

10-2015

Project 400: The Plymouth Colony Archaeological Survey, Report on the 2014 Field Season, Burial Hill Plymouth, Massachusetts

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Beranek, Christa M.; Warrenfeltz, Justin A.; Roy, Richie; Landon, David B.; Crowder, Alexandra; and Wagner, Katie, "Project 400: The Plymouth Colony Archaeological Survey, Report on the 2014 Field Season, Burial Hill Plymouth, Massachusetts" (2015). *Andrew Fiske Memorial Center for Archaeological Research Publications*. Paper 14.

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Project 400: The Plymouth Colony Archaeological Survey
Report on the 2014 Field Season
Burial Hill, Plymouth, Massachusetts



By Christa M. Beranek, Justin A. Warrenfeltz, Richie Roy, and David B. Landon
With contributions by Alexandra Crowder and Katie Wagner

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Andrew Fiske Memorial Center for Archaeological Research

Cultural Resource Management Study No. 70

October 2015

Other *Project 400* Reports

David Landon and Christa M. Beranek, editors

2014 Plymouth Colony Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey. Andrew Fiske Memorial Center for Archaeological Research Cultural Resource Management Study No. 67.

Christa Beranek, Hannah Desmarais, Tyler Kyrola, and David Landon

2014 Spring Street Archaeological Survey, Plymouth, Massachusetts. Andrew Fiske Memorial Center for Archaeological Research Cultural Resource Management Study No. 65.

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ABSTRACT

In May and June of 2014, a field school from the University of Massachusetts Boston, in partnership with Plimoth Plantation, undertook a second season of work in Plymouth, Massachusetts, as part of Project 400: The Plymouth Colony Archaeological Survey, a site survey and excavation program leading up to the 400th anniversary of New England's first permanent English settlement in 1620, the founding of Plymouth Colony. This work was conducted under permit #3384 from the State Archaeologist's office at the Massachusetts Historical Commission. The 2014 work focused on the eastern edge of Burial Hill along School Street in downtown Plymouth and consisted of ground penetrating radar survey and excavation (3 STPs and 9 EUs).

Burial Hill, formerly Fort Hill, is understood as the location of the original fort built by the English colonists, and the walls that enclosed the fort and town stretched down the hill towards the harbor. The precise locations of any of these features have never been archaeologically identified. In the 18th and 19th centuries, the land on the eastern edge of the hill along School Street was sold to individuals who built houses and stables, all demolished by the early 20th century. Our test excavations were designed to see if any 17th-century features or deposits existed either under the floors of these buildings or in the strip of land between the backs of the buildings and the burials, which begin roughly 20 meters from the street. During the 2014 season, we did not locate any 17th-century features or deposits.

The 2014 excavation units tested the footprints of 4 different 19th-century building lots (an 1827 school and three barn or stable buildings), all of which were demolished between 1882 and 1901. With the exception of the school, the buildings completely filled the 30 foot deep lots that existed along School Street. The excavations revealed that the buildings had been cut into the hill, destroying any earlier deposits that might have existed in those areas. Because of their particular construction and the area topography, there was almost no trash deposition behind the buildings, up the slope of Burial Hill. As each building was taken down, its footprint was filled, first to create a level surface, then to create a regular slope for this edge of Burial Hill. Each building appears to have been filled individually, since the deposits within each building footprint were quite different from each other. Material to fill these substantial building footprints must have been brought in from elsewhere; the slag in EU3 is the clearest evidence of this.

Although we found flaked tools (a quartz flake drill, a rhyolite unifacial scraper, and quartz Small Stemmed points) in the topsoil and fill layers of EUs 8 and 9 and chipping debris (quartz and rhyolite) in all excavation units, we found no in-situ Native artifacts or features. With the exception of the large metal pieces in EU2 and some related deposits in EU9 which seem to be primary trash deposits, most other deposits contained either predominantly architectural materials (brick, nails, window glass), or a mixture of architectural materials and redeposited sheet refuse (ceramics and glass in small fragments). One of the only in situ, non-fill deposits that we encountered was the test pit that we dug below the building floor layer of EU2 which uncovered an associated late 18th or early 19th century pipe bowl and a dog skeleton, either a burial or an animal that died below the floor.

From other units, there were a number of interesting small finds such as buttons, pins, an 1874 Indian Head penny, and buckles, including an early 20th-century Red Cross pin. Other notable artifacts include fragments of six possible gravestones in both slate and marble. One of these is decorated and appears to be a fragment of a slate Medusa style design from the Soule family of carvers, probably from the 1750s or 1760s. An analysis of all of the bone and tooth fragments recovered during the field season confirmed that the whole collection consisted of the remains of common animals (cat, dog, rat, duck, chicken, sheep/goat, pig, and cow) and included no human remains. EU7, located in the lot that held the 1827 school, yielded a significant collection of small finds related to the school including pen nibs, slate pencils, and a possible compass fragment. The report illustrates these materials and presents comparative research on the archaeology of school sites and artifacts.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank the Town of Plymouth for their support and permission to conduct excavations on this significant site. Thanks also to Plimoth Plantation for their support, including allowing the field crew to stay on their property. In a particular way, we acknowledge and remember Dr. Karin Goldstein, long-time curator at Plimoth Plantation, a project team member who passed away in early 2015. Karin was instrumental in bringing about the partnership between UMass Boston and Plimoth Plantation and a tireless advocate for archaeology in Plymouth. We would like to acknowledge the hard work of our field crew, Aileen Balassale, Kellie Bowers, Richie Roy, Eric Johnson, Xinli Huang, Alexandra Crowder, Hannah Desmarais, Tyler Kyrola, Justin Warrenfeltz, Lauren Hannon, Ben Whelihan, and volunteers Cynthia Snow, Kris Dewey, Jonathan Stubbs, Martha Sulya, Jesse Elmes, and Jerry Warner. Many of these students also contributed to the laboratory processing and analysis. The artifact photographs are by Melody Henkel.



Frontispiece. The 2014 archaeological field school crew.

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Introduction

In May and June of 2014, a field school from the University of Massachusetts Boston, in partnership with Plimoth Plantation, undertook a second 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 project is directed by David Landon, of the Andrew Fiske Memorial Center for Archaeological Research at UMass Boston, with the assistance of Christa Beranek, John Steinberg, and Douglas Bolender (also at the Fiske Center), and Brian Damiata (UCLA). We were also fortunate to have Karin Goldstein (Plimoth Plantation) as a project team member prior to her passing in early 2015. Undergraduate and graduate students have worked on the project through a UMass Boston archaeological field school or as part of research assistantships in the Historical Archaeology program at UMass; several volunteers from the community joined the fieldwork. The project had permits from the State Archaeologist's office at the Massachusetts Historical Commission (permit #3384) and from the Town of Plymouth Department of Public Works.

The 2014 season focused on the eastern side of Burial Hill along School Street in downtown Plymouth. We undertook geophysical survey and test excavations to assess the nature, chronology, and integrity of the archaeological deposits on this area of Burial Hill. The ultimate goal of this phase of the project was to look for archaeological deposits related to the 17th-century palisade wall that encircled the fort and encompassed the original colonial Plymouth settlement, or to find some features of the settlement itself. 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 carefully avoided disturbing any of the historic

graves and monuments on Burial Hill, which was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2013. The area's history is covered in more detail below.

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. Our work took place along School Street on land belonging to the Town of Plymouth, in a strip of land between the street and the historic burials (Figs. 1, 2). In the 18th and 19th-centuries a series of buildings were situated in this area, fronting onto School Street. The buildings included a school and several large stables and warehouses (Figs. 3, 4). These were removed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, leaving an open grassy area along School Street that gradually rises moving west up Burial Hill. Headstones for marked burials start about 20 m (60 ft) from the current edge of School Street. One of the specific goals for this season's fieldwork was to determine what effect these buildings had on the underlying and surrounding deposits. Were earlier deposits preserved under the floors or in the back lots of these buildings, or did their construction or demolition cut through and remove older remains? Understanding the ways in which the activities around each building affected the surrounding landscape is a crucial first step in identifying where 17th-century remains might still be preserved. We undertook systematic shallow geophysical survey in this area and followed that with excavation to ground-truth the results of the ground penetrating radar data. Our 2014 fieldwork tested four different 19th-century building lots and the area immediately behind (west of) the buildings. In all cases, all of the archaeological evidence was related to the demolition and filling of the buildings in the late 19th century, with a small scatter of 19th and early 20th century artifacts in the areas behind the buildings; we did not find any earlier intact strata. We hope to test additional areas along School Street, north and south of the 2014 excavation units, in 2015 (see Fig. 1).

Although our ultimate goal is to locate 17th-century features, we are interested in all of the subsequent time periods and uses of the hill as well. One of the field school students, Justin

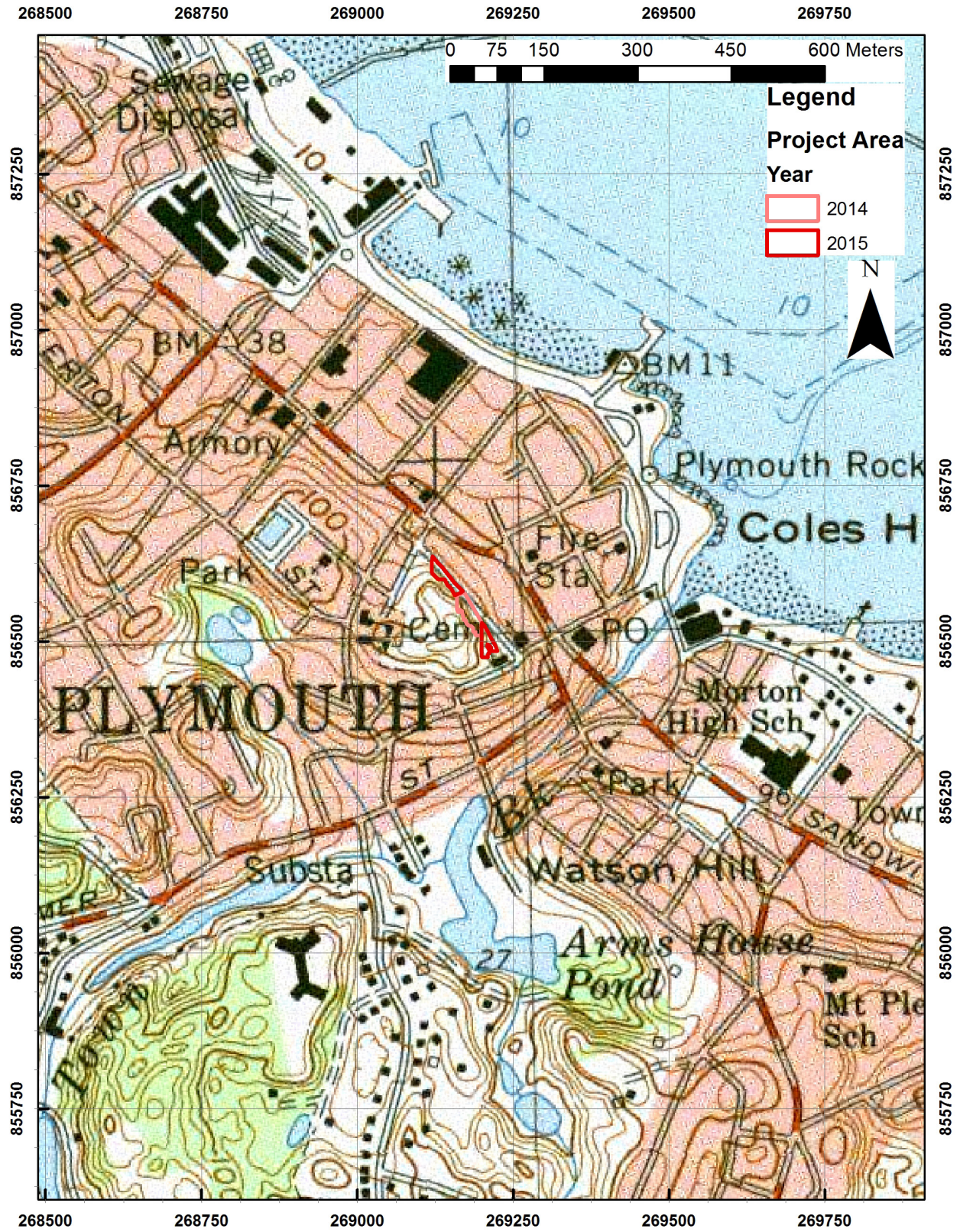


Figure 1. Project area in Plymouth, MA, on the USGS 7.5 minute series Plymouth quadrangle map. The 2015 project area is included because the initial geophysical survey for this area was conducted during the 2014 field season.

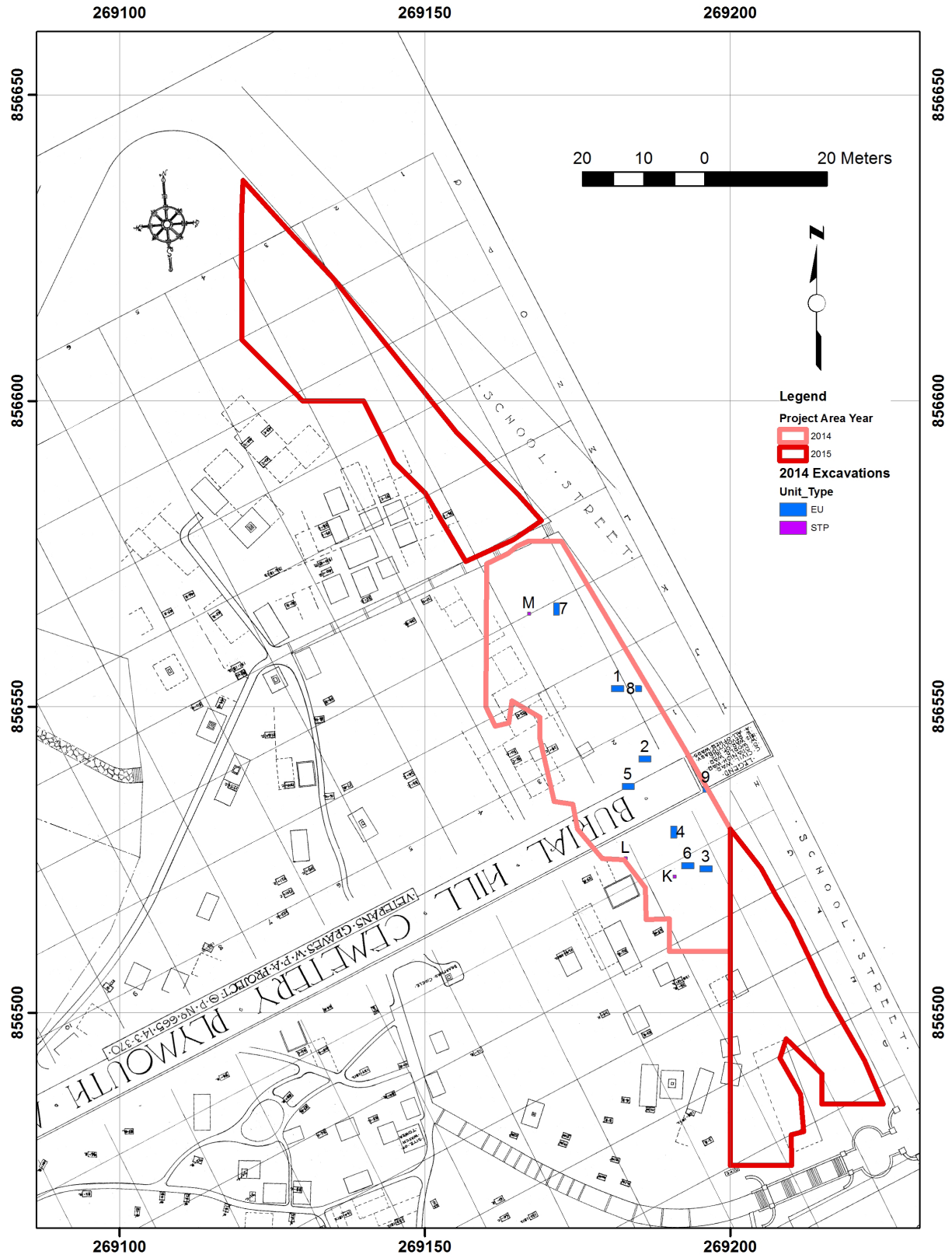


Figure 2. The project area on School Street, overlaid on a map of grave plots on Burial Hill. See Table 2 for unit coordinates.

Warrenfeltz, is writing his MA thesis for the Historical Archaeology program at UMass Boston on the transition of this area from a built up 19th-century landscape to the more park-like setting present today, focusing on how decisions about preservation were made in the early 20th century around the 300th anniversary of the founding of the colony.

Research Questions

An important goal of this project is to continue to evaluate the effectiveness of shallow geophysical methods and refine our abilities to interpret the geophysical data we collect. One basic goal is to determine the radar signatures that may be associated with burials by including areas of marked burials in the geophysical survey. Work began in 2013 with intentional data collection over a series of marked burials. We intend to extend this work in 2014 with some additional systematic surveying over areas of marked graves.

In a broader sense we also want to expand our ability to understand the strengths and limitations of geophysical data for mapping the subsurface of Burial Hill. What types of features are apparent in the GPR, and how do these match the known archaeological record? What are the limitations of the method for the given environment? How can the GPR survey be designed to maximize data collection and interpretation on Burial Hill? To answer these questions we undertook geophysical survey in this area of Burial Hill and followed it with excavations in the survey area to ground-truth the geophysical results. We expect to expand this work in 2015.

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

Colony survive in any of these developed areas? How does the record of site sediments, artifacts, and features, correlate with the shallow geophysical data?

Burial Hill History and Archaeological Sensitivity

The project area is considered to have very high archaeological sensitivity, and as we expected, every test excavation unit recovered artifacts. Burial Hill is already on the National Register of Historic Places and is a complex and historically significant cemetery (Old Burial Hill National Register Nomination) covering 5.12 acres with at least 2269 gravestones from 1681 to 1957. The test area for excavation in 2014 was along the western side of School Street, outside the limits of the historic burials, in an area that was previously developed with a series of building along the road that were torn down as part of cleaning up and expanding Burial Hill at the beginning of the 20th century. The John Alden house site monument is just south of the 2014 project area and reportedly marks the site of John Alden's house while he lived in Plymouth. Thus the 2014 excavations had the potential to uncover a variety of historical archaeological deposits and features from the 17th through 19th centuries, including the earliest periods of Colonial settlement. Our excavation units encountered primarily 19th-century foundations, destruction deposits, foundations, and fill layers, and thus those periods are the focus of the historic background presented here.

Although there are currently no known Native sites on Burial Hill the environmental setting and proximity to other identified sites also suggests the potential for ancient Native artifacts or features. Nearby sites include Cole's Hill Native Site (19-PL-984) and the Poor House Pond sites (19-PL-105, 106, 107). The original colonial settlement of Plymouth was located on top of the abandoned Late Woodland site of Patuxet (Bragdon 1996), situating it under unknown areas of modern downtown. Our plan, if we identified ancient Native features in our excavations, was to record and rebury them. We did not encounter any intact features from the period prior to European settlement, although we did find some flakes, flaked

tools, and projectile points in later fill layers in EU 9, discussed below.

General History of Burial Hill

PLYMOUTH COLONY AND FORT HILL, 1620–1681

On December 22nd, 1620, after two months of traveling across the Atlantic – and over a month exploring the Massachusetts Bay area – colonists finally chose a location for their Plymouth Colony. The core of the fortified settlement was to be centered on the most substantial hill in the area. The Wampanoag village of Patuxet had once been sited on this very hill as recently as 1617. In that year, an epidemic decimated the native population, and the village was abandoned. The area would soon come to be known as Fort Hill. In addition to easy access to nearby fresh water and high-quality lumber, the colony's placement allowed colonists to more easily defend the town from potential attacks originating from Plymouth Harbor. Originally, the town was defended only by a wooden stockade with ordnance mounted upon it, which was constructed in December 1620 (Deetz and Deetz 2000:57-70; Heath 1963:17-21).

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

In 1623, Englishman John Pory visited the colony, remarking on the "substantial palisade about their [town] of 2700 foot in compass, stronger than I have seen any in Virginia" (James 1963:11). This would suggest that palisade improvements were

well on their way to completion. Also visiting Plymouth in 1623, Englishman Emmanuel Altham reported that the colony had grown to include about twenty houses, all still contained within the fortified settlement atop Fort Hill (James 1963:24).

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

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

Despite these several firsthand accounts, as well as a rudimentary map drawn by William Bradford himself, the exact placement of the original fortified settlement is unknown. To date, no architectural remains of these buildings constructed between 1620 and 1627 have been verified, and the exact location and layout of the town remain hotly-debated topics. Traditional accounts place the pinnacle of the fortified settlement atop modern-day Burial Hill, easily the highest point and with a commanding position overlooking Plymouth Harbor. These accounts also cite Leyden Street as the primary axis along which

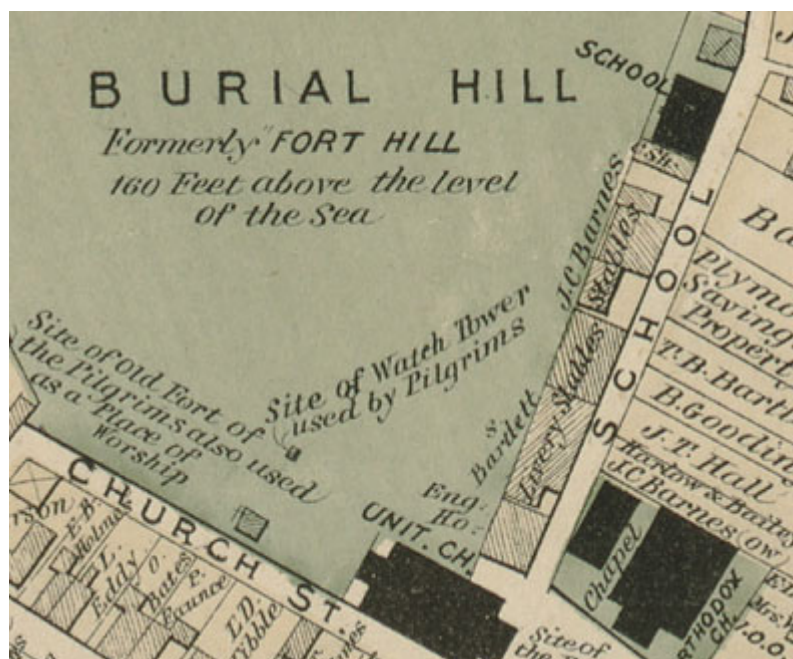


Figure 3. Detail of School Street on the 1874 Beers map of Plymouth.

the settlement was placed, with the perpendicular axis extending outward from Main Street. Leyden Street was the first road established in the Plymouth settlement, and its modern-day extent runs southwest from Plymouth Harbor to Main Street, becoming Church Street and running along the southern boundary of Burial Hill. In this configuration of the fortified settlement, the watchtower would have stood just inside the westernmost bastion of the diamond-shaped fort (Landon 2014:29-30).

TOWN OF PLYMOUTH AND BURIAL HILL, 1681–1722

Shortly after the dismantling of the palisade, Plymouth colonists began burying their dead on Fort Hill. The earliest surviving evidence of this practice is the slate headstone of Edward Gray, who died in 1681. Judge Sewall would be the first to refer to the area as a burial place on March 10, 1698 (Davis 1988: 130). Deeds in the late 18th and early 19th centuries refer to it both as Fort Hill and, more commonly, as the Burying Hill. Popular belief holds that, prior to 1640, the dead were buried at nearby Cole's Hill, named after the land's original owner, James Cole. Despite this strong local tradition, it is unknown for certain where the colonists were buried between 1640 and

1680. Some have posited that individuals were likely buried on their own estates in private lots, a practice with clear English antecedents (Davis 1899:130; Perkins 1902:11).

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

BURIAL HILL AND PRIVATE OWNERSHIP, 1722–1894

Ownership of the core of Burial Hill has always been retained by the Town of Plymouth. However, in 1722, the Town of Plymouth began selling off parcels of land on the northern and eastern boundaries of Burial Hill, along present-day South Russell and School Streets, with most initial public sales of Town land on Burial Hill taking place between 1775 and 1825 (Davis 1899:289). Over the next two centuries, parcels of land along the Town's burying ground changed hands frequently. With Nathaniel C. Lanman's 1840 pur-

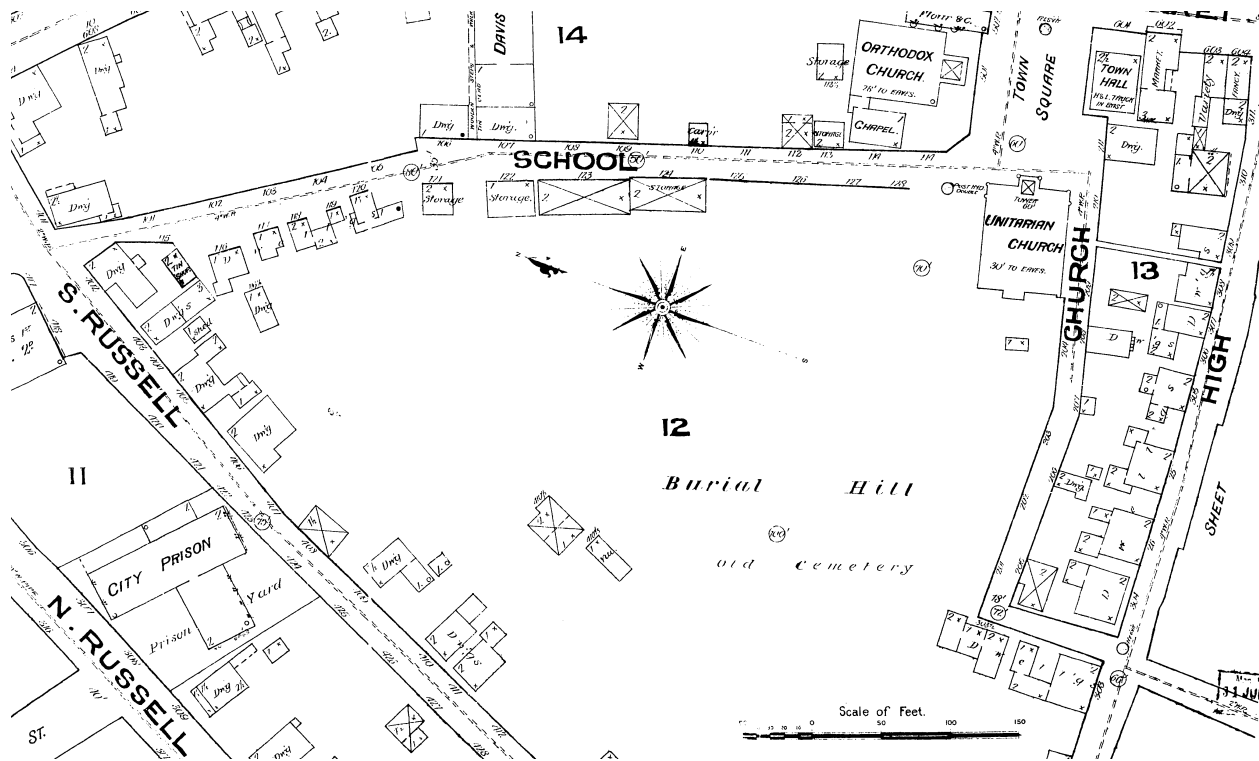


Figure 4. Detail of School Street on the 1885 Sanborn map of Plymouth.

chase of a small parcel near the northeastern corner of Burial Hill, the majority of land adjacent to the cemetery was in private hands (PCRD 171:29).

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

Most of the lots along South Russell Street and the northern part of School Street were residential. School Street took its name from a grammar

school, sometimes referred to as the central school, established in 1765 north of the Unitarian church at the south end of the street (the lot labeled “Engine House” in Fig. 3). A second school, sometimes called the “town school” was established in the middle of School Street, just south of the path up to Burial Hill, after the Central School District purchased a plot of land in 1826 (Davis 1899: 286, PDRD 156: 288). This lot is still labeled as “School” on the 1874 Beers map (Fig. 3). South of this school, the properties were primarily barns and stables, many of them built by landowners living on the opposite side of School Street from the cemetery. School Street was originally a pathway cleared by these owners as a way to more easily gain access to their stables (Davis 1899:286). Late 19th-century maps illustrate the use of the area (Figs. 3 and 4). The specific details of these maps are discussed further below.

Many of the commercial parcels along School Street were owned by the same individual or family for long stretches of the mid-19th-century, implying a period of stability. In the 1860, and increasing in the following decades, these parcels

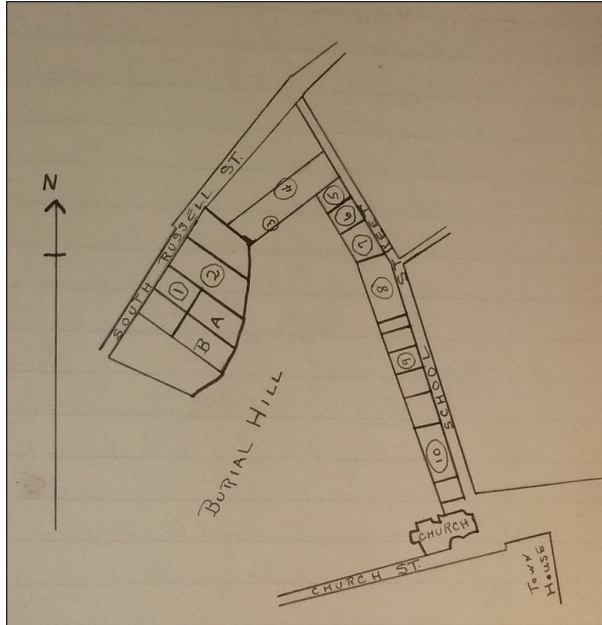


Figure 5. Map of the 10 parcels conveyed from the Stickney Fund to the town in 1929. Note that the lots are schematic and not to scale. Image courtesy of Pilgrim Hall Museum, from Pilgrim Hall Museum Archives, Minute of the Trustees of the Stickney Fund, 1932.

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

BURIAL HILL AND THE STICKNEY FUND, 1894 – 1935

In 1894, the General Court of Massachusetts passed an Act to incorporate six prominent Plymouth figures in a collective known as the Trustees of the Stickney Fund (GCM 1894:308). Joseph Henry Stickney, born in West Brookfield,

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

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

The six Trustees of the Stickney Fund were: John D. Long, President of the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth; Charles B. Stoddard, Treasurer of the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth and President of Plymouth National Bank; William S. Danforth, Secretary of the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth and President of Plymouth Savings Bank; William S. Morrissey, President of Old Colony National Bank; Arthur Lord, Chairman of the Selectmen of the Town of Plymouth; and Benjamin W. Harris, Plymouth County Probate Court Judge (GCM 1894:308). These Trustees held annual meetings for most years from 1897 to 1929, when the Trustees voted to formally dissolve. In addition to annual meetings, the Trustees also held a number of special meetings as needed. These meetings consisted mostly of votes to release funds for purchase of parcels of land once negotiations with landowners had finalized.

The Stickney Fund was not formally dissolved until 1935, by which time the Fund had spent more



Figure 6. Photograph taken after the demolition of the stable buildings and school on School Street, looking north, before the area had been fully filled and graded.

than \$77,000 on projects. J. Henry Stickney had also included provisions in his will that the Fund was to invest \$10,000 in repairs and to establish an endowment for Pilgrim Hall. By 1935, that money had grown to more than \$25,000, and in that year was formally turned over to Pilgrim Hall.

The Stickney Fund's first purchase in 1897 was a parcel of land owned by Martha Stoddard (PCRD 739:529). By 1918, they had purchased ten lots adjacent to Burial Hill, mostly along the boundary with School Street (Fig. 5). These same ten lots were conveyed by deed to the Town of Plymouth in 1929 (PCRD 1576:398-400). The Stickney Fund transferred a further two parcels to the town in 1935. It is likely that any structures on Stickney land were demolished during this period of ownership to beautify Burial Hill in preparation for the tercentenary celebrations in Plymouth in 1920 (Fig. 6).

Indeed, the 1874 Beers map (Fig. 3) indicates a number of structures along the northern and eastern edges of Burial Hill, but by the time the land was conveyed to the Town in 1929, Sanborn maps indicate no standing structures (Fig. 7). The Stickney Fund purchased an additional two lots in

1932 – both from members of the Barlow family – and bequeath them by deed to the Town in 1935 (PCRD 1681:119-121). At that time, Burial Hill came entirely under the ownership of the Town of Plymouth. The last person interred on Burial Hill was Anna Klingenhagen in 1957 (MHC 2012:9).

Specific History of the Project Area

The 2014 fieldwork took place in the area formerly covered by the 1827 school and some of the barns and stable, so the specific history of this area is discussed in more detail. For this history, we consulted Davis (1899), the Beers and Sanborn maps of the area, and the land transactions recorded with the Plymouth County Registry of Deeds (PCRD). In order to relate the historic maps to the modern landscape and our excavation units, we georeferenced the maps in GIS. This was very informative, but also pointed out ways in which different maps varied from each other, meaning that none of the historic maps are completely accurate in the ways that they relate the historic road, lot lines, and buildings to the modern landscape (see below).

Davis (1899) summarized the history and

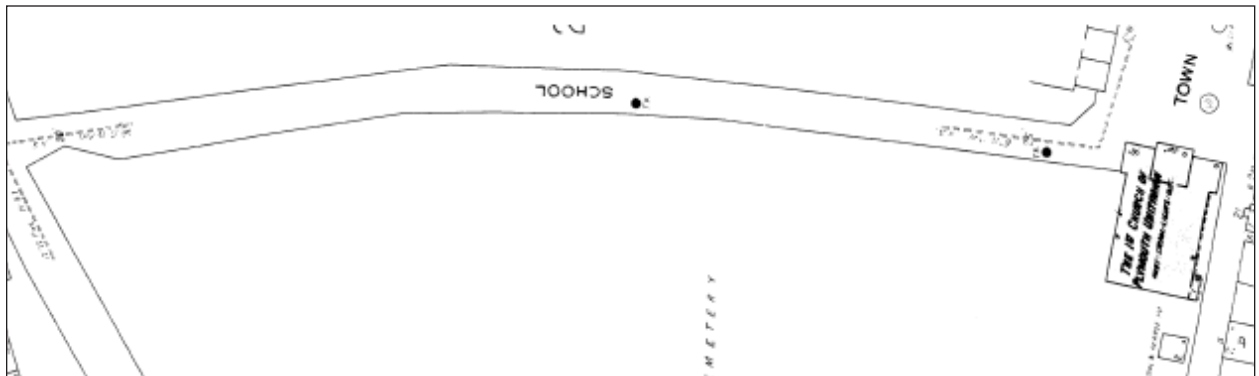
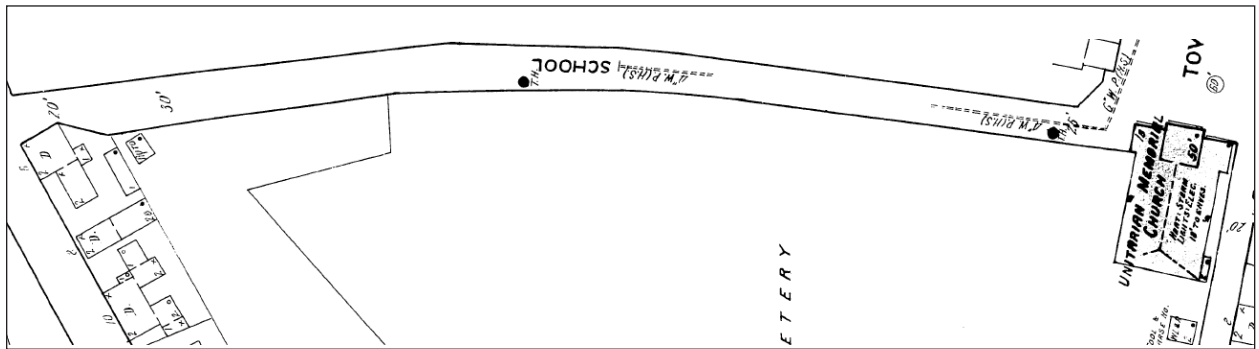
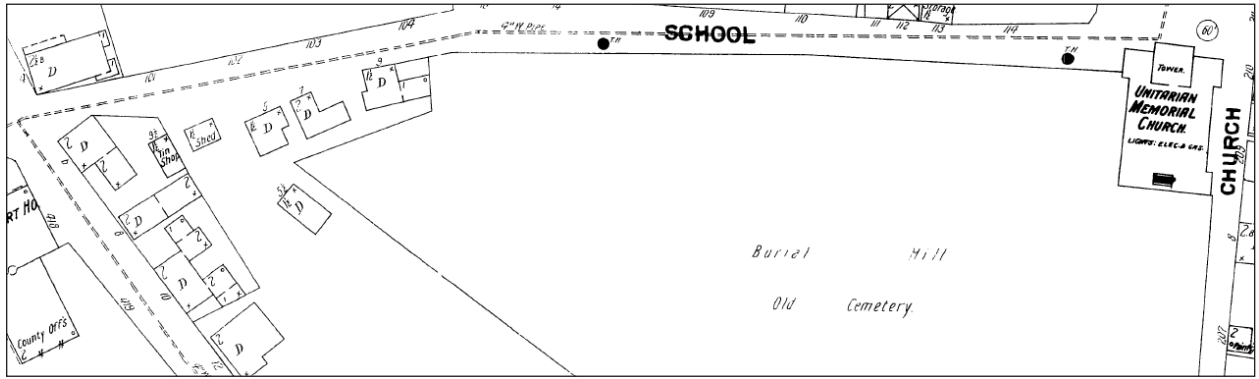
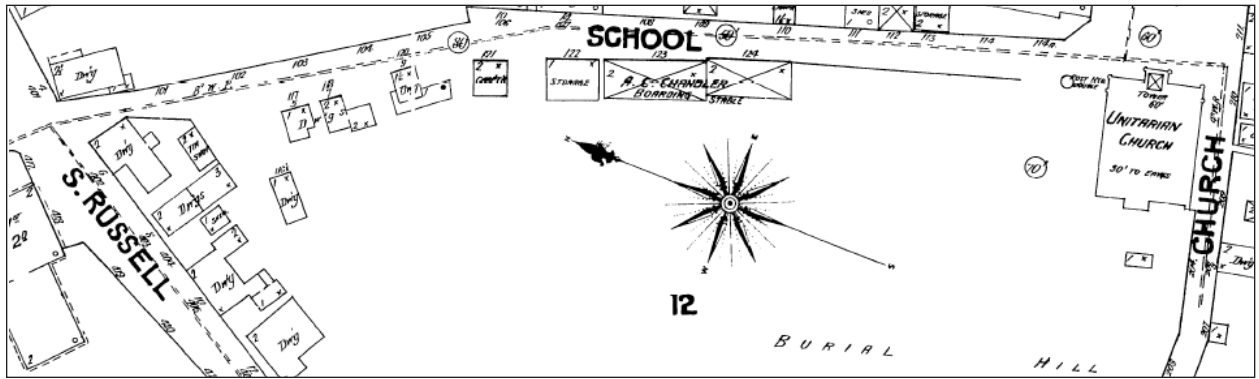


Figure 7. Details of School Street on successive Sanborn maps (1891, 1901, 1919, and 1927) showing the demolition of buildings from south to north.

chain of title for individual properties for much of downtown Plymouth. He divides School Street into 14 parcels, beginning at the north, at the intersection of South Russell Street, and ending just north of the Unitarian Church (Table 1; Davis 1899: 286-289). He does not number the parcels, but we have assigned numbers, in the order in which he listed them, for ease of reference. Since our project area does not extend north of the 1827 school, we do not discuss those first five residential lots. The lot dimensions are taken from individual deeds; despite the variability in street frontage, most lots are described as 30 or 31 feet deep along this stretch of School Street. This uniformity can be seen in the maps. The dimensions of the buildings on the maps also suggest that the barns and stables were built to fill the whole 30 foot depth, leaving no back yards.

In the later 19th century as lots became consolidated, the 10 items described in Table 1 can be logically divided into 6 properties, from north to south: the way up Burial Hill, the 1827 school lot; Stickney Fund parcel 9, Stickney Fund parcel 10, the land that Zenas F. Leach sold to the town, and the Engine House lot.

WAY UP BURIAL HILL

The path up Burial Hill is referenced in PCRD 156: 288, a deed for the school house lot, which gives the width of the path as 14 feet. There is still a path up the hill in this general location, although we are not sure if the specific location dates back to the 19th century. None of our test units investigated the path, but GPR survey suggests that the path was once wider than it is today.

THE 1827 SCHOOL LOT

The school lot was acquired by the Committee of the Center School District from the executors of William Goodwin's estate in 1826 (PCRD 156: 288). The deed does not mention any buildings on the lot, although that does not mean that none were present. The lot is composed of two smaller parcels that Goodwin had purchased in the 1790s; the northerly one of those contained a dwelling house. Davis writes that the school was constructed in 1827, the year after the purchase, and sometimes called the "town school" (Davis 1899: 286).

Davis recalls, in his memoirs:

A school called the town school, was kept in my day by Thomas Drew in a house built in 1827, which has been recently taken down. It stood also on School street, near the way up Burial Hill, a little distance south of the high school house. The boys attending that school were older and larger than the high school boys (Davis 1906:343).

Historic maps of the later 19th-century indicate some variability in the building's function. Though 1874 and 1896 maps clearly label this building as a school, 1885 and 1891 maps label it as storage. This could have meant that the school was only taught part time, which is not uncommon for the time period, or that its school function was over, but the building was known by its former use. Its use as storage is not without precedent; the Abiel Smith School in Boston was listed as "city storage" for a number of years on historic maps (Grover and Da Silva 2002:105-106). It is possible that the construction of the high school on Russell Street was the death knell for the town school. By 1901, the school building, as well as the other non-residential buildings along School Street, had been demolished. EU7 was located on one edge of the school lot and uncovered a large deposit of bricks and a number of school related artifacts (see below).

STICKNEY FUND PARCEL 9

The lot known as Parcel 9 in the deed from the Stickney Fund to the town (PCRD 1576: 398) was composed of two lots sold in 1790 to James Doten; deeds dating to 1817 and 1820 (PCRD 130: 124 and 142: 92) both mention barns, as do many of the subsequent deeds. In 1874, the point at which the Beers map was published, the northern parcel was owned by William B. Tribble and contained a barn and the southern lot was owned by Josiah D. Baxter and contained an unspecified building. (Note that these owners have been drawn from the deed research; their names do not appear on the Beers map.) The two parcels were both acquired by Zenas F. Leach in 1882 (PCRD 484: 569 and 487: 298), and then sold by Leach's trustees to Albert and William Chandler in 1884 with "the

Table 1. Parcels along School Street, as defined by Davis (1899).

Parcel # (order in Davis 1899)	Date of sale by town (as listed by Davis 1899)	Manner by which land reverted back to the town	Frontage on School St.
n/a	n/a	Path leading up Burial Hill	14 ft
6	Prior to 1766	Became school house lot following purchase by town in 1826 (PCRD 156: 288). School built ca. 1827.	51 ft
7	1790	Becomes lot 9 of the Stickney Fund transfer to the town (PCRD 1576: 398) in 1929	32 ft
8	1790	Becomes lot 9 of the Stickney Fund transfer to the town (PCRD 1576: 398) in 1929	38 ft
9	1740, 1736	Becomes lot 10 of the Stickney Fund transfer to the town (PCRD 1576: 398) in 1929	25 ft + 25 ft
10	1736	Together with lots 11 and 12, sold to town by Z. F. Leach in 1884 (PCRD 503: 102)	32 ft
11	1798	Together with lots 10 and 12, sold to town by Z. F. Leach in 1884 (PCRD 503: 102)	56 ft
12	1722	Together with lots 10 and 11, sold to town by Z. F. Leach in 1884 (PCRD 503: 102)	?
13	n/a	Continuously held by town; school after 1765; Engine House in 1880s (Davis 1899: 288)	?
14	n/a	Part of Burial Hill; no street frontage	n/a


new stable” on the lot (PCRD 505: 59). This suggests that the building immediately south of the school lot on the 1885 Sanborn map is the “new stable,” explaining the radically different building configuration in this area between the 1874 and 1885 maps. Subsequent Sanborn maps labeled the building as the A.C. Chandler Boarding Stable (1891) and A.C. Chandler and Sons Livery (1896) (Figs. 7, 8). Despite the new stable buildings, the Chandlers were one of the first property owners to sell their land to the Stickney Fund (PCRD 770: 319 in 1898), and the building had been demolished by 1901. EUs 1 and 8 are most likely inside the footprint of the Chandler Stable building.

STICKNEY FUND PARCEL 10

Parcel 10 of the Stickney Fund was composed of two lots sold by the town in 1736 and 1740 which came under the ownership of the Jackson family in 1787 and 1790 (PCRD 67: 67 and 70: 135). At this point, one of the parcels contained a barn and one parcel did not mention any build-

ings. After a number of intermediate transactions with the heirs of the Jacksons in the 1860s, the property, including a barn, was acquired by the firm of Samuel Harlow and J. C. Barnes, which became Harlow and Horace P. Bailey. Harlow and Bailey sold “stoves, furnaces, and kitchen furnishings, crockery and general hardware” (Fig. 9) at 18 Main Street. Harlow and Bailey encountered financial trouble in the 1890s and transferred all of their corporate property to a trustee in 1898 (PCRD 775: 122) with instructions to sell the property for cash to satisfy their creditors. Fred C. Bailey purchased the property (containing a stable), subject to a mortgage, for \$1 in 1899 (PCRD 775: 318) and sold it immediately to the Stickney Fund (PCRD 776: 153). Harlow and Bailey owned a business elsewhere in Plymouth and may have used this building for storage, which is how it is labeled on the 1885 Sanborn map, or to stable horses that were used in support of their business. EU2 crossed the back wall of what is probably this building and EU9 fell within its footprint.

A. C. CHANDLER & SON,



**HACK, BOARDING, SALE AND
LIVERY STABLE,**
Middle and School Sts., and rear Samoset House, Plymouth.
Single and Double Teams, with or without drivers. Hacks, Barouches and
Party Wagons always in readiness at reasonable prices. No pains spared
in rendering Pleasure Parties pleasant and agreeable.
Good Assortment of Horses, Carriages and Harnesses, for Sale or Exchange.

P 3

Figure 8. Advertisement in the 1890 Plymouth Directory for A. C. Chandler and Son stables (Sparrow 1890: 25).

ZENAS F. LEACH'S PARCELS

Leach owned land in several places along School Street, but he was the last private owner of three lots at the south end of the street, which he sold to the town in 1884 (PCRD 503: 102) at which time they contained "old stable buildings." Davis outlines the complex early history of these lots (1899: 288-289) which were all acquired by Caleb Rider in 1833 and 1843. The three lots were held by Rider until the 1860s, then all transferred several more times in the 1870s and 1880s before being purchased by Leach in 1882. These were among the first buildings on School Street to be demolished, probably soon after they were acquired by the town since they are absent from the 1885 Sanborn map. EU3 encountered the back wall of a building that was likely on this parcel.

THE ENGINE HOUSE LOT

The last lot on School Street (at the south end, just north of the Unitarian Church) is identified by Davis as part of the original land held by John Alden, but held by the town since 1627 and vacant till 1765 when a school house was constructed there (1899: 288-289). The building was put to other uses in the 1870s. An 1872 deed for land directly north of the school-house says of the school, "the old building formerly used as a school house, and now recently as an armory" (PCRD 394:23), and it appears with the label of "engine house"

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING
in all its various branches, done in the most workmanlike
and thorough manner.
— A FULL ASSORTMENT OF —
STOVES, FURNACES, AND KITCHEN FURNISHINGS,
CROCKERY AND GENERAL HARDWARE,
constantly on hand, at
HARLOW & BAILEY'S,
18 MAIN STREET.
Sole agents for Church's Alabastine for Wall Tinting and Decoration—
the best.
Sole agents for Sherwin Williams & Co., Celebrated Pure Colored Paints.

Figure 9. Advertisement in the 1890 Plymouth Directory for Harlow and Bailey (Sparrow 1890: 16).

on the 1874 Beers map. It was demolished a few years prior to Davis' first edition of his book in 1882. None of the excavation units extended this far south; we hope to test this area in 2015.

Evaluating the Historic Maps

Since the whole of Burial Hill is now owned by the town, there are few internal divisions on modern assessors maps to help identify where the boundaries of all of these early parcels are. In order to help us determine the locations of the historic lots, we georeferenced the 1874 Beers map and a series of the Sanborn maps and traced the outlines of the buildings in GIS (Fig. 10). Some of the differences between the maps indicate actual changes to the built landscape between 1875 and 1885, such as the remodeling of the buildings on the lot immediately south of the 1827 school and the demolition of the most southern buildings. Other differences, however, raise questions about the accuracy of the different elements of the maps. For example, the 1827 school is depicted on both maps, but when both maps are georeferenced, the school building does not appear in the same location. The Beers map also shows buildings projecting well into the street (which is possible if the street was widened, or it may represent an error in the generation of the map), while the Sanborn map conforms somewhat better to the modern street layout. The Beers map also labels the buildings by owner or occupant, but the individuals listed in the project area (S. Bartlett and J. C. Barnes)

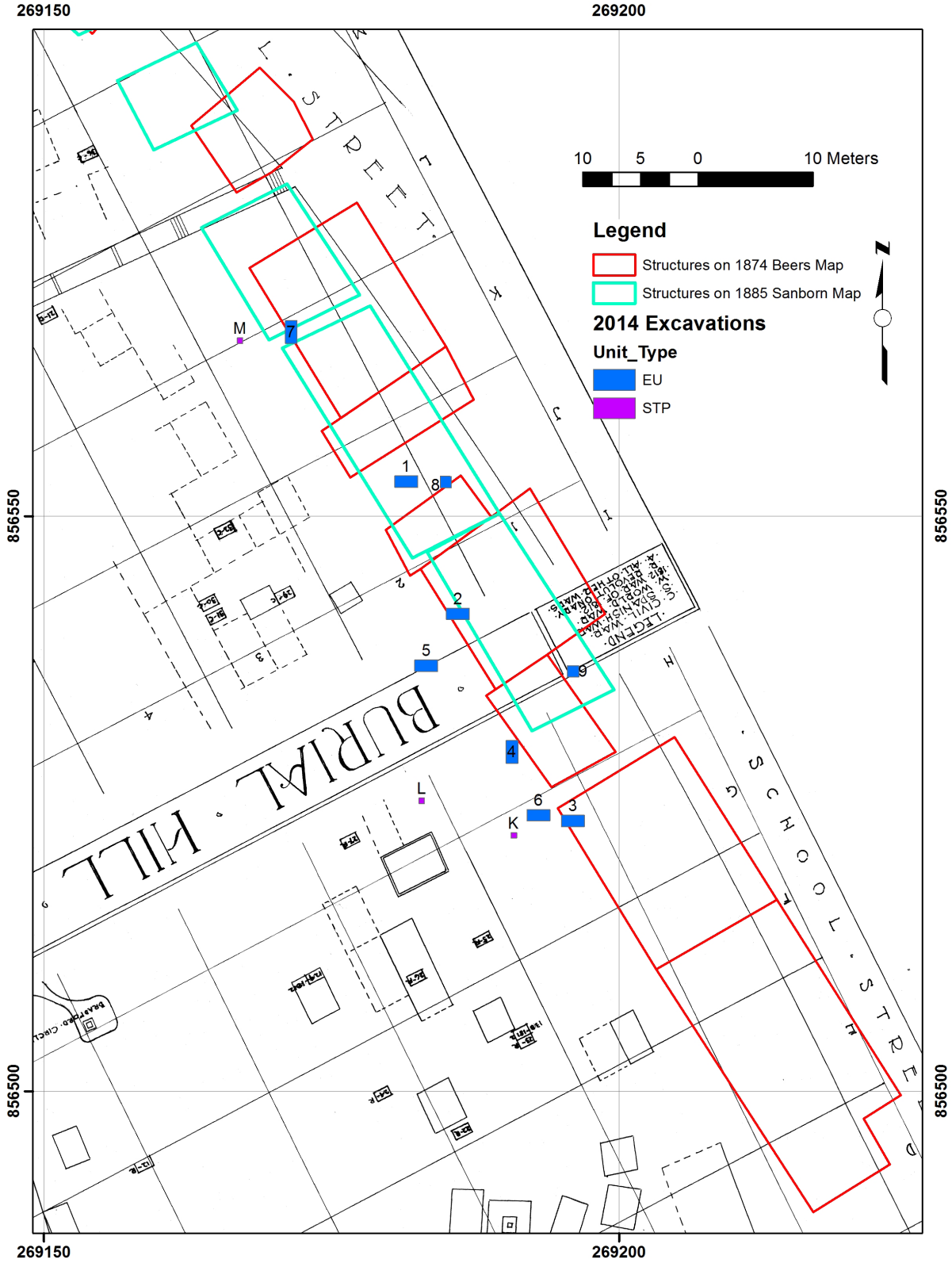


Figure 10. Outlines of the buildings from the georeferenced 1874 and 1885 maps, over the cemetery map and excavation unit locations. This view makes clear the differences between the building locations on the two maps. The numbers in the margins are the coordinates of the state plane grid. In this view, the 1827 school is the second building from the north on both maps.

were no longer property owners in 1874, and in fact, had both owned the same property in succession, not adjacent properties. With the limited amount of excavation data that we have, we cannot be certain about the accuracy of either map; both may be somewhat incorrect. The back walls of the buildings that we found archaeologically in EUs 2 and 3, however, do fall at the location indicated by the georeferenced map; additionally, the GPR was successful in detecting a signature for these and other rear walls along the same line. Based on this, we can say that the east-west position of the buildings seems to be accurate on the map. Further testing in other areas in 2015 should help to determine how accurate the georeference of the Sanborn map is north-south. In general, however, it seems that while the Beers map shows building shapes with a great amount of detail, the locations along the middle portion of School Street, as georeferenced, may not correspond to the actual location of the buildings on the ground.

Methods

Mapping and Geophysical Survey

Mapping was overseen by Dr. John Steinberg, and 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 along the south side of Burial Hill and to record the location and surface elevation of the excavation areas.

A Ramac X3M Malå ground penetrating radar unit with 500 MHz and 800 antennae was used for the survey (Fig. 11). Radar data were collected



Figure 11. GPR survey in progress in 2014.

We also took applications for volunteers from the community and were assisted on a regular basis by several local volunteers (Cynthia Snow, Kris Dewey, and Jonathan Stubbs). Laboratory processing was completed by graduate students at UMass Boston, principally by research assistants working on the Plymouth 400 project (Richie Roy, Justin Warrenfeltz, Sal Ciccone, and Katie Wagner).

We excavated 3 shovel test pits (STPs) and 9 excavation units (EUs) (Table 2). All locations were mapped using the Massachusetts State Plane grid. Shovel test pits were excavated as 0.5 x 0.5 m (1.6 x 1.6 ft) squares; excavation units were primarily 1 x 2 m, with two 1 x 1 m units. Within individual units or STPs, deposits were removed following the natural stratigraphy, and each distinct deposit or soil layer was given a unique context number. Excavation proceeded into the upper portion of the sterile B-horizon or C-horizon or until the maximum safe and practical depth was reached around 120 cm below the surface. In several units, cultural deposits continued below this depth; this was addressed either by expanding the unit in order to allow excavation to continue to a greater depth (EU2) or by excavating an STP in the floor of the unit to reach sterile soil (EUs 1 and 2). All excavated soil was screened through ¼ or 1/8 inch mesh hardware cloth to retrieve cultural material. Artifacts were placed in ziplock bags labeled with the site, units, and context information. For the STPs, we drew profiles of a representative wall at

the end of excavation. For the excavation units, we drew plans and took photographs at each level change and drew closing profiles of two walls. In several units, we took oblique and overhead photographs that were processed with Photoscan photogrammetry software allowing for 3-D views of the excavation units. Examples of the results of this process can be seen on the Fiske Center blog (<http://blogs.umb.edu/fiskecenter/2014/06/20/eu7-3d-views-of-the-bricks/>). The unit photographs in Figures 13, 16, and 28 are perspectiveless photogrammetry images compiled from a series of different shots combined to form a single image. Each image is a compilation of 15-30 different images, including overhead shots taken with a 5 m pole. The unit photos were stitched together to create the orthomosaic using Agisoft.

Bagged artifacts were removed to the Fiske Center's archaeological laboratory at the University of Massachusetts Boston. Glass, ceramic, and stable bone artifacts were washed; metal and fragile bone were dry brushed. The artifacts were rebagged for long-term storage and cataloged in a FileMaker Pro relational database (Appendix A). Artifacts are currently being curated at the Fiske Center at UMass Boston.

Public Interpretation

Our fieldwork was conducted in a busy urban area, easily accessible to local residents and tourists visiting the Burial Hill National Register site. As part of our work, we regularly answered questions from visitors, including members of a number of the local historical, governmental, and tourism organizations. We also gave short talks to elementary school groups. We presented preliminary results of our work at talks at the Plymouth Public Library and Plimoth Plantation during Massachusetts Archaeology Month (October) 2014. During the field season, we also posted several updates on the Fiske Center blog and Facebook page. While we did not keep a precise count, hundreds of visitors toured the site during our fieldwork.

Fieldwork

Previous Work

A number of tasks were carried out prior to the

2014 summer fieldwork. In the summer of 2013, we used GPS points and surveying equipment (a Topcon Single Operator Robotic Total Station) to establish benchmarks on the Massachusetts State Plane grid along Burial Hill, so that all of our work could be mapped using these coordinates. Using this system means that all of our survey, excavation, and historic map data can be integrated in a Geographic Information System (GIS) database and that in the future, other people will be able to accurately locate our survey areas and excavation units. Several of the illustrations in this memorandum show these coordinates in the margins. Also in the summer of 2013, John Steinberg and Brian Damiata performed two Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) surveys along School Street, covering an area of approximately 1000 sq m (10,764 sq ft) (Fig. 12). The transect data was then processed using GPR-SLICE software to create maps, sometimes called slices, that show reflectors at different depths. The 2013 GPR survey data was used to help place the 2014 excavation units.

We also conducted background documentary research for this project as part of the work for a Massachusetts Survey and Planning Grant, "Plymouth Colony Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey" (Landon and Beranek 2014). As part of this, an overview land use history and timeline were constructed, and all available historical maps have been gathered. Two of the earliest detailed maps for this area are the 1874 Beers map (Fig. 3), which provides outlines of buildings and names their owners or occupants, and the 1885 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (Fig. 4), which depicts building outlines and sometimes the function of each building. During the course of the project, we discovered strengths and limitations of the data on these maps, discussed above. 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.

2014 Geophysical Survey Work

Our geophysical work (Fig. 13) in 2014 focused on the eastern side of Burial Hill in a north-south corridor between the edge of the burials

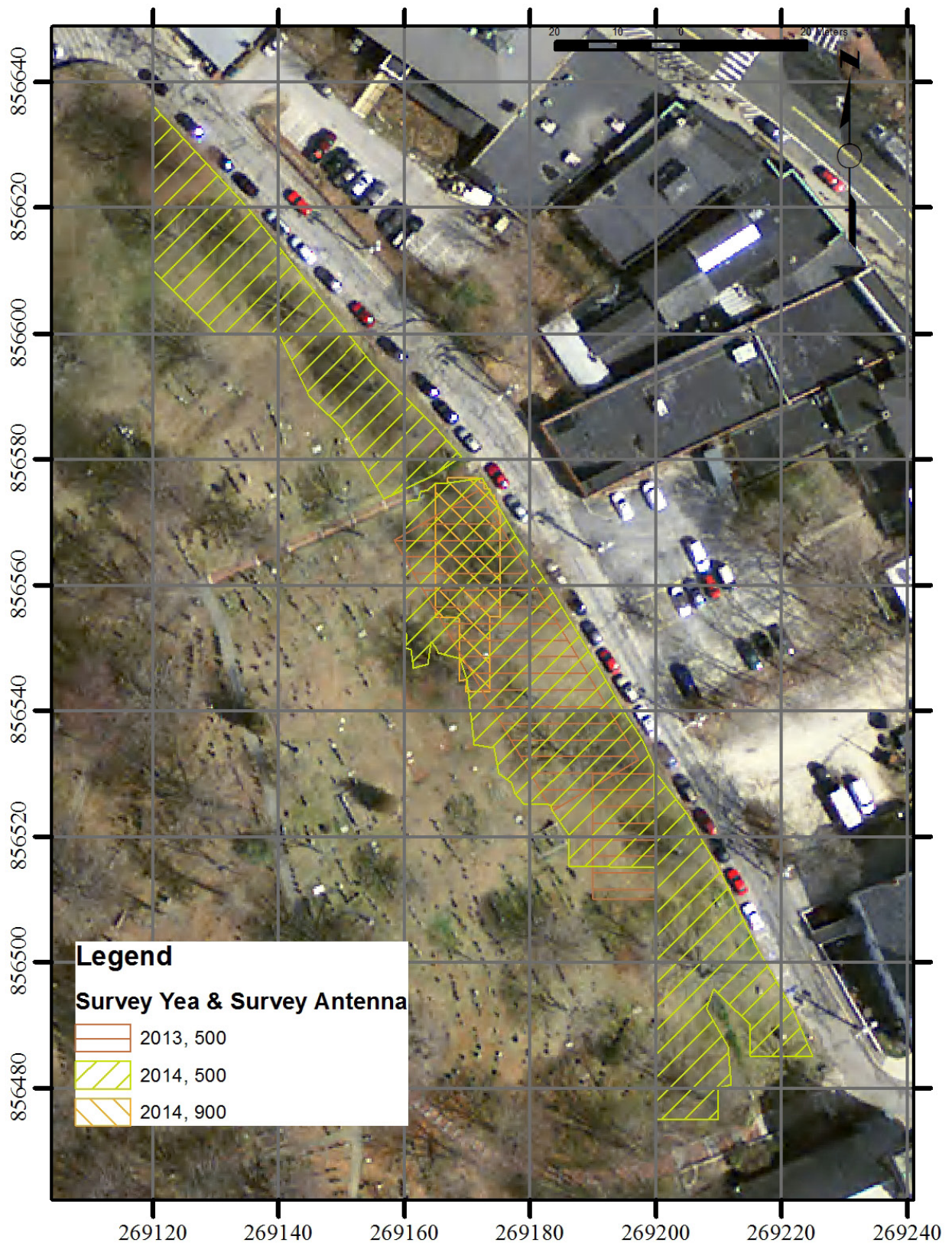


Figure 12. Area covered by GPR survey in 2013 and 2014.

to the west and School Street to the east. Survey data were collected on transects spaced 20-25 cm (8-10 in) apart. These transects were mapped to the Massachusetts State Plane grid and later geo-referenced to allow the radar data to be overlaid on aerial photos, historic maps, and other GIS database information. In addition to re-surveying part of the 2013 project area with the 800 MHz antenna, we also expanded the geophysical survey area both north and south along the edge of Burial Hill, covering irregularly shaped areas approximately 10 x 50 m to the north and 13 x 50 m to the south. Our geophysical survey used a Ramac X3M Malå ground penetrating radar (GPR) unit with 500 MHz and 800 MHz antennas, overlapping some survey grids to cover specific areas multiple times. GPR data were processed using GPR-SLICE software to create maps of subsurface reflectors at distinct depths. These data were used to help guide the placement of archaeological excavations, targeting areas with distinct reflectors that could be due to buried features as well as areas with no apparent reflectors.

We continue to work to understand the potential signature of unmarked graves to avoid accidentally disturbing burials during excavation. During our 2013 fieldwork we collected GPR profiles over marked graves higher on Burial Hill to assess the characteristics of radar signatures associated with burials. Based on these data, several potential unmarked burials were identified with the GPR surveying in 2014, and we planned our excavations to avoid those areas. Drs. Steinberg and Damiata are directing this work and have considerable expertise in the use of shallow geophysical methods to map graves, applying these techniques to cemeteries in the United States and abroad (Damiata et al. 2013; Steinberg et al. 2011).

We have made progress in applying and interpreting the results of our GPR data. Many of the patterned GPR reflectors that were mapped ran either parallel or perpendicular to School Street, and corresponded closely with geo-referenced outlines of historic structures from 19th-century maps, suggesting they were associated with the buildings that once fronted onto the street. We used these data to help plan our test excavations in 2014, placing units to intersect GPR reflectors that

appeared to match building walls on historic maps, as well as testing some other patterned reflectors both inside and behind the structures. Both test excavations placed to intersect linear reflectors exposed sections of historic building foundations, showing the ability of the GPR to effectively map parts of historic structures in this area of Burial Hill. We also tested a large, shallow, dispersed reflector within an historic structure that turned out to be a layer of brick rubble from demolition of an historic school. Work at other sites had shown bricks to sometimes be hard to identify, and we intend to further study the way this feature was represented on the radargrams and on the GPR-SLICE maps.

In 2014, the project geophysicist, Dr. Brian Damiata, used Time Domain Reflectometry (TDR) in the field to measure the speed at which radar energy travelled through ground, allowing the depth of radar reflectors to be more precisely calculated. Burial Hill is a glacial kame, with extremely well drained, sandy soils. The TDR data show that this allows radar energy to travel relatively fast through the site sediments with little attenuation, thus penetrating deeply, and returning strong signals with clear signatures. In several areas it appeared that the radar waves were reaching a depth where the features being mapped were potentially natural rather than cultural. We undertook several test excavations specifically to ground truth aspects of the radar data, investigating deeply buried reflectors to try to help clarify the differences in signatures between cultural and geological features. This included several locations along the western edge of the 2014 survey area where we ground truthed reflectors with archaeological excavations and found them to be buried glacial wash deposits of gravel and cobbles (Fig. 14).

Our assessment of the 2014 geophysical survey data that were collected to the north and south of our 2014 excavations suggests very similar patterns to what we have identified so far. Many of the most dominant reflectors run parallel to South Street and appear to show the rear (western) edge of the building that once fronted onto School Street, either showing the actual foundation, or showing the edge of the excavation cut into the hillside for the building construction. Several

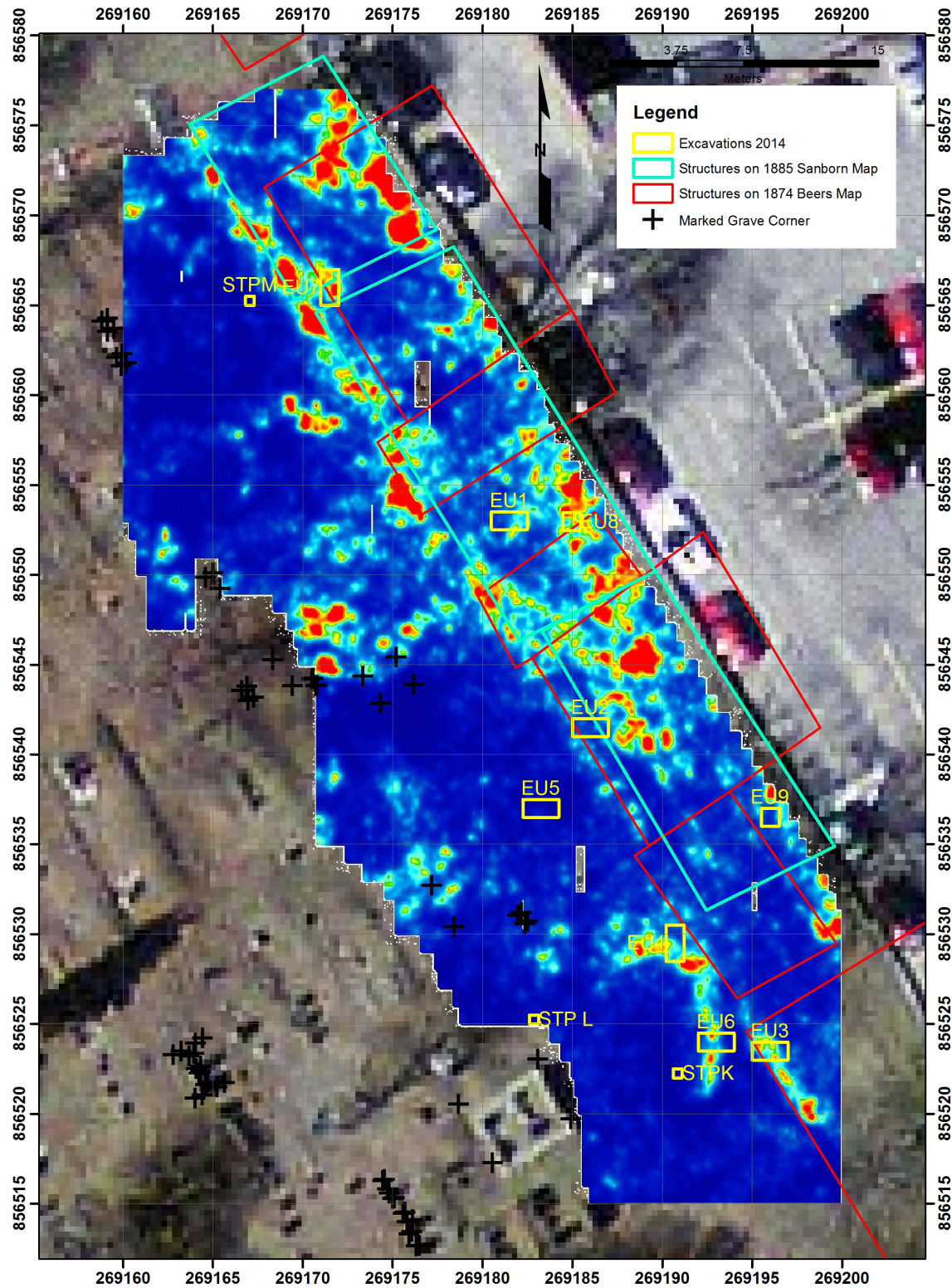


Figure 13. Slice of the GPR data at 75 cm bs that provide an overview of the kinds of reflectors present across the survey area. In particular, this shows the linear reflectors that correspond with the back (west) walls of the buildings and the general difference in character between the fill inside the buildings and the much less disturbed area behind the buildings. Several graves, both marked and unmarked, are also visible.

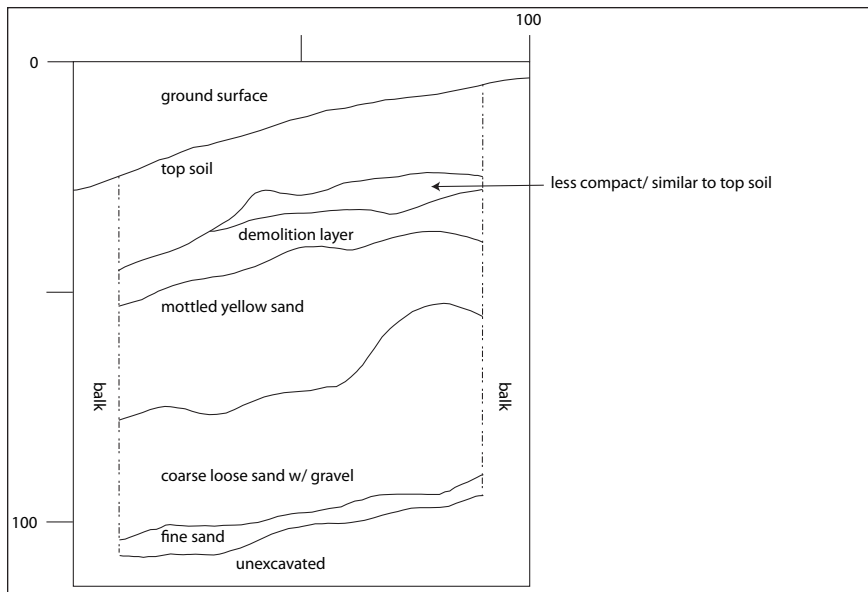


Figure 14. South profile of EU4 showing a coarse sand with gravel layer that appeared as a reflector in the GPR survey.

large, more dispersed reflectors are also present, possibly showing buried cultural deposits either within or adjacent to the historic structures. We plan to resurvey parts of this area in 2015 with two CMD multi-depth Electromagnetic Conductivity Meters: a CMD-MiniExplorer with dipole distances of 0.32m, 0.71 m, and 1.18 m, with an effective depth range of 0.25m to 1.8m; and a CMD-Explorer with dipole distances of 1.48, 2.82, and 4.49 m with an effective depth range of 1.1 m to 6.7 m. We plan to compare these data to the GPR results, and use all of this information to help plan our future test excavations in this area of Burial Hill.

Excavations

Based on the 2013 GPR, we had planned 10 1 x 2 m excavation units, clustered in three groups. However, as we began to excavate the first three units, we altered the plan for the placement of the remaining units based on the excavation results and the ways in which those excavation results helped us to reinterpret the results of the GPR surveys. In 2014, we excavated in nine locations (Fig. 2; Tables 2, 3, and 4): six 1 x 2 m units, one 2 x 2 m unit, and two 1 x 1 m units. The 2 x 2 meter unit (EU2) began as a 1 x 2 meter unit but became so deep that we could not safely continue excavation unless we expanded the excavation area. The

expanded area was only excavated to the depth necessary to continue the work in the original unit. Excavation units were placed to cross areas where both historic maps and the GPR data indicated that there might be historic walls. We also placed excavation units outside or behind the structures shown on the maps to test their rear yards, and in what we believed was an alley or open space that fell between two of the 19th century buildings. Later analysis suggests this was actually inside a structure.

As we had expected, based on the urban setting, the stratigraphy of many of the units was complex. We encountered natural strata, intentional fill deposits, architectural destruction layers, partially intact architectural features, and potential buried ground surfaces. The GPR data suggested that cultural deposits, such as the buried foundations, would be located deep below the surface, and that proved to be the case. In several units, sterile subsoil was not encountered till 150 cm or more below the modern ground surface.

STPs

The 3 STPs (K, L, and M) were intentionally placed in areas where the geophysical survey had shown no anomalies. The purpose of the STPs was to gather the Time Domain Reflectometry data

Table 2. 2014 excavation unit names, locations, sizes, and contexts.

Unit	NE corner coordinates*	Size	Contexts
STP K	E191.1 N522.5	0.5 m x 0.5 m	1, 2
STP L	E183.1 N525.5	0.5 m x 0.5 m	4
STP M	E167.3 N565.0	0.5 m x 0.5 m	6
EU 1	E182.5 N553.5	1 x 2 m, long axis E-W	3, 9, 11, 14, 16, 22, 32, 48, 49, 57, 62, 63, 69, 71, 72, 74
EU 2	E187 N542	1 x 2 m, long axis E-W	5, 8, 12, 13, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 38, 43, 45, 50, 60, 70, 79
EU 2N	E187 N543	1 x 2 m, long axis E-W	53, 54, 65
EU 3	E197 N524	1 x 2 m, long axis E-W	7, 10, 15, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 33, 34, 42, 47, 51
EU 4	E191.2 N530.5	1 x 2 m, long axis N-S	28, 31, 35, 39, 40, 44
EU 5	E184.25 N537.5	1 x 2 m, long axis E-W	36, 37, 41, 46, 52
EU 6	E194 N524.5	1 x 2 m, long axis E-W	56, 59, 64, 67, 68, 76
EU 7	E172 N567	1 x 2 m, long axis N-S	55, 58, 61, 77, 80, 81, 88, 89
EU 8	E185 N553.5	1 x 1 m	66, 73, 75, 78, 87, 90, 91, 93, 96
EU 9	E196.5 N537	1 x 1 m	82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 92, 94, 95, 97

*all eastings begin with 269; all northings with 856



Figure 15. Residential buildings on School St., showing how the buildings were cut into the hillside (Baker and Keith 2013: 8).

to determine how fast radar waves moved through the soils on Burial Hill by inserting a probe in the unit side wall at different depths. Thus, these units were excavated well into the subsoil to measure the properties at multiple depths. The data gathered from these tests was used to help calibrate the depth estimates for the GPR slices. All three test pits shared a similar profile of topsoil (10 to 20 cm thick), a zone of mottled sandy silt that contained a few artifacts (20 to 40 cm thick), and sandy

subsoil. The STPs were excavated to between 130 and 150 cm bs and contained no significant artifact deposits or features.

UNITS WITHIN THE FOOTPRINTS OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS

Two units (EU2 and EU3) were placed to cross linear reflectors in the GPR data which we suspected were building foundations, based on their correspondence with building outlines on the

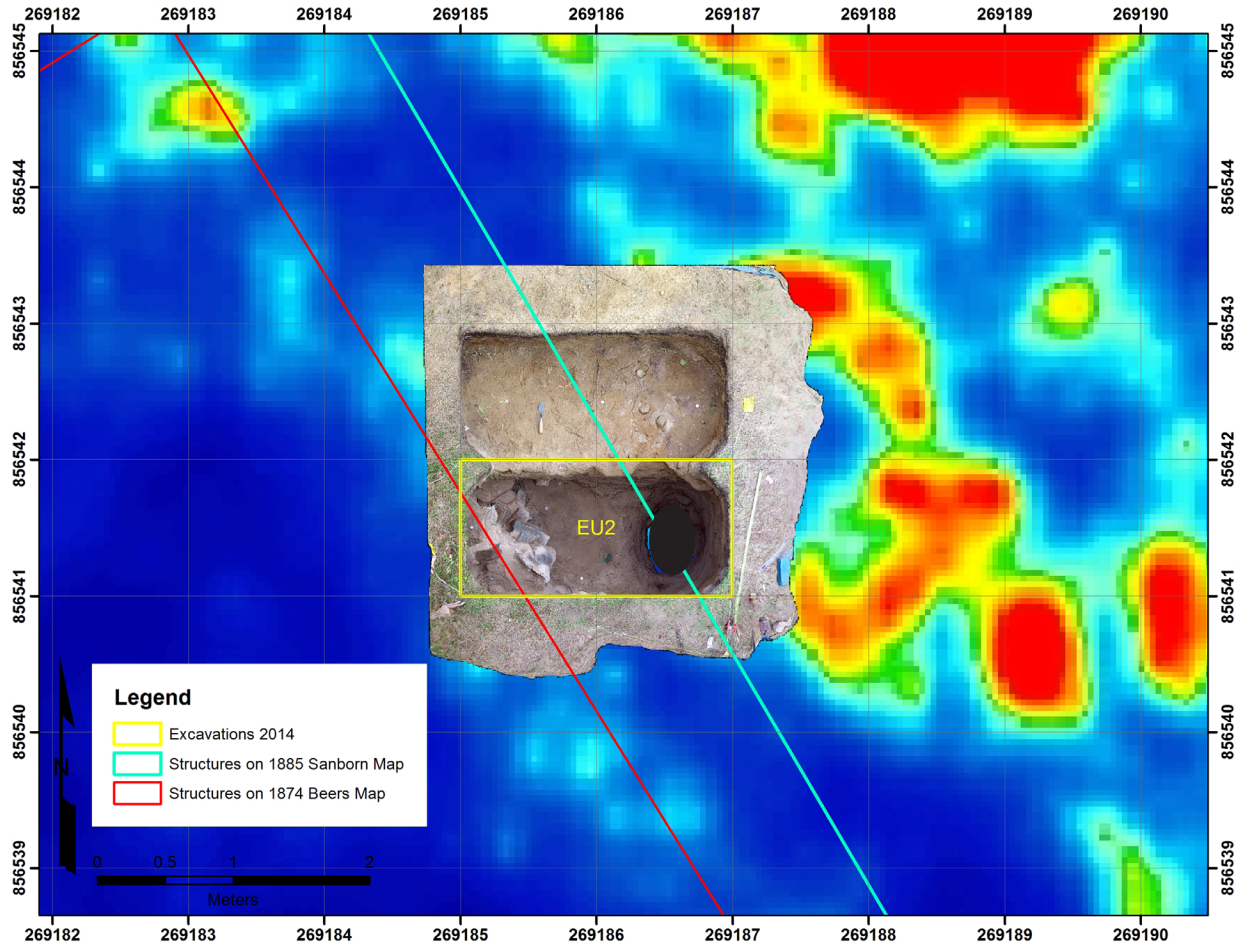


Figure 16. GPR Slice at 75 cm bs, with the back walls of the georeferenced buildings, and a corrected, composite aerial view of EU2. The GPR slice shows a weak linear reflector that corresponds to the wall discovered in EU2. In this case, the wall is in the location predicted by the georeference of the Beers map.

historic maps. In both units, the remains of building walls were encountered. EU1 was located in what would have been the interior of another historic structure. The excavations indicate that the buildings were cut into the hillside so that they would have been entered from School Street at or near the current street level, with the west (rear) walls cut deeply into Burial Hill as seen in a historic photograph of a residential building further north on School St. (Fig. 15). This means that within the building footprints, no cultural deposits that predate the buildings are preserved, since the buildings cut far into the existing ground surface, into the C-horizon subsoils, when they were constructed. The two buildings had very dif-

ferent construction methods and filling sequences, discussed below. EU9 was closely related to EU2, and they are discussed together. EU1 and EU8 similarly fall within the footprint of the same historic building are also linked stratigraphically.

EU2

EU2 (1 m x 2 m) was placed in an attempt to investigate a linear reflector in the GPR data that corresponded with the projected location of the rear wall a historic building (Fig. 16) This interpretation was based on the presence of historic buildings in this location on both the 1874 Beers map and the 1885 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of downtown Plymouth. Additionally, this unit



Figure 17. Building foundation in EU2.

represented an opportunity to investigate not only the 19th-century landscape, but to explore what could possibly remain of the 17th century in this area of Burial Hill. Though it was suspected that the foundations of these buildings were likely cut deeply into the natural stratigraphy of the Hill, thus destroying any pre-dating deposits, the possibility remained that there remained some intact 17th-century deposits beneath, behind, or between these later buildings. Based on our georeference of the historic maps, EU2 was located at the back (western) edge of a 19th-century stable building. There was no evidence of any burials in the vicinity of EU2.

EU2 did, indeed, encounter a substantial building foundation (Fig. 17). The substantially-sloped unit contained 35cm of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy silt topsoil and a total of 55 cm of yellow (10YR 7/6) and brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) coarse sand fill (Fig. 18). The latter fill stratum also contained a significant amount of large round and angular stones, which could possibly have comprised portions of the building foundation and were re-deposited when the building was demolished (Fig. 19). Though artifact concentrations in these topsoil and fill layers were relatively low, there was a collection of tin cans and the iron frame for a carpet bag encountered within this stratum, all at the same depth (Fig. 20). These could possibly have been deposited during a time when the building had been demolished down to the foundation, and the interior of the building filled, but before the Hill had been re-graded to its modern-day slope. During this time, a thin layer (5-10cm) of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clayey silt accumulated, capping the building's foundation and representing the ground surface for an unknown period of time. At a depth of 105 cm below the surface, a mortared course of large, angular stones appeared in the southwestern corner of the unit. The foundation was located at the west end of the unit, meaning that most of the unit was located inside the former structure. At this time, an additional unit (EU2N, also 1m x 2m, expanding total excavation area to 2m x 2m) was placed directly north and adjacent to EU2 in order to allow safe excavation to a depth of greater than 125 cm. Deposits from EU2N were screened separately at a 25% sample. EU2N was only excavated into the fill layers; excavation stopped before it reached the dark grayish brown clayey silt encountered in EU2.

Several courses of the building foundation remained, and projecting from these at the base was another course of mortared stones that extended into the building and supported the floor joists. Two parallel lines of decayed wood and a number of nails with bits of wood attached indicated the location of the floor joists. Below the floor level was a silty deposit – only exposed in a small test pit for safety reasons – that contained a late 18th or early 19th century TD pipe bowl and

Table 3. Summary of artifact types from each excavation unit by count. Small Finds include buttons, buckles, beads, coins, slate pencils, pen nibs, and other items. The Native lithic column includes flakes, tools, and quartz shatter (see Table 9 and 10); the Other lithic column includes fragments of slate and of gravestones.

EU	Ceramics	Vessel glass	Window glass	Nails	Other metal	Pipes	Small finds	Bone & shell	
EU1	332	181	160	557	199	16	3	328	
EU2	109	232	89	327	385	3	4	233	
EU3	127	121	64	505	271	0	1	29	
EU4	77	37	31	413	51	4	4	76	
EU5	71	63	17	550	140	1	3	3	
EU6	38	37	29	47	47	1	1	4	
EU7	52	65	178	573	75	11	71	317	
EU8	198	115	703	342	122	6	5	85	
EU9	240	114	86	232	160	6	2	35	
Total	1244	965	1357	3546	1450	48	94	1110	
Percent	10.4%	8.0%	11.3%	29.5%	12.1%	0.4%	0.8%	9.2%	

Table 4. Ceramic types represented in each excavation unit.

Ware Type	EU1		EU2		EU3		EU4		EU5	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Redware	101	30.4%	47	43.1%	43	33.6%	50	64.9%	14	19.7%
Buckley Ware	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Staffordshire Slipware	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Rockingham Ware	8	2.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Porcelain	21	6.3%	3	2.8%	5	3.9%	3	3.9%	18	25.4%
White Salt-glazed Stoneware	6	1.8%	0	0.0%	3	2.3%	4	5.2%	1	1.4%
Other Stoneware	3	0.9%	2	1.8%	1	0.8%	2	2.6%	1	1.4%
Creamware	47	14.2%	4	3.7%	28	21.9%	1	1.3%	12	16.9%
Pearlware	37	11.1%	16	14.7%	20	15.6%	10	13.0%	14	19.7%
Whiteware	60	18.1%	28	25.7%	20	15.6%	2	2.6%	9	12.7%
Ironstone	2	0.6%	0	0.0%	1	0.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Tin-glazed Earthenware	6	1.8%	0	0.0%	1	0.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Yellow Ware	8	2.4%	5	4.6%	1	0.8%	1	1.3%	1	1.4%
Whieldon Ware	0	0.0%	2	1.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lusterware	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unidentified	31	9.3%	2	1.8%	5	3.9%	4	5.2%	1	1.4%
Total	332	100.0%	109	100.0%	128	100.0%	77	100.0%	71	100.0%

	Architectural material	Fuel & furnace products	Other lithics	Native lithics	Other	Total	% Total finds
	103	103	66	11	3	2062	17.2%
	173	315	21	20	60	1971	16.4%
	93	319	9	1	14	1554	12.9%
	7	4	4	6	0	714	5.9%
	22	9	27	25	3	934	7.8%
	23	44	3	10	3	287	2.4%
	44	38	6	2	16	1448	12.1%
	150	96	17	22	2	1863	15.5%
	42	62	11	175	14	1179	9.8%
	657	990	164	272	115	12012	100.0%
	5.5%	8.2%	1.4%	2.3%	1.0%	100.0%	

	EU6		EU7		EU8		EU9		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
	12	31.6%	5	9.6%	37	18.7%	61	25.4%	370	29.7%
	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	2	0.2%
	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	1	0.4%	10	0.8%
	1	2.6%	1	1.9%	6	3.0%	2	0.8%	60	4.8%
	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	9	4.5%	5	2.1%	28	2.2%
	0	0.0%	1	1.9%	10	5.1%	1	0.4%	21	1.7%
	6	15.8%	8	15.4%	19	9.6%	72	30.0%	197	15.8%
	14	36.8%	3	5.8%	18	9.1%	35	14.6%	167	13.4%
	1	2.6%	24	46.2%	70	35.4%	36	15.0%	250	20.1%
	0	0.0%	2	3.8%	5	2.5%	1	0.4%	11	0.9%
	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	0.6%
	1	2.6%	1	1.9%	7	3.5%	10	4.2%	35	2.8%
	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	2.5%	1	0.4%	8	0.6%
	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
	3	7.9%	7	13.5%	9	4.5%	15	6.3%	77	6.2%
	38	100.0%	52	100.0%	198	100.0%	240	100.0%	1245	100.0%

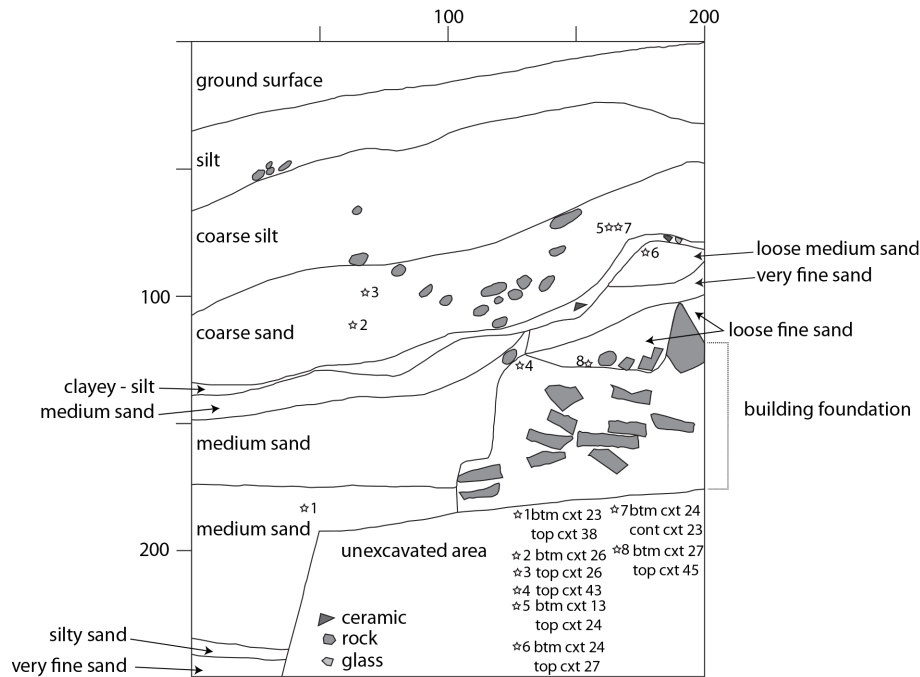


Figure 18. South profile wall of EU2.



Figure 19. Displaced stones in the fill of EU2.

sion below for building history.) The rest of the deposits in the unit, covering the floor and foundation, consisted of fill that was deposited to bring the area up to meet the grade of the rest of the hill after the building was demolished.

The excavations indicate that the buildings were cut into the hillside so that they would have been entered from School Street at or near the current street level, with the west (rear) walls cut deeply into Burial Hill (see Fig. 15). This means that within the building footprints, no cultural deposits that predate the buildings are preserved, since the buildings cut far into the existing ground surface, into the C-horizon subsoils, when they were constructed. The elevation of the stones supporting the floor was approximately 21.97 meters above sea level (masl), located at 220 cm below the ground surface in this unit. For the most part, these deposits had a low artifact density, with the exception of the thin silty lens atop the foundation.

EU2 ARTIFACTS

A total of 2008 artifacts were recovered from EU2. Of those artifacts, the largest single classes of artifacts are 'other metal' (19% of unit's total

a dog skeleton (Fig. 21, see also Faunal Analysis below). This deposit likely predates the building or corresponds with its period of use. (See Discus-



Figure 20. Carpet bag frame and tin can in situ in EU2.



Figure 21. Pipe bowls recovered in 2014. Left: Decorated pipe bowl from EU6; right: TD pipe bowl from EU2.



Figure 22. Representative ceramic fragments from EU2.



Figure 23. Bottle base from EU2 with an embossed 1867 patent date.

artifacts) and nails (16%) (Table 3). EU2 was also the excavation unit from which the largest number of vessel glass fragments (232 – 24% of all vessel glass recovered on Burial Hill), architectural material (26%), and fuel and furnace products (32%) were recovered. Redware accounted for 43% of EU2’s ceramics, while whiteware (26%) and pearlware (15%) comprise most of the remainder of EU2’s ceramics assemblage (Table 4). A Wedgwood & Co. maker’s mark on one ironstone fragment (Fig. 22) recovered from fill directly atop the foundation (but beneath the silty lens) was patented in 1850 (Spencer-Wood 1987:310).

An aquamarine bottle fragment embossed with an 1867 patent date (Fig. 23) was recovered from interior building fill. This layer likely relates to the demolition of the building and subsequent initial infilling of the exposed foundation.

A carpet bag frame and collection of tin cans recovered during excavations also bears mentioning here (Fig. 24). All of these artifacts were recovered from context 27, a layer interpreted as the last fill episode atop the foundation before the



Figure 24. Carpet bag frame, with detail of the copper alloy clips.

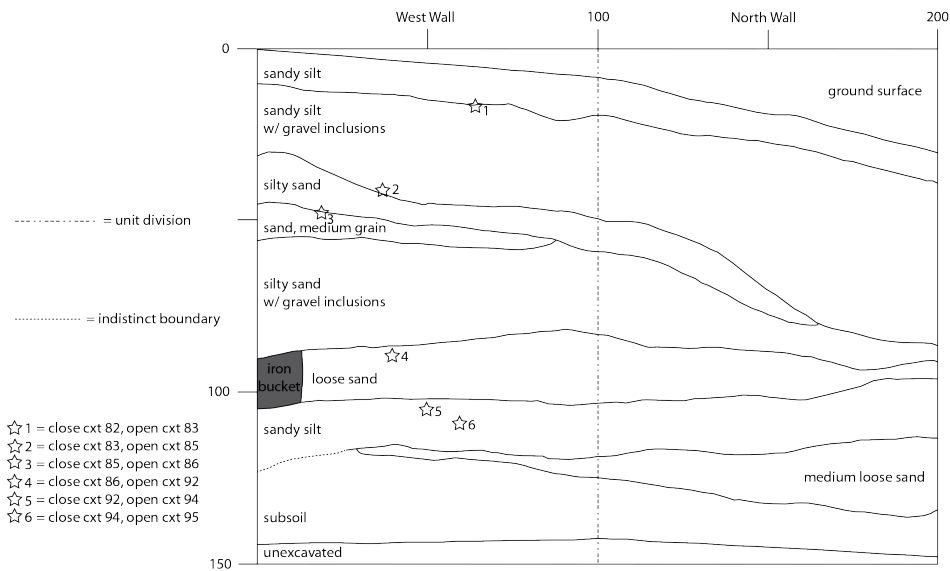


Figure 25. EU9's west and north profiles.

accumulation of the silty “surface” lens. These artifacts thus represent an important tool for dating the sequence of demolition and filling for this building. The carpet bag frame, which measures 30 cm by 20 cm – with a thickness of 2 cm – has two copper alloy clips, which attached the fabric or leather bag to the iron frame. These clips also retain remnants of the material which would have constituted the body of the carpet bag. Further testing will determine whether this material is carpet, canvas, leather, or some other material. Carpet bags were popular throughout the 19th century as

luggage companions or as the 19th century equivalent of the modern daily suitcase. These bags were used by men and women alike to transport personal belongings, and were frequently crafted by the user of the bag. A detailed set of instructions was published on how to make a sturdy carpet bag in a *Scientific American* supplement in the late 19th century (Humphrey 1886).

The cans recovered from EU2 all exhibit hole-in-cap closures, characteristic of cans from 1820-1910. Some of the cans have hand-soldered seams, while others have machine-soldered seams.



Figure 26. Flakes and stone tools from EU9. These were found in fill layers that also contained 19th-century ceramics. See also Tables 9 and 10 and Figure 50.

Table 5. Ceramic TPQs for EU9.

Context	TPQ	Basis for TPQ
82	1962	Pull tab
83	1830	Yellow ware
84	1820	Transfer-printed whiteware (Black)
85	1845	Rockingham
86	N/A	No diagnostic artifacts
92	1762	Creamware
94	1715	White salt-glazed stoneware
95	1762	Creamware
97	N/A	No diagnostic artifacts

Having these two types of cans in the same context suggests that these were likely deposited during a time period when both manufacture methods were still common. Companies began producing cans with machine-soldered seams around 1883, and so our context immediately atop the building foundation likely dates to a time shortly after that date (California 2015).

EU9

EU9, a 1 × 1 m unit southeast of EU2, closer to School Street, did not yield any structural remains but had a similar sequence of fill deposits (Fig. 25): a silty layer with large iron objects under a light colored sand and gravel fill layer. A total of 1213 artifacts were recovered from EU9, with large numbers of nails, ceramics, and lithics (Table 3). Unlike EU2, however, EU9 exhibits a chrono-

logical progression of ceramic types, indicating deposits that accumulated over time, rather than in rapid succession (Table 5). Artifacts recovered from lower strata (Contexts 92-97) exhibit characteristics of an 18th century assemblage, unlike the largely 19th century artifacts recovered from upper strata (Contexts 82-86). These lower strata contained very small numbers of ceramic sherds (less than 6 each), making their TPQ difficult; however, the overall progression from later to earlier ceramics is a trend worth noticing.

EU9 was the only excavation unit excavated during the 2014 season that contained a substantial number of flakes and stone tools (Fig. 26). A total of seven stone tools and 94 flakes of quartz, rhyolite, and chert were recovered from contexts 82, 83, and 85 which were the uppermost three strata, ie, the most recently deposited. The tools include 4 Small Stemmed points, an unidentified point, a broken tip, and a simple scraper. All of these layers have TPQs from the 19th century (Table 5). An early 20th century photograph shows the area along School Street on Burial Hill without buildings (Fig. 6). The area is shown to be relatively flat, suggesting the buildings were razed and the area graded, prior to a massive filling episode which brought the slope of the hill to its present-day extent. Thus, these stone tools were part of the fill re-deposited from elsewhere. It was during this same filling event that large amounts of industrial slag were also deposited in the vicinity of EU3,



Figure 27. Possible bridle bosses from contexts 92 and 94 in EU9.

though no foundry is known to have existed on Burial Hill at any time. Therefore, the flakes and stone tools may have been brought in with fill soil from elsewhere in Plymouth and may not have necessarily originated from Burial Hill. These tools, and others from other units are discussed further in the last section of the text.

During the time between the grading of the Hill and when it was subsequently filled, the area along School Street remained open. This would have allowed the silty lens observed in EU2 and elsewhere on Burial Hill was allowed to accumulate. An iron bucket recovered in the west wall of EU9 was likely deposited at the same time as the carpet bag frame and tin cans recovered from EU2. The ceramic assemblage from contexts above and below this layer contrast starkly with one another, suggesting two very different deposition events. The top of context 86, which contains the bucket, is also the highest layer in EU9 which exhibits a relatively flat profile. As the old photograph of this area shows, the area was graded to a relatively flat surface before eventually being filled in to provide a more hill-like relief.

DISCUSSION OF EUS 2 AND 9

EU2 was placed in an attempt to capture the foundation wall of a 19th century structure on

Burial Hill, so some discussion of identifying this building bears mentioning here. The parcel, along with the rest of Burial Hill, was owned by the Town of Plymouth after 1627. The earliest record of this parcel being sold to a private individual is in a 1733 deed, sold by the estate of Abiel Shurtleff to Abiel's son James. In 1740, the parcel was sold along with the first structure – a barn – known to exist within the parcel bounds. Samuel Harlow and John C. Barnes purchased the parcel in 1864, with Barnes selling his interest in the parcel to Horace P. Bailey in 1869. Intervening deeds describe the land as a barn lot and mention a barn, but that does not mean that the same building stood for this whole period. In 1869, Bailey and Harlow established the aptly-named “Harlow & Bailey” store on Main Street, specializing in hot water heaters, furnaces, stoves, hardware, tools, and other goods. The function of the Harlow & Bailey barn on Burial Hill is not known; the 1885 Sanborn map identifies it as “Storage,” but it is possible that it was used at other times as a livery stable to generate additional income for the business or to house horses used for moving the store stock. Several potential bridle bosses were found in the lower levels of EU9, contexts 92 and 94 (Fig. 27), suggesting the structure was used, at least for a time, to house horses, or for the manufacturing or storage of horse hardware. (A bit was also found in EU8; these artifacts together comprise all of the horse furniture from the site.) Harlow and Bailey both sold their interest in the land in 1898, the same year the Trustees of the Stickney Fund voted to authorize purchase of the land for the purpose of demolishing the buildings and conveying the land to the Town. The Trustees made that transaction the following year, and by 1901, the stable had been demolished.

EU3

Excavation Unit 3 was placed in order to explore a long, linear geophysical anomaly that corresponded to the rear wall of a building on the 1874 Beers map (Fig. 28). The same building is no longer depicted on the Sanborn Fire Insurance map from 1885. This coincides with the 1884 sale of the property by Z. F. Leach; the property contained an “old stable” when Leach sold it which the town

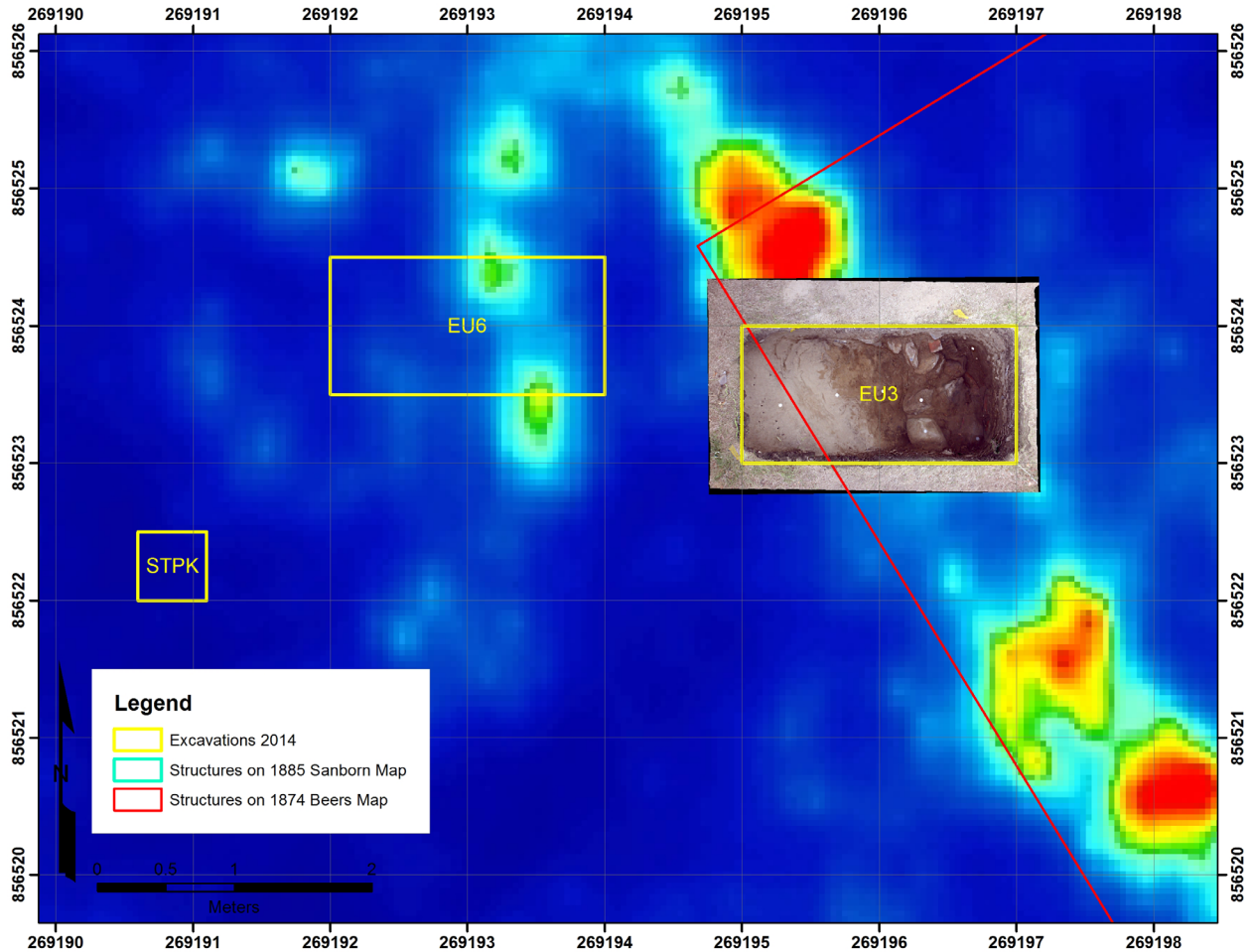
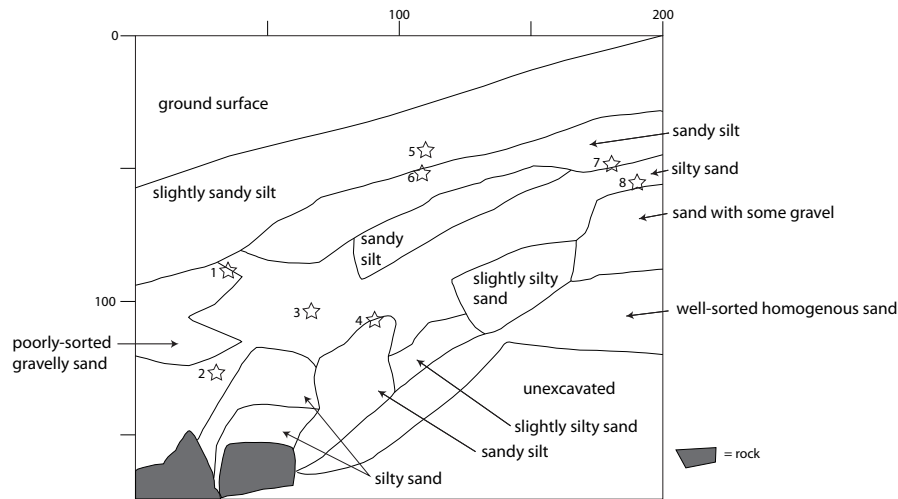


Figure 28. GPR Slice at 75 cm bs, with the back wall of the georeferenced building, and a corrected, composite aerial view of EU3. The GPR slice shows a strong, though discontinuous, linear reflector that corresponds to the wall discovered in EU3.

presumably demolished shortly after the sale. EU3 was 2m x 1m, running East-West, and on a steep grade; it reached 172cm bd. Subsoil was not reached in the eastern half of the unit due to large boulders and safety concerns (Fig. 29).

The most notable aspect of EU3 is that it came down on top of a large layer of unmortared stones, both displaced and in situ. Stratigraphically, the unit can be split into two parts. The topmost layer (contexts 7, 10, 15, 18, 29, and 33) would have been fill added to the site during the grading of burial hill to its current ground surface. Overall, these layers were only disturbed by a few planting features (contexts 19 and possibly 20). On the western end of the unit, this landscaping layer comes down on subsoil (context 42). However,

on the eastern end, it terminated on the aforementioned stones (contexts 30, 33, 34, and 47), beginning at 100 cm below the ground surface. The stones have been interpreted as the remains of the wall or foundation for the stables that once stood there in 1874. When it was built, the builders' trench had been cut into the fine sand subsoil, which was very soft and loose. Our excavations reached subsoil outside (to the west) of the foundation. Because of the depth, the instability of the sandy subsoil, and the way that foundation stones had been pushed into the interior, we were not able to reach the bottom of the cultural deposits on the small amount of the interior of the building that was present in the unit. Therefore, we do not know the depth of the building floor or how many



- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 ☆ = end of cxt 18, start of cxt 29 and 30 | 5 ☆ = end of cxt 7, beginning of cxt 10 |
| 2 ☆ = end of cxt 30, start of cxt 34 | 6 ☆ = end of cxt 10, beginning of cxt 18 |
| 3 ☆ = end of cxt 29 and 30, start of cxt 33 and 34 | 7 ☆ = end of cxt 20, start of cxt 18 |
| 4 ☆ = end of cxt 33 | 8 ☆ = end of cxt 18, start of cxt 29 |

Figure 29. South profile drawing of EU3.



Figure 30. Example of the slag from EU3.

marily of nails, architectural material, and industrial slag. The small glass and ceramic collections do not provide much information for determining a TPQ due to the paucity of distinctive pieces. This can be noted in the Table 6 where curved aqua glass makes up a large portion of the contributing dates.

Both compared to the rest of the unit and the entire site's assemblage, a notably large amount of slag from an iron bloomery or foundry was recovered from EU3's fill layers (Fig. 30). It seems likely that this came as cheap and easy fill material from an industrial site along Town Brook, but it does not explain why we do not see as much in the rest of the site. One possible answer lies in the method by which the town acquired the property. Many lots were first acquired by the Stickney Fund, beautified, and given to the town. Instead, this piece of property was passed on to the town by Leach, and the Town may have had a different demolition and fill strategy than the Fund.

ANALYSIS OF A GRAVESTONE FRAGMENT, BY
ALEXANDRA CROWDER

courses of foundation are preserved intact.

The artifacts recovered this unit consist pri-

A fragment of a carved slate gravestone was



Figure 31. Photograph and rubbing of the gravestone fragment from EU3.

Table 6. TPQs values for EU3.

Context	TPQ	Ware
7	Early 20th c.	7-Up Glass
10	1820	Whiteware
15	1885	Wire Nail
18	1795	Pearlware (Polychrome)
19	Early 19th c.	Aqua Glass
20	1715	White Salt Glazed Stoneware
29	1905	Bottle Base w/ Owens Scar
30	Early 19th c.	Aqua Glass
33	Early 19th c.	Aqua Glass
34	Early 19th c.	Aqua Glass
42	X	subsoil
47	Early 19th c.	Aqua Glass
51	X	backdirt
99	X	cleanup

also recovered from the fill layers of EU3. (Possible gravestone fragments from other units are discussed at the end of the text.) The fragment was found in context 33, located approximately 77-120 centimeters below ground surface and on a steeply sloped section of Burial Hill. Context 33 was interpreted as a fill layer of silty sand, and contained historic ceramics, architectural material, and industrial slag. The fragment appears to be gray slate with a green-tinge, and has several hand-carved designs on it (Fig. 31). It is approximately 5 cm in length and 2.5 cm in width. The height is fairly consistent throughout the piece and

the edges are worn smooth, suggesting that if it spalled off of the original gravestone, it was originally much larger. There were no obvious carved or manually smoothed surfaces besides the face of the fragment. The carvings on the stone consist of at least two swirls, two parallel lines forming some sort of border, and an unknown carved decoration. The swirls and parallel lines look to be a similar method of carving, with comparable width and depths. The unknown decoration on the fragment utilized a different carving method, and surface rubbings suggest that some of the design may have been chipped or spalled off. Based on the curved nature of the parallel lines, it is likely that the fragment is from the top, arched portion of a gravestone.

New England is well known for its gravestone designs. Well-documented and widely studied, gravestones in the region are recognized for their changing iconography over time. Studies by scholars have identified three main images present on gravestones: the death's head, cherub, and willow and urn (Fig. 32). The occurrence of these images appear to follow seriation patterns over time, which scholars have linked to changes in religion and attitudes about death (Baughner and Veit 2014: 7-8, Deetz 1996: 93-95). The three designs were used in New England primarily between 1680-1820, coming into popularity and then becoming less common in succession. While there is noted



Figure 32. Drawings of the death's head, cherub, and willow & urn gravestone iconography. (Image from NMSC Archaeology Lab).



Figure 33. Photographs of a Medusa style carved gravestone similar to the recovered fragment. The headstone belongs to Benjamin Cortiss of Halifax, and is dated 1756. (Image from the American Antiquarian Society, Farber Gravestone Collection.)

variation between different carvers and local aesthetics, the three images were the main source of gravestone iconography (Deetz 1996: 95-96).

Of the 2,269 gravestones on Burial Hill, approximately 1,400 are slate, sandstone, or schist. These stones were the primary materials used for headstones until 1820, when granite and marble became more popular. The slate headstones are especially well documented, and over 950 of them were most likely carved locally. Many can be attributed to a specific carver (Berg and Friedberg 2012: 5, 17). Studies have shown that most New England gravestone carvers worked within small geographic areas and had distinctive styles

(Deetz 1996: 91). Plymouth gravestones are well known for a complex stylistic evolution due to the area's isolation as well as unique derivations of the death's head motif (Deetz 1996: 108). This evolution is clearly visible in the stones present at Burial Hill and makes associating certain gravestones with specific carvers possible.

Examining different gravestone iconography and carving styles present in Burial Hill and the general region indicates that the gravestone fragment may have been part of a "Medusa"-style carving (Fig. 33). A derivation of the death's head motif, the Medusa motif is known for a face with wild, wavy or curly hair. Developed by Ebenezer Soule, the Medusa style follows its own evolution of imagery over time (Deetz 1996: 111). The gravestone fragment most likely came from an iteration that had curly hair (as opposed to wavy) and a border between the figure and the top of the headstone. According to James Deetz's sequencing of Plymouth gravestones, this version was one that Soule produced in the early to middle portion of his career (Deetz 1996: 111).

Ebenezer Soule was a well-documented carver from Plympton, MA. Grave carving was often a family business and his five sons are listed as working with him (Eriquez 2009: 36). Born in 1710, he completed most of his gravestone carvings from 1740-1772. Besides his Medusa style, Soule was known for often using local green slate (Eriquez 2009: 36). The majority of the fully developed Medusa carvings with spiral elements date from the 1750s-1760s (Deetz and Dethlefsen 1994: 35). If the recovered gravestone fragment

was a Medusa figure carved by Ebenezer Soule, it is possible to place a date range on when the original gravestone was sited in the cemetery. Examples of Soule's gravestones can be seen throughout southeast Massachusetts, primarily in the Cape Cod area. There are several examples of Soule's gravestone carving in the Medusa style in Plymouth: the headstones of Joshua Bramhall (1763) and Ruth Turner (1755) (American Antiquarian Society). Neither of these two examples exactly match the gravestone fragment, however they show the likelihood that there are more Soule carvings present in the area. The Burial Hill National Register nomination form identifies the Hannah Cooper stone (d. 1763) as a Medusa style stone from the Soule family and the Perez Tilson stone (d. 1767) as a stone carved by Ebenezer Soule Sr. (Berg and Friedberg 2012: 7) The widespread nature of Soule's work illustrates the extensive trade networks that would have made him successful as a carver and possibly allowed him to carve stones full time, instead of as they were needed.

Determining the motif on the recovered fragment helps situate it in its original context and may assist with determining whom the original stone belonged to in the future, if it is still extant. However, the stone was found a ways away from its original location and buried under several feet of sandy fill. This presents a unique opportunity for the gravestone fragment to not only provide information about the stone it came from, but also explain how it ended up where it was excavated. The sloped nature of the hill may help explain the deposition of the gravestone fragment. If it spalled off or was broken off of one of the tombstones up the hill, then it likely rolled down as the hill was being re-contoured. Its location within a fill layer suggests that it was deposited no earlier than 1884, the last year that the building uncovered in the unit was mentioned in the documentary record. If the fragment did spall off, then it may have been deposited during the winter when water in cracks of the stones would have frozen and expanded, breaking off pieces of the headstones. The alternative, that the piece was broken off instead of spalled off, may have happened during construction activities on the hill. It is also possible that the

piece broke off at an earlier date and later rolled down the hill and into a fill layer. Because later burials were added to the north and western sides of the cemetery, the unit's proximity to the center of Burial Hill (as opposed to north of it) supports that the fragment may temporally belong to a headstone up the slope from the unit.

EU1 AND EU8

Both EUs 1 (2m x 1m, 199 cm bd) and 8 (1m x 1m 159 cm bd) were excavated in a space that falls within the footprint of the A. C. Chandler building depicted on the Sanborn Fire Insurance maps. EU1 was placed to fall in a space that may have been between two earlier buildings, based on the georeferenced 1874 Beers map, but any traces of those earlier buildings seem to have been removed by the construction of the later Chandler stable building between 1882 and 1884.

The stratigraphy of EU 1 was quite different than that encountered in EUs 2 and 3. Unlike those units, EU 1 was characterized by deep, heavily mottled deposits made up of lenses of dark organic soil, lighter brown soil, and tan sand. We believe this stratigraphy was formed by a series of small-scale fill events beginning after the slope was cut for the construction of buildings depicted on the Beers map. The deepest buried surface in EU1 (Context 72, 180 cmbd) may have been the original ground surface created by the 19th century cut. Anything earlier would have been removed with the soil at the time of the cut. Above this level, were alternating layers of organic soil and sand, followed by a thick (between 110 and 150cm thick) mottled layer that represents a fill deposit. This thick mottled layer shows variation, seen in profile (Fig. 34), including a layer of rubble and scattered bricks. This thick, mottled layer probably represents the fill of the footprint on the Chandler stable after it was taken down (between 1898 and 1901).

All contexts in EU 1 exhibit a broad temporal range of material culture. The most prevalent diagnostic artifacts were whitewares with light blue transfer print (Fig. 35). These ceramics, with a production range of 1818-1867 and a mean beginning date of 1833 (<http://www.jefpat.org/diagnostic/Post-Colonial%20Ceramics/Printed%20Earth->

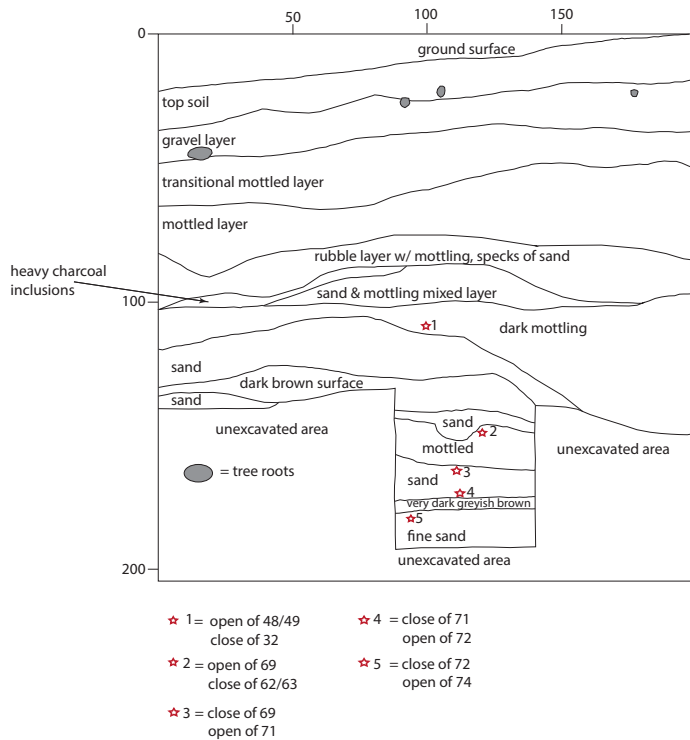


Figure 34. South profile of EU1. The rubble layer begins context 32. Contexts 3, 9, 11, 14, 16, and 22 are above 32, though not all represented on this wall



Figure 35. Light blue transfer printed whiteware from EU1, context 32.

enwares/index-PrintedEarthenwares.htm) were found in contexts 11, 14, 22, 32, 49, 69, and 71; and except for 11, 22, and 32, set their TPQ. Those contexts listed span the entire stratigraphic profile, including a 50cm test pit dug into the south end to

explore the depth of cultural material before closing the unit. While Rockingham also accounted for a number of TPQs, the overall quantity was less than the aforementioned whiteware. In addition to those wares, other types of ceramic were recovered throughout the unit dating to various points in the 18th and early 19th centuries (for example, manganese mottled, dot, diaper, basket edged white stoneware, black basalt, and polychrome painted pearlware). These earlier finds were always in conjunction with, or in contexts bracketed by, the light blue transfer printed whiteware. Despite containing none of the whiteware, context 9 did contain milk glass shards which could push the TPQ of this uppermost context to the last portion of the 19th century. The similar assemblages scattered across widely varied soils help support the idea of serial, small filling events occurring over a limited time after the middle of the 19th century.

EU 8 (Fig. 36) exhibited a very similar pattern when diagnostic artifacts were available. Unfortunately, this limits analysis above the final five

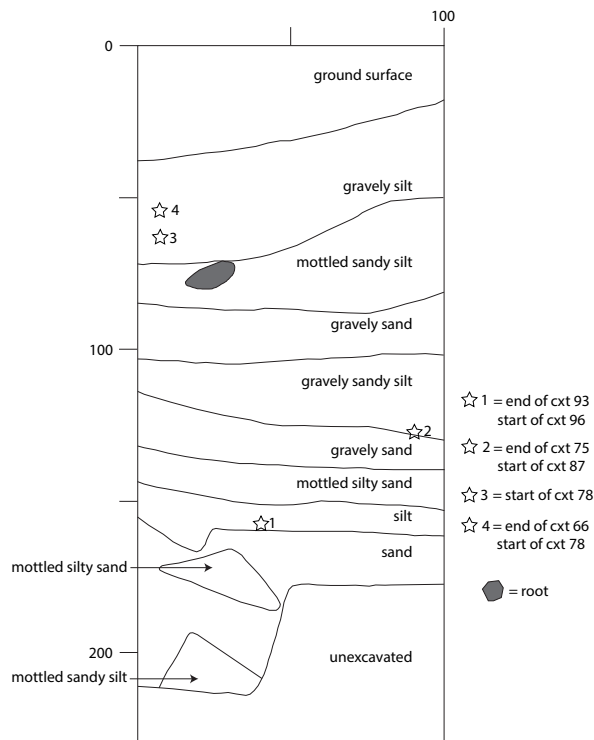


Figure 36. South profile of EU8.

contexts (87, 90, 91, 93, and 96). While context 90 had one sherd of non-distinct yellow ware, and context 91 a tiny piece of what may be creamware, no other ceramics or diagnostic materials were recovered from these lower strata. Context 66 (the topsoil) contained a sherd of ironstone and a one-cent piece marked “1874” (Fig. 37). This context also contained a piece of bright green 7-up glass which would push the date of this first context into the 20th century. Contexts 73, 75, and 78 all dated to the middle/end of the 19th century with ironstone, light blue transfer print whiteware, and yellow ware respectively. Much like the contexts in EU 1, these also contained earlier material like scratch blue and dot, diaper, basket stonewares.

BUILDING BACK LOTS

While in many urban contexts, building back lots are used heavily for trash disposal or as outdoor work areas, the three excavation units that we placed in areas that would have been behind the 19th-century buildings all suggest that activity was focused on the street and not in the back lots facing the cemetery. There was very little 19th-centu-



Figure 37. 1874 penny from EU8, context 66. Scale in cm.

ry trash accumulated behind the buildings and no evidence of deposits relating to the buildings’ uses. EUs 4, 5, and 6 were all 1 x 2 m units located in this zone between the buildings and the burials. These units were all more shallow than others on site, with subsoil beginning at 60-85, 38-52, and 45-60 cm below the surface, respectively. The ranges for each unit are because both the ground surface and the surface of the subsoil were sloping, but not uniformly, so that the distance between the surface and the top of the subsoil varied across the unit. The stratigraphy of these units generally does not reveal a lot of time depth; in units 4 and 5 there were upper deposits full of nails that probably relate to the lifespan and/or destruction of large wooden superstructures of the nearby 19th-century buildings, but no older deposits or ground surfaces beneath. This lack of layered deposits raises questions about whether this area had been either stripped or heavily eroded at some point, or whether it simply represents an area where prior cultural activity had been very limited.

EU4

EU4 was a 1 x 2 m unit located in this zone between the buildings and the burials. This unit was significantly shallower than others on site closer to School Street, with subsoil beginning at

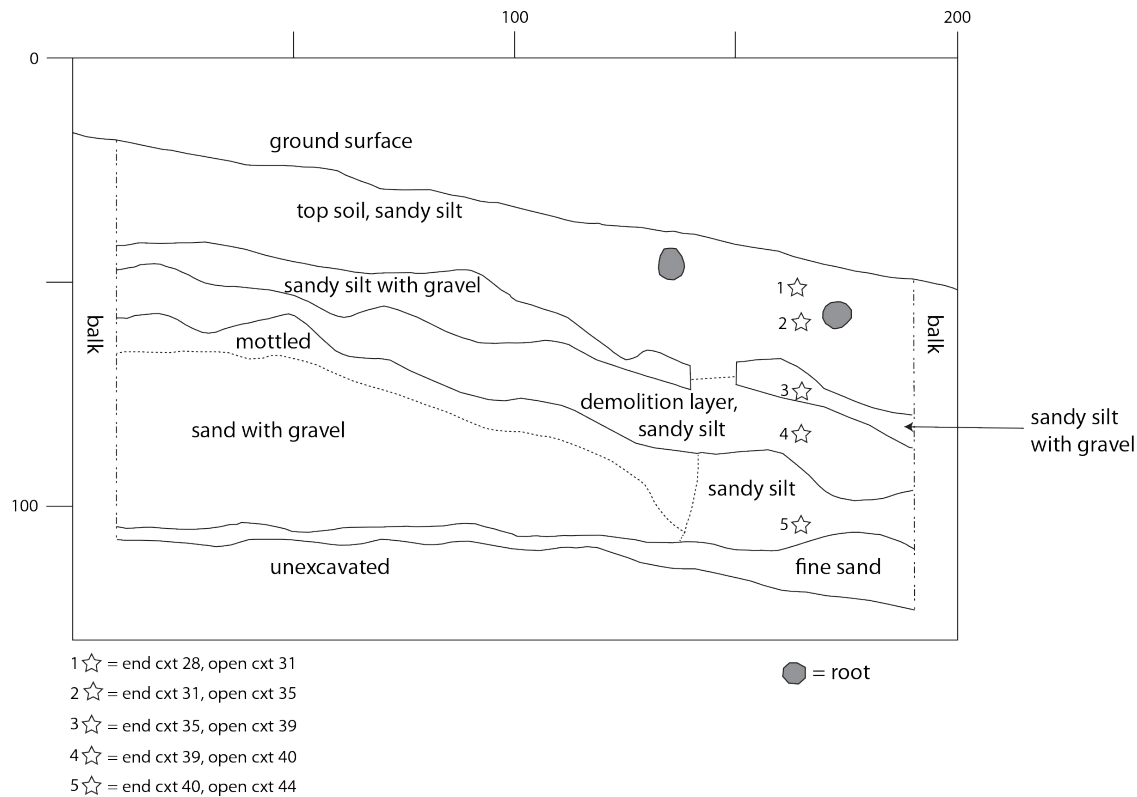


Figure 38. West profile of EU4.

60-85 cm below the surface (Fig. 38). In all, only 672 artifacts were recovered from this unit. Upper deposits in EU4 contained a large number of nails (413; 61% of total artifact assemblage), probably relating to the construction and destruction of large wooden superstructures of the nearby 19th-century buildings. No older deposits/ground surfaces were found beneath this relatively thin layer of nails.

This lack of layered deposits raises questions about whether this area had been either stripped or heavily eroded at some point, or whether it simply represents an area where prior cultural activity had been very limited. Artifacts from EU4 are uniformly 19th century. One item of interest is a copper alloy token or button back recovered from the deepest cultural layer (Fig. 39). This piece – which measures 15 mm in diameter – contains the words “BEST QUALITY” embossed on one side, with a cross-hatched pattern surrounded by circles on the opposite side. Though several other items of personal adornment were found in EU4, there is no evidence of any kind of loop attachment or any holes, making it questionable that this is a button.

EU5

EU5 was a 1x2 m unit located further north-west from EU4 and just a few meters to the southwest of EU2. This unit contained a similar stratigraphy to EU4: layers of sandy silt 40-50 cm in depth atop an uneven layer (ranging from 25-60 cm) of medium-fine sand with nails. Medium-fine sandy subsoil was encountered 60-100 cm below the surface. EU5 was also likely a back lot to School Street buildings. Also like EU4, this unit had a layer of nails (Table 3; 550 – a full 58% of the 944 artifacts recovered from EU5) and not much else. Ceramics were mainly refined earthenwares (37 sherds; 52% of ceramic assemblage), found mostly in the same context (37) as the majority of the nails recovered. Deposits in this unit are likely almost entirely 19th century in origin, with the layer of nails deposited in conjunction with the destruction of the buildings along School Street in the late 19th century. A small American Red Cross pin recovered from this unit exhibits characteristics diagnostic of Red Cross pins from the early 20th century (Fig. 40). The presence of



Figure 39. Copper alloy token from EU4. Scale in cm.



Figure 40. Red Cross pin from EU5. Scale in cm.

this artifact could indicate that the area on this part of the Hill was a surface left open before being capped with fill prior to the tercentenary celebration in 1920.

EU6

EU6 was a 1x2 m unit located just to the west of EU3. It was placed to test a geophysical anomaly that proved to be a natural lens of more gravelly soil. The stratigraphy of this unit shows a sloping ground surface atop very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy silt. Soils become gradually more brown, with increasing sand content, giving way to a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) coarse, gravelly sand subsoil, encountered anywhere from 60-90 cm below ground surface (see Fig. 14). According to historic maps, EU6 – much like EUs 4 and 5 – would have been in the back lot of 19th century buildings on Burial Hill. Artifact finds from this unit comprised the smallest number (300, 2.4% of total artifact assemblage) of any unit excavated on Burial Hill during the 2014 season, despite being in close proximity to a historic structure. TPQ dates for EU6 range from the mid-19th century to the late 18th century, though the latter date is based on a single piece of overglaze-enamelled creamware, likely in a much later 19th-century context. Unlike the other back lot units, however, EU6 did not contain a large layer of nails. The structure behind which this unit is situated was demolished a decade or so earlier than the

structures in front of EUs 4 and 5. With a distinct lack of nails in EU6, it is certainly possible that the demolition of this earlier structure took place in an entirely different manner than the later demolition process which produced the layer of nails we see in the other back lot units. It is interesting to note that EU6 – like its close neighbor EU3 – contained several possible gravestone fragments (see below). Though there is no indication that there were ever burials this far down on Burial Hill – and that these fragments were likely redeposited pieces of broken or removed headstones – these are interesting artifacts nonetheless.

THE SCHOOL UNIT

EU 7 was a 2m x 1m (150 cm bd) unit placed to investigate a large, non-linear geophysical reflector in the general location of the 1827 school on the 1874 Beers map (Fig. 41). We believe the reflector to have been the thick layer of bricks (Fig. 42) which we attribute to a building demolition episode that occurred between 1896 and 1901 (contexts 58, 61, 77). The orientation of the bricks does not indicate a collapsed wall or chimney, but possibly they were used as an infilling material. Several of the bricks were stamped with “B Hedge / Plymouth / Mass” (Fig. 43). The Hedge brick manufactory, founded in 1830 by Isaac Hedge and closed in 1880, stamped their bricks with the name of the current owner. B, or Barnabas, was the last Hedge to run the company. It can be estimated

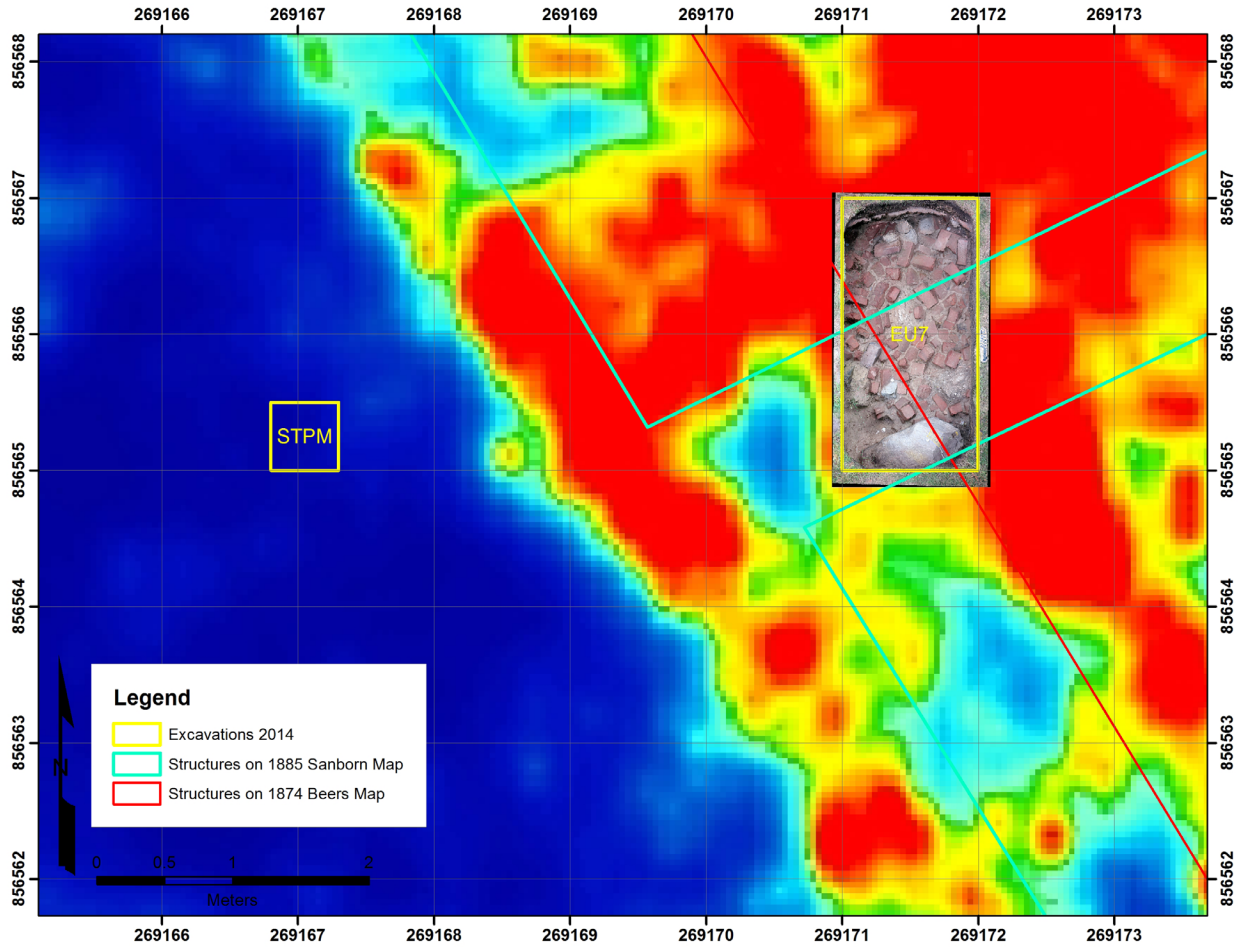


Figure 41. . GPR slice at 35 cm bs, with the walls of the georeferenced buildings, and a corrected, composite aerial view of EU7. The GPR slice shows a strong, broad reflector that may correspond to the layer of brick rubble discovered in EU. The GPR slice also shows the strong difference in the character of the deposits within and behind (west of) the historic buildings.

Table 7. Small finds from EU7

Clothing related small finds	
1	hook and eye
1	aglet
6	buttons
4	beads
8	straight pins
School related small finds	
32	slate pencil fragments
4	pencil leads
18	pen nibs
6	slate fragments

that the “B” was not being printed on the bricks until Barnabas took over the company, sometime

after 1840. Over half of the bricks showed signs of burning, suggesting they may have been part of a chimney, just not necessarily one attached to the school. Like the other units, the fill material here may have been brought in from elsewhere. The uppermost layer of bricks included clear, machine-made bottle glass suggesting a mid-20th century capping of the bricks.

Below the bricks was a very loose, silty sand deposit that contained primarily small finds, such as pencil, pen, and slate fragments (Table 7; Fig. 44) and a copper alloy item tentatively identified as part of a bow compass (Figs. 45, 46). Beneath this deposit was a layer with charcoal, fragmentary architectural materials, and a cat skeleton. This was the last cultural deposit above of subsoil.



Figure 42. Top of the brick rubble deposit in EU7, looking north.



Figure 43. B. Hedge brick from EU7.

DISCUSSION OF THE POSSIBLE COMPASS FRAGMENT

The first bow compasses got their name from the bow-shaped spring mechanism joining the two compass legs. These started appearing in drafting sets by 1650. Advancements in metal alloy production in the 18th century led to production of



Figure 44. Slate pencil fragments and pen nibs from EU7.



Figure 45. Other small finds from EU7 including the possible compass fragment, circled.

compasses in brass and sterling silver. During this early period, German manufacturers predominated, though major European cities such as London and Paris had their own accomplished instrument-making tradesmen (Hambly 1988:20-23). British manufacturers in the 18th century were the first to include pencil inserts for cedar-encased graphite rods in their bow compasses (Hambly 1988:66).

With the Industrial Revolution came the growth of mass production of these kinds of instruments, and in 1850, German manufacturers introduced a new alloy: German or 'nickel' silver. Also commonly called electrum due to its similarity in appearance to the Roman metal of the same

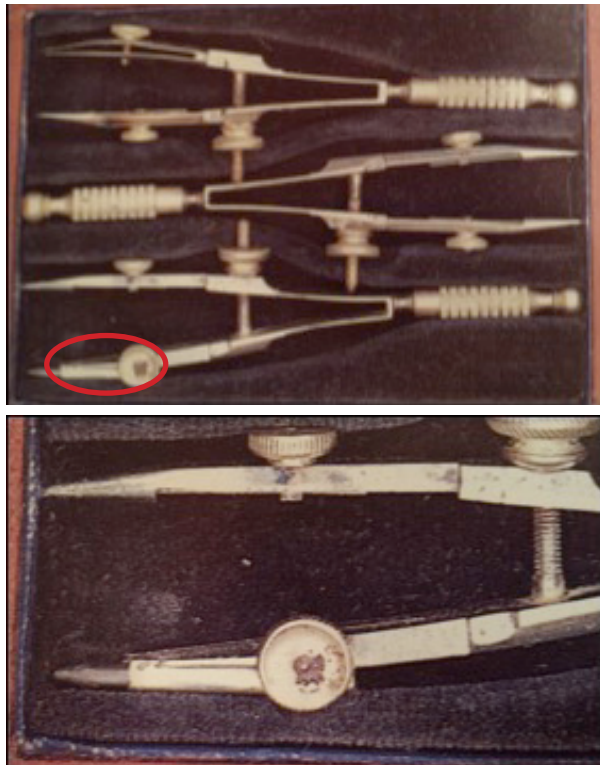


Figure 46. Set of Stanley electrom spring bow compasses, late 19th century (top); detail showing compass pencil holder, the same piece found in EU7 (bottom). Photos from Hambly 1988.

name, this alloy of zinc, copper, and nickel was non-corrosive and more durable than both brass and sterling silver. Though skilled tradesmen were still needed to assemble the various parts of compasses, most of the manufacturing by the middle of the 19th century was handled by machines. By 1888, craftsmen were producing instruments more cheaply for use by students and professional surveyors. Also around this time, European immigrants to America began setting up their own instrument-making enterprises, first in Philadelphia, and later in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco. By 1900, American consumers were no longer relying on imports from London to sustain their growing need for scientific and mathematical instruments. William Kueffel, Hermann Esser, and Theo Altender – all prominent makers of scientific instruments in the 19th and 20th centuries – saw their business grow during this time period (Hambly 1988:28-30). A 1912 Sears and Roebuck catalog lists a drawing compass for sale:

Compass and Divider. Reliable in its work, useful for school children, artists, draftsmen, etc. Nickel plated, regulated by spring and screw adjustment, in boz. [sic] with nickel box containing six extra leads. Price ... (Postage extra, 4 cents) ... 16c. (Sears, Roebuck, & Co. 1912:956).

Due to the density and unique nature of these small finds from the school, these contexts were screened with a 1/8" mesh. Also among these finds were beads, pins, and small bird and rodent bones. Based on the types of artifacts, excavators hypothesized that this layer might have been an under-floor deposit, made up of objects falling between the floorboards. On the larger end of artifacts were nails and a possible glass ink bottle fragment. These "school" deposits have TPQs dating to the first half of the 19th century, consistent with the known construction date. Overall, the TPQs may be skewed to earlier dates due to a dearth of diagnostic artifacts. However, the same low count of ceramics and glass compared to small (school related) finds helps drive home the point that certain contexts (especially 77 and 80) are strongly tied to periods of school use.

COMPARATIVE COLLECTIONS FROM OTHER 19TH CENTURY SCHOOLS

As part of the research on this deposit, we surveyed the literature on other school sites in the northeast. Extensive work has been done on the Abiel Smith School, a mid-to-late 19th-century free public school for African-American children on Beacon Hill in Boston (Mead 1995; Pendery and Mead 1999; Landon 2007). These excavations have rightly focused on the School's role as an important institution in the African-American community. Though these excavations uncovered numerous slate pencils and probable writing slate fragments. Excavations at another school on Beacon Hill – the early-20th century Peter Faneuil School – focused on deposits pre-dating the schools construction, ignoring artifacts and layers relating to the school's history entirely (Clayton et al. 1993).

UMass Amherst conducted field excavations on a site associated with a number of buildings, including a late-18th century schoolhouse in Deer-

field, Massachusetts (Rotman et al. 2001). Excavations did not recover any intact features relating to the schoolhouse, though several slate pencils were recovered (Rotman et al. 2001:19). Researchers from the same University were more successful in their excavations of the schoolyard of a still-standing 1840 schoolhouse in Hadley, Massachusetts (Donta 1998). Archaeologists found 41 school-related items from 17 STPs: 30 slate fragments, 5 pieces of chalk, three slate pencil fragments, two pen nibs, and one thumb tack, accounting for 8% of the total artifact assemblage (Donta 1998:15). No mention is made of any copper-alloy artifacts that could potentially be school instruments.

Several excavations conducted by the Delaware Department of Transportation have recovered artifacts relating to public schools across the state (Catts et al. 1983; Bowers 1986; Catts et al. 1986; Walker 2009). Ranging from 1820 to 1920, artifacts recovered from the schools researched as part of these projects have included clay marbles, slate pencils and flat slate fragments, chalk, toys, an inkwell, a porcelain horse's head figurine fragment, and a doll's cup fragment.

Schools represent a unique opportunity to see how childhood was constructed materially in a setting where children were being enculturated to become productive adult members of society, yet school deposits are not generally studied through the lens of the archaeology of childhood. The items they had with them during the school day could tell archaeologists a great deal about what children valued and how they mitigated the rigorous structure of school life. Baxter, who wrote the *The Archaeology of Childhood* (2008), wrote in an earlier article: "Another way that children have been materialized in the archaeological record is through investigations of how children used social space, as seen through the patterned distributions of artifacts at archaeological sites" (Baxter 2005:169). Future work on the subject warrants archaeologists' attention, as would a comparative archaeological study of changing school systems in Massachusetts in the 19th century.

Specialized Artifact Groups

Three types of material that occur in multiple units will be discussed below: the faunal collection

from units 1, 2, and 7; possible gravestone fragments from units 1, 3, 5, and 6, and Native lithic material from all units.

ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS BY KATIE WAGNER

Katie Wagner conducted a specialized analysis of the faunal material recovered during the 2014 season on Burial Hill. A total of 753 faunal remains were recovered. Faunal material was found in eight out of nine excavation units, but was clustered in a few units. Five of the excavation units had 30 specimens or fewer, and therefore, were excluded from this analysis. A catalog of the bones from the three remaining units (EUs 1, 2, & 7) was undertaken to understand the faunal collection (Table 8). The element and taxonomic identification of each bone was determined using the reference collection at the Fiske Center at the University of Massachusetts Boston. Each bone was identified to the most specific taxonomic level possible and weighed. When bones could not be assigned to a specific taxonomic category, they were grouped into a size category (i.e. small, medium, and large mammal). Butchery marks and burnt bones were also noted. Table 1 summarizes the faunal assemblage recovered at Burial Hill, comparing the absolute and relative abundance of each taxon by Number of Individual Specimens (NIS), Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI), bone weight, and biomass. Biomass was calculated from the bone weight using allometric scaling equations from Reitz and Wing (2008).

No human bones were found in the assemblage. Most of the identified specimens appear to be from common domestic or food animals. One interesting aspect of this assemblage, however, is the presence of commensal (non-food) animals. A dog and a cat burial along with a partial rat skeleton were uncovered. It is inconclusive as to whether the articulated dog and cat were intentionally buried, or if they perhaps crawled under a building and died, as no features explicitly associated with the two animals were identified in the field. The description of the counts and weights of the bone in the individual units do not include the dog and the cat, as they were likely burials, and their relative representation in the assemblage would provide an unbalanced assessment. Due

Table 8. Summary of the 2014 faunal assemblage from EUs 1, 2, and 7. The NISP does not include the dog and cat discussed below because these relatively complete skeletons would skew the proportional data and are the result of different depositional processes.

	NISP		MNI		Weight (g)		Biomass (g)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Duck (<i>Anas</i> sp.)	10	3.64%	1	16.67%	4.9	1.0%	46.55	1.1%
Duck or Chicken (<i>Anas/Gallus</i>)	1	0.36%			0.5	0.1%	5.83	0.1%
Cow (<i>Bos taurus</i>)	17	6.18%	1	16.67%	271.4	54.1%	2042.51	49.9%
Sheep/Goat (Caprine)	10	3.64%	1	16.67%	72.4	14.4%	621.84	15.2%
Sheep/Goat/Deer (<i>Caprine/O. virginianus</i>)	4	1.45%			3.3	0.7%	38.60	0.9%
Rat (<i>Rattus</i> sp.)	10	3.64%	1	16.67%	2.1	0.4%	25.70	0.6%
Chicken (<i>Gallus gallus</i>)	1	0.36%	1	16.67%	0.8	0.2%	8.95	0.2%
Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	11	4.00%	1	16.67%	77.7	15.5%	662.67	16.2%
Bird	11	4.00%			0.3	0.1%	3.66	0.1%
Small Mammal	2	0.73%			0.5	0.1%	7.06	0.2%
Medium Mammal	194	70.55%			40.4	8.0%	367.84	9.0%
Large Mammal	4	1.45%			27.8	5.5%	262.76	6.4%
Total	275	100%	6	100%	502.1	100.0%	4093.97	100%

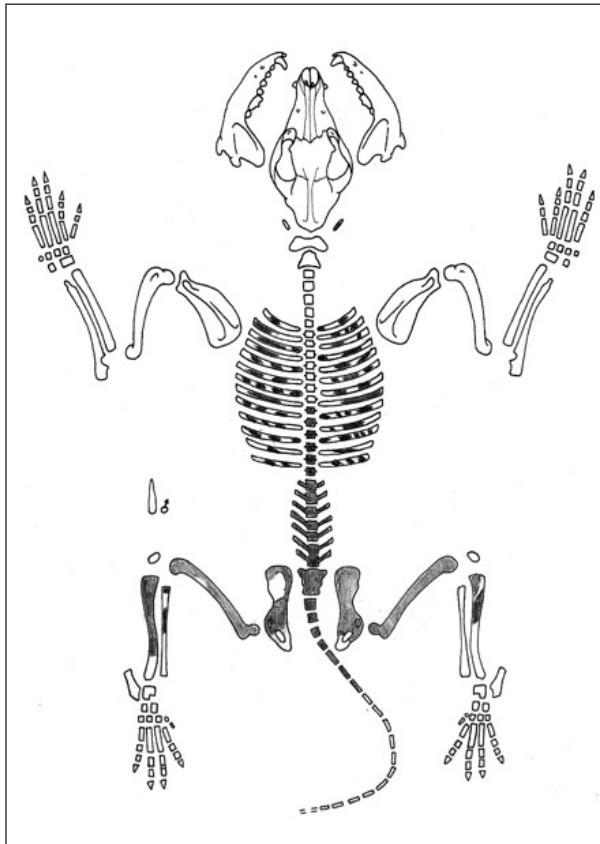


Figure 47. Diagram of skeletal elements represented in the dog burial (EU2). N=205.

to the limited size of this assemblage, it would be premature to make any definite conclusions about the diets of the people who may have occupied the site, so this analysis is instead descriptive and provides a summary of what was found in each unit.

EU1 contained a total of 120 bones. Over half of these bones come from contexts 14, 16, and 32. Species found in EU1 include cow, pig, sheep/goat, and one unidentifiable bird. Four of the bones showed signs of being burnt, but they could not be identified due to the small fragment size. In fact, at least a third of the bones were small unidentifiable mammal bone fragments weighing on average less than half a gram each. EU1 had the largest amount of biomass associated with it, likely because over half of the identifiable bones were from the cow.

EU2 contained a total of 230 bones, a majority of which belonged to a dog burial in context 70. Portions of the dog recovered include the posterior axial and appendicular skeleton (Fig. 47). Judging from the epiphyseal fusion of the bones, the dog appeared to be full grown or close to it. Thirty-two other bone fragments were recovered from that context, but due to their small fragment nature, could not be definitively ascertained as

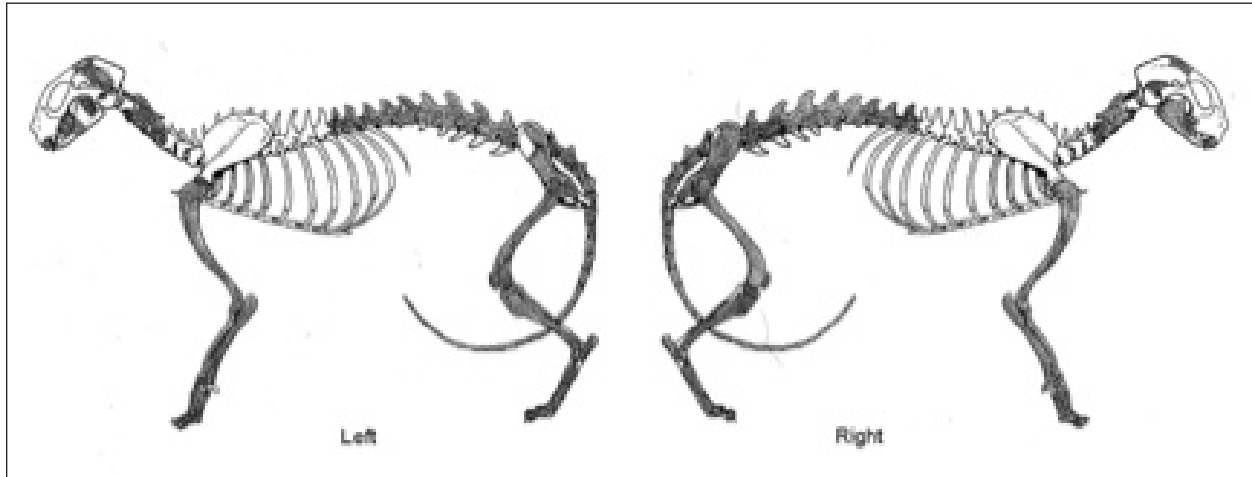


Figure 48. Diagram of skeletal elements represented in the cat burial (EU7). N=171.

to whether they also belonged to the burial. Only eight other bones were recovered from this excavation unit, but they contain the only butchery marks found on analyzed bones in this collection, including the shaft of a tibia and neck of an innominate from a cow. The only other taxon represented in this unit was a portion of pig cranium.

EU7 contained by far the greatest diversity of species from any excavation unit. This unit also contained a burial—this one of a cat (Fig. 48) from context 89 (below the school context), although a few cat bones were also found in contexts 80 (school period) and 98 (wall fall). In contrast to the dog, almost all of the cat was recovered except for the ribs, thoracic vertebrae, and portions of the skull and scapulae. Several species were also found in the context (80) that has been related to the school period, including pig, sheep/goat, rat, and duck. In contrast to the other two units, EU7 did not contain any cow. Excluding the burial, EU7 contained the greatest number of bones, but the least mass of bones. This may be due to the smaller nature of the animals found in this unit, the switch to 1/8th inch screening to catch smaller school-related artifacts, several fragments of bone that may have been from the cat skeleton but could not definitely be identified as such, or a combination of all three factors.

GRAVESTONE FRAGMENTS

In addition to the decorated gravestone fragment found in EU3 (discussed above, Fig. 31),

fragments of other possible gravestones were found in EUs 1, 5, and 6 (Fig. 49). As in EU3, these fragments were not their original position and were not associated with a burial. They are likely displaced pieces from stones that originated further up the slope. Contexts 32 and 49 on EU1 contained pieces of marble that may have come from gravestones. The pieces were finished on both sides (suggesting a gravestone rather than an architectural fragment) and had no evident carving. The two pieces in context 32 were 2.5 cm thick and of white and gray banded marble. The fragment in context 49 was white marble, 2 cm thick. There were 20 fragments of black slate in context 41 of EU5. Most of these were small, but three larger fragments have two finished sides; one piece was 3.3 cm thick and two pieces were 2 cm thick. Again, there was no carving visible on any of these pieces. Finally, in EU6, context 64 there were two fragments of grayish-green slate, very similar in color to the example in EU3. One piece had no remaining surface, while the larger piece had a possible straight line and one carved arc (Fig. 49d).

LITHIC MATERIAL

In 2014, lithic artifacts, consisting of quartz shatter (no evidence of flaking), flakes, and tools were found in EUs 1 to 9 (Tables 9 and 10). Quartz was the most common material, followed by gray rhyolite and chert. While flakes were found in all units, tools were found only in EUs 8

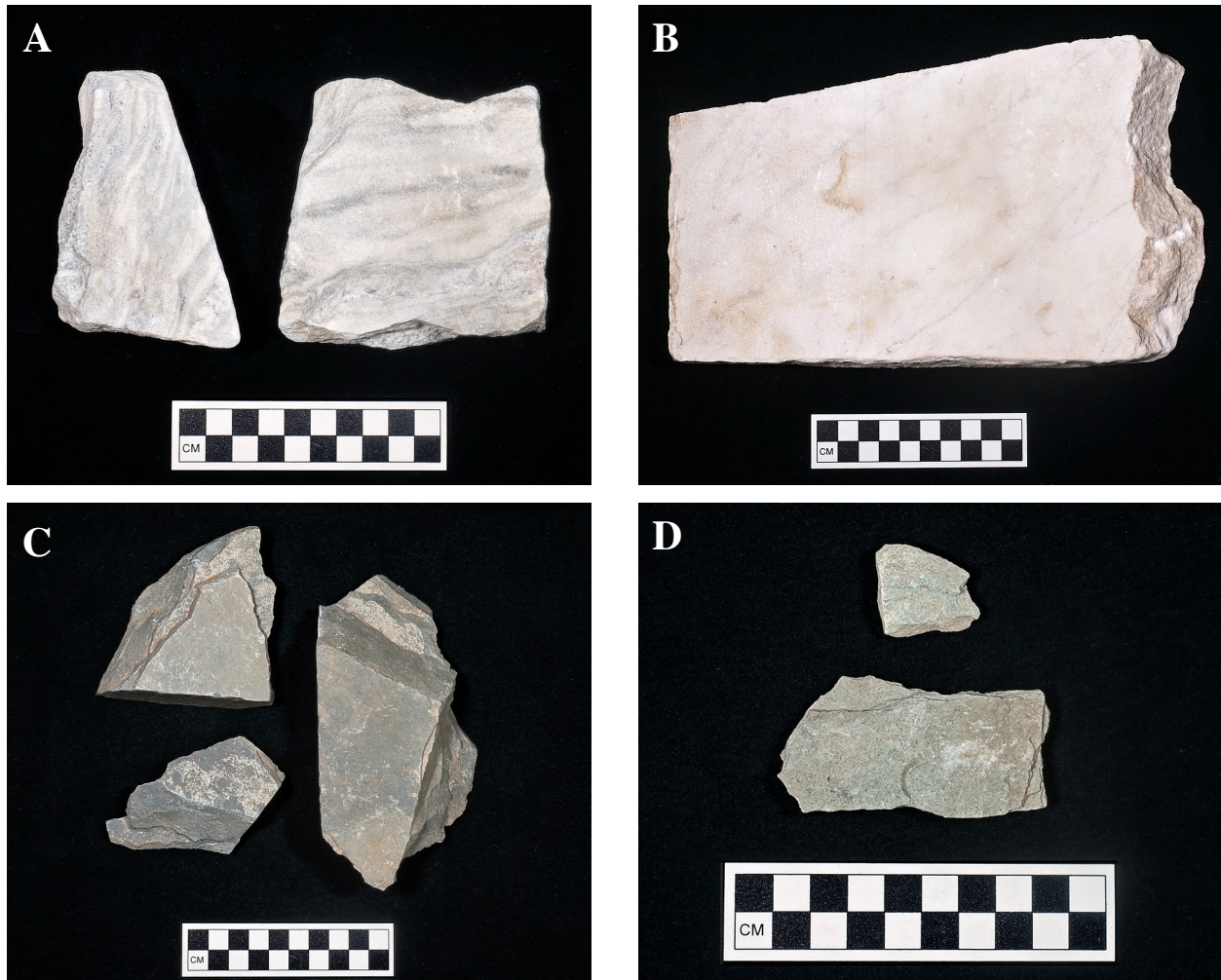


Figure 49. Possible gravestone fragments: A) from EU1, context 32; B) from EU1, context 149; C) from EU5, context 41; and D) from EU6, context 64, small carved arc visible in the center of the lower piece.

and 9. Context 66 of EU8, the topsoil, contained a quartz flake drill (Fig. 50; Fowler and Hoffman 1991: fig. 5, p. 30) and quartz and rhyolite flakes. The flake drill is not diagnostic for dating (Fowler and Hoffman 1991: 30). EU9 contains significantly more Native lithic material than any other unit (94 flakes and 7 tools). The tools consist of four quartz Small Stemmed projectile points, one broken quartz point tip, one unidentified quartz point, and a gray rhyolite utilized flake/ simple side scraper (Fig. 50). The Small Stemmed points occur during periods from the Archaic to the Early Woodland so are also not diagnostic for dating.

In all cases, the Native lithics were found in contexts that also contain later historic period

materials and do not represent intact Native sites. In EU9 for example, the Native material is concentrated in the uppermost strata that were formed after the building on that lot was removed and the area filled in the early years of the 20th century (see preceding discussion).

We do not yet have the data about the distribution of flakes from 2015, but a concentration of tools was found in the upper strata of EU10, again in fill layers. EU10 is further south along School Street than EU9, but in a very similar position, at the bottom of the hill near the street. Also in 2015, EU11, further up the slope, encountered a section of an undisturbed Native site with lithic tools, debitage, and Native ceramic fragments. The artifacts

Table 9. Native lithic artifacts from all units.

Unit	Quartz shatter	Quartz flakes	Rhyolite flakes	Chert flakes	Tools	Total per unit
EU1	5	6	0	0	0	11
EU2	14	4	1	1	0	20
EU3	0	0	0	1	0	1
EU4	4	1	1	0	0	6
EU5	13	7	2	3	0	25
EU6	6	1	3	0	0	10
EU7	0	2	0	0	0	2
EU8	9	8	4	0	1	22
EU9	74	77	14	3	7	175
Total per type	125	106	25	8	8	

Table 10. Description of lithic tools. Table by Nadia Waski.

EU	Context	Type	Material	Blade width	Blade length	Description
8	66	Flake drill	Quartz	3 cm	5.2 cm	
9	82	Small Stemmed	Quartz	1.5 cm	2.6 cm	Pronounced shoulder
9	83	Small Stemmed	Quartz	1.2 cm	2.8 cm	
9	83	Small Stemmed	Quartz	1.3 cm	2.9 cm	
9	83	Unidentified point	Quartz	1.2 cm	4.4 cm	Weak side notches; basal thinning
9	85	Broken tip	Quartz		3 cm	Thickness of tip suggests point is larger than small stemmed
9	85	Small Stemmed	Quartz	1.3 cm	2.9 cm	
9	85	Utilized flake/Simple side scraper	Rhyolite	2.7 cm	5 cm	Unifacially flaked



Figure 50. Lithic tools recovered in 2014. Top row, left to right: broken point tip (EU9, cxt 85), Small Stemmed points (EU9, cxt 85 and 82). Bottom row, left to right: utilized flake/ simple side scraper (EU9, cxt 85), flake drill (EU8, cxt 66), unidentified point (EU9, cxt 83), and 2 Small Stemmed points (EU9, cxt 83).

from EUs 10 and 11 have not been processed yet and will be discussed in the 2015 report. We mention them here because the presence of an intact Native site on the slope of Burial Hill is significant and suggests that some of the material in the fill layers of down-slope units could have been deposited by erosion. We will synthesize all of the material in the 2015 report in an attempt to answer the question of whether the lithics in the topsoil of EUs 9 and 10 eroded from a site on Burial Hill or were brought in with other fill material from a Native site elsewhere in Plymouth.

Conclusions

The 2014 excavation units tested the footprints of 4 different 19th-century building lots (the 1827 school and three barn or stable buildings), all of which were destroyed between 1882 and 1901. With the exception of the school, the buildings completely filled the 30 foot deep lots that existed along School Street. The excavations revealed that the buildings had been cut into the hill, destroying any earlier deposits that might have existed in those areas. Because of their particular construction and the area topography, there was almost no trash deposition behind the buildings, up the slope of Burial Hill. As each building was taken down, its footprint was filled, first to create a level surface, then to create a regular slope for this edge of Burial Hill. Each building appears to have been filled individually, since the deposits within each building footprint were quite different from each other. EUs 1 and 8 were filled with small loads of fill of varying compositions and colors containing small fragments of domestic remains, creating a layered, mottled stratigraphy. EUs 2 and 9, after sitting open for a brief period during which some large metal objects such as tin cans, a carpet bag frame, and a bucket were deposited, were filled with a rather clean, light colored sandy fill. EU3 was filled with a deposit that contained a large amount of industrial slag. Material to fill these substantial building footprints must have been brought in from elsewhere; the slag in EU3 is the clearest evidence of this.

Although we found flakes in the topsoil and fill layers of several units, we found no in-situ

Native artifacts or features. With the exception of the large metal pieces in EU2 and some related deposits in EU9 which seem to be primary trash deposits, most other deposits contained either primarily architectural fragments (brick, nails, window glass), or a mixture of architectural materials and redeposited sheet refuse (ceramics and glass in small fragments). One of the only in situ, non-fill deposits that we encountered was the test pit that we dug below the building floor layer of EU2 which uncovered a pipe bowl and a dog skeleton, either a burial or an animal that died below the floor. There were a number of interesting small finds such as buttons, pins, and buckles, including an early 20th-century Red Cross pin. Other notable artifacts include two fragments of gravestones. An analysis of all of the bone and tooth fragments recovered during the field season confirmed that the whole collection consisted of the remains of common animals and included no human remains.

Future Work

With the exception of a single possible piece of Border ware in EU6, we found no Euro-American artifacts that date to the 17th century, suggesting that our 2014 test area was outside the northern boundary of the 17th-century Plymouth settlement, or that because of erosion and/or grading that the whole eastern edge of Burial Hill is poorly preserved. The 2014 fieldwork also indicated that areas within the footprint of the large stable buildings do not contain earlier deposits because of the way in which the building were cut into the hill. In the 2015 field season, we hope to test the area further south along School Street, again looking for space between the 19th-century buildings and the burials where older deposits might be preserved.

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Appendix A: Artifact Catalog

Plymouth Burial Hill 2014
Artifact Summary

Unit	Context	Total Ceramics	Total Glass	Total Nails/Fasteners	Total Other Materials	Total Bone/Shell	Total Pipes
EU1	3	23	21	12	39		
EU1	9	38	57	74	164	4	4
EU1	11	11	6	9	12	2	1
EU1	14	16	13	21	23	21	2
EU1	16	35	29	34	35	55	4
EU1	22	54	57	47	64	20	
EU1	32	93	120	294	88	90	1
EU1	48	34	16	36	19	52	2
EU1	49	9	4	7	8	67	
EU1	57	10	10	8	21	9	1
EU1	62	5	5	3		2	1
EU1	69	2	1	6	2	6	
EU1	71	2		6	1		
EU1	72		2	4	4		
EU1	74				4		
EU2	5	3	1	3	57		
EU2	8	7	10	11	50	8	
EU2	12		2	1	3	3	
EU2	13		4	8	21		
EU2	23		7		7		
EU2	24			2	1		
EU2	25	4	12	1	51		
EU2	26				13		
EU2	27	28	66	119	350	4	
EU2	38	26	54	16	81	1	1
EU2	43	2	1	2			
EU2	50	11	27	11	80	1	1
EU2	53	21	13	15	34	4	
EU2	54				23		
EU2	60	4	56	41	89	4	
EU2	70		27	7	4	207	1
EU2	79	3	41	99	105	1	
EU3	7	23	16	13	28	3	
EU3	10	25	12	19	64	4	
EU3	15	28	30	31	78	1	
EU3	18	13	57	103	115		
EU3	19	9	18	39	55		
EU3	20	2	1	5	15		
EU3	29	6	11	42	90	11	
EU3	30	2	6	3	17	1	
EU3	33	7	16	172	114		
EU3	34	11	15	60	98	8	
EU3	42				2		
EU3	47	1	2	10	29	1	
EU3	51		1				
EU3	99			8	3		
EU4	28	8	10	4	7	1	1
EU4	31	28	37	50	30	50	3

Plymouth Burial Hill 2014
Artifact Summary

Unit	Context	Total Ceramics	Total Glass	Total Nails/Fasteners	Total Other Materials	Total Bone/Shell	Total Pipes
EU4	35	5	4	122	12	23	
EU4	39	7	17	206	20	2	
EU4	40	29		32	6		
EU5	36	5	10	19	30		
EU5	37	61	69	522	170	3	1
EU5	41	3		7	25		
EU5	52	2	1	2	4		
EU6	56	17	23	11	32	2	1
EU6	59	9	17	23	59	2	1
EU6	64	8	21	5	19		
EU6	67	4	1	8	5		
EU6	68		2	1	8		
EU6	76		2	1	4		
EU7	55	7	12	8	2		1
EU7	58	24	16	80	41	1	6
EU7	61	3		29	21		
EU7	77		39	265	33	3	1
EU7	80	17	166	120	128	75	3
EU7	81	1	2	27	2		
EU7	89	1	2	41	18	207	
EU7	98		6	7	3	31	
EU8	66	93	73	33	50		
EU8	73	52	58	42	122	5	2
EU8	75	28	60	111	91	45	4
EU8	78	21	18	7	16	4	
EU8	87	1	217	37	17	6	
EU8	90	1	9	45	46	2	
EU8	91	1	255	34	25	5	
EU8	93	1	126	37	32	15	
EU8	96		2	2	9	3	
EU9	82	34	50	13	20	1	
EU9	83	123	116	45	170	20	5
EU9	84	18	8	6	13	3	
EU9	85	55	20	14	88	8	1
EU9	86	1	3	4	35		
EU9	92	2	1	44	50		
EU9	94	1	1	60	34	2	
EU9	95	6	2	46	54	1	
EU9	97			2			
STPK	1	1	2	4	10		
STPK	2			2	6		
STPL	4				2		
STPM	6	1	5	11	12		

Plymouth Burial Hill 2014
Ceramic catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Ceramic Ware	Ware Type	Style Decoration	Applied Paint Print	Paint Color	Vessel Type	Vessel Portion	Comments
EU1	3	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Rim	
EU1	3	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware					Body	
EU1	3	6	Earthenware, refined	Creamware					Body	
EU1	3	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware					Foot rim	
EU1	3	2	Earthenware, refined	Creamware					Base	
EU1	3	3	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware	Shell-edge	Underglaze painted	Blue	Bowl	Rim	
EU1	3	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware	Shell-edge	Underglaze painted	Blue		Body	
EU1	3	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware				Bowl	Base	
EU1	3	2	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Transfer printed	Blue		Base	
EU1	3	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware					Body	
EU1	3	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware				Bowl	Foot rim	burned
EU1	3	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware	Molded	Underglaze painted	Blue		Base	
EU1	3	1	Porcelain	Chinese		Underglaze painted	Blue		Body	
EU1	9	23	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	9	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Hollowware	Rim	
EU1	9	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	9	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	9	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Indeterminate	Base	
EU1	9	3	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	9	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware	Molded			Flatware	Rim	
EU1	9	1	Earthenware, refined	Ironstone (White Granite)				Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	9	2	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	9	2	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	9	2	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware		Banded	Polychrome	Indeterminate	Body	Annular black + white bands
EU1	11	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Base	
EU1	11	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	11	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	11	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Underglaze painted	Blue	Indeterminate	Rim	
EU1	11	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Underglaze painted	Blue	Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	11	5	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	11	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Underglaze painted	Polychrome	Indeterminate	Body	red + black paint
EU1	14	1	Earthenware, coarse	Indeterminate earthenware				Indeterminate	Body	gray glaze on both sides
EU1	14	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware	Molded			Hollowware	Body	ridges
EU1	14	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	14	2	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed				Tile		black transfer-printed
EU1	14	1	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed				Indeterminate	Body	may have blue underglaze
EU1	14	2	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	14	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware		Underglaze painted	Blue	Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	14	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware		Underglaze painted	Blue	Indeterminate	Rim	
EU1	14	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware		Underglaze painted	Blue	Indeterminate	Body	glaze looks like it had bubbles in it
EU1	14	2	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware				Indeterminate	Body	pieces mend
EU1	14	3	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	16	6	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	16	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Hollowware	Rim	
EU1	16	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Hollowware	Rim	
EU1	16	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Undetermined	Body	reddish brown interior glaze
EU1	16	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Undetermined	Body	
EU1	16	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Undetermined	Body	
EU1	16	8	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Undetermined	Body	

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Unit	Context	Count	Ceramic Ware	Ware Type	Style Decoration	Applied Paint Print	Paint Color	Vessel Type	Vessel Portion	Comments
EU1	16	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware				Undetermined	Body	
EU1	16	1	Earthenware, refined	Rockingham				Undetermined	Body	mottled brown glaze
EU1	16	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Underglaze painted	Brown	Undetermined	Rim	
EU1	16	5	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Undecorated		Undetermined	Body	
EU1	16	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Underglaze painted	Blue	Undetermined	Body	floral pattern
EU1	16	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware	Shell-edge (impressed)	Underglaze painted	Blue	Flatware	Rim	
EU1	16	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Undecorated		Undetermined	Base	
EU1	16	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Underglaze painted	Blue	Flatware	Base	
EU1	16	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Underglaze painted	Black	Undetermined	Body	
EU1	16	1	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain		Underglaze painted	Blue	Undetermined	Body	
EU1	16	1	Porcelain	Opaque (hotel)				Undetermined	Body	unsure of type
EU1	16	1	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed	Molded			Undetermined	Body	basket pattern
EU1	22	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Hollowware	Body	
EU1	22	4	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	22	7	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	22	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Hollowware	Body	
EU1	22	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	22	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	22	2	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed				Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	22	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Indeterminate	Base	
EU1	22	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	22	6	Earthenware, refined	Rockingham				Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	22	13	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	22	2	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Underglaze painted	Blue	Indeterminate	Rim	
EU1	22	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Underglaze painted	Blue	Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	22	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed	Blue	Flatware	Base	
EU1	22	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware factory-made slipware		Banded	Yellow	Indeterminate	Body	yellow with blue bands
EU1	22	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware factory-made slipware		Banded	Blue	Indeterminate	Body	blue with white bands
EU1	22	2	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain				Flatware	Body	
EU1	22	1	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain		Underglaze painted	Blue	Indeterminate	Base	
EU1	22	1	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain		Underglaze painted	Brown	Indeterminate	Base	brown exterior decor
EU1	22	1	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain		Overglaze painted	Blue Red	Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	22	1	Stoneware, refined	Indeterminate stoneware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	22	2	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed				Flatware	Body	
EU1	22	1	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed				Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	22	1	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed	Molded			Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	32	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Rim	
EU1	32	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Rim	
EU1	32	5	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	32	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Base	
EU1	32	9	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	32	1	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed				Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	32	14	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	32	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Indeterminate	Rim	
EU1	32	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware		Transfer printed		Hollowware	Rim	
EU1	32	3	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware		Transfer printed		Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	32	2	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware		Underglaze painted	Blue	Indeterminate	Body	burnt
EU1	32	2	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	32	6	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware				Hollowware	Body	

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Unit	Context	Count	Ceramic Ware	Ware Type	Style Decoration	Applied Paint Print	Paint Color	Vessel Type	Vessel Portion	Comments
EU1	32	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware				Hollowware	Foot rim	
EU1	32	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware				Indeterminate	Foot rim Rim	
EU1	32	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware				Indeterminate	Rim	burnt
EU1	32	2	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware	Shell-edge			Indeterminate	Rim	
EU1	32	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware	Shell-edge			Indeterminate	Rim	
EU1	32	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Underglaze painted	Black	Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	32	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware				Indeterminate	Foot rim	
EU1	32	4	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	32	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware				Indeterminate	Rim	
EU1	32	5	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Transfer printed		Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	32	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Transfer printed		Indeterminate	Rim	mends with 1 of above
EU1	32	7	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	32	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware				Indeterminate	Rim	
EU1	32	2	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed		Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	32	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed		Flatware	Body	
EU1	32	2	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware				Indeterminate	Body	organically stained
EU1	32	1	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware			Light blue	Hollowware	Body	
EU1	32	4	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain				Cup	Body	crossmend
EU1	32	2	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain		Overglaze painted		Cup	Rim	crossmend, gold band paint, paint on rim
EU1	32	1	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain				Cup	Foot rim	
EU1	32	1	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain		Underglaze painted	Blue	Cup	Rim	blue and white paint
EU1	32	1	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain				Cup	Body	rounded interior
EU1	32	2	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain	Molded	Overglaze painted	Polychrome	Cup	Body	gold and red floral pattern
EU1	32	1	Stoneware, refined	Black Basalt				Mug	Base	
EU1	32	1	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed				Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	48	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Hollowware	Rim	lipped
EU1	48	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	48	3	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	48	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	48	6	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	48	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Hollowware	Body	lipped
EU1	48	1	Earthenware, coarse	Staffordshire Slipware				Hollowware	Body	
EU1	48	3	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	48	3	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware		Transfer printed		Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	48	2	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	48	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware		Annular painted (rim)		Hollowware	Rim	black band on outer rim
EU1	48	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Underglaze painted		Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	48	4	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	48	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed		Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	48	1	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware				Cup Mug	Handle	past very vitrified
EU1	48	1	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware				Hollowware	Body	
EU1	48	1	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain		Overglaze painted		Flatware	Body	peach overglaze painted
EU1	49	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	brown red glaze with yellow stripe
EU1	49	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	49	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	49	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	49	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	49	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware				Indeterminate	Body	tiny spots of cobalt colored glaze
EU1	49	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware				Indeterminate	Body	

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Unit	Context	Count	Ceramic Ware	Ware Type	Style Decoration	Applied Paint Print	Paint Color	Vessel Type	Vessel Portion	Comments
EU1	49	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed	Blue	Flatware	Foot rim	
EU1	49	1	Stoneware, refined	Nottingham				Indeterminate	Rim	
EU1	57	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Hollowware	Base Body	
EU1	57	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Hollowware	Body	
EU1	57	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware	Molded			Indeterminate	Rim	
EU1	57	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware		Transfer printed		Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	57	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware		Underglaze painted	Blue	Indeterminate	Rim	
EU1	57	3	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	57	1	Earthenware, refined	Rockingham				Hollowware	Body	
EU1	57	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Underglaze painted	Blue	Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	62	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware		slip decorated, brushed, etc		Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	62	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	62	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Hollowware	Handle	
EU1	62	1	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	69	1	Earthenware, refined	Ironstone (White Granite)				Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	69	1	Porcelain	Late				Indeterminate	Body	
EU1	71	1	Earthenware, refined	Luster Ware				Flatware	Body	
EU1	71	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed	Blue	Flatware	Body	
EU2	5	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Hollowware	Body	
EU2	5	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Undetermined	Body	
EU2	5	1	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware				Undetermined	Body	
EU2	8	2	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Undetermined	Body	
EU2	8	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware				Flatware	Base	
EU2	8	2	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware				Undetermined	Body	
EU2	8	1	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain		Overglaze painted	Red	Undetermined	Body	
EU2	8	1	Stoneware, refined	Indeterminate stoneware				Undetermined	Body	American or Rhenish?
EU2	12									
EU2	25	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware		slip decorated, brushed, etc		Hollowware	Complete profile	
EU2	25	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU2	25	1	Earthenware, refined	Whieldon Ware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU2	25	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU2	27									
EU2	27	5	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Undetermined	Body	
EU2	27	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Undetermined	Base	
EU2	27	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Plate	Complete profile	exterior white slip
EU2	27	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware				Plate	Base	
EU2	27	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware				Plate	Rim	
EU2	27	4	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware				Undetermined	Body	
EU2	27	1	Earthenware, refined	Whieldon Ware		mottled/clouded	Green/brown	Indeterminate	Rim	
EU2	27	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed	Brown	Plate	Rim	floral motif
EU2	27	2	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware	Shell-edge (unmolded rim)	Underglaze painted		Plate	Rim	rim is smoothed w/ no incision
EU2	27	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware				Plate	Base	maker's mark: "ERIESHAPE"
EU2	27	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware				Plate	Base	Small indentation under glaze
EU2	27	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware				Undetermined	Base	
EU2	27	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware	Shell-edge (impressed)			Undetermined	Rim	
EU2	27	2	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware				Undetermined	Rim	
EU2	27	5	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware				Undetermined	Body	
EU2	38	5	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Hollowware	Rim	
EU2	38	16	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Hollowware	Body	

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Unit	Context	Count	Ceramic Ware	Ware Type	Style Decoration	Applied Paint Print	Paint Color	Vessel Type	Vessel Portion	Comments
EU2	38	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Undetermined	Base	"IN PO" on bottom
EU2	38	2	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware				Flatware	Body	
EU2	38	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Overglaze painted		Undetermined	Body	
EU2	38	1	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain		Overglaze painted		Hollowware	Body	pink colored
EU2	43	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Hollowware	Rim	flower pot
EU2	50	1	Earthenware, coarse	Indeterminate earthenware	Molded			Hollowware	Rim	molded stars
EU2	50	5	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Hollowware	Body	
EU2	50	2	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU2	50	2	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware				Hollowware	Body	painted brow. mendable
EU2	50	1	Stoneware, coarse	American gray				Hollowware	Rim	
EU2	53	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	glaze on one side
EU2	53	1	Earthenware, refined					Indeterminate	Body	
EU2	53	2	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware				Indeterminate	Rim	possibly mendable
EU2	53	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware	Molded		Blue	Flatware	Rim	
EU2	53	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Underglaze painted	Blue	Indeterminate	Rim	
EU2	53	4	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU2	53	2	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware			Blue	Indeterminate	Base	blue and plain
EU2	53	4	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware				Indeterminate		
EU2	53	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware factory-made slipware		Banded	Yellow	Indeterminate	Body	yellow bands
EU2	53	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware factory-made slipware		Banded	Green	Indeterminate	Body	green paint brown band
EU2	53	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware factory-made slipware		Banded		Indeterminate	Rim	brown band
EU2	53	1	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain		Underglaze painted		Indeterminate	Body	
EU2	60	3	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Flower pot	Body	
EU2	60	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Flower pot	Rim	
EU2	79	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate		
EU2	79	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware	Incised Molded	slip decorated, brushed, etc		Flower pot	Rim	Hand made, int wheel marks and incisions, ext star and rhombus design.
EU2	79	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Indeterminate		
EU3	7	4	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Flatware	Body	
EU3	7	3	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Flatware	Body	
EU3	7	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Hollowware	Body	
EU3	7	5	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Flatware	Body	
EU3	7	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware				Flatware	Body	
EU3	7	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware				Hollowware	Base	
EU3	7	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware				Flatware	Rim	
EU3	7	4	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware				Flatware	Body	
EU3	7	2	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Underglaze painted	Blue	Flatware	Body	
EU3	7	1	Stoneware, coarse	Westerwald				Hollowware	Handle	
EU3	10	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Hollowware	Body	
EU3	10	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Hollowware	Body	
EU3	10	4	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Flatware	Body	
EU3	10	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Hollowware	Body	
EU3	10	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Hollowware	Body	
EU3	10	3	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Flatware	Body	
EU3	10	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware				Undetermined	Body	
EU3	10	2	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware	Molded			Hollowware	Body	
EU3	10	5	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware				Hollowware	Body	
EU3	10	3	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware				Hollowware	Rim	one piece mends with handle
EU3	10	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware				Hollowware	Handle	

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Unit	Context	Count	Ceramic Ware	Ware Type	Style Decoration	Applied Paint Print	Paint Color	Vessel Type	Vessel Portion	Comments
EU3	10	1	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain		Overglaze painted		Hollowware	Body	ring of 4-dot clusters, black paint
EU3	10	1	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed		Scratch Blue		Hollowware	Body	
EU3	15	4	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Flatware	Body	
EU3	15	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Undetermined	Body	
EU3	15	6	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Flatware	Body	
EU3	15	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware				Flatware	Body	
EU3	15	1	Earthenware, refined	Ironstone (White Granite)		Transfer printed	Black	Flatware	Body	makers mark with bottom half of animal (lion?) "DI"
EU3	15	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Underglaze painted	Blue	Hollowware	Rim	
EU3	15	2	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Underglaze painted	Blue	Hollowware	Body	floral pattern, pieces mend
EU3	15	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Underglaze painted	Blue	Flatware	Body	
EU3	15	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware	Shell-edge (impressed)	Underglaze painted	Blue	Flatware	Body	
EU3	15	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Underglaze painted	Blue	Hollowware	Body	
EU3	15	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware				Flatware	Body	
EU3	15	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware				Hollowware	Body	
EU3	15	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware	Shell-edge (impressed)	Underglaze painted	Green	Flatware	Body	
EU3	15	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed	Brown	Hollowware	Body	
EU3	15	1	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware				Flatware	Body	
EU3	15	1	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain		Underglaze painted	Blue	Flatware	Body	
EU3	15	1	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain		Underglaze painted	Blue	Hollowware	Rim	
EU3	18	4	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Hollowware	Body	
EU3	18	1	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed				Hollowware	Body	
EU3	18	2	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Undetermined	Body	
EU3	18	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware	Molded			Plate	Rim	
EU3	18	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware				Undetermined	Body	
EU3	18	2	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware				Flatware	Body	
EU3	18	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Underglaze painted	Polychrome	Flatware	Body	
EU3	18	1	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain		Underglaze painted	Blue	Undetermined	Body	
EU3	19	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Hollowware	Rim	
EU3	19	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Hollowware	Body	banded
EU3	19	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Hollowware	Body	
EU3	19	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Undetermined	Body	
EU3	19	2	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Underglaze painted	Blue	Flatware	Body	floral motif
EU3	19	2	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware				Flatware	Body	
EU3	20	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Hollowware	Body	
EU3	20	1	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed				Hollowware	Body	
EU3	29	2	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Undetermined	Body	pieces mend
EU3	29	2	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Bowl	Body	pieces mend
EU3	29	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware				Undetermined	Body	heavily burned
EU3	29	1	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain				Undetermined	Foot rim	
EU3	30	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Flatware	Body	
EU3	30	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Flatware	Body	
EU3	33	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU3	33	3	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	burnished interior
EU3	33	3	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU3	34	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Hollowware	Rim	
EU3	34	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Hollowware	Body	one has reduced core
EU3	34	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Hollowware	Body	

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Unit	Context	Count	Ceramic Ware	Ware Type	Style Decoration	Applied Paint Print	Paint Color	Vessel Type	Vessel Portion	Comments
EU3	34	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Flower pot	Base	
EU3	34	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware	Molded			Flatware	Rim	
EU3	34	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Flatware	Body	
EU3	34	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Underglaze painted	Blue	Flatware	Rim	
EU3	34	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Underglaze painted	Blue	Hollowware	Base	
EU3	34	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware				Undetermined	Body	
EU3	47	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU4	28	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	glaze is red/brown 1 side
EU4	28	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Underglaze painted	Blue	Hollowware	Body	
EU4	28	3	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU4	28	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware				Flatware	Foot rim	
EU4	28	1	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU4	28	1	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain		Underglaze painted	Blue	Hollowware	Foot rim	background has blue tinge
EU4	31	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Hollowware	Body	
EU4	31	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Hollowware	Body	
EU4	31	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Undetermined	Body	partially reduced
EU4	31	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Undetermined	Body	
EU4	31	4	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Undetermined	Body	
EU4	31	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Undetermined	Body	
EU4	31	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Undetermined	Rim	
EU4	31	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Undetermined	Rim	
EU4	31	2	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware		Transfer printed		Undetermined	Body	
EU4	31	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware		Underglaze painted	Blue	Undetermined	Body	
EU4	31	2	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware				Undetermined	Body	
EU4	31	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware	Molded			Colander	Body	4 small holes
EU4	31	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Underglaze painted	Blue	Undetermined	Rim	
EU4	31	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware	Molded	Transfer printed		Hollowware	Rim	
EU4	31	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Underglaze painted	Polychrome	Hollowware	Body	
EU4	31	2	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain				Undetermined	Body	
EU4	31	1	Stoneware, coarse	American Brown				Hollowware	Base	
EU4	31	1	Stoneware, coarse	American Buff				Undetermined	Body	
EU4	31	1	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed				Mug	Handle	
EU4	31	2	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed				Undetermined	Body	
EU4	35	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Undetermined	Body	reduced
EU4	35	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Undetermined	Body	orange-ish
EU4	35	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate-factory-made			Blue	Hollowware	Body	dark blue bands
EU4	35	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware	Molded	Transfer printed		Hollowware	Rim	
EU4	35	1	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed				Hollowware	Foot rim	
EU4	39	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Flatware	Body	mends with other flatware sherds
EU4	39	4	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Flatware	Body	mends with other flatware sherds
EU4	39	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Undetermined	Body	
EU4	40	4	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Flatware	Body	2 mend
EU4	40	5	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Flatware	Body	1 mends with above
EU4	40	15	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Flatware	Body	1 mends with above
EU4	40	5	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU5	36	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Undetermined	Body	
EU5	36	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Undetermined	Body	
EU5	36	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware				Undetermined	Body	
EU5	36	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware				Undetermined	Body	crazed

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Unit	Context	Count	Ceramic Ware	Ware Type	Style Decoration	Applied Paint Print	Paint Color	Vessel Type	Vessel Portion	Comments
EU5	37	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Undetermined	Body	
EU5	37	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Hollowware	Body	gray glaze on both sides
EU5	37	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Undetermined	Body	
EU5	37	4	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Undetermined	Body	
EU5	37	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Flatware	Base	
EU5	37	9	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Undetermined	Body	
EU5	37	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Undetermined	Rim	
EU5	37	3	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware	Shell-edge	Underglaze painted	Blue	Undetermined	Rim	
EU5	37	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Transfer printed		Undetermined	Body	
EU5	37	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware				Hollowware	Rim	
EU5	37	9	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware				Undetermined	Body	
EU5	37	2	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware				Undetermined	Body	
EU5	37	6	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed	Black	Flatware	Body	two pieces mend
EU5	37	1	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware				Undetermined	Body	
EU5	37	18	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain				Hollowware	Body	very thin
EU5	37	1	Stoneware, refined	Nottingham				Hollowware	Body	
EU5	37	1	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed				Hollowware	Foot rim	
EU5	41	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Rim	possible exterior glaze
EU5	41	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU5	41	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Hollowware	Body	burned. possibly North Devon
EU5	52	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU5	52	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU6	56	1	Earthenware, coarse	Indeterminate earthenware			Green	Indeterminate	Body	possible Border ware, acc Martha Sulya
EU6	56	1	Earthenware, coarse	Staffordshire Slipware				Hollowware	Rim	
EU6	56	2	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU6	56	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Indeterminate	Rim	
EU6	56	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU6	56	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Transfer printed		Hollowware	Body	transfer print both sides
EU6	56	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Transfer printed		Indeterminate	Body	
EU6	56	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Transfer printed		Indeterminate	Body	diaper pattern
EU6	56	7	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU6	56	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed	Green	Lid	Rim	feather edge
EU6	59	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Hollowware	Base	probable flower pot
EU6	59	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Hollowware	Rim	probable flower pot
EU6	59	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Undetermined	Body	
EU6	59	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Undetermined	Body	
EU6	59	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware				Undetermined	Body	manganese mottled?
EU6	59	2	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware				Undetermined	Body	
EU6	59	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Underglaze painted	Blue	Undetermined	Body	
EU6	64	4	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Hollowware	Body	
EU6	64	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU6	64	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU6	64	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Transfer printed		Indeterminate	Body	
EU6	64	1	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain		Overglaze painted				orange overglaze painted
EU6	67	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU6	67	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU6	67	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware		Overglaze printed		Indeterminate	Body	Dark green leaves + stem design
EU6	67	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU7	55	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Indeterminate	Body	

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Unit	Context	Count	Ceramic Ware	Ware Type	Style Decoration	Applied Paint Print	Paint Color	Vessel Type	Vessel Portion	Comments
EU7	55	2	Earthenware, refined	Ironstone (White Granite)	Molded			Flatware	Rim	pieces mend
EU7	55	2	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Underglaze painted	Blue	Flatware	Rim	pieces mend
EU7	55	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Underglaze painted	Blue	Flatware	Body	mends with above
EU7	55	1	Stoneware, coarse	American Brown				Hollowware	Body	
EU7	58	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU7	58	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU7	58	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	glaze pooled. color is red/brown
EU7	58	2	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU7	58	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Flatware	Rim	
EU7	58	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Flatware	Body	
EU7	58	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU7	58	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware		Underglaze painted	Green	Indeterminate	Rim	light green
EU7	58	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware		Underglaze painted	Black	Indeterminate	Body	
EU7	58	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware			Brown	Indeterminate	Body	mottled
EU7	58	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware		Underglaze painted	Brown	Indeterminate	Body	dark brown
EU7	58	3	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU7	58	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed		Indeterminate	Body	
EU7	58	4	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU7	58	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware				Hollowware	Foot rim	
EU7	58	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware factory-made slipware		Banded	Blue	Indeterminate	Rim	ware entered as factory slip
EU7	58	1	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain				Indeterminate	Rim	organically stoned
EU7	61	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU7	61	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Indeterminate	Rim	
EU7	61	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU7	80									
EU7	80	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU7	80	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU7	80	2	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU7	80	6	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU7	80	3	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware	Molded			Indeterminate	Body	
EU7	80	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed		Indeterminate	Rim	design: branching lines
EU7	80	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed		Flatware	Body	
EU7	80	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed		Indeterminate	Body	daisy/flower design
EU7	80	1	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware				Cup Mug	Handle	
EU7	89	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU8	66	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Base	
EU8	66	3	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU8	66	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU8	66	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU8	66	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU8	66	3	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU8	66	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU8	66	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU8	66	1	Earthenware, refined	Ironstone (White Granite)	Molded			Flatware	Base	
EU8	66	1	Earthenware, refined	Ironstone (White Granite)	Molded			Indeterminate	Rim	
EU8	66	1	Earthenware, refined	Ironstone (White Granite)				Indeterminate	Body	
EU8	66	3	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU8	66	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Underglaze painted	Blue	Flatware	Body	
EU8	66	1	Earthenware, refined	Rockingham				Tea pot	Rim	Teapot lid rim

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Unit	Context	Count	Ceramic Ware	Ware Type	Style Decoration	Applied Paint Print	Paint Color	Vessel Type	Vessel Portion	Comments
EU8	66	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware				Flatware	Body	
EU8	66	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware				Indeterminate	Base	
EU8	66	2	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware				Indeterminate	Rim	
EU8	66	33	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU8	66	8	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Underglaze painted	Blue	Indeterminate	Body	
EU8	66	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Underglaze painted	Blue	Indeterminate	Rim	
EU8	66	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed	Blue	Indeterminate	Body	
EU8	66	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed		Indeterminate	Body	green transfer print
EU8	66	2	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed	Brown	Indeterminate	Body	
EU8	66	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Underglaze painted		Indeterminate	Body	polychrome
EU8	66	2	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware factory-made slipware				Indeterminate	Body	brown exterior, white interior
EU8	66	1	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware		Mocha (dendritic)	Blue	Hollowware	Body	
EU8	66	2	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU8	66	1	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware				Indeterminate	Rim	
EU8	66	1	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware		Banded		Indeterminate	Body	
EU8	66	1	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain				Tea cup	Base	
EU8	66	1	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain		Underglaze painted	Blue	Hollowware	Rim	burned
EU8	66	1	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain				Indeterminate	Body	
EU8	66	1	Stoneware, coarse	American Brown				Indeterminate	Base	
EU8	66	1	Stoneware, refined	Indeterminate stoneware				Indeterminate	Body	thin w/ gray paste, glaze is greenish
EU8	66	1	Stoneware, refined	Nottingham				Hollowware	Body	
EU8	66	1	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed	Molded			Flatware	Rim	Diaper dec.
EU8	66	1	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed	Molded			Flatware	Rim	bead + reel dec.
EU8	66	1	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed				Flatware	Body	
EU8	66	2	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed				Indeterminate	Body	
EU8	66	1	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed		Scratch Blue		Indeterminate	Body	
EU8	73	6	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU8	73	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU8	73	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU8	73	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU8	73	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Hollowware	Base	
EU8	73	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Flower pot	Base	hole in bottom
EU8	73	1	Earthenware, coarse	Staffordshire Slipware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU8	73	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Flatware	Body	
EU8	73	5	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU8	73	2	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Hollowware	Body	
EU8	73	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU8	73	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Hollowware	Rim	transfer-print
EU8	73	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware				Indeterminate	Body	glaze chipped off both sides3
EU8	73	3	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware		Transfer printed		Indeterminate	Body	
EU8	73	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware		Transfer printed		Indeterminate	Rim	
EU8	73	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate-factory-made				Hollowware	Body	
EU8	73	1	Earthenware, refined	Ironstone (White Granite)	Molded			Flatware	Rim	
EU8	73	1	Earthenware, refined	Ironstone (White Granite)				Flatware	Foot rim	
EU8	73	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware				Hollowware	Foot rim	
EU8	73	2	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Transfer printed		Indeterminate	Body	
EU8	73	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Sponged		Indeterminate	Body	
EU8	73	14	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU8	73	1	Porcelain	Figurine		Overglaze painted	Yellow	Figurine		yellow-painted hair of figurine

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Unit	Context	Count	Ceramic Ware	Ware Type	Style Decoration	Applied Paint Print	Paint Color	Vessel Type	Vessel Portion	Comments
EU8	73	1	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed				Indeterminate	Body	
EU8	73	1	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed		Scratch Blue		Tea cup	Base	
EU8	75	1	Earthenware, coarse	Buckley Ware				Undetermined	Body	
EU8	75	3	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Undetermined	Body	
EU8	75	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Undetermined	Body	
EU8	75	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Undetermined	Rim	
EU8	75	2	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Undetermined	Body	
EU8	75	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware				Hollowware	Body	very burnt
EU8	75	6	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware				Undetermined	Body	
EU8	75	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Underglaze painted		Undetermined	Body	
EU8	75	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Underglaze painted	Polychrome	Undetermined	Body	
EU8	75	2	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Transfer printed		Undetermined	Body	
EU8	75	1	Porcelain	European				Undetermined	Handle	soft-paste
EU8	75	1	Stoneware, coarse	British Brown (Fulham)				Undetermined	Body	
EU8	75	4	Stoneware, refined	Indeterminate stoneware				Undetermined	Body	
EU8	75	1	Stoneware, refined	Nottingham				Undetermined	Body	grooved
EU8	75	1	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed	Molded			Flatware	Rim	
EU8	78	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU8	78	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU8	78	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	black inclusions
EU8	78	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware	Molded	Annular painted (rim)	Black	Hollowware	Rim	
EU8	78	3	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU8	78	2	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Hollowware	Rim	1 portion questionable
EU8	78	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware				Indeterminate	Body	organically stained
EU8	78	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU8	78	5	Earthenware, refined	Whieldon Ware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU8	78	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Sponged		Hollowware	Rim	
EU8	78	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware				Hollowware	Rim	
EU8	78	1	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware	Molded			Hollowware	Body	molded white stripes
EU8	78	1	Stoneware, coarse	American gray				Hollowware	Body	albany slip
EU8	87	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU8	90	1	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware				Indeterminate	Body	splash of blue in corner
EU8	91	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU8	93	1	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain		Underglaze painted	Blue	Indeterminate	Rim	banded
EU9	82	6	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU9	82	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	glaze on two corners
EU9	82	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	possible brown discoloration from glaze
EU9	82	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU9	82	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware	Molded			Indeterminate	Body	molded opposite glaze
EU9	82	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Indeterminate	Body	red decorative designs
EU9	82	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Indeterminate	Body	curved, possibly burned
EU9	82	12	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU9	82	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Indeterminate	Body	slightly green
EU9	82	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Indeterminate	Body	darker creamware
EU9	82	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU9	82	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Indeterminate	Body	listed as creamware?
EU9	82	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Indeterminate	Body	listed as creamware?

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Unit	Context	Count	Ceramic Ware	Ware Type	Style Decoration	Applied Paint Print	Paint Color	Vessel Type	Vessel Portion	Comments
EU9	82	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU9	82	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware				Indeterminate	Body	possibly sponge painted
EU9	82	1	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU9	82	1	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU9	83	1	Earthenware, coarse					Hollowware	Body	inclusions
EU9	83	14	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU9	83	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Hollowware	Body	
EU9	83	3	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU9	83	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Rim	
EU9	83	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate		groove glazed inside
EU9	83	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	"matte"
EU9	83	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Rim	
EU9	83	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Hollowware	Body	
EU9	83	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU9	83	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Hollowware	Body	
EU9	83	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Flower pot	Complete profile	fingerprint
EU9	83	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU9	83	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	"brown/gray"
EU9	83	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware		Slip-trailed		Flatware	Body	
EU9	83	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Indeterminate	Rim	
EU9	83	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Indeterminate	Foot rim	
EU9	83	3	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Hollowware	Body	
EU9	83	19	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU9	83	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU9	83	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware		Transfer printed		Hollowware	Rim	
EU9	83	2	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware		Transfer printed		Indeterminate	Body	
EU9	83	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU9	83	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware				Hollowware	Base	"matte"
EU9	83	2	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware		Transfer printed		Indeterminate	Body	burned
EU9	83	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware				Indeterminate	Body	burned
EU9	83	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Transfer printed		Flatware	Body	
EU9	83	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Underglaze painted	Blue	Hollowware	Rim	
EU9	83	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Transfer printed		Hollowware	Body	
EU9	83	2	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Underglaze painted		Indeterminate	Body	
EU9	83	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Underglaze painted	Brown	Indeterminate	Rim	
EU9	83	3	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware				Flatware	Base	mend
EU9	83	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware	Shell-edge			Indeterminate	Rim	no count given, 1 assumed
EU9	83	10	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU9	83	1	Earthenware, refined	Whieldon Ware				Indeterminate	Body	"brown/yellow-gray"
EU9	83	2	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed		Indeterminate	Body	
EU9	83	2	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed		Indeterminate	Rim	mend
EU9	83	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed	Black	Indeterminate	Body	
EU9	83	2	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware				Hollowware	Rim	
EU9	83	2	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware				Hollowware	Body	
EU9	83	15	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU9	83	1	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Glazed				Indeterminate	Body	
EU9	83	1	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware				Flatware	Body	
EU9	83	4	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware				Hollowware	Body	sherds mend
EU9	83	1	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware				Indeterminate	Body	

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Ceramic catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Ceramic Ware	Ware Type	Style Decoration	Applied Paint Print	Paint Color	Vessel Type	Vessel Portion	Comments
EU9	83	1	Stoneware, coarse	American Buff				Indeterminate	Body	
EU9	83	1	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed				Hollowware	Foot rim	
EU9	83	1	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed				Flatware	Body	
EU9	83	1	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed		Scratch Blue		Hollowware	Body	
EU9	84	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU9	84	2	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU9	84	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Indeterminate	Rim	
EU9	84	3	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU9	84	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Indeterminate	Body	green transfer-print
EU9	84	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware				Indeterminate	Rim	
EU9	84	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU9	84	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Underglaze painted	Polychrome	Indeterminate	Body	
EU9	84	3	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware				Flatware	Rim	
EU9	84	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Transfer printed	Black	Flatware	Rim	
EU9	84	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware				Indeterminate	Foot rim	
EU9	84	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Underglaze painted	Blue	Indeterminate	Rim	
EU9	84	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU9	85	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Hollowware	Body	paste reduced
EU9	85	3	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU9	85	5	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU9	85	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Hollowware	Body	
EU9	85	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU9	85	16	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU9	85	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware	Molded			Indeterminate	Rim	mold edge
EU9	85	2	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Hollowware	Rim	
EU9	85	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware			Black	Indeterminate	Body	transfer print?
EU9	85	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware			Blue	Hollowware	Body	transfer print?
EU9	85	3	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU9	85	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware		Transfer printed		Indeterminate	Body	
EU9	85	1	Earthenware, refined	Ironstone (White Granite)				Hollowware	Foot rim	base may be octagonal
EU9	85	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware				Hollowware	Foot rim	
EU9	85	8	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU9	85	1	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware	Molded	Transfer printed		Hollowware	Rim	bead mold
EU9	85	2	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware		Annular painted (rim)	Red	Indeterminate	Rim	
EU9	85	1	Earthenware, refined	Rockingham				Indeterminate	Body	
EU9	85	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware				Cup Mug	Handle	
EU9	85	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware factory-made slipware			Brown	Hollowware	Body	ware type? pattern?
EU9	85	1	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU9	85	1	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain				Indeterminate	Body	
EU9	85	1	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain				Indeterminate	Rim	
EU9	86	1	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware		Underglaze painted	Blue	Indeterminate	Body	
EU9	92	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Indeterminate	Rim	
EU9	92	1	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed				Indeterminate	Body	
EU9	94	1	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed				Flatware	Base	
EU9	95	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Base	
EU9	95	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Rim	gray glaze interior
EU9	95	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU9	95	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Indeterminate	Body	
EU9	95	1	Earthenware, refined	Creamware				Indeterminate	Body	small, round hole

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Ceramic catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Ceramic Ware	Ware Type	Style Decoration	Applied Paint Print	Paint Color	Vessel Type	Vessel Portion	Comments
EU9	95	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware				Indeterminate	Body	
STPK	1	1	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		Underglaze painted	Blue	Hollowware	Rim	
STPM	6	1	Earthenware, coarse	Redware				Hollowware	Body	

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Glass catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Object	Portion	Color	Manufacture method	Style	Comments
EU1	3	1	curved, indet.	body	green (7-up)	undetermined		
EU1	3	1	curved, indet.	body	amber	undetermined		
EU1	3	1	curved, indet.	body	aqua	undetermined		
EU1	3	1	curved, indet.	body	colorless	molded, undetermined		
EU1	3	15	curved, undetermined	body	colorless	undetermined		
EU1	3	2	flat, undetermined	fragment	colorless	undetermined		
EU1	9	2	bottle	finish	colorless	molded, undetermined		patent lip
EU1	9	1	bottle	finish	colorless	undetermined		patent lip
EU1	9	1	curved, undetermined	base	colorless	undetermined		
EU1	9	1	curved, undetermined	body	colorless	molded, undetermined		lumpy surface
EU1	9	2	curved, undetermined	body	colorless	molded, undetermined		
EU1	9	1	curved, undetermined	rim	colorless	undetermined		
EU1	9	1	curved, undetermined	shoulder	colorless	undetermined		
EU1	9	18	curved, undetermined	body	colorless	undetermined		
EU1	9	1	curved, undetermined	base	aqua	undetermined		
EU1	9	2	curved, undetermined	body	aqua	undetermined		
EU1	9	3	curved, undetermined	body	milkglass	undetermined		
EU1	9	4	curved, undetermined	body	olive green	undetermined		
EU1	9	1	curved, undetermined	body	amber	undetermined		
EU1	9	1	curved, undetermined	body	solarized	undetermined		
EU1	9	2	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua	undetermined		
EU1	9	12	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua	undetermined		
EU1	9	4	flat, undetermined	fragment	colorless	undetermined		
EU1	11	1	bottle	base	aqua	2-piece mold, separate base	embossed	"83 JUNE" above base
EU1	11	3	curved, undetermined	body	olive green	undetermined		
EU1	11	2	curved, undetermined	body	colorless	undetermined		
EU1	14	2	curved, indet.	body	aqua	undetermined		
EU1	14	1	curved, indet.	body	colorless	undetermined		
EU1	14	1	curved, indet.	body	dark green	undetermined		
EU1	14	6	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua	undetermined		
EU1	14	2	flat, undetermined	fragment	colorless	undetermined		
EU1	14	1	flat, undetermined	fragment	colorless	undetermined		frosted
EU1	16	1	bottle	neck	aqua	undiagnostic		
EU1	16	2	curved, undetermined	body	olive green	undiagnostic		

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Glass catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Object	Portion	Color	Manufacture method	Style	Comments
EU1	16	1	curved, undetermined	base body		undiagnostic		yellow color
EU1	16	2	curved, undetermined	body	aqua	undiagnostic		
EU1	16	2	curved, undetermined	body	olive green	undiagnostic		
EU1	16	2	curved, undetermined	body	colorless	undiagnostic		
EU1	16	1	curved, undetermined	body	olive green	undiagnostic		
EU1	16	7	flat, undetermined	body	colorless	undiagnostic		
EU1	16	11	window	fragment	aqua	undiagnostic		
EU1	22	1			colorless	undiagnostic		glass tube <1cm diameter, heated and pinched at end
EU1	22	2	bowl	rim	colorless	undiagnostic		possible scalloped edge
EU1	22	4	curved, undetermined	body	colorless	undiagnostic		
EU1	22	4	curved, undetermined	body	olive green	undiagnostic		
EU1	22	3	curved, undetermined	body	green	undiagnostic		
EU1	22	3	curved, undetermined	body	aqua			
EU1	22	2	curved, undetermined	body	olive green	undiagnostic		
EU1	22	3	curved, undetermined	body	olive green	undiagnostic		dark olive
EU1	22	24	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua	undiagnostic		
EU1	22	11	flat, undetermined	fragment	colorless	undiagnostic		
EU1	32	1	bottle	shoulder	olive green	undiagnostic		dark olive
EU1	32	1	bottle	shoulder	aqua	undiagnostic	embossed	letters "CE"
EU1	32	9	curved, undetermined	body	olive green	undiagnostic		dark olive
EU1	32	1	curved, undetermined	body	olive green	molded, undetermined		dark olive
EU1	32	5	curved, undetermined	body	olive green	undiagnostic		
EU1	32	9	curved, undetermined	body	olive green	undiagnostic		light olive
EU1	32	1	curved, undetermined	body	olive green	molded, undetermined		light olive
EU1	32	2	curved, undetermined	body	green	undiagnostic		
EU1	32	9	curved, undetermined	body	aqua	undiagnostic		
EU1	32	22	curved, undetermined	body	colorless	undiagnostic		
EU1	32	1	curved, undetermined	rim	colorless	undiagnostic		
EU1	32	1	curved, undetermined	rim	colorless	undiagnostic	ribbed	frosted
EU1	32	1	curved, undetermined	base	olive green	undiagnostic		
EU1	32	1	curved, undetermined	body	brown	undiagnostic		
EU1	32	50	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua	undiagnostic		
EU1	32	4	flat, undetermined	fragment	colorless	undiagnostic		

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Glass catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Object	Portion	Color	Manufacture method	Style	Comments
EU1	32	2	flat, undetermined	fragment	colorless	undiagnostic		frosted
EU1	48	3	curved, undetermined	body	olive green	undiagnostic		
EU1	48	4	curved, undetermined	body	colorless	undiagnostic		
EU1	48	1	flat, undetermined	fragment	olive green	undetermined		
EU1	48	4	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua	undiagnostic		
EU1	48	4	flat, undetermined	fragment	colorless	undiagnostic		
EU1	49	1	curved, indet.	body	colorless	undiagnostic		
EU1	49	1	flat, undetermined	body	milkglass	undiagnostic		vitrified
EU1	49	2	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua	undiagnostic		
EU1	57	1	curved, indet.	body	aqua	undiagnostic		
EU1	57	2	curved, indet.	body	olive green	undiagnostic		
EU1	57	1	curved, indet.	body	olive green	undiagnostic		
EU1	57	2	curved, indet.	body	colorless	undiagnostic		
EU1	57	3	flat, undetermined	fragment	colorless	undiagnostic		
EU1	57	1	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua	undiagnostic		
EU1	62	1	curved, indet.	body	olive green	undetermined		
EU1	62	4	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua	undetermined		
EU1	69	1	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua	undetermined		
EU1	72	1	curved, indet.	body	colorless	undetermined		
EU1	72	1	flat, undetermined	fragment	colorless	undetermined		
EU2	5	1	flat, undetermined	body	aqua	undetermined		
EU2	8	3	curved, indet.	body	colorless	undetermined		
EU2	8	1	curved, indet.	rim	colorless	undetermined		
EU2	8	4	flat, undetermined	body	aqua	undetermined		
EU2	8	2	flat, undetermined	body	colorless	undetermined		
EU2	12	1	curved, indet.	body	colorless	undetermined		
EU2	12	1	flat, undetermined	fragment	colorless	undetermined		
EU2	13	3	curved, indet.	body	aqua	undetermined		
EU2	13	1	curved, indet.	body	milkglass	undetermined		
EU2	23	1	curved, undetermined	body	aqua	undetermined		
EU2	23	6	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua	undetermined		
EU2	25	1	bottle	body	aqua	molded, undetermined	embossed	"AT" indented on inside
EU2	25	5	curved, undetermined	body	colorless	undetermined		
EU2	25	2	curved, undetermined	body	aqua	undetermined		

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Glass catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Object	Portion	Color	Manufacture method	Style	Comments
EU2	25	4	curved, undetermined	body	milkglass	undetermined		
EU2	27	1		fragment	colorless	undetermined		rod, 3mm diameter
EU2	27	1	bottle	finish	brown	undetermined		
EU2	27	1	bottle	finish	aqua	undetermined		
EU2	27	2	bottle	body	colorless	molded, undetermined	embossed	"EN/30"; pieces mend
EU2	27	1	bottle	base	aqua	undetermined	round with flat sides	
EU2	27	3	bottle	body	aqua	undetermined	chamfered corners	2 pieces mend
EU2	27	1	bottle	base	aqua	molded, undetermined	circular	
EU2	27	1	bottle	body	aqua	molded, undetermined	embossed	"N'S"
EU2	27	1	bottle	body	aqua	molded, undetermined	embossed	"TR"
EU2	27	1	bottle	body	colorless	molded, undetermined	embossed	writing und.
EU2	27	1	bottle	body	aqua	molded, undetermined		
EU2	27	1	bottle	shoulder	aqua	undetermined		
EU2	27	1	bottle	body	colorless	molded, undetermined	embossed	"P // N"
EU2	27	1	bottle, medicine	body	aqua	molded, undetermined	chamfered corners	"Dr. J. Sweet's Strengthening Bitters"
EU2	27	1	curved, undetermined	fragment	colorless	undetermined		possibly part of 1.2cm dia. vial
EU2	27	1	curved, undetermined	body	solarized	undetermined		
EU2	27	7	curved, undetermined	body	colorless	undetermined		
EU2	27	18	curved, undetermined	body	aqua	undetermined		
EU2	27	16	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua	undetermined		
EU2	27	4	flat, undetermined	fragment	colorless	undetermined		
EU2	27	1	vial	fragment	colorless	undetermined		6mm diameter
EU2	27	1	vial	fragment	colorless	undetermined		1.2cm diameter, very thin
EU2	38	1	bottle	body	aqua	molded, undetermined	embossed	"N'S / ENT"
EU2	38	36	curved, indet.	body	colorless	undetermined		
EU2	38	4	curved, undetermined	body	aqua	undetermined		
EU2	38	10	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua	undetermined		
EU2	38	1	flat, undetermined	fragment	colorless	undetermined		
EU2	38	1	tableware	rim	colorless	undetermined		
EU2	38	1	tableware	body	blue	undetermined		
EU2	43	1	flat, undetermined	fragment	colorless	undiagnostic		
EU2	50	18	curved, undetermined	body	blue	undiagnostic		mends with above
EU2	50	2	curved, undetermined	body	blue	molded, undetermined		mends with above

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Glass catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Object	Portion	Color	Manufacture method	Style	Comments
EU2	50	2	curved, undetermined	body	colorless	undiagnostic		thick
EU2	50	1	curved, undetermined	body	colorless	undiagnostic		very thin
EU2	50	1	flat, undetermined	fragment	colorless	undiagnostic		
EU2	50	2	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua	undiagnostic		
EU2	50	1	stemware	foot	blue	undiagnostic	pontil mark	hollow
EU2	53	1	bottle	body	aqua	undiagnostic	champhered corners	
EU2	53	2	curved, indet.	body	aqua	undiagnostic		
EU2	53	1	curved, indet.	body	olive green	undiagnostic		
EU2	53	4	curved, undetermined	body	colorless	undiagnostic		
EU2	53	3	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua	undiagnostic		
EU2	53	1	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua	undiagnostic		
EU2	53	1	flat, undetermined	fragment	colorless	undiagnostic		
EU2	60	1	bottle	base	aqua	2-piece mold, separate base	embossed	"RE.../68/PAT DEC 17 '61 // PAT'D NOV 26 1867 / 221'
EU2	60	2	bottle	body	aqua	2-piece mold, separate base		mends with aqua bottled base w/ embossed lettering
EU2	60	2	bottle	base	colorless	molded, undetermined	5-sided+	mends with hexagonal body frags.
EU2	60	2	bottle	body	colorless	molded, undetermined	5-sided+	bends with hexagonal base frags.
EU2	60	2	bottle	body	aqua	molded, undetermined	embossed	"30TH // 858"
EU2	60	1	bottle	body	aqua	molded, undetermined	embossed	"VS"
EU2	60	1	bottle	body	aqua	molded, undetermined	embossed	"S"
EU2	60	1	bottle	body	aqua	molded, undetermined	embossed	"VS"
EU2	60	1	bottle	body	aqua	molded, undetermined	embossed	ind. lettering
EU2	60	1	curved, undetermined	base	aqua	undetermined		
EU2	60	2	curved, undetermined	body	aqua	molded, undetermined		
EU2	60	13	curved, undetermined	body	aqua	undetermined		
EU2	60	9	curved, undetermined	body	colorless	undetermined		
EU2	60	1	curved, undetermined	body	milkglass	undetermined		
EU2	60	1	curved, undetermined	body	blue	undetermined		
EU2	60	16	window	fragment	aqua	undetermined		
EU2	70	1	bottle	body	aqua	molded, undetermined	embossed	"R J.S"
EU2	70	1	bottle	body	aqua	molded, undetermined	champhered corners	

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Glass catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Object	Portion	Color	Manufacture method	Style	Comments
EU2	70	5	curved, indet.	body	aqua	undetermined		
EU2	70	7	curved, indet.	body	milkglass	undetermined		
EU2	70	7	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua	undetermined		
EU2	70	5	flat, undetermined	fragment	colorless	undetermined		
EU2	70	1	jar	finish	aqua	molded, undetermined		
EU2	79	1	bottle	body	aqua	molded, undetermined	embossed	"W./PLY//N" (North)
EU2	79	3	curved, indet.	body	aqua	molded, undetermined		
EU2	79	1	curved, indet.	rim	aqua	undetermined		
EU2	79	1	curved, indet.	rim	colorless	undetermined		
EU2	79	6	curved, indet.	body	aqua	undetermined		
EU2	79	10	curved, indet.	body	colorless	undetermined		
EU2	79	7	curved, indet.	body	milkglass	undetermined		
EU2	79	5	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua	undetermined		
EU2	79	2	flat, undetermined	fragment	colorless	undetermined		
EU2	79	5	jar	rim	aqua	molded, undetermined		mend
EU3	7	4	curved, undetermined	body	colorless	undetermined		
EU3	7	2	curved, undetermined	body	green (7-up)	molded, undetermined		
EU3	7	2	curved, undetermined	body	brown	undetermined		
EU3	7	2	flat, undetermined	fragment	colorless	undetermined		
EU3	7	3	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua	undetermined		
EU3	7	1	flat, undetermined	fragment	light green	undetermined		
EU3	7	2	lamp	body	colorless	undetermined		
EU3	10	3	curved, undetermined	body	colorless	undetermined		
EU3	10	3	curved, undetermined	body	aqua	undetermined		
EU3	10	1	curved, undetermined	body	dark green	undetermined		
EU3	10	1	curved, undetermined		green	undetermined		
EU3	10	4	window	fragment	aqua	undetermined		
EU3	15	3	curved, undetermined	body	dark green	undiagnostic		
EU3	15	2	curved, undetermined	body	green	undiagnostic		
EU3	15	2	curved, undetermined	body	aqua	molded, undetermined		
EU3	15	4	curved, undetermined	body	colorless	undiagnostic		
EU3	15	2	flat, undetermined	body	aqua	undiagnostic		
EU3	15	5	lamp	body	colorless	turn molded		
EU3	15	1	tumbler	base	colorless	molded, undetermined		

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Glass catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Object	Portion	Color	Manufacture method	Style	Comments
EU3	15	11	window	fragment	aqua	undiagnostic		
EU3	18	1	bottle	lip	colorless	undiagnostic		
EU3	18	1	bottle	rim	brown	undiagnostic		
EU3	18	1	bottle, beverage	rim	aqua	molded, undetermined		rounded
EU3	18	1	bottle, medicine	rim	solarized	molded, undetermined		
EU3	18	11	curved, undetermined	body	aqua	undiagnostic		
EU3	18	1	curved, undetermined	shoulder	aqua	molded, undetermined		
EU3	18	1	curved, undetermined	body	solarized	undiagnostic		
EU3	18	1	curved, undetermined	base	solarized	undiagnostic		
EU3	18	7	curved, undetermined	body	colorless	undiagnostic		
EU3	18	1	curved, undetermined	body	brown	undiagnostic		
EU3	18	4	curved, undetermined	body	green	undiagnostic		
EU3	18	8	curved, undetermined	body	colorless	undiagnostic		
EU3	18	19	window	fragment	aqua	undiagnostic		
EU3	19	8	curved, undetermined	body	aqua	molded, undetermined		
EU3	19	3	curved, undetermined	body	colorless	undiagnostic		
EU3	19	2	flat, undetermined	body	colorless	undiagnostic		
EU3	19	1	flat, undetermined	body	aqua	undiagnostic		
EU3	19	4	window	fragment	aqua	undiagnostic		
EU3	20	1	curved, undetermined	body	colorless	undiagnostic		
EU3	29	2	curved, undetermined	body	dark green	undiagnostic		
EU3	29	1	curved, undetermined	body	brown	undiagnostic		
EU3	29	1	curved, undetermined	base	aqua	undiagnostic		
EU3	29	1	curved, undetermined	body	aqua	undiagnostic		
EU3	29	1	curved, undetermined	base	colorless	molded, undetermined		owens scar
EU3	29	1	flat, undetermined	body	dark green	undiagnostic		
EU3	29	4	window	fragment	aqua	undiagnostic		
EU3	30	1	curved, undetermined	body	green	undiagnostic		
EU3	30	5	window	fragment	aqua	undiagnostic		
EU3	33	4	curved, undetermined	body	aqua	undiagnostic		
EU3	33	1	curved, undetermined	body	olive green	undiagnostic		
EU3	33	11	window	fragment	aqua	undiagnostic		
EU3	34	3	curved, undetermined	body	dark green			
EU3	34	1	curved, undetermined	body	aqua			

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Glass catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Object	Portion	Color	Manufacture method	Style	Comments
EU3	34	1	curved, undetermined	body	green			
EU3	34	4	flat, undetermined	body	green			
EU3	34	6	window	fragment	aqua			
EU3	47	1	curved, undetermined	body	aqua	undiagnostic		
EU3	47	1	flat, undetermined	body	aqua	undiagnostic		
EU3	51	1	insulator	body	blue	undetermined		"FEB 5 185"
EU4	28	4	curved, undetermined	body	colorless	undetermined		
EU4	28	3	curved, undetermined	body	colorless	undetermined		very thin
EU4	28	1	curved, undetermined	body	colorless	molded, undetermined	embossed	
EU4	28	1	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua	undetermined		
EU4	28	1	flat, undetermined	fragment	colorless	undetermined		
EU4	31	2	curved, undetermined	body	aqua	undetermined		
EU4	31	1	curved, undetermined	body	amber	undetermined		
EU4	31	5	curved, undetermined	body	olive green	undetermined		
EU4	31	3	curved, undetermined	body	colorless	undetermined		
EU4	31	2	curved, undetermined	rim	colorless	undetermined		
EU4	31	1	curved, undetermined	body	milkglass	undetermined		
EU4	31	3	flat, undetermined	fragment	colorless	undetermined		
EU4	31	17	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua	undetermined		
EU4	31	3	tableware	body	colorless	undetermined		etched design on exterior
EU4	35	1	curved, indet.	rim	aqua	undetermined		
EU4	35	1	curved, indet.	body	colorless	undetermined		
EU4	35	1	curved, indet.	body	colorless	molded, undetermined		
EU4	35	1	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua	undetermined		
EU4	39	1	bottle	finish	aqua	molded, undetermined		double ring
EU4	39	1	curved, undetermined	body	olive green	undetermined		
EU4	39	2	curved, undetermined	body	colorless	undetermined		
EU4	39	4	curved, undetermined	body	aqua	undetermined		
EU4	39	1	curved, undetermined	rim	aqua	undetermined		
EU4	39	4	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua	undetermined		
EU4	39	3	flat, undetermined	fragment	colorless	undetermined		
EU4	39	1	window	edge (window pane)	aqua	undetermined		
EU5	36	2	curved, undetermined	body	colorless	undetermined		
EU5	36	1	curved, undetermined	body	colorless	molded, undetermined	ribbed	

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Glass catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Object	Portion	Color	Manufacture method	Style	Comments
EU5	36	1	curved, undetermined	body	amber	undetermined		
EU5	36	5	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua	undetermined		
EU5	36	1	flat, undetermined	fragment	colorless	undetermined		
EU5	37	2	bottle	base	aqua	undetermined		mend
EU5	37	2	bottle	shoulder	aqua	undetermined		
EU5	37	2	bottle	shoulder	aqua	3-piece mold		
EU5	37	1	bowl	base	aqua	undetermined		
EU5	37	3	curved, undetermined	body	aqua	molded, undetermined		
EU5	37	8	curved, undetermined	body	solarized	undetermined		
EU5	37	5	curved, undetermined	body		undetermined		red
EU5	37	21	curved, undetermined	body	aqua	undetermined		
EU5	37	3	curved, undetermined	body	colorless	undetermined		
EU5	37	7	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua	undetermined		
EU5	37	4	flat, undetermined	fragment	colorless	undetermined		
EU5	37	1	jar	finish	aqua	molded, undetermined		
EU5	37	1	jar	finish	aqua	molded, undetermined		threaded, ground
EU5	37	1	tableware	rim	colorless	molded, undetermined		molded edge
EU5	37	8	tableware	rim	colorless	undetermined		cup
EU5	52	1	curved, undetermined	base	aqua	undiagnostic		
EU6	56	2	curved, undetermined	body	amber	molded, undetermined		
EU6	56	1	curved, undetermined	body	amber	undiagnostic		
EU6	56	2	curved, undetermined	body	dark green	undiagnostic		
EU6	56	3	curved, undetermined	body	aqua	undiagnostic		
EU6	56	4	curved, undetermined	body	colorless	undiagnostic		
EU6	56	1	curved, undetermined	body	colorless	molded, undetermined		
EU6	56	1	curved, undetermined	body	colorless	molded, undetermined	ribbed	
EU6	56	5	curved, undetermined	body	colorless	undiagnostic		very thin
EU6	56	3	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua	undiagnostic		
EU6	56	1	flat, undetermined	fragment	colorless	undiagnostic		
EU6	59	1	bottle	base	aqua	2-piece mold		
EU6	59	1	curved, indet.	body	olive green	undetermined		
EU6	59	1	curved, indet.	body	green	undetermined		
EU6	59	2	curved, indet.	body	aqua	undetermined		
EU6	59	5	curved, undetermined	body	colorless	undetermined		one piece may be ribbed

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Glass catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Object	Portion	Color	Manufacture method	Style	Comments
EU6	59	6	flat, undetermined	fragment	colorless	undetermined		
EU6	59	1	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua	undetermined		
EU6	64	1	bottle	shoulder	solarized	molded, undetermined		
EU6	64	1	curved, undetermined	body	olive green	undetermined		
EU6	64	1	curved, undetermined	body	aqua	undetermined		
EU6	64	3	curved, undetermined	body	colorless	undetermined		
EU6	64	7	flat, undetermined	fragment	colorless	undetermined		
EU6	64	8	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua	undetermined		
EU6	67	1	flat, undetermined	fragment	colorless	undetermined		
EU6	68	1	curved, undetermined	body	colorless	undetermined		
EU6	68	1	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua	undetermined		
EU6	76	1	curved, indet.	body	olive green	undetermined		
EU6	76	1	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua	undetermined		
EU7	55	1	bottle	finish	colorless	undiagnostic		
EU7	55	7	curved, undetermined	body	green	undiagnostic		
EU7	55	2	curved, undetermined	body	colorless	undiagnostic		
EU7	55	1	flat, undetermined	fragment	colorless	undiagnostic		
EU7	55	1	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua	undiagnostic		
EU7	58	1	bottle	body	colorless	machine made		stippled, may have writing
EU7	58	1	bottle	finish	colorless	molded, undetermined		ground
EU7	58	3	curved, undetermined	body	colorless	molded, undetermined		
EU7	58	2	curved, undetermined	body	green	undiagnostic		
EU7	58	1	curved, undetermined	body	olive green	undiagnostic		
EU7	58	1	curved, undetermined	body	aqua	undiagnostic		
EU7	58	2	curved, undetermined	body	amber	undiagnostic		
EU7	58	5	curved, undetermined	fragment	aqua	undiagnostic		
EU7	77	2	curved, indet.	body	colorless	undetermined		
EU7	77	1	curved, indet.	body	aqua	undetermined		
EU7	77	1	curved, indet.	body	olive green	undetermined		
EU7	77	14	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua	undetermined		probably window
EU7	77	21	flat, undetermined	fragment	colorless	undetermined		
EU7	80	1	bottle	body finish	aqua	molded, undetermined		rolled in finish
EU7	80	1	bottle	base	olive green	pattern molded	circular	mouth blown
EU7	80	1	curved, indet.	body	green	undiagnostic		

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Glass catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Object	Portion	Color	Manufacture method	Style	Comments
EU7	80	2	curved, indet.	body	green	undiagnostic		
EU7	80	1	curved, indet.	body	brown	undiagnostic		
EU7	80	19	curved, indet.	body	colorless	undiagnostic		
EU7	80	4	curved, indet.	body	aqua	undiagnostic		
EU7	80	1	curved, indet.	body	blue	undiagnostic		
EU7	80	1	curved, indet.	body	colorless	undiagnostic		burnt
EU7	80	1	flat, undetermined	body	colorless	undiagnostic		flat, ~5mm wide ribbed on one side
EU7	80	77	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua	undiagnostic		
EU7	80	57	flat, undetermined	fragment	colorless	undiagnostic		
EU7	81	1	curved, indet.	body	green	undetermined		
EU7	81	1	flat, undetermined	fragment	colorless	undetermined		
EU7	89	2	flat, undetermined	fragment	colorless	undiagnostic		
EU7	98	2	curved, indet.	body	colorless	undetermined		
EU7	98	1	curved, indet.	body	amber	undetermined		
EU7	98	2	flat, undetermined	fragment	colorless	undetermined		
EU7	98	1	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua	undetermined		
EU8	66	1	bottle	finish	colorless	undetermined		
EU8	66	1	bottle	body	colorless	molded, undetermined	recessed panels	
EU8	66	1	bottle, medicine	body	colorless	molded, undetermined	embossed	"John Wyeth + Bro Phila (Fike:188)"
EU8	66	3	curved, indet.	body	green	undetermined		
EU8	66	5	curved, indet.	body	amber	undetermined		
EU8	66	1	curved, indet.	body	green (7-up)	undetermined		
EU8	66	1	curved, undetermined	base	colorless	undetermined	pontil mark	
EU8	66	7	curved, undetermined	body	aqua	undetermined		
EU8	66	1	curved, undetermined	rim	colorless	undetermined		
EU8	66	1	curved, undetermined	body	olive green	undetermined		
EU8	66	1	curved, undetermined	body	colorless	molded, undetermined		
EU8	66	1	curved, undetermined	body	colorless	undetermined	etched (acid)	etched/frosted pattern
EU8	66	12	curved, undetermined	body	colorless	undetermined		
EU8	66	22	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua	undetermined		
EU8	66	15	flat, undetermined	fragment	colorless			
EU8	73	1	bottle, medicine	body	colorless	molded, undetermined	paneled	embossed, "ST"

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Glass catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Object	Portion	Color	Manufacture method	Style	Comments
EU8	73	7	curved, indet.	body	colorless	undetermined		
EU8	73	1	curved, indet.	body	colorless	molded, undetermined		
EU8	73	1	curved, indet.	body	colorless	molded, undetermined		angular, flat sides
EU8	73	5	curved, indet.	body	aqua	undetermined		
EU8	73	1	curved, indet.	body	aqua	molded, undetermined		
EU8	73	2	curved, indet.	body	aqua	molded, undetermined		angular, flat sides
EU8	73	2	curved, indet.	body	dark green	undetermined		
EU8	73	3	curved, indet.	body	solarized	undetermined		
EU8	73	2	curved, indet.	body	brown	undetermined		
EU8	73	1	curved, indet.	shoulder	brown	undetermined		
EU8	73	1	curved, indet.	base	brown	undetermined		
EU8	73	1	curved, indet.	body	colorless		etched (acid)	Teeth design
EU8	73	1	curved, indet.	body	milkglass	undetermined		
EU8	73	15	flat, undetermined	fragment	colorless	undetermined		prob. window glass
EU8	73	4	flat, undetermined	body	green	undetermined		
EU8	73	10	window	fragment	aqua	undetermined		
EU8	75	4	curved, indet.	body	aqua	undetermined		
EU8	75	1	curved, indet.	body	aqua	molded, undetermined		
EU8	75	1	curved, indet.	body	dark green	undetermined		
EU8	75	10	curved, indet.	body	colorless	undetermined		
EU8	75	1	curved, indet.	base	aqua	undetermined		
EU8	75	3	curved, indet.	body	brown	undetermined		
EU8	75	29	window	fragment	aqua	undiagnostic		
EU8	75	7	window	fragment	colorless	undiagnostic		
EU8	75	4	window	edge (window pane)	aqua	undiagnostic		
EU8	78	1	bottle	body	colorless	molded, undetermined	embossed	“(R/B/P)”
EU8	78	2	curved, indet.	body	olive green	undiagnostic		
EU8	78	5	curved, indet.	body	colorless	undiagnostic		2 may be frosted
EU8	78	1	curved, indet.	body	amber	undiagnostic		
EU8	78	6	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua	undiagnostic		
EU8	78	3	flat, undetermined	fragment	colorless	undiagnostic		
EU8	87	1	bottle	body	amber		round with flat sides	
EU8	87	4	curved, indet.	body	aqua	undiagnostic		
EU8	87	3	curved, indet.	body	colorless	undiagnostic		

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Glass catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Object	Portion	Color	Manufacture method	Style	Comments
EU8	87	1	curved, indet.	body	aqua	undiagnostic		large, different thickness
EU8	87	14	window	edge (window pane)	colorless	undiagnostic		probably 2 panes, several mend
EU8	87	21	window	fragment	colorless	undiagnostic		
EU8	87	30	window	edge (window pane)	aqua	undiagnostic		several mend, at least 2 windows
EU8	87	4	window	edge (window pane)	aqua	undiagnostic		degraded
EU8	87	94	window	fragment	aqua	undiagnostic		
EU8	87	45	window	fragment	aqua	undiagnostic		degraded
EU8	90	3	curved, indet.	body	colorless	undetermined		very thick
EU8	90	2	flat, undetermined	body	colorless	undetermined		
EU8	90	4	window	fragment	aqua	undetermined		
EU8	91	2	curved, indet.	body	amber	undiagnostic		
EU8	91	1	curved, indet.	body	colorless	undiagnostic		
EU8	91	1	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua	turn molded		
EU8	91	3	window	edge (window pane)	colorless	undiagnostic		
EU8	91	25	window	fragment	colorless	undiagnostic		
EU8	91	27	window	edge (window pane)	aqua	undiagnostic		a couple sherds mend
EU8	91	196	window	fragment	aqua	undiagnostic		
EU8	93	1	curved, indet.	body	colorless	undiagnostic		
EU8	93	2	curved, indet.	body	aqua	undiagnostic		
EU8	93	1	curved, indet.	body	aqua	undiagnostic	embossed	"CH" lettering
EU8	93	43	window	fragment	aqua	undiagnostic		
EU8	93	5	window	edge (window pane)	aqua	undiagnostic		
EU8	93	1	window	edge (window pane)	aqua	undiagnostic		corner
EU8	93	53	window	fragment	colorless	undiagnostic		
EU8	93	18	window	edge (window pane)	colorless	undiagnostic		
EU8	93	2	window	edge (window pane)	colorless	undiagnostic		corner
EU8	96	2	vial	fragment	aqua			
EU9	82	1	bottle	finish	aqua	undiagnostic		milk bottle?
EU9	82	1	bottle	finish	aqua	undiagnostic		
EU9	82	1	curved, indet.	body	milkglass	undiagnostic		
EU9	82	1	curved, indet.	rim	colorless	undiagnostic		
EU9	82	15	curved, indet.	body	colorless	undiagnostic		

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Glass catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Object	Portion	Color	Manufacture method	Style	Comments
EU9	82	3	curved, undetermined	body	colorless	molded, undetermined		mend
EU9	82	2	curved, undetermined	body	amber	undiagnostic		
EU9	82	1	curved, undetermined	body	solarized	undiagnostic		
EU9	82	3	curved, undetermined	body	aqua	undiagnostic		
EU9	82	12	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua	undiagnostic		
EU9	82	9	flat, undetermined	fragment	colorless	undiagnostic		
EU9	82	1	other flat glass	fragment	colorless	undiagnostic		"disc" 1" diameter
EU9	83	2	bottle	body	colorless	undetermined	fluted	
EU9	83	1	bottle	body	colorless	molded, undetermined	embossed	"(O?) 2.R" vertical
EU9	83	1	bottle	finish	aqua	molded, undetermined		
EU9	83	1	bottle, medicine	body	aqua	molded, undetermined	paneled	Cuticua System of Curing
EU9	83	10	curved, indet.	body	aqua	undetermined		2 may be frosted
EU9	83	1	curved, indet.	body	green	undetermined		
EU9	83	1	curved, indet.	body	amber	undetermined		
EU9	83	28	curved, indet.	body	colorless	undetermined		
EU9	83	3	curved, indet.	body	olive green	undetermined		
EU9	83	2	curved, indet.	body	olive green	undetermined		
EU9	83	1	curved, indet.	body	colorless	undetermined		"etched" no mention of acid
EU9	83	1	curved, indet.	body	aqua	molded, undetermined		
EU9	83	1	curved, indet.	body		molded, undetermined		"gray"
EU9	83	3	curved, indet.	body	colorless	molded, undetermined		
EU9	83	1	curved, indet.	body	colorless	undetermined		scratched, possibly decoration
EU9	83	1	curved, indet.	body	colorless	molded, undetermined		"ridged"
EU9	83	1	curved, indet.	body	aqua	molded, undetermined		"stippled"
EU9	83	1	curved, undetermined	body	amber	molded, undetermined		
EU9	83	6	curved, undetermined	body	amber	undetermined		
EU9	83	30	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua	undiagnostic		
EU9	83	19	flat, undetermined	fragment	colorless	undiagnostic		
EU9	83	1	jar	shoulder	aqua	molded, undetermined		
EU9	84	1	curved, indet.	rim	colorless	undetermined		frosted
EU9	84	1	curved, indet.	rim	colorless	undetermined		
EU9	84	1	curved, indet.	body	amber	undetermined		
EU9	84	2	curved, indet.	body	colorless	undetermined		
EU9	84	2	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua	undetermined		

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Glass catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Object	Portion	Color	Manufacture method	Style	Comments
EU9	84	1	flat, undetermined	fragment	colorless	undetermined		
EU9	85	1	curved, indet.	body	colorless	molded, undetermined		
EU9	85	2	curved, indet.	body	aqua	undiagnostic		
EU9	85	1	curved, indet.	body	solarized	undiagnostic		
EU9	85	1	curved, indet.	body	olive green	undiagnostic		
EU9	85	5	curved, indet.	fragment	colorless	undiagnostic		
EU9	85	5	flat, undetermined	fragment	colorless	undiagnostic		
EU9	85	5	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua	undiagnostic		
EU9	86	1	bottle	body	colorless	undiagnostic	champhered corners	
EU9	86	1	curved, indet.	body	olive green	undiagnostic		
EU9	86	1	curved, indet.	body	colorless	undiagnostic		
EU9	92	1	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua	undiagnostic		
EU9	94	1	curved, indet.	body	colorless	undetermined		
EU9	95	2	flat, undetermined	fragment	aqua	undiagnostic		
STPK	1	1	curved, undetermined	body	green	undetermined		
STPK	1	1	flat, undetermined	body	colorless	undiagnostic		
STPM	6	2	curved, undetermined	body	colorless	undetermined		
STPM	6	1	lamp	body	colorless	undetermined		
STPM	6	2	window	fragment	colorless	undetermined		

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Nail and fastener catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Object
EU1	3	2	Nails
EU1	3	10	Nails
EU1	9	9	Nails
EU1	9	34	Nails
EU1	9	28	Nails
EU1	9	1	Nails
EU1	9	2	Tack
EU1	11	1	Nails
EU1	11	3	Nails
EU1	11	5	Nails
EU1	14	5	Nails
EU1	14	16	Nails
EU1	16	11	Nails
EU1	16	23	Nails
EU1	22	2	Nails
EU1	22	8	Nails
EU1	22	37	Nails
EU1	32	2	Screw
EU1	32	8	Nails
EU1	32	200	Nails
EU1	32	83	Nails
EU1	32	1	Nails
EU1	48	5	Nails
EU1	48	13	Nails
EU1	48	18	Nails
EU1	49	5	Nails
EU1	49	2	Nails
EU1	57	3	Nails
EU1	57	5	Nails
EU1	62	3	Nails
EU1	69	2	Nails
EU1	69	4	Nails
EU1	71	2	Nails
EU1	71	2	Nails
EU1	71	2	Nails
EU1	72	2	Nails
EU1	72	1	Nails
EU1	72	1	Nails
EU2	5	3	Nails
EU2	8	5	Nails
EU2	8	6	Nails
EU2	12	1	Nails
EU2	13	3	Nails
EU2	13	5	Nails
EU2	24	2	Nails

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Nail and fastener catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Object
EU2	25	1	Nails
EU2	27	2	Screw
EU2	27	1	Nails
EU2	27	13	Nails
EU2	27	37	Nails
EU2	27	66	Nails
EU2	38	2	Nails
EU2	38	5	Nails
EU2	38	8	Nails
EU2	38	1	Nails
EU2	43	1	Spike
EU2	43	1	Nails
EU2	50	5	Nails
EU2	50	6	Nails
EU2	53	4	Nails
EU2	53	7	Nails
EU2	53	1	Rivet
EU2	53	3	Rivet Washer
EU2	60	2	Nails
EU2	60	22	Nails
EU2	60	12	Nails
EU2	60	4	Nails
EU2	60	1	Screw
EU2	70	2	Nails
EU2	70	4	Nails
EU2	70	1	Nails
EU2	79	1	Nut
EU2	79	21	Nails
EU2	79	25	Nails
EU2	79	52	Nails
EU3	7	4	Nails
EU3	7	1	Nails
EU3	7	8	Nails
EU3	10	7	Nails
EU3	10	12	Nails
EU3	15	1	Nails
EU3	15	12	Nails
EU3	15	17	Nails
EU3	15	1	Nails
EU3	18	6	Nails
EU3	18	1	Nails
EU3	18	1	Nails
EU3	18	7	Nails
EU3	18	14	Nails
EU3	18	74	Nails

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Nail and fastener catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Object
EU3	19	1	Nails
EU3	19	10	Nails
EU3	19	28	Nails
EU3	20	5	Nails
EU3	29	5	Nails
EU3	29	37	Nails
EU3	30	1	Nails
EU3	30	1	Nails
EU3	30	1	Nails
EU3	33	5	Nails
EU3	33	27	Nails
EU3	33	140	Nails
EU3	34	2	Nails
EU3	34	17	Nails
EU3	34	41	Nails
EU3	47	8	Nails
EU3	47	1	Nails
EU3	47	1	Spike
EU3	99	8	Nails
EU4	28	1	Nails
EU4	28	3	Nails
EU4	31	1	Nails
EU4	31	13	Nails
EU4	31	36	Nails
EU4	35	37	Nails
EU4	35	85	Nails
EU4	39	1	Screw
EU4	39	6	Nails
EU4	39	68	Nails
EU4	39	131	Nails
EU4	40	3	Nails
EU4	40	14	Nails
EU4	40	15	Nails
EU5	36	9	Nails
EU5	36	10	Nails
EU5	37	39	Nails
EU5	37	124	Nails
EU5	37	359	Nails
EU5	41	2	Nails
EU5	41	5	Nails
EU5	52	2	Nails
EU6	56	1	Nails
EU6	56	1	Nails
EU6	56	2	Nails
EU6	56	7	Nails

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Nail and fastener catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Object
EU6	59	1	Nut
EU6	59	2	Nails
EU6	59	10	Nails
EU6	59	10	Nails
EU6	64	4	Nails
EU6	64	1	Nails
EU6	67	8	Nails
EU6	68	1	Spike
EU6	76	1	Nails
EU7	55	4	Nails
EU7	55	2	Nails
EU7	55	2	Nails
EU7	58	1	Screw
EU7	58	1	Tack
EU7	58	2	Nails
EU7	58	8	Nails
EU7	58	44	Nails
EU7	58	24	Nails
EU7	61	17	Nails
EU7	61	3	Nails
EU7	61	8	Nails
EU7	61	1	Screw
EU7	77	28	Nails
EU7	77	126	Nails
EU7	77	111	Nails
EU7	80	1	Screw
EU7	80	15	Nails
EU7	80	65	Nails
EU7	80	39	Nails
EU7	81	10	Nails
EU7	81	5	Nails
EU7	81	12	Nails
EU7	89	17	Nails
EU7	89	15	Nails
EU7	89	9	Nails
EU7	98	3	Nails
EU7	98	2	Nails
EU7	98	1	Nails
EU7	98	1	Nails
EU8	66	2	Nails
EU8	66	11	Nails
EU8	66	20	Nails
EU8	73	1	Spike
EU8	73	13	Nails
EU8	73	15	Nails

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Nail and fastener catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Object
EU8	73	13	Nails
EU8	75	1	Spike
EU8	75	1	Nails
EU8	75	1	Nails
EU8	75	16	Nails
EU8	75	43	Nails
EU8	75	49	Nails
EU8	78	7	Nails
EU8	87	1	Screw
EU8	87	1	Tack
EU8	87	10	Nails
EU8	87	13	Nails
EU8	87	12	Nails
EU8	90	1	Tack
EU8	90	23	Nails
EU8	90	15	Nails
EU8	90	5	Nails
EU8	90	1	Nails
EU8	91	3	Nails
EU8	91	19	Nails
EU8	91	12	Nails
EU8	93	1	Tack
EU8	93	5	Nails
EU8	93	31	Nails
EU8	96	2	Nails
EU9	82	1	Spike
EU9	82	1	Screw
EU9	82	8	Nails
EU9	82	3	Nails
EU9	83	1	Nails
EU9	83	3	Nails
EU9	83	21	Nails
EU9	83	20	Nails
EU9	84	2	Nails
EU9	84	3	Nails
EU9	84	1	Nails
EU9	85	4	Nails
EU9	85	6	Nails
EU9	85	4	Nails
EU9	86	1	Nails
EU9	86	3	Nails
EU9	92	22	Nails
EU9	92	21	Nails
EU9	92	1	Nails
EU9	94	13	Nails

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Nail and fastener catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Object
EU9	94	19	Nails
EU9	94	28	Nails
EU9	95	4	Nails
EU9	95	9	Nails
EU9	95	33	Nails
EU9	97	2	Nails
STPK	1	3	Nails
STPK	1	1	Nails
STPK	2	1	Nails
STPK	2	1	Nails
STPM	6	9	Nails
STPM	6	2	Nails

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Bone and Shell

Unit	Context	Count	Comments
EU1	9	3	Unanalyzed shell
EU1	9	1	Unanalyzed teeth
EU1	11	1	Unanalyzed teeth
EU1	11	1	Unanalyzed shell
EU1	14	9	Unanalyzed bone
EU1	14	6	Unanalyzed teeth
EU1	14	6	Unanalyzed shell
EU1	16	35	Unanalyzed bone
EU1	16	5	Unanalyzed teeth
EU1	16	14	Unanalyzed shell
EU1	16	1	Unanalyzed calcined bone
EU1	22	14	Unanalyzed shell
EU1	22	2	Unanalyzed teeth
EU1	22	4	Unanalyzed bone
EU1	32	68	Unanalyzed shell
EU1	32	19	Unanalyzed bone
EU1	32	2	Unanalyzed teeth
EU1	32	1	Unanalyzed calcined bone
EU1	48	8	Unanalyzed bone
EU1	48	44	Unanalyzed shell
EU1	49	67	Unanalyzed shell
EU1	57	7	Unanalyzed shell
EU1	57	1	Unanalyzed bone
EU1	57	1	Unanalyzed teeth
EU1	62	2	Unanalyzed shell
EU1	69	1	Unanalyzed bone
EU1	69	1	Unanalyzed calcined bone
EU1	69	4	Unanalyzed teeth
EU2	8	8	Unanalyzed shell
EU2	12	3	Unanalyzed shell
EU2	27	3	Unanalyzed bone
EU2	27	1	Unanalyzed calcined bone
EU2	38	1	Unanalyzed calcined bone
EU2	50	1	Unanalyzed bone
EU2	53	4	Unanalyzed shell
EU2	60	1	Unanalyzed calcined bone
EU2	60	3	Unanalyzed shell
EU2	70	1	Unanalyzed shell
EU2	70	206	Unanalyzed bone
EU2	79	1	Unanalyzed bone
EU3	7	1	Unanalyzed teeth
EU3	7	2	Unanalyzed bone
EU3	10	3	Unanalyzed shell
EU3	10	1	Unanalyzed bone
EU3	15	1	Unanalyzed calcined bone

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Bone and Shell

Unit	Context	Count	Comments
EU3	29	1	Unanalyzed shell
EU3	29	10	Unanalyzed calcined bone
EU3	30	1	Unanalyzed shell
EU3	34	2	Unanalyzed teeth
EU3	34	6	Unanalyzed bone
EU3	47	1	Unanalyzed bone
EU4	28	1	Unanalyzed shell
EU4	31	3	Unanalyzed teeth
EU4	31	8	Unanalyzed bone
EU4	31	39	Unanalyzed shell
EU4	35	20	Unanalyzed shell
EU4	35	1	Unanalyzed calcined bone
EU4	35	2	Unanalyzed bone
EU4	39	2	Unanalyzed shell
EU5	37	2	Unanalyzed shell
EU5	37	1	Unanalyzed calcined bone
EU6	56	1	Unanalyzed calcined bone
EU6	56	1	Unanalyzed shell
EU6	59	2	Unanalyzed bone
EU7	58	1	Unanalyzed shell
EU7	77	3	Unanalyzed bone
EU7	80	5	Unanalyzed teeth
EU7	80	70	Unanalyzed bone
EU7	89	7	Unanalyzed teeth
EU7	89	200	Unanalyzed bone
EU7	98	31	Unanalyzed bone
EU8	73	3	Unanalyzed shell
EU8	73	2	Unanalyzed bone
EU8	75	2	Unanalyzed calcined bone
EU8	75	2	Unanalyzed bone
EU8	75	41	Unanalyzed shell
EU8	78	3	Unanalyzed bone
EU8	78	1	Unanalyzed shell
EU8	87	6	Unanalyzed bone
EU8	90	2	Unanalyzed shell
EU8	91	5	Unanalyzed shell
EU8	93	15	Unanalyzed shell
EU8	96	3	Unanalyzed bone
EU9	82	1	Unanalyzed bone
EU9	83	11	Unanalyzed shell
EU9	83	6	Unanalyzed bone
EU9	83	2	Unanalyzed calcined bone
EU9	83	1	Unanalyzed teeth
EU9	84	2	Unanalyzed shell
EU9	84	1	Unanalyzed bone

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Bone and Shell

Unit	Context	Count	Comments
EU9	85	1	Unanalyzed shell
EU9	85	6	Unanalyzed bone
EU9	85	1	Unanalyzed calcined bone
EU9	94	2	Unanalyzed shell
EU9	95	1	Unanalyzed bone

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Other Material catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU1	3					
EU1	3	22	Architectural	brick		
EU1	3	1	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU1	3	2	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated	coal, ash	
EU1	3	1	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU1	3	1	Lithic	chipping debris	quartz flake	
EU1	3	1	Lithic	non-architectural stone	quartz shatter	
EU1	3	2	Lithic	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU1	3	7	Metal	ferrous other		
EU1	3	1	Small finds	toys and games	marble	
EU1	3	1	Synthetic	plastic		green
EU1	9	1	Architectural	brick	brick bat	
EU1	9	36	Architectural	brick		
EU1	9	5	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU1	9	4	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU1	9	10	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU1	9	3	Lithic	non-architectural stone		likely not cultural, but 2 w striations around circumference
EU1	9	2	Lithic	non-architectural stone	flake, quartz	possible flake
EU1	9	51	Lithic	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU1	9	27	Metal	ferrous other		
EU1	9	21	Metal	ferrous other		flat pieces
EU1	9	1	Metal	nonferrous object		1cm ring
EU1	9	2	Metal	nonferrous other	scrap, lead	
EU1	9	1	Metal	nonferrous other		Copper alloy, flat piece
EU1	11	2	Architectural	brick		
EU1	11	2	Architectural	brick	brick bat	
EU1	11	1	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU1	11	2	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU1	11	2	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU1	11	3	Metal	ferrous other		
EU1	14	1	Architectural	brick		

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Other Material catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU1	14	3	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU1	14	5	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU1	14	2	Lithic	chipping debris	flake?, quartz	may be shatter
EU1	14	1	Metal	ferrous object	spike, flat	
EU1	14	11	Metal	ferrous other		
EU1	16	5	Architectural	brick		
EU1	16	2	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU1	16	2	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU1	16	7	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated	coal, ash	
EU1	16	3	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU1	16	3	Lithic	non-architectural stone	quartz shatter	
EU1	16	1	Lithic	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU1	16	10	Metal	ferrous object		
EU1	16	1	Metal	nonferrous object	shellcasing	copper alloy
EU1	16	1	Metal	nonferrous other	scrap, lead	
EU1	22	8	Architectural	brick		
EU1	22	1	Architectural	plaster		
EU1	22	6	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU1	22	4	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU1	22	5	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated	coal, ash	
EU1	22	12	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU1	22	1	Lithic	chipping debris	flake?, quartz	possible flake
EU1	22	1	Lithic	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU1	22	1	Metal	ferrous object	can	
EU1	22	22	Metal	ferrous other		
EU1	22	1	Metal	ferrous other	flute piece	
EU1	22	2	Metal	nonferrous object	shellcasings, copper alloy	1 is engraved "U"
EU1	32	7	Architectural	brick		
EU1	32	2	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU1	32	3	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated	coal ash	
EU1	32	6	Fuel and furnace	slag		

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Other Material catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU1	32	2	Lithic	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU1	32	2	Lithic	non-architectural stone	gravestone frag?, marble	possible gravestone frag, white and gray banded marble, both sides finished, 2.5 cm thick, no evident carving
EU1	32	1	Metal	ferrous object	L shaped nail?	
EU1	32	1	Metal	ferrous object		possibly burnt
EU1	32	16	Metal	ferrous other	flat pieces	
EU1	32	38	Metal	ferrous other		
EU1	32	5	Metal	nonferrous object	shell casings, copper alloy	"U" on back
EU1	32	1	Metal	nonferrous object	plate with hole and "65" lead or lead alloy	
EU1	32	1	Metal	nonferrous object	copper alloy, small rod	possible nail
EU1	32	1	Small finds	adornment	4 hole button	
EU1	32	1	Small finds	adornment	shiny purple round prismatic plastic bead with mold seambead	
EU1	32	1	Utensils/tools/hardware	other	?	
EU1	48	8	Architectural	brick		
EU1	48	1	Lithic	non-architectural stone		
EU1	48	1	Lithic	non-architectural stone	quartz shatter	
EU1	48	1	Lithic	non-architectural stone		historic, black, flat, curved, modified
EU1	48	1	Metal	ferrous object	strap or handle	
EU1	48	6	Metal	ferrous other		
EU1	48	1	Utensils/tools/hardware	furniture hardware	pull or fastener, copper alloy	
EU1	49	1	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU1	49	2	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU1	49	1	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated	coal ash	
EU1	49	1	Fuel and furnace	slag		

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Other Material catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU1	49	1	Lithic	non-architectural stone	gravestone frag?, marble	possible gravestone fragment, white marble, 2 cm thick, both sides finished, no evident carving
EU1	49	1	Lithic	non-architectural stone		saved b/c of one possibly intentionally flattered side
EU1	49	1	Metal	ferrous other		
EU1	57	5	Architectural	brick		
EU1	57	1	Architectural	stone	marble	
EU1	57	2	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU1	57	1	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU1	57	5	Metal	ferrous other		
EU1	57	6	Metal	ferrous other	flat metal	
EU1	57	1	Synthetic	plastic	plastic, dark burgundy	
EU1	69	1	Architectural	brick		
EU1	69	1	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU1	71	1	Architectural	brick		
EU1	72	2	Architectural	brick		
EU1	72	2	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU1	74	4	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU2	5	4	Architectural	brick		
EU2	5	11	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU2	5	30	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU2	5	2	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU2	5	4	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU2	5	1	Lithic	chipping debris	flake, quartz	
EU2	5	1	Lithic	non-architectural stone	quartz shatter	
EU2	5	1	Synthetic	plastic	wrapper, Camel cigarettes	"CA...ME...75c"
EU2	5	2	Synthetic	plastic	und.	clear, hard plastic, one piece w/ hole in it
EU2	5	1	Synthetic	plastic	und.	white, hard plastic, flat + curved
EU2	8	14	Architectural	brick		

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Other Material catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU2	8	2	Architectural	brick	brick bat	
EU2	8	3	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU2	8	17	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU2	8	2	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU2	8	1	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU2	8	1	Lithic	chipping debris	flint, grey	
EU2	8	1	Lithic	non-architectural stone		
EU2	8	2	Lithic	non-architectural stone	quartz shatter	
EU2	8	6	Metal	ferrous other		
EU2	8	1	Utensils/tools/hardware	other	hardware, door or window	
EU2	12	1	Architectural	brick		
EU2	12	1	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU2	12	1	Lithic	non-architectural stone	quartz shatter	
EU2	13	2	Architectural	brick		
EU2	13	6	Lithic	non-architectural stone	quartz shatter	
EU2	13	10	Lithic	non-architectural stone	fire-cracked	
EU2	13	2	Lithic	non-architectural stone		saved b/c of possible cultural modifications
EU2	13	1	Metal	ferrous other		
EU2	23	4	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU2	23	1	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU2	23	2	Metal	ferrous other		flat
EU2	24	1	Architectural	brick		
EU2	25	2	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU2	25	5	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU2	25	2	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU2	25	38	Metal	ferrous other		flat pieces
EU2	25	3	Metal	ferrous other		
EU2	25	1	Small finds	coin	penny, 1973	
EU2	26	13	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU2	27	1	Architectural	brick	brick bat	

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Other Material catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU2	27	44	Architectural	brick		
EU2	27	23	Architectural	mortar		
EU2	27	4	Architectural	other		
EU2	27	2	Architectural	plaster		
EU2	27	1	Architectural	stone	white marble	
EU2	27	16	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU2	27	76	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU2	27	2	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU2	27	4	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU2	27	1	Lithic	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU2	27	1	Lithic	non-architectural stone	flake, mica	
EU2	27	1	Metal	ferrous object	frame, carpet bag	mostly intact, ferrous + non-ferrous materials
EU2	27	3	Metal	ferrous object	can	
EU2	27	35	Metal	ferrous object	can fragments	
EU2	27	100	Metal	ferrous other	flat pieces	
EU2	27	33	Metal	ferrous other		
EU2	27	1	Small finds	adornment	button, white plastic	4 holes
EU2	27	2	Small finds	needlework and sewing	pins, cuprous	
EU2	38	14	Architectural	brick		
EU2	38	3	Architectural	mortar		
EU2	38	3	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU2	38	19	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU2	38	14	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU2	38	10	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU2	38	1	Metal	ferrous object	staple	
EU2	38	12	Metal	ferrous other		
EU2	38	2	Metal	nonferrous object	wire, striated	
EU2	38	1	Organic	wood		
EU2	38	2	Synthetic	other		flooring/roofing, possibly thick piece of paint
EU2	50	10	Architectural	brick		

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Other Material catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU2	50	2	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU2	50	8	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU2	50	3	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated	coal ash	
EU2	50	2	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU2	50	1	Metal	ferrous object	staple	
EU2	50	1	Metal	ferrous object		
EU2	50	32	Metal	ferrous other	flat pieces	
EU2	50	15	Metal	ferrous other		
EU2	50	2	Metal	nonferrous other	copper alloy	
EU2	50	4	Organic	wood		
EU2	53	12	Architectural	brick		
EU2	53	3	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU2	53	5	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated	coal ash	
EU2	53	2	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU2	53	3	Lithic	chipping debris	flake?, quartz	possible flakes
EU2	53	1	Lithic	chipping debris	rhyolite flake, gray	
EU2	53	3	Lithic	non-architectural stone	quartz shatter	
EU2	53	1	Lithic	non-architectural stone		
EU2	53	1	Metal	nonferrous object	wire, copper alloy, partially twisted	
EU2	53	1	Metal	nonferrous other	scrap, lead	
EU2	53	2	Synthetic	plastic	clear hard plastic	
EU2	54	23	Metal	ferrous other	flat pieces	
EU2	60	15	Architectural	brick		
EU2	60	2	Architectural	mortar		
EU2	60	1	Architectural	stone	granite flake	
EU2	60	1	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU2	60	5	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU2	60	7	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU2	60	4	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU2	60	3	Lithic	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU2	60	1	Lithic	non-architectural stone	quartz shatter	

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Other Material catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU2	60	20	Metal	ferrous object	can frags.	
EU2	60	4	Metal	ferrous other		
EU2	60	19	Metal	ferrous other	flat pieces	
EU2	60	6	Organic	other		
EU2	60	1	Organic	wood		
EU2	70	1	Architectural	brick		
EU2	70	1	Architectural	mortar		
EU2	70	2	Lithic	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU2	79	6	Architectural	brick		
EU2	79	7	Architectural	mortar		
EU2	79	2	Architectural	stone		
EU2	79	9	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU2	79	1	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU2	79	21	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU2	79	1	Metal	ferrous object	twisted wire	
EU2	79	1	Metal	ferrous object	wire	
EU2	79	17	Metal	ferrous other	wood and ferrous	
EU2	79	7	Organic	wood		
EU2	79	33	Organic	wood	fragments	
EU3	7	2	Architectural	brick		
EU3	7	1	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU3	7	3	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU3	7	3	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated	coal ash	
EU3	7	14	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU3	7	1	Small finds	adornment	button, 4 hole	white glass button
EU3	7	2	Synthetic	plastic		red on one side, brown on the other
EU3	7	1	Synthetic	plastic	wrapper	
EU3	7	1	Utilities	plumbing		concrete pipe fragment
EU3	10	6	Architectural	brick		
EU3	10	10	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU3	10	1	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU3	10	3	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated	coal ash	

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Other Material catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU3	10	28	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU3	10	1	Lithic	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU3	10	14	Metal	ferrous other		
EU3	10	1	Synthetic	other		rubber?
EU3	15	17	Architectural	brick		
EU3	15	6	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU3	15	4	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU3	15	2	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated	coal ash	
EU3	15	27	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU3	15	1	Lithic	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU3	15	20	Metal	ferrous other		
EU3	15	1	Organic	wood		
EU3	18	17	Architectural	brick		
EU3	18	2	Architectural	brick	brick bat	
EU3	18	7	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU3	18	1	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated	coal ash	
EU3	18	38	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU3	18	1	Lithic	chipping debris	flake, flint w cortex	
EU3	18	4	Lithic	non-architectural stone		flat pcs
EU3	18	1	Lithic	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU3	18	1	Metal	ferrous object	handle	
EU3	18	40	Metal	ferrous other		
EU3	18	3	Utilities	plumbing	pipe, ceramic/concrete	
EU3	19	7	Architectural	brick	brick	
EU3	19	4	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU3	19	1	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU3	19	3	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated	coal ash	
EU3	19	29	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU3	19	11	Metal	ferrous other		
EU3	20	4	Architectural	brick		
EU3	20	2	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU3	20	8	Fuel and furnace	slag		

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Other Material catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU3	20	1	Metal	ferrous object		
EU3	29	6	Architectural	brick		
EU3	29	2	Architectural	brick	brick bat	
EU3	29	8	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU3	29	1	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU3	29	50	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU3	29	1	Metal	ferrous object		flat, six sided
EU3	29	20	Metal	ferrous other		
EU3	29	1	Organic	leather		moved to conservation
EU3	29	1	Utilities	plumbing	drain frag	
EU3	30	8	Architectural	brick		
EU3	30	2	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU3	30	3	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU3	30	4	Metal	ferrous other		
EU3	33	3	Architectural	brick		
EU3	33	1	Architectural	brick	brick bat	
EU3	33	2	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU3	33	1	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated	coal ash	
EU3	33	17	Fuel and furnace	slag	slag	
EU3	33	1	Lithic	non-architectural stone	gravestone frag, slate	intricately carved, possible Ebenezer Soule "Medusa" style stone, 1740-1772, probably 1750s-60s based on style.
EU3	33	1	Lithic	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU3	33	81	Metal	ferrous other		
EU3	33	6	Metal	ferrous other	flat pieces	
EU3	33	1	Organic			removed for conservation
EU3	34	13	Architectural	brick		
EU3	34	1	Architectural	brick	brick bat	
EU3	34	7	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU3	34	17	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU3	34	1	Metal	ferrous object		

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Other Material catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU3	34	57	Metal	ferrous other		
EU3	34	2	Organic	wood		end of wooden stake
EU3	42	1	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU3	42	1	Metal	ferrous other		
EU3	47	2	Architectural	brick		
EU3	47	1	Architectural	brick	brick, whole	
EU3	47	2	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU3	47	13	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU3	47	11	Metal	ferrous other		
EU3	99	1	Architectural	brick		
EU3	99	2	Metal	ferrous other		
EU4	28	1	Architectural	brick		
EU4	28	2	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU4	28	1	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated	coal ash	
EU4	28	3	Lithic	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU4	31	4	Architectural	brick		
EU4	31	1	Lithic	chipping debris	flake, quartz	
EU4	31	3	Lithic	non-architectural stone	shatter, quartz	
EU4	31	21	Metal	ferrous other		
EU4	31	1	Metal	nonferrous object	bale seal, lead	
EU4	35	2	Architectural	brick		
EU4	35	1	Lithic	chipping debris	flake, gray rhyolite	
EU4	35	1	Lithic	non-architectural stone		probably not cultural, but 1 flattened side
EU4	35	1	Metal	ferrous object	tube, half a piece	
EU4	35	6	Metal	ferrous other		
EU4	35	1	Small finds	adornment	button, Prosser	
EU4	39	1	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU4	39	18	Metal	ferrous other		
EU4	39	1	Small finds	adornment	button	four holes
EU4	40	1	Lithic	non-architectural stone	shatter, quartz	
EU4	40	3	Metal	ferrous other		

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Other Material catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU4	40	1	Small finds	adornment	button, copper alloy	flower, eyelet
EU4	40	1	Small finds	other	token? copper alloy	"BEST QUALITY" dots design
EU5	36	5	Architectural	brick		
EU5	36	3	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU5	36	1	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU5	36	1	Lithic	chipping debris	flake, rhyolite, gray	
EU5	36	4	Lithic	chipping debris	flakes, quartz	
EU5	36	2	Lithic	chipping debris	frags, chert?	
EU5	36	3	Lithic	non-architectural stone	shatter, quartz	
EU5	36	1	Metal	ferrous object		rectangular
EU5	36	7	Metal	ferrous other		
EU5	36	1	Organic	wood		
EU5	36	2	Synthetic	plastic		dark yellow, opaque, hard plastic
EU5	37	16	Architectural	brick		
EU5	37	1	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU5	37	4	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU5	37	1	Lithic	chipping debris	flake, rhyolite	
EU5	37	2	Lithic	chipping debris	flake, quartz	
EU5	37	4	Lithic	chipping debris	flakes?	have flake-like traits, but not standard material for working
EU5	37	1	Lithic	chipping debris	flake, chert?	
EU5	37	1	Lithic	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU5	37	8	Lithic	non-architectural stone	shatter, quartz	
EU5	37	3	Metal	ferrous other	flat pieces	
EU5	37	127	Metal	ferrous other		
EU5	37	1	Small finds	adornment	button, cuprous	eyelet, daisy on front, "LONDON" on front
EU5	37	1	Small finds	adornment	pin, cuprous	red cross pin
EU5	41	1	Architectural	brick		
EU5	41	1	Arms and ammunition	ammunition	lead shot	
EU5	41	1	Lithic	chipping debris	flake, quartz	

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Other Material catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU5	41	2	Lithic	non-architectural stone	quartz shatter	
EU5	41	20	Lithic	non-architectural stone	gravestone frag?, slate	possible gravestone fragments. 3 have 2 possible finished sides: 2 pcs are 2 cm thick; 1 pc 3.3 cm thick. Remaining pcs are small chips. All dark gray slate. No evident carving on any.
EU5	52	2	Lithic	non-architectural stone	thick slate	
EU5	52	2	Metal	ferrous other		
EU6	56	10	Architectural	brick		
EU6	56	1	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU6	56	2	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU6	56	6	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated	coal ash	
EU6	56	5	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU6	56	2	Lithic	non-architectural stone	quartz shatter	
EU6	56	5	Metal	ferrous other		
EU6	56	1	Synthetic	plastic	plastic, hard yellow	
EU6	59	4	Architectural	brick		
EU6	59	1	Architectural	other		brown, brick-texture, curved (fire brick)
EU6	59	3	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU6	59	2	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU6	59	11	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU6	59	1	Lithic	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU6	59	31	Metal	ferrous other		
EU6	59	4	Metal	ferrous other	flat pieces	
EU6	59	1	Small finds	other		tube cap? ferrous alloy?
EU6	59	1	Synthetic	plastic		molded yellow hard plastic
EU6	64	4	Architectural	brick		
EU6	64	3	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU6	64	2	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU6	64	1	Lithic	chipping debris	flake, quartz	
EU6	64	1	Lithic	non-architectural stone	quartz shatter	

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Other Material catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU6	64	2	Lithic	non-architectural stone	gravestone frags., slate	1 has small area of carving
EU6	64	5	Metal	ferrous other		
EU6	64	1	Synthetic	plastic		solid blue plastic rod, 2mm diam.
EU6	67	2	Architectural	brick		
EU6	67	1	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU6	67	2	Lithic	non-architectural stone	quartz shatter	
EU6	68	5	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU6	68	1	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU6	68	1	Lithic	chipping debris	flake, rhyolite	
EU6	68	1	Lithic	non-architectural stone	quartz shatter	
EU6	76	2	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU6	76	2	Lithic	chipping debris	flakes, rhyolite	
EU7	55	1	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU7	55	1	Metal	ferrous other		
EU7	58	4	Architectural	brick		
EU7	58	2	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU7	58	3	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated	coal ash	
EU7	58	5	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU7	58	1	Lithic	chipping debris	flake, quartz	
EU7	58	1	Metal	ferrous object	hook with eyelet	
EU7	58	25	Metal	ferrous other		
EU7	61	5	Architectural	brick		
EU7	61	1	Architectural	brick	brick and mortar	
EU7	61	5	Architectural	mortar		
EU7	61	1	Architectural	stone	granite flake or chinking stone	
EU7	61	2	Metal	ferrous other		
EU7	61	6	Organic	wood		
EU7	61	1	Small finds	other	slate pencil	
EU7	77	9	Architectural	brick	brick bat	"B. HEDGE PLYMOUTH, MASS."
EU7	77	1	Architectural	brick		
EU7	77	3	Architectural	mortar		

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Other Material catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU7	77	2	Architectural	stone	granite spalls	
EU7	77	1	Lithic	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU7	77	9	Metal	ferrous other		
EU7	77	1	Organic	wood		
EU7	77	5	Small finds	other	slate pencils	
EU7	77	2	Small finds	other	pen nibs	
EU7	80	4	Architectural	brick		
EU7	80	3	Architectural	plaster		
EU7	80	3	Architectural	stone	granite spalls	
EU7	80	6	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU7	80	3	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU7	80	10	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU7	80	5	Lithic	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU7	80	1	Metal	ferrous object	Ferrous pencil nib	
EU7	80	1	Metal	ferrous object	round concave object	potentially button
EU7	80	4	Metal	ferrous other		
EU7	80	21	Metal	ferrous other	non-indentifiable	
EU7	80	1	Metal	nonferrous object	drafting compass	
EU7	80	1	Metal	nonferrous object	pencil cap, copper alloy	
EU7	80	2	Metal	nonferrous object	aglet, copper alloy	
EU7	80	2	Metal	nonferrous other	flat fragment, copper alloy	
EU7	80	3	Small finds	adornment	button, bone	
EU7	80	1	Small finds	adornment	button, porcelain	
EU7	80	1	Small finds	adornment	seed bead, tiny blue	
EU7	80	1	Small finds	adornment	bead, clear glass multifaceted, cylindrical	
EU7	80	1	Small finds	adornment	bead, multifaceted spherical	
EU7	80	1	Small finds	adornment	bead, round, blue	

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Other Material catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU7	80	7	Small finds	needlework and sewing	straight pin, copper alloy	
EU7	80	4	Small finds	other	pencil fragments, lead	
EU7	80	22	Small finds	other	pencil fragments, slate	
EU7	80	4	Small finds	other	pencil fragments, slate	intact points
EU7	80	1	Small finds	other	small glass rod	
EU7	80	15	Small finds	other	pen nibs, ferrous	
EU7	81	2	Organic	wood		
EU7	89	1	Architectural	brick		
EU7	89	1	Architectural	mortar		
EU7	89	1	Architectural	stone	granite	shape is suggestive of a tool, but material not typical for worked stone
EU7	89	4	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU7	89	2	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU7	89	6	Organic	leather	flat pieces	in conservation
EU7	89	1	Organic	wood		
EU7	89	1	Small finds	adornment	button, 2 or 4 hole, wooden	
EU7	89	1	Small finds	needlework and sewing	straight pin, round head, bent	
EU7	98	1	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU7	98	1	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU7	98	1	Lithic	chipping debris	flake	
EU8	66	21	Architectural	brick		
EU8	66	2	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU8	66	1	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU8	66	1	Lithic	chipping debris	flake, rhyolite	
EU8	66	5	Lithic	non-architectural stone	quartz shatter	
EU8	66	1	Lithic	tool	flake drill, quartz	not temporally diagnostic, see Fowler and Hoffman p. 26
EU8	66	9	Metal	ferrous other		
EU8	66	2	Metal	ferrous other	flat pieces	

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Other Material catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU8	66	5	Metal	ferrous other	wire	
EU8	66	1	Small finds	adornment	plastic	
EU8	66	1	Small finds	coin	penny, 1874 Indian Head	
EU8	66	1	Synthetic	plastic		dark brown
EU8	73	17	Architectural	brick		
EU8	73	4	Architectural	other	roofing tar	
EU8	73	1	Architectural	stone	granite spall	
EU8	73	5	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU8	73	31	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU8	73	9	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU8	73	6	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU8	73	5	Lithic	chipping debris	flakes, quartz	
EU8	73	5	Lithic	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU8	73	3	Lithic	non-architectural stone	quartz shatter	
EU8	73	16	Metal	ferrous other	flat pieces	
EU8	73	20	Metal	ferrous other		
EU8	75	1	Architectural	brick	brick bat	
EU8	75	13	Architectural	brick		
EU8	75	2	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU8	75	13	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU8	75	9	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU8	75	9	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU8	75	1	Lithic	chipping debris	flake, rhyolite	
EU8	75	2	Lithic	chipping debris	flakes, quartz	
EU8	75	3	Lithic	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU8	75	1	Metal	ferrous object	wire	or very bent nail
EU8	75	6	Metal	ferrous other	flat pieces	
EU8	75	29	Metal	ferrous other		
EU8	75	1	Organic	wood		
EU8	75	1	Small finds	adornment	cuff link, white plastic	
EU8	78	5	Architectural	brick		

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Other Material catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU8	78	3	Architectural	mortar		
EU8	78	3	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU8	78	1	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated	coal ash	
EU8	78	1	Lithic	non-architectural stone	quartz shatter	
EU8	78	2	Metal	ferrous other	fragments, flat	
EU8	78	1	Small finds	adornment	button, copper alloy	eyelet, star/flower design, writing illegible
EU8	87	3	Architectural	brick		
EU8	87	5	Architectural	mortar		
EU8	87	1	Architectural	other	brick bat	
EU8	87	1	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU8	87	1	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU8	87	3	Lithic	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU8	87	2	Metal	ferrous other		
EU8	87	1	Small finds	needlework and sewing	non-ferrous pin	lodged in corroded nail
EU8	90	3	Architectural	brick		one burnt
EU8	90	1	Architectural	brick		combined
EU8	90	41	Architectural	mortar		
EU8	90	1	Lithic	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU8	91	9	Architectural	brick		
EU8	91	5	Architectural	mortar		
EU8	91	1	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU8	91	1	Lithic	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU8	91	2	Metal	ferrous object	wire	
EU8	91	1	Metal	ferrous object	half of a hollow tube	
EU8	91	6	Metal	ferrous other		
EU8	93	7	Architectural	brick		
EU8	93	6	Architectural	mortar		
EU8	93	1	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU8	93	2	Lithic	chipping debris	flakes, rhyolite	
EU8	93	1	Lithic	chipping debris	flake, quartz	
EU8	93	1	Lithic	non-architectural stone	slate	

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Other Material catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU8	93	4	Metal	ferrous object	wire	
EU8	93	9	Metal	ferrous other		
EU8	93	1	Utensils/tools/hardware	other	door handle, ferrous	parts are cupric
EU8	96	4	Architectural	brick		
EU8	96	1	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU8	96	3	Lithic	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU8	96	1	Metal	ferrous other		
EU9	82	1	Architectural	brick		
EU9	82	3	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU9	82	1	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU9	82	1	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU9	82	6	Lithic	chipping debris	quartz	
EU9	82	2	Lithic	chipping debris	rhyolite flakes	
EU9	82	2	Lithic	non-architectural stone	quartz shatter, no evidence of flakes	
EU9	82	1	Lithic	non-architectural stone	slate	
EU9	82	1	Lithic	tool	quartz point	
EU9	82	1	Metal	nonferrous object	flat tab	
EU9	82	1	Metal	nonferrous object	pop tab	
EU9	83	12	Architectural	brick		
EU9	83	2	Architectural	mortar		
EU9	83	5	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU9	83	25	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated		
EU9	83	7	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU9	83	31	Lithic	chipping debris	quartz flakes	
EU9	83	2	Lithic	chipping debris	chert flakes	
EU9	83	6	Lithic	chipping debris	rhyolite flakes	1 is possible tool, two worked edges
EU9	83	51	Lithic	non-architectural stone	quartz shatter, no evidence of flaking	
EU9	83	3	Lithic	tool	quartz points	
EU9	83	1	Metal	ferrous object	bottle cap	
EU9	83	1	Metal	ferrous object	twisted wire	

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Other Material catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU9	83	11	Metal	ferrous other	flat	
EU9	83	11	Metal	ferrous other		
EU9	83	1	Small finds	adornment	eye clothing fastener	
EU9	83	1	Synthetic	plastic	pink	
EU9	84	6	Architectural	brick		
EU9	84	3	Lithic	non-architectural stone		
EU9	84	3	Metal	ferrous other	flat pieces	
EU9	84	1	Metal	ferrous other		
EU9	85	3	Architectural	brick		
EU9	85	1	Architectural	stone	granite flake from shaping	
EU9	85	8	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU9	85	40	Lithic	chipping debris	quartz flakes	flakes or flake scars
EU9	85	1	Lithic	chipping debris	chert flake, possible retouch	
EU9	85	6	Lithic	chipping debris	rhyolite flakes	4 flakes, 1 pc w possible flake scars
EU9	85	21	Lithic	non-architectural stone	quartz shatter	no evidence of flaking
EU9	85	1	Lithic	tool	rhyolite, possible scraper	possible tool
EU9	85	2	Lithic	tool	quartz points	
EU9	85	1	Metal	ferrous other		
EU9	85	1	Metal	nonferrous object	shell casing	
EU9	85	2	Organic	other	paper	
EU9	85	1	Organic	wood		
EU9	86	2	Architectural	brick		
EU9	86	7	Lithic	non-architectural stone		
EU9	86	26	Metal	ferrous other		mostly flat
EU9	92	9	Architectural	brick		
EU9	92	1	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU9	92	1	Metal	ferrous object	R-shaped	
EU9	92	4	Metal	ferrous object	horse furniture	ferrous disk w/ cupric knob
EU9	92	2	Metal	ferrous object	horse furniture	ferrous disk w/ cupric back

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Other Material catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
EU9	92	17	Metal	ferrous other	flat	
EU9	92	7	Metal	ferrous other		
EU9	92	1	Metal	nonferrous other	flat and curved	
EU9	92	1	Organic	cloth	fibrous	
EU9	92	1	Organic	other	brown fiber	
EU9	92	5	Organic	wood		
EU9	92	1	Small finds	adornment	buckle	
EU9	94	1	Architectural	brick		
EU9	94	2	Architectural	mortar		
EU9	94	3	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU9	94	1	Metal	ferrous object	disk	possibly horse furniture
EU9	94	6	Metal	ferrous other	flat	
EU9	94	20	Metal	ferrous other		
EU9	94	1	Organic	cloth	horse furniture	brown fibrous material, horse harness mount
EU9	95	3	Architectural	brick		
EU9	95	1	Fuel and furnace	charcoal		
EU9	95	3	Fuel and furnace	coal		
EU9	95	4	Fuel and furnace	slag		
EU9	95	1	Metal	ferrous object	flat w/ hole	
EU9	95	2	Metal	ferrous other	flat	
EU9	95	36	Metal	ferrous other		
EU9	95	1	Metal	nonferrous object	shell casing	
EU9	95	1	Metal	nonferrous other	cuprous	"shiny"
EU9	95	2	Organic	plant matter	nut shell	
STPK	1	2	Architectural	brick		
STPK	1	4	Fuel and furnace	coal		
STPK	1	2	Fuel and furnace	slag		
STPK	1	2	Metal	ferrous other		
STPK	2	1	Architectural	brick		
STPK	2	4	Fuel and furnace	slag		
STPK	2	1	Metal	ferrous other		

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Other Material catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Class	Subclass	Object	Comments
STPL	4	1	Fuel and furnace	coal		
STPL	4	1	Small finds	adornment	button, copper alloy	
STPM	6	3	Architectural	brick		
STPM	6	1	Fuel and furnace	slag		
STPM	6	3	Lithic	non-architectural stone		
STPM	6	1	Lithic	non-architectural stone	slate	
STPM	6	4	Metal	ferrous other		

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Pipe catalog

Unit	Context	Count	Part	Comments
EU1	9	1	stem	tip dipped in brown wax
EU1	9	1	stem	
EU1	9	2	bowl	one may have embossing
EU1	11	1	stem	
EU1	14	1	bowl	
EU1	14	1	bowl	
EU1	16	1	stem	
EU1	16	2	stem	
EU1	16	1	bowl	
EU1	32	1	stem	naturalistic molding, wax dippeal
EU1	48	1	stem	
EU1	48	1	stem	
EU1	57	1	stem	
EU1	62	1	stem	
EU2	38	1	bowl	
EU2	50	1	bowl	"D"
EU2	70	1	bowl spur	"TD" maker's mark
EU4	28	1	bowl	
EU4	31	1	stem	
EU4	31	2	stem	
EU5	37	1	stem	
EU6	56	1	bowl	lines and dashes
EU6	59	1	stem	
EU7	55	1	bowl	
EU7	58	1	stem	
EU7	58	5	bowl	
EU7	77	1	stem	
EU7	80	1	stem	mold mark
EU7	80	1	stem	yellow glaze
EU7	80	1	bowl	
EU8	73	1	bowl spur	
EU8	73	1	stem	
EU8	75	1	stem	
EU8	75	2	stem	
EU8	75	1		
EU9	83	3	stem	
EU9	83	1	stem	
EU9	83	1	bowl	
EU9	85	1	bowl	