation units and geophysical survey areas along the northern section of School Street. For the location of the project area in Plymouth, see Figure 1.1.

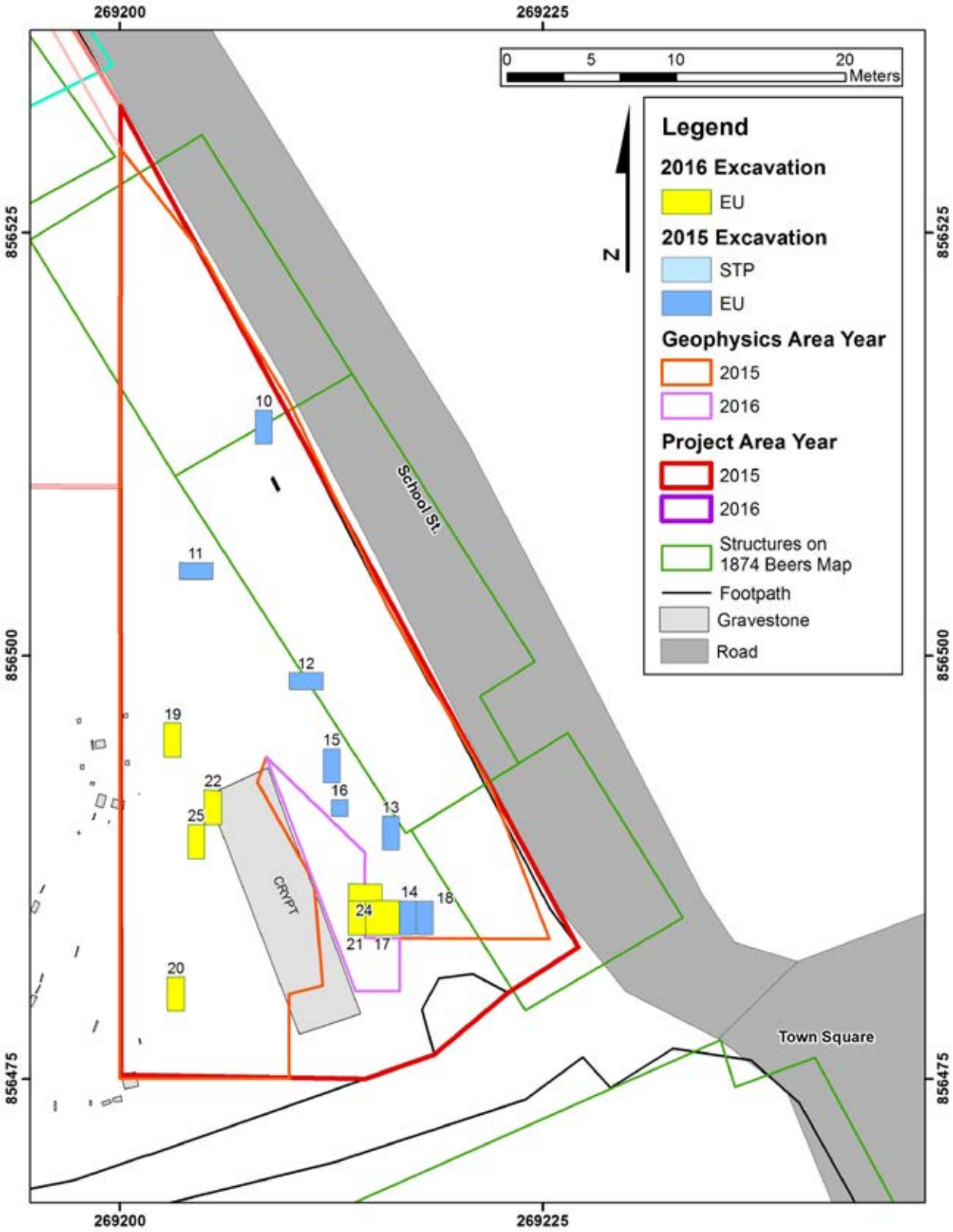


Figure 4.5. 2015 and 2016 excavation units and geophysical survey areas along the southern section of School Street. For the location of the project area in Plymouth, see Figure 1.1.

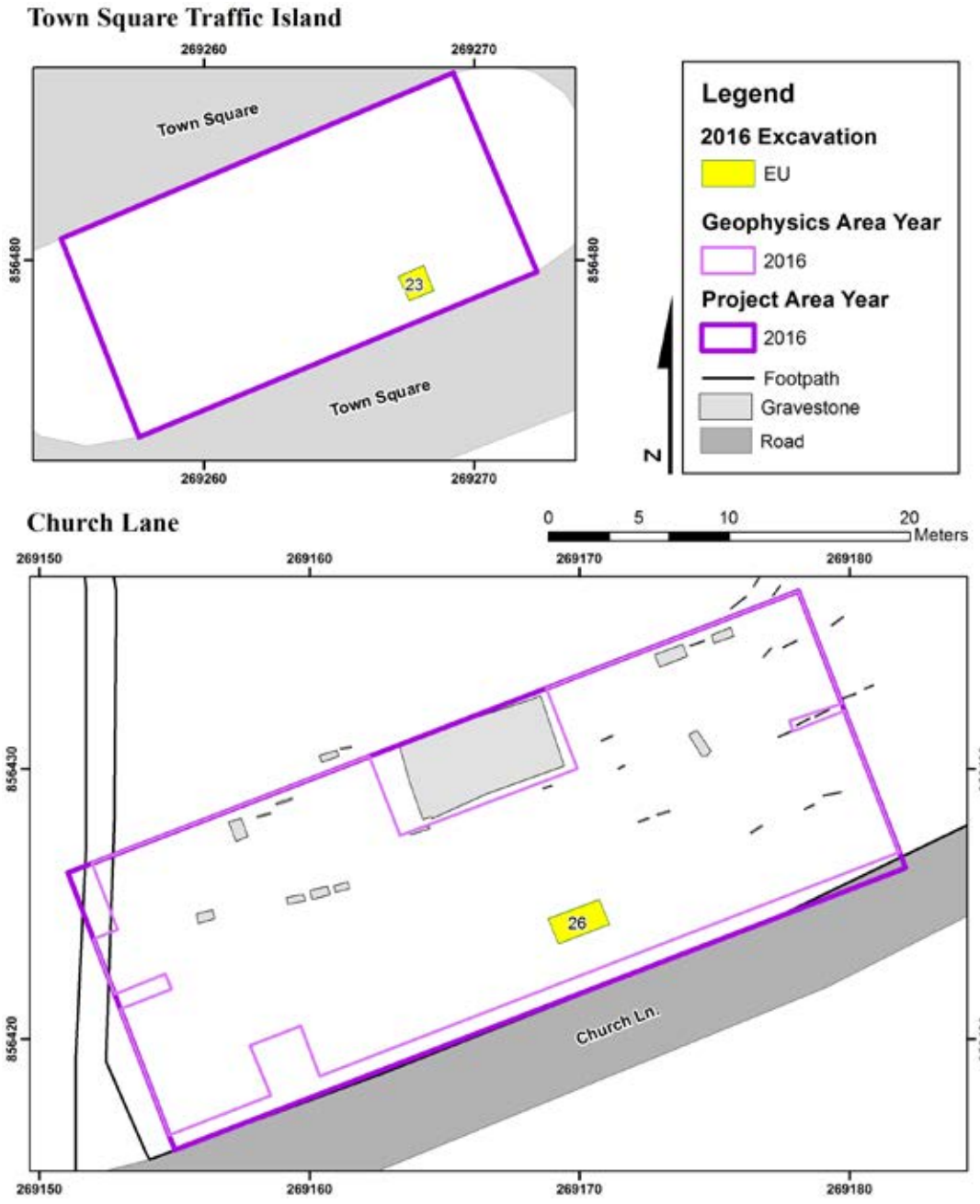
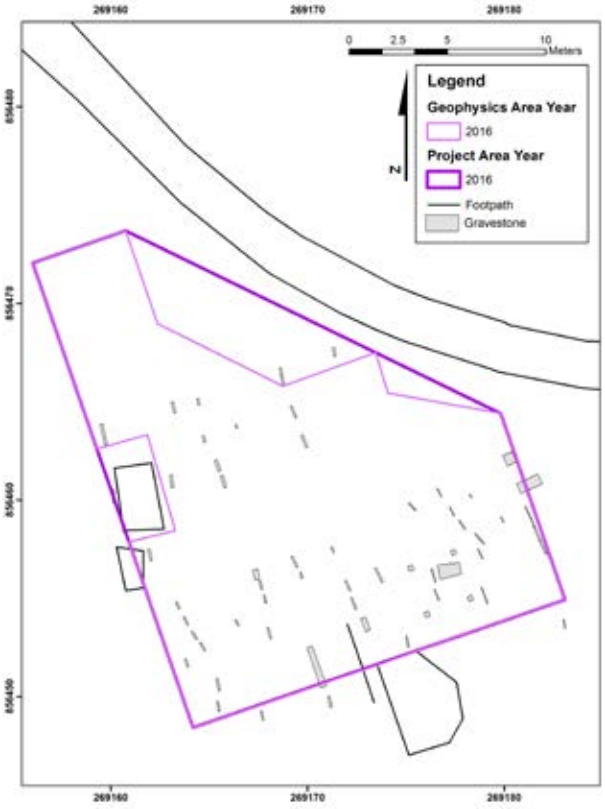


Figure 4.6. 2016 excavation unit in Town Square and of the 2016 geophysical survey area and excavation unit along Church Lane. For the location of the project area in Plymouth, see Figure 1.1.

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, a radar-wave velocity of 0.12 m/ns was assumed for the two sites, respectively, based on standard curve matching of a few hyperbolas that were identified in the respective datasets as well as TDR measurements. The processed radargrams were combined to produce a pseudo three-dimensional dataset. A total of 40 horizontal depth-slice images of approximately 0.12 m in thickness with 50% overlap were generated to provide detailed spatial information on the location and depth of reflectors. These depth-slice images were incorporated into the GIS database.

Figure 4.7. 2016 geophysical survey area near the Brass Canon monument. Survey in progress; and map of survey area. For the location of the project area in Plymouth, see Figure 1.1.



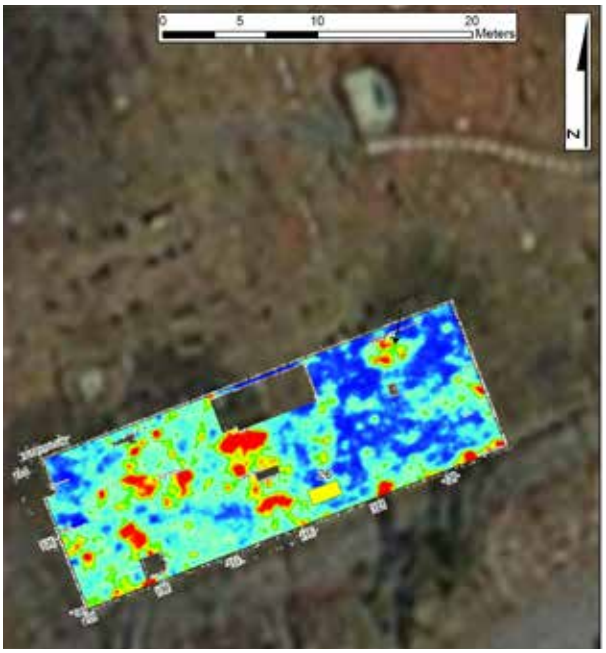


Figure 4.8. A representative depth-slice image (107 cm bgs) from the GPR survey at site 1. Areas in red denote the presence of strong reflector, whereas areas in blue denote the absence of any reflector. Black arrow indicates location of several graves in front of headstones (blank area not surveyed).

Figure 4.8 depicts a representative depth-slice image. In general, areas in red denote the presence of a strong reflector and areas in blue indicate the lack of any reflector. Although the depth-slice images are useful to identify areas of interest, the determination of the presence of a grave was based on detailed analysis of individual radargrams. All of the radargrams were inspected to identify reflections that could be due to buried subsurface features. In particular, the radargrams were collated and analyzed in order to pick the top and center point of coherent and contiguous reflections—i.e., those reflections that are directly traceable from one radargram to adjacent radargrams. The general criteria for the picking of anomalies was that (1) the reflection was traceable for at least 0.6 m (i.e., on at least 4 radargrams) but not more than 2.5 m, (2) the top of the reflection occurred within the depth interval of 0.5 to 1.5 m, and (3) the orientation of the anomaly was approximately parallel to the topographic slope. Figure 4.9 shows an example of graves on several contiguous radargrams. Based on the analysis, areas devoid of graves were identified as potential locations for test pits.

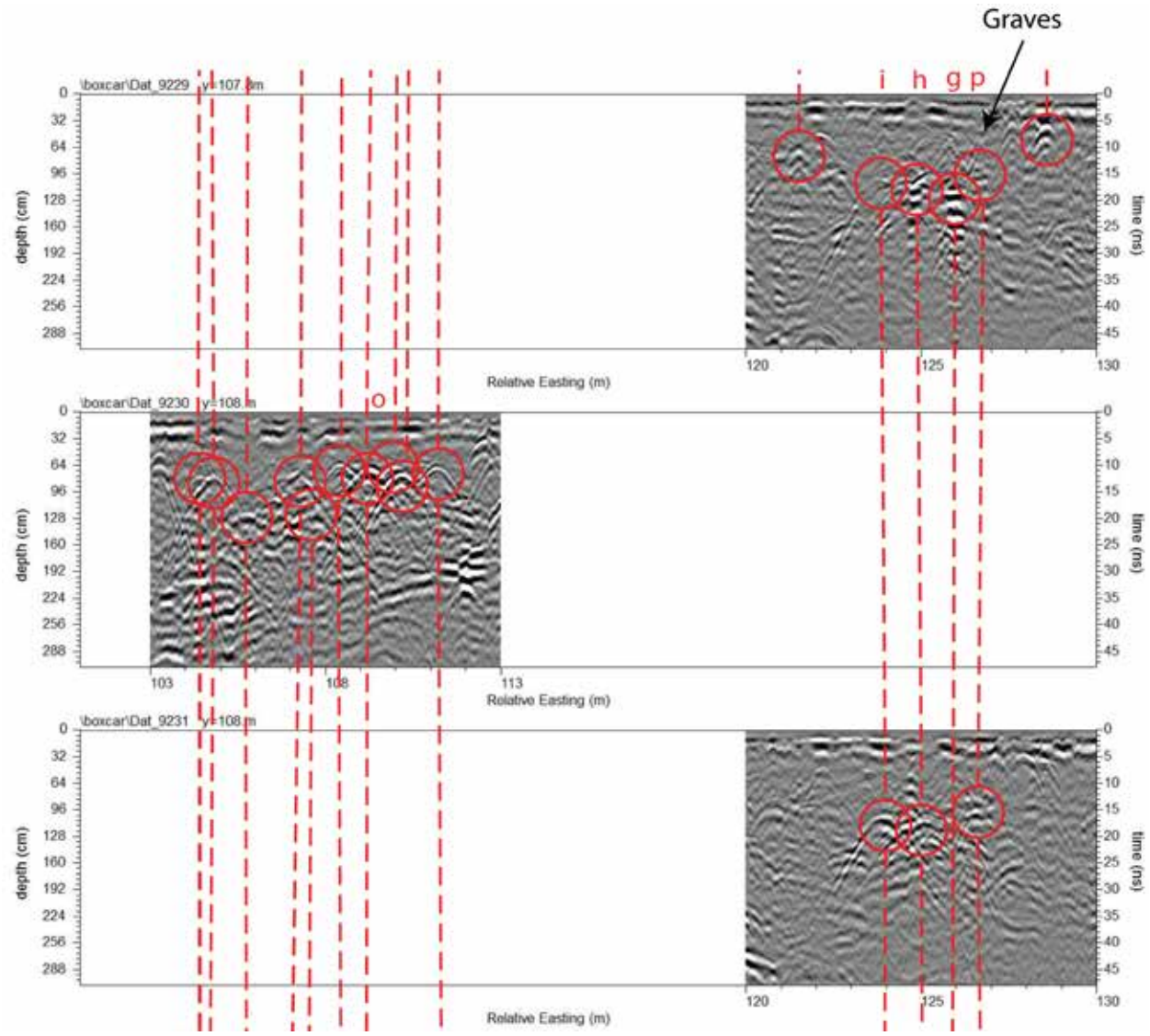


Figure 4.9. Representative annotated radargrams showing correlated reflections between contiguous radargrams. The black arrow identifies the same graves that are shown in Figure 4.8.

Town Square, EU23

The 1 x 1 meter unit in Town Square was placed to test the grassy traffic island to see if any colonial ground surfaces were preserved below the modern grade. This investigation was prompted in part by the fact that a large piece of a 17th-century ceramic chafing dish had been found during utility work in Town Square in recent years. In EU23, however, all of the cultural levels related to 19th and 20th-century road construction and utilities, and these sat on top of a sterile B horizon soil (Fig. 4.10). No 17th-century surface was preserved. Note that this unit was not oriented to the State Plane grid, but laid out parallel to the nearest curb of the traffic island. The corner coordinates are recorded in the same system (State Plane) as the other excavation units, however.

Context 275/level 1 was the loose, dusty topsoil and fill of the construction of the traffic island itself ca. 1970. This dark grayish brown sandy silt came down on a silty sand that was light yellowish brown with asphalt inclusions (cxt 281). This

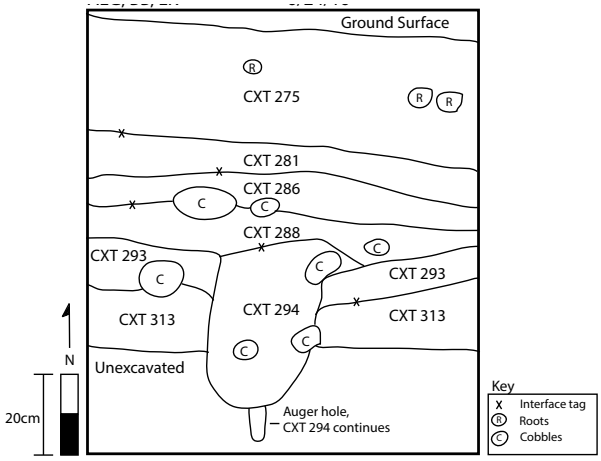


Figure 4.10. North wall profile of EU23.

urban fill layer was followed by another fill layer (cxt 286), a medium sandy layer that was yellowish brown with small (5 cm), densely packed gravel. The next layer was similar in color and texture but with larger cobble inclusions (cxt 288). In the middle of the unit, below cxt 288, there was a north-south historic utility trench (not fully excavated, cxt 294) similar in color, texture, and inclusions to context 288. Beneath context 288 was a compact very dark gray brown road surface, likely in the mid 19th-century tradition of McAdam roads (cxt 293). Context 293 contained a colonial-era green glass bottle base with a sand finished pontil; another piece of this appeared in the context 294 utility trench which cuts through context 293. Below context 293 was sterile B horizon subsoil.

Church Lane, EU26

This test unit was placed at the bottom of the south slope of Burial Hill parallel to Church Lane to investigate what alterations have happened to the landscape after the construction of the road (Fig. 4.6). Since Church Lane lies below a 5 ft retaining wall from Burial Hill, one possibility was that fill from leveling Church Lane was deposited above the retaining wall, burying older soil levels. In the end, the amount of deposition above the retaining wall was not substantial and limited to the upper 10 to 25 cm (levels 1 and 2). Beneath these levels were levels containing only Native artifacts (ceramic, flakes, bone, and shell), representing another section of an intact Native site on Burial Hill. Note that this unit was not oriented to the State Plane grid, but to an arbitrary grid parallel to Church Lane. The corner coordinates are recorded in the same system (State Plane) as the other excavation units.

All contexts for this unit appear in a relatively uniform layer-cake fashion that slopes from north to south (Fig. 4.11). Contexts and corresponding levels for this unit include: cxt 315/level 1; cxt 317/level 2; cxt 318/level 3; cxt 319/level 4; cxt 320/level 5. Context 315 is comprised of very loose brown 10yr 4/3 sandy silt. Material culture in this level included glass, historic ceramics, a slate pencil, and faunal materials. Context 317 is characterized by dark greyish brown loose sandy silt 10yr 4/2 with gravel inclusions. Artifacts in this context included pearlware, whiteware, glass, possible quartz flakes, Native ceramic sherds, and bone. Context 318 was comprised of dark yellowish brown 10yr 3/4 sandy silt with fewer inclusions than the previous level. This context marks the beginning of the unit being interpreted as a Native site; artifacts include Native ceramic, flakes, shell and faunal remains. No Euro-American artifacts were present in this context or those below. Context 319 contains yellowish brown 10yr 5/4 loose silty sand with gravel inclusions and was mottled with 10yr 4/2 very dark greyish brown soil. Artifacts recovered from this context include Native ceramics, bone, flakes and shell. Artifact density decreased toward the bottom of this context. The last context, 320 was characterized by 10yr 6/4 light yellowish brown silty sand that was relatively loose, but more compact than the context 319. Artifacts in this context include Native ceramic at the upper portions of the level near the interface of context 319. The remainder of this level was sterile subsoil that marked the limit of excavation. The upper contexts 315 and 317 are possibly the result of a retaining wall built in the 19th century. The remainder of the contexts that contain a large amount of Native artifacts are in line with the natural slope of the hill suggesting that the retaining wall was simply cut into the natural slope, thus producing a limited amount of fill. The lithics and Native ceramics from this unit received additional analysis, see below. .

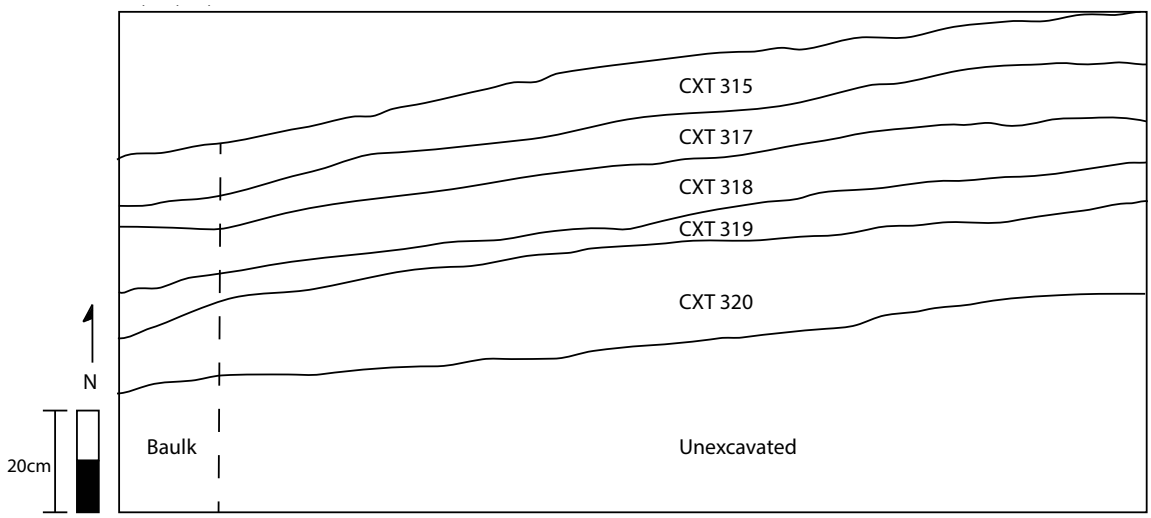


Figure 4.11. North wall profile of EU26.

Figure 4.12. Base of a Border ware vessel and a Levanna point made from Blue Hills gray rhyolite from EU19.

Burial Hill, EU19

This (1 x 2 m) unit was located on the east slope of Burial Hill, just northwest of the crypt and east of the burials. It was placed as a result of GPR readings that both confirmed the absence of graves and the presence of a non-grave related anomaly at ca. 50-60 cm below ground surface. Context 251 was comprised of very dark grey, 7.5yr 3/1 silty organic topsoil. Artifacts for this context include, a glass bottleneck, glass, etched glass, quartz shatter, and a piece of slag that was discarded. Context 253 (level 2) was slightly more gravelly and contained mottled dark grey 7.5yr 4/2 and medium brown soils and 1% gravel inclusions. Material culture in this context includes 17th-century Border ware sherds (Fig. 4.12), quartz shatter, possible architectural stones, brick, and glass. Context 257 was a light brown sandy 10 yr 4/4 dark yellowish brown soil characteristic of a natural "B" horizon with few inclusions. One Levanna (Fig. 4.12) point was found at the upper interface of this context from which point the soil was sterile of any cultural finds. At 55cm below ground surface a concentration of gravel and rocks appeared in the northern portion of the unit that correlates with the anomaly present on the radargrams. We continued to excavate the rock cluster as a means of groundtruthing the GPR finds. The rock concentration intensified, revealing an ancient geologic esker and confirming that the GPR anomaly was a non-cultural, geologic deposit. In depth, the cultural layers in this unit are similar to EU11 from last year, located north of EU19 on a similarly steep section of the slope. While EU11 contained a dense deposit of flakes, suggesting a lithic workshops, EU19 had a low artifact density and a mix of 17th-century European and Native material that could be contemporary. This area may represent an intact surface from the 17th century, just one from an area that was not intensively used.

Also of note, there was a concentration of flat stones and bricks in the west wall, near the northern corner that may represent the footing of a post from small wooden post and rail fences that used to surround some of the family grave plots (visible in historic photographs).

Figure 4.13. Tree roots in EU20, view facing north.

Figure 4.14. Front and back views of a copper alloy and glass medallion with the letter H found in EU20.

Burial Hill Units West of the Crypt, EUs 20, 22, and 25

Three 1 x 2 m excavation units were located west of the crypt, in an area that we had not previously placed any excavation units. This area had been covered by a GPR survey in 2014. EU20 was the southernmost unit, located near the stairs up Burial Hill. This unit contained a number of larger fragments of 17th-century European ceramics, particularly in the northwest corner, suggesting that there may be a feature nearby. EU22 was placed to straddle the rear (west) wall of the crypt and the surrounding soils to understand how the crypt construction affected the deposits around it. It proved to contain entirely backfill in the crypt builders' trench, but this was not clear until after the excavation of EU25. EU25 was located just west of the southwest corner of EU22 and contained only shallow cultural deposits with no features and a mixture of Native and Euro-American materials from the 17th through 20th centuries.

EU20

EU20 (1x2 m) is located at the southernmost portion of the site, less than a meter west of a large tree (Fig. 4.13), and placed in an area that the geophysical survey did not detect any anomalies that might be unmarked burials. Contexts and corresponding levels for this unit are: cxt 252/level 1; cxt 255/level 2; cxt 259/level 3; cxt 263/level 4; cxt 280/level 5; cxt 289/level 6; cxt 301/level 7; cxt 302/level 8; and cxt 303/wall clean. Context 252/level 1 is a dark organic topsoil with a low artifact density, but a few interesting items such as, a pipe stem with a large bore diameter, whiteware and a nail were present. Context 255/level 2's soil composition is marked by loose silty sand and an abundance of gravel inclusions. Cultural materials for this context include slag, coal ash, brick, nails, an aqua bottle neck, a clay marble, a pipe stem, a flake and faunal material. Context 259/level 3 was created as means to note a large concentration of asphalt and was not determined by a change in soil color, composition or texture. At the very bottom of this context a Native pot sherd was found. Context 263/level 4 is characterized by mottled soil composition of silty-sand and sand. Artifacts in this context include two pieces of asphalt in the north wall, hand painted porcelain, a quartz flake, creamware, nails and a round glass pendant or attachments with a copper alloy back and an "H" monogram (Fig. 4.14), glass, and architectural materials such as nails, mortar and plaster. Context 280/level 5 is comprised of silt-sand with asphalt; at this level and below, we stopped excavating the southern end of the unit due to the dense concentration of tree roots. Cultural materials in this context include red rhyolite, red ware, Border ware, brick, coal, slate, asphalt, a bullet, and flat glass. Context 289/level 6 is comprise of very fine silty-sand transition to subsoil. Some of the earliest

Figure 4.15. The assemblage of potentially 17th-century artifacts from mixed contexts in a second excavation area including pipe stem and bowl fragments, manganese mottled and Staffordshire slip wares (lower left), red earthenwares (top center), Border ware (center), stoneware and North Devon (lower center), daub (top right), Buckley (middle right), Native ceramic (lower right), and a piece of lead shot.

artifacts in this unit were excavated from this level including items such as, Border ware, an English pipe bowl, lithics and redware. Context 301/level 7 marked the beginning of mostly sandy soils associated with the natural "B" horizon. The only artifact excavated from this level was a pipe bowl that was located at the interface of level 7. Context 302 / level 8 is comprised of loose silty-sand and proved sterile. No features were present in this unit and overall artifact density is low. The concentration of asphalt in context 259 has been interpreted as a possible mechanism for preventing erosion on the hill, and the broken pieces may have come from an earlier pathway up the hill. Architectural materials such as brick and stone were likely deposited as part to the construction of the 1833 crypt located a few meters east of the unit.

Seventeenth-Century Ceramics from EU20 by Leigh Koszarsky and Christa Beranek

Although the overall artifact density was low, EU20 had a notable collection of ceramic types with 17th-century production dates, as well as some other potentially 17th-century artifacts such as smoking pipes, daub, and lead shot (Fig. 4.15). Many of the ceramic fragments were concentrated in the northwest corner of the unit. These artifacts suggest that there was once a seventeenth-century site or features near by. We pulled all ceramics with manufacture dates beginning in the 17th century as well as the redware from lower levels (with recognition that some of this may be of a later date) for detailed cataloging and a MNV analysis (Tables 4.2 and 4.3).

Stratigraphic Distribution

All of the potentially 17th-century artifacts occur in contexts with later ceramic types as well. Artifacts that may be from the 17th century first appear in context 259, which is the third level in the unit. Context 259 had one sherd of possible Rhenish brown salt glazed stoneware (see discussion below) and no other early ceramics. This is the only level in which that ware type is repre-

sented. This level also contains later refined white bodied earthenware. Note that we did not include the redware from this context in this analysis. It consisted of a few very small pieces. Given the presence of later refined earthenwares and modern glass, there is no particular reason to think these small frags (as opposed to the large frags below) are early.

The fourth level, context 263, contained no 17th-century ceramic sherds though it did contain later ceramics such as creamware. The fifth level, context 280, had one sherd of Buckley ware, one sherd of Border ware, one sherd of tin-glazed ceramic, and 17 sherds of redware. Eight of these redware fragments (rec 122) either are missing all of their surfaces or have an unglazed exterior and a missing interior. The glazed pieces represent three different vessels, which may or may not be 17th-century (recs 123, 157, 158; see descriptions in Table 4.2). The 6 pieces from record 158 are notable for being some of the largest pieces of any ceramic type from the unit, suggesting that they might have come from a primary trash deposit. One of the reasons for thinking that they might be from a 17th-century deposit is that there is no other obvious point at which large pieces of domestic material would have been deposited this high on the hill (well up-slope of the 19th-century buildings along School Street). These pieces are from the body of a large hollowware, possibly a storage jar, with a glazed interior and pitted exterior that was either unglazed or has completely lost its glaze. Some of these pieces have a darker red layer on the unglazed surface or immediately under the glaze; this may be a red slip.

Another sherd of Border ware wass found in the following layer in context 289, along with over 100 sherds of redware. Most of these are small, heavily weathered fragments missing their surfaces (rec 152). Nine sherds (rec 151) have one surface remaining, and all have a darker red layer at the surface of a lighter red body (see also recs 126, 158) that might be a slip. Five of these nine sherds have traces of clear glaze remaining, but they have been kept together as a single record because of their similar body/slip types.

The seventh level, context 301, was a sandy soil that marked the beginning of the natural B horizon. In this layer was a single sherd of manganese mottled and 69 sherds of redware. More than half of these (39, record 156) are very heavily worn pieces with all of their surfaces missing. A small number have traces of clear glaze, mostly appearing brownish, on one surface, usually the exterior (7 pcs, record 124). Others have an unglazed exterior surface (18 pcs, record 153). Others have distinctive pastes, such as mica inclusions, described below. Other potential 17th-century artifacts from this context include a thick-walled pipe and a piece of dark aqua/light green glass with strong curvature (such as from a bottle neck) and a heavily pitted exterior surface.

The eighth and final layer, context 302, was a loose silty sand with low artifact density. Only one sherd of Staffordshire slipware and six sherds of redware were found.

Ceramic Types and Vessel Analysis

Since all of the contexts in this level seem to be mixed by roots, erosion, and other processes, we decided to consider the collection of possible 17th-century ceramics from the unit as a whole. All together, the unit contains at least 11 vessels that may date to the 17th century (Table 4.3). These are primarily distinguished by ware type; 7 vessels are defined based on the presence of one or two sherds of that ware type. The redwares have been separated into 4 vessels based on differences in paste, glaze, and inclusions. Three vessels are of ware types that were not produced until the third or fourth quarter of the 17th century (Staffordshire slip ware, Buckley, and manganese mottled), meaning if these did come from a disturbed primary trash deposit, it was from a site occupied in the second half of the 17th century.

Later Ceramic Types

Although not included in the vessel count or detailed analysis, there are 2 pieces of porcelain (Canton and European), 17 pieces of creamware, 13 of pearlware, 13 of whiteware, and 1 of yellowware in EU20. All of these are fragments smaller than a quarter. The only larger ceramic sherds in the unit are in the early ware types discussed below.

Table 4.2. Potential 17th-century ceramics from Burial Hill, EU20. By Leigh Koszarsky.

Record No.	Context	EU	Sherd Description	Sherd Count
115	302	20	Staffordshire with a bit of very dark brown slip. Paste is light buff (10YR 8/2).	1
116	280	20	Buckley ware, missing glaze. Paste is a striated yellowish red (5YR 5/6) with bands of white (7.5YR 8/4).	1
117	259	20	Brown German salt glazed stoneware with brown interior. Paste is light brownish gray (10YR 6/2).	1
118	289	20	Stoneware, potentially midlands purple. Paste is dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) with small grit inclusions. The grit is particularly apparent on the glazed outer surface. The glaze is a very dark brown with reddish undertones.	1
119	289	20	Border ware. Green glaze on interior. Paste is very pale brown (10YR 7/3).	1
120	301	20	Manganese mottled. One side with a dark purplish brown glaze. Buff paste (10YR 7/4).	1
121	280	20	Border ware. Interior has a green glaze. Paste is very pale brown (10YR 7/3).	1
122	280	20	Redware with no glaze. Some pieces are missing all surfaces, and some pieces have an unglazed ext and missing interior. Reddish Paste (5YR 6/6).	8
123	280	20	Redware clear interior and black ext glaze.	1
124	301	20	Redware with clear glaze or traces of glaze on one surface, usually the exterior. Reddish paste (5YR 6/6).	7
125	301	20	Micaceous redware Paste is 7.5 YR 6/4. Paste contains tiny mica inclusions that reflect the light. One pc, w unglz ext, ID'd as Merida by Tim Riordan. Other two pcs, one w glazed ext and inscribed line, are more tentative. However, online examples from Jamestown and Florida of Portuguese micaceous wares have much more visible mica flecks and a characteristic streaked/burnished ext.	3
126	301	20	Redware. Some small grit within the paste. But paste is only reddish (5YR 6/6) without the characteristic red and gray reduced paste of North Devon. Colorless glaze on ext; int pitted and unglazed or missing; int surface and surface just below glaze a darker red, possible slip? (see also rec # 158, 151. Two pcs mend	2
151	289	20	Redware with clear glaze on 5 sherds; all sherd seem to have thin red slip layer. See also recs 126, 158. Reddish paste (5YR 6/6).	9
152	289	20	Redware, missing glaze. None of the pieces larger than a quarter, not diagnostic in form. Reddish paste (5YR 6/6).	98
153	301	20	Redware, no glaze. Reddish paste (5YR 6/6).	18
154	302	20	Redware, clear glaze (appearing brown). Reddish paste (5YR 6/6). One of these is a rim fragment.	4
155	302	20	Redware, missing glaze. Reddish paste (5YR 6/6).	2
156	301	20	Redware, missing surfaces. Some appears very worn/eroded. None of the pieces larger than a quarter, not diagnostic in form. Reddish paste (5YR 6/6).	39
157	280	20	Redware, dense, slightly darker red paste. Clear glaze int, unglazed ext.	2
158	280	20	Redware, reddish paste (5YR 6/6). Very weathered clear glaze on interior, pitted exterior that was either unglazed or has lost surface. Voids from organic temper? Possible piece of organic material remaining in largest sherd. Think the largest piece in rec 122 mends with largest pc here. Also possible that these are different parts of the same vessel as frags from rec 126. In both, the part of the vessel body closest to the surface is darker red than the core; Dennis Piechota thinks possible layer of slip due to fine particle size and the way it is fracturing off the core.	6
159	280	20	Tin glazed, buff body with pale blue glaze.	1

Table 4.3. Ceramic minimum vessel count from EU20. The MNV is 11. Analysis by Leigh Koszarsky and Christa Beranek.

Vessel Count	Ware Type	Form	Record Number(s)
1	Staffordshire slipware	Indeterminate	115
1	Buckley ware	Indeterminate	116
1	Brown German salt glazed stoneware	Indeterminate, likely jug or bottle	117
1	North Devon, Brain type 2	Indeterminate	118
1	Border ware	Indeterminate	119, 121
1	Manganese mottled	Indeterminate	120
1	Redware, glazed int, possibly partly glazed ext.	Storage jar?	158; possibly related sherds in recs 122, 124, 126, 151, 153, 154
1	Redware, unglazed ext, notable mica inclusions	Indeterminate	125
1	Redware, dense, darker red paste, clear glaze int	Indeterminate	157
1*	Redware, clear glaze int, black glaze ext	Indeterminate	123
1	Tin glazed	Indeterminate	280

*NB While the storage jar and the vessel with mica inclusions seem good candidates for 17th-century vessels based on sherd size and paste/glaze appearance, this vessel, represented by a single small sherd, may be later.

Tin Glazed

There is a single sherd of a buff bodied tin glazed vessel with pale blue glaze in context 280. This small sherd could come from any of the vessel types made in this ware including chargers, chamber pots, and drug pots.

Staffordshire Slip ware

One sherd of Staffordshire slipware was found in context 302. This sherd had a light buff paste (10YR 8/2) and a small bit of brown slip on one side. Slipwares were produced in Staffordshire, England in the mid-17th century in the form of ornamental dishes and chargers though they took the form of more utilitarian tablewares towards the end of the 17th century (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab 2015).

Buckley ware

One sherd of Buckley ware was found in context 280. The sherd has no glaze, but the paste has the characteristic pale (7.5YR 8/4) striations within a reddish paste (5YR 5/6). These earthenwares were first produced in the mid-17th century in Wales and England. They were typically utilitarian in form, serving as cups, tygs, bowls, pitchers, storage vessels, butterpots, and milkpans (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab 2015).

Border ware

Two sherds of Border ware were found, one in context 280 and one in context 289. Both of these sherds have a very pale brown paste (10YR 7/3) and a bright green glazed interior, though one piece has inconsistent coloring. Both of these sherds are finely potted, with potting rings most visible on the interior, and could be from the same vessel. Their shape suggests that they are from an open form such as a flanged or deep dish or a bowl (Pearce 1992: 9-13). Border ware was produced in the region between northeast Hampshire and Western Surrey, England. Border wares with a pale paste were more popular than its red counterpart in the 16th and 17th centuries, though they decreased in popularity by the 18th century. The common forms of border wares were flanged dishes, porringers, pipkins, costrels, storage jars, drinking jugs,

and food preparation vessels, and these objects are typically only glazed on one side of the vessel (Historic Jamestowne 2017; Pearce 1992).

Manganese mottled

One sherd of manganese mottled was found in context 301. Manganese mottled was produced in Staffordshire, England, starting around the mid-1670s and peaked in popularity towards the end of the century. Tankards, mugs, and cups were the most common forms though vessels also came in the form of jar, dishes, chamber pots, and cooking pots (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab 2015). The piece from context 301 seems to be part of the center of a vessel base.

Brown German salt glazed stoneware

One sherd of brown salt glazed stoneware was found in context 259. German stonewares were produced in the 13th century and export to England peaked in the 17th century. They were commonly used for storage or consumption vessels (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab 2015). The exterior has a heavy coat of brown oxide with mottling caused by salt glazing, while the interior is dark brown (possibly from a wash or engobe) and the paste varies between gray and pinkish buff. The curvature suggests a bottle or similar form. The strong brown interior raises questions about whether this is a 17th-century fragment or not .

North Devon, Brain type 2

Record number 118 from context has a dark grayish brown (10 YR 4/2) paste with small grit inclusions. The grit is particularly apparent on the glazed outer surface of the sherd. The body is dense and seems to be high fired. The glaze itself is a dark brown with reddish undertones. This sherd seems similar to what Brain describes as North Devon type 2 (Brain 2007: 109-110), though it may be an over fired piece of redware.

Redware

By far the most represented ware type in EU 20 was redware with 199 sherds across context 280, 289, 301, and 302. Forty-three of these sherds had some clear glaze, while the remainder had no glaze at all. The majority of these sherds are smaller than a quarter in size and only one is large enough to suggest a vessel form. In context 301, there are two groups of sherds with distinct pastes, although both of these are currently cataloged as redware. Record 125 contains 3 sherds with visible mica inclusions. One of these was identified by Tim Riordan (3/2017) as Merida micaceous, although it does not appear very similar to the example on the Jamestown website (now termed Portuguese coarseware), since it has less mica and lacks the distinct exterior burnishing. It may be some other kind of mica-bearing redware from either England or the Iberian peninsula. Record 126 contains two mending sherds with a colorless exterior glaze (appearing brown) and an unglazed exterior and visible grit and mica temper. The vessel form is a large hollowware.

It is difficult to determine if these redwares come from the 17th century based on their ware type alone. However, we have included the redwares from the lower strata in this analysis because there are some relatively large fragments (larger than any of the pieces of later, temporally diagnostic refined earthenware in these levels), some of which cross mend. The size and fact that some of them mend suggest that they come from a nearby primary trash deposit. Since this part of this hill was already being used for burials in the 18th century, the presence of a 17th-century house is the mostly likely explanation for a primary trash deposit in this area. However, that does not necessarily mean that every piece of redware discussed here is from the 17th century.

EUs 22 and 25

EU22 (1x2 m) unit was placed on the east slope of Burial Hill against the rear wall of the crypt, to reveal the relationship between the natural hill slope and the deposits created during the vault construction circa 1833. Contexts and corresponding levels for this unit include: cxt 273/level 1; cxt 276/level 2; cxt 277/level 3; cxt 285/level 4; cxt 291/level 5; cxt 296/level 6 (Fig. 4.16). Context 273/level 1 is organic topsoil, and about 8 cm from the ground surface a stone slab was encountered that later proved to be the rear wall of the crypt that would occupy the east half of the

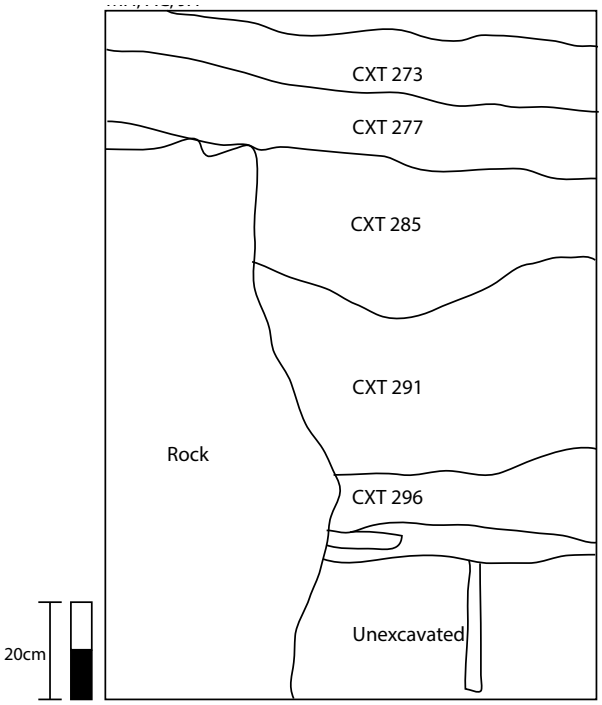


Figure 4.16. South wall profile of EU22.

Figure 4.17. EU22 with the stones comprising the cap and rear wall of the crypt visible. View facing north.

unit, making excavation somewhat difficult (Fig. 4.17). The first five levels of this unit included a combination of Euroamerican and Native artifacts, such as brick, glass, a clay marble, 18th century ceramic, nails, a quartz projectile point, and quartz and rhyolite flakes. Levels 2-5 are were characterized varying yellowish-brown and mottled soils and appeared to be fill as a result of vault construction. Context 296/level 6 was a darker layer of soil that stood in stark contrast to the above fill layers, but with the small area exposed, we could not determine if it was a redeposited or a buried original topsoil. Artifacts in this level included rhyolite flakes and a flake made of English ship ballast. We ended excavation in this unit because we were at the practical and safe limits of safe excavation due to the stone crypt structure that occupied more than half the volume of the unit.

To answer the question of whether context 296 was redeposited fill in the crypt builder's trench or an original A horizon cut by the crypt construction, we opened EU25 off the southwest corner of EU22. EU25 contexts and corresponding levels are cxt 304/level 1; cxt 311/level 2; cxt 314/level 3 & 4 (Fig. 4.18). Context 304 contained about 10 cm of dark grey 7.5yr 4/1 loose sandy silt. Artifacts in this context include glass, flakes, rhyolite projectile point, a 20th century cross pendant, ceramic, redware, red brick and a penny. Context 311, of a similar thickness, was 10yr 4/3 brown sandy silt with gravel and large cobble inclusions. Artifacts in this context include redware, flakes, nails, 1827 liberty coin, and a ballast flint flake. CXT 314 was dark yellowish brown 10YR 4/6. This context contained very little material culture save for a bit of charcoal and represents the transition to subsoil. We excavated an STP in the floor of the unit at this point to confirm that we were in sterile, natural subsoil and not redeposited subsoil. The cultural deposits in EU25 stopped much shallower than those in EU22, an indication that EU22 is within the builders' trench for the crypt, while EU25 represents the natural stratigraphy outside/west of that cut.

Burial Hill, EUs 17, 21, and 24

These three contiguous units (Fig. 4.19), covering 8 sq m, were excavated immediately west

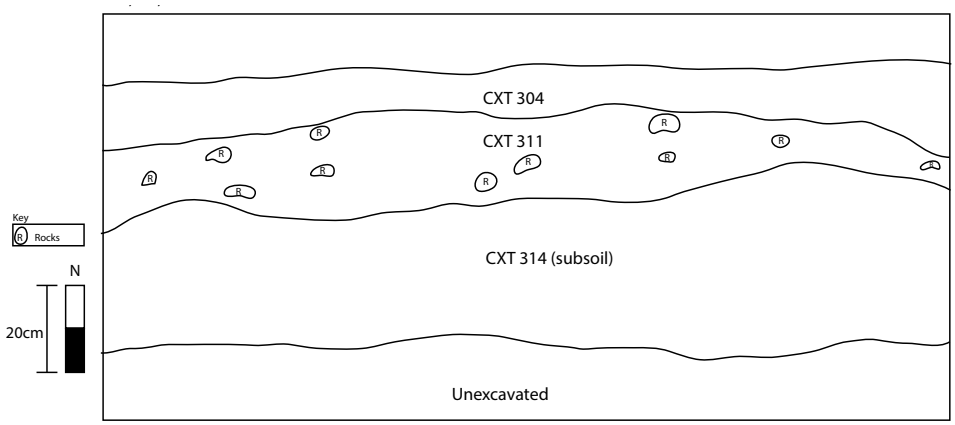


Figure 4.18. West wall profile of EU25.

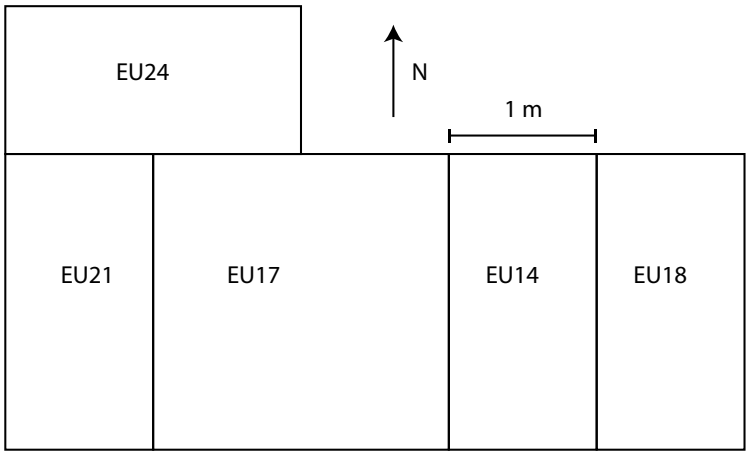


Figure 4.19. Plan of contiguous units excavated in 2015 (EU14, 18) and 2016 (EU17, 21, 24).

of EU14 (excavated in 2015) to follow up on the small concentration of 17th-century artifacts and the possible feature discovered in 2015. These units are located at the southern end of School Street, in the narrow area between the back of the 1765 school (labeled Engine House on the 1874 Beers map; demolished in the early 1880s) and the 1833 crypt (Fig. 4.3). The Engine House lot is identified by Plymouth historian William 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 was constructed (1899: 288-289).

Four layers cover all three units (Fig. 4.20): modern topsoil (cxts 254, 271, and 287); a landscaping layer of redeposited topsoil with gravel (cxts 256, 274, and 290); a mottled fill layer (cxts 258, 278, and 292); and a possible buried A horizon with 19th-century artifacts in its upper part and 17th-century European and Native artifacts at the bottom (contexts 260, 279, and 295). The mottled fill layer tapers off towards the west and is not present in the SW corner of the excavation area. The 17th-century artifacts in the buried topsoil seemed to be spatially segregated and to come from features beneath that date to the 17th century, with window lead in EU17, Border ware concentrated in EU21, and North Devon fragments predominant in EU24. There is notably no 18th-century layer in the area, suggesting that this area was not used heavily during that time period or that the 17th and 18th century topsoil was scraped or eroded away. This second hypothesis, that much

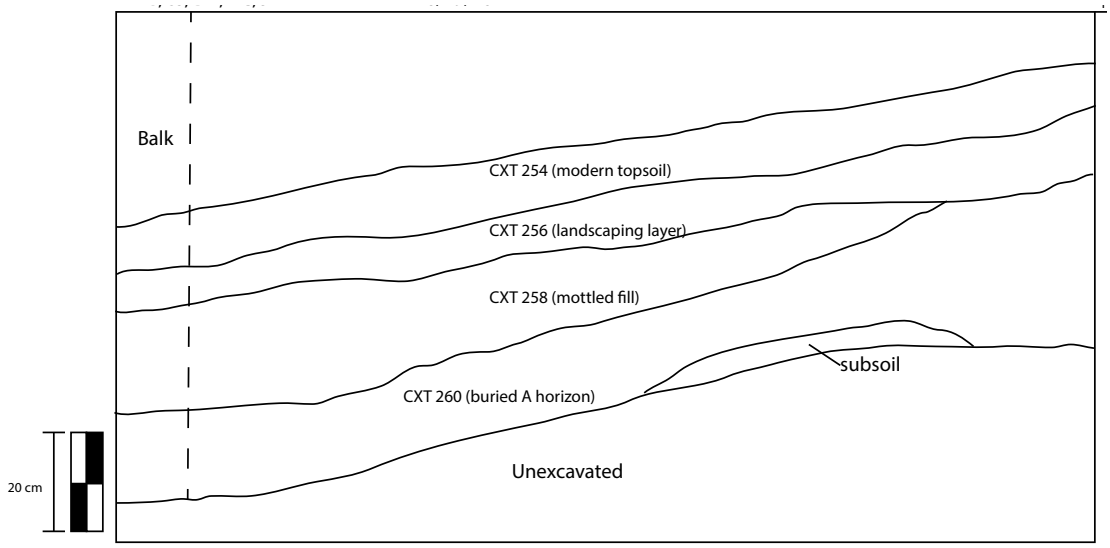


Figure 4.20. South wall profile of EU17, showing the four strata that cover all of EUs 17, 21, and 24.

Figure 4.21. Coffin hardware. Upper left, double filigree coffin tack (cxt 256); upper right, coffin screw (cxt 271); lower left, coffin stud (cxt 254); lower right, unidentified lead alloy sheet (cxt 256).

of the 17th-century surface in this area had been eroded or scraped away by the mid-19th century, seem likely given the shallowness of many of the underlying features. Under these four layers was an apparent B soil (cxts 264, 282, 297) cut by a 7 features (discussed below). In the eastern part of EU17, the top of the subsoil slopes down to the east, suggesting an earlier grade.

Artifacts in upper layers of EU17/21/24

The four upper layers that covered contained architectural material (nails and window glass), with very small amounts of domestic material such as vessel glass or ceramics. The upper layers did contain two distinct artifact collections related to the known 18th and 19th century uses of the parcel: a collection of school related objects and a small collection of coffin hardware. These specialized collections suggest that the upper strata are relatively intact and the limited types and quantities of other artifacts suggest that no additional fill was brought in and deposited here (unlike other units from previous seasons that have had high concentrations of industrial slag, Native lithics, or domestic material brought in will fill soils).

Coffin Hardware

There were three identifiable pieces of coffin hardware in the upper layers of these units, likely related to moving coffins in and out of the above ground crypt that lies directly west of these units. The three items were a lead alloy double filigree coffin tack, a lead alloy coffin screw, and a diamond shaped copper alloy coffin stud (Fig. 4.21; Springate 2015: 24-27). An additional shaped piece of lead alloy sheet metal may have also served a decorative function on a coffin, though it has not been positively identified. The tack and screw were identical to examples recovered in EUs 15 and 16 in 2015 that came from a mid-19th century coffin, disturbed some time later in the

Figure 4.22. Artifacts related to children and schooling. Left) A piece of graphite (left) and slate pencil fragments from EU17, 21, and 24; Right) marbles, a toy cannon, and a possible toy part (cxts 254, 256, 260, and 271).

Table 4. 4. Features identified in EUs 17, 21, and 24; see Figs. 4.23 and 4.24.

Feature name	**Associated contexts**	**Notes**
Truncated trench	268, [269, 270, 300, 310], 312, 321, 322, 323, 325	Part of this trench discovered in 2015 as context 221. Continues beyond excavation area. Deep trench running NW to SE with a broad top that narrows as it deepens, and steeply sloping sides. Contexts in brackets not visually distinct from buried ground surface.
Shallow trench	305, 327	Shallow N-S trench, possible drip line. Abundant small finds. Continues N and S of 2016 excavation area.
Calf burial	316	Cut into the shallow trench.
Planting hole	265	Very dark, organically enriched soil, full of small fish bones and scales.
Post hole	283	Contains some rocks; west wall of excavation area bisected feature.
Truncated post hole	307	Contains 1 large rock; seems to be cut by erosion or later cut in the eastern portion of the excavation area.
Ephemeral trench	308, 309	Very shallow and ephemeral; seems to be cut both by the shallow N-S trench and by erosion or later cut in the eastern portion of the excavation area.

19th century, probably when one of the crypts was cleaned out (Beranek et al. 2016: 53-63).

School Artifacts

Eleven slate pencil fragments and a piece of graphite can be connected to the school building that stood on the site from the mid 18th to later 19th century (Fig. 4.22). A few toys, including two marbles and toy lead cannon barrel, probably also speak to the presence of children on the site. A deciduous molar from EU17 may also be present because a child lost it while at school.

17th-Century Features

The B horizon subsoil was cut in several places by features, all soil stains, and all of which seem to date to the 17th century (Figs. 4.23 and 4.24; Table 4.4). The dark soil along the eastern edge of the excavation area is the continuation of the feature discovered in 2015, a trench with a steep profile, quite broad at the top and deep and narrow at the bottom running NW to SE. It was truncated on the east by the cuts for building and demolishing the 18th-century school building. It was filled with a very organically enriched soil with a low artifact density: shell and animal bone, fragments of Native ceramic vessels, and a small number of historic ceramics (redware and North Devon), a trade bead, and a small number of nails. In the south central part of the excavation area is a

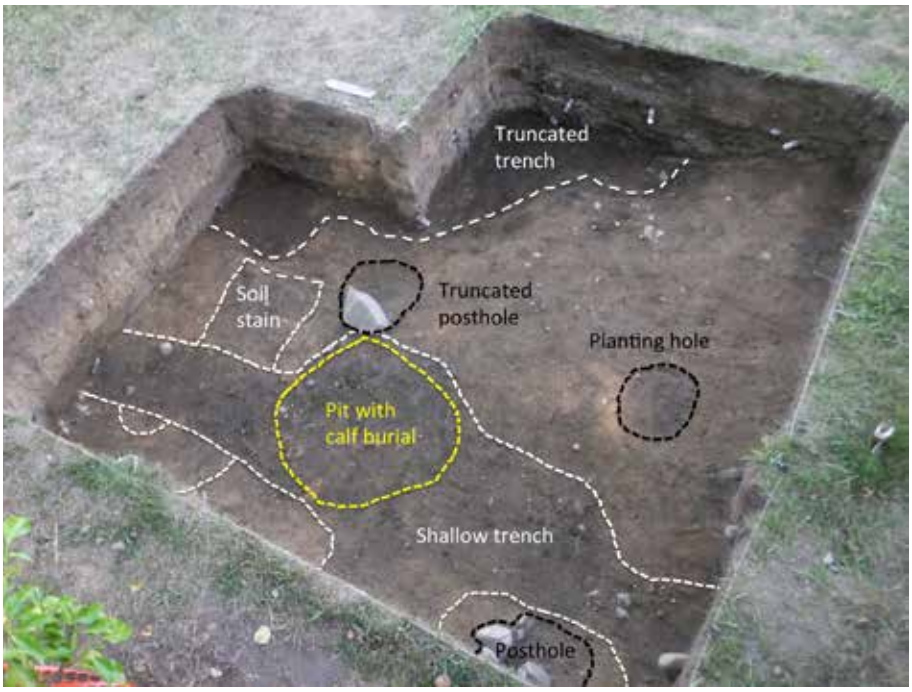


Figure 4.23. Annotated photograph of EUs 17, 21, and 24 at the top of the feature level. View to the northeast.

planting hole that contained a large number of fish bones. Running north to south across the 3 meters that we had open was a shallow trench that contained trade beads, straight pins, lithic flakes, and small fragments of Native and European ceramics including some early stoneware and Border ware. In the center of the trench was a much deeper pit used to bury a calf, largely articulated though missing its head, rear limbs, and feet. There are post holes both east and west of the trench and another faint soil stain (labeled as ephemeral trench below) at the north edge of the excavation area. Many of these features continue beyond the limits of the 2016 excavation.

Our preliminary interpretation is that all of these are features outside a structure, and that the shallow N-S trench represents the slight depression created by a drip line or walking path just outside a building. The post hole at the western edge of the excavation area was reinforced with stones and may have been for part of a structure. Historians of the early town believe that John Alden and Miles Standish owned the houses in this part of the settlement, raising the possibility that we are close to the location of one of their original home sites. One of our primary research questions is whether the Native ceramic fragments and lithic debitage indicate 17th-century Native-colonist interaction or whether they were part of an older underlying site, redeposited in the 17th century.

With the exception of the pit dug to bury the calf skeleton, none of the 17th-century features that we uncovered on Burial Hill in 2016 were intended as trash pits. Instead, they were pits and depressions formed for other reasons, with artifacts incorporated in them. The artifacts, again with the exception of the calf skeleton, are therefore generally small – fragments of glass, lithics, and ceramic vessels that were broken, possibly swept out of a house and trampled, and eventually incorporated in the archaeological features. There is also a collection of small finds such as straight pins, lead shot, and trade beads, little items that were lost in the yard area (Fig. 4.25). None of the deposits had a high artifact density, with the exception again of faunal material in the calf burial and fish bones in the planting hole.

All of the artifacts from these features were cataloged (see Appendix C) and several classes of artifacts received additional levels of analysis

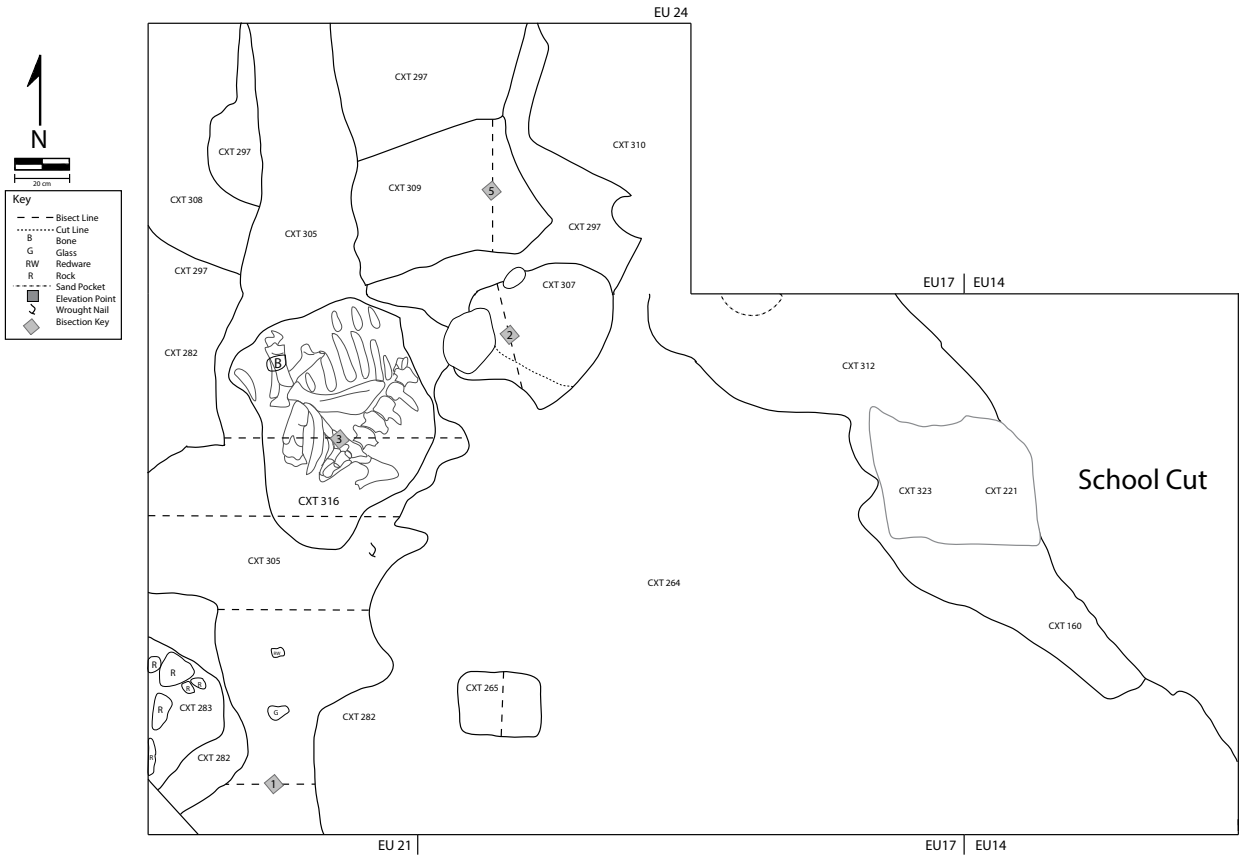


Figure 4.24. Composite plan drawing of the features in EUs 14, 17, 21, and 24, including elements visible after excavation such as the calf skeleton and the deepest extent of the features in the truncated trench (contexts 221 and 323).

(lithics, Native ceramics, European ceramics, shot, some of the faunal material). Ferrous material was conserved (see below), but still needs to be analyzed. Other materials that still need to be analyzed in more detail are the small finds (trade beads and straight pins), glass, the remaining faunal material, and some other artifacts (window lead, possible daub). Notably absent are architectural materials such as brick or tile. Flotation samples from the features have been floated and had any botanical material identified, but those identifications still need to be interpreted as part of the assemblage of each feature. Geomorphological analysis of block samples taken from some of the features (Fig. 4.26) is in progress. Analyses to date have focused on a single material class, rather than the entire contents of a feature, but our preliminary interpretation is that these features were deposited at separate times. This is based on the analysis of the ceramics (below), where we observed that the ware types and even vessels present in each feature are distinct from each other. There are no evident cross-feature connections in the ceramic assemblage. We still need to examine the other artifacts in this light.

Each feature is described in detail below, and the analyses of the European ceramics, shot, lithics, and Native ceramics follow. The feature interpretations are preliminary, since we will be excavating additional portions of several of them in 2017 and conducting additional analyses.

Planting hole

This feature was sharply defined, measuring 22 x 28 cm, and filled with dark brown silty sand, with steep almost vertical sides, and an uneven bottom that curved inwards with a maximum depth of 15 cm. We bisected the feature (Fig. 4.27), and took a flotation sample and a geomorphological block sample from the second half. The dominant

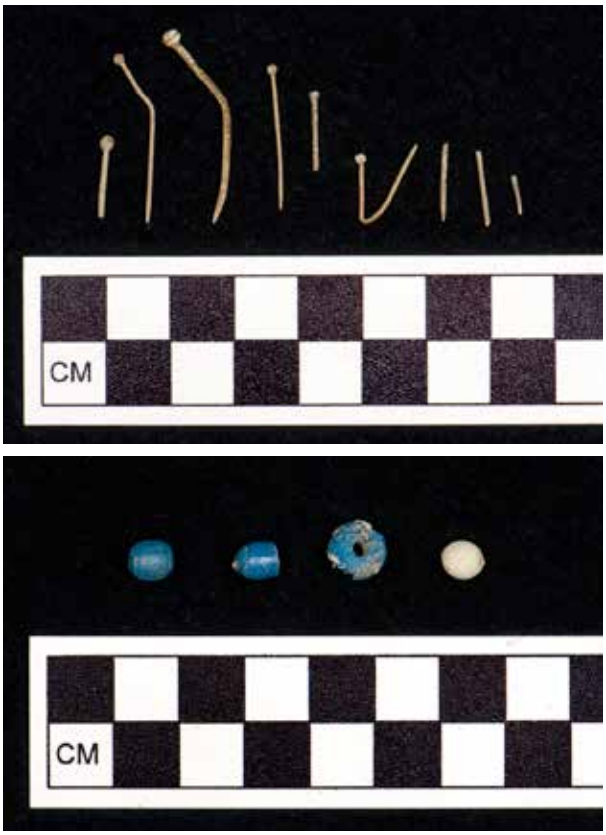


Figure 4.25. Small finds from the 17th-century features. Top) Straight pins from contexts 305 (2 items) and 327; Bottom) trade beads from contexts 268, 279, and 327 (2 items).

Figure 4.26 Dennis Piechota removing a block sample for geomorphological analysis. Samples were taken from several features in EUs 17, 21, and 24.

inclusions recovered were fish bones and scales. Other artifacts were limited to a chip of brick or redware, a fleck of shell, a small fragment of a smoking pipe, and some charcoal.

Truncated post hole

This slightly irregular oval (long axis 50 cm) contained a single cobble, and appeared to be cut through, with some of the eastern portion of the feature missing. At maximum, the remaining part of the feature was only 8 cm thick. It had a small artifact collection consisting of redware and Native ceramic, some shell, some possible metal slag, and a large amount of charcoal for the volume of soil. Excavators noted that the soil smelled bad.

Shallow Trench and Pit for Calf Burial

Running almost due north-south across the unit was a trench that was 30 to 40 cm wide (but shallow), with a broader deeper pit that contained

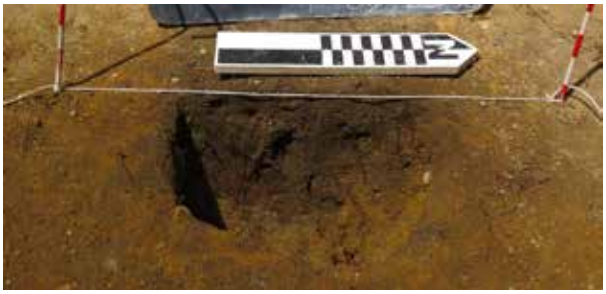


Figure 4.27. Planting hole after bisection. Bisection location indicated in Fig. 4.24.

the skeleton of a calf in the middle of it (Fig. 4.28). The pit had a maximum depth of 24 cm, and was deeper on the west and shallower on the east (Fig. 4.29). Artifacts from the sections of the trench north (305) and south (327) of the pit (316) were kept separate, although they appear to be part of the same feature. Only a few centimeters of depth remained at the southern end of the trench,

Figure 4.28. Excavation of the pit containing the calf skeleton in progress.

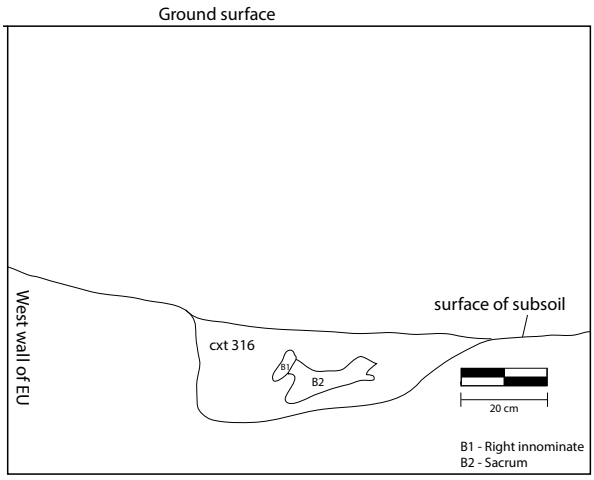


Figure 4.29. North profile of the pit containing the calf burial after bisection. Bisection location indicated in Fig. 4.24.

while the northern end had more preserved depth with abundant small gravel and shell fragments (Fig. 4.30). The artifacts in this trench are predominantly small and include straight pins (Fig. 4.25), two trade beads (Fig. 4.25), two pieces of shot, and very small pieces of glass, European ceramic, and possible slag as well as larger pieces of Native ceramic and chipping debris. Our interpretation of this feature is that it represents a drip line or an area depressed by regular walking that later filled in with silty soil and these small finds. The presence of the calf burial additionally suggests that these features are outside rather than inside a building.

Analysis of the Calf Skeleton by Ana Opishinski

Identified Elements & Skeletal Representation

Using standard zooarchaeological methods, outlined by Reitz & Wing (1999), Beisaw (2013), and skeletal diagrams and descriptions from Sisson (1953), elements of the juvenile cow *(Bos taurus)* skeleton were identified to part and analyzed for overall representation, age, and bone surface modifications. Of all the bone fragments found in contexts 305, 316, and 327, which totaled 1579, 194 were successfully identified as elements of the *Bos taurus* skeleton (Figs. 4.31 and 4.32). 87.7% of the bones by count (N=1384), or 12.2% by weight (283.4g) of the bones in the assemblage were too fragmented for further classificatory identification beyond the class Mammalia. Because the skeleton was discovered mostly intact,

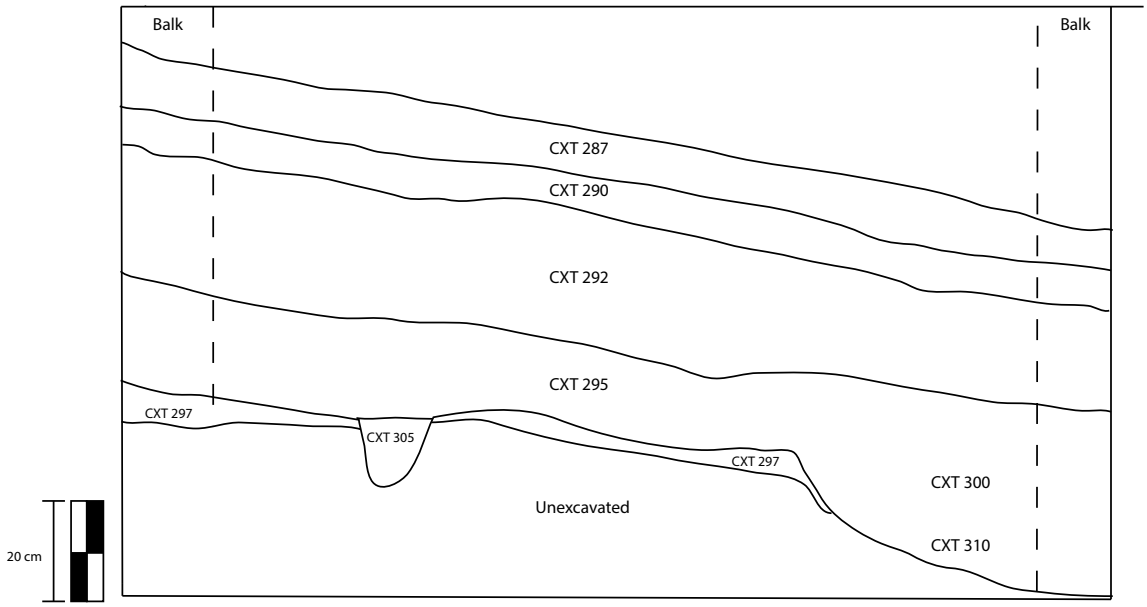


Figure 4.30. North wall profile of EU24 showing the deepest extent of context 305, the north end of the N-S trench.

these pieces were likely from the skeleton, but, as stated before, were too fragmented for a positive identification.

The skeletal parts that were identified are the cervical vertebra, thoracic vertebra, lumbar vertebra, caudal vertebra, ribs, sacrum, pelvis, left and right scapula, left and right humeri, left radius, an indeterminate metacarpal, phalanx I, right patella, and two cranial fragments. The spine was well represented in all four regions: cervical (N=12), thoracic (N=23), lumbar (N=12), and caudal (N=3), as well as by 16 vertebral fragments that could not be identified to region and by 42 vertebral cementum. The sacrum was broken into six separate parts but was almost fully complete. The 52 rib or rib-like fragments found in the assemblage were classified as proximal (N=5), shaft (N=8), distal (N=5), proximal with shaft (N=11), or possible rib fragments (N=23). Ribs with proximal ends were identified to side, as were a number of the more complete shafts, but not all of the rib fragments could be sided. From the identifiable elements, 12 (total weight=114.8g) were successfully identified to the left side of the body and 11 (total weight =76.7g) to the right side, making the left side slightly more represented or better preserved than the right side. Other than the cranium, which is represented by two small fragments (total weight=13.2g), the axial skeleton is mostly present.

The appendicular skeleton, however, is much more fragmented and unevenly represented. The pelvis is broken, but large portions of the pubis, ilium, and ishium from both the left and right sides were present. However, no bones from the hind limbs were discovered, except for the right patella. A singular phalanx I, an indeterminate metapodial shaft and a separated metapodial condyle were identified, though they cannot be definitively assigned to either the hind or forelimbs, so in any definite sense, the hind limbs are completely missing. Both the left and right forelimbs are represented, though they are incomplete. The left forelimb is represented by a nearly complete scapula, two proximal humeri fragments, a humerus shaft, a distal humerus fragment, a distal radius fragment, and a radius shaft. This is the more complete of the two forelimbs, and if the indeterminate metapodial and phalanx bone were in fact both from this limb, it would be almost fully represented. The right limb is represented by a more fragmented but mostly complete scapula, a proximal humerus fragment, and a humerus shaft. Like the ribs, there are clearly more bones present in the left side than in the right, which might mean that the metapodial and phalanx I were in fact a part of

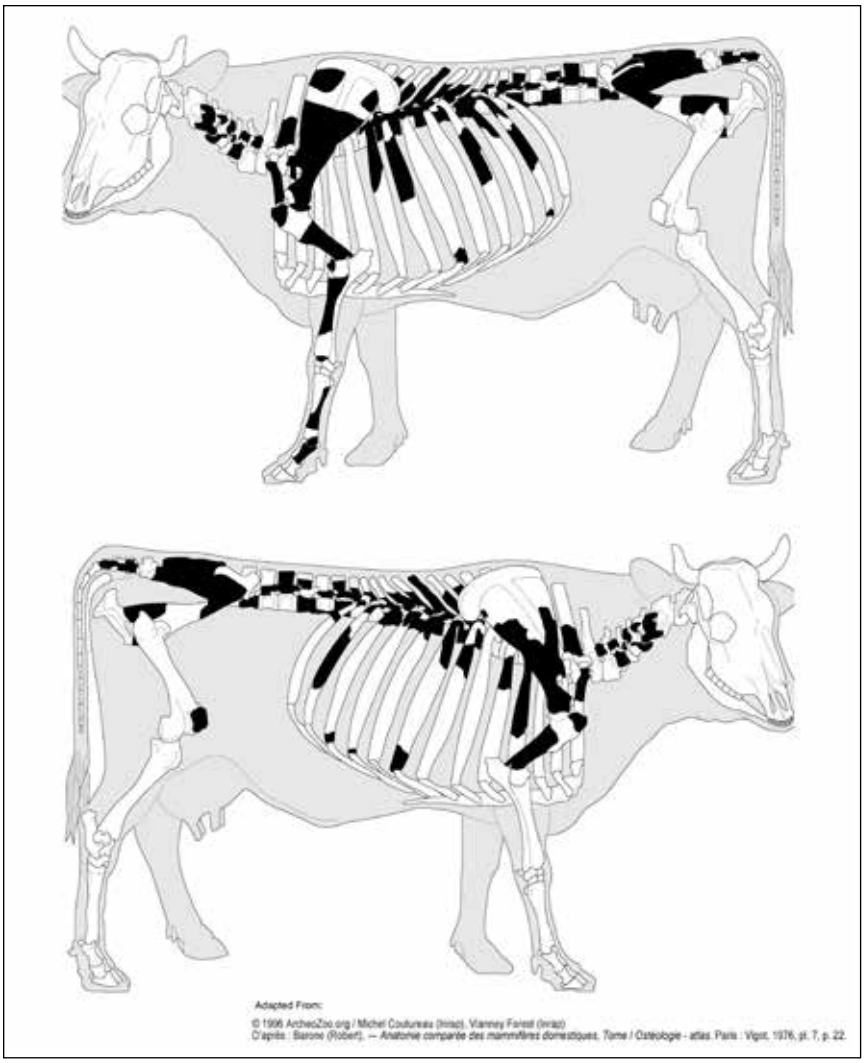


Figure 4.31. Identified elements of the *Bos taurus* skeleton.

the left forelimb, although, as stated before, they could potentially be from any of the four limbs (In Figure 1 they are shown as part of the left forelimb because it was the most preserved limb). Overall the skeleton is mostly complete from the pelvis to the shoulders, including the front limbs, but is missing feet, hind limbs, and the cranium. Its left side is slightly better preserved and more present than the right side of the body.

Age & Growth Plates

Upon initial recovery, the size of the bones indicated that the skeleton was a calf and not a full-grown cow, but a more specific age is difficult to determine since most of the bones that are used to estimate age, such as long bones with growth plates or mandibles with teeth, are missing. As you can see from Table 4.5, only five of the 18 fusing skeletal parts typically used to estimate age are present in the juvenile skeleton. The pieces that are present, however, do point to an age of death that is congruent with what was originally expected. The three "Early Fusing" bones, the distal scapula, proximal radius, and the phalanx I, are all fused, although because the scapula and the phalanx I are not long bones, they are not the most useful determinants of age. No bones from the "Middle Fusing" category were present in the assemblage. The two bones that qualify as "Late Fusing," two, the proximal Humerus and the vertebral cementum are both unfused. Based on this data, the calf would have to be younger than 42-48 month

Figure 4.32. Calf skeleton in situ.

Table 4.5. Presences and condition of the skeletal elements useful for determining age. Data from Schmid (1972).

Skeletal Element	Fusing Age (Months)	Fused/ Unfused
Early Fusing		
Humerus, distal	12-18	-
Scapula, distal	7-10	Fused
Radius, proximal	12-18	Fused
Acetabulum	6-10	-
Metapodium, proximal	Fused before birth	-
Phalanx I, proximal	18-24	Fused
Phalanx II, proximal	18-24	-
Middle Fusing		
Tibia, distal	24-30	-
Calcaneus, proximal	36-42	-
Metapodium, distal	24-36	-
Late Fusing		
Humerus, proximal	42-48	Unfused
Radius, distal	42-48	-
Ulna, proximal	42-48	-
Ulna, distal	42-48	-
Femur, proximal	42	-
Femur, distal	42-48	-
Tibia, proximal	42-48	-
Vertebral cementum	84-108	Unfused

range but older than 12-18 months at the time of its death. Another piece of evidence that would support a younger age is that the bones are only slightly larger than the comparative calf skeleton at the UMASS Boston Zooarchaeology Lab, and that specimen is only 6-10 months old. All of this evidence points to an age of about one to one and a half years old at the time of death.

Surface Modifications

A total of 20 bones were discovered to have over 90 butchery marks or surface modifications, both human and non-human. The types of surface modifications found on the bones were cut marks, chop marks, shear marks, scrape marks, and rodent and carnivore gnawing, as defined by Fisher (1995). Cut marks were found on the right scapula (Number of Cut Marks=7), sacrum (N=2), cervical vertebra (N=8), thoracic vertebra (N=35), an unidentified vertebral fragment (N=1), and on rib fragments (N= 23). Chop marks were found only on rib fragments (N=7). Shear marks were found on a thoracic vertebra (N=1), a lumbar vertebra (N=1), and two rib fragments (N=2). Scrape marks were found only on the indeterminate metapodial (N=5). All of these types of marks are classified as human-made because they were made with sharpened tools (see Figure 4.33 for locations and directions of human-made butchery marks). Most these butchery marks are located on the ribcage, which contained 34.8% of all human-made marks on the calf's skeleton, and the vertebra, which contained 50%. The scapula is joined to the spine and the sacrum is the fused portion of the spine near the pelvis, so the cut marks in these two areas are consistent with the pattern created by the other cut marks.

The only butchery mark that is not along the axial skeleton is the scrape mark on the metapodial, however its location is consistent with skinning patterns, and indicates that the calf's hide was removed (Landon 1996). The location of the butchery marks is consistent with later patterns from colonial Boston and for most butchery patterns in general, where the body is split axially and the central and meatiest parts contain the

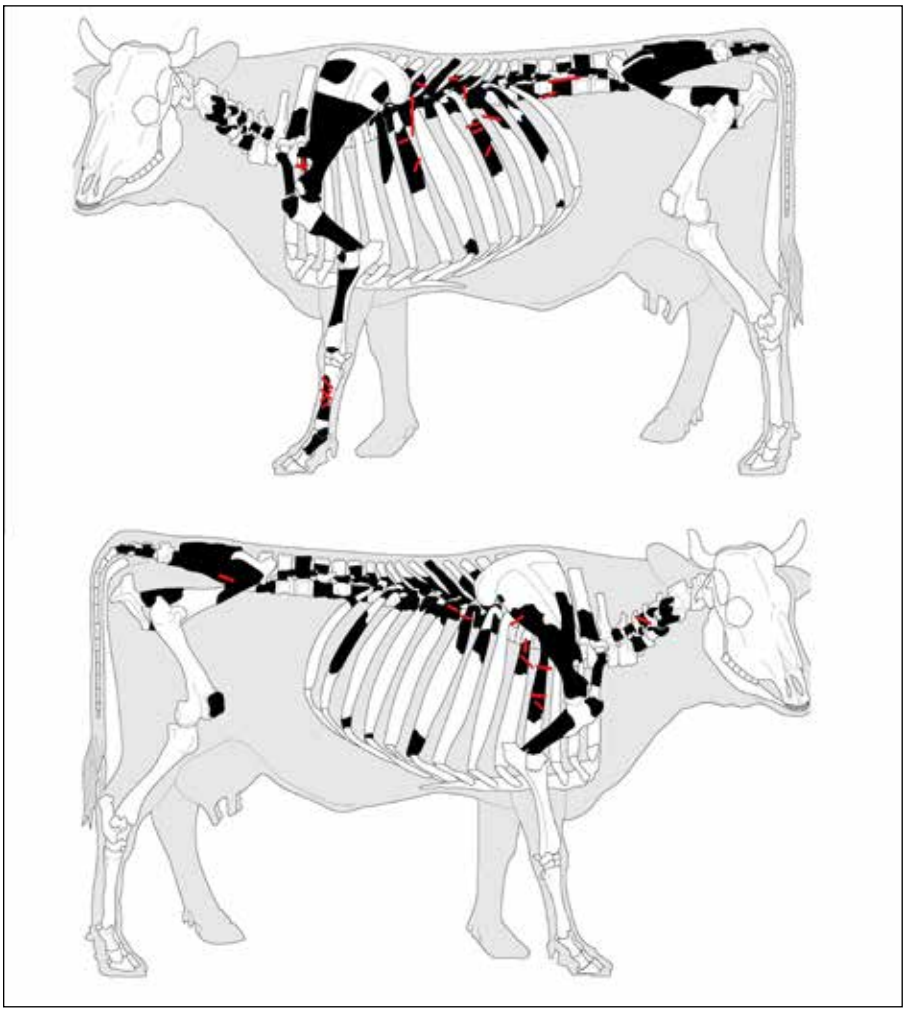


Figure 4.33. Locations and directions of human-made butchery marks.

most butchery marks, with marks becoming more infrequent further from the center of the body. The juvenile *Bos taurus* skeleton here, however, differs from this pattern in that the spine was not longitudinally split (Landon 1996). The lack of chop or saw marks on the vertebra, along with the fact that it was found intact indicate that it was not split into smaller segments. The only types of marks found on the vertebra were cut marks (N=44) and shear marks (N=2). The cut marks were positioned in a way that indicates the removal of meat from the vertebral column, rather than separating it into pieces (Landon 1996). The two vertebra that were sheared were transversely sheared, which would not be useful for separating the spine but might have been from meat removal from the area.

Although the ribs did contain 34.8% of the total amount of cut marks, determining the position of fragmented ribs within the ribcage is impossible and many of the fragments lack either proximal or distal ends, so which part of a rib they represented could also not be determined with any accuracy. The ribs, however, did contain cut marks, chop marks, and shear marks, so meat from the area was certainly targeted. This is the only part of the body that contained chop marks, but the ribs were also uncovered fairly intact, so the body was not being chopped into smaller pieces. According to Colonial Williamsburg, "colonial butchers always used axes," so these chop marks might be the result of an axe used as a meat removal tool. Two ribs indicate fracturing where the bones were

purposefully cracked, as if bent until they snapped in two, but contained no butchery marks. Since the skeleton was found mostly intact and none of the other bones were broken in this way, these two ribs were likely fractured postmortem by humans as part of the butchery process. Ribs do contain red marrow, which can be eaten. Scapula typically contain cut marks near the distal end and are caused by the separation of the scapula from the humerus (Landon 1996). The seven marks on the right scapula of this skeleton were not near that end and were nearer to the area where the scapula overlaps with the spine, so could have been made while meat was being removed from the ribs or spine. The butchery marks on the skeletal remains overall were indicative of meat removal from the thoracic cavity (i.e. torso), but do not indicate dismemberment, the portioning of the body into smaller points, or fatal wounds.

Weathering & Root Etching & Gnawing

Possible non-human gnawing was found on the left ishium, a left proximal-and-shaft rib fragment, and a right proximal-and-shaft rib fragment. The ishium had possible carnivore gnawing, the left rib had possible rodent gnawing, and the right rib looked gnawed, but whether it was by carnivores or rodents could not be determined. Unfortunately, these bones were fragmented and the gnawing marks could not be identified with certainty. Because of the level of uncertainty and the scarcity of the possible gnaw marks, the skeleton was probably only minimally affected by scavenging animals after deposition. This means that the absent skeletal elements were most likely removed intentionally by humans and were not dragged away by carnivores. It also means that the calf's death was probably not caused by predatory animals.

Several of the bones were affected by root damage, which causes cracking, etching, and pitting, and some were fractured and cracked, although this can be caused by a multitude of processes, both human, non-human, and taphonomic (Fisher 1995). Though most of the bones were incomplete or fractured, and some exhibited the effects of taphonomic processes, there were seven distinctly weathered bones. Weathering is a combination of both physical and chemical environmental processes and can exhibit itself as cracking, splitting, exfoliation, disintegration, and decomposition (Fisher 1995). The level of weathering does not correlate to the length that the bone has been exposed to the elements, because weathering processes differ by scenario. The most weathered bones were the left radius (Level 4 as defined by Beisaw 2013), indeterminate metapodial (Level 4), four spinous processes from thoracic vertebra (Level 2, N=3 and Level 3, N=1), and one rib fragment (Level 3). Based upon the position of the body when uncovered (Figure 3), the radius and metapodial were likely weathered because they were left uncovered and exposed to the elements in their position above the rest of the skeleton. The spine was intact, so the spinous process on the thoracic vertebra would have been upright upon burial and might have also stuck out of the ground, causing them to be weathered as well.

Conclusion

To summarize the findings above, the *Bos taurus skeleton* was mostly present, albeit fragmented, except for the rear legs, feet, and head. The left side of the body was slightly more present than the right, but not substantially. Based on the growth plates, the calf was about 48 months old, although the size of the bones suggests a much younger age, so it could be anywhere from 10 to 48 months old, but was absolutely not fully grown. Both butchery marks and field recovery do not suggest a full disarticulation of the body but instead reflect a pattern of meat removal directly from the full skeleton. The rear legs may have been removed for meat as part of the butchery process, but no cut marks exists to support this claim empirically. The small presence of animal gnaw marks combined with the completeness of the skeleton upon recovery, however, indicates that the calf was not likely killed by predatory animals or affected by scavengers after deposition. For some reason, the body was only partially used for meat and then buried, perhaps intentionally, although a few bones were left uncovered and exposed to the elements or were not buried deeply enough.

A summary scenario might go something like this: If calves are birthed in the spring, this cow

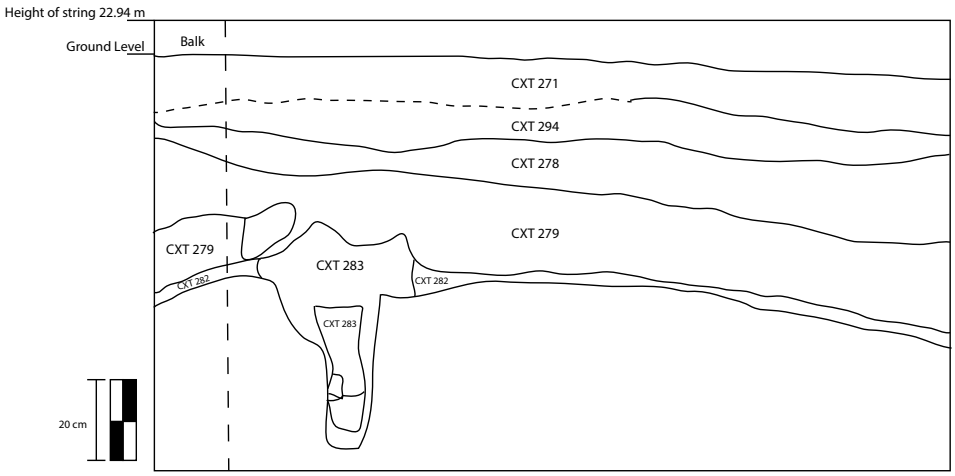


Figure 4.34. West wall profile of EUs 21 showing the profile of the posthole (context 283).

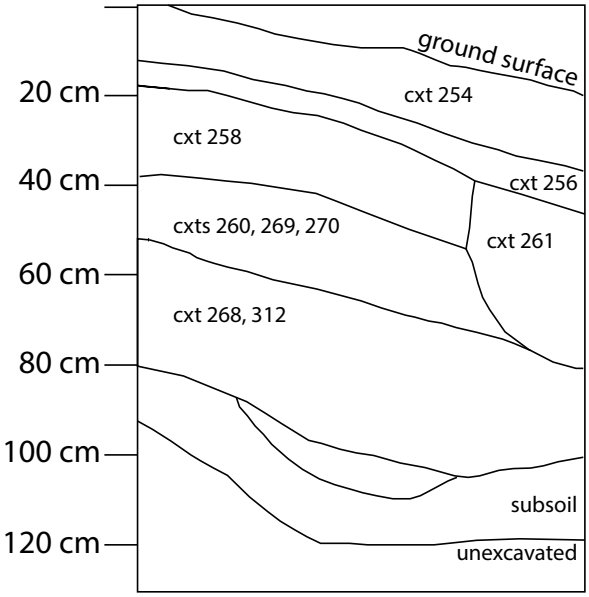


Figure 4.35. North wall profile of EU17 (the 1 m portion remaining after the excavation of EU24).

might have been killed during the second summer of its life, at just over a year old. When it was killed, its hide was removed, and the feet and head were likely removed as part of this initial butchery process. The hind legs, which are the meatiest, were removed, and the ribs were targeted for meat as well. Since the cow was likely butchered in the summer, when meat spoils quickly, the body was buried intact but a few parts were very near the surface or completely exposed. The skeleton was not disturbed by human activity or by scavenging animals until it was recovered from the archaeological deposit in 2016.

Post hole

Context 283 was a posthole adjacent to the west wall of EU21; the unit wall bisected the feature (Fig. 4.34). It contained several cobbles, a few flakes, and a nail fragment, was 40 cm deep, and may contain a post mold. Its depth, the presences of the cobbles, and the presence of some material that might be mortar or daub suggest that this might have been a structural post hole.

Ephemeral trench

Contexts 309 and 310 were two parts of a very ephemeral (<2 cm thick) soil stain that was the remains of a curved trench that was later cut by the shallow trench (context 305/327). This trench was truncated on the east by either erosion or later cutting related to the construction of the school. It contained small fragments of brick, redware, Native ceramics, animal bone, shell, and charcoal.

Truncated trench

Our deepest and most complicated feature is what we have termed the truncated trench, so called because it is truncated on the east by the cuts for the construction and demolition of the 18th-century school building. In 2015, we identified a very small (25 x 45 cm) preserved section of this feature (context 221) at beginning at 21.26 masl. The sloping cut for the school had removed

most of the feature deposit above cxt 221, as well as cutting off its eastern extent.

In 2016, the deposits at the eastern edge of EU17 proved to be similarly deep (reaching 110 cm bs) and quite complex. At the top, very dark organic soils (see Fig. 4.23) filled a broad cut in the subsoil, but the walls of this cut sloped steeply and it narrowed dramatically as it reached the bottom. We have only the western edge of this cut at the upper level; the eastern edge may be preserved in the unexcavated 1x1 m unit at the NE corner of the 2016 excavation area, or it may have been lost when the 18th-century school was constructed.

Looking at the north wall profiles of EUs 17 and 24 (Figs. 4.35 and 4.30), contexts 300, 310, 270, and 279 appear visually continuous with the buried 19th/17th-century ground surface described above, but fall at a lower elevation. In EU24, these contexts seem to sit in a distinct cut in the subsoil, suggesting that they are feature fill rather than the continuation of an older sloping ground surface. The remaining contexts (268, 312, 321, 322, 323, 325) were stratigraphically below and visually distinct from the buried ground surface. All of these contexts fall in EU17 where, in addition to sloping down to the east, the cut also sloped down to the south (towards the center of the units). The deepest part of this feature occurred in EU17 (just west of the area excavated in 2015 as context 221; see Fig. 4.24). Because of this, the north wall profiles of EUs 17 and 24 do not show the maximum depth of the feature. The lowest contexts (312, 323, 325) were partially separated from the levels above by redeposited sandy C-horizon subsoil. They begin at 21.34 masl, a similar depth to the top of context 221 in EU14. All of these layers seemed to contain exclusively 17th-century and possibly earlier Native artifacts, including wrought nails, animal bone and shell, large fragments of Native ceramic (48 of the 98 sherds from these units), window/flat glass, and European ceramic fragments (tin glazed, redware, and North Devon).

Artifact Analyses

European Ceramics from EUs 17, 21, and 24 by Leigh Koszarsky and Christa Beranek

The ceramic fragments from EUs 17, 21, and 24 in the buried ground surface and features seem to represent a secondary deposit. Sherds are generally small and none cross mend, although there do seem to be several instances in which multiple sherds have come from the same vessel. We can identify a ware type but not usually a vessel form for most sherds. The minimum vessel count (15 vessels) was arrived at by separating sherds by ware type, glaze color, and paste characteristics (Table 4.6). There was only one rim sherd (rec 140).

Spatial distribution

Six European ceramic types were identified (Frechen stoneware, three distinct types of North Devon, Border ware, tin-glazed wares, and redware) with a few additional unidentified sherds. Table 4.7 shows the ware types by feature or deposit; these data indicate that ceramics were not uniformly distributed among the features, with some types occurring only or primarily in specific deposits. No single feature contained more than three types, with only redware (and Native ceramics) occurring in every feature. One possible interpretation of the differences in the ceramic types among features is that there was temporal separation between the events that created the different features, since each one incorporated sherds of different vessels.

Although the buried ground surface, which caps the features, contains examples of each ceramic type, they are also not evenly distributed across that surface. In that level, most of the Borderware comes from EU21, the stoneware from EU17, the North Devon from EU24, and the tin glazed from EU21. Combined with the distribution of the same types in the features, this suggests that the Borderware and tin glazed ceramics in the buried ground surface (in EU21) come from the upper surface of the underlying calf burial (also in EU21). The North Devon Brain type 1 sherds almost all come from the deep trench and the overlying buried ground surface in EU17; the North Devon Brain type 3 sherds come predominantly from the shallow trench and the overlying ground surfaces in EUs 21 and 24. The stoneware sherds, on the other hand, comes from two different areas: the south end of the shallow trench (rec #143, in

Table 4.6. Minimum number of vessels represented in the features and buried ground surface. Redwares from the buried ground surface were not included since that stratum also contained some later artifacts. MNV = 15.

Vessel Count	Ware Type	Form	Record Number(s)
2	Frechen stoneware	Hollowware, likely jugs or bottles	101, 102, 109 (lighter paste); 143 (darker paste)
1	Unidentified	Indeterminate	108
3	Redware, MNV based on differences in paste and inclusions	Indeterminate	Distinct pastes can be seen in records 132, 142, and 149. Other recs not assigned to a vessel: 122, 127, 129, 134, 135, 137, 138, 141, 145, 146, 147
2	Borderware	Likely mugs or other drinking vessels	104 (green/brown); 112, 148 (some sherds yellow/green); 106 (not assigned to a vessel)
1	Slip decorated ware (redware or N. Devon sgraffito)	Indeterminate	131
1	Tin glaze earthenware (buff paste)	Indeterminate	111, 133
1	Tin glaze earthenware (reddish paste)	Indeterminate	113, 150
1	North Devon (Brain Type 1)	Indeterminate	103, 130, 136, 139, TBD
1	North Devon (Brain Type 3)	Indeterminate	107, 114, 144
1	North Devon gravel	Indeterminate	105
1	Possible North Devon (Brain Type 2), tentative	Indeterminate	140

Table 4.7. Distribution of ceramic types by feature.

Feature	Stoneware	N Devon type 1	N Devon type 3	N Devon gravel	Border ware	Tin glazed	Redware	Unidentified	Native	Total European for feature/deposit	Total for feature/deposit
Buried ground surface	5	6	7		7	2	73	3	6	100	106
Truncated trench		2		3		1	32		48	38	86
Shallow trench	2		6				21		13	29	42
Calf burial					2	2	23		26	27	53
Ephemeral trench		1					1			2	2
Truncated post hole									5	0	5
Total for type	7	9	13	3	9	5	150	3	98		

EU21) and the buried ground surface in EUs 17 and 24 (rec #s 101, 102, and 109). In addition, these two spatially distinct groups of stoneware are slightly visually different, with the sherds from the trench having a darker body and interior and a heavier coating of brown oxide on the exterior. The combination of the visual and spatial distinction suggests that these might come from two ves-

Figure 4.36. Sample of North Devon sherds from EUs 17, 21, and 24. Left) Sherds from Brain's type 3 and gravel tempered sherds; Right) Brain's type 1.

sels. The close corresponsdence of ceramic types in the capping surface to the types in the features also suggests that there is little true 17th-century ground surface remaining; what we excavated as this level was more likely a 19th-century ground surface and the very tops of the features.

Discussion by Ware Type

North Devon

We have identified a total of 25 sherds of North Devon ceramic between EUs 17, 21, and 24 (Table 4.8). North Devon ceramics were manufactured in the West of England and are diverse with gravel tempered, gravel free, and sgrafitto varieties. They commonly share a fully or partially reduced grey core. In the English colonies, gravel free wares tend to predate the gravel tempered wares, at least in Maryland; in Maryland, gravel tempered wares make up a large component of the utilitarian ceramic assemblage on sites from the second half of the 17th century (MAC 2002: North Devon). North Devon ceramics have been found on early archaeological sites in New England such as the 1607-1608 Fort St. George of the Popham, Maine colony (Brain 2007: 106-111), and the Allerton-Cushman site in Kingston, Massachusetts (Randall 2009: 33-42).

Jeffery Brain identified three distinct types of North Devon ceramic present at Fort St. George. Brain identifies variety 1 as having a two-toned paste with the exterior being red and the interior being gray due to reduction in the kiln during the firing process. The paste tends to have coarse grains. The glaze ranges from olive to brown in coloration with mottling caused by iron impurities in the lead glaze. Two of the Plymouth sherds (record numbers 103 and 136) fit into the variety 1 category, through Brain's paste colors tend to be darker (2.5YR 5/8 for the red and 5YR 5/1 for the gray) while our samples were lighter than his descriptions (the red being 5YR 6/4 and the gray 10YR 6/2) possibly due to clay sample, firing, or preservation conditions. The most common forms for type one are baluster jars and tablewares, though among our sherds there are no diagnostic pieces. The Plymouth sherds have a dense, homogenous, and relatively fine grained paste with a streaked olive brown interior glaze.

Thirteen other North Devon sherds from Plymouth are similar in having a bi-color paste, but have a much coarser texture with a grit temper. Brain refers to North Devon variety 3 as having the two-toned red and gray paste (2.5YR 5/8 for the red and 5YR 5/1 for the gray) that is very coarse from sand tempering and having glazes that range from olive to dark yellowish brown. The texture and glaze color are consistent with Brain's description, though again the paste colors are lighter (5 YR 5/4 for the red, 5 YR 6/1 for the

Table 4.8. Ceramic catalog for the buried ground surface (early types only) and features in EUs 17, 21, 24.

Feature/ deposit	Record No.	Context	Sherd description	Sherd Count
Buried ground surface		279	Bag of potentially old RW, incl 1 w variagated paste	10
Buried ground surface	104	258	Borderware, buff paste (10YR 7/4), one side glazed green other glazed brown	1
Buried ground surface	106	295	Borderware, buff paste (10YR 7/4), one side glazed yellow other side unglazed	1
Buried ground surface	112	279	Borderware, buff paste (10YR 7/4). One sherd no glaze, two sherds green glaze one side only, one sherd yellow glaze one side only, on sherd green on one side yellow on other.	5
Buried ground surface	101	264	Coarse stoneware, gray body (10YR 8/1) with the interior being a pinkish color (7.5YR 7/2) and have a brown speckled salt glazed	1
Buried ground surface	102	260	Coarse stoneware, gray body (10YR 8/1) with the interior being a pinkish color (7.5YR 7/2) and have a brown speckled salt glazed	3
Buried ground surface	109	295	Coarse stoneware, gray body (10YR 8/1) with the interior being a pinkish color (7.5YR 7/2) and have a brown speckled salt glazed	1
Buried ground surface	NA	260	Indterminate buff bodied; date indeterminate	1
Buried ground surface		260	North Devon, bicolor paste, Brain type 1, 1 sherd w traces of int glaze	2
Buried ground surface	107	295	North Devon, Brain type 3. Bicolor paste (5 YR 5/4 for the red, 5 YR 6/1 for the gray) with grit inclusions. Brown glaze on one side	5
Buried ground surface	114	279	North Devon, Brain type 3. Bicolor paste (5 YR 5/4 for the red, 5 YR 6/1 for the gray) with grit inclusions. Brown glaze on one side	2
Buried ground surface	139	295	Possible North Devon Brain's type 1. Brown paste (7.5YR 5/3), brown glaze, no inclusions	1
Buried ground surface	NA	260	Redware, non-diagnostic, not pulled	26
Buried ground surface	NA	279	Redware, non-diagnostic, not pulled	30
Buried ground surface	NA	295	Redware, non-diagnostic, not pulled	7
Buried ground surface	113	279	Tin glazed earthenware with red paste red paste (5YR 6/4). White tin glaze with blue decoration	1
Buried ground surface	111	279	Tin glazed earthenware. Buff paste (10YR 8/1). White tin glaze	1
Buried ground surface	140	295	Unidentified coarse earthenware with gray paste (10YR 5/1) with a matte black glaze. May be N. Devon Brain type 2	1
Buried ground surface	108	295	Unidentified coarse earthenware. Dark red paste (7.5YR 5/2) with a matte black glaze	2
Calf burial	148	316	Borderware, buff paste (10YR 7/4). One sherd yellow glaze one side only, other sherd one side yellow and other side glazed green	2
Calf burial	149	316	Redware (paste 2.5 YR 6/6), mostly missing glaze but some sherds have traces of clear or black glaze	23
Calf burial	150	316	Tin glazed earthenware with red paste red paste (5YR 6/4). White tin glaze with blue decoration	2

Table 4.8. Continued.

Truncated trench	105	268	North Devon gravel. Bicolor paste (5 YR 5/4 for the red, 5 YR 6/1 for the gray) with abundant grit inclusions. One sherd has brown glaze on one side, other sherd is missing glaze.	3
Truncated trench	130	268	North Devon, bicolor paste, Brain type 1	1
Truncated trench	103	312	North Devon, Brain's Type one. Bicolor paste (the red being 5YR 6/4 and the gray 10YR 6/2) with olive brown glaze	1
Truncated trench	131	268	Possible North Devon sgraffito; red (paste 2.5 YR 6/6), white slip and brown glaze	1
Truncated trench	135	300	Redware (paste 2.5 YR 6/6), black glaze	1
Truncated trench	129	268	Redware (paste 2.5 YR 6/6), brown glaze	8
Truncated trench	127	268	Redware (paste 2.5 YR 6/6), clear glaze	1
Truncated trench	128	268	Redware (paste 2.5 YR 6/6), missing glaze	6
Truncated trench	134	300	Redware (paste 2.5 YR 6/6), missing glaze	7
Truncated trench	138	312	Redware (paste 2.5 YR 6/6), missing glaze	4
Truncated trench	145	310	Redware (paste 2.5 YR 6/6), missing glaze	2
Truncated trench	132	269	Redware (paste 2.5 YR 6/6), unglazed; 1 w white inclusions	2
Truncated trench	133	269	Tin glazed earthenware. Buff paste (10YR 8/1). White tin glaze with hand painted blue	1
Ephemeral trench	136	308	North Devon, Brain's Type one. Bicolor paste (the red being 5YR 6/4 and the gray 10YR 6/2) with olive brown glaze	1
Ephemeral trench	137	309	Redware (paste 2.5 YR 6/6), missing glaze	1
Shallow trench	143	327 (South)	Coarse stoneware, (2.5 YR 6/2) as well as the paste also being a darker gray (10 YR 6/1). The glaze is the same as 101 and 102, but with a higher concentration of brown	2
Shallow trench	144	327 (South)	North Devon, Brain type 3. Bicolor paste (5 YR 5/4 for the red, 5 YR 6/1 for the gray) with grit inclusions. Missing glaze	6
Shallow trench	147	305 (North)	Redware (paste 2.5 YR 6/6), brown glaze	3
Shallow trench	142	327 (South)	Redware (paste 2.5 YR 6/6), clear glaze	1
Shallow trench	141	327 (South)	Redware (paste 2.5 YR 6/6), missing glaze	5
Shallow trench	146	305 (North)	Redware (paste 2.5 YR 6/6), missing glaze	12

gray). The glazed surfaces appear a dappled light brown, and are somewhat rough due to the coarseness of the grit inclusions. There are additionally six sherds (record number 144) that are likely North Devon type 3 that were part of the feature dug for the calf burial. These pieces are small with no intact surfaces or glaze, but they match the bicolor paste pattern and contain grit. The common forms this type of North Devon ware took were baluster jars, pots, and bowls.

There are three fragments of a vessel with red to gray paste and even more abundant small gravel inclusions (rec #105) that we have identified as North Devon gravel tempered. One sherd has a brown glazed surface that feels rough because of the amount of gravel in the body. Visually, these sherds are very similar to the pieces identified as Brain's variety 3, but with a higher concentration of gravel.

Brain identifies North Devon variety 2 as having a gray paste (5YR 5/1) with a medium fine texture and a black glaze. Our one rim sherd (rec #140) seems to match this description, but is so small that the identification is very tentative.

One sherd, record number 139, is another possible candidate for being North Devon, but the paste is much finer with no gravel inclusions and the glaze is browner with fewer irregularities. It is difficult to tell from this one sherd if it is truly North Devon, or another ceramic type that is difficult to identify on this sherd due to weathering or burning. Due to these factors, it was not included as a separate ware type for the MNV.

Border ware

Nine sherds of Border ware were found (Fig. 4.37). These sherds had a buff paste (10YR 7/4) and green, brown, or yellow glazes. Borderware ware was commonly produced in the region between northeast Hampshire and Western Surrey, England. Border ware with a pale paste was more popular than its red counterpart in the 16th and 17th centuries, though it decreased in popularity by the 18th century. The common forms of Border wares were flanged dishes, bowls, porringers, pipkins, other food preparation vessels (skillets and chafing dishes), and drinking vessels (cups and drinking jugs) (Pearce 1992). These objects

Figure 4.37. Border ware sherds from EUs 17, 21, and 24.

are typically only glazed on one side, usually with a clear glaze that appeared yellow or a bright or olive green glaze. The addition of manganese or iron to the glaze can create a brown color (Historic Jamestowne, 2017).

The sherds all have a similar light buff colored paste (10YR 7/4). Two other these may be base pieces: flat, with a yellow interior and unglazed exterior base (recs 106, 148). Three sherds are glazed on both sides: one with green and brown (rec 104) and two with bright green and yellow (one sherd in each of recs 112, 148). Four additional sherds are missing one surface; the remaining surface is bright green on two and yellow on the others. These sherds represent at least 2 vessels, both of which have some interior and exterior glaze: one with green and brown, one with bright green and yellow.

With the exception of the slightly thicker green/brown glazed sherd, the rest of the body pieces seem to be finely potted and come from the more refined/less utilitarian forms. Pearce notes that drinking vessels were the most carefully finished Border ware forms, and had thin walls (1992: 84). Although the forms cannot be identified from the sherds because of their small sizes, Pearce says that brown glaze almost only occurs on tablewares, especially mugs (1992: 85) and describes a mug with the brown/green bicolor pattern from an English kiln site (1992: 27-28). The use of two different glaze colors (as seen on

Figure 4.38. Stoneware sherds from EUs 17, 21, and 24.

Figure 4.39. Tin glazed sherds from EUs 17, 21, and 24.

3 of our sherds), is unusual (although does have a precedent in the medieval Surrey whitewares) and again the examples from London collections that exhibit two glaze colors are mostly mugs (Pearce 1992: 85).

These sherds are more likely to be of English-origin Border ware rather than Midlands Yellow (buff body with yellow glaze on both sides), since the sherds that have both sides glazed have a green glaze which is much more characteristic of Border ware (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab, 2002). There were also pale bodied Dutch wares with clear, yellow, and bright green glazes produced during the same time period (Gawronski 2012: 195-198, 232-239), but lacking complete vessel forms or diagnostic portions such as handles, none of these sherds could be identified as Dutch.

Stoneware

Seven sherds of stoneware were found (Fig. 4.38). Five of the sherds (record numbers 101 and 102) had a gray body (10YR 8/1) with the interior being a pinkish color (7.5YR 7/2) and have a brown speckled salt glazed. Two of the stoneware sherds (record number 143) have an interior that was darker in coloration (2.5 YR 6/2) as well as the paste also being a darker gray (10 YR 6/1). The glaze is the same, but with a higher concentration of brown, though the concentration of glaze can be very different even on the same vessel. On the basis of these differences, and the fact that they two types appeared in two different features, we have counted these groups as separate vessels. Stonewares with brown oxide on the exterior were exported from the region around Frechen during the 17th century; most of these were in the form of bottles (Straube 2001: 68-69; Brain 2007: 121). Salt glazed stonewares frequently came in the form of hollowwares such as tankards, jugs, and storage vessels (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab 2002); the Frechen wares were commonly jugs or bottles, sometimes decorated with a bearded face (known as Bartmann or Bellarmine jugs) or other medallions (Straube 2001: 68-69).

Tin Glazed Earthenware

Five sherds of tin glazed earthenware were found. Two of the sherds have a buff colored (10YR 8/1) body and the three sherds had a red paste (5YR 6/4). Tin glazed earthenware has been produced in England since the early 17th century and served as popular tablewares (Noel Hume 1970, 105). It was also produced in the Netherlands and Portugal . The existing glaze on the sherds is small, but does feature some hand painted blue decoration though they are not large enough to identify any design or motif.

Redware

In all, 78 sherds of redware were found in 17th century contexts with an additional 73 pieces in

Table 4.9. Burial Hill contexts selected for iron conservation.

Context #	Reason for Selection	Selection Methods
260, 279, 295	Mixed Deposits 19th and 17th century artifacts	Selected only identifiable objects that appeared to be wrought iron (no cut nails pulled). No eligible objects in 295.
268, 269, 283, 300, 312, 316, 327	Potential 17th-century deposits	All identifiable iron objects pulled for treatment
264, 265, 270, 305, 307, 309, 310, 321, 322, 325	Potential 17th-century deposits	No iron objects in context selected for treatment (no identifiable objects)

Table 4.10. Iron conservation artifact inventory.

CXT	Count	Conservation Number	Object(s)
260	5	C-00742	Tacks
268	7	C-00743	Nail Fragments
	2	C-00744	Robust Nails
269	2	C-00745	Nails
312	1	C-00751	Nail
279	1	C-00746	Nail
283	1	C-00747	Nail
300	1	C-00748	Nail
305	1	C-00749	Nail
	3	C-00750	Ferrous Objects
316	1	C-00752	Ferrous Object
	6	C-00753	Nails
327	1	C-00754	Tool Part
	4	C-00755	Nails

the buried ground surface (which contains later artifacts as well, so these were not considered when deciding MNV). Most of the sherds were missing one or both surfaces. The remaining surfaces were either unglazed or had a clear glaze that appeared either light or dark brown. One additional piece (that could be either redware or North Devon) had some slip decoration. Based on differences in paste and inclusions, there are probably at least 4 vessel represented, though there could be many more. The large fragments in context 316 (rec 149) come from a thick walled utilitarian vessel with a clear glaze appearing light brown on the interior and an unglazed exterior, and a pale red body with no obvious inclusions. A few other sherds have visible inclusions, such as the sand in record 142. A few other sherds are darker red with white inclusions, such as one of the fragments in record 132. One of the sherds had a brown glaze with two parallel lines of white slip (record number 131), either a slip decorated redware or possibly a very small fragment of North Devon sgraffito. All of the sherds are too small to be diagnostic of vessel type, with only a few sherd from context 316 (the calf burial) larger than a quarter. Both glazed and slip decorated redwares were common as utilitarian vessels throughout the 17th century and indeed the whole colonial period.

Metal Conservation by Megan Sheehan

Ferrous material selected for treatment was restricted to artifacts from Burial Hill that were from excavations units (EU) associated with 17th-century features. Based on this criteria 20 contexts from EU 17, 21, and 24 were selected based on their association with 17th-century artifacts (Table 4.9). Iron conservation was conducted under the guidance and supervision of Dennis Piechota the Fiske Center for Archaeological Research conservator. Iron conservation took place in the FCAR Wet Lab located at the University of Massachusetts Boston Science Center. Metal conservation was done in the hopes of persevering potential remains of the seventeenth century settlement of Plymouth, MA.

In total, 36 iron artifacts were pulled (Table 4.10). The assemblage included nails (partial/complete), tacks (partial/complete), unidentifiable ferrous objects, and a potential tool part (see Table 2). Each artifact was given a conservation number based on its context and similarity to the other artifacts pulled. Conservation numbers allow the specific conservation treatment of each object to be recorded on a Conservation Treatment Report that is later added to Piechota's centralized Conservation Database.

Figure 4.40. Lead shot from EUs 17, 21, and 24; shot from other units and excavation season is described by not pictured. Contexts, left to right: 260 (2 items), 270, 271, 279, 327 (2 items).

Table 4.11. All shot found on Burial Hill, 2014-2016.

EU	Cxt	Count	Object	D. (mm)	Weight (g)
5	41	1	shot (buck)	6	1.96
18	199	1	shot (buck)	9	4.82
17	260	1	shot (rifle/pistol)	10	5.63
17	260	1	shot (buck)	7	3.10
17	270	1	shot (buck)	7	2.17
22	273	1	shot (buck)	6	1.53
21	271	1	shot (buck)	8	3.46
21	279	1	shot (buck)	7	2.56
17	327	1	shot (musket ball)	16	27.03
17	327	1	shot (bird)	4	0.40
20	280	1	shot (buck)	7.5	2.50

Tannic acid treatment followed the procedures produced by the Fiske Center, and posted in the Wet Lab. Photos were taken before any treatment was done using an iPhone 6 camera. Iron treatment followed lab protocols with 3 days of consecutive treatment then checking in 5 days later to see if they have stabilized and continue treatment as necessary. If they are stable they will have no evidence of rust on the treated surface. When they were stabilized post-treatment photos were taken.

After treatment was completed the metal artifacts were analyzed for diagnostic features to aid in their interpretation. This analysis consisted of identifying the object type, length of object, manufacture method of nail, nail head diameter, type of nail head, and any other diagnostic notes not covered by these categories. Wells (1998) and Nelson's (nd) nail chronologies were used to determine the manufacture method and head type for the nails. This analysis is in process.

Lead Shot by Leigh Koszarsky

In all, 11 pieces of shot were found during the Burial Hill excavations (2014-2016); most of them were found in 17th-century contexts during the 2016 excavation, but all of them are included in the discussion and table here (Fig. 4.40; Table 4.11). The majority of the pieces of shot were found in EU17/21/24, which had seven pieces in all, six from 17th-century features/deposits. In these units, three pieces of shot came from the buried ground surface (cxt 260, 279), two from the shallow trench (cxt 327), one from the deep, truncated trench (cxt 270), and one from the modern ground surface (cxt 271). One piece in the adjacent EU18 came from the fill of the school building after it was demolished in the 1870s (cxt 199). It may be a displaced early artifact, but could date to much later. The piece of shot in EU20 (cxt 280) may be early; this strata of this unit had artifacts of mixed date throughout, but there were a large number of diagnostic 17th-century ceramics especially in this context.

EU5, excavated in 2014, was a shallow unit located behind the back walls of the 19th-century stable buildings. It contained a mixed 18th and

Table 4.12. Shot sizes by context type.

	Bird shot	Buck shot	Rifle/pistol	Musket ball
17th-century contexts	1	3	1	1
Later/mixed contexts		5		

19th-century assemblage, so the shot within it may be contemporary with the building and other artifacts in the deposit. EU22 was placed behind the 1830s crypt, and all of the layers in that unit were disturbed by crypt construction. The shot was found in the topmost layer (cxt 273), so could be a redeposited early artifact, or date to a later period.

All of the pieces of shot are lead. The balls exhibit mold seams as well as a marking showing where the sprue was cut during manufacture. The mold seams come from being cast into two part molds either being made out of iron, brass, or stone. The casting sprue comes from the channel which would deliver the lead from the outside of the mold to the inside which was then clipped off to ensure the round shape of the shot (Sivilich 2016: 17).

The size of the shot can be used to roughly determine the size of the game that the ammunition was intended for (Table 4.11). The smallest of the pieces were 4 mm in diameter. This relatively small piece of shot is likely bird shot based of the the size and the comparison to the shot uncovered at the Jamestown Fort in Virginia. Bird shot was typically used to take down small game birds and waterfowl. Two pieces were 6mm in diameter, three were 7mm in diameter, one was 7.5mm in diameter, one was 8mm in diameter, and one was 9mm in diameter. These six larger pieces of shot are within the size range for buck shot. Buck shot was primarily used in hunting larger game, specifically deer. One piece was 10mm in diameter. This piece is within the lower size range for rifles or small bore pistols. The largest piece of shot was 16mm in diameter. This is most likely a musket ball due to its size (Sivilich 2016: 21, 145).

The higher number of buckshot compared to the single musket ball makes sense considering that because of the relative low accuracy of muskets, people would load the gun with buckshot -- typically at least three -- in addition to a musket ball in order to increase the number of projectiles (Sivilich 2016: 30). In fact, the musket ball has one flat, circular indentation that is characteristic of having smaller pieces of shot loaded on top within the cartridge (Sivilich 2016: 34). However, another explanation for this marking is that it was caused by the use of a ramrod which was done to push the ball down and compact the gun powder (Sivilich 2016: 36). As seen in Table 4.12, the 17th-century features and deposits contain an example of each of the sizes, while the more common buck shot also appears in the temporally later and mixed context.

One piece of shot, the smaller of the two from context 260, is not spherical like the other pieces in the collection, but instead has the appearance of a hemisphere. On the flat side of the shot, it is irregular and bumpy in texture. This is an example of a piece of shot that did not mold well, likely due to the mold being cold or there not being enough lead within the mold (Sivilich 2016: 41). Alternatively, the shot could have struck a tree but not penetrated the wood which would have lead to the deformed shape (Sivilich 2016: 51). None of the other pieces of shot in the collection have any obvious firing marking, meaning they were either not fired at all, or were fired and stuck something soft that only altered their shape to a small degree.

Native Ceramics by Annie Greco

In 2016, 124 sherds of Native ceramic were collected from Burial Hill and studied. Various characteristics were examined to address and describe the attributes of the Native ceramics typical of the Plymouth area (Fig. 4.41). Additionally, the goal of this study was to track the similarities and differences between fragments of separate units and contexts and to observe patterns in pottery manufacture and function.

Methods

Each fragment of Native ceramic was inspected under a microscope to identify a range of char-

Table 4.13. Characteristics of Native ceramic sherds from EU26.

Descriptor	Count	Percent
Total	43	N/A
Average Weight	0.37	N/A
Average thickness		
(2 sides)	5.10	N/A
Average thickness (All)	4.67	N/A
Number with 0 Surfaces	3	7%
Number with 1 Surface	35	81%
Number with 2 surfaces	5	12%
Number with Decoration	7	18%
Burned Surface	12	30%
Tool Marks	8	20%
Quaking	0	0%
Accretion	1	3%
Number with Visible Inclusions	35	81%
Mineral Inclusions	35	81%
Organic Inclusions	29	67%
Voids	43	100%
Reaction Zones	29	67%

Table 4.14. Characteristics of Native ceramic sherds from EUs 17, 21, and 24.

Descriptor	Count	Percent
Total	78	N/A
Average Weight	0.38	N/A
Average thickness		
(2 sides)	5.15	N/A
Average thickness (All)	4.18	N/A
Number with 0 Surfaces	6	8%
Number with 1 Surface	46	59%
Number with 2 surfaces	26	33%
Number with Decoration	13	18%
Burned Surface	48	68%
Tool Marks	16	23%
Quaking	6	8%
Accretion	14	20%
Number with Visible Inclusions	64	83%
Mineral Inclusions	51	66%
Organic Inclusions	56	72%
Voids	77	99%
Reaction Zones	55	71%

acteristics. Characteristics noted included: weight (g), presence and number of original surfaces, thickness (mm), surface features (i.e.: decoration, burning, tool marks/impressions, quaking, and accretions), inclusions (mineral and organic), voids, and reaction zones.

Decorations were defined as patterned surface marks, such as incised and/or punctate lines. In contrast, tool marks were classified as random impressions and scratches that could not be attributed to excavation and handling. Blackened surfaces were described as burned. If there was polygon-shaped black accretions on interior surface, this was labeled as quaking, a feature on ceramics that are commonly associated with heating liquids. Additionally, if a layer of black carbonized substance appeared to thinly coat any part of the sherd's surface, this was determined to be an accretion, e.g., soot.

Inclusions were identified based on their visibility. If a sherd was labeled as not having inclusions, it is to mean that the inclusions were not easily visible under the microscope, speaking to the fine tempered body of the ceramic. Each sherd was lightly brushed under the microscope to distinguish between sand grains in the body and those of the soil matrix. Due to the sandy soils of Plymouth that remained on the surface of the sherds, only sand grains embedded in the body were considered inclusions. The presence of organic inclusions was determined primarily through the presence of reaction zones. Reaction zones refer to the blackened surfaces of non-globular voids in the body that exhibit burned out residue of organic materials. Voids in the body were categorized into three distinct groups: globular, globular oriented, and non-globular/burn outs. Globular voids refer to natural occurring air pockets in the clay. Globular oriented are voids that are flattened or sandwiched when the clay is worked during manufacture and often follow a linear or striated pattern throughout the body. Non-globular/burnouts, again, are voids that result from organic materials or organic temper burning out from the

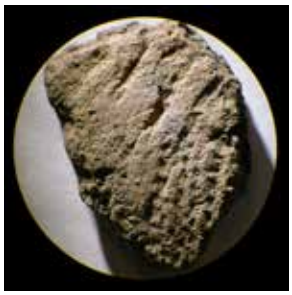


Figure 4.41a. Rec #187, EU20, CXT259; This Native ceramic sherd is decorated with three parallel incise lines above a check stamped surface. Dimensions: 27.27mm x 19.57mm

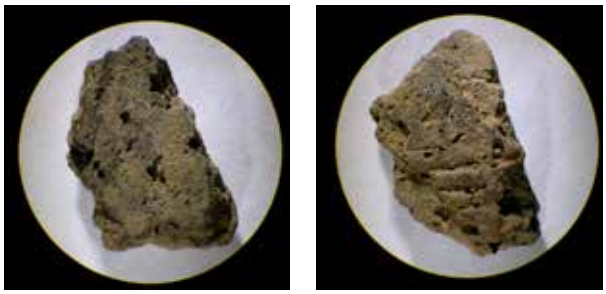


Figure 4.41b. Rec #182, EU17/21/24, CXT316, INT/EXT; This fragment displays a burned interior surface and a slightly burned exterior decorated with three incised lines. Dimensions: 19.63mm x 11.92mm

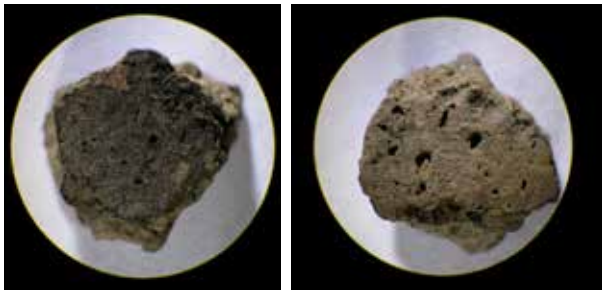


Figure 4.41c. Rec #189, EU17/21/24, CXT316, INT/EXT; This fragment is an example of a heavily burned surface with a carbon accretion. Exterior is undecorated. Dimensions: 9.27mm x 8.37mm.

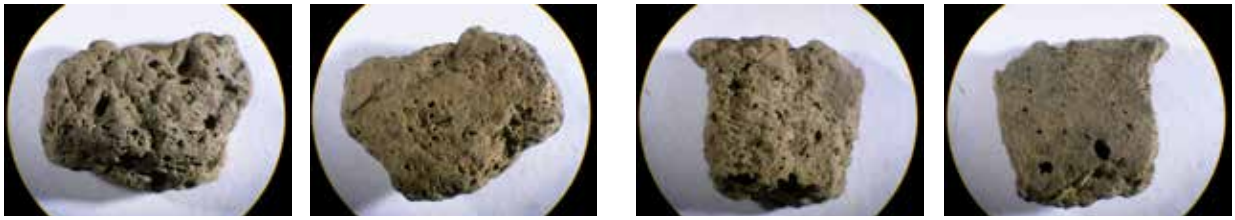


Figure 4.41d. Rec #230, EU26, CXT318, INT/EXT and Rec #184, EU17/21/24, CXT316; These images of a sherd from CXT318 (EU26) and a sherd from CXT316 (EU17/21/24) for comparison. Each has an undecorated, smooth exterior surface and an exposed body that shows visible mineral inclusions. Dimensions: 16.20mm x 12.28mm (Rec #230), 13.94mm x 13.29mm (Rec #184).

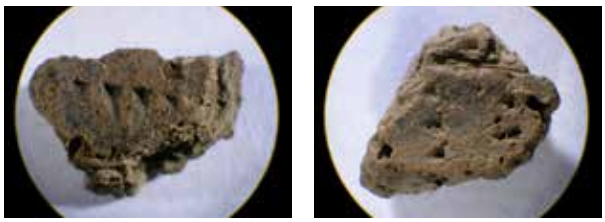


Figure 4.41e and f. Left: Rec #284, EU17/21/24, CXT300; This Native ceramic sherd is decorated with a linear punctate line. Dimensions: 12.37mm x 8.95mm; Right: Rec #299, EU17/21/24, CXT268; This Native ceramic sherd is decorated with two linear punctate lines. Dimensions: 12.49mm x 9.78mm.

body during manufacture or continuous use. Most organic inclusions were inferred by the presence of reaction zones or non-globular/burn out voids.

EU26 General

EU26 was the location of an intact segment of a Native site with European material appearing only in the topsoil level. Forty-three Native ceramic sherds were excavated from EU26, equaling roughly 35% of the Native ceramic assemblage from Burial Hill (Table 4.13). The average weight of each sherd is .37g, the average thickness of double surfaced fragments is 5.10mm, and the average thickness of all fragments is 4.67mm. 93% (40 sherds) of the Native ceramic fragments found in EU26 have at least 1 original surface preserved. Of those fragments, 18% (7 sherds) have decoration, 30% (12 sherds) have a burned surface, 20% (8 sherds) have tool marks or impressions, 0% (0 sherds) have quaking, and 3% (1 sherd) have an accretion. 81% have visible inclusions; 81% with visible mineral inclusions and 67% with visible organic inclusions or reaction zones. All fragments have voids.

EU26 Context Highlights

Native Ceramic sherds were found in all four contexts of EU26. CXT317 has 6 fragments, CXT318 has 29, CXT319 has 7, and CXT320 has 1. CXT318 has the highest number of Native ceramics across Burial Hill. It also has the highest percentage of sherds with decoration. Overall, all fragments of Native ceramic from EU26 looked similar in body color, size, surface features, inclusions, void structure and manufacture across its contexts.

EU17/21/24 General

From EU 17/21/24, 78 Native ceramic sherds were retrieved, which comes out to 63% of the overall Native ceramic assemblage (Table 4.14). The average weight of each sherd is .38g, the average thickness of double surfaced fragments is 5.14mm, and the average thickness of all fragments is 4.16mm. 92% (71 sherds) of the Native ceramic fragments found in EU17/21/24 have at least 1 original surface preserved. Of those fragments, 18% (13 sherds) have decoration, 66% (47 sherds) have a burned surface, 23% (16 sherds) have tool marks or impressions, 7% (5 sherds) have quaking, and 18% (13 sherds) have an accretion. 82% have visible inclusions; 65% with visible mineral inclusions and 71% with visible organic inclusions or reaction zones. All fragments but 1 have voids.

EU17/21/24 Context Highlights

Out of contexts with more than 1 sherd, CXTs 300, 305, 312, and 316 have the highest percentage of burned surfaces, 63%, 83%, 75%, and 58% respectively. Interestingly, this includes two of the contexts associated with the calf burial; CXT305 and CXT316. While CXT305 only contains 6 fragments, CXT316 includes 24 sherds, which is the highest number seen in the contexts from EU17/21/24. At least 2 fragments from CXT316 and 1 fragment from CXT305 show signs of quaking and had a carbonized layer excreted on the surface. The combination of both quaking and accretion on an interior surface suggest the cooking of a liquid organic substance (Dennis Piechota, personal communication).

EU17/21/24 has significantly more fragments with burned surfaces, quaking, and surfaces with accretion than those from EU26, all characteristics associated with cooking. With a substantial amount coming from CXT305 and CXT316, the contexts associated with the calf burial, perhaps the key difference seen between the EU17/21/24 assemblage and that of EU26 is the function for which the ceramics were used and the state in which the ceramics were discarded. Perhaps EU17/21/24 has a higher frequency of burned native ceramics because those specifically discarded there were cooking vessels.

In addition to having a large number of burned surfaces, CXT 300 also has the highest number of decorated sherds in EU17/21/24. Decorations include parallel incised lines and punctate designs.

Discussion and Comparison

In general, most sherds displayed both organic and mineral inclusions. Organic inclusions were inferred by burnouts with residue or evidence of charcoal, shell, seeds, etc. The dominant mineral inclusions were quartz sand grains. The presence

Table 4.15. All Burial Hill 2016 lithic artifacts by type and excavation unit.

EU	Cores	Shatter	Flakes	Tools	Other	Total	% Total	% Total excluding shatter
17/21/24	0	80	142	1	1	224	41%	38%
19	0	0	27	1	0	28	5%	7%
20	0	6	12	0	0	18	3%	3%
22	0	8	61	0	0	69	13%	16%
23	0	2	2	0	0	4	1%	1%
25	0	3	8	1	0	12	2%	2%
26	0	58	128	0	0	186	34%	33%
Total	0	157	380	3	1	541	100%	100%

of both organic and mineral inclusions suggests the clay was sourced from wetlands or marsh-like environments (Leudtke 1986). Such environments do exist in the Plymouth area. Considering a clay sourced from a wetland would have both types of inclusions readily in the paste, the extent to which the clay was modified or tempered for production is currently unknown and would require further research.

Of the Native ceramics collected, not a single fragment contains a visible piece of shell. However, there is still reason to believe the sherds from Burial Hill were shell tempered. Across EU17/21/24 and EU26, the sherds have flat, angular voids that appear to be burnouts of some organic material. The angularity of the voids, on top of the straight, linear edges disqualifies the use of charcoal. The conservator at UMass Boston, Dennis Piechota, cast imprints of the voids and hypothesizes that the shape and alignment correspond to shell. Some voids appear to be from dissolved shell inclusions and have darkened internal surfaces we had interpreted as evidence of the burn out of organics. If shell was used, the reaction zones we see in the body may not be burn outs but residue of the shell being leeched out of the ceramics' body by the acidic soils of Plymouth (Dennis Piechota, personal communication). From a technological perspective, shell temper creates stronger vessels than quartz and grit because shell has a thermal expansion rate that is similar to clay (Chilton 1998; Hayes 2013; Luedtke 1986; Rye 1981). For this, shell tempered vessels are considered more advanced as they are more resistant to heat damage than grit-tempered vessels (ibid).

Of the 124 sherds collected, 121 were collected from EU17/21/24 and EU26. Past CXT317, EU 26 did not include any definitively non-indigenous artifacts. EU 17/21/24 returned an assortment of both Native American and European materials relating to the seventeenth century. Based on the lack of European materials in EU26, the associated site predates the site of EU17/21/24. Yet, the Native ceramic assemblages from EU26, a Native site, and EU 17/21/24, an early colonial site, exhibit very similar qualities, such as body color, inclusions, void structure, size, width, weight, and decoration. Neither area yielded ceramics with characteristics that did not also appear in the other. The visible and measurable similarities between the sherds from EU26 and EU17/21/24 conveys a continuous ceramic manufacturing tradition and points to a cultural relationship between the two units across time. These findings establish a Native American influence into the colonial period that reflects the culturally pluralistic community of the Plymouth colony.

Lithics by Annie Greco

This analysis encompasses all of the lithic artifacts from the 2016 field season, not just those from EUs 17, 21, and 24. The lithic assemblage from the Burial Hill 2016 field season includes 541 items, which consist of 157 fragments of shatter, 380 flakes, 1 graphite fragment, and 3 stone tools; Native lithics predominate the assemblage, but one gun flint and flakes of European ballast flint are also included. All materials were identi-

Table 4. 16. All Burial Hill 2016 lithic artifacts by type and material.

Material	Cores	Shatter	Flakes	Tools	Other	Total	% Total	% Total excluding shatter, cobbles/pebbles
Argillite	0	0	2	0	0	2	0.4%	0.5%
Ballast Flint	0	1	12	1	0	14	2.6%	3.4%
Blue Hills Gray Rhyolite	0	1	2	1	0	4	0.7%	0.8%
Braintree Slate	0	0	8	0	0	8	1.5%	2.1%
Coxackie NY Chert	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.2%	0.3%
Graphite	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.2%	0.3%
Gray Rhyolite	0	7	97	0	0	104	19.2%	25.3%
Green Rhyolite	0	0	3	0	0	3	0.6%	0.8%
Hornfels	0	0	2	0	0	2	0.4%	0.5%
Lynn Volcanic Complex	0	0	7	0	0	7	1.3%	1.8%
Mattapan Banded Rhyolite	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.2%	0.3%
Melrose Green Rhyolite	0	0	3	0	0	3	0.6%	0.8%
Mylonite	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.2%	0.3%
Rhyolite, Unidentified	0	0	2	0	0	2	0.4%	0.5%
PA Yellow Jasper	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.2%	0.3%
Potential Ballast Flint	0	1	5	0	0	6	1.1%	1.3%
Quartz	0	146	181	0	0	327	60.4%	47.1%
Quartzite	0	0	10	0	0	10	1.8%	2.6%
Ramah Chert	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Red Rhyolite	0	1	35	0	0	36	6.7%	9.1%
Saugus Jasper	0	0	7	0	0	7	1.3%	1.8%
Other/Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.2%	0.3%
Total	0	157	380	3	1	541	100.0%	100.0%

fied by comparison with Barbara Luedtke's type collection and catalogued with Andrefsky's (2005) typology. We also confirmed some of the material identifications with Joseph Bagley, the Boston City Archaeologist. The majority of Native lithics recovered from Burial Hill came from EUs 17/21/24 and 26, which included 41% and 34% respectively of the site's total lithic assemblage (Table 4.15). However, it should be noted that EU 17/21/24 is the equivalent of four 2m x 1m units. Only one of the three stone tools retrieved from the overall site are from these units, a gunflint fragment from EU 24 (CXT 295). The other two stone tools include a Blue Hills gray rhyolite Levanna point from EU 19 (CXT 257) and a small stemmed Coxackie NY chert point from EU 25 (CXT 304).

The units with the highest percentage of lithics, EUs 17/21/24 and 26, also have the highest percentage of Native ceramic. The contexts 316, 318, and 319 of EUs 17/21/24 and 26, which demonstrate a high number of lithics, also show the highest counts of Native ceramics, suggesting that these contexts represent a Native presence.

The assemblage from Burial Hill has more diversity of material than Cole's Hill. Materials include quartz (60.4%), gray rhyolite (19.2%), red rhyolite (6.7%), ballast flint (2.6%), quartzite (1.8%), Braintree slate (1.5%), Lynn volcanic complex (1.3%), Saugus jasper (1.3%), and argillite, blue hills gray rhyolite, Coxackie NY chert, graphite, green rhyolite, hornfels, Lynn volcanic complex, Mattapan banded rhyolite, Melrose green rhyolite, mylonite, PA yellow jasper, and other/unknown (each <1%) (Table 4.16).

Table 4.17. EU26 lithics by type and context.

Context	Shatter	Flake	Tool	Other	Total	% of Total	% of Total excluding shatter
317	15	14	0	0	29	16%	11%
318	32	86	0	0	118	63%	67%
319	10	28	0	0	38	20%	22%
330	1	0	0	0	1	1%	0%
Total	58	128	0	0	186	100%	100%

Table 4.18. EU26 lithic materials by context.

Context	Ballast Flint	Gray Rhyolite	Green Rhyolite	Lynn Volcanic Complex	Melrose Green Rhyolite	Rhyolite, Unidentified	PA Yellow Jasper	Quartz	Quartzite	Red Rhyolite	Saugus Jasper	Total
317	1	4						21		1	2	29
318		31		4	1	1	1	64	4	9	3	118
319		10	1		2			21	1	3		38
330								1				1
Total	1	45	1	4	3	1	1	107	5	13	5	186

Table 4.19. Comparison of lithic materials by unit.

Materials	EU17/21/24	EU17/21/24%	EU26	EU26%	EU11 count	EU11 %
Quartz	76	53%	57	45%	55	17%
Rhyolite	48	33%	65	51%	256	77%
Local Other	8	6%	6	5%	20	6%
Ballast Flint	12	8%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	144	100%	128	100%	331	100%
*counts for tools, cores, and flakes; excluding shatter						

EU26 Lithics: Lithic Reduction and Comparison to EU11 & EU17/21/24 by Gary Ellis, Adam Vitale, Kelton Sheridan, and Annie Greco

EU26 contains 186 lithics, stretched throughout four contexts (CXTs 317, 318, 319, 330). CXT317 belongs to a mixed deposit of 17th- to 19th- century artifacts and CXT330 is wall clean-up. However, CXT318 and 319 do not contain any non-Indigenous materials, which suggests the deposits belong to a Native American site that predates European colonialism. Excluding shatter, 67% of the assemblage originates from CXT318 and 22% belongs to CXT319 (Table 4.17). Both contexts include only materials native to the Northeast, with Pennsylvanian yellow jasper being the farthest source obtained (Table 4.18).

The lithic assemblage from EU26 was further studied using the triple cortex typology method as a means to interpret the level of production on site. No exact measurements were taken of the lithic

Table 4.20. Lithic artifact types in EU17/21/24 context.

Context	Shatter	Flakes	Tools	Other	Total	% of Total	% of Total excluding shatter
254	1	0	0	0	1	0%	0%
256	0	1	0	0	1	0%	1%
260	2	5	0	0	7	3%	3%
264	1	1	0	0	2	1%	1%
265	7	2	0	0	9	4%	1%
268	2	14	0	0	16	7%	10%
270	0	1	0	0	1	0%	1%
274	0	3	0	0	3	1%	2%
278	0	2	0	0	2	1%	1%
279	7	14	0	0	21	9%	10%
283	4	3	0	0	7	3%	2%
287	0	2	0	0	2	1%	1%
290	1	3	0	0	4	2%	2%
292	0	2	0	0	2	1%	1%
295	1	9	1	0	11	5%	7%
300	2	2	0	0	4	2%	1%
305	8	11	0	0	19	8%	8%
307	3	3	0	0	6	3%	2%
308	3	2	0	0	5	2%	1%
309	6	0	0	0	6	3%	0%
310	0	5	0	0	5	2%	3%
312	3	7	0	0	10	4%	5%
316	17	22	0	1	40	18%	16%
321	0	1	0	0	1	0%	1%
323	0	3	0	0	3	1%	2%
325	1	0	0	0	1	0%	0%
326	3	7	0	0	10	4%	5%
327	8	17	0	0	25	11%	12%
Total	80	142	1	1	224	100%	100%

assemblage. Triple cortex typology measures the amount of cortex present on the dorsal side to distinguish between primary, secondary and tertiary flakes. Primary flakes have cortex that covers 51-100% of the dorsal surface. Flakes with cortex that covers 0-50% of the dorsal surface were identified as secondary. Tertiary flakes have 0% cortex on the dorsal surface (Andrefsky 2005). Additionally, debitage was broken into four distinct categories: debris/shatter, proximal flake (a flake fragment with the striking platform still present), flake fragment (further broken into medial and distal fragments) and whole flakes (Andrefsky 2005: 82).

CXT317 is a mixed deposit of Native lithics, Native ceramics, and nineteenth-century artifacts. This is the only context that has more debris and shatter than whole and proximal flakes. As this context has historic ceramics present, the mixture of these and lithic remains may be a result of colluvial deposits.

Table 4.21. Lithic materials in EU17/21/24 contexts.

Context	Ballast Flint	Blue Hills Grey Rhyolite	Braintree Slate	Graphite	Gray Rhyolite	Hornfels	Lynn Volcanic Complex	Mattapan Banded Rhyolite	Mylonite	Potential Ballast Flint	Quartz	Quartzite	Red Rhyolite	Saugus Jasper	Total
254											1				1
256											1				1
260	1				2						3	1			7
264						1					1				2
265					2						7				9
268	3		1		5						6		1		16
270											1				1
274					1						2				3
278											1		1		2
279	3				4		1				11		2		21
283					1						6				7
287														2	2
290											4				4
292											2				2
295	2				3			1			3		2		11
300			1		1						2				4
305					4	1					14				19
307											6				6
308					1						4				5
309											6				6
310					1						3		1		5
312	1				2						7				10
316		2	1	1	2				1	1	31		1		40
321											1				1
323					1						1		1		3
325											1				1
326					1					1	6		2		10
327					1					1	22		1		25
Total	10	2	3	1	32	2	1	1	1	3	153	1	12	2	224

As mentioned before, CXTs 318 and 319 only contain Native American artifacts. An increased presence of whole and proximal flakes in CXT318 and CXT319 indicates reduction processes. CXT317 has more debris than flakes and CXTs 318 and 319 have more flakes than debris. The frequency of flake fragments and debitage suggest that stone tool production processes took place. The absence of large blades or broken flakes, in addition to the presence of debitage, points to

small scale reduction processes. Although several fragments are questionable, there is not a definitive indication of cortex on diagnostic flakes. Again, this is reflective of small scale reduction. However, there is no indication of fine-tuning reduction such as sharpening or re-touching processes. Overall, the increased number of debris, flakes, and source materials of CXT318 and 319 correspond to an increased level of stone reduction.

During the 2015 Burial Hill field season, a lithic workshop was discovered in association with EU11. Similar to EU26, very few flakes from EU11 have cortex and tools are rare. With this in mind, it was concluded that the initial stages of lithic reduction were conducted elsewhere and the assemblage from EU11 is the result of small scale reduction. While the assemblage from EU26 has a substantially larger ratio of quartz than that of EU11, both collections, excluding shatter, consist primarily of rhyolites and other local materials (see Table 4.19). In contrast, the lithic assemblage from EU17/21/24 is predominately quartz and is the first to show evidence of worked ballast flint, a material that originates from Europe.

EU17/21/24 Lithics

There were 224 lithic artifacts in EU17/21/24. With the exception of shatter, the majority of lithics came from CXTs 316 (16%), 327 (12%), 279 (10%), and 268 (10%) (Table 4.20, 4.21). The presence of European materials in each context dates each assemblage squarely in the colonial period. Each context mentioned also includes worked ballast flint, a stone indigenous to Europe. The 2016 field season is the first year of the Plymouth Project that returned worked ballast flint. Including lithics that were potentially ballast flint, eight contexts from EU17/21/24 contain lithics from materials local to the Northeast and materials imported from Europe (CXTs 260, 268, 279, 295, 312, 316, 326, 327). Three of these contexts, CXTs 260, 279, and 295, correspond to a possible buried A-horizon containing specifically 19th- and 17th-century artifacts. All other contexts, save for CXT326 which is wall clean up, belong to 17th-century features. CXT316, the calf burial, also includes a fragment of graphite, which is colloquially known to be used for ceremonial paints in Native American cultures (The Trustees of Reservations, 2017). The context with the most lithics in EU17/21/24 (CXT316, 40) has nearly 3x fewer lithics than that context of EU26 (CXT318, 118). While stone production may be happening in the area, the nature of the features in which lithics were found in EU17/21/24 disqualify them from being sites that were used specifically or solely for stone tool reduction, unlike the deposits of EU26.

There is a pattern of Native lithics and worked ballast flint occurring in early colonial contexts. Why does this occur? It is unclear whether the ballast flint flakes are the result of gunflint manufacture, the product of knapping, or both. The presence of Native lithics in 17th-century contexts suggests two possibilities: 1) some kind of cultural meeting, sharing, and exchanging of materials and technologies; or 2) redeposition of Native materials from earlier Native sites (which did exist on Burial Hill, as seen in EUs 11 and 26) in 17th-century contexts. The analyses to separate and differentiate between these two scenarios are in progress.

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APPENDIX A: COLE'S HILL ARTIFACT CATALOG

Table A.1. 2016 unit names and locations, Cole's Hill.

Unit name	NE corner coordinates	Size	Contexts	Comments
EU1	E269411 N856685	1 x 2 m N-S	501, 505, 506, 507, 512, 516, 517, 518, 521, 524, 529, 530, 531, 532, 537, 539	Encountered N wall of 19-20th c building
EU2	E269407 N856687	1 x 2 m E-W	545, 546, 551, 553, 557, 561, 562, 563, 564	Outside building; kitchen trash midden
EU3	E269400 N856287	1 x 2 m N-S	502, 508, 509, 511, 519, 520, 522, 523, 525, 538, 543	Location of memorial cache
EU4	E269400 N856682	1 x 2 m N-S	544, 547, 552, 554, 555, 558	19th-c drywell or cistern
EU5	E269407 N856673	1 x 2 m E-W	503, 504, 510, 513, 514, 526, 527, 528, 533, 534, 535, 536, 540, 541, 542, 548, 549, 550, 556, 559, 560	Kitchen midden and edge of filled cellar of pre-1800 structure

Plymouth Cole's Hill 2016
Artifact Summary

Unit	Context	Total Ceramics	Total Glass	Total Nails/Fasteners	Total Other Materials	Total Bone/Shell	Total Pipes	Context Total
EU1	501	1	2	1	30	34		68
EU1	505	66	49	41	17	2	4	179
EU1	507	1				1		2
EU1	512	357	173	157	71	21	12	791
EU1	516	5	4	5	4	3		21
EU1	517	15	16	40	3			74
EU1	518	20	37	43	19	3		122
EU1	521	204	98	52	46	98	6	504
EU1	524	1						1
EU1	529	21	7	11	19	28		86
EU1	530	9	11	11	19	83	3	136
EU1	537	5	16	15	7	20	3	66
EU1	539	5	1	2	9	25		42
EU2	545	52	24	30	17	8	1	132
EU2	546	1325	475	433	196	530	41	3000
EU2	551	69	14	15	74	30	1	203
EU2	553	38	4	9	13	8	1	73
EU2	557	3		2	3	2		10
EU2	561	10		1	38			49
EU2	562	2			4			6
EU2	563	2			1			3
EU3	502	26	7	2	20	12		67
EU3	508	454	182	178	178	46	3	1041
EU3	509	195	56	65	59	24	7	406
EU3	511	31	5	11	6	2	1	56
EU3	519	5	2	3	20	5		35
EU3	520	4		3	8			15
EU3	522	48	20	12	116	3	1	200
EU3	523			1	9	1		11
EU3	525	1	1	1	65			68
EU3	538	1			2			3
EU4	544	49	37	12	64	144	1	307
EU4	547	458	150	169	27	17	1	822
EU4	552			1	4	1		6
EU4	554	18	6	3	5	4		36
EU4	558	3	4	4	3			14
EU5	503		8	6	16	7		37
EU5	504	571	276	550	251	112	29	1789
EU5	510	101	52	99	93	121	4	470
EU5	513	8	6	17	28	52		111
EU5	514	19	10	6	38	57	2	132
EU5	515	12	4	16	25	41	2	100
EU5	526	13	2	10	26	16		67
EU5	527	14	4	13	23	21	1	76
EU5	528	2		2	26	8	1	39
EU5	533	8	4	5	21	9		47
EU5	534	6	2	3	3	9	1	24
EU5	535	7	2		17	28	1	55
EU5	536	20	4	19	51	239	4	337
EU5	540				5			5
EU5	541	1			18	1		20
EU5	542	1	3	1	16	26		47
EU5	548				23			23
EU5	549	4			3			7
EU5	550				24			24
EU5	556				5	2		7
EU5	559	1			2			3

Unit	Context	Count	Ceramic Ware	Ware Type	Style Decoration	Applied Paint Print	Paint Color	Vessel Type	Vessel Portion	Comments
EU1	501	1	Earthenware, refined							
EU3	502	15	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
EU3	502	11	Earthenware, refined							
EU5	504	91	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
EU5	504	15	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed						
EU5	504	7	Earthenware, coarse	Staffordshire Slipware						
EU5	504	3	Earthenware, coarse	Dutch/English Buff Body						unglazed
EU5	504	8	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Flower pot		
EU5	504	8	Earthenware, refined	Manganese mottled						
EU5	504	10	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware						
EU5	504	11	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware						
EU5	504	2	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed	Black			
EU5	504	3	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed	Brown			
EU5	504	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed	Red			
EU5	504	4	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed	Green			
EU5	504	7	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware factory-made slipware (dipt ware)						
EU5	504	9	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Underglaze painted	Polychrome			
EU5	504	93	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Undecorated				
EU5	504	14	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware	Shell-edge	Underglaze painted	Blue			
EU5	504	3	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware	Shell-edge	Underglaze painted	Green			
EU5	504	37	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Transfer printed	Blue			
EU5	504	8	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Underglaze painted	Polychrome			
EU5	504	202	Earthenware, refined	Creamware						
EU5	504	1	Earthenware, refined	Whieldon Ware						
EU5	504	1	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain		Underglaze painted				Brown Glaze Interior Surface
EU5	504	4	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain		Underglaze painted	Blue			
EU5	504	3	Porcelain							
EU5	504	2	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain		Overglaze painted				
EU5	504	2	Stoneware, coarse	Rhenish	Incised		Blue	Mug		
EU5	504	1	Stoneware, coarse	American gray						
EU5	504	14	Stoneware, coarse	White Salt Glazed						
EU5	504	4	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed		Scratch Blue				
EU5	504	2	Stoneware, refined	Nottingham						
EU5	504	1	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed					Rim	Brown Slip Dipped
EU1	505	3	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
EU1	505	58	Earthenware, refined							
EU1	505	3	Porcelain							
EU1	505	2	Stoneware, coarse							Unspecified
EU1	507	1	Earthenware, refined							
EU3	508	141	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
EU3	508	298	Earthenware, refined							
EU3	508	4	Porcelain							
EU3	508	11	Stoneware, coarse							Unspecified
EU3	509	56	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
EU3	509	125	Earthenware, refined							
EU3	509	7	Porcelain							
EU3	509	7	Stoneware, coarse							Unspecified
EU5	510	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware			Black			
EU5	510	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware		slip decorated, brushed, etc				
EU5	510	28	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
EU5	510	1	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed						

Unit	Context	Count	Ceramic Ware	Ware Type	Style Decoration	Applied Paint Print	Paint Color	Vessel Type	Vessel Portion	Comments
EU5	510	1	Earthenware, coarse	Buckley Ware						variegated clay body
EU5	510	2	Earthenware, coarse	Staffordshire Slipware						variegated body, primarily buff w some red clays
EU5	510	1	Earthenware, refined	Manganese mottled						
EU5	510	9	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Transfer printed				
EU5	510	3	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Underglaze painted	Polychrome			
EU5	510	16	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Undecorated				
EU5	510	15	Earthenware, refined	Creamware						
EU5	510	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware						
EU5	510	4	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain						
EU5	510	2	Stoneware, coarse	Undetermined gray paste						fragments are very worn
EU5	510	1	Stoneware, refined	Jackfield Type						
EU5	510	11	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed						
EU5	510	2	Stoneware, refined	Nottingham						
EU3	511	11	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
EU3	511	1	Earthenware, coarse	Border ware						Unspecified
EU3	511	4	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Transfer printed	Blue			
EU3	511	9	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware						
EU3	511	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware						
EU3	511	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware	Shell-edge		Green			
EU3	511	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Underglaze painted	Polychrome			
EU3	511	2	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware						
EU3	511	1	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed	Molded					
EU1	512	50	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
EU1	512	3	Earthenware, coarse							
EU1	512	1	Earthenware, coarse	Border ware						
EU1	512	291	Earthenware, refined							
EU1	512	3	Porcelain							
EU1	512	9	Stoneware, coarse							Unspecified
EU5	513	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU5	513	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU5	513	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware				Jug	Spout	
EU5	513	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware					Body	
EU5	513	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware					Body	
EU5	513	1	Earthenware, refined							Too Burnt to ID
EU5	513	2	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed				Mug	Body	grey body, white slip dipped
EU5	514									
EU5	514	4	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU5	514	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU5	514	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU5	514	4	Earthenware, refined	Creamware					Body	
EU5	514	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware					Rim	
EU5	514	3	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware					Body	
EU5	514	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware	Shell-edge		Blue		Rim	
EU5	514	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware		Transfer printed	Blue		Body	
EU5	514	1	Earthenware, refined	Whieldon Ware	Molded				Rim	
EU5	514	1	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed					Body	
EU5	514	1	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed				Mug	Base	
EU5	515	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware			Brown		Body	
EU5	515	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU5	515	1	Earthenware, coarse	North Devon					Body	
EU5	515	2	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed			Blue		Body	Hand Painted
EU5	515	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware					Body	

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Unit	Context	Count	Ceramic Ware	Ware Type	Style Decoration	Applied Paint Print	Paint Color	Vessel Type	Vessel Portion	Comments
EU5	515	2	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware						
EU5	515	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Transfer printed	Blue		Body	
EU5	515	1	Earthenware, refined						Body	Too Burnt to ID
EU5	515	1	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed					Body	
EU1	516	5	Earthenware, refined							
EU1	517	4	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
EU1	517	11	Earthenware, refined							
EU1	518	8	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
EU1	518	12	Earthenware, refined							
EU3	519	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
EU3	519	4	Earthenware, refined							
EU3	520	3	Earthenware, refined							
EU3	520	1	Stoneware, coarse							Unspecified
EU1	521	31	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
EU1	521	162	Earthenware, refined							
EU1	521	1	Earthenware, refined							Wall Clean Up
EU1	521	2	Porcelain							
EU1	521	8	Stoneware, coarse							Unspecified
EU3	522	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU3	522	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU3	522	4	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU3	522	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	burned surface
EU3	522	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU3	522	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU3	522	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Hollowware	Body	
EU3	522	1	Earthenware, coarse	Indeterminate earthenware				Indeterminate	Body	no glaze
EU3	522	2	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed			Blue			just glaze
EU3	522	1	Earthenware, coarse	Staffordshire Slipware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU3	522	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU3	522	17	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU3	522	6	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU3	522	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Underglaze painted	Blue	Indeterminate	Body	
EU3	522	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Underglaze painted	Blue	Indeterminate	Rim	
EU3	522	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Transfer printed	Blue	Indeterminate	Body	
EU3	522	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Transfer printed	Blue	Indeterminate	Rim	
EU3	522	1	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware				Hollowware	Handle	
EU3	522	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed	Brown	Indeterminate	Body	
EU3	522	1	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain		Overglaze painted	Blue	Indeterminate	Body	
EU3	522	1	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed				Hollowware	Base	
EU1	524	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
EU3	525	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
EU5	526	1	Earthenware, coarse	Staffordshire Slipware		combed/swirl/dot				Burnt
EU5	526	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware			Black			
EU5	526	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware			Black/red			
EU5	526	2	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Undecorated				
EU5	526	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Transfer printed	Blue			
EU5	526	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Undecorated				
EU5	526	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware						
EU5	526	1	Earthenware, refined	Manganese mottled						
EU5	526	1	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain		Underglaze painted	Blue	Plate	Rim	
EU5	526	2	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed						
EU5	527	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Hollowware	Body	Slip on Interior Surface
EU5	527	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	

Unit	Context	Count	Ceramic Ware	Ware Type	Style Decoration	Applied Paint Print	Paint Color	Vessel Type	Vessel Portion	Comments
EU5	527	1	Earthenware, coarse	Staffordshire Slipware		combed/swirl/dot			Body	
EU5	527	1	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed			Blue		Body	
EU5	527	1	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed			Light blue			Just Glaze no Body
EU5	527	1	Earthenware, refined						Body	
EU5	527	3	Earthenware, refined	Creamware						
EU5	527	1	Earthenware, refined	Whieldon Ware			Green/brown		Body	
EU5	527	1	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain		Overglaze painted				Orange over glaze
EU5	527	2	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed					Body	
EU5	527	1	Stoneware, refined	Jackfield					Rim	
EU5	528	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	paste has granular white inclusions
EU5	528	1	Earthenware, coarse						Body	buff paste
EU1	529	6	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
EU1	529	13	Earthenware, refined							
EU1	529	1	Porcelain							
EU1	529	1	Stoneware, coarse							Unspecified
EU1	530	3	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
EU1	530	1	Earthenware, coarse							
EU1	530	4	Earthenware, refined							
EU1	530	1	Stoneware, coarse							Unspecified
EU5	533	3	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU5	533	2	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed			Light blue		Body	
EU5	533	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware					Body	
EU5	533	2	Stoneware, coarse	Undetermined gray paste					Body	paste has two colors; gray near ext surface, pinkish on int
EU5	534	1	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed			Light blue			No Body attached; Just Glaze
EU5	534	2	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware					Body	
EU5	534	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware					Body	
EU5	534	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware						
EU5	534	1	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed					Rim	
EU5	535	1	Earthenware, coarse	North Devon				Jar	Rim	visible inclusions in dark red paste; vessel form: baluster jar
EU5	535	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Hollowware	Body	
EU5	535	1	Earthenware, coarse	North Devon					Body	visible white inclusions in dark red paste, white slip covering interior surface
EU5	535	2	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed			Blue		Body	Handpainted
EU5	535	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware					Body	
EU5	535	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Transfer printed	Blue		Body	
EU5	536	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU5	536	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU5	536	2	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed			Light blue		Body	Handpainted
EU5	536	6	Earthenware, refined	Creamware					Body	
EU5	536	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware			Brown		Rim	Pained Rim
EU5	536	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware			Blue		Body	Handpainted
EU5	536	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware					Rim	
EU5	536	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware					Body	
EU5	536	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware					Rim	Burnt
EU5	536	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed	Blue		Rim	
EU5	536	1	Earthenware, refined	Luster Ware		Luster decorated	Chrome colors		Handle	
EU5	536	1	Porcelain	Chinese		Underglaze painted	Blue		Rim	Possible Bowl
EU5	536	1	Stoneware, coarse	Undetermined gray paste					Body	
EU5	536	1	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed		Scratch Blue			Body	
EU1	537	4	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						

Unit	Context	Count	Ceramic Ware	Ware Type	Style Decoration	Applied Paint Print	Paint Color	Vessel Type	Vessel Portion	Comments
EU1	537	1	Earthenware, coarse							
EU3	538	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
EU1	539	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
EU1	539	3	Earthenware, refined							
EU1	539	1	Stoneware, coarse							Unspecified
EU5	541	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
EU5	542	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
EU4	544	6	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
EU4	544	42	Earthenware, refined							
EU4	544	1	Earthenware, refined							Littler's Blue?
EU2	545	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware			Brown			Black/Brown
EU2	545	5	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware						
EU2	545	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Underglaze painted				Orange hand painted
EU2	545	6	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Transfer printed	Blue			
EU2	545	2	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware	Shell-edge		Blue			
EU2	545	2	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware			Yellow			
EU2	545	18	Earthenware, refined	Creamware						
EU2	545	7	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware						
EU2	545	2	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed	Blue			
EU2	545	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware			Brown			Brown Stripe
EU2	545	1	Earthenware, refined							possibly mocha
EU2	545	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware			Green			Green glaze on both sides
EU2	545	2	Earthenware, refined							Too Burnt to ID
EU2	545	1	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain		Underglaze painted	Blue			
EU2	545	1	Stoneware, coarse	American gray						int Albany slip
EU2	546	2	Earthenware, coarse	Staffordshire Slipware		combed/swirl/dot				
EU2	546	2	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed						
EU2	546	200	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
EU2	546	21	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Flower pot		
EU2	546	2	Earthenware, coarse	Dutch/English Buff Body						unknown type
EU2	546	260	Earthenware, refined	Creamware						
EU2	546	2	Earthenware, refined	Creamware	Molded					
EU2	546	2	Earthenware, refined	Creamware		Annular painted (rim)	Red			
EU2	546	237	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware						
EU2	546	22	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware	Shell-edge		Blue			
EU2	546	11	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware	Shell-edge		Green			
EU2	546	72	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Transfer printed	Blue			
EU2	546	9	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Underglaze painted	Polychrome			
EU2	546	14	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Underglaze painted	Blue			
EU2	546	13	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Flow colors	Blue			
EU2	546	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware			Polychrome			Dendritic Mochaware
EU2	546	8	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware factory-made slipware (dipt ware)			Polychrome			
EU2	546	17	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware						
EU2	546	5	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware		Banded				Brown and Blue stripes
EU2	546	2	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Glazed						Canary ware
EU2	546	8	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware		Transfer printed	Blue			
EU2	546	203	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware						
EU2	546	5	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware	Shell-edge (impressed)		Blue			
EU2	546	11	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware factory-made slipware (dipt ware)			Polychrome			
EU2	546	2	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed	Black			
EU2	546	5	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed	Brown			

Unit	Context	Count	Ceramic Ware	Ware Type	Style Decoration	Applied Paint Print	Paint Color	Vessel Type	Vessel Portion	Comments
EU2	546	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed	Green			
EU2	546	2	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed				Red brown
EU2	546	5	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed	Purple			
EU2	546	75	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed	Blue			
EU2	546	8	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Underglaze painted	Blue			
EU2	546	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware			Green			
EU2	546	27	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware						
EU2	546	14	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware						burnt
EU2	546	1	Earthenware, refined	Rockingham						
EU2	546	5	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain		Overglaze painted				
EU2	546	10	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain		Underglaze painted	Blue			
EU2	546	15	Porcelain							
EU2	546	1	Stoneware, coarse	Westerwald						
EU2	546	2	Stoneware, coarse	English						
EU2	546	1	Stoneware, coarse	American Brown						
EU2	546	1	Stoneware, coarse	American gray						
EU2	546	4	Stoneware, coarse	Indeterminate stoneware						
EU2	546	7	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed						
EU2	546	6	Stoneware, refined	Jackfield Type						
EU2	546	1	Stoneware, refined	Nottingham						
EU2	546	2	Stoneware, refined	Astbury						
EU4	547	141	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
EU4	547	295	Earthenware, refined							
EU4	547	3	Porcelain							
EU4	547	19	Stoneware, coarse							Unspecified
EU5	549	4	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
EU2	551	3	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
EU2	551	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
EU2	551	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						? Red paste Borderware?
EU2	551	1	Earthenware, refined	Manganese mottled				Mug	Base	
EU2	551	2	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware						
EU2	551	2	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware factory-made slipware (dipt ware)						two pieces cross-mend
EU2	551	19	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Undecorated				
EU2	551	3	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware						
EU2	551	2	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Underglaze painted	Blue			
EU2	551	2	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Underglaze painted	Polychrome			
EU2	551	11	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Transfer printed	Blue			
EU2	551	12	Earthenware, refined	Creamware						
EU2	551	2	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain						
EU2	551	1	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain						Burned
EU2	551	2	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed	Molded Rim					
EU2	551	3	Stoneware, refined	Jackfield						
EU2	551	1	Stoneware, refined	Nottingham						Nottingham type
EU2	553	2	Earthenware, coarse	Staffordshire Slipware						
EU2	553	1	Earthenware, refined	Luster Ware						
EU2	553	3	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware						
EU2	553	11	Earthenware, refined	Creamware						
EU2	553	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware	Shell-edge		Green			
EU2	553	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware	Shell-edge (embossed/raised rim pattern)		Blue			
EU2	553	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware	Molded	Transfer printed	Blue			molded edge
EU2	553	3	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Transfer printed	Blue			

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Unit	Context	Count	Ceramic Ware	Ware Type	Style Decoration	Applied Paint Print	Paint Color	Vessel Type	Vessel Portion	Comments
EU2	553	14	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Undecorated				
EU2	553	1	Porcelain							
EU4	554	8	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
EU4	554	10	Earthenware, refined							
EU2	557	2	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware						
EU2	557	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Underglaze painted	Blue			
EU4	558	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
EU4	558	2	Earthenware, refined							
EU5	559	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
EU2	561	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware			Black/red			
EU2	561	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
EU2	561	3	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Underglaze painted	Blue			
EU2	561	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Undecorated				
EU2	561	2	Earthenware, refined	Creamware						
EU2	561	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware						
EU2	562	2	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware						Too small to classify
EU2	563	2	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware						Too small to classify

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Unit	Context	Count	Object	Portion	Color	Manufacture method	Style	Comments
EU1	501	2	curved, undetermined					
EU3	502	7	flat, undetermined					
EU5	503	7	flat, undetermined					
EU5	503	1	other flat glass		milkglass			
EU5	504	108	curved, undetermined					
EU5	504	168	flat, undetermined					
EU1	505	19	curved, undetermined					
EU1	505	30	flat, undetermined					
EU3	508	65	curved, undetermined					
EU3	508	117	flat, undetermined					
EU3	509	22	curved, undetermined					
EU3	509	32	flat, undetermined					
EU3	509	2	flat, undetermined		green			Possible 17thC glass
EU5	510	13	curved, undetermined					
EU5	510	39	flat, undetermined					
EU3	511	1	curved, undetermined					
EU3	511	4	flat, undetermined					
EU1	512	59	curved, undetermined					
EU1	512	114	flat, undetermined					
EU5	513	3	curved, undetermined					
EU5	513	3	flat, undetermined					
EU5	514	10	flat, undetermined					
EU5	515	1	curved, undetermined					
EU5	515	3	flat, undetermined					
EU1	516	4	flat, undetermined					
EU1	517	6	curved, undetermined					
EU1	517	10	flat, undetermined					
EU1	518	12	curved, undetermined					
EU1	518	25	flat, undetermined					
EU3	519	2	flat, undetermined					
EU1	521	30	curved, undetermined					
EU1	521	67	flat, undetermined					
EU1	521	1	flat, undetermined					Wall Clean Up
EU3	522	1	bottle	neck	aqua			
EU3	522	3	curved, undetermined	body	olive green			
EU3	522	1	curved, undetermined	body	aqua			
EU3	522	2	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			one may be melted glass
EU3	522	1	curved, undetermined	rim	colorless			very corroded
EU3	522	9	flat, undetermined	body	aqua			
EU3	522	1	flat, undetermined	body	colorless			
EU3	522	1	flat, undetermined	body	green			
EU3	522	1	window	fragment	aqua			
EU3	525	1	flat, undetermined					
EU5	526	2	flat, undetermined					
EU5	527	1	bottle	body	olive green			case bottle corner
EU5	527	3	flat, undetermined					
EU1	529	2	curved, undetermined					
EU1	529	5	flat, undetermined					
EU1	530	5	curved, undetermined					

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Unit	Context	Count	Object	Portion	Color	Manufacture method	Style	Comments
EU1	530	6	flat, undetermined					
EU5	533	1	curved, undetermined					
EU5	533	2	flat, undetermined					
EU5	533	1	window	edge (window pane)	aqua			corner of diamond shaped pane; can see wear on two edges where pane held in place
EU5	534	2	flat, undetermined					
EU5	535	1	bottle	base	olive green			case bottle
EU5	535	1	curved, undetermined					
EU5	536	1	curved, undetermined					
EU5	536	3	flat, undetermined					
EU1	537	2	curved, undetermined					
EU1	537	14	flat, undetermined					
EU1	539	1	curved, undetermined					
EU5	542	3	flat, undetermined					
EU4	544	15	curved, undetermined					
EU4	544	22	flat, undetermined					
EU2	545	5	curved, undetermined					
EU2	545	19	flat, undetermined					
EU2	546	2	bottle	base				
EU2	546	1	bottle	neck				
EU2	546	108	curved, undetermined					
EU2	546	361	flat, undetermined					
EU2	546	3	other flat glass					Melted
EU4	547	77	curved, undetermined					
EU4	547	73	flat, undetermined					
EU2	551	5	curved, undetermined					
EU2	551	9	flat, undetermined					
EU2	553	2	curved, undetermined					
EU2	553	2	flat, undetermined					
EU4	554	3	curved, undetermined					
EU4	554	3	flat, undetermined					
EU4	558	3	curved, undetermined					
EU4	558	1	flat, undetermined					

Unit	Context	Count	Object
EU1	501	1	Nails
EU3	502	2	Nails
EU5	503	6	Nails
EU5	504	529	Nails
EU5	504	15	Nails
EU5	504	1	Nut
EU5	504	1	Staple
EU5	504	1	Tack
EU5	504	2	Washer
EU5	504	1	Washer
EU1	505	41	Nails
EU3	508	178	Nails
EU3	509	65	Nails
EU5	510	98	Nails
EU5	510	1	Tack
EU3	511	11	Nails
EU1	512	157	Nails
EU5	513	17	Nails
EU5	514	6	Nails
EU5	515	16	Nails
EU1	516	5	Nails
EU1	517	40	Nails
EU1	518	40	Nails
EU1	518	3	Washer
EU3	519	3	Nails
EU3	520	3	Nails
EU1	521	51	Nails
EU1	521	1	Spike
EU3	522	12	Nails
EU3	523	1	Nails
EU3	525	1	Nails
EU5	526	10	Nails
EU5	527	13	Nails
EU5	528	2	Nails
EU1	529	11	Nails
EU1	530	11	Nails
EU5	533	5	Nails
EU5	534	3	Nails
EU5	536	19	Nails
EU1	537	15	Nails
EU1	539	2	Nails
EU5	542	1	Nails
EU4	544	12	Nails
EU2	545	29	Nails
EU2	545	1	Screw
EU2	546	433	Nails
EU4	547	169	Nails
EU2	551	15	Nails
EU4	552	1	Nails
EU2	553	9	Nails
EU4	554	3	Nails
EU2	557	2	Nails
EU4	558	4	Nails
EU2	561	1	Nails

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Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU1	501	12	Architectural	brick		
EU1	501	5	Architectural	mortar		
EU1	501	1	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU1	501	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz
EU1	501	6	Organic	wood		
EU1	501	5	Synthetic			
EU3	502	10	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU3	502	4	Lithic, other			Quartz
EU3	502	1	Metal	nonferrous object		
EU3	502	1	Organic	wood		
EU3	502	4	Synthetic	plastic		
EU5	503	3	Architectural	brick		
EU5	503	2	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU5	503	5	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU5	503	6	Small finds	coin		Dated 1979-1998
EU5	504	93	Architectural	brick		
EU5	504	20	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU5	504	16	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU5	504	13	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU5	504	18	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU5	504	42	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz
EU5	504	1	Lithic, Native	tool, flaked	projectile point	Type: small triangle Material: quartz Base length: 17mm Blade Length: 25mm Isosceles Triangular Blade Concave Base, no stem
EU5	504	19	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz
EU5	504	1	Lithic, Native	tool, flaked	projectile point	Type: small triangle Material: quartz Base length: 20mm Blade Length: 19mm Equilateral Triangular Blade Concave Base, no stem
EU5	504	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	ballast flint
EU5	504	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	PA yellow jasper
EU5	504	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	hornfels
EU5	504	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	cobble	quartz
EU5	504	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	Blue Hills Gray Rhyolite
EU5	504	5	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone		
EU5	504	2	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	slate
EU5	504	2	Metal	ferrous object		
EU5	504	2	Small finds	adornment	button	
EU5	504	2	Small finds	adornment	button	2 Pieces Cross Mend
EU5	504	1	Small finds	adornment	hook	
EU5	504	1	Small finds	needlework and sewing	safety pin	
EU5	504	2	Small finds	toys and games	marble	
EU5	504	3	Synthetic			
EU5	504	1	Utensils/tools/hardware	architectural hardware	hinge	
EU1	505	4	Architectural	mortar		Plaster/Mortar

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Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU1	505	1	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU1	505	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz
EU1	505	3	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	cobble	quartz
EU1	505	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone		Slate
EU1	505	3	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone		
EU1	505	1	Metal	nonferrous object		Wire
EU1	505	1	Metal	nonferrous object		Tin
EU1	505	1	Synthetic			
EU3	508					
EU3	508	17	Architectural	brick		
EU3	508	1	Arms and ammunition	ammunition	Bullet casing with Makers Mark	
EU3	508	13	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU3	508	6	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU3	508	25	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU3	508	11	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz
EU3	508	5	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz some look like split cobbles
EU3	508	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	cobble	ballast flint, chipped cobble with cortex
EU3	508	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	cobble	chipped cobble with cortex quartz
EU3	508	1	Lithic, Native	tool, flaked	projectile point	Type: small triangle Material: quartz Blade Length: 18mm Equilateral Triangular Blade No stem
EU3	508	2	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone		Slate
EU3	508	4	Metal	ferrous object		
EU3	508	80	Metal	ferrous other		
EU3	508	3	Metal	nonferrous object		
EU3	508	1	Small finds	coin		Coin, one cent
EU3	508	1	Small finds	adornment	button	
EU3	508	1	Small finds	toys and games		
EU3	508	5	Synthetic			
EU3	509	6	Architectural	brick		
EU3	509	2	Architectural	mortar		Plaster/Mortar
EU3	509	4	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU3	509	15	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU3	509	11	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz
EU3	509	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	cobble	chipped cobble with cortex, quartz no clear evidence of being worked
EU3	509	9	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz
EU3	509	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	non-local rock	unknown material, not worked but not local to MA
EU3	509	7	Metal	ferrous other		
EU3	509	2	Small finds	other		Slate Pencil
EU3	509	1	Utensils/tools/hardware	architectural hardware	Door Hardware	
EU5	510	10	Architectural	brick		
EU5	510	5	Architectural	mortar		
EU5	510	1	Architectural	brick		heavily burnt, glazed
EU5	510	10	Fuel and furnace	slag		

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Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU5	510	23	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU5	510	1	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU5	510	13	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz
EU5	510	1	Lithic, Native	tool, flaked		Type: untyped (broken) Material: quartz Base length: 22mm Concave Base, no stem
EU5	510	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	PA red jasper or Saugus Jasper
EU5	510	6	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz
EU5	510	3	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	pebble	quartz
EU5	510	1	Lithic, Native	tool, flaked	projectile point	Type: small triangle Material: quartz Base length: 24mm Blade Length: 30mm Isosceles Triangular Blade Concave Base, no stem
EU5	510	1	Lithic, Native	tool, flaked	projectile point	Type: small triangle Material: quartz Base length: ~17mm Blade Length: 19mm Equilateral Triangular Blade Concave Base, no stem
EU5	510	9	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone		Slate
EU5	510	4	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone		
EU5	510	3	Metal	ferrous object		
EU5	510	1	Small finds	adornment	possibly button cover	Crumpled Disk, cu alloy w stamped decoration
EU3	511	1	Architectural	brick		
EU3	511	4	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU3	511	1	Small finds	adornment	button	
EU1	512	3	Architectural	brick		
EU1	512	18	Architectural	mortar		Plaster/Mortar
EU1	512	8	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU1	512	1	Lithic, Native	tool, flaked	projectile point	Type: small triangle Material: gray rhyolite Base: 22mm Blade Length: 37mm Isoceles Triangular Blade No stem
EU1	512	18	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz
EU1	512	6	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz
EU1	512	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	cobble	not visibly worked
EU1	512	4	Metal	ferrous object		
EU1	512	3	Metal	ferrous other		
EU1	512	1	Metal	nonferrous object		Wire
EU1	512	1	Metal	nonferrous object	ring	
EU1	512	2	Small finds	adornment	button	metal
EU1	512	2	Small finds	adornment	button	Porcelain
EU1	512	1	Small finds	other		1813 Phoenix Iron Works Glasgow/ One Penny Token
EU1	512	1	Utensils/tools/hardware	furniture hardware	Tack	
EU1	512	1	Utensils/tools/hardware	cutlery	Spoon Handle	

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Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU5	513	8	Architectural	brick		
EU5	513	6	Architectural	mortar		
EU5	513	4	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU5	513	4	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU5	513	3	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU5	513	1	Metal	ferrous object		
EU5	513	1	Small finds	other	lead strip	possible window came
EU5	513	1	Small finds	adornment	button	pewter
EU5	514	3	Architectural	brick		
EU5	514	1	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU5	514	11	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU5	514	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz
EU5	514	4	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz
EU5	514	11	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU5	514	2	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone		
EU5	514	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	has the letter N on it
EU5	514	1	Metal	ferrous other		
EU5	514	1	Metal	nonferrous object		
EU5	514	1	Small finds	adornment	button	
EU5	515	1	Architectural	brick		
EU5	515	1	Architectural	mortar		Plaster/Mortar
EU5	515	5	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU5	515	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz
EU5	515	4	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz
EU5	515	3	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU5	515	4	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone		
EU5	515	3	Metal	ferrous object		
EU5	515	2	Metal	nonferrous object		
EU5	515	1	Organic	wood		
EU1	516	2	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone		Slate
EU1	516	2	Small finds	other		Two pieces cross mend to make one large spoon
EU1	517	2	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU1	517	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	hornfels
EU1	518	3	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU1	518	1	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU1	518	3	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz
EU1	518	3	Metal	ferrous other		
EU1	518	9	Organic	wood		
EU3	519	7	Architectural	brick		
EU3	519	10	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU3	519	2	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU3	519	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz
EU3	520	6	Architectural	brick		
EU3	520	1	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU3	520	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone		Slate
EU1	521	4	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		Wall Clean Up
EU1	521	2	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		Wall Clean Up
EU1	521	8	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz
EU1	521	3	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz

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Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU1	521	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz, Wall Clean Up
EU1	521	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	ballast flint, with cortex
EU1	521	1	Lithic, Native	tool, flaked	projectile point	Type: untyped (broken) Material: quartz Base: 27mm Concave Base No Blade, Broken
EU1	521	3	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone		Slate
EU1	521	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone		Possible Tool
EU1	521	21	Metal	ferrous other		
EU1	521	1	Small finds	coin		One Cent, 3cm
EU3	522	7	Architectural	mortar		
EU3	522	35	Architectural	brick		
EU3	522	17	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated	coal and coal ash	
EU3	522	6	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU3	522	2	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU3	522	1	Lithic, Native	tool, flaked	projectile point	small-stemmed, quartz
EU3	522	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz
EU3	522	4	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz
EU3	522	3	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone		
EU3	522	35	Metal	ferrous other		
EU3	522	1	Metal	nonferrous object		copper alloy, tiny broken ring or hook
EU3	522	1	Organic	wood		
EU3	522	2	Organic	cloth		
EU3	523	1	Architectural	mortar		Plaster/Mortar
EU3	523	2	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU3	523	1	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU3	523	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz
EU3	523	4	Organic	wood		
EU3	525	32	Architectural	brick		
EU3	525	29	Architectural	mortar		Plaster/Mortar
EU3	525	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz
EU3	525	3	Organic	wood		
EU5	526	2	Architectural	mortar		Plaster/Mortar
EU5	526	6	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU5	526	6	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU5	526	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz
EU5	526	3	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz
EU5	526	2	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone		
EU5	526	2	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU5	526	3	Metal	ferrous object		
EU5	527	4	Architectural	mortar		Plaster/Mortar
EU5	527	8	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU5	527	1	Lithic, Native	tool, flaked	projectile point	Type: small stemmed Material: quartz Base length: 13mm Blade Length: 34mm Stem length: 12mm Isosceles Triangular Blade

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Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU5	527	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz
EU5	527	4	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz
EU5	527	2	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU5	527	3	Metal	ferrous object		
EU5	528	2	Architectural	brick		
EU5	528	4	Architectural	mortar		
EU5	528	11	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU5	528	3	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz
EU5	528	3	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz
EU5	528	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	cobble	quartz
EU5	528	2	Lithic, other			
EU1	529	1	Architectural	mortar		Plaster/Mortar
EU1	529	6	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU1	529	3	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz
EU1	529	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz
EU1	529	3	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone		Slate
EU1	529	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone		
EU1	529	4	Metal	ferrous other		
EU1	530	1	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU1	530	5	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU1	530	6	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz
EU1	530	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz
EU1	530	6	Metal	ferrous other		
EU5	533	3	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU5	533	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	red rhyolite
EU5	533	3	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz
EU5	533	3	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz
EU5	533	5	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone		
EU5	533	3	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU5	533	2	Metal	nonferrous other		
EU5	533	1	Utensils/tools/hardware	cutlery	knife blade	
EU5	534	1	Architectural	mortar		
EU5	534	2	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU5	535	6	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU5	535	1	Fuel and furnace	slag	blacksmithing slag	
EU5	535	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	PA yellow jasper
EU5	535	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz
EU5	535	5	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz
EU5	535	1	Metal	ferrous object	strap	shaped, possible bracket
EU5	535	2	Utensils/tools/hardware	architectural hardware	window came	lead
EU5	536	11	Architectural	brick		includes 1 brick bat that is burned
EU5	536	4	Architectural	plaster	plaster/mortar	1 piece may be daub
EU5	536	5	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU5	536	15	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU5	536	6	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated	coal ash	
EU5	536	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz
EU5	536	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz, one with cortex
EU5	536	3	Lithic, other		granite	
EU5	536	1	Metal	nonferrous object		
EU5	536	1	Metal	nonferrous other		

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Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU5	536	1	Small finds	adornment	button	has intricate design on the back, like a rotary
EU1	537	1	Architectural	brick		Burned
EU1	537	1	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU1	537	1	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU1	537	2	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone		Slate
EU1	537	1	Metal	ferrous other		
EU1	537	1	Synthetic	other		Unknown
EU3	538	2	Metal	ferrous other		
EU1	539	1	Architectural	brick		
EU1	539	2	Architectural	mortar		Plaster/Mortar
EU1	539	2	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU1	539	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz
EU1	539	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	red rhyolite
EU1	539	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone		Slate
EU1	539	1	Metal	ferrous other		
EU5	540	2	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU5	540	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	gray rhyolite
EU5	540	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz
EU5	541	10	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU5	541	2	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU5	541	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz
EU5	541	4	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz
EU5	541	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU5	542	3	Architectural	mortar		plaster/mortar
EU5	542	3	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU5	542	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz
EU5	542	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz
EU5	542	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	pebble	quartz
EU5	542	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone		slate
EU5	542	3	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone		
EU4	544	30	Architectural	brick		
EU4	544	8	Architectural	mortar		Plaster/Mortar
EU4	544	2	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU4	544	4	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU4	544	6	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU4	544	5	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz
EU4	544	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone		quartz rock
EU4	544	4	Metal	ferrous other		
EU4	544	1	Metal	nonferrous object		
EU4	544	1	Small finds	coin		Quarter 1994
EU4	544	2	Synthetic			
EU2	545	1	Architectural	brick		
EU2	545	6	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU2	545	5	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU2	545	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz
EU2	545	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz
EU2	545	1	Metal	ferrous object	Eye Hook	
EU2	545	1	Small finds	adornment	button	
EU2	546	12	Architectural	mortar		
EU2	546	1	Arms and ammunition	ammunition	Bullet Casing	

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Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU2	546	17	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU2	546	5	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU2	546	27	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU2	546	56	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU2	546	1	Metal	ferrous object	Staple	
EU2	546	1	Metal	ferrous object	Bottle Cap	
EU2	546	50	Metal	ferrous other		
EU2	546	4	Metal	nonferrous other		
EU2	546	7	Organic	wood		
EU2	546	1	Organic	plant matter	Peach Pit	
EU2	546	1	Small finds	needlework and sewing	scissor	
EU2	546	2	Small finds	adornment	button	Metal?
EU2	546	3	Small finds	adornment	button	Metal
EU2	546	2	Small finds	adornment	button	Glass
EU2	546	2	Small finds	needlework and sewing		Safety Pin
EU2	546	1	Small finds	needlework and sewing	thimble	crushed
EU2	546	1	Small finds	other		Slate Pencil
EU2	546	1	Small finds	hygiene		Plastic Comb
EU2	546	1	Utilities	electrical		Ceramic Insulator (Porcelain)
EU4	547	5	Architectural	brick		
EU4	547	1	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU4	547	9	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz
EU4	547	7	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz
EU4	547	4	Metal	nonferrous object		
EU4	547	1	Synthetic			
EU5	548	1	Architectural	brick		
EU5	548	5	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU5	548	9	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU5	548	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	red rhyolite
EU5	548	3	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz
EU5	548	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz
EU5	548	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone		
EU5	548	1	Metal	ferrous other		
EU5	549	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	pebble	quartz
EU5	549	1	Lithic, other			granite
EU5	550	20	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU5	550	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz; 1 flake may be tool that broke mid production
EU5	550	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	Slate
EU5	550	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	pebble	material doesn't look native to MA, but could be worn Mylonite
EU2	551	2	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU2	551	28	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz
EU2	551	37	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz
EU2	551	1	Lithic, Native	tool, flaked	projectile point	Type: small triangle Material: gray rhyolite Base: 12mm Blade Length: 28mm Isosceles Triangular Blade No stem

Plymouth Cole's Hill 2016
Other Material Catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU2	551	1	Lithic, Native	tool, flaked	projectile point	Type: untyped (broken) Material: quartz Blade Length: 15mm (of tip present) Broken tip
EU2	551	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	gray rhyolite
EU2	551	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	Ramah Bay Chert
EU2	551	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	cobble	chipped cobble with cortex quartz
EU2	551	1	Metal	ferrous object		
EU2	551	1	Metal	nonferrous object	lead sheet	folded lead sheet, possibly flint wrap?
EU4	552	4	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU2	553	8	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU2	553	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz
EU2	553	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone		Slate
EU2	553	1	Metal	ferrous object		
EU2	553	1	Organic	wood		
EU4	554	2	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU4	554	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz
EU4	554	1	Metal	ferrous object		
EU5	556	3	Architectural	brick		
EU5	556	1	Architectural	mortar		
EU5	556	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	PA yellow jasper
EU2	557	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz
EU2	557	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	cobble	quartz; no clear evidence of being worked
EU2	557	1	Metal	ferrous object		
EU4	558	2	Architectural	brick		
EU4	558	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	pebble	quartz, rusted, not worked
EU5	559	1	Architectural	brick		
EU5	559	1	Architectural	mortar		
EU2	561	2	Architectural	brick		
EU2	561	23	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz
EU2	561	12	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz
EU2	561	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU2	562	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz
EU2	562	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz
EU2	563	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz

Plymouth Cole's Hill 2016

Bone and Shell Catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Comments
EU1	501	34	Unanalyzed shell
EU3	502	12	Unanalyzed shell
EU5	503	7	Unanalyzed shell
EU5	504	96	Unanalyzed bone
EU5	504	11	Unanalyzed shell
EU5	504	5	Unanalyzed teeth
EU1	505	1	Unanalyzed bone
EU1	505	1	Unanalyzed shell
EU1	507	1	Unanalyzed shell
EU3	508	41	Unanalyzed bone
EU3	508	3	Unanalyzed shell
EU3	508	2	Unanalyzed teeth
EU3	509	8	Unanalyzed bone
EU3	509	16	Unanalyzed shell
EU5	510	111	Unanalyzed bone
EU5	510	9	Unanalyzed shell
EU5	510	1	Unanalyzed teeth
EU3	511	2	Unanalyzed bone
EU1	512	16	Unanalyzed bone
EU1	512	5	Unanalyzed shell
EU5	513	23	Unanalyzed bone
EU5	513	28	Unanalyzed shell
EU5	513	1	Unanalyzed teeth
EU5	514	50	Unanalyzed bone
EU5	514	7	Unanalyzed shell
EU5	515	30	Unanalyzed bone
EU5	515	11	Unanalyzed shell
EU1	516	1	Unanalyzed bone
EU1	516	2	Unanalyzed shell
EU1	518	3	Unanalyzed bone
EU3	519	5	Unanalyzed bone
EU1	521	53	Unanalyzed bone
EU1	521	44	Unanalyzed shell
EU1	521	1	Unanalyzed teeth
EU3	522	1	Unanalyzed bone
EU3	522	1	Unanalyzed calcined bone
EU3	522	1	Unanalyzed shell
EU3	523	1	Unanalyzed shell
EU5	526	16	Unanalyzed bone
EU5	527	10	Unanalyzed bone
EU5	527	11	Unanalyzed shell
EU5	528	4	Unanalyzed bone
EU5	528	4	Unanalyzed shell
EU1	529	14	Unanalyzed bone
EU1	529	13	Unanalyzed shell
EU1	529	1	Unanalyzed teeth
EU1	530	40	Unanalyzed bone
EU1	530	41	Unanalyzed shell

Plymouth Cole's Hill 2016

Bone and Shell Catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Comments
EU1	530	2	Unanalyzed teeth
EU5	533	5	Unanalyzed bone
EU5	533	3	Unanalyzed shell
EU5	533	1	Unanalyzed teeth
EU5	534	8	Unanalyzed bone
EU5	534	1	Unanalyzed teeth
EU5	535	27	Unanalyzed bone
EU5	535	1	Unanalyzed shell
EU5	536	189	Unanalyzed bone
EU5	536	48	Unanalyzed shell
EU5	536	2	Unanalyzed teeth
EU1	537	11	Unanalyzed bone
EU1	537	8	Unanalyzed shell
EU1	537	1	Unanalyzed teeth
EU1	539	16	Unanalyzed bone
EU1	539	9	Unanalyzed shell
EU5	541	1	Unanalyzed bone
EU5	542	24	Unanalyzed bone
EU5	542	2	Unanalyzed shell
EU4	544	14	Unanalyzed bone
EU4	544	130	Unanalyzed shell
EU2	545	7	Unanalyzed bone
EU2	545	1	Unanalyzed shell
EU2	546	369	Unanalyzed bone
EU2	546	157	Unanalyzed shell
EU2	546	4	Unanalyzed teeth
EU4	547	12	Unanalyzed bone
EU4	547	5	Unanalyzed shell
EU2	551	19	Unanalyzed bone
EU2	551	11	Unanalyzed shell
EU4	552	1	Unanalyzed shell
EU2	553	8	Unanalyzed bone
EU4	554	3	Unanalyzed bone
EU4	554	1	Unanalyzed shell
EU5	556	2	Unanalyzed bone
EU2	557	2	Unanalyzed bone

Plymouth Cole's Hill 2016

Pipe Catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Part	Comments
EU5	504	12	bowl	
EU5	504	1	bowl	Stamped Makers Mark
EU5	504	16	stem	
EU1	505	1	bowl	Red Pipe Clay
EU1	505	3	stem	
EU3	508	2	bowl	
EU3	508	1	stem	
EU3	509	2	bowl	
EU3	509	5	stem	
EU5	510	3	bowl	
EU5	510	1	stem	
EU3	511	1	bowl	
EU1	512	7	bowl	
EU1	512	5	stem	
EU5	514	1	bowl	
EU5	514	1	stem	
EU5	515	2	stem	
EU1	521	6	stem	
EU3	522	1	mouthpiece	
EU5	527	1	stem	
EU5	528	1	stem	
EU1	530	1	bowl	
EU1	530	2	stem	
EU5	534	1	bowl	
EU5	535	1	stem	
EU5	536	2	bowl	
EU5	536	2	stem	
EU1	537	3	stem	
EU4	544	1	bowl	
EU2	545	1	bowl	
EU2	546	14	bowl	
EU2	546	27	stem	
EU4	547	1	stem	
EU2	551	1	bowl	
EU2	553	1	bowl	

Appendix B: Cole's Hill context 522 Catalog

C-	Number	Object	Material	Condition	Height	Length	Width	Tests/ Analyses	Treatment
C-	00677	Memorial Cache in sandy matrix	human hair, leather, wood, paper, metal	Fibers on possible paper and/or leather all obscured by soils. Extremely fragile and carried	6.0	14.0	10.0		Refrigerated immediately after recovery. Began mechanically removing soil matrix
C-	00678	3 trays of organic fragments	unidentified organics	The largest of the three trays contains fragments of a black twill weave silk ribbon	0.0	0.0			Refrigerated immediately after recovery.
C-	00679	Cameo locket fragment of Venus	mineral in copper alloy frame	Rear surface shows a broken hinge and clasp suggesting that this is a locket cover. Inscription on back: "Venere" meaning "Venus"	1.7	4.1	3.6		Refrigerated immediately after recovery. Dry-brushed to remove loose soil. Mini-swabbed with distilled water to decrease adhering soil
C-	00680	Staples (2) with attached wood	wood, non-ferrous metal alloy	Possible wood with embedded non-ferrous staples					Refrigerated immediately after recovery.
C-	00681	Brooch, fragments (3)	non-ferrous metals	Personal adornment. May have been an ornamental bar with 3 florets. We currently have one. Bar shows three weld scars that match the type of weld on the floret. Floret applique measurements:	0.2	5.0	0.6		Refrigerated immediately after recovery. Swab-cleaned with deionized water. cleaned with Wenol metal polish and deionized water.
C-	00682	Buckle	ferrous and non-ferrous metals, paper						Refrigerated immediately after recovery.
C-	00683	Rinestones (6)	clear and colored glass, copper alloy mounting	One of the six rinestones is set into an eight fingered copper alloy setting.					Refrigerated immediately after recovery. Swab-cleaned with deionized water.
C-	00684	Pin	non-ferrous metal		0.0	3.0	0.2		Refrigerated immediately after recovery. Lightly swab-scleaned with deionized water.
C-	00685	Unidentified fragments (7)	ferrous, woody(?) matter						Refrigerated immediately after recovery.

C-	Number	Object	Material	Condition	Height	Length	Width	Tests/ Analyses	Treatment
C-	00686	Locket	copper alloy, tin plate, glass	Originally composed of three pieces: a hinged locket with two locket covers.The two cover disks are were designed to be friction fitted (i.e., snapped) in place and have a small cavity for the placement of a thin disk or keepsake. Nothing was found inside these cover disks. On the inside of each cover disk "15" is rudely and lightly engraved. One cover disk is dented in two locations along its perimeter.	0.6	3.0	2.0		Refrigerated immediately after recovery. The exterior and interior of each cover disk has been mini-swabbed with deionized water. Mounted on a Volara storage and archival corrugated board support.
C-	00687	Wire fragments (4)	non-ferrous metal						Refrigerated immediately after recovery.
C-	00688	Fabric hooks with weaving	Copper alloy, silk	Highly to completely mineralized copper alloy. Extremely brittle. Silk fragments are from a twill weaving.					Refrigerated immediately after recovery.
C-	00689	Brooch fragment (?)	glass, non-ferrous metal, assoc. woody matter	Pin appears to have been deliberately broken off					Refrigerated immediately after recovery. Swab-cleaned with deionized water. Woody fragments were untreated.
C-	00690	Pendant in form of anchor	non-ferrous metal	Pin is missing; distance from pin hinge to clasp is 1.26 cm	0.0	2.1	1.5		Refrigerated immediately after recovery. Lightly swab-cleaned with deionized water.
C-	00691	Textile, leather pieces with fasteners	leather, copper alloy,	Brittle, fragmentary and blackened organic matter of undetermined origin with associated copper alloy hook and eye fasteners as well as very small fragments of newspaper. Newsprint was also transferred to the surface of a cobble. 7 hook and eye fasteners and 9 buttons.	0.0	0.0			Refrigerated immediately after recovery. Mechanically cleaned sediment from around the fragments. Applied Paraloid B-72 to the brittle blackened fragments. Three applications of 5% solution in toluene were applied to the fasteners and those fragments that have no associated fasteners preserved received two applications of the same solution. Bagged all C-00691 finds in 4 poly bags and placed in an archival polypropylene storage container.
C-	00692	Unknown organic matter	ferrous corrosion with preserved organics (?)	organics preserved by ferrous corrosion					Refrigerated immediately after recovery.

C-	Number	Object	Material	Condition	Height	Length	Width	Tests/ Analyses	Treatment
C-	00693	possible buttons (2)	organics with ferrous corrosion						Refrigerated immediately after recovery. 5% Paraloid B72 in toluene applied to consolidate the fragmentary textile/textile pseudomorph on the metal.
C-	00694	Belt cylinder frag with buckle	non-ferrous metal, leather	Buckle is stamped with an 1885 patent date. Leather is damp and extremely fragile. It is being supported by the soil matrix. As it dries it shrinks and embrittles.					Refrigerated immediately after recovery. Vacuumed soil matrix and very carefully swab remaining soil. Cleaning exposed several loose fragments. Consolidated the leather with Rhoplex ML200 acrylic emulsion. One fragment was left untreated, labeled and bagged separately. Mends were made ti the delaminating leather with Lineco Neutral PVA emulsion. The same adhesive was used with acid-free tissue to juxtapose the coil of leather on its underlying folded strip. This was done in an effort to help with interpretation of the original intent of the unknown artifact's construction and burial method. Mounted on a Volara foam storage mount.

C-	Number	Object	Material	Condition	Height	Length	Width	Tests/ Analyses	Treatment
C-	00695	Sardine Can, fragments (8)	cuprous and other metals	Incomplete. Nearly or completely mineralized. Found in eight pieces. Extremely brittle and fragile. The embossed printing on the side wall suggests it may have been a commercial sardine can.	3.4	10.2	7.6		Refrigerated immediately after recovery. Mechanically cleaned of adhering soil matrix. 3 applications of 5% Paraloid B72 in toluene to consolidate and strengthen the 8 fragments in preparation for mending The two largest pieces were mended with Locktite Hysol 907 epoxy. The adhesive was chosen because because of the voids distributed along the mend line. A smaller wall fragment was mended with 25% polyvinyl butyral in ethanol. Large gaps in the mended fragments were filled using Apoxie brand epoxy putty.
C-	00696	Coiled spring mechanism and locket	cuprous metal, shell, cotton	Brittle coils with soldered end fittings. A thread of cotton is inside some coiling. The metal box is cuprous but is covered with ferrous corrosion with pseudomorphs of braided yarn and possible knit fabric in the corrosion crust.					Refrigerated immediately after recovery. Mechanically cleaned and consolidated with 5% Paraloid B72 in toluene.
C-	00697	Spectacles lenses (2)	glass, ferrous metal	PR lens is C-00697.1 (shown in photo) PL lens is C-00697.2 (IMG_2194.JPG) Above measurements are of C-00697.1	0.3	3.8	2.6		Refrigerated immediately after recovery. During cleaning the remains of the metal frame detached from the glass lens. This was re-attached with an adhesive of polyvinyl butyral dissolved in ethanol. Mini-swabbed the glass lenses with distilled water. Mechanically brushed the metal bridge, very lightly.
C-	00698	Vial with cap and thread	glass, cuprous metal	Imprinted wording on surface; not legible. More lanyard fragments found and given a C#, C-00698.1. Includes landyard fragments originally assigned to C.00696.	1.0	6.0	4.5		Refrigerated immediately after recovery. Mechanically cleaned. Miniswabbed with deionized water. Mounted on a Volara foam storage placard.

C-	Number	Object	Material	Condition	Height	Length	Width	Tests/ Analyses	Treatment
C-	00699	Brooch	cuprous metal	Has traces of gold and violet coloring along edges. Glass bead in center.					Refrigerated immediately after recovery. Mechanically cleaned of soil matrix. Mini-swabbed with deionized water.
C-	00700	unkown object	unknown material						Refrigerated immediately after recovery. Not conserved.
C-	00701	Beads with woody matter	glass						Refrigerated immediately after recovery.
C-	00702	Organic matter	unknown						Refrigerated immediately after recovery.
C-	00703	Brooch with earrings	metal, unknown	Brooch L: 3.8 cm W: 2.7 cm Earrings L: 3.6 cm, W: 1.7 cm				Qualitative pXRF using a Tracer III-SD shows sliver and copper as the dominant elements in the center front of the brooch. (File: C-00703.40K.15A.60S.YF.pdz)	Refrigerated immediately after recovery. Placed on a custom cut-out Volara foam support within a polypropylene storage box.
C-	00704	Hoop	plastic	Multi-colored circular object. Material undertermined at this time. Possible teething ring	0.3	3.5	3.5		Refrigerated immediately after recovery. Mini-swabbed with deionized water.
C-	00705	Earring			0.5	1.8	1.8		Refrigerated immediately after recovery. Mini-swabbed with deionized water.
C-	00706	Pin	copper alloy	broken weld at the head suggests this may have been part of a piece of jewelry possibly C-00689		3.8			Refrigerated immediately after recovery. Mini-swabbed with deionized water.
C-	00707	Shirt stud	plastic			0.9	0.7		Refrigerated immediately after recovery.
C-	00708	Brads or nails (2)	ferrous	Length of smaller fragment: 2 cm		2.2			Refrigerated immediately after recovery.

C-	Number	Object	Material	Condition	Height	Length	Width	Tests/ Analyses	Treatment
C-	00709	textile fragment, layered	silk	Several layers of fabric on what may be a degraded paper layer. Very tendered and mis-shapened.	1.0	19.5	8.9	After mechanical cleaning the top and bottom layers that are light colored under visible light show UVA-	Refrigerated immediately after recovery. Mechanically cleaned of most of its soil matrix with mini-vacuum and tweezers. Placed on a custom cut-out Volara foam
C-	00710	Blue and white double cloth strips	silk	Retrieved as an unknown degraded organic object brought from the field in block with obscuring soil matrix. Cleaning revealed several layers of a twill weave textile and a bottom layer of extremely degraded paper possibly newsprint. Weave structure is a very fine 2x2 twill	0.7	20.2	10.0	Microscopy of the textile layer shows the fibers of the textile to be bast, possibly jute or sisal. Some fibers are dyed blue. Under the textile is a badly degraded paper. Microscopy showed the presence of mechanical wood pulp fibers.	Refrigerated immediately after recovery. Preliminary exploratory brush/vacuuming of loose surface soil revealed a very fine fabric Applied Klucel G, 2.5% gel in methanol to the upward facing surface. Started slow drying the mass by placing it in a container with a small diameter (1.5-2.0) hole in it to restrict airflow.
C-	00711	Sewing kit	metal, bone, resin, wood, graphite, shell and textile fragments	Bone fragments (18 pieces) form an object, probably a handle, that is threaded internally and externally. It also has a resin mass associated with one small fragment. Multiple small copper alloy artifacts. Key ring with concreted keys. A.W. Faber Pencil with hexagonal lead - the wood of the pencil had split into its two original fabrication pieces. The lead was broken into one major piece and a smaller fragment. Also included is a short section of unmendable wood from the pencil.					Refrigerated immediately after recovery. Excavated in lab and separated into multiple components of metal, bone and textile fragments. Applied Acryloid B-72 in toluene to the machined (threaded) bone fragments. Noted that an apparent concreted soil mass adhered to one very fragile bone fragment started to dissolve(!) and learned that it is a resin mass under adhered soil. It was then allowed to dry separately from all other bone
C-	00712	Bow of a key	metal	Bow or head of a key with a fracture surface evident at the bead at its base	0.2	1.6	1.4		Refrigerated immediately after recovery. Mechanically cleaned.
C-	00713	Tie clasp	composite tortoise shell and metal						Refrigerated immediately after recovery.
C-	00714	Straight pin	copper alloy						Refrigerated immediately after recovery.
C-	00715	Makeup Component (?)							Refrigerated immediately after recovery.
C-	00716	Jewelry fragments (3)							Refrigerated immediately after recovery.

C-	Number	Object	Material	Condition	Height	Length	Width	Tests/ Analyses	Treatment
C-	00717	Thimble	copper alloy, tinned	There is a blind vertical crack originating in the base					Refrigerated immediately after recovery.
C-	00718	Lanyard clasp with fibers	copper alloy, unidentified bast fibers			2.3			Refrigerated immediately after recovery. Applied two coatings of 3% Paraloid B67 in Stoddard Solvent to the fragmenting bast fibers attached to the ring of the clasp.
C-	00719	Shirt stay or cufflink							Refrigerated immediately after recovery.
C-	00720	Shirt stays or cufflink fragments (4)	shell and copper alloy						Refrigerated immediately after recovery.
C-	00721	disk	bone	edge has threaded grooving	0.4	2.2	2.0		Refrigerated immediately after recovery. Mechanically cleaned.
C-	00722	Button	plastic	bulbous, hollow button with eye Stamped in a ring pattern around the eyelet is: "N . R . CO . P = T"	1.0	1.0	1.0		Refrigerated immediately after recovery. Mechanically cleaned.
C-	00723	Button with eyelet	gilded copper alloy		0.8	1.5	1.2		Mechanically cleaned. 5% B72 was brush coated onto thread on back side of button.
C-	00724	Cuff link	gilded copper alloy		0.8	1.2	1.0		Mechanically cleaned both sides of cuff link. On the internal rod between the two faces there is fiber residue.
C-	00725	Stud or cufflink	shell, thread and possible plastic	Shell is incomplete, cracked and unstable-delaminating. Thread is robust with a complex knotted joining the shell disk to a bulbous black retaining stud	1.0	1.5	1.3		Refrigerated upon retrieval. Partially cleaned of soil matrix using mini-swabs and distilled water. Applied three coats of 5% B-72 in toluene to the delaminating shell

C-	Number	Object	Material	Condition	Height	Length	Width	Tests/ Analyses	Treatment
C-	00726	Textile fragments	bast fiber	Similar to C-00709 in its pattern.					Removed some roots and mechanically cleaned the textile fragment. Needs further treatment.
C-	00727	Skein or textile fragment	wool, unidentified organic layer	This object appears to be primarily a skein of single ply Z-spun wool yarn. Further examination may reveal elements of a weave	1.2	19.5	9.0		Refrigerated upon recovery from the field. Mechanically cleaned of soil matrix using
C-	00728	pen fragment	copper alloy, ferrous	At the open end of the tube the there appears to be the remains of an iron alloy pen nib. There is a nearly complete break in the main tube fragment at 1/3 along its length. The tube is highly mineralized and extremely brittle	0.6	12.7	0.6		Mended the crack with 25% PVB in ethyl alcohol. Mended smaller fragment to the main tube using 25% PVB solution reinforced on the inside with archival paper formed into a tube and placed across the breakline.
C-	00729	Daguerreotype case	leather, wood, copper alloy	This case was one of the two photographs at the top of the small stack of two photographs including two daguerreotypes and two ambrotypes arranged side by side					Refrigerated immediately after recovery. Began mechanically removing soil matrix sufficiently to measure, draw and photograph the assemblage prior to disassembling it for the individual conservation of each element. Opened the case in order to retrieve the daguerreotype. Delivered the daguerreotype to the Northeast Document Conservation Center for stabilization. Consolidated the inside of the badly disintegrated case top (formerly C-00677.7) with Japanese tissue and Acrysol WS24.

C-	Number	Object	Material	Condition	Height	Length	Width	Tests/ Analyses	Treatment
C-	00730	Daguerreotype	leather, wood, copper alloy						Refrigerated immediately after recovery. Began mechanically removing soil matrix sufficiently to measure, draw and photograph the C-00677 assemblage prior to disassembling it for the individual conservation of each element. Opened the case in order to retrieve the ambrotype. Delivered the daguerreotype to the Northeast Document Conservation Center for stabilization. Opened the wood and leather case and coated the leather of the case with Lineco Neutral pH PVA emulsion. Dried the case in an opened position to facilitate study of the remaining embossed leather design. Placed the case in a custom-cut Volara foam support and
C-	00731	Ambrotype	glass, paper, fabric, copper alloy	Case is very fragmentary.					Refrigerated immediately after recovery. Began mechanically removing soil matrix sufficiently to measure, draw and photograph the C-00677 assemblage prior to disassembling it for the individual conservation of each element. Opened the case in order to retrieve the ambrotype. Delivered the ambrotype to the Northeast Document Conservation Center for stabilization.

C-	Number	Object	Material	Condition	Height	Length	Width	Tests/ Analyses	Treatment
C-	00732	Ambrotype		Part of the C-00677 assemblage. Outer case is very badly disintegrated with the leather and textile portions fragmentary and the wood framing separated. The brass preserver is also heavily corroded with part of it present only as corrosion fragments. The ambrotype is unstable with the image-containing resin layer actively separating from the glass to which it was originally bonded.					Refrigerated immediately after recovery. Began mechanically removing soil matrix sufficiently to measure, draw and photograph the C-00677 assemblage prior to disassembling it for the individual conservation of each element. Opened the case in order to retrieve the ambrotype. Delivered the ambrotype to the Northeast Document Conservation Center for stabilization. Immersed the remaining contiguous case fragments in 5% B-72 to consolidate, then slow dried in a poly bag to reduce sheen. Repeated the procedure with the non-contiguous fragments
C-	00733	braided hair length	possible human hair	Possible human hair 3-strand braid Extremely embrittled hair					Mini-vacuumed to remore soil matrix prior to consolidation. Applied Klucel G consolidant, 1% methanol solution, to all surfaces of the braid. Placed on a custom cut-out Volara foam support within a polypropylene storage box.
C-	00734	pen nib holder	copper alloy, ferrous alloy	Corrosion contains a textile pseudomorph. Fragment of pen nib is corroded in-place.	0.7	3.6	0.7		No treatment
C-	00735	Syringe, irrigation	glass, stopper of unknown material	An all glass syringe and plunger with unknown stopper materialLead carbonate covers interior and exterior surfaces. While plunger is damaged the distill end of the barrel appears to have a small loss. There appears to be a mass of lead carbonate content pooled to half fill the tip of the syringe.	3.0	23.5	3.0	pXRF analysis of the white residue on the interior and exterior of the syringe showed it to be high purity lead compound. From its white color and insolubility it appears to be lead	No treatment. Mounted on a Volara foam storage plaque. CAUTION: Wear gloves when handling. Toxic lead compounds on the surface of the syringe and inside especially near the tip.
C-	00736	Ring	wood	inside diameter: 1.29 cm This is composed of a wood with very very fine grain, possibly composed of ebony.	0.2	1.8	1.8		Lightly cleaned of soil matrix with deionized water.
C-	00737	Ring	wood	Inside diameter: 1.56 cm This is composed of a wood with very very fine grain, possibly composed of ebony.	0.2	1.9	1.9		Lightly cleaned of soil matrix with deionized water.

Plymouth Cole's Hill
Context 522 Catalog

C-	Number	Object	Material	Condition	Height	Length	Width	Tests/ Analyses	Treatment
C-	00738	Fasteners (2)	metal, fabric and fabric pseudomorph		0.2	1.5	1.6		Consolidated the pseudomorphs with two brush applications of 5% B-72 in toluene
C-	00739	Brooch, gilded	ivory, copper alloy, gold, paint	A gilded copper pinning base cast in the form of six petals supports seven florets composed of what appears to be carved ivory. There appears to be isolated paint residues on some florets.	1.3	2.5	2.5		Mechanically cleaned with a soft brush and mounted on a Volara storage support. Caution: Extremely fragile. No consolidation to the ivory was done pending further archaeological analysis and interpretation of the artifact.

Appendix C: Burial Hill Catalog

Plymouth Burial Hill 2016
Artifact Summary

Unit	Context	Total Ceramics	Total Glass	Total Nails/Fasteners	Total Other Materials	Total Bone/Shell	Total Pipes	Context Total
EU17	254	4	22	11	52	2		91
EU17	256	26	88	20	102	7	4	247
EU17	258	17	38	23	53	3	2	136
EU17	260	35	451	64	98	48	5	701
EU17	261		1		22			23
EU17	262			4	22	2		28
EU17	264	2			14			16
EU17	265	1			18	7	1	27
EU17	268	33	6	13	77	61	1	191
EU17	269	3	1	2	1			7
EU17	270				3			3
EU17	305	21	3	2	70	142		238
EU17	307	8			31	5		44
EU17	312	14		1	71	63		149
EU17	316	52	13	10	181	857	1	1114
EU17	321				10	7		17
EU17	322	1			9	16		26
EU17	323	1	1		21	76		99
EU17	325	1			17	54		72
EU17	326	20	39	13	89	18	1	180
EU17	327	14	4	13	97	143	1	272
EU17	331	1			1			2
EU19	251		11		6			17
EU19	253	9	2	1	28			40
EU19	257				1			1
EU19	272		1					1
EU20	252	3	31	4	20	3	1	62
EU20	255	30	18	16	99	2	2	167
EU20	259	8	1	4	18	3		34
EU20	263	22	20	10	35	1	1	89
EU20	280	24	8	14	30	4	2	82
EU20	289	108	6	3	10	11	1	139
EU20	301	70	1	3	15	2	1	92
EU20	302	7			11	4		22
EU20	303		1	1	14	1		17
EU21	271	22	58	29	36	3	2	150
EU21	274	16	7	20	18			61
EU21	278	1	1	1	14	2	1	20
EU21	279	60	98	41	74	19	5	297
EU21	282	1						1
EU21	283			1	19			20
EU21	308	2			22	44		68
EU22	273	1	5		31	2		39
EU22	276	1	1					2
EU22	277	4	20		33	5		62
EU22	285	7			6			13
EU22	291	2	1	2	18			23
EU22	296			1	25			26
EU23	275	14	15	12	49	2		92
EU23	281	3	2	2	25			32
EU23	286				12			12
EU23	288	1	4	5	56			66
EU23	293	1	7	6	34			48
EU23	294		1		45			46
EU23	313				2			2
EU23	328	1						1

Plymouth Burial Hill 2016

Artifact Summary

Unit	Context	Total Ceramics	Total Glass	Total Nails/Fasteners	Total Other Materials	Total Bone/Shell	Total Pipes	Context Total
EU24	287	7	48	14	27	1		97
EU24	290	11	27	52	52	2		144
EU24	292	4	12	8	22	1		47
EU24	295	21	288	31	47	12	4	403
EU24	300	17	6	2	22	27		74
EU24	309	2			39	7		48
EU24	310	6			17	9		32
EU25	304	51	13		11			75
EU25	311	7	1		15			23
EU25	314				5			5
EU25	329				1			1
EU26	315	4	4	6	11	4		29
EU26	317	14	6	1	40	17		78
EU26	318	29			143	11		183
EU26	319	7			53	4		64
EU26	320	1						1
EU26	330				1			1

Unit	Context	Count	Ceramic Ware	Ware Type	Style Decoration	Applied Paint Print	Paint Color	Vessel Type	Vessel Portion	Comments
EU20	252	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed	Blue	Flatware	Body	
EU20	252	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware				Flatware	Body	possibly burnt?
EU20	252	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware				Flatware	Body	
EU19	253	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU19	253	2	Earthenware, coarse	Border ware					Base	color equals yellow
EU19	253	3	Earthenware, coarse	Border ware					Body	
EU19	253	1	Native American						Body	.27g, 1 surface, >5mm thick, burned, tool marks
EU19	253	1	Native American						Body	.65g, 2 surfaces, 5.5mm thick, burned surface with excretion, tool marks, decorated with punctate lines
EU17	254	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware				Undetermined	Body	no glaze
EU17	254	2	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware				Undetermined	Body	
EU17	254	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed	Blue	Undetermined	Body	
EU20	255	1	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed		Overglaze painted	Blue		Body	white with dark blue stripe
EU20	255	10	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU20	255	4	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU20	255	7	Earthenware, refined	Creamware					Body	
EU20	255	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware					Rim	
EU20	255	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Transfer printed	Blue		Body	three darker blue spots on edge, burnt
EU20	255	1	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware					Rim	
EU20	255	3	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware					Rim	1 rim sherd is burnt
EU20	255	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware					Body	
EU20	255	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware					Body	very burnt
EU17	256	5	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU17	256	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Hollowware	Base	
EU17	256	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Hollowware	Rim	
EU17	256	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU17	256	1	Earthenware, coarse	Indeterminate earthenware					Body	low fired lump, pale body, no obvious surfaces
EU17	256	1	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware		Banded	Blue		Body	
EU17	256	1	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware					Body	
EU17	256	3	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware					Body	
EU17	256	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Hollowware	Body	
EU17	256	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware					Rim	
EU17	256	8	Earthenware, refined	Creamware					Body	
EU17	256	1	Porcelain						Body	
EU17	258	1	Earthenware, coarse	Border ware				Undetermined	Body	one side is green/yellow glaze, other side is a medium brown. Paste is a buff 10YR 7/4
EU17	258	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Hollowware	Rim	
EU17	258	5	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Hollowware	Body	
EU17	258	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU17	258	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware					Body	
EU17	258	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware					Body	
EU17	258	3	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware					Body	
EU17	258	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Annular painted (rim)	Blue	Hollowware	Body	
EU17	258	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Underglaze painted	Green		Body	
EU17	258	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Underglaze painted	Blue		Rim	
EU17	258	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Underglaze painted	Blue		Body	
EU20	259	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU20	259	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU20	259	2	Earthenware, refined	Creamware					Body	

Plymouth Burial Hill 2016
Ceramic Catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Ceramic Ware	Ware Type	Style Decoration	Applied Paint Print	Paint Color	Vessel Type	Vessel Portion	Comments
EU20	259	2	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware					Body	
EU20	259	1	Native American						Body	4.03g, 2 surfaces, 6.5mm thick, decorated with three parallel incised lines and 1 punctate line
EU20	259	1	Stoneware, coarse	Brown Stoneware (German)					Body	brown salt glazed exterior, flat brown interior. JefPat describes brown engobe on German brown wares -- is this it on the int?
EU17	260	1	Earthenware, coarse	Indeterminate earthenware					Body	missing glaze/surface, very worn
EU17	260	16	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU17	260	6	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU17	260	4	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU17	260	2	Earthenware, coarse	North Devon (refined)					Body	both have partially reduced core, 1 has traces of int glaze
EU17	260	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware				Hollowware	Body	missing glaze, burned
EU17	260	1	Native American						Body	.26g, 1 surface, >4.5mm thick, burned surface w/ quaking and excretion, tool marks,
EU17	260	1	Native American							.29g, 1 surface, >4.5mm thick, no surface features
EU17	260	3	Stoneware, coarse	Undetermined gray paste				Hollowware	Body	gray body (10YR 8/1), salt glazed exterior, pink unglazed interior (7.5YR 7/2). Same as Rec 101.
EU20	263	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU20	263	6	Earthenware, refined	Creamware					Body	
EU20	263	9	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware					Body	
EU20	263	3	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware					Body	
EU20	263	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed	Blue		Body	
EU20	263	1	Porcelain	Chinese		Underglaze painted	Blue		Body	incomplete image, can only see geometric pattern, light blue with dark blue decoration, possibly Canton
EU20	263	1	Porcelain						Handle	
EU17	264	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU17	264	1	Stoneware, coarse	Undetermined gray paste				Hollowware	Body	gray body (10YR 8/1), salt glazed exterior, pink unglazed interior (7.5YR 7/2). same as Rec 102.
EU17	265	1	Stoneware, coarse					Indeterminate	Body	grey paste body, brown glaze with white spots
EU17	268									
EU17	268	3	Earthenware, coarse	North Devon				Undetermined	Body	One sherd has a side of brown glaze. Small gravel inclusions. Paste 7.5YR 6/4.
EU17	268	1	Earthenware, coarse	North Devon				Undetermined	Body	No glaze. Rough texture. Paste varies between 5YR 7/6 and 10YR 7/1
EU17	268	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU17	268	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware		Slip-trailed		Indeterminate	Body	Two parallel lines of white slip on one side. Paste 5YR 6/4. Possible N. Devon sgraffito
EU17	268	8	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	Brown glazed redware. Paste 7.5 YR 6/6
EU17	268	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Undetermined	Body	glaze appears corroded. Paste 5YR 6/6
EU17	268	4	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	No glaze. Paste 5 YR 6/6

Unit	Context	Count	Ceramic Ware	Ware Type	Style Decoration	Applied Paint Print	Paint Color	Vessel Type	Vessel Portion	Comments
EU17	268	1	Native American					Indeterminate	Body	.48g, 2 surfaces, 5.5mm thick, burned surface with excretion, tool marks
EU17	268	1	Native American							.23g, 2 surfaces, 4mm thick, burned surface, surface has been polished due to handling
EU17	268	1	Native American							.36g, 2 surfaces, 5mm thick, burned surface, decorated with 2 parallel punctate lines
EU17	268	1	Native American							.17g, 2 surfaces, 4mm thick, no surface features
EU17	268	1	Native American							.07g, 2 surfaces, 4mm, no surface features
EU17	268	1	Native American							.4g, 1 surface, >5mm thick, tool marks
EU17	268	1	Native American							.34g, 2 surfaces, 5mm thick, burned surface, decorated with 2 parallel punctate lines
EU17	268	1	Native American							.25g, 1 surface, >3mm thick, no surface features
EU17	268	1	Native American							.19g, 1 surface, >3mm thick, tool marks
EU17	268	1	Native American							.19g, 1 surface, >3.5mm, no surface features
EU17	268	1	Native American							.16g, 2 surfaces, 3.5mm, no surface features
EU17	268	1	Native American							.11g, no surfaces, >2mm thick
EU17	268	1	Native American							.06g, 1 surface, >2mm thick, burned surface
EU17	268	1	Native American							.48g, 2 surfaces, 7.5mm thick, no surface features
EU17	269									
EU17	269	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Undetermined	Body	no glaze. Paste 5YR 6/4.
EU17	269	1	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed		Overglaze painted	Blue	Indeterminate	Body	Paste 10YR 8/1. blue decoration on tin glaze
EU21	271	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Flatware	Body	
EU21	271	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Flatware	Body	
EU21	271	9	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Flatware	Body	
EU21	271	8	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Flatware	Body	
EU21	271	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed	Brown	Flatware	Body	
EU21	271	1	Porcelain	Chinese		Underglaze painted	Blue	Flatware	Rim	possibly Canton
EU21	271	1	Stoneware, coarse	Undetermined gray paste				Hollowware	Body	
EU22	273	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Transfer printed	Blue	Flatware	Body	
EU21	274	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU21	274	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
EU21	274	7	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed	Blue		Body	
EU21	274	2	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware					Base	
EU21	274	5	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware					Body	
EU23	275	3	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU23	275	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Hollowware	Body	
EU23	275	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU23	275	2	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Transfer printed	Blue	Flatware	Body	
EU23	275	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware				Flatware	Body	
EU23	275	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware				Flatware	Body	
EU23	275	3	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Flatware	Body	

Unit	Context	Count	Ceramic Ware	Ware Type	Style Decoration	Applied Paint Print	Paint Color	Vessel Type	Vessel Portion	Comments
EU23	275	1	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware				Flatware	Body	
EU22	276	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	Brpwn Glaze?
EU22	277	3	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU22	277	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
EU21	278	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU21	279	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU21	279	8	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU21	279	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU21	279	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Rim	
EU21	279	7	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU21	279	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Rim	
EU21	279	20	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU21	279	2	Earthenware, coarse	Border ware					Body	Buff paste 10YR 7/4.
EU21	279	1	Earthenware, coarse	Border ware					Body	
EU21	279	2	Earthenware, coarse	Border ware					Body	
EU21	279	2	Earthenware, coarse	North Devon					Body	Unsure of Type. sand inclusions. olive brown glaze. partially reduced Gray Core (10YR 6/2 ….red paste is 5YR 6/4).
EU21	279	1	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed						No Paste, Just Glaze
EU21	279	2	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed						one buff (10YR 8/1), one red paste (5YR 6/4)
EU21	279	6	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware					Body	
EU21	279	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware					Foot rim	
EU21	279	1	Native American							.37g, 2 surfaces, 6mm thick, decorated with incised line
EU21	279	2	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed					Body	
EU20	280									
EU20	280	1	Earthenware, coarse	Border ware					Body	
EU20	280	8	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	Some pcs missing all surfaces; some pcs unglazed ext, missing int.
EU20	280	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU20	280	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	Dense, slightly darker red paste
EU20	280	6	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Storage jar	Body	Very weathered clear glaze on interior, pitted exterior that was either unglazed or has lost surface. Voids from organic temper? Possible piece of organic material remaining in largest sherd. Think the largest piece in rec 122 mends with largest pc here. Also possible that these are different parts of the same vessel as frags from rec 126. In both, the part of the vessel body closest to the surface is darker red than the core.
EU20	280	1	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed					Body	buff body with pale blue glaze, small so unable to tell it it's int or ext
EU20	280	1	Earthenware, coarse	Buckley Ware					Body	
EU20	280	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware					Body	
EU20	280	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Transfer printed	Blue		Foot rim	
EU20	280	2	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed	Black		Body	Transfer Printed on Both Sides
EU23	281	2	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware						
EU23	281	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware			Blue			Handpainted

Unit	Context	Count	Ceramic Ware	Ware Type	Style Decoration	Applied Paint Print	Paint Color	Vessel Type	Vessel Portion	Comments
EU21	282	1	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed						No paste, just glaze
EU22	285	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Hollowware	Body	Both sides red glazed
EU22	285	5	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU22	285	1	Earthenware, coarse	Border ware					Body	Might be Borderware??
EU24	287	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU24	287	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware					Body	
EU24	287	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware					Body	
EU24	287	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware			Green		Body	Some Green Glaze on Edge
EU24	287	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware					Rim	
EU24	287	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed	Blue		Body	
EU23	288	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
EU20	289	1	Earthenware, coarse	Border ware					Body	
EU20	289	1	Earthenware, coarse	North Devon					Body	v dark gray paste w white particles, heavy dk brown int glaze, see Brain's North Devon type 2
EU20	289	4	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	Red Slip on Exterior
EU20	289	5	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	Red Slip with clear glaze Over
EU20	289	97	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU24	290	4	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU24	290	3	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware					Body	
EU24	290	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed	Blue		Body	
EU24	290	2	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware					Body	
EU24	290	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware					Body	Burnt
EU22	291	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
EU22	291	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
EU24	292	3	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Undetermined	Body	
EU24	292	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed	Light blue	Undetermined	Rim	Light and Dark Blue
EU23	293	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
EU24	295	1	Earthenware, coarse	Border ware					Base	yellow glaze. buff paste 10YR 7/4. like rec 112
EU24	295	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU24	295	4	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU24	295	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU24	295	5	Earthenware, coarse	North Devon						some brown glaze on some of the sherds. sand inclusions. partially reduced gray 10YR 6/2 to reddish 7.5YR 6/3
EU24	295	1	Earthenware, coarse	Indeterminate earthenware					Rim	hard, dk red paste (7.5YR 5/2), possible rim or handle fragment, sand inclusions
EU24	295	1	Earthenware, coarse	North Devon					Rim	paste dk gray 10YR 5/1, Possibly Brain's type 2.
EU24	295	1	Earthenware, coarse	North Devon					Body	Identification as ND tentative; gray paste 7.5YR 5/3. possibily a gravel free north dev (type 1 or2?).
EU24	295	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Overglaze painted	Blue		Body	
EU24	295	1	Native American						Body	.28g, 2 surfaces, 3.5mm thick, burned surface, tool marks, decorated with 3 parallel punctate lines
EU24	295	1	Native American							.06g, 1 surface, >2.5mm, burned surface with excretion
EU24	295	1	Native American							.02g, 1 surface, >2mm, burned surface with excretion

Plymouth Burial Hill 2016
Ceramic Catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Ceramic Ware	Ware Type	Style Decoration	Applied Paint Print	Paint Color	Vessel Type	Vessel Portion	Comments
EU24	295	1	Stoneware, coarse	Undetermined gray paste					Body	gray body (10YR 8/1), salt glazed exterior, pink unglazed interior (7.5YR 7/2). same as rec 101, 102
EU24	300	7	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	no glaze. 5YR 6/4
EU24	300	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	black glaze. paste 5YR 6/6
EU24	300	1	Earthenware, coarse	Border ware						was originally catalogued as Native ceramic but after looking under the microscope, it was determined to be a buff bodied coarse earthenware (Dennis and Annie 4.10.17)
EU24	300	1	Native American						Body	.65g, 2 surfaces, 4mm thick, tool marks, decorated with 2 parallel, linear incised lines
EU24	300	1	Native American							.27g, 2 surfaces, 5.5mm thick, burned surface with excretion, decorated with punctate and drag line
EU24	300	1	Native American							.76g, 2 surfaces, 5mm thick, no surface features
EU24	300	1	Native American							,41g, 1 surface, >5mm thick, burned surface with quaking and excretion (surface looks similar to those associated with cooking of liquids)
EU24	300	1	Native American							.49g, 1 surface, >5mm thick, no surface features
EU24	300	1	Native American							.14g, 1 surface, >4mm thick, burned surface
EU24	300	1	Native American							.11g, 1 surface, >3.5mm, burned surface with excretion, decorated with 2 linear, parallel incised lines
EU24	300	1	Native American							.08g, 1 surface, >3mm thick, burned surface, decorated with incised lines
EU20	301	7	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	clear glaze or traces of glaze on one surface, usually the exterior. Reddish paste (5YR 6/6)
EU20	301	3	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	Merida micaceous/ Portuguese coarseware? Paste is 7.5 YR 6/4. Paste contains tiny mica inclusions that reflect the light. One pc, w unglz ext, ID'd by Tim Riordan. Other two pcs, one w glazed ext and inscribed line, are even more tentative. Not totally sure of any of the IDs b/c online examples at Jamestown (as Port cw) and Florida (as orange micaceous) have much more visible mica flecks and a characteristic streaked/burnished ext. However, these might be more refined examples than our samples.

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Unit	Context	Count	Ceramic Ware	Ware Type	Style Decoration	Applied Paint Print	Paint Color	Vessel Type	Vessel Portion	Comments
EU20	301	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	Some small grit within the paste. But paste is only reddish (5YR 6/6) without the characteristic red and gray reduced paste of North Devon. Colorless glaze on ext; int unglazed. Two pcs mend
EU20	301	18	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	Unglazed. Reddish paste (5YR 6/6)
EU20	301	39	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	Some appears very worn/eroded. None of the pieces larger than a quarter, not diagnostic in form. Reddish paste (5YR 6/6).
EU20	301	1	Earthenware, refined	Manganese mottled					Base	base? b/c only glazed on one side. Buff paste (10YR 7/4).
EU20	302	1	Earthenware, coarse	Staffordshire Slipware					Body	missing most surface except for sm area of brn slip
EU20	302	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU20	302	4	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	1 pc is rim fragment
EU25	304	5	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU25	304	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU25	304	15	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware				Flatware	Body	
EU25	304	30	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Transfer printed	Blue	Flatware	Body	
EU17	305									
EU17	305	12	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU17	305	3	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU17	305	1	Native American							1.16g, 1 surface, >3mm, burned surface with quaking and excretion
EU17	305	2	Native American							.09g, 1 surface, >2.5mm thick, burned surface
EU17	305	1	Native American							.1g, 1 surface, >3.5mm thick, burned surface, tool marks
EU17	305	1	Native American							.06g, 1 surface, >3mm thick, burned surface, tool marks
EU17	305	1	Native American							.07g, no surfaces, >3mm
EU17	307	4	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
EU17	307	1	Native American							.8g, 1 surface, >5mm thick, burned surface
EU17	307	1	Native American							.31g, 1 surface, >4mm thick,burned surface with excretion
EU17	307	1	Native American							.11g, 1 surface, >3.5mm, burned surface with excretion
EU17	307	1	Native American							.16g, 1 surface, >4mm thick, burned surface, tool marks
EU21	308	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
EU21	308	1	Earthenware, coarse	North Devon						partially reduced body, same vessel as frag in 312 (rec 103) olive-brown glaze. Gray Core (10YR 6/2 ….red paste is 5YR 6/4), possibly Brain's N. Devon var. 1
EU24	309									
EU24	309	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Undetermined	Body	no glaze. paste 5YR 6/4
EU24	310	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						

Unit	Context	Count	Ceramic Ware	Ware Type	Style Decoration	Applied Paint Print	Paint Color	Vessel Type	Vessel Portion	Comments
EU24	310	1	Native American							.96g, 2 surfaces, 6mm thick, tool marks, decorated with incised line
EU24	310	1	Native American							.43g, 1 surface, >5mm thick, burned surface
EU24	310	1	Native American							.45g, 2 surfaces, 5mm thick, burned surface, tool marks
EU24	310	1	Native American							.19g, 1 surface, >3mm thick, no surface features
EU25	311	5	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						
EU25	311	2	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Transfer printed	Blue			
EU17	312	1	Earthenware, coarse	North Devon						olive-brown glaze. Gray Core (10YR 6/2...red paste is 5YR 6/4), same vessel as frag in 308; possibly Brain's N. Devon var. 1
EU17	312	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						Brown Slip Interior
EU17	312	4	Earthenware, coarse	Redware						No glaze. paste 5YR 6/4
EU17	312	1	Native American							.46g, 2 surfaces, 5mm thick, burned surface, decorated with 1 parallel punctate lines
EU17	312	4	Native American							.23g, 1 surface, >2mm thick, burned surface
EU17	312	1	Native American							.35g, 1 surface, >6mm thick, no surface features
EU17	312	1	Native American							.12g, 2 surfaces, 4mm thick, burned surface
EU17	312	1	Native American							.1g, no surfaces, >3mm thick
EU26	315								Body	Unidentified
EU26	315	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Undetermined	Body	
EU26	315	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware				Undetermined	Body	
EU26	315	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware				Undetermined	Body	
EU26	315	1	Earthenware, refined							
EU17	316									
EU17	316	2	Earthenware, coarse	Border ware				Undetermined	Body	
EU17	316	2	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed			Blue	Undetermined	Body	body salmon colored
EU17	316	5	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Undetermined	Body	
EU17	316	6	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Undetermined	Body	Glaze Appears Orange on One Side
EU17	316	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Undetermined	Body	Tan Glaze on One Side
EU17	316	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Undetermined	Body	Glaze on one surface
EU17	316	10	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Undetermined	Body	
EU17	316	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Undetermined	Body	
EU17	316	1	Native American							2.29g, two surfaces, 7mm thick, tool marks
EU17	316	1	Native American							2.19g, two surfaces, 7.5mm thick, no surface treatments
EU17	316	1	Native American							.85g, two surfaces, 5mm thick, burned surface, decorated with 3 parallel incised lines (possibly part of chevron)
EU17	316	1	Native American							.82g, two surfaces, 6mm thick, burned surface, decorated with punctate pattern (along break)
EU17	316	1	Native American							.6g, one surface, >5.5mm thick, burned surface

Unit	Context	Count	Ceramic Ware	Ware Type	Style Decoration	Applied Paint Print	Paint Color	Vessel Type	Vessel Portion	Comments
EU17	316	1	Native American							.44g, one surface, >5mm thick, burned surface
EU17	316	1	Native American							.18g, two surfaces, 5mm thick, burned surface, tool marks
EU17	316	1	Native American							.35g, two surfaces, 5.5mm thick, burned surface with quaking and excretion
EU17	316	1	Native American							.37g, one surface, >5mm thick, tool marks
EU17	316	1	Native American							.26g, one surface, >3.5mm thick, burned surface with quaking and excretion
EU17	316	4	Native American							.32g, one surface, >3mm thick, burned surfaces
EU17	316	1	Native American							.11g, one surface, >3mm thick, burned surface
EU17	316	1	Native American							.25g, no surfaces, >4mm thick
EU17	316	1	Native American							.09g, no surfaces, >3mm thick
EU17	316	1	Native American							.2g, one surface, >4.5mm thick, burned surface, tool marks
EU17	316	1	Native American							.1g, one surface, >4mm thick, no surface features
EU17	316	1	Native American							.4g, one surface, >2mm thick, burned surface
EU17	316	1	Native American							.18g, no surfaces, >4mm thick
EU17	316	3	Native American							.17g, one surface, >2.5mm thick, no surface features
EU26	317									
EU26	317	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware	Shell-edge		Blue	Flatware	Body	
EU26	317	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware				Flatware	Body	
EU26	317	6	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Flatware	Body	
EU26	317	1	Native American						Body	.92g, 1 surface, >5.5mm thick, no surface features
EU26	317	1	Native American							.84g, 1 surface, >4.5mm thick, tool marks
EU26	317	1	Native American							.3g, 1 surface, >3.5mm thick, no surface features
EU26	317	1	Native American							.53g, 1 surface, >4.5mm, no surface features
EU26	317	1	Native American							.64g, 1 surface, >4.5mm thick, no surface features
EU26	317	1	Native American							.41g, 1 surface, >7mm thick, no surface features
EU26	318	1	Native American						Body	1.26g, one surface, >6.5mm thick, burned surface, tool marks
EU26	318	1	Native American							.5g, one surface, >6mm thick, no surface features
EU26	318	1	Native American							.33g, one surface, >4mm thick, no surface features
EU26	318	1	Native American							.24g, one surface, >3mm thick, burned surface

Unit	Context	Count	Ceramic Ware	Ware Type	Style Decoration	Applied Paint Print	Paint Color	Vessel Type	Vessel Portion	Comments
EU26	318	1	Native American							.65g, two surfaces, 6mm thick, decorated with three parallel incised lines
EU26	318	1	Native American							.27g, one surface, >4mm thick, burned surface, decorated with two parallel punctate lines with a third intersecting at an angle
EU26	318	1	Native American							.67g, one surface, >7mm thick, decorated with a single incised line that then splits into two
EU26	318	1	Native American							.19g, one surface, >4.5mm thick, decorated with a chevron "V"
EU26	318	1	Native American							.27g, one surface, >4mm thick, decorated with cordoning
EU26	318	1	Native American							.38g, one surface, >4.5mm thick, tool marks
EU26	318	1	Native American							.47g, one surface, >6mm thick, no surface features
EU26	318	1	Native American							.5g, one surface, >6.5mm thick, tool marks
EU26	318	1	Native American							.33g, one surface, >3mm thick, tool marks
EU26	318	1	Native American							.48g, one surface, >6.5mm thick, no surface features
EU26	318	1	Native American						Rim	.12g, two surfaces, 3mm thick, no surface features, rim
EU26	318	1	Native American							.14g, two surfaces, 4.5mm thick, no surface features
EU26	318	1	Native American							.13g, one surface, >3.5mm thick, no surface features
EU26	318	1	Native American							.13g, one surface, >3mm thick, no surface feature
EU26	318	1	Native American							.24g, one surface, >7mm thick, decorated with incised line
EU26	318	2	Native American							.56g, one surface, >6mm thick, no surface features
EU26	318	1	Native American							.22g, one surface, >4.5mm thick, burned surface
EU26	318	2	Native American							.37g, no surfaces, >5.5mm thick
EU26	318	1	Native American							.19g, one surface, >3mm thick, burned surface
EU26	318	1	Native American							.2g, one surface, >4mm thick, no surface features
EU26	318	1	Native American							.14g, one surface, >3mm thick, no surface features
EU26	318	1	Native American							.12g, no surfaces, >4mm thick
EU26	318	1	Native American							.14g, one surface, >4mm thick, no surface features
EU26	319	1	Native American						Body	.31g, 2 surfaces, 5mm thick, burned surface with excretion, decorated with punctate line
EU26	319	1	Native American							.24g, 1 surface, >5mm thick, burned surface

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Unit	Context	Count	Ceramic Ware	Ware Type	Style Decoration	Applied Paint Print	Paint Color	Vessel Type	Vessel Portion	Comments
EU26	319	1	Native American							.15g, 1 surface, >3mm thick, burned surface, tool marks
EU26	319	1	Native American							.41g, 1 surface, >5mm thick, tool marks
EU26	319	1	Native American							.33g, 2 surfaces, 7mm thick, burned surface
EU26	319	1	Native American							.34g, 1 surface, >5mm thick, burned surface
EU26	319	1	Native American							.05g, 1 surface, >5mm thick, burned surface, tool marks
EU26	320	1	Native American						Body	.28g, 1 surface, >3mm thick, burned surface
EU17	322	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU17	323	1	Native American						Body	.09g, 1 surface, >2.5mm thick, no surface features
EU17	325	1	Native American						Body	.75g, 2 surfaces, 5mm thick, burned surface
EU17	326	3	Earthenware, coarse	Indeterminate earthenware						
EU17	326	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU17	326	3	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU17	326	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Hollowware	Body	
EU17	326	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Hollowware	Rim	
EU17	326	8	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU17	326	1	Native American						Body	1.21g, 2 surfaces, 5mm thick, burned surface with excretion, tool marks, decorated with parallel incised lines (note of bag:CXT 300, maybe 310, from wall clean up)
EU17	326	1	Native American						Body	.26g, two surfaces, 5.5mm thick, burned surfaces with quaking and excretion
EU17	326	1	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed				Hollowware	Base	
EU17	327								Body	
EU17	327	5	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU17	327	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU17	327	6	Earthenware, coarse	North Devon				Indeterminate	Body	body looks like north devon but could also be brick
EU17	327	2	Stoneware, coarse	Undetermined gray paste				Hollowware	Body	medium grey paste, brown salt glaze, unglazed pinkish interior, fragments refit together
EU23	328	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware					Body	
EU17	331	1	Stoneware, coarse	American gray				Hollowware	Handle	possibly a jug or pitcher, surface find top of Burial Hill

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Unit	Context	Count	Object	Portion	Color	Manufacture method	Style	Comments
EU19	251	8	bottle, medicine	neck	aqua	molded, undetermined		applied band finish, all from same bottle, additional piece is in CXT 272
EU19	251	1	curved, undetermined	body	olive green	undetermined		
EU19	251	2	lamp shade		colorless	undetermined	painted	both fragments from same object
EU20	252	3	curved, undetermined		brown			
EU20	252	2	curved, undetermined		aqua			
EU20	252	22	curved, undetermined		colorless			
EU20	252	1	curved, undetermined		colorless			
EU20	252	2	flat, undetermined		aqua			
EU20	252	1	flat, undetermined		light green			
EU19	253	1	curved, undetermined		olive green			
EU19	253	1	flat, undetermined		aqua			
EU17	254	1	bottle	body	brown	machine made		has letters “TH’ molded on front
EU17	254	1	bottle	body	brown	machine made		has flower like design on front
EU17	254	1	bottle	body	brown	machine made		has letters “U.S. OL” on front
EU17	254	4	curved, undetermined		brown			
EU17	254	1	curved, undetermined		light green			
EU17	254	5	curved, undetermined		colorless			
EU17	254	1	curved, undetermined	body	colorless	machine made		has basic line design on front
EU17	254	4	flat, undetermined		colorless			
EU17	254	4	window	fragment	aqua			
EU20	255	1	bottle	neck	aqua	molded, undetermined		lip, neck, and partial shoulder
EU20	255	1	curved, undetermined	lip	colorless			
EU20	255	3	curved, undetermined	body	aqua			
EU20	255	2	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			
EU20	255	1	curved, undetermined	body	olive green			
EU20	255	1	curved, undetermined	body	green			
EU20	255	4	flat, undetermined	fragment	colorless			
EU20	255	3	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua			
EU20	255	2	flat, undetermined	fragment	light green			
EU17	256	11	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			
EU17	256	2	curved, undetermined	body	aqua			
EU17	256	1	curved, undetermined	body	brown			
EU17	256	4	curved, undetermined	body	olive green			
EU17	256	1	flat, undetermined	body	milkglass			
EU17	256	1	flat, undetermined	body	colorless			has lettering “RO”
EU17	256	1	flat, undetermined	body	colorless			has letter “S”
EU17	256	67	flat, undetermined	body	aqua			
EU17	258	1	curved, undetermined	body	olive green			
EU17	258	4	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			
EU17	258	28	flat, undetermined	body	aqua			
EU17	258	3	flat, undetermined	body	colorless			
EU17	258	2	flat, undetermined	body	olive green			
EU20	259	1	curved, undetermined	body	aqua			possibly base
EU17	260	2	bottle	base	olive green			
EU17	260	9	bottle	body	olive green			
EU17	260	2	bottle	base	colorless			
EU17	260	7	curved, undetermined	body	olive green			
EU17	260	14	curved, undetermined	body	aqua			
EU17	260	11	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			

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Unit	Context	Count	Object	Portion	Color	Manufacture method	Style	Comments
EU17	260	361	flat, undetermined	body	aqua			
EU17	260	18	flat, undetermined	body	olive green			dark olive
EU17	260	26	flat, undetermined	body	olive green			light olive
EU17	260	1	flat, undetermined	body	aqua			2 parallel etched lines on surface
EU17	261	1	flat, undetermined	body	aqua			
EU20	263	1	bottle	lip	colorless			
EU20	263	2	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			
EU20	263	1	curved, undetermined	body	olive green			
EU20	263	1	curved, undetermined	body	aqua			has a corner crease
EU20	263	10	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua			
EU20	263	3	flat, undetermined	fragment	colorless			
EU20	263	1	flat, undetermined	fragment	milkglass			
EU20	263	1	flat, undetermined	fragment	light green			
EU17	268	1	curved, undetermined	body	olive green			
EU17	268	1	curved, undetermined	body	aqua			very corroded
EU17	268	2	flat, undetermined	body	colorless			very corroded, rusted
EU17	268	2	flat, undetermined	body	olive green			
EU17	269	1	window	fragment	aqua			
EU21	271							
EU21	271	7	curved, undetermined	body	aqua			
EU21	271	3	curved, undetermined	body	brown			
EU21	271	2	curved, undetermined	body	green			
EU21	271	19	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			
EU21	271	27	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua			
EU19	272	1	curved, undetermined	body	aqua			matches glass from CXT 257 (EU19)
EU22	273	3	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			
EU22	273	1	flat, undetermined	body	amber			orange
EU22	273	1	flat, undetermined	fragment	olive green			
EU21	274	1	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			Somewhat corroded
EU21	274	4	flat, undetermined	fragment	olive green			
EU21	274	1	flat, undetermined	fragment	green			Somewhat Corroded
EU21	274	1	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua			
EU23	275	2	curved, undetermined	body	green			
EU23	275	1	curved, undetermined	body	dark green			
EU23	275	2	curved, undetermined	body	amber			orange
EU23	275	2	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			
EU23	275	2	curved, undetermined	neck	colorless			beaded
EU23	275	1	curved, undetermined	body	solarized			
EU23	275	5	flat, undetermined	fragment	colorless			
EU22	276	1	flat, undetermined	fragment	olive green			
EU22	277	14	curved, undetermined	body	aqua			
EU22	277	4	curved, undetermined	base	aqua			
EU22	277	1	curved, undetermined	body	olive green			
EU22	277	1	flat, undetermined	fragment	colorless			
EU21	278	1	window	fragment	aqua			
EU21	279	5	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			
EU21	279	2	curved, undetermined	body	aqua			
EU21	279	3	curved, undetermined	body	green			
EU21	279	24	curved, undetermined	body	olive green			
EU21	279	42	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua			

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Unit	Context	Count	Object	Portion	Color	Manufacture method	Style	Comments
EU21	279	1	flat, undetermined	fragment	colorless			
EU21	279	5	flat, undetermined	fragment	light green			
EU21	279	14	flat, undetermined	fragment	green			
EU21	279	2	flat, undetermined	fragment	olive green			
EU20	280	1	curved, undetermined	body	light green			
EU20	280	6	flat, undetermined	fragment	colorless			
EU20	280	1	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua			
EU23	281	2	flat, undetermined	fragment	colorless			
EU24	287	3	curved, undetermined	body	aqua			
EU24	287	6	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			
EU24	287	8	curved, undetermined	body	brown			
EU24	287	2	curved, undetermined	foot	brown			One has the letters “ONE,” other has “DON”
EU24	287	1	curved, undetermined	rim	colorless			2 fragments fit together
EU24	287	1	curved, undetermined	lip	colorless			
EU24	287	1	curved, undetermined	lip	aqua			
EU24	287	6	flat, undetermined	fragment	colorless			
EU24	287	20	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua			
EU23	288	2	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			
EU23	288	2	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua			
EU20	289	3	curved, undetermined	body	olive green			
EU20	289	1	flat, undetermined	fragment	colorless			
EU20	289	2	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua			
EU24	290	1	curved, indet.	lip	colorless			
EU24	290	1	curved, indet.	lip	aqua			
EU24	290	1	curved, undetermined	body	olive green			
EU24	290	1	curved, undetermined	body	light green			
EU24	290	3	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			
EU24	290	1	curved, undetermined	body	aqua			
EU24	290	2	flat, undetermined	fragment	brown			
EU24	290	7	flat, undetermined	fragment	colorless			
EU24	290	10	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua			
EU22	291	1	flat, undetermined	fragment	light green			
EU24	292	1	curved, undetermined	body	aqua			
EU24	292	8	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua			
EU24	292	3	flat, undetermined	fragment	green			
EU23	293	1	bottle	base	olive green			base and push up, probably from the same vessel as the 3 curved, und pieces; CXT 294 has another piece
EU23	293	3	curved, undetermined	body	olive green			probably from the same vessel as the base; CXT 294 has another piece
EU23	293	1	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua			
EU23	293	1	flat, undetermined	fragment	colorless			
EU23	293	1	flat, undetermined	fragment	light green			
EU23	294	1	bottle	push-up	olive green	undetermined		piece may match those from CXT 293
EU24	295	7	curved, undetermined	body	dark green			
EU24	295	11	curved, undetermined	body	olive green			
EU24	295	5	curved, undetermined	body	aqua			
EU24	295	2	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			
EU24	295	242	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua			
EU24	295	1	flat, undetermined	fragment	colorless			
EU24	295	10	flat, undetermined	fragment	olive green			

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Unit	Context	Count	Object	Portion	Color	Manufacture method	Style	Comments
EU24	295	10	flat, undetermined	body	dark green			
EU24	300	1	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua			
EU24	300	1	flat, undetermined	fragment	green			
EU24	300	4	flat, undetermined	fragment	green			thin and heavily corroded
EU20	301	1	curved, undetermined	body	light green			corroded; looks like barnacles grew on it?
EU20	303	1	bottle	neck	aqua	molded, undetermined		Tooled Finish
EU25	304							“RDSLE” inscription
EU25	304	9	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			
EU25	304	1	curved, undetermined	body	green			
EU25	304	1	curved, undetermined	base	colorless	molded, undetermined		
EU25	304	1	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			“M” inscription
EU25	304	1	flat, undetermined	fragment	colorless			
EU17	305	1	curved, undetermined	body	olive green			
EU17	305	1	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			
EU17	305	1	flat, undetermined	fragment	colorless			
EU25	311	1	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua			
EU26	315	1	curved, undetermined	fragment	solarized			
EU26	315	2	curved, undetermined	fragment	colorless			
EU26	315	1	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua			
EU17	316	1	curved, undetermined	body	green			
EU17	316	5	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			
EU17	316	2	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua			
EU17	316	3	flat, undetermined	fragment	colorless			
EU17	316	1	flat, undetermined	fragment	light green			
EU17	316	1	flat, undetermined	fragment	dark green			
EU26	317	2	curved, undetermined	body	brown			
EU26	317	1	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			
EU26	317	1	curved, undetermined	body	solarized			
EU26	317	2	curved, undetermined	body	aqua			
EU17	323	1	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			
EU17	326	1	curved, undetermined	body	colorless			
EU17	326	1	curved, undetermined	body	aqua			
EU17	326	1	curved, undetermined	body	green			
EU17	326	1	curved, undetermined	body	brown			
EU17	326	3	curved, undetermined	body	olive green			
EU17	326	32	flat, undetermined	body	aqua			
EU17	327	1	curved, undetermined	body	olive green			
EU17	327	1	curved, undetermined	body	green			teal-like green
EU17	327	1	flat, undetermined	body	aqua			
EU17	327	1	flat, undetermined	body	olive green			

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Nail and Fastener Catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Object
EU20	252	4	Nails
EU19	253	1	Nails
EU17	254	9	Nails
EU17	254	2	Nails
EU20	255	16	Nails
EU17	256	20	Nails
EU17	258	23	Nails
EU20	259	4	Nails
EU17	260	63	Nails
EU17	260	1	Nails
EU17	262	4	Nails
EU20	263	1	Bolt
EU20	263	9	Nails
EU17	268	13	Nails
EU17	269	2	Nails
EU21	271	29	Nails
EU21	274	19	Nails
EU21	274	1	Nails
EU23	275	12	Nails
EU21	278	1	Nails
EU21	279	40	Nails
EU21	279	1	Nails
EU20	280	14	Nails
EU23	281	2	Nails
EU21	283	1	Nails
EU24	287	13	Nails
EU24	287	1	Nails
EU23	288	5	Nails
EU20	289	3	Nails
EU24	290	52	Nails
EU22	291	2	Nails
EU24	292	8	Nails
EU23	293	6	Nails
EU24	295	31	Nails
EU22	296	1	Nails
EU24	300	2	Nails
EU20	301	3	Nails
EU20	303	1	Nails
EU17	305	1	Nails
EU17	305	1	Nails
EU17	312	1	Nails
EU26	315	5	Nails
EU26	315	1	Staple
EU17	316	10	Nails
EU26	317	1	Nails
EU17	326	13	Nails
EU17	327	13	Nails

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Other Material Catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU19	251	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	whole flake, quartz
EU19	251	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	whole flake, possibly ballast flint, maybe limerock or something else?
EU19	251	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	fragment (proximal), braintree slate
EU19	251	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU19	251	1	Small finds	hygiene	comb tooth, plastic	
EU20	252	1	Architectural	other	asphalt	
EU20	252	4	Architectural	brick		
EU20	252	3	Architectural	other	paint flakes	white
EU20	252	3	Fuel and furnace	coal		1.5 x .5cm, green, fibrous rectangle
EU20	252	1	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated	coal ash	
EU20	252	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	Ballast flint
EU20	252	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartzite, whole flake, hinged
EU20	252	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	granite	
EU20	252	1	Metal	ferrous object	rod	32cm long, 1.5cm in diameter
EU20	252	1	Metal	ferrous other		
EU20	252	1	Small finds	toys and games	marble, clay	red spotting
EU20	252	1	Small finds	coin	nickel	2002
EU20	252	1	Synthetic			
EU19	253					
EU19	253	2	Architectural	brick		
EU19	253	1	Architectural	stone	flat, triangular stone	possibly for architectural purpose
EU19	253	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	fragment (proximal), red rhyolite
EU19	253	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	fragment (1 distal, 1 medial), grey rhyolite
EU19	253	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	whole flake, grey rhyolite
EU19	253	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	fragment, braintree slate
EU19	253	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	fragment (distal), argillite
EU19	253	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartzite
EU19	253	5	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	whole flake, quartz
EU19	253	6	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	fragment, quartz
EU19	253	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	fragment (proximal), quartz
EU19	253	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	fragment, Lynn Volcanic Complex (Felsite)
EU19	253	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	fragment, with cortex, Blue Hills Gray Rhyolite
EU19	253	1	Metal	ferrous other		
EU19	253	1	Metal	ferrous other		previously catalogued as Native ceramic
EU17	254	17	Architectural	brick		
EU17	254	4	Architectural	stone	slate	
EU17	254	7	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU17	254	10	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU17	254	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz (debris)
EU17	254	8	Metal	ferrous other		
EU17	254	1	Metal	ferrous object	crown cap	
EU17	254	1	Metal	nonferrous object	can pull tab	
EU17	254	1	Small finds	toys and games	marble, glass	blue glass marble w/ white swirl
EU17	254	1	Small finds	other	coffin hardware	coffin stud, diamond shaped
EU17	254	1	Synthetic	plastic	bottle lip	modern twist cap bottle lip
EU20	255	15	Architectural	brick		
EU20	255	1	Architectural	shingle	slate shingle	has nail hole; broken
EU20	255	22	Architectural	other	asphalt	
EU20	255	9	Architectural	stone	granite	

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Other Material Catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU20	255	21	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU20	255	11	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated	coal ash	
EU20	255	7	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU20	255	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz
EU20	255	3	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	flat slate pieces
EU20	255	8	Metal	ferrous other		
EU20	255	1	Small finds	toys and games	marble, clay	more oval-shaped than spherical
EU17	256	7	Architectural	stone	slate	
EU17	256	22	Architectural	brick		
EU17	256	6	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU17	256	12	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU17	256	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	fragment, quartz
EU17	256	43	Metal	ferrous other		
EU17	256	1	Metal	ferrous object	hook-like object	
EU17	256	4	Metal	nonferrous object		possibly coffin hardware, lead alloy sheets and rod
EU17	256	2	Small finds	adornment	buttons	
EU17	256	1	Small finds	other	coffin hardware	double-filigreed tack
EU17	256	1	Small finds	toys and games	marble, clay	
EU17	256	2	Small finds	other	slate pencil	
EU19	257					
EU19	257	1	Lithic, Native	tool, flaked	projectile point	Type: small triangle (Lavanna point) Material: Blue Hills Grey Rhyolite Base: 27mm Blade Length: 37mm Isosceles Triagular Blade Concave Base, no stem
EU17	258	11	Architectural	brick		
EU17	258	4	Architectural	stone	slate	
EU17	258	5	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU17	258	2	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU17	258	7	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU17	258	3	Metal	ferrous object		
EU17	258	20	Metal	ferrous other		
EU17	258	1	Small finds	adornment	button	ferrous, 4 hole sew through
EU20	259	1	Architectural	mortar		46x72mm round chunk
EU20	259	7	Architectural	brick		
EU20	259	2	Architectural	stone	granite	
EU20	259	1	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated	coal ash	
EU20	259	3	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU20	259	2	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	flat slate
EU20	259	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone		
EU20	259	1	Metal	ferrous other		ferrous chunk
EU17	260					
EU17	260	19	Architectural	brick		
EU17	260	1	Architectural	stone	slate	one squared corner
EU17	260	2	Architectural	stone	slate	
EU17	260	3	Architectural	other	lead window came	
EU17	260	2	Arms and ammunition	ammunition	shot, lead	Obj 1: d=10 mm, w=5.63 g, size = small end of range for rifle/pistol shot Obj 2: d=7 mm, w=3.10 g, size = buck shot

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Other Material Catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU17	260	2	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU17	260	3	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU17	260	4	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU17	260	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz, 1 fragment (proximal) and 1 fragment (medial or distal)
EU17	260	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz (debris)
EU17	260	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	grey rhyolite, 1 fragment (proximal) with cortex and 1 whole flake
EU17	260	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	weathered ballast flint
EU17	260	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartzite, fragment (proximal)
EU17	260	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone		polished stone, does not look native to the area
EU17	260	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone		
EU17	260	5	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	pebble	quartz
EU17	260	39	Metal	ferrous other		
EU17	260	1	Metal	ferrous object		
EU17	260	1	Small finds	other		some kind of lead object, shaped sheet
EU17	260	1	Small finds	other	s-hook	copper alloy; 15 x 7 mm
EU17	260	3	Small finds	other	slate pencil	
EU17	260	1	Small finds	toys and games	toy cannon	lead alloy
EU17	260	2	Small finds	adornment	button	copper alloy discs w loop shanks, complete
EU17	261	2	Architectural	brick		
EU17	261	1	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU17	261	10	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU17	261	8	Metal	ferrous other		
EU17	261	1	Metal	ferrous object		
EU17	262	5	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU17	262	5	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU17	262	12	Metal	ferrous other		
EU20	263					
EU20	263	2	Architectural	other	asphalt	
EU20	263	1	Architectural	mortar		~3 x 4 cm square piece
EU20	263	6	Architectural	brick		
EU20	263	4	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU20	263	5	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU20	263	5	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated	coal ash	
EU20	263	3	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz
EU20	263	2	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	1 triangular slate piece, broken
EU20	263	5	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone		1 perfectly square-shaped stone, other 4 are granite and quartz pebbles
EU20	263	1	Small finds	adornment	pendant	medallion/pendant with gothic letter “H” in middle, metal and glass, 2 holes on back, ~3.9cm in diameter
EU20	263	1	Synthetic	plastic		flat, orange piece of plastic
EU17	264	5	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU17	264	7	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU17	264	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	hornfels, whole flake
EU17	264	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz (debris)
EU17	265					
EU17	265	1	Architectural	brick		may also be a worn redware frag
EU17	265	1	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated	coal	
EU17	265	6	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU17	265	7	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz (debris)
EU17	265	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	grey rhyolite

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Other Material Catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU17	265	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	pebble	quartz
EU17	268	24	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated	coal and coal ash	
EU17	268	8	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU17	268	4	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz, 1 proximal fragment, 2 whole flakes, and 1 fragment
EU17	268	5	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	grey rhyolite, 1 proximal fragment, 4 fragments
EU17	268	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz (debris)
EU17	268	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	ballast flint, 1 proximal fragment
EU17	268	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	red rhyolite, whole flake with cortex
EU17	268	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	braintree slate, whole flake
EU17	268	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	ballast flint
EU17	268	10	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone		unidentified stone we decided to keep
EU17	268	1	Lithic, other		quartz pebble	previously catalogued as Native ceramic
EU17	268	4	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	pebble	quartz
EU17	268	2	Lithic, other			previously catalogued as Native ceramic
EU17	268	9	Metal	ferrous other		
EU17	268	1	Small finds	adornment	trade bead	blue
EU17	268	2	Small finds	other	glass slag	melted glass/slag
EU17	269	1	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU17	270	1	Architectural	brick		
EU17	270	1	Arms and ammunition	ammunition	shot, lead	d=7mm, w=2.17 g, size = buck shot
EU17	270	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz, fragment
EU21	271	2	Architectural	brick		
EU21	271	1	Arms and ammunition	ammunition	shot, lead	d=8mm, w=3.46 g, size = buck shot
EU21	271	6	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated	coal ash	
EU21	271	2	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU21	271	2	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU21	271	16	Metal	ferrous other		
EU21	271	1	Small finds	other	coffin hardware	tack, lead alloy
EU21	271	1	Small finds	other		non-ferrous, small cog or toy wheel?
EU21	271	5	Synthetic	plastic		orange
EU22	273	5	Architectural	brick		
EU22	273	2	Architectural	mortar		
EU22	273	1	Arms and ammunition	ammunition	shot, lead	d=6mm, w=1.53 g, size = buck shot
EU22	273	5	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU22	273	3	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz, debris
EU22	273	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	grey rhyolite
EU22	273	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	possibly ballast flint, maybe limerock or something else?
EU22	273	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz
EU22	273	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	green rhyolite, fragment with cortex
EU22	273	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	braintree slate, fragment with cortex
EU22	273	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	granite	
EU22	273	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU22	273	1	Metal	nonferrous object		
EU22	273	1	Organic	other		seed?
EU22	273	3	Synthetic	other	styrofoam	
EU22	273	2	Synthetic	plastic		
EU21	274	1	Architectural	brick		Brick Bat
EU21	274	5	Architectural	brick		
EU21	274	4	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU21	274	3	Fuel and furnace	coal		

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Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU21	274	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz, fragments
EU21	274	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	grey rhyolite, fragment with cortex
EU21	274	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone		
EU21	274	1	Small finds	adornment	button	Cu alloy w loop shank, complete, d < 1.5 cm
EU23	275	1	Architectural	other	concrete	
EU23	275	22	Architectural	brick		
EU23	275	4	Architectural	other	asphalt	
EU23	275	3	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU23	275	2	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated	coal ash	
EU23	275	1	Metal	nonferrous object	pull tab	
EU23	275	1	Metal	ferrous other		
EU23	275	1	Metal	ferrous object		possible tool blade? or pipe fragment
EU23	275	1	Small finds	coin	penny	1995 US penny
EU23	275	12	Synthetic	plastic		various colors
EU23	275	1	Synthetic	other	styrofoam	
EU22	277					
EU22	277	1	Architectural	brick		
EU22	277	1	Architectural	mortar		
EU22	277	1	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU22	277	1	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU22	277	5	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz
EU22	277	11	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	grey rhyolite
EU22	277	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	red rhyolite
EU22	277	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	argillite
EU22	277	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	rhyolite, blue hills?
EU22	277	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	ballast flint
EU22	277	3	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz
EU22	277	2	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU22	277	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	granite	
EU22	277	1	Metal	ferrous other		
EU22	277	1	Small finds	toys and games	marble	
EU21	278	7	Architectural	brick		
EU21	278	4	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU21	278	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz, fragment
EU21	278	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	red rhyolite, whole flake
EU21	278	1	Small finds	other	slate pencil	
EU21	279	18	Architectural	brick		
EU21	279	2	Architectural	mortar		Mortar or Plaster?
EU21	279	1	Arms and ammunition	ammunition	shot, lead	Has Mold Seam, d=7mm, w=2.56 g, size = buck shot
EU21	279	2	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU21	279	5	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU21	279	6	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz (debris)
EU21	279	5	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz, 1 whole flake, 4 flake fragments
EU21	279	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	grey rhyolite (debris)
EU21	279	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	red rhyolite, fragments, one with cortex
EU21	279	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	weathered ballast flint, fragment
EU21	279	3	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	grey rhyolite, fragments
EU21	279	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	Ballast flint, 1 fragment, 1 whole flake
EU21	279	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	Lynn volcanic complex, proximal fragment
EU21	279	1	Lithic, other			Very Strange Shape

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Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU21	279	7	Lithic, other		slate	Assorted pieces
EU21	279	1	Metal	nonferrous other	strip, Cu alloy	
EU21	279	10	Metal	ferrous other		
EU21	279	3	Metal	nonferrous other	waste lead	
EU21	279	1	Small finds	adornment	bead, glass	Blue; Broken In Half; Elliptical Shape
EU21	279	2	Small finds	other	slate pencils	
EU20	280	5	Architectural	brick		
EU20	280	1	Architectural	other	daub	
EU20	280	1	Arms and ammunition	ammunition	shot, lead	Mold Seam, d=7.5 mm, w=2.50 g, size = buck shot
EU20	280	5	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU20	280	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz
EU20	280	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartzite
EU20	280	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	red rhyolite
EU20	280	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	braintree slate
EU20	280	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz
EU20	280	10	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	Slate?	Flattened square stones; possibly architectural or writing slates
EU20	280	1	Small finds	adornment	button	Back says “DOUBLE GILT”
EU23	281	10	Architectural	brick		
EU23	281	1	Architectural	other	concrete	
EU23	281	1	Architectural	other	asphalt	
EU23	281	7	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU23	281	5	Metal	ferrous other		
EU23	281	1	Synthetic	other	styrofoam	
EU21	283					
EU21	283	3	Architectural	mortar		needs to be checked
EU21	283	2	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU21	283	7	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU21	283	4	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz (debris)
EU21	283	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz, fragments, one with cortex
EU21	283	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	grey rhyolite, fragment with cortex
EU22	285	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz
EU22	285	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	grey rhyolite
EU22	285	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz
EU22	285	1	Metal	ferrous other		
EU23	286	3	Architectural	other	asphalt	
EU23	286	6	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU23	286	3	Metal	ferrous other		
EU24	287	1	Architectural	brick		
EU24	287	4	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU24	287	5	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU24	287	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	saugus jasper
EU24	287	2	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	Could be architectural
EU24	287	1	Metal	nonferrous object	Tab	20th c pull tab
EU24	287	9	Metal	ferrous other		
EU24	287	1	Small finds	adornment	Pendant or Tag	Shaped like a diaper with a pin on one side and “”DON’T SPANK” on the other, hollow. Silver colored.
EU24	287	2	Synthetic	plastic		Translucent Orange Plastic
EU23	288	1	Architectural	mortar		
EU23	288	25	Architectural	brick		
EU23	288	1	Architectural	stone	slate	Probably Architectural

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Other Material Catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU23	288	4	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU23	288	1	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU23	288	23	Metal	ferrous other		
EU23	288	1	Small finds	adornment	button	Cuprous
EU20	289	5	Architectural	brick		
EU20	289	1	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU20	289	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz
EU20	289	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz
EU20	289	1	Metal	ferrous other		
EU24	290	8	Architectural	brick		
EU24	290	2	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU24	290	6	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU24	290	2	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU24	290	3	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz, 1 proximal fragment, 1 fragment with cortex, and 1 fragment
EU24	290	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz
EU24	290	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone		Pendant?
EU24	290	3	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	possibly architectural
EU24	290	23	Metal	ferrous other		
EU24	290	2	Small finds	other	slate pencil	
EU24	290	1	Utensils/tools/hardware	furniture hardware		Hinge
EU22	291	5	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU22	291	8	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz, 3 with cortex
EU22	291	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	unidentified material, quartzite or mylonite
EU22	291	4	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	grey rhyolite
EU24	292	2	Architectural	brick		
EU24	292	4	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU24	292	8	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU24	292	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz, fragments
EU24	292	2	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	possibly architectural; one has 2 parallel lines indented on one side
EU24	292	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone		Unidentified
EU24	292	2	Metal	ferrous other		
EU24	292	1	Metal	nonferrous other		
EU23	293	4	Architectural	brick		
EU23	293	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	green rhyolite
EU23	293	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz
EU23	293	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz
EU23	293	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	pebble	quartz
EU23	293	25	Metal	ferrous other		
EU23	294	16	Architectural	brick		
EU23	294	1	Architectural	stone		
EU23	294	2	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU23	294	3	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone		
EU23	294	23	Metal	ferrous other		
EU24	295	1	Architectural	plaster		
EU24	295	10	Architectural	brick		
EU24	295	3	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU24	295	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz, fragments (distal)
EU24	295	3	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	grey rhyolite, 2 proximal fragments (1 with cortex) and one fragment
EU24	295	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	red rhyolite, 1 proximal fragment and 1 fragment

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Other Material Catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU24	295	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	fragment, Mattapan banded rhyolite (pink, banded)
EU24	295	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz (debris)
EU24	295	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	ballast flint, fragments, one with cortex
EU24	295	1	Lithic, Native	tool, flaked	gunflint	ballast flint, possible gunflint?
EU24	295	12	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU24	295	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	carved lines at right angles, possible fragment of a gravestone or a school slate
EU24	295	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	pebble	quartz
EU24	295	1	Metal	ferrous other		
EU24	295	1	Metal	nonferrous other		
EU24	295	1	Small finds	other	graphite	
EU24	295	1	Small finds	adornment	button	loop back, “Gilt” inscription
EU24	295	2	Small finds	adornment	button	loop back
EU24	295	1	Small finds	adornment	eye	ferrous
EU24	295	1	Small finds	other	slate pencil	
EU22	296	5	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU22	296	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz, note on bag: “context wall (south)”
EU22	296	7	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz, 2 with cortex
EU22	296	6	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	grey rhyolite
EU22	296	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	ballast flint, with cortex
EU22	296	3	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	red rhyolite
EU22	296	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone		
EU22	296	1	Metal	nonferrous other		dripoff lead alloy
EU24	300					
EU24	300	10	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU24	300	5	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated	coal ash	
EU24	300	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	grey rhyolite, whole flake
EU24	300	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	braintree slate, whole flake
EU24	300	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz (debris)
EU24	300	2	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	granite	
EU24	300	1	Metal	nonferrous other		
EU20	301	6	Architectural	brick		
EU20	301	1	Architectural	stone		possible architectural stone
EU20	301	1	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU20	301	2	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated	coal ash	
EU20	301	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz
EU20	301	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone		not a flake
EU20	301	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone		possibly not cultural
EU20	301	1	Metal	ferrous other		f
EU20	301	1	Metal	nonferrous other	sheet metal	small broken piece of sheet/flat metal
EU20	302	3	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU20	302	1	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU20	302	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz
EU20	302	3	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU20	302	2	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone		
EU20	302	1	Synthetic	plastic		
EU20	303	13	Architectural	brick		One Large Brick & Lots of Small Pieces
EU20	303	1	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU25	304	3	Fuel and furnace	coal		

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Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU25	304	1	Lithic, Native	tool, flaked	projectile point	Type: small-stemmed Material: coxachie NY chert Base: 15.5mm Blade Length: 31.5mm (inc. stem) Stem height:~12mm Isosceles Triangular blade slightly convex base, heavily reworked
EU25	304	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	Granite	
EU25	304	1	Metal	nonferrous other		
EU25	304	1	Small finds	adornment	button	Loop Back; Inscription says “Warrented & Treble”
EU25	304	1	Small finds	other	Cross	
EU25	304	2	Small finds	coin		Unidentifiable
EU25	304	1	Small finds	coin	penny	Wheat-back Penny
EU17	305	6	Architectural	other		Daub?
EU17	305	2	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU17	305	6	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU17	305	3	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU17	305	4	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	grey rhyolite, 1 whole flake, 3 fragments
EU17	305	8	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz (debris)
EU17	305	6	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz. 2 whole flakes, 4 fragments
EU17	305	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	hornfels, fragment
EU17	305	21	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone		
EU17	305	7	Metal	ferrous other		
EU17	305	3	Metal	ferrous object		
EU17	305	2	Small finds	adornment	straight pins	Copper alloy; one whole, one head and shaft frag
EU17	305	1	Small finds	other	unidentified	may be daub, may be old grit-tempered native ceramic, may be concreted sand?
EU17	307					
EU17	307	22	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU17	307	2	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU17	307	3	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz (debris)
EU17	307	3	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz, fragments
EU17	307	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	limestone	
EU21	308	8	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated	coal ash	
EU21	308	3	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU21	308	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	grey rhyolite, fragment
EU21	308	3	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz
EU21	308	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz, fragment
EU21	308	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	pebble	quartz
EU21	308	5	Metal	ferrous other		
EU24	309	5	Architectural	brick		
EU24	309	18	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU24	309	6	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz (debris), tiny fragments
EU24	309	10	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	pebbles	
EU24	310	9	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU24	310	3	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz, fragments
EU24	310	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	grey rhyolite, fragment
EU24	310	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	red rhyolite (Lynn and Mattapan Felsite?), fragment (medial)
EU24	310	2	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	pebble	quartz

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Other Material Catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU24	310	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	pebble	was catalogued as native ceramic but was determined to be a soft rock
EU25	311	2	Architectural	stone	granite	
EU25	311	1	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU25	311	3	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz
EU25	311	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	fragment, grey rhyolite
EU25	311	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	ballast flint, with cortex
EU25	311	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	fragments, red rhyolite
EU25	311	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz
EU25	311	2	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	pebble	quartz
EU25	311	1	Metal	ferrous other		
EU25	311	1	Small finds	coin	Liberty Penny	1827 Liberty Penny
EU17	312	37	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU17	312	7	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU17	312	3	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz (debris)
EU17	312	4	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz, fragments, 2 with cortex
EU17	312	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	ballast flint, whole flake
EU17	312	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	grey rhyolite, 1 whole flake and 1 flake fragment
EU17	312	13	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone		non cultural?
EU17	312	2	Metal	ferrous other		
EU17	312	2	Small finds	other	unidentified	may be daub, grit-tempered native ceramic, or concreted sand?
EU23	313	2	Metal	ferrous other		
EU25	314	2	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU25	314	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz
EU25	314	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	red rhyolite, fragment
EU25	314	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU26	315					
EU26	315	2	Architectural	brick		
EU26	315	7	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU26	315	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU26	315	1	Small finds	other	slate pencil	one side has a linear cut
EU17	316					
EU17	316	3	Architectural	mortar		
EU17	316	7	Architectural	brick		
EU17	316	3	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU17	316	71	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU17	316	8	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU17	316	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	blue hills grey rhyolite, whole flake with cortex (primary flake), possibly used as gunflint
EU17	316	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	blue hills grey rhyolite
EU17	316	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	grey rhyolite, 1 proximal fragment and 1 fragment with cortex
EU17	316	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	red rhyolite, fragment
EU17	316	15	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz, fragment
EU17	316	16	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz (debris)
EU17	316	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	possibly ballast flint, maybe limerock or something else?, whole flake
EU17	316	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	mylonite, fragment
EU17	316	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	braintree slate, fragment

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Other Material Catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU17	316	1	Lithic, Native		graphite	Length: 30mm Width: 25mm Thickness: 7mm
EU17	316	34	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone		Two Have Iron Spots
EU17	316	10	Metal	ferrous other		
EU17	316	1	Metal	ferrous object		Metal Rectangle 1.5x3cm
EU17	316	1	Organic	wood	twig	unsure why it was kept
EU17	316	1	Organic	plant matter	seed	Unidentified
EU17	316	2	Small finds	other	unidentified	may be daub, ancient grit-tempered native ceramic, or concreted sand?
EU26	317	2	Architectural	brick		
EU26	317	13	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	debris	quartz, 3 showing possible cortex
EU26	317	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz, proximal, tertiary
EU26	317	5	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz, fragment, tertiary
EU26	317	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	whole flake	quartz, tertiary
EU26	317	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	debris	Red Rhyolite, possible cortex
EU26	317	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	saugus jasper, proximal, tertiary
EU26	317	3	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	gray rhyolite, proximal, tertiary
EU26	317	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	gray rhyolite, fragment, distal, tertiary
EU26	317	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	debris	shatter, french flint, unworked piece of possible European flint?
EU26	317	2	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU26	317	5	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone		
EU26	317	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	rock	was previously catalogued as native ceramic
EU26	317	1	Metal	ferrous other		
EU26	318	10	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU26	318	27	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	debris	quartz, 10 show signs of cortex
EU26	318	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz, proximal, tertiary
EU26	318	36	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz, fragment, 1 possible primary flake
EU26	318	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	whole flake	red rhyolite, 1 primary, 1 tertiary
EU26	318	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	red rhylolite, proximal, tertiary
EU26	318	3	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	red rhyloite, fragment, tertiary, 1 proximal
EU26	318	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	whole flake	red rhyloite, 1 primary, 1 tertiary
EU26	318	5	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	debris	grey rhyloite, tertiary
EU26	318	6	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	grey rhyloite, proximal, tertiary
EU26	318	17	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	grey rhyloite, fragment, tertiary
EU26	318	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	whole flake	grey rhyolite, tertiary
EU26	318	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	melrose green rhyolite, fragment, tertiary
EU26	318	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartzite, proximal, secondary, serated
EU26	318	3	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartzite, fragments, 1 distal with cortex, 1 distal, 1 medial
EU26	318	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	whole flake	gray rhyolite, secondary with cortex
EU26	318	4	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	Lynn volcanic complex, fragment, tertiary
EU26	318	3	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	saugus jasper, 2 tertiary fragments, 1 primary whole flake
EU26	318	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	PA jasper (yellow), fragment, tertiary
EU26	318	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	rhyolite, unidentified type, fragment, could be quartzite but looks similar to unidentified rhyolite from EU22, CXT 277
EU26	318	4	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone		
EU26	318	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone		was cataloged originally as debris, secondary, onandaga chert, but looks unworked, perhaps a worn ballast flint pebble

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Other Material Catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU26	318	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone		was previously cataloged as Westboro Fm. Mylonite, possible primary flake
EU26	318	1	Lithic, other		rock	previously identified as Native ceramic
EU26	318	6	Small finds	other	unidentified	may be daub, ancient grit-tempered Native ceramic, or concreted sand? previously identified as Native ceramic
EU26	318	2	Small finds	other	unidentified	may be daub, ancient grit-tempered Native ceramic, or concreted sand? previously identified as Native ceramic
EU26	319	2	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU26	319	9	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	debris	quartz, 1 primary, 2 secondary, 6 tertiary
EU26	319	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	whole flake	quartz, tertiary
EU26	319	11	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz, fragment, 10 tertiary, 1 primary, 1 distal, 10 medial
EU26	319	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	whole flake	red rhyolite, both have cortex, 1 primary (maybe Mattanpan banded?), 1 secondary
EU26	319	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	debris	gray rhyolite, tertiary
EU26	319	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	gray rhyolite, proximal, secondary
EU26	319	4	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	grey rhyolite, fragment, tertiary
EU26	319	4	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	whole flake	grey rhyolite, tertiary
EU26	319	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	Melrose green rhyolite, fragment, tertiary
EU26	319	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	green rhyolite, fragment, secondary
EU26	319	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartzite, medial fragment, secondary with cortex
EU26	319	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	red rhyolite, distal fragment
EU26	319	2	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone		previously cataloged as debris, Argilite, but appear to be just chipped pebbles
EU26	319	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone		
EU26	319	1	Small finds	other	unidentified	may be daub, grit-tempered native ceramic, or concreted sand?
EU26	319	1	Small finds	other	unidentified	may be daub, grit-tempered native ceramic, or concreted sand?
EU26	319	7	Small finds	other	unidentified	may be daub, grit-tempered native ceramic, or concreted sand?
EU26	319	1	Small finds	other	unidentified	may be daub, grit-tempered native ceramic, or concreted sand?
EU17	321	8	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU17	321	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz, fragment
EU17	321	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone		
EU17	322	4	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU17	322	5	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU17	323	1	Architectural	other		possibly daub
EU17	323	10	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU17	323	2	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU17	323	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz, fragment
EU17	323	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	grey rhyolite, fragment
EU17	323	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	red rhyolite (Lynn and Mattapan Felsite?) fragment
EU17	323	5	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone		
EU17	325					
EU17	325	3	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU17	325	10	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU17	325	2	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU17	325	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz (debris)
EU17	325	1	Organic	wood		may be root

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Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU17	326	8	Architectural	brick		
EU17	326	1	Architectural	other		possible daub?
EU17	326	50	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated	coal & coal ash	
EU17	326	5	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU17	326	1	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU17	326	2	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	red rhyolite (Lynn and Mattapan Felsite?), 1 whole flake and 1 flake fragment
EU17	326	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	grey rhyolite, fragment
EU17	326	3	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz (debris)
EU17	326	3	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz, 2 fragments and 1 whole flake
EU17	326	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	possibly ballast flint, maybe limerock or something else?, fragment
EU17	326	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	has thin incised line on both sides
EU17	326	4	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU17	326	2	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	pebble	1 quartz and 1 non-local material
EU17	326	1	Metal	nonferrous object	rod, lead	
EU17	326	6	Metal	ferrous other		
EU17	327	1	Architectural	mortar		
EU17	327	2	Architectural	brick		previously catalogued as Native ceramic, low fired brick, very chalky, no voids
EU17	327	2	Architectural	brick		previously catalogued as Native ceramic, low fired brick, very chalky, no voids, each fragment has two parallel incised lines
EU17	327	2	Arms and ammunition	ammunition	shot, lead	Obj1: d=16 mm, w=27.03 g, size = musket ball Obj2: d=4 mm, w=0.40 g, size = bird shot
EU17	327	17	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU17	327	19	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated	coal and coal ash	
EU17	327	1	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU17	327	8	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	shatter	quartz (debris)
EU17	327	14	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz, 1 whole flake with cortex, 2 fragments with cortex, 11 fragments
EU17	327	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	grey rhyolite, fragment
EU17	327	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	red rhyolite, whole fragment
EU17	327	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	possibly ballast flint, maybe limerock or something else?, fragment
EU17	327	15	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone		
EU17	327	2	Lithic, other			soft rocks, previously catalogued as Native ceramic
EU17	327	1	Metal	ferrous object	loop	needs conservation examination, but small loop on shaft?
EU17	327	7	Small finds	adornment	straight pins	copper alloy; 3 whole, 4 frags
EU17	327	1	Small finds	adornment	trade bead, glass	blue with white stripe
EU17	327	1	Small finds	adornment	trade bead, glass	white
EU17	327	1	Utensils/tools/hardware	tools		possible tool part, removed from nails bag, 11 cm long
EU25	329	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	flake	quartz, with cortex, surface find
EU26	330	1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris	debris	quartz, tertiary
EU17	331	1	Small finds	adornment	copper alloy object	has floral design, surface find near NW corner of EU21

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Bone and Shell Catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Comments
EU20	252	1	Unanalyzed bone
EU20	252	1	Unanalyzed calcined bone
EU20	252	1	Unanalyzed shell
EU17	254	2	Unanalyzed shell
EU20	255	1	Unanalyzed bone
EU20	255	1	Unanalyzed shell
EU17	256	5	Unanalyzed bone
EU17	256	2	Unanalyzed shell
EU17	258	1	Unanalyzed bone
EU17	258	1	Unanalyzed shell
EU17	258	1	Unanalyzed teeth
EU20	259	3	Unanalyzed shell
EU17	260	31	Unanalyzed bone
EU17	260	12	Unanalyzed shell
EU17	260	5	Unanalyzed teeth
EU17	262	2	Unanalyzed shell
EU20	263	1	Unanalyzed calcined bone
EU17	265	0	Unanalyzed bone
EU17	265	6	Unanalyzed shell
EU17	265	1	Unanalyzed shell
EU17	268	2	Unanalyzed bone
EU17	268	59	Unanalyzed shell
EU21	271	3	Unanalyzed teeth
EU22	273	2	Unanalyzed bone
EU23	275	2	Unanalyzed shell
EU22	277	5	Unanalyzed bone
EU21	278	2	Unanalyzed shell
EU21	279	3	Unanalyzed bone
EU21	279	16	Unanalyzed shell
EU20	280	4	Unanalyzed bone
EU24	287	1	Unanalyzed calcined bone
EU20	289	11	Unanalyzed bone
EU24	290	1	Unanalyzed bone
EU24	290	1	Unanalyzed shell
EU24	292	1	Unanalyzed calcined bone
EU24	295	2	Unanalyzed bone
EU24	295	10	Unanalyzed shell
EU24	300	2	Unanalyzed bone
EU24	300	25	Unanalyzed shell
EU20	301	2	Unanalyzed calcined bone
EU20	302	4	Unanalyzed bone
EU20	303	1	Unanalyzed bone
EU17	305	59	Unanalyzed bone
EU17	305	83	Unanalyzed shell
EU17	307	5	Unanalyzed shell
EU21	308	1	Unanalyzed bone
EU21	308	38	Unanalyzed shell
EU21	308	5	Unanalyzed shell

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Bone and Shell Catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Comments
EU24	309	5	Unanalyzed shell
EU24	309	2	Unanalyzed teeth
EU24	310	9	Unanalyzed shell
EU17	312	2	Unanalyzed bone
EU17	312	61	Unanalyzed shell
EU26	315	3	Unanalyzed bone
EU26	315	1	Unanalyzed shell
EU17	316	773	Unanalyzed bone
EU17	316	82	Unanalyzed shell
EU17	316	2	Unanalyzed teeth
EU26	317	12	Unanalyzed bone
EU26	317	5	Unanalyzed shell
EU26	318	2	Unanalyzed bone
EU26	318	9	Unanalyzed shell
EU26	319	2	Unanalyzed bone
EU26	319	2	Unanalyzed shell
EU17	321	7	Unanalyzed shell
EU17	322	16	Unanalyzed shell
EU17	323	72	Unanalyzed bone
EU17	323	4	Unanalyzed shell
EU17	325	54	Unanalyzed shell
EU17	326	1	Unanalyzed bone
EU17	326	17	Unanalyzed shell
EU17	327	119	Unanalyzed bone
EU17	327	16	Unanalyzed shell
EU17	327	8	Unanalyzed teeth

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Pipe Catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Part	Comments
EU20	252	1	stem	
EU20	255	1	bowl	
EU20	255	1	stem	
EU17	256	2	mouthpiece	
EU17	256	2	stem	
EU17	258	1	bowl	
EU17	258	1	stem	
EU17	260	1	bowl	raised ribs
EU17	260	1	stem	
EU17	260	1	stem	
EU17	260	1	stem	fragmented
EU17	260	1	stem	fragmented
EU20	263	1	stem	
EU17	265	1	bowl	small chip; ID uncertain
EU17	268	1	stem	
EU21	271	1	bowl	red clay
EU21	271	1	stem	
EU21	278	1	stem	Fragment
EU21	279	1	bowl	Rouletting
EU21	279	1	bowl	
EU21	279	1	stem	Glazed?
EU21	279	2	stem	
EU20	280	1	bowl	
EU20	280	1	stem	
EU20	289	1	bowl	
EU24	295	1	bowl	
EU24	295	1	stem	
EU24	295	1	stem	
EU24	295	1	stem	
EU20	301	1	bowl heel stem	
EU17	316	1	bowl	
EU17	326	1	stem	
EU17	327	1	stem	