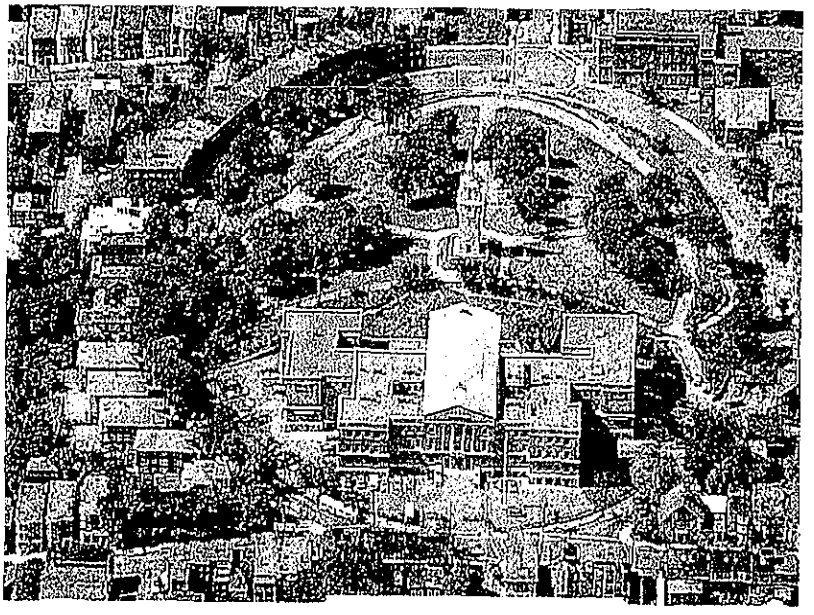
D-115

"THE FORT ON THE FIRST HILL IN DORCHESTER:" ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF COLONEL GRIDLEY'S REVOLUTIONARY WAR STAR FORT AT DORCHESTER HEIGHTS, BOSTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, SOUTH BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS



National Park Service - Denver Service Center
Resource Planning Group
Applied Archeology Center
1998

Cover: Thomas Park in the 1930s. The Peabody and Stearns monument and the radial walkways that mark the salients of the star fort are shown. The high school (foreground) is at the location of the former South Boston Reservoir.

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DSC-Resource Planning Group
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12200-A Plum Orchard Drive
Silver Spring, Maryland 20904

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H3015 (DSC-RP)
BOST-157-43

DEC 17 1998

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Northeast Regional Office

From: Project Manager, Denver Service Center

Reference: Boston National Historic Park, Package 157, Rehabilitate Dorchester Heights, Project Type 43

Subject: Transmittal of Final Archeological Report

The final report, "*The Fort on the First Hill in Dorchester:" Archeological Investigations of Colonel Gridley's Revolutionary War Star Fort at Dorchester Heights, Boston National National Historic Site, South Boston, Massachusetts,* by Drs. James W. Mueller, Steven R. Pendery and William A. Griswold is hereby transmitted for your library. The Applied Archeology Center completed the archeology and collaborated nicely with the Northeast Cultural Resources Center during the field and reporting phases of the project. The artifact collection has been returned to the Navy Yard.

The requested Commonwealth of Massachusetts site form is attached with one specially identified copy of the report being shipped to the park. This special copy with the site form should be forwarded to the State Historic Preservation Office. This distribution of the final report completes all compliance requirements for this archeological project. Please direct any questions or comments to Jim Mueller of the Denver Service Center via cc:mail or at (301) 344-6260.

James W Mueller.

for Mike Williams

Attachment

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"THE FORT ON THE FIRST HILL IN DORCHESTER:"

ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

OF COLONEL GRIDLEY'S

REVOLUTIONARY WAR STAR FORT

AT

DORCHESTER HEIGHTS, BOSTON NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK,

SOUTH BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

by

James W. Mueller, Steven R. Pendery, and William A. Griswold
National Park Service

Construction Package
BOST 157

U.S. Department of the Interior
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1998

ABSTRACT

Background studies and field testing resulted in the discovery of parts of a star fort that was built on Dorchester Heights in May 1776. The work was done as part of the Section 106 compliance for improvements to the grounds and monument of Dorchester Heights, a unit of Boston National Historic Park, in South Boston, Massachusetts. The archeology was primarily done by the National Park Service authors on National Park Service property. Background studies were done intermittently beginning in 1990, while one season of fieldwork was done each year between 1994 and 1996. This fort is unique in the region and rare in the United States because it is a Revolutionary War, earthen fort with masonry bridge abutments and powder house.

The excavations were conducted in the undisturbed portions of the ditch, the entranceway, and the powder magazine. The lower half of the ditch as it had been dug into the native glacial drumlin was still intact with portions of a drainage *cunette* and a *banquette*-like step preserved at the base of the ditch. The ditch was filled, probably in 1852, when the first grading for Thomas Park was done, with imported loam, rather than with the hypothesized drumlin matrix from the parapets. Except for the gate area, the ditch fill contained no military artifacts and contained very few artifacts of any kind. The ditch floor was found very close to the elevation predicted from a study of 200 years of historic drawings and maps. The shape of the ditch floor and floor features are presumed to date to 1776 in the absence of contradictory evidence for 1812 modifications.

Original, 1776 parts, as well as modifications fort the War of 1812, of the entranceway and powder magazine were uncovered. The entranceway consisted of the original, 1776 masonry bridge abutments for crossing the ditch at the south-facing arm of the western salient. Possibly, a horizontal retractable bridge may have been used by soldiers to cross the ditch with their cannons and equipment. The abutment included part of the original, 1776 drain that is thought to have carried surface water from the parade ground into the ditch. This drainage was disturbed several times to repair the underground bracing system for the gate that was probably located along the centerline of the parapets and in line with the bridge crossing. The gate probably consisted of a double-door hung from vertical jambs that were supported by an underground sill threshold. The entranceway is located close to where it was shown on a 1776 drawing of the fort--on the somewhat protected south side of the fort, away from Boston and its harbor.

The mortared, fieldstone foundation with supporting floor partitions and drains of the 1776 powder magazine were encountered. The magazine was small, but proportional to the size of the fort, and located underground, perhaps seven feet beneath the parade level of the north salient. Brick rubble suggesting a brick superstructure was found intramurally in the foundation. The magazine had been repaired or re-built in 1814 when the British threat during the War of 1812 increased; other repairs between 1776 and 1814 are possible. The location of the magazine under the exposed north salient on the Boston, harbor-side of the fort is surprising. Fragments of an officer's epaulet were found in the rubble between the foundation walls and, except for musket balls from the ditch at the gate, comprise the only military artifacts found during three field seasons.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors appreciate the assistance of the staff of the Boston National Historical Park including Superintendent John Burchill, Assistant Superintendent Peter Steele, Preservation Specialist Stephen Carlson, and Chief of Maintenance David Rose and Marcy Beitel. We also thank DSC project COTRs James Doherty and Jack Highland, as well as DSC job captain Randy Copeland and Park Planner Ruth Rapheal for their cooperation in the early stages of planning and design. At the Northeast Cultural Resources Center, Nancy Pendleton, Mary Troy, and Robin Maloney made valuable contributions to our work. We also owe the success of this project to the assistance of project volunteers Marley R. Brown, III, Marley R. Brown, IV, Diane Giglia, Nancy Osgood, and Roger Heinen. Finally, the daily contributions of Mr. Thomas Glover, a neighbor living across the street from the monument, worked tirelessly every single day and made an immense contribution to our work. His delight in recounting history to visitors will always be remembered and appreciated. The inspired participation of another neighbor, 12-year-old Christopher Cazenave, who had no previous archeological experience, will always be treasured. Finally, the authors are glad to part of the team that brought the improved Park, symbol of the South Boston's historical role, to the citizens of the Dorchester Heights neighborhoods.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

> "In the infancy of the contest in America, the rebels generally adopted the Star Fort, which, as it could not be an object of preference founded on the knowledge of its advantages and defects, we must ascribe to the influence of the French, who are generally supposed to be the inventors of that work, and with whom it still remains a favourite."
>
> Lochee 1783: 61

This report describes archeological investigations at the May 1776 star fort that is located at Dorchester Heights in South Boston, Massachusetts (Figure 1.1). The investigations were conducted as part of the ground-disturbing rehabilitation of the historic site. The improvements included new retaining walls, electrical service, a sprinkling system, interpretive signage, and drinking fountain together with renovations of the Monument, landscaping, site furniture, walks, and trees. The planned changes are mapped on a set of construction drawings and described in text (Child Associates 1994).

THE PROJECT

Dorchester Heights, as a unit of the U.S. National Park Service (NPS) since 1939, commemorates the Revolutionary War fortifications that were used to defend Boston and its harbor from British attack during the Revolution and the War of 1812. In the mid-nineteenth century, Dorchester Heights became a small recreational area in South Boston so that the public could enjoy the green space and the view from the hilltop. After many improvements, including a large monument in 1902, the prominence continues to function as a park today.

Archeological investigations were undertaken as a compliance project to discover and recover part of the cultural resources that would be adversely effected by the ground disturbing and rehabilitation activities. The investigations began with background studies of the existing literature and of historical documents. During the design and construction phases, certain resources were protected in the ground by moving proposed facilities to new areas where no in situ resources were located. Recovery of evidence was done through archeological excavation and by archeological

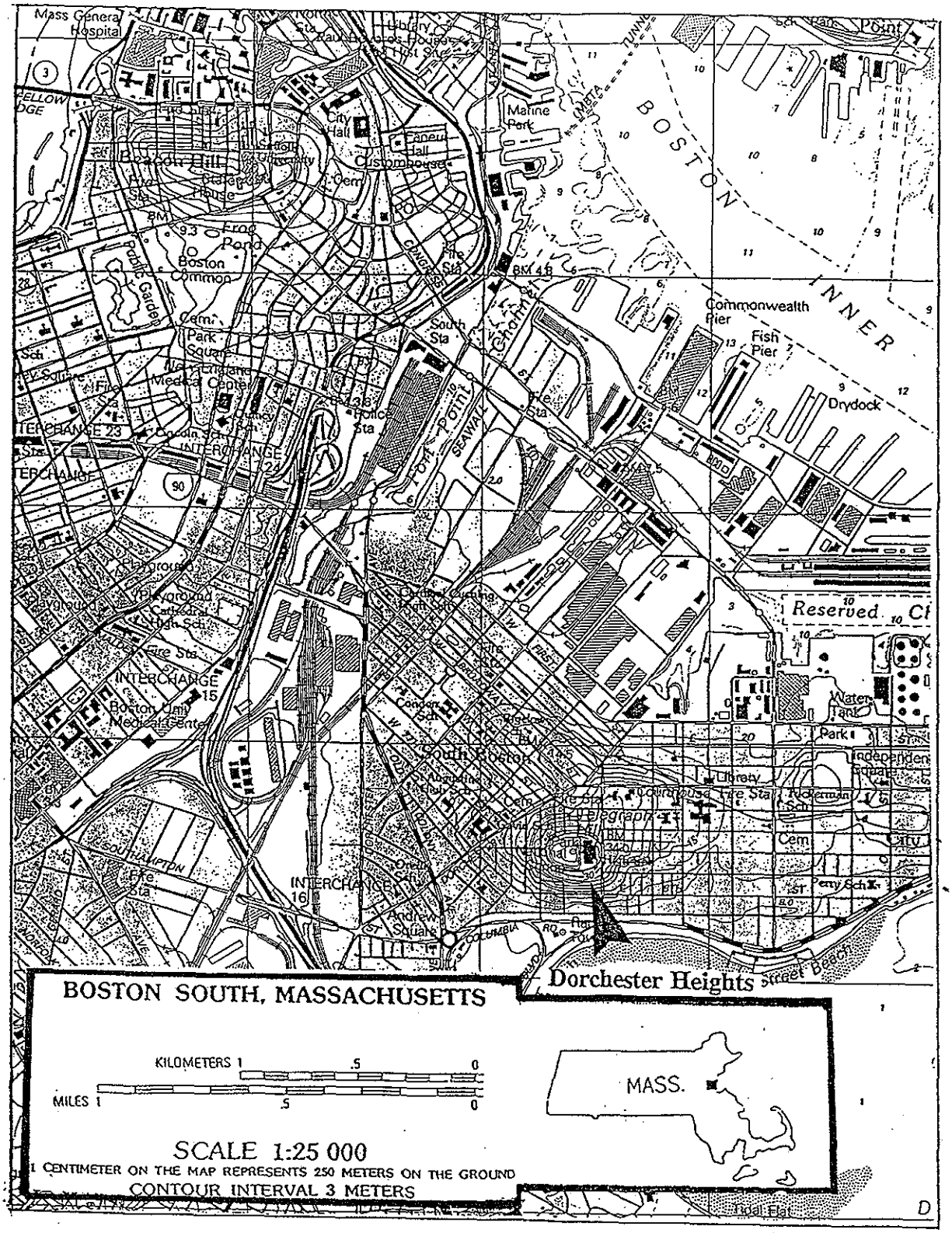


Figure 1.1. The Location of Dorchester Heights in South Boston, Massachusetts.

monitoring of the construction work. The background studies, design changes, and the excavations were conducted prior to and during the construction.

Dorchester Heights is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. In addition to its famous monument, "Dorchester Heights/Thomas Park has significance for its 1) archeological information potential for the periods March 4-17, 1776, and May 1776-1815; 2) as a park and part of the sanitary reform movement and small parks trend for the period 1847-1853 and 3) as a park and setting in which the Dorchester Heights Monument is located as part of the memorialization trend for the period 1877-1923." (Child Associates 1993a: 183). The original fortifications of March 4-5, 1776, are considered significant at the national level, while the May 1776 fortifications are significant at the local level.

Concerning compliance, the construction improvements to the Monument and grounds are consistent with actions outlined in the General Management Plan (GMP) for Dorchester Heights. Consultations between the Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the National Park Service were conducted several times prior to and during construction. The consultations were a valuable influence on the nature of the field investigations. Because of the mitigation proposal described in the NPS case report, the SHPO concurred with the recommendation of "no adverse effect" in accordance with the August 1990 Programmatic Agreement between the two organizations. A plan for consulting with Native Americans was prepared, but was never implemented because of the absence of human remains.

THE ENVIRONMENT

Dorchester Heights is located on a glacial drumlin that was formed at least 12,000 years BP. The linear drumlin trends in an east-west direction, like many others in the drumlin field to the west and north (Child Associates 1993a: 6, Figure 2-1). By contrast, drumlins to the south and east are generally circular in shape. The "first hill in Dorchester" was a historical name that during the Revolution referred to the drumlin that today constitutes Dorchester Heights. An adjacent and slightly lower drumlin was called the "second hill in Dorchester" (Gridley 1776). Together, these two drumlins constituted the Twin Hills (Pelham 1777) of the Dorchester Peninsula during the Revolutionary Era. Dorchester Heights, on the south side of Boston Harbor, represents the highest elevation on the Dorchester Peninsula and in the adjacent Boston Harbor area. Dorchester Heights is higher than Breed's (Bunker) Hill that fortified the north side of Boston Harbor.

Dorchester Peninsula is bounded by Boston Inner Harbor to the north and by Dorchester Bay on the south (Figure 1.2). The Boston Harbor Islands are located immediately to the south and east of Dorchester Peninsula. Boston Harbor is protected by land projections such as Cape Ann to the far northeast and Strawberry Point to the southeast. The proximity of the Gulf Stream to Boston Harbor has resulted in somewhat ameliorated temperatures for this coastal area of New England.

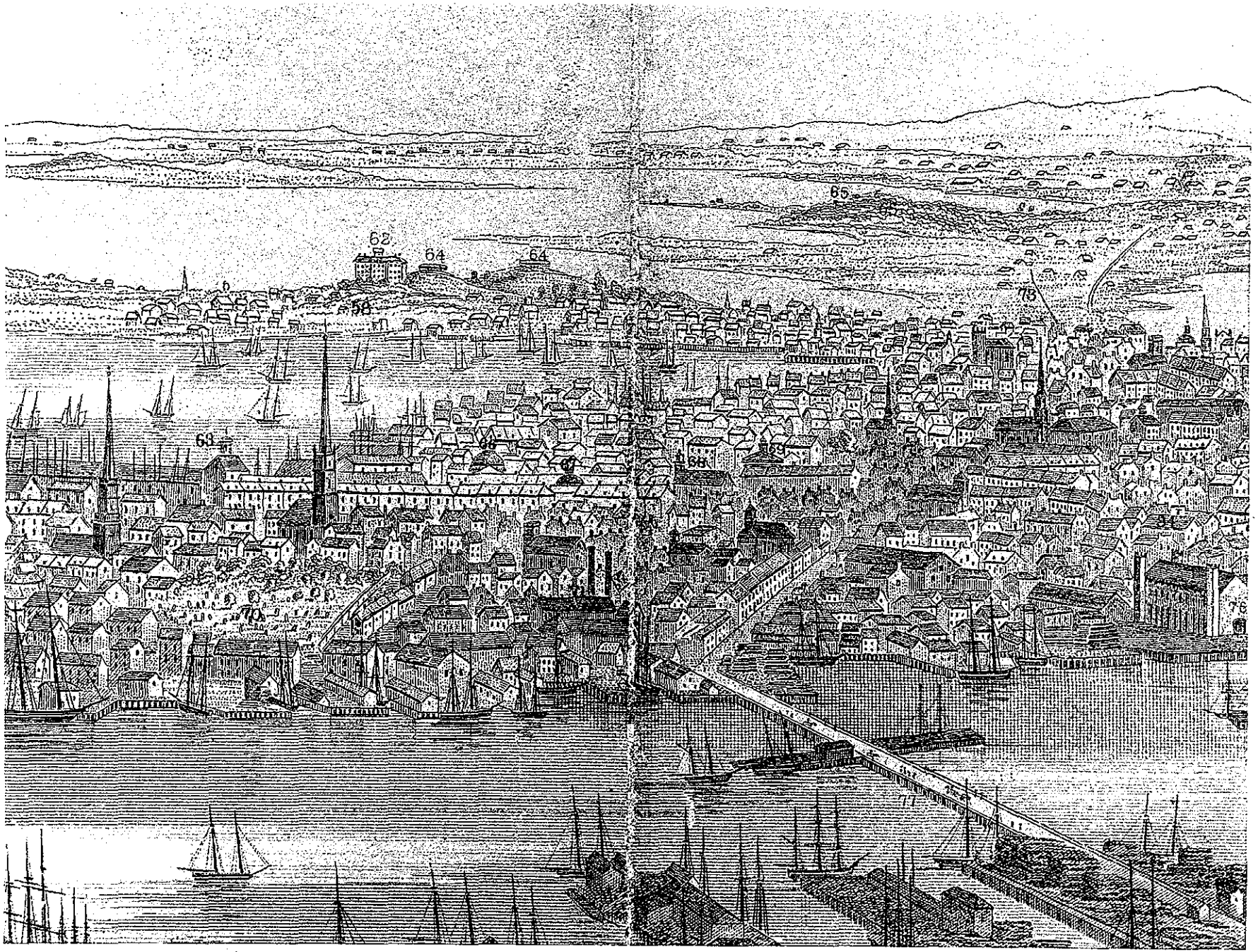


Figure 1.2. An 1848 Sketch of Boston and the Dorchester Peninsula. The fortified Twin Hills of Dorchester Heights are shown as "64" on the sketch (drawn by R.P. Mallory).

Today, and presumably in colonial times, Boston and environs enjoy a somewhat moderate climate found along the coastal portion of the northeastern United States. The mean temperature is 57 degrees Fahrenheit in a fairly moist environment of 40 inches (average) of annual precipitation. The native vegetation of Dorchester Heights was an oak-hickory forest that became a source of building supplies and firewood by the colonists. The colonists also cleared the forest during the seventeenth century for pasturage and during the eighteenth century for farming. During the colonial period, exotic ornamental plants were introduced to the Dorchester Peninsula. By comparison, the Shawmut Peninsula, the historical location of Boston proper, was deforested by 1634 (Pousson and Seidel 1993: II-2). In addition, the rich and diverse marine life of coastal New England was available to both the Native Americans and the colonists.

In contrast to other drumlins in the Boston area, Dorchester Heights partially survived the ravages of modernization because of the fortifications built on this prominence. The fort was a social gathering place for viewing Boston and its harbor. This gathering place became formalized as Linden Park in the early 1850's, when 6 ft. of the fort and of the drumlin was removed. This approximate 6-ft. lowering was a minor modification especially in comparison to other drumlins in the Boston field, e.g. the second hill in Dorchester which was lowered to about one half of its original height for building and filling purposes. Another example is Fort Hill that was significantly leveled in the 1868-72 period to fill Town Cove in Boston. This leveling of the drumlins yielded fill which was used to create new lands, e.g., the historic size of Dorchester Peninsula was approximately doubled by such landfill.

Reader's Guide to the Report

In this chapter, the compliance reasons for the report and the environmental background are summarized. The second chapter includes the historical context and also highlights portions of the military history of fortification in the centuries prior to the Revolutionary War. The history of the fortification of Dorchester Heights and its transformation as a Park through the present are discussed in some detail in Chapter 3. The following Chapter 4 includes some of the remote sensing, topographic, and stratigraphic analyses that were done prior to fieldwork; research questions are presented also. The field methods and the excavations beyond the fort are discussed in Chapter 5. The remaining chapters are devoted to excavations of the fort at the ditch, the gate complex, and the magazine. Each chapter includes detailed descriptions of the stratigraphy, features, and artifacts and, secondly, a summary and analysis section. The final chapter provides the overall interpretations. Much of the first five chapters and Chapter 9 were prepared by Mueller. The bulk of the text and graphics in Chapters 6-8 was prepared by Pendery and Griswold (1995a, 1995b, and 1996) as part of their management summary after each season's fieldwork.

Geometric factors are presented and French terms are used in this report to reflect the spirit of the military manuals of the 1770s. The use of French terms even dominated British military training schools of the period. The colonial fort builders were primarily English speaking at least in the coastal Massachusetts area, and the preference for French terms reflects the dominance of the French military theorist, Vauban, and the victorious Franco-American political alliance.

CHAPTER 2

THROUGH THE YEARS

The long historical view of military fortifications prior to the specific events on Dorchester Heights is the primary focus of this chapter. This historical view includes a brief synopsis of the prehistoric and ethnohistoric periods, as well as a sketch of the defense of Boston and the general historical context.

Native American Settlement

More is known about Boston's prehistory than for many urban areas in the United States. In part, this is because of the activities of nineteenth- and early twentieth-century archeologists such as Frederick Ward Putnam and C.C. Willoughby at Harvard University's Peabody Museum. More recently, Dena Dincauze has developed models for the changing use of the Charles River drainage throughout prehistory, and Barbara Luedtke has focused attention on the prehistoric use of the Boston Harbor Islands (Dincauze 1974, Luedtke 1975). Further intensification of research has resulted from compliance archeology conducted on large public works projects in Boston from the mid- 1970s until the present.

Prehistoric archeological sites have been found in adjacent areas of Boston, Dorchester, and Roxbury. One fairly close prehistoric site is Savin Hill Park, 2 miles (3 km) south of the project area, that did reveal evidence for Middle Woodland lithic reduction and a Contact Period burial. The Boylston Street Fishweir in the Charles River is the area's most famous prehistoric site, probably dating to the Late Archaic (Johnson et al 1942). However, no sites have been recorded for the Dorchester Peninsula, apparently an artifact of the area's development.

"Pow-Wow Point," the first occupation of the Dorchester peninsula to be described by the European settlers, is thought to have been used as a meeting place and possibly a burial ground. It is located about 1/2 mi. northeast of Thomas Park "at the foot of today's K street [in South Boston where] there was a fresh-water spring and trees." (Child Associates 1993a: 8). The Native Americans called this area Mattapanock.

The coast of Dorchester Peninsula was first occupied in 1630 when passengers from the sailing ship Mary and John started a settlement of tents and cottages (ibid., 9). This area was called Dorchester, after their native town in southwestern England. The smallpox epidemic of 1633 that decimated the Native American population may have resulted from this first settlement.

Fortification Theory--The European Prologue

Fortifications, according to one architectural historian (Scully 1991: 277), shared a common intellectual ancestor with landscape gardening in seventeenth century Europe:

> "Together, they [landscape gardening and fortifications] shaped a new architecture, an earth-moving art in which, at the scale of the landscape itself, the human will reached out to control the environment farther than human beings had ever been able to reach before. So the treatises written about fortification are much like those about gardens. They begin with geometry and go on to scale . . . "

Practitioners of both disciplines were Cartesians, it can be said, who were making *pourtraiture* upon the landscape and who were artistically celebrating cosmic order and human rationality. As an example, a Venetian describes a certain *parterre* (garden) laid out in the style of the great seventeenth century French military engineer, Sebastien le Prestre de Vauban. In addition, de Vauban collaborated with the great, seventeenth-century, French garden designer, Le Notre, to create the royal gardens at Chantilly (ibid.).

Vauban's classic A Manual of Siegecraft and Fortification (French original in 1740; English reprint in 1968) was the primary and seminal reference work for conducting warfare through the eighteenth and 19th centuries. The War of Independence by the American colonists in the late eighteenth century took place at a transitional time when the formal seigecraft of the seventeenth century war of position was evolving into the field army style of war of the early 1800s. The latter style was exemplified by the Napoleonic wars of the early 1800s, which may mark the beginning of the modern era of warfare (Rothrock 1968)

Technologically, the European invention of the cannon in the 15th century had geometric implications that lasted for centuries in fortification art. In the long run, castle walls became thick in order to resist cannon balls, rather than high to resist human scaling. From the ground, low walls presented a smaller target to artillery fire. Low walls also permitted raking fire in a linear fashion, as opposed to point targets from the high walls of early feudal castles. In plan view, the walls also became shorter in length, resulting eventually in the complex star-shaped patterns of the eighteenth century (ibid., 2-4). These star forts consisted of numerous salients and reentrant angles so that the damage from incoming fire would destroy only a short length of the curtain.

Improvements in the range of European weaponry through the centuries also had implications for the geometry of fortifications. The increased ranges meant that the defender's *batte de main* (hand-to-hand) action against the overwhelming numbers of the besieging foot soldiers that occurred at the castle could be pushed farther out away from the castle. This was done through spatial and protective extensions (Figure 2.1) such as the *fosse* (ditch or moat), the *demi-lune* ("strongpoints set into widened portions of the ditch surrounding the whole fortress"-- Rothrock 1968: 81), *covert*

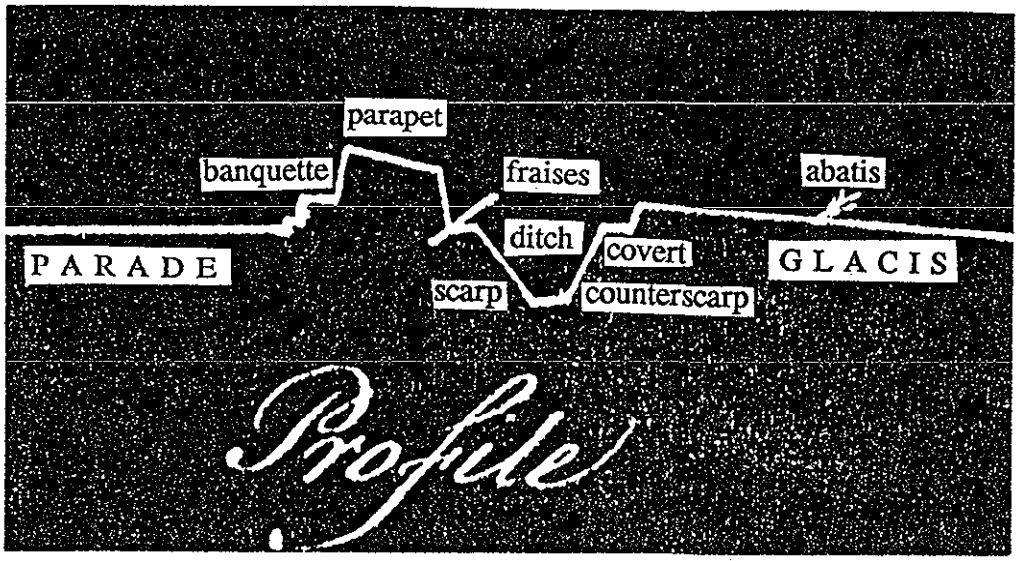


Figure 2.1. Cross-Section of the May 1776 Star Fort. The terms used in the text are shown. (Modified from Gridley 1776)

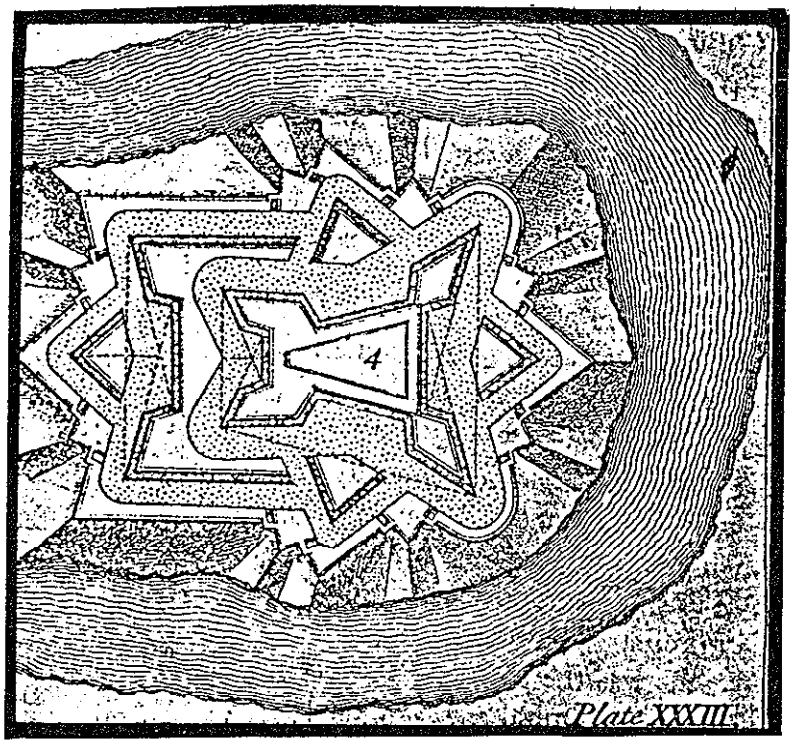


Figure 2.2. Horizontal Protection of Fortifications. The basic fort with its parade at the "4" location is surrounded by several "rings" of ditches, *demi-lunes*, and a *glacis* extending landward to the left. (From Muller 1799: 210, Plate XXXIII)

("a covered way, corridor, or banquette running along the top of the counterscarp, protected by an embankment whose outer slope forms the *glacis*"--Stokinger and Moran 1978: Appendix A, p.2), and the *glacis* (the sloping plane extending beyond the ditch). Some of these elements could be repeated several times to create safe distancing and to push the *batte-de-main* action farther from the citadel. Contemporaneous drawings of fortified citadels show this concentric, horizontal layering of siege features (Figure 2.2). Also, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the fortress was in effect "lowered" vertically into a hole to present a low target to the cannon of the besieging force. This was accomplished first by digging the *fosse* around the walls of the citadel and appearing to "lower" the fortress into the ditch and second by tilting and raising the outer area, the *glacis,* so that cannon fire tended to be pointed over the top of the fortress walls (Figure 2.1).

Such construction in the vertical and horizontal planes "means moving the earth; it is like making a garden. Everything is slanting out on a continuous line of sight so that from the bastions and the curtain, the view is never impeded and it goes out along the gentle slope of the glacis into space." (Scully 1991: 277-282). These symmetrical geometric creations on the landscape constituted artwork that served to protect and legitimize ruling dynasties and princes of war. Furthermore, the military manuals of seventeenth and eighteenth century contained drawings of the fortification *pourtraiture* that were also considered *objets d'art* of themselves. These *objets d'art,* executed with elegance and style, were presented as stately gifts to other nobles and princes, befitting the stately art of siegecraft.

Functionally, the forts, citadels, and castles were permanent fortifications, that were sometimes isolated, sometimes raised points on a planar landscape. The structures were meant to resist the efforts of a besieging force or to defend a town or a landmark. The besieged forces were clustered at the fortified point. To be on the defensive in a citadel or fortified town meant to wait, to play, to practice, and to provision, primarily passive operations. By contrast, the siege operation was offensive and active, consisting of a series of temporary constructions of parallels, approaches, mines, and saps, all earth-moving operations. These constructions offered earthen protection to the besieging forces and were arranged concentrically upon the planar landscape around the fortified point. To be on the offensive meant to dig and build protection in the dirt. The arrangement of besieging and besieged forces was very formal, very stylistic, and very stately. Siegecraft was performed according to patterned geometry, partially predictable as laid out in European manuals and treatises.

Many shapes of fortification were possible and many shapes, including triangular, quadrilateral, pentagonal, and hexagonal, were built, for various topographic and strategic situations. It can be safely said there were almost as many shapes as there were practicing military engineers/architects. For example, Hoyt prefaces his remarks, "According to some engineers . . ." (Hoyt 1811: 38) and Muller likewise: "It is the custom of some engineers . . . " (Muller 1799: 215). Costs, then as now, were a consideration, as shown by Muller's (ibid., 212) statement, ". . .but if this might be thought too expensive . . ." In spite of this individual variability, in general there may be said to be two schools, the French and the British, with the former perhaps being the more respected, due in no small part to the work of the Frenchman, de Vauban. Interestingly, Muller's Treatise, even with the use of French terms, was written for use by the Royal Academy of Artillery at Woolrich, England. Coincidentally, the use of the stately French language may be said to reflect the stately art of the siege (Scully 1991: 281).

Fortifications were classified generally into regular and irregular, depending on the fort's similarity to basic geometric shapes, or lack thereof. Regular fortifications are the "default" style, usually in open areas, and irregular fortifications are used on high landmarks or near navigable waterways. Fortifications near navigable settings are important because they offer protection to trading ships and mercantile revenues (Muller 1799: 167-69). Such irregular, maritime forts can maximize protection of their artillery pieces by firing through roofed embrasures (early, quasi-casemates) rather than en barbette. Historically, complex star-shaped fortresses evolved during the seventeenth and eighteenth century as a reaction to the invention of powder and the subsequent development of artillery and mines.

Star forts, like the one on Dorchester Heights, were perhaps the most contentious shape with the controversy also dividing between the French and the British schools. The British used the star shape with only limited frequency in the American War of Independence because of its construction difficulties and because it held fewer occupants than simpler geometric forms (Green 1979: 102). Most star forts had 4-8 points with the difficulty of construction increasing directly proportional to the number of points. Garrisoned troops are particularly vulnerable to traversing fire when the besieging army surmounts the parapets, according to the French military theorist, (ibid., 57) Additionally, the star's points cannot be defended by parallel fire. The shape of fortifications was also partially determined by the obtuse angles and diagonals of cannon fire from the besieging forces (Scully 1991: 285)

Muller's Treatise includes a few pages devoted to naval attacks upon land fortifications. Basically, he saw such situations as being rather one-sided in favor of the land forces, because the naval guns were fired from wavering ships and could only be effective when directly hitting the fort's artillery pieces or men. Ships, lacking the protective parapet of land forts, were quite vulnerable, according to Muller (1799: 211-17). Earthen parapets were preferred in order to absorb the impact of incoming cannon shot and to avoid flying fragments when masonry and stone parapets were hit by fire.

In summary, de Vauban is the one individual who had the greatest influence upon siegecraft and the war of position. In these North American colonies, it can be said that there was no comparable military theory. Here, a colonial American, codified praxis developed which combined architecture, technology, location, and strategy for the first time in 1794 when the First American System developed against the threat of war from Great Britain (Cheek and Balicki 1993: 3). The earthworks of the American Civil War and the trench warfare of World War I are recent descendants of the siegecraft tradition, exemplifying the enduring importance of the earth-moving art of fortification.

Fortification Praxis–The Regional Prologue

Boston, primarily because of the large, protected harbor, served as an important trading center in New England and along the coastal colonies; it was made a seat of colonial government in the mid 1600's (Alterman and Affleck 1993: III-1). On the Shawmut Peninsula, which grew to become today's Boston, a fort was built by ca. 1635 to provide a measure of self-protection. This fort is

depicted as a square, unbastioned fort (in the Book of Possessions; Clough 1927 cited in Alterman and Affleck 1993: III-3). This 1635 fort was probably located on what came to be known as Fort Hill in Boston. Bastions were added to this square fort which was readied for use against the British in the 1770s (Gridley 1776). During the Revolution, Boston was first occupied by British forces and then, ironically, besieged by Washington's Continental Army, resulting in economic, and other kinds of hardships. Of the estimated 16,000 Boston residents, 9,000 fled the city during the siege. The city's economic and population growth resumed when the Revolutionary fighting shifted to New York after March 17, 1776. AA (ibid., III-13)

A small earthen battery line erected in 1634 was the first fortification in the Dorchester Peninsula area. Strategically located on Castle Island off the seaward point of the Peninsula, the battery and a later fort were intended to defend the passage to the emerging port of Boston. (Stokinger and Moran 1978: I-7, 8). Improvements were added throughout the seventeenth century under the auspices of the Massachusetts Bay Company. The early works were known as "a castle with mud walls," and the island came to be known as Castle Island (Alterman and Affleck 1993: II-16). The British Crown officially assumed part of the responsibility for military protection of lands and people in 1701, when major improvements to the fortifications were begun for the Queen Anne's War between the British and the Dutch. The enclosed fort came to be called Castle William, in honor of the British king.

"In the late 1760s and early 1770s the fort was the British citadel and garrisoning point for Boston. With the advent of civil disobedience and revolutionary strife [e.g., the Boston Tea Party and the Boston Massacre], Castle William assumed a dominant role in curtailing coastal trade into Boston, while its outbuildings and barracks served as a refuge for periodically displaced Royal officials. Finally, in early March 1776 the fort's weapons were [ironically] turned against the rebel emplacements atop Dorchester Heights, as the island fought the only engagement of its career against the mainland positions it was originally intended to defend. . " (ibid., p. I-10).

Prologue to the 1776 Fortifications

The British occupation of Boston began in 1768 when two regiments of redcoats arrived (Tindall and Shi 1996: 20). This occupation began just five years after the conclusion of the French and Indian War (Treaty of Paris, 1763). In 1775, during the last year of the British occupation, three incidents of military confrontation between the colonists and the British occurred at Lexington, Concord, and Bunker (Breed's) Hill on the north side of Boston. With the Battles of Lexington and Concord on April 19, 1775, as catalysts, the colonial encirclement of British-occupied Boston was underway. Having a population 16,000 on the eve of the revolution, Boston was the largest city in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. During the siege, 9,000 civilian colonials left Boston town. On the night of March 4, 1776, the colonists fortified Dorchester Heights, the tallest prominence around Boston and located to the south of Boston. As a result of the fortification, standing orders from London, and bad weather preventing a counterattack, the British evacuated by ship through Boston Harbor and the Siege of Boston ended on March 17, 1776 (Frothingham 1849).

The historical events that led to the British siege are a combination of political, military, and economic factors. The earliest hallmark event may have been the 1690 publication of John Locke's

Two Treatises of Government which described the republican philosophy that was to become the foundation of government in the American colonies. Among other topics, Locke wrote that authority should originate from people and the King and Parliament are accountable to the people. Jefferson relied heavily on Locke's paper for his drafting of the Declaration of Independence. In essence, the educated thinkers of the New World colonies had an ideology that was fully-fashioned and ready for adoption (Middleton 1996: 337).

Another hallmark event may be the termination of the French and Indian War, an event that had several implications for the colonists. First, and most important, with the departure of the French and the Spanish from the New World, the colonists no longer had to rely on Great Britain for protection and security (Nevins and Commager 1992: 57). Also, the colonists experienced military action and considered that fighting experience as training for military preparedness. The colonists had a certain amount of military self-confidence. From the British perspective, 1763 marked the end of 70 years of European inter-colonial wars; Britain was weary of war (Peckham 1964) and wanted to consolidate its empire. At the same time that Britain consolidated its holdings in the New World in 1763, it also won military victories in the Far East, becoming the primary power on the Indian sub-continent (Nevins and Commager 1992: 56). The consolidation of distant lands and disparate cultures fell to King George III, who ascended in 1760 in the midst of the French and Indian War. His ascendancy marks the confirmation of the House of Hanover, the beginning of British colonial supremacy, and begins another period in British political history (Nevins and Commager 1992).

That period, beginning in 1760, is characterized in internal British politics by the primacy of Parliament over the Crown, the monarchy (Middleton 1996: 385). The colonists gave their primary allegiance to the King and his ministers; the sudden primacy of Parliament was a conflict with the traditional values of the colonies. Parliament became active in legislation, which the colonists came to see as an infringement upon their own legislative process. Each colony had a tri-partite government including a royal governor, a system of judges, and a legislative assembly. The colonists saw the latter branch as able to make laws for their own benefit and as more representative than Parliament. One of the colonial liberties was the ability to make laws; why else were they allowed to have legislative assemblies? Furthermore, the colonists regarded Great Britain as the bastion of liberty, as the font of civil life from which self-government emanated. This expectation of liberty was violated in various ways in the 1763-1776 period, leading to a social revolution and a War of Independence (Middleton 1996: 318-319, 384-386).

Economically, the philosophy of mercantilism dominated the British Empire and colonies at the time of King George III's ascendancy. Mercantilism refers to the enhancement and centralization of wealth of the state; wealth was proportional to the state stock of property, silver, and gold. This philosophy was compatible with the centripetal forces of consolidating the empire (Nevins and Commager 1992: 58), not with the colonists whose concern for liberty represented a centrifugal force. Britain saw the colonies as trading companies (e.g., the Virginia Company) that could contribute to the wealth of the empire and began to regulate the colonies' commerce in order to enhance British wealth. In the colonial view, this economic regulation was seen as an infringement of liberties and as something that could be legislated by the colonial assemblies, rather than Parliament. The colonial feeling of infringement was particularly strong in New England colonies, where few raw materials were available for trading to the mother country. This feeling grew, as the

colonies became more successful economically.

The French and Indian War was the most recent, pre-revolution attempt at military cooperation among the colonies--militia men from various provinces were fighting side by side. The first cooperative intercolonial effort was probably the New England Confederation formed in 1643, when four separate colonies Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven) grouped together for protection against the French, Dutch, and Indians. Perhaps the Pequot War (involving Native Americans) of 1637 was one impetus for creating this alliance. For the remainder of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the confederation undoubtedly proved to be a useful instrument for military cooperation as a succession of wars or skirmishes ensued: King Philip's War (1675, involving the native Wampanoag group), King William's War (1689-1697), Queen Anne's War (1702-1713), King George's War (1744-1748), and the French and Indian War (1755-1762). The latter four wars were the colonial equivalent of wars among England, France, Spain and Holland for control of lands beyond Europe (Peckham 1964). These six military actions had the function of inuring the colonists to the presence of war, militia, and armaments on their own soil.

The events of the 1763-1776 period and the Coercive Acts (the 1774 Boston Port Act, the Act for the Impartial Administration of Justice, the Quartering Act, and the Massachusetts Governing Act; Tindall and Shi 1996: 219-220) also served to galvanize the colonies into cooperating together for a common cause. These well-known events are the 1764 Currency Act, the 1766 Sugar Act, the 1767 Townshend Duties, 1770 Boston Massacre, 1773 Boston Tea Party, and the 1774 installation of General Gage as Military Governor of Massachusetts. They will not be discussed in detail here because they have been discussed repeatedly in the literature and are part of general knowledge. Other, less well-known incidents include the 1772 Governor Hutchinson incident, 1772 Gaspee ship incident, and the Quebec Act (Tindall and Shi 1996: 217)

The colonial response to these acts and incidents was to cooperate and unify. These responses included the 1773 formation of the Committees of Correspondence, the 1774 Continental Association, and the 1775 Second Continental Congress. The Committees of Correspondence were an extension of the New England emphasis on the town as an instrument of self-government (Middleton 1996: 319). Towns were "run by small enclaves of a relatively privileged people, in a manner far removed from the spirit of a modern democracy (Middleton 1996: 321)." The idea of the Committees of Correspondence (Nevins and Commager 1992: 72 and Tindall and Shi 1996: 218), began by Sam Adams in a Boston town meeting, quickly spread into other colonies. At the suggestion of the Virginia assembly, an intercolonial network of Committees of Correspondence was formed to mobilize public resentment against Parliament. The "Continental Association of 1774 recommended that every county, town, or city form a committee to enforce a boycott on all British goods (Tindall and Shi 1996: 222-223)." This grass roots network, created by the First Continental Congress, was connected to the leadership of all the colonies. The term, congress, was used to refer to the revolutionary governing body of each province and of all provinces, e.g. the Continental Congress. These bodies consisted of the educated thinkers and the general populace who advocated reform. In essence, they were the intercolonial, legitimatized equivalent of the mob that determined the course of politics in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The various congresses replaced the legislatures and assemblies consisting of conservative property holders, advocates of the status quo. The colonial legislatures and assemblies were partly controlled by the royal governors (Nevins and Commager 1992: 72). Massachusetts in particular was distraught because it

was the only one of the eight royal colonies in which the provincial governor was selected by the provincial legislature. Tension resulted when this liberty was removed from the colonies in 1774 with the Crown's appointment of General Gage as the Military Governor of Massachusetts (Middleton 1996: 316).

In Boston and the Massachusetts Bay Colony, two additional responses followed: educated political thinkers became active politically and the general populace began mob rioting (Nevins and Commager 1992: 67). The political thinkers throughout the colonies produced such pamphlets as *The Rights of the British Colonists Asserted and Proved* (1764, James Otis of Massachusetts), *Summary View of the Rights of British Americans* (Thomas Jefferson), *Considerations on the Nature and Extent of the Legislative Authority of the British Parliament* (James Wilson of Pennsylvania), and the *Olive Branch Petition* (1775, James Dickinson of Pennsylvania). Some poorly-educated radicals (e.g., Virginia's Patrick Henry and South Carolina's Charles Sumter) inspired the mobs to riot by their speeches and by their actions, providing the energy needed for the military aspects of the revolution.

Prologue to the 1814 Improvements

After the second Treaty of Paris ending the War of Independence in 1783, America was primarily concerned with protecting its western borders and military stockpiles from Native American attacks along the expanding western frontier. However, after the French Revolution of 1789, the effects of continuing European political instability became an increasing concern of the newly formed American nation (Cheek and Balicki 1993: 3). Americans were concerned that Britain would gain the loyalty of Native American groups to block American westerly expansion and that Britain's mercantilism with its experienced navy would threaten American rights of shipping and commerce on the high seas. In addition to the British threat, French ships captured American ships that were suspected of trading with France's adversary, Great Britain.

In response to both threats, the fledgling Federal government instituted the First American System (1794-1801) for the protection of its seacoast from British attack. As part of this System, Federal funds were authorized in 1794 for the construction of coastal fortifications that were designed to protect certain strategic seaports along the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. In reality, 14 forts were built from Maine to Georgia, including funding and improvements to Fort Independence on Castle Island at the eastern tip of Dorchester Peninsula (Wade 1977: Appendix F and H). The fortifications were generally intended to be earthworks, faced with timbers when necessary (Anonymous nda: 73-101), but were variable in form and construction method, depending on the particular Army engineer in charge of construction. These are generally considered impermanent works that were "thrown up" quickly. This First System is largely the product of visiting French engineers, rather than being American in design (Lewis 1979: 3-6; Wade 1977: 5-6). On Dorchester Heights, the May 1776 star fort was built and possibly improved in 1780 before the start of the First System.

During Jefferson's terms in the first decade of the nineteenth century, he wanted to concentrate America's energy on peaceful nation building and to avoid involvement in the Napoleonic Wars (Nevins and Commager 1992: 138). However, "By 1805, warfare in Europe again effected the neutrality of the United States and its maritime trade. (Cheek and Balicki 1993: 3)." France had a

naval blockade against Britain, and Britain blockaded French ports. Each country tried to control American trade from assisting the opposing country. British ships halted American ships to capture crews that were pressed into British service against the French navy (White 1965: 2-3). America's maritime neutrality and rights had been violated once again. It was difficult to remain neutral (Nevins and Commager 1992: 138).

Just after the end of the First System, the Louisiana Territory was purchased in 1803 by President Jefferson. This land acquisition buffeted and somewhat protected America's trans-Appalachian holdings. In combination with European events, America's attention turned to coastal fortifications. A renewed need for seacoast protection against both the French and the British resulted in the Second American System (1807-1814) of fortification. A total of 31 forts were part of this Second System that included two forts on the Gulf of Mexico, in addition to the exclusively-fortified Atlantic Coast as in the First System. The Second System was centralized and coordinated at the federal level with most construction done by American engineers. Variability in form and construction method was less extreme compared to the First System. Most Second System fortifications (that included Fort Independence) were completed by the start of the War of 1812. Local funding and volunteer assistance by state and other institutions augmented the sometimes-meager federal funding (Cheek and Balicki 1993: 4; Lewis 1979: 25-37; Wade 1977: 94, 177, Appendix F, G, and H). Such was the case at Dorchester Heights, where local church members assisted in the rehabilitation of the abandoned, 1776 star fort

In a radical experiment at Jefferson's request, Congress passed the 1807 Embargo Act, forbidding any foreign commerce. This hurt the American economy and, after much domestic grumbling, the Embargo Act was rescinded, replaced by the Nonintercourse Act. With this act of 1809, only commerce with France and Britain and their dependencies was forbidden. Commerce with either country would be resumed when that country ceased its attacks upon neutral commerce. Napoleon lied by claiming in 1810 that France was ceasing its naval attacks upon American shipping. In response, America briefly resumed commerce with France and continued its non-trading limitation with Britain. Britain was enraged and the American maritime neutrality was challenged again. Ill feelings ran high. War was declared in June 1812 during the Presidency of James Madison and at the instigation of land-hungry, Western and Southern war hawks such as Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun (Nevins and Commager 1992: 139-140).

The Americans were ill prepared financially and militarily for the war. This was a legacy from the Jefferson Presidency when the army was reduced in size, partly because it was unbecoming to a Jeffersonian democracy and partly to pay off the national debt. A few naval victories were achieved due to some preparations and the Tripoli experience with Barbarry pirates. However, Britain still commanded the seas and maintained a blockade of American seaports. Most land campaigns, led by older generals, were unsuccessful. New England was generally opposed to America's involvement in the War of 1812 and there were no campaigns in New England (Nevins and Commager 1992: 140-143).

In Europe, in April 1814, the collapse of the Napoleonic Empire created a potential threat to the New England states because the British no longer had France as an adversary. Britain thought they could encourage New England's opposition to the war with a show of military strength; revenge upon the colonies may also have been a factor. The British planned a naval

blockade and possible raids upon coastal New England towns to subjugate the historically troublesome area. Neither the blockade nor the raids were carried out due to a lack of personnel (Tindall and Shi 1996: 386). However, the improvements to the Dorchester Heights star fort in September and October 1814 may have been made in response to this renewed British pressure. This late-in-the-war pressure may be the explanation for the late date of the Dorchester improvements in comparison to the war's beginning date of June 1812.

CHAPTER 3

ON DORCHESTER HEIGHTS

Continuing from the general historical context of the preceding chapter, the history of Thomas Park with special emphasis on the military activities and their commemoration is discussed in this chapter. In this introduction, a brief sketch of the civilian use of Dorchester Peninsula is presented as a prologue to the military events.

Due to early military protection on what became Castle Island, Mattapannock in 1635 became the first permanent inland settlement on Dorchester Peninsula with leadership by Reverend Richard Mather. The peninsula was primarily used for communal pasturage throughout the seventeenth century. In the following century, Oliver Wiswell owned farmland that included the present Thomas Park and also built a barn and home. The house and a skating pond may have been located 600 ft. north of Thomas Park, near the angled bend in the present Fourth Street. By the 1770s, ten or twelve families lived on Dorchester Neck. In August, 1775, before the fortification of the Heights, 10 buildings are shown on Dorchester Peninsula, six of which are near the northeastern base of Telegraph Hill (des Barres nd: #47). The Wiswell home, along with houses of five other Dorchester families, was destroyed by the British on February 13, 1776, just prior to the military events on Dorchester Heights. In November 1776, after both fortifications of the Twin Hills were completed, there were 18 buildings shown on Dorchester Peninsula (ibid., #45). At this time on the Twin Hills themselves, there were six buildings, including two located in the swale between the Twin Hills. Travel to these houses was done by two roads leading to Castle William and to Powwow Point, as described more fully in the next section. The former road connected to the Dorchester Turnpike and to the meetinghouse road on the mainland. These houses, roads, and improvements comprised the colonist's use of Dorchester Peninsula when the March 1776 military activities on Dorchester Heights occurred.

Linear Fortification--The March 1776 Chandeliers

Fortification of Dorchester Heights by American troops on the night of March 4-5, 1776 was apparently part of an offensive strategy to draw the British out of Boston to engage them in a similar manner as was done at Bunker (Breed's) Hill in Charlestown in June 1775. Because of an especially cold winter, the opportunity existed for General Washington to simultaneously transport troops across the frozen Charles River from Cambridge to attack Boston on the north. Colonel Rufus Putnam, an engineer, proposed to General Henry Knox (artillery) and to Colonel Richard Gridley (engineer) the idea of using chandeliers, or portable breastworks, to fortify areas of ground that was frozen to a depth of 18 in. (Thacher 1827: 41). This plan met with George Washington's approval, and Gridley and Knox apparently (possibly with Putnam's assistance according to Cone 1886: 45) were instructed to implement it. General Mifflin was the Quarter Master who aided the engineers.

A chandelier consisted of a wooden framework to hold a series of fascines (tied bundles of bushes and small tree limbs). The fascines served as breastworks to protect the militia and could also be rolled downhill to maim the advancing British soldiers. Putnam describes the chandelier thusly: "conftructed [sic}of one Sill, 10 feet long & 6 inch Square with two posts 5 feet long of the fame fize framed into the Sill 5 feet apart, each fupported by a Brace on the out Side--they are placed on the ground at a proper distance from each other the open fpace between the post are then filled bundels of Fafciens ftrongly picketed together--" (Buell 1903: 58). These structures were assembled out of sight of the British during the several weeks preceding the March 4-5 fortification. Pelham's map (Figure 3.1) may show the line of chandeliers or the Twin Hills depictions may simply be symbolic.

March 5 was selected for the completion of the fortification because it was the anniversary of the Boston Massacre in 1770 (Cone 1886: 45); revenge for the heinous Boston Massacre was one colonial motivation for this date. On the evenings of March 2, 3, and 4, Washington ordered a diversionary bombardment of Boston from Cambridge. On the evening of March 4, General John Thomas supervised a working party of 1,200 men with more than 300 oxcart to transport the chandeliers, fascines, tools, and hay (to muffle the noise of the militia) to Dorchester Heights from Cambridge (Child Associates 1993a and particularly Fritz 1993). This detachment was protected by a covering party of 8oo additional men who marched in front of the working party.

Probable routes for part of this march may be the raods and trails indicated on Pelham's 1777 map (Figure 3.1) of Dorchester Heights. Those trails (dotted) on the south side of the Heights offered the colonists protection from the British to the north. The march may have also used the north-south Dorchester Turnpike (des Barres nd: #47 and Badlam 1810) that connected Boston with the town of Dorchester located on the mainland south of the Dorchester Peninsula. Other less likely roads for the march include the east-west "Road Leading to Castle William" (Spurr 1764) that connected with "The Way Leading to Powwow [sic] Point" (Spurr 1765) to provide fairly close access to Dorchester Heights. These two roads are considered less likely than the one shown by Pelham because they are located on the exposed, northern side of the Heights, exposed to the British in Boston and the Harbor. Other roads close to Dorchester Peninsula include "The Lower Road to Boston" (Badlam 1810) and the "Road to Dorchester North Meetinghouse" (Withington 1807) that are still less likely routes for the colonial militia.

After arrival on the Heights, construction began at 8 pm on March 4 under the direction of Colonel Richard Gridley. On the morning of March 5, the British awoke to the sight of a continuous line of fortifications extending across the Twin Hills of Dorchester Heights. Several colonial regiments, marching from Cambridge at 4 am on March 5, were chosen to relieve the initial group; the relief regiments were on duty for nearly 24 hours. During this time, one colonial military surgeon, James Thacher, dressed no wounds and reported that "Not more than two or three men were killed or wounded during the twenty four hours" (Thacher 1827: 42).

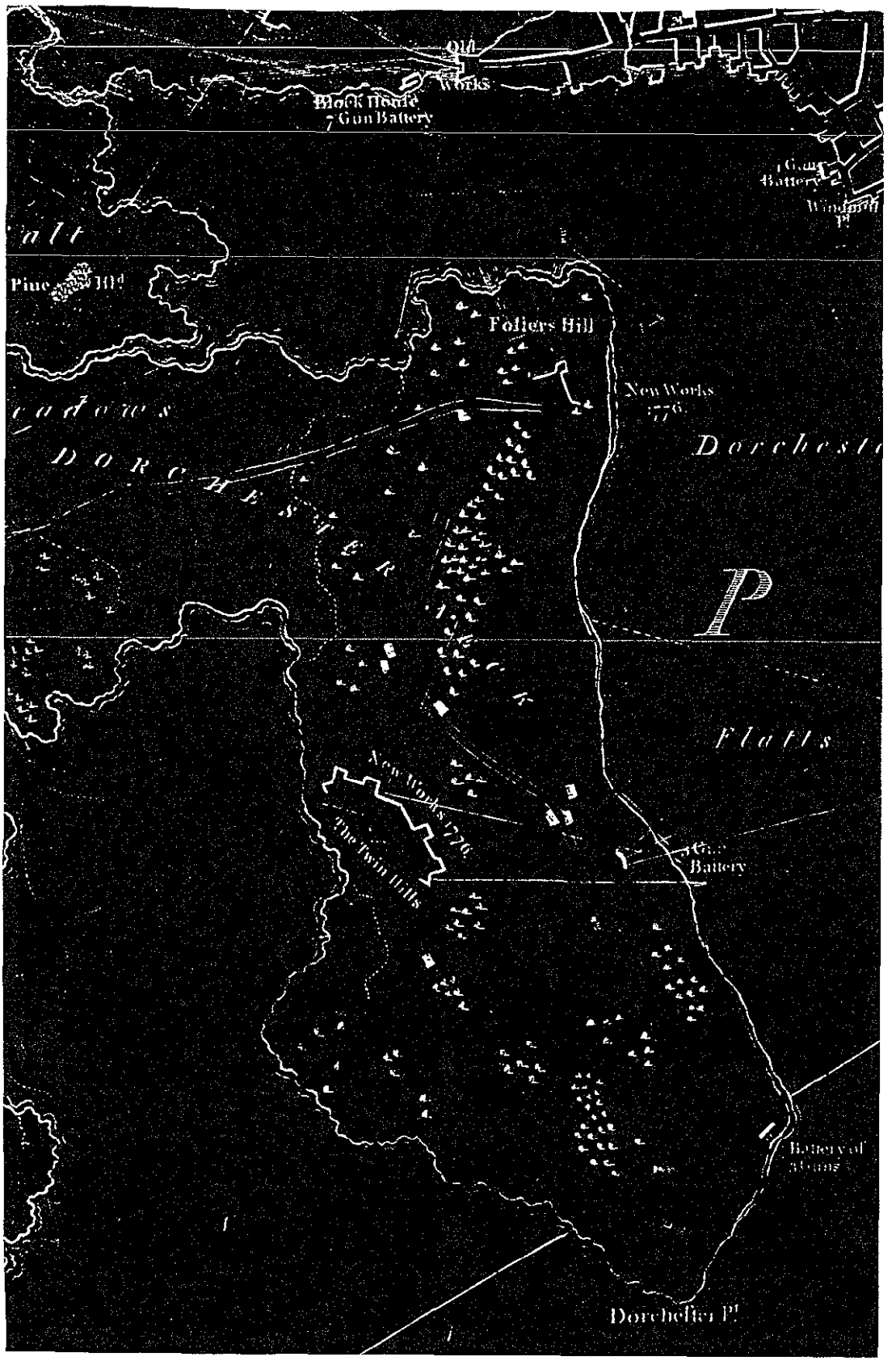


Figure 3.1. Pelham's Map of 1777, Showing the 1776 Dorchester Fortifications. North is to the right.

Concerning the British reaction, General William Howe was heard to say, "I know not what I shall do, the rebels have done more in one night than my whole army would have done in weeks" (Thacher 1827: 43). Although Howe apparently had considered removing his troops from Boston in the fall of 1775, he ordered an attack on Dorchester Heights in response to these provocations of the colonial fortifications. The attack was halted when the British militia (from Castle William) and the British fleet were forced to turn back because of stormy weather.

Washington, meanwhile, ordered the fortification of Nook's Hill on Dorchester Peninsula nearly one mile (1.5 km) closer to Boston, directly threatening British positions in Boston. Four Americans were killed in this effort, delaying the completion of Nook's Hill fortification until March 16. On March 17, the British evacuated Boston after spiking cannon and dumping military stores and other useful goods into Boston Harbor. Two months after the British evacuation, the chandeliers were replaced by permanent forts. These forts--plus those on Dorchester Point, Castle Island, and Boston Neck--were part of the continuing colonial defense of Boston and its harbor.

Lingering smallpox delayed the entry of Commander-in-Chief Washington's troops into Boston until March 19. The abandoned British defenses ranged in quality from gabions (barrel-like containers filled with rocks and dirt) on Copp's Hill to the heavily fortified works on the Boston Neck (Frothingham 1903: 329). Washington ordered most of the British forts and entrenchments to be leveled, and shifted the defensive strategy for Boston further out into the harbor.

One of the earliest and most accurate of the maps showing the March 1776 fortifications on Dorchester Heights is Henry Pelham's "Plan of Boston" (published in 1777; Figure 3.1). In plan view the fortifications are shown as a continuous line (of what may be chandeliers) across the area labelled as "The Twin Hills." The fortifications also featured four rectangular, bastion-like projections. The map is roughly consistent with a frontal, but distant, sketch showing a continuous line of fortifications along the northern mid-slope of Dorchester Heights (Anonymous 1776).

Point Fortification--The May 1776 Star Fort

After the Continental Army occupied Boston, Commander-in-Chief Washington moved his headquarters to New York and Colonel Richard Gridley was put in charge of the Boston harbor defenses. Gridley, who was born in Boston in 1721, served as an engineer at Fortress Louisbourg (Nova Scotia) in 1745. He entered the British army as a colonel and Chief Engineer in 1755. Gridley served in the expedition to Ticonderoga in 1756 and constructed Fort George on Lake George. He was appointed Chief Engineer of the provincial army near Boston in 1775, developed the plan for the redoubt on Breed's Hill, and oversaw its construction on the night of June 17, 1775.

On May 13, 1776, Gridley wrote to Commander-in-Chief Washington that "Fort Hill & Dorchester point Forts, Charles Town Fort & the Fort on Noddles Island are now in a posture of defense, with platforms Laid, & Cannon Mounted on them."(Sellers and Van Ee 1981: 202) Because of this letter, the completion date of "the star fort on the first hill in Dorchester" is taken as May 1776. At the same time, a rectangular, semi-bastioned fort was built on the second hill located about 0.2 mi. to the northeast of Dorchester Heights. These two forts occupied strategically secondary positions compared to Castle William and Dorchester Point. In his letter quoted at the beginning of this

paragraph, Gridley also referred to his intention to send to General Washington depictions of these forts, which he managed to do later in December 1776 (Figure 3.2).

The star fort on Dorchester Heights, as shown by Gridley's artful presentation to Washington, was hexagonal, a six-pointed fort with 11 embrasures. Because the embrasures were located near the re-entrant angles, most of the ditch (and its interior wall, the scarp) of each pointed "salient" could be protected by cannon fire. This protection is an advantage of the star shape of forts. It is likely that the cannon deployed included some of the 59 cannon and mortars hauled from Crown Point and Fort Ticonderoga by Major General Henry Knox as well as cannon salvaged from the British occupation of Boston. The ditch and the outlying abatis slowed attacking foot soldiers so that the garrisoned soldiers with muskets on the banquettes behind the parapets could fire more effectively as the attacking militia crossed the *glacis*, the open area between the abatis and the ditch. The fort entranceway, shown with an interlocking doors to form the gate, is located midway along the southern face of the western salient.

Gridley's drawing shows that the parade was an approximate 60-ft. square, providing less than 1/10 acre of parade ground. Part of this space was devoted to a building (barracks or magazine) adjacent to the northeastern salient. From counterscarp to counterscarp (the exterior edge of the ditch), the fort measured approximately 220-230 ft. The maximum dimension, from abatis to abatis, was approximately 320 ft. The base of the ditch was depicted as 8 ft. below the parade ground and 3.5 ft. wide at its base (Gridley 1776). In Muller's (1799) description of various shapes of forts, the most commonly mentioned width for the ditch around the fort is 10 or 12 toifes. An unembellished line sketch (Anonymous nd) of a hexagonal star fort may be a preliminary version of the Gridley artistic rendering.

According to contemporaneous construction methods, the fort's shape was laid out geometrically upon the ground, as explained by Hoyt in Practical Instructions for Military Officers. "A redoubt with fix [sic] falient angles, may be traced by describing an equilateral triangle, as in problem 26, dividing each fide into three equal parts, and on the middle part of each fide, tracing an equilateral triangle outwards." (Hoyt 1811: 43). The ditch was dug first, and the dirt from the ditch was piled up next to it to form the parapets. Construction was conceived as a "balanced job," so that the dirt volume removed from the ditch was equal to the dirt needed for the parapets. Fort construction was considered an earth-moving art, a sister discipline to landscape architecture (Scully 1991: 277), as described in the "Fortification Theory--The European Prologue" section of Chapter 2.

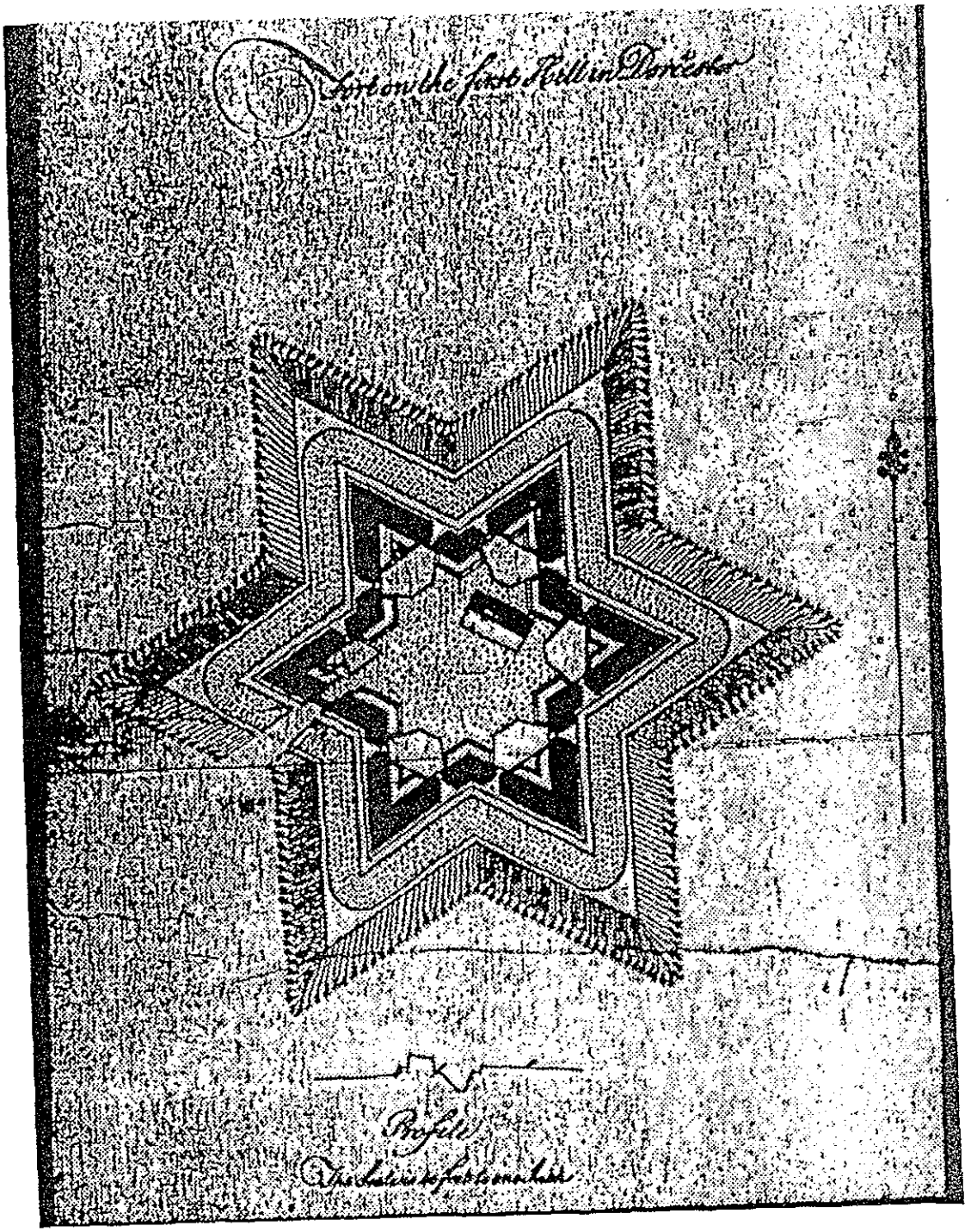


Figure 3.2. Gridley's 1776 Rendering of the Star Fort. This *pourtraiture* was presented to General Washington by Colonel Gridley.

This star fort, the remnants of which are still buried at Dorchester Heights, is apparently the same fort as described by Gridley in a November 1776 letter that includes a list of materials (reproduced in the American Archives) apparently used in construction :

No. 3 Fort on Dorchester, southernmost hill

2626 feet of Oak Plank	600 feet of Joist
912 feet of Pine Timber	2320 feet of Boards
1100 Pickets	6000 Shingles
50 lbs. of Spikes	6,000 4-penny Nails

Two buildings containing--

3,000 10-penny Nails	450 feet of Timber
500 20-penny Nails	

The quantity of boards and planking and the construction details of the 1776 plan suggest that these wooden materials may have been used to build the cannon platforms, gate, and possibly as revetment for the parapets. Wooden revetment was a construction method used by British engineers at the Bunker Hill citadel and admired by the Americans for its strength (Frothingham 1903: 331). Gridley's letter and plan view indicate that a second building had been added to the fort by November 1776. This building may also have been a barracks or a powder house.

Concerning the number of troops garrisoned on Dorchester Heights for the duration of the War of Independence, there is one primary source of information. A payroll list from August 10, 1779 for Captain Lemuel Clap's Company stationed at Dorchester Heights lists a total of 94 troops including two lieutenants, eight sergeants, eight corporals, a drummer, fifer, and 73 privates (Clap 1779). Remarkably, 14 members of the company are from the Clap family, 11 from the Bird family, and 5 from the Wiswell family. Other Dorchester Neck residents include Withington and Foster family members. A secondary source (Child Associates 1993a : 15) claims that the number of militia for the Dorchester Heights and Point forts varied even in the four short years between December 1776 and October 1780. Federalist appropriations to improve coastal defenses in 1794 and in 1807 (the First and Second American Systems, according to Lewis 1990: 21-36) against European attack appear not to have been used for the Dorchester Heights fortifications. Apparently, local monies were used for the expenses of garrisoning the Dorchester Heights star fort.

The War of 1812 Improvements

In the summer of 1814, the town of Boston grew concerned about the possibility of an attack by British ships of war. On September 3, a town meeting was held expressly to provide a "means of defense in the present exposed and dangerous situation of this town" (Palfrey 1882: 309). Volunteers were recruited to build Fort Strong on Noddle's Island and other defenses. On Dorchester Heights, the Revolutionary War star fort was also improved by the addition of a new powderhouse and cannon platforms (O'Connor 1988: 20-221; Toomey and Rankin 1901: 133). By November 3, 1814, several of the works around Boston had been completed, but were never engaged in battle. News of peace arrived early the next year.

The two documented improvements to the Dorchester Heights Star fort were made between mid-September and mid-October 1814 primarily by 250 volunteer parishoners under the leadership of

Boston's Roman Catholic Bishop, Jean Louis de Chevens. A description of improvements to the star fort on Dorchester Heights in 1814 was also found in the October 1, 1815, letter from Horace C. Story to Chief of Engineers Brigadier General Joseph G. Swift (Fritz 1993:39). Story's letter describes the "voluntary contribution of labour from the citizens of the neighboring towns" in throwing up "a hexagonal star fort on the superior [eminence]." Also, Story (quoted in Fritz 1993: 39) writes that

> "The narrowness of the ditches [ten feet], the shortness of the flanks, the very considerable talus of the works with their little height, the many irregularities of the ground in the vicinity, afford shelter to an assailant, [and] combined with other defects & inconveniences, appear to have yielded but little security & very slight means of annoyance."

All in all, the War of 1812 improvements were not remembered as being as skillfully or as scientifically done as the forts of the War of Independence (Finch 1824: 338-348 quoted in Frothingham 1849: 412-414). Perhaps, the noble cause, the historic nostalgia, and myth-making attached to the Revolutionary War (Petchenik 1978: 112) were related to this comparison of fortifications used in the two wars. Finch's (1903: 413) statement is as follows:

> "It is to be regretted that the entrenchments thrown up by the army of the Revolution, on the heights of Dorchester, are almost entirely obliterated by the erection of two new forts in the late war. But some traces of the ancient works may be seen on both hills; the old forts were constructed with more skill, and display more science, than the recent works, the ramparts of which are even now falling down; and we would gladly see them destroyed, if from their ruins the ancient works could reappear"

After the wars, the star fort was depicted on regional military maps of Boston and environs, and several symbols were used. The fort was shown as a square (Rebel Works . . .1778, without bastions and Wadsworth 1817, with bastions) or a rectangle (Bowen 1829). Latter, the fort was depicted as a pentagonal star (Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge in London 1844). Furthermore, the fort on the second hill northeast of Thomas Park was rectangular in plan but was depicted by Bowen and by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge in London by the same icon as the Dorchester Heights star fort. Apparently the styles of at least Boston cartographers were idiosyncratic and changing in style from an early quadrilateral to a later pentagonal star. The fort did not change its basic plan view at anytime since May 1776. The depictions appear to be only icons and cannot be taken as representational; they can be found in Child Associates (1993a).

The fortifications are also shown from a distance in R. P. Mallory's (1848) drawing of Boston and the harbor. Remains of earthworks are also shown in the Bernard Spindler lithograph, "View of Boston from Telegraph Hill, South Boston," which may be dated by the completed improvements to the early 1850s (Child Associates 1993a: 22). A reproduction of an earlier Harper's Magazine wood block print of Dorchester Heights and the harbor is included in King's Handbook of Boston (King 1878). These drawings do not add any new information concerning the fort's characteristics.

The fort is depicted in neither the McIntyre map of Boston of 1852 nor in the Colton map of 1855.

Throughout the first half of the 19th century, the earthworks continued to survive in spite of erosion, visitors, and the construction of the adjacent Reservoir. This conclusion is documented in several articles from the South Boston Gazette that were found by Cynthia Zaitzevsky and reported in Child Associates (1993a). In 1849, just prior to the construction of Thomas Park, visitors could "take a walk upon the Forts and get a glimpse" (South Boston Gazette, August 25, 1849; no title) of the reservoir construction. At the dedication of the Reservoir, "four hundred school children marched to the fort . . . [and] Mayor John P. Bigelow delivered a speech from a stand on the east part of the fort, and cannon were fired." (South Boston Gazette 1849). By February 1853, the protruding parapets, had been "thrown down to make way for modern improvements." (South Boston Gazette and Dorchester Chronicle. February 5, 1853: 2; no title).

Public Recreation and Linden/Thomas Park

The transformation of this fortified drumlin into a sacred and social place began informally in the early 19th century and then was crystallized during the small park movement of the mid-19th century. During the first half of the 19th century, Dorchester Heights and the remnant fortifications were a social gathering place from which a good view of Boston was obtained. Undoubtedly, the drumlin was considered sacred ground due to its history in the Revolution, as shown by the Finch (1815) quotation in the preceding section. By about 1838, a safety rail on the parapet, possibly allowing visitors to walk safely on the fortifications, is shown on a drawing by J. T. Wilmore (on file at the Boston Athenaeum). This image indicates that the parapet was "breached" on the north, possibly for a visitor entry.

The small park movement in Boston involved both upgrading of existing open spaces, such as the Boston Common and various burying grounds, as well as the construction of new parks. The construction of Linden/Thomas Park falls within this second category although the summit of Dorchester Heights already informally functioned as recreational open space. Planning for Thomas Park was initiated in the 1840s by the Superintendent of Public Lands for Boston to compliment the laying out of house lots, streets, including Thomas Street Circle, and the South Boston Reservoir. The reservoir was built in response to a petition sent by 1700 South Boston residents to the Mayor of Boston requesting the introduction of improved Cochituate drinking water and a municipal park. The improved drinking water was part of the sanitary health reform (also related to the park movement) that was intended to replace the wells fouled by the plethora of family privies in the growing South Boston neighborhood. The distributing reservoir, containing more than 7.5 million gallons, was built into the east side of Dorchester Heights and was officially dedicated in November 1849. The dedication for the opehing of the Reservoir took place on November 23, 1849, and descriptions of the revelries in the Soyth Boston Gazette (December 1, 1849) include mention of the fort from where a children's chorus sung and speeches were made. In 1849, the 73-year old fort was still standing.

Thomas Park was not intended to be highly ornamental, and began as a simple recreational, green space utilizing formerly historic grounds that afforded a pleasant view. Construction work on Thomas Street Circle and Linden Park probably began in 1852. The South Boston Gazette and Dorchester Chronicle (June 5, 1852; no title) reported the three following completed works (my

emphasis): "The walk around the common has already been named, as we notice by a sign which bears the words 'Linden Park;' this is quite appropriate in consideration of the trees [Linden trees] that encircle the walk." The walk probably refers to the sidewalk next to the Thomas Street Circle. The park was not referred to as Thomas Park until the City Auditor's Annual Report of 1870. These same reports refer to the improved and improving drumlin both as Telegraph Hill and as Thomas Park.

Expenditures described in the City Auditor's Annual Reports and the South Boston Gazette articles mention "grading, levelling, sodding, team work, labor, loam, manure," as the types of construction activities and supplies involved in the early 1850s development of Thomas Street Circle and Linden Park. There is no mention of expenditures for walks. Whether paths were part of the original Linden Park of the early 1850s cannot be empirically supported. Most of the expenditures for the early 1850s, when expenses were fairly high, are thought to have been used for Thomas Street Circle, which was a major engineering project. In support of this conclusion is Colton's 1855 Map of Boston and Cole's 1859 drawing of South Boston, both of which show Thomas Street encircling the top of Telegraph Hill. By comparison, the earlier map (MacIntrye 1852) shows no road at the present location of Thomas Street Circle.

As part of the small-parks movement, Thomas Park, perhaps by the 1870s, came to follow the example of Boston Common with allees or tree-lined walkways crossing grassy areas. The panoramic view out towards Boston Harbor continued as the main attraction. The first dated documentation for internal walks comes from Hopkins' (1874) atlas that shows dotted line paths radiating symmetrically from the "FLAG" at the presumed top of the Telegraph Hill. Those paths are virtually the same as today's. The paths radiating outward come within a few feet of the salients of the star fort, and it is interesting to speculate that the radial walks were commemorative of the earlier star fort. In the same year, 1874, a large expenditure of $3,594.65 was spent for laying asphalt concrete, i.e., "tarring,' the paths in Thomas Park. Another plan view that dates to pre-1881 shows a related symmetrical path design that is more looping than radial (Child Associates 1993a: 42, 43, Figures 2-19,and 2-20). The postulated high expenditures on Thomas Street Circle support the idea that the green space did not receive major funding until perhaps the 1870s. A modest, granite monument commemorating the evacuation of Boston was constructed in 1877 on the north side of the park. By about 1874, a flag was probably installed near the top of Telegraph Hill (Hopkins 1874: Plate 18). The first photographs of the park, ca. 1877-78, show paved walks with benches between an allee of trees. Thomas Park began as a simple, commemorative green space that continued to develop throughout the nineteenth century.

A 1913 Olmsted Brothers survey of the site depicts site improvements made up until that date. Asphalt paths existed into the 1920s and 1930s. Improvements in grading, utilities, and site furnishings are captured in photographs from 1913 until the present and are documented somewhat in the records of the Boston Parks and Recreation Department.

The Peabody and Stearns Monument

The construction of the Monument in the 1900-02 period created certain disturbances to the fort. The fort at this point was not in pristine condition because of the development of Thomas Park in the second half of the 19th century. The only disturbance prior to the Monument documented in

the historical record is throwing down the parapets. Other analyses to be described in the next chapter show that the parade ground, the ramparts, and the upper portions of the ditch were also destroyed in the Thomas Park improvements. In this section, the activities related to the construction of the monument will be described, some of which impacted the buried remnants of the fort.

In 1900 when construction of the Monument began, the natural grade in front of the present Monument entrance was 148.5-ft. elevation. This grade was lowered by an unspecified amount in order to "remove all loam from the site of the building and for fifty feet outside of it on every side and pile it up in one place on the Common {sic} where directed" (Peabody & Stearns 1899: 5). This construction had a direct impact on a 50 foot by 50-foot area at the summit of the park but apparently caused minimal disruption elsewhere. The 50-ft. square includes the parapets and the parade ground, but except for the gate complex, does not include any of the ditch. All of the excavations except those at the gate complex are beyond the 50-ft. square of loam removal. The same specifications also described a contingent activity as follows: "Also if any old wells, cesspools, or other holes are found on the site, fill them up with concrete of quality specified for foundation concrete" (ibid). The lowered natural grade (lowered due to loam removal) appeared to be the construction grade, from which a foundation hole was dug for the placement of the foundation pier and walls.

After completion of the foundation, the foundation walls were then partially backfilled on the exterior, creating an interior crawlspace under the Monument. The backfilling was done in the manner described in the specifications: "Fill in solid around all walls ramming the earth home well" (Peabody & Stearns 1899: 4). The fill soil, as described in 1992, probably was "medium brown with light-colored sand homogeneously mixed in {with one exception, and consisting of} . . . pieces of brick, marble, and wood mixed with sand and other soils and litter" (Hunter, Inc. 1992: Section 2.0, no page given). The elevation of the crawlspace floor in 1902 when the Monument was completed was not given, but can be assumed to be close to the 1992 elevation of approximately 146 ft. (Child Associates 1993b: Plate 5, p. 143, "Sub Sheet No. S5, Cross Section").

Peabody & Stearns' (1899: 4, 10, and 13) specifications for the Monument construction also included provisions for the construction of the following six underlined items: a marble basin and a 4 in.(diameter), clay pipe dry drain around a flower bed with curbs and a glazed clay pipe conductor leading from a 4 ft. (diameter) dry well. The "top of well {is to be} laid over with brick arch laid in cement and to have iron manhole and cover all complete." If these features were actually built, they probably had little effect upon the topography. However, certain features may be part of the storm sewer system added ca.1905, when the Tower amenities were completed. The installation of the storm sewer system resulted in raising the elevation of the western portion of Thomas Park with 5 ft. of fill to protect the pipes from freezing.

Peabody & Stearns also planned for the beautification of the remains of the earthen embankment (Figure 2.13, herein) of South Boston Reservoir that is located on the cut slope east of the Monument. The beautification consisted "of a design for terracing in a suitable manner this at present unsightly slope . . . {to} form an agreeable link between the handsome high school building and the Monument on the height above it" (Peabody 1905: 2). The planned slope improvement

was never completed (Child Associates 1993a: 28). Therefore, the existing flat area that is visible in the vegetation on the still unsightly slope probably represents the earthen remains of the reservoir embankment.

The Twentieth Century Commemoration

The Peabody and Stearns monument which dominates the park today was started in 1900 to commemorate the Revolutionary War accomplishments on Dorchester Heights. Commemoration of the role of Dorchester Heights in the Siege of Boston manifested itself in other ways. The 1926 session of the state Legislature passed a resolve to create a committee to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the transportation of artillery by General Henry Knox through the Commonwealth. The State of New York developed a similar program that year and granite markers with bronze inserts were installed in towns along the route. A historical marker that matched the small 1877 marker was installed south of the Peabody and Stearns monument on Dorchester Heights.

Transfer of the park from the City of Boston to the National Park Service was a continuation of the commemoration that began in the 1870s. The transfer was authorized by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in 1939, and the property was designated as a historic site in 1951. It was added to Boston National Historical Park in 1978 and ownership transferred to the federal government in 1980.

CHAPTER 4

PRIOR TO THE EXCAVATIONS

As part of the background study and of project planning, several field studies and continuing documentary analyses were undertaken. The documentary studies include the three-dimensional analyses of more than 200 years of graphic and textual sources (presented in detail in Mueller 1993) that were intended to evaluate the degree of disturbance to the fort and to the drumlin. The major conclusions of the field and documentary studies, and their influence on the research objectives, are presented in this chapter.

Previous Field Investigations

Weston Geophysical conducted a remote sensing survey of Thomas Park in September 1992 and reported the results (Weston 1992). The field survey involved ground-penetrating radar (GPR) done at intervals of 10 ft. east-west and 20 ft. north-south and electromagnetism (EM) done at 5-foot intervals north-south. The GPR survey resulted in the identification of five broad, shallow depressions inside the upper perimeter walkway of the park, many point anomalies, and several buried utility lines. The EM survey resulted in the identification of metallic-reinforced cement in the perimeter sidewalks and in a large anomalous area located immediately adjacent to the north and northwest borders of the monument and, presumably beneath the monument. Mueller's interpretation of Weston's data in combination with the ongoing historical research led to a recommendation for archeological testing in order to identify and evaluate the potential resources suspected to be present beneath the modern surface of Thomas Park. The failure to archeologically verify the remote sensing results may be due to the large GPR/EM intervals compared to the small excavation units, as well as mapping error, soil moisture, and the masking, underlying glacial matrix (Griswold et al 1997).

Haley & Aldrich (1994) excavated eight backhoe trenches to gather data concerning the causes of the slope movement that was damaging the retaining walls and sidewalks. These excavations, conducted in January 1994, were partially monitored by Mueller and by DSC Geologist Jim Ellis. The engineering tests were conducted in two elevational positions--on top of the steep downslope adjacent to the upper perimeter walk and at the base of the downslope adjacent to Thomas Street Circle. Due to the extreme wind-chill conditions of -20 and the contractor's necessarily rapid and deep work, no archeological information was obtained. Depths to in situ drumlin soils varied between 1.6 and 10 ft below the 1994 ground surface; in two tests of 8 and 14.5 foot depth, the glacial drumlin was not reached

A study of soil samples (Hunter 1992, appended in full to Child 1993b) was done in order to detect hazardous materials in the crawlspace beneath the monument. Certain metals exceeded tolerable limits. The archeological implications of the study are discussed in the construction of the

monument in the preceding section. Soil samples taken from the earthen crawlspace floor beneath the Monument are described in Hunter (1992). Descriptions of these samples can be compared to the excavated soils.

Parts of the underground drainage system have been recorded in a recent video and written report (Sewer Tech 1993). Some of the pipes may date to the construction of the monument and thus may be historic. The drainage system on Thomas Street Circle that connects to parts of Thomas Park is shown in plans on file in Boston (e.g., City of Boston 1905). The pipes were clay and probably had both 8 and 10-in. diameters.

No previous archeological excavations have been conducted on Dorchester Heights.

Topographic Analyses

Between approximately 1850 and 1868, the top 6 ft. of the crest of Telegraph Hill was removed as part of the creation of Thomas Park; the early 1850s and probably 1852 is the best-estimated date. The removal was not part of the reservoir construction because of the newspaper account that mentions the fort parapets at the dedication of the ceremony in November 1849. Most (4.5 ft.) of this lowering involved the removal of the parapets, although the parade ground and the soil 1.5 ft. below the parade to an elevation of 149.7 ft. were also removed. This conclusion is based on a comparison and calculations of the elevations given on two independent documents: 1) Map G-258, dating from November 1847 that gives the elevation of the "Top of Fortification" as 154.68 (Boston City base) and 2) my calculation of the elevation of the crest of Telegraph Hill as 148.36 ft. based on Bradlee's (1868; Fig. 4.1) cross-section and profile through the reservoir.

After 1868, the elevation of Telegraph Hill at the Monument location remained virtually unchanged at 148 ft. In other words, the construction of the Peabody and Stearns monument did not significantly alter the elevation of the crest of Telegraph Hill. This conclusion is based on a comparison of four documents: 1) Bradlee's 1868 profile, 2) Peabody and Stearn's (1899) working construction drawing for the planned Telegraph Hill monument, 3) the Olmsted Brothers' (1913) topographic survey, and 4) Bryant Associates (1992) topographic survey prior to the 1995 construction. However, the monument construction may have disturbed remnants of the fort because the foundations for the monument extended deeper below ground than had any other earlier improvement. The fill inside the crawlspace of the monument may contain the best potential for containing early military artifacts.

In the extreme western perimeter of Park, the grade was raised to the 1992 elevation of 128 ft. (Boston City Base) between approximately 1868 and 1904. The best-guess date for this raising would be in the first four years of this century when the monument and watering system were completed and, it is speculated, the long-anticipated final landscaping was completed. It is hypothesized that a 10 in. clay drain pipe was laid on the 1900 ground surface and covered with 5 ft. of freeze-protecting fill. This drain pipe connects Thomas Park to the city storm sewer system. These conclusions and hypotheses are based on the same four drawings as above as well as Boston Sewer Division Drawing 132-1352, dated May 1905.

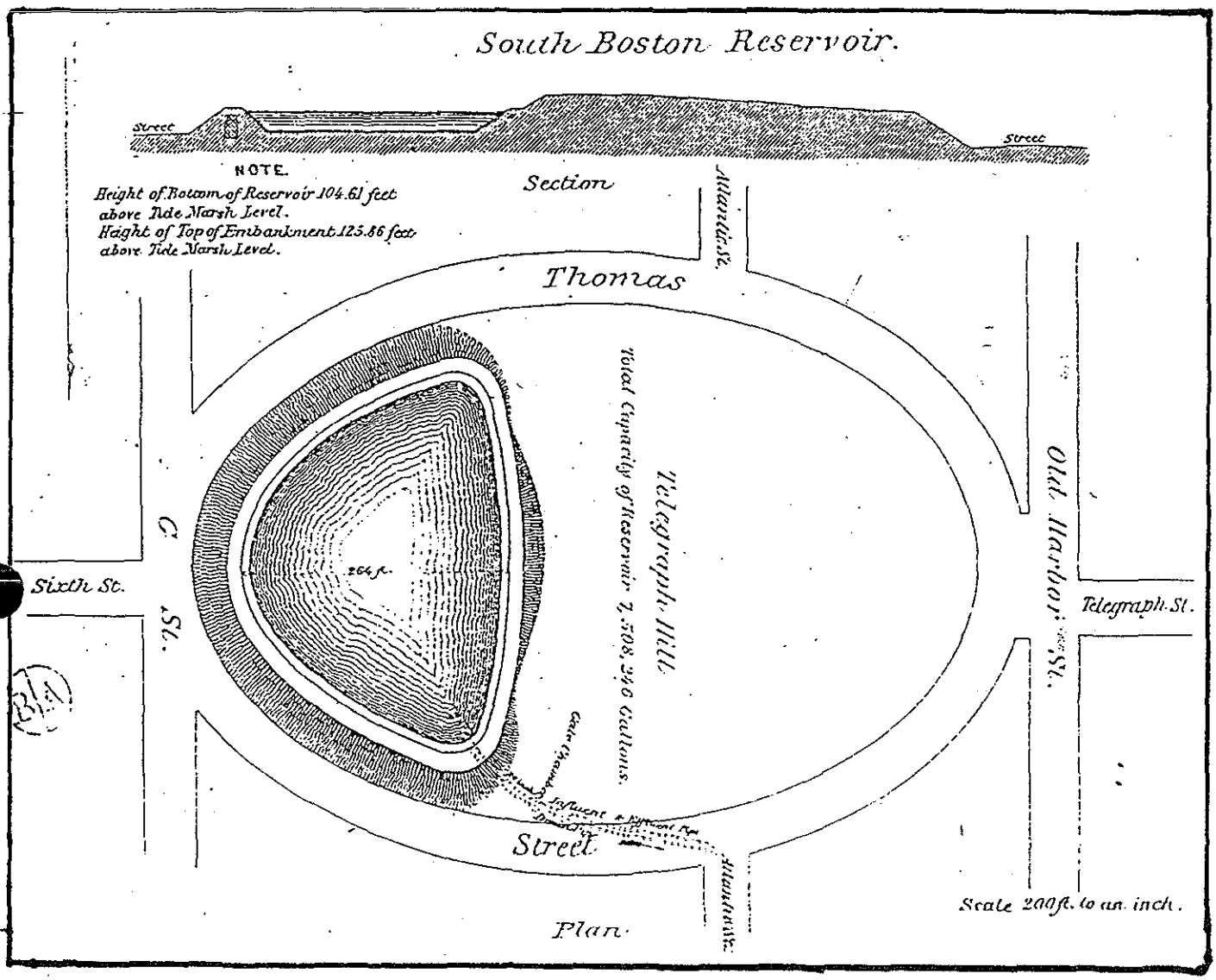


Figure 4.1. Plan and Section of the South Boston Reservor (Bradlee 1868). This graphic was crucial in reconstructing the topographic changes to Telegraph Hill since the creation of Thomas Park.

The Predicted Morphology of the Fort

After the War of 1812 had ended, the improved star fort was described thusly: "Each of them [each fort of the Twin Hills}is surrounded by a narrow ditch of about ten feet width at the bottom."(Story 1815 quoted in Fritz 1993: 39). Even though Story described the ditch as narrow, the 10 ft. is considerably greater than the 3.5 ft. bottom width depicted by Gridley (1776). The base of the ditch was probably widened in anticipation of a attacking musketeers or riflemen because the function of the ditch was to force the hand-to-hand action and the close-in small arms firing further away from the fort. This is more likely to have occurred during the Revolution than during the War of 1812, when defense against naval artillery was the main concern.

Later, in the 1840s, surveys of Telegraph Hill resulted in two crucial graphics concerning the location and morphology of the fort. The first, dated May 3, 1847, was a plan view of Telegraph Hill showing the reservoir, fort and its parade, parapets, and ditch (Figure 4.2). This plan was the third detailed plan of the fort (as well as Gridley's rendering, Figure 3.2, and the National Archives unembellished line drawing). These three graphics differed somewhat in detail and orientation and speculation developed concerning their relative accuracy. This speculation was major part of our thinking and almost assumed the status of a research objective during the fieldwork.

The second survey graphic was Map G-258 (mentioned in the preceding section) also gave another vital elevation--an elevation of 150.2 ft. (Boston Base) for the "Interior Surface" of the fort. That elevation is taken to represent the parade ground of the fort. Also, the "Top of Fortifications" point, i.e., the remnants of the parapets, was only 4.53 ft higher than the interior surface. However, in 1776, Gridley's profile shows that the parapets were 8.5 ft. tall above the parade ground (assuming the accuracy of the profile). The parapets became 4 ft. shorter between 1776 and the late 1840s.

This change can be explained by comparing Gridley's profile and Story's (1815) description. When Story's 10 ft. width is superimposed between the scarp and counterscarp across Gridley's (1776) ditch profile, the vertical distance between the superimposed line and the ditch bottom is 5 ft. This depth conforms approximately to the 4-ft. height lost from the parapet wall between 1776 (Gridley's drawing) and the late 1840s survey (Map G-258). Numerically, the coincidence of the 4 and 5 ft. heights is interesting and may signify that the parapets were thrown down into the ditch after the end of the War of 1812 and before Story's observation. It would not have been done during the War when the documentation says that cannon platform were improved. The full height of the parapets was needed to preserve the embrasures and to maximize the range of the cannon.
Gridley's drawing also shows the ditch to be 8 ft. deep below the level of the parade ground. The ditch may be the deepest part of the fort and the part with the best chance of surviving the ravages of mid-19th to 20th century improvements. The elevation of the base of the ditch can be predicted in two ways. The first method assumes that the parade level (150.2 ft.) was horizontally flat in the fort's center and all the way out to the gun embrasures at the salients. In this case the base of the 8 ft. deep ditch is predicted to be at 140-142 ft. elevation (allowing that there may as much as 2 ft. of deposits eroded from the parapets onto the parade). The second method assumes that the 50 ft. long salients sloped somewhat downhill to conform to the drumlin's shape. In this case, the parade level at the salient would have dropped 6 ft. given the present curvature of the drumlin and the base of the ditch should be at 134-136 ft. elevation. These sloping salients would have left the parade

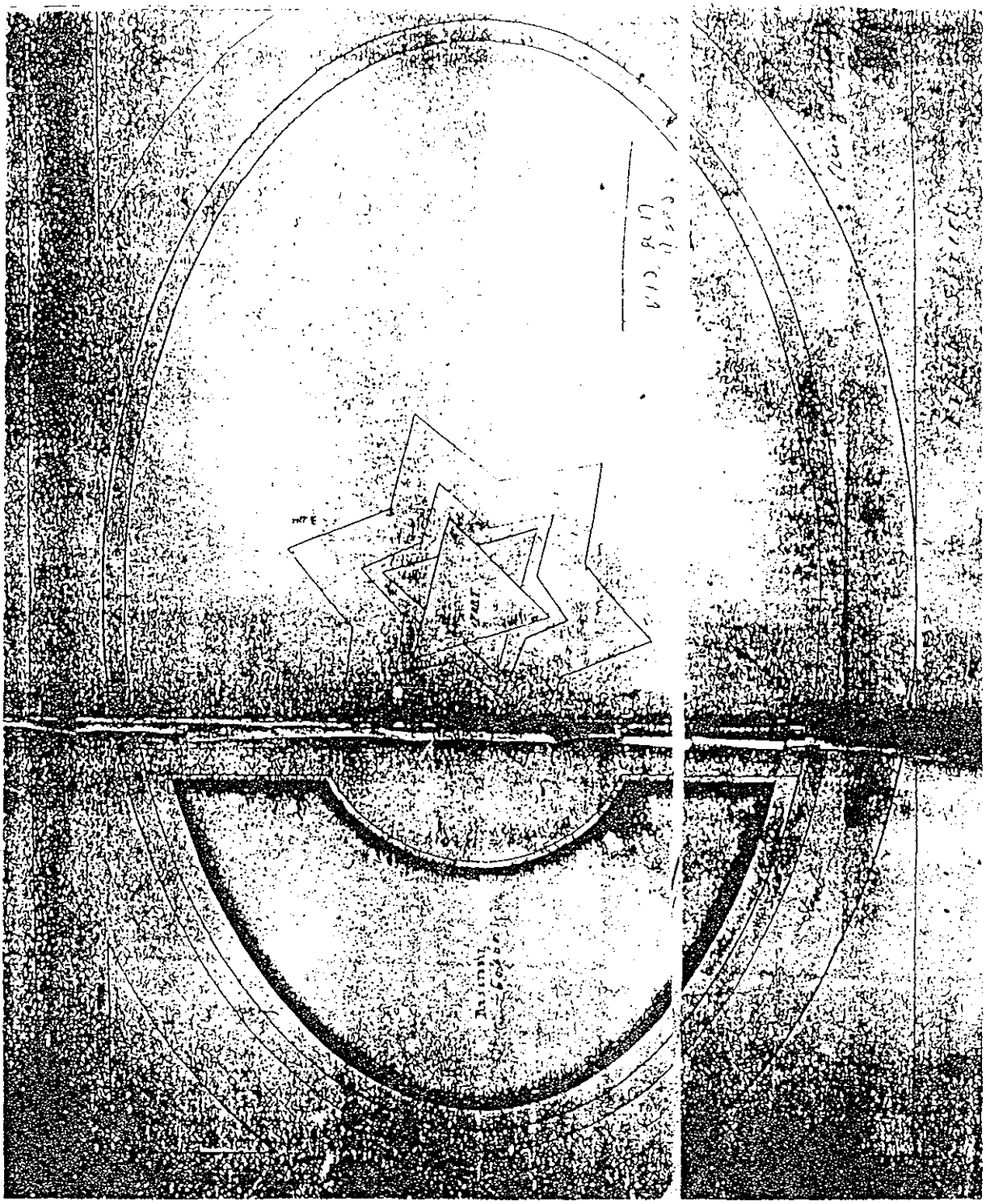


Figure 4.2. Telegraph Hill in South Boston on May 3, 1847 (City of Boston 1847). This plan was made during a topographic survey for laying out streets in South Boston.

more exposed than horizontal salients, but it should be remembered that during siege the banquettes and the embrasures, not the parade, were locations of men and weapons. The military manuals state that allowance should be made from the Cartesian models to allow for topographic vagaries; such probably was the case at Dorchester Heights.

Pre-excavation Stratigraphy

The depositional history of the fort parapets and ditch led to other stratigraphic predictions concerning the entire history of Dorchester Heights. Prior to the 1994 field work, an expected, hypothetical stratigraphy was sketched as a possible guide for interpreting the soils encountered during the excavations. This predicted stratigraphy was drawn by sketching those soil-related, historical events (from Chapter 3) as strata that were arranged chronologically in order of deposition and removal. The sketch included the following past stratigraphic events (arranged from oldest first to the most recent last):

1. presumed Native American prehistoric occupation, combined(?) in the plow zone with,
2. the Wiswell family agricultural use,
3. rubble from the March 1776 fortification,
4. construction of the May 1776 star fort and its ongoing improvement through 1814,
5. ditch colluvium from 1776-1814 and from 1815-ca. 1850,
6. redeposited subsoil from the parapets used to fill the ditch,
7. loam from the 1850's, for Park landscaping and the 1870's for walkways,
8. removal of certain preceding strata in the 1900-1902 construction of Monument,
9. construction of raised plinth at Monument base (and burial of large metallic objects),
10. loam to re-landscape after Monument and western drainage construction,
11. excavation of depressions, related to drainage/retaining walls or walkways (?), and
12. final re-grading after #11 excavations and cement sidewalks in 1930s.

This hypothesized stratigraphy would not be standard across the entire site, e.g., the stratigraphy near the Monument would be different than that near the perimeter walkway where the remote sensing resulted in the identification of large depressions. The selection of the 1994 tests took this spatial differentiation into account, to be described in the Strategy section of Chapter 5.

Research Objectives

1994 Season. Most of the historical background study described in the previous two chapters was completed before the excavations commenced. This history formed an implicit research design involving the clarification of at least those 12 historical events that could be archeologically identifiable. This implicit research design was done in the event that no evidence of the fortification was encountered. The probability of encountering military evidence was thought to be low to moderate.

Also, the historical information collected during the background investigations led to a suspicion that parts of the fort's ditch may still be in tact. This suspicion was enhanced when elevations and profiles from 200 years of historic graphics were analyzed, leading to the prediction concerning the elevation of the parade ground and of the base of the ditch, as described in the preceding section. Because the parade ground and fort features higher than the parade had been destroyed, parts of the

prediction were not considered testable. However, because the base of the ditch was still thought to be undisturbed beneath the 1994 ground surface, this prediction was testable and became one research objective for the fall 1994 excavations.

The second research objective derived from the newspaper account that stated that the parapets had been "thrown down" (South Boston Gazette and Dorchester Chronicle, June 5, 1852; no title) as an early step in the grading to create Linden/Thomas Park. The words "thrown down" were interpreted literally to mean that the subsoil that had formerly composed the parapets was pushed into the void of the ditch in order to prepare for the landscaping of what would become Thomas Park. Certainly, it seemed this would have been most economical in terms of modern construction practices (i.e., a balanced job where dirt from higher elevation cuts is used to fill low places). This prediction led to a larger concern in the fieldwork--that the subsoil went through a depositional cycle as it was used historically. The cycle involved first the excavation of the compact, in situ subsoil to secondly, the piling of the redeposited secondary subsoil above the historic grade to form the parapets and then thirdly when the forts were "thrown down," the "re-interment" of the secondary subsoil into the void of the ditch from its original location. This depositional history meant that there were three kinds of subsoil that might be encountered in the field.

In addition, the geologist working with the Haley and Aldrich soil testing recognized two kinds of natural in situ subsoil coming from different depths of the drumlin. The higher natural stratum consists of reddish-orange subsoil, resulting from the weathering/oxidation of the more exposed part of the drumlin. The lower natural stratum is less weathered and less oxidized, presumably also less intense in its reddish-orange color. These two additional types of subsoil were not entered into the depositional equation regarding the uses of subsoil in the fort's history.

The third research objective for the first season was to ground truth the results of the remote sensing by placing controlled excavation units at eight locations that represented the diversity of all remote sensing anomalies. There were a maximum possible 98 locations where a remote sensing anomaly was to be impacted by planned construction activities. Because of restrictions imposed upon the CRM project, initial testing was restricted only to those areas that were to be disturbed by construction. Because of restricted funding, only eight locations were selected from those 98 possibilities. The eight locations were purposefully chosen so that one excavation sample of each class of anomaly was obtained and also that a balance of expected, pre-1850 military resources and post-1850, recreational, Park-related resources was attained. A recreational research design was written prior to the 1994 field season as a contingency in the event that no military features were encountered. The unused recreational research was a test for the effect of the Monument on the viewing behavior and recreational patterns (active vs. passive) of the Park visitors.

1995 and 1996 Seasons. After the fort ditch was discovered in the 1994 season, another research question emerged. It was known historically that the May 1776 star fort was improved during the War of 1812 and possibly also during the Revolutionary War. The clarification of any improvements made to the fort became part of the expected results.

Two other research questions came to the surface after the first field season in 1994. It wasn't sure that these could be answered through compliance archeology. The first derived from the absence of military artifacts in the 1994 excavation. It was hypothesized that the greatest concentration of

artifacts would be found outside the gate in a trash context. These surface deposits may have been graded away during the creation of Linden/Thomas Park. However no construction impacts were planned in this area and so this question was not archeologically testable during the compliance investigations. The second question derived from the historical record; there were no improvements made to the Dorchester Heights star fort under the First American System of coastal defense in the 1794-1804 period (Lewis 1979: 140 and Child Associates 1993a: 15). The question remained: Why did the 1776 fort with its strategic and historical roles in the 1770s lose its importance to the point that no Federal funds were spent in the 1790s? The historical record, not the archeological record, leads to a speculative conclusion: that Castle William assumed the primary role in the defense of southern Boston Harbor after the Revolutionary War.

CHAPTER 5

METHODOLOGY AND NON-FORT EXCAVATIONS

The approach to the fieldwork was based on the factors discussed in the preceding chapter. The approach, including the selection of excavation units and procedures, is discussed in the Strategy and Tactics sections of this chapter. The laboratory methods are discussed in the Tactics section. In addition, the findings from two excavation units (in the 1994 season) that did not encounter any fort features are also discussed in this chapter.

The field work included three sessions of excavations and numerous monitoring sessions that took place between October 1994 and May 1996. The first field session between October and December 1994 consisted of testing and resulted in the discovery of the ditch surrounding the May 1776 fort. Subsequent field sessions opened up large areas of block excavations (Figure 5.1) at the fort entrance (1995) and at the magazine foundation (1996). Archeological monitoring of construction in 1995 resulted in the discovery of the magazine foundation and of the stopcock chamber for the Reservoir (Johnson 1996). Other monitoring resulted in minor discoveries and is described in notes on file at AAC and NECRC. The remainder of this report is concerned only with the May 1776 star fort, which is referred to throughout this report as the fort.

The Strategy

After the initial excavations encountered the ditch of the fort, the examination of remaining parts of the fort became the overriding concern of the investigations. As the fieldwork uncovered additional parts of the fort, additional background research was done.

The 1994 Season. The initial research questions created before the start of fieldwork involved a combination of military, recreational, and remote sensing questions. The sampling plan reflected this tripartite design by specifying eight excavation units (out of a possible 98 impacted locations) where the probability of encountering military and recreational artifacts at a diversity of the remote sensing hits was at least moderately good. Four units were selected on the north side and four on the south side of the Park for equal spatial distribution (Figure 5.1). The four northern units were excavated first and resulted in the discovery of the fort ditch in Test Unit 1 and, in a very disturbed condition, in Test Unit 8. However, the prediction that the ditch would be filled with secondary, redeposited subsoil from the parapets was not supported by the one well-preserved, ditch example.

Because of the Test Unit 1 discovery and because of the 1847 survey plan, we had a fairly good idea of the location of the fort ditch and felt confidant in locating other excavations units at the predicted and impacted locations of the ditch. Thus, the last four units to be dug in the 1994 season were located on the south side of the Park where, it was later discovered, the ditch was preserved better than on the north side. The four units were selected solely by their location near the fort ditch--the remote sensing and the recreational aspects of the "research design" were abandoned. In

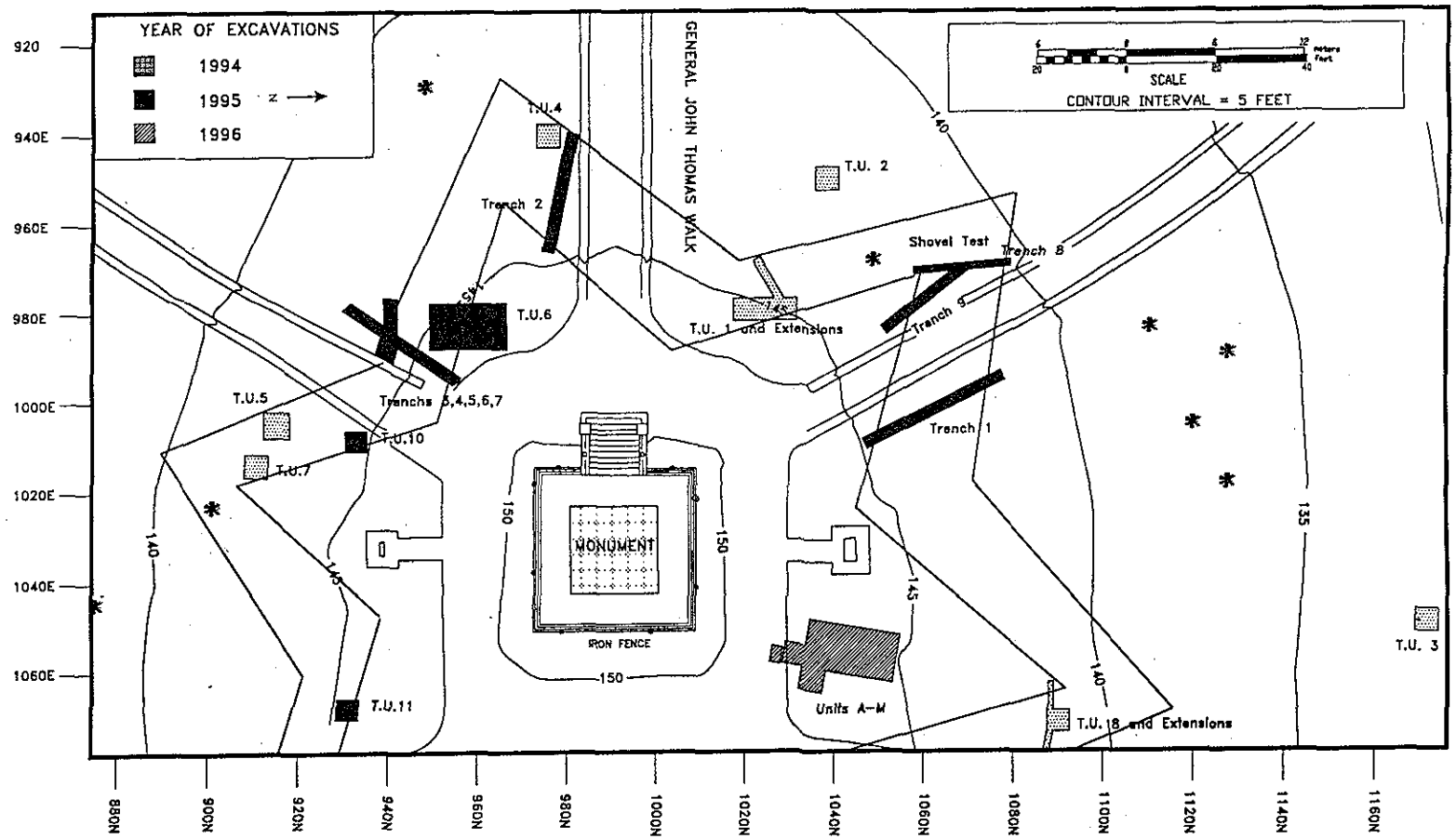


Figure 5.1. The Location of Excavation Units. The outline of the fort ditch from the 1847 survey (City of Boston 1847) is shown.

fact, the last four units were placed so as to obtain a balanced sample of the scarp and counterscarp of the ditch on the protected, southern side of the fort, the side not directly exposed to the British forces of the Revolutionary War. The second half of the 1994 season plus all of the 1995 and 1996 field effort were devoted entirely to military features.

1995 and 1996 Seasons. Most investigations in these two seasons developed opportunistically as expansions of discoveries made during testing and monitoring. The 1995 tests were intended to locate additional examples of the ditch and resulted in the discovery of the gate complex, where most of the excavations took place. The 1995 monitoring resulted in the discovery of a feature that was later identified as the magazine, where all 1996 excavations took place.

The 1995 tests focussed on locations where the construction impacts to the ditch could not be avoided. These locations were necessary because of the required symmetry in the landscape design. The symmetry of Thomas Park was a characteristic that dated back to the first illustrations of the 1870s (Hopkins 1874) and that was considered essential to the renovation of the green space. The unavoidable impacts included tree plantings and light pole bases that were located near the monument where the fort's reentrant angles were also located. In other words, most of these point impacts were going to impact the ditch and could not be re-located.

Testing by manual excavation units and by long backhoe trenches occurred at these locations of unavoidable impacts. Controlled excavation units (point samples) were placed at single impact locations, e.g., a tree planting or light pole in isolation. Long backhoe trenches (linear samples) were excavated where two impact locations crossed the predicted location of the fort ditch. In the 1995 excavations, all deep ground disturbances that would impact the fort ditch were tested; there was no sampling as there was in the 1994 season. In addition, the excavations were intended to obtain data from each of the five remaining salients, particularly on the south side where our fieldwork had showed that the ditch was better preserved. The entire eastern salient and most of the southeastern salient had been destroyed by the construction of the reservoir in the late 1840s. Because of the archeological findings and due to design symmetry, the inner row of trees, those closest to the monument were completely omitted from the construction plans.

General. The controlled manual excavation units (5 ft. square) were selected so that reasonable artifact samples with good stratigraphic information could be obtained for the initial testing of the remote sensing results in 1994. They were also used by themselves in 1995 to test single impacts such as tree plantings and light pole bases. A large number of contiguous 5 ft. square units were combined into a single block excavation to cover the large area (10 x 15 ft.) at the magazine foundation in 1996. In the 1995 and 1996 excavations, the 20th century, Park-related deposits were stripped from the top of these excavation squares prior to the manual excavation of the earlier deposits.

The second excavation unit was the backhoe trench which varied in length from 10 to 35 ft. and was usually one backhoe bucket wide (18-30 in.). Backhoe trenches in general produce a maximum of profile information, but a minimum of artifacts. There were 9 trenches that intersected the ditch. The gate complex was investigated by means of 4 additional trenches that were generally 5 ft. wide and 10 or 12 ft. long. The archeological backhoe excavations were monitored by usually 2 and sometimes 3 archeologists to examine the work and to prevent damage to the military

resources. The backhoe removed the higher, Park-related deposits that were visually checked for artifacts by the monitoring archeologists. The ditch fill of some backhoe trenches was manually excavated until the sterile pattern of the ditch fill was confirmed. In these cases, the backhoe removed the upper portion of the ditch fill, while the deeper fill at the base of the ditch was manually dug and screened. For horizontal controls, the trenches were generally subdivided into 5 ft. long segments, corresponding to the manual excavation units.

Generally, uncontrolled shovel tests were considered too small and also non-stratigraphic, and so were not used for initial testing in 1994. However, one shovel test was dug in the second season (1995), and it turned up no evidence at the known location of the ditch. That location was then expanded into 2 backhoe trenches that also found no evidence of the ditch.

The collection strategy changed to avoid redundancy in the collection and to minimize costs of the required NPS cataloguing and of long-term curation. In 1994, most man-made artifacts and fragments were saved and catalogued into the NPS system, the Automated National Catalog System (ANCS). This nearly 100% collection strategy from eight manual excavation units excluded only repetitive samples of construction materials, e.g., bricks, nails, window glass, etc. This collection provided a total collection of all classes of artifacts so that in subsequent field seasons a sampling plan would be used. The units dug into the ditch fill in 1994 showed that there were few, if any, military artifacts left in place. In 1995 and 1996, the strategy changed to the collection of all military artifacts and only selected artifacts from the 20th century, Park-related deposits, such as diagnostic and unusual artifacts.

After the 1995 excavations at the newly discovered gate complex (areal samples), construction and archeological monitoring began. The monitoring was very selective with an emphasis on the deep utility disturbances. The first construction activity, the stripping of topsoil from the entire Park, led to erosion that uncovered a buried brick structure with an iron manhole-like cover. This structure turned out to be the stopcock chamber for the South Boston Reservoir. A specialist in industrial/hydraulic archeology documented and interpreted the structure (Johnson 1996). After salvaging the gate valves, the stopcock chamber was demolished so that soil retaining walls and steps could be built.

Monitoring of the construction excavation for a light pole base in the fall 1995 led to the discovery of an unidentified feature consisting of facing walls made of brick, fieldstone, and bevelled slate. This area was placed under a stop-work order to preserve this resource until it could be properly investigated. In spring 1996, block excavations (areal sample) revealed that this feature was the foundation and drainage system for the fort's magazine. The details of these excavations,conducted while the construction was in progress, are presented in Chapter 8.

In general, the investigations were a cultural resources management project and could only be conducted at those points where known or suspected resources were to be impacted by the planned construction.

The Tactics

Fieldwork. The squares and trenches were laid out using an electronic total station and utilized the grid system previously established for the remote sensing operations by Weston Geophysical (Figure 5.1). The four corner measurements of each unit were established with a theodolite. Depth guides for the three inch excavation levels were then measured down from the known corner elevations by tape during excavation. Elevations given in this report are above Boston City base. All measurements were done with an engineer's scale, using feet and tenths of feet, as specifically requested in the project scope of work.

Excavation of the 5-ft. squares and backhoe trenches was conducted using cultural and natural horizons to separate strata. Strata were separated by color, composition and texture, and were further subdivided into three-inch arbitrary levels. Arbitrary levels were determined based on corner measurements and were parallel to the existing slope of the hillside. In some cases, due to deep fill deposits and paucity of artifacts, the interval was increased from three to six inches. Trowel scraping was the dominant mode of excavation because of the need to separate the anticipated thin lenses of landscaping fill during the creation of and renovations to Thomas Park. All units and trenches were excavated to subsoil, which represented the natural drumlin and, in some cases, defined the base of the fort ditch. Most soils were sifted through 1/4-inch mesh screen and saved artifacts were bagged and tagged according to provenience. The collection strategy described in the preceding section governed what was saved for return to the laboratory and what was reburied in the unit during backfilling.

The recording of the excavated material was done on standardized forms, which registered basic archeological information including soil color, texture, composition, elevation, artifacts recovered, and a brief narrative entry. Profiles within the squares were drawn, and extended profiles were drawn for the backhoe trenches and block excavations. The elevations of all parts of the features and of changes of soil strata during profile drawing were shot in with the theodolite. Black and white and color photographs were taken to further document the excavations. Upon completion of the excavation, the units were lined with plastic and backfilled. The gate complex and the magazine foundation were backfilled with clean construction sand.

Laboratory. Upon arrival at the CRC's archeological laboratory in Lowell, the artifacts were cleaned and sorted by their respective proveniences. Cleaning and conservation of the artifacts was based on the artifact type. Ceramic objects, plastics, coal, and glass were washed using a soft bristled brush, and allowed to dry. Nails, other metal objects and fragments, leather, and bone were drybrushed using a soft bristled brush. The artifacts were then sorted by material type and attributes within their respective proveniences in preparation for entry into the Automated National Cataloging System (ANCS).

Artifact inventories by provenience were appended to the three management reports prepared by NECRC at the conclusion of each field season (Pendery and Griswold 1995a, 1995b, 1996). This inventory was examined for the varieties of artifacts found and considered in light of the military objective of the project. A classification system for summarizing the artifact counts was devised as shown in the listing in the following paragraph and chapters. This scheme with a military group was created to highlight the few military materials; a recreational group was added because of the subsidiary interest in the recreation. The fixture category was added because of the many excavated rod fragments and lamp chimney fragments from nineteenth-century lighting. The modern category was

added to help in detecting those proveniences that were recent and disturbed. In addition to the above examples, other common artifacts included in the functional groupings are as follows:

food/container--sherds from glass bottles and ceramic vessels,
building materials--nails, bricks mortar, window glass,
clothing/adornment--buttons, pendants, shirt studs, combs
recreation--smoking pipes, balls and inflation needles, marbles, jack
military--musket balls and other projectiles, an epaulet, buttons with unit insignia
fixtures/tools--wrenches, electric wire staples, braces, pencils and lead,
modern--plastic, synthetic, and aluminum objects, pull-top openers,
indeterminate/other--coins, soil and organic samples, unidentified ferrous objects.

All objects entered as counts in the ANCS inventory were included in this analysis; weighed objects such as brick, mortar, shell, charcoal and coal/clinkers were not tabulated, due to cost restrictions. It should be noted that alcoholic beverage bottles were counted as containers, but could have been classified as recreational objects since drinking, like smoking, can be considered as a leisure activity. The tabulations of individual artifacts by the above eight groupings produced the tables that are shown in the Summary and Analysis section of this chapter and the following three chapters. The ANCS numbers are given following the named artifact in the following format: artifact name (#xxxx). This number is only given once when the artifact is first mentioned in the stratigraphic description, not in the summary section, of the text.

The Results of Test Units 2 and 3

Test Units 2 and 3, located on the north side of Thomas Park, did not produce any evidence of the fort. The stratigraphy and artifacts (Table 5.1) from these two units are summarized in this section.

Test Unit 2. This was a 5-ft. by 5-ft. pit located at the grid coordinate 950E and 1036N (Figure 5.1). This location was chosen because the GPR signal recovered by Weston Geophysical indicated that a large unidentified object was buried below. In addition, this location was chosen to assess the impact of the proposed irrigation system on archeological resources.

Stratum 1 ranged from 7.5 to 9 in. in thickness. It was composed of three levels of very dark grayish brown loam (10YR 3/2) with gravel and a few cobble inclusions. It contained several items of modern material culture, even in the bottom level, including plastic (#261-4), an eraserhead (#342), a bottle cap, and a pull tab (#254). Other notable artifacts from the stratum included transfer printed whiteware fragments (#236, 278-80), redware flower pot fragments (#233-5, 267-9), porcelain fragments (#242, 282-5), two embossed pipe stem fragments- one with "W. & D. BE..." on one side and "...QUEBEC" on the other (#316, 319).

Feature 1 appeared in the northwest corner of the unit during the excavation of Stratum 1, Level 3. It was a rock and gravel filled pit containing very dark gray soil (10 YR 3/1) and extending down about 1.5 ft. below the surface of the northwest corner, well into Stratum 2. Items of recent manufacture were found within the pit including a large chunk of asphalt and a bottle cap (#309). No other notable artifacts were found in the pit.

TABLE 1

ARTIFACT GROUPS FROM NON-FORT EXCAVATIONS

Unit	Subunit	Food & Containers	Building Materials	Clothing & Personal	Recreational	Military	Fixtures & Tools	Modern	Indeter. & Other	Total
TU 2	S 1,2	463	340	2	5	1	14	19	34	878
TU 3	S 1,2	67	32	4	5		15	6	21	150
	S 3,4	8	1						3	12
	total	75	33	4	5		15	6	24	162
TOTALS	S 1,2	530	372	6	10	1	29	25	55	1028
	S 3,4	8	1						3	12
	Combined	538	373	6	10	1	29	25	58	1040

Stratum 2 was a grayish brown loam (10YR 4/2-5/2) with gravel and cobble inclusions. It consisted of two 3-in. levels, but most of the artifacts recovered were found in the first level. Notable artifacts found in the first level included a .22 caliber cartridge fragment (#400) and a faceted ceramic bead (#387). A pipe stem fragment (#392) was the only notable artifact recovered in the second level.

Two additional features were found to have been excavated into Stratum 2. Feature 2 was a small depression in the southern half of the unit containing very dark grayish brown loam with gravel and charcoal. Two large ferrous links, belonging to a chain (#375), were found at the very top of the feature. A bottle cap (#376) was also recovered. Feature 3 contained the remains of a decaying root.

Stratum 3 was glacial till which appeared to have been graded. It was sampled to a foot deep in the southeast quadrant to be certain that it was indeed a glacial deposit. No artifacts were recovered from this stratum.

Test Unit 3. This was a 5-ft. by 5-ft. unit located with its central point at the grid coordinates of 1050E and 1170N (Figure 5.1). It was located in this position to test for evidence of an undated trench or depression that had been located by GPR and to assess the impact of the proposed grading cut and storm drainage pipe installation.

Stratum 1 was composed of three levels of very dark grayish brown loam with gravel inclusions. The first two levels contained modern material culture, but modern artifacts were absent in the bottom level. Many coins were found in this unit including an updatable buffalo nickel (#405), an undatable Jefferson nickel (#403), an undatable wheat penny, two wheat pennies (#404-6) with dates of 1951 and 1952 in Stratum 1, Level 2. An undatable Indian head penny and a 1917 wheat penny (#425-6) were found in Stratum 1, Level 3. Other notable artifacts included a rubber ball inflator needle (#409), a clay and a black glass marble (#401,430) , and a pipe stem (#424).

Stratum 2 was a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) mottled loam containing gravel and cobble inclusions. This 7 in. thick layer contained three levels but no features were found. Notable artifacts found within Stratum 2 included an 1864 two-cent piece (#451), an undatable Indian head penny (#452), glass

buttons (#443, 467), a blue and white swirled glass marble (#468), whiteware ($440, 460), and a mass of bundled wire (#472).

Lying directly below Stratum 2 was Stratum 3, a mottled yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) clay-silt layer with gravel and cobble inclusions. The stratum was unproductive except that two pieces of wine bottle glass (#481) were found, as well as a piece of creamware (#484) and transfer-printed whiteware (#483).

Stratum 4, which lay directly beneath Stratum 3, was a slightly lighter mottled yellowish brown clay-silt with gravel and cobble inclusions (10YR 5/6). Artifacts included brick (#512), glass (#513-30), and metal fragments (#531-40) found within the first level; no artifacts were found in the second level. Subsoil was encountered directly below Stratum 4, Level 2. A 2.5-ft. by 2.5-ft. pit was excavated within Test Unit 3 to confirm the subsoil.

Summary

The stratigraphy of these two units suggests that the glacial subsoil in northern Thomas Park was graded at a slope that is nearly parallel to the modern, 1994 surface. The graded subsoil in both excavations was covered with successive fill deposits--apparently more strata and consequently more fill episodes further downslope in Test Unit 3 than Test Unit 2. These successive fill deposits consisted of coarse fill that was used for contouring the land and were subsequently capped with a fine grade of loam for seeding and growing the Park lawn.

In the two excavation units beyond the fort, 99% of the slightly more than 1000 artifacts are from the post-1933, Park deposits (Strata 1 and 2 of Table 5.1). Slightly more than half of the objects are part of the food/container group, and the building materials group comprises slightly more than 1/3. All artifact groups were found in these Park deposits, including an artifact from the military group, a .22 caliber shell casing. The recreational group includes marbles and two 5/64 in. bore pipe stem fragments, as well as a bowl fragment and 2 other stem fragments (4/64 in. and 6/64 in. bores). Glass lighting fixtures dominate the fixture/tool groups although a few rods from arc lights were also found. The rare artifacts include the only prehistoric object found, a felsite flake in Test Unit 2, Stratum 1, and an inflation needle for a sport ball. Many coins were found in Test Unit 3, Stratum 1 and most engraved dates were unreadable except for a 1917 date on a wheat penny.

Neither evidence of fortifications nor of military artifacts were present. The large artifact anticipated on the basis of the remote sensing results at Test Unit 2 was not encountered, possibly because of the small size of the excavation unit compared to the larger size of the EM grid. The deep GPR depression expected in Test Unit 3 was only mildly hinted at during the excavations.

CHAPTER 6

THE DITCH EXCAVATIONS

The ditch was first encountered in Test Unit 1 on the northwest salient in 1994. Four additional excavations (Test Units 4-7) were excavated into the southeast and southwest salients in 1994. During the following 1995 season, two manual excavations (Test Units 10 and 11) and four backhoe excavations (Trenches 1, 2, 8, and 9) encountered parts of the ditch. In total, seven manual excavation units and parts of eighht backhoe-initiated trenches encountered evidence of the ditch. In this chapter, the excavations of the ditch are described beginning with the north salient and proceeding counterclockwise around the fort salient by salient (except for the entrance ditch which is discussed in Chapter 7). ANCS numbers are given in parentheses, e.g., artifact name (#---).

The North Salient--Test Unit 8 and Extensions

This unit, dug in 1994, was originally a 5 ft. square located with its central point at the coordinates of 1070 E and 1090 N (Figure 5.1). Ground penetrating radar data had indicated that a dense cluster of unidentified objects would be found here. In addition, this area was to be impacted by the installation of electrical lines and sidewalk construction. The unit, expanded with two backhoe trenches to investigate the subsoil, was located at the tip of the salient. Soil profiles are not shown because of the disturbed nature of the ditch.

Excavation in this location revealed five strata (including subsoil) and four features. Stratum 1 was a very dark grayish brown loam (10YR 3/2) with gravel inclusions. Several items of modern material culture were found in Stratum 1 including a 1994 and a 1969 penny (#1045,1079), plastic (#1048, 1089), rubber (#1092), modern beer and beverage bottle fragments (#1037, 1037-40), a bottle cap (#1086), and a pull-tab (#1042). Other noteworthy items found included a copper duck pendant (#1084), a glass bead (#1072), and a 1926 penny (#1088).

Lying directly beneath Stratum 1 was Stratum 2, a grayish brown loam (10YR 5/2) with gravel inclusions. It was slightly mottled, and also contained items of modern material culture including a plastic button with an embossed anchor design (#1199), a .22 caliber cartridge fragment (#1114), and a plastic shirt stud (#1122). Some older artifacts like carbon rod lighting fragments (#1123, 1144), pipe stems (#1129), an undatable Indian head penny (#1140), and a fragment of yellowware (#1127) were also found within the stratum. A rodent hole, Feature 1, running in an east to west direction across the unit was discovered within Stratum 2, Level 2 and was completely excavated before the remainder of Stratum 2 Level 2 was removed.

Stratum 3 was a brown loam (10YR 5/3) containing gravel and cobble inclusions, and was found directly below Stratum 2. Artifact density decreased rapidly in this stratum with a few brick fragments (#1150), a nail (#1148), and a piece of salt-glazed stoneware (#1149) being the only artifacts. Several more rodent runs emerged in Stratum 3, Level 2 which also ran in an east to west direction across the

southern half of the unit. Since these were undoubtedly connected to the rodent run found earlier in Stratum 2, they were given the designation of Feature 1, Level 2. Subsoil began to appear in the southwest corner of the unit in Stratum 3, Level 3.

At the bottom of Stratum 3, Level 4, a trench (Feature 2) was discovered running in a north to south direction across the unit and intersecting the eastern section of the unit. The trench contained a mottled pale olive (5Y 6/4) clay-silt with gravel and cobble inclusions. An iron pipe was later found in the bottom of the trench at approximately 37 in. below ground surface. Aside from a few small brick fragments (#1154) found in Level 1 of Feature 2, no other artifacts were found in any of the five levels of the trench. During the second, mechanical phase of excavation the profile suggested that Feature 2 extended up to Stratum 1. A decaying root hole (Feature 4) was found in the southeast corner of the unit and obscured the eastern side of Feature 2. No artifacts were found within the root hole.

Beneath Stratum 3, a dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) clay-silt was encountered (Stratum 4). Feature 2 had cut into Stratum 4 in the eastern part of the unit, leaving only a small lens of ditch fill. Stratum 4 peeled off of the subsoil which had begun to appear in the southwest corner under Stratum 3.

Test Unit 8 was later expanded by two narrow backhoe trenches to the east and west (Figure 5.1) to investigate the depth of the subsoil and to see if better evidence of the ditch could be found. The subsoil was found close to the surface indicating that the ditch was minimally preserved in Test Unit 8 and its backhoe extensions.

In summary, the excavation of Feature 2 cut into the subsoil and partially obscured the edge of the fort ditch. Nevertheless, the additional trenches excavated to the east and west demonstrated that the fort's historic surface had been truncated and lowered prior to the excavation of Feature 2. Stratum 4 was ditch fill that contained the same brown loam found in the ditch in Units 4, 5, and 7. The ditch in Unit 8, however, had been more severely impacted by the 1850s grading operations than most other excavation units.

The Northwest Salient--Trenches 1, 8, 9 and Test Unit 1

The northwest salient was investigated by means of five backhoe trenches and a 5 ft square excavation unit. These investigations were evenly distributed among both reentrant angles and the northwest salient angle. Test Unit 1 and its two extensions, dug in 1994, were the loci where the ditch of the fort was first discovered. The remaining excavations at the northwest salient were done in 1995.

Trench 1 This was a 35-by-2 ft. backhoe trench excavated between the coordinates of 1010 E, 1046 N and 994 E, 1079 N (Figure 5.1). The location was chosen to further examine the scarp, floor, counterscarp, and fill of the ditch near the northern reentrant angle where the northern and northwest salients intersect. Trench 1 was designed to mitigate the planned impact of two tree plantings on opposite sides of the ditch. The placement of the trench at these coordinates meant that the trench would bisect the ditch at a non-perpendicular angle.

Excavation revealed the usual stratigraphic pattern connected with the ditch (Figure 6.1). Stratum 1, a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/1) loam was the first layer encountered. Two unidentifiable features, probably soil deviations created by Thomas Park landscaping, were encountered below Stratum 1.

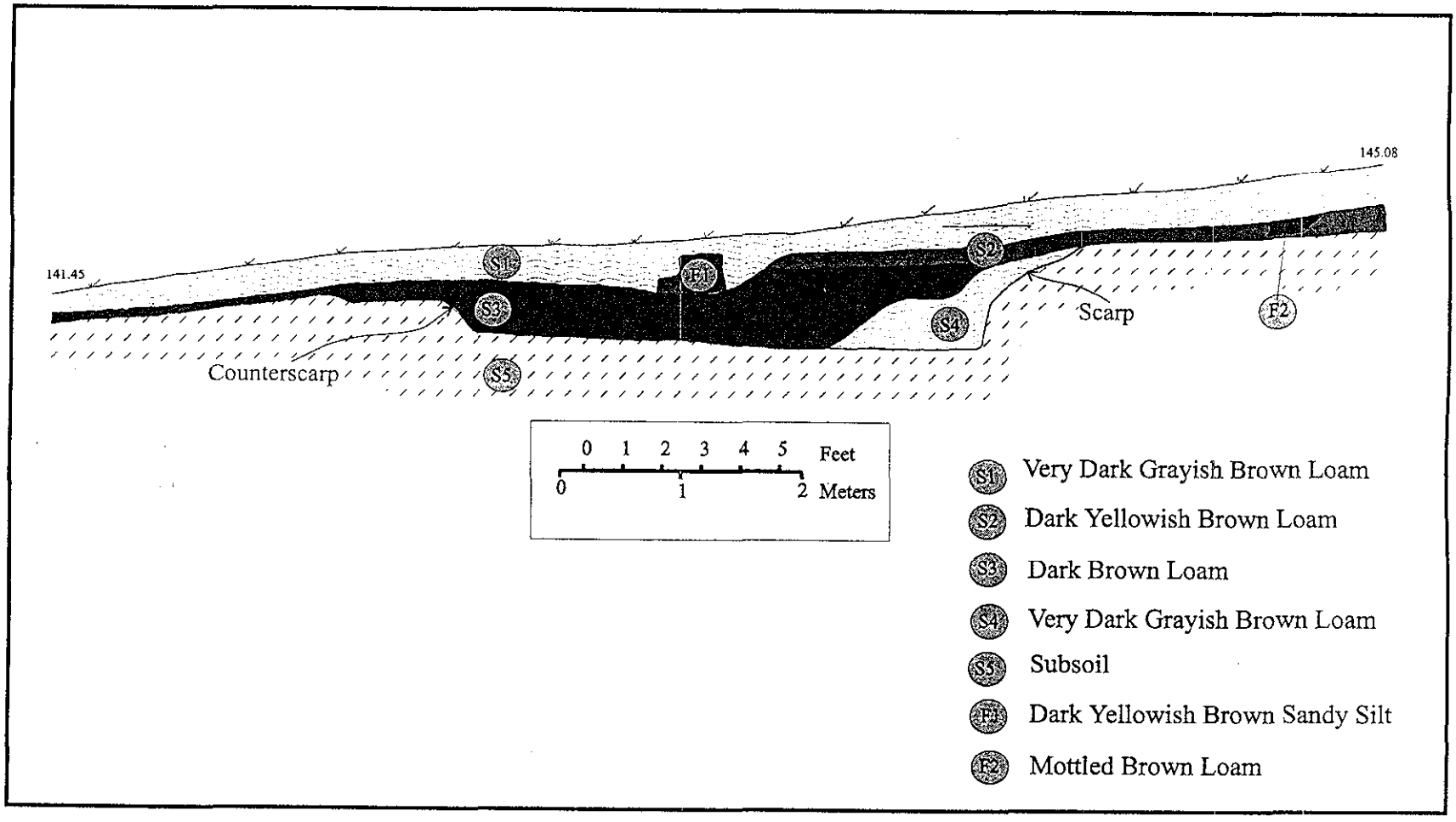


Figure 6.1. Trench 1 (east section). The ditch profile of the northwest salient near the north reentrant angle is shown.

Feature 1 was a rectilinear feature, containing a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy-silt as fill. Feature 2, located to the south was filled with a mottled brown (10YR 4/3) loam. Feature 2 had been excavated into Stratum 2, a dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) loam. Below this lay Stratum 3 and Stratum 4, both of which are ditch fill.

Stratum 3 was a dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt that was deposited during the 1850s filling operations when the park was created. Stratum 4 was a very dark grayish brown silt that was most likely the result of colluvial deposition, and was separated from Stratum 3 by a thin lens of redeposited subsoil. In addition to the discovery of colluvial deposits, excavation of Trench 1 revealed interdigitation of soils between the subsoil and the ditch fill on the scarp side of the ditch (Figure 6.1); interdigitation was also apparent in other areas of the scarp exposed in Trench 2 and Trench 4.

Subsoil, Stratum 5, began to be encountered approximately 1.5 - 2 ft. below the ground surface at the two ends of the trench. The scarp of the ditch was encountered approximately 8 ft. from the southern end and the counterscarp was noticed approximately 9 ft from the northern end of the trench. The backhoe was used to remove all but about 6 to 8 inches of Stratum 3 and Stratum 4 deposits from the trench. The remainder was excavated by hand, using a combination of trowel and shovel. For provenience purposes the trench was divided in half with artifacts found in the southern half of the ditch labeled Trench 1-1, while those found in the northern half labeled Trench 1-2. Excavation of Trench 1 revealed that the upper portions of the counterscarp had been destroyed by earlier grading operations. The scarp on the uphill side of the trench was fairly well preserved. Few artifacts were encountered, but soil samples were collected from each feature and stratum.

In summary, both homogeneous colluvium and mottled fill deposits were observed within the trench, and their presence support the conclusion that the ditch was filled by natural and human methods. The interdigitation represents pieces of turf dislodged from the scarp. Turf was cut and pegged to the scarps of earthwork fortifications from Colonial times until the Civil War in order to prevent erosion of the scarp.

Trenches 8 and 9. A shovel test pit was excavated at the coordinates of E 970 N 1067 at the northwest salient angle (Figure 5.1, exactly at the intersection of Trenches 8 and 9). The unit was excavated at these coordinates to assess the impact of a proposed tree planting on the ditch. The removal of the park fill revealed subsoil within 5-12 in. of the existing ground surface. No evidence of the ditch was found, and so the area was expanded with two backhoe trenches to locate the ditch.Trench 8 was a 20-by-2.0 ft. trench centered on the original shovel test pit and oriented north south. No evidence of the ditch was found. Trench 9, with the same dimensions as Trench 8, extended southeast from the shovel test pit. No evidence of the ditch was found, but a small planting hole was discovered. Profiles of these trenches were not drawn. Evidence of the ditch was removed from this northwestern area of Thomas Park during the landscaping for Thomas Park.

Test Unit 1. Originally a 5-by-5 ft. unit located at the coordinates of 980 E and 1020 N (Figure 5.1), near the reentrant angle between the northwest and west salients. This unit was located here because the electromagnetic signal had indicated that several metallic artifacts could be found in this location and because of the anticipated impact from an electrical line. The test unit was later expanded 15 ft. to the north and 12 ft. to the southwest to investigate Feature 3, the ditch of the May 1776 fort.

The sod was removed from the unit to reveal Stratum 1 (Levels 1-5), a homogeneous very dark grayish brown loam (10YR 3/2) with gravel and cobble inclusions. Artifacts found within the stratum including plastics (#73-76, 156, noted as deep as Level 5), pull tabs (#63, 99, Levels 1 and 2) and modern clear, brown, and green glass bottle fragments (Levels 1-5) indicate a relatively recent date for the deposit. Other notable artifacts found within Stratum 1 include a 1964 nickel (#65), a 1966 penny (#102), an ointment tube (#110), two pipe stem fragments (#45, 146), and a carbon rod fragment (#128).

Lying directly below Stratum 1 and extending across the entire unit, except where Feature 1 had cut through it, was Stratum 2. Stratum 2 consisted of very dark grayish brown loam (10YR 5/2) with gravel, cobble, and large asphalt inclusions. The stratum consisted of three levels and was approximately 9 to 11 in. thick. Modern material culture was also found within the stratum including a white plastic cover (#175), possibly for a bottle cap.

Two features had been cut into Stratum 1. Feature 1 was part of a trench dug into the unit for the installation of a utility conduit. The utility had been encased in concrete, and the bottom of the feature penetrated deeply into the unit through both Strata 1 and 2. Large chunks of asphalt, the most notable component of Stratum 2, were found mixed in with a dark grayish brown loam in all five of the levels within the feature. In other words, the utility trench was backfilled with the same soil. . Feature 2, located in the center of the northern section, was the remnant of a very modern fence post set in concrete which had been used to secure the area during monument stabilization activities in the early 1990s.

Feature 3 was found directly below Stratum 2 and ran in a southeast to northwest direction across the unit. The feature had been filled with a rich, very dark grayish brown loam that contained a few gravel and cobble inclusions and contrasted sharply in color and texture with the in situ glacial subsoil. Its linear shape in conjunction with the extensive loam fill deposits that it contained led us to believe that it could be a ditch, possibly associated with the fortifications that once existed on the site. The excavations were discontinued in the fill of Feature at 3-ft. depth pending consultation with the NPS archeologists and the Park Assistant Superintendent.

After this deliberation, Test Unit 1 was extended in two directions--to the north and to the southwest (Figure 6.2). The purpose of the additional excavation was to 1) confirm that Feature 3 was in fact part of a ditch associated with fortifications and not just a large planting hole, and 2) to document the dimensions of the ditch. To accomplish these objectives Test Unit 1 was extended 10 ft. to the north (Extension 1). This backhoe trench made it possible to trace the line of the ditch further to the northwest. Once the line of the ditch had been delineated a 2-ft. wide trench was cut in a southwest direction, perpendicular to the orientation of the ditch. The backhoe removed only the soil above the ditch, and the ditch fill was excavated by hand. Each 5-ft. segment of the perpendicular trench (Extension 2) was excavated as a separate unit with the easternmost unit (closest to Extension 1) designated as Extension 2-1. The next 5 ft. segment of the trench located to the west of Extension 2-1 was designated Extension 2-2; the last segment, Extension 3-2, was partial, about 2 ft. in length.

The fill within the ditch (Figure 6.3) was composed primarily of a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty loam (Feature 3, Stratum 1), the same soil that had originally been encountered in Feature 3 of Test Unit 1. Interspersed within the homogenous very dark grayish brown loam of Feature 3 was a

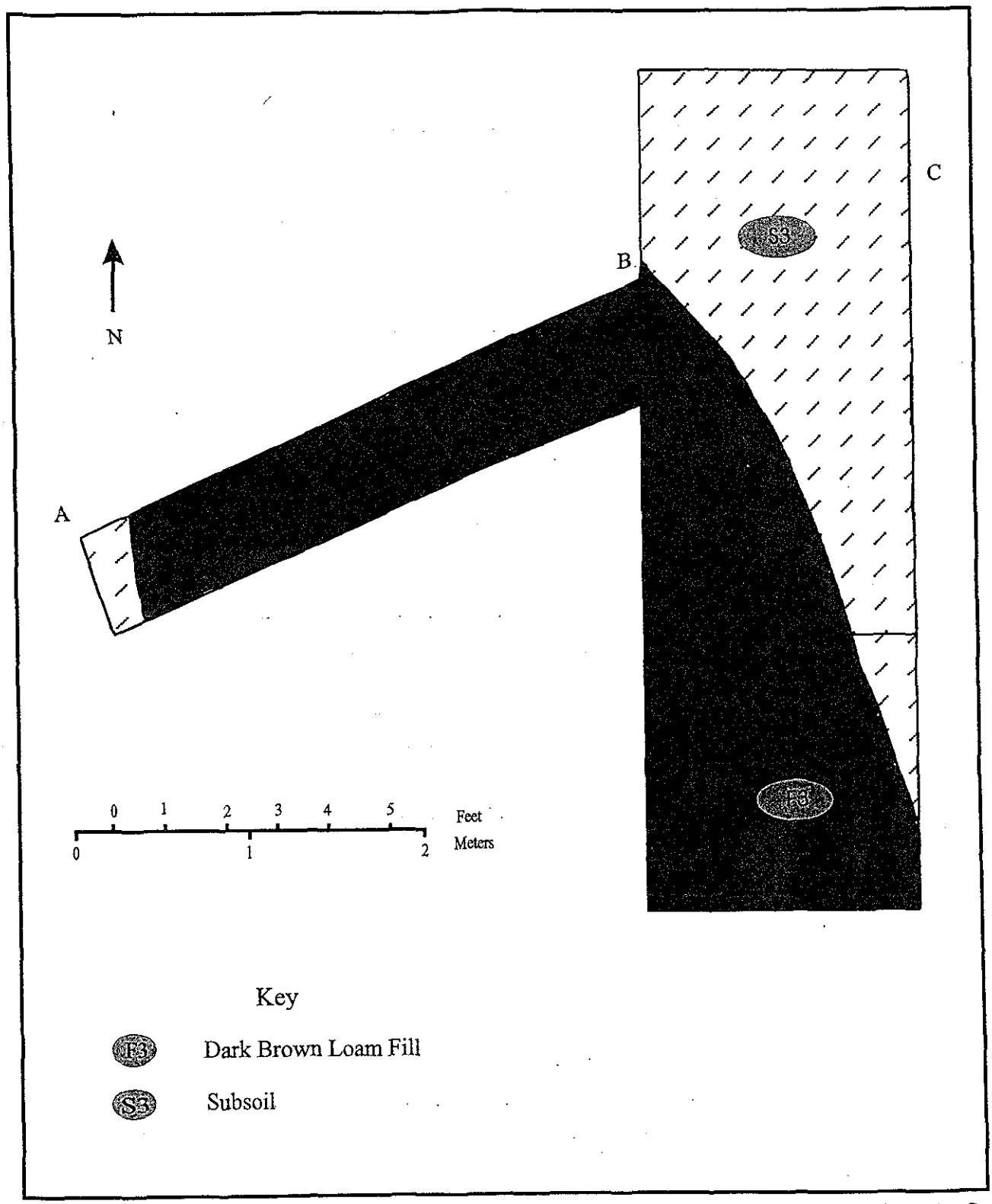


Figure 6.2. Test Unit 1 and Extensions. Test Unit 1 is the 5 ft square to the south. A-B is the western extension and B-C is the width of the northern extension.

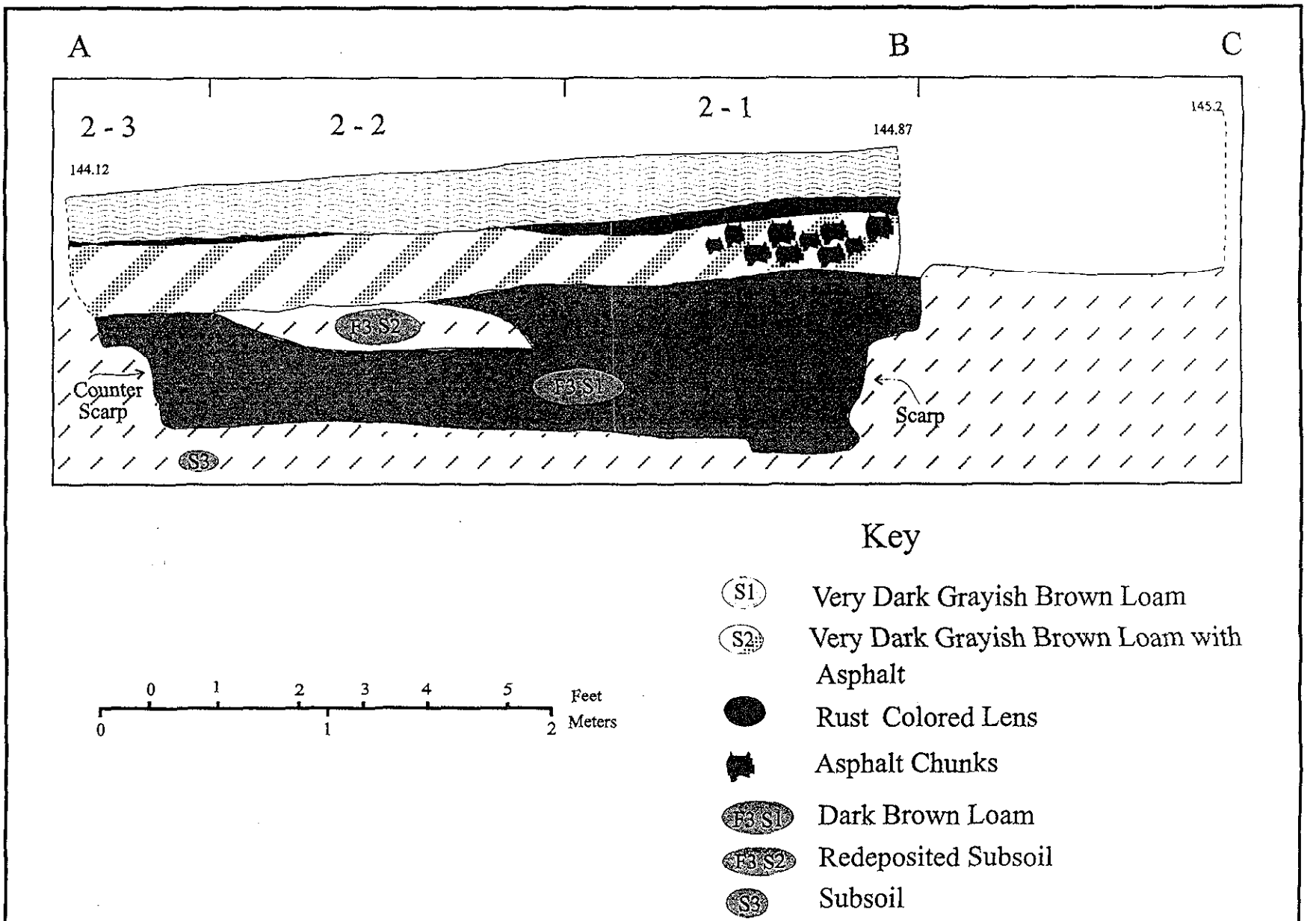


Figure 6.3. Western Extension of Test Unit 1 (northern section). The ditch profile of the northwest salient near the west reentrant angle is shown.

lens of light olive brown soil (2.5Y 5/4) which could best be described as redeposited subsoil (Feature 3, Stratum 2). When the ditch was filled, the redeposited subsoil was mixed with dark brown loam (forming a lens in Feature 3 in Extension 2-2). Once this lens had been manually removed from Extension 2-2, the matrix returned to a very dark grayish brown silty loam with gravel, identical to that encountered earlier in Extension 2-1. The remainder of the homogenous brown fill was manually removed to reveal additional parts of the scarp, bottom, and counterscarp. On the scarp side of the ditch at its base, a drainage trough (*cunette*) about 1.5 ft. wide had been dug into the subsoil.

In summary, Feature 3 is the fill within the ditch surrounding the May 1776 fort. The ditch had been excavated into the glacial till of Telegraph Hill. The glacial deposits varied in color, but could generally be classified as light olive brown (2.5 Y5/4). The subsoil was in most cases very compacted with gravel and cobble inclusions. Approximately 2.5 ft. of the height of the scarp, 10 horizontal ft. along the floor, and 2 ft. of the height of the counterscarp had been preserved. This archeological evidence in conjunction with the historic sources allowed us to conclude that the top 5 to 6 ft. of the original ditch had been graded for the development of the park in the 1850s or for the construction of the monument beginning in 1900. The stratigraphy also indicated that this part of the ditch at the western reentrant angle had been intentionally filled in a short period of time. There was no evidence of natural colluvium. One of the unusual aspects of the fill was the paucity of artifacts recovered. The few ceramics included white, salt-glazed stoneware (#195), but no other diagnostics. Historical sources indicate that the filling must have been after 1847, probably in 1852.

Historic sources also shed light on the asphalt chunks found within Stratum 2. The Olmsted Brothers 1913 survey indicates that the park sidewalks were made out of asphalt. These sidewalks were replaced with concrete sidewalks sometime later, probably by a Workers Progress Administration project in the 1930s. The asphalt chunks in Stratum 2 are probably the remains of the original asphalt sidewalks that were used as fill under the lawn. Thus, Stratum 2 dates to the 1930s.

The West Salient--Trench 2 and Test Unit 4

The ditch of this salient was investigated by means of a backhoe trench (1995) and a manual test unit (1994) which are described in this section. Both investigations took place near the salient angle on the northwest face. (The gate complex which is part of the west salient will be described in Chapter 7.)

Trench 2 A 27 ft. by 2 ft. excavation was located between the coordinates of 938 E, 984 N and 966 E, 977 N (Figure 5.1). Trench 2 was placed in this location to provide an almost perpendicular cut across the ditch. This trench connected a proposed tree planting and a light pole base.

The stratigraphic profile (Figure 6.4) here was similar to that observed in the other archeological cuts through the ditch. Stratum 1 was a very dark gray (10YR 3/1) loam, Stratum 1A asphalt residual, and much of Stratum 2, brown mottled (10YR 4/3) fill with gravel and cobbles were removed by the backhoe. Excavations began on the west end of the trench, near the sidewalk, and proceeded uphill in an easterly direction.

The ditch had been preserved to a greater depth in Trench 2 than in the northwest salient. The backhoe left the bottom 6 to 8 in. of soil in place and this soil was hand excavated, with the material found at the east end of the trench receiving the designation Trench 2-1 and the material found at the west end of

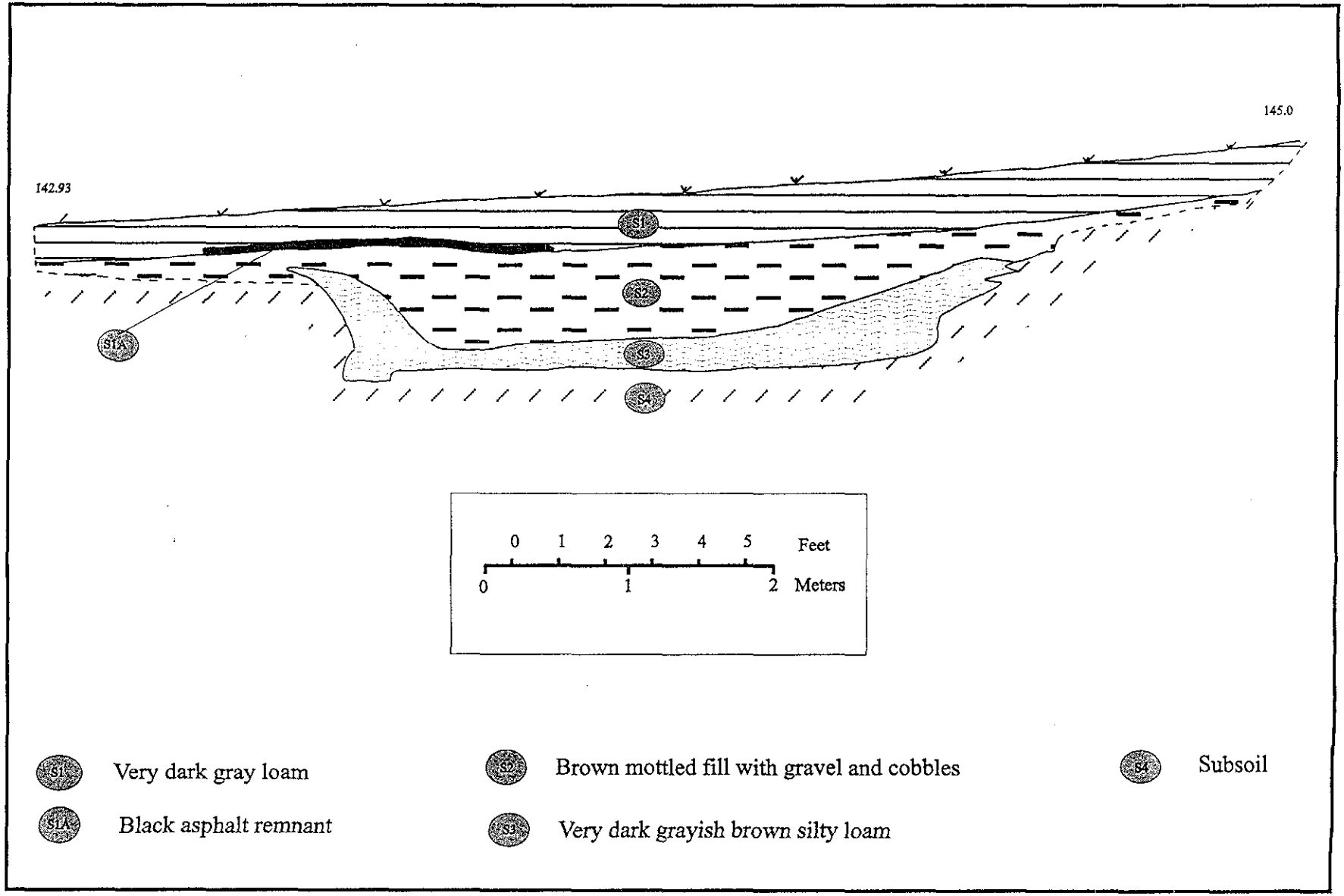


Figure 6.4. Trench 2 (northern section). The ditch near the western salient angle is shown.

the trench designated 2-2. The same interdigitation noted on the scarp of the northwest salient (in Trench 1) was found on the scarp of the west salient in Trench 2 (Figure 6.4). The counterscarp was composed of subsoil that differed slightly in color and composition from that found in other areas. A small trough (i.e., a sump for the ditch) was found on the bottom at the western end of the ditch. Stratum 3, a very dark grayish brown silty loam, sloping deposit could be seen covering both the scarp, counterscarp, and bottom of the ditch and a large boulder was noted in approximately the middle of the ditch during excavation. The slope and the composition of the fill indicate that Stratum 3 was probably a colluvial deposit.

In summary, the excavations in Trench 2 indicate that both natural and cultural processes filled in the ditch. Other studies indicate that the rate of colluvial build-up in the ditch of a fort can be quite rapid, accumulating in as little as a year or two (Jewell and Dimbleby 1977). Additionally, the silt that composes the colluvial deposits is dark brown and loamy, indicating that the ramparts of the fort may have been covered by soil or turf.

Test Unit 4. This test was a 5-by-5 ft. unit located at the coordinates of 940 E and 976 N (Figure 5.1), along the northwest face of the counterscarp at the salient angle. It was located in this position to confirm the location of the ditch and to assess the impact of the proposed tree planting along the main, east-west tending, General Thomas Walk.

Stratum 1, here and elsewhere within the park, was a very dark grayish brown loam (10YR 3/2) containing modern material culture including plastic (#503-4), aluminum foil (#535), and aluminum pull tabs (#536, 576). Among the other artifacts found in Stratum 1 were several coins including an 1887 Indian head penny (#533-4).

Lying directly below Stratum 1 was Stratum 2, a dark yellowish brown to very dark grayish brown (10YR 4/4 to 10YR 3/2) loam with gravel. Arbitrary 3-in. levels were observed for Levels 1 through 5, but the interval was increased to 6 in. for Levels 6 through 8 due to the paucity of artifacts. The majority of artifacts were found in Levels 1 and 2 and included a crown bottle cap (#620), a button, carbon rod lighting fragments (#628), and bottle glass (#612-18). Artifacts recovered in the remaining levels included glass (#641), a corroded nail/spike (#642), and several large brick fragments (#639) at the bottom of the fill in Level 8. Levels 6-8, because of the paucity of artifacts, probably represent the filling of the ditch in the 1850s.

The subsoil into which the fort ditch was cut was first encountered in the northwest corner of the unit in Level 5 of Stratum 2. It was obvious from its position and slope that a portion of the counterscarp of the ditch was being excavated. The bottom of the ditch was unearthed approximately 2 ft. below the level where the slope of the ditch had first been discovered. The flat bottom did have a slight downslope pitch, roughly paralleling the modern ground surface.

In summary, the excavation of Test Unit 4 revealed some additional information about the ditch. Water was encountered in the lower levels of Stratum 2 and remained in the unit until it was backfilled. This may indicate that the ditch may have been at least partially filled with water when the fort was in use. At least 2.5 ft. of the lower portion of the ditch in this unit had survived the Thomas Park grading operations.

The South Salient--Test Units 10, 7, and 5

This west face of this salient was investigated by means of three manual excavation units--Test Units 10, 7, and 5. Test Unit 10 was excavated in 1995, while the others were dug in the 1994 season. Test Units 10 and 7 provide evidence of the scarp, while TU 5 is in the center of the ditch. Test Unit 7 is closest to the outer point of the fort salient.

Test Unit 10. This was a 5-by-5 ft. unit located with its center at the coordinates of 1008 E and 933 N (Figure 5.1). It was located in this position to further study the fort ditch and to assess the impact of a tree planting proposed for the future rehabilitation of the park.

All of Stratum 1, a very dark gray (10YR 3/1) loam layer, and much of Stratum 2, a dark brown (10YR 3/3) loam were removed by mechanical excavation before hand excavation of the unit began. Subsoil was exposed in some areas of the unit during clean-up operations, and the unit seemed to straddle the top and scarp of the ditch.

Stratum 3, a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) loam containing gravel and cobble-sized inclusions seemed to be fill within the ditch, as it easily peeled off of the scarp, exposing an east to west sloping surface. Excavation into the subsoil at the top of the scarp revealed a lens of what was thought to be weathered and/or oxidized subsoil. Most of the ditch lay under the grassy area and sidewalk beyond the western limit of the unit and was not excavated. Interdigitation of subsoil and ditch fill, noticed in other excavation units, was not noticed in Test Unit 10, perhaps because the lower portion of the scarp was not exposed. No artifacts were recovered from Test Unit 10.

In summary, a small portion of the truncated top of the scarp was encountered in Test Unit 10. The scarp had an irregular and gently sloping surface. The ditch floor was not encountered.

Test Unit 7. This was a 5-by-5 ft. pit located at the coordinates of 1014E and 910N (Figure 5.1) to uncover additional information about the location of the ditch and to assess potential damage to it by the proposed irrigation system. The unit was located on the scarp at the tip of the salient.

Test Unit 7 contained a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) loam as the top stratum (Figure 6.5). This stratum varied in depth from 6 to 8 in. and was divided into three levels for excavation. The majority of artifacts recovered from this unit were recovered from this stratum, and modern material culture was found in all three levels. Other notable artifacts included beer bottle glass (#942-5, 955-60), carbon rod fragments (#976), a 1964 nickel (#973), a 1919 penny (#972), and a thick pipe stem fragment (#984).

Stratum 2, lying directly below Stratum 1, was a mottled (primarily 10YR 5/3) and compacted fill layer consisting primarily of loam with gravel-sized inclusions. Large patches of slightly different colored soil could be seen across the entire unit. Artifacts recovered from the fill included carbon rod fragments (#1011, 1016), shell (#1013), brick fragments (#985, 1001), and a few pieces of metal (#1007-9).

As the southeast corner of the unit was being excavated, the glacial subsoil into which the ditch was cut was noticed. A sloping surface (downhill from east to west) recognized as the scarp of the ditch was discovered as the entire unit was excavated (Figure 6.5). The bottom of the ditch was not reached in Test Unit 7, but was located in the adjacent Test Unit 5.

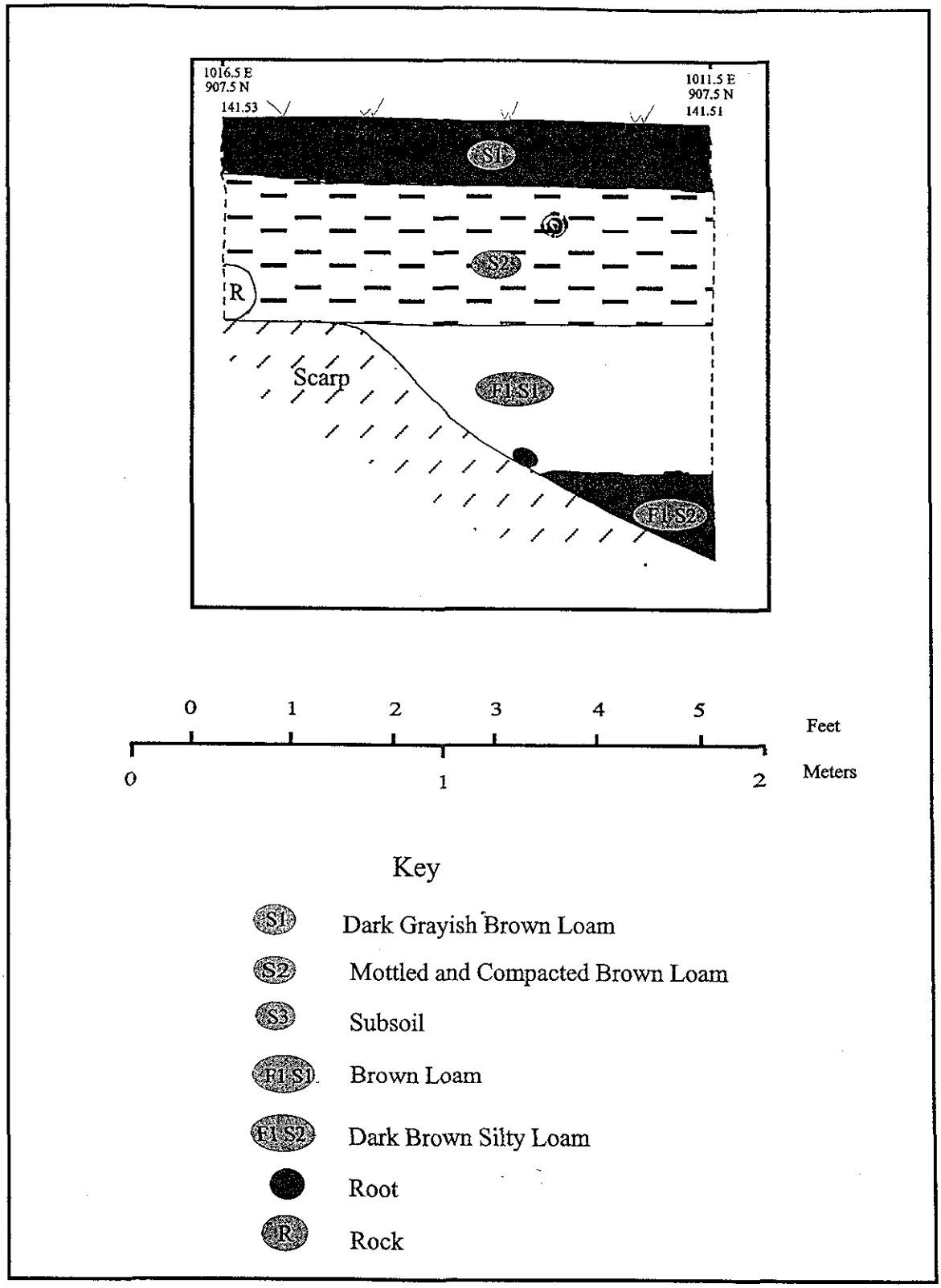


Figure 6.5. Test Unit 7 (south section).

The fill within the ditch was a brown (10YR 5/3) silty loam with gravel-sized inclusions (Feature 1, Stratum 1). It was lighter in color than that observed in Test Unit 1, but this difference was most likely due to the decreased moisture in the soil. The fill was divided into two different strata and ranged between 1.5 to 2.5 ft. in total thickness. The interval for the arbitrary levels was increased to 6 in. for Feature 1, Stratum 1 due to the paucity of artifacts recovered.

While homogenous for the first three levels of the feature, the fill changed slightly in color (10YR 3/3) and composition for the remaining levels and was designated Feature 1 Stratum 2. The artifacts became more plentiful within the stratum and so the interval was changed back to 3-in. levels. In Level 3 the soil remained darker, but turned into fine silt. Artifacts recovered from the fill included a few pieces of shell (#1023) and some badly corroded nails (#1025-8).

In summary, a small portion of the truncated top of the scarp was encountered in Test Unit 7. The scarp had a smooth and slightly concave surface. The ditch floor was not encountered. The ditch fill consisted of two kinds of loam, representing two sources for the fill material.

Test Unit 5. A 5-by-5 ft. unit with its central point at the coordinates 1005 E and 916 N (Figure 5.1), TU 5 was excavated to confirm the location of the fort ditch and to assess the potential damage to it by the installation of the proposed sprinkler system. The unit was located on the counterscarp of the ditch, but excavation showed that it was actually near the center of the ditch.

Four strata and three features were located during the excavation of Test Unit 5 (Figure 6.6). Stratum 1 was a 6-in. level, dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) loam with gravel. It was identical to Stratum 1 in Unit 7 and contained modern material culture including pull-tabs (#652, 683), bottle caps (#681-2), plastic, and a tennis ball (#655).

Directly beneath Stratum 1 was Stratum 2, a mottled brown and dark grayish brown silty loam (7.5 YR 5/6 and 10YR 4/2). It was a very thin stratum concentrated mainly in the southern portion of the unit. A piece of asphalt was found in this stratum along with a button (#708), redware/pearlware fragments (#700, 702), a metal cap (#712), and bottle glass(#697-8, 704-5).

Lying directly beneath Stratum 2 was Stratum 3, a brown mottled, compacted silty loam with gravel inclusions. Three features had been cut into Stratum 3. Feature 1 was a shallow soil lens which intersected the southern section of the unit and extended approximately 15 in. into the unit. It contained a dark gray (7.5 YR 4/1) ashy silty loam with gravel inclusions. The soil lens, Feature 1, probably represents the grading and leveling of the ground surface. All of this matrix was removed and the bottom of the pit was located. Feature 2 was either a rodent or a root hole. Feature 3 was a large, deep trash pit which also intersected the southern section of the unit. It contained many 20th-century artifacts including reinforced concrete (#793), metal strapping (#786), bottle glass (#788-9), electrical cable (#787), and an enameled metal chamber pot (#796).

Once these features were removed, excavation of Stratum 3 continued. This soil seemed to be the same matrix excavated in Test Unit 7, Stratum 2 (brown loam, 10YR 5/3, with gravel inclusions). The interval for the arbitrary levels was again increased from 3 to 6 in. Artifacts recovered from the stratum included brick fragments (#738), bottle glass (#739-41), nails (#742, 774), redware (#748),

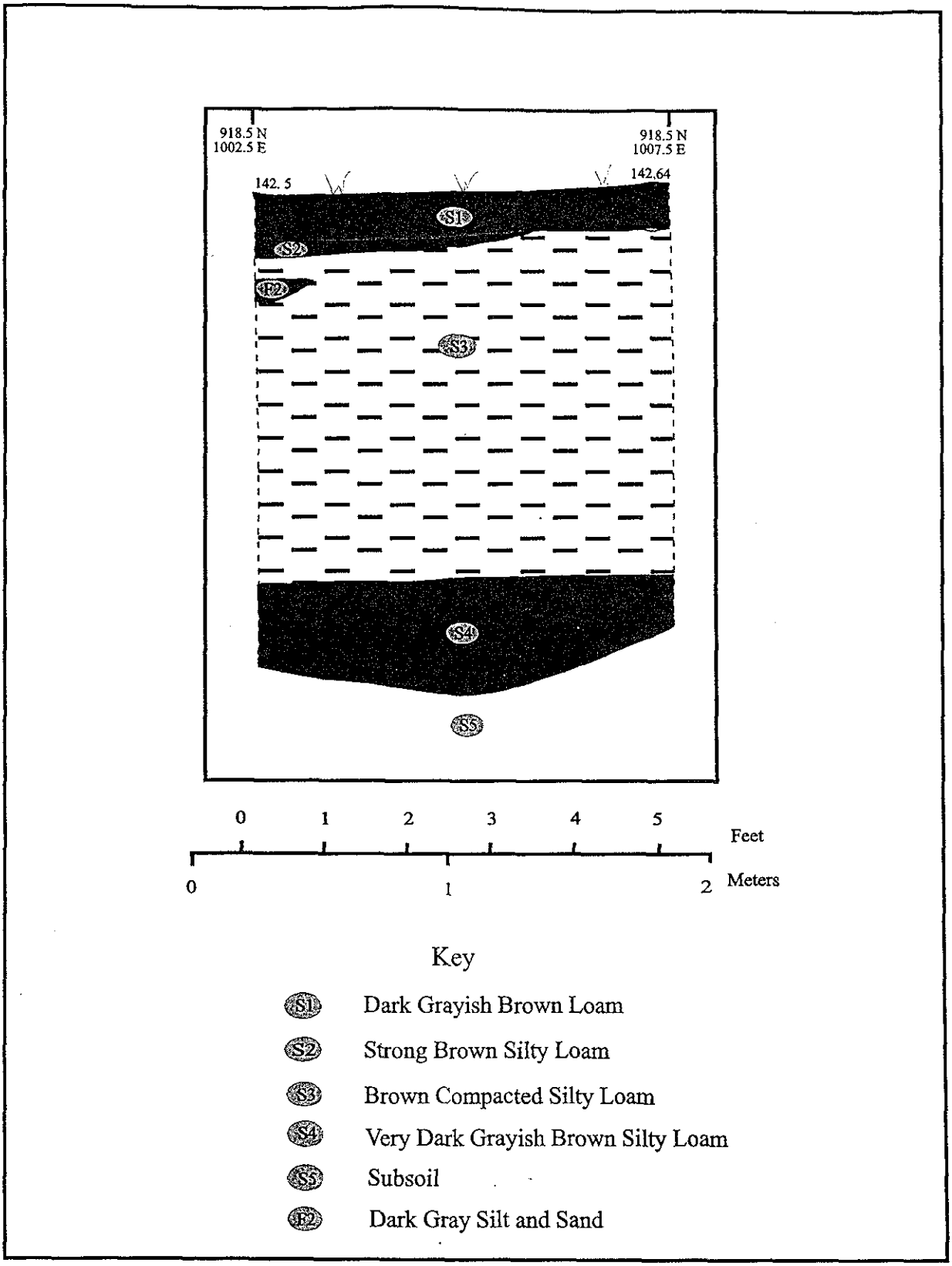


Figure 6.6. Test Unit 5 (north section). The profile near the center of the ditch near the south salient angle is shown.

stoneware (#747, 772, 780, 781), pipe stems (#719, 737) and shell (#759, 763, 766, 770). Preliminary analysis of the artifacts indicate a mid-nineteenth-century date consistent with the documented ditch fill.

Stratum 4 was a very dark grayish brown loam discovered below Stratum 3. It was excavated as two 6 in. levels covered the floor of the ditch. The change in color from Stratum 3 to Stratum 4 is consistent with the stratigraphic profile noted in Test Unit 7. Thus, Stratum 4 of Test Unit 5 is the same fill as Feature 1, Stratum 2 of Test Unit 5. The shape of floor of the ditch in Test Unit 5 was different than the flat, horizontal floor of Test Unit 1 (Figure 6.2). In Test Unit 5, there was a low spot in the center of the ditch with the floor rising gently in both directions to the scarp and counterscarp (Figure 6.6).

In summary, Feature 1 probably represents the leveling of the ground surface due to the slumpage caused by Feature 3, a twentieth-century trash pit. More importantly, however, excavation revealed more of the fort ditch in the location plotted on the 1847 survey plan view, further attesting to its accuracy.

The Southeast Salient--Test Unit 11

This unit was a 5-by-5-ft. unit located with its center at the coordinates of 1066 E and 931 N, on the scarp near the reentrant angle between the south and southeast salients (Figure 5.1). Most of the latter salient had been destroyed by the construction of first the South Boston Reservoir and later the South Boston High School. This test unit location was chosen to locate the scarp of the ditch and to assess the impact of a proposed tree planting. The unit was excavated during the 1995 field season.

All of Stratum 1, a black loam (10YR 2/1), and some of Stratum 2, a mottled soil containing lenses of redeposited subsoil, very dark gray (Stratum 2A), and black loam (Stratum 2B), were removed by mechanical excavation (Figure 6.7). Hand excavation of the remainder of Stratum 2 revealed a well preserved portion of the scarp of the ditch, approximately four feet in depth.

Stratum 2 was clearly fill, formed as a result of both natural and cultural filling episodes. The lenses apparent within Stratum 2 showed numerous examples of soil interdigitation associated with the 1850s filling of the ditch, and fine-grained, colluvial deposition was observed along the scarp, especially along the north wall. All of these lenses were, however, devoid of artifacts.

In summary, the finding of the ditch in Test Unit 11, like Units 5, 7, and 10 on the south salient provided further evidence of the accuracy of the 1847 survey plan. Furthermore, the ditch in the Test Unit 11 area as well as the south and west salients has had less impact than the northern portions of the ditch. In the southern area, probably about one-half of the height of the ditch has been preserved; the grading operations of the 1850s seem to have left approximately 4 ft. of the scarp intact. Test Unit 11 further indicates that the fill in the ditch was a result of natural and cultural processes.

The Artifact Collection

This section summarizes the relatively abundant artifacts from twentieth-century deposits (Strata 1 and 2 primarily) and the few artifacts from the ditch fill (Table 6.1). Although there are some early, pre-1776 artifacts, they are found in fill proveniences that date to the 1850s or later.

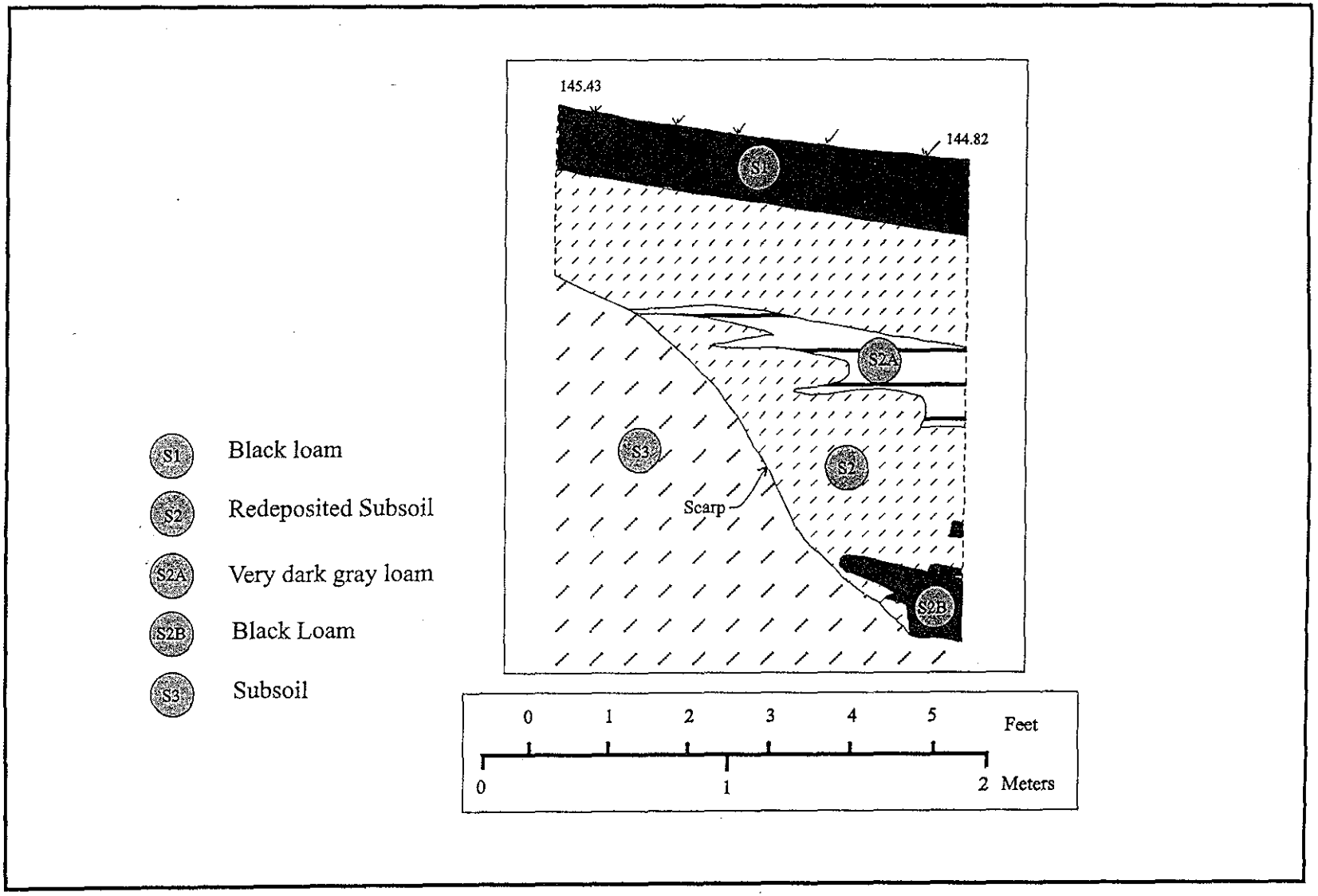


Figure 6.7. Test unit 11 (east section). The profile of the partial scarp near the south reentrant angle is shown.

TABLE 2

ARTIFACT GROUPS FROM DITCH EXCAVATIONS

Unit	Subunit	Food & Containers	Building Materials	Clothing & Personal	Recreational	Military	Fixtures & Tools	Modern	Indeter. & Other	Total
North Salient										
TU 8	S 1-3	385	42	16	4	2	25	15	69	558
(& ext)	ditch									0
	total	385	42	16	4	2	25	15	69	558
Northwest Salient										
Tr 1	gen.	3							2	5
Tr 8,9										0
STP 1	S1				2		1		1	4
TU 1	S 1,2	421	54	4	4		14	27	35	559
(& ext)	ditch	5	1						5	11
	total	426	55	4	4		14	27	40	570
Totals	non-ditch	424	54	4	6		15	27	38	568
	ditch	5	1						5	11
	Salient Total	429	55	4	6		15	27	43	579
West Salient										
Tr 2	ditch	4								4
TU 4	S1-2(1-4)	393	29	8	18	2	30	36	29	545
	ditch		2				1		3	6
	total	393	31	8	18	2	31	36	32	551
Totals	non-ditch	393	29	8	18	2	30	36	29	545
	ditch	4	2				1		3	10
	Salient total	397	31	8	18	2	31	36	32	555
South Salient										
TU 10	Ditch									0
TU 5	S 1-3	279	49	2	9		7	12	65	423
	ditch	1							1	2
	total	280	49	2	9		7	12	66	425
TU 7	S 1,2	179	18	3	3		17	8	18	246
	ditch		5						1	6
	total	179	23	3	3		17	8	19	252
Totals	non-ditch	458	67	5	12		24	20	83	669
	ditch	1	5						2	8
	Salient Total	459	72	5	12		24	20	85	677
Southeast Salient										
TU 11	ditch		2						3	5
GRAND TOTALS										
	NON-DITCH	1660	192	33	40	4	94	98	219	2340
	DITCH	10	10				1		13	34
	COMBINED	1670	202	33	40	4	95	98	232	2374

Artifacts from Twentieth Century Deposits. Thirty painted sherds were recovered from the 1994 excavations; the vast majority (more than 75 %) of these were white ware. Geometric and botanical designs were the most common. Only three sherds were definitely hand-painted (in blue) while the remainder were transfer-printed or questionable. Blue paint was the most commonly found color with the reddish-brown grouping being the second most common. Floral motifs were done equally frequently in blue, reddish-brown, and green. One white porcelain sherd also bore molded sprig designs with gilded and pink handpainted highlighting. Two other porcelain sherds (1, underglaze) and one additional whiteware sherd also had molded applications. One creamware sherd showed gilded edging on the rim, and its glazed surface was more white than cream in color, apparently a later creamware. The single ceramic of clearly early time was the gild-edged creamware sherd that came from the post-1933 fill of TU 6 (Stratum 2). The 35 sherds with surface treatment represent a major portion of the total number of sherds recovered (49). In general the sherds were small, usually less than 1 in. in maximum dimension, making further generalizations difficult.

The 14 undecorated ceramics consist mainly of 4 coarse glazed redwares and 4 white, salt-glazed stoneware as well as 2 Rockingham, Bennington earthenwares, 2 domestic stoneware, and 2 yellowware (unpainted). One redware sherd has an unusual orange-tan opaque glaze. The eathenwares have interior annular rings. The early salt-glazed stonewares were found above the ditch fill in the twentieth century grading fill of TU 8 (Stratum 3) and in the ca. 1850 ditch fill of the TU 1 extension trench. All sherds except one redware are less than 1 in. in size.

The salt-glazed stoneware and the creamware sherds are early (beginning in the eighteenth century), but were found in contexts that are more recent than 1850, making them part of fill that was imported onto the Dorchester drumlin. Many of the other plain and decorated wares have beginning dates of manufacture in the 19th century. Overall, the ceramic assemblage dates to the post-1815 period because of the dominance of whitewares. This beginning date of 1815 corresponds nicely to 1814, when the final military modification to the Revolutionary War star fort were made. The majority of these whitewares come from EU 2.

Glass fragments (window and bottle) dominated the twentieth-century fill deposits, but a few unusual artifacts were also found. These unusual objects include such personal and recreational objects as clay pipe fragments, marbles, dolls (Photograph I), and jewelry in addition to hardware and fixtures. The personal and recreational materials would be expected in a park setting. The most noteworthy pipe fragment was a piece from the stem that read, "...QUEBEC" and "W. & B. BE..." on opposite sides of the stem. None of the bowl fragments exhibited decorative or lettered elements. Pipe fragments are found in the Park-related deposits of all 1994 test units except TU 1. TU 2 had 5 pipe fragments, the most of any excavation unit. Bowl fragments were restricted to Stratum 2. Most stem fragments measured an inch or less in length, while the longest, containing a part of the bowl (with burnt interior), was 2 3/8 in. The bore diameters resulted in eight cases of 5/64 in.; six cases of 4/64 in. bores; and two stems with 6/64 in. bores, generally reflecting an eighteenth century date. However, these early stem fragments were found among more recent artifacts in fill that was placed on Dorchester Heights in the twentieth century.

Eight clay and eight glass marbles were found, most commonly in TU 4 (8 marbles) and in TU 3 (3 marbles). Four clay marbles were painted, one with two colors, maroon and brown. Two additional, marble-like, off-round clay objects, unfired, were also found in TU 4. Six glass marbles were multi-

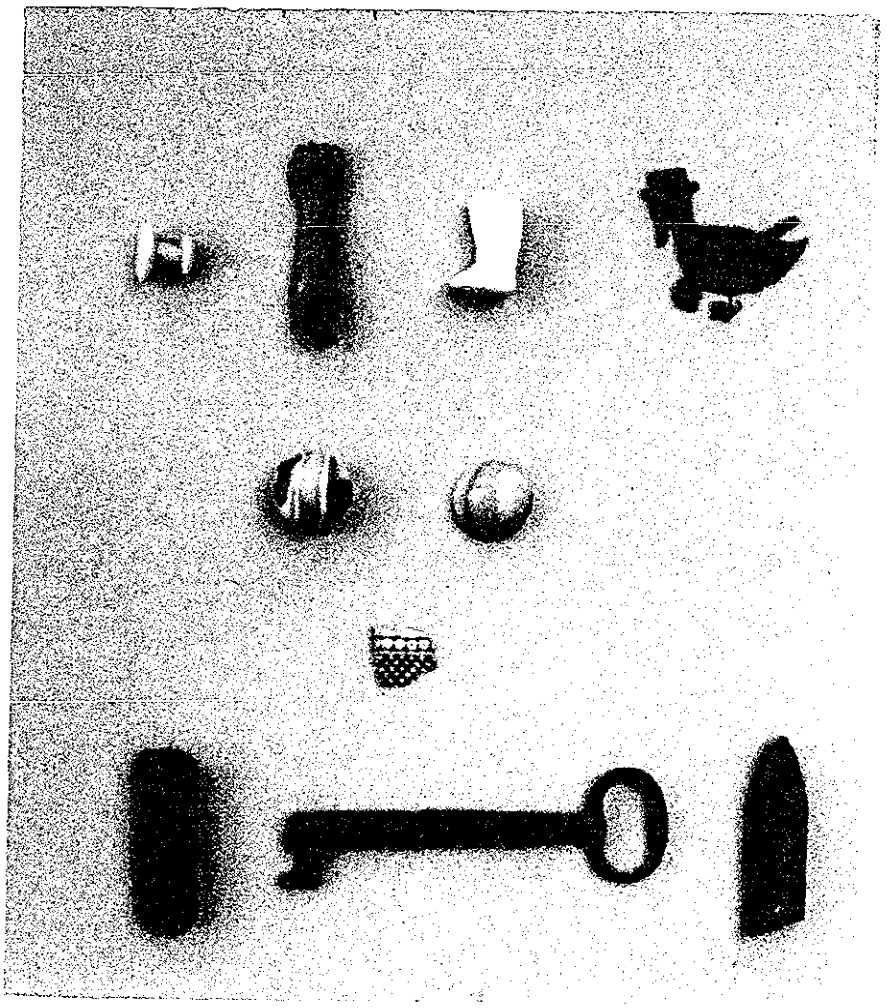


Plate I. Artifacts from Fill above the Ditch. Top row: shirt stud, doll's arm and leg; duck pendant. Middle: marbles and transfer-printed whiteware sherd. Lower row: carbon, a lighting rods surrounding a key.

colored with shades of blue being the most commonly used color. Two glass marbles were solid color (black and very pale green). All provenienced marbles came from Stratum 1 in various test units. Six marbles came from the north side of Thomas Park, while 10 marbles came from the south. Pieces of two dolls were found in the northwestern and southern quadrants of the site. In twentieth century fill (Stratum 1 of Test Unit 1) was found a doll's arm with a flat, stylized hand measuring 1.6 in. (overall length). The object is made of lead, but contains a short ferrous insert at the shoulder to connect to the body. Another recreational object found in the upper fill deposits of the fort's ditch was the lower torso, legs, and feet of a white porcelain doll. The unpainted item is about 1 1/4 in. long.

Several personal items were found, all in the twentieth century fill deposits of Test Unit 8. A brass duck with top hat and cane tucked under the wing is the size of a bracelet charm or necklace pendant, but there is no hole for attachment. The maximum dimension is almost 1 1/2 in. The second item is a plastic shirt stud that is shaped like an asymmetrical barbell, measuring about 7/16 in. long. Third, a drilled and facetted, brown bead, probably ceramic, measures almost 7/64 in. and could be a prayer bead from a rosary. Finally, a set of small, drilled, milkglass beads constitutes the fourth example of personal items; each bead is 1/4 in. or less.

Concerning the hardware, a fragment of a brass curtain rod holder was also found in Test Unit 8. There are five holes in the upper part of the flat item for fastening the holder to the wall. The larger, lower part contains the rings where the rods are inserted. The object is almost square, 1 1/2 in. along its longest dimension.

Twenty-five fragments of carbon arc-rods used in electrical lighting toward the end of the 19th century were found in the ditch excavations. Seven fragments exhibited the diagnostic conical and dimpled top that distinguishes these carbon rods from battery elements. The diameters of the rods were uniformly 7/16 in., while the longest fragment measured 2 in. Test Unit 4 along the General Thomas walk contained a high concentration (five) of these objects.

Artifacts from the Ditch Fill. In general, there were very few artifacts found in the ditch fill, an event that probably occurred in 1852. Each test unit (Nos. 1, 4-8, 10, and 11) that contained ditch fill resulted in the recovery of seven or less artifacts; those artifact groupings represented are food and containers, building materials, and indeterminate/other, which are the most common groups found in the general population. In other words, as expected, these units with few ditch artifacts are missing the rare artifact groupings--clothing/personal, recreational, military, and fixtures/tools. The ceramics includes two sherds of white, salt-glazed stone ware, found in the upper soil lenses, and plain whiteware. Indeterminate corroded metal fragments and machine cut nails were also found. The ditch fill (Feature 1) of TU 7 yielded 6 nail/spike fragments, generally about 4 1/2 in. long; one was hand-wrought. Three of the remaining 4 nails were the same size (4 1/2in.), although corrosion makes it difficult to distinguish whole nails from fragments. Given that clay, pipe stem fragments were found in twentieth-century fill of most excavation units, it is surprising that none were found in the ditch fill. Also, the absence of military artifacts is noteworthy and may indicate that the loam fill was imported from a non-military location or that, if the drumlin fill were used, Dorchester Heights had been picked clean of military artifacts by souvenir hunters. It would be expected that a few military artifacts would have washed into the bottom of the ditch, but none were found.

Summary

The ditch of the May 1776 star fort was filled in the early 1850s when the rough preliminary grading of the glacial drumlin was done. The 1850s ditch fill is immediately overlain by Stratum II that contains asphalt chunks dating to the 1930s when Workers Progress Administration laborers replaced the earlier asphalt sidewalks with the present cement sidewalks. Thus, soil strata representing the time period between the early 1850s and the 1930s are missing and appear to have been graded away. This grading also truncated the tops of the scarp and counterscarp, as well as the parade ground and any of its surface or near-surface features. It is estimated that the cutting penetrated 2.5 ft. below the parade ground level. The most probable date for this cutting was 1900 when loam was stripped form the Park's surface in preparation for the construction of the Peabody and Sterns monument. This cutting may also have been done in the 1870s when the present walkway pattern was made. Also, in the 1870s, large park expenditures were made, perhaps to improve the park in 1876 for the centennial celebration of the first colonial victory of the Revolution. On the north side of the park, the ditch was completely graded away, and on the south side, probably reduced to approximately half of its original 8-ft. height. This section is primarily concerned with the morphology and features of the ditch in keeping with the military focus of the project, but begins with a discussion of the soils overlying the ditch.

General, Non-fort Stratigraphy. The top two strata (1 and 2) comprise the deposits related to the development of Linden/Thomas Park. Stratum 1 was the fine quality loam for the lawn, while Stratum 2 was the leveling mix used for rough grading of the drumlin. Both these strata contain modern artifacts. In addition, a layer of large asphalt chunks was found within Stratum 2. This indicated that Stratum 2 was primarily a 20th century deposit because the asphalt is a fill layer. This fill occurred in the 1930s when Workers Progress Administration laborers replaced the earlier asphalt sidewalks with the present cement sidewalks. The earlier asphalt walks are shown on the Olmsted Brother (1913) topographic survey of Thomas Park.

This conclusion is surprising for two reasons. First, the predicted stratigraphy (see the "Pre-excavation Stratigraphy" section of Chapter 4) included a number of ground disturbing historical events. Few of these events are recognized in the stratigraphy. Secondly, there are no strata representing the time period between the ditch filling of the 1850s and the asphalt-bearing Stratum 2 of the 1930s. One must speculate that one of the predicted historical events, possibly the grading at the time of the monument completion in the 1900-04 period or even later in the sidewalk rejuvenation of the 1930s, took place and that it removed any deposits from the 1860s to the 1920s.

The Morphology of the Ditch. Four complete profiles across the ditch were obtained in the long backhoe trenches. In addition, 4 exposures of the scarp alone, 2 exposures of the counterscarp alone, and a single exposure of only the ditch center were revealed. These exposures are partial because the true historic top of the ditch was not encountered. The floor of the ditch was straight and horizontal, as expected, with two exceptions: 1) at the west salient, the partially excavated floor in Test Unit 4 seemed to be parallel to the 1994 slope of the drumlin and 2) at the south salient, the low spot was at the ditch center in Test Unit 5 with the floor sloping upward toward the scarp and counterscarp.

Gridley's (1776) drawing shows the floor of the ditch to be 3.5 ft. wide. However, these 1994-1996 excavations showed that the ditch floor was 10 ft. wide, which is considerably narrower than similar forts. Ft. Frederica's ditch was 36 ft. wide (Manucy 1945: 133) while ditches at Ft. Stanwix were 18

and 15 ft. wide at the bastions (closest to Dorchester's salients). The difference may be due to Dorchester's naturally wet ditch created by rain and ground water collecting in the impervious drumlin soils; both of the comparative forts had dry moats. The narrow, wet moat of Dorchester may be more difficult to attack than the wider, dry moats because of the water obstacle. These two forts are chosen for comparison because they were similar--earthworks reveted with logs or turf (not masonry) and constructed to conform with siegecraft theory of the mid- to late eighteenth century.

On the basis of excavated and documentary evidence, there was a 10-11 ft. elevational difference between the ditch floor and the hypothesized level of the parade ground. This possibility could not be verified archeologically because the true top of the ditch was distrubed when the fort site was converted into recreational space. Gridley's 1776 drawing shows a 8.5 ft. depth of the ditch This postulated depth conforms to the siegecraft theory of both Vauban (Rothrock 1968: Plate III) and Lochee (1783: 17) who proscribed minimal ditch depths of 6 ft. Comparatively, the Ft. Frederica ditch was the minimal 6 ft. deep to keep the floor above the water table at mean high tide (Manucy 1945: 133). At Fort Stanwix, the north ditch was 10 ft. deep and built into well-drained sands (Hanson and Hsu 1975: Figure 32).

At Dorchester, the floor of the ditch was found between 139.0 and 140.7 ft. elevation at the northwestern, western, and southeastern salients. This is close to the predicted elevation of 134-140 ft. The only exception to this pattern was found at the southern salient (Test Unit 5), where the floor of the ditch was found 2-4 ft. lower at 136.6 ft., still within the predicted range. Several explanations for this greater depth are possible: 1) the southern slope of the drumlin was steep, 2) more dirt was needed to build up the ramparts at the southern salient and 3) the ditch in Test Unit 5 was deepened "randomly" (rather than the standardization associated with the military) during cleaning by civilian volunteers for the 1814 modifications. The third explanation is considered the most likely.

The angle that the ditch floor forms with the scarp is best measured in Trenches 1 and 2 where the maximum amount of ditch and scarp are preserved. The angle is 131 degrees on the northwest salient (Trench 1) and 144 degrees on the west salient (Trench 2). These angles vary slightly (4 and 9 degrees respectively) from the traditional, 1-to-1 slope (135 degrees) that is the geometrically perfect form assumed in military manuals and in archeological monographs (Manucy 1959: 33 and Figure 20). In Test Unit 11, where only a small amount of the floor was captured in the profile, the measured angle was 146 degrees, or 11 degrees more than the geometric ideal.

Comparatively, the floor/wall angles at Ft. Frederica (Manucy 1945: 134) were 135 and 137 degrees, while at Ft. Stanwix (Hanson and Hsu 1975: Figure 32) the floor/wall angles were 130 degrees. At the 96 Star Redoubt in South Carolina, the base narrowed to as little as .30 ft. from a maximum width across the top 14.85 ft. The calculated angle from those measurements results in a 143 degrees angle between one unspecified sidewall and the floor of the ditch. This fort is very similar to the Dorchester fort in time (Revolutionary War), size (280 ft. from salient to salient), and features (earthen ramparts and an earthen ditch).

Baulks located at the junction of the ditch sidewalls and the ditch floor were found only on the northwest salient which is strategically important because it faces toward Boston Neck, the narrow, sometimes tidally-flooded connection between the Shawmut Peninsula (Boston) and the mainland. The only land road to Boston crosses Boston Neck. A step (or *covert*) is shown on the Gridley (1776)

profile, but near the top of the counterscarp, not at its base. Two baulks were found on the counterscarp side of the ditch, and one step on the scarp side. The juncture of the floor of the ditch with the two intact baulks is quite variable--even at the same, northwestern salient. In Trench 1, the angle at the step/ditch floor intersection is 132 degrees, while it is 104 degrees in Test Unit 1. The baulks of the Test Unit 1 extension (scarp and counterscarp sides) are quite narrow, while the Trench 1 step on the counterscarp is very wide; all are about 1-2 ft. high. These baulks probably served as baulks to prevent the erosional undercutting of the sidewalls by water standing or flowing in the ditch. This may have been necessary because the drumlin soil matrix prevented water percolation, creating a wet moat. Alternatively, the 1 ft.-wide baulks may have served as slightly elevated, dry walkways (similar to *coverts*) in the ditch; however, the narrowness of the step argues against this possibility. The former interpretation of erosional baulks is favored. In any case, extra effort was applied at this strategically important northwest salient for either military or engineering reasons.

In three places, a shallow drainage trough *(cunettes)* in the shape of a trough averaging 1 ft. wide was dug into the floor of the ditch. Two *cunettes* were located as expected, on the downhill side of the ditch to collect rainwater or possibly human waste. Muller (1799) notes that drainage and sewage considerations are important factors in the design of fortifications. On the northwest salient in Test Unit 1 extension, the *cunette* was located on the uphill, scarp side of the ditch, apparently to collect ground water percolating through the soils of the parade and the ramparts. This trough, plus the scarp exposure itself, would relieve the hydraulic pressure of the water table, particularly avoiding soil perturbations caused by alternating freezes and thaws. Stokinger and Moran (1978) discuss the importance of relieving hydraulic pressure in fortifications. Hydraulic pressure and improper drainage led to deterioration of the masonry revetments at Fort McHenrny (Cheek and Balicki 1993).

Fraises, which are poles placed diagonally in the ground to impede and impale the besieging forces, were sometimes located in the ditch. They are shown on Gridley's 1776 drawing (Figure 3.1). No evidence of postholes or postmolds was found in the ditch excavations.

In all excavations, the scarp was always better preserved than the counterscarp, i.e., less of the scarp, compared to the counterscarp, had been graded away after the fort's abandonment. In addition, the tallest scarps were located at the southeastern salient (4.5 ft.) and at the gate complex (4.2 ft.). The grading for Linden/Thomas Park was apparently parallel to the historic drumlin slope, rather than horizontally flat, because the elevations of the scarp at the salients (the furthest downhill points) were lower than the elevations closer tot he reentrant angles (the uphill locations). The elevation of the disturbed top of the scarp abutment at the gate entrance is 143.7 ft., the highest undisturbed portion of the ditch (see Chapter 7).

At three salients, the scarp profiles showed interdigitation between the intact subsoil that defined the scarp and the loam fill. This interdigitation probably reflected the erosion and deterioration of the sod revetment that covered the parapet walls and possibly the scarp. Sod revetment was necessary because of the steep continuous slope created by the exterior face of the rampart and the scarp below it. This slope that was perhaps 16-18 ft. tall would have eroded quickly without the sod protection. By contrast, the shorter counterscarp (with no rampart walls above it) may not have required sod, because the interdigitation was not found on the counterscarp side of the ditch.

In the early stages of excavation, it was hypothesized that the ditch would have been filled with redeposited subsoil from the ramparts after the fort was razed for creation of Thomas Park. A newspaper account described the razing as "throwing down the fort," which, taken literally, means that the soil from the ramparts would have been used to fill the ditch, i.e., a balanced job just as the "throwing up a fort" was a balanced job. This pre-excavation hypothesis was not supported by the majority of the evidence. In most cases, the fill of the ditch typically consisted of nearly clean loam and of loam mottled with subsoil, gravel, and small cobbles. Test Unit 11 was unique because the ditch fill contained redeposited subsoil, along with two kinds of loam and colluvium. The subsoil-mottled loam and colluvial fill of the ditch at the gate complex will be discussed in the next chapter.

CHAPTER 7

THE GATE EXCAVATIONS

The gate entrance was explored by means of five trenches. The first, Trench 3, resulted in the discovery of the wall that came to be identified as the bridge abutment on the scarp side of the ditch. Trenches 4-6 explored this abutment and Trench 7 was used to explore the counterscarp side of the abutment (Figure 7.1). Trenches 4-6 were 5 ft.--wider than other backhoe trenches--and of variable lengths. The 5-ft. grid system of provenience controls, was followed, as in the manual excavation units, after the backhoe removal of the twentieth century overburden. The massive architecture of the abutments and the abundance of features prevented the use of the normal 3-in. level; instead excavation proceeded by the major soil strata as recorded on the profiles. This chapter begins with a description of the scarp abutment followed by the counterscarp abutment and last, a summary of the artifacts and architectural features of the entrance system. The features discussed in this chapter are shown in Figures 7.2 and 7.3 (pocket)

The Scarp Abutment, Drain, and Gate Features--Trenches 3-6 and Test Unit 6

Trench 3. This backhoe trench extended from the coordinates (Figure 5.1) of 996 E, 956 N to 980 E, 940 N. The placement of the trench was done to assess the planned impact of tree plantings and to investigate the western salient of the ditch near the postulated fort entrance (Gridley 1776). Because of the logistical problems in the narrow Trenches 1 and 2, Trench 3 was slightly widened to two buckets, approximately 3 ft. in width. Approximately 18 inches of twentieth century deposits were removed from Trench 3 by backhoe. These deposits included Stratum 1, a dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) loam with gravel, and Stratum 2, containing black asphalt chunks. Large, shaped building stones began to be encountered in the northern end of the trench. The excavations using the backhoe were discontinued in this area so that the feature could be explored manually by shovel and trowel. These in situ, articulated building stones were called Feature 1 and later identified as the masonry bridge abutment on the scarp side of the ditch (Figure 7.4). South of the abutment, approximately two feet of twentieth century park deposits were removed by backhoe from the middle of the ditch. The backhoe excavations continued to the south until another set of shaped, building stones was encountered. After manual cleaning, this southern cluster of building stones was designated Feature 2, the counterscarp abutment. The fill in the ditch (Strata 3, 4, 4A, and 4B) was hand-excavated to separate the purposeful fill from the colluvium noted in other trenches. For provenience controls, excavation was conducted along Trench 3 in five foot units, beginning with the north (Trench 3-1) and progressing to the south (Trench 3-2 to 3-5). The counterscarp abutment, Feature 2, was partially covered by an unordered array of building stones dislodged from the top of the counterscarp wall. This array of wall fall on the counterscarp side was identified as Feature 3.

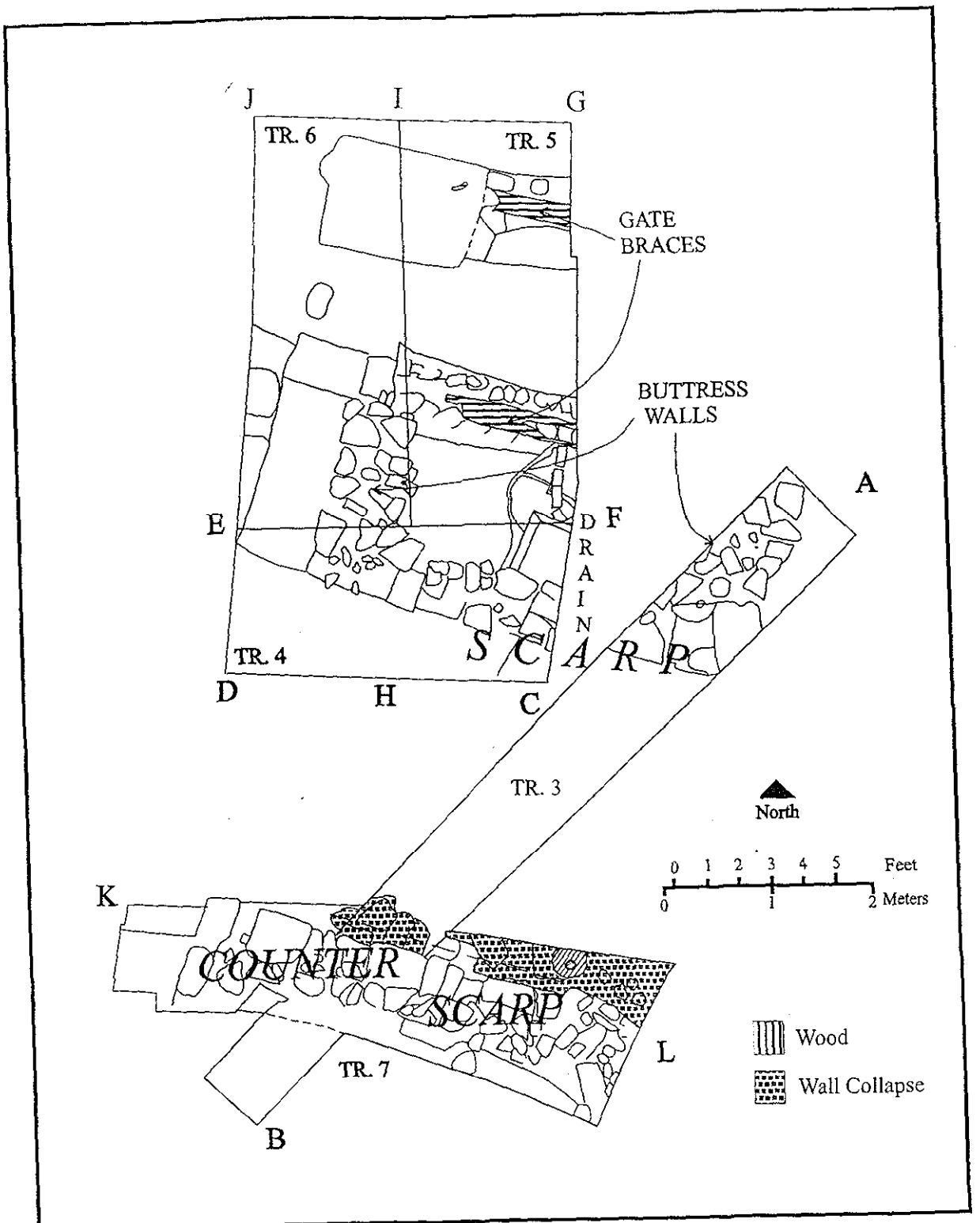


Figure 7.1. The Gate Complex. The major features of the bridge abutments, drain and gate bracing are shown; the letters refer to locations of section drawings.

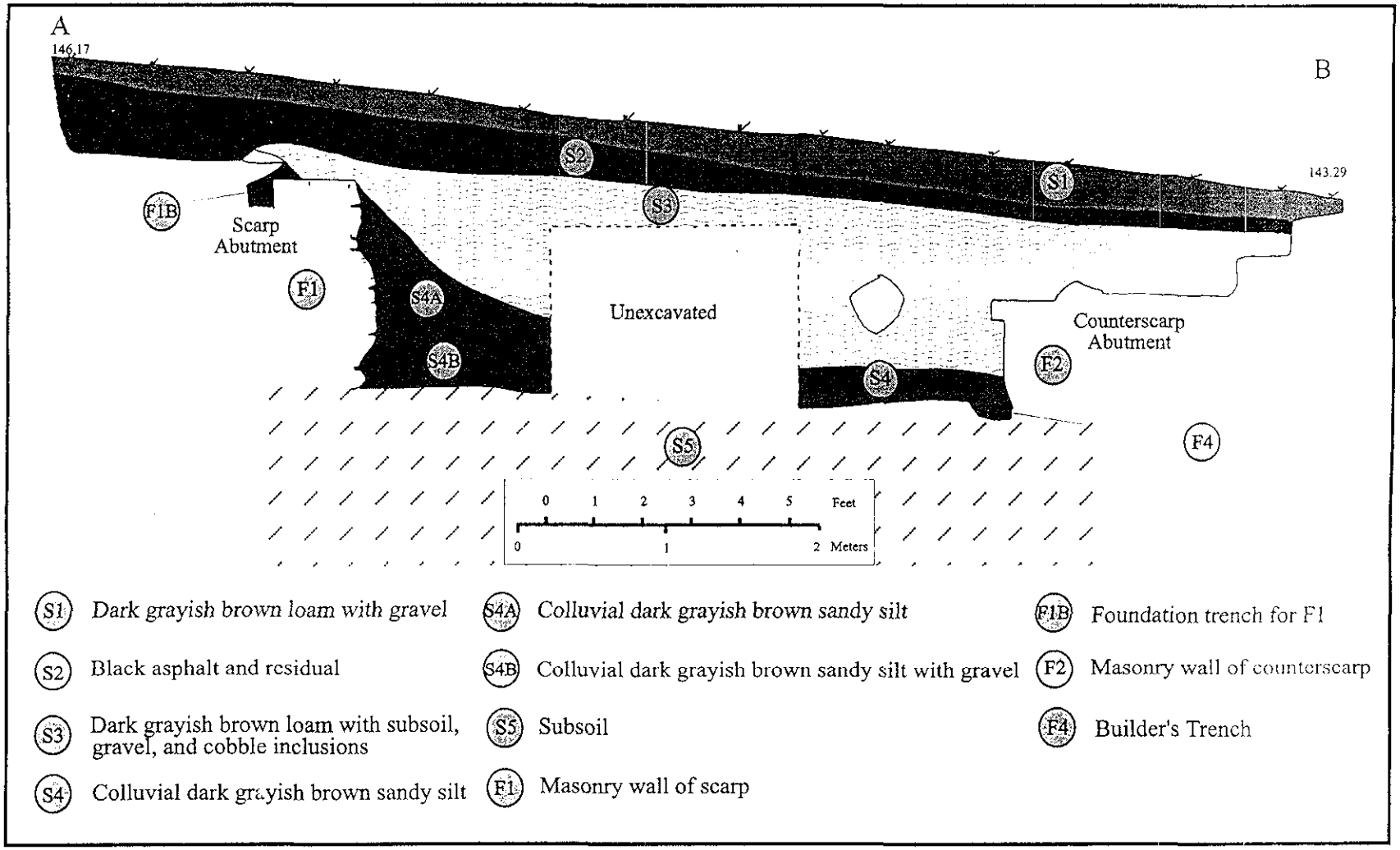


Figure 7.4. Trench 3 (east section). The ditch profile at the bridge abutments (F1, scarp, and F2, counterscarp) of the western salient near the southwest reentrant angle is shown.

Excavation of the fill in the ditch revealed two separate strata. Stratum 3, a dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) loam with subsoil, gravel, cobble and boulder-sized inclusions could be associated with the filling of the ditches to create the park in the 1850s. Three musket balls (#1197) were recovered from the scarp side of Stratum 3. Both whiteware and domestic stoneware (#1214-18) sherds were found on the counterscarp side of Stratum 3. The deeper deposit, Stratum 4, was a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy silt that seemed to be a water-laid deposit. It was slightly lighter in color than Stratum 3 and is most likely associated with the years immediately after abandonment of the fortifications. Strata 4A and 4B were variants of Stratum 4, with Stratum 4B containing gravel in addition to the sandy silt. Notable artifacts from Stratum 4 include 2 musket balls (#1203, 1205) from the scarp side of the ditch. Overall, the counterscarp side of Strata 3 and 4 produced more artifacts than the scarp side. One five foot section (Trench 3-3) of the ditch fill was left unexcavated due to logistical and financial considerations.

In summary, Trench 3 encountered narrow portions of two massive walls that extended beyond the trench. In order to identify the function of the walls, an expansion of the excavation area was necessary. Thus, four additional trenches were opened up to further assess this cultural resource; three on the scarp side (Trenches 4-6) and one on the counterscarp (Trench 7).

Trench 4. The backhoe removed Stratum 1 and part of Stratum 2 in the area where the scarp abutment (Feature 1) was thought to extend toward the west. When more building-type stones were encountered, the backhoe exploration stopped; shovel excavation and manual clean-up of the feature followed. Thereafter, the mechanical excavation and manual clean-up were discontinued about six inches from the top of the feature. In the part of the trench where there was no masonry, mechanical excavation was continued until approximately a foot of fill remained above the previously-located bottom of the ditch. After mechanical excavation, the trench was cleaned up and cut to a 5- by 10-foot trench, extending westerly from Trench 3 (Figure 7.1). During the cleaning, one musket ball (#1251) as well as a mixture of historic and modern objects was recovered. For provenience controls, Trench 4 was subdivided into two excavation units. Trench 4-1 refers to the 5 by 5 foot unit to the east, closest to Trench 3, while Trench 4-2 refers to the 5 by 5 foot unit to the west; both sections were excavated manually by shovel and trowel..

The deposit lying directly above and surrounding the stones was called Stratum 3 (Figure 7.5). This stratum was a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2), mottled loam with vestiges of redeposited subsoil containing gravel and cobble-sized inclusions. Another musket ball (#1260) as well as freeblown and molded bottle glass (#1256-7) and brick fragments (#1255, 1263) were recovered. The stratum was peeled off to expose more of Feature 1, which continued diagonally into Trench 4 approximately 8 ft. Feature 1 in Trench 4 was built much like it was in Trench 3, with dressed stones, sometimes mortared, but the abutment decreased slightly in height toward the west. Some of Stratum 3 also lay in the ditch, mostly excavated by the backhoe. The remainder was excavated in Trench 4-1 to expose Feature 12.

Feature 12 was wall fall from the scarp abutment with the stones in the brown loam (10YR 3/3), deposited in a rather haphazard fashion. The fill mixed in with the stones and loam also contained bricks and fragments, mortar and sand deposits (#1268), as well as green bottle glass fragments (#1265-7) and building materials (#1271). Sand deposits and mortar are associated with Feature 12, bolstering the conclusion that these stones had once been part of Feature 1. One of the large stones found in the fill of Feature 12 was a large, flat piece of slate, similar to the slate used in the

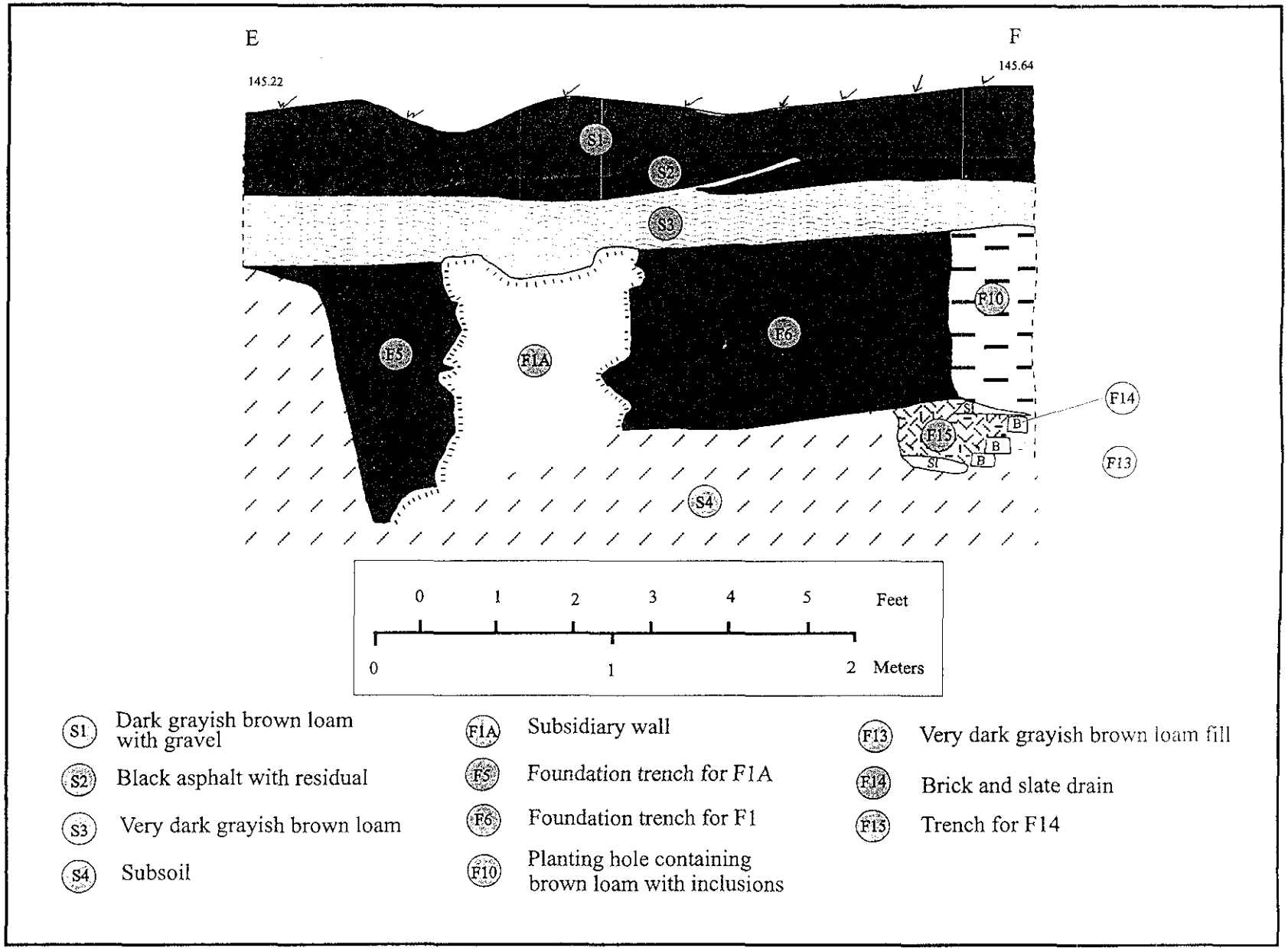


Figure 7.5. Trench 4 (north profile). Profiles across the scarp's buttress wall (F1A) and the original May 1776 drain (F13-F15) are shown.

construction of the drain, Feature 14. The fact that the drain was constructed as an integral part of the wall, but lacked the capping stone on the southern, exterior face of Feature 1, may indicate that this was the capping stone of the drain, but had been dislodged sometime after the fort was abandoned. The stratigraphic location of Feature 12 indicates that it was deposited sometime after the fort was abandoned, or at least sometime after the main drain of the fort had been abandoned, because the wall fall (Feature 12) mostly covered the opening of the drain (Feature 14A) along the southern face of the scarp abutment. Feature 17 was a small, shallow erosional pit created by the discharge of the drain and had been filled with very dark grayish brown sandy loam.

Trench 4-2 did not contain any of the wall fall from the scarp abutment. Instead, Stratum 3 continued down along the face of the Feature 1. Stratum 3 contained brick fragments (#1273) and bottle glass sherds (#1274-6) along with brick and window glass (#1277). Lying directly below Stratum 3, and sloping from north to south was Stratum 3A, containing very homogeneous silt, possibly the result of colluvial deposition. It peeled off the bottom of the ditch to reveal two different elevations of subsoil. The elevations of subsoil were separated by a north-south line, perpendicular to the east-west face of Feature 1. The difference in elevation between the two areas was no more than an inch, with the western side being the lowest. Feature 12 and Strata 3 in Trenches 4-1 and 4-2 contained 33 objects but then the artifact counts dropped off considerably so that other proveniences only contained 1 object each.

The west end of the scarp abutment ended in Trench 4-2, where the scarp wall turned a corner to the north. The north-tending portion of the wall is called the buttress wall which supported the scarp abutment. This corner and the wall had been set in a builder's trench, Feature 5. Feature 5 fill consisted primarily of redeposited subsoil, with small amounts of mottled loam mixed in to give it a slightly darker appearance than the surrounding subsoil. Feature 5 also contained varying amounts of gravel and cobble-sized rocks. Its dimensions were rather generous, as it was about two and a half feet wide, much wider than one would expect a builders trench to be. Feature 5 was found to be sloping in a north to south direction from the top of Feature 1 to the bottom of the ditch, indicating that the builders were attempting to contour the fill to follow the slope of the scarp. It yielded only brick fragments (#1280-2) and a green bottle sherd (#1283).

Feature 14, the drain discovered in the scarp abutment wall, probably emptied water into the ditch, some of which came from the parade ground (Figure 7.5). The builders trench for the drain extended along the entire eastern edge of the Trench 4. The drain was constructed from brick and edge-beveled slate, and was slightly elevated above the base of the ditch. Some of the front of the drain had collapsed into the fill of the ditch after the fort had been abandoned. No artifacts were associated with this feature.

Trench 5. This was a north-south tending, 5 x 12-ft. trench excavated perpendicular and to the north of Trench 4. It was excavated to further explore the dimensions and appearance of the gate of the fort. The southern half of the trench was designated Trench 5-1, while the northern half received the designation of Trench 5-2. Most of the overburden (Strata 1, 2, and part of 3) was removed by a combination of backhoe and shovel excavation. The unit was cleaned and several features became apparent (Figure 7.6).

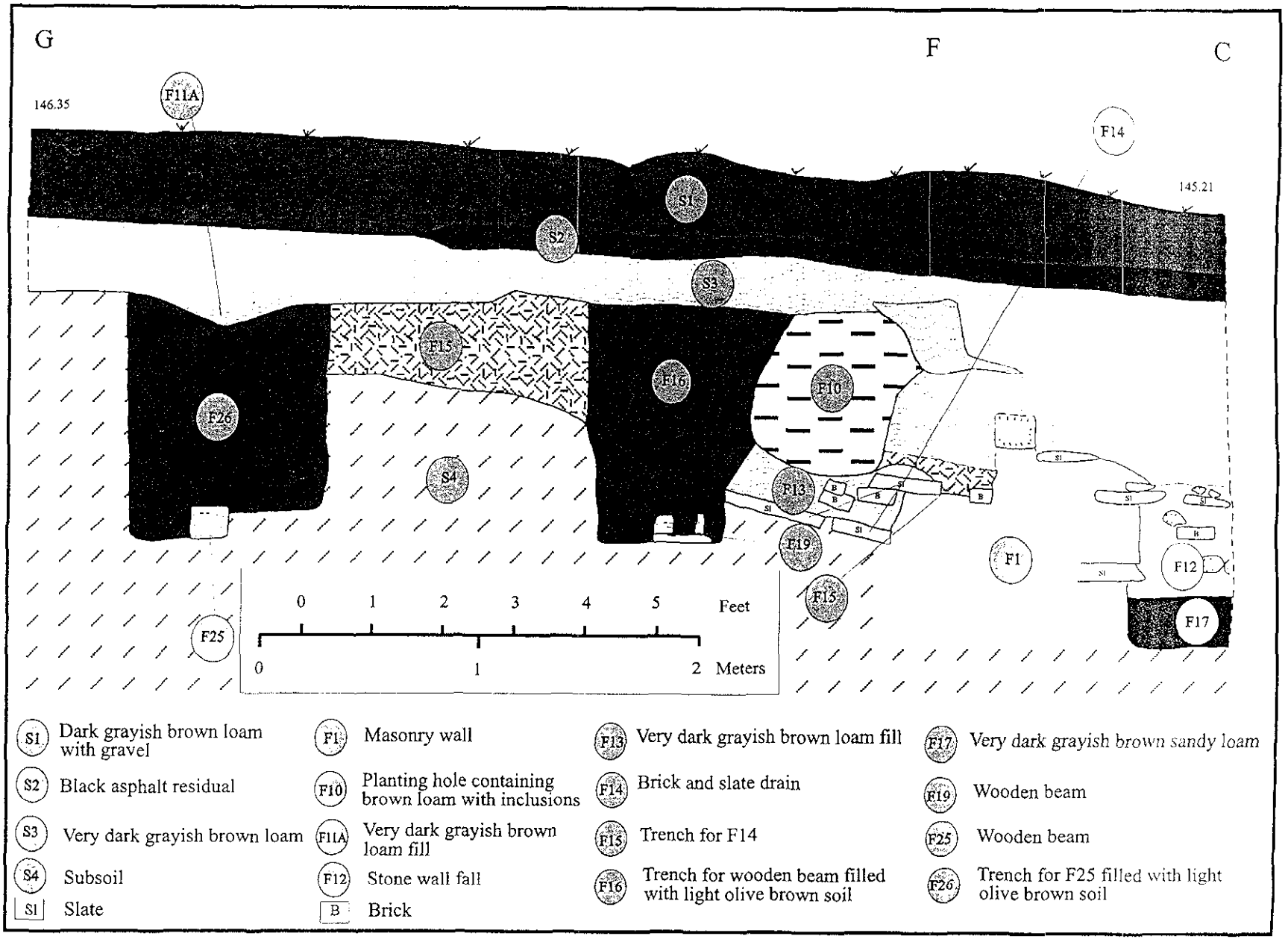


Figure 7.6. Trench 5 (east section). The longitudinal slope of the May 1776 drain (F13) and the cross-section of the possible timber bracing (F19,25) for the gate are shown.

Feature 9 was a posthole filled with very dark grayish brown loam (Figure 7.7). It lay at the end of the north- south buttress wall, Feature 1A, and still contained vertical fragments of wood, remnants of the post that used to be in it. No post mold was evident, but it was constructed at the same time as the gate complex, and must have served a purpose in its operation. The stone lining the interior of the pit seemed to have been selected and constructed to form two flat faces for the insertion of a square post or beam. The artifact collection was similar to Trench 4 finds including green bottle glass (#1290) and an unidentified metal objects (#1291) and a lead ball (#1292).

Feature 10 was a large tree planting hole that had been excavated in the southern half of the unit. The lines delineating the planting hole were clear on what would have been the southern edge of the pit, caught in the eastern profile of Trench 4 and 5, but not that clear on the north. The feature had originally begun below Stratum 2. The fill in the feature seemed to be stratified and two types of soil were intermixed. One was a dark yellowish brown, mottled (10YR 4/4) clayey loam and the other was a very dark grayish brown loam (10YR 3/2). They had been mixed to such a degree that it was impossible to excavate them as separate units and so they were combined and given the designation of Feature 10. The artifacts recovered included metal (#1299) and brick (#1295). This planting hole had disrupted the top portion of a brick and slate drain that ran down through the middle of the slope and out of Feature 1. It seems that in the original excavation of Feature 10, the slate cap stone and several bricks of the drain had been removed and/or redeposited in the fill. The artifact assemblage was reminiscent of the Trench 4 materials, suggesting that it may have been an early planting hole, possibly dating from the 1850s to 1870s.

Feature 14, the brick sides and the slate cap and bottom stones forming the drain, ran downslope from north to south in a rather sharp pitch (Figure 7.6), but perpendicular to the face of the scarp abutment (Plate II). The bricks, while in pristine condition, had been dislocated from their original position to such a degree that it was hard to measure the interior dimensions of the drain. The bricks had been stacked on the slate as high as three courses, and the single cap stone that ran through the scarp abutment (Feature 1) had beveled edges. Some of the larger stones used for Feature 1 that sat on top of the slate capstone had been chinked into place with bricks similar to those used in the drain. An unusual feature was that the slate used for the base of the drain was much wider than the brick-formed channel of the drain itself. The slate basal stone sometimes extended as much as a foot to the west of the brick edge creating a large builder's trench (Feature 15). The fill removed from inside the drain was designated Features 13 and 13A.

The drain had been cut through during a later period by Feature 16, an east-west trench (Plate II). The fill within the trench, a light olive brown soil (2.5 Y 5/4), was loosely packed and covered the remnants of a beam. The beam (Feature 19) had been placed horizontally on flat-lying stones which lined the bottom of the trench. The beam was made from oak (Quercus sp.). Cobbles were stacked, as much as three courses in height, lining the northern side of Feature 16.In the interior space between the buttress wall and the scarp abutment (east of Feature 1, Test Unit 6, the stone pit with wood post), a trench (Feature 26) was discovered running in a east-west direction and bisecting the builders trench (Feature 15) for the brick and slate drain. This Feature 26 trench was almost identical to the Features 16/19 complex found in Trench 5-1, consisting of light olive brown soil (2.5 Y 5/4), a wooden beam, a stone-lined bottom, and the stacked cobbles on the northern side of the trench. Functionally, the two feature complexes were probably similar--parts of the threshhold, the horizontal base of the support for the gate doors (Hanson and Hsu 1975: 40).

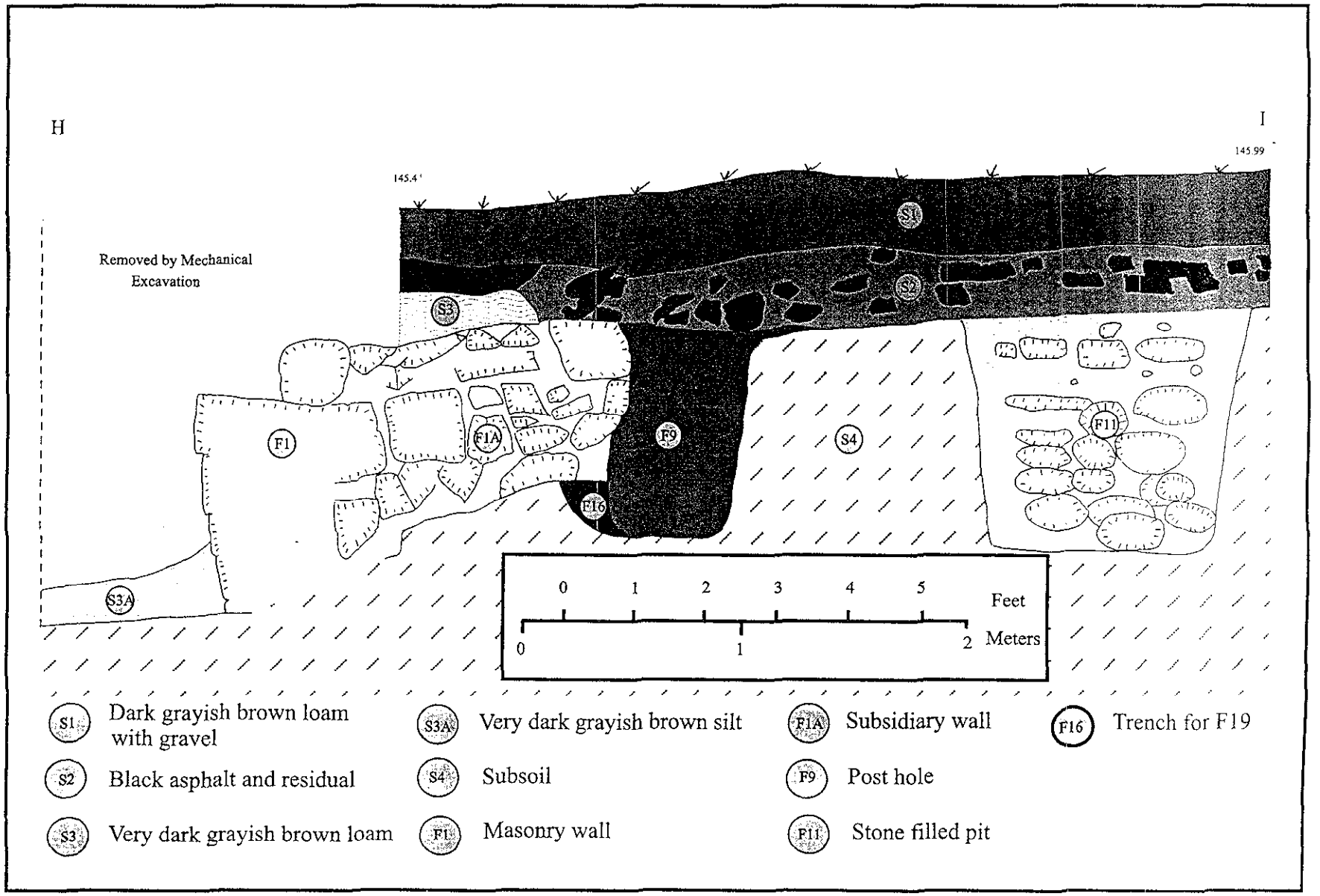


Figure 7.7. Trench 5 (west section). The interior face of the scarp's (F1) buttress wall (F1A) at the west salient and the large rock-filled feature (F11) are shown.

Plate II. The Scarp Abutment, Drain, and Gate Repairs. The interior of the masonry scarp abutment and buttressing wall (right) and the brick and slate drain (left) are shown. The horizontal trench (middle ground) shows one gate repair that disrupted the drain.

Vertical posts, (Features 9, 20) were probably parts of beams that extended above the entrance surface to provide a reinforced superstructure, possibly as jambs to support the doors of the gate. These posts were probably replaced several times during the fort's existence as re-excavation of postholes is hinted at in Features 9 and 11. The horizontal threshold and the vertical jambs served as a framework for the doors, as shown in Figure 7.8.

Excavation of the features in Trench 5 indicated that the gate had been modified several times during its existence. When the stone masonry gate was constructed, probably in 1776, a central brick and slate drain was used to drain the parade ground. This drain was later cut in two places when two trenches were dug and two wooden beams were placed at the bottom, probably during the War of 1812. Subsequently, the fort had to be drained some other way.

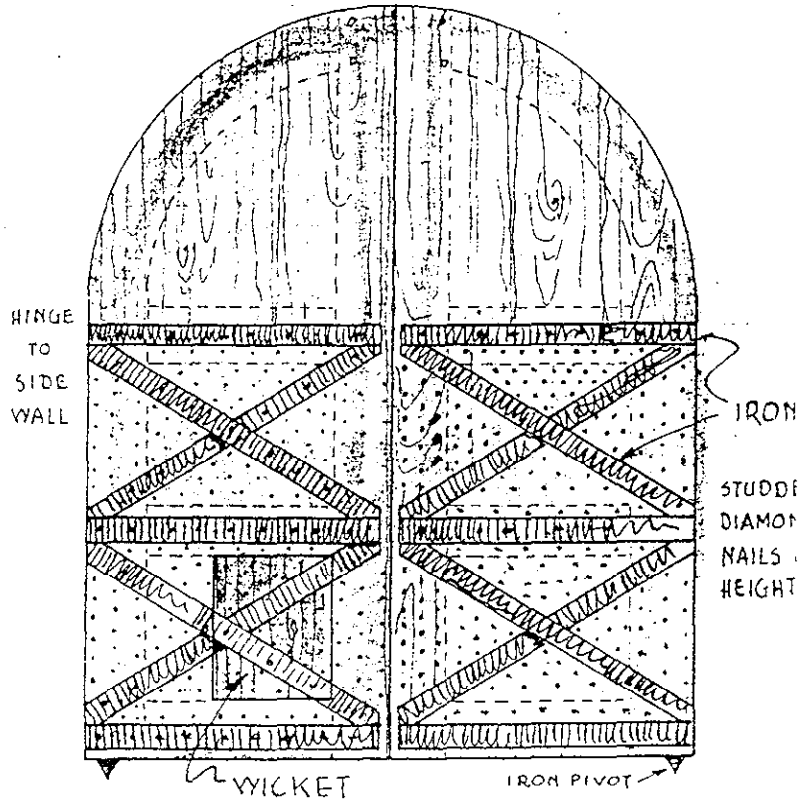
Test Unit 6. This unit was a 5-by-5 ft. pit located at the coordinates of 980 E and 963 N (Figure 5.1). It was located in this position specifically to investigate the impact that construction of the proposed sprinkler system would have on the ditch and to detect evidence of the scarp. The test unit was originally excavated during the 1994 testing, and contained a stone pit that was only partially excavated in 1994. Excavation of the entire pit was completed in 1995. The excavations in 1994 and 1995 in this unit are described in this section.

Stratum 1 was a brown to dark brown loam (10YR 3/3-4/3) containing gravel inclusions. While it varied slightly in color from the top strata in the other units, it seems to be part of the same modern humic horizon. Plastics (#834, 860-2) and other modern material culture (#830, 835) were recovered from both of the levels within the stratum.

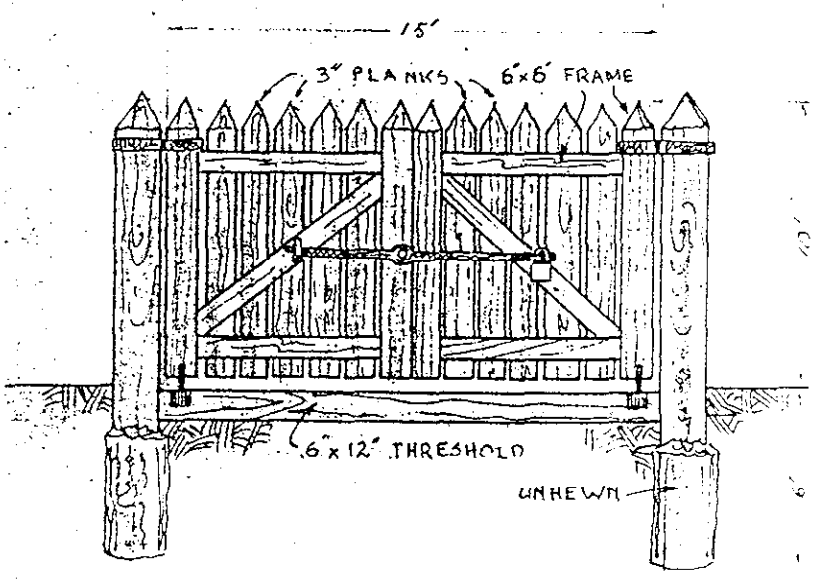
Lying directly below Stratum 1 was Stratum 2, a dark grayish brown loam (10YR 4/2) with fragments of asphalt. This stratum is undeniably contemporaneous with Stratum 2 in Test Unit 1, because both strata contain asphalt chunks. Stratum 2 ranged from 13 to 18 in. thick and was excavated in both 3 in. and 6 in. levels. Notable artifacts found within the stratum included whiteware (#867, 891, 909, 924), ironstone (#893), and creamware fragments (#908), a piece of a carbon-arc rod (#922), and a metal latch (#921). The large asphalt chunks disappeared in Stratum 2, Level 4, but some gravel-sized asphalt fragments continued in lower levels.

Underneath Stratum 2, a feature and subsoil were encountered. Feature 1 was a cylindrical rock-filled pit that extended beyond the eastern wall of Test Unit 6 and was at least 2 ft. deep, where it was no longer physically possible to excavate. The feature top has been truncated by landscape grading. Two pieces of whiteware (#936, 937) which may have been intrusive were found in the top feature level.

In the northern portion of Trench 5, the unexcavated portion of Feature 1 in Test Unit 6 that was examined in 1995 was opened and designated Feature 11. The stones noted in the previously excavated portion (Feature 1) of the pit continued in the unexcavated matrix to the west. These stones, however, seemed to be more haphazardly arranged than those originally encountered in the 1994 excavations in the eastern part of the feature. About a foot below the level where the feature was originally discovered in Test Unit 6, the remains of a wooden post (Feature 20) were discovered. After Feature 11 had been drawn and photographed, the rocks in the feature were removed. The interpretation of the odd-shaped, stone-filled feature with post is unclear; a flagpole base is one possibility; and part of the pit may have served as a catch basin after the 1776 drain was disturbed by gate repairs.



Gate with wicket
to covered Gateway (exterior elevation).
Dotted lines show interior framing.
(Practical Fortification, pl. XIV, fig. 4, p. 206.)



Barrier Gate
for Covert Way Passages (interior elevation)
(Practical Fortification, pl. XV, fig. 5, pp. 205-206.
For locking bar, cf. U.S.E. Fort Jefferson, Plan 74-6.)

Figure 7.8. Gates Shown by Muller (1764). The Dorchester gate may have resembled the barrier gate (adopted from and amended by Manucy 1945: Plate 27, ff. p. 138)

Trench 6. This was also a north-south tending, 5 ft. by 12 ft. trench opened up to expose more of the gate system on the scarp side of the ditch (Figure 7.1). This trench contained all of the previously excavated Test Unit 6 in the north. This previously excavated test unit was reopened to examine the relationship of the stone-filled pit (Feature 1) to the gate complex.

The excavation of Trench 6 began with the backhoe removal of Stratum 1 and 2, the post-1933 deposits. Excavation of Trench 6 revealed several features, including Feature 1A, a north-south buttress wall articulating to and supporting the scarp abutment. The wall was approximately eight inches wider in the south where it articulated with scarp abutment than at its terminus in the north. The stones in this subsidiary wall seemed to be composed of more fieldstones and fewer dressed blocks than the scarp abutment.

The builder's trench, Feature 5, previously noted in Trench 4-2 continued into Trench 6. It contained fill (Figure 7.9) that was composed of compacted, redeposited subsoil with brown loam inclusions. Feature 5 continued northward parallel to the buttressing wall and opposite the northernmost end of the buttressing wall, Feature 1A; the buttressing wall and its builders trench were the same length. Feature 5 had been historically re-excavated during a later period after the initial, 1776 construction of the buttress wall. This was noticeable because the re-excavation of the trench had cut through another builder's trench (Feature 7) to the west.

Feature 7 was either a pit or the beginning of a trench extending to the west and beyond the excavation. It may have been contemporary with the modifications that took place in the gate complex as previously noted in Features 16, 19, 20, 25, and 26. Feature 7 was filled with redeposited subsoil, light olive brown in color (2.5 Y 5/4) which contained worm and root molds of brown loam. The feature was not lined with stone or wood. The fill in Feature 7 had been cut into by Feature 8, a post hole approximately 18 inches in diameter. The dark brown loam fill clearly distinguished the dimensions of the post hole. The post itself (Feature 27), circular in shape, had a diameter of approximately 8 to 10 inches. Fragments of light green glass (#1329) were distributed in the upper elevations of the feature.

The stratigraphic deposition of Features 5 and 7 is complex. The earliest stratigraphic event happened when Feature 5 was excavated to construct the buttressing wall. Later, possibly during the War of 1812, Feature 7 was excavated and, at the same time, some of the fill of Feature 5 was removed. The soil that remained as "leftover" from the original excavation of the Feature 5 builders trench consisted of redeposited subsoil containing dark brown plant and worm molds. This residual soil in Feature 5 also contained a few brick fragments (#1335), but no other dateable artifacts. At a still later time, Feature 5 was re-excavated and backfilled with two different strata, a dark brown loam and redeposited subsoil. This historic backfilling was done during the modifications and improvements to the gate entrance system.

The Counterscarp Abutment--Trench 7

This trench was excavated to expose and to further investigate the counterscarp, first discovered in Trench 3. A backhoe was used to remove the top 18 inches of park-related deposits. The eastern 5-ft. segment of Trench 7 was designated 7-1 and the western half was designated Trench 7-2. Strata 3 and

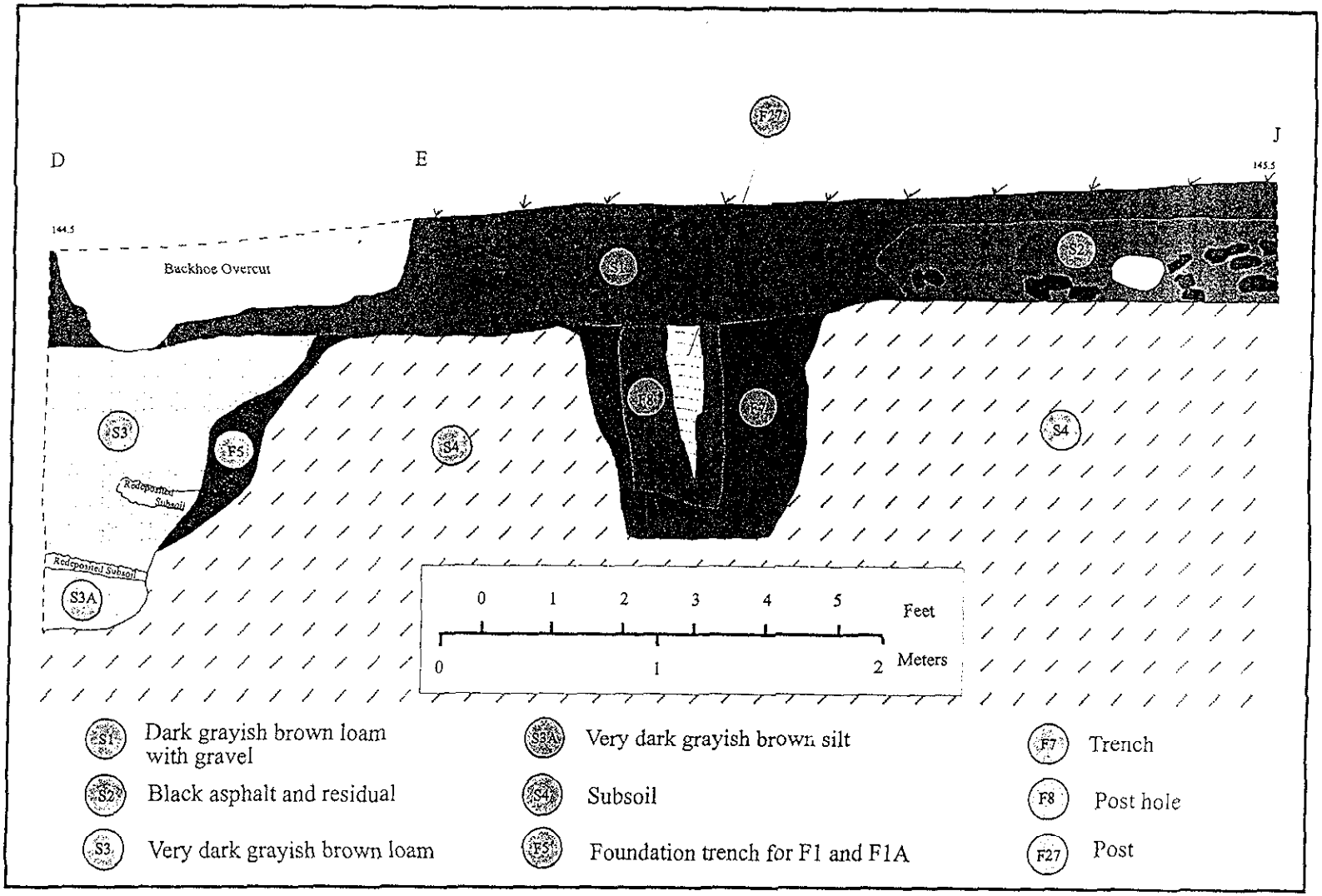


Figure 7.9. Trench 6 (west section). The central features (F7, 8, 27) may be part of the gate supporting structure; S3 is the ditch fill and F5 is the trench for the scarp abuttment.

4 in Trench 7 were similar in composition and color to the same strata in Trench 4 that were discussed above. These strata contained the majority of the artifacts, while the scarp-related features found in Trench 7 contained very few artifacts.

The large masonry counterscarp had already been encountered and identified as Feature 2 during the excavation of Trench 3. Similar construction techniques were used to construct both walls on the scarp and counterscarp sides of the ditch. Feature 2 contained large, dressed, and in some cases mortared rocks similar to those in the scarp abutment, Feature 1 (Figure 7.10). The stones used to construct the wall became progressively smaller to the east. Many of the rocks that had originally been a part of the wall had tumbled down in front of it and into the ditch, forming Feature 3. Many of these rocks were too large to be moved, greatly restricting the excavation of the ditch fill on the counterscarp side. Likewise, the area south of the counterscarp abutment could not be completely excavated because of the narrow backhoe trench.

Among the additional features discovered were Features 21 and 21A, which represent discarded refuse deposited at the base of the counterscarp abutment. Several burned lenses, possibly the remains of boards, were found in these features. Artifacts recovered from the feature included pieces of domestic stoneware (19th century, #1391-2) and several machine-cut nails (#1393).

On the western end of Trench 7, a builders trench (Feature 23) was discovered for the construction of the counterscarp abutment. Unlike Feature 5, previously described, the builders of the counterscarp wall did not attempt to contour the backfill of the builder's trench to the shape of the earthen counterscarp. Instead, it was clear from excavating the counterscarp builder's trench that the wall projected out toward the center of the ditch from the counterscarp. This was apparent because a very dark grayish brown silt (Stratum 3A) had been deposited in front of the fill of Feature 23. Interdigitation of the ditch fill and the trench fill was also found. Feature 24 was part of the builder's trench south of the counterscarp abutment. It contained redeposited subsoil with brown root and insect molds. Due to constricted space, it was not completely excavated.

On the eastern end of Trench 7, another feature was discovered. Feature 22 was a stratified trench excavated for the purpose of constructing the existing sidewalk. The strata within this modern disturbance included compacted redeposited subsoil and soil mottled with large chunks of black asphalt. Feature 22 may have destroyed evidence of an eastern builders trench for the counterscarp abutment.

The Artifact Collection

Based on the 1994 excavations of the ditch fill, few artifacts were expected and few were found during the 1995 excavations at the gate. The few artifacts recovered from the gate complex in Trenches 3 through 7 date to the late eighteenth and early nineteenth-centuries. Important early artifacts and a summary of artifacts recovered during the excavations at the gate entrance are reviewed in this section. ANCS numbers (not repeated here) were given in the descriptive text.

Musket Balls. Seven lead musket balls were recovered from the lower strata of the ditch fill in Trenches 3 and 4. These were the first and only clearly military artifacts recovered from Dorchester Heights in two seasons of excavations. (A third military artifact was uncovered in the 1996

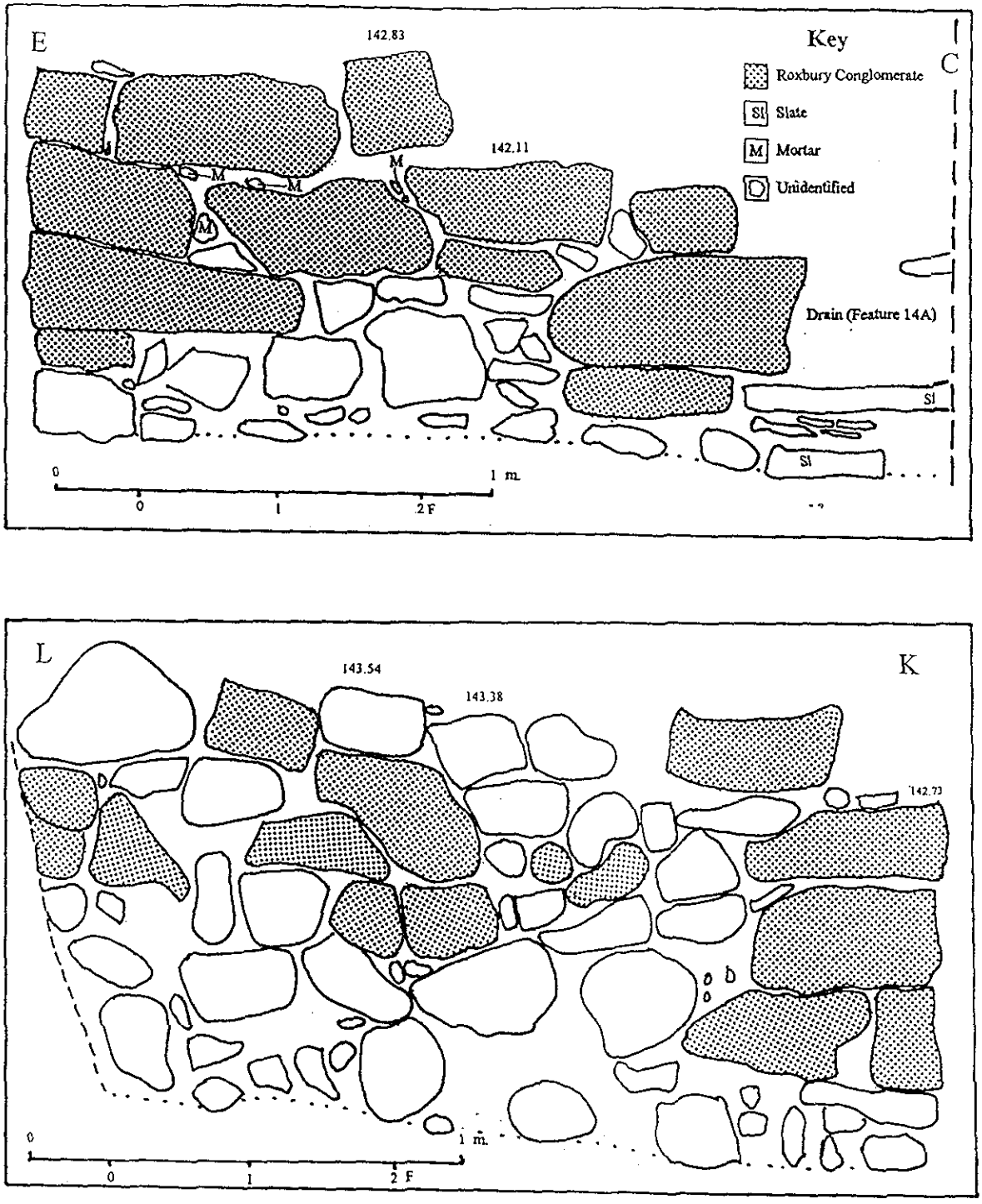


Figure 7.10. Trench 4 (north and south sections). The ditch-facing elevation of the scarp (above) and counter scarp (below) bridge abutments are shown.

excavations.) The musket balls had no unusual characteristics (Plate III) except that #1197 (Appendix B) appears to have been incompletely cast and two others (#1205 and #1260) have minor indentations that were probably not due to firing. All musket balls were from the scarp side of the ditch, and, except for one, all were from the ditch fill.

Four balls were .64 caliber, while one was smaller (.59 caliber) and two were larger (.65 and .66 calibers). These musket balls of various calibers could have been used in a smooth bore .75 caliber flintlock weapon which was standard issue for British and American forces during the Revolution (Peterson 1968: 29-30). The most common caliber sizes found at Fort Stanwix in New York (used between 1758 and 1781) were .69, .63, and .56 (Hanson and Hsu 1975:79). However, .75 caliber muskets were still in use during the War of 1812 and so a nineteenth century date for the musket balls cannot be ruled out.

Early Ceramics. Only one ceramic tableware fragment found in the 1995 field season may be contemporaneous with the construction and use of the fort. This consists of a fragment of lead-glazed buff-colored earthenware with molded basket pattern (#1371). It is unusually coarse for creamware and may be a basal fragment from an unidentifiable tableware or the rim of a small teapot. It was recovered from Trench 7-2, Stratum 3.

Several lead-glazed, red earthenware fragments were found in different contexts in the gate complex. These fragments are not diagnostic to any particular period although they are probably pre-twentieth century. In several separate locations, the ditch fill yielded whitewares and American stonewares. The whitewares are consistent with a mid-nineteenth-century date. The American stoneware fragments share the characteristic Albany-slipped interior, and several may represent ginger beer bottles, common at Boston sites in the 1850s.

Early Glass. Fragments of free-blown, green glass liquor bottles were found in the ditch fill near the gate complex. The majority of these were non-diagnostic body fragments except for a neck and a mendable base. The neck (#1267) has a tooled string-rim and is consistent in form with bottles from the 1780s to the 1810s (Noel Hume 1980:68). It was found in Feature 12, the collapsed masonry from the wall lining the scarp. The two base fragments (#1228 and #1387) were recovered from Stratum 4 (Trenches 3 and 7) close to the counterscarp side of the gate complex. These are consistent with a late eighteenth century or early nineteenth century date.

Artifactual and Contextual Summary. Approximately 2% of the assemblage recovered at the gate came from feature proveniences that were part of the original fort construction and thus date to 1776 (Table 3, boxed with 1776 date). It is important to point out that no military artifacts were found in these original, 1776 proveniences. These features include the builders trenches for the scarp abutment and for its buttressing wall, the Feature 9 posthole, the builders trench for the original drain, and the builders trench for the counterscarp abutment. Most (13) of these artifacts are unidentifiable ferrous objects, but there are also six food/container and two fixture/tool artifacts. Green bottle glass (five sherds) dominate the food/container group with three of these being freeblown. Two colorless glass fragments from a chimney lamp represent the fixture/tool group from the builders trenches on both sides of the ditch.

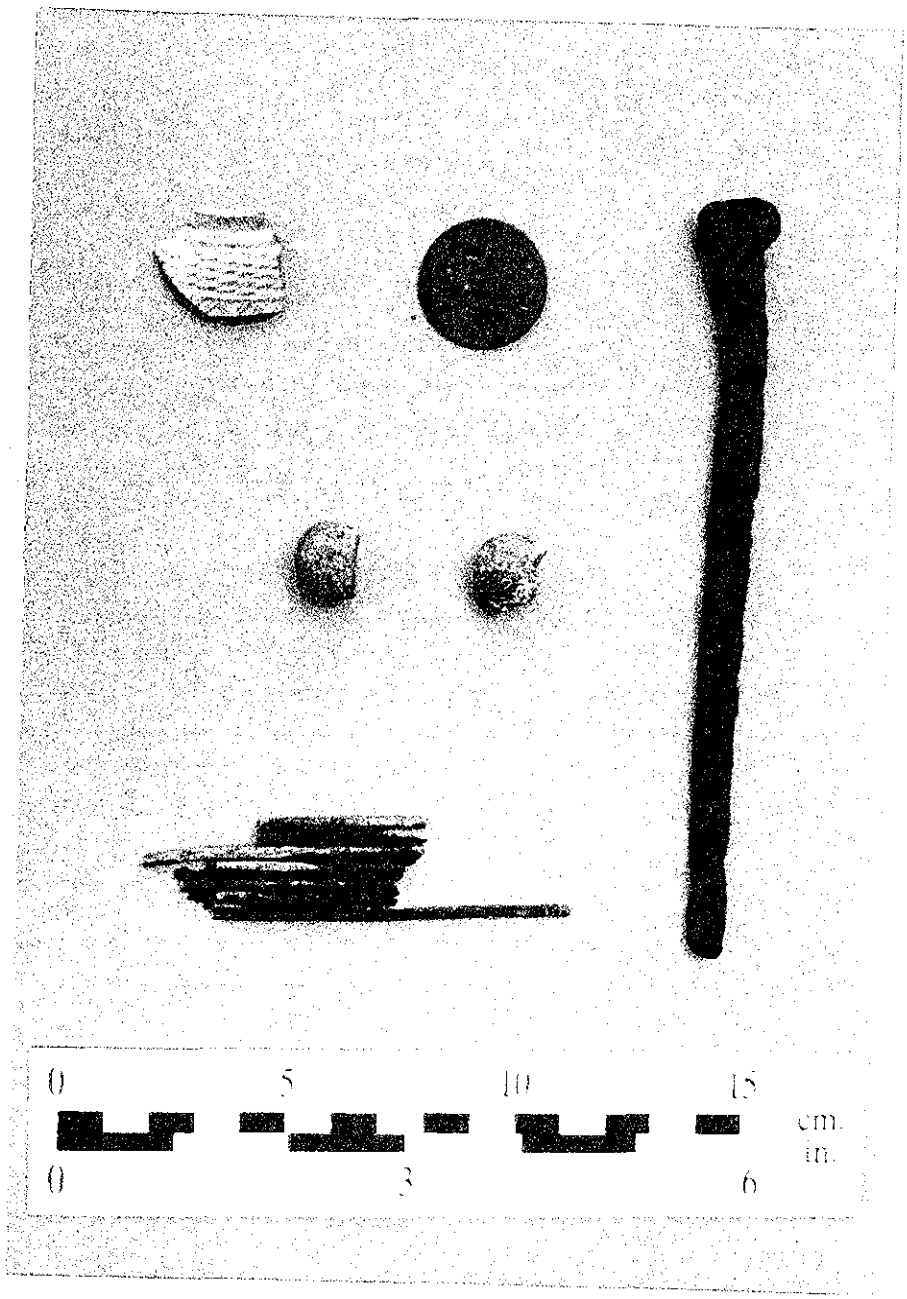


Plate II. Artifacts from the Gate and the Magazine. Top row: basketweave creamware, 1812 coin (magazine), and spike. Middle: incomplete and indented musket balls. Bottom: epaulet fragment (magazine). Artifacts are from the gate excavations unless noted.

TABLE 3

ARTIFACT GROUPS FROM THE GATE EXCAVATIONS

Unit	Subunit	Date	Food & Containers	Building Materials	Clothing & Personal	Recreational	Military	Fixtures & Tools	Modern	Indeter. & Other	Total
Scarp & Counterscarp Abutments											
Tr 3	Ext3-5,fill	20th c.	2							5	7
	S3,4,ditch	1852	24	2			5	2		4	37
	total		26	2			5	2		9	44
Scarp Abutment & Gate Entrance											
Tr 4	cleaning	mixed	31	4	2	1	1	2			41
	S3,4;F12	1852	22	4			1			7	34
	total		53	8	2	1	2	2		7	75
Tr 5	F10,disturbed	20th c.	11							6	17
	F6,9,15	1776	6							12	18
	Note 1	1776-1814	8	1						6	15
	total		25	1						24	50
Tr 6	Tr6,fill,F18	20th c.								2	2
	Tr6,S3,ditch	1852	5					1		23	29
	Tr6,F5;Tr4,F5	1776	1					1		1	3
	F7,8,27	1776-1814	1					11			12
	total		7					13		26	46
TU 6	S 1,2	20th c.	579	32	5	3		9	21	28	677
Totals	fill	20th c..	622	36	7	4	1	11	21	36	738
(Tr4-6	ditch	1852	27	4	0	0	1	1	0	30	63
TU5)	original	1776	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	13	21
	modified	1776-1814	9	1	0	0	0	11	0	6	27
	Totals		665	41	7	4	2	24	21	85	849
Counterscarp Abutment											
Tr 7	disturbed	20th c.	5								5
	Note 2	1852	50	18						45	113
	F23,trench	1776						1			1
	Total		55	18				1		45	119
GRAND TOTALS											
	disturbed, fill	20th c.	628	36	7	4	1	11	21	41	749
	ditch	1852	101	24	0	0	6	3	0	79	213
	original fort	1776	7	0	0	0	0	2	0	13	22
	modified fort	1776-1814	9	1	0	0	0	12	0	6	28
	Total		745	61	7	4	7	28	21	139	1012

Note 1: F16,13A,11(F1,TU6),25,26

Note 2: S3,4; F3,21,21A ditch fill

Twenty-eight additional artifacts came from parts of the military contexts that have been dated to the 1776-1814 period. Most of these are glass fragments that are either fragments from lamp chimneys or a variety of bottle glass (one, a freeblown sherd). Two sherds each of redware and whiteware were also found in these military contexts. A fair number of indeterminate ferrous objects were also found.

Twenty-one percent of the artifacts from the gate excavations were recovered from the 1852 ditch fill. The single largest artifact group (50 objects from the food/container group) from the gate ditch come from the counterscarp side (Trench 7). Green, wine bottle glass dominated the food/container group with some sherds being blown in a mold and others being contact molded. An unusual piece of blown molded glass is blue, coming from Stratum 4 of Trench 7. Fifteen sherds of redware equally divided between plain and lead glazed as well as a single piece of creamware were found in Stratum 3. Ferrous objects dominated the indeterminate group.

The ditch fill of Trench 3 (Stratum 3 particularly) contained a diversity of ceramics including 2-4 pieces each of whiteware, redware, and domestic stoneware. One piece of the latter with a metallic slip was also found in the same stratum, the ditch fill of Trench 4. A cuprous key (3 in. long) was found in the ditch fill of Trench 3. The majority of the objects from the ditch fill of Trench 6 are indeterminate ferrous pieces.

All musket balls come from the scarp side. of the ditch fill. Two musket balls (.65 and .64 in. diameter) were also found in the colluvium, causing speculation that they had been shot into a rampart, and embedded there until erosion removed them from the rampart into the ditch colluvium. Alternatively they may have been inadvertently discarded into the ditch by garrison forces between 1776 and 1815.

There is a difference in the 1852 ditch fill; ceramics are rare on the scarp-side ditch fill, but comprise a large percentage of the assemblage on the counterscarp side of the ditch. The counterscarp ceramics include redware (plain and lead glazed), a stoneware handle, and a basketweave creamware sherd. The creamware is clearly early, but the redware and stoneware are chronologically wide-ranging. The two scarp-side ceramics are domestic stoneware, one with a metallic slip. Additionally, the scarp side contains a greater diversity of materials, including freeblown glass, shell, roofing/drainage capping slates that are not found on the counterscarp side.

Comparing the artifacts just from colluvial proveniences in the ditch, the counterscarp colluvium contains more artifacts (most of which may represent one broken blown molded green bottle) than the scarp colluvium. This may reflect erosion from directly above and from other areas of the west salient or beyond. It may also reflect discarding of trash materials by the garrison forces into the ditch as the colluvium was building. The colluvial fill may date to either the Revolutionary or the War of 1812 period; the artifact assemblages are not sufficiently sensitive indicators, mainly consisting of green bottle glass.

The modifications for the gate system probably date to 1814 because of the intrusive features. First, there is evidence that the drain (Feature 14) dates to 1776 because it is structurally integral to the masonry component of the gate system depicted on the Gridley 1776 map. This drain had to be maintained during the time that the fort was garrisoned in the Revolutionary War. It is likely that the drain would have filled with sediment following the abandonment of the fort after the Revolution.

Later, Features 16 and 26 severed the filled drain, implying that an alternate drainage system for the parade ground had been developed. This alternate drainage system may have included Feature 1 in Test Unit 6. These features are consistent with the rehabilitation of the fort in 1814, nearly 40 years after it was originally built.

Summary

The 1995 excavations led to the discovery of four elements of the entrance to the fort--the ditch, the bridge abutments, the drain, and the gate supports. The gate area is located on the south-facing portion of the western salient, generally consistent with Gridley's (1776) plan. The concentration of masonry and wooden features is consistent with the combined uses of a bridge and gate for vehicle and foot traffic. This section summarizes the findings of each of those four elements of the fort.

The ditch that was discovered in the 1994 excavations continued without interruption through the entrance to the fort. At the gate, the ditch was 9 ft. wide (a foot narrower than in other places) and its floor was at 139 ft. (similar to most other places). The ditch floor was earthen and was first covered with colluvium that was subsequently covered with loam fill. The cross-sectional shape of the floor was probably horizontal.

At the gate, the vertical sides of the ditch were formed by abutments for the bridge that crossed the ditch. The counterscarp abutment was built of Roxbury conglomerate and unidentified fieldstone in approximately equal portions. The ditch-facing surface of the counterscarp was dressed and faced. These blocks were transported at least two miles to the site, judging from a geologic map of bedrock surrounding Boston (Kaye 1976: 4). The width of the counterscarp abutment probably matches the scarp side, almost 15 ft. Approximately 1.5-3 ft. of the height of the counterscarp abutment remained below ground in 1995. The abutments begin at the ditch floor elevation of 139 ft. and may have been as tall as 11 ft., possibly extending vertically to the projected parade ground elevation of 150 ft. The gated entrance led directly to the parade ground. Buttressing walls were not seen on the counterscarp.

The scarp abutment was built mostly (perhaps 75%) of dressed and faced Roxbury conglomerate (occasionally mortared) and was buttressed at its western end by a supporting wing wall. The buttressing wall of the scarp abutment was built in the same style and composition, as the counterscarp abutment (perhaps half was Roxbury conglomerate). The buttress had been truncated historically to 6.5 ft. in length. Concerning the scarp abutment itself, 3-4 ft. of its height remained at the time of the 1995 excavations. The abutment on the scarp side is projected to be 14.7 ft. wide across the top. The width of both abutments could not be determined because the eastern ends could not be defined. Both abutments were truncated by grading for Thomas Park. The abutments were an average of 2 ft. thick although the corners were slightly thicker and the center was slightly thinner. The scarp abutment had a slight convexity, projecting into the ditch at its horizontal center near the drain.

The curvature of the scarp abutment is probably original since it is curved generally symmetrically from east to west. Soil and hydraulic pressure on the scarp side would not have been factors since they were alleviated somewhat by the drain system. Soil and hydraulic pressure is a more likely explanation for the slightly irregular outline of the counterscarp abutment which was not buttressed. The fill within the builders trench (Feature 5) was contoured to provide a masonry scarp that was flush with the earthen

scarp. This was probably done to better accommodate the hypothesized retractable bridge that spanned the ditch.

The drain was located at the base of the wall and served to empty surface water from the parade and ground water from the ramparts. The drain was made of large slates, shaped and beveled as capping stone and base stones, and bricks. The outlet of the drain in the scarp wall was probably the equivalent of one brick height, although behind the wall, 3 courses of brick were encountered. The final length of the drain (essentially inside the builders trench for the scarp abutment) pitched radically toward the ditch dropping 1.5 ft. drop over its final 5 ft. length before entering the ditch. The presence of colluvial deposits at the base of the scarp including musket balls and collapsed wall fall from the scarp itself suggests rapid erosion by water draining from the parade ground. The northern, parade ground end of the drain was disturbed by historic trenches that were part of improvements to the gate system.

The gate entrance system was improved sometime after the fort's original construction in 1776. Overall, three improvement trenches, two of them containing wooden horizontal planks, intersected the original 1776 drain. One improvement was a wooden plank that was laid down horizontally like a sill or threshold and was part of the gate support. The plank may have served as the horizontal anchor while other vertical posts that were aligned with the planks may have served as vertical supports, or jambs, for the gate doors. This plank was laid on small river cobbles in an east-west builders trench (Features 16 and 19) which cut into the original 1776 drain, running north-south. When this improvement was made the drain no longer functioned to empty the parade of surface water; the rock-filled pit (Feature 11 in Trenches 5 and 6) may have served to collect surface water from the parade ground. This pit may have been part of the gate system since it also contained a vertical post. Another horizontal plank north of the Feature 16/19 (toward the parade ground) complex may represent another horizontal member of the gate anchor system. The second plank lying in a trench also was aligned with another vertical post. These parts of the gate system are reminiscent of the supports portrayed at Fort Stanwix--a large wooden frame with a sill 1.5 ft. wide resting on subsoil (Hanson and Hsu 1975: 40).

This interpretation of the gate system relates to improvements to the fort, probably in 1814. Unfortunately archeological information concerning the gate system of the original May 1776 fort has been lost because of the later modifications. A logical "best-guess" is that the original gate system was similar to the modified version--wooden frame with sills. The original abutments were in place in May 1776 and were crossed probably by the same kind of primitive, retractable bridge as hypothesized for the later modifications.

Archeological evidence from the gate area suggests possible removal of the scarp's building stone following its abandonment after 1814. There are quite a few dressed and faced stones missing from the scarp abutment, and there is also much less wall fall on the scarp compared to the counterscarp. The large amount of wall fall on the counterscarp suggests that these unfinished building stones were pushed into the ditch rather than being salvaged for re-use.

CHAPTER 8

THE MAGAZINE EXCAVATIONS

Two parallel masonry and brick stone walls were discovered during monitoring of utility construction and subsequent archeological trenching (Units A and B) in the fall 1995. To identify this feature, nine additional 5 ft.-square excavations (Units C-E, G-I, and K-M) were opened in April-May, 1996. Backhoe clearing removed the overlying Park deposits so that the masonry structure could be exposed. The parallel walls were identified as the foundation walls of the powder magazine. Half of the rubble fill between the walls was excavated (Units C-E) while the remaining rubble fill (in Units G-I) was left in place for future exploration. The excavations also uncovered floor supports and a drain in the foundation. Following the 1996 excavation, the magazine foundation was covered with construction sand and major utilities routed around it. The manual excavation in the 5 ft. square units followed the general procedures described in Chapter 5. Details of the excavations and the results are presented in this chapter.

The Foundation--Units A-E, G-I, and K-M

Units A and B. Fragments of mortared stone and brick (#1450-1) were uncovered at a location north of the 1901 Peabody and Stearns monument during monitoring of utility construction. Subsequent cleaning indicated that these fragments were part of a mortared stone wall extending in a north -south direction (Feature 33, Figure 8.1). Excavation in the utility construction pit exposed the eastern edge of the wall. Consequently, an east - west, backhoe trench was excavated through park landscape fill along a proposed utility corridor to document the width of the feature. After cleaning the trench, borings were made with a 1-inch soil core to determine the western extent of the feature. These borings indicated that the feature was approximately 10 feet wide.

The trench was divided into two 5-foot segments for excavation in 1995. The eastern portion of the trench was designated Unit A, while the western portion was designated Unit B. Manual excavation began in Stratum 3, a park fill deposit, which was removed to reveal the interior face of the eastern foundation which was designated Feature 33. Another parallel mortared stone wall (Feature 35) was encountered approximately 5 feet to the west (Figure 8.2, Plate IV). One feature (Feature 32) was observed within the park-related deposits of Stratum 3. It was a small ovoid hole filled with sandy orange fill in the eastern end of Unit A lacking any artifacts.

The area between Features 33 and 35 was filled with rubble composed predominantly of brick, mortar, and loam (identified as Feature 31, Stratum 1 in the 1995 excavations). This rubble was sudivided into three inch arbitrary levels, and all of the mortar, brick, shell fragments and artifacts were collected and cataloged. Feature 31, Stratum 2 in Unit B was a deposit of similar composition but did not

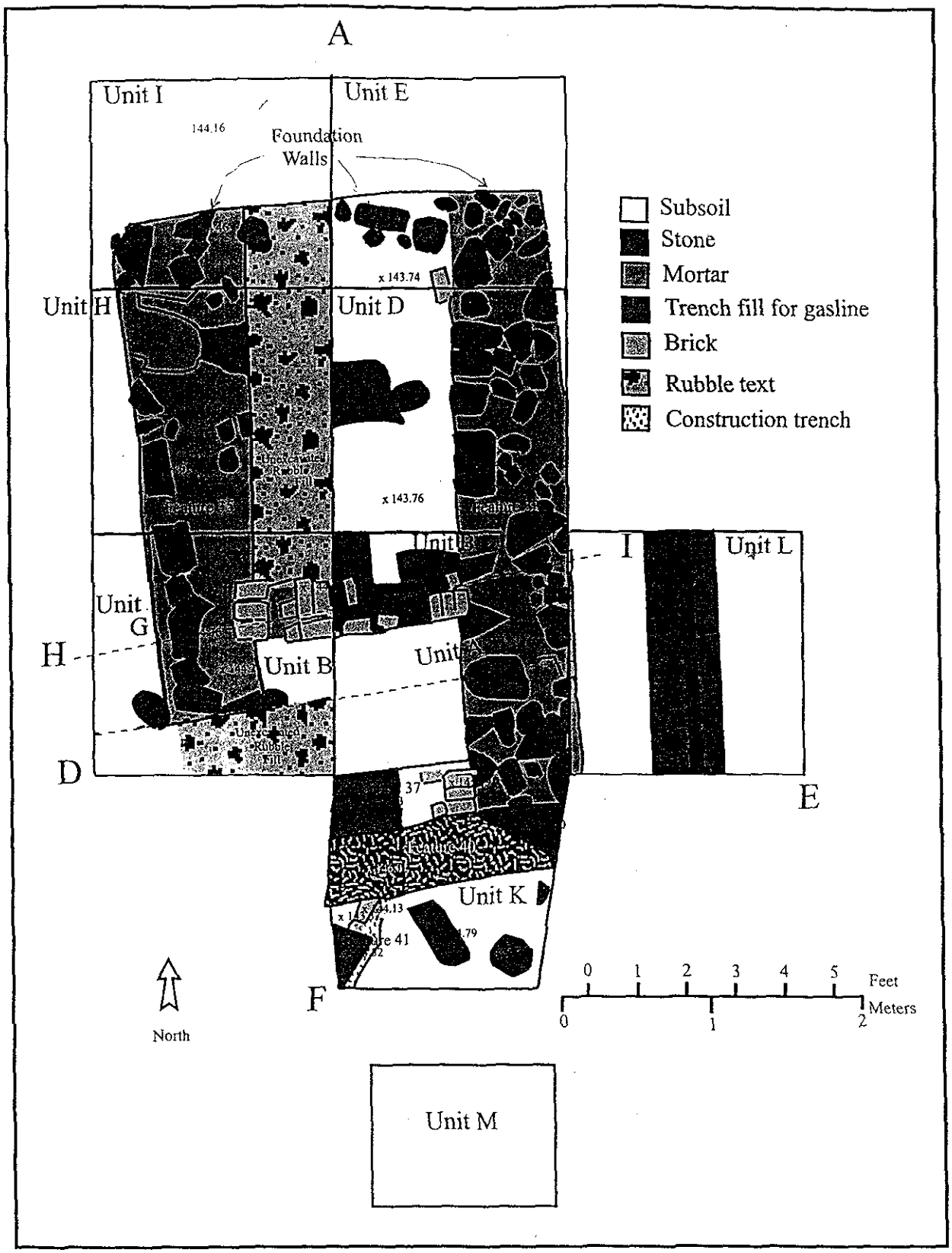


Figure 8.1. Magazine Foundation. The drain exiting through the magazine's foundation wall (below F40) and the floor supports are shown. The section drawings can be located on this plan view.

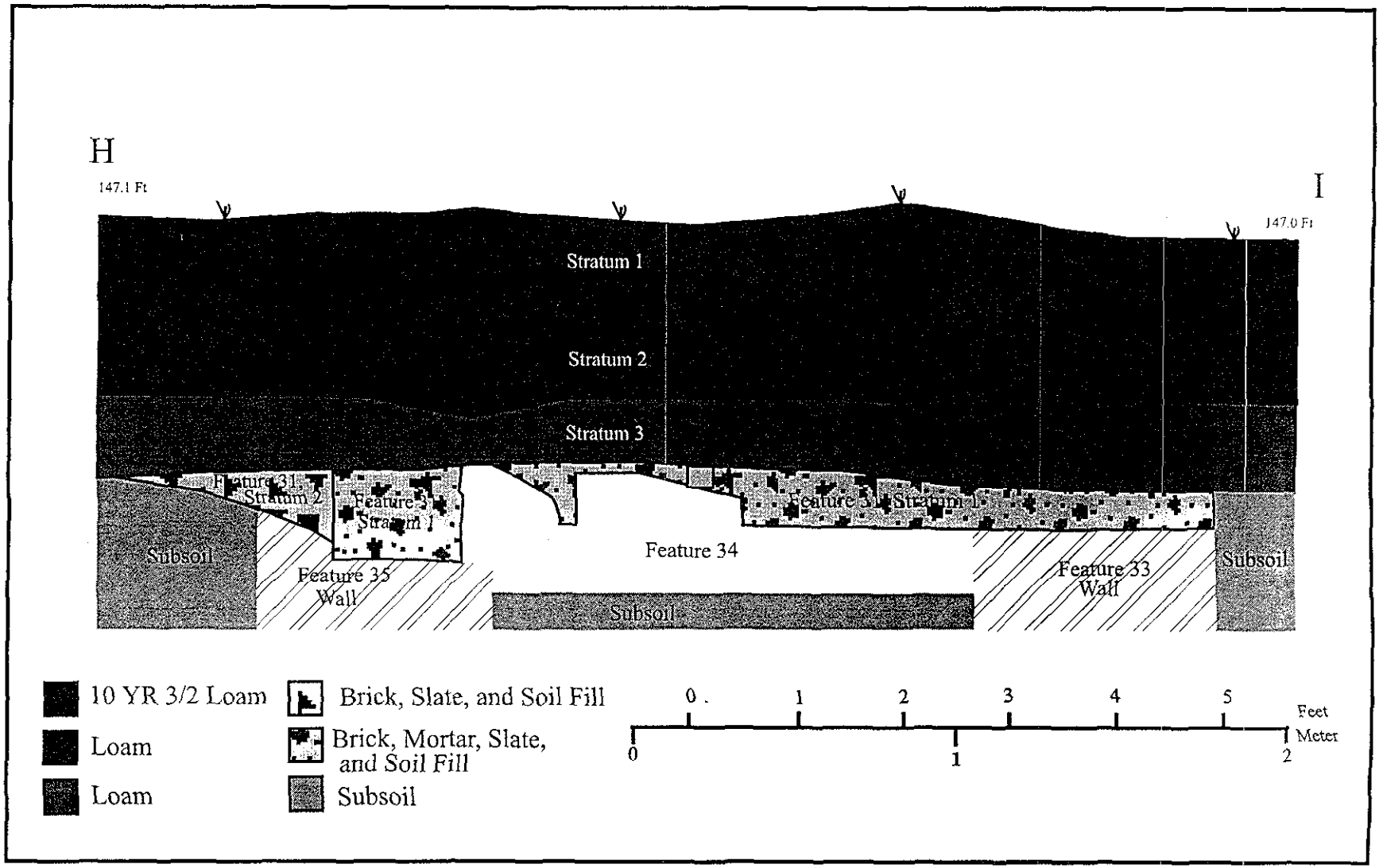


Figure 8.2. Profile H - I of the Magazine Foundation. This profile shows the outline of the large floor support that extends between the eastern (F33) and western (F35) exterior foundation walls.

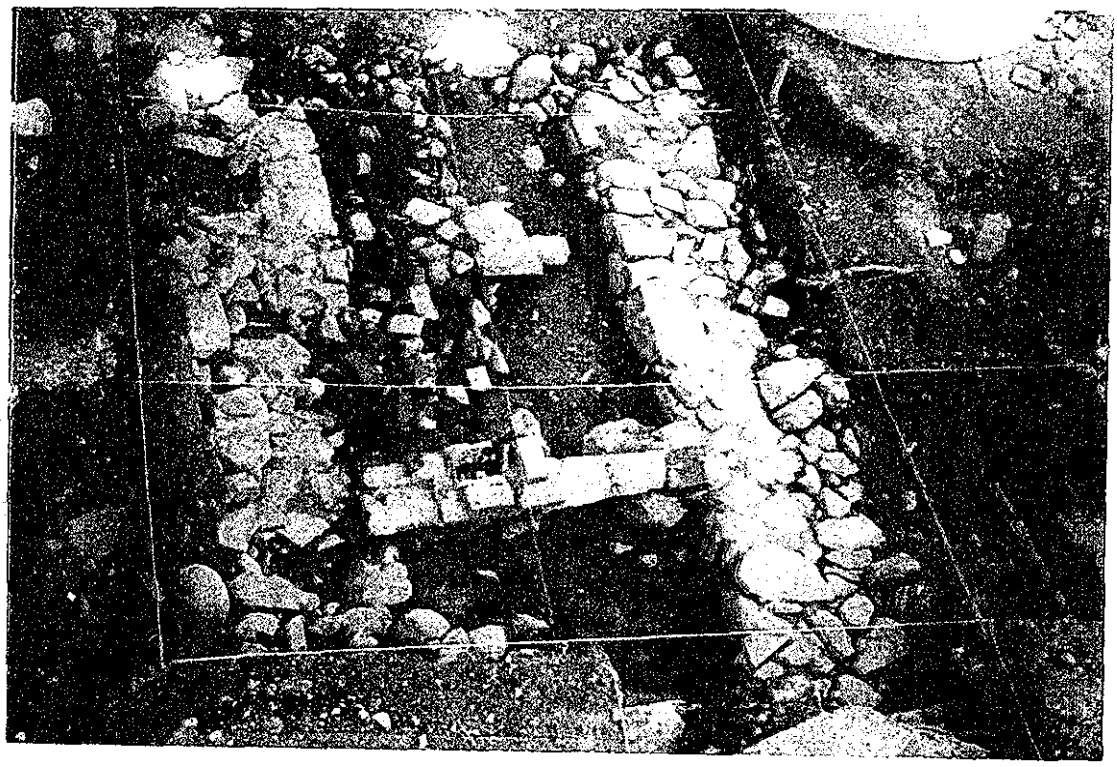


Plate IV. The Magazine After Excavation. The long exterior foundations are shown with the connecting floor supports.

contain mortar. White pine wood chips (Pinus strobus, #1465,1478) were found at the bottom of the fill in both Units A and B.

Units C, D, and E. The 1995 excavations did not lead to an identification of the function of the mortared stone walls. Possible functions included their use in a latrine, magazine, barracks, gun emplacement, bakery, fireplace, or hotshot furnace. As a result of this ambiguity after the 1995 season, a large area was opened up for excavation in the spring of 1996. A backhoe was brought in to clear away the park-related deposits and expose a 10 by 20 foot excavation area. For excavation purposes this was gridded into eight, 5 by 5-foot units which were sequentially lettered C-J (Figure 8.1). Units F and J were located beyond the powder magazine and were never excavated.

The rubble fill in units C, D, and E was completely removed, and subsoil was exposed at the base of Features 33 and 34. The rubble fill (designated as Feature 38, Stratum 4, in Unit C and as Feature 39, Stratum 4 in Units D and E; Figure 8.3, Plates IV, V) in addition to brick with mortar (#1534, 1544) and soil contained fragments of a redware jug (#1522-3,1532,1546-8,1550,1566), a redware crock (#1432,1519,1521-2,1549,1581), several green wine glass bottle fragments (#1526,1538-9,1586-8), and three iron spikes (#1551-3). Arbitrary excavation levels could not be maintained due to the rubble density. Whole bricks and mortar samples were collected. At the very bottom of the rubble fill, small wood chips of white pine (Pinus strobus, (#1545) were observed in Units C and D just as they had been in Units A and B. An 1812 one-cent piece was found in Unit D at the very bottom of the fill at elevation 143.76 ft.

Units G, H, and I. The park fill (Stratum 3) was completely removed in units G, H, and I to expose the rubble fill and the western foundation which was labeled Feature 35. The rubble fill was, however, not excavated in Units G, H, and I. This excavation strategy allowed us to excavate half of the structure to gain dimensional and constructional data while still preserving a portion for future exploration. The western foundation and an interior floor support partition were exposed in these three units. The profile of Units G-I is shown in Figure 8.3.

Units K, L, and M. Unit K was excavated to see whether the mortared stone walls (Features 33 and 35) continued to the south under the proposed sidewalk. A large block of concrete was found to encase electrical wiring along the edge of the pre-1996 sidewalk. The concrete had been poured on top of the large ashlar block (which was probably the southeast corner of the structure) and on top of the brick and capstone of the Feature 37 drain. There was no evidence that the magazine structure continued south of Unit K. However, the drain continued to the south as described in the next section.

Unit L was manually excavated to determine the eastern extent of the foundation. Only a concrete-encased gasline was found. Unit M, a backhoe test, contained only subsoil and modern, dense grade gravel laid down for the sidewalk presently under construction. The southern limits of the foundation had been determined.

Summary. The two parallel mortared stone walls (Features 33 and 35) were each approximately 2.5 feet wide and at least 13 feet long. These stone walls had been constructed in builders trenches excavated into the subsoil, but only a portion of one builder's trench was preserved in Unit L. The

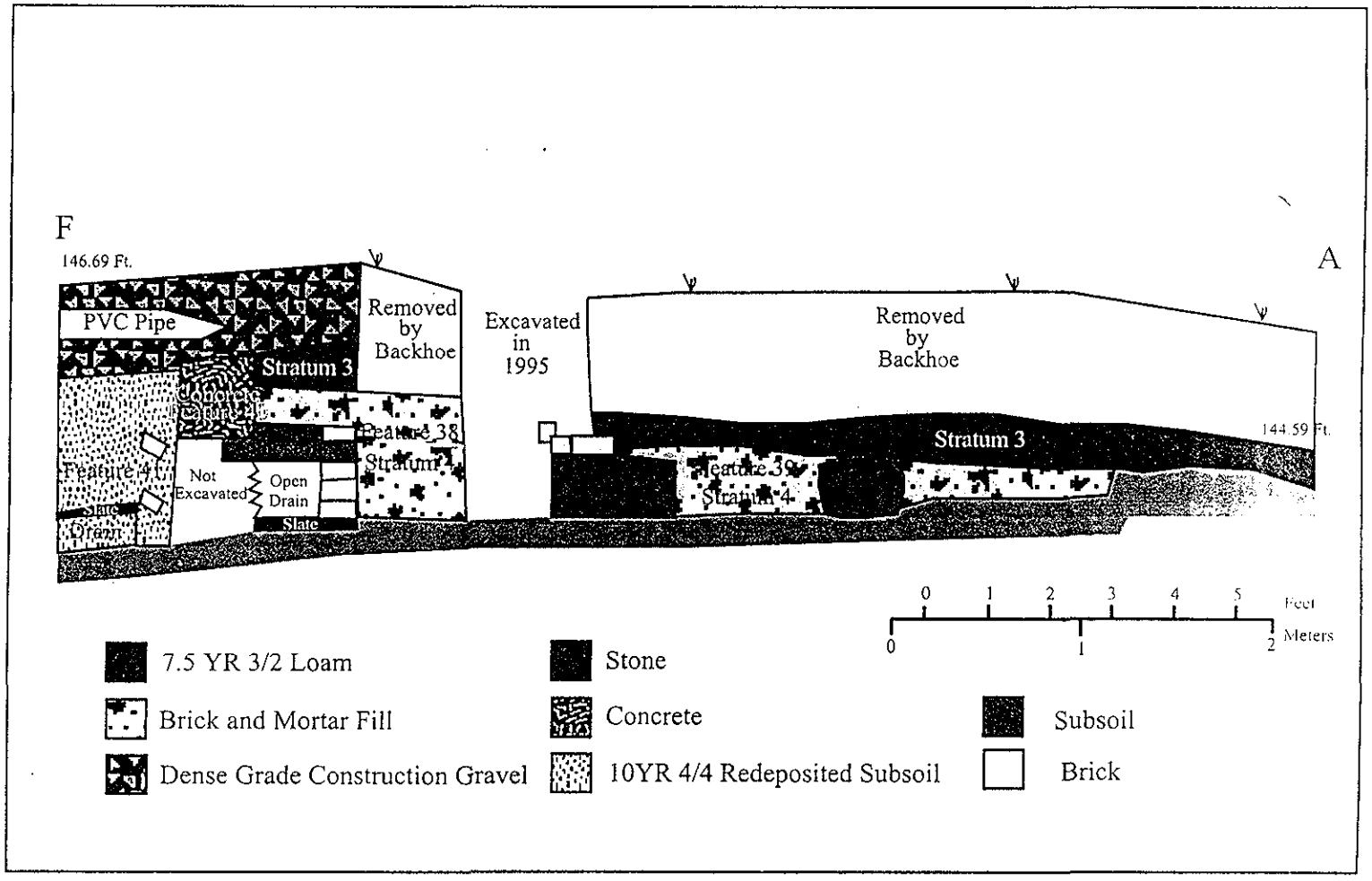


Figure 8.3. Profile F-A of the Magazine Foundation. This drawing shows the drain inside and outside of the south foundation and two supports (in F39, Stratum 4) for the floor of the magazine.

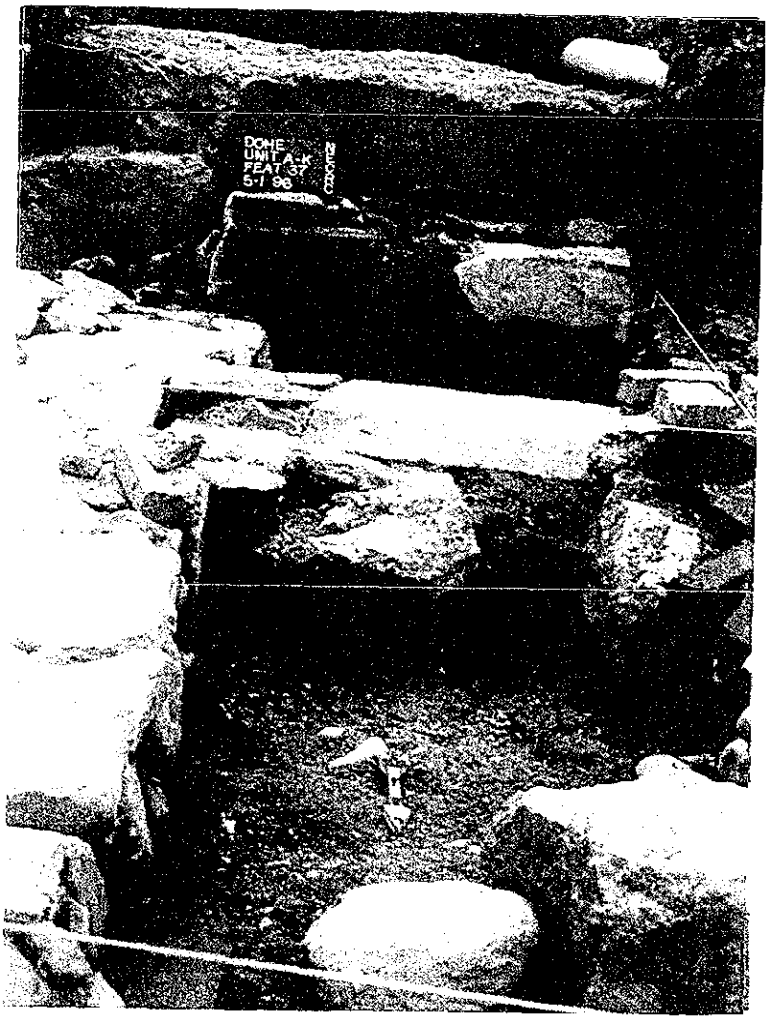


Plate V. Floor Supports and Drains of the Magazine. The east foundation (left) is shown bonded with the southern floor support (middle ground) and the exit drain with modern utility disturbance (background). Part of the central floor support is shown (foreground).

northern limit of the foundation may be represented by several disturbed, unmortared fieldstones that were embedded in the subsoil at the northern extremity of the structure. A large ashlar was observed in Unit K at the southern end of the eastern foundation and probably was the southeastern cornerstone of the foundation. However, much of the area that contains the southern wall was not unexcavated, buried beneath modern utilities. Such disturbances to the foundations prevented a determination of their exact length and height; the highest in situ foundation stone was 1 ft. above the base. Much of the stone from the foundation had been salvaged.

Drainage and Support Partitions--Features 34 and 37; Units D and K

Four parts of the drainage system and four possible floor supports of the building were discovered during excavation. In Units A and B, excavation of the rubble fill revealed a brick and slate wall (Feature 34, the central partition), oriented east-west and connecting the parallel foundations (Features 33 and 35). Feature 34 contained a drain capped by a slate lintel. Slate fragments representing both demolition and shaping of the slate were found throughout the rubble fill.

Feature 37, located along the common border of Units C and K, is probably a well-preserved segment of the southern foundation wall. The east-west tending support connected the two main parallel foundations and also contained elements of an original brick and slate drain (Plate V, under photograph board). The feature was composed of several courses of bricks with a capstone topping three courses of the centrally located bricks. A void where water would have flowed was contained in between the slate base and the capstone.

In Unit D, several courses of bricks and two large boulders were partially preserved. These possible drain/partitions were built in a style somewhat similar to Feature 34. The elevations of the subsoil floor indicate that the water within the structure would have drained to the south through the southeast corner of the magazine toward the center of the parade ground.

In Unit K, beyond the southern border of the eastern foundation wall, a slate and brick drain extended underground from the south end of the structure in the direction of the parade ground drain outlet discovered in 1995 at the gate (foreground of Plate V). Parts of this brick and slate drain had been disturbed and removed, probably in the mid-19th century when the park was constructed. This conclusion is based on the recovery of two basal sherds (#1581-2) from a mid-nineteenth century stoneware beer bottle found in the disturbed area of the drain.

Summary. Three examples of drains that are part of support partitions were encountered during the excavations. The drains are located along the eastern edge of the space inside the foundation. They carried water in a southerly direction inside the powder magazine. The water exited the foundation through a fourth drain, pointing toward the main gate entrance and outside of the southern foundation. The most northern drain (Unit D) was built of boulders and bricks, while the others were made of slate and bricks, matching the style of the drain in the gate entrance. Most brick drains are three courses high.

Each wall probably supported part of the magazine floor, judging from the nearly equal spacing between the walls. The Feature 37 drain was part of a supporting wall that was seven courses high, measuring 1.6 ft. tall (Figure 8.4).

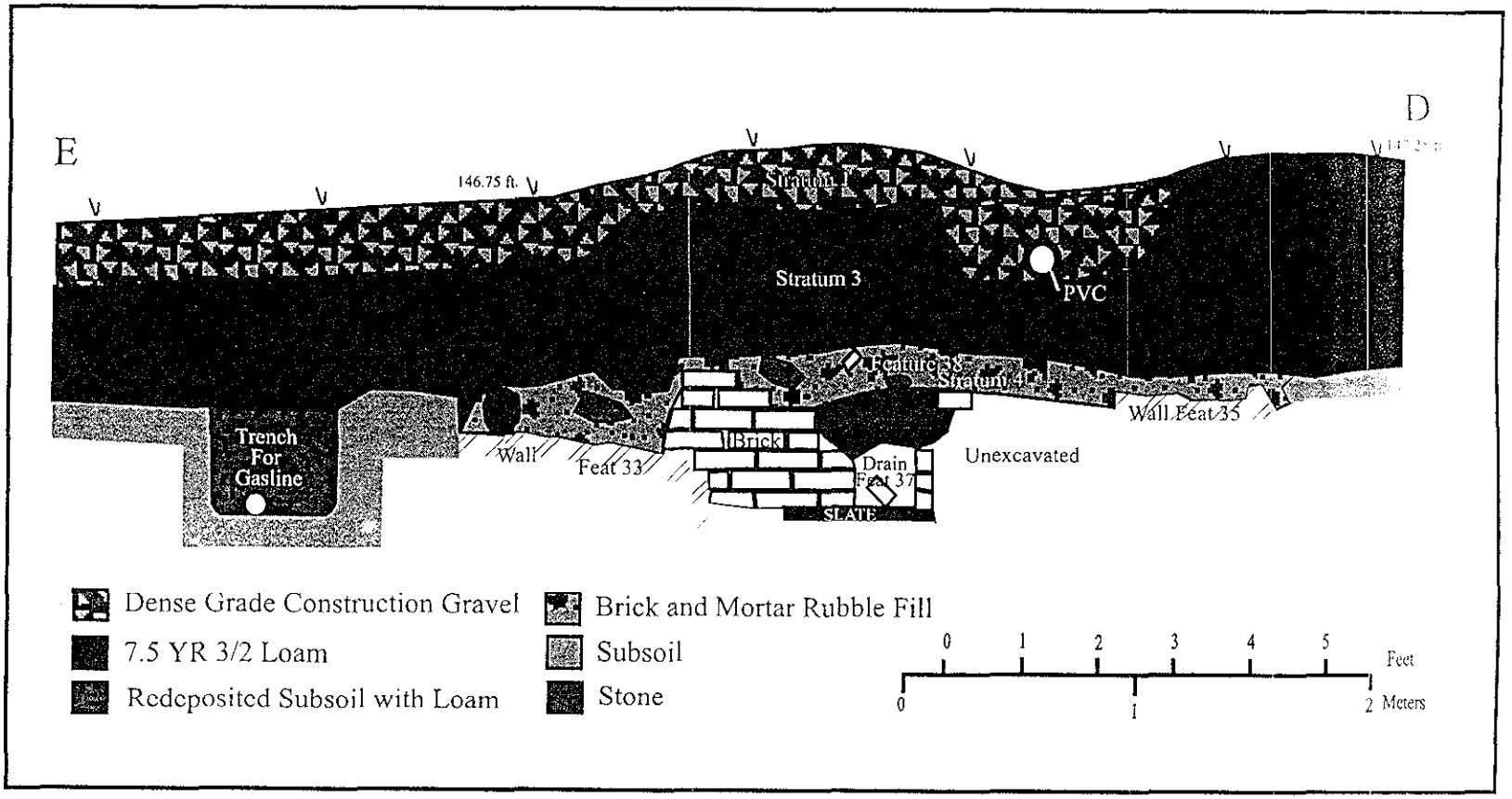


Figure 8.4. Profile E-D of the Magazine Foundation. The main drain, F37, of the magazine is shown here cutting through the south foundation wall with the exterior walls (F33 & F35) shown in profile.

The Artifact Collection

During the 1995 season a significant amount of brick, mortar, and shell fragments were recovered and catalogued because of the ambiguity of the function of the feature. During the 1996 season only ceramics, metals, glass, organics, whole bricks, and shellfish remains were recovered. The following section summarizes many of the artifacts that were found within the deposits associated with the construction and abandonment of the magazine. The complete catalog of artifacts may be found in Appendix B.

Ceramics. Fragments from at least three different ceramic vessels were recovered. These include a lead-glazed, red earthenware jug and crock and a stoneware bottle. Slightly more than a hundred fragments were recovered from a lead-glazed redware jug. Several elements were found which allow its identification as a jug including basal sherds exhibiting an everted carination, three body sherds with the nubs of a handle or multiple handles, and two rim fragments without any evidence of a handle attachment. Figure 8.5 shows a reconstruction based on only one side. Most of the vessel was glazed on both sides, but there were patches where the vessel was not glazed. The glaze ranged in color from a honey color to a mottled honey and pale brown. No restoration work was done on the vessel, but it is possible that much of the vessel could be reconstructed. Similar jugs were produced by Masssachusetts Bay potters from the late 17th century until the late 19th century and no specific date could be assigned to this vessel.

About ten fragments of a lead-glazed earthenware crock were also discovered. Most of the fragments did not articulate, but several basal sherds and a rim sherd with a handle attachment and a body sherd with a handle attachment were discovered which allowed a partial profile reconstruction; the exact height of the vessel is unknown. The vessel was completely glazed on the interior and partially on the exterior with a distinctive dark brown glaze that could easily be distinguished from the redware fragments of the above-described, earthenware jug.

Two basal sherds of a domestic stoneware bottle were discovered in the brick-and-slate drain of Unit K (Figure 8.5). The exterior of the stoneware vessel was tan in color and exhibited a dark brown Albany slip on the interior. Several sherds of this type of vessel were also found in the ditch fill of Test Unit 5. This bottle form was commonly used as a container for ginger beer; it can be dated to the middle of the 19th century and is consistent with the early 1850s construction of Thomas Park. It is possible that the disturbance of the slate and brick drain occurred in that time period.

Metal. Several different metal artifacts were recovered during the excavation of the magazine including three spikes, a one-cent piece, and fragments of an epaulet. The three iron spikes, less than 8 in. long, appeared to be hand wrought but no definitive determination could be made by observation alone. One spike was conserved chemically to prevent further corrosion.

The one-cent piece, dated 1812, contains on the obverse the face of a woman with the word "LIBERTY" on her headband and 13 stars around the edge and on the reverse, "ONE CENT" surrounded by a laurel wreath and "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" around the edge of the coin (Plate III). It was made out of copper with just over a million minted in 1812. No conservation was recommended.

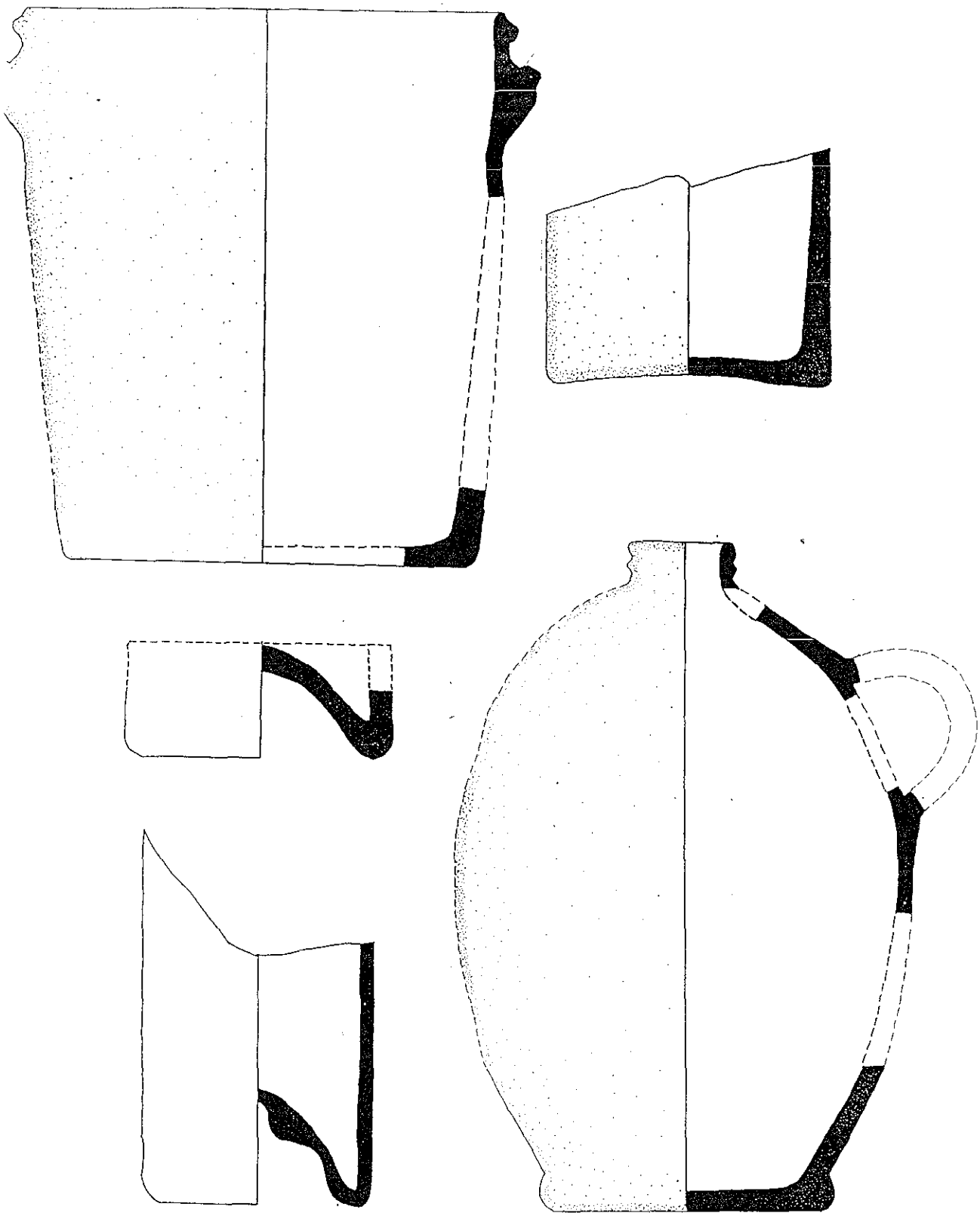


Figure 8.5. Reconstructed Vessels. Upper right: stoneware ginger bottle. Lower left: freeblown wine bottles. The large illustrations show a lead-glazed redware crock and jug. Scale 2:1.

Fragments of an epaulet (Plate III, #1586) were recovered from the mortar on top of one brick-and-slate drain (Feature 37). The fragments were in poor condition but were composed of cloth and metal wire braids. The wet fragments were separated from the dry fragments and the wet fragments were refrigerated to slow bacterial damage to the fragments until conservation was done.

Glass. About a hundred fragments from wine bottles were found. All of the green wine bottle fragments were freeblown, especially since many of the fragments seem to fit into one freeblown bottle in which the base has been reconstructed. This reconstructed base seems to date to post-1800, and is similar to the basal fragment from another bottle (Figure 8.5), thought to date to approximately the same period. These artifacts in conjunction with the coin, seem to indicate that the magazine foundation was filled with rubble after 1812.

Artifactual and Contextual Summary. The two historic contexts of original fort construction (May 1776) and of fort rehabiliatation (1776-1814) yielded only 4 artifacts. These are 2 domestic stoneware sherds, a lead-glazed redware sherd, and a glass bottle sherd, all of which come from inside the outlet drain (Feature 41) south of the powder house.

The majority of artifacts (n=286, or 85%) come from the time period between the end of the War of 1812 (Table 4) and the beginning of grading Thomas Park in 1852. Of these 286 artifacts, 208 (or 73%) are from the food/container group, and most come from the intramural rubble fill of Units C and D. This percentage of 73% is close to the range of the usual portion (67 to 70%) coming from the food/container group for most of the other excavations. The bulk of these is from one partially reconstructable, lead glazed, redware vessel. In addition, Unit C contained a very high density of glass, notably freeblown glass, but also other glass body sherds of indeterminate manufacturing style. Two pipestems (4/64 bore) were found in the same rubble fill of Unit C. This period assemblage is rather typical of the site assemblage in that clothing/personal and military groups are absent. Contexts from the last time period, post-1850, contain only 36 artifacts. Albeit a small sample, there is a large number of building materials compared to the food/container group.

Summary

The magazine, probably a powder magazine, was built as an integral part of the May 1776 star fort designed by Colonel Richard Gridley. It is likely that the magazine was rebuilt, modified, or demolished during the War of 1812. Evidence supporting this interpretation includes the structure's location, its type of construction, and its associated artifacts.

The location of the foundation relative to Gridley's (1776) drawing supports its use as a powder magazine. It was located at least partially under the cannon platform of the north salient and aligned centrally along the salient's main axis between the ramparts and the barracks building depicted in the Gridley plan. The barracks building was set off-center from the axis to allow access between the magazine, the parade ground, and other gun platforms. The magazine was probably built during the original May 1776 fort construction; the masonry style of construction and the brick-and-slate drains are similar to the May 1776 gate abutments and drain. The magazine itself is not depicted in the Gridley plan because it was subterranean and because it was located under the cannon platform. Also, it is

TABLE 4

ARTIFACT GROUPS FROM THE MAGAZINE EXCAVATIONS

Unit	Subunit	Date	Food & Containers	Building Materials	Clothing & Personal	Recreational	Military	Fixtures & Tools	Modern	Indeter. & Other	Total
A	surf S1backhoe	undated	2			1				1	4
	F31	1814-1852	20	5						2	27
	F32postS3	post-1852	9	9						1	19
	totals		31	14		1				4	50
B		1814-1852	5	5						3	13
		post-1852	12	4				1			17
	totals		17	9							30
C	F 34 drain	1776-1814									0
	F 38,39,S4	1814-1852	80	10		2		2		14	108
	totals		80	10		2		2		14	108
D	F39, S 4	1814-1852	90	13				2		16	121
E	F 39, S 4	1814-1852	2	1						2	5
G	S 3/4	mixed	3							1	4
H	F 39,S 4	1814-1852	4					1			5
I	F 39, S 4	1814-1852	7								7
K	F 41-drain	1776	4								4
none	surface	undated								1	1
Grand Totals		1776	4								4
		1776-1814									0
		1814-1852	208	34		2		5		37	286
		post-1852	21	13				1		1	36
		mixed	5			1				3	9
		Totals	238	47		3		6		41	335

expected that details of structures of particular strategic importance may have been simplified or eliminated in the event that the plan fell into enemy hands.

The structure's construction supports its original use as a magazine. It is a small, subterranean chamber with substantial walls. The internal partitions in the foundation would have buttressed the exterior walls, in addition to supporting wooden flooring. A brick-vaulted superstructure probably rested on the stone foundation. Drainage was provided by a brick-and -slate (or boulder) drains built into each partition and an exterior drain, extending in the direction of the fort gate. Proper drainage was a concern, particularly for the storage of powder.

Artifacts recovered from the structure support a construction date during the period ca. 1770-1815. Artifacts from the feature including lead-glazed red earthenware and bottle glass recovered from the structure's demolition debris are probably associated with either the construction, modification or demolition of the structure. The 1812 coin found on the structure's floor supports the conjecture that each of these activities could have dated as late as the War of 1812. For reasons explained above, however, it is most likely that the structure was built in 1776 and modified or rebuilt in 1814. It is likely that the structure was already demolished and that the building components were salvaged before park construction began in the early 1850s.

CHAPTER 9

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The recommendations and conclusions based on the analyses of historical documents, excavation findings, and comparative materials are summarized in this chapter. In the conclusions, chronological interpretations are presented first, followed by military and engineering considerations.

Recommendations

In this section, the significance of the excavated and potential archeological resources is discussed, followed by management and interpretive recommendations.

Significance. The information recovered during this project contributes to the already-established archeological significance of Thomas Park. As stated on the first page of this report, the landscape architects determined, prior to any archeological research, that the archeological resources of the 1776-1814 period are significant at the local level. That determination is supported and refined as a result of the background, field, and laboratory studies described in this report. The archeological resources are considered potentially significant at the national level under criteria a) and d) of the National Register of Historic Places.

Under criterion a), "associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history," the March 4-5, 1776, fortification of Dorchester Heights contributed to the British abandonment of the 11-month Siege of Boston, representing the first colonial victory of the American War of Independence. The American Revolution and the first colonial victory are significant events and broad patterns of our history. Buried remains of that first fortification have only been partially searched for, and certainly not discovered, to date. Although the first fortification fascines were above ground, artifact remains and landscape traces (e.g., haul roads) may still possibly exist along the perimeter of the NPS-owned terrain on Dorchester Heights. Dorchester Heights as a historical place with no known archeological resources of the March 4-5, 1776, period, qualifies as potentially eligible under this historical criterion a) for the March 4-5, 1777, fortification.

Under criterion d), the May 1776 star fort that is the primary focus of this report is considered significant at the national level because it has "yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history." The star fort is unique in the Boston area; no other Revolutionary earthworks in the Boston basin are preserved. In some places, other Boston earthworks (the original fort Independence) have been replaced by Second and Third System masonry forts, destroying the earlier Revolutionary earthworks. In most areas, nineteenth century development, especially hilltop leveling to fill and reclaim coastal marshes, has destroyed the fortifications that formerly sat on prominences. The discovery of the earthen ditch together with a masonry gate (with drainage system) and the masonry magazine foundation represent a unique combination that is very rare across the entire United States. Because of its coastal location overlooking Boston Harbor, the star fort was probably improved again in 1780 and definitely improved in 1814 for the War of 1812. Along with nearby Fort

Independence, the star fort successfully deterred the British from again attacking Boston during either war with England.

Management Recommendations. In the short term, repair and maintenance activities of the electrical and water systems may result in the disturbance of significant features of the fortifications. An archeologist should review plans for such day-labor projects and also monitor those maintenance activities.

In the long term, future construction projects and new utility installations should avoid the areas of the ditch and of both the gate entrance (including its drainage system and masonry bridge abutments) and the masonry magazine foundation. Additional areas of the ditch still exist and are preserved beneath the 1998-graded surface of Dorchester Heights, particularly on the northwestern, western, and southern portions of the star fort. The masonry elements have been covered with clean fill sand for ease of future identification. Avoiding those areas during future construction planning should preserve these three features--the ditch, the gate with drainage system and bridge abutments, and the magazine foundation.

Well-designed archeological excavations should precede any future construction that penetrates 3-7 ft. below the 1998 grade. This depth is necessary for two reasons: 1) to merely encounter the tops of the fort features (ditch, gate, etc) that were found 2 ft. below the old, 1995 grade and 2) to penetrate the 1997 fill that was sometimes 5 ft. deep over the 1995 grade. This testing is necessary to discover the historically documented barracks and the possible hotshot furnace and additional magazines that are typical of Revolutionary fortifications. Future testing may also yield evidence of the original March 4-5, 1776, fortifications. Evaluative excavations may have to be 12 ft. deep because some features extend 5 ft. deeper than their tops.

Interpretive Recommendations. Concerning visitor use, it is recommended that the excavated features of Gridley's star fort be interpreted to the public *in situ*. It is argued that both of Gridley's forts constructed in 1776 on Dorchester Heights are of potential interest to the American public as well to foreign visitors. The magazine, gate, and extended segments of the fort ditch are located in grass areas. Park planners are encouraged to explore the use of different types of surface treatments, e.g., a narrow brick paving or a concrete curb-like line, to delineate these fort features. The delineation (brick or concrete) should be flush with the ground surface to allow lawn mowers to pass over it. A pamphlet should be prepared for self-guided tours, which identifies the components of the fortifications.

Furthermore, it is recommended that any future interpretive display within the monument should be topographically realistic for the Revolutionary period. This would give the visitor a sense of the height and vision when the star fort was garrisoned during the War of Independence. One suggestion presented in Krent/Paffett's (1994) integrated interpretive system was to portray a militiaman with musket at the shoulder ready to fire. The archeological recommendation is to place this militia realistically on either the parade ground level or on the top of the ramparts. The elevation of the parade ground was very close to 150.2 ft. and the top of the ramparts is estimated at 157-ft. elevation (Boston base, Mueller 1993a).

Chronological Conclusions

March 1776. The first fortification of the Dorchester drumlin during the British siege of Boston consisted of chandeliers, portable, breast-high constructions of tree branches supported by X-shaped supports. The chandeliers were above-ground, and there were no dug-in entrenchments because of the frozen ground. On the basis of historical sketches, it is hypothesized that the line of chandeliers was located downslope from the summit of the glacial drumlin and below the present Thomas Park Circle. The above-ground chandeliers may have been left in place for added protection after the May 1776 star fort was constructed. The location of the chandeliers has probably been lost to street and house construction in the mid-1800s. Evidence of the haul road for transporting chandeliers and cannon may still exist at Thomas Park.

May 1776. The six-pointed star fort was constructed geometrically, reflecting the geometry the late eighteenth-century warfare. Sometime after the ground had thawed probably in April 1776, construction of the star fort was initiated by staking out a large hexagonal star on the top of the drumlin. The fort was "thrown up" by piling dirt removed from the lower ditch to form the higher rampart. Near the south reentrant angle of the western salient, a rectangular hole with builders trenches for the bridge abutments, the scarp buttress wall, the buried drain, and frame support for the gate doors was excavated. Another rectangular hole for the magazine and its foundation was dug inside the rampart of the north salient; this excavation was generally 5 ft. above the excavated floor of the ditch. The stone abutments and drain were constructed in their builders' trenches. The slate for the drain was probably shaped and beveled on Dorchester Heights. Other unknown features of the fort and the barracks building were also built. The slope surfaces of the ramparts and ditches were planted or covered with sod to prevent erosion.

A total of 26 artifacts come from the six contexts that date to the original 1776 construction of the fort and most of these are indeterminate ferrous objects from the gate complex. The 11 food/container artifacts are dominated by freeblown green glass sherds but also include domestic stoneware and lead-glazed redware. Surprisingly, two glass lamp chimney fragments from the fixture/tool group were found in the May 1776 contexts. Unfortunately, there are no military artifacts from these May 1776 contexts.

A total of 27 artifacts from the eight military contexts dating to the post-May 1776 to 1814 period were recovered from the gate complex, but none from the magazine nor from any other excavations. The food/container and the fixture/tool groups make up the majority of this assemblage. The former group is represented by whiteware sherds and miscellaneous varieties of glass bottle sherds, including freeblown and green glass sherds. The fixture/tool group is dominated by glass lamp chimney fragments.

September-October 1814. Visiting military officials report that a new powder magazine was built, perhaps on the location of the 1776 magazine, and cannon platform were rehabilitated by church volunteers as protection during the War of 1812. The support mechanism for the gate was probably strengthened at this time. The ditch outside the south salient may have been deepened at this time by 3-4 ft. The remainder of the ditch may have been cleaned of accumulated colluvium, but it was probably

not deepened at this time. The parade ground has been interpreted to be at 150-ft. elevation, approximately 10 ft. above the level of the original ditch floor.

1850s-1870s. In European literature, the arts of military fortifications and of landscape planning bore a common intellectual history that began in the seventeenth century (Scully 1991: 277). Both earth-moving arts produced physical symbols of order and rationality in the physical world. The mid-nineteenth century conversion of the military site of Dorchester Heights into a recreational park is not surprising. It is no wonder that the salient angles of the May 1776 star fort are generally aligned with the radial walkways of Thomas/Linden Park of the 1870s. During these early park improvements, the more finished building stones on the scarp abutment were salvaged for re-use when the grading was done. By contrast, the less finished building stones on the counterscarp were pushed into the ditch.

Military and Engineering Conclusions

The Gridley drawing shows a perfect hexagonal star fort with salient angles of 60 degrees and reentrant angles of 120 degrees. This drawing is interpreted as an *objet d'art*, expressing ideals, rather than as a historically accurate, as-built drawing. The 1847 survey outline shows that the remaining five reentrant angles were within five degrees of the 120 degree ideal. The 1847 plan shows the width at the top of the ditch also to vary by as much as 26% from salient to salient. The excavated ditch floor was 10 ft. wide with only minor variations. Each of the investigated parts of the fort is discussed in this section in the order of excavation used throughout this report.

The Ditch and Drainage. Siegecraft theory dictated that the ideal ditch was 7-10 feet deep, 9-24 feet wide at the top and 2-11 feet wide at the bottom--Greene's (1976: 290) summary of Smith (1779) and Muller (1799). From a military standpoint, the ditch served as a physical impediment to besieging forces; the slopes of the ditch were as steep as possible to impede attackers. The ditch also served to remove the hand fighting from the ramparts and push it further away from the fort (just as the *glacis* did). The military reason for this is stated by Vauban (1968: 65) who wrote:

> "Of all the obstacles that the necessity of defense has invented to resist the besiegers attack, I know of nothing more difficult to surmount than the outer edge of the ditch--the counterscarp . . . you lose three times as many people in taking counterscarp as you do from then until the final reduction of the place."

The size of the ditch was partially determined by the size of the ramparts as protection against cannon shot. Lochee wrote "Experience proves that when the parapet is 3 or 4 feet broad at the top, it can resist a three-pounder {cannon shot]; when 4 or 5 feet, a six-pounder; and when 7 feet, a 12-pounder.." (quoted in Greene 1976: 28). These artillery measurements must be tempered somewhat, as Rothrock (1968: 6) notes for musketry:

> "Ballistics was apparently a favorite hobby of many seventeenth-century Cartesians, but their tables of ranges and elevations readily create confusion. In theory it was possible to calculate the range of a gun at various elevations, but in practice it was not. . . [because]. . .

> With the ball thus free to bounce and rattle its way down the barrel when fired [windage], accuracy was impossible at anything beyond point-blank range, about two hundred yards."

The dirt removed from the void that formed the ditch was "thrown up" on the ground surface to build the above-ground ramparts. In this way, protection from cannon was a factor in determining the dimensions and shape of the ditch.

Beside these obvious military functions of the ditch, it also served to drain ground water, to collect surface water, and to relieve subsurface hydraulic pressure (Rutsch 1974: 7 and Stokinger and Moran 1978: 8-38). The importance of the ditch's drainage function is as follows (Muller 1764: 168):

> "When the foundation of the body of the place are laid, the first thing to be done is, openings for the common sewers in proper places, to carry off the filth and rain water of the streets; and it must be particularly observed to give them a proper descent, from the center of the place towards the ditch, that the water may carry off the mud, otherwise they will soon choke up, and require continual cleaning . . ."

Water drained directly into the ditch from the drain outlet found at the very base of the scarp abutment. As added protection, the drain was located near the erosion-resistant masonry abutments that were probably the only non-earthen features in the entire ditch. This masonry protection was necessary because at nearby Fort Independence, Stokinger and Moran (1978: 8-22) note that "In heavy rains, a sizable volume of surface water flows down the gateway ramp." The water splayed across the horizontal ditch and excesses may have collected in the *cunette* on the counterscarp side of the ditch floor. The steps found in several ditches may have been used by soldiers to avoid the mud and water in the ditches. Water collected and stayed in the ditches because of the percolation-resistant, compacted soils of the glacial drumlin.

Comparatively, simple, Dorchester-like drains were also found in the center of the gated entry at Fort Frederica (Manucy 1959: Figs. 36 and 39) and along the east edge of the gate at Fort Stanwix (Hanson and Hsu 1975:41). At Fort Independence (Third American System, 40-90 years after Dorchester), archeological excavation revealed a complex multi-facetted, flexible network of facilities that drained surface water and ground water from the parapet and parade levels into the ditch and beyond the fort. One surprising element is that the stone beds for curbs and walks also served to provide "French drainage" (Stokinger and Moran 1978: 8-1 through 40).

Parade Ground. Based on historical documents, the elevation of the parade grounds at the Dorchester star fort is estimated to be approximately 150.2 ft. However, the parade was graded away, and comparative evidence suggests that it was probably not a horizontal surface. At Fort Independence, the cross-sectional contour of the parade ground changed. In 1802 the fort had a "crowned" parade ground that was higher in the center, providing sloping drainage to the ditch at the periphery. By contrast, the 1870s fort was saucer-shaped with the center being the low point for collection of surface water; a subsurface piping system was needed to empty the water into the ditch. It can be hypothesized that the crown shape is most efficient because the water is draining toward its destination--through the ditch to the fort exterior.

The Fort Entrance In general, entrances were located and designed thusly: "On the fide [sic} leaft expofed to the enemy, a paffage into the redoubt muft be left,, 3 or 4 feet wide, or more if it is to admit cannon and carriages." (Hoyt 1811: 37).

The entrance to the excavated Dorchester star fort consists of two elements--a bridge and a gate--that are needed for both protection and for access of the colonial militia. When in place, the bridge provided a means for the colonial militia and their equipment to cross the ditch. When raised or retracted the besieging forces are vulnerable to colonial fire as they cross the ditch on foot. The gate has a similar function, when raised, to also offer protection to garrisoned soldiers from the fire of attacking soldiers. In this way, the gate is a physical extension of the ramparts. Elements of the bridge and gate were found during the excavations and the following reconstructions are hypothesized.

The bridge elements consist of the 2 dressed fieldstone abutments that supported an assumed wooden bridge to span across the ditch. The distance between the abutments is 10 ft. and the bridge may have extended 2-3 ft. beyond each abutment, making the total length of the bridge approximately 15 ft. This assumed extension is based on the Fort Stanwix example where a 4-ft. extension for a 72-ft. span was assumed (Hanson and Hsu 1975: 33). One end of the bridge decking rested on each abutment. No evidence of the wooden decking was found. The bridge may have been horizontally retractable or it may have been a drawbridge; the former interpretation is favored as explained below.

Evidence of the gate consists of numerous wooden posts, postholes, and beams found north (or toward the fort interior) of the scarp abutment. The horizontal wooden beams and vertical posts are part of the wooden frame that supported the gate. These supports date to after the 1776 construction, probably to the 1814 modification of the fort. The repeated sequence of aligned horizontal planks and vertical posts suggest multiple strengthening and repairs to the supports for the gate. These beams and posts are hypothesized to be part of the gate supports because of their 6-12 ft. distance from the ditch face of the abutment. It is thought that these beams and posts would have been located closer to the scarp abutment if they were part of a drawbridge mechanism.

The gate probably consisted of two doors (a "double-hung entrance"), each hung and hinged from a wooden frame as was found at Fort Stanwix. The vertical elements of the frame are the door jambs, one located on opposite sides of the gate opening. The vertical posts found in Trenches 5 and 6 are thought to be the remnants of the eastern jamb of the eastern gate door. The posts may represent successive re-positioning or re-strengthening of the jamb. The double-hung entrance is based on the 14.5-ft. width of the entry, as measured across the scarp abutment. It seems unlikely that this width would have been spanned by only one door. It is also likely that the doors swung inward, as hypothesized for Ft. Frederica (Manucy 1945: 83), so that they could be barricaded shut from the inside during a siege. The structural members of the outer doors were faced with iron strapping, and the entire face profusely studded with nails to counteract the axe blows of attacking forces. According to Manucy (ibid: 139), gates were approximately 8-10 ft. high, too weighty for a single door. At Fort William Henry (1692-1696), a quadrangular, bastioned, masonry fort in Maine, "The gateway, in the center of the curtain, is made of oak, six inches thick, twelve feet wide and ten high. . ." (according to the French trader, Abraham Boudrot visiting in 1694, quoted in Webster 1934: 68).

With this hypothesized gated entry, the bridge across the ditch would have been a retractable bridge (rather than a drawbridge) that was pulled back and forth across the ditch by humans or horses

(Unstead 1970: 45). The logical, not empirical, reason for hypothesizing this retractable bridge is that a drawbridge in the raised position serves the same function as a gate--blocking entry into the fort. A drawbridge is more likely in castles where the exterior castle walls can support the drawbridge in its upright position. Such walls were not present at the Dorchester star fort.

This hypothesized reconstruction unfortunately provides no information on the original bridge and gate systems for the May 1776 star fort. A logical "best-guess" is that the ditch of the primitive earthen fort was crossed by the same kind of primitive, retractable bridge as hypothesized for the later modifications. The vertical posts could belong to the gate of the original fort but there are no other contemporaneous supporting posts or sills. Such 1776 features may have been destroyed during subsequent modifications.

Magazine. The superstructures of powder magazines were arched to increase their resistance to cannon fire and were built under the earthen protection of the ramparts in order to be bombproof (their alternate name). Vauban preferred a semicircular powder magazine to be 60 ft. long, 25 ft. wide,with foundations 8-9 ft. thick and 8 ft. below the spring of the arch was the preferred form, according to Vauban. An airspace of 2 ft. between the moist ground and the elevated floor (in what would be called today, an crawlspace) would minimize moisture damage to the powder (Smith 1779: 155--in 96, p. 82). Generally, powder magazines were more commonly set into redoubts or bastions under gun platforms to be better-protected and as close as possible to the artillery (South 1974:31, 95).

In contrast to Vauban's preferred form, a masonry structure measuring approximately 9 x 14 feet was exposed and profiled. The foundation consisted of two mortared stone walls that were about 2 ft. thick. This thickness is roughly in the same proportion to the foundation dimensions as for Vauban's preferred larger magazine. The foundation and floor were supported by two interior partitions. The total height of the magazine, including foundations and the assumed vault-shaped superstructure, is projected to be less than 7 ft. tall (assumed to be completely underground). Of this 7-ft. height, at least 1.6 ft. was devoted to the subfloor crawlspace-providing airspace for ventilation of humidity. The water drainage system also allowed for ventilation.

The drainage of surface water and relief of ground water pressure was a consideration along with military factors in the design of certain parts of fortifications. Historic military manuals at the end of the eighteenth century in Europe describe the theory of the estimated impacts of weapons upon the geometry of fortifications under siege. This theory was part of the received Euro-American knowledge across the Atlantic Ocean in the Massachusetts Bay Colony at the beginning of the War of Independence. The partial application of this theory to the fortification of a poorly drained glacial drumlin overlooking Boston Harbor was preserved in the ground as infrastructure features that were archeologically excavated between 1994 and 1996. The importance of the ditch, the gated entrance, and the magazine in the military and engineering aspects of fortification has been examined in this report. It is suspected that the foundation of the barracks, additional drainage features, and other gate entrance features may still lie buried beneath the disturbed surface of Dorchester Heights. Investigations of additional contemporaneous earthworks with preserved masonry features would enrich the brief picture presented in this report.

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APPENDIX A

THE ARTIFACT INVENTORY

For reference purposes, the pagination for this inventory is found in the lower left corner of each page. The following guide is provided for the reader's convenience:

Chapter 5, non-fort	TU 2 and 3	pp. 13-25
Chapter 6, ditch	TU 1, 4-5, 7-8, 10-11	pp. 1-13, 25-41, 48-64
	TR 1-2, 8-9, STP 1	pp. 61-64, 79
Chapter 7, gate	TU 6, TR 3-7	pp. 41-48, 64-79
Chapter 8, magazine	Units A-K	pp. 79-91

Boston National Historical Park
Dorchester Heights Excavations
1994-1996

Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
** Provenience TEST UNIT 1, FEAT. 1, LEV. 1							
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 5	BOX 1
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT		FERROUS	BOSTD 6	BOX 1
1	0.0	WINDOW GLASS SHERD	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 7	BOX 1
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 8	BOX 1
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 9	BOX 1
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE GLASS	POSSIBLE DECORATIVE OBJECT		MILKGLASS	BOSTD 10	BOX 1
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE GLASS	POSSIBLE DECORATIVE OBJECT		GLASS	BOSTD 11	BOX 1
** Subtotal **							
7	0.0						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 1, FEAT. 1, LEV. 2							
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 12	BOX 1
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 13	BOX 1
1	0.0	WINDOW GLASS SHERD	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 14	BOX 1
** Subtotal **							
3	0.0						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 1, FEAT. 1, LEV. 3							
2	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 15	BOX 1
5	0.0	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 16	BOX 1
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 17	BOX 1
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 18	BOX 1
2	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 19	BOX 1
2	0.0	WINDOW GLASS SHERD	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 20	BOX 1
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE GLASS	POSSIBLE DECORATIVE OBJECT		GLASS	BOSTD 21	BOX 1

Boston National Historical Park
Dorchester Heights Excavations
1994-1996

Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE GLASS	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	22 BOX 1
1	0.0	NAIL	INDETERMINATE		FERROUS	BOSTD	23 BOX 1
** Subtotal **							
16	0.0						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 1, FEAT. 1, LEV. 4							
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	REDWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	24 BOX 1
6	0.0	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	25 BOX 1
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE	GLASS	BOSTD	26 BOX 1
2	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	27 BOX 1
1	0.0	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD	28 BOX 1
1	0.0	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE	GLASS	BOSTD	29 BOX 1
1	0.0	WINDOW GLASS SHERD	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	30 BOX 1
1	0.0	MISCELLANEOUS HOUSEHOLD OBJECT	BEVERAGE CAN PULL-TAB		ALUMINUM/TIN	BOSTD	31 BOX 1
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE TEXTILE	STRING OR TWINE		FIBER	BOSTD	32 BOX 1
1	0.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	SHEET FRAGMENT		PLASTIC	BOSTD	33 BOX 1
** Subtotal **							
16	0.0						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 1, FEAT. 1, LEV. 5							
1	0.0	RIM SHERD	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	34 BOX 1
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	35 BOX 1
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	36 BOX 1
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	37 BOX 1
2	0.0	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	38 BOX 1
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	39 BOX 1

Boston National Historical Park
Dorchester Heights Excavations
1994-1996

Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 40	BOX 1
1	0.0	WINDOW GLASS SHERD	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 41	BOX 1
1	0.0	NAIL	INDETERMINATE		FERROUS	BOSTD 42	BOX 1
2	0.0	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECTS		PLASTIC	BOSTD 43	BOX 1
** Subtotal **							
12	0.0						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 1, STR. 1, LEV. 1							
0	3.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD 44	BOX 1
1	0.0	TOBACCO PIPE	STEM, 5/64 BORE DIAMETER		EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 45	BOX 1
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 46	BOX 1
28	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 47	BOX 1
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 48	BOX 1
2	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 49	BOX 1
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 50	BOX 1
13	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 51	BOX 1
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 52	BOX 1
4	0.0	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 53	BOX 1
4	0.0	RIM SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 54	BOX 1
1	0.0	RIM SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 55	BOX 1
1	0.0	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 56	BOX 1
120	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 57	BOX 1
6	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 58	BOX 1
2	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE	FOIL (1), GREEN PAINT (1)	GLASS	BOSTD 59	BOX 1
1	0.0	WINDOW GLASS SHERD	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 60	BOX 1
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	POSSIBLE DECORATIVE OBJECT		MILKGLASS	BOSTD 61	BOX 1
1	0.0	LIGHTING FIXTURE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 62	BOX 1
2	0.0	MISCELLANEOUS HOUSEHOLD OBJECT	BEVERAGE CAN PULL-TABS		ALUMINUM/TIN	BOSTD 63	BOX 1

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
3	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	METAL RODS	WHITE COATED ENDS (2)	INDETERMINATE	BOSTD 64	BOX 1
1	0.0	COIN	NICKEL, JEFFERSON		COPPER ALLOY	BOSTD 65	BOX 1
1	0.0	MISCELLANEOUS HOUSEHOLD OBJECT	CROWN BOTTLE CAP		FERROUS	BOSTD 66	BOX 1
1	0.0	MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE	SPIKE		FERROUS	BOSTD 67	BOX 1
5	0.0	MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE	WIRE FRAGMENTS		FERROUS	BOSTD 68	BOX 1
1	0.0	NAIL	WIRE		FERROUS	BOSTD 69	BOX 1
2	0.0	NAIL	WIRE	FINISHING NAIL	FERROUS	BOSTD 70	BOX 1
1	0.0	NAIL	WIRE	POSSIBLE SCAFFOLDING NAIL FRAGMENT	FERROUS	BOSTD 71	BOX 1
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT		LEAD	BOSTD 72	BOX 1
5	0.0	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECTS		PLASTIC	BOSTD 73	BOX 1
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT	POSSIBLE STUD		PLASTIC	BOSTD 74	BOX 1
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT		PLASTIC	BOSTD 75	BOX 1
2	0.0	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT	CYLINDRICAL FRAGMENTS		PLASTIC	BOSTD 76	BOX 1
1	0.0	FOOTWEAR	SHOE SOLE FRAGMENT		RUBBER	BOSTD 77	BOX 1
1	0.0	BOTTLE CLOSURE	GASKET SEAL		RUBBER	BOSTD 78	BOX 1
5	0.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	ASPHALT FRAGMENTS		ASPHALT	BOSTD 79	BOX 1
0	8.6	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	CONCRETE FRAGMENTS		CONCRETE	BOSTD 80	BOX 1
1	0.0	FOOTWEAR	SHOE SOLE FRAGMENT		LEATHER	BOSTD 81	BOX 1
** Subtotal **							
224	11.6						

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
** Provenience TEST UNIT 1, STR. 1, LEV. 2							
4	0.0	BODY SHERD	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 82	BOX 1
1	0.0	BASAL SHERD	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 83	BOX 1
1	0.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	DRAINAGE TILE FRAGMENT		EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 84	BOX 1
2	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 85	BOX 1
1	0.0	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 86	BOX 1
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 87	BOX 1
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	FREEBLOWN		GLASS	BOSTD 88	BOX 1
14	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 89	BOX 1
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 90	BOX 1
1	0.0	RIM SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 91	BOX 1
2	0.0	WHOLE VESSEL, BOTTLE (75%)	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 92	BOX 1
26	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 93	BOX 1
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE	GLASS	BOSTD 94	BOX 1
1	0.0	RIM SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 95	BOX 1
3	0.0	WINDOW GLASS SHERD	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 96	BOX 1
9	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 97	BOX 1
1	0.0	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 98	BOX 1
1	0.0	MISCELLANEOUS HOUSEHOLD OBJECT	BEVERAGE CAN PULL-TAB		ALUMINUM/TIN	BOSTD 99	BOX 1
7	0.0	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECTS		INDETERMINATE	BOSTD 100	BOX 1
1	0.0	PERSONAL OBJECT	COMB FRAGMENT		PLASTIC	BOSTD 101	BOX 1
1	0.0	COIN	PENNY, LINCOLN		COPPER	BOSTD 102	BOX 1
2	0.0	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC FRAGMENTS		PLASTIC	BOSTD 103	BOX 1
2	0.0	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	INDETERMINATE		BONE	BOSTD 104	BOX 1
3	0.0	MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE	WIRE		FERROUS	BOSTD 105	BOX 1
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	ROD WITH COATED END		INDETERMINATE	BOSTD 106	BOX 1

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
2	0.0	NAIL	WIRE		FERROUS	BOSTD	107 BOX 1
1	0.0	NAIL	MACHINE CUT, INDETERMINATE		FERROUS	BOSTD	108 BOX 1
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL FRAGMENT		FERROUS	BOSTD	109 BOX 1
1	0.0	MISCELLANEOUS HOUSEHOLD OBJECT	OINTMENT TUBE		INDETERMINATE	BOSTD	110 BOX 1
1	0.0	BOTTLE CLOSURE	CROWN BOTTLE CAP		FERROUS	BOSTD	111 BOX 1
1	0.0	BOTTLE CLOSURE	SCREW-TOP BOTTLE CAP		ALUMINUM	BOSTD	112 BOX 1
1	0.0	BOTTLE CLOSURE	BOTTLE CAP GASKET		METAL/RUBBER	BOSTD	113 BOX 1
0	15.2	COAL	COAL		COAL	BOSTD	114 BOX 1
0	23.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENTS		BRICK	BOSTD	115 BOX 1
0	17.9	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	CONCRETE		CONCRETE	BOSTD	116 BOX 1
** Subtotal **							
96	56.1						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 1, STR. 1, LEV. 3							
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	117 BOX 1
24	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	118 BOX 1
5	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD	119 BOX 1
1	0.0	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD	120 BOX 1
7	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	121 BOX 1
3	0.0	WINDOW GLASS SHERD	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	122 BOX 1
3	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	123 BOX 1
5	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	124 BOX 1
3	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD	125 BOX 1
2	0.0	LIGHTING FIXTURE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	126 BOX 1
0	4.3	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENTS		BRICK	BOSTD	127 BOX 1
1	0.0	LIGHTING FIXTURE	ARC LAMP ROD FRAGMENT		CARBON	BOSTD	128 BOX 1
1	0.0	STAPLE	STAPLE		FERROUS	BOSTD	129 BOX 1
3	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL FRAGMENTS		FERROUS	BOSTD	130 BOX 1

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
** Subtotal **							
59	4.3						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 1, STR. 1, LEV. 4							
1	0.0	RIM SHERD	REDWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	131 BOX 1
3	0.0	BODY SHERD	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	132 BOX 1
1	0.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	DRAINAGE TILE		EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	133 BOX 1
0	0.6	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD	134 BOX 1
0	0.3	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL		CHARCOAL	BOSTD	135 BOX 1
2	0.0	NAIL	INDETERMINATE		FERROUS	BOSTD	136 BOX 1
1	0.0	TOY	DOLL'S ARM		LEAD/FERROUS	BOSTD	137 BOX 1
1	0.0	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD	138 BOX 1
1	0.0	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD	139 BOX 1
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD	140 BOX 1
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	141 BOX 1
2	0.0	WINDOW GLASS SHERD	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	142 BOX 1
4	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD	143 BOX 1
7	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	144 BOX 1
** Subtotal **							
25	0.9						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 1, STR. 1, LEV. 5							
2	0.0	BODY SHERD	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	145 BOX 1
1	0.0	TOBACCO PIPE	STEM, 5/64 BORE DIAMETER		EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	146 BOX 1
0	4.2	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENTS		BRICK	BOSTD	147 BOX 1
18	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	148 BOX 1
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	149 BOX 1
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE GLASS	MELTED		GLASS	BOSTD	150 BOX 1
5	0.0	WINDOW GLASS SHERD	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	151 BOX 1
1	0.0	LIGHTING FIXTURE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	152 BOX 1
2	0.0	INDETERMINATE GLASS	POSSIBLE DECORATIVE OBJECT		MILKGLASS	BOSTD	153 BOX 1

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
2	0.0	MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE	WIRE		FERROUS	BOSTD	154 BOX 1
4	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL FRAGMENTS		FERROUS	BOSTD	155 BOX 1
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT		PLASTIC	BOSTD	156 BOX 1
0	1.9	COAL	COAL		COAL	BOSTD	157 BOX 1
0	22.2	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	CONCRETE FRAGMENT		CONCRETE	BOSTD	158 BOX 1
1	0.0	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD	159 BOX 1
** Subtotal **							
39	28.3						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 1, STR. 2, LEV. 1							
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	160 BOX 1
1	0.0	WINDOW GLASS SHERD	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	161 BOX 1
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE GLASS	POSSIBLE DECORATIVE OBJECT		GLASS	BOSTD	162 BOX 1
0	38.2	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	CONCRETE		CONCRETE	BOSTD	163 BOX 1
** Subtotal **							
3	38.2						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 1, STR. 2, LEV. 2							
0	0.4	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD	164 BOX 1
2	0.0	RIM SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD	165 BOX 1
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	166 BOX 1
6	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	167 BOX 1
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD	168 BOX 1
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	169 BOX 1
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, DRINKING VESSEL	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD	170 BOX 1
1	0.0	WINDOW GLASS SHERD	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	171 BOX 1
1	0.0	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	INDETERMINATE		SHELL	BOSTD	172 BOX 1

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
2	0.0	NAIL	INDETERMINATE		FERROUS	BOSTD 173	BOX 1
0	12.2	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	CONCRETE FRAGMENT		CONCRETE	BOSTD 174	BOX 1
1	0.0	BUTTON	PLASTIC COVERING		PLASTIC	BOSTD 175	BOX 1
** Subtotal **							
17	12.6						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 1, STR. 2, LEV. 3							
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	WHITEWARE	PINK DECORATION	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 176	BOX 1
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	UNIDENTIFIED EARTHENWARE	PASTE, NO GLAZE	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 177	BOX 1
3	0.0	BODY SHERD	PORCELAIN	UNDECORATED	PORCELAIN	BOSTD 178	BOX 1
6	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 179	BOX 1
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 180	BOX 1
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 181	BOX 1
2	0.0	WINDOW GLASS SHERD	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 182	BOX 1
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE GLASS	POSSIBLE DECORATIVE OBJECT		MILKGLASS	BOSTD 183	BOX 1
2	0.0	NAIL	INDETERMINATE		FERROUS	BOSTD 184	BOX 1
2	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL FRAGMENTS		FERROUS	BOSTD 185	BOX 1
0	92.4	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	CONCRETE FRAGMENT		CONCRETE	BOSTD 186	BOX 1
0	31.0	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	INDETERMINATE		SHELL	BOSTD 187	BOX 1
** Subtotal **							
20	123.4						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 1, FEAT. 3, LEV. 1							
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED 1 SURFACE	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 188	BOX 1
0	0.9	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD 189	BOX 1
0	0.1	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	INDETERMINATE		SHELL	BOSTD 190	BOX 1
0	0.1	COAL	COAL		COAL	BOSTD 191	BOX 1
0	0.1	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL		CHARCOAL	BOSTD 192	BOX 1

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
** Subtotal **							
1	1.2						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 1, FEAT. 3, LEV. 2							
2	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL FRAGMENTS		FERROUS	BOSTD	193 BOX 1
** Subtotal **							
2	0.0						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 1, FEAT. 3, LEV. 3							
0	0.1	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL		CHARCOAL	BOSTD	194 BOX 1
** Subtotal **							
0	0.1						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 1, EXT. 2-1, FEAT. 3, STR. 1, LEV.1							
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	WHITE SALT GLAZED STONEWARE	PLAIN	STONEWARE	BOSTD	195 BOX 1
0	5.9	CINDERS/CLINKERS	CINDERS/CLINKERS		CINDERS/CLINKERS	BOSTD	196 BOX 1
** Subtotal **							
1	5.9						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 1, EXT. 2-1, FEAT. 3, STR. 1, LEV.2							
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	WHITE SALT GLAZED STONEWARE	PLAIN	STONEWARE	BOSTD	197 BOX 1
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	198 BOX 1
** Subtotal **							
2	0.0						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 1, EXT. 2-1, FEAT. 3, STR. 1, LEV.3							
0	23.3	CINDERS/CLINKERS	CINDERS/CLINKERS		CINDERS/CLINKERS	BOSTD	199 BOX 1

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL FRAGMENT		FERROUS	BOSTD	200 BOX 1
** Subtotal **							
1	23.3						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 1, EXT. 2-1, FEAT. 3, STR. 1, LEV.4							
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL FRAGMENT		METAL	BOSTD	201 BOX 1
0	0.5	CINDERS/CLINKERS	CINDERS/CLINKERS		CINDERS/CLINKERS	BOSTD	202 BOX 1
** Subtotal **							
1	0.5						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 1, EXT. 2-1, FEAT. 3, FILL							
0	175.9	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD	203 BOX 1
** Subtotal **							
0	175.9						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 1, EXT. 2-2, FEAT. 3, FILL							
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	204 BOX 1
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL FRAGMENT		INDETERMINATE	BOSTD	205 BOX 1
1	0.0	NAIL	MACHINE CUT, INDETERMINATE		FERROUS	BOSTD	206 BOX 1
0	221.8	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD	207 BOX 1
** Subtotal **							
3	221.8						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 1, EXT. 2-3, STR. 1 (0-.75')							
1	0.0	RIM SHERD	WHITEWARE	HANDPAINTED POLYCHROME	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	208 BOX 1
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER-PRINTED	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	209 BOX 1

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	210 BOX 1
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED 1 SURFACE	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	211 BOX 1
2	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE	COLORLESS	GLASS	BOSTD	212 BOX 1
** Subtotal **							
6	0.0						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 1, EXT. 2-3, STR. 2 (.75' - 1.5')							
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	REDWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	213 BOX 1
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	214 BOX 1
1	0.0	TOBACCO PIPE	STEM, 6/64 BORE DIAMETER		EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	215 BOX 1
0	15.5	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD	216 BOX 1
2	0.0	NAIL	INDETERMINATE		FERROUS	BOSTD	217 BOX 1
1	0.0	LIGHTING FIXTURE	ARC LAMP ROD FRAGMENT		CARBON	BOSTD	218 BOX 1
1	0.0	STATIONERY	PENCIL FRAGMENT		SLATE	BOSTD	219 BOX 1
0	1.5	COAL	COAL		COAL	BOSTD	220 BOX 1
6	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	221 BOX 1
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE	GLASS	BOSTD	222 BOX 1
1	0.0	WINDOW GLASS SHERD	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	223 BOX 1
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	224 BOX 1
** Subtotal **							
16	17.0						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 1, BACKHOE							
1	0.0	RIM SHERD	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	225 BOX 1
1	0.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	DRAINAGE TILE FRAGMENT		EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	226 BOX 1
1	0.0	TOY	MARBLE	LAPIS BLUE PAINT	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	227 BOX 1
0	480.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD	228 BOX 1

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
1	0.0	RIM SHERD, INDETERMINATE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 229	BOX 1
1	0.0	MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE	SPIKE, RAILROAD		FERROUS	BOSTD 230	BOX 1
1	0.0	LIGHTING FIXTURE	ARC LAMP ROD FRAGMENT		CARBON	BOSTD 231	BOX 1
1	0.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	ROOF TILE		SLATE	BOSTD 232	BOX 1
** Subtotal **							
7	480.0						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 2, STR. 1, LEV. 1							
13	0.0	BODY SHERD	REDWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 233	BOX 2
4	0.0	RIM SHERD	REDWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 234	BOX 2
1	0.0	RIM SHERD	REDWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 235	BOX 2
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER-PRINTED	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 236	BOX 2
3	0.0	BODY SHERD	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 237	BOX 2
2	0.0	RIM SHERD	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 238	BOX 2
2	0.0	RIM SHERD	WHITEWARE	HAND-PAINTED	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 239	BOX 2
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	WHITEWARE	HAND-PAINTED	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 240	BOX 2
2	0.0	BODY SHERD	UNIDENTIFIED EARTHENWARE		EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 241	BOX 2
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	PORCELAIN	UNDECORATED	PORCELAIN	BOSTD 242	BOX 2
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 243	BOX 2
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 244	BOX 2
38	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 245	BOX 2
2	0.0	RIM SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 246	BOX 2
5	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 247	BOX 2
16	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 248	BOX 2
1	0.0	RIM SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 249	BOX 2
2	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 250	BOX 2
86	0.0	WINDOW GLASS SHERD	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 251	BOX 2

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
1	0.0	LIGHTING FIXTURE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	252 BOX 2
2	0.0	BOTTLE CLOSURE	CROWN BOTTLE CAP		FERROUS	BOSTD	253 BOX 2
1	0.0	MISCELLANEOUS HOUSEHOLD OBJECT	BEVERAGE CAN PULL-TAB		ALUMINUM/TIN	BOSTD	254 BOX 2
1	0.0	NAIL	WIRE		FERROUS	BOSTD	255 BOX 2
0	36.0	COAL	COAL		COAL	BOSTD	256 BOX 2
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT		CARBON	BOSTD	257 BOX 2
0	0.6	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL		CHARCOAL	BOSTD	258 BOX 2
9	0.0	TRANSPORTATION OBJECT	CAR FLOOR MAT FRAGMENT		PLASTIC	BOSTD	259 BOX 2
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT	STRIP		PLASTIC	BOSTD	260 BOX 2
1	0.0	MISCELLANEOUS HOUSEHOLD OBJECT	JAR LID		PLASTIC	BOSTD	261 BOX 2
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT	CLOTH FRAGMENT		PLASTIC	BOSTD	262 BOX 2
3	0.0	MISCELLANEOUS HOUSEHOLD OBJECT	VESSEL FRAGMENTS		PLASTIC	BOSTD	263 BOX 2
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC FRAGMENT		PLASTIC	BOSTD	264 BOX 2
0	0.8	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	INDETERMINATE		BONE	BOSTD	265 BOX 2
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE LEATHER	INDETERMINATE LEATHER FRAGMENT		LEATHER	BOSTD	266 BOX 2
** Subtotal **							
205	37.4						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 2, STR. 1, LEV. 2							
42	0.0	BODY SHERD	REDWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	267 BOX 2
9	0.0	RIM SHERD	REDWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	268 BOX 2
4	0.0	BASAL SHERD	REDWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	269 BOX 2
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED 1 SURFACE	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	270 BOX 2

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
0	14.9	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD 271	BOX 2
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	REDWARE	POLYCHROME	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 272	BOX 2
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	CREAMWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 273	BOX 2
2	0.0	BODY SHERD	WHITEWARE	HAND-PAINTED	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 274	BOX 2
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	WHIELDON WARE	POSSIBLE TORTOISE PATTERN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 275	BOX 2
9	0.0	BODY SHERD	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 276	BOX 2
3	0.0	RIM SHERD	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 277	BOX 2
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER-PRINTED	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 278	BOX 2
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER-PRINTED	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 279	BOX 2
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER-PRINTED	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 280	BOX 2
2	0.0	BODY SHERD	YELLOWWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 281	BOX 2
2	0.0	BODY SHERD	PORCELAIN	MOLDED UNDERGLAZE MONOCHROME	PORCELAIN	BOSTD 282	BOX 2
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	PORCELAIN	OVERGLAZED HANDPAINTED POLYCHROME	PORCELAIN	BOSTD 283	BOX 2
1	0.0	RIM SHERD	PORCELAIN	UNDECORATED	PORCELAIN	BOSTD 284	BOX 2
1	0.0	BASAL SHERD	PORCELAIN	UNDECORATED	PORCELAIN	BOSTD 285	BOX 2
14	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL FRAGMENTS		FERROUS	BOSTD 286	BOX 2
2	0.0	NAIL	INDETERMINATE		FERROUS	BOSTD 287	BOX 2
2	0.0	NAIL	WIRE		FERROUS	BOSTD 288	BOX 2
1	0.0	MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE	POSSIBLE SPIKE		FERROUS	BOSTD 289	BOX 2
140	0.0	WINDOW GLASS SHERD	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 290	BOX 2
8	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 291	BOX 2
2	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 292	BOX 2

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	293 BOX 2
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	294 BOX 2
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	295 BOX 2
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	296 BOX 2
34	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	297 BOX 2
2	0.0	RIM SHERD, DRINKING VESSEL	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD	298 BOX 2
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE GLASS	POSSIBLE DECORATIVE OBJECT		GLASS	BOSTD	299 BOX 2
4	0.0	LIGHTING FIXTURE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	300 BOX 2
0	13.4	COAL	COAL		COAL	BOSTD	301 BOX 2
0	11.7	CINDERS/CLINKERS	CINDERS/CLINKERS		CINDERS/CLINKERS	BOSTD	302 BOX 2
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT		CARBON	BOSTD	303 BOX 2
1	0.0	STATIONERY	PENCIL LEAD		LEAD	BOSTD	304 BOX 2
1	0.0	BUTTON	MOLDED	4-HOLE	PLASTIC	BOSTD	305 BOX 2
2	0.0	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECTS		PLASTIC	BOSTD	306 BOX 2
0	0.9	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL		CHARCOAL	BOSTD	307 BOX 2
1	0.0	CHIPPED STONE	FLAKE		FELSITE	BOSTD	308 BOX 2
** Subtotal **							
303	40.9						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 2, STR. 1, LEV. 3							
14	0.0	BODY SHERD	REDWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	309 BOX 2
5	0.0	RIM SHERD	REDWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	310 BOX 2
9	0.0	BODY SHERD	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	311 BOX 2
3	0.0	RIM SHERD	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	312 BOX 2
1	0.0	RIM SHERD	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER-PRINTED, GEOMETRIC PATTERN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	313 BOX 2
1	0.0	RIM SHERD	PORCELAIN	UNDERGLAZE HANDPAINTED	PORCELAIN	BOSTD	314 BOX 2

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	PORCELAIN	UNDECORATED	PORCELAIN	BOSTD	315 BOX 2
1	0.0	TOBACCO PIPE	STEM, 4/64 BORE DIAMETER		EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	316 BOX 2
1	0.0	TOBACCO PIPE	STEM, 5/64 BORE DIAMETER		EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	317 BOX 2
1	0.0	TOBACCO PIPE	STEM, 6/64 BORE DIAMETER		EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	318 BOX 2
1	0.0	TOBACCO PIPE	BOWL FRAGMENT		EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	319 BOX 2
0	99.9	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK		BRICK	BOSTD	320 BOX 2
9	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECTS		FERROUS	BOSTD	321 BOX 2
4	0.0	NAIL	INDETERMINATE		FERROUS	BOSTD	322 BOX 2
1	0.0	NAIL	WIRE		FERROUS	BOSTD	323 BOX 2
1	0.0	SCREW	MACHINE CUT		COPPER ALLOY	BOSTD	324 BOX 2
76	0.0	WINDOW GLASS SHERD	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	325 BOX 2
58	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	326 BOX 2
5	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	327 BOX 2
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	328 BOX 2
4	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	329 BOX 2
1	0.0	LIGHTING FIXTURE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	330 BOX 2
2	0.0	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	331 BOX 2
4	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	332 BOX 2
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	333 BOX 2
1	0.0	RIM SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD	334 BOX 2
5	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD	335 BOX 2
1	0.0	RIM SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD	336 BOX 2
1	0.0	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD	337 BOX 2
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE GLASS	POSSIBLE DECORATIVE OBJECT		MILKGLASS	BOSTD	338 BOX 2
0	3.5	COAL	COAL		COAL	BOSTD	339 BOX 2
0	11.6	CINDERS/CLINKERS	CINDERS/CLINKERS		CINDERS/CLINKERS	BOSTD	340 BOX 2

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
0	2.7	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	MORTAR/PLASTER		MORTAR/PLASTER	BOSTD	341 BOX 2
1	0.0	STATIONERY	PENCIL SHOULDER AND ERASER		COPPER ALLOY	BOSTD	342 BOX 2
2	0.0	LIGHTING FIXTURE	ARC LAMP ROD FRAGMENT		CARBON	BOSTD	343 BOX 2
0	0.1	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL		CHARCOAL	BOSTD	344 BOX 2
0	0.8	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	INDETERMINATE		SHELL	BOSTD	345 BOX 2
2	0.0	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECTS		CARBON	BOSTD	346 BOX 2
** Subtotal **							
219	118.6						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 2, FEAT. 1, LEV. 1							
3	0.0	BODY SHERD	REDWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	347 BOX 2
0	3.6	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK		BRICK	BOSTD	348 BOX 2
3	0.0	BODY SHERD	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	349 BOX 2
2	0.0	BODY SHERD	WHITEWARE	HAND-PAINTED, INDETERMINATE DESIGN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	350 BOX 2
28	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	351 BOX 2
2	0.0	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	352 BOX 2
5	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD	353 BOX 2
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	354 BOX 2
2	0.0	WINDOW GLASS SHERD	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	355 BOX 2
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	356 BOX 2
1	0.0	LIGHTING FIXTURE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	357 BOX 2
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE GLASS	POSSIBLE DECORATIVE OBJECT		GLASS	BOSTD	358 BOX 2
1	0.0	STAPLE	STAPLE		FERROUS	BOSTD	359 BOX 2
0	8.0	COAL	COAL		COAL	BOSTD	360 BOX 2
0	42.5	CINDERS/CLINKERS	CINDERS/CLINKERS		CINDERS/CLINKERS	BOSTD	361 BOX 2
0	0.3	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	MORTAR		MORTAR	BOSTD	362 BOX 2

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
** Subtotal **							
50	54.4						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 2, FEAT. 1, LEV. 2							
0	0.5	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD	363 BOX 2
5	0.0	WINDOW GLASS SHERD	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	364 BOX 2
34	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	365 BOX 2
2	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	366 BOX 2
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD	367 BOX 2
1	0.0	RIM SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD	368 BOX 2
1	0.0	MISCELLANEOUS HOUSEHOLD OBJECT	CROWN BOTTLE CAP		FERROUS	BOSTD	369 BOX 2
1	0.0	NAIL	WIRE		FERROUS	BOSTD	370 BOX 2
0	0.3	COAL	COAL		COAL	BOSTD	371 BOX 2
** Subtotal **							
45	0.8						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 2, FEAT. 1, LEV. 3							
1	0.0	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD	372 BOX 2
1	0.0	WINDOW GLASS SHERD	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	373 BOX 2
0	1.7	CINDERS/CLINKERS	CINDERS/CLINKERS		CINDERS/CLINKERS	BOSTD	374 BOX 2
** Subtotal **							
2	1.7						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 2, FEAT. 2, LEV. 1							
2	0.0	MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE	CHAIN LINKS		FERROUS	BOSTD	375 BOX 2
1	0.0	MISCELLANEOUS HOUSEHOLD OBJECT	CROWN BOTTLE CAP		FERROUS	BOSTD	376 BOX 2
0	3.7	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL		CHARCOAL	BOSTD	377 BOX 2

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
** Subtotal **							
3	3.7						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 2, STR. 2, LEV. 1							
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED, 2 SURFACES	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	378 BOX 2
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	379 BOX 2
0	41.4	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD	380 BOX 2
21	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	381 BOX 2
2	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD	382 BOX 2
12	0.0	WINDOW GLASS SHERD	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	383 BOX 2
1	0.0	NAIL	INDETERMINATE		FERROUS	BOSTD	384 BOX 2
3	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECTS		FERROUS	BOSTD	385 BOX 2
1	0.0	WEAPONRY/ACCOUTREMENT	.22 CALIBER SHELL CASING		COPPER	BOSTD	386 BOX 2
1	0.0	PERSONAL OBJECT	BEAD		EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	387 BOX 2
0	12.6	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	INDETERMINATE		SHELL	BOSTD	388 BOX 2
0	21.1	COAL	COAL		COAL	BOSTD	389 BOX 2
0	1.5	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL		CHARCOAL	BOSTD	390 BOX 2
** Subtotal **							
43	76.6						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 2, STR. 2, LEV. 2							
0	2.6	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD	391 BOX 2
1	0.0	TOBACCO PIPE	STEM, 5/64 BORE DIAMETER		EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	392 BOX 2
4	0.0	WINDOW GLASS SHERD	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	393 BOX 2
2	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	394 BOX 2
0	10.3	COAL	COAL		COAL	BOSTD	395 BOX 2
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT		FERROUS	BOSTD	396 BOX 2

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
** Subtotal **							
8	12.9						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 3, STR. 1, LEV. 1							
3	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD	397 BOX 2
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	398 BOX 2
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT		PLASTIC	BOSTD	399 BOX 2
0	3.8	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	INDETERMINATE		SHELL	BOSTD	400 BOX 2
** Subtotal **							
5	3.8						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 3, STR. 1, LEV. 2							
1	0.0	TOY	MARBLE		EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	401 BOX 2
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE CERAMIC OBJECT	POSSIBLE INSULATOR FRAGMENT		PORCELAIN	BOSTD	402 BOX 2
1	0.0	COIN	NICKEL, JEFFERSON		INDETERMINATE	BOSTD	403 BOX 2
1	0.0	COIN	PENNY, LINCOLN		COPPER	BOSTD	404 BOX 2
1	0.0	COIN	NICKEL, BUFFALO		COPPER ALLOY	BOSTD	405 BOX 2
1	0.0	COIN	PENNY, LINCOLN		COPPER	BOSTD	406 BOX 2
1	0.0	COIN	PENNY, LINCOLN		COPPER	BOSTD	407 BOX 2
1	0.0	SCREW	MACHINE CUT, INDETERMINATE		FERROUS	BOSTD	408 BOX 2
1	0.0	MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE	BALL INFLATION NEEDLE		INDETERMINATE	BOSTD	409 BOX 2
1	0.0	MISCELLANEOUS HOUSEHOLD OBJECT	CROWN BOTTLE CAP		FERROUS	BOSTD	410 BOX 2
2	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD	411 BOX 2
7	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	412 BOX 2
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD	413 BOX 2
16	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	414 BOX 2
2	0.0	LIGHTING FIXTURE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	415 BOX 2
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	416 BOX 2

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
1	0.0	SEED	PEACH PIT		VEGETAL	BOSTD	417 BOX 2
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT		PLASTIC	BOSTD	418 BOX 2
2	0.0	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT	CYLINDRICAL FRAGMENTS		PLASTIC	BOSTD	419 BOX 2
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC FRAGMENT		PLASTIC	BOSTD	420 BOX 2
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC FRAGMENT		PLASTIC	BOSTD	421 BOX 2
** Subtotal **							
45	0.0						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 3, STR. 1, LEV. 3							
0	1.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD	422 BOX 2
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	423 BOX 2
1	0.0	TOBACCO PIPE	STEM, 5/64 BORE DIAMETER		EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	424 BOX 2
1	0.0	COIN	PENNY, INDIAN HEAD		COPPER	BOSTD	425 BOX 2
1	0.0	COIN	PENNY, LINCOLN		COPPER	BOSTD	426 BOX 2
1	0.0	BOTTLE CLOSURE	BOTTLE CAP		ALUMINUM/TIN	BOSTD	427 BOX 2
2	0.0	NAIL	INDETERMINATE		FERROUS	BOSTD	428 BOX 2
1	0.0	STAPLE	STAPLE		FERROUS	BOSTD	429 BOX 2
1	0.0	TOY	MARBLE		GLASS	BOSTD	430 BOX 2
2	0.0	RIM SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD	431 BOX 2
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD	432 BOX 2
9	0.0	WINDOW GLASS SHERD	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	433 BOX 2
11	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	434 BOX 2
1	0.0	LIGHTING FIXTURE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	435 BOX 2
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	436 BOX 2
0	11.9	COAL	COAL		COAL	BOSTD	437 BOX 2
0	9.4	CINDERS/CLINKERS	CINDERS/CLINKERS		CINDERS/CLINKERS	BOSTD	438 BOX 2
1	0.0	PERSONAL OBJECT	COMB TOOTH		PLASTIC	BOSTD	439 BOX 2

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
** Subtotal **							
35	22.3						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 3, STR. 2, LEV. 1							
5	0.0	BODY SHERD	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	440 BOX 2
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	DOMESTIC STONEWARE		STONEWARE	BOSTD	441 BOX 2
0	11.3	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD	442 BOX 2
1	0.0	BUTTON	UNIDENTIFIED		GLASS	BOSTD	443 BOX 2
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	444 BOX 2
4	0.0	WINDOW GLASS SHERD	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	445 BOX 2
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	446 BOX 2
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE GLASS	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	447 BOX 2
2	0.0	LIGHTING FIXTURE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	448 BOX 2
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE GLASS	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	449 BOX 2
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE GLASS	MOLDED	PATTERN MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD	450 BOX 2
1	0.0	COIN	PENNY, INDIAN HEAD		COPPER	BOSTD	451 BOX 2
1	0.0	COIN	TWO CENT PIECE		COPPER	BOSTD	452 BOX 2
2	0.0	NAIL	INDETERMINATE		FERROUS	BOSTD	453 BOX 2
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	TUBES, INTERSECTING		COPPER	BOSTD	454 BOX 2
2	0.0	NAIL	MACHINE CUT, INDETERMINATE		FERROUS	BOSTD	455 BOX 2
0	13.9	COAL	COAL		COAL	BOSTD	456 BOX 2
0	2.6	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL		CHARCOAL	BOSTD	457 BOX 2
1	0.0	PERSONAL OBJECT	COMB TOOTH		PLASTIC	BOSTD	458 BOX 2
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE STONE OBJECT	SLATE FRAGMENT		SLATE	BOSTD	459 BOX 2
** Subtotal **							
27	27.8						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 3, STR. 2, LEV. 2							
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	460 BOX 2
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	PORCELAIN	UNDECORATED	PORCELAIN	BOSTD	461 BOX 2

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
0	8.7	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD 462	BOX 2
5	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 463	BOX 2
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 464	BOX 2
7	0.0	WINDOW GLASS SHERD	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 465	BOX 2
5	0.0	LIGHTING FIXTURE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 466	BOX 2
1	0.0	BUTTON	UNIDENTIFIED	4-HOLE	MILKGLASS	BOSTD 467	BOX 2
1	0.0	TOY	MARBLE		GLASS	BOSTD 468	BOX 2
9	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL FRAGMENT		FERROUS	BOSTD 469	BOX 2
3	0.0	NAIL	INDETERMINATE		FERROUS	BOSTD 470	BOX 2
1	0.0	MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE	WASHER		FERROUS	BOSTD 471	BOX 2
1	0.0	MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE	WIRE	BUNDLED OF	FERROUS	BOSTD 472	BOX 2
1	0.0	STATIONERY	LEAD, PENCIL		LEAD	BOSTD 473	BOX 2
0	30.0	COAL	COAL		COAL	BOSTD 474	BOX 2
0	0.7	CINDERS/CLINKERS	CINDERS/CLINKERS		CINDERS/CLINKERS	BOSTD 475	BOX 2
0	0.8	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL		CHARCOAL	BOSTD 476	BOX 2
** Subtotal **							
37	40.2						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 3, STR. 2, LEV. 3							
1	0.0	NAIL	INDETERMINATE		FERROUS	BOSTD 477	BOX 2
** Subtotal **							
1	0.0						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 3, STR. 3, LEV. 1							
0	85.7	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD 478	BOX 2
1	0.0	NAIL	INDETERMINATE		FERROUS	BOSTD 479	BOX 2
2	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL FRAGMENTS		LEAD	BOSTD 480	BOX 2
2	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 481	BOX 2

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
** Subtotal **							
5	85.7						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 3, STR. 3, LEV. 2							
1	0.0	RIM SHERD	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED 1 SURFACE	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	482 BOX 2
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER-PRINTED	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	483 BOX 2
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	CREAMWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	484 BOX 2
0	43.2	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD	485 BOX 2
3	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	486 BOX 2
** Subtotal **							
6	43.2						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 3, STR. 4, LEV. 1							
0	20.3	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD	487 BOX 2
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT		FERROUS	BOSTD	488 BOX 2
0	0.5	COAL	COAL		COAL	BOSTD	489 BOX 2
** Subtotal **							
1	20.8						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 4, STR. 1, LEV. 1							
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	490 BOX 2
1	0.0	RIM SHERD	WHITEWARE	MOLDED	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	491 BOX 2
1	0.0	COIN	NICKEL, JEFFERSON		INDETERMINATE	BOSTD	492 BOX 2
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT		FERROUS	BOSTD	493 BOX 2
2	0.0	WINDOW GLASS SHERD	INDETERMINATE	POSSIBLE AUTO GLASS (1)	GLASS	BOSTD	494 BOX 2
3	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD	495 BOX 2
1	0.0	NECK SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD	496 BOX 2
3	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	497 BOX 2

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 498	BOX 2
10	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 499	BOX 2
1	0.0	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 500	BOX 2
5	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 501	BOX 2
1	0.0	MISCELLANEOUS HOUSEHOLD OBJECT	BOTTLE CAP GASKET		PLASTIC/ALUMINUM	BOSTD 502	BOX 2
1	0.0	TABLEWARE	UTENSIL HANDLE		PLASTIC	BOSTD 503	BOX 2
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT	HOLLOW ROD WITH CLOSED END		PLASTIC	BOSTD 504	BOX 2
1	0.0	PERSONAL OBJECT	CIGARETTE FILTER		SYNTHETIC	BOSTD 505	BOX 2
0	4.0	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	UNIVALVE	INDETERMINATE	SHELL	BOSTD 506	BOX 2
** Subtotal **							
34	4.0						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 4, STR. 1, LEV. 2							
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	REDWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 507	BOX 2
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 508	BOX 2
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER-PRINTED	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 509	BOX 2
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	PORCELAIN	PLAIN	PORCELAIN	BOSTD 510	BOX 2
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	PORCELAIN	UNIDENTIFIED	PORCELAIN	BOSTD 511	BOX 2
0	13.8	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD 512	BOX 2
3	0.0	RIM SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 513	BOX 2
1	0.0	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE	GLASS	BOSTD 514	BOX 2
20	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 515	BOX 2
9	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE	GLASS	BOSTD 516	BOX 2
1	0.0	NECK SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 517	BOX 2
2	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 518	BOX 2
17	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 519	BOX 2
3	0.0	RIM SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE	GLASS	BOSTD 520	BOX 2

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	521 BOX 2
3	0.0	TOY	MARBLE		GLASS	BOSTD	522 BOX 2
5	0.0	WINDOW GLASS SHERD	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	523 BOX 2
16	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD	524 BOX 2
3	0.0	RIM SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD	525 BOX 2
3	0.0	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE	GLASS	BOSTD	526 BOX 2
70	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	527 BOX 2
5	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE	GLASS	BOSTD	528 BOX 2
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD	529 BOX 2
2	0.0	LIGHTING FIXTURE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	530 BOX 2
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	POSSIBLE COVER PLATE		FERROUS	BOSTD	531 BOX 2
1	0.0	COIN	NICKEL, JEFFERSON		COPPER ALLOY	BOSTD	532 BOX 2
1	0.0	COIN	PENNY, LINCOLN		COPPER	BOSTD	533 BOX 2
1	0.0	COIN	PENNY, LINCOLN		COPPER	BOSTD	534 BOX 2
4	0.0	MISCELLANEOUS HOUSEHOLD OBJECT	BEVERAGE CAN PULL-TABS		ALUMINUM/TIN	BOSTD	535 BOX 2
2	0.0	BOTTLE CLOSURE	CROWN BOTTLE CAPS		FERROUS	BOSTD	536 BOX 2
1	0.0	MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE	COLLAR/CLAMP		FERROUS	BOSTD	537 BOX 2
3	0.0	NAIL	WIRE		FERROUS	BOSTD	538 BOX 2
1	0.0	SCREW	MACHINE MADE, INDETERMINATE		COPPER ALLOY	BOSTD	539 BOX 2
6	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL FRAGMENT		FERROUS	BOSTD	540 BOX 2
4	0.0	LIGHTING FIXTURE	LIGHT BULB BASE		INDETERMINATE	BOSTD	541 BOX 2
4	0.0	ELECTRICAL HARDWARE	WIRE AND CONNECTOR		INDETERMINATE/RUBBER	BOSTD	542 BOX 2
1	0.0	DOMESTIC ANIMAL GEAR	DOG COLLAR		LEATHER	BOSTD	543 BOX 2
3	0.0	SEED	PEACH PIT		VEGETAL	BOSTD	544 BOX 2
0	4.0	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	INDETERMINATE		SHELL	BOSTD	545 BOX 2

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT	POSSIBLE ASBESTOS FRAGMENT		SYNTHETIC	BOSTD	546 BOX 2
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC FRAGMENT		PLASTIC	BOSTD	547 BOX 2
1	0.0	TOY	FIGURINE	RACE CAR DRIVER	PLASTIC	BOSTD	548 BOX 2
1	0.0	TOY	CAR WHEEL		PLASTIC	BOSTD	549 BOX 2
1	0.0	PERSONAL OBJECT	TOOTHBRUSH FRAGMENT		PLASTIC	BOSTD	550 BOX 2
1	0.0	MISCELLANEOUS HOUSEHOLD OBJECT	STRAW FRAGMENT		PLASTIC	BOSTD	551 BOX 2
0	13.2	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	CONCRETE WITH QUARTZ		CONCRETE/QUARTZ	BOSTD	552 BOX 2
2	0.0	PERSONAL OBJECT	TAPE FRAGMENTS FROM CASSETTE		SYNTHETIC	BOSTD	553 BOX 2
30	0.0	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT	INDETERMINATE PLASTIC FRAGMENTS		PLASTIC	BOSTD	554 BOX 2
** Subtotal **							
241	31.0						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 4, STR. 1, LEV. 3							
2	0.0	BODY SHERD	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	555 BOX 2
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	UNIDENTIFIED EARTHENWARE		EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	556 BOX 2
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	PORCELAIN	SPRIG-MOLDED, UNDERGLAZE MONOCHROME	PORCELAIN	BOSTD	557 BOX 2
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	PORCELAIN	UNDECORATED	PORCELAIN	BOSTD	558 BOX 2
1	0.0	RIM SHERD	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER-PRINTED	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	559 BOX 2
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	ROCKINGHAM/BENNINGTON		EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	560 BOX 2
3	0.0	TOY	MARBLES, CLAY		EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	561 BOX 2
1	0.0	TOBACCO PIPE	STEM, 4/64 BORE DIAMETER		EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	562 BOX 2

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
0	21.5	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK-FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD 563	BOX 2
3	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL FRAGMENT		FERROUS	BOSTD 564	BOX 2
2	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT		FERROUS	BOSTD 565	BOX 2
1	0.0	COIN	PENNY, INDIAN HEAD		COPPER	BOSTD 566	BOX 2
2	0.0	COIN	PENNIES, LINCOLN/WHEAT		COPPER	BOSTD 567	BOX 2
1	0.0	COIN	PENNY, LINCOLN		COPPER	BOSTD 568	BOX 2
1	0.0	COIN	PENNY, LINCOLN		COPPER	BOSTD 569	BOX 2
1	0.0	PERSONAL OBJECT	PROPHYLACTIC WRAPPER		ALUMINUM/PLASTIC	BOSTD 570	BOX 2
1	0.0	BUTTON	INDETERMINATE		FERROUS/SYNTHETIC	BOSTD 571	BOX 2
1	0.0	NAIL	WIRE		FERROUS	BOSTD 572	BOX 2
2	0.0	NAIL	WIRE		FERROUS	BOSTD 573	BOX 2
1	0.0	MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE	CHAIN	LINKS, RECTANGULAR	COPPER ALLOY	BOSTD 574	BOX 2
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL FRAGMENT		INDETERMINATE	BOSTD 575	BOX 2
1	0.0	MISCELLANEOUS HOUSEHOLD OBJECT	PULL-TOP		ALUMINUM/TIN	BOSTD 576	BOX 2
93	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 577	BOX 2
5	0.0	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 578	BOX 2
9	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 579	BOX 2
4	0.0	RIM SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 580	BOX 2
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE	GLASS	BOSTD 581	BOX 2
3	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE	GLASS	BOSTD 582	BOX 2
5	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 583	BOX 2
3	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 584	BOX 2
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 585	BOX 2

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE GLASS	POSSIBLE DECORATIVE OBJECT	CIRCLE, FLAT	GLASS	BOSTD 586	BOX 2
3	0.0	LIGHTING FIXTURE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 587	BOX 2
5	0.0	WINDOW GLASS SHERD	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 588	BOX 2
6	0.0	INDETERMINATE GLASS	POSSIBLE DECORATIVE OBJECT		MILKGLASS	BOSTD 589	BOX 2
4	0.0	RIM SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE	GLASS	BOSTD 590	BOX 2
3	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 591	BOX 2
3	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 592	BOX 2
4	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 593	BOX 2
1	0.0	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE	GLASS	BOSTD 594	BOX 2
2	0.0	RIM SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 595	BOX 2
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 596	BOX 2
2	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 597	BOX 2
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 598	BOX 2
2	0.0	TOY	MARBLES		GLASS	BOSTD 599	BOX 2
3	0.0	MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE	WIRE, ELECTRICAL		GLASS/METAL	BOSTD 600	BOX 2
1	0.0	SCREW	MACHINE MADE		PLASTIC	BOSTD 601	BOX 2
1	0.0	LIGHTING FIXTURE	ARC LAMP ROD FRAGMENT		CARBON	BOSTD 602	BOX 2
1	0.0	BOTTLE CLOSURE	GASKET, CORK		WOOD,CORK	BOSTD 603	BOX 2
2	0.0	PERSONAL OBJECT	COMB FRAGMENTS		PLASTIC	BOSTD 604	BOX 2
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE TEXTILE	INDETERMINATE TEXTILE FRAGMENT		FIBER	BOSTD 605	BOX 2
0	1.0	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL		CHARCOAL	BOSTD 606	BOX 2
** Subtotal **							
200	22.5						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 4, STR. 2, LEV. 1							
1	0.0	TOBACCO PIPE	BOWL FRAGMENT		EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 607	BOX 2

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 608	BOX 2
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	PORCELAIN	UNDECORATED	PORCELAIN	BOSTD 609	BOX 2
0	27.5	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD 610	BOX 2
1	0.0	TOBACCO PIPE	STEM, 5/64 BORE DIAMETER		EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 611	BOX 2
2	0.0	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 612	BOX 2
20	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 613	BOX 2
2	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 614	BOX 2
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 615	BOX 2
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 616	BOX 2
6	0.0	WINDOW GLASS SHERD	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 617	BOX 2
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE GLASS	POSSIBLE DECORATIVE OBJECT		GLASS	BOSTD 618	BOX 2
2	0.0	LIGHTING FIXTURE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 619	BOX 2
1	0.0	BOTTLE CLOSURE	CROWN BOTTLE CAP		FERROUS	BOSTD 620	BOX 2
1	0.0	BUTTON	INDETERMINATE MANUFACTURE		INDETERMINATE	BOSTD 621	BOX 2
1	0.0	PERSONAL OBJECT	PENDANT		COPPER ALLOY	BOSTD 622	BOX 2
4	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 623	BOX 2
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT		FERROUS	BOSTD 624	BOX 2
1	0.0	MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE	TUBE, 9/64 BORE DIAMETER		COPPER	BOSTD 625	BOX 2
2	0.0	WEAPONRY/ACCOUTREMENT	.22 CALIBER SHELL CASINGS		COPPER ALLOY	BOSTD 626	BOX 2
5	0.0	NAIL	INDETERMINATE		FERROUS	BOSTD 627	BOX 2
5	0.0	LIGHTING FIXTURE	ARC LAMP ROD FRAGMENTS		CARBON	BOSTD 628	BOX 2
0	9.1	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	INDETERMINATE		SHELL	BOSTD 629	BOX 2
2	0.0	INDETERMINATE CERAMIC OBJECT	INDETERMINATE CLAY OBJECTS	ROUND AND UNBAKED	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 630	BOX 2

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
** Subtotal **							
62	36.6						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 4, STR. 2, LEV. 2							
0	3.8	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD	631 BOX 2
3	0.0	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	632 BOX 2
1	0.0	LIGHTING FIXTURE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	633 BOX 2
1	0.0	BUTTON	INDETERMINATE	4-HOLE	FERROUS	BOSTD	634 BOX 2
2	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT		FERROUS	BOSTD	635 BOX 2
1	0.0	TOBACCO PIPE	STEM, INDETERMINATE BORE DIAMETER		INDETERMINATE	BOSTD	636 BOX 2
0	0.5	COAL	COAL		COAL	BOSTD	637 BOX 2
0	0.1	CINDERS/CLINKERS	CINDERS/CLINKERS		CINDERS/CLINKERS	BOSTD	638 BOX 2
** Subtotal **							
8	4.4						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 4, STR. 2, LEV. 5							
0	1.9	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD	639 BOX 2
1	0.0	LIGHTING FIXTURE	ARC LAMP ROD FRAGMENT		CARBON	BOSTD	640 BOX 2
1	0.0	WINDOW GLASS SHERD	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	641 BOX 2
** Subtotal **							
2	1.9						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 4, STR. 2, LEV. 7							
1	0.0	NAIL	INDETERMINATE		FERROUS	BOSTD	642 BOX 2
** Subtotal **							
1	0.0						

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
** Provenience TEST UNIT 4, STR. 2, LEV. 8							
0	1660	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD	643 BOX 2
3	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECTS		FERROUS	BOSTD	644 BOX 2
** Subtotal **							
3	1660						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 5, STR. 1, LEV. 1							
1	0.0	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE	GLASS	BOSTD	645 BOX 3
15	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	646 BOX 3
4	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD	647 BOX 3
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	648 BOX 3
5	0.0	WINDOW GLASS SHERD	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	649 BOX 3
2	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	650 BOX 3
1	0.0	TOY	MARBLE FRAGMENT		GLASS	BOSTD	651 BOX 3
2	0.0	MISCELLANEOUS HOUSEHOLD OBJECT	BEVERAGE CAN PULL-TABS		ALUMINUM	BOSTD	652 BOX 3
0	1.3	COAL	COAL		COAL	BOSTD	653 BOX 3
1	0.0	MISCELLANEOUS HOUSEHOLD OBJECT	CUP FRAGMENT		PLASTIC	BOSTD	654 BOX 3
3	0.0	SPORTS EQUIPMENT	TENNIS BALL FRAGMENTS		RUBBER	BOSTD	655 BOX 3
2	0.0	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT		PLASTIC	BOSTD	656 BOX 3
1	0.0	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	INDETERMINATE		BONE	BOSTD	657 BOX 3
1	0.0	ELECTRICAL HARDWARE	WIRE	PLASTIC COATING (BLACK)	INDETERMINATE METAL/PLASTIC	BOSTD	658 BOX 3
** Subtotal **							
39	1.3						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 5, STR. 1, LEV. 2							
9	0.0	BODY SHERD	REDWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	659 BOX 3

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
8	0.0	BODY SHERD	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 660	BOX 3
2	0.0	RIM SHERD	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 661	BOX 3
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	WHITEWARE	POSSIBLE HANDPAINTED	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 662	BOX 3
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	PORCELAIN	UNDECORATED	PORCELAIN	BOSTD 663	BOX 3
1	0.0	TOBACCO PIPE	BOWL FRAGMENT		EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 664	BOX 3
0	7.6	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD 665	BOX 3
64	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 666	BOX 3
6	0.0	RIM SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE	GLASS	BOSTD 667	BOX 3
6	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 668	BOX 3
5	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 669	BOX 3
3	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 670	BOX 3
1	0.0	NECK SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 671	BOX 3
2	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 672	BOX 3
1	0.0	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 673	BOX 3
9	0.0	WINDOW GLASS SHERD	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 674	BOX 3
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE GLASS	POSSIBLE DECORATIVE OBJECT		MILKGLASS	BOSTD 675	BOX 3
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 676	BOX 3
1	0.0	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE	GLASS	BOSTD 677	BOX 3
8	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 678	BOX 3
6	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 679	BOX 3
1	0.0	NAIL	INDETERMINATE		FERROUS	BOSTD 680	BOX 3
2	0.0	BOTTLE CLOSURE	CROWN BOTTLE CAP FRAGMENTS		FERROUS	BOSTD 681	BOX 3
2	0.0	BOTTLE CLOSURE	CROWN BOTTLE CAPS		FERROUS	BOSTD 682	BOX 3
3	0.0	MISCELLANEOUS HOUSEHOLD OBJECT	BEVERAGE CAN PULL-TAB		FERROUS	BOSTD 683	BOX 3
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	CURVED FRAGMENT WITH LOOP ON ONE END		FERROUS	BOSTD 684	BOX 3

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
1	0.0	BUCKLE	BUCKLE		FERROUS	BOSTD 685	BOX 3
1	0.0	NAIL	WIRE		FERROUS	BOSTD 686	BOX 3
1	0.0	MISCELLANEOUS HOUSEHOLD OBJECT	FOIL, ALUMINUM		ALUMINUM	BOSTD 687	BOX 3
0	6.3	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	CONCRETE FRAGMENT		CONCRETE	BOSTD 688	BOX 3
1	0.0	STATIONERY	ERASER		RUBBER	BOSTD 689	BOX 3
0	0.5	COAL	COAL		COAL	BOSTD 690	BOX 3
0	0.1	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL		CHARCOAL	BOSTD 691	BOX 3
5	0.0	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECTS		PLASTIC	BOSTD 692	BOX 3
1	0.0	PERSONAL OBJECT	CIGARETTE FILTER		SYNTHETIC	BOSTD 693	BOX 3
** Subtotal **							
155	14.5						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 5, FEAT. 1, LEV. 1							
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	CREAMWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 694	BOX 3
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	PORCELAIN	PLAIN	PORCELAIN	BOSTD 695	BOX 3
0	0.2	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD 696	BOX 3
4	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 697	BOX 3
2	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 698	BOX 3
0	1.5	COAL	COAL		COAL	BOSTD 699	BOX 3
** Subtotal **							
8	1.7						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 5, STR. 2, LEV. 1							
2	0.0	BODY SHERD	REDWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 700	BOX 3
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	ROCKINGHAM/BENNINGTON		EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 701	BOX 3
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 702	BOX 3
0	0.9	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD 703	BOX 3
2	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 704	BOX 3
1	0.0	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 705	BOX 3
11	0.0	WINDOW GLASS SHERD	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 706	BOX 3

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
2	0.0	LIGHTING FIXTURE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	707 BOX 3
1	0.0	BUTTON	MOLDED	4-HOLE	PLASTIC	BOSTD	708 BOX 3
1	0.0	LIGHTING FIXTURE	ARC LAMP ROD FRAGMENT		CARBON	BOSTD	709 BOX 3
1	0.0	NAIL	MACHINE CUT, INDETERMINATE		FERROUS	BOSTD	710 BOX 3
2	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECTS		FERROUS	BOSTD	711 BOX 3
1	0.0	BOTTLE CLOSURE	BOTTLE CAP		FERROUS	BOSTD	712 BOX 3
0	2.0	COAL	COAL		COAL	BOSTD	713 BOX 3
** Subtotal **							
26	2.9						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 5, FEAT. 2, LEV. 1							
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	714 BOX 3
** Subtotal **							
1	0.0						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 5, STR. 3, LEV. 1							
4	0.0	BODY SHERD	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	715 BOX 3
2	0.0	RIM SHERD	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	716 BOX 3
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	PORCELAIN	UNDECORATED	PORCELAIN	BOSTD	717 BOX 3
0	3.4	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD	718 BOX 3
1	0.0	TOBACCO PIPE	STEM, 4/64 BORE DIAMETER		EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	719 BOX 3
2	0.0	INDETERMINATE GLASS	POSSIBLE DECORATIVE OBJECT		GLASS	BOSTD	720 BOX 3
28	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	721 BOX 3
2	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	722 BOX 3
6	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD	723 BOX 3
1	0.0	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD	724 BOX 3
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	725 BOX 3
6	0.0	WINDOW GLASS SHERD	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	726 BOX 3

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE	MELTED	GLASS	BOSTD	727 BOX 3
2	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	728 BOX 3
1	0.0	STATIONERY	PENCIL FRAGMENT		SLATE	BOSTD	729 BOX 3
0	11.1	COAL	COAL		COAL	BOSTD	730 BOX 3
4	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECTS		FERROUS	BOSTD	731 BOX 3
2	0.0	NAIL	INDETERMINATE		FERROUS	BOSTD	732 BOX 3
2	0.0	NAIL	MACHINE CUT, INDETERMINATE		FERROUS	BOSTD	733 BOX 3
0	1.2	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	INDETERMINATE		SHELL	BOSTD	734 BOX 3
0	0.2	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL		CHARCOAL	BOSTD	735 BOX 3
** Subtotal **							
66	15.9						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 5, STR. 3, LEV. 2							
1	0.0	RIM SHERD	PORCELAIN	UNDECORATED	PORCELAIN	BOSTD	736 BOX 3
1	0.0	TOBACCO PIPE	STEM, 4/64 BORE DIAMETER		EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	737 BOX 3
0	1.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD	738 BOX 3
6	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD	739 BOX 3
10	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	740 BOX 3
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	741 BOX 3
1	0.0	NAIL	INDETERMINATE		FERROUS	BOSTD	742 BOX 3
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	BAND WITH THREE SLITS		COPPER ALLOY	BOSTD	743 BOX 3
1	0.0	TOY	DOLL'S LEGS		PORCELAIN	BOSTD	744 BOX 3
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE MINERAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE MINERAL OBJECT		INDETERMINATE	BOSTD	745 BOX 3
0	0.9	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	INDETERMINATE		SHELL	BOSTD	746 BOX 3
** Subtotal **							
23	1.9						

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
** Provenience TEST UNIT 5, STR. 3, LEV. 3							
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	DOMESTIC STONEWARE		STONEWARE	BOSTD	747 BOX 3
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	REDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	748 BOX 3
0	14.1	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD	749 BOX 3
2	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	750 BOX 3
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD	751 BOX 3
2	0.0	INDETERMINATE GLASS	POSSIBLE DECORATIVE OBJECT		GLASS	BOSTD	752 BOX 3
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD	753 BOX 3
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	754 BOX 3
3	0.0	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE	GLASS	BOSTD	755 BOX 3
2	0.0	NAIL	INDETERMINATE		FERROUS	BOSTD	756 BOX 3
0	0.1	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL		CHARCOAL	BOSTD	757 BOX 3
0	8.4	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	MORTAR/PLASTER		MORTAR/PLASTER	BOSTD	758 BOX 3
0	9.3	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BIVALVE	INDETERMINATE	SHELL	BOSTD	759 BOX 3
** Subtotal **							
14	31.9						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 5, STR. 3, LEV. 4							
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	DOMESTIC STONEWARE		STONEWARE	BOSTD	760 BOX 3
0	6.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK		BRICK	BOSTD	761 BOX 3
0	4.7	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	CONCRETE		CONCRETE	BOSTD	762 BOX 3
0	7.4	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BIVALVE	INDETERMINATE	SHELL	BOSTD	763 BOX 3
** Subtotal **							
1	18.1						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 5, STR. 3, LEV. 5							
0	3.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK		BRICK	BOSTD	764 BOX 3
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT		FERROUS	BOSTD	765 BOX 3
0	1.4	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BIVALVE	INDETERMINATE	SHELL	BOSTD	766 BOX 3
0	14.3	WOOD SAMPLE	WOOD SAMPLE		WOOD	BOSTD	767 BOX 3

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
** Subtotal **							
1	18.7						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 5, STR. 3, LEV. 6							
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	DOMESTIC STONEWARE		STONEWARE	BOSTD	768 BOX 3
0	1.9	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD	769 BOX 3
0	0.1	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	INDETERMINATE		SHELL	BOSTD	770 BOX 3
0	1.5	WOOD SAMPLE	WOOD SAMPLE		WOOD	BOSTD	771 BOX 3
** Subtotal **							
1	3.5						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 5, STR. 3, LEV. 7							
3	0.0	BODY SHERD	WHITE SALT GLAZED STONEWARE	PLAIN	STONEWARE	BOSTD	772 BOX 3
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	DOMESTIC STONEWARE		STONEWARE	BOSTD	773 BOX 3
1	0.0	NAIL	MACHINE CUT, INDETERMINATE		FERROUS	BOSTD	774 BOX 3
** Subtotal **							
5	0.0						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 5, STR. 3, LEV. 8							
7	0.0	BODY SHERD	DOMESTIC STONEWARE		STONEWARE	BOSTD	780 BOX 3
5	0.0	BASAL SHERD	DOMESTIC STONEWARE		STONEWARE	BOSTD	781 BOX 3
4	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECTS		FERROUS	BOSTD	782 BOX 3
3	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	783 BOX 3
0	0.2	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL		CHARCOAL	BOSTD	784 BOX 3
** Subtotal **							
19	0.2						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 5, FEAT. 3							
0	6.8	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD	785 BOX 3
27	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECTS		FERROUS	BOSTD	786 BOX 3

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
15	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	FIBEROUS MATERIAL, POSSIBLE INSULATORS		LEAD	BOSTD	787 BOX 3
2	0.0	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE	GLASS	BOSTD	788 BOX 3
8	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE	GLASS	BOSTD	789 BOX 3
3	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	790 BOX 3
7	0.0	WINDOW GLASS SHERD	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	791 BOX 3
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE LEATHER	POSSIBLE SHOE FRAGMENT		LEATHER	BOSTD	792 BOX 3
0	13.3	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	CONCRETE FRAGMENT		CONCRETE	BOSTD	793 BOX 3
0	1.7	INDETERMINATE WOOD OBJECT	INDETERMINATE WOOD OBJECT		WOOD	BOSTD	794 BOX 3
0	0.3	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	INDETERMINATE		SHELL	BOSTD	795 BOX 3
** Subtotal **							
63	22.1						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 5, STR. 4, LEV. 1							
0	29.8	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD	797 BOX 3
** Subtotal **							
0	29.8						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 5, FEAT. 3							
1	0.0	TOILETRY	CHAMBER POT	ENAMELED	FERROUS	BOSTD	796 BOX 3
** Subtotal **							
1	0.0						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 5, STR. 4, LEV. 1							
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE GLASS	POSSIBLE DECORATIVE OBJECT		MILKGLASS	BOSTD	798 BOX 3
** Subtotal **							
1	0.0						

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
** Provenience TEST UNIT 5, STR. 4, LEV. 2							
0	1140	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD	799 BOX 3
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	800 BOX 3
0	1.5	INDETERMINATE WOOD OBJECT	INDETERMINATE WOOD OBJECT		WOOD	BOSTD	801 BOX 3
** Subtotal **							
1	1142						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 6, SOD							
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT		PLASTIC	BOSTD	802 BOX 3
** Subtotal **							
1	0.0						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 6, STR. 1, LEV. 1							
2	0.0	BODY SHERD	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	803 BOX 3
0	75.7	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD	804 BOX 3
2	0.0	RIM SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE	GLASS	BOSTD	805 BOX 3
58	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	806 BOX 3
10	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD	807 BOX 3
10	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE	GLASS	BOSTD	808 BOX 3
3	0.0	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE	GLASS	BOSTD	809 BOX 3
4	0.0	WINDOW GLASS SHERD	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	810 BOX 3
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD	811 BOX 3
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	812 BOX 3
5	0.0	RIM SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE	GLASS	BOSTD	813 BOX 3
91	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	814 BOX 3
10	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE	GLASS	BOSTD	815 BOX 3

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
7	0.0	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE	GLASS	BOSTD 816	BOX 3
19	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 817	BOX 3
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE	GLASS	BOSTD 818	BOX 3
2	0.0	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE	GLASS	BOSTD 819	BOX 3
1	0.0	WINDOW GLASS SHERD	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 820	BOX 3
7	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 821	BOX 3
3	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE	GLASS	BOSTD 822	BOX 3
1	0.0	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE	GLASS	BOSTD 823	BOX 3
1	0.0	RIM SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 824	BOX 3
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 825	BOX 3
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE GLASS	POSSIBLY DECORATIVE OBJECT		MILKGLASS	BOSTD 826	BOX 3
1	0.0	MISCELLANEOUS HOUSEHOLD OBJECT	CAN/BOTTLE OPENER		FERROUS	BOSTD 827	BOX 3
3	0.0	BOTTLE CLOSURE	CROWN BOTTLE CAP		FERROUS	BOSTD 828	BOX 3
1	0.0	BUTTON	UNIDENTIFIED		INDETERMINATE	BOSTD 829	BOX 3
2	0.0	MISCELLANEOUS HOUSEHOLD OBJECT	BEVERAGE CAN PULL-TAB		ALUMINUM/TIN	BOSTD 830	BOX 3
2	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	IRON RODS, BENT		FERROUS	BOSTD 831	BOX 3
0	27.9	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	ASPHALT FRAGMENTS		ASPHALT	BOSTD 832	BOX 3
0	9.5	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	CONCRETE FRAGMENT		CONCRETE	BOSTD 833	BOX 3
7	0.0	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC FRAGMENTS		PLASTIC	BOSTD 834	BOX 3
1	0.0	PERSONAL OBJECT	CIGARETTE BUTT		SYNTHETIC	BOSTD 835	BOX 3
** Subtotal **							
258	113.1						

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
** Provenience TEST UNIT 6, STR. 1, LEV. 2							
2	0.0	BODY SHERD	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	836 BOX 3
1	0.0	RIM SHERD	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	837 BOX 3
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	UNIDENTIFIED EARTHENWARE		EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	838 BOX 3
0	12.3	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD	839 BOX 3
1	0.0	TOY	MARBLE		EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	840 BOX 3
3	0.0	RIM SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE	GLASS	BOSTD	841 BOX 3
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE	GLASS	BOSTD	842 BOX 3
1	0.0	NECK SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	843 BOX 3
39	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	844 BOX 3
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE	GLASS	BOSTD	845 BOX 3
18	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	846 BOX 3
16	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	847 BOX 3
4	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE	GLASS	BOSTD	848 BOX 3
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	849 BOX 3
73	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	850 BOX 3
3	0.0	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE	GLASS	BOSTD	851 BOX 3
2	0.0	RIM SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE	GLASS	BOSTD	852 BOX 3
9	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE	GLASS	BOSTD	853 BOX 3
8	0.0	WINDOW GLASS SHERD	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	854 BOX 3
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE GLASS	POSSIBLE DECORATIVE OBJECT		GLASS	BOSTD	855 BOX 3
4	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	856 BOX 3
4	0.0	INDETERMINATE GLASS	POSSIBLE DECORATIVE OBJECT		MILKGLASS	BOSTD	857 BOX 3

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
1	0.0	MISCELLANEOUS HOUSEHOLD OBJECT	PULL-TAB		ALUMINUM/TIN	BOSTD 858	BOX 3
1	0.0	SCREW	INDETERMINATE		FERROUS	BOSTD 859	BOX 3
2	0.0	PERSONAL OBJECT	COMB FRAGMENTS		PLASTIC	BOSTD 860	BOX 3
1	0.0	BUTTON	MOLDED	CONICAL AND RIDGED	PLASTIC	BOSTD 861	BOX 3
9	0.0	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECTS		PLASTIC	BOSTD 862	BOX 3
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT	FLAT AND ROUND	RUBBER	BOSTD 863	BOX 3
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE GLASS	BUTTON OR BEAD FRAGMENT	UNIDENTIFIED	GLASS	BOSTD 864	BOX 3
0	2.1	COAL	COAL		COAL	BOSTD 865	BOX 3
** Subtotal **							
209	14.4						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 6, STR. 2, LEV. 1							
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED 1 SURFACE	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 866	BOX 3
4	0.0	BODY SHERD	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 867	BOX 3
2	0.0	BODY SHERD	PORCELAIN	UNDECORATED	PORCELAIN	BOSTD 868	BOX 3
0	6.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD 869	BOX 3
1	0.0	TOBACCO PIPE	BOWL		EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 870	BOX 3
1	0.0	RIM SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE	GLASS	BOSTD 871	BOX 3
8	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 872	BOX 3
24	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 873	BOX 3
8	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 874	BOX 3
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 875	BOX 3
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 876	BOX 3
4	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 877	BOX 3
3	0.0	WINDOW GLASS SHERD	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 878	BOX 3
2	0.0	LIGHTING FIXTURE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 879	BOX 3

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE GLASS	POSSIBLE DECORATIVE OBJECT		GLASS	BOSTD 880	BOX 3
2	0.0	INDETERMINATE GLASS	POSSIBLE DECORATIVE OBJECT		GLASS	BOSTD 881	BOX 3
2	0.0	NAIL	INDETERMINATE		FERROUS	BOSTD 882	BOX 3
2	0.0	NAIL	WIRE		FERROUS	BOSTD 883	BOX 3
2	0.0	STAPLE	STAPLE		FERROUS	BOSTD 884	BOX 3
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT		FERROUS	BOSTD 885	BOX 3
3	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECTS		FERROUS	BOSTD 886	BOX 3
3	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECTS		COPPER ALLOY	BOSTD 887	BOX 3
1	0.0	MISCELLANEOUS HOUSEHOLD OBJECT	ALUMINUM FOIL		ALUMINUM	BOSTD 888	BOX 3
1	0.0	BUTTON	UNIDENTIFIED	2-HOLE	INDETERMINATE	BOSTD 889	BOX 3
0	5.9	COAL	COAL		COAL	BOSTD 890	BOX 3
** Subtotal **							
78	11.9						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 6, STR. 2, LEV. 2							
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 891	BOX 3
1	0.0	RIM SHERD	PORCELAIN	UNDECORATED	PORCELAIN	BOSTD 892	BOX 3
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	DOMESTIC STONEWARE		STONEWARE	BOSTD 893	BOX 3
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	REDWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 894	BOX 3
0	2.1	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD 895	BOX 3
23	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 896	BOX 3
1	0.0	RIM SHERD, DRINKING VESSEL	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 898	BOX 3
2	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 899	BOX 3
1	0.0	WINDOW GLASS SHERD	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 900	BOX 3
7	0.0	INDETERMINATE GLASS	POSSIBLE DECORATIVE OBJECT		GLASS	BOSTD 901	BOX 3

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	902 BOX 3
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	903 BOX 3
2	0.0	NAIL	INDETERMINATE		FERROUS	BOSTD	904 BOX 3
4	0.0	NAIL	WIRE		FERROUS	BOSTD	905 BOX 3
0	8.0	WOOD SAMPLE	WOOD FRAGMENT		WOOD	BOSTD	906 BOX 3
0	0.5	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	INDETERMINATE		SHELL	BOSTD	907 BOX 3
** Subtotal **							
46	10.6						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 6, STR. 2, LEV. 3							
1	0.0	RIM SHERD	CREAMWARE	OTHER EDGE-DECORATED, GILTED	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	908 BOX 3
2	0.0	BODY SHERD	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	909 BOX 3
1	0.0	BASAL SHERD	PORCELAIN	UNDECORATED	PORCELAIN	BOSTD	910 BOX 3
0	11.9	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD	911 BOX 3
1	0.0	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD	912 BOX 3
22	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	913 BOX 3
2	0.0	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD	914 BOX 3
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD	915 BOX 3
5	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	916 BOX 3
2	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	917 BOX 3
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	918 BOX 3
4	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	919 BOX 3
6	0.0	INDETERMINATE GLASS	POSSIBLE DECORATIVE OBJECT		GLASS	BOSTD	920 BOX 3
1	0.0	MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE	DOOR LATCH		FERROUS	BOSTD	921 BOX 3
1	0.0	LIGHTING HARDWARE	ARC LAMP ROD FRAGMENT		CARBON	BOSTD	922 BOX 3
0	3.0	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	INDETERMINATE		SHELL	BOSTD	923 BOX 3

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
** Subtotal **							
50	14.9						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 6, STR. 2, LEV. 4							
2	0.0	BODY SHERD	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	924 BOX 3
0	0.9	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD	925 BOX 3
1	0.0	RIM SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE	GLASS	BOSTD	926 BOX 3
1	0.0	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD	927 BOX 3
16	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	928 BOX 3
2	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	929 BOX 3
5	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD	930 BOX 3
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, DRINKING VESSEL	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD	931 BOX 3
4	0.0	NAIL	INDETERMINATE		FERROUS	BOSTD	932 BOX 3
1	0.0	STAPLE	STAPLE		FERROUS	BOSTD	933 BOX 3
2	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECTS		FERROUS	BOSTD	934 BOX 3
0	25.8	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	INDETERMINATE		SHELL	BOSTD	935 BOX 3
** Subtotal **							
35	26.7						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 6, FEAT. 1, LEV. 1							
1	0.0	RIM SHERD	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	936 BOX 3
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	937 BOX 3
** Subtotal **							
2	0.0						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 6, FEAT. 1, LEV. 2							
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT		FERROUS	BOSTD	938 BOX 3
0	0.6	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL		CHARCOAL	BOSTD	939 BOX 3

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
** Subtotal **							
1	0.6						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 7, STR. 1, LEV. 1							
3	0.0	RIM SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE	GLASS	BOSTD	940 BOX 4
15	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD	941 BOX 4
64	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	942 BOX 4
5	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	943 BOX 4
3	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD	944 BOX 4
2	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	945 BOX 4
1	0.0	BOTTLE CLOSURE	CROWN BOTTLE CAP		FERROUS	BOSTD	946 BOX 4
1	0.0	NAIL	INDETERMINATE		FERROUS	BOSTD	947 BOX 4
1	0.0	STAPLE	STAPLE		FERROUS	BOSTD	948 BOX 4
1	0.0	MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE	WIRE		FERROUS	BOSTD	949 BOX 4
2	0.0	MISCELLANEOUS HOUSEHOLD OBJECT	ALUMINUM FOIL FRAGMENTS		ALUMINUM	BOSTD	950 BOX 4
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT		PLASTIC	BOSTD	951 BOX 4
** Subtotal **							
99	0.0						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 7, STR. 1, LEV. 2							
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	952 BOX 4
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	UNIDENTIFIED EARTHENWARE		EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	953 BOX 4
0	5.3	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD	954 BOX 4
2	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD	955 BOX 4
16	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	956 BOX 4
1	0.0	RIM SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE	GLASS	BOSTD	957 BOX 4
32	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	958 BOX 4

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
2	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 959	BOX 4
1	0.0	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE	GLASS	BOSTD 960	BOX 4
8	0.0	WINDOW GLASS SHERD	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 961	BOX 4
1	0.0	LIGHTING FIXTURE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 962	BOX 4
1	0.0	STAPLE	STAPLE		FERROUS	BOSTD 963	BOX 4
2	0.0	NAIL	INDETERMINATE		FERROUS	BOSTD 964	BOX 4
1	0.0	NAIL	WIRE		FERROUS	BOSTD 965	BOX 4
1	0.0	PERSONAL OBJECT	KEY CHAIN FRAGMENT		COPPER ALLOY	BOSTD 966	BOX 4
1	0.0	TOILETRY	SAFETY PIN HEAD		INDETERMINATE	BOSTD 967	BOX 4
1	0.0	MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE	BOLT		INDETERMINATE	BOSTD 968	BOX 4
13	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECTS		FERROUS	BOSTD 969	BOX 4
1	0.0	BOTTLE CLOSURE	CROWN BOTTLE CAP		FERROUS	BOSTD 970	BOX 4
2	0.0	MISCELLANEOUS HOUSEHOLD OBJECT	ALUMINUM FOIL		ALUMINUM	BOSTD 971	BOX 4
1	0.0	COIN	PENNY, LINCOLN		COPPER	BOSTD 972	BOX 4
1	0.0	COIN	NICKEL, JEFFERSON		COPPER ALLOY	BOSTD 973	BOX 4
1	0.0	MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE	WIRE		COPPER	BOSTD 974	BOX 4
1	0.0	TOILETRY	COMB TOOTH, BENT		PLASTIC	BOSTD 975	BOX 4
3	0.0	LIGHTING FIXTURE	ARC LAMP ROD FRAGMENTS		CARBON	BOSTD 976	BOX 4
3	0.0	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECTS		PLASTIC	BOSTD 977	BOX 4
2	0.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	ROOFING PAPER		SYNTHETIC	BOSTD 981	BOX 4
1	0.0	PERSONAL OBJECT	BEAD, FACETED		PLASTIC	BOSTD 979	BOX 4
1	0.0	BOTTLE CLOSURE	FOIL, SAFETY SEAL		ALUMINUM	BOSTD 980	BOX 4
0	1.1	CINDERS/CLINKERS	CINDERS/CLINKERS		CINDERS/CLINKERS	BOSTD 978	BOX 4
0	8.2	COAL	COAL		COAL	BOSTD 982	BOX 4
0	0.3	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL		CHARCOAL	BOSTD 983	BOX 4

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
** Subtotal **							
102	14.9						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 7, STR. 1, LEV. 3							
1	0.0	TOBACCO PIPE	STEM, 4/64 BORE DIAMETER		EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 984	BOX 4
0	6.2	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD 985	BOX 4
2	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE	GLASS	BOSTD 986	BOX 4
7	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 987	BOX 4
2	0.0	WINDOW GLASS SHERD	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 988	BOX 4
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 989	BOX 4
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 990	BOX 4
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 991	BOX 4
1	0.0	LIGHTING FIXTURE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 992	BOX 4
1	0.0	MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE	WIRE		FERROUS	BOSTD 993	BOX 4
1	0.0	NAIL	INDETERMINATE		FERROUS	BOSTD 994	BOX 4
1	0.0	PERSONAL OBJECT	CIGARETTE HOLDER		COPPER ALLOY	BOSTD 995	BOX 4
0	1.6	COAL	COAL		COAL	BOSTD 996	BOX 4
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE CERAMIC OBJECT	CLAY BALL	ERODED	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 997	BOX 4
** Subtotal **							
20	7.8						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 7, STR. 2, LEV. 1							
2	0.0	BODY SHERD	PORCELAIN	UNDECORATED	PORCELAIN	BOSTD 998	BOX 4
1	0.0	RIM SHERD	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER-PRINTED	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 999	BOX 4
1	0.0	TOBACCO PIPE	STEM, 4/64 BORE DIAMETER		EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 1000	BOX 4
0	1.2	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD 1001	BOX 4
2	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 1002	BOX 4

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
5	0.0	WINDOW GLASS SHERD	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	1003 BOX 4
2	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	1004 BOX 4
1	0.0	RIM SHERD, DRINKING VESSEL	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	1005 BOX 4
1	0.0	BUTTON	MOLDED	4-HOLE	MILKGLASS	BOSTD	1006 BOX 4
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT		FERROUS	BOSTD	1007 BOX 4
2	0.0	NAIL	INDETERMINATE		FERROUS	BOSTD	1008 BOX 4
1	0.0	GAME	GAME PIECE, JACK		FERROUS	BOSTD	1009 BOX 4
0	23.9	COAL	COAL		COAL	BOSTD	1010 BOX 4
2	0.0	LIGHTING FIXTURE	ARC LAMP ROD FRAGMENTS		CARBON	BOSTD	1011 BOX 4
1	0.0	STATIONERY	PENCIL FRAGMENT		SLATE	BOSTD	1012 BOX 4
0	2.6	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	INDETERMINATE		SHELL	BOSTD	1013 BOX 4
** Subtotal **							
22	27.7						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 7, STR. 2, LEV. 2							
0	4.4	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD	1014 BOX 4
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT		FERROUS	BOSTD	1015 BOX 4
1	0.0	LIGHTING FIXTURE	ARC LAMP ROD FRAGMENT		CARBON	BOSTD	1016 BOX 4
0	16.8	CINDERS/CLINKERS	CINDERS/CLINKERS		CINDERS/CLINKERS	BOSTD	1017 BOX 4
0	2.4	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	INDETERMINATE		SHELL	BOSTD	1018 BOX 4
0	2.2	COAL	COAL		COAL	BOSTD	1019 BOX 4
** Subtotal **							
2	25.8						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 7, STR. 2, LEV. 3							
1	0.0	MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE	NUT		FERROUS	BOSTD	1020 BOX 4

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
0	13.1	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	INDETERMINATE		SHELL	BOSTD 1021	BOX 4
** Subtotal **							
1	13.1						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 7, STR. 2, LEV. 4							
0	0.3	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL		CHARCOAL	BOSTD 1022	BOX 4
0	5.0	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	INDETERMINATE		SHELL	BOSTD 1023	BOX 4
** Subtotal **							
0	5.3						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 7, FEAT. 1, LEV. 1							
0	5.0	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	INDETERMINATE		SHELL	BOSTD 1024	BOX 4
** Subtotal **							
0	5.0						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 7, FEAT. 1, LEV. 3							
1	0.0	NAIL	HAND WROUGHT		FERROUS	BOSTD 1025	BOX 4
** Subtotal **							
1	0.0						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 7, FEAT. 1, LEV. 4							
1	0.0	NAIL	INDETERMINATE		FERROUS	BOSTD 1026	BOX 4
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT		FERROUS	BOSTD 1027	BOX 4
** Subtotal **							
2	0.0						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 7, FEAT. 1, LEV. 5							
3	0.0	MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE	SPIKES		FERROUS	BOSTD 1028	BOX 4
** Subtotal **							
3	0.0						

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
** Provenience TEST UNIT 8, STR. 1, LEV. 1							
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED 1 SURFACE	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	1029 BOX 4
1	0.0	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE	GLASS	BOSTD	1030 BOX 4
2	0.0	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	1031 BOX 4
11	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	1032 BOX 4
6	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD	1033 BOX 4
1	0.0	WINDOW GLASS SHERD	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	1034 BOX 4
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	1035 BOX 4
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	1036 BOX 4
2	0.0	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE	GLASS	BOSTD	1037 BOX 4
24	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	1038 BOX 4
4	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE	GLASS	BOSTD	1039 BOX 4
1	0.0	RIM SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	1040 BOX 4
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	1041 BOX 4
2	0.0	MISCELLANEOUS HOUSEHOLD OBJECT	PULL-TAB		ALUMINUM	BOSTD	1042 BOX 4
1	0.0	BOTTLE CLOSURE	CROWN BOTTLE CAP		FERROUS	BOSTD	1043 BOX 4
2	0.0	NAIL	WIRE		FERROUS	BOSTD	1044 BOX 4
1	0.0	COIN	PENNY, LINCOLN		COPPER	BOSTD	1045 BOX 4
1	0.0	MISCELLANEOUS HOUSEHOLD OBJECT	ALUMINUM FOIL	POSSIBLE CANDY WRAPPER	ALUMINUM	BOSTD	1046 BOX 4
10	0.0	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECTS		SYNTHETIC	BOSTD	1047 BOX 4
6	0.0	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECTS		PLASTIC	BOSTD	1048 BOX 4
0	0.6	COAL	COAL		COAL	BOSTD	1049 BOX 4
0	6.1	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	CONCRETE FRAGMENT		CONCRETE	BOSTD	1050 BOX 4

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
** Subtotal **							
79	6.7						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 8, STR. 1, LEV. 2							
3	0.0	BODY SHERD	REDWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	1051 BOX 4
2	0.0	RIM SHERD	PORCELAIN	UNDECORATED	PORCELAIN	BOSTD	1052 BOX 4
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	1053 BOX 4
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	PORCELAIN	UNDERGLAZE HANDPAINTED MONOCHROME	PORCELAIN	BOSTD	1054 BOX 4
1	0.0	TOBACCO PIPE	STEM, 5/64 BORE DIAMETER		EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	1055 BOX 4
0	6.9	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD	1056 BOX 4
1	0.0	BASAL SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	1057 BOX 4
2	0.0	RIM SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD	1058 BOX 4
124	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	1059 BOX 4
9	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD	1060 BOX 4
44	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	1061 BOX 4
22	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE	GLASS	BOSTD	1062 BOX 4
1	0.0	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE	GLASS	BOSTD	1063 BOX 4
4	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	1064 BOX 4
7	0.0	WINDOW GLASS SHERD	INDETERMINATE	POSSIBLE MIRROR FRAGMENT (1)	GLASS	BOSTD	1065 BOX 4
2	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	1066 BOX 4
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD	1067 BOX 4
26	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	1068 BOX 4
3	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	1069 BOX 4
1	0.0	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE	GLASS	BOSTD	1070 BOX 4
13	0.0	LIGHTING FIXTURE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	1071 BOX 4

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
1	0.0	PERSONAL OBJECT	BEAD		GLASS	BOSTD 1072	BOX 4
3	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 1073	BOX 4
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 1074	BOX 4
11	0.0	INDETERMINATE GLASS	POSSIBLE DECORATIVE OBJECT		GLASS	BOSTD 1075	BOX 4
4	0.0	NAIL	INDETERMINATE		FERROUS	BOSTD 1076	BOX 4
1	0.0	NAIL	MACHINE CUT, INDETERMINATE		FERROUS	BOSTD 1077	BOX 4
9	0.0	NAIL	WIRE		FERROUS	BOSTD 1078	BOX 4
1	0.0	COIN	PENNY, LINCOLN		COPPER	BOSTD 1079	BOX 4
2	0.0	SCREW	INDETERMINATE		FERROUS	BOSTD 1080	BOX 4
13	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECTS		FERROUS	BOSTD 1081	BOX 4
1	0.0	PERSONAL OBJECT	SHOE EYELET		COPPER ALLOY	BOSTD 1082	BOX 4
1	0.0	TOILETRY	SAFETY PIN HEAD		INDETERMINATE	BOSTD 1083	BOX 4
1	0.0	PERSONAL	PENDANT	MOTIF: DUCK WEARING A HAT	COPPER ALLOY	BOSTD 1084	BOX 4
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	5 HOLES IN TOP	INDETERMINATE	BOSTD 1085	BOX 4
8	0.0	BOTTLE CLOSURE	CROWN BOTTLE CAP FRAGMENTS		FERROUS	BOSTD 1086	BOX 4
1	0.0	COIN	PENNY, LINCOLN		COPPER	BOSTD 1087	BOX 4
0	2.2	COAL	COAL		COAL	BOSTD 1088	BOX 4
5	0.0	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT		PLASTIC	BOSTD 1089	BOX 4
0	1.2	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	MORTAR/PLASTER		MORTAR/PLASTER	BOSTD 1090	BOX 4
1	0.0	LIGHTING FIXTURE	ARC LAMP ROD FRAGMENT		CARBON	BOSTD 1091	BOX 4
1	0.0	STATIONERY	RUBBER BAND		RUBBER	BOSTD 1092	BOX 4
0	3.8	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	INDETERMINATE		SHELL	BOSTD 1093	BOX 4
** Subtotal **							
334	14.1						

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
** Provenience TEST UNIT 8, STR. 2, LEV. 1							
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 1094	BOX 4
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER-PRINTED	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 1095	BOX 4
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	UNIDENTIFIED EARTHENWARE		EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 1096	BOX 4
1	0.0	TOBACCO PIPE	BOWL FRAGMENT		EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 1097	BOX 4
0	3.9	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD 1098	BOX 4
1	0.0	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE	GLASS	BOSTD 1099	BOX 4
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 1100	BOX 4
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 1101	BOX 4
45	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 1102	BOX 4
7	0.0	WINDOW GLASS SHERD	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 1103	BOX 4
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 1104	BOX 4
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 1105	BOX 4
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 1106	BOX 4
2	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 1107	BOX 4
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 1108	BOX 4
5	0.0	PERSONAL OBJECT	BEADS	PEA-SIZED	MILKGLASS	BOSTD 1109	BOX 4
2	0.0	INDETERMINATE GLASS	POSSIBLE DECORATIVE OBJECT		GLASS	BOSTD 1110	BOX 4
4	0.0	LIGHTING FIXTURE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 1111	BOX 4
3	0.0	NAIL	INDETERMINATE		FERROUS	BOSTD 1112	BOX 4
3	0.0	NAIL	WIRE		FERROUS	BOSTD 1113	BOX 4
1	0.0	WEAPONRY/ACCOUTREMENT	.22 CALIBER SHELL CASING		COPPER	BOSTD 1114	BOX 4
1	0.0	PERSONAL OBJECT	RIVET, CLOTHING		COPPER	BOSTD 1115	BOX 4
16	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT		FERROUS	BOSTD 1116	BOX 4
1	0.0	BOTTLE CLOSURE	CROWN BOTTLE CAP	NECK SHERD ATTACHED	FERROUS	BOSTD 1117	BOX 4
1	0.0	STATIONERY	PENCIL FRAGMENT		SLATE	BOSTD 1118	BOX 4

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
1	0.0	BUTTON	MOLDED	4-HOLE	PLASTIC	BOSTD 1119	BOX 4
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT	MOLDED FRAGMENT		PLASTIC	BOSTD 1120	BOX 4
3	0.0	PERSONAL OBJECT	COMB TEETH		PLASTIC	BOSTD 1121	BOX 4
1	0.0	PERSONAL OBJECT	CUFF-LINK		PLASTIC	BOSTD 1122	BOX 4
2	0.0	LIGHTING FIXTURE	ARC LAMP ROD FRAGMENTS		CARBON	BOSTD 1123	BOX 4
0	1.5	COAL	COAL		COAL	BOSTD 1124	BOX 4
0	1.3	CINDERS/CLINKERS	CINDERS/CLINKERS		CINDERS/CLINKERS	BOSTD 1125	BOX 4
0	0.4	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL		CHARCOAL	BOSTD 1126	BOX 4
** Subtotal **							
110	7.1						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 8, STR. 2, LEV. 2							
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	YELLOWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 1127	BOX 4
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 1128	BOX 4
1	0.0	TOBACCO PIPE	STEM, 5/64 BORE DIAMETER		EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 1129	BOX 4
0	6.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD 1130	BOX 4
1	0.0	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 1131	BOX 4
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 1132	BOX 4
4	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 1133	BOX 4
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 1134	BOX 4
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 1135	BOX 4
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 1136	BOX 4
1	0.0	WINDOW GLASS SHERD	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 1137	BOX 4
1	0.0	BUTTON	MOLDED	4-HOLE	MILKGLASS	BOSTD 1138	BOX 4
1	0.0	NAIL	INDETERMINATE		FERROUS	BOSTD 1139	BOX 4
1	0.0	COIN	PENNY, INDIAN HEAD		COPPER	BOSTD 1140	BOX 4
1	0.0	GAME	GAME PIECE, JACK		FERROUS	BOSTD 1141	BOX 4
9	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECTS		FERROUS	BOSTD 1142	BOX 4

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
2	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	TUBES	VARIOUS LENGTHS	COPPER	BOSTD 1143	BOX 4
1	0.0	WEAPONRY/ACCOUTREMENT	.22 CALIBER SHELL CASING		COPPER	BOSTD 1144	BOX 4
1	0.0	LIGHTING FIXTURE	ARC LAMP ROD FRAGMENT		CARBON	BOSTD 1145	BOX 4
3	0.0	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	INDETERMINATE		BONE	BOSTD 1146	BOX 4
0	7.6	COAL	COAL		COAL	BOSTD 1147	BOX 4
** Subtotal **							
33	13.6						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 8, STR. 3, LEV. 2							
1	0.0	NAIL	INDETERMINATE		FERROUS	BOSTD 1148	BOX 4
** Subtotal **							
1	0.0						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 8, STR. 3, LEV. 3							
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	WHITE SALT GLAZED STONEWARE	PLAIN	STONEWARE	BOSTD 1149	BOX 4
0	10.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD 1150	BOX 4
0	0.3	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	INDETERMINATE	BURNED	BONE	BOSTD 1151	BOX 4
** Subtotal **							
1	10.3						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 8, STR. 4, LEV. 1							
0	0.3	COAL	COAL		COAL	BOSTD 1152	BOX 4
** Subtotal **							
0	0.3						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 8, FEAT. 1							
0	15.0	WOOD SAMPLE	WOOD FRAGMENT		WOOD	BOSTD 1153	BOX 4

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
** Subtotal **							
0	15.0						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 8, FEAT. 2, LEV. 1							
0	0.3	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD 1154	BOX 4
** Subtotal **							
0	0.3						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 8, FEAT. 3							
0	0.8	WOOD SAMPLE	WOOD FRAGMENT		WOOD	BOSTD 1155	BOX 4
** Subtotal **							
0	0.8						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 8, STR. 1							
0	300.0	SOIL SAMPLE	SOIL SAMPLE		SOIL	BOSTD 1156	BOX 4
** Subtotal **							
0	300.0						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 8, STR. 2							
0	440.0	SOIL SAMPLE	SOIL SAMPLE		SOIL	BOSTD 1157	BOX 4
** Subtotal **							
0	440.0						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 8, STR. 3							
0	250.0	SOIL SAMPLE	SOIL SAMPLE		SOIL	BOSTD 1158	BOX 4
** Subtotal **							
0	250.0						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 8, STR. 3, LEV. 4							
0	31.0	SOIL SAMPLE	SOIL SAMPLE		SOIL	BOSTD 1159	BOX 4
** Subtotal **							
0	31.0						

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
** Provenience TEST UNIT 8, STR. 4							
0	390.0	SOIL SAMPLE	SOIL SAMPLE		SOIL	BOSTD 1160	BOX 5
** Subtotal **							
0	390.0						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 8, FEAT. 1, LEV. 5							
0	1340	SOIL SAMPLE	SOIL SAMPLE		SOIL	BOSTD 1161	BOX 5
** Subtotal **							
0	1340						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 8, FEAT. 2							
0	540.0	SOIL SAMPLE	SOIL SAMPLE		SOIL	BOSTD 1162	BOX 5
** Subtotal **							
0	540.0						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 10, STR. 1							
0	0.5	SOIL SAMPLE	SOIL SAMPLE		SOIL	BOSTD 1163	BOX 11
** Subtotal **							
0	0.5						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 10, STR. 2							
0	0.5	SOIL SAMPLE	SOIL SAMPLE		SOIL	BOSTD 1164	BOX 11
** Subtotal **							
0	0.5						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 10, STR. 3							
0	0.5	SOIL SAMPLE	SOIL SAMPLE		SOIL	BOSTD 1165	BOX 11
** Subtotal **							
0	0.5						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 10, STR. 4							
0	0.5	SOIL SAMPLE	SOIL SAMPLE		SOIL	BOSTD 1166	BOX 11

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
** Subtotal **							
0	0.5						
** Provenience TEST UNIT 11, STR. 3							
0	161.1	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD	1167 BOX 6
1	0.0	WINDOW GLASS *SHERD*	*INDETERMINATE*		GLASS	BOSTD	1168 BOX 6
1	0.0	NAIL	MACHINE CUT, INDETERMINATE		FERROUS	BOSTD	1169 BOX 6
2	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECTS		FERROUS	BOSTD	1170 BOX 6
0	0.8	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	INDETERMINATE		SHELL	BOSTD	1171 BOX 13
1	0.0	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	INDETERMINATE		BONE	BOSTD	1172 BOX 13
** Subtotal **							
5	161.9						
** Provenience TRENCH 1, STR. 1							
0	1.0	SOIL SAMPLE	SOIL SAMPLE		SOIL	BOSTD	1173 BOX 11
** Subtotal **							
0	1.0						
** Provenience TRENCH 1, STR. 2							
0	0.6	SOIL SAMPLE	SOIL SAMPLE		SOIL	BOSTD	1174 BOX 11
** Subtotal **							
0	0.6						
** Provenience TRENCH 1, STR. 3							
0	0.7	SOIL SAMPLE	SOIL SAMPLE		SOIL	BOSTD	1175 BOX 11
** Subtotal **							
0	0.7						
** Provenience TRENCH 1, STR. 4							
0	0.6	SOIL SAMPLE	SOIL SAMPLE		SOIL	BOSTD	1176 BOX 11

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
** Subtotal **							
0	0.6						
** Provenience TRENCH 1, STR. 5							
0	0.5	SOIL SAMPLE	SOIL SAMPLE		SOIL	BOSTD 1177	BOX 11
** Subtotal **							
0	0.5						
** Provenience TRENCH 1, FEAT. 1							
0	0.7	SOIL SAMPLE	SOIL SAMPLE		SOIL	BOSTD 1178	BOX 11
** Subtotal **							
0	0.7						
** Provenience TRENCH 1, FEAT. 2							
0	0.5	SOIL SAMPLE	SOIL SAMPLE		SOIL	BOSTD 1179	BOX 11
** Subtotal **							
0	0.5						
** Provenience TRENCH 1-1, DITCH FILL							
0	0.9	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)		WOOD	BOSTD 1180	BOX 13
** Subtotal **							
0	0.9						
** Provenience TRENCH 1, BACKHOE							
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	PORCELAIN	UNDECORATED	PORCELAIN	BOSTD 1181	BOX 6
1	0.0	BASAL SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 1182	BOX 6
1	0.0	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE	GLASS	BOSTD 1183	BOX 6
1	0.0	COIN	FIFTY CENT PIECE		COPPER ALLOY	BOSTD 1184	BOX 6
1	0.0	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	INDETERMINATE		BONE	BOSTD 1185	BOX 13

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
** Subtotal **							
5	0.0						
** Provenience TRENCH 2, DITCH FILL							
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	DOMESTIC STONEWARE		STONEWARE	BOSTD	1186 BOX 6
0	0.3	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD	1187 BOX 6
2	0.0	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	1188 BOX 6
** Subtotal **							
3	0.3						
** Provenience TRENCH 2, STR. 1							
0	0.7	SOIL SAMPLE	SOIL SAMPLE		SOIL	BOSTD	1189 BOX 12
** Subtotal **							
0	0.7						
** Provenience TRENCH 2, STR. 1A							
0	0.5	SOIL SAMPLE	SOIL SAMPLE		SOIL	BOSTD	1190 BOX 12
** Subtotal **							
0	0.5						
** Provenience TRENCH 2, STR. 2							
0	1.0	SOIL SAMPLE	SOIL SAMPLE		SOIL	BOSTD	1191 BOX 12
** Subtotal **							
0	1.0						
** Provenience TRENCH 2, STR. 3							
0	0.6	SOIL SAMPLE	SOIL SAMPLE		SOIL	BOSTD	1192 BOX 12
** Subtotal **							
0	0.6						
** Provenience TRENCH 2-1, DITCH FILL							
0	2.0	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL		CHARCOAL	BOSTD	1193 BOX 13

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 1194	BOX 6
** Subtotal **							
1	2.0						
** Provenience TRENCH 3-2, STR. 3							
0	0.3	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD 1195	BOX 6
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 1196	BOX 6
3	0.0	WEAPONRY/ACCOUTREMENT	MUSKET BALL		LEAD	BOSTD 1197	BOX 6
0	0.2	SOIL SAMPLE	SOIL SAMPLE		SOIL	BOSTD 1198	BOX 12
0	32.0	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)		WOOD	BOSTD 1199	BOX 13
0	4.0	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL		CHARCOAL	BOSTD 1200	BOX 13
** Subtotal **							
4	36.5						
** Provenience TRENCH 3-2, STR. 4A							
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 1201	BOX 6
2	0.0	WINDOW GLASS SHERD	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 1202	BOX 6
1	0.0	WEAPONRY/ACCOUTREMENT	MUSKET BALL		LEAD	BOSTD 1203	BOX 6
** Subtotal **							
4	0.0						
** Provenience TRENCH 3-2, STR. 4B							
0	9.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD 1204	BOX 6
1	0.0	WEAPONRY/ACCOUTREMENT	MUSKET BALL		LEAD	BOSTD 1205	BOX 6
** Subtotal **							
1	9.0						

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
** Provenience TRENCH 3-2, STR. 4A							
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT		FERROUS	BOSTD 1206	BOX 6
0	2.0	SOIL SAMPLE	SOIL SAMPLE		SOIL	BOSTD 1207	BOX 12
** Subtotal **							
1	2.0						
** Provenience TRENCH 3-2, FEAT. 1							
0	3.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	MORTAR/PLASTER		MORTAR/PLASTER	BOSTD 1208	BOX 6
** Subtotal **							
0	3.0						
** Provenience TRENCH 3-4, STR. 1							
0	0.4	SOIL SAMPLE	SOIL SAMPLE		SOIL	BOSTD 1209	BOX 12
** Subtotal **							
0	0.4						
** Provenience TRENCH 3-4, STR. 2							
0	0.5	SOIL SAMPLE	SOIL SAMPLE		SOIL	BOSTD 1210	BOX 12
** Subtotal **							
0	0.5						
** Provenience TRENCH 3-4, STR. 3							
2	0.0	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 1211	BOX 6
1	0.0	MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE	T-BRACE		FERROUS	BOSTD 1212	BOX 6
0	0.6	SOIL SAMPLE	SOIL SAMPLE		SOIL	BOSTD 1213	BOX 12
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 1214	BOX 6
1	0.0	RIM SHERD	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 1215	BOX 6
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	DOMESTIC STONEWARE		STONEWARE	BOSTD 1216	BOX 6
1	0.0	BASAL SHERD	DOMESTIC STONEWARE		EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 1217	BOX 6
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	DOMESTIC STONEWARE		STONEWARE	BOSTD 1218	BOX 6

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
0	7.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD 1219	BOX 6
4	0.0	BODY SHERD	REDWARE		EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 1220	BOX 6
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT		FERROUS	BOSTD 1221	BOX 6
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT		SYNTHETIC	BOSTD 1222	BOX 6
0	7.0	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)		WOOD	BOSTD 1223	BOX 13
** Subtotal **							
14	14.6						
** Provenience TRENCH 3-4, STR. 4							
0	0.5	SOIL SAMPLE	SOIL SAMPLE		SOIL	BOSTD 1224	BOX 12
6	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	FREE BLOWN		GLASS	BOSTD 1225	BOX 7
3	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 1226	BOX 7
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	BLOWN MOLDED		GLASS	BOSTD 1227	BOX 7
1	0.0	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	BLOWN MOLDED		GLASS	BOSTD 1228	BOX 7
0	0.1	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD 1229	BOX 7
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT		FERROUS	BOSTD 1230	BOX 7
** Subtotal **							
12	0.6						
** Provenience TRENCH 3-4, FEAT. 4							
0	58.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	MORTAR/PLASTER		MORTAR/PLASTER	BOSTD 1231	BOX 7
** Subtotal **							
0	58.0						
** Provenience TRENCH 3-5, STR. 3							
1	0.0	PERSONAL OBJECT	KEY		COPPER ALLOY	BOSTD 1232	BOX 7
** Subtotal **							
1	0.0						

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
** Provenience TRENCH 3-5, FILL							
0	2.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD 1233	BOX 7
2	0.0	NECK SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 1234	BOX 7
5	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT		FERROUS	BOSTD 1235	BOX 7
0	0.3	COAL	COAL		COAL	BOSTD 1236	BOX 7
** Subtotal **							
7	2.3						
** Provenience TRENCH 3-4, STR. 5							
0	0.2	SOIL SAMPLE	SOIL SAMPLE		SOIL	BOSTD 1237	BOX 12
** Subtotal **							
0	0.2						
** Provenience TRENCH 4, CLEANING							
5	0.0	BODY SHERD	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 1238	BOX 7
1	0.0	RIM SHERD	WHITEWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 1239	BOX 7
3	0.0	BODY SHERD	DOMESTIC STONEWARE		STONEWARE	BOSTD 1240	BOX 7
0	4.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD 1241	BOX 7
3	0.0	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 1242	BOX 7
5	0.0	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 1243	BOX 7
9	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE	GLASS	BOSTD 1244	BOX 7
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 1245	BOX 7
1	0.0	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE	GLASS	BOSTD 1246	BOX 7
2	0.0	RIM SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 1247	BOX 7
1	0.0	RIM SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE	GLASS	BOSTD 1248	BOX 7
4	0.0	WINDOW GLASS SHERD	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 1249	BOX 7

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
2	0.0	LIGHTING FIXTURE	LAMP CHIMNEY FRAGMENT		GLASS	BOSTD 1250	BOX 7
1	0.0	WEAPONRY/ACCOUTREMENT	MUSKET BALL		LEAD	BOSTD 1251	BOX 7
1	0.0	PERSONAL OBJECT	CIGARETTE PACKAGE FOIL		ALUMINUM	BOSTD 1252	BOX 7
2	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECTS		FERROUS	BOSTD 1253	BOX 7
0	0.7	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL		CHARCOAL	BOSTD 1254	BOX 13
** Subtotal **							
41	4.7						
** Provenience TRENCH 4-1, STR. 3							
0	28.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD 1255	BOX 7
2	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	FREEBLOWN		GLASS	BOSTD 1256	BOX 7
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 1257	BOX 7
6	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 1258	BOX 7
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 1259	BOX 7
1	0.0	WEAPONRY/ACCOUTREMENT	MUSKET BALL		LEAD	BOSTD 1260	BOX 7
6	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECTS		FERROUS	BOSTD 1261	BOX 7
0	6.0	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)		WOOD	BOSTD 1262	BOX 13
0	2.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD 1263	BOX 7
** Subtotal **							
17	36.0						
** Provenience TRENCH 4-1, FEAT. 12							
0	5.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD 1264	BOX 8
2	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	FREEBLOWN	GREEN	GLASS	BOSTD 1265	BOX 8
4	0.0	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 1266	BOX 8

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
1	0.0	NECK SHERD, BOTTLE	FREEBLOWN		GLASS	BOSTD 1267	BOX 8
0	25.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	MORTAR/PLASTER		MORTAR/PLASTER	BOSTD 1268	BOX 8
0	4.0	COAL	COAL		COAL	BOSTD 1269	BOX 8
0	3.0	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)		WOOD	BOSTD 1270	BOX 13
3	0.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	ROOFING TILES		SLATE	BOSTD 1271	BOX 8
** Subtotal **							
10	37.0						
** Provenience TRENCH 4-2, STR. 3							
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	DOMESTIC STONEWARE	METALLIC SLIP	STONEWARE	BOSTD 1272	BOX 8
0	0.1	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD 1273	BOX 8
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	FREEBLOWN		GLASS	BOSTD 1274	BOX 8
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 1275	BOX 8
1	0.0	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	BLOWN MOLDED		GLASS	BOSTD 1276	BOX 8
1	0.0	WINDOW GLASS SHERD	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 1277	BOX 8
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT		FERROUS	BOSTD 1278	BOX 8
** Subtotal **							
6	0.1						
** Provenience TRENCH 4-2, STR. 4							
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 1279	BOX 8
** Subtotal **							
1	0.0						
** Provenience TRENCH 4-2, FEAT. 5							
0	0.3	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD 1280	BOX 8
0	0.4	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD 1281	BOX 8
0	0.3	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD 1282	BOX 8
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 1283	BOX 8

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
0	13.0	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)		WOOD	BOSTD 1284	BOX 8
** Subtotal **							
1	14.0						
** Provenience TRENCH 5-1, FEAT. 6							
3	0.0	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	FREEBLOWN		GLASS	BOSTD 1285	BOX 8
4	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECTS		FERROUS	BOSTD 1286	BOX 8
0	5.0	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)		WOOD	BOSTD 1287	BOX 13
0	3.0	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	INDETERMINATE		SHELL	BOSTD 1288	BOX 13
0	18.0	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	MAMMAL	DIAGNOSTIC	BONE	BOSTD 1289	BOX 13
** Subtotal **							
7	26.0						
** Provenience TRENCH 5-1, FEAT. 9							
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE	FREEBLOWN		GLASS	BOSTD 1290	BOX 9
7	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECTS		FERROUS	BOSTD 1291	BOX 9
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	LEAD BALL		LEAD	BOSTD 1292	BOX 9
0	47.0	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)		WOOD	BOSTD 1293	BOX 13
0	9.0	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL		CHARCOAL	BOSTD 1294	BOX 13
** Subtotal **							
9	56.0						
** Provenience TRENCH 5-1, FEAT. 10							
0	1.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD 1295	BOX 9
5	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	FREEBLOWN		GLASS	BOSTD 1296	BOX 9
5	0.0	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 1297	BOX 9
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 1298	BOX 9

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
6	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECTS		FERROUS	BOSTD 1299	BOX 9
** Subtotal **							
17	1.0						
** Provenience TRENCH 5.1, FEAT. 13							
0	440.0	SOIL SAMPLE	SOIL SAMPLE		SOIL	BOSTD 1300	BOX 12
** Subtotal **							
0	440.0						
** Provenience TRENCH 5-1, FEAT. 13A							
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 1302	BOX 9
0	0.5	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD 1301	BOX 9
1	0.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	ROOFING TILE		SLATE	BOSTD 1303	BOX 9
** Subtotal **							
2	0.5						
** Provenience TRENCH 5-1, FEAT. 14							
0	640.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD 1304	BOX 9
** Subtotal **							
0	640.0						
** Provenience TRENCH 5-1, FEAT. 15							
0	0.4	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD 1305	BOX 9
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 1306	BOX 9
0	0.2	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)		WOOD	BOSTD 1307	BOX 13
** Subtotal **							
1	0.6						
** Provenience TRENCH 5-1, FEAT. 16							
0	0.1	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD 1308	BOX 9

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 1309	BOX 9
0	0.3	SOIL SAMPLE	SOIL SAMPLE		SOIL	BOSTD 1310	BOX 12
0	40.0	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)		WOOD	BOSTD 1311	BOX 13
** Subtotal **							
1	40.4						
** Provenience TRENCH 5-2, FEAT. 11							
0	17.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD 1312	BOX 10
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	INDETERMINATE		MILKGLASS	BOSTD 1313	BOX 10
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 1314	BOX 10
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT		FERROUS	BOSTD 1315	BOX 10
0	7.0	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)		WOOD	BOSTD 1316	BOX 13
0	1.6	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)		WOOD	BOSTD 1317	BOX 13
1	0.6	WOOD SAMPLE	WOOD CHIP		WOOD	BOSTD 1318	BOX 13
0	0.5	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL		CHARCOAL	BOSTD 1319	BOX 13
0	3.0	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	INDETERMINATE		SHELL	BOSTD 1320	BOX 13
** Subtotal **							
4	29.7						
** Provenience TRENCH 5-2, FEAT. 11A							
0	0.3	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	INDETERMINATE		SHELL	BOSTD 1321	BOX 13
** Subtotal **							
0	0.3						
** Provenience TRENCH 5-2, FEAT. 15							
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 1322	BOX 10

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
** Subtotal **							
1	0.0						
** Provenience TRENCH 5-2, FEAT. 20							
1	0.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	LARGE POST FRAGMENT		WOOD	BOSTD 1323	REFRIGERATOR STORAGE
1	0.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	SMALL POST FRAGMENTS		WOOD	BOSTD 1324	REFRIGERATOR STORAGE
** Subtotal **							
2	0.0						
** Provenience TRENCH 5-2, FEAT. 25							
1	0.0	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)		WOOD	BOSTD 1325	BOX 13
** Subtotal **							
1	0.0						
** Provenience TRENCH 6, FEAT. 5							
1	0.0	LIGHTING FIXTURE	LAMP CHIMNEY FRAGMENTS		GLASS	BOSTD 1326	BOX 10
** Subtotal **							
1	0.0						
** Provenience TRENCH 6, FEAT. 8							
1	0.0	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	FREEBLOWN		GLASS	BOSTD 1327	BOX 10
6	0.0	LIGHTING FIXTURE	LAMP CHIMNEY FRAGMENTS		GLASS	BOSTD 1328	BOX 10
** Subtotal **							
7	0.0						
** Provenience TRENCH 6, FEATURE 27							
3	0.0	LIGHTING FIXTURE	LAMP CHIMNEY FRAGMENTS		GLASS	BOSTD 1329	BOX 10

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
** Subtotal **							
3	0.0						
** Provenience TRENCH 6, FEATURE 8							
2	0.0	LIGHTING FIXTURE	LAMP CHIMNEY FRAGMENTS		GLASS	BOSTD	1330 BOX 10
** Subtotal **							
2	0.0						
** Provenience TRENCH 6, FEATURE 11B							
2	0.0	BODY SHERD	REDWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	1331 BOX 10
** Subtotal **							
2	0.0						
** Provenience TRENCH 6, FEATURE 18							
0	1.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD	1332 BOX 10
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT		FERROUS	BOSTD	1333 BOX 10
** Subtotal **							
1	1.0						
** Provenience TRENCH 6, FILL							
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT		FERROUS	BOSTD	1334 BOX 10
** Subtotal **							
1	0.0						
** Provenience TRENCH 6-1, FEAT. 5, STR. 2							
0	106.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD	1335 BOX 10
** Subtotal **							
0	106.0						

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
** Provenience TRENCH 6-1, STR 3							
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	DOMESTIC STONEWARE		STONEWARE	BOSTD 1336	BOX 10
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 1337	BOX 10
3	0.0	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 1338	BOX 10
1	0.0	*LIGHTING FIXTURE*	ARC LAMP ROD FRAGMENT		CARBON	BOSTD 1339	BOX 10
23	0.0	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	INDETERMINATE		SHELL	BOSTD 1340	BOX 13
** Subtotal **							
29	0.0						
** Provenience TRENCH 6-1, FEAT. 5							
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL *OBJECT*	INDETERMINATE METAL *OBJECT*		FERROUS	BOSTD 1341	BOX 10
** Subtotal **							
1	0.0						
** Provenience TRENCH 6-1, FEAT. 5, STR. 2							
0	2.0	SOIL SAMPLE	SOIL SAMPLE		SOIL	BOSTD 1342	BOX 12
** Subtotal **							
0	2.0						
** Provenience TRENCH 6-1, FEAT. 8							
0	6.0	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)		WOOD	BOSTD 1343	BOX 13
** Subtotal **							
0	6.0						
** Provenience TRENCH 7-1, STR. 3							
7	0.0	BODY SHERD	REDWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 1344	BOX 10
8	0.0	BODY SHERD	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED 1 SURFACE	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 1345	BOX 10
0	0.4	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD 1346	BOX 10
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 1347	BOX 10

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 1348	BOX 10
1	0.0	WINDOW GLASS SHERD	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 1349	BOX 10
1	0.0	NAIL	MACHINE CUT, INDETERMINATE		FERROUS	BOSTD 1350	BOX 10
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT		FERROUS	BOSTD 1351	BOX 10
0	40.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	MORTAR/PLASTER		MORTAR/PLASTER	BOSTD 1352	BOX 10
0	0.2	COAL	COAL		COAL	BOSTD 1353	BOX 10
0	5.0	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)		WOOD	BOSTD 1354	BOX 13
1	0.0	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL		CHARCOAL	BOSTD 1355	BOX 13
2	22.0	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	MAMMAL	DIAGNOSTIC	BONE	BOSTD 1356	BOX 13
** Subtotal **							
23	67.6						
** Provenience TRENCH 7-1, STR. 4							
0	0.6	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD 1357	BOX 10
16	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	BLOWN MOLDED		GLASS	BOSTD 1358	BOX 10
0	4.0	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BRANCH FRAGMENT	1 END CUT	WOOD	BOSTD 1359	BOX 13
** Subtotal **							
16	4.6						
** Provenience TRENCH 7-1, FEAT. 3							
0	4.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD 1360	BOX 10
3	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	BLOWN MOLDED		GLASS	BOSTD 1361	BOX 10
1	0.0	WINDOW GLASS SHERD	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 1362	BOX 10
8	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECTS		FERROUS	BOSTD 1363	BOX 10
0	4.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	MORTAR/PLASTER		MORTAR/PLASTER	BOSTD 1364	BOX 10
0	4.0	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)		WOOD	BOSTD 1365	BOX 13
** Subtotal **							
12	12.0						

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
** Provenience TRENCH 7-1, FEAT. 21A							
0	0.0	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL		CHARCOAL	BOSTD 1366	BOX 13
** Subtotal **							
0	0.0						
** Provenience TRENCH 7-1, FEAT. 22							
2	0.0	BODY SHERD	REDWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 1367	BOX 10
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 1368	BOX 10
0	60.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 1369	BOX 10
1	0.0	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE	GLASS	BOSTD 1370	BOX 10
** Subtotal **							
4	60.0						
** Provenience TRENCH 7-2, STR. 3							
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	CREAMWARE	MOLDED, BASKETWEAVE DECORATION	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 1371	BOX 10
0	50.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD 1372	BOX 10
3	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	BLOWN MOLDED		GLASS	BOSTD 1373	BOX 10
3	0.0	WINDOW GLASS SHERD	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 1374	BOX 10
4	0.0	NAIL	MACHINE CUT, INDETERMINATE		FERROUS	BOSTD 1375	BOX 10
3	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECTS		FERROUS	BOSTD 1376	BOX 10
0	68.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	MORTAR/PLASTER		MORTAR/PLASTER	BOSTD 1377	BOX 10
0	8.0	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)		WOOD	BOSTD 1378	BOX 13
0	10.0	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL		CHARCOAL	BOSTD 1379	BOX 13
** Subtotal **							
14	136.0						
** Provenience TRENCH 7-2, STR. 3A							
1	0.0	HANDLE	UNIDENTIFIED STONEWARE		STONEWARE	BOSTD 1380	BOX 10

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	BLOWN MOLDED		GLASS	BOSTD 1381	BOX 10
3	0.0	NAIL	MACHINE CUT, INDETERMINATE		FERROUS	BOSTD 1382	BOX 10
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT		FERROUS	BOSTD 1383	BOX 10
** Subtotal **							
6	0.0						
** Provenience TRENCH 7-2, STR. 4							
0	3.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD 1384	BOX 10
4	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 1385	BOX 10
1	0.0	NECK SHERD, BOTTLE	BLOWN MOLDED		GLASS	BOSTD 1386	BOX 10
1	0.0	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	BLOWN MOLDED		GLASS	BOSTD 1387	BOX 10
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT		FERROUS	BOSTD 1388	BOX 10
0	151.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	MORTAR/PLASTER FRAGMENT		MORTAR/PLASTER	BOSTD 1389	BOX 10
0	12.0	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL		CHARCOAL	BOSTD 1390	BOX 13
** Subtotal **							
7	166.0						
** Provenience TRENCH 7-2, FEAT. 21							
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	DOMESTIC STONEWARE		STONEWARE	BOSTD 1391	BOX 10
1	0.0	BASAL SHERD	DOMESTIC STONEWARE		STONEWARE	BOSTD 1392	BOX 10
5	0.0	NAIL	MACHINE CUT, INDETERMINATE		FERROUS	BOSTD 1393	BOX 10
28	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECTS		FERROUS	BOSTD 1394	BOX 10
0	12.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	MORTAR/PLASTER		MORTAR/PLASTER	BOSTD 1395	BOX 10
0	1.0	SOIL SAMPLE	SOIL SAMPLE		SOIL	BOSTD 1396	BOX 12
0	6.0	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL		CHARCOAL	BOSTD 1397	BOX 13
0	37.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD 1398	BOX 10

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
** Subtotal **							
35	56.0						
** Provenience TRENCH 7-2, FEAT. 23							
1	0.0	LIGHTING FIXTURE	LAMP CHIMNEY FRAGMENTS		GLASS	BOSTD	1399 BOX 10
0	173.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	MORTAR/PLASTER		MORTAR/PLASTER	BOSTD	1400 BOX 10
0	0.5	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL		CHARCOAL	BOSTD	1401 BOX 13
0	0.8	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	MAMMAL	UNDIAGNOSTIC	BONE	BOSTD	1402 BOX 13
** Subtotal **							
1	174.3						
** Provenience STP N1080/E970, STR.1							
2	0.0	TOY	CLAY MARBLES		EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	1403 BOX 10
1	0.0	LIGHTING FIXTURE	ARC LAMP ROD FRAGMENT		CARBON	BOSTD	1404 BOX 10
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT		FERROUS	BOSTD	1405 BOX 10
** Subtotal **							
4	0.0						
** Provenience UNIT A, FEAT 31, STRA 1, LV 1							
0	0.5	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD	1406 BOX 14
0	1.6	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	MORTAR/PLASTER		MORTAR/PLASTER	BOSTD	1407 BOX 14
0	3.8	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT	MORTAR ATTACHED	BRICK	BOSTD	1408 BOX 14
1	7.9	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BUILDING STONE	MORTAR ATTACHED	SLATE	BOSTD	1409 BOX 14
** Subtotal **							
1	13.8						
** Provenience UNIT A, FEAT 31, STRA 1, LV 2							
0	0.4	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD	1410 BOX 14
0	0.4	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	MORTAR/PLASTER		MORTAR/PLASTER	BOSTD	1411 BOX 14
0	43.1	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BIVALVE	MYA ARENARIA	SHELL	BOSTD	1412 BOX 15

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
0	3.2	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT	MORTAR ATTACHED	BRICK	BOSTD 1413	BOX 16
0	3.7	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT	MORTAR ATTACHED	BRICK	BOSTD 1414	BOX 16
0	1.2	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT	MORTAR ATTACHED	BRICK	BOSTD 1415	BOX 16
6	0.0	BODY SHERD	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED 2 SURFACES	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 1416	BOX 16
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED 1 SURFACE	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 1417	BOX 16
1	0.0	BASAL SHERD	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED 1 SURFACE	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 1418	BOX 16
1	0.0	NAIL	INDETERMINATE		FERROUS	BOSTD 1419	BOX 16
1	0.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BUILDING STONE	MORTAR ATTACHED	STONE	BOSTD 1420	BOX 16
0	5.9	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL		CHARCOAL	BOSTD 1421	BOX 15
0	0.2	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	WOOD FRAGMENT		WOOD	BOSTD 1422	BOX 15
** Subtotal **							
10	58.1						
** Provenience UNIT A, FEAT 31, STRA 1, LV 4							
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED 1 SURFACE	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 1423	BOX 17
** Subtotal **							
1	0.0						
** Provenience UNIT A, FEAT 31, STRA 1, LV 3							
1	0.0	BASAL SHERD	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED 1 SURFACE	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 1424	BOX 17
2	0.0	BODY SHERD	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED 2 SURFACES	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 1425	BOX 17
0	2.7	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT	MORTAR ATTACHED	BRICK	BOSTD 1426	BOX 17
0	0.9	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD 1427	BOX 17
0	0.4	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	MORTAR/PLASTER		MORTAR/PLASTER	BOSTD 1428	BOX 17
0	71.2	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BIVALVE	MYA ARENARIA	SHELL	BOSTD 1429	BOX 15

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
** Subtotal **							
3	75.2						
** Provenience UNIT A, FEAT 31, STRA 1, LV 4							
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	REDWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	1430 BOX 17
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED 2 SURFACES	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	1431 BOX 17
1	0.0	BASAL SHERD	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED 1 SURFACE	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	1432 BOX 17
0	4.5	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD	1433 BOX 17
0	3.2	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT	MORTAR ATTACHED	BRICK	BOSTD	1434 BOX 17
0	1.9	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT	MORTAR ATTACHED	BRICK	BOSTD	1435 BOX 17
3	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	1436 BOX 17
0	108.8	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	MORTAR/PLASTER		MORTAR/PLASTER	BOSTD	1437 BOX 17
0	17.1	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL		CHARCOAL	BOSTD	1438 BOX 15
0	49.7	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BIVALVE	MYA ARENARIA	SHELL	BOSTD	1439 BOX 15
** Subtotal **							
6	185.2						
** Provenience UNIT A, FEAT 31, STRA 1, LV 6							
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE CERAMIC OBJECT	INDETERMINATE CERAMIC OBJECT		INDETERMINATE	BOSTD	1440 BOX 18
2	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	1441 BOX 18
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE GLASS OBJECT	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	1442 BOX 18
0	65.9	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	WOOD FRAGMENT		WOOD	BOSTD	1443 BOX 15
0	2.5	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BIVALVE	MYA ARENARIA	SHELL	BOSTD	1444 BOX 15
2	3.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK	MORTAR ATTACHED	BRICK	BOSTD	1445 BOX 18
** Subtotal **							
6	71.4						
** Provenience UNIT A, FEAT 31, INTRUSIVE POST							
1	29.0	WOOD SAMPLE	POST		WOOD	BOSTD	1446 BOX 15

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
** Subtotal **							
1	29.0						
** Provenience MISCELLANEOUS SURFACE AND STRA 1							
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE CERAMIC OBJECT	INDETERMINATE CERAMIC OBJECT		PORCELAIN	BOSTD 1447	BOX 18
1	0.0	BASAL SHERD	PORCELAIN	UNDECORATED	PORCELAIN	BOSTD 1448	BOX 18
1	0.0	TOY	CANNON		PLASTIC	BOSTD 1449	BOX 18
** Subtotal **							
3	0.0						
** Provenience WALL OFF OF NE CORNER OF MONUMENT							
0	1.2	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT	MORTAR ATTACHED	BRICK	BOSTD 1450	BOX 18
0	233.8	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	MORTAR/PLASTER		MORTAR/PLASTER	BOSTD 1451	BOX 18
** Subtotal **							
0	235.0						
** Provenience UNIT A, BACKHOE							
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	DOMESTIC STONEWARE		STONEWARE	BOSTD 1452	BOX 18
** Subtotal **							
1	0.0						
** Provenience UNIT A, FEAT 32							
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED 2 SURFACES	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 1453	BOX 18
** Subtotal **							
1	0.0						
** Provenience UNIT A, STRA 3							
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	REDWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 1455	BOX 18
0	141.3	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD 1456	BOX 18
0	146.5	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT	MORTAR ATTACHED	BRICK	BOSTD 1457	BOX 18
7	0.0	NAIL	WIRE		FERROUS	BOSTD 1458	BOX 18

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
1	0.0	NAIL	INDETERMINATE		FERROUS	BOSTD 1459	BOX 18
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 1460	BOX 18
1	0.0	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE	GLASS	BOSTD 1461	BOX 18
1	0.0	WINDOW GLASS SHERD	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 1462	BOX 18
5	0.0	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 1463	BOX 18
0	97.3	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	MORTAR/PLASTER		MORTAR/PLASTER	BOSTD 1464	BOX 18
0	4.4	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	WOOD FRAGMENT		WOOD	BOSTD 1465	BOX 15
** Subtotal **							
17	389.5						
** Provenience UNIT B, FEAT 31, STRA 1, LV 1							
0	380.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT	MORTAR ATTACHED	BRICK	BOSTD 1466	BOX 19
0	270.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD 1467	BOX 19
0	300.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	MORTAR/PLASTER		MORTAR/PLASTER	BOSTD 1468	BOX 19
** Subtotal **							
0	950.0						
** Provenience UNIT B, FEAT 31, STRA 1, LV 2							
0	220.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT	MORTAR ATTACHED	BRICK	BOSTD 1469	BOX 19
0	350.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD 1470	BOX 19
0	520.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	MORTAR/PLASTER		MORTAR/PLASTER	BOSTD 1471	BOX 19
** Subtotal **							
0	1090						
** Provenience UNIT B, FEAT 31, STRA 1, LV 3							
0	1.8	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT	MORTAR ATTACHED	BRICK	BOSTD 1472	BOX 19
0	70.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD 1473	BOX 19
0	93.8	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	MORTAR/PLASTER		MORTAR/PLASTER	BOSTD 1474	BOX 19
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE	GLASS	BOSTD 1475	BOX 19
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 1476	BOX 19

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
0	9.3	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL		CHARCOAL	BOSTD 1477	BOX 15
0	0.3	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	WOOD FRAGMENT		WOOD	BOSTD 1478	BOX 15
** Subtotal **							
2	175.2						
** Provenience UNIT B, FEAT 31, STRA 1, LV 4							
0	490.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT	MORTAR ATTACHED	BRICK	BOSTD 1479	BOX 19
0	49.7	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD 1480	BOX 19
0	360.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	MORTAR/PLASTER		MORTAR/PLASTER	BOSTD 1481	BOX 19
1	0.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BUILDING STONE	MORTAR ATTACHED	SLATE	BOSTD 1482	BOX 19
** Subtotal **							
1	899.7						
** Provenience UNIT B, FEAT 31, STRA 1, LV 5							
0	1.9	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT	MORTAR ATTACHED	BRICK	BOSTD 1483	BOX 20
2	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 1484	BOX 20
0	3.2	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	MORTAR/PLASTER		MORTAR/PLASTER	BOSTD 1485	BOX 20
** Subtotal **							
2	5.1						
** Provenience UNIT B, FEAT 31, STRA 1, LV 6							
0	68.5	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT	MORTAR ATTACHED	BRICK	BOSTD 1486	BOX 20
0	4.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD 1487	BOX 20
0	0.7	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	MORTAR/PLASTER		MORTAR/PLASTER	BOSTD 1488	BOX 20
2	0.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BUILDING STONE	MORTAR ATTACHED	SLATE	BOSTD 1489	BOX 20
0	8.8	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	WOOD FRAGMENT		WOOD	BOSTD 1490	BOX 15
** Subtotal **							
2	82.0						
** Provenience UNIT B, FEAT 31, STRA 2							
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	DOMESTIC STONEWARE		STONEWARE	BOSTD 1491	BOX 20
0	130.2	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT	MORTAR ATTACHED	BRICK	BOSTD 1492	BOX 20
0	214.5	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD 1493	BOX 20

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
1	0.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BUILDING STONE	MORTAR ATTACHED	SLATE	BOSTD 1494	BOX 20
1	0.0	NAIL	INDETERMINATE		FERROUS	BOSTD 1495	BOX 20
0	139.9	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	MORTAR/PLASTER		MORTAR/PLASTER	BOSTD 1496	BOX 20
0	19.3	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT		INDETERMINATE	BOSTD 1497	BOX 20
0	1.7	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BIVALVE	MYA ARENARIA	SHELL	BOSTD 1498	BOX 15
** Subtotal **							
3	505.6						
** Provenience UNIT B, STRA 3							
1	0.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BUILDING STONE		STONE	BOSTD 1499	BOX 20
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	UNIDENTIFIED EARTHENWARE		EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 1500	BOX 20
1	0.0	RIM SHERD	PEARLWARE	TRANSFER-PRINTED	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 1501	BOX 20
1	0.0	BASAL SHERD	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 1502	BOX 20
0	274.6	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK FRAGMENT		BRICK	BOSTD 1503	BOX 20
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER-PRINTED	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 1504	BOX 20
3	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 1505	BOX 20
2	0.0	RIM SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	MOLDED	MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE	GLASS	BOSTD 1506	BOX 20
1	0.0	RIM SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 1507	BOX 20
1	0.0	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 1508	BOX 20
2	0.0	WINDOW GLASS SHERD	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 1509	BOX 20
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	MOLDED	CONTACT MOLDED	GLASS	BOSTD 1510	BOX 20
1	0.0	NAIL	INDETERMINATE		FERROUS	BOSTD 1511	BOX 20
1	0.0	LIGHTING FIXTURE	ARC LAMP ROD FRAGMENT		CARBON	BOSTD 1512	BOX 20
0	44.2	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	MORTAR/PLASTER		MORTAR/PLASTER	BOSTD 1513	BOX 20
0	0.3	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BIVALVE	MYA ARENARIA	SHELL	BOSTD 1514	BOX 15

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
** Subtotal **							
17	319.1						
** Provenience UNIT B, FEAT 31, WALL							
0	2.6	SOIL SAMPLE	SOIL SAMPLE		SOIL	BOSTD	1515 BOX 21
** Subtotal **							
0	2.6						
** Provenience NORTHEAST CORNER OF MONUMENT, SURFACE FIND							
1	0.0	COIN	PENNY,INDIAN HEAD		COPPER	BOSTD	1516 BOX 20
** Subtotal **							
1	0.0						
** Provenience UNIT B, FEAT 31, STRA 1							
3	0.0	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	MAMMAL	DIAGNOSTIC	BONE	BOSTD	1517 BOX 15
** Subtotal **							
3	0.0						
** Provenience UNIT C, FEAT 38, STRA 4							
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	REDWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	1518 BOX 20
5	0.0	BODY SHERD	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED 2 SURFACES	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	1519 BOX 20
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED 1 SURFACE	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	1520 BOX 20
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED 2 SURFACES	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	1521 BOX 20
2	0.0	BASAL SHERD	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED 1 SURFACE	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	1522 BOX 20
2	0.0	RIM SHERD	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED 2 SURFACES	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	1523 BOX 20
19	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	1524 BOX 20
2	0.0	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	1525 BOX 20

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
3	0.0	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	FREEBLOWN		GLASS	BOSTD 1526	BOX 20
0	21.9	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BIVALVE	CRASSOSTREA VIRGINICA	SHELL	BOSTD 1527	BOX 15
4	0.0	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	MAMMAL	DIAGNOSTIC	BONE	BOSTD 1528	BOX 15
7	11.1	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK	MORTAR ATTACHED	BRICK	BOSTD 1529	BOX 20
** Subtotal **							
47	33.0						
** Provenience UNIT C, FEAT 38, STRA 4 FLOOR							
2	0.0	TOBACCO PIPE	STEMS, 4/64 BORE DIAMETER		EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 1530	BOX 20
0	1.1	SOIL SAMPLE	SOIL SAMPLE		SOIL	BOSTD 1531	BOX 21
** Subtotal **							
2	1.1						
** Provenience UNIT C, FEAT 39, STRA 4							
10	0.0	BODY SHERD	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED 2 SURFACES	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 1532	BOX 22
3	0.0	BODY SHERD	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED 1 SURFACE	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 1533	BOX 22
2	3.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK	MORTAR ATTACHED	BRICK	BOSTD 1534	BOX 22
2	0.0	MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE	SPIKE		FERROUS	BOSTD 1535	BOX 22
2	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT		FERROUS	BOSTD 1536	BOX 22
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT		FERROUS	BOSTD 1537	BOX 22
25	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 1538	BOX 22
5	0.0	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	FREEBLOWN		GLASS	BOSTD 1539	BOX 22
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 1540	BOX 22
0	11.7	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL		CHARCOAL	BOSTD 1541	BOX 15
0	8.4	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BIVALVE	MYA ARENARIA	SHELL	BOSTD 1542	BOX 15
7	0.0	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	INDETERMINATE	UNDIAGNOSTIC	BONE	BOSTD 1543	BOX 15

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
** Subtotal **							
58	23.1						
** Provenience UNIT C, FEAT 39, STRA 4 FLOOR							
1	1.5	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK	MORTAR ATTACHED	BRICK	BOSTD	1544 BOX 22
** Subtotal **							
1	1.5						
** Provenience UNIT C, FEAT 34, INSIDE DRAIN							
0	22.0	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	WOOD SAMPLE		WOOD	BOSTD	1545 BOX 15
** Subtotal **							
0	22.0						
** Provenience UNIT D, FEAT 39, STRA 4							
79	0.0	BODY SHERD	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED 2 SURFACES	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	1546 BOX 22
3	0.0	BODY SHERD	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED 1 SURFACE	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	1547 BOX 22
3	0.0	BODY SHERD	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED 2 SURFACES	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	1548 BOX 22
1	0.0	RIM SHERD	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED 2 SURFACES	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	1549 BOX 22
2	0.0	BASAL SHERD	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED 2 SURFACES	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	1550 BOX 22
9	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT		FERROUS	BOSTD	1551 BOX 22
4	0.0	NAIL	HAND WROUGHT		FERROUS	BOSTD	1552 BOX 22
2	0.0	MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE	SPIKE		FERROUS	BOSTD	1553 BOX 22
2	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	1554 BOX 22
9	14.3	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK	MORTAR ATTACHED	BRICK	BOSTD	1555 BOX 22
0	58.4	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BIVALVE	MYA ARENARIA	SHELL	BOSTD	1556 BOX 15
2	0.0	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	MAMMAL (IMMATURE)	DIAGNOSTIC	BONE	BOSTD	1557 BOX 15

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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
0	0.1	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL		CHARCOAL	BOSTD 1558	BOX 15
** Subtotal **							
116	72.8						
** Provenience UNIT D, FEAT 39, STRA 4 FLOOR							
0	3.0	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK		BRICK	BOSTD 1559	BOX 22
1	0.0	COIN	ONE CENT PIECE		COPPER	BOSTD 1560	BOX 22
0	42.0	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	WOOD SAMPLE		WOOD	BOSTD 1561	BOX 15
0	7.4	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BIVALVE	MYA MARINARIA	SHELL	BOSTD 1562	BOX 15
4	0.0	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	MAMMAL	DIAGNOSTIC	BONE	BOSTD 1563	BOX 15
0	680.0	SOIL SAMPLE	SOIL SAMPLE		SOIL	BOSTD 1564	BOX 21
** Subtotal **							
5	732.4						
** Provenience UNIT E, FEAT 39, STRA 4							
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED 2 SURFACES	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 1565	BOX 23
1	0.0	RIM SHERD	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED 2 SURFACES	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 1566	BOX 23
1	1.5	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK		BRICK	BOSTD 1567	BOX 23
2	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT		FERROUS	BOSTD 1568	BOX 23
0	3.1	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL		CHARCOAL	BOSTD 1569	BOX 15
** Subtotal **							
5	4.6						
** Provenience UNIT G, FEAT 39, STRA 3-4 TRANSITIONAL							
1	0.0	BODY SHERD	REDWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 1570	BOX 23
1	0.0	RIM SHERD	REDWARE	PLAIN	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD 1571	BOX 23
1	0.0	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT		FERROUS	BOSTD 1572	BOX 23
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD 1573	BOX 23
0	1.6	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BIVALVE	MYA ARENARIA	SHELL	BOSTD 1574	BOX 15

Boston National Historical Park
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Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
** Subtotal **							
4	1.6						
** Provenience UNIT G, FEAT 39, STRA 4 FLOOR							
0	2.5	SOIL SAMPLE	SOIL SAMPLE		SOIL	BOSTD	1575 BOX 21
** Subtotal **							
0	2.5						
** Provenience UNIT H, FEAT 39, STRA 4							
3	0.0	BODY SHERD	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED 2 SURFACES	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	1576 BOX 23
1	0.0	MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE	SPIKE		FERROUS	BOSTD	1577 BOX 23
1	0.0	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	FREEBLOWN		GLASS	BOSTD	1578 BOX 23
** Subtotal **							
5	0.0						
** Provenience UNIT I, FEAT 39, STRA 4							
7	0.0	BODY SHERD	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED 2 SURFACES	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	1579 BOX 23
0	0.1	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL		CHARCOAL	BOSTD	1580 BOX 15
** Subtotal **							
7	0.1						
** Provenience UNIT K, FEAT 41							
1	0.0	BASAL SHERD	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED 1 SURFACE	EARTHENWARE	BOSTD	1581 BOX 23
2	0.0	BASAL SHERD	DOMESTIC STONEWARE		STONEWARE	BOSTD	1582 BOX 23
1	0.0	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	INDETERMINATE		GLASS	BOSTD	1583 BOX 23
** Subtotal **							
4	0.0						

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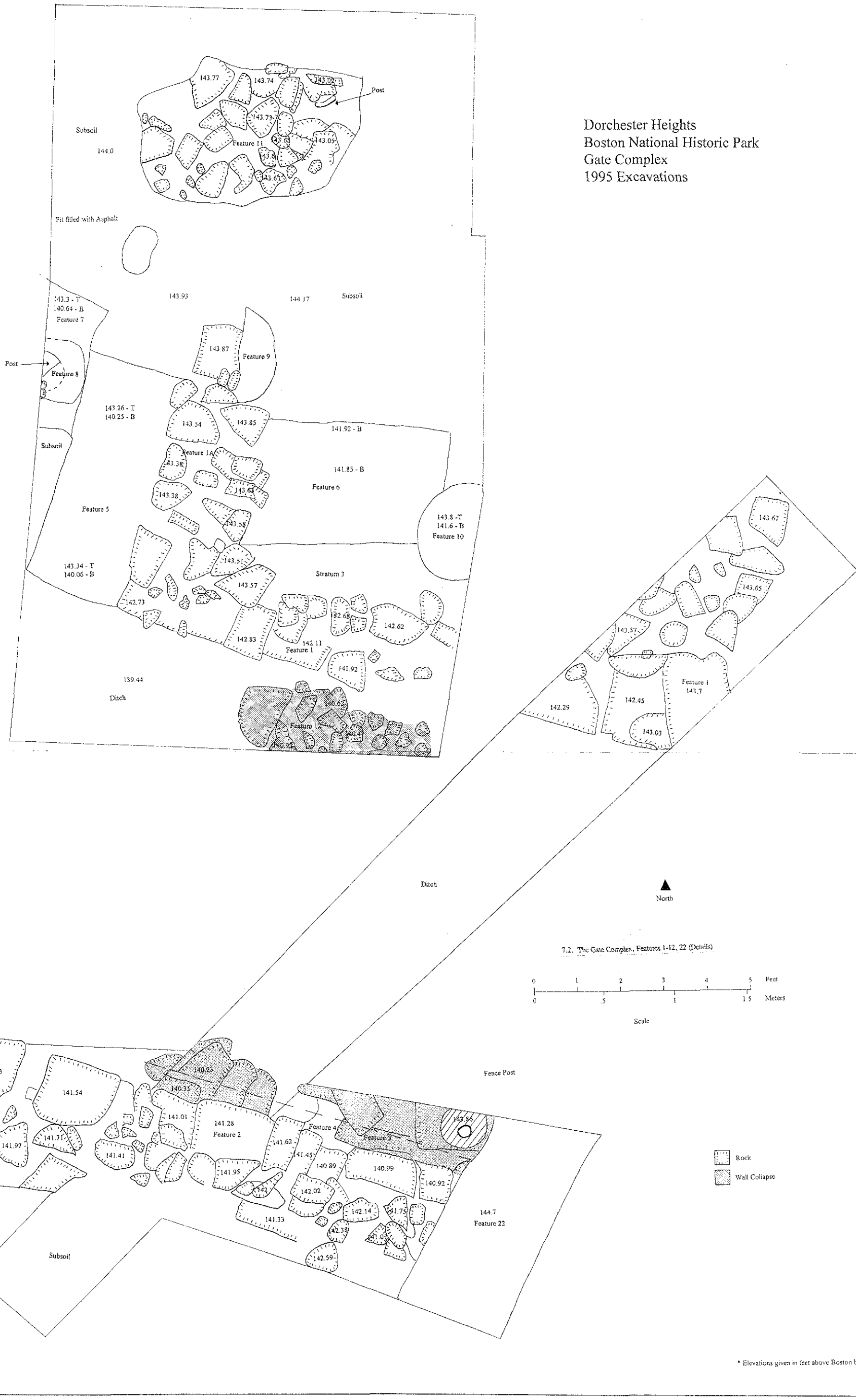
Cnt	Qty	Object Name	Description 1	Description 2	Material	Catalog No.	Location
** Provenience UNIT K, FEAT 37, STRA 4							
0	0.0	WEAPONRY/ACCOUTREMENT	EPAULET		COPPER ALLOY AND FIBER	BOSTD 1584	BOX 23
0	0.0	WEAPONRY/ACCOUTREMENT	EPAULET		COPPER ALLOY AND FIBER	BOSTD 1585	BOX 23
** Subtotal **							
0	0.0						
** Provenience UNIT C, FEAT 38, STRA 4							
13	0.0	PARTIAL VESSEL, RECONSTRUCTED	FREEBLOWN		GLASS	BOSTD 1586	BOX 23
** Subtotal **							
13	0.0						
** Provenience UNIT C, FEAT 39, STRA 4							
17	0.0	PARTIAL VESSEL, RECONSTRUCTED	FREEBLOWN		GLASS	BOSTD 1587	BOX 23
1	0.0	BASAL SHERD	FREEBLOWN		GLASS	BOSTD 1588	BOX 23
** Subtotal **							
18	0.0						
*** Total ***							
4797	16908						

Dorchester Heights
Boston National Historic Park
Gate Complex
1995 Excavations



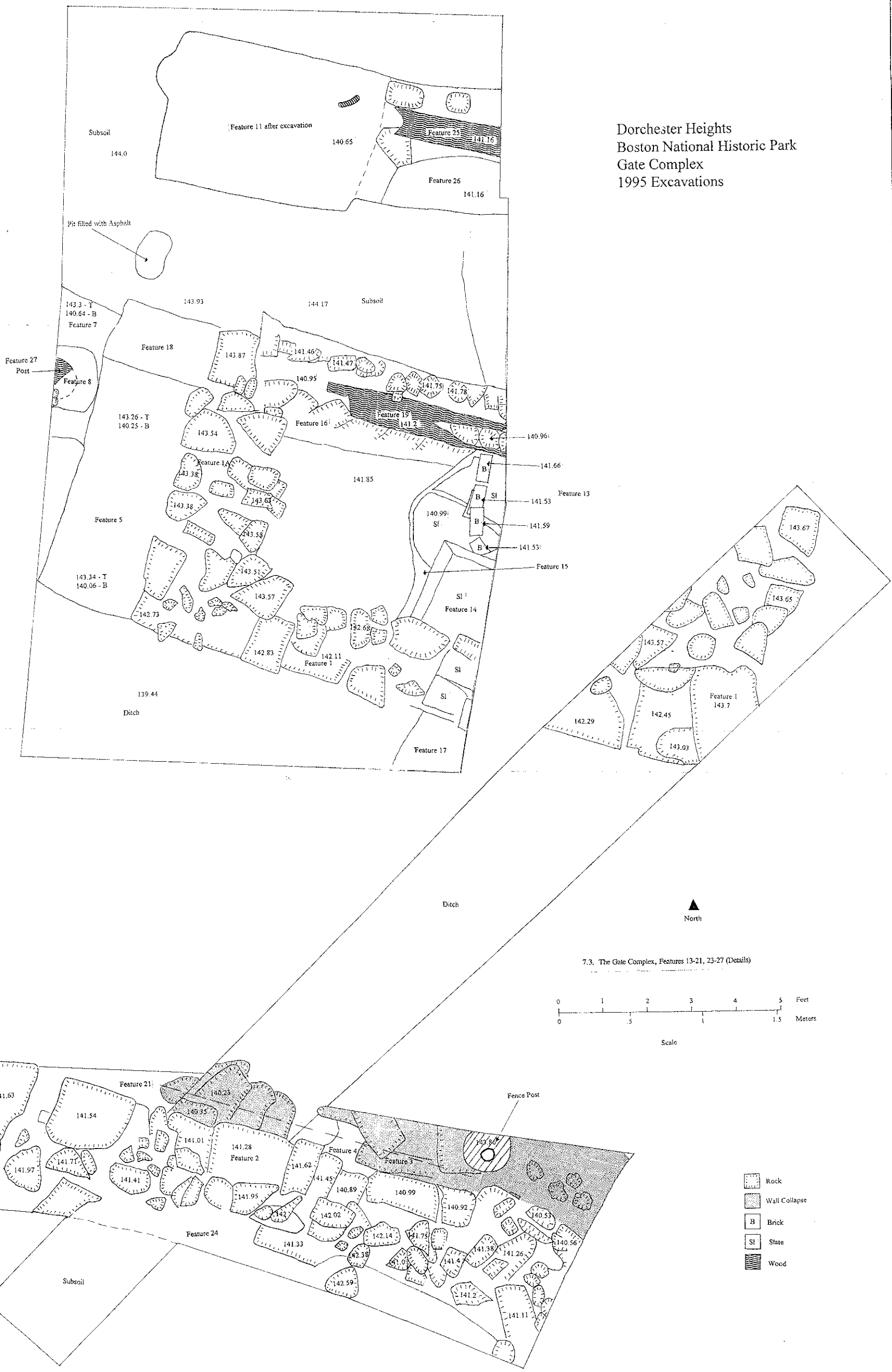
7.2. The Gate Complex, Features 1-12, 22 (Details)

0 1 2 3 4 5 Feet
0 .5 1 1.5 Meters

Scale

* Elevations given in feet above Boston base

Dorchester Heights
Boston National Historic Park
Gate Complex
1995 Excavations



7.3. The Gate Complex, Features 13-21, 23-27 (Details)

0 1 2 3 4 5 Feet
0 .5 1 1.5 Meters
Scale

* Elevations given in feet above Boston base