CONTAINS CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION - NOT FOR PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

FINAL
TECHNICAL REPORT

PHASE I ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN SUPPORT OF SEVEN MINUTE MAN GREAT AMERICAN OUTDOORS PROJECTS, MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK NARP PROJECT NUMBER MIMA.2021.A PEPC 101334

Concord and Lincoln, Massachusetts

Jennifer Banister
Joseph N. Waller, Jr.

Submitted to:

National Park Service
Minute Man National Historical Park
174 Liberty Street
Concord, Massachusetts 01742

Submitted by:

The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.
26 Main Street
Pawtucket, Rhode Island 02860

PAL Report No. 4245 December 2022

PAL PUBLICATIONS

AUTOCAD SPECIALIST/CARTOGRAPHER
DANA M. RICHARDI

GIS SPECIALIST
JANE MILLER

EDITOR
CATHY COFFIN

PRODUCTION MANAGER
GAIL M. VAN DYKE

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. (PAL) has completed Phase I Archeological Investigations in support of Seven Minute Man Great American Outdoors Projects on federal lands in Concord and Lincoln, Middlesex County, Massachusetts. The project areas are the East Quarter School, George Hall House, Inferrera House and Stand, and Stow-Hardy House in Concord, and the Joshua Brooks House, Barker House and Garage, and Rego House and Garage in Lincoln. The investigations included geophysical survey at the East Quarter School, Stow-Hardy House, and Joshua Brooks House project areas; metal detection survey at the East Quarter School, Joshua Brooks House, and Barker House project areas; and archeological subsurface testing at all seven project areas.

Pre-contact cultural materials were recovered in five of the seven project areas: the East Quarter School, George Hall House, Stow-Hardy House, Joshua Brooks House, and Barker House and Garage project areas. The pre-contact cultural materials at four of the project areas (the East Quarter School, George Hall House, Stow-Hardy House, and Joshua Brooks House) were recovered from disturbed contexts and were intermixed with post-contact cultural materials. The pre-contact materials represent low-density find spots and lithic scatters that document the general use of the area by Native American groups but their information content is limited and they are not likely to provide additional data classes. PAL does not recommend any further archeological investigations of the pre-contact cultural deposits at these four Project areas.

The pre-contact cultural material assemblage recovered at the Barker House and Garage project area, and designated the Elm Brook Hill Site, contains a moderate density of chipping debris and tools from natural soil strata and a projectile point dating to the Susquehanna tradition of the Transitional Archaic Period (3600–2500 B.P.). Although no cultural features were identified during the Phase I investigation, the excellent integrity at the site indicates the potential for their presence. PAL recommends the Elm Brook Hill Site as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register.

Post-contact cultural materials were recovered at all seven of the project areas during archeological subsurface testing and metal detection surveys. The post-contact cultural materials at five of the seven project areas (the East Quarter School, George Hall House, Stow-Hardy House, Inferrera House and Stand, and Rego House and Garage) were not temporally stratified, nor did they exhibit discernable artifact patterning that could be associated with any specific post-contact occupation at the sites. The temporally mixed deposits primarily indicate utilitarian landscape modifications designed to fill and level each property's landscape since the seventeenth century. PAL does not recommend any further archeological investigations of the post-contact cultural deposits at these five project areas.

Cultural materials related to the events of April 19, 1775, were recovered from the Joshua Brooks House and the Barker House and Garage project areas. One fired/impacted British musket ball was recovered during the metal detection survey at the Joshua Brooks House. Four musket balls (two dropped British and two fired/impacted Colonial militia/Provincial) were recovered from the Barker House and Garage project area during the metal detection survey. These materials provide important information about the engagement between the British column and the Colonial militia along this portion of the Bay Road. Possible buried foundation remains of the 1713 Deacon Joshua Brooks House were also present 8–20 m northwest of the extant Joshua Brooks House.

PAL recommends the Joshua Brooks House Site and Elm Brook Hill Site at the Barker House and Garage project area are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. PAL recommends avoiding ground-

disturbing activities within the location of the buried foundation remains at the Joshua Brooks House project area and within the entire Barker House and Garage project area. If avoidance is not feasible, additional archeological investigations may be warranted at these locations.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY ..... **i**

1. INTRODUCTION **1**
Project Description 1
Purpose and Authority 3
PAL Scope 3
PAL Personnel and Subconsultants 5
Disposition of PAL Project Materials 5

2. RESEARCH DESIGN AND FIELDWORK METHODS **6**
Significance and Historic Contexts 6
Archival Research 9
State Site Files, Town Reconnaissance Surveys, and Cultural Resource Management Reports 9
Park-Wide Archeological Studies, Cultural Landscape Reports, and Historic Structure Reports 9
Histories and Maps 9
Environmental Studies 10
Walkover Survey 10
Phase I Archeological Investigations 10
Geophysical Survey 11
Metal Detection Survey 11
Archeological Subsurface Testing 12
Laboratory Processing, Cataloging, and Analyses 13
Processing 13
Cataloging and Analyses 13
Curation 14

3. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT **15**
Geomorphology and Bedrock Geology 15
Surficial Geology 16
Soils 16
Hydrology 16

4. CULTURAL CONTEXT **18**
Pre-Contact Period 18
PaleoIndian Period (12,500–10,000 B.P.) 18
Early Archaic Period (10,000–8000 B.P.) 19
Middle Archaic Period (8000–5000 B.P.) 20
Late Archaic Period (5000–3000 B.P.) 21
Transitional Archaic Period (3600–2500 B.P.) 22
Early Woodland Period (3000–2000 B.P.) 22
Middle Woodland Period (2000–1000 B.P.) 23
Late Woodland Period (1000–450 B.P.) 24
Contact Period 24
Post-Contact Period 26

Brief History of Concord 26
Brief History of Lincoln 35
Overview of Events Leading to and on April 19, 1775 49
Known and Expected Archeological Sites 54

5. EAST QUARTER SCHOOL RESULTS, DATA SYNTHESIS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS 59
Archival Research 59
Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries: Joseph Meriam and Descendants 59
Nineteenth Century and First and Second East Quarter Schoolhouses 61
Late Nineteenth to Mid-Twentieth Centuries at Meriam's Corner 64
Existing Conditions 65
Known Archeological Resources 65
Fieldwork 65
Geophysical Survey 65
Metal Detection Survey 71
Archeological Subsurface Testing 72
Data Synthesis and Recommendations 77

6. GEORGE HALL HOUSE RESULTS, DATA SYNTHESIS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS 78
Archival Research 78
Existing Conditions 79
Known Archeological Resources 79
Previous Archeological Surveys 79
Fieldwork: Archeological Subsurface Testing 82
Test Pits 82
Excavation Units 86
Data Synthesis and Recommendations 93

7. STOW-HARDY HOUSE RESULTS, DATA SYNTHESIS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS 96
Archival Research 96
Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries 96
Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries 97
Existing Conditions 100
Known Archeological Resources 104
Previous Archeological Surveys 105
Fieldwork 105
Geophysical Survey 105
Archeological Subsurface Testing 109
Data Synthesis and Recommendations 115

8. INFERRERA HOUSE AND STAND RESULTS, DATA SYNTHESIS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS 117
Archival Research 117
Existing Conditions 120
Known Archeological Resources 124
Previous Archeological Surveys 124
Fieldwork: Archeological Subsurface Testing 124
Test Pits 124
Excavation Unit 129
Data Synthesis and Recommendations 132

9. JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE RESULTS, DATA SYNTHESIS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS 134
Archival Research 134
Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries 134
Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries 135
Historic Map Review 136
Existing Conditions 136
Known Archeological Resources 142
Previous Archeological Surveys 142
Fieldwork 143
Geophysical Survey 143
Metal Detection Survey 147
Archeological Subsurface Testing 147
Data Synthesis and Recommendations 160

10. BARKER HOUSE AND GARAGE RESULTS, DATA SYNTHESIS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS 163
Archival Research 163
Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries 163
Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries 164
Existing Conditions 164
Known Archeological Resources 165
Previous Archeological Surveys 168
Fieldwork 170
Metal Detection Survey 170
Archeological Subsurface Testing 175
Data Synthesis and Recommendations 182

11. REGO HOUSE AND GARAGE RESULTS, DATA SYNTHESIS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS 184
Archival Research 184
Existing Conditions 185
Known Archeological Resources 185
Previous Archeological Surveys 188
Fieldwork: Archeological Subsurface Testing 188
Data Synthesis and Recommendations 193

12. SUMMARY OF DATA SYNTHESIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS 195
Pre-Contact Cultural Deposits 195
Post-Contact Cultural Deposits 195

REFERENCES 199

APPENDICES

A. CATALOG OF CULTURAL MATERIALS 217

B. PRELIMINARY IMPROVEMENT SITE PLANS 377

C. HRGS 2022 GEOPHYSICAL REPORT 397

D. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORMS 495

E. GPS COORDINATES 567

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1-1. Map of Massachusetts showing the location of Concord and Lincoln 1

Figure 1-2. Location of the Seven Minute Man Great American Outdoors Project areas on the Maynard, Massachusetts, USGS topographic quadrangle, 7.5-minute series 2

Figure 1-3. Location of Project areas within MIMA boundary 4

Figure 3-1. Map of the physiographic zones of New England showing the approximate location of the Seven Minute Man Great American Outdoors Projects 15

Figure 3-2. Map of the drainage basins of New England showing the location of the Seven Minute Man Great American Outdoors Projects 17

Figure 4-1. 1830 (Hales) map of Concord showing the approximate location of the Seven Minute Man Great American Outdoors Projects with inset showing the East Quarter School, George Hall House, Stow-Hardy House, and Inferrera House Project areas 29

Figure 4-2. 1852 (Walling) map of Concord showing the approximate location of the Seven Minute Man Great American Outdoors Projects with inset showing the East Quarter School, George Hall House, Stow-Hardy House, and Inferrera House Project areas 31

Figure 4-3. 1875 (Beers) map of Concord showing the approximate location of the Seven Minute Man Great American Outdoors Projects with inset showing the East Quarter School, George Hall House, Stow-Hardy House, and Inferrera House Project Areas 33

Figure 4-4. 1906 (Walker) map of Concord showing the approximate location of the Seven Minute Man Great American Outdoors Projects with inset showing the East Quarter School, George Hall House, Stow-Hardy House, and Inferrera House Project areas 37

Figure 4-5. 1830 (Hales) map of Lincoln showing the approximate location of the Seven Minute Man Great American Outdoors Projects with inset showing the Joshua Brooks House, Barker House and Garage, and Rego House and Garage Project areas 41

Figure 4-6. 1856 (Walling) map of Lincoln showing the approximate location of the Seven Minute Man Great American Outdoors Projects with inset showing the Joshua Brooks House, Barker House and Garage, and Rego House and Garage Project areas 43

Figure 4-7. 1875 (Beers) map of Lincoln showing the approximate location of the Seven Minute Man Great American Outdoors Projects with inset showing the Joshua Brooks House, Barker House and Garage, and Rego House and Garage Project areas 45

Figure 4-8. 1906 (Walker) map of Lincoln showing the approximate location of the Seven Minute Man Great American Outdoors Projects with inset showing the Joshua Brooks House, Barker House and Garage, and Rego House and Garage Project areas 47

Figure 5-1. Geophysical survey, integrated interpretation map, East Quarter School project area..... 69

Figure 5-2. Locations of metal detection hits and archeological subsurface testing units, East Quarter School project area. 73

Figure 5-3. Representative test pit profiles, East Quarter School project area..... 75

Figure 6-1. Locations of archeological subsurface testing units, Phase I Archeological Survey, George Hall House project area. 83

Figure 6-2. Representative test pit profiles, George Hall House project area..... 85

Figure 6-3. EU-01 profile drawing and photograph, south wall, George Hall House project area. 88

Figure 6-4. EU-01 plan drawing and photograph at 40 cmbs, George Hall House project area..... 89

Figure 6-5. EU-02 profile drawing and photograph, north wall, George Hall House project area 91

Figure 6-6. EU-03 profile drawing and photographs, west wall, George Hall House project area..... 94

Figure 7-1. Geophysical survey, integrated interpretation map, Stow-Hardy House project area.... 107

Figure 7-2. Locations of archeological subsurface testing units, Stow-Hardy House project area... 111

Figure 7-3. Representative test pit profiles, Stow-Hardy House project area..... 113

Figure 8-1. Plan of Inferrera parcel showing existing structures and stone walls in 1962 119

Figure 8-2. Locations of archeological subsurface testing units, Inferrera House and Stand project area 125

Figure 8-3. Representative test pit profiles, Inferrera House and Stand project area 127

Figure 8-4. EU-04 profile drawing and photograph, south wall, Inferrera House and Stand project area..... 131

Figure 9-1. 1852 Henry David Thoreau survey map of Noah and Joshua Brooks Farm in Lincoln..... 137

Figure 9-2a. Ca. 1880 photograph of the Deacon Joshua Brooks and Joshua Brooks Jr., houses as reported in the Historic Structure Report (Phillips 2000) and Brooks Farm Cultural Landscape Inventory (Hammond and Weyer 2012b)..... 138

Figure 9-2b. Ca. 1880 photograph of the Deacon Joshua Brooks and Joshua Brooks Jr., houses, inverted..... 138

Figure 9-3. Geophysical survey, integrated interpretation map, Joshua Brooks House project area 145

Figure 9-4. Locations of metal detection hits and archeological subsurface testing units, Joshua Brooks House project area..... 149

Figure 9-5. Representative test pit profiles, Joshua Brooks House project area 156

Figure 9-6. TBG-06(E) and TBG-06(W) profile drawing, north wall, Joshua Brooks House project area..... 158

Figure 9-7. Detail map of Joshua Brooks archeological testing showing the location of possible foundation remains of 1713 Deacon Joshua Brooks house 162

Figure 10-1. Locations of metal detection hits and archeological subsurface testing units, Barker House and Garage project area 171

Figure 10-2. Representative test pit profiles, Barker House and Garage project area..... 176

Figure 10-3. EU-05 profile drawings and photographs, (grid) south and east walls, Barker House and Garage project area 179

Figure 10-4. EU-06 profile drawing and photograph, (grid) west wall, Barker House and Garage project area..... 181

Figure 11-1. Locations of archeological subsurface testing units, Rego House and Garage project area 189

Figure 11-2. Representative test pit profiles, Rego House and Garage project area 191

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2-1. Type of Investigation and Proposed and Actual Archeological Testing by Project Area, MIMA Project 11

Table 2-2. Metal Detectorists and Equipment Used during Metal Detection Survey 12

Table 4-1. Pre-Contact Archeological Sites Within 0.5 Miles of the Seven Project Areas 55

Table 4-2. Post-Contact Archeological Sites Within 0.5 Miles of the Seven Project Areas 57

Table 5-1. Metal Detection Hits, East Quarter School Project Area 71

Table 9-1. Metal Detection Hits, Joshua Brooks House Project Area 151

Table 10-1. Metal Detection Hits, Barker House and Garage Project Area 173

Table 12-1. Summary of Results, Data Synthesis, and Recommendations by Project Area, Phase I Archeological Investigations, Seven MIMA Great American Outdoors Projects 197

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

Photograph 5-1. Channelized portion of Mill Brook along the northern boundary of the East Quarter School property taken from the northeast corner of the lot, view northwest 66

Photograph 5-2. East Quarter School and front yard space taken from Battle Road Trail, view northeast..... 66

Photograph 5-3. East Quarter School, east and back yard spaces taken from the northeast corner of the lot, view southwest 67

Photograph 5-4. Paved driveway west of the East Quarter School taken from Lexington Road/Route 2A, view northeast..... 67

Photograph 5-5. Battle Road Trail running through southern portion of the East Quarter School parcel taken from the southeast corner of the lot, view northwest 68

Photograph 6-1. George Hall House taken from the southeast corner of the yard, view north 80

Photograph 6-2. Fieldstone retaining wall between George Hall House and Lexington Road taken from across the street, view northeast..... 80

Photograph 6-3. Back and eastern side yard of the George Hall House taken from northern end of the property, view southwest..... 81

Photograph 6-4. Overgrown area west of the George Hall House taken from the southwest corner of the house, view north..... 81

Photograph 6-5. Fieldstone foundation uncovered in EU-01, George Hall House, view west..... 90

Photograph 6-6. Brick foundation uncovered in EU-02, George Hall House, view east 92

Photograph 6-7. Bulkhead foundation uncovered in EU-02, George Hall House, view south..... 92

Photograph 6-8. Fieldstone foundation uncovered in EU-03, George Hall House, view south..... 95

Photograph 6-9. Granite block border stone in EU-03, George Hall House, view south..... 95

Photograph 7-1. Stow-Hardy House taken from the front yard, view northeast..... 101

Photograph 7-2. Fieldstone retaining wall east of the Stow-Hardy House taken from adjacent wetlands, view northwest (JTP-27 excavation in progress)..... 101

Photograph 7-3. Dirt and gravel driveway west of the Stow-Hardy House taken from Lexington Road, view northeast 102

Photograph 7-4. Rear of the Stow-Hardy House showing the bulkhead entrance to the cellar to the left taken from the backyard, view southwest 102

Photograph 7-5. Foundation located north of the Stow-Hardy House taken from the backyard, view southwest..... 103

Photograph 7-6. Well 1 northeast of the Stow-Hardy House taken from near the end of the eastern retaining wall, view northeast 103

Photograph 7-7. Well 2 northeast of the Stow-Hardy House taken from the adjacent wetland, view west 104

Photograph 8-1. Western lot of the Inferrera House and Stand project taken from Lexington Road, view northeast 121

Photograph 8-2. Inferrera House taken from the Battle Road Trail, view north..... 121

Photograph 8-3. Inferrera House garage taken from behind the house, view northwest (JTP-06 excavation in progress) 122

Photograph 8-4. Inferrera House farm stand taken from the parking lot to the east, view northwest... 122

Photograph 8-5. Inferrera House chicken coup taken from the field behind the house, view northwest..... 123

Photograph 8-6. Battle Road Trail running through western lot of Inferrera House project area taken from the driveway, view northwest..... 123

Photograph 8-7. Crack in western foundation of Inferrera House where EU-04 was placed to investigate, view southeast..... 130

Photograph 8-8. East wall of EU-04 showing full depth of the western Inferrera House foundation wall, view southeast..... 132

Photograph 9-1. Joshua Brooks House taken from the front yard, view southwest..... 139

Photograph 9-2. Asphalt driveway leading to Joshua Brooks House, view southeast 139

Photograph 9-3. Stone wall along North Great Road taken from the northeast corner of the Joshua Brooks House front yard, view northwest..... 140

Photograph 9-4. Stone wall between the Joshua Brooks House front yard and the drop to Elm Brook taken from the northeast, view southwest..... 140

Photograph 9-5. Terraced landscape east of the Joshua Brooks House taken from the front yard, view southwest 141

Photograph 9-6. Terraced landscape and stone retaining wall east of the Joshua Brooks House taken from the north end of the terrace, view southwest 141

Photograph 9-7. Joshua Brooks House, lead British musket ball (fired), JB-MD-6, 0–10 cmbs, Landscape A 155

Photograph 9-8. Joshua Brooks House: a) decorative copper alloy dome shank button, JB-MD-16, 0–10 cmbs, Landscape A; b) copper alloy Alpha/Omega shank button with fabric, JB-MD-38, 0–10 cmbs, Landscape A; c) copper alloy Omega shank button, JB-MD-46, 0–10 cmbs, Landscape A; d) copper alloy cone button, JB-MD-44, 0–10 cmbs, Landscape A 155

Photograph 10-1. Barker House taken from the front yard, view northwest 165

Photograph 10-2. Old Bedford Road taken from near the intersection with North Great Road, view northeast 166

Photograph 10-3. Stone wall bordering the west side of Old Bedford Road, Barker House to the left, view north 166

Photograph 10-4. Stone wall bordering the east side of Old Bedford Road, view east 167

Photograph 10-5. Barker House garage taken from the driveway, view west 167

Photograph 10-6. Barker House and Garage, lead British musket balls (.69 cal, dropped/unfired): a) BKH-MD-11, 5 cmbs, A_1; b) BKH-MD-20, 12 cmbs, A_1 174

Photograph 10-7. Barker House and Garage, lead Provincial musket balls (fired/impacted): a) BKH-MD-24, 10 cmbs, A_1; b) BKH-MD-25, 10 cmbs, A_1 174

Photograph 10-8. Barker House and Garage, hornfels Atlantic projectile point, TAL-04, 20–30 cmbs, B_1 177

Photograph 11-1. Western lot of the Rego House and Garage project area taken from the Rego House driveway, view southwest 186

Photograph 11-2. Rego House taken from the western driveway, view southeast 186

Photograph 11-3. Horseshoe driveway in front of Rego House taken from western entrance, view southeast 187

Photograph 11-4. Rego House garage taken from behind the house, view southwest 187

Photograph 11-5. Stone wall Structure 1, Rego House and Garage project area, view northeast 192

Photograph 11-6. Stone wall Structure 2, Rego House and Garage project area, view southeast 194

Photograph 11-7. Concrete-lined well in western lot of Rego House and Garage project area, view south 194

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of Phase I Archeological Investigations conducted by The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. (PAL) in support of Seven Minute Man Great American Outdoors Projects (the Project) on federal lands in Concord and Lincoln, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, under contract to the National Park Service, Minute Man National Historical Park (Figures 1-1 and 1-2).

This report was accomplished with assistance from the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. The statements, findings, conclusions, recommendations, and other data in this report are solely those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

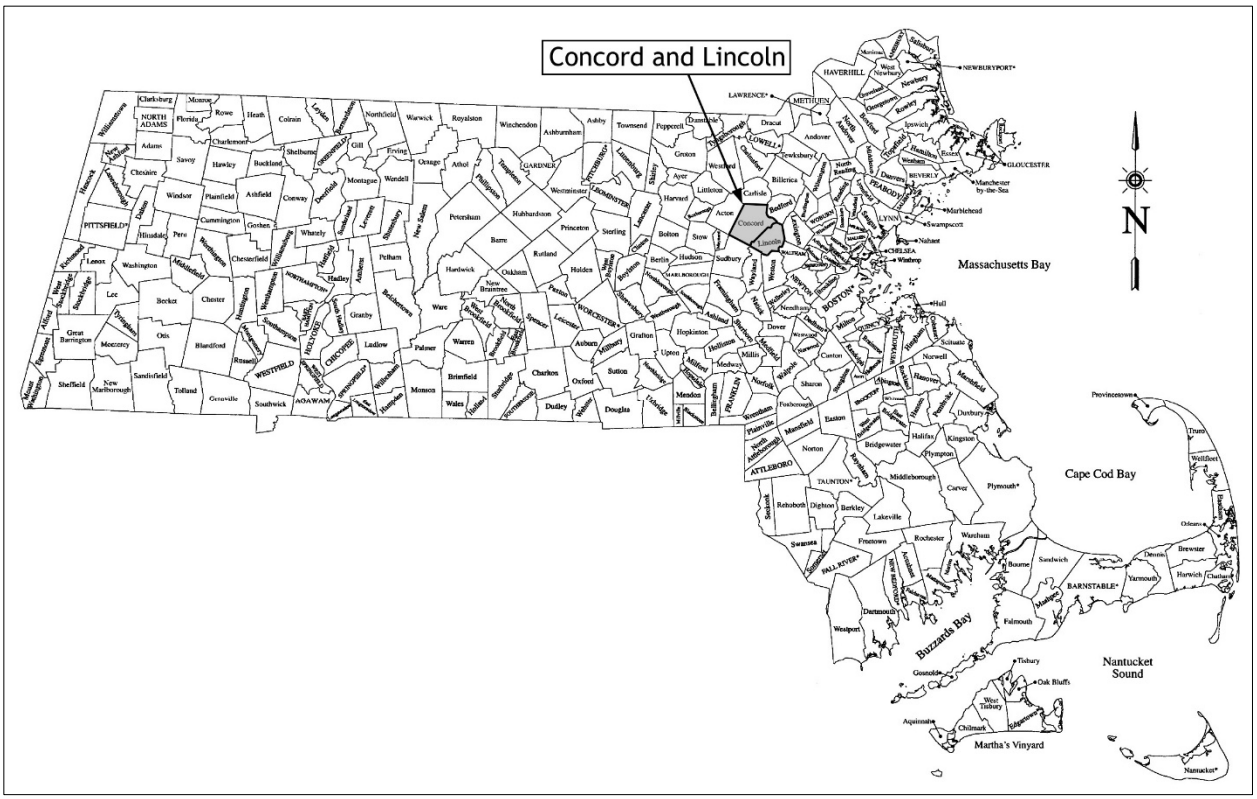


Figure 1-1. Map of Massachusetts showing the location of Concord and Lincoln.

Project Description

Minute Man National Historical Park (MIMA) recently received Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA) Funds for their Strategic Facilities Plan, which includes monies for the rehabilitation of 28 structures and 13 plaques and monuments, 11 cultural landscape treatments, and the installation of new signs throughout the park. With 50 structures, MIMA now has an asset strategy that identifies structures best suited for

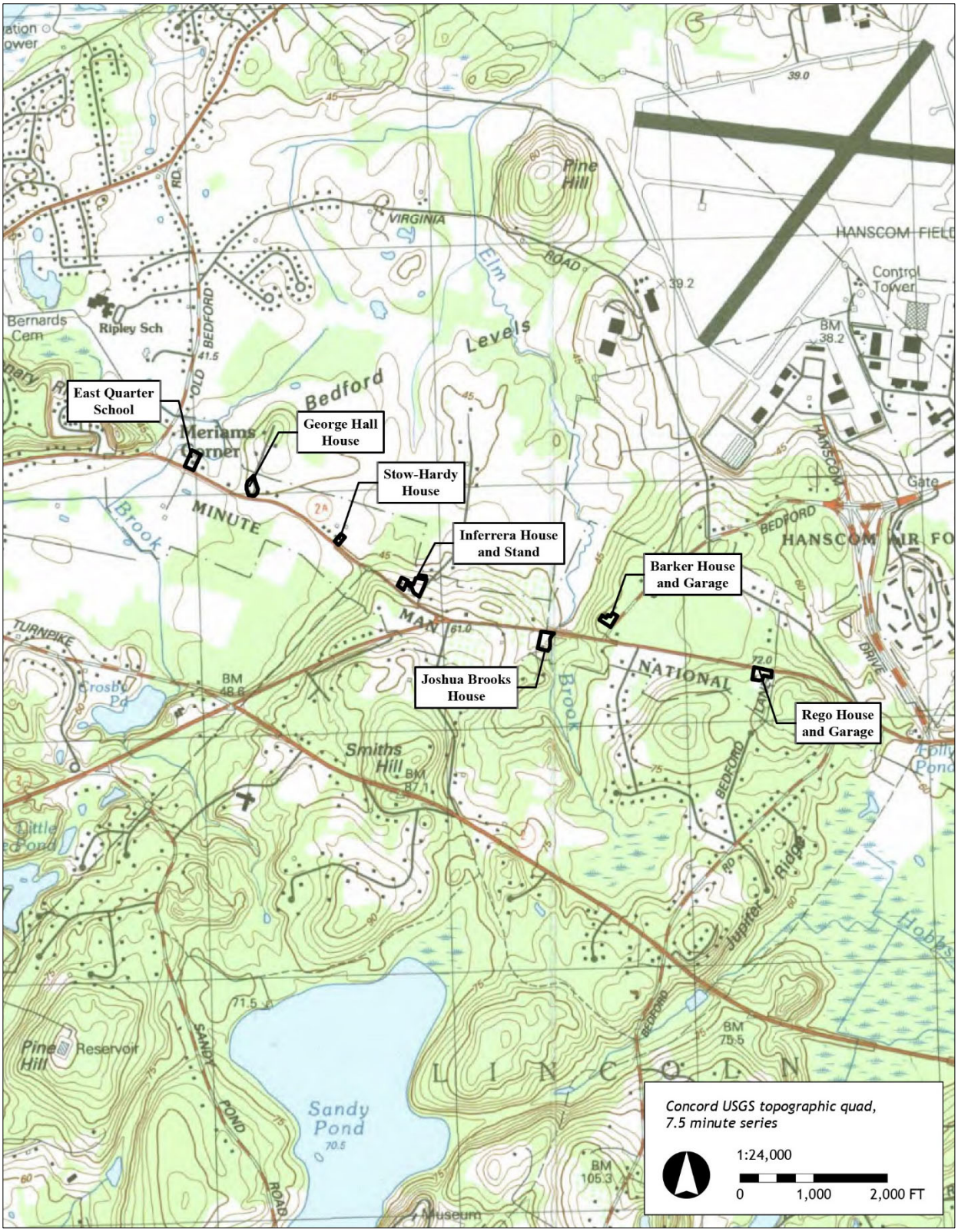


Figure 1-2. Location of the Seven Minute Man Great American Outdoors Project areas on the Maynard, Massachusetts, USGS topographic quadrangle, 7.5-minute series.

leasing, park housing, visitor use, and park operations, as well as structures for potential demolition. The goals of this project are to 1) complete the backlog repairs to return the resources to "Good Condition," increasing MIMA's ability to successfully maintain them as such; 2) complete backlog repairs and investments into assets identified for lease allowing the park to maximize future leasing revenue to maintain those assets; 3) pursue demolition of assets, reducing future O&M costs; and 4) overall bring the park into good condition for its commemorative celebrations in 2025—the 250th anniversary of the American Revolution and the shot "heard round the world" on April 19, 1775.

MIMA has approximately 13 septic systems, seven of which have reached the end of their lifecycle or have been idle for more than five years. These systems will be replaced in accordance with current code in a manner that does not adversely impact archeological resources or landscape character. The properties containing the septic systems to be replaced are the East Quarter School, George Hall House, Inferrera House and Stand, and Stow-Hardy House in Concord, and the Joshua Brooks House, Barker House and Garage, and Rego House and Garage in Lincoln (Figure 1-3). As part of the Project, various improvements, including new driveways and water wells, foundation repairs, and structure demolition, will be made to the seven properties to prepare them for leasing (Appendix B).

Purpose and Authority

The purpose of the archeological investigations was to determine if archeological resources are present within the areas that will be impacted by the proposed Project and, to the extent possible, evaluate the significance of any deposits and/or features that might be discovered. NPS 28 defines the scope and goals of an intensive archeological identification study as follows:

> An archeological identification study locates archeological resources and describes their characteristics, potential scientific value, and threats to their integrity and condition. Intensive-level surveys will collect and analyze sufficient data so that the location, characteristics, scientific values, and condition of archeological resources and threats to them can be determined.

Information gathered during the archeological investigations will be used to assist the park in meeting its obligations under Section 106 and Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 306108) and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800).

All work was conducted in compliance with all relevant federal and state regulations and guidelines, including the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, and with fieldwork and documentation guidelines established by the National Park Service (NPS) and the Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Office/Massachusetts Historical Commission (MA SHPO/MHC).

PAL Scope

As stated above, the goal of the archeological investigations was to identify archeological resources within the Project areas that are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) and may be affected by the Project. To accomplish this goal, the NPS MIMA Scope of Work (SOW) required the completion of "fieldwork consisting of shovel testing, excavation units, GIS, systematic metal detection, geophysical survey, artifact cataloging and curation activities, and project reporting and documentation." All tasks associated with the archeological investigations were carried out in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (48 FR 44716–44742), the MHC's (1979) *Public Planning and Environmental Review: Archaeology and Historic*

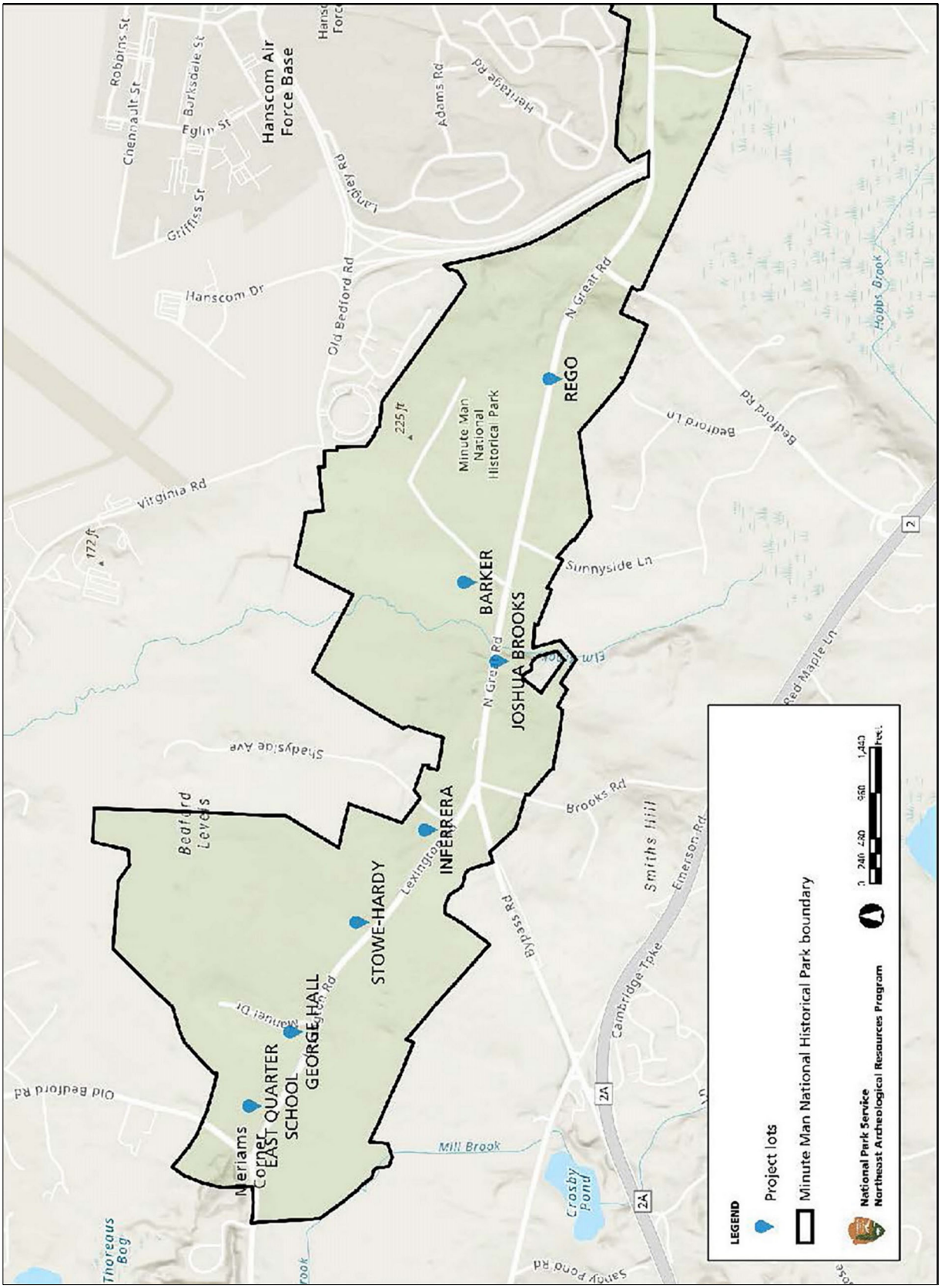


Figure 1-3. Location of Project areas within MIMA boundary.

Preservation, and the guidelines established by the National Park Service in *Recovery of Scientific, Prehistoric, Historic, and Archeological Data* (36 CFR 66, Appendix A). Key PAL personnel involved in the archeological investigations meet the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards* (36 CFR Appendix A to Part 61) and the MHC's Professional Qualifications (950 CMR 70.10).

PAL Personnel and Subconsultants

The fieldwork for the Phase I archaeological testing, metal detection, and geophysical survey were completed in November and December 2021 and March and April 2022. The documentary research, laboratory processing and analysis, and technical report preparation tasks were completed in April to September 2022. PAL project manager/senior archeologist/principal investigator Suzanne Cherau, assisted by Jennifer Banister (PAL project archeologist), oversaw and supervised all the field investigations and were responsible for technical report preparation. Other PAL staff involved in the archaeological testing fieldwork were Ted Datillo, Mechelle Gardner, Meghan Garlie, John Kelly, Andrew Polta, and Audrey Swift (archeologists).

PAL supervisory staff also oversaw the Geophysical survey completed by staff from its subconsultant Hager-Richter Geoscience, Inc. (HRGS) in November and December 2021 at the East Quarter School, Stow-Hardy House, and Joshua Brooks House. HRGS Owner and Principal Geophysicist Jeffrey Reid directed the geophysical survey fieldwork, data analysis, and technical report and GIS geodatabase preparation.

The metal detection survey was conducted in November and December 2021 at three of the seven Project areas: the East Quarter School, Joshua Brooks House, and Barker House and Garage. PAL senior archeologist Joseph Waller (certified in Advanced Metal Detecting for the Archaeologist [AMDA]) directed the archeological metal detection and was assisted by volunteers, including AMDA instructors Joel Bohy and Casey Campetti, AMDA certified detectorists Patrick Donovan and David Imbriglio, and MIMA Ranger Jarrad Fuoss.

Disposition of PAL Project Materials

All PAL documentation and materials for the Phase I archeological investigations, including field notes, maps, photographs, and cultural materials, are on file at PAL, 26 Main Street, Pawtucket, Rhode Island. Cataloged artifacts and associated Project documentation were temporarily curated according to Northeast Region Archeology Cataloging guidelines. The NPS Northeast Region Archeology Program (NRAP) Project No. MIMA.2021.A artifact collection (MIMA Accession Numbers MIMA-00704 through MIMA-00710) and all supporting documentation, prepared for curation according to NRAP standards, will be transferred with approved digital Interior Collections Management System (ICMS) catalog records to the MIMA Curator with submission of the final report.

CHAPTER TWO

RESEARCH DESIGN AND FIELDWORK METHODS

The goal of the Phase I Archeological Investigations for the proposed Seven Minute Man Great American Outdoors Projects was to identify any pre-contact and/or post-contact archeological resources that may be potentially eligible for listing in the State and/or National Register of Historic Places (State/National Registers). Three research strategies were used:

- archival research, including a review of historical literature and maps;
- field investigations, consisting of geophysical survey, metal detection survey, and subsurface archeological testing; and
- laboratory processing and analyses of recovered cultural materials.

The archival research and walkover survey provided the information necessary to develop environmental and historic contexts for the Project areas and a predictive model for archeological sensitivity. Archeological sensitivity is defined as the likelihood for belowground cultural resources to be present and is based on the following:

- geographical, functional, and temporal characteristics of previously identified cultural resources in the study area and its vicinity; and
- local and regional environmental data reviewed in conjunction with existing study area conditions documented during the walkover survey, and archival research about the study area's land use history.

The geophysical, metal detection, and archeological surveys were conducted within the parcel boundaries provided by the NPS. Cultural materials recovered during the archeological and metal detection surveys were processed in the laboratory and analyzed to interpret the nature of past human activities they represent. The artifact analyses were correlated with the subsurface testing and other field survey data and the resulting information was interpreted within the environmental and historic contexts developed for the Project areas. The result was an assessment of potentially significant archeological resources and their eligibility for listing in the National Register, the official federal list of properties that have been studied and found worthy of preservation.

Significance and Historic Contexts

The different phases of archeological investigation (identification [Phase I], evaluation [Phase II], and data recovery/mitigation [Phase III]) reflect preservation planning standards for the identification, evaluation, registration, and treatment of archeological resources (National Park Service [NPS] 1983). An essential component of this planning structure is the identification of archeological properties that are eligible for inclusion in the National Register. Archeological properties can be a district, site, building, structure, or object, but are most often sites and districts (Little et al. 2000).

An archeological property may be pre-contact, post-contact, or contain components from both periods. Pre-contact (or what is often termed "prehistoric") archeology focuses on the remains of indigenous American societies as they existed before substantial contact with Europeans and the resulting written records (Little

et al. 2000). In accordance with the NPS guidelines, "pre-contact" is used, unless directly quoting materials that use "prehistoric." No single year marks the transition from pre-contact to post-contact.

Post-contact (or what is often termed "historical") archeology is the archeology of sites and structures dating from time periods since significant contact between Native Americans and Europeans. Documentary records and oral traditions can be used to better understand these properties and their inhabitants (Little et al. 2000). Again, for reasons of consistency with the NPS guidelines, "post-contact" is used when referring to archeology of this period, unless directly quoting materials that use "historical."

The NPS has established four criteria for listing significant cultural properties in the National Register (36 CFR 60). The criteria are broadly defined to include the wide range of properties that are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. The quality of significance may be present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The criteria (known by the letters A–D) allow for the listing of properties

A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history.

Archeological properties can be determined eligible for listing in the National Register under all four criteria but must meet at least one (Little et al. 2000). Archeological properties listed under Criterion A or B must have a demonstrated ability to convey their associations with events, persons, or patterns significant to our history. Criterion C is intended to recognize properties that are significant expressions of culture or technology (especially architecture, artistic value, landscape architecture, and engineering) (Little et al. 2000:26). Under Criterion C, an archeological property must have remains that are well-preserved and clearly illustrate the design and construction of a building or structure (Little et al. 2000:27).

For Criterion D, under which most archeological properties are determined eligible for listing in the National Register, only the potential to yield important information is required (Little et al. 2000:22). However, it is important to consider whether the data derived from a site are unique or redundant, and how they relate to the current state of knowledge relating to the research topic(s). A defensible argument must establish that a property "has important legitimate associations and/or information value based upon existing knowledge and interpretations that have been made, evaluated, and accepted" (McManamon 1990:15).

Another critical component in assessing the significance of a historic property is an evaluation of its integrity. Historic properties either retain integrity (i.e., convey their significance) or they do not. The National Register criteria recognize seven aspects or qualities that, in various combinations, define integrity:

- *location*, the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred;
- *design*, the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property;

- *setting*, the physical environment of a historic property;
- *materials*, the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property;
- *workmanship*, the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory;
- *feeling*, a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time; and
- *association*, the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

To retain historic integrity, a property will always possess several, and usually most, of these qualities. The retention of specific aspects of integrity is paramount for a property to convey its significance. Determining which of these aspects or qualities are most important to a particular property requires knowing why, where, and when the property is significant (NPS 2002).

The criteria are applied to the property's historic contexts, defined as

> a body of thematically, geographically, and temporally linked information. For an archeological property, the historic context is the analytical framework within which the property's importance can be understood and to which an archeological study is likely to contribute important information (Little et al. 2000).

The formulation of historic contexts is a logical first step in the design of an archeological investigation and is crucial to the evaluation of archeological properties in the absence of a comprehensive survey of a region (NPS 1983). Historic contexts provide an organizational framework that groups information about related historic properties based on a theme, geographic limits, and chronological periods. A historic context should identify gaps in data and knowledge to help determine what significant information may be obtained from the resource. Each historic context is related to the developmental history of an area, region, or theme (e.g., agriculture, transportation, and waterpower), and identifies the significant patterns of which a particular resource may be an element. Only those contexts important to understanding and justifying the significance of the property need be discussed.

Historic contexts are developed by

- identifying the concept, time period, and geographic limits for the context;
- collecting and assessing existing information about these time periods;
- identifying locational patterns and current conditions of the associated property types;
- synthesizing the information in a written narrative; and
- identifying information needs.

"Property types" are groupings of individual sites or properties based on common physical and associative characteristics. They serve to link the concepts presented in the historic contexts with properties illustrating those ideas (NPS 1983, 48 FR 44719).

The following historic research contexts have been developed to organize the data relating to the archeological resources identified within the Project areas:

1. Pre-contact Native American land use and settlement in the Charles, Shawsheen, and Concord/Sudbury/Assabet drainage circa (ca.) 12,500 to 450 years before present (B.P.); and

2. Post-contact land use and settlement patterns in Concord and Lincoln, Massachusetts, ca. A.D. 1635 to present.

Archival Research

The development of a cultural context and a predictive model of expected property types and densities within the Project areas began with archival research, consisting of an examination of primary and secondary documentary sources and documented/recorded sites near the Project areas.

State Site Files, Town Reconnaissance Surveys, and Cultural Resource Management Reports

PAL reviewed the state site files at the MHC to locate any recorded pre-contact and post-contact sites within 0.5 miles of the Project areas using the GIS-based Massachusetts Cultural Resources Information System (MACRIS) online mapping application. Resource records in MACRIS consist of digitized paper records on file at the MHC, including archeological site inventory forms and National Register nominations. Associated attribute data for each record include locational information, temporal and cultural affiliations, associated cultural resource management (CRM) reports, and National Register status. MHC inventories include archeological resources listed or eligible for listing in the National Register. PAL also reviewed the NPS Cultural Resources Inventory System-Archeology (CRIS-AR; legacy ASMIS) files to collect information about recorded archeological sites and historic properties within the MIMA Project areas.

PAL also reviewed regional archeological reports (MHC 1982a, 1982b) the MHC town reconnaissance reports for Concord (1980a) and Lincoln (1980b) and the results of other CRM investigations in the vicinity of the Project areas, including studies by PAL (Banister and Herbster 2013a and 2013b; Banister and Herbster 2019; Gillis and Heitert 2010; Ritchie et al. 1990) and others (Mead 1997a and 1997b; Pendery 2009, Pendery et al. 1996; Pente 2008; Robinson 2010).

Park-Wide Archeological Studies, Cultural Landscape Reports, and Historic Structure Reports

In addition to their archeological data, reports of past archeological investigations at MIMA were consulted for information about the history of the Project areas: large thematic studies such as the MIMA Archeological Overview and Assessment (Herbster 2005); the draft National Register Nomination (Update and Boundary Increase) conducted by PAL (Pineo et al. 2022); the Scene of the Battle Historic Grounds Report (Malcolm 1985); the Archeological Assessment and KOCOA Analysis of the Bloody Angle Battlefield (Kirk et al. 2020); and the Parker's Revenge Archaeological Project (Watters Wilkes 2016). Cultural Landscape Reports were reviewed for the Battle Road Unit (Dietrich-Smith et al. 2005) and Meriam's Corner (Donahue and Hohmann 1994), and Cultural Landscape Inventory reports were consulted for information about Meriam's Corner (Hammond 2015); the Jones/Stow Farm (Hammond and Weyer 2012a); Brooks Farm (Hammond and Weyer 2012b); and the Hartwell Area (Dietrick-Smith et al. 2012). Historic Structure reports for the Meriam House (Yocum 2004); George Minot House (George Hall House) (Harris 1973); Olive Stow House (Stow-Hardy House) (Yocum 2003); and Joshua Brooks House (Phillips 2000) were also reviewed for their useful background information.

Histories and Maps

Primary and secondary histories (Barber 1839; Cook 1976; Donahue 2004; Forbes 1995; Gross 1982; Guzzi 1975; Hastings 1926; Hudson 1904; Shattuck 1835) and historical maps and atlases (Beers 1875; Hales 1830; Hoar 1795; Walker 1889, 1906; Walling 1852; Wood 1795) were examined to assess changes in land use, to locate any documented post-contact sites and structures in Concord and Lincoln, and to trace the development of transportation networks (an important variable in the location of post-contact sites).

Regional historic accounts provided important information about geography, genealogy, industry, and settlement. Historical aerial photographs (NETR 1955–2018) and historical United States Geological Survey (USGS 1894–2018) topographic maps were also reviewed to identify land alterations and to locate resource areas (e.g., wetlands) near the Project areas.

Environmental Studies

Bedrock and surficial geological studies (Cameron and Naylor 1976; Fenneman 1938; Zen et al. 1983) provided information about the region's physical structure and about geological resources near the Project areas. The United States Department of Agriculture–Natural Resources Conservation Service soil survey for Middlesex County (USDA 2009; USDA–NRCS 2021) supplied information about soil types and surficial deposits within the Project areas and the general categories of flora and fauna that these soil types support.

Walkover Survey

PAL conducted an initial walkover survey of the Project areas with NARP and MIMA staff to become familiar with each location (including parcel boundaries) and to document and assess present environmental conditions. Those accompanying PAL archeologists during the walkover surveys were Joel Dukes, NARP Archeologist and Project Contracting Officer's Representative (COR); Margaret Wilkes, NARP Archeologist and Geophysical Survey, GIS, and CRIS-AR reviewer; Margie Coffin Brown, Integrated Resources Program Manager and MIMA point of contact; and Nicole Walsh, Museum Curator, MIMA. Environmental information documented on Project maps during the walkover included the presence, types, and extent of fresh water; drainage characteristics; presence of bedrock outcrops and level terraces; and the angle of any slopes.

The current physical condition of an area is largely defined by the absence or degree of natural or human disturbances to the landscape. Typically encountered disturbances within a given area may include those resulting from agricultural plowing, gravel or soil mining, or previous construction and site preparation activities. Extensive survey experience indicates that such disturbances can reduce the probability for encountering contextually intact archeological sites. However, plowing (which can move artifacts from their primary vertical and horizontal contexts and is the most common type of disturbance in New England) does not necessarily compromise the physical integrity of all cultural deposits.

Another purpose of the walkover survey was to document surface indications of archeological sites. Although pre-contact sites in New England are most often found belowground, artifact scatters are sometimes exposed on the surface through cultural agents such as pedestrian and vehicular traffic and by natural processes such as erosion. Post-contact archeological site types that might be visible include stone foundations, stone walls, and trash deposits. If the remains of a built resource such as a farmstead are present within a given area, it is likely that a cellar hole and associated landscape features such as stone walls, overgrown orchards and fields, and ornamental plantings may be visible on or above the ground's surface.

Phase I Archeological Investigations

The Phase I archeological field investigations consisted of a combination of geophysical survey, metal detecting, and subsurface testing (Table 2-1). Changes to the proposed archeological testing in the NPS MIMA SOW were done in consultation and with approval from the Project COR.

Table 2-1. Type of Investigation and Proposed and Actual Archeological Testing by Project Area, MIMA Project.

Project Area	Metal Detection Survey	Geophysical Survey	Proposed # STPs (50-x-50-x-cm)	Actual # STPs (50-x-50-cm)	Proposed and Actual # EUs (1-x-2-m)
East Quarter School	**Yes**	**Yes**	38 (10-m interval)	39 (10-m interval)	0
George Hall House	No	No	40 (10-m interval)	40 (10-m interval)	3
Stow-Hardy House	No	**Yes**	32 (5-m interval)	30 (5-m interval)	0
Inferrera House and Stand	No	No	74 (10-m interval)	63 (10-m interval)	1
Joshua Brooks House	**Yes**	**Yes**	100 (5-m interval)	84 (5-m interval)	0
Barker House and Garage	**Yes**	No	36 (10-m interval)	47 (10-m interval)	2
Rego House and Garage	No	No	42 (10-m interval)	35 (10-m interval)	0
Total			**362**	**338**	**6**

Geophysical Survey

A geophysical survey was conducted at three of the seven properties where the septic systems will be replaced: the East Quarter School and Stow-Hardy House in Concord and the Joshua Brooks House in Lincoln (see Table 2-1). The purpose of the survey was to determine if historic features are present, to identify disturbances and modern utilities, and to document belowground soil stratigraphy. Each geophysical survey involved the use of ground penetrating radar (GPR) and shallow frequency domain electromagnetic induction (EM38).

A metric control grid was established over the Project areas and the grid corners were recorded using a submeter GPS unit. The grid corners were also marked with large nails or rebar stakes pounded flush to the ground surface so they may be relocated in the future. Given the nature of the fencing and terrain in the Project areas, the precise locations of the grid were determined by PAL in consultation with the Project COR.

The antenna for the GPR was 400–600 megahertz and GPR survey transects were placed at intervals of 0.5 meter or less. GPR sampling included at least 50 samples per meter. Field forms and notes included information about the survey grid positions, transect spacing, direction of travel, whether a zigzag or parallel survey, and relevant instrument settings.

All geophysical data were processed using dedicated geophysical survey GIS software. NARP provided a GPR data interpretation shapefile template with dedicated attribute values to be used during the survey. The template integrated site survey information (i.e., location of the grid), rectified GPR plan maps, and identification and location of GPR anomaly shape files. All the data processing techniques and results are described in the final geophysical survey report (see Appendix C: HRGS 2022), and all raw GIS data files will be provided to MIMA as part of the Project final deliverables.

Metal Detection Survey

Controlled metal detection was initially used to investigate the East Quarter School, Joshua Brooks House, and Barker House and Garage (see Table 2-1). These three properties are within the Meriam's Corner and Bloody Angle Battlefield sites. To identify the locations of possible artifact concentrations, the Project area

within each property was gridded using 5-x-5-m squares and the count of metal detection targets within each square was recorded. A sample of three to five targets were then excavated inside each square.

High-quality very low frequency (VLF) metal detectors were operated by PAL archeologists and volunteers trained in their use during an AMDA course or similar training (Table 2-2). All grid squares were completely covered by at least two operators. When necessary, portions of the survey areas were excluded due to site conditions or the presence of large amounts of modern materials; this decision was made in consultation with the Project COR.

Table 2-2. Metal Detectorists and Equipment Used during Metal Detection Survey.

Detectorist	Unit	Coil
Joel Bohy	Minelab Equinox 800	11″ Double D EDX
Casey Campetti	Minelab Equinox 600	11″ Double D
Patrick Donovan	Fisher F19	10″ Double D
Jarrad Fuoss	Minelab CTX 3030	11″ Double D
David Imbriglio	Minelab E-Trac	11″ FBS Double D
Joseph Waller	Garrett AT Max	11″ PROformance Double D

Targets were excavated using small shovels and hand-held pin pointers to aid in isolating metal targets in each hole with the goal of limiting ground disturbance to expose and collect the targeted artifact. Metal detector targets positive for unambiguously modern materials (e.g., pull tabs and bottle caps) were not documented; all other targets were recorded and collected. To identify potential battle-related artifacts, selective recovery of non-ferrous targets was used.

Following excavation, each target where an artifact was retained was assigned a unique Metal Detector Survey (MD) number. This identifier was also used to record the location of each recovered artifact using a submeter GPS unit. Metal detector target documentation was maintained on standardized forms. All excavated metal detector targets were backfilled and the ground surface restored to its original contour following excavation. Digital images were taken to document the general project area, survey progress, and any significant features. A daily record of observations and procedures was maintained by PAL

Archeological Subsurface Testing

Subsurface testing was conducted within each Project area (within the project area boundaries provided by the NPS) to identify any archeological resources. A total of 362, 50-x-50-centimeter (cm) shovel test pits (STPs) and six 1-x-2-m excavation units (EUs) were proposed by the NPS within the seven Project areas. Of these, 338 STPs and 6 EUs were actually excavated (see Table 2-1). The on-the-ground placement and actual number of STPs and EUs in each Project area was determined in consultation with the Project COR during the on-site pre-fieldwork start-up meeting and walkover survey and follow-up communications. The minor differences in the number of proposed versus actual test pits at the Project areas were based on adjustments of the actual testable areas due to the presence of obstructions and impervious surfaces (driveways, walkways etc.) not originally taken into consideration as part of the pre-field Project scoping.

The 338 STPs and 6 EUs were hand excavated by shovel in 10-cm levels to a maximum of 100 cm below surface (cmbs) (approximately 3 feet [ft]) or 10 cm into C horizon subsoils, whichever came first, unless impeded by natural obstructions (e.g., rocks or large roots). Excavated soil was hand-screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth. All cultural materials remaining in the screen were bagged and tagged by level within each test pit, and the count and type of all recovered cultural materials were noted on standard PAL Test

Pit Profile forms. Structural, non-diagnostic, and/or modern materials were selectively sampled in the field or had their quantities noted on the forms but were not collected.

Soil profiles, including depths of soil horizons, colors, and textures, were recorded for each test pit. Soil horizons were identified by type (e.g., plow zone, B subsoil, and fill), and multiple horizons of the same type within a test pit were numbered in vertical order (Fill 1, Fill 2, etc.). All test pits were filled and the ground surface was restored to its original contour following excavation.

All testing locations were mapped and recorded using a Trimble GPS unit with submeter accuracy. Digital photographs were taken to document the general Project areas, representative test pit profiles, and any significant features. A record of digital images was maintained on standard PAL Photograph Log forms. A daily record of observations and procedures was maintained by PAL's project archeologist.

Laboratory Processing, Cataloging, and Analyses

Processing

All cultural materials recovered from the Project areas during the archeological investigations were organized by site and provenience, recorded, and checked in on a daily basis. Cultural materials were sorted by type and either dry brushed or cleaned with tap water depending on the material or artifact type and condition.

Cataloging and Analyses

All cultural materials were cataloged using the NPS ICMS (NIMA Access Numbers MIMA-00704 through MIMA-00710). This program consists of a core of databases relationally linked to multiple material-type-specific databases that allow for in-depth analysis of cultural materials. Materials that display similar attributes such as material type, functional and typological classes, size range, color, etc. were grouped and cataloged by lots. These lots were stored in 4-mil-thick polyethylene resealable bags with acid-free tags containing provenience identification information.

Culturally modified lithic materials, such as stone tools and chipping debris, were identified in terms of material, size (0–1 cm, 1–3 cm, 3–5 cm, etc.), and color. A lithic-type collection, maintained at PAL and containing materials from various source areas in New England and nearby regions such as New York and Pennsylvania, was used to identify all lithic materials. Chipping debris was classified as either flakes or shatter. Pieces of debitage showing evidence of a striking platform, bulbs of percussion, or identifiable dorsal or ventral surfaces were called flakes. Debitage without these attributes, and exhibiting angular or blocky forms, were classified as shatter. Lithic debris was examined for edges that had been modified by use wear or intentional retouch.

Post-contact artifacts were cataloged by material (e.g., ceramic, glass, coal, and synthetic), form (e.g., bottle, jar, plate, nail, and brick), and function (e.g., kitchen, architectural, clothing, and arms). Ceramic sherds and bottle glass were examined for distinguishing attributes that provide more precise date ranges of manufacture and use, including maker's marks, decorative patterns, and embossed or raised lettering. Chronological dating of post-contact archeological resources was performed using standardized and published artifact descriptions such as Jones and Sullivan (1989), Miller (1980, 1991, 2000), Noël Hume (1969, 2001), and South (1977). An analysis of the different nail and bottle types was used to refine the tentative date ranges of historical occupation generated by the ceramic assemblages.

Curation

Following laboratory processing, cataloging, and analyses, all recovered cultural materials were stored in acid-free Hollinger boxes with content lists and labels printed on acid-free paper. The cataloged artifacts and associated Project documentation are stored at PAL, 26 Main Street, Pawtucket, Rhode Island, in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's *Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections* (36 CFR 79). The artifact collection and all supporting documentation, prepared for curation according to NRAP standards, will be transferred with approved digital ICMS catalog records, to the MIMA Curator with the submission of the final report.

CHAPTER THREE

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

Environmental features were important variables influencing pre-contact Native American and post-contact Euro-American settlement, subsistence strategies, and resources exploitation throughout New England. Natural features and resources such as bedrock geology, soil drainage, vegetation, and location relative to major drainage systems and coastal bodies all affected past human settlement location, type, and density, and the frequency of resettlement within any given geographic area. Knowledge of environmental conditions contributes to a clearer understanding of what natural resources were available to human groups and how the general vicinity of the Project areas appeared in the past. These data assist archeologists in predicting the potential for an area to contain cultural resources and in interpreting any identified archeological resources. This chapter provides an overview of the environmental conditions within MIMA; details of the existing conditions in each Project area are described in Chapters 5–11.

Geomorphology and Bedrock Geology

MIMA is within the Seaboard Lowland physiographic province of eastern Massachusetts (Figure 3-1). The primary bedrock formations underlying the area are the Siluro-Ordovician intrusive igneous rocks (Zen et al. 1983). Andover Granite, a light to medium gray muscovite-biotite granite with pegmatitic masses, is the most common bedrock underlying the area, while Assabet Quartz Diorite and Shawsheen Gneiss are also present.

The system of bedrock formations in northeastern Massachusetts is marked by two fault zones: the Clinton-Newbury and Bloody Bluff fault zones. These northeast–southwest trending faults are characterized by highly metamorphosed granites and diorites (Cameron and Naylor 1976). The Clinton-Newbury fault zone is just west of the present alignment of Route I-495 and extends from southern Worcester County to the Merrimack River estuary. The Bloody Bluff fault zone extends from the Blackstone Valley area south of Worcester northeast along the west edge of the Boston Basin near the alignment of Route 128 (Barosh 1976). The northeast trend of the Bloody Bluff fault can be seen in the

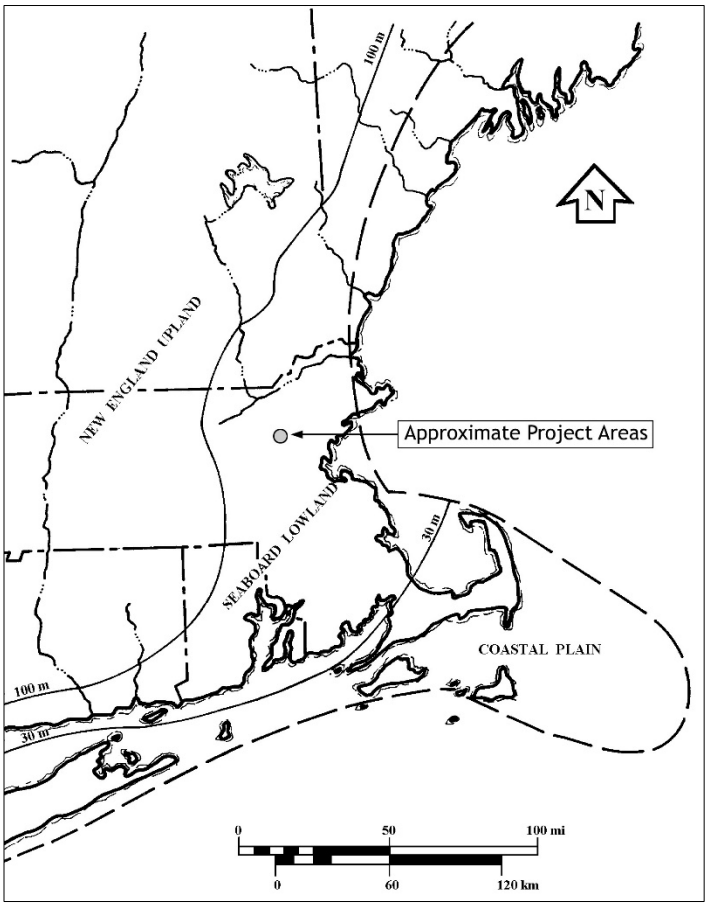


Figure 3-1. Map of the physiographic zones of New England showing the approximate location of the Seven Minute Man Great American Outdoors Projects (source: Fenneman 1938).

orientation of the series of small ridge-like hills between Sandy Pond in Lincoln and Katahdin Hill in Lexington.

Surficial Geology

Mineral deposits left behind by the Wisconsin glacier are the parent material of the soils of the region. The landscape reveals features of glacial deposition and erosion from the advance and retreat of past continental ice sheets. The direction of ice movement, as discerned from bedrock striations and drumlin orientations, was generally from northwest to southeast (USDA 2009).

As the ice progressed, it scoured the bedrock surface, leaving deepened and widened valleys. When the ice melted, it left exposed bedrock in some places in the highlands and blanketed other spots with varying thicknesses of glacial till as much as 280 ft deep. Valleys were left filled or veneered with till deposits or stratified glaciofluvial material laid down by meltwater streams. The coarsest gravel and cobbles were deposited closest to the head of the outwash, where stream velocities were greatest. The texture of deposits became progressively finer as the glacial meltwaters flowed away from the ice margin. The fluvial sequence typically ended in a glacial lake as deposits of very fine sand, silt, or clay (USDA 2009).

The glacial deposits can be divided into glacial till and glaciofluvial deposits. Glacial till was deposited directly beneath or at the margins of the ice or let down in place from the ice as it melted. The till is a heterogeneous mixture of boulders, cobbles, gravel, sand, silt, and clay. The predominant texture of soils formed from glacial till ranges from loamy sand to loam with various amounts of coarse fragments. The till deposits formed drumlins, ridges, or undulating ground moraine. The glaciofluvial or glacial outwash deposits (typically containing stratified sand and gravel nearly free of silt and clay) formed in stream valleys. The coarse fragments now found in the stream valleys are mostly rounded gravel and cobbles. The glaciofluvial deposits occupy such landforms as stream terraces, outwash plains, kames, eskers, and deltas (USDA 2009). Other glacially formed landscape features occur in localized areas and include swamp deposits of partially decomposed organic material mixed with sand, gravel, alluvium, and pockets of sorted sand, gravel, and silt (Power 1957).

Soils

Soils are the product of chemical and physical weathering of geological material, including bedrock. Glacial ice picked up and ground bedrock that was then transported and deposited as a mixture of unweathered rock particles. These sediments were then separated and sorted by glacial meltwaters. Strong winds distributed fine eolian (windblown) particles over the southern New England landscape. Vegetation became established, chemical processes of weathering increased, and rock sediments developed into soils. Differences in regional soils are primarily attributed to the interaction of the five factors of soil formation: the parent material, climate, living organisms, relief, and time. Areas with finely textured, well-drained soils were the preferred settings for Native American settlement.

Soils mapped within the seven Project areas consist of very deep moderately to excessively well-drained Deerfield, Woodbridge, Montauk, Canton, and Windsor soils with some poorly drained Scarboro and Wareham soils (USDA 2009; USDA–NRCS 2021). Detailed soil descriptions for each Project area are provided in Chapters 5–11.

Hydrology

The Project areas are at the confluence of several major drainage basins: the Charles, Shawsheen, and Sudbury/Concord/Assabet (Figure 3-2). The general southwest to northeast orientation of these drainages

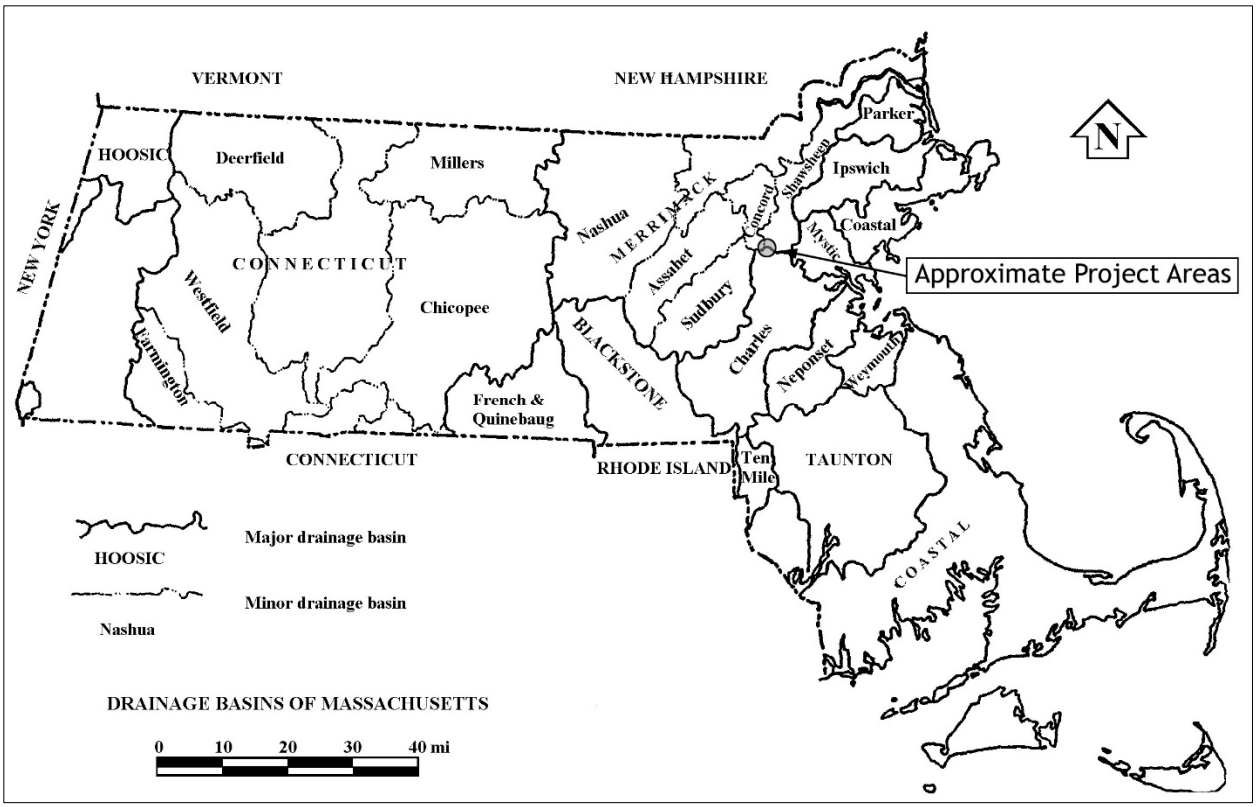


Figure 3-2. Map of the drainage basins of New England showing the location of the Seven Minute Man Great American Outdoors Projects.

conforms to a broad regional fault system (the Clinton-Newbury; see above) that extends across this part of Massachusetts (Alvord et al. 1976).

The alignment of Route 2A follows a narrow divide between the upper Shawsheen and Charles River drainages. The headwaters of the Shawsheen are just north of Route 2A and northeast of Virginia Road and Hanscom Drive in Concord. In its original configuration, the upper Shawsheen River began in a small pond and drained to the north through the Great Swamp, a large wetland in what is now Hanscom Field. The Shawsheen River flows northeast near Hanscom Drive and is joined by two other tributary streams: Kiln Brook and Elm Brook in the town of Bedford.

In Concord, 1.8 miles northwest of the East Quarter School Project area, is the confluence of the Sudbury, Assabet, and Concord rivers. These combined drainages form the Merrimack River basin. The Sudbury and Assabet rivers join at Nashawtuc Hill in Concord to form the Concord River, which then flows north to enter the Merrimack in Lowell. Drainage into the Concord River is primarily through Mill Brook, which flows in a westerly and northwesterly direction 3 miles from its headwaters in Lincoln through the center of Concord to its confluence with the Concord River. In Concord, Mill Brook flows along Cambridge Turnpike, through Heywood Meadow, the center of town (Milldam), Chamberlain Park, along Keyes Road, under Lowell Road, and drains into the Concord River just west of the North Bridge. The Mill Brook watershed encompasses approximately 2,100 acres, including Crosby's Corner (Route 2), Meriam's Corner, the Town Forest, and Concord Center (Mill Brook Task Force 2000). Mill Brook passes adjacent to the westernmost project area (East Quarter School) near Meriam's Corner.

CHAPTER FOUR

CULTURAL CONTEXT

To understand the history of human occupation of the Charles, Shawsheen, and the Sudbury/Concord/Assabet drainage areas, it is necessary to understand the regional long-term human settlement, technology, and subsistence practices during the Pre-Contact, Contact, and Post-Contact periods. This chapter provides an overview of pre-contact Native American settlement and land use in southern New England and the post-contact development of Concord and Lincoln, Massachusetts. The information serves as a framework for predicting and interpreting the archeological materials recovered during the Phase I archeological investigations at the MIMA Project areas and comes from the results of professional CRM surveys, a review of state site files at the MHC, pre-contact and post-contact cultural histories, site-specific histories, and the collections of avocational archeologists.

Pre-Contact Period

Regional pre-contact Native American land use is organized by temporal periods that archeologists use to mark changes in social organization, settlement patterns, technology, and/or subsistence practices. Temporal assignments are based on radiocarbon dates derived from samples of organic materials that have been collected in association with Native American artifacts.

PaleoIndian Period (12,500–10,000 B.P.[1])

The earliest evidence for human occupation of New England dates to the PaleoIndian Period. The retreats of the Laurentide ice sheet and the Wisconsin glacier approximately 14,000 years ago resulted in moderation of climatic conditions. The PaleoIndian Period in southern New England is characterized by low population densities, with small mobile groups of hunter-gatherers exploiting migratory game animals and seasonal plant resources (Dragoo 1976; Kelly and Todd 1988; Meltzer and Smith 1986; Ogden 1977; Snow 1980; Spiess et al. 1988; Waguespack and Surovell 2003).

Other research in the Northeast has demonstrated that PaleoIndians likely were generalized in their subsistence strategies and hunted large migratory game, such as caribou and perhaps mammoth and mastodon, and gathered numerous plant species (Dincauze 1990, 1993; Kuehn 1998). Similarly, Jones and Forrest (2003) have suggested that the number of small PaleoIndian encampments compared to larger base camps may be evidence for a PaleoIndian settlement system in which mobile foragers adjusted to resource unpredictability. This specialized subsistence model is derived from studies of Midwestern PaleoIndian sites that clearly exhibit evidence for the exploitation of large animal species by humans. However, no clear evidence has been found of an association between large extinct animal species and PaleoIndian artifacts in southern New England (Dincauze 1993; Ogden 1977).

Diagnostic PaleoIndian artifacts include Clovis fluted and Eden-like projectile points, with channel flakes as a diagnostic by-product of their production. Scraping tools, gravers, and drills are the other stone tools associated with this period. Many of the PaleoIndian tools recovered in the Northeast were formed from materials such as chert and flint obtained outside the region. However, lithic material types from New

[1]Pre-Contact Period date ranges represent radiocarbon years before present (B.P.), with the present defined as A.D. 1950.

England, such as Saugus Jasper and Neponset Rhyolite, were also used by PaleoIndian populations to manufacture stone tools (Gramly and Funk 1990; Ritchie 1994).

Many larger sites in the Northeast were long-term or repeatedly used encampments (Robbins 1980). Smaller identified sites consist of isolated projectile point finds, quarry workshops, habitation sites, kill-butchery sites, and tool caches on stable, well-drained, and elevated glacial or early Holocene landforms, in river valleys, and on the margins of glacial lake basins (Nicholas 1988).

No PaleoIndian sites have been found in the Shawsheen River drainage. A few isolated diagnostic PaleoIndian projectile points are known from artifact collections from the nearby Sudbury/Assabet/Concord drainage, but no definite PaleoIndian components or sites have been identified. An avocational archeologist found a Clovis-like point of red jasper at the Dakin Farm Site on the lower Assabet River just above its confluence with the Sudbury River near the North Bridge section of MIMA. A possible basal fragment of a fluted PaleoIndian point was collected from the Heard Pond Site in Wayland, and several other fluted points have been identified at sites in Concord (Blancke 1982; Wayland Archeology Group 1981). The W Bedford Site (19-MD-77) near Hanscom Air Force Base (AFB), contained a Clovis-type fluted point (MHC site files).

Early Archaic Period (10,000–8000 B.P.)

The climate gradually became warmer and drier during the Early Archaic Period. This paleoenvironment was dominated by a mixed pine and hardwood forest that would have made seasonally available food resources more predictable and abundant, allowing pre-contact populations to exploit a wide range of territories (Ogden 1977). Megafauna began to be replaced by smaller game such as deer and bear. Early Archaic lithic technology reflects the more diversified subsistence strategy, with increased use of plant and fish resources indicated by beaked unifacial edge tools, cores, flakes, hammerstones, milling slabs, and notched pebble sinkers (Robinson 1992). Corner-notched, stemmed, and bifurcate-base points serve as the diagnostic artifact class for this period.

Although Early Archaic settlement strategies remain somewhat speculative, evidence from eastern Massachusetts river drainage studies, such as Ritchie's (1984) review of the Sudbury and Assabet drainages, indicates that a complex multisite settlement system was established, with different site locations indicating exploitation of varied resources and environmental settings (Johnson 1993; Ritchie 1984). Early Archaic groups hunted available game and harvested available woodland and wetland vegetation and nuts (Dumont 1981; Forrest 1999; Kuehn 1998; Meltzer and Smith 1986; Nicholas 1987). The nearly exclusive use of local stone for tool production suggests a more settled lifestyle.

Identifying Early Archaic archeological deposits in southern New England has typically relied on the recovery of bifurcate-base lithic projectile points. Concentrations of these points have been identified at the perimeters of ponds, marshes, and wooded wetlands and at the headwaters of major rivers in southeastern Massachusetts (Taylor 1976) and Connecticut (Pfeiffer 1986).

The Sudbury, Concord, and Shawsheen drainages were core areas of Early Archaic activity in eastern Massachusetts, although information is limited to the distribution of diagnostic bifurcate-base projectile points (mainly in artifact collections) and a few radiocarbon-dated features. Artifact collections from the Heard Pond Site in Wayland and the Davis Farm Site in Sudbury contain several bifurcate-base points chipped from local quartzite and rhyolite or felsite from source areas in eastern Massachusetts. At least 16 bifurcate-base or Kirk-like points are known from 10 find spots or sites in the middle and lower section of the Sudbury drainage and the upper Concord River just below the confluence of the Sudbury and Assabet rivers. Most of these Early Archaic points were found by avocational archeologists; the Ben Smith collection contained half of the known bifurcate-base projectile points (Ritchie 1980). Two sites in the

general vicinity of MIMA contained Early Archaic components. The Fitch Farm Site (19-MD-1023) is a multicomponent campsite on an upland terrace between the Great Meadows and White Cedar Swamp in southwestern Bedford. A possible Kirk-type projectile point was reported from the Fox House Site (19-MD-1028) at the nearby Hanscom AFB (MHC site files).

Middle Archaic Period (8000–5000 B.P.)

Sites dating to the Middle Archaic Period are more common than those of previous periods in southern New England, which suggests a multisite seasonal settlement system was firmly established. Sites in a variety of riverine and upland environmental settings indicate a fairly intricate settlement pattern with varying site size, function, and internal complexity. Large base camps, usually near riverine wetlands, appear to have been used repeatedly (Doucette and Cross 1997; Jones 1999).

Middle Archaic sites have also been found to cluster around falls and rapids along major river drainages, where the harvesting of anadromous fish and various flora resources was combined with generalized hunting practices (Bunker 1992; Dincauze 1976; Doucette and Cross 1997; Fowler 1968, 1975; Maymon and Bolian 1992). Seasonal fishing may have developed in response to the development of socioeconomic territories defined by major river drainage basins (Dincauze and Mulholland 1977). Climatic and biotic changes continued, and deciduous forests of oak, beech, sugar maple, elm, ash, hemlock, and white pine began to emerge. The present-day seasonal migratory patterns of many bird and fish species became established (Dincauze 1974), and important coastal estuaries developed (Barber 1979).

Neville, Neville Variant, and Stark stemmed projectile points, semilunar knives, and bifacial preforms are diagnostic Middle Archaic artifacts in southern New England (Dincauze and Mulholland 1977; MHC 1984; Ritchie 1979). Ground-stone technology introduced a variety of tool types in the lithic assemblage, including net sinkers, plummets, grooved adzes, axes, gouges, whetstones, and atlatl weights, many of which indicate heavy woodworking and possibly the use of dugout canoes (Carlson 1964; Dincauze 1976; Fowler 1950). Excavations at Annasnappet Pond in Carver, Massachusetts, have conclusively linked the emergence of atlatl weights to this period (Cross 1999; Doucette and Cross 1997).

A preference for locally available lithic raw materials for a variety of bifacial and unifacial stone tools is also evident at many Middle Archaic sites in Massachusetts. Local lithics from the Westborough formation, including quartzite or mylonite, and rhyolite from sources in the Blue Hills and in the Charles-Neponset River drainage area, were used to make Neville points. Stark points were primarily chipped from distinctly local lithic materials such as quartzite, crystal tuff, and amphibolite schist, or from argillite from source areas in the Charles River drainage. Local quartzite, mylonite, crystal tuff, and amphibolite schist were quarried from bedrock outcrops in upland sections of the Sudbury/Assabet drainage (Ritchie 1979). Quartzite, available as riverine and glacial cobbles in many parts of Massachusetts, was used for chipped-stone tools.

The Asparagus Experimental Station (19-MD-86) and Hosmer's Rock (19-MD-103) sites are good examples of riverine zone sites with Middle Archaic components in nearby Concord. The group of 21 Neville and Stark points from the Asparagus Experimental Station Site in the Ben Smith collection is one of the largest known assemblages of Middle Archaic material in the region. Other area sites with Middle Archaic components include the Hanscom School Findspot (19-MD-1022) and the Jacob Whittemore Farm Site (19-MD-688). Multicomponent sites with Middle Archaic components include the Fitch Farm (19-MD-1028) and Fox House (19-MD-946) sites west of Hanscom AFB and the Rogers Property Site (19-MD-997) within MIMA on Route 2A in Concord. The Fitch Farm Site also contains an Early Archaic component, and the Fox House and Rogers Property sites also contain Late Archaic components (MHC site files).

Late Archaic Period (5000–3000 B.P.)

A climatic shift to drier and slightly warmer conditions occurred during the Late Archaic Period. Oak, pine, and beech reached their full extent, and wetlands became more abundant along river margins. Intensive use of large swamps and other wetlands and occupation along major drainages occurred after ca. 4200 B.P. The high density of Late Archaic sites dispersed across a wide range of habitats, coupled with the large number of artifacts attributed to the period, suggests a substantial population exploiting a broad spectrum of plant and animal resources (Dincauze 1975; McBride 1984a). The density of Late Archaic deposits and the apparent reliance on locally available lithic materials at most of these sites suggest that tribal territories and resource catchment zones were well established (Dincauze 1975).

The Late Archaic Period includes three identifiable cultural traditions: the Laurentian, Small Stemmed and Susquehanna. Each tradition is associated with a specific period of time, a distinct lithic technology, and/or ceremonial or cultural practices that can be identified archeologically. The Small Stemmed and the Susquehanna traditions continued into the Woodland Period (see below). The Laurentian tradition (the earliest of the three) had three sub-phases or variations: the Vergennes, Brewerton, and Vosburg. Associated materials include woodworking tools (hones and adzes), ground slate points and knives, ulus, simple bannerstones, and broad-bladed and side-notched Vosburg, Brewerton, and Otter Creek type projectile points (Ritchie 1980). Lithic materials used in tool manufacture include quartzite, chert, rhyolite, and some shale or argillite. Documented site locations imply an interior settlement focus associated with a hunter-gatherer subsistence economy. A focus on elevated uplands led Ritchie (1980) to suggest an interior riverine adaptation for Laurentian groups.

Diagnostic Small Stemmed projectile points include Squibnocket Stemmed, Wading River, Bare Island, and long- and narrow-bladed point styles (Dincauze 1975). Quartz cobbles from glacial outwash and river gravels and vein quartz from bedrock outcrops were common sources of raw material for chipped-stone tool manufacture (Dincauze 1975; McBride 1984b). The settlement pattern consisted of large base camps concentrated along the well-drained, resource-rich banks of streams, ponds, and interior wetlands that were supplemented by task-oriented, short-duration sites used to exploit specific resources (McBride 1984a).

Documented Susquehanna tradition sites include mortuary sites (e.g., the Vincent, Watertown Arsenal, and Millbury III sites in eastern and central Massachusetts and the Bliss and Griffin sites along the Connecticut River in Old Lyme, Connecticut) and moderate-sized residential camps, shorter duration and smaller field camps, and special-purpose sites (Dincauze 1968; Leveillee 1999; Pagoulatos 1988; Pfeiffer 1980). Some of the earliest ceramics, steatite tempered pottery sherds, may have been produced by Susquehanna-affiliated groups. Regionally available steatite outcrops include the Dolly Bond Quarry and the Horne Hill Quarry in Millbury and others in western Massachusetts and northern Rhode Island (Fowler 1966).

Surface collections from the larger, multicomponent sites in the Sudbury/Assabet/Concord drainage contain projectile points considered to be diagnostic of the three Late Archaic traditions. The Ben Smith collection contained Late Archaic projectile points of various types from 73 sites in the Sudbury/Assabet/Concord drainage. More than 80% of the sites investigated by Smith that could be placed in any temporal period contained Late Archaic components (Johnson and Mahlstedt 1982).

A radiocarbon date of 4600 B.P. (likely associated with a Laurentian or Small Stemmed occupation) was obtained at the Clam Shell Bluff Site in Concord (Blancke 1995). Other Late Archaic features in the middle Sudbury drainage have been radiocarbon dated at the Castle Hill and Sand Hill sites (Dimmick and Gardescu 1991). The Sand Hill Site also contained features dating to 3720–3600 B.P. Three sites in the Sudbury/Concord River drainage containing Late Archaic cremation burials—the Mansion Inn cemetery (Wayland), the Vincent Site (Sudbury), and the Call Site (Billerica)—were used to help define the

Susquehanna tradition in southern New England. Steatite vessel forms were used domestically and ceremonially and as trade items.

The Black Rabbit Site (19-MD-587) in Lincoln is an upland campsite likely associated with resource procurement at the headwaters of the Shawsheen River and Great Swamp. Recovered diagnostic artifacts include the midsection of a Susquehanna point and a Wayland Notched projectile point. Burned hickory nut fragments place the occupation during the fall/winter. The Flagg Swamp Rockshelter in the nearby Assabet River drainage shows that small groups of Native Americans were exploiting upland zone resources (Huntington 1982). The Fox House and Rogers Property sites also contained Late Archaic components.

Transitional Archaic Period (3600–2500 B.P.)

The Transitional Archaic Period marks the interim between the Archaic and Woodland periods and represents a time of changing cultural dynamics. Cultural identifiers include the presence of ocher deposits and steatite (soapstone) vessels. Susquehanna tradition sites from this period are best known from cremation cemetery complexes and ceremonial sites in the coastal zone of New England (Dincauze 1968; Leveillee 1998) and by Atlantic, Wayland Notched, Snook Kill, and Susquehanna Broad projectile points and several varieties of bifacial blades. Susquehanna materials were commonly manufactured from a variety of lithics, including local quartzite, eastern volcanics, and exotic non-local cherts. There was a noticeable preference for non-locally available raw materials for the manufacture of these tool types during the earliest phases of the tradition, with increasing reliance on local materials by the final Orient Phase.

Other diagnostic Transitional Archaic artifacts are Genesee, Normanskill, and Orient Fishtail projectile points. Steatite vessel forms, such as bowls and later smoking pipes, were used as domestic, ceremonial, and trade items. A distinctive lithic flaking technology and a new class of diagnostic tool forms were also developed or were introduced by new groups migrating to the New England area. Susquehanna tradition projectile points and tools are commonly found at multicomponent sites and are often associated with Small Stemmed tradition materials (although not in mortuary settings).

Evidence of complex mortuary ritual has been found at regional ceremonial sites such as the red ocher cremation interments at the Watertown Arsenal Site in Watertown and at the Millbury III Site in Millbury. Radiocarbon dates associated with the Millbury III burials place the Susquehanna tradition components at 3610 ± 90 to 2870 ± 50 B.P. (Leveillee 1998). Grooved axes, cruciform drills, pestles, a copper blade, and Susquehanna and Watertown variety projectile points were included with these burials. Cremation burials have also been found at the Mansion Inn and Vincent sites in Middlesex County, at the Coburn Site in East Orleans, and elsewhere in eastern Massachusetts (Dincauze 1968). Atlantic points and soapstone vessel sherds were collected at the Peace Haven 2 Site, an activity area associated with the larger Peace Haven Site in Freetown (Athearn et al. 1980).

A Transitional Archaic Susquehanna tradition site was identified in Charlestown, Massachusetts, during the archeological investigations of the northern Central Artery (Pendery et al. 1982). Large base camps that probably functioned as the cores or focal points of Transitional Archaic/Early Woodland settlement patterns in the larger coastal drainages were near the head of estuaries along the Mystic, Charles, and Neponset rivers (Dincauze 1974).

Early Woodland Period (3000–2000 B.P.)

Interior Early Woodland sites are not as numerous as those of the preceding periods in the area that is now southern New England; this may be related to the problem of determining what constitutes diagnostic Early Woodland artifact assemblages (Juli and McBride 1984). Some archeologists have suggested that a

population decline occurred (Dincauze 1974; Fiedel 2001; Lavin 1988; Mulholland 1988; Snow 1981; Wendland and Bryson 1974) that may have been associated with climatic or environmental changes, sociocultural change, and/or epidemics (Fiedel 2001). However, some of the numerous Late Archaic sites may have unrecognized Early Woodland components because of overlapping Small Stemmed and Susquehanna traditions and/or poorly documented tool assemblages. Given the problems inherent in using only one artifact type as a temporal indicator, the presence of early ceramics in conjunction with point types is used to determine Early Woodland occupation in the absence of radiocarbon assay dates.

Coastal resources are believed to have become an important part of subsistence collecting activities and diets, as evidenced by the higher frequency of known Early Woodland coastal sites in New England with characteristic shell midden deposits at riverine and estuarine sites (Cox 1983; Cox et al. 1983; Kerber 1983; Thorbahn and Cox 1988). It was a time of widespread long-distance exchange of raw materials, finished products, information (MHC 1984), and possibly task-specific sites (Dincauze 1976). Ceramic technology, known as Vinette I, replaced the soapstone vessels used during the Transitional Archaic Period. Early Woodland diagnostic materials include stemmed and side-notched Adena, Lagoon, Rossville, and Meadowood projectile points, and artifact assemblages also comprise exotic lithic materials that represent an expansion and elaboration of long-distance trade networks.

The apparent low frequency of Transitional Archaic/Early Woodland sites in interior areas such as the Sudbury/Assabet/Concord drainage is due to the traditional reliance on certain projectile point types as indicators of sites. The small sample of four Meadowood and four Rossville points within the collection assembled by Ben Smith from numerous sites is a good example of the relative scarcity of these artifact types (Johnson and Mahlstedt 1982). Avocational archeologists have collected Transitional Archaic Orient Fishtail and Early Woodland Meadowood type projectile points from some large, riverine sites such as the Heard Pond, Rice Farm, and Weir Hill 3 sites in Wayland and Sudbury. The Hartwell Farm Site (19-MD-119), at Elm Brook in Lincoln on the Concord border just north of Route 2A, is a multicomponent camp that contained Late Archaic to Late Woodland projectile point types, including four Atlantic-like and three Susquehanna Broad projectile points that place it firmly in the Susquehanna tradition of the Late Archaic Period. The site is a good example of an upland site on a small tributary stream some distance from a major river drainage or lake.

Middle Woodland Period (2000–1000 B.P.)

During the Middle Woodland Period, extensive long-distance social and economic interactions became established as the population increased. Larger base camps in riverine and coastal settings reflected ever-increasing sedentism with increased instances of storage pit features suggesting the production of bulky foods. Horticulture began to supplement the traditional hunting and gathering practices in the Northeast and led to changes in subsistence, population growth, organization of labor, and social stratification (Snow 1980). Changes in settlement and subsistence strategies during the Middle to Late Woodland transition may have occurred independently of the adoption of horticulture (McBride and Dewar 1987). The degree of dependence on horticulture and its significance as a stimulus of social and economic change at that time in the area of southern New England is a topic of ongoing archeological research (Chilton 2010; Mrozowski 1993).

Middle Woodland components are marked by a high percentage of exotic lithics. Diagnostic Fox Creek and Jack's Reef projectile points have been found with Pennsylvania jasper, assorted New York State cherts, Ramah chert (Labrador), Kineo felsite (Maine), and Lockatong argillite (northern Mid-Atlantic) (Goodby 1988; Luedtke 1987; Mahlstedt 1985). These raw materials suggest that Middle Woodland populations in southern New England took part in an extensive network of social and economic contacts that extended from Pennsylvania northward to Labrador (Dragoo 1976; Fitting 1978; Snow 1980). Hornfels from the Blue Hills area south of Boston also marks the period (Luedtke 1987; Ritchie and Gould 1985). Pottery

became increasingly stylistically diverse and included grit-tempered, coil-built vessels with stamped, incised, and dentate decoration of varying quality.

In the middle and lower Sudbury River drainage, most Transitional Archaic/Early Woodland sites continued to be staging points for Middle Woodland resource exploitation; however, there was also a significant reuse of other sites occupied during the Middle and Late Archaic periods. The Watertown Dairy Site in Wayland seems to be an example of this pattern; evidence for Transitional Archaic/Early Woodland occupation is minimal, but a definite Middle Woodland activity area containing ceramic sherds, turtle bone, and chipping debris has been identified (Largy 1983). A few small Middle Woodland sites have been found near tributary streams in upland settings between the Sudbury and Assabet rivers and settlement patterns were probably more diversified than generally indicated by the available site inventory (Gallagher et al. 1985). Known Middle Woodland components in the upper Concord River drainage are mostly restricted to the riverine zone and include the Punkatasset Field (19-MD-81), Poplar Hill (19-MD-88), and Old Manse (19-MD-89) sites in or near the North Bridge section of MIMA. Middle Woodland components were also identified at the Fitch Farm and Hartwell Farm sites.

Late Woodland Period (1000–450 B.P.)

The Late Woodland Period included an increase in ceramic production through improvements in tempering and firing technology. Some populations may still have relied solely on hunting and gathering, while others turned to horticulture. Coastal areas and large semipermanent village settlements adjacent to arable lands, particularly along broad floodplains, were preferred (Bendremer 1993; Bendremer and Dewar 1993). Farming, however, did not preclude the continuance of seasonal rounds, and small task-specific camps were still common. Social complexity, political alliances, and tribal territories developed. Larger groups sometimes lived in fortified villages (Mulholland 1988).

Late Woodland artifacts include triangular Levanna and Madison points; cord-wrapped, stick-impressed, and incised collared ceramic vessels; and increasing amounts of local lithic materials (MHC 1984). Diagnostic Levanna projectile points were most often manufactured of quartz, argillite, and rhyolites from the Lynn Volcanic Suite in northeastern Massachusetts and in the Blue Hills of the Boston Basin, or of coastal cobbles.

No substantial Late Woodland components are known at large riverine zone sites in the middle to lower Sudbury, Assabet, and upper Concord drainages. A possible exception is the Heard Pond Site in Wayland, which was well situated for fishing near the outlet of this pond to the Sudbury River. A few Levanna type projectile points or ceramic sherds usually represent Late Woodland activity at large riverine sites and indicate brief occupations by small groups of people. Late Woodland upland zone sites are rare. Of the few identified in Sudbury and Concord (Ritchie et al. 1990), the Bartell's Farm Site at the headwaters of Elm Brook in Lincoln contained 13 Levanna points—one of the largest known assemblages of Late Woodland points from any non-riverine location in the region (Johnson and Mahlstedt 1982). The Blue Salamander Site is another small upland zone camp, possibly associated with a planting field, was identified near Bateman's Pond. This small area has surviving remnants of what may be Late Woodland or Contact Period corn hill features and a Levanna point found on a hilltop overlooking the pond (Garman et al. 1996). The only recorded sites with Late Woodland components in the general vicinity of MIMA are the previously mentioned Fitch Farm and Hartwell Farm sites.

Contact Period

The lifeways of the Contact Period (450–300 B.P./A.D. 1500–1650) Native populations are believed to have been similar to those of the Late Woodland Period, with large permanent base camps and villages (some fortified) and smaller satellite hunting and fishing camps. Large groups may have gathered at certain

times of the year for resources exploitation and social and ceremonial functions. The traditional cultural systems of Native Americans were rapidly transformed as contact with European populations slowly but completely disrupted Native American social, economic, and political cultures.

Early interactions of Native Americans and Europeans are recorded in the writings of early English explorers and settlers John Winthrop, William Bradford, Thomas Morton, Samuel Champlain, and Samuel and John Smith, and an extensive trade network was in place (Bragdon 1996; Brasser 1978; Snow 1980; Winthrop 1996 [1649]). Fur trade was important to Europeans and Native Americans; in return for furs, the Native Americans received clothing, food, metal, and beads. Although pre-contact trade routes may not have been used throughout the Late Woodland Period (McBride and Dewar 1987), they clearly served as conduits for distributing European goods, especially marine shell beads (wampum), by the early seventeenth century.

The Sudbury/Concord River drainage was a traditional territorial boundary between the coastal lowland Massachusett Indians and the Nipmuc, a group that occupied the upland interior areas between this drainage and the Connecticut River valley. The lower Concord River drainage around the Merrimack confluence appears to have been the southern end of a territory occupied by, or under their influence of, the Pennacook-Pawtucket Indians (Leavenworth 1999; Stewart-Smith 1998). Contact Period Native American settlement in the area of the boundary between the Nipmuc and Pawtucket is not well understood. Native trails are known to have crossed the area, and subsistence practices included a combination of agriculture, hunting and gathering, and seasonal fishing along the Concord and Shawsheen rivers (MHC 1980b).

The Native people who lived in the general Project vicinity referred to it as Musketaquid, meaning "grass-ground river" or "meadow river." Most of the information about the Massachusett and Nipmuc people who occupied the area west of Boston comes from Christian missionary John Eliot and his supporters. Eliot became actively involved in attempts to organize Native Americans into residential settlements to encourage the abandonment of Native lifeways and the adoption of English culture. The Massachusetts General Court encouraged the mission as a mechanism to control Indian land tenure and supported Eliot's efforts by granting tracts of land for Indian plantations, also known as "praying towns." Native people were encouraged to live in these settlements, away from growing colonial towns, and were considered subject to government regulation.

The only known Contact Period resources documented in Bedford, Concord, Lexington, and Lincoln are Native American trails that crossed the area and one reported village site. In Bedford, one trail followed the present-day route of Page Street to Pine Hill and North roads. A second trail followed the river meadows adjacent to North Road over to Pine Hill and Concord roads. A third trail may have gone from Springs Road past Fawn Lake to Page Road, and another around Hartwell Hill near the northern portion of Hanscom Field (MHC 1980c). Historical accounts list Native American sites at Nashawtuc Hill at the confluence of the Assabet and Sudbury rivers, and a fishing weir on Mill Brook in Concord (Davin and Ritchie 1984; Holstein 1988). The confluence of the Concord and Assabet rivers in Concord was an important junction of Native American trails in the region, and the Virginia/Bedford/Lexington roads made up a major east–west trail. Native trails also provided linkages with the village site at Nashawtuc Hill on the Concord River meadows (MHC 1980a).

In the first half of the seventeenth century, the Musketaquid suffered from an outbreak of European-introduced smallpox that greatly reduced their population (Shattuck 1835:3). About the same time, English colonists were planning to expand the Massachusetts Bay Colony with a new settlement farther inland from Boston. The first Euro-American settlement in the area occurred in the early seventeenth century and initial settlement consisted of fewer than a dozen families. During the first few years of English settlement, the Musketaquid maintained a village near the confluence of the Sudbury and Assabet rivers (MHC 1980a) despite deed acquisition of the area by the English from the Massachusett on June 5, 1637 (Shattuck

1835:6). Most of present-day Lincoln was included within the original 1635 Concord (Musketaquid Plantation) grant.

Post-Contact Period

An understanding of European exploration, settlement, and development in Concord and Lincoln and throughout Massachusetts provides a context in which to assess the post-contact archeological sensitivity and potential archeological resources in the MIMA Project areas. Information in this section of the chapter about the development of Concord and Lincoln was gathered from town histories (Barber 1839; Cook 1976; Donahue 2004; Forbes 1995; Gross 1982; Guzzi 1975; Hastings 1926; Hudson 1904; Shattuck 1835); MHC town reconnaissance reports (1980a and 1980b); and eighteenth- and nineteenth-century maps (Beers 1875; Hales 1830; Hoar 1795; Walker 1889, 1906; Walling 1852; Wood 1795).

Brief History of Concord

The first Euro-American settlement in the area occurred during the first half of the seventeenth century. Initial settlement consisted of fewer than a dozen families. English colonists were planning to expand the Massachusetts Bay Colony with a new settlement farther inland from Boston, and the lands at the confluence of the Sudbury and Assabet rivers provided a perfect opportunity for expansion. The Musketaquid plantation was established and incorporated as the Town of Concord on September 2, 1635 (Forbes 1995; Shattuck 1835:4). English settlement began almost immediately, with the first houses set up in the present-day center of town to the meadows along Mill Brook. As granted, Concord originally was much larger and comprised land that would eventually calve off to form Bedford (1729), Acton (l735), Lincoln (1754), and most of Carlisle (1780), Massachusetts (Forbes 1995:3).

At the beginning of the **First Settlement Period (1635–1675)** about 50 families had settled in Concord, primarily along the Great Road (present-day Lexington Road), but the town was still isolated from the nearest English settlements at Cambridge and Watertown and surrounded by Native territory (MHC 1980a). In 1646, village space was set aside to establish one of John Eliot's Praying Indian towns to "Christianize" the local Native American population (Shattuck 1835:22). Many of the Musketaquid, including their chief sachem Tahattawan, later became inhabitants at the Praying Indian towns of Natick and Nashoba.

After 1650, new land grants increased the size of Concord. The town's economy was focused on agriculture, cattle grazing, and small-scale milling; sawmills were built near Hayward's Pond and Spencer Brook, and a mill "to grind the town's corn" was built on Mill Brook near the town center (Hudson 1904:21; MHC 1980a). More ambitious industrial activity was organized to produce iron from bog ore, with the mining land known as "Iron-Work Farm" (Shattuck 1835:43).

During King Philip's War (1675–1677) both Native Americans and colonists suffered casualties, which resulted in increased tension, displacement, internment, and enslavement (Hudson 1904). After the war, Concord experienced steady growth for the duration of the **Colonial Period (1675–1775)**. The highways set up in the seventeenth century continued as the town's major thoroughfares, with some new roads such as the South Great Road, established in the early eighteenth century (MHC 1980a). Increased traffic along Great Road encouraged the development of a "business district" in the center of town that included taverns, retailers, and other small businesses (MHC 1980a). Agriculture remained the town's primary economic focus along with cattle-raising and apple orchards. New grist and sawmills were built with a particular concentration in the village of Westvale on the western side of town (MHC 1980a), but the iron works closed down ca. 1700.

Concord figured prominently in the beginning of the American Revolution with the Battles of Lexington and Concord on April 19, 1775. British troops under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Francis Smith

marched from Boston to destroy the stores of military supplies and provisions in Concord, but colonial militiamen—warned of their arrival—confronted the Regulars at the Lexington town common (Shattuck 1835:100). After a short exchange of gunfire that resulted in the deaths of eight Lexington men, the British continued toward Concord (Hudson 1868).

Concord residents, however, had been notified of the British troop movement by Dr. Samuel Prescott and others and assembled at the outskirts of town near Jonas Buttrick's home and awaited reinforcements (Shattuck 1835:106). When the British troops entered Concord, they had a detailed list of military supplies to search for and strict orders to not damage private property. While burning captured military supplies a fire spread to a building and the British soldiers worked quickly to put out the fire. The reinforced Concord militia, concerned the British would burn the whole town down, moved to confront them at the North Bridge (Shattuck 1835:111). While unclear who fired the first shot (shot heard round the world), an exchange of gunfire resulted in three British fatalities and several wounded, and two militia fatalities, Captain Isaac Davis and Private Abner Hosmer (Luzader 1968; Sabin 1987). The British troops were quickly overwhelmed and retreated back to the center of town where the rest of Colonel Smith's force was massed (Hudson 1868).

As the British troops regrouped and evaluated the situation, the American troops continued to swell as more militiamen from the neighboring towns arrived, incensed by word of the events at Lexington. Smith, concerned about the increasing size and passion of the enemy force, withdrew to Boston with the last of the British troops evacuating Concord around noon. American forces engaged the British column during an 8-hour, 18-mile running battle from Concord back to Charlestown; the continued battle with the British eventually led to the Siege of Boston (Hudson 1868; Sabin 1987; Shattuck 1835).

Throughout the American Revolution, Concord sent men and money to support the fight for independence in an effort that would exhaust the financial and commercial resources of the town by the end of the war (Shattuck 1835:129). The town rebounded during the **Federal Period (1775–1830)** through increased agricultural diversification and profitably (Donahue 1984). The commercial and residential profiles of Main Street and Lexington (Great) Road grew, and smaller villages coalesced and prospered around mill-ready water sources (MHC 1980a) (Figure 4-1). However, other mill sites in town—including those along Mill Brook—ceased operations in the early nineteenth century. New turnpikes were established to connect Concord to Boston such as the Cambridge and Concord Turnpike, or Cambridge Turnpike, which was chartered in 1803 and followed the route of an older road (Hastings 1926). New houses were built and farms were established along the turnpike to take advantage of the increased connectivity to Boston, including the ca. 1828 two-story frame and clapboard house (CON.317) that would be purchased by poet and scholar Ralph Waldo Emerson in 1835 (Rettig 1975).

Overall, industrial development in Concord during the **Early Industrial Period (1830–1870)** was minimal since most of the town's brooks and streams, including Mill Brook, lacked sufficient waterpower to reliably power commercial mills (Shattuck 1835:202). Only one textile manufacturer (cotton factory), a lead sheet/pipe factory, and one company producing lead pencils (Barber 1839) were in town ca. 1839. Connections by railroad in 1844 and improved road systems led to a stronger connection between Concord and the urban core of Boston (Figure 4-2). West Concord continued as the focus of commercial activity (MHC 1980a).

New railroads were established during the **Late Industrial Period (1870–1915)**. Dairying became important to the town's economy after the railroads allowed for efficient distribution of the highly perishable products. Concord's comparatively undeveloped landscape and proximity to Boston also made it a favored "country estate" destination with many grand mansions constructed in the northern and eastern sections of town (MHC 1980a) (Figure 4-3). Less grandiose but still stylish houses also were constructed

This page intentionally left blank.

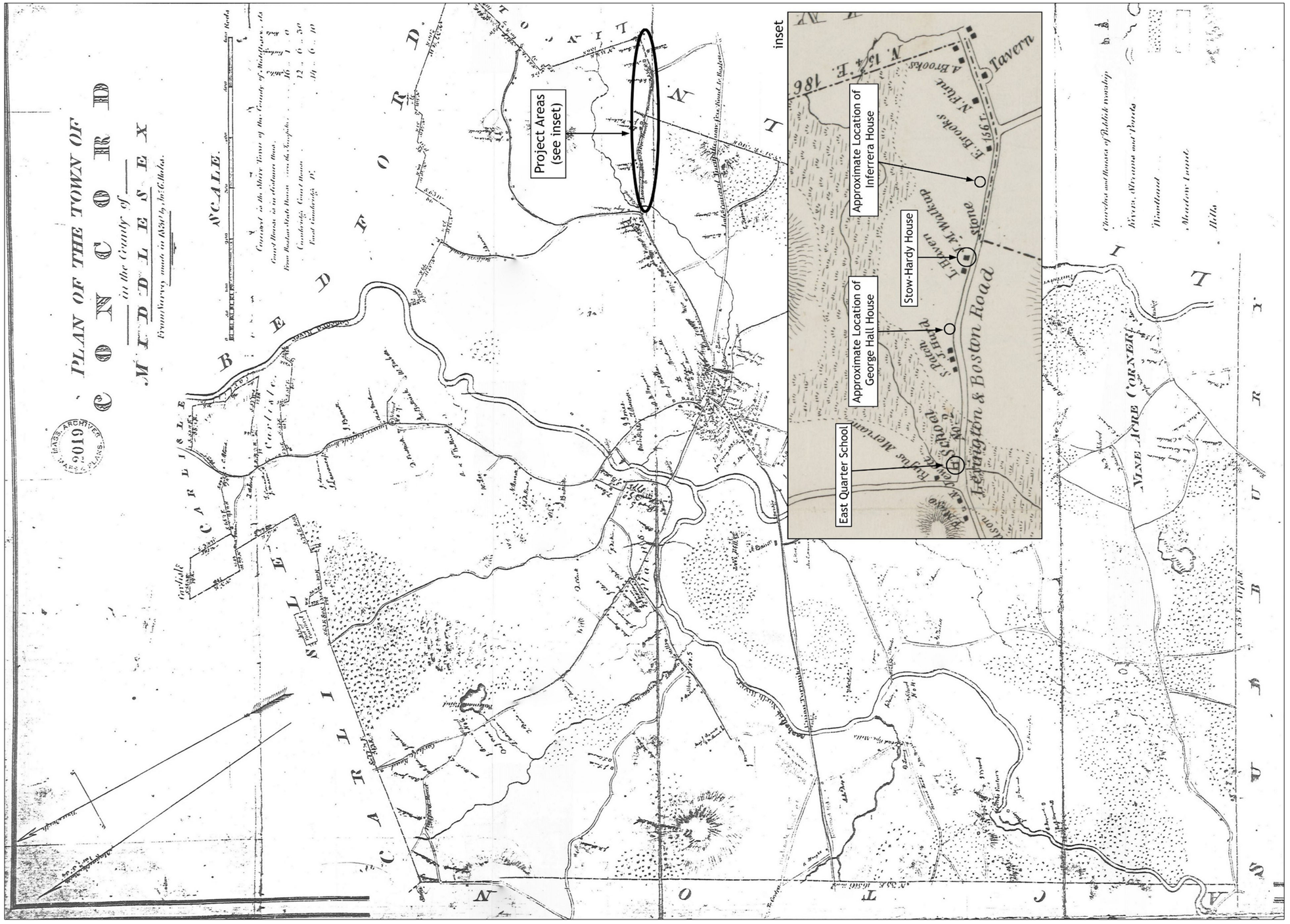


Figure 4-1. 1830 (Hales) map of Concord showing the approximate location of the Seven Minute Man Great American Outdoors Projects with inset showing the East Quarter School, George Hall House, Stow-Hardy House, and Inferrera House Project areas.

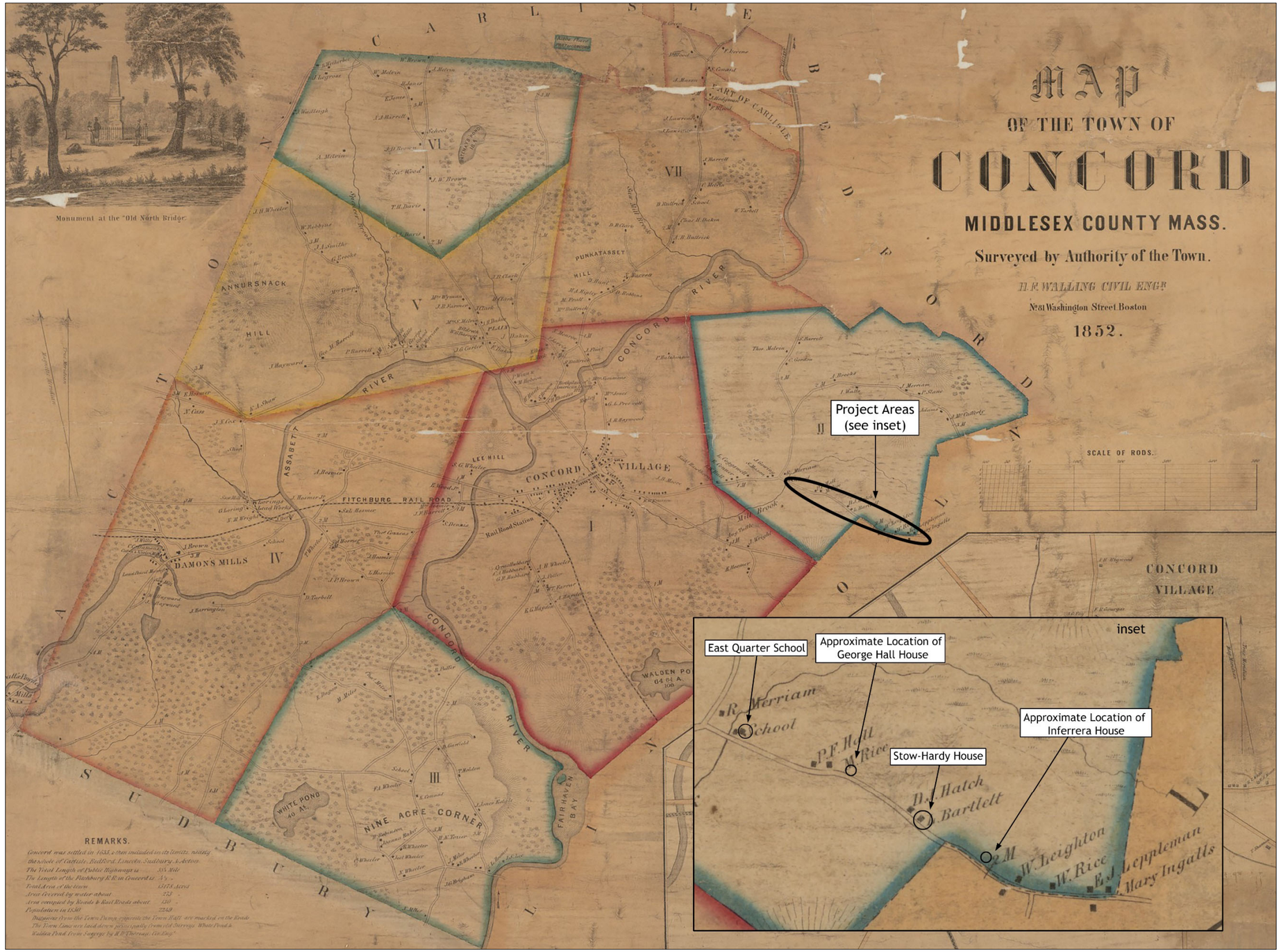


Figure 4-2. 1852 (Walling) map of Concord showing the approximate location of the Seven Minute Man Great American Outdoors Projects with inset showing the East Quarter School, George Hall House, Stow-Hardy House, and Inferrera House Project areas.

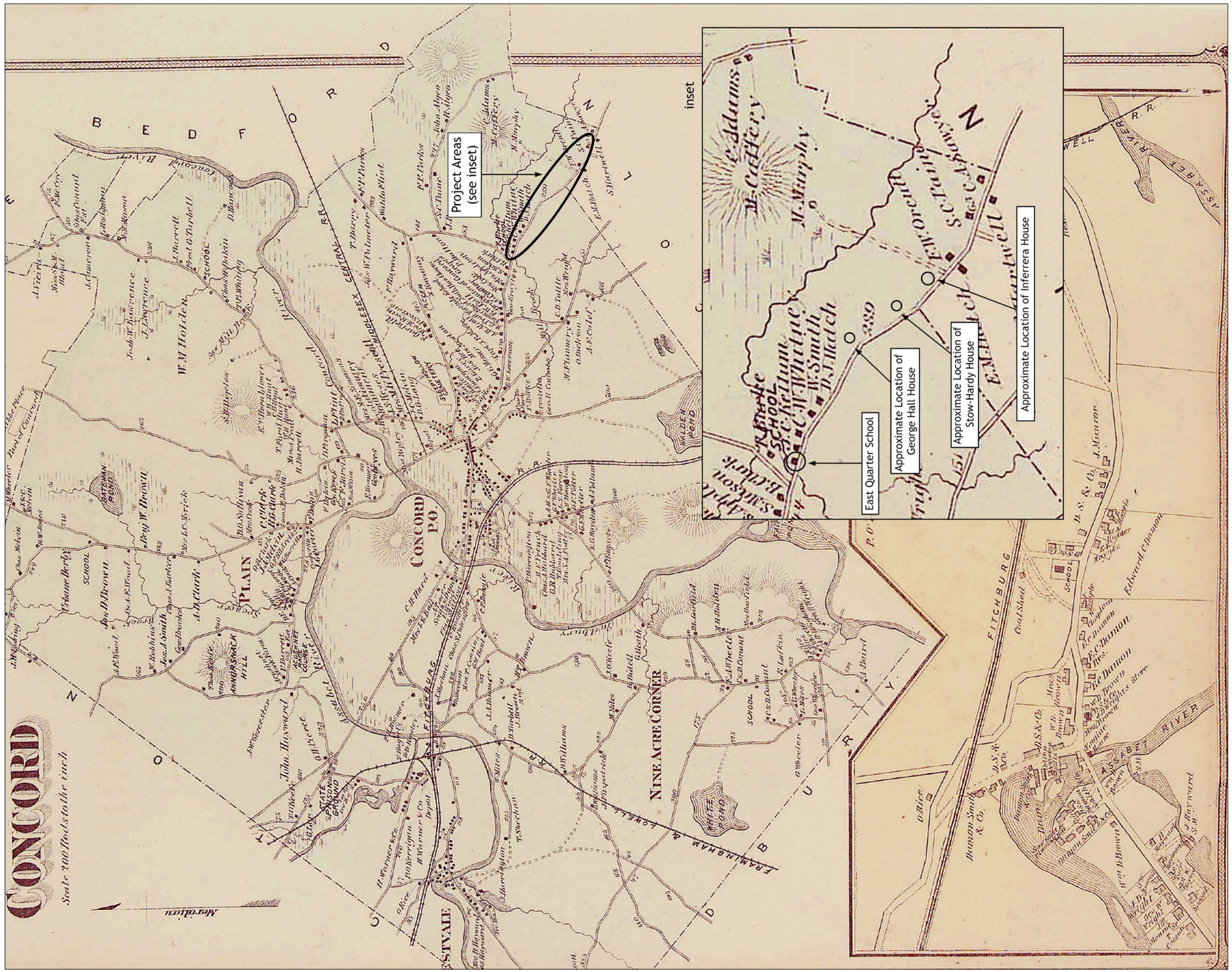


Figure 4-3. 1875 (Beers) map of Concord showing the approximate location of the Seven Minute Man Great American Outdoors Projects with inset showing the East Quarter School, George Hall House, Stow-Hardy House, and Inferrera House Project Areas.

on former farmlands; by the twentieth century, the team of Lowden & Wilson began to build houses for middle and upper-middle class families on large lots in the Nashoba Park neighborhood southwest of Nashawtuc Hill (Forbes 1995:31). By the end of the period, the center of Concord had been transformed by extensive residential and suburban development spurred by a steady increase in the town's population, which included Irish, Italian, and Norwegian immigrants (MHC 1980a) (Figure 4-4).

At the start of the **Early Modern Period (1915–1940)**, Concord was still predominantly agricultural. Commercial production for the Boston market became an important part of the economy as the influx of cheap meat and grain from the Midwest led local farmers to specialize in market gardening, orchards, and dairying. Before World War II, market gardening and truck farming reached a peak in Concord and surrounding towns such as Bedford and Carlisle. However, agriculture steadily declined as the automobile made commuting to and from Boston a feasible daily option. Existing roads were expanded and new highways were built to accommodate the traffic, and relatively cheap agricultural land fields were snapped up for housing and commercial developments (Mowchan et al. 1989). Rampant overdevelopment was checked, to some degree, by the literary and cultural renaissance of *Walden*, Henry David Thoreau's (1854) transcendentalist reflections on living the simple life on a pond just 1 mile south of the town center. Local conservation efforts led to the establishment of open space and conservation land, including the Hapgood-Wright Town Forest, which was acquired in 1935 (CDNR 2015a, 2015b). The Colonial Revival movement (ca. 1875–1940), with its emphasis on the preservation of an idealized Early American past, also helped to protect many historic properties in Concord from suburban redevelopment.

After World War II, during the **Mid-Century Period (1940–1970)**, Concord's commercial sector began to grow. The Concord Municipal Light Plant and the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company merged in 1948, and the General Radio Company and Nuclear Metals, Inc. moved into Concord in the 1950s (Town of Concord 2022a). Electricity was increasingly in demand with the advent of electric stoves, water heaters, and refrigerators. Government subsidies were used in the 1940s to early 1950s to entice residents to purchase electric cooking ranges and electric water heaters (Town of Concord 2022a). Large residential developments were constructed in the 1950s and major improvements to the town's infrastructure were undertaken. Renovations and updates to underground electrical distribution equipment occurred at Mill Dam, and new streetlights and granite curbs were installed in the town center (Town of Concord 2022a). In 1954, tens of thousands of dollars in repairs were needed after Hurricanes Carol and Edna. Rapid population growth continued into the early 1960s and, as a result, infrastructure improvements were made to roadways and water services. Several power substations were built in the town to keep up with growing power demands.

During the **Contemporary Period (1970–Present)**, population and residential development have continued to expand in Concord as part of the larger pattern of suburban growth around Boston. The population in Concord doubled between 1940 and 1980 and approximately 17,000 people currently reside there (Town of Concord 2022b). Through preservation initiatives, the town has maintained its cultural identity and is a popular destination for those interested in American history who come to visit the Concord Museum, Emerson House, Old Manse, Orchard House, MIMA, and Walden Pond.

Brief History of Lincoln

Euro-American settlement of Lincoln began in the seventeenth century during the **First Settlement Period (1635–1675)**. Most of the core settlement was contained within the 1635 Concord (Musketaquid Plantation) grant, with smaller, outlying sections grafted on from the neighboring Cambridge and Watertown grants. Population density was very low, with a few, widely scattered subsistence farms likely located along the north and south branches of Great Road (MHC 1980b).

This page intentionally left blank.

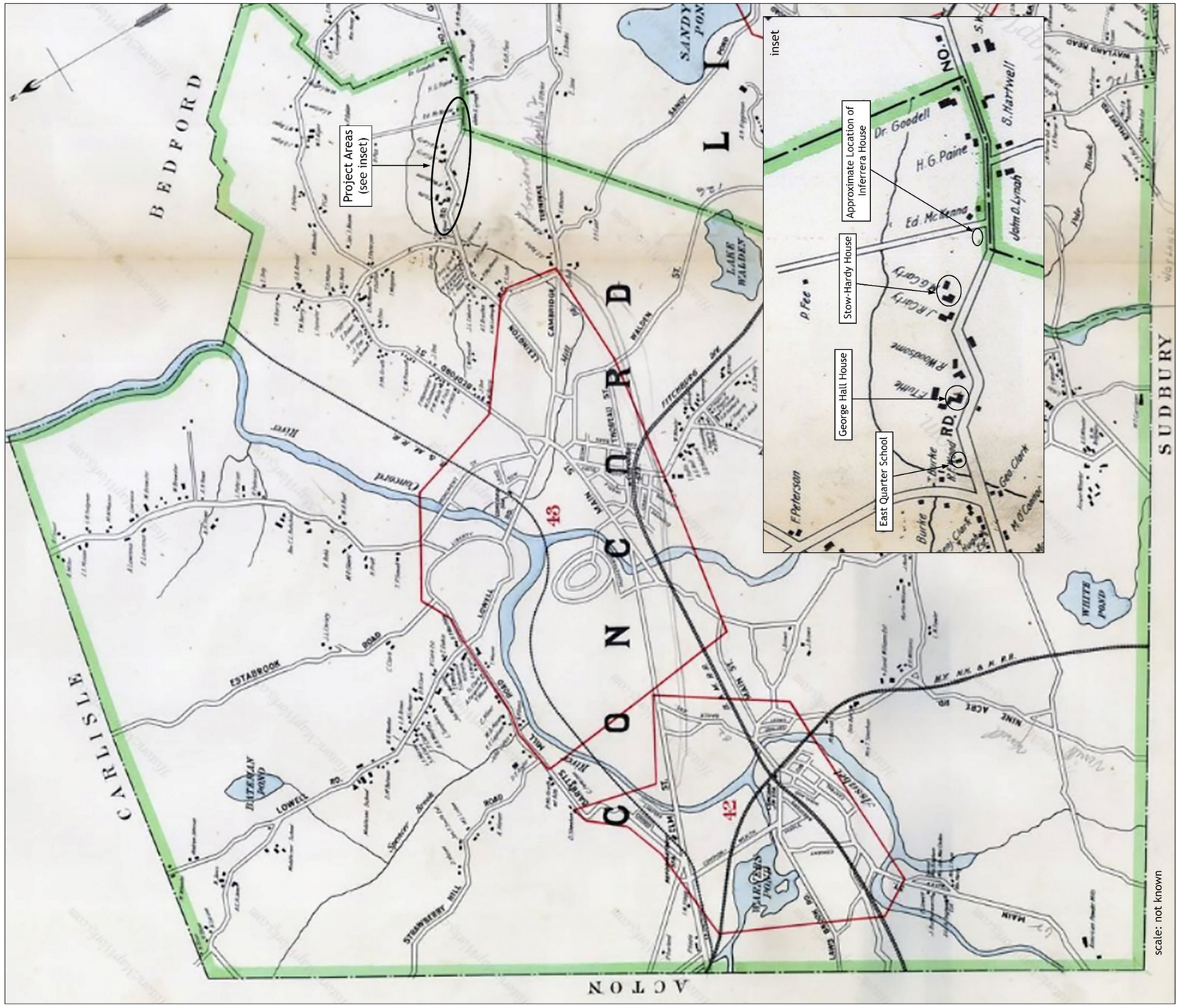


Figure 4-4. 1906 (Walker) map of Concord showing the approximate location of the Seven Minute Man Great American Outdoors Projects with inset showing the East Quarter School, George Hall House, Stow-Hardy House, and Inferrera House Project areas.

During the **Colonial Period (1675–1775)**, population growth remained slow until after 1700. As the number of farms and mills increased, a network of roads was laid out to facilitate travel and commerce. In 1721, Bedford Road was laid out and, in 1728, Virginia Road was created (Malcolm 1985). Bedford Road was especially important to the development of the town as it formed part of a network of radial highways originating at the Lincoln meetinghouse, built in 1747.

Lincoln was established as a separate town from portions of Concord, Lexington, and Weston on April 19, 1754 (Guzzi 1975). Lincoln Center grew up around the meetinghouse during the mid-eighteenth century and formed the civic and commercial center of the developing agrarian and milling community. Scattered farms were located around Sandy and Beaver ponds, and some small-scale marble quarrying for lime production took place in the area south of Sandy Pond (Gross 1982). A glassworks is reported to have been on the crest of Lincoln Hill during the early eighteenth century (MHC 1980b).

Unlike neighboring towns, Lincoln's population peaked in 1776 during the **Federal Period (1775–1830)**. In some of the earliest fighting of the Revolutionary War, the section of Battle Road crossing the northern portion of Lincoln was the scene of heavy fighting during the retreat of British forces from Concord to Boston on April 19, 1775. With the decline in population after the war, building also slowed. By the early nineteenth century, Concord Turnpike cut across the northern third of Lincoln to provide a direct route to Boston, and the town was home to five schoolhouses, a private academy, two tanneries, the Brooks Woolen Mill, and a small cottage industry in boots and shoes (MHC 1980b) (Figure 4-5).

Lincoln's population remained relatively stable at approximately 715 residents during most of the **Early Industrial Period (1830–1870)**. A small decline in native-born inhabitants was offset by an increase in foreign-born residents, primarily Irish immigrants. The extension of the Fitchburg Railroad from Boston to Concord through South Lincoln in 1844 improved access to Boston and encouraged Lincoln farmers to increase production for export to growing urban markets in Boston and Lowell. No new industries were developed, but sawmills and gristmills continued to operate (Figure 4-6). Shoemaking, a cottage industry during the Federal Period, disappeared by 1875. A new town hall was erected in 1848, and a railroad depot and grain elevator were built near the tracks in South Lincoln (MHC 1980b).

The **Late Industrial Period (1870–1915)** was a time of steady growth in Lincoln, with the population reaching 1,175 in 1910. A relatively large foreign-born population was reported after 1890, composed primarily of immigrants from Ireland, Nova Scotia, and Italy. During the late nineteenth century, wealthy Bostonians flocked to Lincoln as they left the city for suburban homes and country estates, many of which were built on former farmlands (MHC 1980b). Lincoln's economy remained primarily agricultural, and the only industrial sites were a few small sawmills and gristmills (Figure 4-7). Greenhouses and truck gardens were established as market gardening production for export to Boston and Lowell increased. No street railways were built through Lincoln, although they were in neighboring towns. Lincoln Center expanded slightly along the major roadways. Several new churches, a high school, a public library, and a new town hall were built, with the ca. 1848 town hall converted to commercial use (Figure 4-8).

A small decrease in the town's population occurred between 1910 and 1920 during the **Early Modern Period (1915–1940)**, followed by steady growth during the **Mid-Century (1940–1970) Period** in large part because of Boston's suburban sprawl and the construction of Hanscom Field in the 1940s. Automobile routes were expanded and improved, with local highways (Routes 2, 2A, 117, and 126) upgraded. Lincoln experienced little expansion of its industrial base and remained primarily agricultural. Farm stands along Routes 2, 2A, and 117 sold seasonal fruit and vegetables.

In 1949–1964, an elementary school complex was built with three buildings for different ages, and Lincoln-Sudbury Regional High School, the first regional high school in the Commonwealth, opened in 1956

This page intentionally left blank.

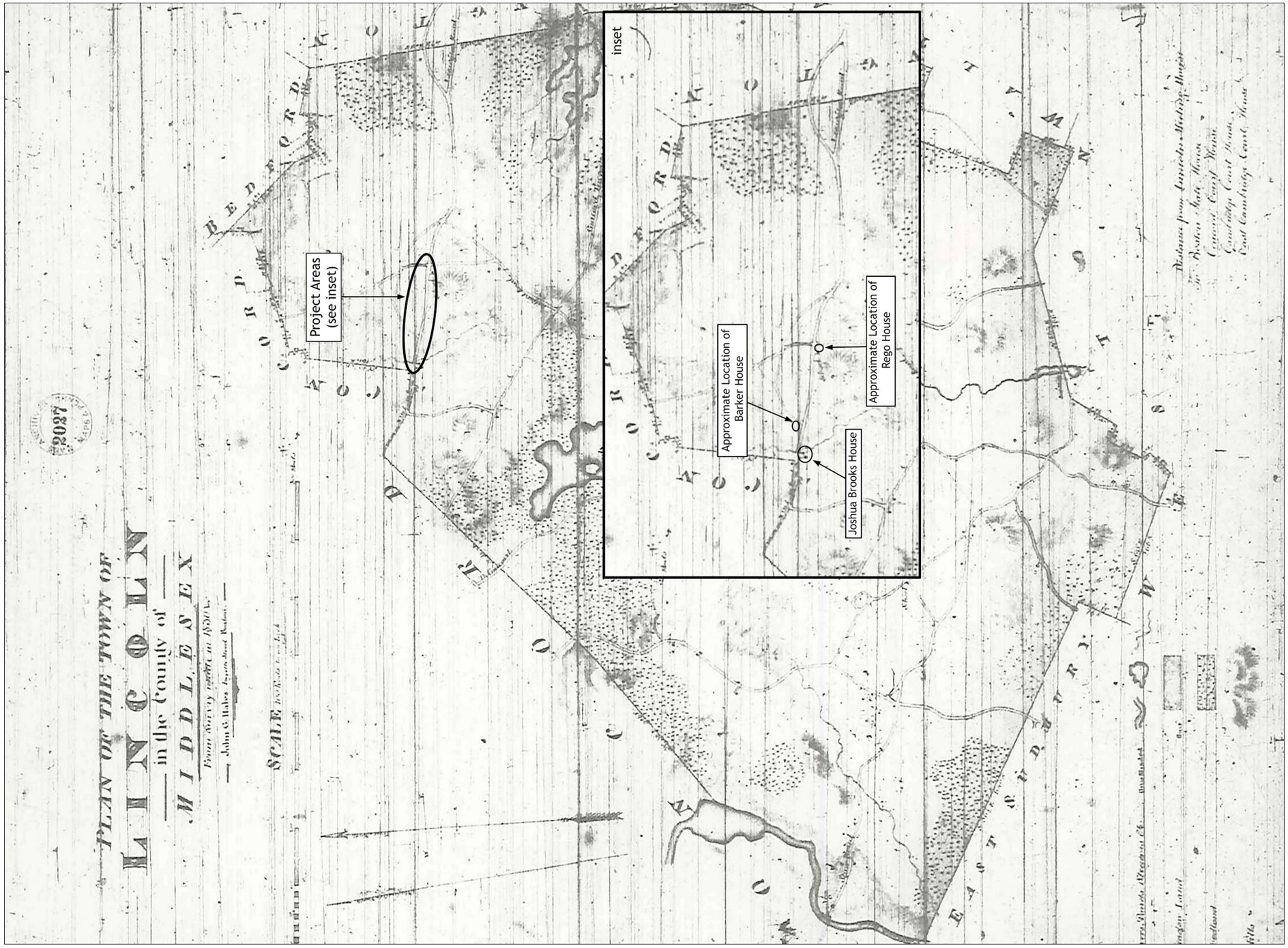


Figure 4-5. 1830 (Hales) map of Lincoln showing the approximate location of the Seven Minute Man Great American Outdoors Projects with inset showing the Joshua Brooks House, Barker House and Garage, and Rego House and Garage Project areas.

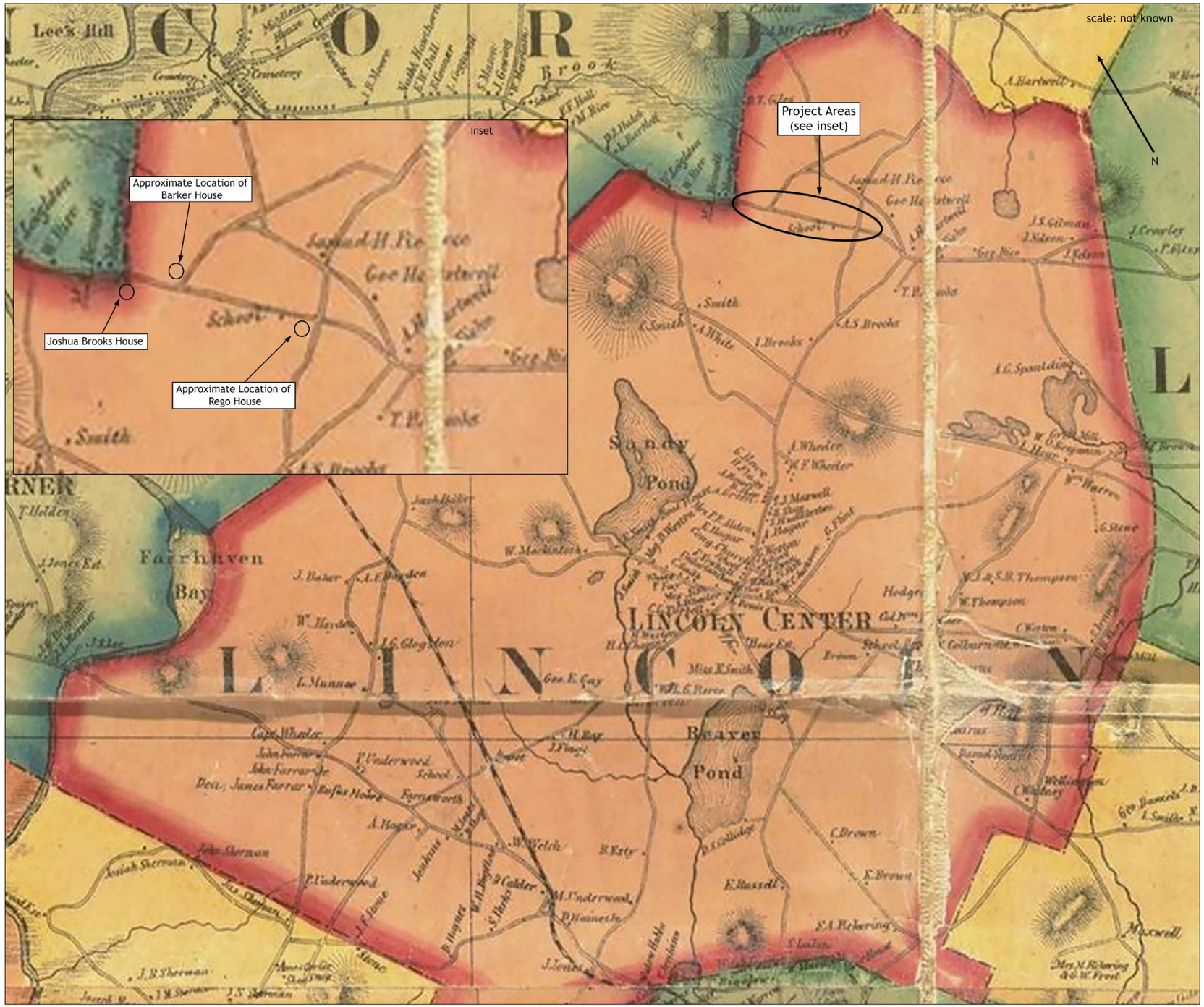


Figure 4-6. 1856 (Walling) map of Lincoln showing the approximate location of the Seven Minute Man Great American Outdoors Projects with inset showing the Joshua Brooks House, Barker House and Garage, and Rego House and Garage Project areas.

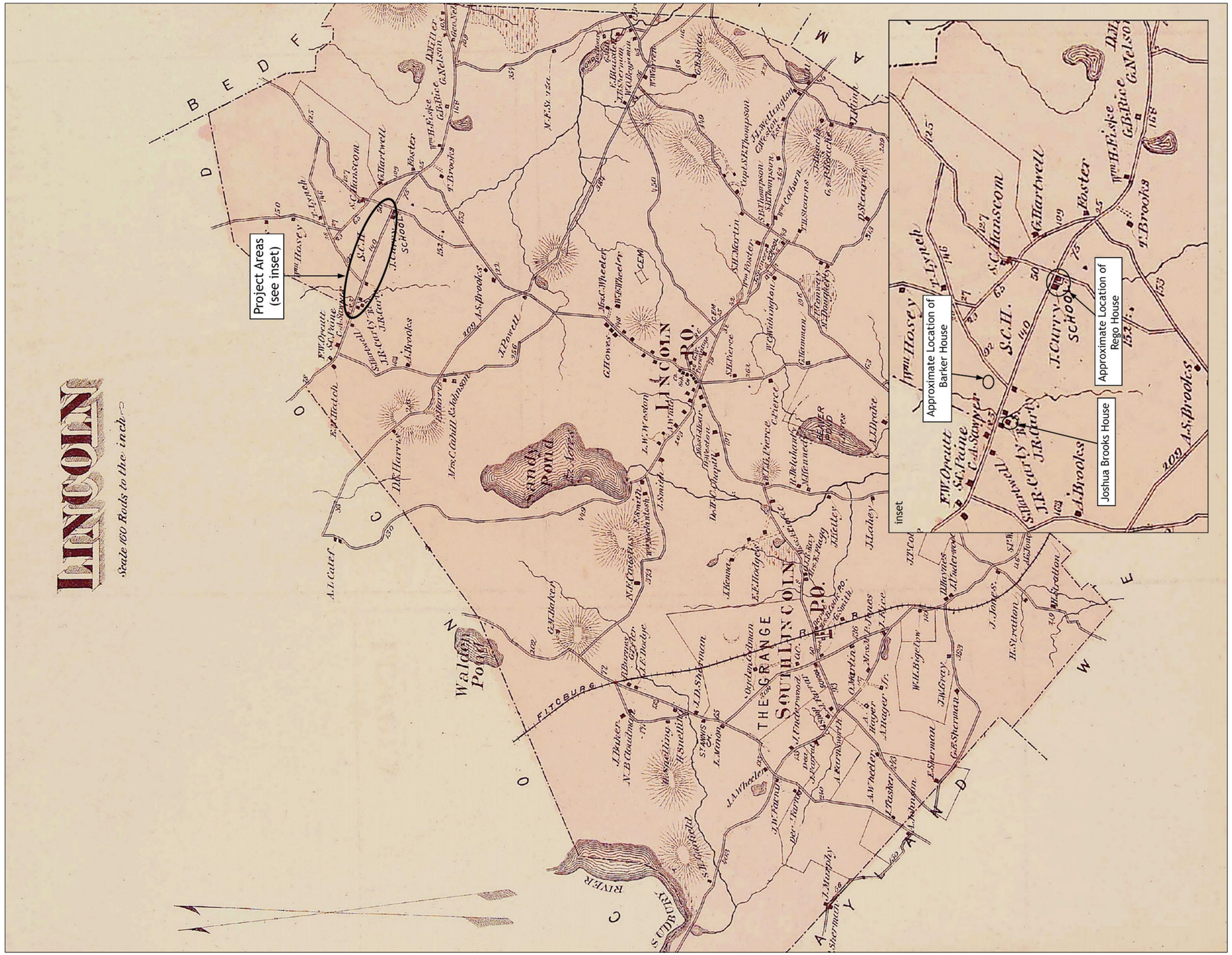


Figure 4-7. 1875 (Beers) map of Lincoln showing the approximate location of the Seven Minute Man Great American Outdoors Projects with inset showing the Joshua Brooks House, Barker House and Garage, and Rego House and Garage Project areas.

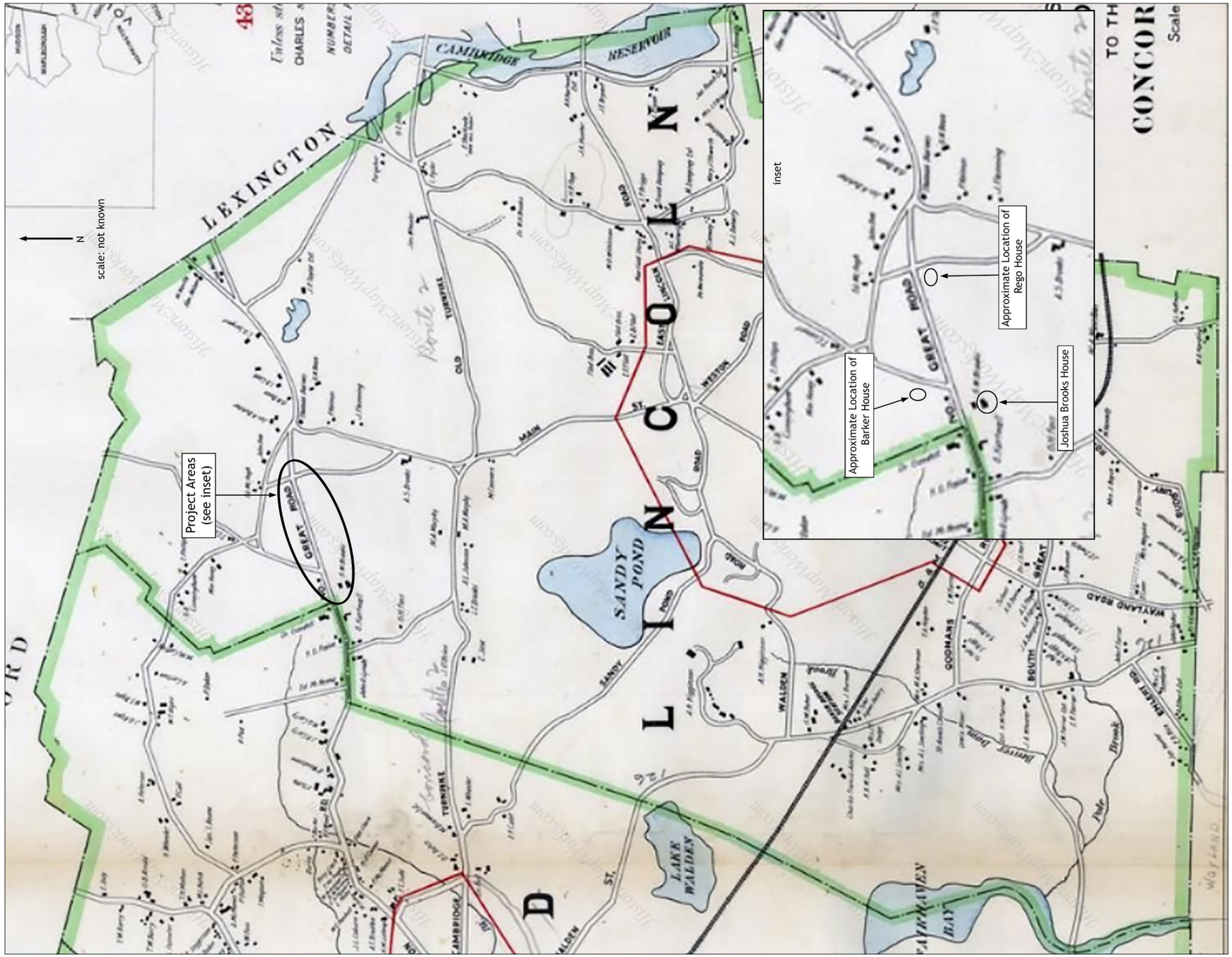


Figure 4-8. 1906 (Walker) map of Lincoln showing the approximate location of the Seven Minute Man Great American Outdoors Projects with inset showing the Joshua Brooks House, Barker House and Garage, and Rego House and Garage Project areas.

(Lincoln Historical Society 2022). Lincoln has maintained much of its rural, agricultural feel during the **Contemporary Period (1970–Present)** with open spaces and conservation land continuing to be preserved. The population reached a high of 8,056 in 2,000, dropped to 6,362 in 2010 and increased to 7,014 in 2020.

Overview of Events Leading to and on April 19, 1775

MIMA derives its primary significance as the site of the Battle of Lexington and Concord. The battle, which marked the beginning of the Revolutionary War, ranks among the most significant events in American history. The following context about related events in and around MIMA was derived mainly from the Minute Man National Historical Park National Register documentation (Harrington et al. 2002) and the draft 2022 update (Pineo et al. 2022); the MIMA Archeological Overview and Assessment (Herbster 2005); the Parker's Revenge Archaeological Project report (Watters 2016); and the Phase 1A Archeological Assessment and KOCOA Analysis (Kirk et al. 2020).

Following the French and Indian War (1754–1763), some American colonists became increasingly discontented with British Parliamentary intrusions into their lives. Not long after the Treaty of Paris in 1763, Parliament experimented with collecting revenue from the American colonies to pay off some of the war debt incurred by passing the *Sugar Act* (1764), the *Stamp Act* (1765), the *Revenue Act* (1767), and the *Tea Act* (1773). Parliament further aggrieved many colonists by concurrently passing other unpopular acts such as the *Currency Act* (1764), the *Quartering Act* (1765), and the *Vice Admiralty Court Act* (1768). These acts were seen as attempts to usurp local authority and ultimately resulted in an increased British military presence in the American colonies, particularly in and around Boston.

Colonial opposition to the British eventually erupted in violent altercations in the northern colonies that included the sacking of Lieutenant Governor Thomas Hutchinson's Boston mansion in 1765; a 1770 mob protest of custom agent Ebenezer Richardson that ended with the killing of 11-year-old Christopher Seider and was followed by the infamous Boston Massacre several days later; the burning of the Royal schooner *Gaspee* in Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island, in June 1772; and the Boston Tea Party of December 1773. Parliament responded to the Boston Tea Party by passing the *Coercive* or *Intolerable Acts* in 1774, which closed the port at Boston until fair recompense was made for the destruction of the tea; stripped Massachusetts of its original colonial charter, bringing it back under direct British authority; and limited local authorities' ability to organize town meetings to manage their own affairs. Parliament also passed the *Quebec Act*, which required concessions and insulted many of those who had recently sacrificed so very much during the French and Indian War.

In 1774, British Army General Thomas Gage was appointed military governor of Massachusetts following the passage of the *Massachusetts Government Act* (one of the *Intolerable Acts*), and he promptly started enforcing the various Parliamentary acts. In September 1774, Gage ordered the seizure of gunpowder from a powder house in Charlestown and two brass cannons from Cambridge (Morrissey 1995). Amid rumors of bloodshed during the raid, many militiamen mobilized to Cambridge. In late 1774 and early 1775, Gage ordered the seizure of arms and powder at various other locations throughout the colony. Alarmed by these developments, Massachusetts colonial authorities began encouraging the stockpiling of arms, gunpowder, munitions, and artillery in what was a longstanding tradition of self-protection for the colonial towns. In mid-September 1774, the colonists spirited away four 3-pound brass cannons seized from the Town Arsenal (Boston Artillery Company) in Boston (Bell 2016).

On April 14, 1775, General Gage received a January 27, 1775, private communication from Secretary of State for the Colonies Lord Dartmouth under King George III, declaring Massachusetts in a state of open rebellion. This same missive ordered Gage to "arrest and imprison the principal Actors and Abettors in the [Massachusetts] Provincial Congress," who chief among them were Boston men and members of the Sons of Liberty Samuel Adams and John Hancock (Aaron 2020; Borneman 2014). Days before the arrival of

Lord Dartmouth's letter, General Gage had received intelligence from an informant that "[f]our Brass Cannon [stolen from the Boston Artillery Company] and two Mortars or Cohorns with a Number of small arms [were] in the Cellar or out Houses of Mr. Barrett a little on the other side of the [North] Bridge where also lodged a Quantity of Powder & Lead" in Concord (Borneman 2014:118–119). Spurred into action following the receipt of Lord Dartmouth's letter, Gage issued the following orders to Colonel Smith of the Tenth Regiment of Foot:

> Having received Intelligence, that a Quantity of Ammunition, Provision, Artillery, Tents and small Arms, have been collected at Concord, for the Avowed Purpose of raising and supporting a Rebellion against His Majesty, you will March with the Corps of Grenadiers and Light Infantry, put under your command, with the utmost expedition and Secrecy to Concord, where you will seize and destroy all the Artillery, Ammunition, Provisions, Tents, Small Arms, and all Military Stores whatever…[y]ou will observe by the Draught [a drawn map of Concord appended to his orders] that it will be necessary to secure the two Bridges as soon as possible, you will therefore Order a party of the best Marchers, to go on with the expedition for that purpose" (Gage cited in Borneman 2014:119–120).

Secrecy was key to the success of these directives, and Gage immediately sent a patrol to prevent word of the mission from spreading. This secret, however, may be among the worst-kept secrets in American history. At about 10:30 p.m. on April 18, 1775, Francis' troops began assembling on the Boston Common. Gage decided to send 700 soldiers in 21 companies of Grenadiers and Light Infantry—the elite soldiers of the army. Grenadiers were chosen for their height and courage, and the Light Infantry men were chosen for their physical speed, stamina, and intelligence (NPS 2022a). The Sons of Liberty in Boston took notice of the assembling soldiers and, about this same time, Captain John Pulling hung two lanterns in Boston's Old North Church, a preconceived signal to patriots in nearby Charlestown that the British Army Regulars were preparing to march on Concord and would cross the Charles River.

Joshua Bentley and Thomas Richardson promptly rowed Boston silversmith Paul Revere across the Charles, where he mounted a horse and began his famous "Midnight Ride" to notify colonial minute men and others in the countryside of the Regulars' mobilization. Concurrently, tanner William Dawes left Boston via the longer circuitous overland route across Boston Neck for the same purpose as a redundant action. Just after midnight, Revere, followed shortly thereafter by Dawes, arrived at the Hancock–Clark House in Lexington, where John Hancock and Samuel Adams were staying. The bell on Lexington Green rang out calling the militiamen to muster, and about 130 responded under the command of Captain John Parker.

Revere and Dawes left Hancock and Adams and continued toward Concord. The two men were swiftly overtaken by Dr. Samuel Prescott, who was returning home to Concord from Lexington and offered his assistance. At about 1:00 am, a patrol of British officers surprised the three men on the Concord Road. Revere was captured, Dawes turned and sped back to Lexington, and Prescott, jumping a stone wall, made his way to Concord where he spread the alarm of the imminent arrival of the Regulars (Anon 2012:11). In Concord, Colonel James Barrett was busy hiding the remaining provisions that had not been spirited away from his farm the day before.

Meanwhile, having seen no sign of the Regulars, Captain Parker dismissed the militia gathered on the Lexington Common. Some went home and others retired to Buckman Tavern at the northeast corner of the green. At about 4:30 a.m. on April 19, a rider burst into the tavern informing all inside the that the Regulars were just outside town. Parker ordered a drum roll, and militiamen within earshot of the call again mustered on the green (Borneman 2014). Part of the British contingent continued on the road toward Concord, while another contingent under the command of Major John Pitcairn, marched onto the green to confront Parker and the assembled militia. Tensions were high and a shot rang out, possibly from the colonists off the Green

(Beck 2014), followed by a short volley from the Regulars with men assembled on the Green. After the smoke cleared, six (soon to be eight) Lexington men were dead. The Regulars then continued their march toward Concord (Hudson 1868).

Dr. Prescott had notified Concord residents of the British troop movements and the militia gathered at the center of town before moving east to the ridge overlooking Meriam's Corner. Upon seeing the Regulars approaching, the militia retired back through town, crossed the North Bridge and took up position on the high ground away from town. When the British troops entered Concord, they had a detailed list of military supplies to search for and strict orders to not damage private property. While burning captured military supplies a fire spread to a building and the British soldiers worked quickly to put out the fire. The Concord militia, joined by others from Acton, Bedford, and Lincoln, assembled on Punkatesset Hill. Seeing smoke rising from the town and concerned the Regulars would burn the whole town down, the several hundred provincials moved to confront Captain Walter Laurie of the 43rd Regiment, who had been dispatched to the North Bridge, with orders not to fire unless fired upon (Anon 2012:17; French 1925:184; Shattuck 1835:111). At about 9:30 a.m., Laurie formed his men in columns on the east side of the bridge to check the provincial advance (Anon 2012:18). For the second time that day, tensions ran high, and the Regulars fired a volley. "The balls whistled well" (Amos Barret cited in Tourtellot 1959:165), and the provincials returned fire, ushering in a conflict that would not be resolved for eight years.

Laurie and his men were quickly overwhelmed and retreated to the town center and Colonel Smith and the rest of his force (Hudson 1868). As the British troops regrouped and assessed their situation, more militia arrived from the neighboring towns and the American troops began to swell incensed by word of the events at Lexington. Smith, concerned about the increasing size and passion of the enemy force, withdrew with the last of the British troops from Concord about mid-day. As the British army exited Concord on the Bay Road, the column stretched nearly one-third of a mile and featured advance, rear, and flank guards stationed at 100 yards distance for protection (NPS 2022c).

Provincial forces engaged the Regulars at Meriam's Corner and then almost constantly along the road back to Charlestown. Newly arrived companies from Reading, Chelmsford, and Billerica arrived and took cover behind the Meriam houses and barns. First to arrive was a company of Reading minute men under the command of Captain Brooks. They had separated from their regiment a few miles up the Bedford Road (Old Bedford Road) and pushed ahead toward Concord. When they arrived, they saw the British light infantry descending Meriam Hill and pulling back towards the road to cross a small bridge over Mill Brook. Temporarily without the protection of its flank guard, the British column was vulnerable to attack, and Captain Brooks ordered his men to open fire (NPS 2022b).

Ensign Jeremy Lister, Light Infantry Company, His Majesty's 10th Regiment of Foot, later wrote the following in his diary:

> On Capt. Parsons joining us [we] begun our march toward Boston again from Concord. The Light Infantry marched over a hill above the town, the Grenadiers through the town, immediately as we descended the hill into the Road the Rebels begun a brisk for but at so great a distance it was without effect, but as they kept marching nearer when the Grenadiers found them within shot they returned their fire. Just about that time I received a shot through my right elbow joint which effectually disabled that arm. It then became a general firing upon us from all quarters, from behind hedges and walls…(NPS 2022b).

As more militia arrived at the crossroads the fighting intensified. Reverend Edmund Foster of the Reading militia company recollected that

> we rendezvoused near the middle of the town of Bedford, left horses, and marched forward in pursuit of the enemy. A little before we came to Merriam's hill, we discovered the enemy's flank guard, of about eighty or a hundred men, who, on their retreat from Concord, kept that height of land, the main body being in the road…About twenty rods short of that place [Meriam's Corner] the Americans made a halt. The British marched down the hill…As soon as the British had gained the main road, and passed a small bridge near that corner, they faced about suddenly and fired a volley of musketry upon us. They overshot; and no one to my knowledge, was injured by the fire. The fire was immediately retuned by the Americans, and two British soldiers fell dead at a little distance from each other, in the road near the brook. The battle now began and was carried on with little or no military discipline and order, on the part of the Americans, during the remainder of the day. Each sought his own place and opportunity to attack and annoy the enemy from behind trees, rocks, fences and buildings as seemed most convenient (cited in Hudson 1868:194; NPS 2022b).

These two accounts from a British soldier and an American militia member differ as to who fired first at Meriam's Corner. If the British account is correct, that would make Meriam's Corner Battle Site the first offensive action taken by the colonists in the American Revolution (NPS 2022b).

At the top of Brooks Hill near the intersection of Brooks and Bay roads, multiple militia companies got into position on the high ground overlooking the Bay Road. The first to arrive were 180 men from Woburn. During this time, Major Loammi Baldwin rested at one of the Brooks family homes, while some of his soldiers posted themselves to view the Bay Road leading out of Concord nearly a mile away. Alerted by these scouts of the approach of the British column, Baldwin decided to withdraw his men to a better position farther east on Elm Brook Hill. Although the exact timing of Baldwin's movement is unknown, his failure to mention gunfire coming from Meriam's Corner may indicate the Woburn companies began moving before hostilities commenced there (NPS 2022c).

After engagement with the rear guard of the British column began at Meriam's Corner, the Colonial militia, who had moved into position in the fields on the north side of Bay Road and across the high ground at Brooks Hill, began to fire on the entire British column, which continued to push forward. British officer Lt. John Barker recalled, "…before we had gone half a mile we were fired on from all sides, but mostly from the rear, where people had hid themselves in houses, 'till we had passed and then fired…" (NPS 2022c). Another British officer, Lt. William Sutherland of the 38th Regiment of Foot who had been wounded at the North Bridge and was likely riding in a carriage during the march back to Boston, also recalled, "…just at the end of the town next to this a few concealed villains fired on us, of which we killed 2, but they wounded 2 of ours." (NPS 2022c).

About the time of engagement between Meriam's Corner and the base of Brooks Hill, new companies of militia from east Sudbury, under the command of Captains Nathaniel Cudworth and Joseph Smith, arrived at the intersection of Brooks and Bay roads in time to engage the British column. The Sudbury militia's attack likely was quick and spread across the Brooks Hill plateau. When the British rear guard ascended Brooks Hill, some colonial militia broke their pursuit and cut across the low open field on the north side of the road to find another position near Elm Brook Hill to the east. Companies of Chelmsford militia continued to press an attack on the British rear guard (NPS 2022c).

The front of the British column descended off the eastern rise of Brook Hill and into the valley at Tanner Brook (Elm Brook) just east of what is now the Joshua Brooks House property. After crossing a small bridge over Tanner Brook (Elm Brook), the front of the British column ascended another steep slope to a sharp bend in the Bay Road where multiple companies of Woburn militia waited and engaged them near

the Barker House and Garage project area (NPS 2022c). This fighting likely took place while the rear of the British column was still under fire on the Brooks Hill plateau.

After crossing the bridge, the road climbed into a wooded upland, turned sharply to the northeast cutting through the hillside and for about a quarter of a mile until making another sharp turn to the east (later known as the Bloody Angle). The land on the east side of the first (southern) turn in the road featured a stone wall and orchard. To the northeast, it was pasture and then a woodlot just south of the second (northern) turn. The land on the west of the road, within the Barker House and Garage project area, was a meadow that rose up to what was later described as a wood pasture or simply pastureland with large trees for shade. A series of stone walls also crossed the area. As British officer Lt. John Barker would later write, "The country was an amazing strong one, full of hills, woods, stone walls etc. which the rebels did not fail to take advantage of…" (NPS 2022d).

The Woburn companies of Captains Belknap, Fox, and Walker, under the command of Major Baldwin of Woburn, comprising 180–200 men, attacked the British column where the old road makes the first hard turn (NPS 2022d). According to Baldwin,

> we came to Tanner [Elm] Brook at Lincoln Bridge and then concluded to scatter and make use of trees and walls for to defend us, and attack them (Brown 1896:320; NPS 2022d).

The Woburn companies opened brisk fire then fell back toward the second (northern) turn in the road, firing from new positions as opportunity allowed. As the British column plunged ahead passed the southern turn, they were soon met by heavy fire from their left (west side of the road). Militia volunteer Reverend Edmond Foster recalled that

> we saw a wood at a distance, which appeared to be in or near the road the enemy must pass. Many leaped over the wall and made for that wood. We arrived just in time to meet the enemy. There was then, on the opposite side of the road, a young growth of wood well filled with Americans. The enemy was completely between two fires, renewed and briskly kept up. They ordered out a flank guard on the left to dislodge the Americans from their posts behind large trees but they only became better mark to be shot at. A short but sharp contest ensued, at which the enemy received more deadly injury, than at any one place from Concord to Charlestown. Eight or more of their number were killed on the spot, and no doubt, many wounded (Hudson 1868:194–195; NPS 2022d).

The Americans' location behind large trees is within the Barker House and Garage project area. The accounts of Baldwin and Foster paint a picture of how the militia were able to use the landscape to their advantage when attacking the British column at this location along the Bay Road. Evidence suggests the militia from Reading were positioned near the north bend in the road, having cut cross-country from Meriam's Corner to arrive ahead of the Regulars. British officer Lt. Sutherland noted

> upon a height to my right hand a vast number of armed men drawn out in battalia order, I dare say near 1000 who on our coming nearer dispersed into the wood, and came as close to the road on our flanking parties as they possibly could, upon our ascending the height to the road gave us a very heavy fire, but some shot from the left hand drew my attention that way when I saw a much larger body drawn up to the left… (NPS 2022d).

The British column pushed through the second bend in the Bay Road north of the Barker House site. Edmond Foster and others claim there were upwards of eight men killed and many more wounded in this short stretch of road from the Barker House site to the North Bend. The Hartwell family collected the bodies of five British soldiers killed near their house. At least two militiamen were also killed in this area, one of

them being Captain Wilson from Bedford. Once through this deadly crossfire the Regulars likely ran a gauntlet of gunfire past the Hartwell Tavern and pushed onward toward Lexington. After another hour of heavy fighting the Regulars reached Lexington where they established a field hospital at the Monroe Tavern. The Regulars rested briefly and were eventually met by reinforcements under the command of Lord Hugh Earl Percy before resuming their march under fire to Boston.

The retreat along the Battle Road ended when the British column crossed Charlestown neck at sundown and was able to take a good defensive position on Bunker Hill. They camped overnight and then reached Boston by ship the next day. Within a week, 20,000 militia men arrived and began establishing siege operations under the direction of the Provincial Congress and the Committee of Safety (NPS 2022e). Events including the Battle of Bunker Hill, and the occupation of Dorchester Heights, under the command of General George Washington, would follow and eventually culminated with the British evacuation of Boston on March 17, 1776, when the theater of war in the northern colonies shifted from Boston to New York.

Known and Expected Archeological Sites

The pre-contact Native American archeological sensitivity of the Project areas is primarily based on their proximity to an extensive network of wetlands and tributary streams within the Charles and Concord/Sudbury/Assabet river drainages and other favorable environmental conditions. A total of 34 pre-contact sites are recorded within 0.5 miles of the seven MIMA Project areas (Table 4-1). Most of these sites are small activity areas or isolated finds with low-density felsite chipping debris near streams or wetlands. The boundaries of most of these sites have not been delineated nor have any of these sites been subjected to evaluation for significance and National Register eligibility or mitigation measures (e.g., data recovery excavation) (Herbster 2005). Some of these recorded sites may be representative of larger and more complex activity areas or habitation sites.

All of the Project areas have been used as agricultural complexes since the late seventeenth century, and many of the previously identified pre-contact sites are within areas of documented Colonial Period farmsteads and also contain post-contact archeological deposits. The likelihood that pre-contact archeological deposits are present within the seven Project areas was largely dependent on the degree of previous ground disturbances. Expected site types could range from find spots to seasonal campsites. Find spots consist of isolated chipped-stone tools (projectile points, bifacial tool blades, etc.) or pieces of chipping debris where the manufacture and maintenance of chipped-stone tools occurred. Seasonal campsites consist of deposits of cultural material (stone tools, chipping debris, and burnt rock fragments) in activity areas or around features (hearth/firepit, refuse pit, lithic workshops, etc.) where food processing, procurement, and disposal occurred. Any identified pre-contact sites were expected to be date to the Middle Archaic to Late Woodland periods (ca. 8000–450 B.P.).

The post-contact archeological sensitivity of the Project areas is defined by their proximity to a locally important transportation corridor and zone of settlement along Lexington Road and North Great Road (Route 2A) that also form a portion of the Battle Road Unit of MIMA. Twenty-five recorded post-contact sites are within 0.5 miles of the Project areas (Table 4-2). The sites include aboveground and/or belowground structural remains and archeological deposits associated with late seventeenth- to twentieth-century residential, agricultural, and or/commercial activity. Expected post-contact archeological resources within the Project areas were expected to be associated with seventeenth- to twentieth-century agrarian and residential land use and contain evidence of undocumented dwellings, outbuildings, privies, wells, concentrated and/or sheet midden refuse and landscape features such as orchards, plowed fields, gardens, or terraces. The Project areas were also expected to contain evidence of landscape modifications (grading, filling, etc.) that have altered and/or disturbed the cultural deposits associated with the properties.

Table 4-1. Pre-Contact Archeological Sites Within 0.5 Miles of the Seven Project Areas.

MHC#	Site Name	Town	Site Type	Temporal Period(s)	East Quarter School	George Hall House	Stow-Hardy House	Inferrera House and Stand	Joshua Brooks House	Barker House and Garage	Rego House and Garage
19-MD-97	Campsite 3	Concord	Campsite	Late Archaic	X	X					
19-MD-98	Campsite 2	Concord	Campsite	Middle Archaic, Late Archaic	X						
19-MD-111	Unnamed	Concord	Campsite	Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Woodland	X	X					
19-MD-112	Unnamed	Concord	Campsite	Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Woodland	X						
19-MD-119	Hartwell Farm	Lincoln	Unknown	Late Archaic, Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, Late Woodland				X	X	X	X
19-MD-120	Barthels Farm	Lincoln	Campsite	Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Late Woodland					X	X	X
19-MD-180	Revolutionary Ridge	Concord	Campsite	Unknown	X	X					
19-MD-397	Unnamed	Concord	Campsite	Late Archaic	X	X					
19-MD-476	North of Revolutionary Ridge	Concord	Flake scatter; Workshop	Archaic, Contact	X						
19-MD-587	Black Rabbit	Lincoln	Campsite	Late Archaic							X
19-MD-588	Black Walnut Site	Lincoln	Flake scatter	Unknown						X	X
19-MD-589	Perk Site	Lincoln	Flake scatter	Unknown							X
19-MD-676	William Smith Farm P2	Lincoln	Flake scatter	Unknown							X
19-MD-677	Joshua Brooks Farm	Lincoln	Flake scatter	Unknown				X	X	X	X
19-MD-678	Ephraim Hartwell Farm P4	Lincoln	Flake scatter	Unknown							X
19-MD-679	Ephraim Hartwell Farm P3	Lincoln	Find spot	Unknown							X
19-MD-680	William Smith Parm P1	Lincoln	Find spot	Unknown						X	X
19-MD-681	Aaron Brooks Farm	Lincoln	Flake scatter	Unknown							X
19-MD-682	Ephraim Hartwell Farm P2	Lincoln	Find spot	Unknown							X
19-MD-683	Ephraim Hartwell Farm P1	Lincoln	Find spot	Unknown							X
19-MD-686	Holt Pasture	Lincoln	Find spot	Unknown					X	X	X
19-MD-687	Ox Pasture	Concord	Find spot	Unknown	X	X	X	X	X		
19-MD-833	Calitri Prehistoric Site D	Lincoln	Campsite	Unknown					X		
19-MD-838	Findspot K	Lincoln	Find spot	Late Archaic, Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, Late Woodland			X	X			
19-MD-945	Burke Field	Concord	Campsite	Middle Archaic, Late Archaic	X	X					
19-MD-948	Kaveski Farm	Concord	Find spot	Unknown	X	X	X	X			
19-MD-995	Block 2	Lincoln	Find spot	Unknown						X	X
19-MD-996	Captain W. Smith House Findspot 1	Lincoln	Find spot	Unknown							X
19-MD-997	Rogers Property	Lincoln	Flake Scatter	Middle Archaic, Late Archaic			X	X	X	X	
19-MD-1000	Wayside	Concord	Find spot	Middle Archaic	X						
19-MD-1006	Joseph Mason Site	Lincoln	Campsite	Unknown					X	X	X
19-MD-1008	Joshua Brooks Site	Concord	Workshop	Unknown			X	X	X	X	
19-MD-1149	Burke House Site	Concord	Campsite	Middle Woodland, Late Woodland	X	X	X				
19-MD-1150	Farwell Jones Find Spot	Concord	Find spot	Late Archaic	X	X	X	X			

Table 4-2. Post-Contact Archeological Sites Within 0.5 Miles of the Seven Project Areas.

MHC#	Site Name	Site Type	Dates	East Quarter School	George Hall House	Stow-Hardy House	Inferrera House and Stand	Joshua Brooks House	Barker House and Garage	Rego House and Garage
CON-HA-19	Job Brooks Site	Domestic	18th and 19th c.				X	X	X	
CON-HA-24	Ebenezer Peirce Homestead	Domestic, Agriculture	Unknown	X	X	X	X			
CON-HA-25	George Minott Homestead	Domestic, Agriculture	Unknown	X	X	X				
CON-HA-26	Meriam House	Domestic	Unknown	X	X	X				
CON-HA-27	Abraham Taylor Homestead	Domestic, Agriculture	Unknown	X	X					
CON-HA-30	Mary Ingall Site	Domestic	ca. 1830–1875				X	X	X	
CON-HA-31	Daniel Taylor Homestead	Domestic, Agriculture	Unknown	X	X					
CON-HA-33	Albano Barn Foundation	Outbuilding, Agriculture	20th c.	X	X	X	X			
CON-HA-34	Hastings Barn Foundation	Outbuilding, Agriculture	19th c.				X	X	X	
CON-HA-41*	Foundation 1	Outbuilding, Agriculture	20th c.			X	X	X	X	
CON-HA-42*	Foundation 2	Unknown	Unknown			X	X	X	X	
LIN-HA-02	Corner House	Domestic, Agriculture	19th and 20th c.						X	X
LIN-HA-03	19th Century Cottage and Barn	Domestic, Agriculture	19th and 20th c.						X	X
LIN-HA-04	Hartwell Tavern	Commercial, Agriculture	18th–20th c.						X	X
LIN-HA-13	Samuel Hartwell House Site	Domestic	18th c.							X
LIN-HA-14	Captain William Smith Site	Domestic	Unknown							X
LIN-HA-22	Joseph Mason Site	Domestic	ca. 1691–1820						X	X
LIN-HA-23	Rogers Property Site	Domestic, Agriculture	18th–20th c.			X	X	X	X	
LIN-HA-39	Brooks Tannery	Industrial	18th c.				X	X	X	
LIN-HA-46	Brooks Saw Mill Dam	Industrial, Waterpower	18th c.				X	X	X	
LIN-HA-51	Schoolhouse	Civic	Unknown					X	X	X
LIN-HA-52	Thomas Brooks Farm Foundation	Outbuilding, Agriculture	19th c.				X	X	X	X
LIN-HA-53	Lincoln Boulder Structures	Unknown	Unknown				X	X		
LIN-HA-54	Samuel Hartwell Farm Cellar Hole	Outbuilding, Agriculture	Unknown							X
LIN-HA-62*	Barn Foundation	Outbuilding, Agriculture	19th c.							X

* Listed as Historical Archaeological Areas in MACRIS.

CHAPTER FIVE

EAST QUARTER SCHOOL RESULTS, DATA SYNTHESIS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The East Quarter School (also historically known as the Second East Quarter Schoolhouse) is in the Meriam's Corner Area within the Battle Road Unit of MIMA in Concord. The East Quarter School (MHC# CON.352; CRIS-HS 040236) is a Greek Revival-style structure constructed in 1853–1854 approximately 50 m (164 ft) east of the original (First) East Quarter School House. Proposed work at the East Quarter School includes a new septic system (10-x-25 m), drainage for a basement pump, resetting of the stone walkway and foundation, and potential leasing of the property (see Appendix B-1).

Archival Research

Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries: Joseph Meriam and Descendants

The property that contains the extant East Quarter School was first owned by Joseph Meriam (~1600–1641), an early settler of Concord who likely received a house lot and "first division" planting and mowing lots within the original common field system of the town. Joseph's house lot may have been at Meriam's Corner, but this location has not been confirmed by documentary sources (Donahue and Hohmann 1994). By 1635, Lexington Road, known variously over the years as the "Bay Way," the "Bay Road," and the "County Road," had been laid out; it connected Concord to Lexington and points east. By 1685, Old Bedford Road was also in place, for it is mentioned (under the name Billericka Road, and also known as Billerica Way) in the first known description of a Meriam house in the town record book dating to that year (Donahue and Hohmann 1994; Yocum 2004).

Joseph Meriam died in 1641 and his widow, Sarah, married Lt. Joseph Wheeler in 1645. Joseph Meriam's three sons conveyed all their rights to their father's real estate to their stepfather until they came of age. John Meriam (1641–1724) was the only one of Joseph's sons to spend his life in Concord. John was married in 1663 and it's possible that a house (not the extant structure) was built at Meriam's Corner about that time, if Joseph's house lot was not there already. By 1672, John owned 171.5 acres, and the land to the east of the house lot at Meriam's Corner toward Mill Brook was most likely meadow (Donahue and Hohmann 1994; Yocum 2004).

During John Meriam's ownership, ditching and draining of many of the extensive meadows in Concord created reliable hay resources. Meriam owned meadows along Elm and Mill brooks, including his home meadow east of his house lot at Meriam's Corner. By 1695, the lowlands east of Meriam's Corner had been ditched to the point that part of the flow of Elm Brook at the east end could be diverted west, to flow into Mill Brook that ran near John Meriam's house (Donahue and Hohmann 1994; Yocum 2004).

John Meriam's land was divided among his five sons (Nathaniel, Samuel, John, Ebenezer, and Joseph) as they came of age. John, Ebenezer, and Joseph settled in the immediate vicinity of Meriam's Corner. John Jr. owned several parcels to the north of Meriam's Corner on both sides of Billerica Way (current Old Bedford Road). Joseph built a new house at the Corner (extant Meriam House) surrounded by a 1-acre lot; Ebenezer moved into his father's house and owned the approximately 7 acres around it including the home meadow (wrapping around Joseph's new house lot) to the east that includes the current project area. Other parcels of plowland, meadow, pasture, swamp, and woodland belonging to John Meriam Sr. beyond Meriam's Corner appear to have been equally divided between Ebenezer and Joseph, who later bought

more land in common. It is possible the brothers worked their land in close cooperation, as a single functional unit, for many years (Donahue and Hohmann 1994; Yocum 2004).

In 1732, two years after the death of his mother, Ebenezer Meriam acquired the homestead of Jacob Taylor Jr. a few houses west on the Bay Road (Lexington Road). In 1743, he divided his land with his son Ebenezer Jr., who died young in 1751. The father's and son's land dealings were poorly recorded, but at one time they owned at least 15 parcels for a total combined 50 acres in Concord, Lincoln, and Bedford; the largest parcel was 8 acres. In addition to the house lot on the Bay Road (the old Jacob Taylor Jr. house) and a small barn lot and orchard across the road from it, there were 2 lots of plowland, 3 lots of pasture, 5 meadow lots, and 3 woodlots (Donahue and Hohmann 1994;Yocum 2004).

Ebenezer Sr. lived to 102 years old, surviving his two grown sons by a quarter century and at least four of his five wives. Documentary records suggest that he farmed successively in collaboration with his father, his brother Joseph, and his son Ebenezer Jr., cared for his father and mother in their old age, and was cared for by his granddaughter Sarah and her husband, a cooper named John Champney.

Joseph Meriam carried on the Meriam family line in Concord. Tax records indicate he was a prosperous locksmith and farmer who succeeded in establishing three of his four sons (Samuel, Nathan, and Josiah) around him in Concord, while the other son moved to Grafton. By the 1740s, he owned at least 92 acres, having acquired some 40 acres more than his father passed on to him around the turn of the century. Joseph Meriam's holdings included his house lot (extant Meriam House), 3 acres of orchard and pasture on the hill across from Billerica Way (Old Bedford Road), and 7.5 acres of plowland along the road farther north. For meadow, he had 3 acres on Mill Brook just across the Bay Road (Lexington Road) to the south, 16 acres in the northerly part of Elm Brook Meadow known as Virginia Meadow, 3 acres of river meadow in the "Holt" (a partly wooded section of the Great Meadows in Concord), and 5 more acres of river meadow over the Bedford line (Donahue and Hohmann 1994; Yocum 2004).

During the mid-eighteenth century, Samuel, Nathan and Josiah lived in three houses at Meriam's Corner, while their uncle Ebenezer and cousin Ebenezer Jr. lived nearby in the old Jacob Taylor Jr. house. Nathan Meriam (1720–1782) inherited the greatest part of his father's farm, including his house lot, in 1747 and added to it with several substantial purchases about the same time. Nathan was a yeoman farmer with enough importance in Concord to serve as a selectman. His farm consisted of at least 95 acres, and his meadows included 7 acres in the "home meadow" at the corner (the project area), 10 acres in Virginia Meadow on Elm Brook, 3 acres of river meadow in the Holt, and 3 more acres in Bedford (Donahue and Hohmann 1994; Yocum 2004).

In her Historic Structure Report, Yocum (2004) includes an account of the events that occurred at Meriam's Corner on April 19, 1775, by Josiah Meriam that was presented by his great-nephew John McKinstry Merriam to the American Antiquarian Society in 1894:

> The place of the encounter is the extreme eastern end of the Concord settlement, at the junction of the Lexington and Bedford roads.
>
> . . . At the time of the Revolution there were three Meriam houses at this corner, one of which, the Ephraim Meriam house, on the Bedford road, is standing to-day. An older house, which was occupied by my father's grandfather, Josiah Meriam, was located on the Lexington road, about the same distance from the junction of the roads as is the existing house. All traces of this house have disappeared, but its location was pointed out to me by my father [Adolphus Merriam, 1820–1888] a short time before he died. Josiah Meriam was a sergeant in Captain Joseph Hosmer's company of Minute Men, and his son, Josiah, Jr., was a private in the same company. In February, 1775, the father was one of a committee

> appointed by the town to inspect the Minute Men, and to enforce the three articles of their organization…
>
> On the morning of the nineteenth of April, when the alarm was given in Concord that the British Soldiers were coming, Josiah Meriam, with his older sons, Josiah, Jr. and Timothy, went to the village, and later were among the forces at the North Bridge, and probably crossed the meadows and appeared again at the encounter near the house. Joseph, the youngest son, my grandfather, then seven years old, remained at home, as he always said, "to take care of the women," and soon went with them to a place of refuge behind the hill. The British soldiers entered the house, helped themselves to whatever breakfast they could find, taking the unbaked pies from the oven, took the kettle of soft soap from the crane over the open fire, spilled it upon the floor, and scattered the ashes from the fireplace. It was fortunate that they helped themselves liberally in the morning, for later in the day they repassed the same house when hot johnny cake and new baked bread and fragrant pies could not tempt them to linger.
>
> My grandfather [Joseph Meriam, 1767–1856] lived to be eighty-nine years old. He must have been among the very last who could, from actual recollection, tell the story of the 19th of April… (Yocum 2004).

Nathan and Josiah Meriam made significant contributions during the American Revolution. Nathan was elected to serve as one of three selectmen for the Town of Concord from March 1774 to March 1779. He is also on record as supplying wood for the Continental Army in the winter of 1776 and clothing (shirts, shoes, and stockings) for the soldiers in the summer of 1778 (Yocum 2004). From March 1777 to March 1783, Josiah, Nathan's youngest brother, was one of seven elected members of the Committee of Safety, Correspondence and Inspection. Like his brother, he supplied wood to the Continental Army in 1776 and clothing for the soldiers in 1778. In his professional capacity as a locksmith, Josiah was paid for "ruling the Town Guns in Order" in March 1778 and for "alter[ing] the Town Gun" in April of that year (Yocum 2004).

Nathan Meriam's oldest sons, Joseph and Nathan, moved to Mason and New Ipswich, New Hampshire, and the two youngest sons, Ephraim (1764–1803) and Amos, inherited their father's 95-acre farm (including the extant Meriam House) after his death in 1782. Amos sold his half of the farm to Ephraim in 1788 and moved to Princeton, Massachusetts. The farm changed little in Ephraim's lifetime; he sold 3 acres of woodlot in Lincoln and bought 4 acres of meadow adjoining his home meadow from his cousin John, Ebenezer Meriam's son (Donahue and Hohmann 1994).

Nineteenth Century and First and Second East Quarter Schoolhouses

The first "East Quarter Schoolhouse" was built in 1798/1799[2] on land of Ephraim Meriam that continued to be owned by the Meriam family. The "Town of Concord Records of the Selectmen and Town Meetings, 1790–1814" documents the construction and the a building committee reported on May 1, 1797:

> [We are] unanimously of the opinion that. . . there be five new School houses built in the out parts of this Town, viz, One in the East district…[& c.]. The length and breadth thereof to be 20 by 24 feet with porches…the expense is upon mature consideration estimated at seventy pounds each house…And further report that it is the agreement in each district the School houses when built shall stand in the places in each district hereafter mentioned, viz, In the East district, at or near the place called Meriam's corner…If the town should see

[2] Date for the first East Quarter Schoolhouse is noted as 1798 in Donahue and Hohmann (1994) and 1799 in Yocum (2004).

> cause to build the School houses within mentioned that they be built in the summer of 1798 (cited in Yocum 2004).

The location of the proposed new schoolhouse for the East District remained controversial, however, because some living on Virginia Road would have to travel a long distance to reach it. These included Josiah Meriam and his son Joseph, who had recently moved from the old family house at Meriam's Corner to a house farther to the northeast on Virginia Road. The East District schoolhouse apparently had not been built as late as October 22, 1798, when one of the town meeting agenda items included hearing "the report of the Committee relative to the establishing of the place for the schoolhouse in the East part of Town." The schoolhouse appears to have been finally completed by February 17, 1800, when the selectmen added the following article to the upcoming town meeting agenda:

> To see if the town will remove the schoolhouse in the East school district, into the centre of the inhabitants; or establish two School houses, in said district, in such places, as the town shall think reasonable... to the request of Mr. Josiah Meriam & others (cited in Yocum 2004).

It was decided the following year that the East District schoolhouse would remain where it was, and that a second schoolhouse would not be built. On March 2, 1801, a committee appointed to study the situation recommended that the Meriam and Wheeler families on Virginia Road be granted a refund of the money they had contributed to the new schoolhouses. This money was to be given to the nearby Lincoln school system, where the Virginia Road children were apparently attending school (Yocum 2004).

No details are available about the construction or the arrangements (such as leasing) made for the land on which the schoolhouse was built at Meriam's Corner. Ephraim Meriam appears to have owned the land, based on a description of his estate following his death in 1803. The "widow's third," which was set off April 21, 1806, described the southern boundary of the home lot as

> on Bedford road... to the Great road [i.e., Lexington Road]—Southerly in part on the great road, until it passes where the School House stands (reserving the ground where said School house stands) thence bounding where the old road was trod to a stake and stones to the thirds of the late widow Blood dec'd…(cited in Yocum 2004).

An 1846 "Annual Report of the School Committee" noted that the "East Quarter School House" was one room that contained 4,355 cubic feet. It was presumably of frame construction, because the schoolhouses made of brick were so-noted. The report also stated that all the old schoolhouses in the town, which included the one at Meriam's Corner, "stand on, and open directly into the street" (Yocum 2004).

The one-room district schools apparently welcomed both boys and girls and had no age requirements. By the age of nine, however, many children left the district schools to attend the Grammar School in town. The (first) schoolhouse was used for more than 50 years, until 1853, when it was made obsolete by a new school building. How long the old schoolhouse remained standing after Thoreau recorded it in his survey of Concord in 1855 (see below) is not known (Yocum 2004).

Ephraim Meriam Sr. appears to have been a yeoman who died before age 40. He left no great enlargements or improvements to the family farm and no debts. When he died in 1803, his oldest son, Ephraim Jr., was only eight years old, and his youngest sons (twins Rufus and Marshall) only two. In 1806, his widow, Mary, married William Swan, who ran the farm. Swan acquired several small pieces of land, which he left to his stepson Ephraim Jr. when he died in 1822. Although Ephraim Meriam Jr. (1795–1843) lived at Meriam's Corner with his mother and brother for much of his life, and owned the family farm for a time, he was not

a farmer. At age 21, he and his cousins Nathan and Cyrus Stow, ran a small butchering and candle making establishment and, by 1826, he was already a "gentleman" (Donahue and Hohmann 1994).

Ephraim's younger brother Rufus Meriam (1801–1870) was the last in the family to farm at Meriam's Corner. He probably assumed management of the farm after the death of his stepfather, William Swan, in 1822. Rufus began paying taxes on the property in 1832, acquired the major interest from Ephraim in 1834, and finally bought out his other siblings' reversion of their mother's dower in 1853, a few years after her death. Rufus Meriam became a wealthy man, but evidently not by farming. When he died, he owned only $69 in farm implements but more than $38,000 in railroad stock and other investments. He was a bachelor and, in 1860, he had 13 people boarding in his house. Rufus made few changes in the farm acreage but sold land to the Town of Concord for a new schoolhouse (Donahue and Hohmann 1994).

The First East Quarter School had functioned until 1853 on land retained by the Meriam family when a second schoolhouse (the Second East Quarter School [extant structure]) was built a few hundred feet southeast on an 80-rod lot sold to the Town by Rufus Meriam (Donahue and Hohmann 1994). By 1846, the schoolhouses that had been built in 1799, including the schoolhouse at Meriam's Corner, were considered obsolete, as described in the School Committee's annual report for the year ending April 1, 1846:

> We are behind the age. Most of our school-houses were built some forty years ago and were at that time among the best. But there they have stood and the tide of improvement, for forty years has swept by them…They all stand on, and open directly into the street (cited in Yocum 2004).

It was not until six years later, however, that a plot of land was purchased by the inhabitants of Concord for a new schoolhouse at Meriam's Corner. The December 8, 1852, deed for the transaction identifies the grantor as Rufus Meriam and the purchase price as $100. The bounds of the land were defined as

> beginning at the westerly corner of the premises of land of said Meriam thence northerly on said Meriam's land to a post set in the ground; thence easterly on land of said Meriam in a line parallel with and ten rods northerly of said road eight rods to a post set in the ground; thence at a right angle with said line to the road; thence on said road to the bound first mentioned; said lot to be eight rods wide and ten rods long across the middle thereof and containing eighty rods; it being understood and agreed that the grantees shall hereafter make and maintain a suitable division fence between this lot and land of said Meriam, so long as they shall occupy and use the same for a school house lot (cited in Yocum 2004).

Although no records of the actual building of the new schoolhouse are known, construction is likely to have commenced in the spring or summer of 1853 and been completed by September 1853, based on the annual report of the School Committee for the year ending April 1, 1854:

> District No. 2. East Quarter. The commencement of the Winter Term was signalized by removing to the new and beautiful School-house just completed by the town…(cited in Yocum 2004).

Also, the alignment of Lexington Road had changed slightly in this area. A detailed inventory of Ephraim Meriam's holdings indicates that Lexington Road was realigned at some time before 1806, because the boundary description of his landholdings mention "the line where the old road was trod" (Donahue and Hohmann 1994:55). Further evidence of the road realignment can be seen in the Thoreau surveys of 1855, with two drawings (Donahue and Hohmann 1994: figures 25 and 26) that contain notations of "road" and "old road." These seem to indicate that the extant road's present-day alignment is slightly south of the line of the old road, which, if correctly drawn, almost intersects the porch of the First East Quarter School,

which was still present in 1855. Thus, it seems Lexington Road may have been moved to accommodate the building of the first school in 1798/1799 (Donahue and Hohmann 1994; Yocum 2004), but it is unclear when the schoolhouse was removed or demolished (Yocum 2004).

Late Nineteenth to Mid-Twentieth Centuries at Meriam's Corner

When Rufus Meriam died in 1870, the Meriam family had been living and farming at Meriam's Corner for at least two centuries, over five or six generations, and Rufus had a farm of about 103 acres. The farm then became part of an emerging tradition in New England—the passing of run-down Yankee farms into the hands of first- or second-generation Irish immigrants willing to try farming. One such immigrant, Thomas Burke (1840–1921), bought the core 50 acres of the Meriam farm in 1871: the 16-acre house lot, 19 acres across Bedford Road, and the 15-acre Dam Meadow. The Burkes made only small changes to the property over the next 50 years. The town school system was centralized; all the district schools closed in the second half of the nineteenth century. The East Quarter School closed in 1887 (Pineo et al. 2022), and Thomas Burke bought it in 1893 for $500 (Yocum 2004). He also sold 3 acres on the west side of Bedford Road to one of this sons, Thomas J. Burke, who built a house (still extant) in 1904 (Donahue and Hohmann 1994).

Thomas Burke appears to have made no improvements to the old schoolhouse in 1894–1903 according to the tax valuations for the "School House" and its lot: $275 and $200, respectively, for 1894 and 1895, and $300 and $100 for 1896–1903. The building may have been left vacant or used for storage during that time (Yocum 2004).

Thomas Burke conveyed the lot "with the building thereon" to his son James E. Burke on October 24, 1903. Two months later, James obtained a mortgage for $1,000 from the Middlesex Institution for Savings to renovate the old school building as a house, based on the May 1, 1904, tax assessment that lists him as having a "House School" valued at $1,200, and a lot valued at $200 (Yocum 2004). James had his mortgage foreclosed on April 18, 1905, and Carrie W. Hartwell became the owner of record on July 3, 1915.

The remodeled schoolhouse was next owned by Ernest R. Greene (1919), Dennis and Mildred Horne (1924), Antonio Palumbo (1926), Joseph Puccia (1942), and Frank and Maria C. Palumbo (1945–1966) (Yocum 2004). The Palumbo family farmed across Lexington Street and on other land in the area (Donahue and Hohmann 1994) and continued to play a major role in keeping agriculture alive at that location in the twentieth century. The Palumbos lived in the converted schoolhouse and built barns, an enclosed garage, an open shed, and a metal shed. The farm's produce was sold at a roadside stand and at wholesale produce markets in Boston. The family replaced their horses with a tractor in 1939 and shifted their focus to the niche markets of celery, lettuce, and carrots. Brothers Joe and Frank Palumbo expanded their land holdings in Concord, worked to mechanize operations, and eventually joined many other farmers in the region growing sweet corn (Parish 1996). The NPS acquired the extant East Quarter School in 1966 and the Palumbo family continued to occupy the house and farm the land under a life-tenancy agreement until Joseph Palumbo passed away in 2014.

An 1830 (Hales) map shows the (First) East Quarter School as School No. 2 on the east side of Mill Brook and as "School" with a second building or outbuilding to the northeast on an 1852 (Walling) map (see Figures 4-1 and 4-2) that may have been the (Second) extant East Quarter School laid out or in construction at that time. The (Second) East Quarter School is also depicted on an 1875 (Beers) map and as a structure belonging to R. F. Wood on a 1906 (Walker) map (see Figures 4-3 and 4-4).

Tax records document outbuildings, including a store, barn, hen house, garage, and gas tanks, on the property in the 1920s–1950s (Yocum 2004). An outbuilding northeast of the house in a 1955 (NETR) aerial photograph may be a shed or small barn with a smaller structure at the end of the western driveway. Both

structures are gone by 1957 and no other outbuildings are noted on the property (NETR 1957–2018). A horseshoe driveway was also south of the property but was gone by 1963 (NETR 1955, 1957, 1963).

Existing Conditions

The East Quarter School property is currently bounded by woodland to the west, agricultural fields to the north and east, Meriam's Corner parking lot to the east, and Lexington Road/Route 2A to the south. A channelized portion of Mill Brook is along the northern boundary of the parcel (Photograph 5-1). The house is set back approximately 75 ft from the road on an open, level lot minimally landscaped with grass, shrubs, and foundation plantings (Photographs 5-2 and 5-3). A paved drive is west and south of the house (Photograph 5-4). Battle Road Trail cuts across the southern end of the property (Photograph 5-5).

Soils within the East Quarter School property are classified as Wareham loamy fine sand, 0–5%slopes (USDA–NRCS 2021). Wareham soils are very deep, nearly level to gently sloping, poorly drained soils in low-lying areas of glacial outwash plains, deltas, and stream terraces that formed in loose sandy glaciofluvial material (USDA 2009). A channelized portion of Mill Brook forms the northern parcel boundary.

Known Archeological Resources

Thirteen pre-contact and six post-contact archeological sites are within 0.5 miles of the East Quarter School property (see Tables 4-1 and 4-2). The pre-contact sites are Campsite 3 (19-MD-97); Campsite 2 (19-MD-98); Revolutionary Ridge (19-MD-180); Unnamed sites (19-MD-111, 19-MD-112, and 19-MD-397); North of Revolutionary Ridge (19-MD-476); Ox Pasture (19-MD-687); Burke Field (19-MD-945); Kaveski Farm (19-MD-948); Wayside (19-MD-1000); Burke House Site (19-MD-1149); and the Farwell Jones Find Spot (19-MD-1150). These sites were identified within areas of documented Colonial Period farmsteads with some also containing post-contact archeological deposits. The post-contact sites are the Ebenezer Peirce Homestead (CON-HA-24); George Minott Homestead (CON-HA-25); Meriam House (CON-HA-26); Abraham Taylor Homestead (CON-HA-27); Daniel Taylor Homestead (CON-HA-31); and Albano Barn Foundation (CON-HA-33). No archeological surveys were previously conducted within the East Quarter School project area.

Fieldwork

The Phase I archeological field investigations at the East Quarter School consisted of a geophysical survey, metal detection survey, and archeological subsurface testing (see Table 2-1).

Geophysical Survey

The GPR and EM methods were used across the East Quarter School parcel and are summarized here from the geophysical survey report (HRGS 2022; see Appendix C). The area of interest (AOI) consists of open lawn-covered areas surrounding the building. A driveway, concrete walkway, gravel trail, paved clothesline pad with steel clothes-hanging posts, and surface drainpipe are in the AOI. An approximately 0.3-m diameter steel hatch engraved "No. 5" resting on a concrete rim is also on the north side of the house. The following interpretations of the geophysical survey from the HRGS 2022 report's Figure 7 are indicated in Figure 5-1 of this report.

Possible utilities are inferred from linear GPR anomalies and EM anomalies and represented by black dashed lines (HRGS 2022: figure 6). An area of slightly elevated in-phase values approximately matches the location of the existing paved driveway on the west side of the house and can be seen extending east



Photograph 5-1. Channelized portion of Mill Brook along the northern boundary of the East Quarter School property taken from the northeast corner of the lot, view northwest.



Photograph 5-2. East Quarter School and front yard space taken from Battle Road Trail, view northeast.



Photograph 5-3. East Quarter School, east and back yard spaces taken from the northeast corner of the lot, view southwest.



Photograph 5-4. Paved driveway west of the East Quarter School taken from Lexington Road/Route 2A, view northeast.



Photograph 5-5. Battle Road Trail running through southern portion of the East Quarter School parcel taken from the southeast corner of the lot, view northwest.

and southeast past the end of the driveway through the front lawn. HRGS inferred that this extended area of slightly elevated in-phase values represents the buried remnants of a former segment of a semicircular driveway on the front side of the house (see Figure 5-1).

A possible former shallow surface near Lexington Road is inferred from GPR reflectivity and EM anomalies and are represented by green wavy hatching on Figure 5-1. The cause of the linear anomaly could not be determined, although it appeared to have a spatial relationship with GPR anomalies in this location. The exact nature of the possible former surface could also not be determined but may be related to a former paved area or hardpacked area near the road.

Possible former foundations or excavated areas are inferred from areas of GPR reflectivity anomalies with rectilinear boundaries and are represented by purple circular hatching (see Figure 5-1). A prominent rectilinear feature is northwest of the building, and its shape is typical of patterns expected for old foundations or an excavation. Other areas of elevated GPR reflectivity with linear boundaries (less prominent than the feature to the northwest of the building) are in areas around the existing building and likely represent former excavated areas.

Two possible buried dry-wells or cisterns are inferred from areas of GPR reflectivity anomalies and are represented by black cross-hatching (see Figure 5-1). Two possible drywells or cisterns are inferred from approximately equidimensional areas of high amplitude reflectivity on the west and east sides of the building. The anomaly on the west side exhibits an approximately 1-x-1-m area of high amplitude GPR reflections in the 0.7-m depth slice and appears as a flat-topped structure in GPR profiles. The feature appears to broaden with depth, exhibited as a moderate amplitude 3-x-3-m area in the 1.2-m depth slice.



N

LEGEND

- GPR TRAVERSE
- AREA OF POSSIBLE FOUNDATION OR FORMER EXCAVATION
- AREA OF POSSIBLE BURIED METAL
- POSSIBLE NON-METALLIC STRUCTURE OR OBJECT
- POSSIBLE FORMER DRIVEWAY
- POSSIBLE DRYWELL OR CISTERN
- POSSIBLE FORMER SURFACE
- POSSIBLE UTILITY
- EM ANOMALY ATTRIBUTED TO EFFECTS OF SURFACE OBJECTS. THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF BURIED METAL WITHIN THIS AREA CANNOT BE DETERMINED ON THE BASIS OF THE EM61 DATA ALONE.

0 1.5 3 6 9 12
Scale in Meters

NOTES:

1. Imagery from MassGIS – 2019 USGS Ortho Imagery.
2. Coordinates relative to Datum NAD1983 UTM 19N in meters.

FIGURE 7
INTEGRATED INTERPRETATION
EAST QUARTER SCHOOL
MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK
CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS
MIMA-00704

FILE 21J80 | FEBRUARY, 2022

HAGER-RICHTER
SALEM, NH | FORDS, NJ

Figure 5-1. Geophysical survey, integrated interpretation map, East Quarter School project area (source: HRGS 2022: figure 7).

The possible drywell or cistern on the east side of the building lacks the high amplitude flat reflections of its western counterpart but exhibits an approximately 2-x-2-m area of moderate amplitude GPR reflectivity in the 1.2-m depth slice.

Possible areas of buried metal or buried metal objects are inferred from EM anomalies and represented by red cross-hatching (see Figure 5-1). GPR reflections typical of a discrete object or structure were not evident at these locations, and such EM anomalies are attributed to unidentified areas of buried metal, shown as red cross-hatched areas (see Figure 5-1). The identity of the buried metal object or structure and areas of buried metal cannot be determined from the EM or GPR data.

Possible areas of unidentified structures and/or objects are inferred based on GPR reflectivity anomalies and represented by dark blue line hatching (see Figure 5-1). Several other areas of anomalous GPR reflectivity were detected in the GPR depth slices (see Figure 5-1). The identity of such features could not be determined from the GPR data. One such GPR anomaly, in the southwest portion of the parcel, coincides with an inferred area of buried metal and is shown as a buried metallic object or structure (see Figure 5-1).

Metal Detection Survey

Fifty metallic objects were collected from metal detection "hits" at the East Quarter School project area (Figure 5-2). However, after inspection by PAL laboratory and MIMA staff, 27 of these were discarded, including wire and machine-cut nails, screws and bolts, machine-made hardware, an aluminum cap, an aluminum disk, ferrules, a plumbing pipe, a late twentieth-century button, and unidentified hardware. The 23 curated artifacts include personal items (a buckle, religious medal, container lid, and toy coin); domestic items (a furniture handle, several spoons, and a fork); agricultural items (a horseshoe, drawer pull, and axe fragment); architectural items (a window counterweight and a hinge); and indeterminate items (lead spatter and sheet fragments, a lead disk, and a lead rod) (Table 5-1).

Table 5-1. Metal Detection Hits, East Quarter School Project Area.

Unit	Material	Object	Notes	Date
EQS-MD-01	Lead Alloy	Indeterminate Metal Object	Rod; possible machine, tool, or structure part	Unknown
EQS-MD-02	Copper Alloy	Indeterminate Metal Object	Sheet fragment; possible hardware	Unknown
EQS-MD-06	Copper Alloy	Kitchenware	Spoon, teaspoon with pointed tip	Unknown
EQS-MD-09	Lead	Indeterminate Metal Object	Possible spatter	Unknown
EQS-MD-11	Copper Alloy	Kitchenware	Spoon handle; silver plate	Unknown
EQS-MD-14	Ferrous	Domestic Animal Gear	Horseshoe	Unknown
EQS-MD-24	Copper Alloy	Kitchenware	Spoon handle; cast	Unknown
EQS-MD-29	Lead Alloy	Decorative Object	Disk, possible decorative ornament	Unknown
EQS-MD-30	Lead	Indeterminate Metal Object	Possible spatter	Unknown
EQS-MD-31	Ferrous	Hand Tool	Axe, poll or butt end	Unknown
EQS-MD-34	Copper Alloy	Personal Object	Religious medal; St. Christopher Medal	Ca. 1940s
EQS-MD-35	Copper Alloy	Personal Object	Container lid	Unknown
EQS-MD-37	Copper Alloy	Miscellaneous Hardware	Drawer pull	Unknown
EQS-MD-38	Copper Alloy	Indeterminate Metal Object	Sheet Fragment; possible hardware	Unknown
EQS-MD-39	Copper Alloy	Tableware	Spoon, silver plated teaspoon	Unknown

Continued on next page

Unit	Material	Object	Notes	Date
EQS-MD-40	Copper Alloy	Tableware	Spoon, tablespoon	Unknown
EQS-MD-44	Ferrous	Miscellaneous Hardware	Window weight	Unknown
EQS-MD-45	Copper Alloy	Indeterminate Metal Object	Possible hardware; ring shaped	Unknown
EQS-MD-46	Ferrous	Miscellaneous Hardware	Hinge; triangular double strap hinge	Unknown
EQS-MD-47	Copper Alloy	Tableware	Spoon, tablespoon	Unknown
EQS-MD-48	Copper Alloy	Tableware	Fork, silver plated, stamped or engraved "Waldorf System," reverse stamped with "H" and "Victor Silver Co."	Early/mid-20th c.
EQS-MD-49	Copper Alloy	Buckle	Cast, D-shape	Unknown
EQS-MD-50	Aluminum	Personal Object	Toy coin, stamped, from Play-O-Matic toy money set	Ca. 1940s/1950s

Archeological Subsurface Testing

Thirty-nine 50-x-50-cm test pits were excavated at 10-m intervals along eight judgmental linear transects (TAN–TAU), four judgmentally placed test pits (JTP-23 to JTP-26), and as two arrays (AR-07 and AR-08), with four and three test pits placed at 2.5-m intervals, respectively (see Figure 5-2). Representative test pit soil profiles are presented in Figure 5-3. Four pre-contact and 97 post-contact pieces of cultural material were collected from 25 of the test pits (see Appendix A: East Quarter School Site).

Test pits TAN-01 to TAN-07 were excavated along the eastern edge of the East Quarter School project area near the tree line. Below 3–6 cm A_o was a Landscape A stratum consisting of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) fine–medium sandy silt with gravel to an average of 20 cmbs (see Figure 5-2). Below the Landscape A was generally an A_{pz} consisting of dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty fine sand to an average of 48 cmbs over B_2 and C subsoil consisting of brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) silty fine sand and light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) fine sand. Test pits TAO-01 to TAO-04 and TAP-01 and TAP-02 were excavated in the south (front) yard space. Below 2–7 cm A_o was the Landscape A stratum to an average of 26 cmbs. Below the Landscape A was generally Fill deposits consisting of dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty fine–medium sand, yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) mottled with brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) and light yellowish brown (2. 5Y 6/4) fine–medium sand, gray (10YR 6/1) mottled with black (10R 2/1) silty medium–coarse sand, and dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) silty fine sand. In two of the test pits, the Fill deposits were over A_{pz} and B and C subsoils.

Test pits TAQ-01 to TAQ-05 were excavated along the western edge of the project area near the tree line. Below 3–7 cm A_o was the Landscape A over one to four Fill deposits to an average of 77 cmbs (see Figure 5-2). Below the Fill deposits were B and C subsoils. Test pits TAR-01 to TAR-03; TAS-01 to TAS-03; and TAT-01 and TAT-02 were excavated in the north (back) yard space. Below 2–7 cm A_o was Landscape A to an average of 23 cmbs. Below the Landscape A in test pits closer to the house were one to three deep Fill deposits to an average of 80 cmbs. Below the Landscape A at the northern end of the project area were wet subsoils and a high-water table at an average of 38 cmbs.



Figure 5-2. Locations of metal detection hits and archeological subsurface testing units, East Quarter School project area.

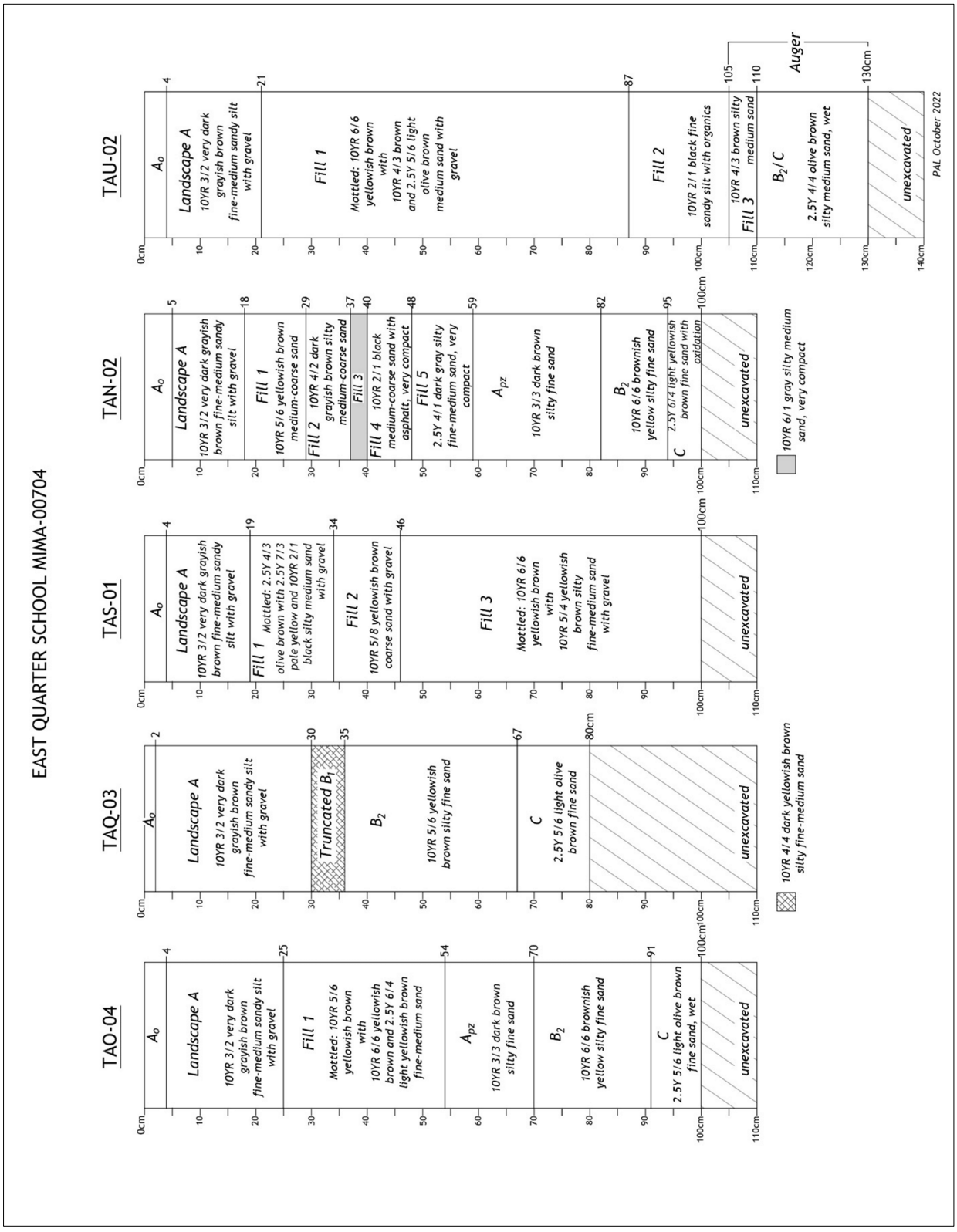


Figure 5-3. Representative test pit profiles, East Quarter School project area.

Nine of the test pits were placed to investigate anomalies identified during the geophysical survey (see Figures 5-1 and 5-2). TAN-01 was placed in the location of the no longer extant U-shaped driveway and contained five fill deposits below the Landscape A to 59 cmbs, followed by A_{pz}, B_2, and C subsoil to 100 cmbs. These fill deposits were compact and contained asphalt fragments (noted and discarded). AR-07-90 was also within this anomaly and contained a similar soil profile. TAO-01 was placed in the location of a possible former surface at the southern end of the project area near Lexington Road. Below a shallow Landscape A were six Fill deposits to 100 cmbs. This area of deep Fill also coincided with a high density of metal detection hits, including late nineteenth- to late twentieth-century domestic and architectural debris that included machine and plumbing hardware.

TAQ-01 and JTP-24 were placed at possible non-metallic structure or object anomalies in the south (front) yard. TAQ-01 contained a Landscape A to 25 cmbs followed by four Fill deposits to 77 cmbs. Below the Fill deposits were B_2 and C subsoil to 100 cmbs. JTP-24 contained a Landscape A to 35 cmbs followed by a buried A_{pz} and B_1, B_2, and C subsoil to 100 cmbs. No evidence of a structure or other object was identified in either test pit.

JTP-23 was placed at an area of possible buried metal in the south (front) yard. This test pit contained a Landscape A to 23 cmbs, followed by two Fill deposits to 58 cmbs where the test pit terminated due to large roots from nearby trees. The Fill directly below the Landscape A contained a high density of coal ash and slag (noted and discarded), also noted in nearby TAP-02 at 40–78 cmbs, that may explain the anomaly.

JTP-25 and TAU-02 were placed in areas of a possible dry-well or cistern near the house. JTP-25 contained a Landscape A to 26 cmbs followed by four Fill deposits to 100 cmbs. No subsurface evidence of a drywell or cistern structure was identified, but the deep Fill deposits indicated an area of excavation or built-up landscape around the house. Recovered artifacts from JTP-25 include whiteware, porcelain, bottle and jar glass, and mammal bone. Noted but not collected from both test pits was modern bottle glass, window glass, wire nails, slag, coal, and plastic. TAU-02 contained a Landscape A to 21 cmbs followed by a deep mottled Fill deposit to 87 and a black (10YR 2/1) fine sandy silt deposit with organics (root matter) to 105 cmbs. An auger core was taken at 105–130 cmbs and contained two more strata consisting of a brown (10YR 4/3) silty medium sand Fill to 110 cmbs and a possible B or C subsoil consisting of olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) wet silty medium sand to 130 cmbs. The Fill deposits did not contain any cultural material except plastic bag fragments (noted and discarded) at 50–60 cmbs in Fill 2. No structural evidence of a dry-well or cistern was identified, and the soil profile was identical to that of TAU-01 to the south that contained the Landscape A and same three Fill deposits to 104 cmbs.

JTP-26 and TAT-01 were placed in an area of a possible outbuilding foundation or former excavation in the north (back) yard. Both test pits contained a Landscape A to 15 cmbs and 20 cmbs, respectively, followed by a mottled Fill deposit consisting of black (10YR 2/1) mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) silty medium–coarse sand with gravel and slag to 46 and 37 cmbs, respectively. Below the Fill deposit was medium-sized gravel, similar to what is used in leach fields. This interpretation is supported by the presence of a metal manhole cover just to the east of the GPR anomaly that is likely for a septic tank cleanout.

A total of three pieces of chipping debris were recovered fromTAO-03 and TAO-04: one rhyolite at 40–50 cmbs and two quartz at 60–70 cmbs, respectively, in the A_{pz} stratum. AR-07 and AR-08 were placed around these test pits at 2.5-m intervals; one additional piece of quartz chipping debris was recovered at 70–80 cmbs in B_2 subsoil in AR-08-90°.

A total of 97 pieces of post-contact cultural material were recovered at 0–70 cmbs in Landscape A, Fill, and A_{pz} strata in 25 of the 39 test pits: 52 ceramic sherds (3 redware, 2 creamware, 2 pearlware, 39 whiteware, 2 porcelain, 4 porcelaneous); 9 domestic glass fragments (4 bottle, 1 jar, 1 lid, 1 lens, 1

indeterminate molded, 1 indeterminate lamp or table glass); 23 faunal remains (17 mammal bone, 1 bird bone, 5 indeterminate bone); 7 personal items (1 porcelaneous button; 1 possible watch band/clasp; 4 pipe stems; 1 slate pencil); 4 children's toys (1 porcelain doll head fragment, 2 porcelaneous toy dishes, 1 porcelaneous marble); and 2 machine-cut nails.

Twelve of the 39 test pits contained only architectural debris (brick, window glass, wire nails, unidentified nails) and/or modern and miscellaneous material (plastic, foil, unidentified shell, concrete, road asphalt, ceramic drainpipe, terra cotta redware, glass insulator, modern bottle glass, unidentified metal, coal, coal ash, and slag) from the Landscape A and Fill deposits that was noted but not collected.

Data Synthesis and Recommendations

The variably filled and plowed soil profiles recorded at the East Quarter School project area are consistent with the use of the property as farmland/meadow in the late seventeenth to mid-nineteenth centuries; for a schoolhouse in the mid-to-late-nineteenth century; and for a home-farmhouse in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The post-contact materials recovered across the entire project area in Landscape A, Fill, and plow zone deposits are designated the East Quarter School Site. The deposits were not temporally stratified, however, and exhibited no discernible artifact patterning that would indicate anything more than utilitarian landscape modifications designed to fill and level the landscape.

The geophysical survey identified the location of buried utilities, shallow surfaces, possible former foundations or excavation areas, possible dry-wells or cisterns, possible buried metal, and possible unidentified structures or objects. Archeological testing in these areas confirmed the presence of the former circular drive, buried Fill deposits with dense slag, and the leach field for a septic system in the backyard. Testing at the two possible dry-well or cistern locations on the west and east sides of the house did not identify any structural remnants or Fill deposits associated with this type of feature, nor were any other buried foundation or structural features identified.

The four pieces of chipping debris recovered at 40–80 cmbs in A_{pz} and B_2 strata in three test pits may be associated with one or more of the previously recorded archeological sites near Merriam's Corner that date to the Middle Archaic to Late Woodland periods: the Unnamed (19-MD-111); Revolutionary Ridge (19-MD-180); Burke House Site (19-MD-1149); and Burke Field (19-MD-945) sites. The lithic materials were likely deposited on the edge of wetlands associated with Mill Brook before rechanneling of the brook for agricultural use. This pre-contact component of the East Quarter School Site contains a low density of cultural material, lacks complexity, and has limited research potential.

The East Quarter School Site is not recommended as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. PAL recommends that the ground-disturbing impacts associated with the septic upgrades and other improvements at the East Quarter School will not affect significant archeological resources, and no additional archeological investigations are warranted.

CHAPTER SIX

GEORGE HALL HOUSE RESULTS, DATA SYNTHESIS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The George Hall House (also historically known as the Perry House and the George Minot House) is on the western boundary of the Jones-Stow Farm Area within the Battle Road Unit of MIMA in Concord. The George Hall House (MHC# CON.354; CRIS-HS 040028) is a ca. 1865 Greek Revival-style, two-and-one-half-story structure. Proposed work at the George Hall House includes a new septic system (10-x-25 m), a new driveway, excavation and repair of the foundation, anew pathway, and potential leasing of the property (see Appendix B-2).

Archival Research[3]

The property that contains the George Hall House was likely first owned by the Reverend Peter Bulkeley (also spelled Buckley, Buckly, Bulkly, and Bulkely), who was among Concord's first European settlers. The property passed to his wife, Grace, when he died in 1658, and she sold it to Captain Timothy Wheeler in 1663. The property remained in the Wheeler family until 1829. The property passed to Timothy's wife, Mary, after his death in 1678 and then passed to their three granddaughters and their husbands after her death in 1693. The three granddaughters then passed the property to Rebecca Minot (Wheeler), their mother, and her husband James in 1726. Twenty-eight acres of the property then went to their son Samuel Minot in 1728 "…on which parcel of land on the upland near the country road stands a new frame for a dwelling house." (Middlesex County Registry of Deeds [MCRD] BK28:301 in Harris 1973: Appendix I).

In 1765, Samuel Minot gave 50 acres (including the 28-acre parcel) to his son George. The land included "upland plowland, orchards, and meadow with a dwelling house and the one half of a barn" (MCRD BK63:222 in Harris 1973: Appendix I). Deacon George Minot (also spelled Minott) owned the property from 1765 until his death in 1808. [Amos Barrett reported that he engaged the British column from the vicinity of the Deacon George Minot House on April 19, 1775.] His wife, Lidia, retained the house, chaise and wood shed, easterly part of the barn, and about 35 acres adjacent to these buildings. The Minot property passed to Lidia's daughter and her husband Dorcas and James Barrett, who sold the property to Stephen Patch in 1829 (MCRD BK289:226 in Harris 1973: Appendix I). In 1844, Patch then sold the property to Peletiah F. Hall, who then passed it to his son George F. and his wife at his death in 1868 (MCRD BK441:367 in Harris 1973: Appendix I).

George Hall returned from the Civil War in 1865 to live in the Minot house owned by his parents Peletiah and Cynthia Hall. He quickly courted and married Caroline Buttrick in January 1866. George built a new house (the current house) just to the east of his parents' house in late 1865 or early 1866 (Harris 1973:27). He had to negotiate a loan or mortgage to build the house for his new wife, but then lost the house in 1871 when he couldn't meet the payments (Harris 1973:24) and moved to Concord village. George and his mother Cynthia (Cutting), widow of Peletiah, sold the property to Francis Cutting in 1871 (MCRD BK1174:52–54 in Harris 1973: Appendix I). The property then changed hands seven more times before Manuel and Mary J. Perry purchased it in 1943 (MCRD 6714:388 in Harris 1973: Appendix I).[4] Mary J. Perry sold the property to the NPS on January 1, 1976 (MCRD 12823:734).

[3] This history of the George Hall House (previously referred to as the George Minot House) comes mostly from information in the Historic Structure Report by Earl R. Harris (1973).

[4] Mary J. Francis Cutting to John C. Kellum in 1873 (MCRD BK1283:415); John C. Kellum to George D. Kellum in 1876 (MCRD BK 1410:297); George D. Kellum to Albion J. Tuttle in 1878 (MCRD BK 1497:5); Anna L. Tuttle,

An 1830 (Hales) map shows the location of the no longer extant George Minot House (owned by Stephen Patch in 1829 and Peletiah F. Hall in 1844), as does an 1852 (Walling) map (see Figures 4-1 and 4-2). An 1875 (Beers) map shows the George Hall House as belonging to either J. C. Kellum or C. W. Whitney (see Figure 4-3), and an 1906 (Walker) atlas shows the property belonging to F. Tuttle and the house with a substantial ell off the northwest side and two large outbuildings to the northwest and north (see Figure 4-4). These outbuildings appear to have been razed and replaced by the no longer extant garage and shed (MHC# CON.1818 and CON.1819) that the MHC inventory forms date to ca. 1960. Aerial photographs from 1955 to at least 2001 show outbuildings in the general location of the garage and shed that are gone by 2003 (NETR 1955–2003). Manuel Drive, to the east of the project area, was constructed between 1963 and 1969 (NETR 1963, 1969).

Existing Conditions

The George Hall House (Photograph 6-1) is currently bounded by an agricultural field (Minot Field) to the west and north, Manuel Drive to the east, and Lexington Road/Route 2A to the south. The house is set back from the road approximately 50 ft with the front yard raised behind a stone retaining wall (Photograph 6-2). The house is surrounded by mowed yard, and the western part of the property contains overgrown shrubs and is lined with trees (Photographs 6-3 and 6-4). A no longer extant garage (Perry Garage MHC# CON.1818) and shed (Perry Shed MHC# CON.1819) were northwest of the house; they were demolished at some time between 2001 and 2002.

Soils within the George Hall House property are classified as Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 3–8% slope (USDA–NRCS 2021). Woodbridge soils are very deep, gently sloping, moderately well-drained soil on drumlins that formed in friable, loamy eolian deposits overlying dense loamy glacial till (USDA 2009). The property is approximately 620 ft southeast of Mill Brook.

Known Archeological Resources

Nine pre-contact and six post-contact archeological sites are recorded within 0.5 miles of the George Hall House project area (see Tables 4-1 and 4-2). The pre-contact sites are Campsite 3 (19-MD-97); Unnamed (19-MD-111 and 19-MD-397); Revolutionary Ridge (19-MD-180); Ox Pasture (19-MD-687); Burke Field (19-MD-945); Kaveski Farm (19-MD-948); and Burke House (19-MD-1149) sites and the Farwell Jones Find Spot (19-MD-1150). The post-contact sites are the Ebenezer Peirce Homestead (CON-HA-24); George Minott Homestead (CON-HA-25); Meriam House (CON-HA-26); Abraham Taylor Homestead (CON-HA-27); Daniel Taylor Homestead (CON-HA-31); and Albano Barn Foundation (CON-HA-33).

Previous Archeological Surveys

In 1997, two monitoring efforts by NPS staff occurred at the George Hall House. One was to observe the excavation of two perc test trenches for a proposed leach field northeast and east of the house. The trenches extended to 74 cmbs and 96 cmbs; no archeological remains were identified and no further testing was recommended (Mead 1997a). The other monitoring effort was to observe the removal of contaminated soil from around a belowground gasoline tank on north of the house near the garage. Artifacts noted during excavation included twentieth-century items: a toy car and iron barbell, light bulb glass, a garden hose

widow of Albion, to Celia R. Parks (MCRD BK 4211:515) (Parks family lived in Boston and it's believed the property was rented out.) Montgomery Parks inherited part of his mother Celia's estate and passed it to his unmarried sisters Mary J. and Maud S. Parks in 1923 (MCRD 4587:541); Mary J. and Maud S. Parks to John T. and Albert E. Kennedy (brothers) in 1940 (MCRD 6395:369); John T. and Albert E. Kennedy to Manuel and Mary J. Perry in 1943 (MCRD 6714:388).



Photograph 6-1. George Hall House taken from the southeast corner of the yard, view north.



Photograph 6-2. Fieldstone retaining wall between George Hall House and Lexington Road taken from across the street, view northeast.



Photograph 6-3. Back and eastern side yard of the George Hall House taken from northern end of the property, view southwest.



Photograph 6-4. Overgrown area west of the George Hall House taken from the southwest corner of the house, view north.

fragment, window glass, bones, brick fragments, unidentified metal fragments, a wire spike, and undecorated ironstone. The excavations also uncovered an unmortared rubble wall that the previous landowner identified as the foundation of a former barn. An NPS monitor noted that the installation of the gas tank and a water line to the garage had significantly impacted archeological deposits in this area and determined that the foundation wall and artifacts did not constitute significant archeological resources. No further work was recommended (Mead 1997b).

Field notes for a utility line that was installed in 1995 were also found during data review (Anon. 1995). The notes consist only of profile drawings for three test pits, including one next to the foundation of the house that include strata depths and basic notes about artifacts. No map showing the location of the test pits or a summary of the findings was in the located notes (MIMA 509, MIMA 61554).

Fieldwork: Archeological Subsurface Testing

The Phase I archeological field investigations at the George Hall House consisted of archeological subsurface testing (see Table 2-1). No geophysical or metal detection survey was done.

Forty 50-x-50-cm test pits were excavated at 10-m intervals along 11 judgmental linear transects (TA–TK); as one array (AR-01) with three test pits placed at 2.5-m; and as three 1-x-2-m excavation units (EU-01, EU-02, and EU-03) placed against the house foundation (Figure 6-1). Representative test pit soil profiles are presented in Figure 6-2. One piece of pre-contact and 645 pieces of post-contact cultural material were collected from 28 test pits and all three excavation units (see Appendix A: George Hall House Site).

Test Pits

Test pits TA-01 to TA-04 and TB-01 to TB-05 were excavated in the western side yard. Below 4–7 cm A_o was a Landscape A stratum consisting of dark brown (10YR 3/3) fine sandy silt to an average of 28 cmbs (see Figure 6-1). Below the Landscape A in these test pits were 13 different Fill deposits with test pits containing 1–4 of these deposits. The Fill deposits consisted of olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) medium sandy silt, light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) fine–coarse sandy silt, yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) coarse sand with gravel to silty medium–coarse sand, brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) silty medium–coarse sand, brown (10YR 5/3) medium–coarse sandy silt, olive brown mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) fine–medium sandy silt, yellowish brown mottled with dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) medium–coarse sandy silt, light gray (5Y 7/2) mottled with olive brown (2.5Y 4/3) medium–coarse sand with slag and ash, light olive brown mottled with olive brown fine sandy silt, dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) mottled with light olive brown fine sandy silt, yellowish brown fine–medium sandy silt with gravel, very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) mottled with light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3) fine–medium sandy silt, and grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) mottled with olive brown clay silt from 45 cmbs to 74 cmbs (when rock impeded in four test pits) and to 100 cmbs in two test pits. Below the Fill deposits in TA-01 and TA-02 was a buried A consisting of dark brown fine sandy silt to 85 cmbs and 100 cmbs, respectively (see Figure 6-2). Below the buried A in TA-01 was B_1 subsoil consisting of yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) fine sandy silt to 100 cmbs. A utility wire was in Fill deposits in TB-04 and TB-05 at 30 cmbs and 18 cmbs, respectively.

Test pits TC-01 to TC-05, TD-01 to TD-04, TE-01 and TE-02, TJ-01 to TJ-04, TK-01, TK-02, and TK-03 were excavated in the northern back yard space. Below 2–7 cm A_o was a Landscape A consisting of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty medium–coarse sand to medium sand or dark brown silty medium sand to an average of 19 cmbs (see Figure 6-1). Below the Landscape A in these test pits were 21 different Fill deposits with test pits containing 1–5 of these deposits.

The Fill deposits consisted of brown (10YR 4/3) silty medium sand with gravel and rock, light olive brown fine sandy silt with gravel and rock, light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) medium sand with gravel, light olive



Figure 6-1. Locations of archeological subsurface testing units, Phase I Archeological Survey, George Hall House project area.

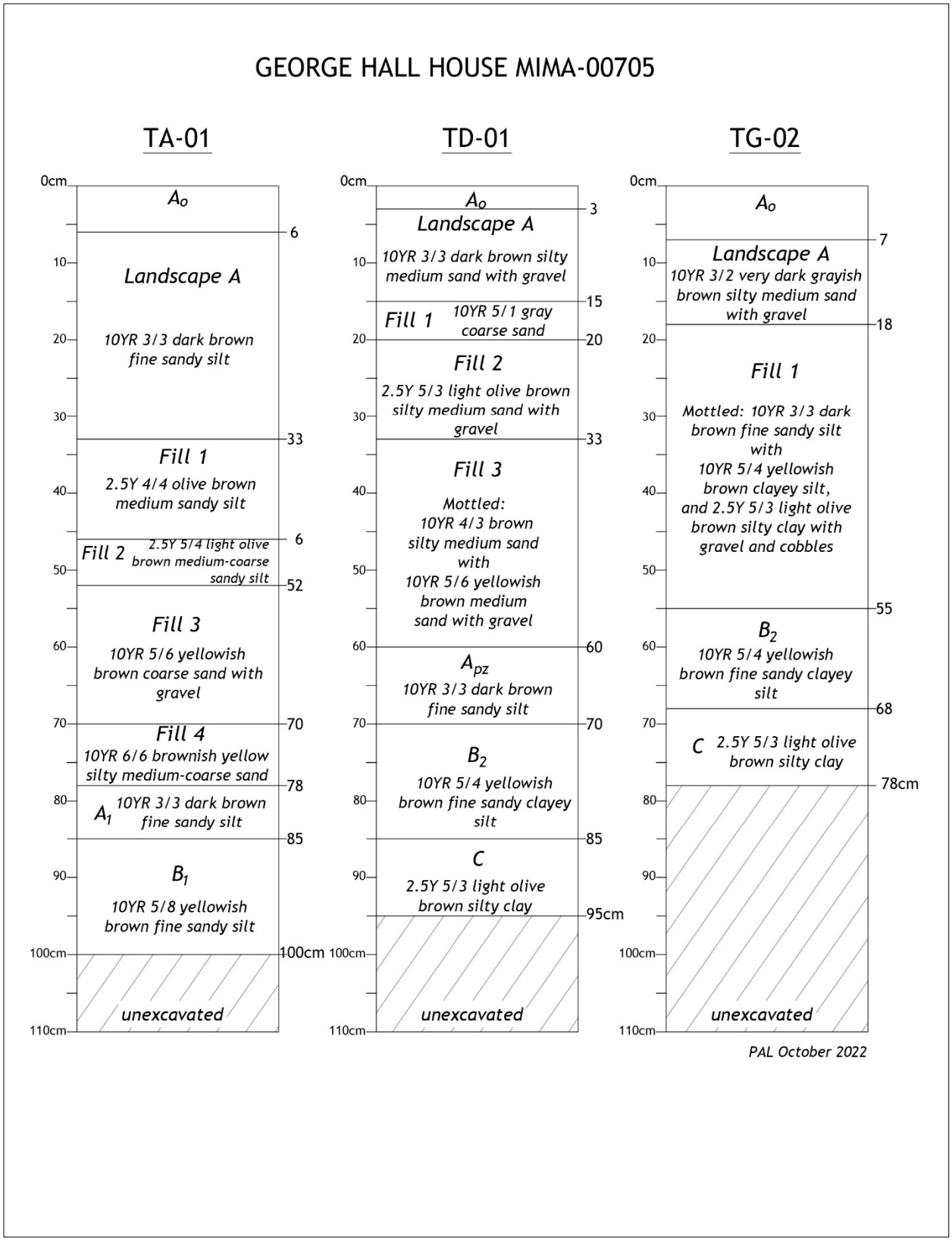


Figure 6-2. Representative test pit profiles, George Hall House project area.

brown silty medium–coarse sand with gravel, very dark grayish brown (2.5Y 3/2) silty coarse sand with gravel, light olive brown (2.5Y 5/6) compact coarse sand with gravel and cobbles, yellowish brown medium–coarse sand with gravel, light olive brown mottled with strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) and brown compact medium sandy clay silt with gravel and cobbles, gray (10YR 5/1) gravel and coarse sand, light olive brown silty medium to medium–coarse sand or silty clay with gravel, brown silty medium sand mottled with yellowish brown medium sand with gravel, black (10YR 2/1) mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) and olive brown silty medium coarse sand with gravel and asphalt fragments, olive yellow (2.5Y 6/6) compact clay silt, olive brown silty coarse sand with gravel and rock, brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) mottled with dark grayish brown silty medium–coarse sand with gravel, very dark grayish brown compact clay silt with gravel, brown silty fine–medium sand, dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) medium sand with gravel, very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silty fine–medium sand, yellowish brown medium sand with gravel, grayish brown (10YR 5/2) fine–medium sandy silt, and light olive brown mottled with very dark grayish brown fine–medium sandy silt. Eight of the test pits terminated in Fill deposits due to rock impediments or very compact soil at 25–72 cmbs, and one of the test pits contained Fill to 100 cmbs. Below the Landscape A and Fill deposits in eight of the test pits was a buried plow zone (A_{pz}) consisting of dark brown to very dark brown (10YR 2/2) fine–medium sandy silt to an average of 48 cmbs. Below the A_{pz} in these test pits was truncated B_1 or B_2 subsoil consisting of yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) fine sandy silt and yellowish brown B_1 and fine sandy clay silt B_2 to an average of 41 cmbs and 62 cmbs, respectively (see Figure 6-2). Nine of the test pits terminated in C subsoil consisting of light olive brown silty clay to an average of 72 cmbs.

Test pits TF-01 and TF-02 and TG-01 to TG-04 and three AR-01 test pits were excavated in the eastern side yard, and test pits TH-01 and TH-02 and TI-01 and TI-02 were excavated in the southern front yard (see Figure 6-1). Below 3–7 cm A_o was the Landscape A stratum to an average of 21 cmbs. Below the Landscape A was either one to three Fill deposits or an A_{pz} to an average of 56 cmbs or 33 cmbs, respectively (see Figure 6-2). Below the Fill or A_{pz} were B_2 and C subsoils in eight of the test pits to an average of 60 cmbs and 72 cmbs, respectively.

One piece of rhyolite chipping debris was recovered at 0–10 cmbs in a Landscape A deposit in TF-01. Three AR-01 three test pits (no AR-01-90 due to Manuel Drive) were excavated at a 2.5-m interval and contained similar soil profiles. No additional pre-contact cultural material was recovered.

A total of 222 pieces of post-contact cultural material were recovered at 0–80 cmbs in Landscape A, Fill, and A_{pz} strata in 28 of the 40 test pits: 112 ceramic sherds (26 redware, 2 trailed slipware, 10 creamware, 13 pearlware, 28 whiteware, 8 ironstone, 4 porcelain, 6 yellow ware, 2 Rockingham, 5 unidentified refined earthenware, 1 English Brown stoneware, 2 white salt glazed stoneware); 40 domestic glass (24 bottle, 11 indeterminate curved, 2 molded rim, 1 lid, and 2 miscellaneous); 19 faunal remains (12 mammal, 2 bird, and 5 shell); 6 personal and miscellaneous items (2 Bakelite buttons, 1 plastic toy part, 1 copper alloy drawer pull, 1 copper alloy lamp thumbscrew, and 1 indeterminate ferrous object); and 48 architectural debris (4 brick [2 handmade], 26 window glass, 17 nails [8 hand-wrought, 8 machine-cut, and 1 indeterminate], and 1 slate roofing tile).

Twelve of the 40 test pits contained only architectural debris (brick, mortar, window glass, wire nails, and iron pipe) and/or modern and miscellaneous material (plastic, foil, bottle caps, asphalt shingles, road asphalt, terra cotta redware, modern bottle glass, unidentified metal, coal, slag, coke etc.) from the Landscape A and Fill deposits that was noted but not collected.

Excavation Units

EU-01 was placed along the exterior east foundation wall near the southeast corner (see Figure 6-1) and opened with a Landscape A consisting of dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty fine sand to approximately 15 cmbs.

Below the Landscape A were two Fill deposits consisting of brown (10YR 4/3) mottled with light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3) and olive brown (2.5Y 4/3) silty fine–medium sand with gravel to approximately 40 cmbs and light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/3) fine sandy silt with clay to approximately 48 cmbs. Below the Fill deposits was an A_{pz} consisting of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) fine sandy silt to approximately 80 cmbs. Below the A_{pz} was B_2 and C subsoil consisting of brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) silty clay B_2 and light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silty clay C to approximately 77 cmbs and 85 cmbs, respectively (Figure 6-3). A ferrous 1.5-inch diameter water pipe was uncovered in the eastern half of the EU at 35 cmbs running north–south then turning west and entering the foundation just north of the EU (Figure 6-4). The exposed fieldstone foundation extended slightly to the west with wall tumble and a large rodent burrow between the stones (Photograph 6-5).

A total of 173 pieces of post-contact cultural material were recovered at 0–50 cmbs in Landscape A, Fill 1, and A_{pz} strata in EU-01: 60 ceramic sherds (23 redware, 3 trailed slipware, 1 Jackfield type, 12 creamware, 20 pearlware, and 1 indeterminate earthenware); 24 domestic glass (19 bottle, 1 jar, and 4 curved); 16 mammal bone; 8 personal and miscellaneous items (1 pipe stem, 1 glass bead, 4 lamp glass, 1 religious medal, and 1 can key); and 65 architectural debris (8 brick, 10 window glass, 1 pintle, 2 possible hardware, and 44 nails [15 hand-wrought and 29 machine-cut]). Artifacts noted but not collected at 0–40 cmbs in the Landscape A and Fill 1 deposits include architectural debris (brick, wire nails, and unidentified nails) and modern/miscellaneous artifacts (terra cotta redware, coal, a bottle cap, plastic, a washer, and unidentified metal).

EU-02 was placed along the exterior west foundation wall between the bulkhead and the gas meter (see Figure 6-1) and opened with a Landscape A consisting of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) fine–medium sandy silt with gravel to approximately 20 cmbs, followed by Fill 1 in the western half and Fill 2 in the eastern half. Fill 1 consisted of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) mottled with dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) and dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty fine–medium sand with rock to approximately 40 cmbs. Fill 2 consisted of very dark gray (10YR 3/1) mottled with light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) and olive brown (2.5Y 4/3) fine–medium sandy silt with gravel to approximately 65 cmbs. Below Fill 2 was Fill 3, consisting of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) coarse sand with gravel and dense rock to 80 cmbs (Figure 6-5). The EU terminated in this Fill at 80 cmbs because the dense rock made further hand excavation too difficult. The house foundation wall continued to be brick to at least 35 cmbs (1.1 ft below surface) but then was obscured by the dense rock fill (Photograph 6-6). The belowground foundation of the brick bulkhead consisted of tightly packed mortared fieldstone (Photograph 6-7).

A total of 42 pieces of post-contact cultural material were recovered at 0–80 cmbs in Landscape A, Fill 1, and Fill 3 strata in EU-02: 10 ceramic sherds (3 redware, 3 whiteware, and 4 ironstone); 13 domestic glass (3 bottle, 9 jar, and 1 indeterminate curved); 2 faunal remains (1 mammal bone and 1 bird bone); 3 personal and miscellaneous items (1 porcelaneous knob, 1 copper alloy spoon, and 1 indeterminate tool or machine part); and 14 architectural debris (1 window glass; 10 nails [8 machine-cut, 2 indeterminate]; and 3 shutter pintle). Artifacts noted but not collected at 0–70 cmbs in the Landscape A, Fill 1, and Fill 2 deposits included brick, mortar, wire nails, coal, and slag.

EU-03 was placed along the exterior northern foundation wall near the northeast corner (see Figure 6-1) and straddled a 30-cm (1-ft) wide granite block running parallel to the foundation approximately 70 cm to the north. The EU opened with a Landscape A consisting of dark brown (10YR 3/3) fine sandy silt with gravel to approximately 20 cmbs between the foundation and the granite block (southern half of EU) and 8 cmbs north of the granite block (northern half of EU). Below the Landscape A only in the southern half of the unit were two Fill deposits consisting of light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/3) very fine sand and olive brown (2.5Y 4/3) silty medium sand with gravel to approximately 35 cmbs. Below the Landscape A in only the northern half of the unit was one Fill deposit consisting of gray (10YR 5/1) gravel with coarse sand to

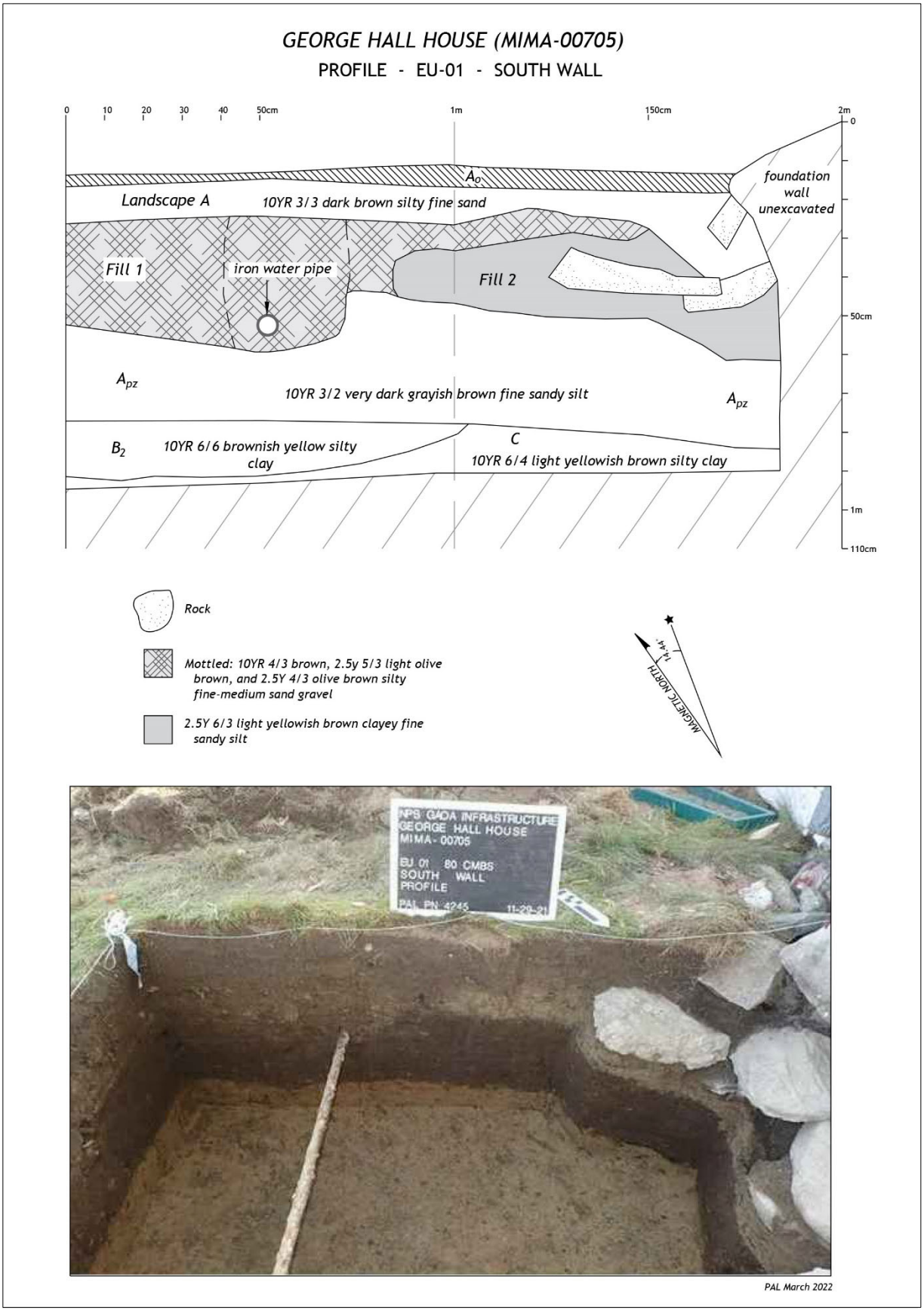


Figure 6-3. EU-01 profile drawing and photograph, south wall, George Hall House project area.

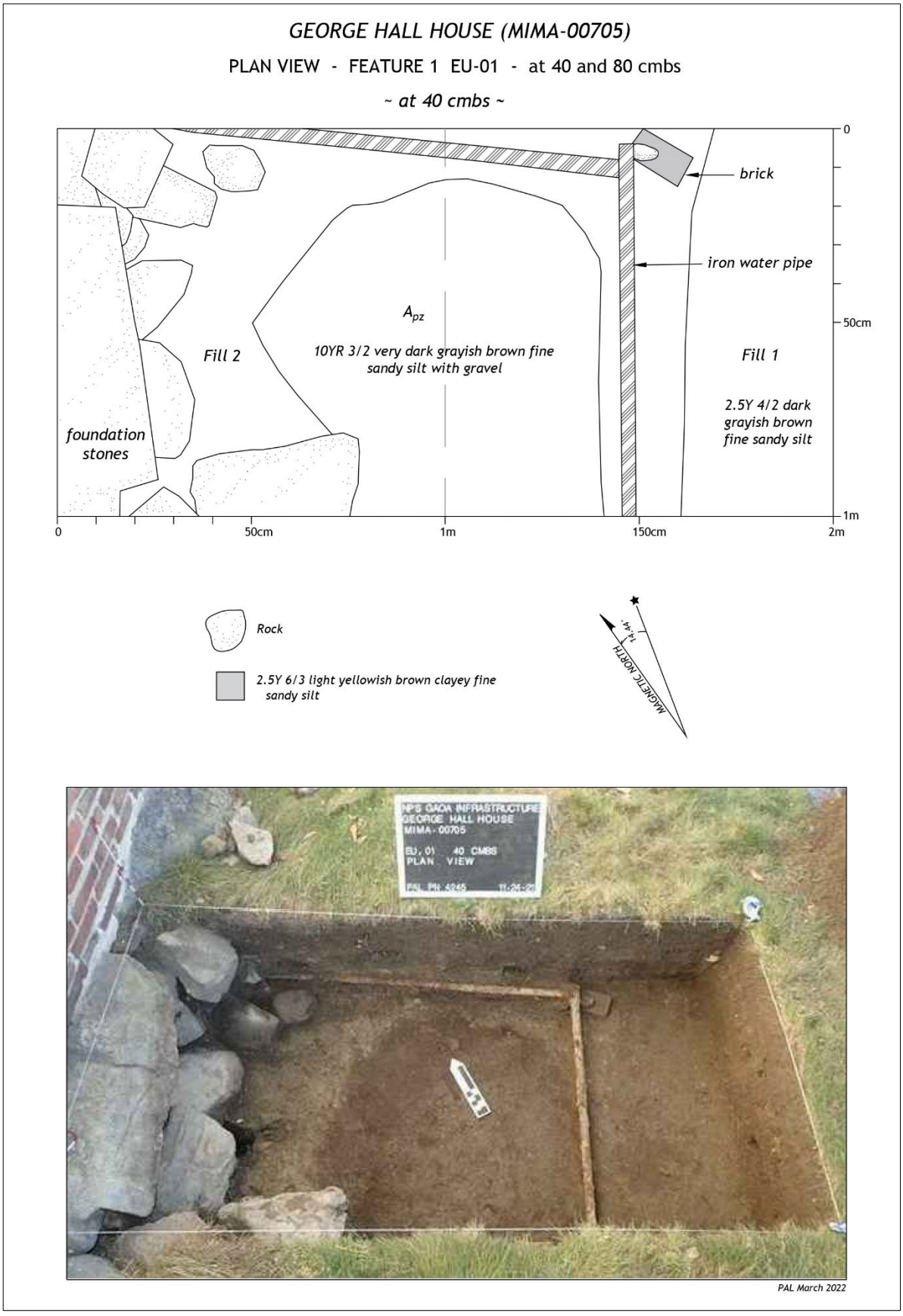


Figure 6-4. EU-01 plan drawing and photograph at 40 cmbs, George Hall House project area



Photograph 6-5. Fieldstone foundation uncovered in EU-01, George Hall House, view west.

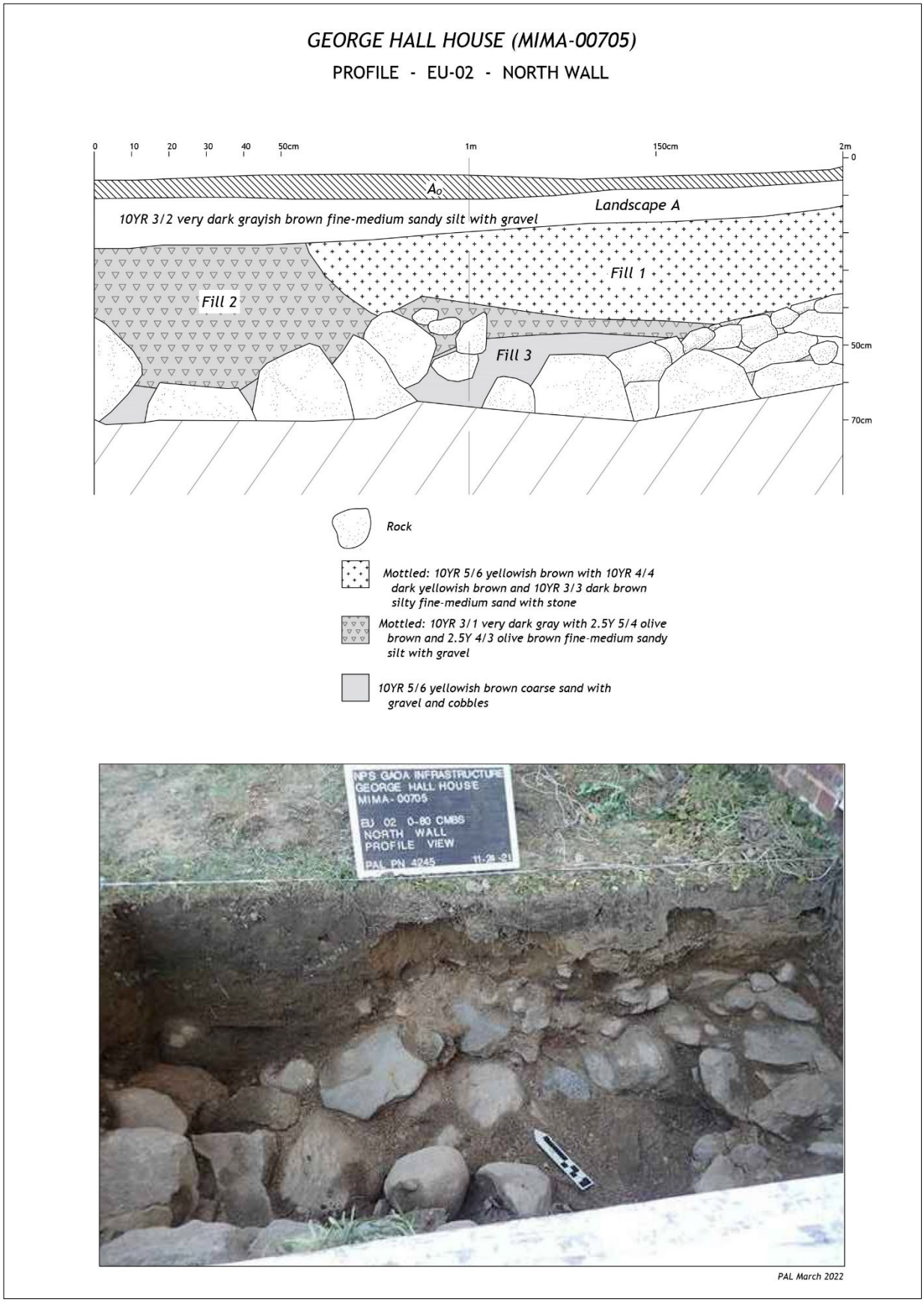


Figure 6-5. EU-02 profile drawing and photograph, north wall, George Hall House project area.



Photograph 6-6. Brick foundation uncovered in EU-02, George Hall House, view east.



Photograph 6-7. Bulkhead foundation uncovered in EU-02, George Hall House, view south.

approximately 20 cmbs. Below these Fill deposits were six more Fill deposits below the granite block in both halves of the EU; these deposits consisted of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty medium–coarse sand, light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) silty medium–coarse sand with gravel, dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) medium–coarse sand, brown (10YR 4/3) mottled with olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) and light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3) silty medium–coarse sand, yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) medium–coarse sand, and dark brown (10YR 3/3) fine–medium sandy silt to approximately 63–73 cmbs. Below the Fill deposits was C subsoil consisting of light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) silty clay to a termination at 80 cmbs (Figure 6-6). The house foundation stones continued to the bottom of the EU (Photograph 6-8), and the granite block was 30 cm wide (1 ft) and 38 cm (1.2 ft) deep (Photograph 6-9).

A total of 209 pieces of post-contact cultural material were recovered at 0–80 cmbs in Landscape A and Fill 1–8 strata in EU-03: 81 ceramic sherds (2 tin enamel, 23 redware, 5 creamware, 6 pearlware, 25 whiteware, 10 ironstone, 6 yellow ware, 1 unidentified refined earthenware, 2 coarse buff bodied earthenware, and 1 porcelaneous); 57 domestic glass (48 bottle, 1 jar, 1 tumbler, 6 indeterminate curved, and 1 solarized); 19 faunal remains (16 bone [1 bird, 13 mammal, 3 indeterminate], and 3 oyster shell); 14 personal and miscellaneous items (6 terra cotta flower pot sherds, 1 porcelaneous button, 3 lightbulb glass, 1 knife, 1 ferrous fence spear, and 2 indeterminate ferrous objects); 38 architectural debris (10 brick, 12 window glass, and 16 nails [6 hand-wrought and 10 machine-cut]). Artifacts noted but not collected at 0–70 cmbs in the Landscape A and Fills 1–7 included architectural debris (brick, wire nails, roofing nails, unidentified nails, and screws) and modern/miscellaneous artifacts (terra cotta redware, bottle glass, plastic, unidentified metal, and coal ash).

Data Synthesis and Recommendations

The variably filled and plowed soil profiles recorded at the George Hall House are consistent with the use of the property by residents and farmers in the eighteenth to twentieth centuries. The post-contact materials were recovered across the entire project area in Landscape A, Fill, and plow zone deposits that are not temporally stratified and exhibit no discernible artifact patterning that would indicate anything more than utilitarian landscape modifications designed to fill and level the landscape. The three excavation units placed along the house foundation on the east, west, and north sides documented deep Fill deposits over A_{pz}, B_2, and C subsoil in EU-01 and C subsoil in EU-03. EU-02 contained three Fill deposits with dense rock adjacent to the brick foundation and brick and mortared fieldstone bulkhead wall. The granite block documented in EU-03 separated Fills 1, 3, and 4, cut through Fill 2A, and was above Fills 5–8. The granite block likely represents a landscape border for plantings along the foundation.

An isolated piece of rhyolite chipping debris was found in a Landscape A deposit in the eastern yard near the road. No additional pre-contact cultural material was recovered from any of the surrounding test pits, and the find spot (if cultural) is not considered a significant archeological resource.

PAL recommends that the ground-disturbing impacts associated with the septic upgrades and other improvements at the George Hall House will not affect significant archeological resources, and no additional archeological investigations are warranted.

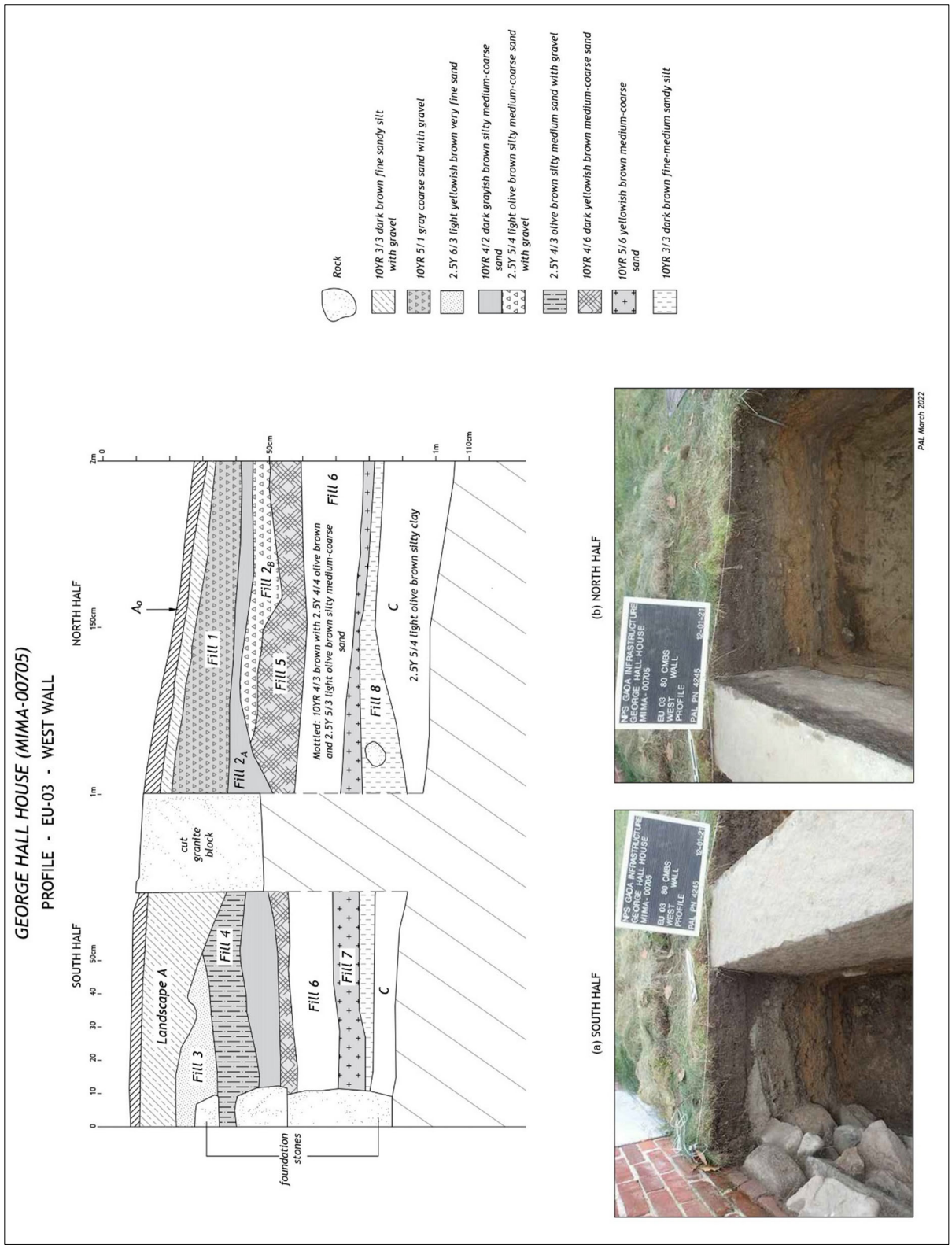


Figure 6-6. EU-03 profile drawing and photographs, west wall, George Hall House project area.



Photograph 6-8. Fieldstone foundation uncovered in EU-03, George Hall House, view south.



Photograph 6-9. Granite block border stone in EU-03, George Hall House, view south.

CHAPTER SEVEN

STOW-HARDY HOUSE RESULTS, DATA SYNTHESIS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stow-Hardy House (also historically known as the Olive-Stow House) is in the Jones-Stow Farm Area within the Battle Road Unit of MIMA in Concord. The Stow-Hardy House (MHC# CON.357; CRIS-HS 023166) is a two-and-one-half story Georgian-style structure that was constructed ca. 1786 based on dendrochronology analysis. Proposed work at the Stow-Hardy House includes installing a new septic system; repairing the foundation, sills, and bracing; resetting stairs; restoring the retaining wall and stairs; removing the bulkhead; replacing the threshold; and potential leasing of the property (see Appendix B-3).

Archival Research

Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries

The property that contains the Stow-Hardy House was first owned by Nathaniel Stow who emigrated from Norfolk England in 1640 with his parents and siblings, headed by his father Thomas Stow. He purchased a house lot, dwelling, and other parcels of land near Mill Brook from Lidiah Fletcher ca. 1656 and married Martha Metcalf on August 20, 1662. At his death in 1684, his son Ebenezer inherited his homestead near Mill Brook and Nathaniel Jr. received unimproved fields of upland, meadow, and pasture with no identified buildings thereon within the present-day Jones/Stow Farm area. Between 1684 and 1689, Nathaniel Jr. constructed a house, somewhere on the "five acres of meadow and all the upland in the Brickiln field from Francis Fletcher's line with two acres that I bought of Sargent Rice" (Hammond and Weyer 2012a; Yocum 2003).

Nathaniel Stow Jr. married Ruth Meriam of Concord on December 3, 1690, and they had 12 children between 1691 and 1713. Nathaniel continued to acquire real estate in Concord during this period, including his late father's homestead near the Mill Brook with its dwelling house, barn, and 15 acres of upland and meadow that he purchased from his brother Ebenezer in 1704. Ruth died on July 14, 1718, and Nathaniel married Lydia Wheeler, the widow of Timothy Wheeler, on April 21, 1720. Joseph Stow was the second son of Nathaniel and Ruth, born in Concord on February 19, 1692. Joseph married Elizabeth Woolly on July 16, 1719, and they likely resided in his grandfather's homestead near Mill Brook, which Joseph had purchased in March 1719 from his father. Joseph and Elizabeth had four children between 1720 and 1726 (Yocum 2003).

Nathaniel Stow Jr. died on November 12, 1724, and an inventory of his estate included a ten-acre house lot with a dwelling and barn, along with other parcels of land in Concord and Lincoln. Only three rooms are specifically mentioned in the inventory of the interior furnishings made on February 7, 1725: an "east chamber," a "west chamber," and an "east rear room." Cooking utensils and a "farm table" were most likely located in the kitchen, although this room was not specifically noted. Livestock included six oxen and one yearling steer, six cows, four heifers and four calves, one old horse, one old mare, six swine, and 17 sheep (Yocum 2003). A road survey revealed that a fence and gate bordered the property along the Battle Road, and a stone wall separated Stow's land from eastern abutter Daniel Brooks. Nathaniel Stow Jr.'s estate was divided into three parts and distributed to his sons Joseph, Thomas, and Benjamin. By this time Joseph had already purchased his grandfather's Mill Brook home from his father, but also inherited his father's dwelling, house lot and buildings on land that included ten acres of upland and meadow and moved his family there (Hammond and Weyer 2012a; Yocum 2003).

In 1726, Joseph Stow sold the Mill Brook homestead to Eleazar Melvin. All of Joseph Stow's children died by 1730, leaving only Joseph and his wife Elizabeth. Elizabeth died in 1757 and on June 14, 1759, Joseph married Olive Jones, the daughter of John and Anna Jones, his neighbor to the west. They eventually had two children, Sarah born in 1760 and Nathaniel born in 1762 (Hammond and Weyer 2012a; Yocum 2003).

In the 1770s, Joseph Stow owned a modest farm as suggested by information provided by the tax-assessment records where the appraised value of his real estate for the years 1728 to 1767 did not change appreciably. Livestock on the farm over the years included one horse, two to four cows, up to two oxen, and one to two swine. His estate included a dwelling house, an orchard that produced between three and seven barrels of cider a year, three or four acres of tillage that grew rye and Indian corn, five to twelve acres of mowing land that produced between two to six tons of hay, nine or ten acres of pasture that supported two to four cows, and five or seven acres of meadow. He also earned a small income from the town teaching school during the winter months. Joseph Stow died in 1772, and Olive Stow continued to occupy the house, with her two children with her brother Farwell Jones living next door to the west and her brother John Jones Jr., appointed as joint guardian of her two children with her (Hammond and Weyer 2012a; Yocum 2003).

On April 19, 1775, after the fight at Meriam's Comer, the British proceeded east along the road to Lexington, passing several farmsteads, including that belonging to the widow Olive Stow. Although, the exact involvement of anyone living in the Jones/Stow Farm area on April 19, 1775, is unknown, the militia were described as having "sought [their] own place and opportunity to attack and annoy the enemy from behind trees, rocks, fences, and buildings, as seemed most convenient..."[5] Olive Stow's house, barn, trees, walls, and/or fences may have provided such shelter although no accounts specifically detailing the Stow property are known (Yocum 2003).

Joseph and Olive's daughter Sarah married Ebenezer Hardy in 1781 or 1782 and the couple lived in the Stow house with her mother and brother Nathaniel. In 1782 at the age of 20 Nathaniel was declared "non compos mentis" (insane) and was appointed a guardian, with Ebenezer Hardy and Olive Stow serving as legal providers. Ebenezer and Sarah had thirteen children born between 1782 and 1805, and with such a large family, a new house was built on the Stow property in 1786. Olive Stow never remarried and she died in 1811 (Hammond and Weyer 2012a; Yocum 2003).

Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries

Ebenezer Hardy died in 1826 and the house lot and dwelling was jointly shared by his wife Sarah, who owned 1/3 interest and her brother Nathaniel Stow who owned 2/3 interest, having already inherited 1/3 from his mother Olive in 1811. At the time of his death, the household included and at the time of Ebenezer's death the Hardy household at the time included his second son Isaac who had just married Betsy Draper that year, Isaac's mother Sarah Hardy, his uncle Nathaniel Stow, and his younger siblings Elizabeth, Polly, Sumner, Lydia, and Abigail. Elizabeth was married and left in 1827 and Abigail in 1829. Isaac and Betsy had three surviving children, Lydia, Sarah, and John born between 1826 and 1833 (Yocum 2003).

Nathaniel remained non compos mentis, however, requiring a lifetime of guardianship and custodial care. He received a new court-appointed guardian, Nathan Brooks, who undertook an inventory and appraisal of Nathaniel's property in April 1827: a Brickiln island lot of 29 acres, a Brickiln lot of four acres, ten acres of meadow, a two-acre house lot, the house, barn, and other buildings, and eight acres in Lincoln, valued at $1,256.02 (Yocum 2003). A portion of Nathaniel Stow's real estate was sold at auction in 1828 to finance his expenses and pay his debts, including a debt of $841 owed to nephew Isaac Hardy for boarding his uncle

[5] Except of a letter written by Reverend Edmund Foster with the Reading Company on March 10, 1825, cited in Yocum 2003, p. 17.

from 1821 to 1828 and for other miscellaneous expenses, amounting to $936 (Yocum 2003). A notice of the auction described the property as two thirds of the farm situated in the east part of Concord on the road from Concord to Boston "containing about twelve acres more or less with a dwelling house barn and out houses on the same" (Yocum 2003:21). Isaac Hardy was high bidder for the property at $700.

The household headed by Isaac Hardy in 1830 appears to have been a full one, based on the federal census for that year. Fifteen people were then in residence, including five male adults and four female adults over the age of 20, one male child less than 5 years old, and five female children less than 10 years old. A Concord directory for that same year lists Isaac Hardy as a farmer living on the Boston Road, along with his two brothers Emerson Hardy and Sumner Hardy listed as "labourer." The information provided by both the census and the directory suggests that Isaac's household then consisted of himself, his wife Betsy, their three young daughters, Isaac's mother Sarah Hardy, his uncle Nathaniel Stow, his married brother Emerson with his wife and children, and Isaac's unmarried siblings Sumner and Lydia (Yocum 2003). Nathaniel Stow died in 1831, and the remainder of his property that had not been sold in 1828 was auctioned in 1832 and Isaac was again the high bidder at $326.67, acquiring Nathaniel's remaining interest in the property (Hammond and Weyer 2012a; Yocum 2003).

Isaac Hardy and his mother Sarah's combined interests in the farm were sold in August 1834 to Nathaniel Rice and Ephraim Meriam of Concord for $2,100, and both Sarah and Isaac passed away by the next year. John Maynard Walkup, a yeoman from Concord, purchased the farm from Rice and Meriam on January 26, 1835, for $2,400 and the farm included a 20-acre house lot with dwelling house, barn, and outhouses, plus a four-acre Brickiln lot, a 29-acre Brickiln island lot, and a 15-acre lot in Lincoln (Hammond and Weyer 2012a).

The house was first recorded on a "Plan of the Town of Concord Mass." surveyed by John G. Hales in 1830 (see Figure 4-1). Its location on the north side of Lexington & Boston Road was designated by a small square labeled "J. M. Walkup." The Hardy family owned the farm in 1830 and John Walkup purchased the it in 1835, suggesting that the plan had been annotated with names about that time (Yocum 2003). John and his wife Lydia did not remain in their new home for long, selling two parcels of the former Stow farm that included the 20-acre house lot and what was then described as a 39-acre Brickiln island lot to Charles Bartlett of Dorchester, on April 10, 1838, for $1,600. The Walkups then moved to Framingham, Massachusetts with their two young daughters (Yocum 2003).

Charles Bartlett then sold the two parcels plus a five-acre parcel that had formerly been owned by Ebenezer Hardy to Lewis P. Bartlett of Cambridge on May 1, 1841, for $3,000 (Hammond and Weyer 2012a; Yocum 2003). It appears Charles Bartlett remained in the house as a tenant of Lewis Bartlett until ca. 1848 since he continued to pay taxes on the property until that time. Lewis Bartlett defaulted on his mortgage in 1844 but retained ownership of the property until 1862 (Yocum 2003). The 1852 map (Walling) of Concord shows the property belonging to "L. Bartlett" (see Figure 4-2).

Lewis Bartlett sold the three parcels to Joseph Breck of Chelsea for $2,000 on December 1, 1862. Breck held the property for only a few months, selling it the following year without relocating to Concord, suggesting that it was a real estate investment only. George Clark of Chelsea purchased Joseph Breck's three parcels on March 30, 1863, for $2,800, with a mortgage of $1,600 assumed by Joseph Breck. Clark appears to have relocated to Concord and likely inhabited the dwelling house but did not remain for long, selling the three parcels to Wright Smith of Concord on April 14, 1864, for $2,800 (Yocum 2003).

Wright Smith sold the single 20-acre parcel "with the buildings thereon" to Joseph A. McArthur of Concord on January 1, 1872, for $3,600. McArthur funded his purchase with two mortgages but died shortly after his acquisition, leaving an insolvent estate with debts. Wright Smith, former owner and creditor to McArthur, was appointed administrator of the estate. A probate inventory of the estate listed the "homestead

farm & buildings, 20 acres," valued at $3,500, but subject to mortgages of $3,900. The property was sold at public auction on April 14, 1873, a newspaper notice describing the property as "The Farm of the late Joseph A. McArthur, consisting of about 20 acres of good tillage land, with a house & two barns on the same" (Yocum 2003:27).

George T. Smith of Lexington purchased the 20-acre farm for $3,905 but only held the property for two weeks before selling it to estate administrator and former owner Wright Smith. Wright Smith reclaimed the property on April 28, 1873, for $4,000. He owned, and presumably occupied, the property he lost it in 1884 in a forfeiture of an earlier mortgage dated 1870 that had been originally held by Henry Potter and later assumed by Jere Abbott of Boston (Yocum 2003). The 1875 map (Beers) of Concord shows a property owned by W. Smith but in the wrong location, placed further west on Lexington Road and bunched near the East Quarter School and George Hall House properties (see Figure 4-3). No houses are shown in the area along the road where the Farwell Jones or Stow-Hardy houses are supposed to be farther east indicating that it is a mapping mistake. Frank S. Smith of Concord purchased his father's 20-acre farm with buildings at a public auction held by creditor Jere Abbott of Boston in April 1884. Smith obtained the property for the bargain price of $ 1,100 and named his farm "Elm Farm" and sold "fancy [live]stock," according to a description written in 1885. The Concord Directory of 1886 listed Frank S. Smith as an "agent" on Lexington Road (Yocum 2003).

Smith sold the 20-acre farm with buildings to Charles A. Sawyer on October 17, 1887, for $3,000. Charles Sawyer was a farmer who had been living on "Lexington [road] on [the] Lincoln line," according to the Concord Directory of 1886. Merton Carty, son of James R. Carty who occupied the neighboring Farwell Jones property, purchased the 20-acre farm on December 21, 1899, for $3,700. Merton Carty was assessed for a house and barn, valued at $1,000 and $400, respectively, in 1908–1910 and a "shed" valued at $200 that had been added by 1911 (Hammond and Weyer 2012a; Yocum 2003). Carty was listed as living on Lexington Road from 1900 to 1912 but had relocated to Auburndale, Massachusetts by 1913 and was noted in the Concord tax records as a non-resident owner of the property, indicating that he leased his farm during the last five years of his ownership from 1913 to 1917 (Yocum 2003). The 1906 map (Walker) of Concord shows the house with a rear west ell and a barn just to the northeast on the property belonging to M. G. Carty (see Figure 4-4).

George Williams of Concord purchased Merton Carty's 20-acre farm in Concord on May 12, 1917, for an undisclosed price, subject to payment of the property taxes for 1917. Town records document George Williams as a 53-year-old "farmer" and "milk dealer" living with his wife Mary on Lexington Road in 1917. Tax records for the years 1918 through 1924 appraised Williams' 20-acres of land for $1,600, and his "barn and shed" for $600. His house was assessed for $1,000 from 1918 to 1921, $2,000 in 1922 and 1923, and $2,200 in 1924, suggesting significant improvements. These may have included the installation of a central heating system, electrical wiring, and indoor plumbing (Hammond and Weyer 2012a; Yocum 2003).

Williams sold the 20-acre Stow Farm to Joseph Tavilla on April 8, 1927, but the Williams family assumed a mortgage of $6,000 and remained in residence on the farm. Joseph Tavilla sold the farm to Biagio Cacciola of Lexington on January 4, 1928. The transaction was subject to two mortgages: the first for $4,000 held by Anthony Garbarino, the second for $6,000 held by Joseph Tavilla and secured by the property (Hammond and Weyer 2012a; Yocum 2003). Town records document Biagio Cacciola in 1928 as a 34-year-old farmer living on Lexington Road with his wife Josephine. Tax assessments for April 1, 1928, providing appraisal for the property, listed Cacciola as then living in the former "Williams House" valued at $2,200, a "barn and shed" at $600, and a new "store" (likely a farm stand) at $100. The land included a 19-acre houselot valued at $1,520 and a one-acre store lot appraised at $400. These assessments remained unchanged throughout the Cacciola ownership (Yocum 2003). A 1935 photograph of the Cacciola House (Yocum 2003, Figure 3) shows a small gable-roofed extension, visible on the back side of the house over

the bulkhead entrance to the cellar and a small, dilapidated outbuilding is just visible north of the house that is most likely the "shed" noted in the tax valuations. The barn, to the northeast of the house on the 1906 (Walker) map and the documented "store" (or farm stand) are not visible.

Cacciola eventually forfeited on his 1928 mortgage held by Joseph Tavilla and his farm was sold at public auction on January 14, 1936, to Mary Tavilla for $100 and the property was also subject to a mortgage for $6,000. Mary Tavilla remained as a non-resident taxpayer living in Everett, suggesting that the Concord property was leased during her ownership (Hammond and Weyer 2012a; Yocum 2003). The Concord tax records assessed the value of the Tavilla house on Lexington Road as $2,200 during the years 1936–1945. The "shed" and "barn" were assessed together in 1937 for $600; only the barn was noted in 1938, valued at $350 and only $150 for the years 1940–1944 suggesting disrepair. The old barn appears to have been replaced by a new structure in 1945 based on its reassessment for $400. The "store" valued at $100 had disappeared by 1940, replaced by a new "shed" valued at $25 (Yocum 2003).

Mary Tavilla sold the 20-acre farm to Hagop Hovagimian and his wife Sarah of Hudson, Massachusetts on June 29, 1945, subject to a mortgage of $4,000 held by Mary Tavilla. Concord tax records of 1945 list Hagop Hovagimian as a 45-year-old "farmer" and "egg dealer" who resided on his farm on Lexington Road with his wife Sarah and two sons Edward, 10 years, and Albert, 5 years. Sarah Hovagimian was no longer residing at the Lexington Road farm by January 1959 and she later legally conveyed the farm to her former husband, Hagop, and her two sons, Edward and Albert, on September 20, 1961. One week later, Edward, working as a mechanic, and Albert working as a clerk, surrendered their interests to their father, Hagop, on September 27, 1961 (Yocum 2003).

A proposed taking of Mr. Hovagimian's farm by the United States of America was underway in June 1972, when an "Appraisal Report" was prepared by Fred R. O'Donnell Associates, Inc., of Westfield, Massachusetts. This was followed by an "Offer to Sell Easement" drafted by the Minute Man National Historical Park in 1974. Part five of the "offer" outlined certain improvements that were to be executed by Mr. Hovagimian "in and to the said property on or before the execution and delivery of [the warranty] deed" (Yocum 2003:32–33). Of particular interest is task (j) noting: "Existing rear extension to the building shall be removed. Repair any damage to building caused by its removal (Yocum 2003:33). It is not clear if this refers to the northwest ell noted on the 1906 (Walker) map or the small rear extension coving the bulkhead stairs visible on the 1935 photograph. It is not clear how much of the work was completed.

Hagop Hovagimian sold 16.67 acres of his farm the following year, on October 30, 1975, to the NPS including the 1786 house and 1945 barn, for $195,000. The sale included a 25-year reservation for himself and his family to use and occupy the front portion of the property, comprising 8.96 acres, including the house and the barn, subject to a "preservation easement" that restricted use of the premises to residential purposes. Mr. Hovagimian died on March 4, 1998, and his son, Albert, continued to reside in the house for the remaining two years of the family's 25-year reservation, until 2000 (Hammond and Weyer 2012a; Yocum 2003).

Existing Conditions

The Stow-Hardy House (Photograph 7-1) is set back approximately 40 ft from the street and is partially obscured by small trees and overgrown brush. Wetlands are to the east of the property, delineated by a stone retaining wall (Photograph 7-2) and a dirt and gravel driveway is west of the house (Photograph 7-3). The bulkhead entrance to the cellar is on the rear east corner of the house (Photograph 7-4), and a previously recorded fieldstone foundation (Photograph 7-5) and the 1945 barn (MHC# CON.1833, outside current project limits) are north of (behind) the house. There are also two wells (Photographs 7-6 and 7-7) northeast of the house.



Photograph 7-1. Stow-Hardy House taken from the front yard, view northeast.



Photograph 7-2. Fieldstone retaining wall east of the Stow-Hardy House taken from adjacent wetlands, view northwest (JTP-27 excavation in progress).



Photograph 7-3. Dirt and gravel driveway west of the Stow-Hardy House taken from Lexington Road, view northeast.



Photograph 7-4. Rear of the Stow-Hardy House showing the bulkhead entrance to the cellar to the left taken from the backyard, view southwest.



Photograph 7-5. Foundation located north of the Stow-Hardy House taken from the backyard, view southwest.



Photograph 7-6. Well 1 northeast of the Stow-Hardy House taken from near the end of the eastern retaining wall, view northeast.



Photograph 7-7. Well 2 northeast of the Stow-Hardy House taken from the adjacent wetland, view west.

Soils within the Stow-Hardy House property are classified as Scarboro mucky fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes. Scarboro soils are very deep, nearly level, very poorly drained soils in low, flat areas and depressions on glacial outwash plains and terraces that formed in sandy glaciofluvial material (USDA 2009). Mill Brook is approximately 0.5 miles west of the project area.

Known Archeological Resources

The Stow-Hardy House is within the mapped bounds of the Farwell Jones Find Spot (19-MD-1150). Additionally, there are six other pre-contact sites within 0.5 miles of the Stow-Hardy House project area (see Table 4-1). The pre-contact sites are Ox Pasture (19-MD-687), Findspot K (19-MD-838), Kaveski Farm (19-MD-948), Rogers Property (19-MD-997), Joshua Brooks Site (19-MD-1008), Burke House Site (19-MD-1149), and the Farwell Jones Find Spot (19-MD-1150). All of the pre-contact sites were identified within areas of documented Colonial Period farmsteads with some also containing post-contact archeological deposits.

There are five post-contact period archeological sites within 0.5 miles of the Stow-Hardy House project area (see Table 4-2): Ebenezer Peirce Homestead (CON-HA-24), George Minott Homestead (CON-HA-25), Meriam House (CON-HA-26), Albano Barn Foundation (CON-HA-33), and the Rogers Property Site (LIN-HA-23).

Previous Archeological Surveys

Previous archeological surveys conducted at the Stow-Hardy House include three test pits excavated in 2008 just west of the Stow-Hardy House in support of burying a utility line (Pente 2008). No test pit location map was found in the notes on file at MIMA and no significate archeological deposits or features were noted. Archeological investigations were conducted inside the Hovagimian Barn by NPS staff in 2010; the investigations found earlier post supports but no potentially significant deposits (Harmon 2010). An investigation on the archeological context of agricultural field systems within MIMA was also conducted and included the Stow Farm fields 9, 10, and 11 (all outside the current project area) (Robinson 2010). PAL conducted an intensive survey in 2012 for proposed Farwell Jones septic and Stow House waterline projects (Banister and Herbster 2013). The survey identified two foundations and artifacts from Fill and plow zone deposits that were not associated with discrete occupations. PAL recommended that the planned work would not affect significant archeological resources.

A 1996 intensive archeological survey for the clearing and boardwalk construction for the visitor access trail was purported to have included work on the Stow-Hardy property (Pendery et al. 1996) but the management summary could not be located on file at MIMA or NARP in Lowell (personal communication, Nikki Walsh and Joel Dukes 2022).

Fieldwork

The Phase I archeological field investigations at the Stow-Hardy House consisted of a geophysical survey and archeological subsurface testing (see Table 2-1).

Geophysical Survey

EM and GPR methods were used across the Stow-Hardy House parcel and are summarized here from the draft geophysical survey report (HRGS 2022; see Appendix C). The AOI consists of open lawn-covered areas surrounding the building. A driveway, flagstone walkway, and low retaining wall are present in the AOI. A lid to a well is also present along the east edge of the site. The following interpretations of the geophysical survey from the HRGS 2022 report's Figure 13 are indicated in Figure 7-1 of this report.

Possible utilities are inferred from linear GPR anomalies and EM anomalies and represented by black dashed lines (HRGS 2022: Figure 8). A possible former shallow surface near Lexington Road is inferred from GPR reflectivity and EM anomalies and represented by green hatching (see Figure 7-1). This semicircular area of elevated in-phase values coincides with similarly shaped shallow high amplitude GPR anomaly, and HRGS inferred that the area represents a former surface, possibly related to a former curved driveway or pullout area off Lexington Road.

Possible former foundations or excavated areas are inferred from areas of GPR reflectivity anomalies with rectilinear boundaries and represented by purple circular hatching (see Figure 7-1). An area of low GPR reflectivity with relatively sharply defined northwestern and northeastern edges is present on the northeast side of the existing building. HRGS surmised that this feature is a possible former foundation or excavation area. Additional possible former foundations or excavations were inferred from subtle rectilinear areas of contrasting GPR reflectivity northeast of the building.

HRGS inferred other possible areas of unidentified structures and/or objects based on GPR reflectivity anomalies and represented by dark blue line hatching (see Figure 7-1). The identity of such features could not be determined based on the GPR data.

This page intentionally left blank.



N

LEGEND

- GPR TRAVERSE
- AREA OF POSSIBLE FOUNDATION OR FORMER EXCAVATION
- AREA OF POSSIBLE BURIED METAL
- POSSIBLE NON–METALLIC STRUCTURE OR OBJECT
- POSSIBLE FORMER SURFACE
- POSSIBLE UTILITY
- EM ANOMALY ATTRIBUTED TO EFFECTS OF SURFACE OBJECTS. THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF BURIED METAL WITHIN THIS AREA CANNOT BE DETERMINED ON THE BASIS OF THE EM61 DATA ALONE.

0 1 2 4 6 8
Scale in Meters

NOTES:

1. Imagery from MassGIS – 2019 USGS Ortho Imagery.
2. Coordinates relative to Datum NAD1983 UTM 19N in meters.

FIGURE 13
INTEGRATED INTERPRETATION
STOW–HARDY HOUSE
MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK
CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS
MIMA–00706

FILE 21J80 | FEBRUARY, 2022

HAGER–RICHTER
SALEM, NH | FORDS, NJ

Figure 7-1. Geophysical survey, integrated interpretation map, Stow-Hardy House project area (source: HRGS 2022: figure 13).

Possible areas of buried metal or buried metal objects are inferred from EM anomalies and represented by red cross hatching on (see Figure 7-1). The identity of such areas of buried metal could not be determined based on the EM or GPR data. Such areas of buried metal are prevalent in areas northeast and east of the house, and apparent conductivity values are in general higher than background values and HRGS inferred that scattered buried metal is likely present at such locations.

Archeological Subsurface Testing

Subsurface testing at the Stow-Hardy House consisted of the excavation of 30, 50-x-50-cm test pits at 5-m intervals along eight judgmental linear transects (Transects AV–BC [TAV–TBC]) and five judgmentally placed test pits (JTP-27–JTP-31) (Figure 7-2). Representative test pit soil profiles are presented in Figure 7-3. One piece of pre-contact and 626 pieces of post-contact cultural material were collected from 26 of the test pits (see Appendix A: Stow-Hardy House Site).

Test pits TAV-01 to TAV-04, TAW-01 to TAW-03, TAX-01 to TAX-03, and TAY-01 to TAY-03 were excavated in the southern (front) yard. Below 2–7 cm A_o was a Landscape A consisting of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty fine sand to an average of 25 cmbs (see Figure 7-2). Below the Landscape A along these transects 11 different Fill deposits were identified with test pits containing 1–7 of these deposits. The Fill deposits consisted of light olive brown (2.5Y 5/6) coarse sand with gravel, pale brown (2.5Y 7/4) very coarse sand with gravel and cobbles, olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) mottled with light olive brown and yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) fine–medium sandy silt, dark brown (10YR 3/3) mottled with dark olive brown (2.5Y 3/3) and light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) fine–medium sandy silt, black (10YR 2/1) coarse sand, brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) fine–medium sand, very dark grayish brown silty fine–medium sand, light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3) silty fine sand with gravel, dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) medium sand with gravel, brownish yellow mottled with very dark grayish brown silty fine–medium sand, yellowish brown coarse sand, and brown (10YR 4/3) silty fine sand with rock and gravel. The Fill deposits ranged in depth from 61 to 100 cmbs. Below the Fill deposits in four of the test pits was a buried A_{pz} consisting of dark brown silty fine sand to an average of 91 cmbs. Below the A_{pz} in two of the test pits was B_2 subsoil consisting of yellowish brown silty fine sand to an average depth of 97 cmbs.

TAZ-01 and TAZ-02 were excavated between the east side of the house and the retaining wall (see Figure 7-2). These test pits contained a Landscape A to an average of 31 cmbs followed by 2–4 Fill deposits to 100 and 94 cmbs, respectively.

Test pits TBA-01 to TBA-04, TBB-01 to TBB-03, and TBC-01 to TBC-03 were excavated in the north (back) yard space. Below 3–5 cm A_o was the Landscape A stratum to an average of 24 cmbs (see Figure 7-2). Below the Landscape A along these transects seven different Fill deposits were identified with test pits generally containing 1–3 of these deposits. The Fill deposits consisted of very dark gray (10YR 3/1) fine sandy silt with gravel, yellowish brown mottled with dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) fine sandy silt, coal ash with gray (10YR 6/1) silty medium–coarse sand, brown (7.5Y 4/4) medium–coarse sand, very dark grayish brown silty fine–medium sand with coal, coal ash, and slag, dark olive brown fine–medium sandy silt, light olive brown fine–medium sandy silt, and yellowish brown mottled with brown medium–coarse sand with gravel and cobbles. In TBB-01, TBB-02, TBB-03, TBC-01, and TBC-02 all terminated on rock obstructions from 47 to 82 cmbs. The rock obstructions were mostly composed of large cobbles and may represent a former foundation floor or wall tumble.

Test pits TAW-01, TAX-01, and TAY-01 were within the possible former surface anomaly identified near Lexington Road during the geophysical survey. In all three test pits, below the Landscape A were 4–7 Fill deposits ranging in depth from 68 to 100 cmbs (see Figures 7-1 and 7-2). The Fill deposits contained asphalt and slag (noted and discarded) and likely confirm the use of the area as a pull-off/parking location in front of the house (possibly visible on the 1963 aerial).

This page intentionally left blank.

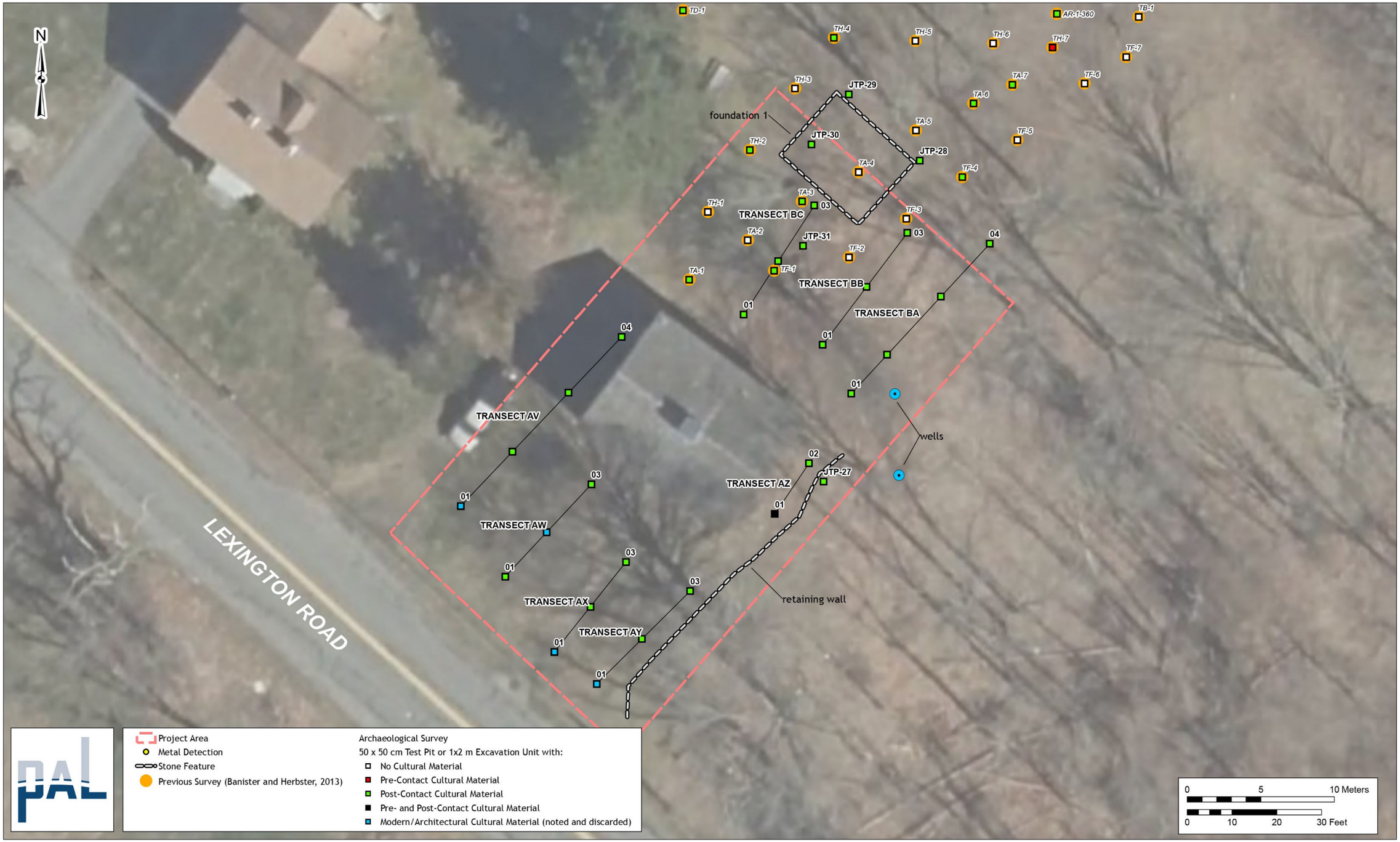


Figure 7-2. Locations of archeological subsurface testing units, Stow-Hardy House project area.

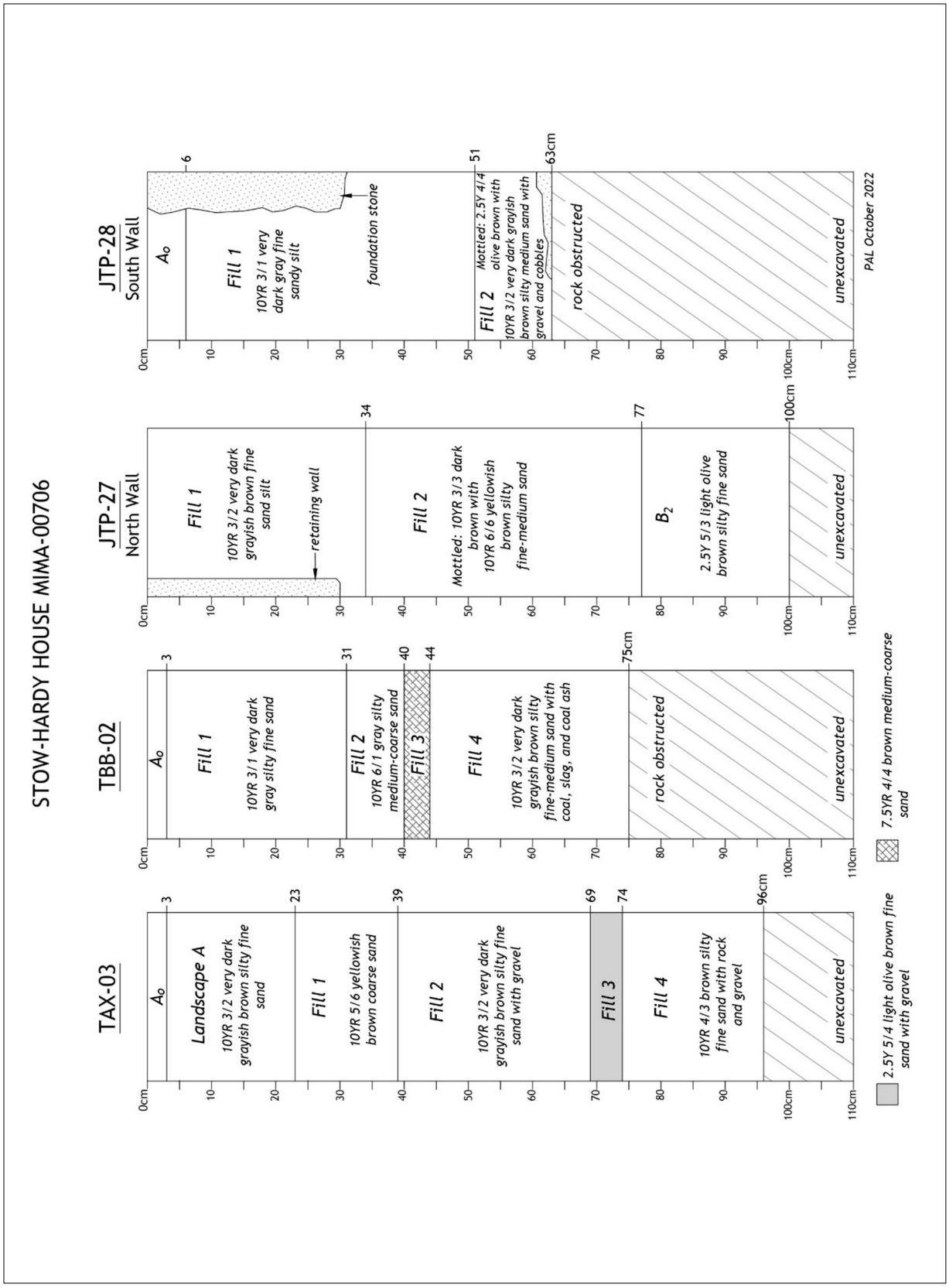


Figure 7-3. Representative test pit profiles, Stow-Hardy House project area.

TAX-02 was placed within a visible, circular depression and possible non-metallic structure or object anomaly identified during the geophysical survey in the front yard (see Figures 7-1 and 7-2). The test pit contained a Landscape A to 38 cmbs and then a Fill deposit consisting of dark reddish brown (5YR 2.5/2) sandy silt with decaying wood, roots, and walnuts. This anomaly likely represents the location of a former tree or a tree throw (seen in 1935 photograph and 1971 aerial [NETR 1971]).

JTP-27 was placed adjacent to the retaining wall east of the house (see Figure 7-2). This test pit contained two Fill deposits consisting of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) fine sandy silt to 34 cmbs and dark brown mottled with brownish yellow silty fine sand to 77 cmbs. over a Fill deposit consisting of dark brown mottled with brownish yellow silty fine sand to 77 cmbs. Below the Fill deposit was B_2 subsoil to 100 cmbs. The test pit confirmed a lower course of stone that went to 30 cmbs.

JTP-28 and JTP-29 were placed adjacent to the exterior east and north walls of Foundation 1 (see Figure 7-2). JTP-28 contained two Fill deposits consisting of very dark gray (10YR 3/1) fine sandy silt and olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) mottled with very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty medium sand with cobbles to 51 and 63 cmbs, respectively. The test pit terminated in the second Fill deposit due to rock and confirmed one additional buried course of fieldstone for the foundation wall. JTP-29 contained one Fill deposit consisting of very dark gray medium sandy silt to 47 cmbs over A_{pz} to 73 and B_2 and C subsoil to 100 cmbs. JTP-30 was placed inside of the foundation and contained two fill deposits consisting of very dark gray medium sandy silt with brick and slag to 21 cmbs and very dark grayish brown mottled with grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silty medium–coarse sand with brick and coal ash to 46 cmbs. The test pit terminated at that depth due to rock/foundation tumble.

JTP-31 was located within an area of possible buried metal identified during the geophysical survey and contained two fill deposits consisting of very dark gray fine sandy silt to 23 cmbs and yellowish brown mottled with very dark grayish brown medium–coarse sand with rock (see Figures 7-1 and 7-2). Both Fill deposits contained a high density of brick, mortar, slag, coal ash, machine-cut nails, and unidentified ferrous metal fragments, which likely explains the geophysical anomaly detected in this area.

One piece of quartz chipping debris was recovered at 80–90 cmbs in a Fill deposit in TAZ-01. A total of 626 pieces of post-contact cultural material were recovered at 0–100 cmbs in Landscape A, Fill, and A_{pz} strata in 26 of the 30 test pits: 419 ceramic sherds (3 tin enamel, 86 redware, 1 Jackfield, 76 creamware, 54 pearlware, 142 whiteware, 11 ironstone, 6 yellowware, 1 unidentified refined earthenware, 8 domestic stoneware, 22 porcelain, 9 porcelaneous); 52 domestic glass (31 bottle, 10 jar, 9 indeterminate curved, 1 vial, 1 tumbler); 49 faunal remains (42 mammal bone, 3 indeterminate bone, 3 oyster shell, 1 unidentified shell); 68 personal and miscellaneous items (10 flower pot fragments, 2 pipe bowl fragments, 2 porcelain doll parts, 1 porcelain toy saucer, 5 marbles [2 earthenware, 3 glass], 7 fasteners [2 glass buttons, 1 shell button, 1 ferrous metal button, 2 copper alloy clothing rivets, 1 copper alloy clothing or garter buckle], 1 rubber shoe heal, 1 perfume bottle, 1 glass fuse, 1 glass decorative object, 2 rubber canning jar gasket, 22 lighting [9 lamp glass, 11 light bulb glass, 1 glass oil lamp font, 1 arc lamp carbon rod], 1 copper alloy decorative chain, 1 ferrous key, 2 copper alloy kitchenware [1 spoon, 1 utensil handle], 2 miscellaneous hardware, 6 indeterminate metal [2 possible copper alloy decorative objects, 2 possible copper alloy hardware, 1 possible ferrous ball bearing, 1 possible ferrous stove part], 1 leather strap with machine stitching); and 38 architectural debris (2 brick, 1 porcelaneous tile, 7 window glass, 25 nails [7 hand-wrought, 18 machine-cut], 2 structural material [1 copper alloy flashing with 2 machine-cut nails, 1 white metal flashing], 1 ferrous hinge).

Four of the 30 test pits contained only architectural debris (brick, mortar, window glass, wire nails, unidentified nails, bolts) and/or modern and miscellaneous material (plastic, plastic bags, rubber, foil, pull tabs, asphalt, terra cotta redware, modern bottle glass, unidentified metal, metal can frags, sheet metal, wire,

shoe leather, coal, slag, cinder, and rodent teeth) from the Landscape A and Fill deposits that was noted but not collected.

Data Synthesis and Recommendations

Yocum's historic structure report (2003) notes that the location of the original house constructed ca. 1684–1689 by Nathaniel Stow is not known. It was in this old family home that Olive Stow and her two children are believed to have been living on April 19, 1775. While it is possible that the existing Olive Stow House was constructed on the site of the old house, no obvious remnants of an earlier structure were identified during the 2002 architectural investigation of the extant house. The constraints of the natural terrain suggest that the old house had been sited in the same general vicinity as the existing house: on high ground, above the marshes to the east, and close to the road.

Yocum (2003) also notes that there was physical evidence of a missing two-story wing on the west side of the rear elevation that was discovered in October 2002 beneath the existing shingle siding. Step flashing for a former roof (presumably the east slope of a gable roof) had been nailed flat against the original sheathing boards when the wing was removed ca. 1892. However, the wing or ell is still depicted on the 1906 (Walker) map. The flashing appeared to be zinc, which was employed as a building material as early as the 1840s–1850s. Outcroppings of what may be the remains of an earlier stone foundation, or related to the no longer extant ell, may be seen today only a short distance from the house on the northwest side. Yocum noted that future archeological investigations may uncover the foundation of the missing wing.

Test pits placed in this area (see Figure 7-2) exposed possible cobble flooring or tumbled foundation remnants near the rock outcropping, supporting that this is the location of the documented rear ell of the house. However, it is unclear if this rear ell was an original portion of the original late seventeenth-century Nathaniel Stow house. The test pits contained deposits with no temporal stratification, with eighteenth- to early to mid-twentieth-century ceramics, nineteenth-century machine made and molded glass, and pre-1830s to 1900 nails.

Yocum (2003) notes that the stone ruins of what may be the foundation of the missing shed are not far from the house on the north (back) side. This structure appears to have been in dilapidated condition by 1935, judging by a partial view recorded in a photograph from that year. The shed had disappeared from the tax records by 1947. The foundation ruins of the no longer extant shed to the north of the house may incorporate some portion of an earlier structure. This shed foundation was recorded as Foundation 1 in the 2012 archeological survey conducted by PAL (Banister and Herbster 2001), and additional test pits placed in this location did not provide any definitive age or function of this structure. The general consistency of artifact density inside and outside the feature support the interpretation of an outbuilding but could not determine if it was once part of the earlier dwelling house. Test pits excavated in and around the foundation did not contain temporally stratified deposits, with ceramics dating from the late eighteenth through mid-twentieth centuries, primarily nineteenth-century machine made and molded glass, and hand-wrought, machine-cut and wire nails present.

The geophysical survey identified the locations of buried utilities, shallow surfaces, possible former foundations or excavation areas, possible buried metal, and possible unidentified structures or objects. Archeological testing in these areas confirmed the presence of a former pull-off next to Lexington Road that is possibly associated with the ca. 1928–1940 "store" or farm stand; a likely tree throw, from a large tree visible in the 1935 photograph in this area; and buried Fill deposits with dense slag and metal materials. The areas of possible foundation or former excavation directly behind the house have been thoroughly tested and contain deposits associated with the subsurface cobble flooring and Foundation 1 (see above). If the no longer extant late seventeenth-century house and/or earlier barn was in this general location, it has been severely compromised by later construction and landscape modifications. Cultural materials dating to

the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries have been recovered at the site but are intermixed with nineteenth- and twentieth-century material and not from discreet cultural deposits associated with any of the documented households that occupied the Stow-Hardy project area from the late seventeenth to mid-twentieth centuries.

PAL recommends that the ground-disturbing impacts associated with the septic upgrades and other improvements at the Stow-Hardy House will not affect significant archeological resources, and no additional archeological investigations are warranted.

CHAPTER EIGHT

INFERRERA HOUSE AND STAND RESULTS, DATA SYNTHESIS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Inferrera House is in the western portion of the Brooks Farm Area within the Battle Road Unit of MIMA in Concord. The Inferrera House (MHC# CON.359; CRIS-HS 101976) is a Dutch Colonial Revival-style, one-and-one-half-story structure constructed in 1927. Proposed work at the Inferrera House includes demolition of the garage and chicken coop, a new septic leach field (10-x-17 m) behind the house or in the west lot, repair of the house foundation, new fencing, a parking area, and landscape rehabilitation (see Appendix B-4).

Archival Research[6]

The two parcels within which portions of the Project area are located were part of Jacob Taylor's land that was bequeathed to Eleazer and Mary Brooks in 1769 as well as other beneficiaries including Johnathan and Silence Stickney and Elezer Brooks (Malcolm 1985). Malcolm's research suggests that Abner Wheeler, who is known to have occupied the property in 1775, was renting out the house, barn, and adjoining property. Malcolm also noted that Wheeler, a housewright, and his wife Elizabeth (Hunt) were assessed polling taxes in Concord and Lincoln in the 1760s and 1770s, suggesting that they may have moved back and forth between the two towns for some or all of that time. The Wheelers had a growing family after 1775, and the former Taylor Farm had not only a house and barn, but also orchards and pastureland that needed care and maintenance after Jacob Taylor's death. The Concord tax list for 1771 assessed Wheeler for 16 acres made up of 6 acres of pasture, 2 acres of tillage, and 8 acres of meadow in addition to taxable livestock (one horse, two cows, two swine), 5 barrels of cider, and 20 pounds loaned out (Malcolm 1985).

Malcolm (1985) described the parcel west of a fenced cart path used for watering cattle and carting hay (near present day Shadyside Avenue) as pastureland. The cart path appears to have been maintained for the convenience of another Taylor beneficiary, Lucy Taylor. The Taylor house lot was along the north side of Lexington road to the west of the Inferrera lot and consisted of the house, barn, and one acre, 10 rods of orchard and pasture surrounding it to the north the house and barn (Malcolm 1985).

Malcolm (1985) depicts the Taylor house lot, labeled as A. Wheeler Farm in 1775, as being in the location of the Inferrera house lot but a review of available eighteenth- through early twentieth-century historical maps and atlases (Beers 1875; Hales 1830; Walker 1889, 1906, Walling 1852; Wood 1795) depict no structures within the Inferrera house lot or the western lot through 1906. The Inferrera house and western lot parcels were between dwellings owned by J. M. Walkup (Stow-Hardy House) and E. Brooks in 1830 (Hales) and L. Bartlett (Stow-Hardy House) and W. Leighton in 1852 (Walling). The 1875 map (Beers) shows that the project area was between land owned by W. Smith (Stow-Hardy House) and E. W. Orcutt. The 1875 map also depicts Shadyside Avenue as a cart path running to property owned by M. Murphy from Concord Avenue.

A deed dated November 22, 1869, from George S. Paine to Abigail and Franklin W. Orcutt lists the property as 63 acres with buildings (MCRD Book 1140, page 238) and then on December 22, 1873 Abigail Orcutt

[6] Archival and documentary research for the Inferrera House was completed in 2017 as part of a pre-fieldwork effort for the Battle Road Trail Rehabilitation Project and the results were presented in a stand-alone memorandum (PAL 2017). The information gathered as part of the research was summarized for the Phase I Archeological Survey for the project (Banister and Herbster 2019) and is reproduced and amended here.

sold two properties to Benjamin Derby, the second being the 63 acre property with buildings (MCRD Book 1289, page 295). Thirty of the 63 acres "being a part of the second parcel of land described in the mortgage deed" was then mortgaged between Derby and Edward Mckenna on December 5, 1892 (MCRD Book 2160, pages 592–593 and 593–595) and between Edward McKenna, William J. Good, and Margaret A. McKenna (wife) on July 15, 1907 (MCRD Book 3314, pages 205 and 206). Then on August 28, 1923, the McKennas sold the property to Walter M. and G. Irene Eby (MCRD Book 4653, page 379). The Ebys then sold 21.88 of the 30 acres with buildings to Angelo and Domenico Inferrera on October 25, 1926 (MCRD Book 5031, pages 454–455).

By 1955, houses were along the north side of Lexington Road on both parcels. The post-1959 land use history is derived primarily from information collected as part of the NPS land acquisition and was provided by MIMA staff. MIMA was established in 1959 and the majority of the structures appear on aerial photos through 1978 (NETR 1957–1978). The two parcels were known as the Inferrera and Sterkinski parcels and are depicted on a 1971 parcel map, Segment 03, of Minute Man National Historical Park. By 1994 only the Inferrera lot structures were still extant (NETR 1994).

The Inferrera property was appraised in 1964 and there were five buildings on the lot consisting of the dwelling house, built in 1927, a three-car garage, greenhouse (ca. 1954), apple packaging house (ca. 1952), and a roadside sales stand (Berglund 1964) (Figure 8-1). The parcel is described as gently sloping from Lexington Road towards the rear of the property. The upper portion of the lot with four buildings is described as being cultivated and planted with beds of flowers and vegetables for sale at the farmstand. The 10-x-60-ft greenhouse was approximately in the center of the upper area. The lower part of the lot contained the apple packaging house and was planted with fruit trees, raspberry bushes, bittersweet bushes, and grape vines. The assessment also lists a tractor shed but a description or the location of this building is not provided (Berglund 1964). Photographs of the buildings and property are also included in the assessment report. The 1971 NPS map depicts this parcel as Tract 03-118 occupied by Inferrera Estate.

All the deeds reviewed for the Inferrera parcel, from 63 acres in 1869 to when the Inferreras purchased 21.88 acres in 1926 note buildings on the property. It is unclear if these were the same home and outbuildings that Malcolm (1985) notes were occupied by Abner Wheeler in 1775. The current Inferrera House dates to 1927, confirmed through architectural style and in the appraiser's report (Berglund 1964), indicating it was constructed a year after the Inferreras purchased the property. It is possible that they razed the older (potentially eighteenth-century) house and outbuildings to build a more modern house. This is partially corroborated by Domenic J. Inferrera, the son of Angelo and Domenico Inferrera, who currently lives in the house to the north of the property on Shadyside Avenue. He stated that he grew up in the house and that his father "built and lived in the house since 1923" (personal communication, Domenic J. Inferrera December 9, 2021). The 1923 date would indicate that the Inferreras were renting the property from the Ebys before they purchased it in 1926. Mr. Inferrera also noted that his father built all the fieldstone foundations and terrace walls for the current outbuildings and that Foundation 1, a fieldstone foundation with remnant concrete floor in the center of the property, was the original location of the garage, although this seems far away from the house for that purpose and may have been a large shed. The coop was originally used for hens, although by the time of the appraisal it is listed as an apple picking house (personal communication, Domenic J. Inferrera, 2021).

The western lot (Sterpinski parcel [also spelled Sterkinski]) was part of the 15 acre "Taylor Lot" described in a deed from Sarah R. Hill to George and Mary A. Williams dated October 10, 1938 (MCRD Book 6249, page 116). The next deed describing the property was for 7.35 acres from Mary A. Williams, now "unmarried," (George Williams died May 5, 1944, in Somerville, Massachusetts) to Albert E. and Hazel L. Williams dated January 6, 1945 (MCRD Book 6829, page 117). The last owners, Ralph and Mary Sterpinski purchased the property, now described as 3.5 acres, from Hazel Williams, now widowed (Albert

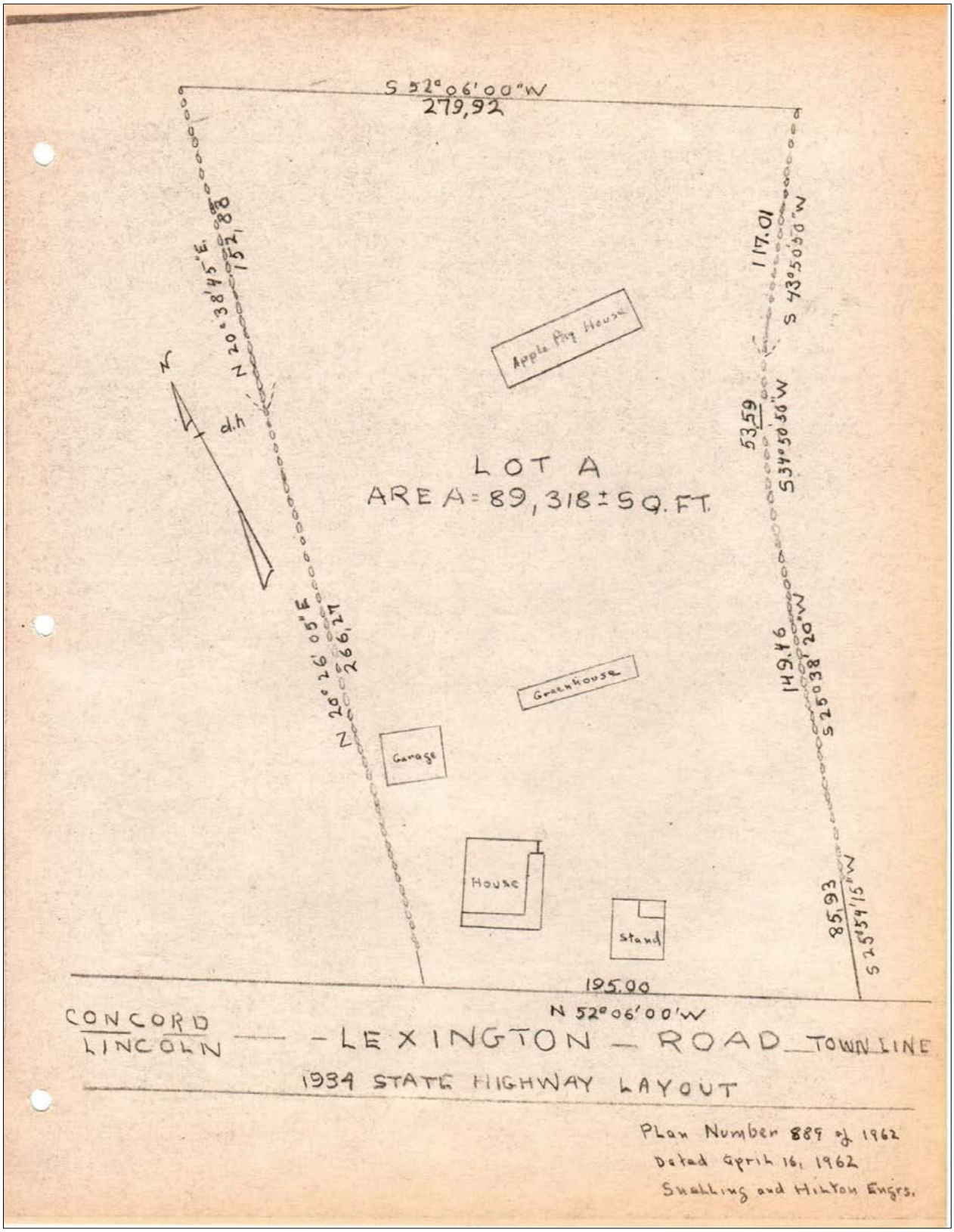


Figure 8-1. Plan of Inferrera parcel showing existing structures and stone walls in 1962 (source: Berglund 1964).

died June 18, 1947, in Concord, Massachusetts), dated November 1, 1950 (MCRD Book 7662, page 448). Ralph and Mary Sterpinski sold the 3.5 acre parcel to the United States of America for $30,000 on November 23, 1966 (MCRD Book 11257, page 343).

All the above deeds for the Sterpinski parcel only detail the property bounds and note the acreage and do not note any buildings on the property. Notes from the appraisal of the property on file at MIMA reveal the property contained a house, garage and a tool shed and list the value of the property at $30,000 (house and garage valued at $19,700, tool shed valued at $300, and the 3.5 acres of land valued at $10,000) (Berglund 1962). The 1971 NPS map depicts this parcel as Tract 03-163 and occupied by R. Sterpinski. A letter dated September 1, 1966, to the Sterpinskis details that they may occupy the property until December 31, 1967, and then after that date, by their request, may have a Special Use Permit for continued use of the property for a rental fee of $125 per month. It is not clear how long the Sterpinskis stayed in the house past 1971. Historical aerial photographs indicate the house was razed between 1978 and 1994 (NETR 1978, 1994).

Existing Conditions

The project area consists of a western lot and the main house lot. The western lot is currently unimproved and consists of a mowed lawn (Photograph 8-1) and is separated from the main house lot by a low stone wall. The Inferrera House (MHC # CON.359) is a one-and-one-half-story Dutch Colonial Revival-style structure constructed ca. 1927 (Photograph 8-2). The structure is set back from the road approximately 20 ft. Several outbuildings are on the main house lot including a garage (MHC # CON.1837) constructed ca. 1937 (Photograph 8-3), a farm stand (MHC # CON.360) constructed ca. 1920s (Photograph 8-4), and a chicken coop (MHC # CON.1836) (Photograph 8-5). The MHC inventory form indicates the coop was constructed in the late twentieth century according to the MIMA NR; however, the earliest historical aerial photograph depicts it in 1955 (NETR 1955).

The Inferrera House and Stand project area is currently bounded by Lexington Road to the south and Shadyside Avenue to the east, a private residential lot to the north, and NPS-owned woodland to the north and west. The Battle Road Trail passes to the south of the Inferrera house lot and the western lot (Photograph 8-6). Soils within the Inferrera House and Stand property are classified as Canton fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, extremely stony in the western lot and the western portion of the main house lot and Windsor loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes in the eastern portion of the main house lot (USDA–NRCS 2022). Canton soils are very deep, gently sloping, well drained soils on upper side slopes of uplands adjacent to plains and stream terraces that formed in friable loamy eolian deposits overlying friable sandy glacial till or ice-contract stratified drift (USDA 2009). Windsor soils are very deep, gently sloping, excessively drained soils on glacial outwash plains and the tops of glacial stream terraces and deltas that formed in sandy glaciofluvial material (USDA 2009).

The Inferrera House and Stand project area is approximately 0.6 miles east of Mill Brook and 0.4 miles west of Elm Brook. Both brooks are important tributary streams of the Concord and Shawsheen rivers, respectively. Mill Brook runs from a fairly large area of marsh and wooded wetlands south of Meriam's Corner and east of Concord Center in a northwest direction across low terraces of glacial lake bottom sediment toward the confluence of the Concord River in the North Bridge Unit of MIMA. Elm Brook runs from wetlands just north of Route 2 and runs north, northeast and east to the confluence with the Shawsheen River north of a commercial plaza in the eastern part of Bedford.



Photograph 8-1. Western lot of the Inferrera House and Stand project taken from Lexington Road, view northeast.



Photograph 8-2. Inferrera House taken from the Battle Road Trail, view north.



Photograph 8-3. Inferrera House garage taken from behind the house, view northwest (JTP-06 excavation in progress).



Photograph 8-4. Inferrera House farm stand taken from the parking lot to the east, view northwest.



Photograph 8-5. Inferrera House chicken coup taken from the field behind the house, view northwest.



Photograph 8-6. Battle Road Trail running through western lot of Inferrera House project area taken from the driveway, view northwest.

Known Archeological Resources

Eight pre-contact sites are recorded within 0.5 miles of the Inferrera House project area (see Table 4-1). The western lot falls within the mapped MHC bounds of the previously discussed Ox Pasture Site (19-MD-687), however, the site is southwest of the western lot on the other side of Lexington Road.[7] These sites also include the previously discussed Kaveski Farm (19-MD-948), Farwell Jones Find Spot (19-MD-1150), Findspot K (19-MD-838), Rogers Property (19-MD-997), and Joshua Brooks Site (19-MD-1008) sites. The Joshua Brooks Farm (19-MD-677) and Hartwell Farm (19-MD-119) sites are east of the project area along Elm Brook to the north and south of Route 2A. The Hartwell Farm Site (19-MD-119) is listed in the MHC Inventory as dating to the Late Archaic to Late Woodland periods, but no specific artifact or site information is provided on the site form. The Joshua Brooks Farm Site (19-MD-677) contained two felsite flakes and is identified as a low density flake scatter.

One previously recorded post-contact site is in the Project area (CON.HA.41), and a cluster of 11 eighteenth- to twentieth-century sites is within 0.5 miles (see Figure 4-2). Foundation 1 (CON.HA.41) is behind the Inferrera House and was recorded in 2019. The other 11 sites consist of the Ebenezer Peirce Homestead (CON-HA-24), Albano Barn Foundation (CON-HA-33), and the Rogers Property (LIN-HA-23) sites as well as the Job Brooks (CON-HA-19), Mary Ingall (CON-HA-30), Hastings Barn Foundation (CON-HA-34), Brooks Tannery (LIN-HA-39), Brooks Sawmill Dam (LIN-HA-46), Thomas Brooks Farm Foundation (LIN-HA-52), Lincoln Boulder Structures (LIN-HA-53), Foundation 2 (CON-HA-42) sites.

Previous Archeological Surveys

PAL conducted a Phase I archeological survey in 2019 for the Battle Road Trail Rehabilitation Project, Inferrera Reroute on the Inferrera House property (Banister and Herbster 2019). The survey consisted of 25 shovel test pits limited to the proposed reroute in the field behind the Inferrera House. The test pits documented plow zone and fill deposits that contained late eighteenth through twentieth century and modern artifacts that were not temporally stratified. Two foundations and several stone walls were also documented. PAL recommended that the ground-disturbing impacts associated with the Battle Road Trail Rehabilitation Project, Inferrera Reroute would not affect significant archeological resources and no additional archeological investigations were recommended.

Fieldwork: Archeological Subsurface Testing

The Phase I archeological field investigations at the Inferrera House and Stand consisted of archeological subsurface testing (see Table 2-1). No geophysical or metal detection survey was done.

Subsurface testing consisted of the excavation of sixty-three 50-x-50-cm test pits at 10-m intervals along 14 judgmental linear transects (Transects L–Y [TL–TY]), seven judgmentally placed test pits (JTP-04–JTP-10), and one 2-x-1-m excavation unit (EU-04) excavated against the house foundation (Figure 8-2). Representative test pit soil profiles are presented in Figure 8-3. An assemblage consisting of 83 post-contact cultural material was collected during the archeological survey (see Appendix A: Inferrera House Site and William-Sterpinski Site).

Test Pits

Test pits TL-01 to TL-04, TM-01 to TM-03, TN-01 to TN-04, TO-01 to TO-04, TP-01 to TP-04, and JTP-04 were excavated in the western lot. Below 2–6 cm A_o was a Landscape A stratum consisting of very

[7] MACRIS pre-contact site locations are represented with a large buffer area (polygon) around reported finds for confidentiality and site protection purposes.

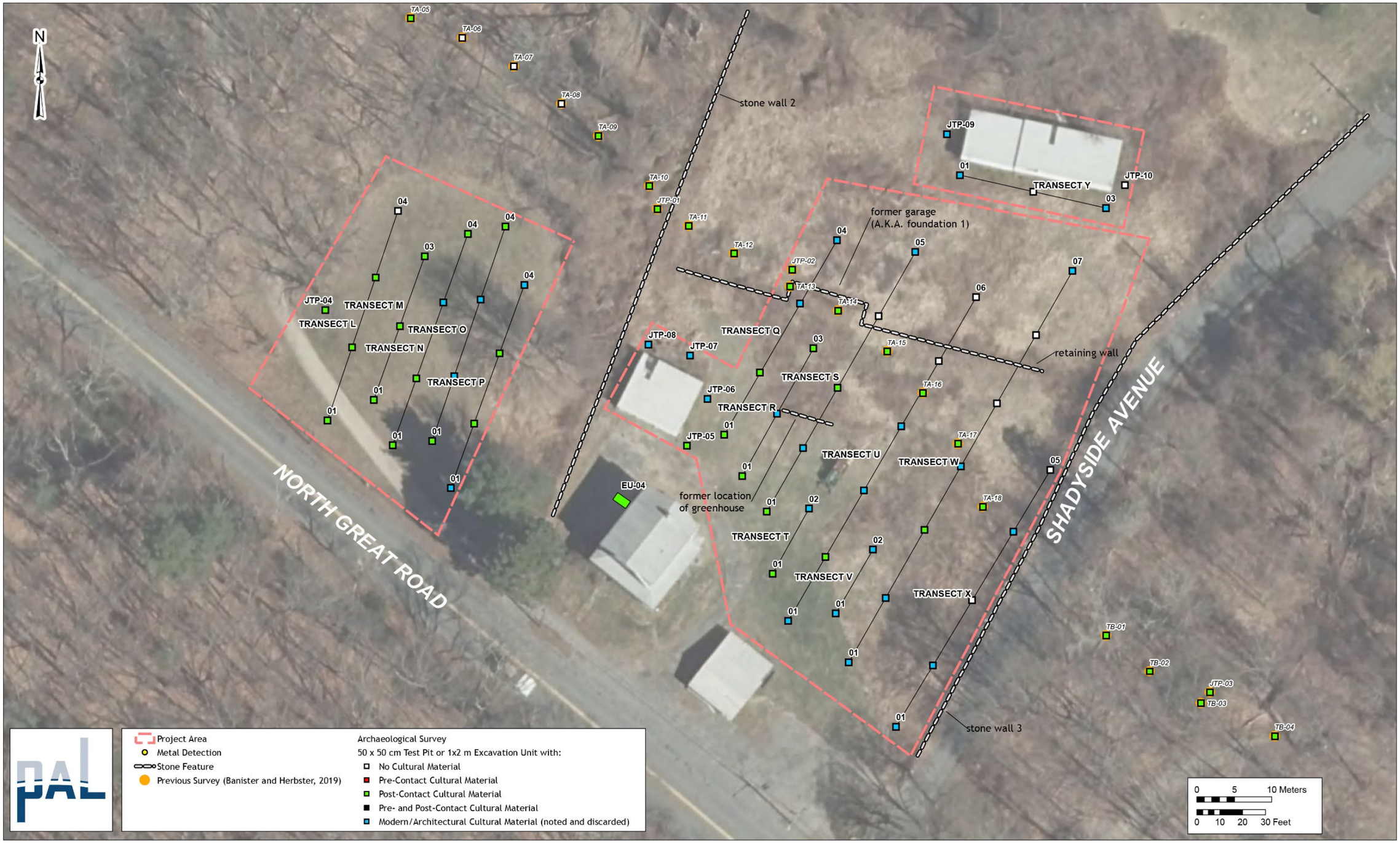


Figure 8-2. Locations of archeological subsurface testing units, Inferrera House and Stand project area.

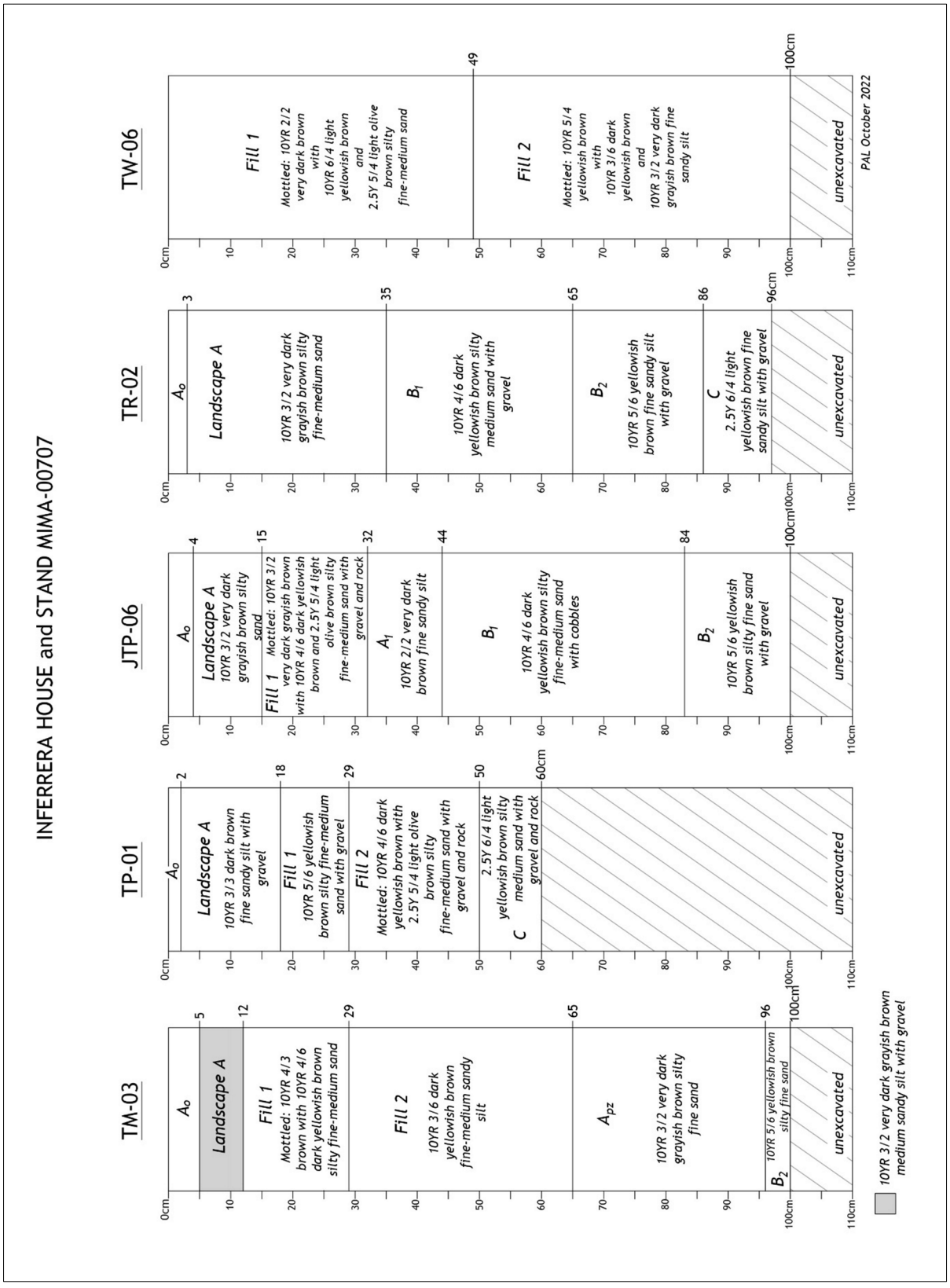


Figure 8-3. Representative test pit profiles, Inferrera House and Stand project area.

dark gray brown (10YR 3/2) to dark brown (10YR 3/3) fine–medium sandy silt with gravel to an average of 16 cmbs (see Figure 8-2). Below the Landscape A along these transects 14 different Fill deposits were identified with test pits containing 1–3 of these deposits that ranged in depth from 33 to 110 cmbs.

The Fill deposits consisted of brown (10YR 4/3) silty fine–medium sand with gravel, olive brown (2.5Y 4/3) fine–medium sand, pale brown (10YR 6/3) fine–medium sand, very dark grayish brown silty fine sand, brown mottled with dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty fine–medium sand with gravel, dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) fine–medium sandy silt, dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) mottled with dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty fine sand, very dark grayish brown mottled with light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) and dark yellowish brown silty fine sand, dark yellowish brown mottled with dark grayish brown silt, dark yellowish brown mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty fine–medium sand with gravel and rock, dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) mottled with dark yellowish brown and light olive brown (2.5Y 5/6) silty medium sand with gravel, rock, and asphalt, light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) very coarse sand, very dark grayish brown mottled with brown silty medium sand, and light olive brown mottled with dark grayish brown, dark yellowish brown, and light olive brown silty medium sand, yellowish brown silty fine–medium sand with gravel, and dark yellowish brown mottled with light olive brown silty fine–medium sand with gravel and rock.

Below the Fill deposits in 10 of the test pits was natural strata: A_{pz} consisting of very dark grayish brown silty fine sand to 96 and 69 cmbs over B_2 subsoil consisting of yellowish brown silty fine–medium sand with gravel to 100 cmbs in two of the test pits; A_1 consisting of very dark grayish brown fine–medium sandy silt with gravel and rock over B_1 consisting of dark yellowish brown silty fine–medium sand and terminating in B_2 subsoil at 63 cmbs in two of the test pits; and in six of the test pits B_1 and B_2, or C subsoil consisting of light yellowish brown silty fine sand with gravel to an average of 68 cmbs (see Figure 8-3).

A total of 61 pieces of post-contact cultural material were recovered at 0–110 cmbs in Landscape A, Fill, A_1, and A_{pz} strata in 15 of the 20 test pits in the western lot (see Appendix A: Williams-Sterpinski Site): 33 ceramic sherds (2 redware, 2 creamware, 16 whiteware, 11 ironstone, 1 unidentified refined earthenware, 1 porcelain); 10 domestic glass (7 bottle, 3 unidentified curved); 6 personal and miscellaneous items (2 flower pot; 1 glass lamp shade, 1 .30 caliber rim fire bullet casing, 1 gun flint fragment, 1 indeterminate hardware); 12 architectural debris (1 brick, 5 tiles [1 porcelaneous, 4 earthenware], 3 window glass, 3 nails [2 hand-wrought, 1 machine-cut]). Five of the 20 test pits contained only architectural debris (brick, mortar, concrete, ceramic drainpipe, wire nails, wire) and/or modern or miscellaneous material (pull tab, road asphalt, terra cotta redware, modern bottle glass) that was noted but not collected.

Test pits TQ-01 to TQ-04, TR-01 to TR-03, TS-01 to TS-05, TT-01 and TT-02, TU-01 to TU-06, TV-01 and TV-02, TW-01 to TW-07, TX-01 to TX-05, TY-01 to TY03, and JTP-05 to JTP-10 were excavated in the main Inferrera house lot (see Figure 8-2). JTP-05 to JTP-08 were excavated around the three-car garage at the main Inferrera lot that is slated to be demolished (see Figure 8-2). Below 2–4 cm A_o was a Landscape A consisting of very dark grayish brown medium–coarse sandy silt to an average of 20 cmbs. JTP-07 terminated in Landscape A due to large rock or ledge at 30 cmbs. Below the Landscape A in these test pits were four different Fill deposits with each test pit containing 1–2 of these deposits.

The Fill deposits consisted of pale brown (2.5Y 7/4) medium–coarse sand, black (10YR 2/1) mottled with dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty fine sand, very dark grayish brown mottled with dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) and light olive brown silty fine–medium sand, and yellowish brown fine sandy silt with cobbles. Two of the test pits terminated in Fill at 80 (rock impeded) and 100 cmbs. Below the Fill in JTP-06 was A_1 consisting of very dark brown (10YR 2/2) fine sandy silt to 44 cmbs over B_1 and B_2 subsoil consisting of dark yellowish brown silty fine–medium sand with cobbles B_1 and yellowish brown silty fine sand with gravel B_2 to 100 cmbs (see Figure 8-3).

Transects Q–X were placed in the northern (back) yard space (see Figure 8-2). Below 4–6 cm A_o, most of the test pits along Transects Q, R, and S opened with a Landscape A consisting of very dark grayish brown silty fine–medium sand to an average of 23 cmbs. Below the Landscape A in most of these test pits was five different Fill deposits with test pits containing one or two. The Fill deposits consisted of very dark grayish brown mottled with dark yellowish brown and light olive brown silty fine–medium sand, dark yellowish brown mottled with yellowish brown medium–coarse sandy silt, light olive brown medium–coarse sand, very dark brown silty fine–medium sand, and olive yellow (2.5Y 6/6) silty medium–coarse sand to an average of 46 cmbs. Directly below the Fill in these test pits was A_{pz}, B_2, or C. The A_{pz} consisted of very dark brown silty fine–medium sand to 44 cmbs, the B_2 was yellowish brown silty fine–medium sand with gravel to 76 cmbs, and the C was light yellowish brown fine sandy silt to 62 cmbs (see Figure 8-3).

Below 3–8 cm A_o in most of the test pits along Transects T, U, V, W, and X was a Fill deposit consisting of very dark brown mottled with light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silty fine–medium sand to an average of 40 cmbs. Below the Fill in most of the test pits was some combination of redeposited A_1, B_1, B_2, C (Fill 2) consisting of dark grayish brown, dark yellowish brown, yellowish brown and light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/3) fine sandy silt to an average of 90 cmbs (see Figure 8-3). Below the redeposited soil in a few of the test pits was intact B_2 or C subsoil.

Transect Y and JTP-09 and JTP-10 were placed around the coop at the main Inferrera lot that is slated to be demolished (see Figure 8-2). All these test pits opened with a Fill deposit consisting of some combination of redeposited A, B_1, and B_2 described above to an average of 34 cmbs. Three of the test pits terminated in this Fill deposit due to large rock. Below the Fill in TY-01 was intact A_1 consisting of very dark brown fine sandy silt to 30 cmbs followed by B_1 subsoil consisting of dark yellowish brown silty fine sand to a termination at 47 cmbs due to rock and in JTP-10 was B_1 subsoil to a termination at 54 cmbs due to rock.

A total of 17 pieces of post-contact cultural material were recovered at 10–80 cmbs in Landscape A, Fill, A_1, and A_{pz} strata in 10 of the 43 test pits in the main Inferrera house lot (see Appendix A: Inferrera House Site): 10 ceramic sherds (3 whiteware, 6 ironstone, 1 porcelain); 2 indeterminate vessel glass; 2 faunal remains (1 mammal, 1 bird); 2 earthenware flower pot; 1 earthenware tile. Twenty-one of the 43 test pits contained only architectural debris (brick, window glass, wire nails, roofing nails) and/or modern or miscellaneous material (terra cotta redware, modern bottle glass, plastic, Styrofoam, unidentified metal, asphalt) that was noted but not collected.

Excavation Unit

EU-04 was placed along the exterior west foundation wall near the northwest corner centered on a visible crack in the mortared foundation wall (Photograph 8-7; see Figure 8-2). The EU opened with a Landscape A consisting of very dark gray (10YR 3/1) fine sandy silt to an average of 29 cmbs. Below that was a second, older Landscape A consisting of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) fine sandy silt to an average of 45 cmbs indicating that the landscape around the foundation had been raised, possible for drainage purposes. Below the second Landscape A was a Fill deposit consisting of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) and very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty fine sand to an average of 68 cmbs. Below the Fill deposit was a Buried A_1 consisting of very dark gray fine sandy silt flecked with some black (10YR 2/1) and dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) fine sandy silt to an average of 80 cmbs. Below the A_1 was ledge except in the center of the unit with a small pocket of B_1 subsoil consisting of dark yellowish brown silty fine sand that terminated on ledge at a maximum of 98 cmbs (Figure 8-4).



Photograph 8-7. Crack in western foundation of Inferrera House where EU-04 was placed to investigate, view southeast.

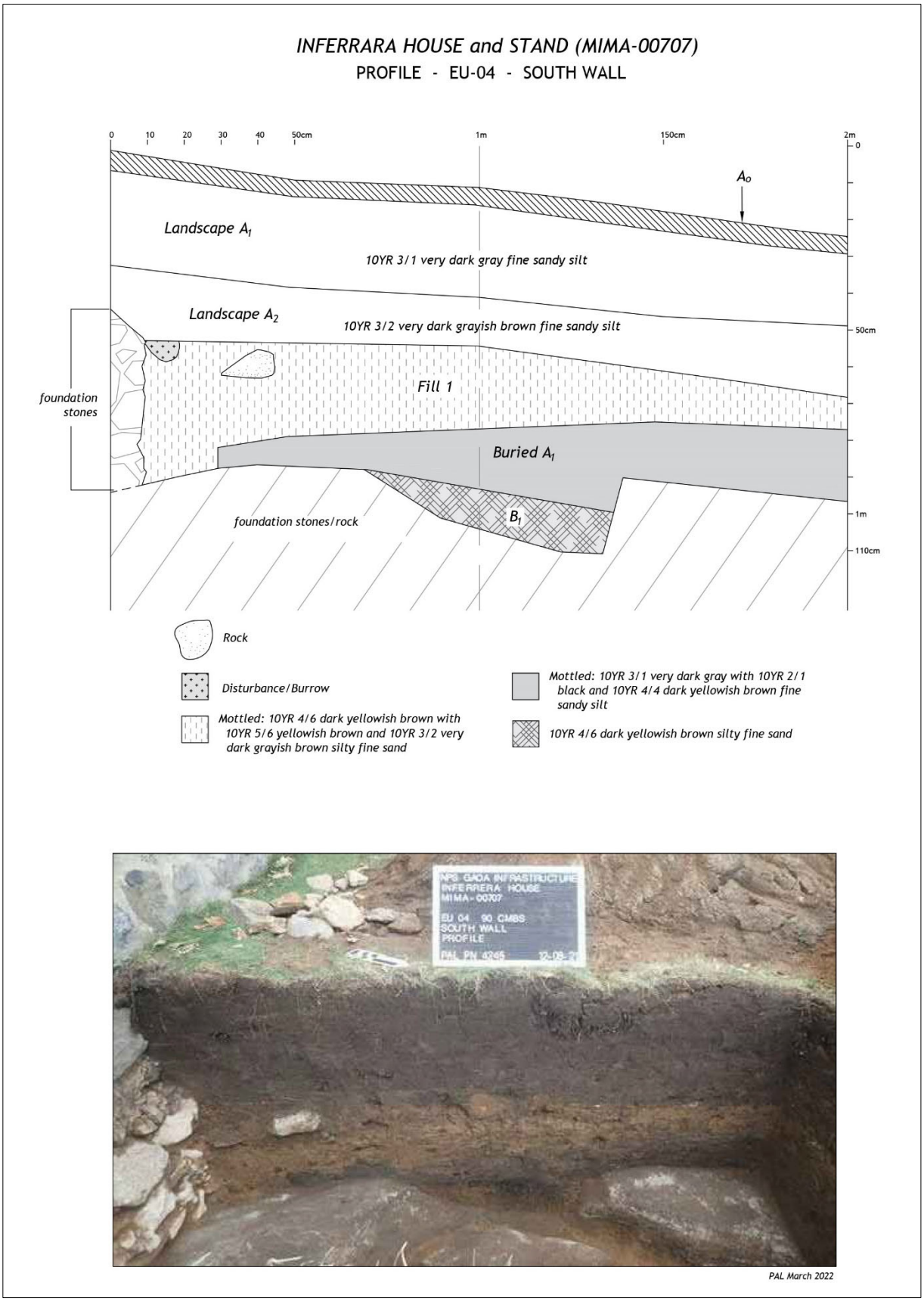


Figure 8-4. EU-04 profile drawing and photograph, south wall, Inferrera House and Stand project area.

The crack in the foundation is only present in the mortar between the above grade fieldstones and does not continue below ground. The decorative mortared facade of the foundation wall continues to approximately 40 cmbs, roughly at the bottom of the first Landscape A, also indicating that the landscape around the foundation had been raised at some point. The lower courses of the foundation are composed of mortared rough, flat, fieldstone and chinking set on top of natural ledge/bedrock (Photograph 8-8).

A total of five pieces of post-contact cultural material were recovered from 20–50 cmbs in Landscape A and the Fill 1 deposit in EU-04 (see Appendix A: Inferrera House Site): 1 ironstone sherd, 1 bottle glass, and 3 indeterminate ferrous objects (possible window locks). Artifacts noted but not collected at 0–70 cmbs in the Landscape A and Fill 1 deposits included architectural debris (wire nails, roofing nails, window glass, brick, mortar, asphalt shingles) and modern and miscellaneous artifacts (modern bottle glass, plastic cap, metal wire, unidentified metal, metal strapping, fabric, terra cotta redware, .22 caliber bullet, copper wire, barbed wire).



Photograph 8-8. East wall of EU-04 showing full depth of the western Inferrera House foundation wall, view southeast.

Data Synthesis and Recommendations

The variably filled and plowed soil profiles recorded at the Inferrera House main and western lots are consistent with the use of the property by local residents and farmers in the eighteenth to twentieth centuries. The low-density post-contact cultural materials were recovered across the entire project area in Landscape

A, Fill, and plow zone deposits that are not temporally stratified and exhibit no discernible artifact patterning that would indicate anything more than utilitarian landscape modifications designed to fill and level the landscape. EU-04 was placed to document a crack in the mortared fieldstone foundation and showed that it only extends a few inches below the ground surface. The EU documented landscaping Fills around the house and indicated that the foundation is set on natural bedrock at its base.

PAL recommends that the ground-disturbing impacts associated with the septic upgrades and other improvements at the Inferrera House will not affect significant archeological resources, and no additional archeological investigations are warranted.

CHAPTER NINE

JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE RESULTS, DATA SYNTHESIS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Joshua Brooks House (also historically known as the Joshua Brooks Jr. House) is within the Brooks Farm Area within the Battle Road Unit of MIMA in Lincoln. The Joshua Brooks House (MHC# LIN.65; CRIS-HS 006552) is a Georgian-style two-and-one-half-story structure constructed in 1780. Proposed work at the Joshua Brooks House includes a new septic system (10-x-17 m), foundation repair, terrace wall rehabilitation, and potential leasing of the property (see Appendix C-5).

Archival Research

Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries

The large Brooks family that farmed along the Bay Road in Concord and Lincoln for more than three hundred years descended from Captain Thomas Brooks, who settled in Watertown, Massachusetts. in 1635. Captain Brooks and his wife Grace (Reynolds) moved to Concord and received a large land grant in Concord's "East Quarter" as part of the town's second division of land in the 1650s. Captain Brooks' son, Joshua (I), inherited several parcels from his father in 1667 and, by 1679, had accumulated 350 acres in Concord. In 1695 Joshua distributed his holdings to four of his sons, Noah, Daniel, Joseph, and Job. Noah (1656–1739) received much of the land that lay on the south side of the Bay Road and a few parcels on the north side (Hammond and Weyer 2012b; Phillips 2000).

The 1695 deed transferring the property from Joshua to Noah listed Noah as a tanner, and around this time Noah built a tannery on the west side of Elm Brook north of the Bay Road (North Great Road) along with establishing his farm on the south side. Noah also added to his property holdings and during his lifetime distributed much of his land to his two sons Joshua (1688–1768) and Thomas (1701–1790). Among other parcels, his son Joshua (II) received the tannery in 1713, the year he married Lydia Wheeler, and a dwelling house and two acres across from the tannery south of the Bay Road (Hammond and Weyer 2012b; Phillips 2000).

Joshua Brooks' businesses prospered and he became a leading citizen in Concord. In 1745, he gave the dwelling house and two acres he had received from his father to his son, "Deacon" Joshua Brooks (1720-1790). Deacon Joshua (III) continued his father's successful farming and tanning businesses and was active in local politics and church affairs. He was one of a small group of some of Concord's leading citizens who petitioned to form a new parish and town on religious grounds, and in 1754 the town of Lincoln was established. The boundary separating Concord and Lincoln traveled down the middle of Bay Road then turned north just at the comer of the Brooks tannery, thus including Deacon Joshua's tannery as well as his house in the new town of Lincoln. Deacon Joshua amassed extensive land holdings and, by 1774, he was among the top 20 landowners with the largest real estate assessment in Lincoln (Hammond and Weyer 2012b; Phillips 2000).

On April 19, 1775, Colonial minute men and militia confronted the British troops along the entire length of the road from Concord to Boston, part of which has become known as the Battle Road. Intense fighting took place at Brooks Hill, just west of Brooks Road and south of the Bay Road. Colonists were lying on the hill waiting to attack the British, but the British discovered the ambush before entering the colonists' firing

range, and both sides mounted attacks. Fighting continued in the Brooks Farm area as the British moved east along the Bay Road (Hammond and Weyer 2012b; Phillips 2000).

In 1780, Deacon Joshua Brooks built a new house immediately to the southeast of his own dwelling house on the two-acre parcel and sold it to his son Joshua Brooks Jr. (1755–1825), who had just married Martha Barrett. Joshua Jr. (IV) was one of the minute men who was wounded at the 1775 North Bridge battle in Concord and who served as a sergeant in the Continental Army and fought at Saratoga in 1777. When he settled down in Lincoln, Joshua Jr. carried on his father's trade as a tanner as well as a farmer and had fourteen children, six with Martha and eight with his second wife Sally Davis, who he married in 1793. He inherited the two-acre parcel and the "old house" on his father Deacon Joshua's death in 1790 along with over 30 acres of land (Hammond and Weyer 2012b; Phillips 2000).

Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries

By the early 1820s Joshua Jr. was heavily in debt. In 1823 he sold the "old house" to his son Isaac (born 1794) and mortgaged his own 1780 "mansion house" to his son Nathan (born 1785). Nathan took possession of the mansion house on his father's death in 1825. Isaac continued to operate the Brooks tannery, beginning possibly as early as 1817. In 1828 he purchased the Noah Brooks tavern property to the west of the Joshua Brooks Jr. house site from Stephen Patch, stepfather of Cyrus Brooks who had inherited the property given by the first Noah Brooks to his son Thomas some 100 years before. Isaac, however, was also plagued with debts and closed the tannery in 1829 and leased out the tavern. He also sold his property to his half-brother Nathan including the Noah Brooks tavern property in 1833 and the "old house" with two acres in 1844. By 1852 Nathan had built a large ban on a rise behind the Joshua Brooks Jr. house and by 1855 he held title to the entire late seventeenth-century Noah Brooks farm (Hammond and Weyer 2012b; Phillips 2000).

Improvements to Bay Road occurred in 1802–1806, when it was realigned to avoid the two bends to the east of Elm Brook. Additional improvements were made in 1836, when the Middlesex County commissioners directed the leveling of the road near the lowest point in the valley at Brooks' tannery. It is believed that the slopes along Elm Brook Hill and the crossing over Elm Brook were graded and filled to narrow the angle of the climb from the valley. It is unclear what, if any improvements were made to the bridge or causeway over Elm Brook itself (Kirk et al. 2020).

In 1855, Nathan sold the Noah Brooks tavern property and, in 1859, sold the Joshua Brooks Jr. property, presumably with the 1713 and 1780 dwellings, to his brother, Joshua Brooks (born 1780). Joshua (V) then sold the property out of the Brooks family to George Smith in 1862 (Hammond and Weyer 2012b; Phillips 2000). At some time after 1862, a one-and-one-half-story ell was built on the rear of the house. It was a connected outbuilding used for milk preparation until as late as the 1930s (Phillips 2000).

The property passed to several owners over the next decades. In 1905 it was purchased by three sisters: Mary L., Sarah W., and Alice M. Brooks (relationship unknown). In 1939 Alice Brooks and then co-owner Frank Ware sold the property to Roy Peterson. By that time, the pre-1713 "old house" had been removed and only the Joshua Brooks Jr. house remained. Peterson tore down the pre-1852 barn that had been on the rise behind the house ca. 1940 and immediately began selling off parcels of the 100-acre property, conveying the house site to the Gardeners in the early 1940s. The Gardeners sold the property in 1951 to Harry and Harriet Strum. The Strums sold the Joshua Brooks Jr. property to the NPS in 1964 and it became part of the newly created Minute Man National Historical Park (Hammond and Weyer 2012b; Phillips 2000).

Historic Map Review

The 1795 map of Lincoln shows the "County Road from Concord to Lexington" but does not depict any structures along the road (Hoar 1795). The 1830 (Hales) map shows two structures in this location although the map is not very clear; although not labeled, the structures are likely the Deacon Joshua Brooks (no longer extant) and Joshua Brooks Jr. houses. The 1856 (Walling) map is similar, showing two structures in the general area but without labels (see Figures 4-5 and 4-6). The 1852 survey map done by Henry David Thoreau for the North Great Road (also done for Lexington Road in Concord) clearly shows the 1713 Deacon Joshua Brooks house, oriented north/south closer to the road, and the 1780 Joshua Brooks Jr., house set back farther to the southeast (Figure 9-1). The 1875 (Beers) map also clearly depicts the 1713 Deacon Joshua Brooks house near the road and 1780 Joshua Brooks Jr., house just to the southeast. Both structures are shown belonging to J. R. Carty who would also end up later owning the Farwell Jones house to the west in Concord (see Figure 4-7). An 1895 (Commonwealth of Massachusetts 1895) highway survey map shows the 1713 Deacon Joshua Brooks House as owned by Martin Bulger. The 1713 Deacon Joshua Brooks House appears to be gone by 1904 because a map from that year shows only the 1780 Joshua Brooks Jr., house with a large barn behind it belonging to John Bulger (Harbor and Land Commission 1904). The 1906 (Walker) map also only shows the 1780 house and barn as then belonging to S. W. Brooks (see Figure 4-8).

A ca. 1880 historical photograph depicting both the 1713 and 1780 houses has caused some confusion as to the location of the no longer extant Deacon Joshua Brooks House (Figure 9-2). The 1713 dwelling house was reported to have faced east and was two stories high, two rooms wide, and one room deep, had six-over-twelve windows, a center doorway on its east façade, and was topped by a gable roof and a massive center chimney (Phillips 2000). The photograph is reproduced in both Phillips (2000: figure 1) and Hammond and Weyer (2012b: figure 2). In these reports, the photograph appears to show the Deacon Joshua Brooks House on slightly elevated land to the northeast of the extant Joshua Brooks Jr., house with the photograph taken from the road northwest of the properties (see Figure 9-2a). Historical maps indicate the Deacon Joshua Brooks house was closer to the road and to the northwest of the Joshua Brooks Jr. House. The date of the photograph indicates that it was produced from a glass plate negative. It is possible in creating a copy of the negative to use in reports that the image was inverted. By inverting the photograph from these reports (see Figure 9-2b), the Deacon Joshua Brooks house is now depicted to the northwest of the Joshua Brooks Jr., house with the view taken from the road northeast of the properties and matching the location of the houses based on historical maps.

Existing Conditions

The Joshua Brooks House (Photograph 9-1) is currently bounded by Elm Brook to the east, North Great Road to the north, an unnamed drive leading to three houses to the west, and a wooded slope to the south. The house is set back approximately one hundred fifty feet from the road and is accessed by an asphalt driveway (Photograph 9-2). A stone wall runs parallel to the North Great Road at the north end of the property (MHC# LIN.924) (Photograph 9-3). The land in front of the house slopes to the east where it is bordered by a dry laid stone wall (Photograph 9-4). A terraced lawn and patio area is east of the house supported by the Joshua Brooks Jr., Stone Retaining Wall (MHC# LIN.923) (Photographs 9-5 and 9-6).

Soils within the Joshua Brooks House property are classified primarily as Deerfield loamy fine sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes with lesser amounts of the previously described Scarboro mucky fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, and Windsor loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes (USDA-NRCS 2021. Deerfield soils are very deep, gently sloping, moderately well drained soils in depressions on glacial stream terraces and deltas. Windsor soils are very deep, gently sloping, excessively drained soil on glacial outwash plains and the tops of glacial stream terrace and deltas. Scarboro soils are very deep, nearly level, very poorly drained soil in

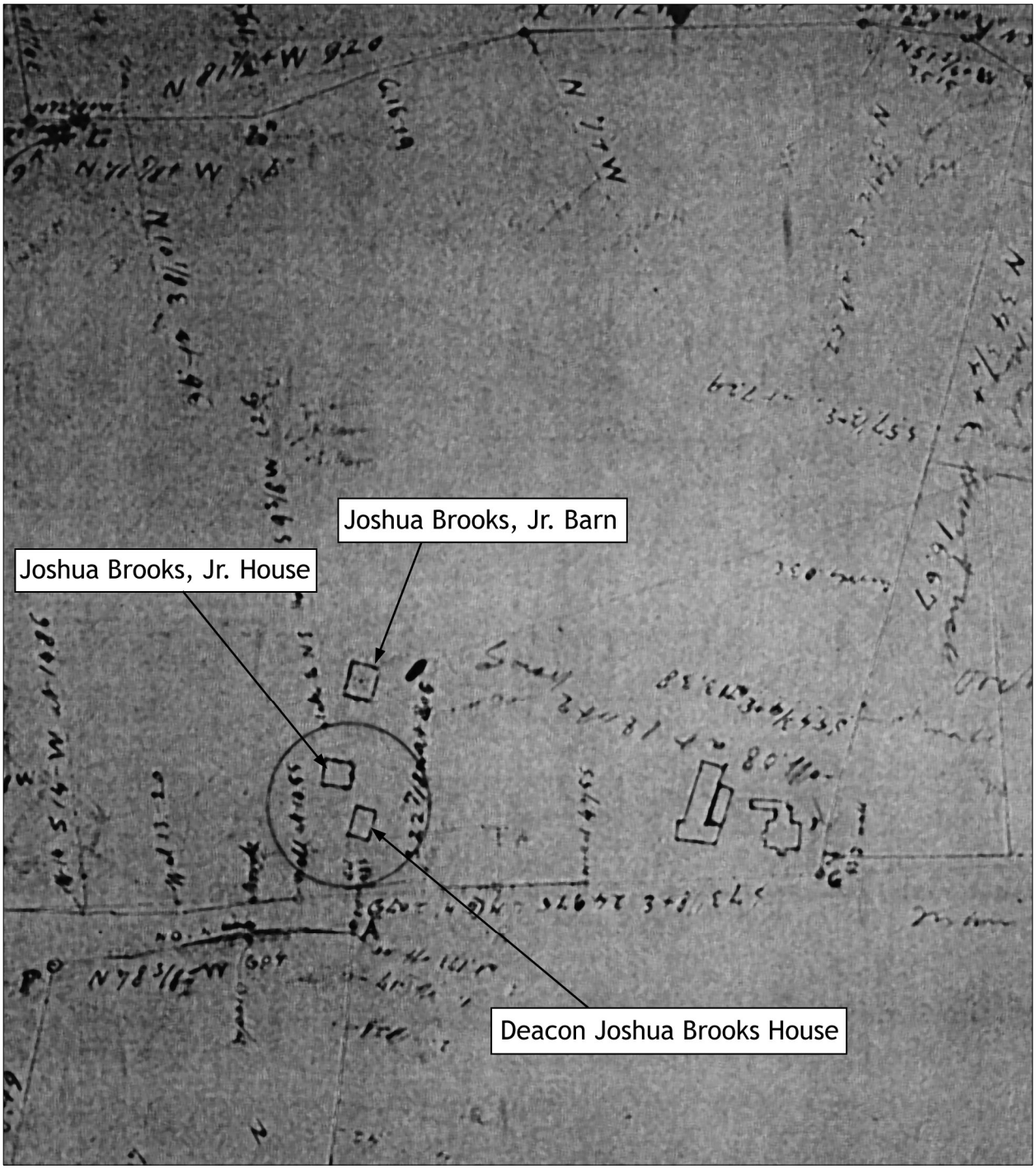


Figure 9-1. 1852 Henry David Thoreau survey map of Noah and Joshua Brooks Farm in Lincoln (source: Concord Free Public Library Special Collections, cited and reproduced in Phillips 2000).

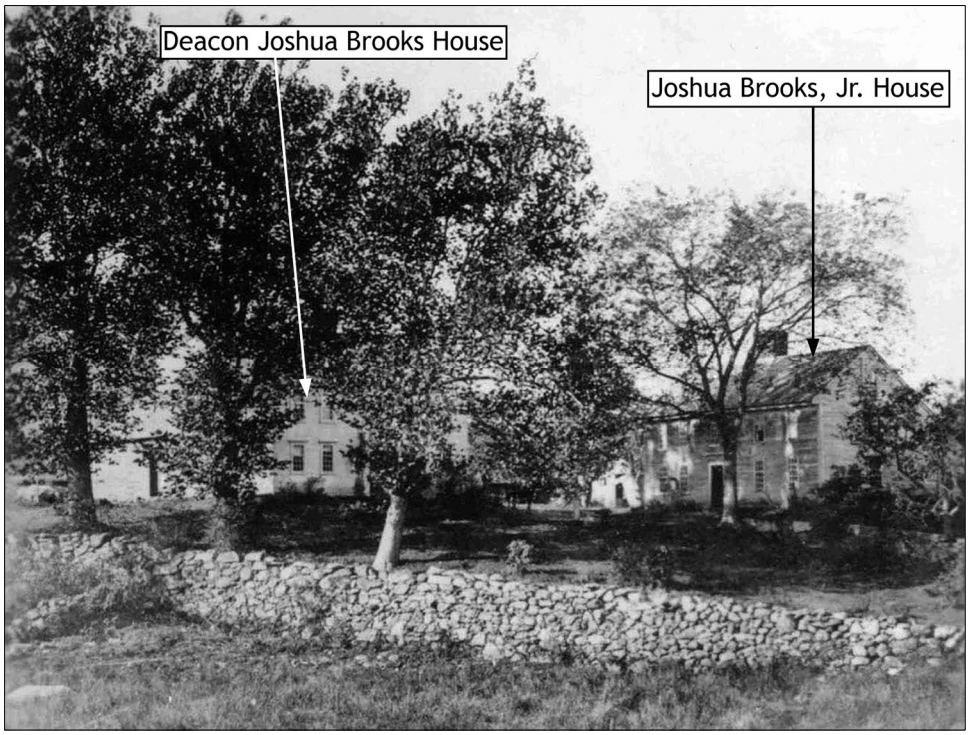


Figure 9-2a. Ca. 1880 photograph of the Deacon Joshua Brooks and Joshua Brooks Jr., houses as reported in the Historic Structure Report (Phillips 2000) and Brooks Farm Cultural Landscape Inventory (Hammond and Weyer 2012b) (source: MIMA NHP archives negative no. 62-74a, cited and reproduced in Hammond and Weyer 2012b and Phillips 2000).

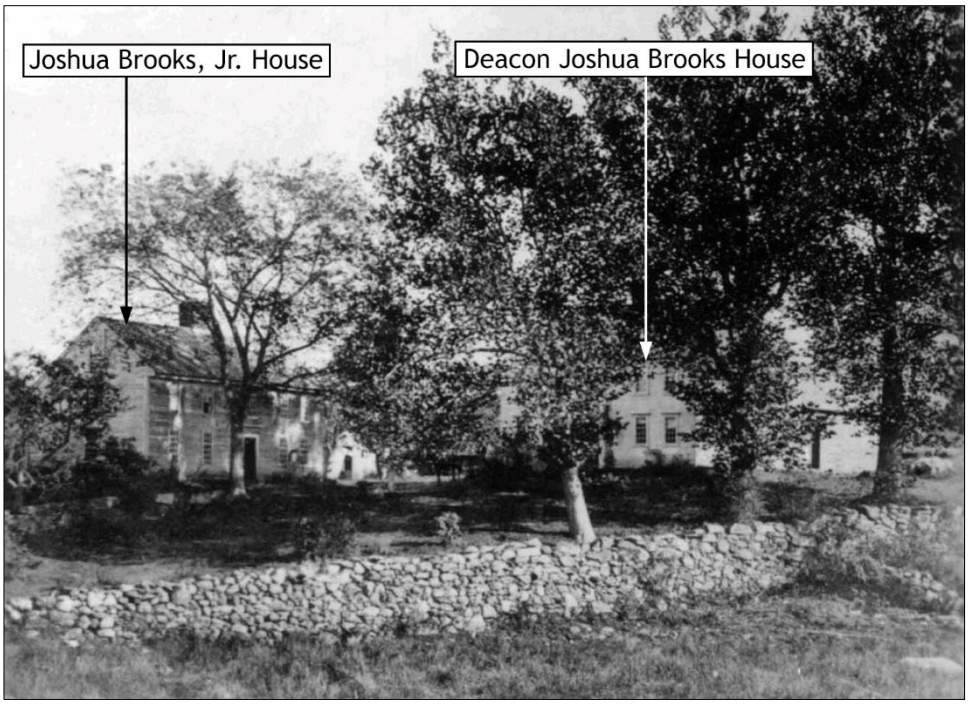


Figure 9-2b. Ca. 1880 photograph of the Deacon Joshua Brooks and Joshua Brooks Jr., houses, inverted.



Photograph 9-1. Joshua Brooks House taken from the front yard, view southwest.



Photograph 9-2. Asphalt driveway leading to Joshua Brooks House, view southeast.



Photograph 9-3. Stone wall along North Great Road taken from the northeast corner of the Joshua Brooks House front yard, view northwest.



Photograph 9-4. Stone wall between the Joshua Brooks House front yard and the drop to Elm Brook taken from the northeast, view southwest.



Photograph 9-5. Terraced landscape east of the Joshua Brooks House taken from the front yard, view southwest.



Photograph 9-6. Terraced landscape and stone retaining wall east of the Joshua Brooks House taken from the north end of the terrace, view southwest.

low, flat areas and depressions on glacial outwash plains and terraces. All these soil types formed in sandy glaciofluvial material (USDA 2009).

Known Archeological Resources

A portion of the Joshua Brooks House project area is within the mapped bounds of the Joshua Brooks Site (19-MD-1008) that is mostly to the north on the other side of North Great Road and adjacent to the Rogers Property Site (19-MD-997). The Joshua Brooks Site is a lithic workshop that contained 381 pieces of cultural material including "six projectile points, fourteen bifaces, 1 uniface, 10 cores, and 350 flakes" of mostly felsite (MHC site form). The Rogers Property Site is a lithic scatter that contained one felsite Merrimack projectile point and two pieces of chipping debris (one quartzite, one felsite), dating to the Middle and Late Archaic periods (MHC site form).

Seven other pre-contact sites are recorded within 0.5 miles of the project area (see Table 4-1): the Hartwell Farm (10-MD-119), Barthels Farm (19-MD-120), Joshua Brooks Farm (19-MD-677), Holt Pasture (19-MD-686), and the Ox Pasture (19-MD-687) sites and the Calitri Prehistoric Site D (19-MD-833) and Joseph Mason Site (19-MD-1006).

Eleven post-contact sites are recorded within 0.5 miles of the project area (see Table 4-2): the Job Brooks House (CON-HA-19), Mary Ingall Site (CON-HA-30), Hastings Barn Foundation (CON-HA-34), Foundation 1 (CON-HA-41), Foundation 2 (CON-HA-42), Rogers Property (LIN-HA-23), Brooks Tannery (LIN-HA-39), Brooks Saw Mill Dam (LIN-HA-46), Schoolhouse (LIN-HA-51), Thomas Brooks Farm Foundation (LIN-HA-52), and the Lincoln Boulder Structures (LIN-HA-53) sites. These sites date to the seventeenth to twentieth centuries and are related to domestic, agricultural, industrial, and civic practices in the area.

Previous Archeological Surveys

In 2000, the NPS conducted archeological surveys at the Joshua Brooks House property in support of drainage plans involving significant regrading in the vicinity of the garage, breezeway ell, and front of the house (Pendery 2000a). A total of thirteen 1-x-1-m EUs were excavated in the vicinity of the house: six placed directly west of the breezeway ell in a "checkerboard" format; two placed along the north (front) foundation wall; and five placed directly behind the garage. The summary report does not include a site map or any figures associated with these excavations. Pendery determined that the west yard next to the breezeway ell contained mid-to-late nineteenth-century cultural materials that were likely deposited after the breezeway construction. He also references 1993 excavations underneath the breezeway ell, but no notes associated with this excavation were found in the MIMA or NPS files.

Excavations along the north foundation wall uncovered mottled fill deposits with twentieth-century artifacts included and planting holes typical of front yard landscaping efforts. Excavations south of the garage indicated significant soil disturbance in the five EUs that was attributed to gardening activities. Pendery recommended that only approximately 10 cm of soil be graded in the west and north parts of the house to preserve nineteenth-century deposits and 10–15 cm of soil be graded south of the yard (Pendery 2000a).

A profile drawing of a rough location sketch map for a waterline trench "dug by contractor" in December 2001 is also on file at MIMA. It indicates that possible evidence of the 1713 Deacon Joshua Brooks House was uncovered, including possible stone masonry remains and a deposit with brick rubble, wall plaster, and mortar (Anon. 2001). No information about who recorded the information or additional notes, drawings, photographs, artifacts, interpretations, or a summary report were found in the MIMA or NPS files. The general location of the trench in the front yard space northeast of the driveway strongly indicates that remnants of the earlier 1713 house were present in this location.

The Joshua Brooks House project area was also included in the study area reported in *Phase IA Archeological Assessment and KACOA Analysis, Bloody Angle Battlefield, Minute Man National Historical Park, Massachusetts* (Kirk et al. 2020). This study aimed to demonstrate the benefits of a multi-disciplinary investigation combining archeological data with terrain studies like KOCOA[8] and the existing historical record to illuminate the events of the battle. It serves as the first step in using archeological techniques, including remote sensing, geophysical survey, metal detecting, LIDAR, GPS and GIS, and excavation, to expand the knowledge of what occurred "at and between two bends on the Battle Road that have come to be called the "Bloody Angle" also known as the Battle of Elm Brook Hill.

The report authors recommended staged archeological research investigation for properties within the study area, including the Joshua Brooks House, to conduct full site characterization, sample artifacts, and identify disturbance with GPR and allied remote sensing, coring shovel testing, and metal detecting. After this initial research, it was recommended that more targeted investigations focusing on specified features and anomalies identified be conducted with ground-truthing excavations, trenches or stripping, and laboratory analysis of recovered artifacts.

The Joshua Brooks House is listed as MDS 34 with a disturbance area limited to directly around the extant house (Kirk et al. 2020: Appendix 6). The project area's defining feature identified during the KOCOA analysis was that of "Observation and Field of Fire (Kirk et al. 2020: figure 2 citing LeNoir [2019: Figure 27] presented as Appendix 1). Observation is referred to as the ability of a soldier to see friendly and enemy forces and key aspects of the terrain that might influence battle. Field of fire is directly related to observation and is the area where weapons are able to fire on effectively from a given position (Kirk et al. 2020).

Fieldwork

The Phase I archeological field investigations at the Joshua Brooks House consisted of a geophysical survey, metal detection survey, and archeological subsurface testing (see Table 2-1).

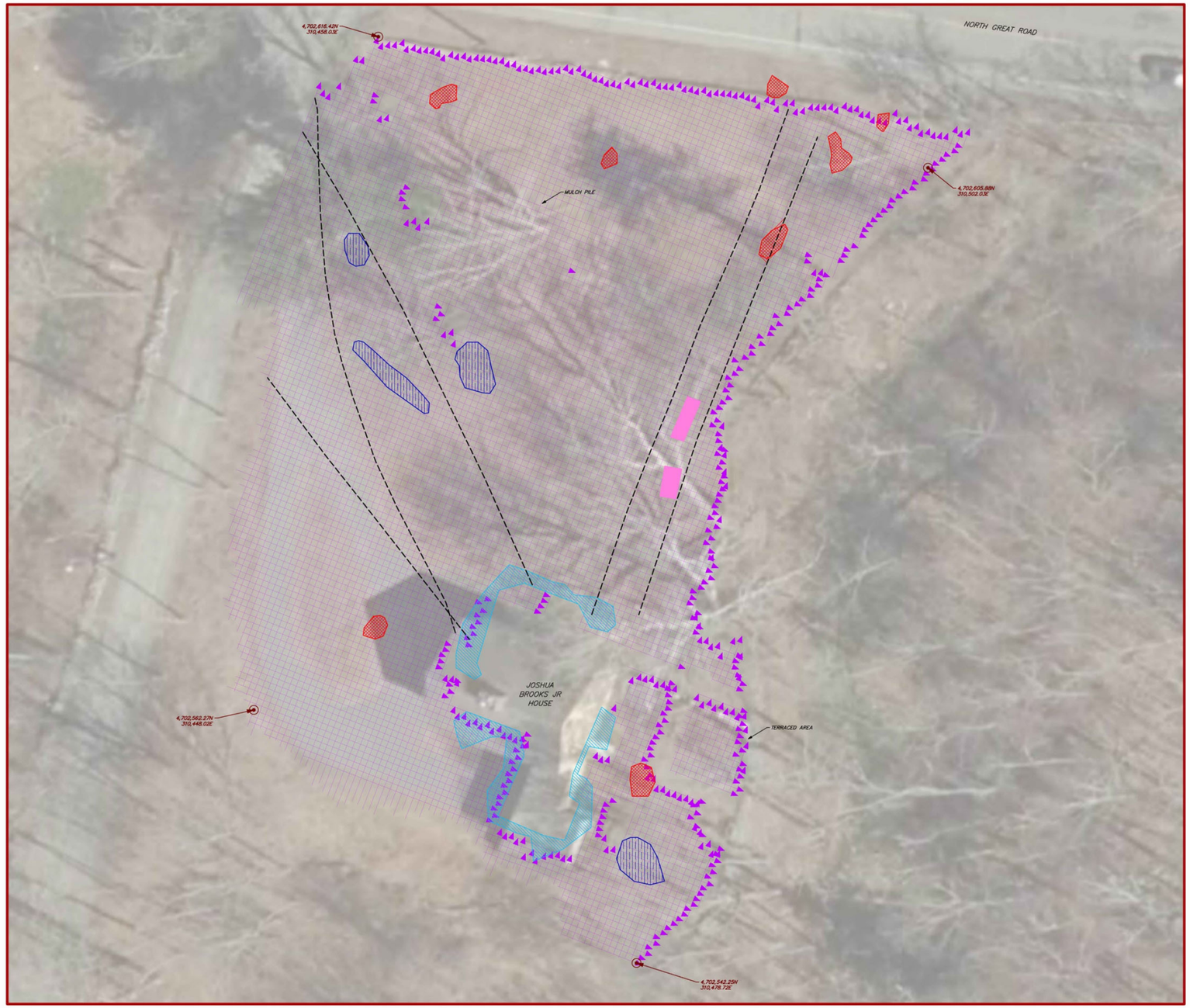
Geophysical Survey

The GPR and EM methods were used across the Joshua Brooks House parcel and are summarized here from the geophysical survey report (HRGS 2022: see Appendix C). The AOI consists of open lawn-covered areas and a driveway on the west, northwest, and north sides of the building and a smaller sloped and partially terraced area on the south and east sides of the building. A concrete lid, reported by the NPS to PAL to be for a septic distribution tank, is in the eastern portion of the parcel. Access is limited in portions of the house parcel by the extant building, vegetation, and retaining walls in the terraced area east of the building. The following interpretations of the geophysical survey from the HRGS 2022 report's Figure 19 are indicated in Figure 9-3 of this report.

Possible utilities and septic tanks are inferred from linear GPR anomalies and EM anomalies and represented by black dashed lines and solid pink rectangles, respectively (see Figure 9-3). Possible areas of buried metal or buried metal objects are inferred from EM anomalies and represented by red cross-hatching (see Figure 9-3). The identity of such areas of buried metal could not be determined based on the EM or GPR data.

[8] KOCOA is a military acronym that relates terrain features to battlefield operations: (K) key terrain, (O) observation and field of fire, (C) cover and concealment, (O) obstacles, and (A) avenues of approach and egress (Kirke et al. 2020).

This page intentionally left blank.





LEGEND

- GPR TRAVERSE
- AREA OF POSSIBLE BURIED METAL
- POSSIBLE SEPTIC TANK
- POSSIBLE NON-METALLIC STRUCTURE OR OBJECT
- POSSIBLE UTILITY
- EM ANOMALY ATTRIBUTED TO EFFECTS OF SURFACE OBJECTS. THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF BURIED METAL WITHIN THIS AREA CANNOT BE DETERMINED ON THE BASIS OF THE EM61 DATA ALONE.

0 1.5 3 6 9 12
Scale in Meters

NOTES:

1. Imagery from MassGIS – 2019 USGS Ortho Imagery.
2. Coordinates relative to Datum NAD1983 UTM 19N in meters.

FIGURE 19
INTEGRATED INTERPRETATION
JOSHUA BROOKS JR. HOUSE
MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK
LINCOLN, MASSACHUSETTS
MIMA-00708

FILE 21J80 | FEBRUARY, 2022

HAGER-RICHTER
SALEM, NH | FORDS, NJ

Figure 9-3. Geophysical survey, integrated interpretation map, Joshua Brooks House project area (source: HRGS 2022: figure 10).

Possible areas of unidentified structures and/or objects are inferred based on GPR reflectivity anomalies and represented by dark blue line hatching (see Figure 9-3). The identity of such features could also not be determined from the GPR data.

Metal Detection Survey

A total of 108 metallic objects were collected from metal detection "hits" at the Joshua Brooks House project area. However, after inspection by PAL laboratory staff, 14 of these were discarded, including unidentified hardware, machine-cut nails, machine-made rings, machine-made hinge, bolts, a battery part, and an aluminum advertising pin (Figure 9-4).

The 93 curated artifacts include personal items (coins, buttons, a clothing snap, eyehook, pocket watch part, buckles, sole tacks, toy saucer, toy soldier, pocketknife, and jewelry); domestic items (furniture hardware, oil lamp burner, lamp parts, a spoon, lead seal, and key plate); architectural items (hand-wrought nails and hinges); agricultural items (horseshoes, oxen cue, and a bullet); and miscellaneous items (a musket ball, ingot or sabots, and a lead weight) (Table 9-1).

Of particular interest are metal detection hits JB-MD-6, JB-MD-16, JB-MD-38, JB-MD-44, JB-MD-46, and JB-MD-77 (see Figure 9-4). Per Joel Bohy, JB-MD-6 is a fired British musket ball (Photograph 9-7). JB-MD-16 and JB-MD-38 are late eighteenth- to early nineteenth-century copper alloy shank buttons that are one-piece cast buttons. JB-MD-16 has a floral/vegetal pattern and JB-MD-38 has an alpha or omega symbol. JB-MD-44 is a ca. 1750–1785 copper alloy, cone-shaped shank coat button with a wire eye; JB-MD-46 is a ca. 1775–1850 copper alloy omega shank coat button with a wire eye; and JB-MD-77 is an eighteenth-century copper alloy shoe buckle (Photograph 9-8).

Archeological Subsurface Testing

Eighty-four 50-x-50-cm test pits were excavated at 5-m intervals along 14 judgmental linear transects (Transects BD–BQ [TBD–TBQ]) and as 10 judgmentally placed test pits (JTP-32–JTP-41) (see Figure 9-4). Representative test pit soil profiles are presented in Figure 9-5. Seven pieces of pre-contact and 954 pieces of post-contact cultural material were collected from 70 of the test pits (see Appendix A: Joshua Brooks House Site).

Test pits TBD-01 to TBD-04, TBE-01 to TBE-07, TBF-01 to TBF-07, TBG-01 to TBG-09, TBH-01 to TBH-08, TBI-01 to TBI-08, TBJ-01 to TBJ-03, TBK-01 to TBK-03, TBL-01 and TBL-02, and TBM-01 to TBM-03 were excavated in the northern (front) yard (see Figure 9-4). Below 2–7 cm A_o, all the test pits opened with a Landscape A stratum consisting of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) to dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty fine sand with gravel to an average of 24 cmbs. Below the Landscape A along these transects, 21 different Fill deposits were identified with test pits generally containing 1–4 of these deposits.

The Fill deposits consisted of yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) mottled with dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) and very dark grayish brown silty medium sand, dark yellowish brown silty medium–coarse sand, very dark grayish brown silty fine sand with gravel and cobbles, yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) fine–medium sand, very dark grayish brown mottled with brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) and dark yellowish brown silty fine–medium sand, light olive brown (2.5Y 5/6) mottled with very dark gray (10YR 3/1) and brownish yellow silty medium sand with gravel and cobbles, dark yellowish brown mottled with brown (10YR 4/3), brownish yellow, and light olive brown fine–medium sand silt with gravel and cobbles, brown silty fine–medium sand with gravel, brownish yellow mottled with dark yellowish brown silty fine sand, brownish yellow mottled with very dark grayish brown silty fine–medium sand, very dark gray mottled with brownish yellow and dark yellowish brown fine–medium sand with gravel, olive yellow (2.5Y 6/8) fine–medium sand with gravel and cobbles, light olive brown fine sand with cobbles, olive brown medium–coarse sand

This page intentionally left blank.



Figure 9-4. Locations of metal detection hits and archeological subsurface testing units, Joshua Brooks House project area.

Table 9-1. Metal Detection Hits, Joshua Brooks House Project Area.

Unit	Material Type	Object Type	Notes	Manufacture Date
JB-MD-01	Lead	Indeterminate Metal Object	Possible Machine or Household Part	Unknown
JB-MD-02	Ferrous	Nail, Hand-Wrought		Unknown
JB-MD-03	Copper Alloy	Button, Shank Type	Cast wire eye	Late 18th/early 19th c.
JB-MD-04	Ferrous	Nail, Hand-Wrought		Unknown
JB-MD-05	Lead	Spatter		Unknown
	Ferrous	Nail, Machine-Cut		Unknown
JB-MD-06	Lead	Musket Ball, Fired, British	Per Joel Bohy: 31.6g = .705″, Deformation Index = 3 (Fired, British)	April 19, 1775
JB-MD-08	Lead	Indeterminate Metal Object	Possible ingot, spatter, or sabot	Unknown
JB-MD-10	White Metal	Indeterminate Metal Object	Possible glass inset ring for pocket watch	Unknown
JB-MD-11	Copper Alloy	Indeterminate Metal Object	Possible furniture hardware or machine part	Unknown
JB-MD-12	Ferrous	Horseshoe	Unused, no nail holes	Unknown
JB-MD-13	Lead	Indeterminate Metal Object	Possible spatter or sabot	Unknown
JB-MD-14	Ferrous	Nail, Machine-Cut		Unknown
	Lead Alloy	Toy Saucer	Floral design	Unknown
JB-MD-15	Ferrous	Indeterminate Metal Object	Strap-like	Unknown
JB-MD-16	Copper Alloy	Button, Shank Type	One piece cast, floral/vegetal pattern	Late 18th/ early 19th c.
JB-MD-17	Copper Alloy	Buckle	D-shape, cast, filed	Unknown
JB-MD-18	Lead	Weight	Tear-drop shape	Unknown
JB-MD-19	Lead	Bale Seal	Wire seal, stamped “QUAKER”	Likely late 19th/20th c.
JB-MD-20	Lead	Bullet, Unfired	Enfield pattern, .57 caliber for rifled musket, plug cavity	Post 1853
JB-MD-22	Brass	Oil Lamp Burner		Unknown
JB-MD-23	Lead Alloy	Spoon	Serving spoon	Unknown
JB-MD-24	Copper Alloy	Coin	Unidentified; left-facing bust on obverse	Unknown
JB-MD-25	Copper Alloy	Cent, Matron Head Coronet	Robert Scot made this original design and several versions later replaced it	Early 19th c. (post 1816)
JB-MD-26	Ferrous	Indeterminate Metal Object	Possible machine or tool part	Unknown
JB-MD-27	Copper Alloy	Spoon	Tablespoon	Unknown
JB-MD-28	Lead Alloy	Indeterminate Metal Object	Possible weight	Unknown
JB-MD-30	Lead	Indeterminate Metal Object	Possible sabot	Unknown
JB-MD-31	White Metal	Indeterminate Metal Object	Possible machine, tool, or structure part	Unknown
JB-MD-33	Nickel Alloy	Dollar, Taiwanese	Yuan, late 20th c.–possibly from 1960	1960–1980
JB-MD-34	Copper Alloy	Penny, Indian Head		1892
JB-MD-35	Copper Alloy	Indeterminate Metal Object	Possible lamp part or lighting fixture canopy	Unknown

Continued on next page

Unit	Material Type	Object Type	Notes	Manufacture Date
JB-MD-36	Ferrous	Indeterminate Metal Object	Possible hoe blade or machine part	Unknown
JB-MD-37	White Metal	Indeterminate Metal Object	Possible flashing	Unknown
JB-MD-38	Copper Alloy	Button, Shank Type	One piece cast, alpha or omega shank	Late 18th/ early 19th c.
JB-MD-39	Ferrous	Indeterminate Metal Object	Possible leather or tack ornament	Unknown
JB-MD-40	Copper Alloy	Button, Shank Type	One piece cast, drilled shank, concave face	Unknown
JB-MD-41	Lead	Indeterminate Metal Object	Large, amorphous, folded, possible spatter	Unknown
JB-MD-43	Ferrous	Indeterminate Metal Object	Ring; hardware?	Unknown
JB-MD-44	Copper Alloy	Button, Shank Type	1 piece, cast, cone-shaped shank, wire eye set in metal, 27.3 mm, possible coat button	ca. 1750–1785
JB-MD-45	Copper Alloy	Snap, Clothing	Round, dome-shaped with hole through center, possible snap for clothing or leather	Unknown
JB-MD-46	Copper Alloy	Button, Shank Type	1 piece cast, wire eye, Omega shank, 22.6 mm, possible coat button	ca. 1775–1850
JB-MD-47	Copper Alloy	Lamp Part, Thumbscrew		Unknown
JB-MD-48	Lead Alloy	Indeterminate Metal Object	Circle/dome shape	Unknown
JB-MD-49	Copper Alloy	Hinge, Folding Rule		Unknown
JB-MD-50	Copper Alloy	Coin, Matron Head Coronet	Robert Scot made this original design and several versions later replaced it	1835
JB-MD-52	Lead	Indeterminate Metal Object	Bracket?	Unknown
JB-MD-53	Ferrous	Buckle	D-shape	Unknown
	Copper Alloy	Indeterminate Metal Object	Leather fragment with rivets, possible animal tack	Unknown
JB-MD-55	Ferrous	Knife, Pocket		Unknown
JB-MD-57	Copper Alloy	Pin, Decorative	Possible Art Deco stick pin	Late 19th-early 20th c.
JB-MD-58	Lead	Indeterminate Metal Object	circular; tag?	Unknown
JB-MD-59	White Metal	Pin, Decorative	Jewelry–white metal with gold plate, faux (paste glass?) pearl & faceted "stones" (ruby, garnet or amethyst) lace circle pin with milgrain, 21.8mm	Unknown
JB-MD-60	Ferrous	Indeterminate Metal Object	Decorative, large cast star in circle	Unknown
JB-MD-61	Lead	Indeterminate Metal Object	Possible spatter	Unknown
JB-MD-62	Copper Alloy	Buckle, Suspender		Unknown
JB-MD-63	Copper Alloy	Indeterminate Metal Object	Cap-like, circular with hole through center, possible electrical or other hardware	Unknown
JB-MD-64	Ferrous	Horseshoe		Unknown
JB-MD-65	Ferrous	Indeterminate Metal Object	Possible hinge	Unknown

Continued on next page

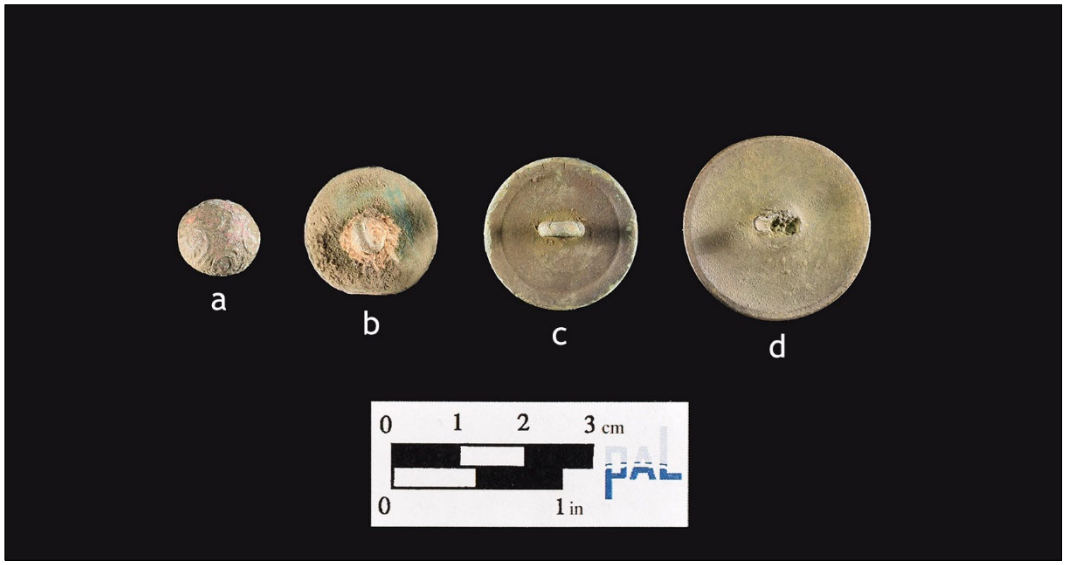
Unit	Material Type	Object Type	Notes	Manufacture Date
JB-MD-66	Ferrous	Horseshoe		Unknown
JB-MD-67	Lead	Indeterminate Metal Object	Cast, medallion-like circular object with rosette domed face and square bolt-like back, possible decorative hardware or dowel cap	Unknown
JB-MD-68	Ferrous	Spoon	Cast, large serving spoon	Unknown
JB-MD-69	Lead Alloy	Toy	lead soldier	Unknown
JB-MD-70	Lead Alloy	Key Plate	Cast or punched & filed, Keyhole Escutcheon Plate with decorative stamps/ engraving, possibly for furniture	Pre-1900
JB-MD-71	Silver Alloy	Dime, Barber		1911
JB-MD-74	Ferrous	Ox Cue		Unknown
JB-MD-75	Silver Alloy	Dime, Barber		1912
JB-MD-76	Copper Alloy	Cap, Jewelry?	Possible end cap for necklace closure, with molded hatch marks, small	Unknown
JB-MD-77	Copper Alloy	Buckle, Shoe		Likely 18th c.
JB-MD-78	Copper Alloy	Penny, Indian Head		1880
JB-MD-79	Copper Alloy	Penny, Indian Head		1862
JB-MD-80	Copper Alloy	Button, Shank Type	1 piece cast, wire eye, Brazed Omega (possibly Alpha) shank, 'rich treble? London', floral design, 11.8 mm	18th c.
JB-MD-81	Silver Alloy	Dime, Mercury		1936
JB-MD-82	Ferrous	Indeterminate Metal Object	Cast iron, decorative, dome shaped with hook eye; possible leather ornament or machine/furniture part	Unknown
JB-MD-83	Copper Alloy	Indeterminate Metal Object	Bracket-like	Unknown
JB-MD-84	Copper Alloy-Leather	Footwear	Leather footwear sole, nails present	Unknown
JB-MD-85	Ferrous	Indeterminate Metal Object	Cast, flat plate; possible tool blade or machine part	Unknown
JB-MD-86	Copper Alloy	Watch, Pocket	Radiolite pocket watch	20th c.
JB-MD-87	Copper Alloy	Lamp Part	For oil lamp	Unknown
JB-MD-88	Silver Alloy	Nickel, Canadian		1913
JB-MD-89	Copper Alloy	Nickel, Liberty Head V		1909
JB-MD-90	Copper Alloy	Indeterminate Metal Object	Cap? Dome? Lamp part?	Unknown
JB-MD-91	Copper Alloy	Cap, Jewelry?	Possible hardware or end cap closure, with molded cross hatch marks, threaded interior, large	Unknown
JB-MD-92	Copper Alloy	Button, Shank Type	1 piece cast, wire eye (post-type?), fabric in eye, stamped front-Cross London, 14.22 mm	Unknown
JB-MD-93	Copper Alloy	Indeterminate Metal Object	Large ring with thin connector piece; hardware?	Unknown
JB-MD-94	Copper Alloy	Button, Shank Type	Two-piece construction	Unknown
JB-MD-95	Lead	Indeterminate Metal Object	Spatter	Unknown
JB-MD-96	Lead	Indeterminate Metal Object	Strap	Unknown

Continued on next page

Unit	Material Type	Object Type	Notes	Manufacture Date
JB-MD-97	Ferrous	Indeterminate Metal Object	Rod	Unknown
JB-MD-98	Copper Alloy	Lamp Part, Burner		Unknown
JB-MD-99	Ferrous	Nail, Hand Wrought		Unknown
JB-MD-100	Copper Alloy	Nickel, Liberty Head V Type		1905
JB-MD-102	Copper Alloy	Lamp Part	Canopy?	Unknown
JB-MD-103	Ferrous	Ox Cue		Unknown
JB-MD-105	Copper Alloy	Button, Shank Type	Wire shank, B&W Robinson Extra Rich, molded grape & leaf design, gold plated, 22.5 mm	Unknown
JB-MD-106	Copper Alloy	Hinge	With leather	Unknown
JB-MD-108	Copper Alloy	Nickel, Buffalo		1913–1938



Photograph 9-7. Joshua Brooks House, lead British musket ball (fired), JB-MD-6, 0–10 cmbs, Landscape A.



Photograph 9-8. Joshua Brooks House: a) decorative copper alloy dome shank button, JB-MD-16, 0–10 cmbs, Landscape A; b) copper alloy Alpha/Omega shank button with fabric, JB-MD-38, 0–10 cmbs, Landscape A; c) copper alloy Omega shank button, JB-MD-46, 0–10 cmbs, Landscape A; d) copper alloy cone button, JB-MD-44, 0–10 cmbs, Landscape A.

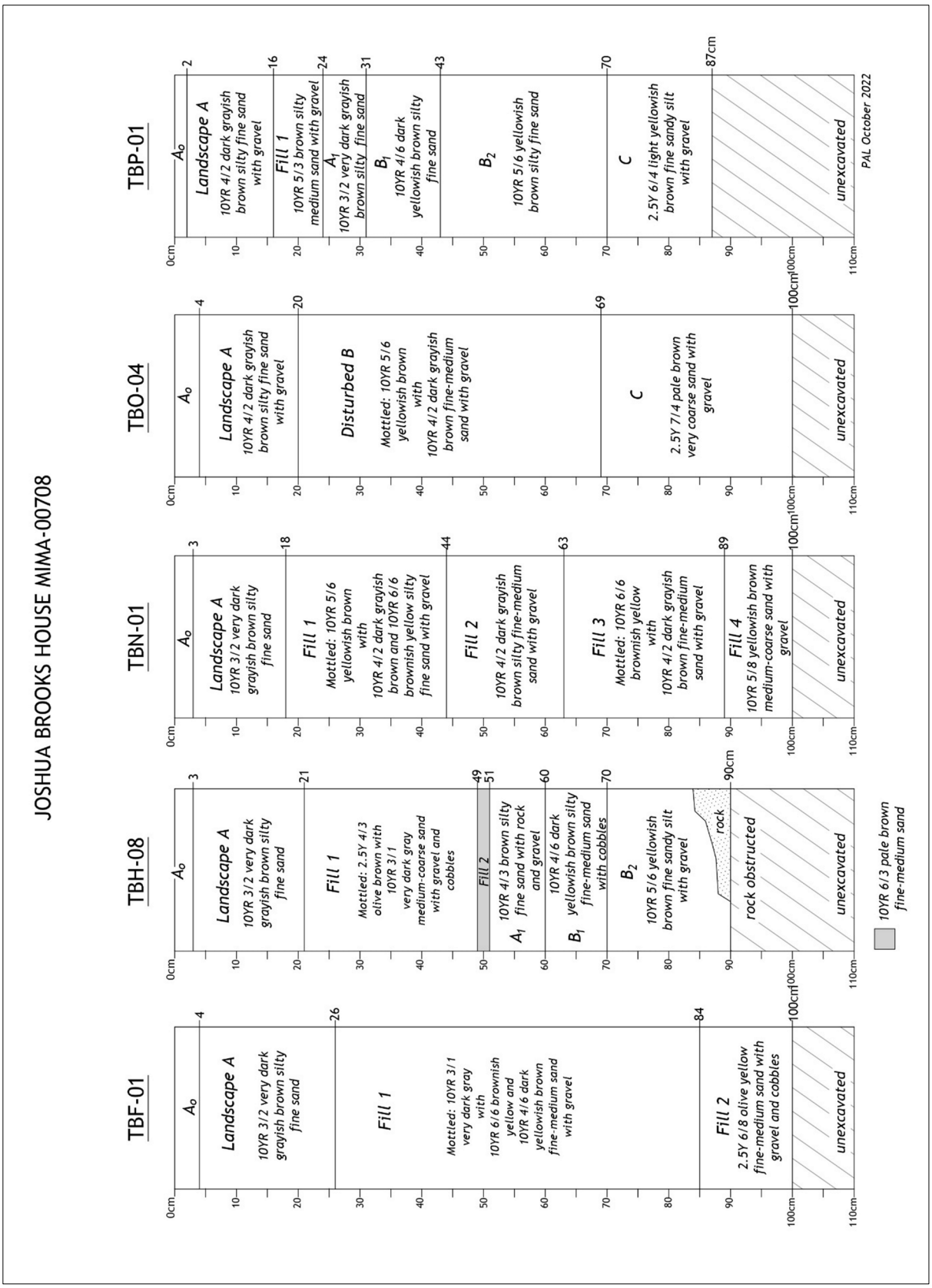


Figure 9-5. Representative test pit profiles, Joshua Brooks House project area.

with gravel and cobbles, dark brown (10YR 3/3) mottled with dark yellowish brown fine–medium sandy silt, dark yellowish brown mottled with brownish yellow and very dark gray fine–medium sand with gravel and cobbles, yellowish brown mottled with very dark grayish brown medium–coarse sand with gravel and cobbles, brown mottled with dark yellowish brown and yellowish brown silty medium–coarse sand with gravel and cobbles, yellowish brown mottled with dark grayish brown silty medium sand with gravel, olive brown mottled with very dark gray medium–coarse sand with gravel and cobbles, and brown mottled with pale brown (10YR 6/3) fine–medium sand (see Figure 9-5). The depths of Fill deposits extended to 100 cmbs in the northern half of the front yard unless impeded by rock or root and generally were to 30–76 cmbs in the southern half of the front yard, except for the test pits closer to the eastern retaining wall over Elm Brook.

A cluster of test pits placed in the western portion of the front yard contained what may be foundation remains from the earlier Deacon Joshua Brooks House. This area contains large trees with shallow root systems and several utilities cutting across the lawn from the driveway. Most of the test pits contained what appeared to be foundation tumble. TBG-06(E) contained a portion of a large foundation stone from 42 to 61 cmbs. The second test pit was excavated contiguous to the west (TBG-06[W]) and exposed additional stacked foundation stones from 30 to 50 cmbs (Figure 9-6). Other test pits that contained probable tumbled foundation stones include TBE-06, TBE-07, TBH-05, TBH-06, JTP-36, and JTP-39 (see Figure 9-4).

Test pits TBN-01 to TBN-06, and TBO-01 to TBO-06 were excavated in the terrace to the east of the house and extended up the hillside behind it (see Figure 9-4). Below 3–6 cm A_o, all the test pits opened with the Landscape A stratum to an average of 20 cmbs. Below the Landscape A along these transects eight different Fill deposits were identified with test pits containing 2–4 of these deposits.

The Fill deposits consisted of yellowish brown mottled with dark grayish brown and brownish yellow silty fine sand with gravel, dark grayish brown silty fine–medium sand with gravel, brownish yellow mottled dark grayish brown fine–medium sandy silt with gravel, yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) medium–coarse sand with gravel, olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) silty fine–medium sand with gravel, brownish yellow coarse sand with gravel, yellowish brown mottled with dark yellowish brown and yellow (10YR 7/6) fine–medium sand, and very pale brown (10YR 8/4) mottled with light gray (10YR 7/1) and yellowish brown medium–coarse sand with gravel. The Fill deposits in this area extended to 100 cmbs, except in TBN-03, which contained a PVC drainpipe at approximately 20 cmbs and excavation was terminated. Below the Landscape A in the test pits behind the house up the slope was a disturbed B stratum consisting of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) mottled with dark grayish brown fine–medium sand with gravel to an average of 55 cmbs. Below the disturbed B was C subsoil consisting of pale brown (2.5Y 7/4) very coarse sand with gravel to an average termination depth of 77 cmbs (see Figure 9-5).

Test pits TBP-01 to TBP-05 were excavated in the vegetated area south of the house and below 2–4 cm A_o was the Landscape A to an average of 17 cmbs. Below the Landscape A in all the test pits was a Fill deposit consisting of brown (10YR 5/3) silty medium sand with gravel or dark yellowish brown mottled with brown silty medium–coarse sand. TBP-03 and TBP-04 terminated in this Fill deposits at 55 cmbs due to rock obstructions but the Fill continued to 100 cmbs in TBP-05. Below the Fill in TBP-01 was a probable truncated A_1 consisting of very dark grayish brown silty fine sand to 31 cmbs and B_1 and B_2 subsoil consisting of dark yellowish brown silty fine sand and yellowish brown silty fine sand to 70 cmbs. Below the B_2 was C subsoil consisting of light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) fine sand to 87 cmbs.

Test pits TBQ-01 and TBQ-02 were excavated in the grassy area inside of the driveway loop west of the house. TBQ-01 contained two Fill deposits consisting of dark olive brown (2.5Y 3/3) silty fine sand with gravel and yellowish brown fine sand with gravel to 29 cmbs. Below the Fill deposits was an A_1 stratum consisting of dark brown silty fine sand to 35 cmbs followed by B_1 and B_2 subsoil to 51 and 80 cmbs,

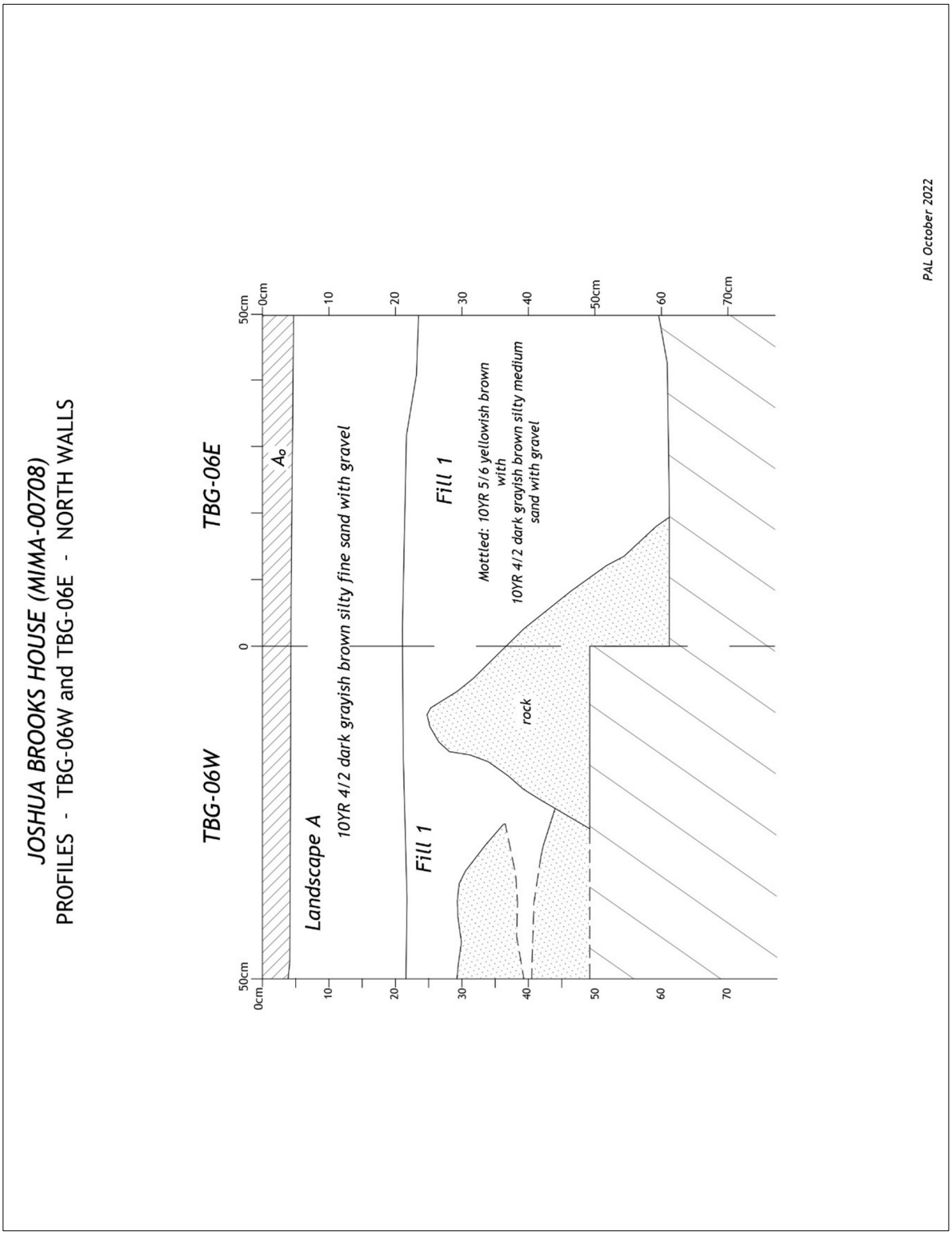


Figure 9-6. TBG-06(E) and TBG-06(W) profile drawing, north wall, Joshua Brooks House project area.

respectively. Below the B_2 was C subsoil consisting of brownish yellow fine sand to 94 cmbs. TBQ-01 contained the Landscape A to 35 cmbs followed by the A_{pz} to 62 cmbs, B2 subsoil to 87 cmbs, and C subsoil to 100 cmbs. TBQ-01 was placed to investigate an area of possible buried metal identified in the geophysical survey and metal items recovered from the Fill deposits include nails, screw, cuff link, and a metal button (see Figures 9-3 and 9-4).

JTP-32 and JTP-33 were placed in the terrace east of the house to investigate an area of possible buried metal and a possible non-metallic structure or object identified during the geophysical survey (see Figure 10). JTP-32 opened with a Landscape A excavated to 20 cmbs but the test pit was terminated and backfilled due to probable Asbestos tiling identified. JTP-33 contained the Landscape A to 14 cmbs followed by two Fill deposits consisting of olive yellow (2.5Y 6/6) medium–coarse sand with dense gravel to 27 cmbs and mottled dark grayish brown silty fine sand, yellowish brown silty fine sand, and pale brown very coarse sand to 83 cmbs. Below the Fill deposits was C subsoil to 100 cmbs. No evidence of a structure or object was identified.

JTP-34 was placed at JB-MD-06 (the recovered fired lead British musket ball). The test pit opened with the Landscape A to 19 cmbs followed by two Fill deposits consisting of yellowish brown mottled with very dark grayish brown and light olive brown silty fine sand with gravel to 40 cmbs and brown silty fine sand with gravel to 65 cmbs in the western portion of the test pit. In the eastern portion below the first Fill was a buried A_1 consisting of very dark brown (10YR 2/2) fine sand silt to 53 cmbs followed by B_1 and B_2 subsoil to 77 and 100 cmbs, respectively. JTP-35 was placed at JB-MD-16 (a late eighteenth- to early nineteenth-century copper shank button) and opened with the Landscape A to 21 cmbs followed by the same two Fill deposits seen in JTP-34 to 49 and 64 cmbs. Below the Fill was the buried A_1 to 77 cmbs and B_1 subsoil to 100 cmbs.

JTP-36 was placed at JB-MD-44 (eighteenth-century cone-shaped shank button) and contained the Landscape A to 30 cmbs followed by a Fill deposit consisting of brown silty fine sand with gravel. The test pit terminated on probable tumbled foundation stones at 54 cmbs. JTP-37 wasplaced at JB-MD-38 (late eighteenth- to early nineteenth-century alpha or omega shank button) and contained the Landscape A to 19 cmbs followed by the same brown silty fine sand fill seen in JTP-36 to 58 cmbs and a second Fill deposit consisting of mottled dark yellowish brown, very pale brown (10YR 7/4) and yellowish brown silty fine sand with gravel to 100 cmbs.

JTP-38 was excavated next to a single granite block in the front yard and opened with the Landscape A to 34 cmbs followed by a Fill deposit consisting of brown mottled with yellowish brown medium–coarse sand with gravel and cobbles to 56 cmbs where the test pit terminated on rock.

JTP-39 and JTP-40 were placed to investigate possible non-metallic structures or objects in the front yard and opened with the Landscape A to 19 and 30 cmbs, respectively. Below the Landscape A in JTP-39 was the same brown Fill deposit seen in JTP-36 and 37 and probable tumbled foundation stones to 34 cmbs. Below the Landscape A in JTP-40 was a Fill deposit of mottled dark yellowish brown, dark grayish brown, and yellowish brown silty fine sand with gravel to 46 cmbs. Below the Fill was B_2 subsoil to 100 cmbs.

JTP-41 was excavated to investigate an area of possible buried metal in the front yard and contained the Landscape A to 24 cmbs followed by two Fill deposits consisting of brown mottled with yellowish brown medium–coarse sand to 36 cmbs and dark yellowish brown mottled with very pale brown and yellowish brown fine sandy silt to 100 cmbs. One wire nail was present at 20–30 cmbs.

Seven pieces of pre-contact rhyolite chipping debris were recovered at 10–80 cmbs in Landscape A and Fill strata in 5 of the 84 test pits. A total of 954 pieces of post-contact cultural material were recovered at 0–100 cmbs in Landscape A, Fill, and buried A_1 strata in 70 of the 84 test pits: 747 ceramic sherds (4 tin

enamel [delft], 6 Staffordshire, 1 Whieldon ware, 178 redware, 13 trailed slipware, 3 Jackfield, 1 Jackfield type, 89 creamware, 104 pearlware, 160 whiteware, 122 ironstone, 2 yellowware, 3 Rockingham, 10 unidentified refined earthenware, 3 unidentified coarse earthenware, 18 porcelain, 9 porcelaneous, 3 white salt glazed stoneware, 1 imported stoneware, 2 English brown stoneware, 3 Nottingham, 3 other stoneware, and 9 unidentified stoneware); 58 domestic glass fragments (31 bottle, 1 lid/cover, 1 drinking glass stem, 1 plate, and 24 indeterminate curved); 17 faunal remains (14 mammal bone, and 3 mammal teeth); 35 personal and miscellaneous items (10 tobacco pipe fragments [6 bowl, 4 stem], 7 buttons [3 porcelaneous, 1 earthenware, 1 ferrous, 1 copper alloy, and 1 Tombac], 3 flower pot, 4 lamp glass, 1 glass rod, 1 slate pencil, 1 metal clothing clip, 1 copper alloy upholstery tack, 1 copper alloy thimble, 1 copper alloy parasol tip, 1 copper alloy cufflink, 1 ferrous pin, and 3 indeterminate metal object); and 97 architectural debris (9 brick, 27 window glass, 60 nails [30 hand-wrought, 22 machine-cut, 1 animal shoe, 7 indeterminate], and 1 bolt).

Nine of the 84 test pits contained only architectural debris (brick, window glass, wire nails, unidentified nails, bolts, fence staple, and asbestos tiles) and/or modern and miscellaneous material (plastic, terra cotta redware, modern bottle glass, unidentified metal, metal can frags, wire, coal, and unidentified shell) from the Landscape A and Fill deposits that was noted but not collected.

Data Synthesis and Recommendations

The variably filled soil profiles recorded at the Joshua Brooks House project area are consistent with the use of the property in the eighteenth to twentieth centuries. The Fill deposits extended up to 100 cmbs in the northern half of the front yard space and are consistent with construction and/or raising of North Great Road. Fill deposits were shallower closer to the house and in a few test pits were over buried A_1 and B and C subsoils. The post-contact materials were recovered across the entire project area in Landscape A, Fill, and buried A_1 deposits. Ceramics recovered from across the site date to the late seventeenth to late eighteenth centuries (tin enamel, Staffordshire, English brown stoneware, and Nottingham Stoneware); the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries (trailed slipware, Jackfield, white salt glazed stoneware, creamware, Whieldon ware, and pearlware); and the nineteenth century (whiteware, ironstone, yellow ware, and Rockingham). The deposits were not temporally stratified, however, and exhibited no discernible artifact patterning that would indicate anything more than utilitarian landscape modifications designed to fill and level the landscape.

The metal detection survey recovered items dating to the eighteenth century, including six buttons (JB-MD-03, JB-MD-38, JB-MD-40, JB-MD-44, JB-MD-46, and JB-MD-80); a lead spoon fragment (JB-MD-23); a Coronet large cent dating to 1793 to 1893 (JB-MD-25); and a fired/impacted musket ball (JB-MD-06). The musket ball was recovered just north of the northwest corner of the extant house and identified in the field by Joel Bohy (AMDA instructor and Historic Arms and Militaria Director at Bruneau & Co. Auctioneers and specialist/expert appraiser for the television program Antiques Roadshow) as a British musket ball based on its size and deformation index. The location of this finding would have been behind the Deacon Joshua Brooks house on April 19, 1775, and may be where the British column or flankers were firing on the militia that were taking positions behind stone walls, barns, and houses as they came down from the top of Brooks Hill. The defining feature of this area identified in the KOCOA report was "Observation and Field of Fire" (Kirk et al. 2020). The musket ball was recovered from the Landscape A strata and was not in situ, but it likely came from the property and was displaced by landscaping activities, possibly the demolition of the 1713 Deacon Joshua Brooks house or installation of a utility line. Although its original strike location cannot be determined, the musket ball still represents important information about the engagement of the British column and the militia along this portion of the Bay Road between Brooks Hill to the west and Elm Brook Hill (Bloody Angle) to the east. The post-contact materials recovered across the entire project area in Landscape A, Fill, and buried A_1 deposits (and the low density of recovered pre-contact materials) are designated the Joshua Brooks House Site.

The geophysical survey identified the location of buried utilities, possible buried metal, and possible non-metallic structures or objects. Archeological testing in these areas confirmed the presence of Fill deposits with metal artifacts and the likely location of the late seventeenth-century Deacon Joshua Brooks House. The geophysical survey identified several locations of possible non-metallic structure or object in the front yard space northwest of the existing house. Archeological test pits in this area confirmed the presence of disarticulated foundation stones likely related to the original 1713 house foundation (Figure 9-7). Two buried utility lines cross this area and several large trees with shallow roots are present; it is uncertain to what extent they have compromised the physical integrity of the foundation remains (see Figure 9-3). A review of historical maps and a ca. 1880 photograph places the Deacon Joshua Brooks house in this general location (see Figures 9-1 and 9-2a and b).

Seven pieces of pre-contact rhyolite chipping debris were recovered at 10–20 cmbs in Landscape A and 70–80 cmbs in Fill deposits. The materials may be related to the previously recorded Joshua Brooks Site (19-MD-1008) to the north or the Rogers Property Site (19-MD-997) to the west. The pre-contact component of the Joshua Brooks House Site represents a low density of cultural material, lacks complexity, has limited research potential and no further archeological investigations of the pre-contact component are recommended.

The Joshua Brooks House Site identified within the project area is recommended as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register because of its association with documented eighteenth-century occupations including the events of April 19, 1775. PAL recommends avoiding ground-disturbing activities in the location of the likely foundation remains of the 1713 Deacon Joshua Brooks house approximately 8–20 m northwest of the extant house (see Figure 9-7). If avoidance is not feasible, additional archeological investigations may be warranted in this portion of the project area.



Figure 9-7. Detail map of Joshua Brooks archeological testing showing the location of possible foundation remains of 1713 Deacon Joshua Brooks house.

CHAPTER TEN

BARKER HOUSE AND GARAGE RESULTS, DATA SYNTHESIS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Barker House and Garage is on the western boundary of the Hartwell Area within the Battle Road Unit of MIMA in Lincoln and is within the Bloody Angle Battle Site. The Barker House (MHC# LIN.169) is a one-and-one-half-story Cape-style house constructed ca. 1940. Proposed work includes a new septic system (10-x-14 m), new water service, a new driveway and path, site grading, and potential leasing of the property (see Appendix B-6).

Archival Research

Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries

The western extent of the Harwell Area includes properties surrounding what became known as the "Bloody Angle," so-called by twentieth-century historians and the NPS.[9] Little is known about this area of Concord (later Lincoln) before the eighteenth century. The Bay Road (Battle Road) was fully constructed by 1666, and a 1716 Concord survey indicates that the Bay Road was widened from 66 ft west of Meriam's Corner to 165 ft at the Hartwell Area properties (Dietrich-Smith et al. 2012; Kirk et al. 2020). However, the road width would eventually be reduced in the Elm Brook Hill area. By 1747, the adjacent landowners asked the Town (Concord) to re-survey the roadway. The surveyors determined that the road had been narrowed significantly to about 4 rods wide (66 ft) from Elm Brook to the Hartwell Area properties. Constricting the road were a variety of man-made and natural features such as stone walls, wooden fences, various trees, the brook and associated wetlands, as well as exposed bedrock ledge. In the absence of other historical data, the road most likely was the same width in 1775 (Kirk et al. 2020).

The Brooks family owned land along today's Old Bedford Road south of the Bloody Angle, where present-day Old Bedford Road and Virginia Road intersect. Joshua Brooks owned the 10-acre parcel directly south of the angle (east of Old Bedford and south of Virginia roads), which included an orchard, mowing land, pasture, and woodland. The woodlands seem to have been in the southern portion of the plot. This parcel was bounded by Ephraim Hartwell's property to the east. Just south of the 10-acre parcel was Joshua Brooks' 13-acre Top of the Hill Pasture, which was also bounded by Ephraim Hartwell's property to the east and Thomas Brooks' land to the south. Thomas Brooks owned a 2-acre plot called the Barren Orchard (an orchard of young trees not yet capable of bearing fruit) just east of where the Battle Road turned sharply west. Thomas Brooks also owned a 3-acre parcel called the Little Pasture, which was bounded to the east by the Barren Orchard and the Holt Pasture, to the south by land of Joshua Brooks, and to the west by Joshua's hog pasture. The hog pasture was a 1-acre parcel that, despite its name, included a garden. It was bounded by Joshua Brooks' house lot to the west and by the Battle Road to the north (Dietrich-Smith et al. 2012).

To the west of present-day Old Bedford Road lay the Tanyard Meadow, a long, approximately 10-acre meadow belonging to Thomas Brooks and named for the tanyard belonging to Joshua Brooks at its south

[9] The Bloody Angle refers to the section of the historic Battle Road in Lincoln where the retreating British were attacked by the Colonial militia on April 19, 1775. The mainly east–west road (present-day North Great Road) turns sharply north about 1,500 ft and then turns sharply east through what is now the park's multi-purpose recreational trail.

end. According to Malcolm (1985), the Barker House project area was part of 10 acres of pastureland on the west side of Bay Road (present-day Old Bedford Road) in 1775 but he does not detail the bounds of this lot or who owned it. Kirk et al. (2020) notes that the terrace to the east of the tanyard meadow (Barker House and Garage project area) was a 10-acre upland parcel of pasture owned by Job and Asa Brooks.

Intense fighting took place in the Hartwell area on April 19, 1775 (Dietrich-Smith et al. 2012) (see Chapter 4 and below). At the south and north curves of the Bay Road, stone walls, boulders, and trees allowed the colonists to conceal themselves and attack the British as they slowed to round the curve of Bay Road. Colonial militia attack on the British column from both sides of the road resulted in several casualties. The British soldiers then remained under constant threat from long-range firing as they made their way back east after the Bloody Angle battle (Dietrich-Smith et al. 2012).

Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries

The Bay Road was greatly altered in 1802–1806, as Concord, Lincoln, and Lexington realigned portions of the road to provide more efficient travel between Concord and Boston. The two bends at Elm Brook Hill were eliminated and a new section of road was built to bypass the curves (present day North Great Road/Route 2A alignment) (Dietrich-Smith et al. 2012; Kirk et al. 2020). Additional highway improvements occurred in 1836, when the Middlesex County commissioners directed the leveling of the road near the lowest point in the valley at Brooks' tannery. It is believed that the slopes along Elm Brook Hill and the crossing over Elm Brook were graded and filled to narrow the angle of the climb from the valley. It is unclear what, if any, improvements were made to the bridge or causeway over Elm Brook itself (Kirk et al. 2020).

Little is known about the evolution of the western portion of the Hartwell Area during the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (Dietrich-Smith et al. 2012). The Brooks family properties continued to be transferred among members of the family in the late eighteenth to mid-nineteenth centuries. Thomas Brooks and his son Noah both died in 1790 and Thomas' property transferred to his grandson Noah Jr., who received an innholder's license and constructed the extant Noah Brooks Tavern in the 1790s (next house west of the Joshua Brooks House).

All the Brooks family farmland was sold outside the family in the nineteenth century. By the 1880s, most descendants of the earliest Battle Road settlers had left their ancestral farms, many of which reverted to woodland (Hammond and Weyer 2012b). An 1895 survey of the state highway (Route 2A, old Bay Road) shows that Arthur Wilson, the owner of the former Job Brooks house, also owned the parcel immediately west of the intersection of Old Bedford Road and the highway. The building shown on this survey map is likely a barn (Thomas Brooks Farm Foundation [LIN-HA-52], ca. 1800–1850), and Wilson may have also owned the land up the hill to the east (Barker House and Garage project area) as well (Kirk et al. 2020).

No structures or improvements within the project area appear on maps until the mid-twentieth century (Beers 1875; Hales 1830; Hoar 1795; Walker 1906; Walling 1856). A 1940 plan map of the properties around the intersection of Old Bedford Road and Route 2A shows the project area belonging to Robert T. and Virginia A Pellandini and a driveway but no structures (Kirk et al. 2020: figure 17). However, the MHC inventory form for the property places the construction date for the house at ca. 1940, and Massachusetts assessors' data for the parcel list the built date as 1950. A 1971 parcel map of MIMA labels the project area 03-110 and owned by W. and B. Barker.

Existing Conditions

The Barker House (MHC# LIN.169) project area is on a wooded lot. There is an occupied mid-twentieth-century house lot to the north and Old Bedford Road is to the east. The Barker House (MHC# LIN.169)



Photograph 10-1. Barker House taken from the front yard, view northwest.

(Photograph 10-1) is within a wooded lot set back approximately 115 ft from Old Bedford Road (Photograph 10-2), a narrow, asphalt-paved lane cut down into the hillside and bordered by large stone walls (Photographs 10-3 and 10-4). The property also includes a detached one-car garage (MHC# LIN.168) constructed in 1940–1945 in the front yard east of the house (Photograph 10-5).

The project area is on a terrace over Elm Brook, which is approximately 450 ft to the east. Soils within the Barker House and Garage property are classified primarily as Montauk fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, extremely stony, with some previously described Canton fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony. Montauk soils are very deep, gently sloping, well-drained soil on the tops and upper side slopes of glaciated hills that formed in a mantle of friable loamy eolian deposits overlying dense sandy glacial till (USDA 2009).

Known Archeological Resources

The Barker House and Garage project area is within the mapped bounds of the Joshua Brooks Farm Site (19-MD-677). The site was identified during a CRM survey (Ritchie et al. 1990) and is a flake scatter of two felsite flakes (MHC site form). Nine additional pre-contact sites are recorded within 0.5 miles of the project area (see Table 4-1): the Hartwell Farm (19-MD-19); Barthels Farm (19-MD-120); Black Walnut (19-MD-588); William Smith Farm P1 (19-MD-680); Holt Pasture (19-MD-686); Block 2 (19-MD-995); Rogers Property (19-MD-997); Joseph Mason (19-MD-1006; and Joshua Brooks (19-MD-1008) sites. These are primarily campsites, flake scatters, and find spots of unknown temporal affiliation.

Fourteen post-contact sites are recorded within 0.5 miles of the project area (see Table 4-2). The Thomas Brooks Farm Foundation Site (LIN-HA-52) is just down the slope west of the Barker House and Garage project area. The 13 other sites are the Job Brooks (CON-HA-19); Mary Ingall (CON-HA-30); Hastings



Photograph 10-2. Old Bedford Road taken from near the intersection with North Great Road, view northeast.



Photograph 10-3. Stone wall bordering the west side of Old Bedford Road, Barker House to the left, view north.



Photograph 10-4. Stone wall bordering the east side of Old Bedford Road, view east.



Photograph 10-5. Barker House garage taken from the driveway, view west.

Barn Foundation (CON-HA-34); Foundation 1 (CON-HA-41); Foundation 2 (CON-HA-42); Corner House (LIN-HA-02); 19th Century Cottage and Barn (LIN-HA-03); Hartwell Tavern (LIN-HA-04); Joseph Mason (LIN-HA-22); Rogers Property (LIN-HA-23); Brooks Tannery (LIN-HA-39); Brooks Saw Mill Dam (LIN-HA-46); and Schoolhouse (LIN-HA-51) sites. These date to the seventeenth to twentieth centuries and are related to domestic, agricultural, industrial, commercial, and civic practices in the area.

Previous Archeological Surveys

The Barker House and Garage project area was also included in the study area reported in *Phase IA Archeological Assessment and KACOA Analysis, Bloody Angle Battlefield, Minute Man National Historical Park, Massachusetts* study area (Kirk et al. 2020). The Barker House and Garage project area is listed as MDS 20 with a disturbance area limited to directly around the extant house and garage (Kirk et al. 2020: Appendix 6). The project area's defining feature identified during the KOCOA analysis was that of "Key Terrain" (Kirk et al. 2020: figure 2 citing LeNoir [2019: Figure 27] presented as Appendix 1). Key terrain refers to tactically desirable ground that dominates the immediate surrounding by relief or another characteristic that enriches attack or defense (i.e., high ground or chokepoints that cause the enemy to slow or stay exposed) (Kirk et al. 2020).

The Kirk et al. (2020:17) report describes the terrain in the vicinity of the Barker House and Garage project area and how it related to "the deadliest stretch of the entire retreat to British controlled territory (Boston)." (Kirk et al. 2020:17). As the British column crossed the bridge over Elm Brook and began to climb out of the valley, estimated to be a 70-ft climb up Elm Brook Hill at the time, the soldiers were confronted with the first (south) bend in the road, created by road designers to avoid obstacles farther to the east. The roadbed had been excavated out of the surrounding hill at the bend to create a better grade for wagon traffic. This left a 10-ft-tall berm on the outside of the bend to the north that caused a second restriction point, the first being the Lincoln Bridge (over Elm Brook), an obstacle for British flankers. The embankment provided the Colonial militia a potential field of fire down the length of the approaching column while providing protection from flankers moving up from the brook and forcing the British to fire uphill (Kirk et al. 2020).

William Sutherland, a British Lieutenant, also reported troops on his left, presumably to the northwest of the south bend within the Barker House and Garage project area, as a "much larger body" than on the opposite side of the road. Kirk et al. (2020) cites Donald Hafner's 2020 Historical Study noting that this location would be far less favorable terrain for the attacking militia (Kirk et al. 2020 citing Hafner [2020] presented as Appendix 2). Despite an elevated vantage point that could provide a line of fire targeting troops at Lincoln Bridge and approaching the south bend, Hafner notes that the level ground in the area is quite narrow, less than 50 yards at the bend itself. Hafner also notes that another issue with positioning troops on the west side of the road was the potential for friendly fire with forces positioned in an orchard on the outside of the south bend on the east side of the road. Kirk et al. (2020) notes that it is therefore difficult to reconcile Sutherland's account of a large force to his left with the known terrain and tactical risks at that point of the road: "*This is an opportunity for the archeology to answer an open question as survey could establish the presence or absence of a firing line along the inside of the bend (Barker House and Garage Project area), and potentially west of the road as those troops moved north"* (Kirk et al. 2020:18).

In discussing the 1775 cultural landscape, Kirk et al. (2020) makes an interesting argument about the presence of wood lots within the study area in the report of their Phase IA archeological assessment and KACOA analysis. The Brooks family owned a large amount of woodlands, likely owing to the need for oak bark for tanning purposes as well as for structures and fences. The location of wood lots appears to have shifted frequently over time, as fields were left fallow after production slowed. It is difficult to determine the precise location of wood lots, especially in the deeds. Further, even when wood lots are mentioned, they did not likely remain as such because they could be logged quickly to make way for pasturage. Although not certain, wood lots were likely north and east of the study area in areas that were exceptionally rocky

and or had persistent wetlands. Kirk et al. (2020) notes that Malcolm's (1985) 1775 land-use maps should be used as a speculative reconstruction rather than a definitive plan of the landscape at the time of the battle, especially regarding the location of wood lots. "*Additional archeological data, particularly deformed musket balls, will undoubtedly provide much greater evidence for the location of wood lots that what is currently possible with historical records alone"* (Kirk et al. 2020:40).

Kirk et al. (2020) also incorporates the preliminary results of Robert Thorson and James LeNoir's (pending) investigation into the stone walls in the study area. Included in the stone wall analysis are the stone walls running parallel on either side of present-day Old Bedford Road bordering the Barker House and Garage project area. Wall #1 runs along the west side of the historic Battle Road from the terrace edge on the northwestern side of the south bend (present-day intersection of Old Bedford Road and North Great Road), following north-northeast along the road between the two bends to its termination at a hard bend running east. The wall consists of ten segments defined by gaps or changes in form. Wall #2 runs along the east side of the road from its origin corner overlooking Route 2A (North Great Road) to the north bend. It consists of eight individual segments. Kirk et al. (2020:44) note that at the time of their report the evaluation of the stone walls was still in progress but that initial data had already supplied important information, including the following:

- The presence or absence of pink granite is a reliable indicator of wall age, as it is imported material that was used to upgrade and restore walls in the years since MIMA was founded. It appears to be present in all the modern walls and entirely absent from the older historic walls.
- A 20-m long section of double wall located in the middle of Wall #1 appears to belong to the Revolutionary War period. This is the only section of the wall that appears to date back to the 18th century. The interpretation is supported by the form of the wall, its total absence of imported pink granite, heavy patina, and abutting relationships.
- The bulk of Wall #1 consists of a single wall with a triangular cross section wider at the base than the top. By matching the lithic material and quarrying marks on a stone from segment 9 to the quarry rubble present in a depression on the northwest side off the south bend that is believed to be related to fill extraction for the construction of Route 2A, the investigators conclude that the majority of the wall was constructed at some time after the modern road was built.
- The path of modern Route 2A (North Great Road) east of the south bend is located somewhat farther south than the original Battle Road was. However, their data indicate that the ridge overlooking the bend was closer and more steeply overlooking the bend than it does today, providing American troops the most strategic point for attacking the British coming uphill from Elm Creek.
- The gentle curve of the road between the south and north bends follows the natural topography of the ridge to arrive atop the 62-m flat ridge summit.
- Wall #2 is similar in form and bulk to the modern sections of Wall #1 and is believed to have the same construction date after the establishment of Route 2A. Two sections show an anomalous form one with a terraced construction and the other containing unusually shaped raw material (Kirk et al. 2020:44).

Historical accounts make it clear that stone walls and fences in the battlefield were important determinants of ambush sites and troop locations, particularly for the colonial militia. Don Hafner (in Kirk et al. 2020: Appendix 2) also addresses stone walls. He takes issue with a nineteenth-century historian who suggested that the walls were tall enough (chest high) to provide cover for British troops as well as the colonial militia.

He notes that communities had strict regulations for walls and fences to prevent livestock from damaging crops, etc. By 1693, a minimum height for enclosures was set at 4 ft—wording suggesting that rail fences were adequate. Fences would have provided less protection to soldiers than a stone wall. By 1775, an extensive network of "thrown walls" made of dry-laid stone about thigh high were already present.

Hafner suggests that topping these walls with wooden "rail and rider" fencing to bring them up to the required four feet would have been a far more efficient solution. However, he indicates that in Lincoln, when new roads were built, landowners were required to build stone walls along their sides. Kirk et al. (2020) notes that it remains unclear which configuration of walls would have been along the Battle Road in their study area. But Hafner argues that even assuming 4-ft-tall stone walls were present along the road, it would not have been tenable for British soldiers to bend over and duck below them for any significant duration while on the march. At the same time, even a low stone wall would have been perfectly effective for soldiers kneeling or lying on the ground.

A review of the findings of the Kirk et al. (2020) archeological assessment indicates that the Barker House and Garage project area is largely intact and has the potential to yield reliable data related to the Bloody Angle Battle Site or, as Hafner (Kirk et al. 2020: Appendix 2) prefers to call it, the "Fight at Elm Brook Hill" (Kirk et al. 2020: Appendix 2).

Fieldwork

The Phase I archeological field investigations at the Barker House and Garage consisted of a metal detection survey and archeological subsurface testing (see Table 2-1).

Metal Detection Survey

A total of 30 metallic objects were collected from metal detection "hits" at the Barker House and Garage project area (Figure 10-1). However, after further inspection by PAL laboratory staff, 1 of these (BKH-MD-15, a 1959 Lincoln penny) was discarded.

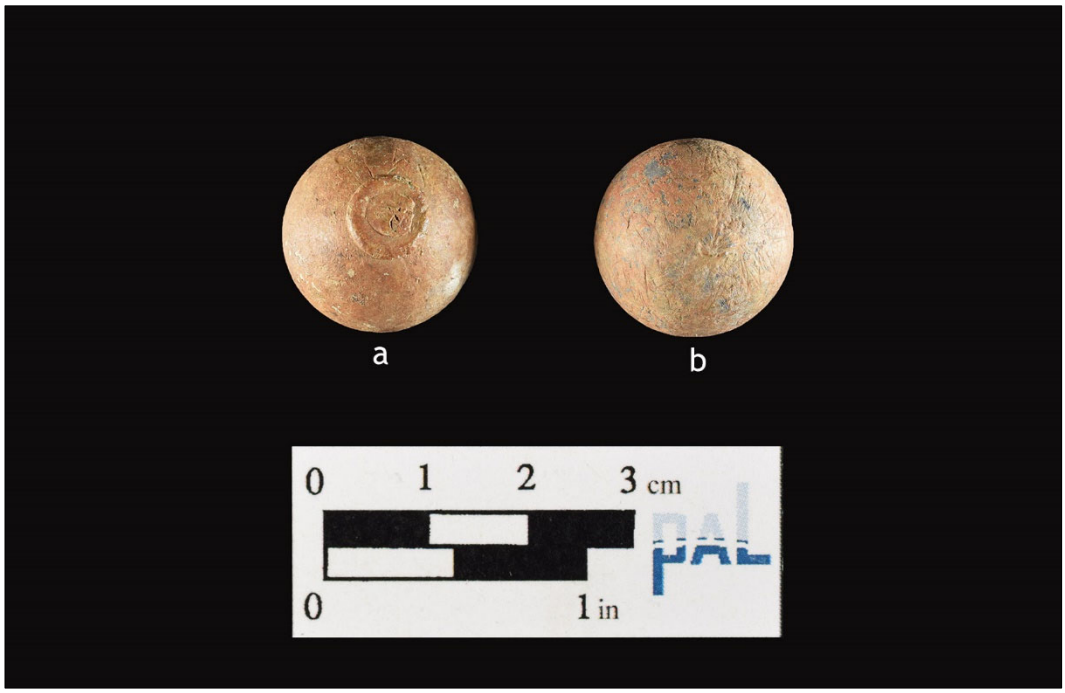
The 29 curated metallic artifacts include personal items (coins, pocketknife, rivet); agricultural items (horseshoe, buckle, or tack fragments); domestic items (kettle fragment, spoon, handle, and a latch); weaponry items (a bullet and musket balls); and some indeterminate ferrous items (Table 10-1). Of particular interest are metal detection hits BKH-MD-11, BKH-MD-20, BKH-MD-24, and BKH-MD-25. BKH-MD-11 and BKH-MD-20 are two unfired/dropped British musket balls found approximately 4 m (13 ft) apart and parallel to Old Bedford Road (formerly Bay Road) approximately 8.5 m (28 ft) to the east (also see JTP-18 and JTP-19 below) (Photograph 10-6). BKH-MD-24 and BKH-MD-25 are two fired/impacted Colonial militia/Provincial musket balls recovered at the northern end of the project area (also see JPT-21 and JTP-22) (Photograph 10-7). These musket balls were approximately 28 m (92 ft) northeast of the dropped British musket balls. A late eighteenth- to early nineteenth-century copper shank button (BKH-MD-29), was also recovered (also see JTP-20).



Figure 10-1. Locations of metal detection hits and archeological subsurface testing units, Barker House and Garage project area.

Table 10-1. Metal Detection Hits, Barker House and Garage Project Area.

Unit	Material Type	Object Type	Notes	Date
BKH-MD-01	Lead	Bullet, Fired		Unknown
BKH-MD-02	White Metal	Indeterminate Metal Object	Long, thin, handle-like	Unknown
BKH-MD-03	Ferrous	Indeterminate Metal Object	Cast, possible kettle fragment	Unknown
BKH-MD-04	Ferrous	Indeterminate Metal Object	Cast, possible tool or machine part	Unknown
BKH-MD-05	Ferrous	Indeterminate Metal Object	Cast, decorated, possible buckle or tack	Unknown
BKH-MD-06	Ferrous	Horseshoe		Unknown
BKH-MD-07	Ferrous	Indeterminate Metal Object	Possible ring or tack fragment	Unknown
BKH-MD-08	Copper Alloy	Penny, Indian Head		1891
BKH-MD-10	Copper Alloy	Rivet		Unknown
BKH-MD-11	Lead	Musket Ball, .69 caliber, unfired, British	Per Joel Bohy: 35.3g = .732″, Deformation Index = 0 (unfired)	April 19, 1775
BKH-MD-12	Copper Alloy	Spoon, Silver-plated		Unknown
BKH-MD-13	Copper Alloy	Penny, Lincoln Head Wheat Type		1946
BKH-MD-14	Copper Alloy	Cap, Oil Can		Unknown
BKH-MD-15	Copper Alloy	Penny, Lincoln Head Wheat Type		1959
BKH-MD-16	Copper Alloy	Ornament, Decorative	For leather or fabric	Unknown
BKH-MD-17	Copper Alloy	Indeterminate Metal Object, Cast	Possible bronze?	Unknown
BKH-MD-18	Copper Alloy	Nickel, Liberty Head Type		1889
BKH-MD-20	Lead	Musket Ball, .69 caliber, unfired, British	Per Joel Bohy: 35.6g = .734″, Deformation Index = 0 (unfired)	April 19, 1775
BKH-MD-21	Lead	Bullet, Fired		Unknown
BKH-MD-22	Copper Alloy	Spoon, Silver-plated	Possible souvenir type	Unknown
BKH-MD-24	Lead	Musket Ball, Fired, Provincial	Per Joel Bohy: 14.1g = .539″, Deformation Index = 2	April 19, 1775
BKH-MD-25	Lead	Musket Ball, Fired, Provincial	per Joel Bohy: 12.6g = .519″, Deformation Index = 2.5	April 19, 1775
BKH-MD-26	Ferrous	Indeterminate Metal Object	Possible latch or file	Unknown
BKH-MD-27	Ferrous	Knife, Pocket, Decorated		Unknown
BKH-MD-28	Ferrous	Indeterminate Metal Object	Possible machine or tool part	Unknown
BKH-MD-29	Copper Alloy	Button, Shank Type	One piece cast, alpha shank	Late 18th/ early 19th c.
BKH-MD-30	Copper Alloy	Nickel, Buffalo Type		1935



Photograph 10-6. Barker House and Garage, lead British musket balls (.69 cal, dropped/unfired): a) BKH-MD-11, 5 cmbs, A_1; b) BKH-MD-20, 12 cmbs, A_1.



Photograph 10-7. Barker House and Garage, lead Provincial musket balls (fired/impacted): a) BKH-MD-24, 10 cmbs, A_1; b) BKH-MD-25, 10 cmbs, A_1.

Archeological Subsurface Testing

Forty-seven 50-x-50-cm test pits were excavated at 10-m intervals along six judgmental linear transects (Transects AH–AM [TAH–TAM]), five judgmentally placed test pits (JTP-18–JTP-22) around significant metal detection finds, five arrays (AR-02–AR-06) with three to four test pits placed at 2.5-m, and two 2-x-1-m excavation units (EU-05 and EU-06) adjacent to and near the existing stone wall that runs between the property and Old Bedford Road (see Figure 10-1). Representative test pit soil profiles are presented in Figure 10-2. A total of 140 pieces of pre-contact cultural material were collected from 15 of the 47 test pits and both excavation units (see Appendix A: Elm Brook Hill Site).

Test Pits

Test pits TAH-01 to TAH-03, TAI-01 and TAI-02, TAJ-01 to TAJ-04, TAK-01 to TAK-03, TAL-01 to TAL-05, and TAM-01 to TAM-06 were excavated in the front (east) and side (south) yard spaces. Below 3–6 cm A_o in the majority of the test pits was an A_1 consisting of dark brown (10YR 3/3) fine sandy silt with gravel to an average of 23 cmbs (see Figure 10-1). Below the A_1 was B_1 and B_2 subsoil consisting of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) fine sandy silt with gravel and cobbles and brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) silty fine sand with gravel and cobbles, respectively. Several test pits terminated in B_2 subsoil due to rock and root obstructions at an average of 61 cmbs. Below the B_2 was C subsoil consisting of pale brown (2.5Y 74) fine sandy silt to an average termination at 85 cmbs (see Figure 10-2). A 1.5-inch-diameter ferrous water pipe running from the water line in Old Bedford Road to the Barker House was noted in TAJ-01 at 45 cmbs in a backfilled utility trench containing redeposited A_1, B_1, and B_2 subsoil.

Twenty-four pieces of the pre-contact assemblage were recovered at 0–40 cmbs in A_1 and B_1 strata in 4 of the transect test pits: 22 chipping debris (21 rhyolite and 1 felsite), 1 possible slate raw material, and 1 hornfels Atlantic projectile point (Photograph 10-8). AR-02, excavated around TAK-01, yielded an additional 8 pieces of rhyolite chipping debris from AR-02-180° and AR-02-360° at 0–50 cmbs in A_1, B_1, and B_2 strata. AR-03, excavated around TAK-03, yielded an additional 16 pieces of chipping debris (13 rhyolite, 2 felsite, and 1 quartzite) in the four array test pits at 0–50 cmbs, primarily in A_1 and B_1 strata. AR-04, excavated around TAL-04, yielded 1 piece of quartz chipping debris and 1 piece of possible slate raw material from AR-04-90° at 20–60 cmbs in developing A consisting of very dark brown (10YR 2/2) fine sandy silt and disturbed B consisting dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) mottled with brown (10YR 4/3) fine sandy silt. AR-05, excavated around TAM-02, yielded an additional 3 pieces of chipping debris (2 quartz and 1 rhyolite) in three of the four array test pits at 20–40 cmbs in B_1 strata.

JTP-18 and JTP-19 were placed at BKH-MD-11 and BKH-MD-20 (the two dropped British musket balls) (see Figure 10-1 and Photograph 10-6). These test pits contained A_1 stratum to 23 cmbs and 25 cmbs, respectively, over B_1 subsoil. Both test pits terminated due to large, buried rock/erratic at 44 cmbs and 42 cmbs, respectively. No additional cultural material was present in either test pit. JTP-20 was placed at BKH-MD-20 (a late eighteenth-century button) (see Figure 10-1). This test pit contained A_1, B_1, B_2, and C subsoil to a termination at 73 cmbs, and no additional cultural material was recovered. JTP-21 and JTP-22 were placed at BKH-MD-25 and BKH-MD-24 (the two impacted Colonial militia/Provincial musket balls) (see Figure 10-1 and Photograph 10-7). These test pits contained A_1, B_1, B_2, and C strata and both contained large, buried rock/erratics starting at approximately 10 cmbs and 7 cmbs, respectively, to a termination due to these rock obstructions at 51 cmbs and 56 cmbs, respectively. JTP-21 contained 1 piece of rhyolite chipping debris at 10–20 cmbs in the A_1 stratum. AR-06) was placed around JTP-21, but no additional pre-contact material was recovered.

No additional post-contact cultural material was recovered during the archeological subsurface testing. Modern and/or miscellaneous artifacts that were noted but not collected included bottle glass, brick, window glass, wire nails, and roofing tacks.

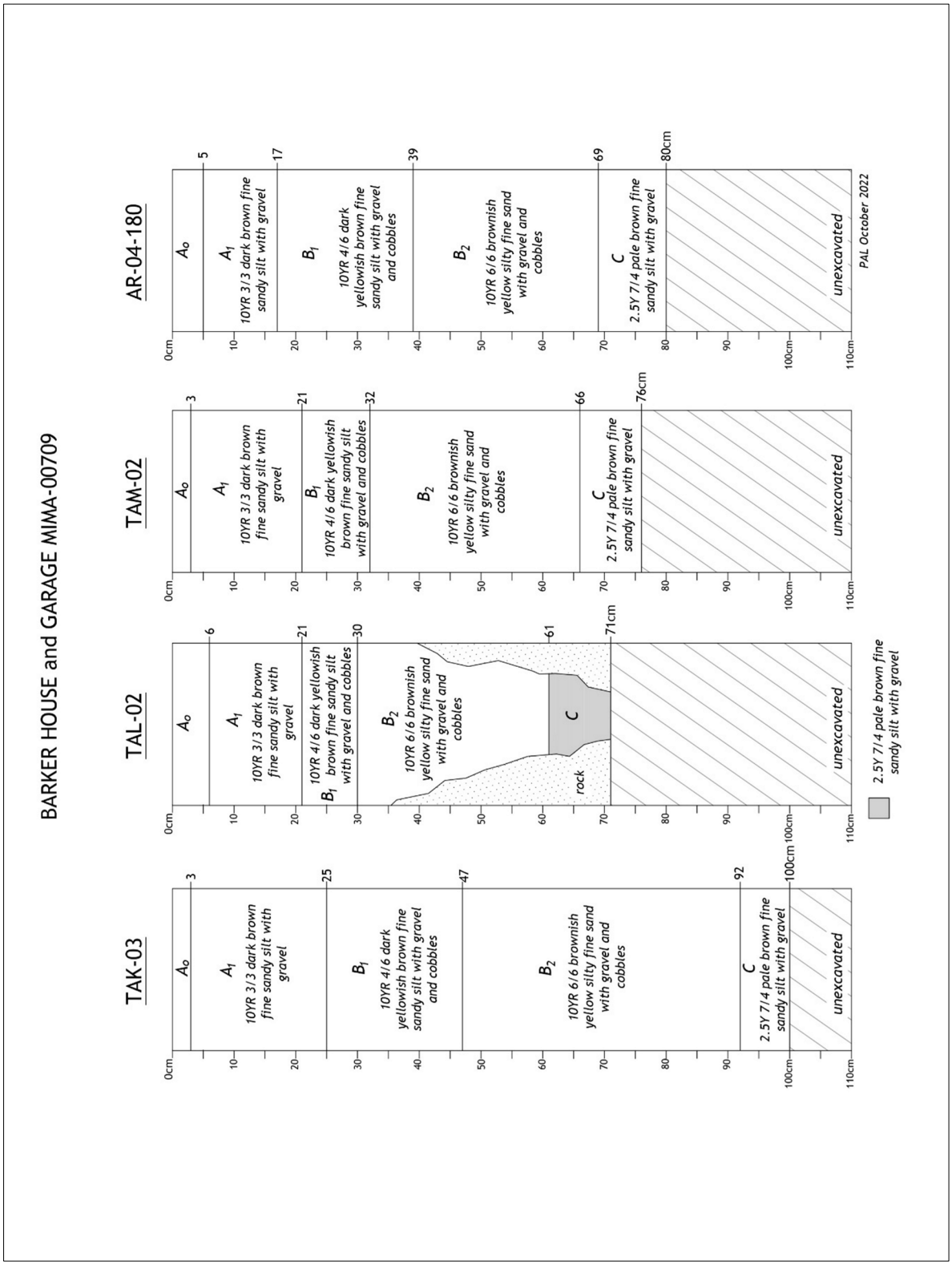


Figure 10-2. Representative test pit profiles, Barker House and Garage project area.



Photograph 10-8. Barker House and Garage, hornfels Atlantic projectile point, TAL-04, 20–30 cmbs, B_1.

Excavation Units

EU-05 was placed adjacent to the existing stone wall between the front yard space and Old Bedford Road (Bay Road) to determine if there is a belowground base or evidence that this is the location of one of the original eighteenth-century stone walls that lined the road (see Figure 10-1). Below 8–13 cm A_o was the A_1 stratum consisting of dark brown (10YR 4/4) fine sandy silt with gravel to approximately 20 cmbs. Below the A_1 was B_1 subsoil consisting of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) fine sandy silt with gravel and cobbles to approximately 36 cmbs. The EU terminated in sterile B_2 subsoil consisting of brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) silty fine sand with gravel and cobbles at 50 cmbs (Figure 10-3). The stone wall had one additional buried course of medium-sized fieldstones that were set into the A_1 strata (see Figure 10-3).

A total of 76 pieces of pre-contact cultural material were recovered at 10–40 cmbs in A_1 and B_1 strata in EU-05: 74 chipping debris (71 rhyolite and 3 quartz); 1 rhyolite untyped projectile point fragment (base or tip); and 1 quartzite biface (drill or projectile point midsection). Modern bottle glass was noted but not collected from the A_1 stratum.

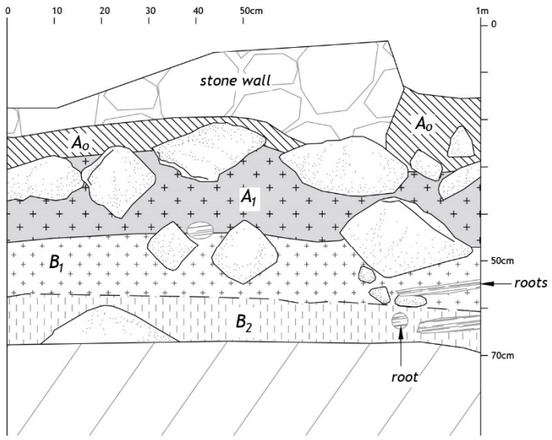
EU-06 was placed approximately 2 m (6.6 ft) north (grid) of the existing stone wall (see Figure 10-1). If the historic width of the Bay Road was 4 rods (66 ft), this location is 33 ft (10 m) from the center of the present alignment of Old Bedford Road (Bay Road). Below 6-cm A_o was the A_1 strata to approximately 23 cmbs, followed by B_1 to approximately 41 cmbs. Both the A_1 and B_1 strata contained large natural rocks/boulders. The EU terminated in sterile B_2 subsoil at 50 cmbs (Figure 10-4). No evidence of a remnant buried stone wall or old roadbed was present in EU-06.

A total of 10 pieces of pre-contact chipping debris (9 rhyolite and 1 igneous) were recovered at 10–30 cmbs in A_1 and B_1 strata in EU-06. A wire nail and metal rod were noted but not collected.

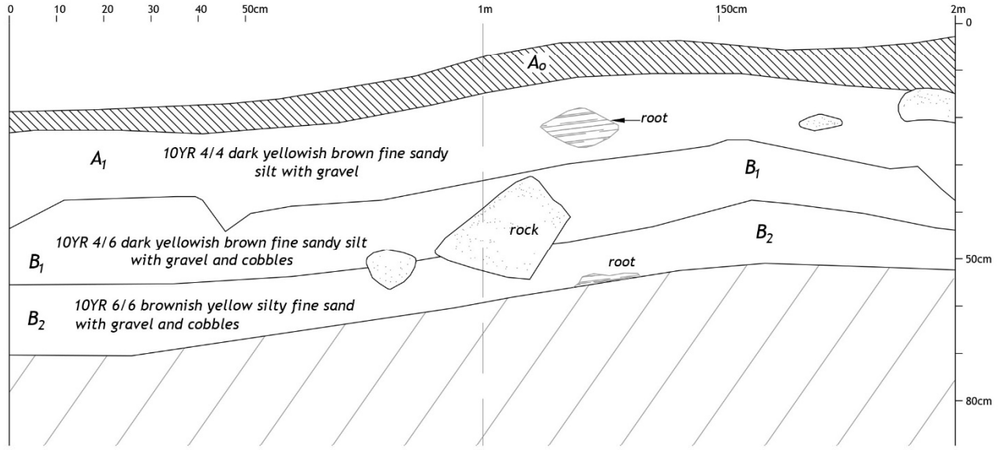
This page intentionally left blank.

BARKER HOUSE and GARAGE (MIMA-00709)

PROFILE - EU-05 - SOUTH WALL



PROFILE - EU-05 - EAST WALL



Rock

10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown fine sandy silt with gravel

10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty fine sand

10YR 6/6 brownish yellow silty fine sand with gravel and cobbles

(a)



(b)



PAL March 2022

Figure 10-3. EU-05 profile drawings and photographs, (grid) south and east walls, Barker House and Garage project area.

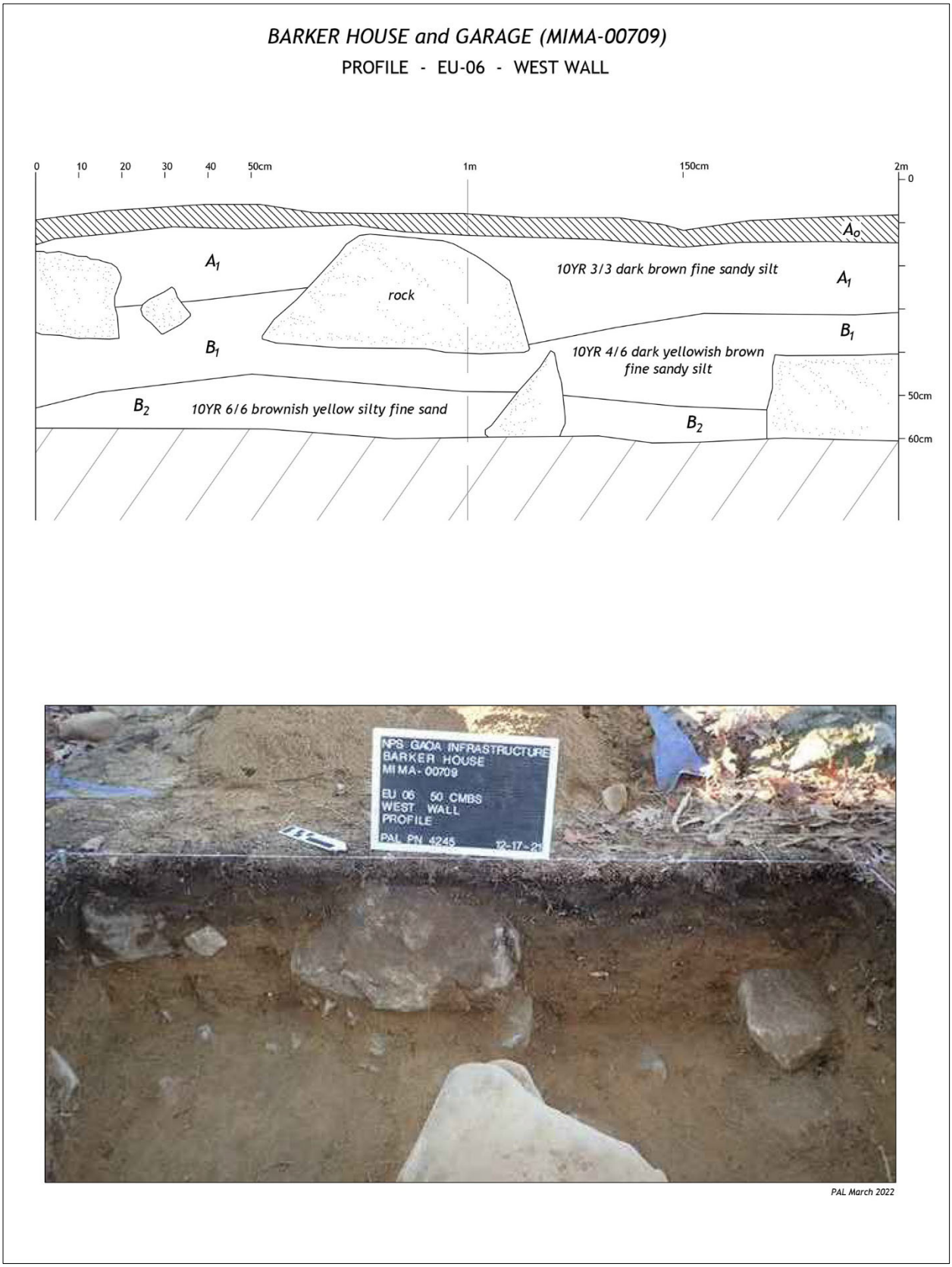


Figure 10-4. EU-06 profile drawing and photograph, (grid) west wall, Barker House and Garage project area.

Data Synthesis and Recommendations

The cultural material recovered from the Barker House and Garage project area are designated the Elm Brook Hill Site. The project area is on a level, well-drained terrace to the east of Elm Brook and its associated wetlands. The pre-contact component of the site is characterized by a moderate density of lithic material recovered from 15 test pits and the 2 EUs at 0–50 cmbs in primarily A_1, B_1, and B_2 strata. Recovered cultural material includes 135 pieces of chipping debris (124 rhyolite, 6 quartz, 1 quartzite, 3 felsite, and 1 igneous), a quartzite biface, an untyped rhyolite projectile point fragment, two possible slate source material, and a hornfels Atlantic projectile point. The Atlantic projectile point dates to the Susquehanna tradition of the Transitional Archaic Period (3600–2500 B.P.). The fragmentary rhyolite projectile point, biface, and the chipping debris do not provide temporal indicators, but indicate the possibility that the site may have been used during more than one temporal period. The site exhibits good integrity, with most of the cultural materials recovered from natural A and B strata. Although no cultural features were identified during the current investigations, the environmental location, diversity of lithic material types identified, and presence of tools and intact soils suggest the site has the potential to contain additional data classes.

The four musket balls recovered during the metal detection survey are related to the events of April 19, 1775, and the Bloody Angle Battle Site. The two dropped British musket balls were approximately 4 m (13 ft) apart and aligned parallel to Old Bedford Road (Bay Road/Battle Road) that currently is approximately 9–10 m (30–33 ft) to the east. Excavation of test pits at and around the musket balls exposed natural strata and no evidence of a former road surface. The two fired (impacted) Colonial militia/Provincial musket balls were recovered less than 28 m (100 ft) and slightly northwest of the dropped British musket balls and only a few feet from each other. The location of the British musket balls found within natural A_1 strata strongly indicate they were dropped by a flanking guard and not the main column along the road. The two fired/impacted Colonial militia/Provincial musket balls were also recovered from natural A_1 strata, indicating that they are also in situ.

A historical account from militia volunteer Edmond Foster notes that after the bridge over Elm Brook where the road turned sharply to the northeast, the British column "was completely between two fires" and they ordered out a flank guard on the left (the Barker House and Garage project area) to "dislodge the Americans from their posts behind large trees but they only became a better mark to be shot at" (NPS 2022d). Hafner noted that the location of the Barker House and Garage project area would not be a favorable terrain for the attacking Colonial militia due to the narrow landform between the road and the slope down to Elm Brook and that there would be potential for friendly fire with forces positioned in the orchard on the east side of the road (Kirk et al. 2020: Appendix 2). Kirk et al. (2020) noted that their survey work within this project area could answer an open question about "the presence or absence of a firing line" along the inside of the south bend and the west side of the road to the north. The fired musket balls could have come from pursuing colonial forces on the western side of Elm Brook. Engagement distances for combat in this period trend toward 200 yards but a musket ball with deadly velocity could travel several hundred yards beyond that if unobstructed. The four musket balls recovered from the Barker House and Garage project area help reinforce Foster's primary account of what occurred at this specific location at the southern end of the Bloody Angle Battle Site, i.e., an engagement between the two forces on the west side of the road.

Kirk et al. (2020) also notes that archeological data, "particularly deformed musket balls," could provide greater evidence of the presence of wood lots, which are not clearly described in deeds or noted on historical land-use maps. The two Colonial militia/Provincial musket balls were impacted, meaning they hit an obstacle of some sort and possibly the same obstacle because the musket balls were found close to each other. Malcolm (1985) identifies this area as pastureland in 1775, but Foster's account notes that the British flank guard was sent out to the left in this area to dislodge the militia from their posts "behind large trees." Kirk et al. (2020) notes, that Malcolm's (1985) land-use maps should be used as a speculative reconstruction

and not a definitive map of the 1775 landscape. There are no documented structures within the Barker House and Garage project area, no evidence of a stone wall, nor is there a large erratic in the vicinity of the musket balls, indicating that they likely struck a tree. Whether this area was pastureland with a few large trees or was a woodlot in 1775 is not certain, but the findings lend credence to Kirk et al.'s (2020) idea that the archeological data could confirm or refute the historical records.

Testing across the property and near and adjacent to the existing stone wall exposed intact, natural soil strata consisting of A_1 over B_1, B_2, and C subsoils. No evidence of a former road surface or buried remnant eighteenth-century stone wall was uncovered in any of the test pits or either excavation unit. EU-05, placed adjacent to the stone wall, exposed one additional buried course set into the A_1 stratum. Kirk et al. (2020) noted that Thorson and LeNoir's preliminary investigation (pending) of the stone walls in their study area concluded that the segment of stone wall (Wall #1) running along the west side of present-day Old Bedford Road in the Barker House and Garage project area is not from the eighteenth century. The construction of the wall and the presence of pink granite indicate that it was likely reconstructed either by the NPS when the modern highway (Route 2A) was constructed in the late nineteenth century or when the NPS purchased and razed the majority of the house lots along Old Bedford and Virginia roads (Kirk et al. 2020). Although the location of the stone wall may be generally accurate in relation to the documented eighteenth-century stone wall on the west side of the Bay Road, most of its current iteration is reconstructed and not the original wall.

The horizontal extent of the pre-contact materials is approximately 1,400 square meters and could extend outside the project area in all directions, including northwest to the lower terrace along Elm Brook. These newly recovered pre-contact deposits may be related temporally to nearby recorded pre-contact sites: the Joshua Brooks Farm Site (19-MD-677) or Hartwell Farm Site (19-MD-119) along Elm Brook and also on MIMA property. It is also likely that additional material related to the April 19, 1775 battle are present beyond the limits of the metal detection survey in all directions.

The Elm Brook Hill Site identified within the Barker House and Garage project area is recommended as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register because of its association with Native American occupation during the Transitional Archaic Period and the events of April 19, 1775. PAL recommends avoiding ground-disturbing activities in the project area. If avoidance is not feasible, additional archeological investigations may be warranted.

CHAPTER ELEVEN

REGO HOUSE AND GARAGE RESULTS, DATA SYNTHESIS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Rego House and Garage is in the Hartwell Area of MIMA in Lincoln. The Rego House (MHC# LIN.145; CRIS-HS 040244) is an Arts and Crafts-style building that was constructed between 1890 and 1910 and is currently used as the NPS Ranger Station. Proposed work at the Rego House includes a new septic system (10-x-17 m), new water well, ADA ramp, and driveway (see Appendix B-7).

Archival Research

The Rego House and Garage project area is on land that was owned by the Hartwell family in the seventeenth to nineteenth centuries. The Hartwells were one of the original families to settle in the area and at some time before 1692, Samuel Hartwell Jr., a grandson of the original settlers, acquired land along the Bay Road in the vicinity of the project area. Samuel Jr. and his wife, Abigail, had seven children; his youngest son, Ephraim, born in 1707, would become a shoemaker (Dietrich-Smith et al. 2012).

In 1733 Samuel Jr. gave Ephraim a tract of 18 acres of woodland and upland bounded by the Bay Road on the south, Samuel's house on the east and, at that time land belonging to Ebenezer Brooks on the west, and Samuel Brooks to the north. The tract contained a "new dwelling house" (Malcolm 1985:59) that would eventually become the Hartwell Tavern (Dietrich-Smith et al. 2012). Ephraim was also given 3 acres of meadow in Rocky Meadow north of his home; half of an 18-acre parcel of meadow and upland that bordered the Bay Road on the south, his father's land on the west, and 6 acres of plowland surrounding Folly Pond to the east. After Samuel Jr. died in 1744 Ephraim received his homestead lot with its house and barn and 32 acres of orchard, pasture, and mowing land. He had moved on from shoemaker to gentleman and, beginning in 1756, held a license to keep an inn at his home. Ephraim and his wife, Elizabeth, had 15 children, although 5 died in 1740 from "throat-distemper" (Malcolm 1985:58). In 1755, the Town of Lincoln constructed a two-rod (33-ft) road from Ephraim's house to the meetinghouse. The road is now called Bedford Lane and a portion of it runs along the east side of the Rego House project area (Dietrich-Smith et al. 2012).

Ephraim Hartwell had become one of Lincoln's largest landowners by 1775. In 1774, he was taxed for 20 acres of tillage, 37 acres of upland mowing, 2 acres of orchard, and 25 acres of pasture. In 1775, Ephraim's grown sons John and Isaac lived with him while his son Samuel (III) lived at the neighboring farm to the east. The *Historic Grounds Report: The Scene of the Battle, 1775* (Malcolm 1985: figure 6), indicates that the area of the Rego House and Garage project area was woodland to the west of Bedford Land with some of Ephraim's pastureland to the north and east. By 1786, Ephraim Hartwell owned 186 acres of land in various locations. At his death in 1793, the deed to the older Hartwell homestead transferred to Ephraim's son Samuel (III), and the tavern and its 68-acre house lot went to his son John. During John's ownership, the neighboring Mason farm to the west was added to the family's property (Dietrich-Smith et al. 2012).

Between 1802 and 1806, portions of the Bay Road (Battle Road) were straightened, by-passing the Hartwell family homesteads; the realigned route through Lincoln was called the North Great Road. John Hartwell did not continue to run the tavern and operated his land, including the location of the Rego House and Garage property, solely as a farm until his death in 1820, when it passed to his widow and four children. By 1873, the property was sold outside the Hartwell family (Dietrich-Smith et al. 2012).

No structures or improvements appear on historical maps showing the Rego House and Garage project area. The 1830 (Hales) and 1856 (Walling) maps depict a school on the south side of North Great Road to the west of the project area. An 1871 (Beers) map shows a school and a home belonging to J. Curry within the project area at the corner of Bedford Lane and North Great Road. However, as described in Chapter 7, the 1871 Beers map of Lincoln and Concord has some errors in the locations of buildings, especially how they are spatially related. That is likely true for in this case here, and the school and home are actually farther to the west, as depicted on the 1856 (Walling) map.

The Rego House and Garage project area remained undeveloped until the Rego House was constructed between 1890 and 1910 and the Kinsler-Petricca House was constructed ca. 1915 on the adjacent western lot. Both lots were owned by Herman and Louise Kinsler between 1927 and 1936. They took a mortgage out for the extant Rego House from Winter Hill Co-operative Bank for the property on August 26, 1936 (MCRD Book 6056, page 498). They then sold the extant house to Manuel J. and Catherine Rego on August 29, 1957 (MCRD Book 9014, page 186) who then sold it to the NPS on December 18, 1973 (MCRD Book 12568, page 564). It is not clear when the Kinslers sold the adjacent western lot included in the project area that once contained a circa. 1915 house to the Petriccas. It is likely the Petriccas sold their property to the NPS around the same time as other property owners along North Great Road, including the Regos. The NPS demolished the Kinsler-Petricca House in 1998 and the Rego House is currently used as a Ranger Station.

Existing Conditions

The Rego House and Garage project area consists of the Rego House lot and a western lot. The Rego House is currently bounded by North Great Road to the north, an unmarked walking trail (old Bedford Lane) lined with a dry-laid stone wall to the east, woodland to the south, and the western lot that is currently a mowed field (Photograph 11-1). The Rego House (Photograph 11-2) is set back approximately 40 ft from the road on a level lot with minimal landscaping and foundation plantings. A horseshoe drive is in front of the house (Photograph 11-3) and a garage (MHC# LIN.146), constructed in 1965, is in the back (Photograph 11-4). Two late twentieth-century sheds (MHC# LIN.147 and LIN.148) are also behind the house outside the project area. The western lot contained the ca. 1915 Kinsler-Petricca House (MHC# LIN.154), garage (MHC# LIN.155), and shed (MHC# LIN.156). These buildings were demolished in 1998 (MHC Inventory forms).

Soils within the Rego House and Garage property are classified as Montauk fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, extremely stony, previously described in Chapter 10. The project area is approximately 0.4 miles northeast of wetland associated with Hobbs Brook and 0.5 miles east of Elm Brook.

Known Archeological Resources

The Rego House and Garage project area is within the mapped MHC bounds of the William Smith Farm P1 Site (19-MD-680). This site was identified during a CRM survey (Ritchie et al. 1990) and is a find spot consisting of one felsite flake (MHC site form). Sixteen other pre-contact sites are within 0.5 miles of the project area (see Table 4-1): the Hartwell Farm (19-MD-119); Barthels Farm (19-MD-120); Black Rabbit (19-MD-587); Black Walnut Site (19-MD-588); Perk (19-MD-589); William Smith Farm P2 (19-MD-676); Joshua Brooks Farm (19-MD-677); Ephraim Hartwell Farm P4 (19-MD-678); Ephraim Hartwell Farm P3 (19-MD-679); Aaron Brooks Farm (19-MD-681); Ephraim Hartwell Farm P2 (19-MD-682); Ephraim Hartwell Farm P1 (19-MD-683); Holt Pasture (19-MD-686); and Block 2 (19-MD-995) sites; the Captain W. Smith House Findspot 1 (19-MD-996); and the Joseph Mason Site (19-MD-1006). The majority of these sites are find spots or flake scatters of unknown temporal affiliation.



Photograph 11-1. Western lot of the Rego House and Garage project area taken from the Rego House driveway, view southwest.



Photograph 11-2. Rego House taken from the western driveway, view southeast.



Photograph 11-3. Horseshoe driveway in front of Rego House taken from western entrance, view southeast.



Photograph 11-4. Rego House garage taken from behind the house, view southwest.

Nine post-contact sites are recorded within 0.5 miles of the project area (see Table 4-2): the Corner House (LIN-HA-02); 19th Century Cottage and Barn (LIN-HA-03); Hartwell Tavern (LIN-HA-04); Samuel Hartwell House (LIN-HA-13); Captain William Smith (LIN-HA-14); Joseph Mason (LIN-HA-22); Schoolhouse (LIN-HA-51); Thomas Brooks Farm Foundation (LIN-HA-52); Samuel Hartwell Farm Cellar Hole (LIN-HA-54); and Barn Foundation (LIN-HA-62) sites. These date to the late seventeenth to twentieth centuries and are related to domestic, agricultural, commercial, and civic practices in the area.

Previous Archeological Surveys

Three NPS monitoring efforts were conducted at the Rego House for a cess pool, cable line, and gas line. The notes for the 2000 Ranger Station Cess Pool installation include a sketch map and information about one test pit placed approximately 7 m north of the garage for an overflow tank (Pendery 2000b). The test pit contained two fill deposits to approximately 25 cmbs that included broken asphalt and terminated in subsoil at approximately 35 cmbs. No artifacts were recovered. Information about archeological monitoring for a cable line between the house and garage only consists of a sketch map of the trench location (Pendery 2002).

In 2009, an approximately 30-m-long by 75-cm-wide trench was excavated approximately 2 m east of the west driveway for a gas line. The excavation of the trench was not monitored but was documented by NPS staff while it was still open. A profile drawing was completed and excavated soil was sampled and screened. No pre-contact or "colonial period" artifacts or features were identified. A window shade support and blue transfer-printed pearlware/whiteware were recovered from disturbed contexts. It was determined that no potentially significant archeological resources had been disturbed (Pendery 2009).

Fieldwork: Archeological Subsurface Testing

Thirty-five 50-x-50-cm test pits were excavated at 10-m intervals along eight judgmental linear transects (Transects Z–AG [TZ–TAG]) and as five judgmentally placed test pits (JTP-11–JTP-17) (Figure 11-1). Representative test pit soil profiles are presented in Figure 11-2. A total of 42 pieces of post-contact cultural material were collected from 9 of the test pits (see Appendix A: Kinsler-Petricca Site).

Test pits TZ-01 and TZ-02, TAA-01 and TAA-02, and TAB-01 to TAB-03 were excavated in the grassy yard space in front of the Rego House. Below 3–6 cm of A_o was primarily a Landscape A consisting of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) to dark brown (10YR 3/3) fine sandy silt to an average of 23 cmbs (see Figure 11-1). Below the Landscape A was B_1 and B_2 subsoil consisting of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty fine–medium sand with gravel B_1 to an average of 42 cmbs and yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) silty medium sand with gravel and cobbles B_2 to an average of 70 cmbs. Several of the test pits terminated in B_2 due to rock obstructions, but two contained C subsoil consisting of olive yellow (2.5Y 6/6) silty medium sand with gravel and cobbles (see Figure 11-2).

Test pits TAC-01 and TAC-02, TAD-01 to TAD-05, TAE-01 to TAE-04, TAF-01 to TAF-05, and TAG-01 to TAG-05 were excavated in the overgrown field west of the Rego House driveway. Below 2–7 cm A_o were 11 Fill deposits in the middle and northern part of the parcel with some of the test pits containing 1–3 of these deposits, and Landscape A, or A_{pz} toward the south end of the parcel (see Figure 11-2).

The Fill deposits consisted of dark gray (10YR 4/1) silty medium sand with gravel, black (10YR 2/1) silty coarse sand with dense gravel, dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty coarse sand with gravel, dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty fine sand, light olive brown (2.5Y 5/6) silty fine–medium sand with gravel, dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) mottled with black (10YR 2/1) silty fine sand, very dark gray (10YR 3/1) mottled with dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty fine–medium sand with gravel, pale yellow (2.5Y 7/4) fine–coarse sand with cobbles, dark olive brown (2.5Y 3/3) fine sandy silt, very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silty fine



Figure 11-1. Locations of archeological subsurface testing units, Rego House and Garage project area.

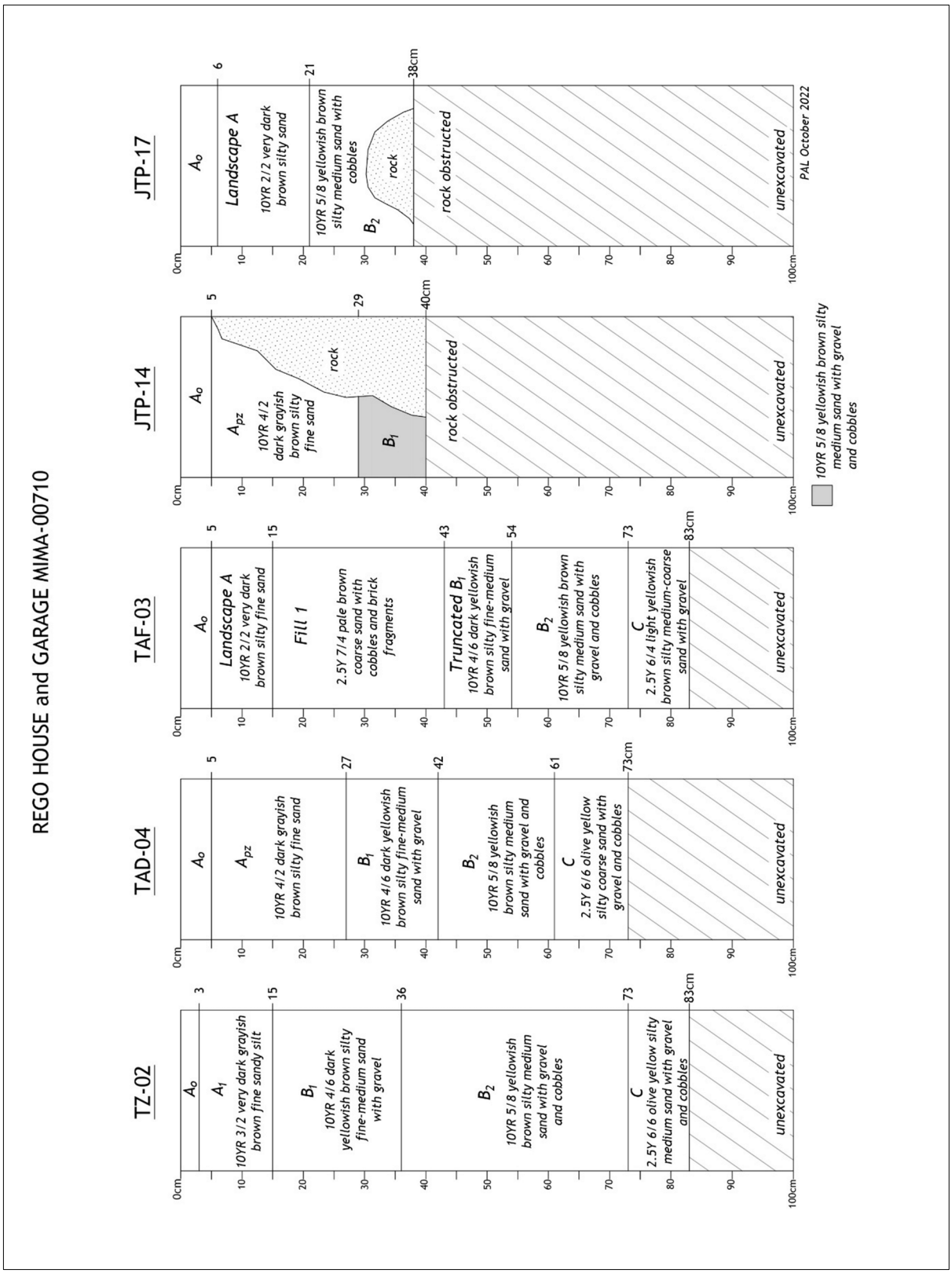


Figure 11-2. Representative test pit profiles, Rego House and Garage project area.

sand with gravel and slag, and light yellowish brown (10YR 2.5Y 6/4) silty fine–medium sand with gravel to an average of 23 cmbs.

The Landscape A consisted of very dark brown (10YR 2/2) silty fine sand to an average of 19 cmbs, and the A_{pz} consisted of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty fine sand to an average of 30 cmbs. Below the A_{pz} and Fill deposits was generally B_1 subsoil consisting of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty fine sand with gravel to an average depth of 43 cmbs. Most of the test pits contained B_2 or C subsoil consisting of yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) silty fine–medium sand with gravel B_2 to an average of 63 cmbs and olive yellow (2.5Y 6/6) medium sand with gravel C at an average termination depth of 74 cmbs.

JTP-11–JTP-15 were excavated around the perimeter and inside of a stone wall structure (Structure 1) in the western lot adjacent to the Rego House driveway. The structure is constructed of one to two courses of dry-laid fieldstones and is 16 m (52 ft) northwest–southeast and 6.5 m (21 ft) northeast–southwest (Photograph 11-5; see Figure 11-1). JTP-11 was placed at the northern end of the structure and contained two Fill deposits consisting of dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty fine–medium sand with gravel and slag and light olive brown (2.5Y 5/6) silty fine–medium sand with gravel and slag to 35 cmbs. Below the Fill was a remnant A_{pz} consisting of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty fine sand to 47 cmbs over B_1 and B_2 subsoil to a termination at 95 cmbs. JTP-12, JTP-13, and JTP-15 were placed adjacent to the east wall, in the center, and adjacent to the south wall, respectively. All three test pits contained a Fill deposit consisting of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) mottled with black (10YR 2/1) silty fine sand in JTP-12 or very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty fine sand in JTP-13 and JTP-15 and terminated due to large rock between 21 cmbs and 32 cmbs. JTP-14 was placed along the outside of the western wall and contained A_{pz} to 29 cmbs and B_1 to 40 cmbs. The stone wall continues belowground to at least 40 cmbs (see Figure 11-2).



Photograph 11-5. Stone wall Structure 1, Rego House and Garage project area, view northeast.

JTP-16 and JTP-17 were excavated inside and just outside a second stone wall structure (Structure 2) noted in the western lot at the southern end stonewall boundary. This structure is also constructed of one to two courses of dry-laid fieldstones and is 4.5 m (15 ft) northwest–southeast and 6 m (20 ft) northeast–southwest (Photograph 11-6; see Figure 11-1). JTP-16 contained the same Fill as in JTP-12 and terminated at 40 cmbs due to a large root obstruction. JTP-17 contained a Landscape A to 21 cmbs over B_1 subsoil but terminated at 31 cmbs due to large rock obstruction (see Figure 11-2). Additionally, a concrete-lined well was noted in the western lot of the project area (Photograph 11-7).

A total of 42 pieces of post-contact cultural material were recovered at 0–40 cmbs in Landscape A, Fill, and A_{pz} strata in 9 of the 35 test pits: 7 ceramic sherds (1 whiteware, 1 Rockingham, 4 porcelain, and 1 domestic stoneware); 31 domestic glass (2 bottle glass, 4 indeterminate curved, 25 indeterminate flat); 1 post-1959 Lincoln penny; 2 brick; and 1 machine cut nail. Thirteen of the 35 test pits contained only architectural debris (brick, window glass, asphalt shingles, wire nails, roofing nails, and metal pipe) and/or modern or miscellaneous artifacts (Styrofoam, rubber, terra cotta redware, bottle glass, light bulb glass, chain link, washers, bolt, metal spike, slag, and unidentified metal) from the Landscape A and Fill deposits that was noted but not collected.

Data Synthesis and Recommendations

The soil profiles recorded for test pits at the Rego House and Garage project area indicate primarily shallow Landscape A and Fill deposits over natural subsoils across the property and are consistent with grading and landscaping activities of a house lot. All but three porcelain sherds were recovered from the western lot that contained the no longer extant ca. 1915 Kinsler-Petricca House (MHC# LIN.154). The recovered post-contact materials, designated the Kinsler-Petricca Site, date primarily to the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries, were low density, not temporally stratified, and exhibited no discernible artifact patterning that would indicate anything more than secondary deposition field/yard scatter. Subsurface testing around two separate stone wall structures of one to two courses of dry-laid fieldstones did not identify any significant deposits or soil strata to determine their possible function(s). No associated structures are seen in historical aerial photographs (NETR 1955–2018), and Structures 1 and 2 may represent landscape and/or garden features.

PAL recommends that the ground-disturbing impacts associated with the septic upgrades and other improvements at the Rego House and Garage project area will not affect significant archeological resources and no additional archeological investigations are warranted.



Photograph 11-6. Stone wall Structure 2, Rego House and Garage project area, view southeast.



Photograph 11-7. Concrete-lined well in western lot of Rego House and Garage project area, view south.

CHAPTER TWELVE

SUMMARY OF DATA SYNTHESIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Phase I Archeological Investigations at the Seven Minute Man Great American Outdoors Project Areas at Minute Man National Historical Park in Lincoln, and Concord, Massachusetts, identified a range of variably filled, plowed, and landscaped soil profiles that contained pre-contact and post-contact cultural materials. A summary of PAL's findings, documentary/field/laboratory data synthesis, and recommendations are included in Table 12-1.

Pre-Contact Cultural Deposits

Pre-contact cultural materials were recovered in five of the seven project areas: the East Quarter School, George Hall House, Stow-Hardy House, Joshua Brooks House, and Barker House and Garage project areas. The pre-contact cultural materials at four of the project areas (the East Quarter School, George Hall House, Stow-Hardy House, and Joshua Brooks House) were recovered from disturbed contexts and were intermixed with post-contact cultural materials. The pre-contact materials represent low-density find spots and lithic scatters that document the general use of the area by Native American groups within the combined Concord/Sudbury/Assabet, Shawsheen, and Charles river drainages but their information content is limited and they are not likely to provide additional data classes. PAL does not recommend any further archeological investigations of the pre-contact cultural deposits at these four Project areas.

The pre-contact cultural material assemblage recovered at the Barker House and Garage project area, and designated the Elm Brook Hill Site, contains a moderate density of chipping debris and tools from natural soil strata and a projectile point dating to the Susquehanna tradition of the Transitional Archaic Period (3600–2500 B.P.). Although no cultural features were identified during the Phase I investigation, the excellent integrity at the site indicates the potential for their presence. PAL recommends the Elm Brook Hill Site as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register.

Post-Contact Cultural Deposits

Post-contact cultural materials were recovered at all seven of the Project areas during archeological subsurface testing and metal detection surveys. The post-contact assemblages are consistent with the documented occupation of the properties beginning with the early settlement of Concord and Lincoln by Europeans during the seventeenth century and continuing to the mid-twentieth century. The post-contact cultural materials at five of the seven project areas (the East Quarter School, George Hall House, Stow-Hardy House, Inferrera House and Stand, and Rego House and Garage) were not temporally stratified, nor did they exhibit discernable artifact patterning that could be associated with any specific post-contact occupation at the sites. The temporally mixed deposits primarily indicate utilitarian landscape modifications designed to fill and level each property's landscape since the seventeenth century. PAL does not recommend any further archeological investigations of the post-contact cultural deposits at these five project areas.

Cultural materials related to the events of April 19, 1775, were recovered from the Joshua Brooks House and the Barker House and Garage project areas. One fired/impacted British musket ball was recovered during the metal detection survey at the Joshua Brooks House. It was recovered from a Landscape A stratum from an area behind the no longer extant 1713 Deacon Joshua Brooks House. Foundation remains of this

house were also potentially identified 8–20 m northwest of the extant Joshua Brooks House. Although the musket ball is not in situ, it still provides important information about the engagement between the British column and the Colonial militia along this portion of the Bay Road between Brooks Hill to the west and Elm Brook Hill (the Bloody Angle) to the east. Four musket balls (two dropped British and two fired/impacted Colonial militia/Provincial) were recovered from the Barker House and Garage project area during the metal detection survey. They were recovered from intact A_1 soil stratigraphy and provide important data related to the April 19, 1775, engagement between the British and the Colonial militia on Elm Brook Hill.

PAL recommends the Joshua Brooks House Site and Elm Brook Hill Site at the Barker House and Garage project area are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. PAL recommends avoiding ground-disturbing activities at the location of the buried foundation remains at the Joshua Brooks House project area and at the entire Barker House and Garage project area. If avoidance is not feasible, additional archeological investigations may be warranted at these locations.

Table 12-1. Summary of Results, Data Synthesis, and Recommendations by Project Area, Phase I Archeological Investigations, Seven MIMA Great American Outdoors Projects.

Project Area	Town	MIMA Area/Unit	Survey Type	Results	Data Synthesis (Documentary, Field, and Laboratory)	Recommendations
East Quarter School	Concord	Meriam's Corner Area/Battle Road Unit	Geophysical Survey	Identified anomalies include possible former foundations or excavation areas; two buried drywells or cisterns; linear utilities; former shallow surface near Lexington Road; unidentified structures or objects; buried metal or metal objects; remnant driveway.	· Recovered cultural material designated the East Quarter School Site. Test pits across the property exposed a range of variably filled and plowed soil deposits. Post-contact deposits were not temporally stratified, no discernible artifact patterning was exhibited, and no significant features were identified. No artifacts related to April 19, 1775, were recovered. · Pre-contact cultural materials may be associated with nearby sites that date to the Middle Archaic to Late Woodland periods, but the material lacks complexity and density and has limited research potential. · Archeological resources associated with the East Quarter School Site are not considered to represent a significant pre-contact or post-contact archeological site.	No further archeological investigations.
			Meal Detection Survey	Total of 23 MD "hits" with 23 artifacts retained for curation: personal (buckle, religious medal, container lid, toy coin); domestic (furniture handle, drawer pull, spoons, fork); agricultural (horseshoe, axe fragment); architectural (window counterweight, hinge); and indeterminate (lead spatter and sheet fragments, lead disk, lead rod).		
			Subsurface Testing	Thirty-nine 50-x-50-cm test pits at 10-m intervals. Total of 101 (4 pre-contact, 97 post-contact) pieces of cultural material recovered at 0–70 cmbs in Landscape A, Fill, and A_{pz} strata in 25 of the test pits: 4 chipping debris, 61 ceramic, 9 glass, 23 bone, 3 metal, and 1 post-contact stone.		
George Hall House	Concord	Jones-Stow Farm Area/Battle Road Unit	Subsurface Testing	Forty 50-x-50-cm test pits at 10-m intervals and three 2-x-1-m excavation units around house foundation. Total of 646 (1 pre-contact, 645 post-contact) pieces of cultural material recovered at 0–80 cmbs in Landscape A, Fill, and A_{pz} strata in 28 of test pits and the 3 EUs: 1 rhyolite chipping debris, 290 ceramic, 191 glass, 48 bone, 8 shell, 104 metal, 1 post-contact stone, and 3 synthetic.	· Recovered cultural material designated the George Hall House Site. Test pits across the property exposed a range of variably filled and plowed soils. Post-contact deposits were not temporally stratified, no discernible artifact patterning was exhibited, and no significant features were identified. No artifacts related to April 19, 1775, were recovered. · Archeological resources associated with the George Hall House Site are not considered to represent a significant pre-contact or post-contact archeological site.	No further archeological investigations.
Stow-Hardy House	Concord	Jones-Stow Farm Area/Battle Road Unit	Geophysical Survey	Identified anomalies include possible former foundations or excavation areas; linear utilities; former shallow surface near Lexington Road; unidentified structures or objects; buried metal or metal objects.	· Recovered cultural material designated the Stow-Hardy House Site. Test pits across the property exposed variably filled soils and landscape modifications. Post-contact deposits were not temporally stratified and exhibited no discernible artifact patterning. Evidence of the documented rear ell of the house was uncovered in test pits off the northwest side of the house that contained the remnants of cobble flooring or tumbled foundation stones. This part of the site was heavily tested between the 2012 survey (Banister and Herbster 2013) and current archeological investigation. · Recovered material includes a mix of 18th- to early to mid-20th c. artifacts. Additional testing in and around foundation remains behind the house (labeled Foundation 1 in 2012 survey) further confirmed the interpretation of an outbuilding/shed and no evidence that this is related to the original 1684–1689 house. · Archeological resources associated with the Stow-Hardy House Site are not considered to represent a significant pre-contact or post-contact archeological site.	No further archeological investigations.
			Subsurface Testing	Thirty 50-x-50-cm test pits at 5-m intervals. Total of 627 (1 pre-contact, 626 post-contact) pieces of cultural material recovered at 0–100 cmbs in Landscape A, Fill, and A_{pz} strata in 26 of the test pits: 1 quartz chipping debris, 439 ceramic, 88 glass, 45 bone, 5 shell, 1 leather, 44 metal, 1 other mineral, and 3 synthetic.		
Inferrera House and Stand	Concord	Brooks Farm Area/Battle Road Unit	Subsurface Testing	Sixty-three 50-x-50-cm test pits at 10-m intervals in the western and main house lots and one 2-x-1-m excavation unit around house foundation. Total of 83 pieces of post-contact cultural material recovered at 0–110 cmbs in Landscape A, Fill, A_1, and A_{pz} in 25 of the test pits and the 1 EU: 55 ceramic, 17 glass, 2 bone, 8 metal, and 1 post-contact stone.	· Recovered cultural material from the western lot designated the William-Sterpinski Site and that from the main house lot designated the Inferrera House Site. Test pits across the property exposed variably filled and plowed soil deposits that were not temporally stratified and exhibited no discernible artifact patterning. EU-04 documented a crack in the mortared fieldstone foundation of the Inferrera House that extended only a few inches below the ground surface. · Archeological resources associated with the William-Sterpinski or Inferrera House sites are not considered to represent a significant post-contact archeological site.	No further archeological investigations.
Joshua Brooks House	Lincoln	Brooks Farm Area/Battle Road Unit	Geophysical Survey	Identified anomalies include possible septic tanks; linear utilities; unidentified structures or objects; buried metal or metal objects.	· Recovered cultural material designated the Joshua Brooks House Site. Test pits across the property exposed variably filled soil profiles, with deep deposits at the northern end of the property near North Great Road. · Buried foundation remains of the 1713 Deacon Joshua Brooks House likely present 8–20 m northwest of the extant house. Identified as possible structure or non-metallic object during geophysical survey and with test pits that contained foundation stone/tumble. · Fired/impacted British musket ball recovered during metal detection survey. Although not in situ, musket ball is related to April 19, 1775, events. · Seven pieces of chipping debris recovered in Landscape A and Fill deposits may be related to the previously recorded Joshua Brooks Site to the north or the Rogers Property Site to the west. Material is low density, lacks complexity, and has limited research potential.	Avoid the general location of the 1713 Deacon Joshua Brooks House foundation (see Figure 9-7). If avoidance is not feasible, additional archeological investigations may be warranted.
			Metal Detection Survey	Total of 94 MD "hits" with 116 artifacts retained for curation: personal (coins, buttons, clothing snap, eyehook, pocket watch part, buckles, sole tacks, toy saucer, toy soldier, pocket knife, jewelry); domestic (furniture hardware, oil lamp burner, lamp parts, spoon, lead seal, key plate); architectural (hand-wrought nails, hinges); agricultural (horseshoes, oxen cue, bullet); and miscellaneous (musket ball, ingot or sabots, lead weight).		
			Subsurface Testing	Eighty-four 50-x-50-cm test pits at 5-m intervals. Total of 961 (7 pre-contact, 954 post-contact) pieces of cultural material recovered at 0–100 cmbs in Landscape A, Fill, and A_1 strata in 70 of the 84 test pits: 773 ceramic, 90 glass, 17 bone, 73 metal, and 8 stone (7 pre-contact, 1 post-contact).		
Barker House and Garage	Lincoln	Hartwell Area/Battle Road Unit	Metal Detection Survey	Total of 30 MD "hits" with 29 artifacts retained for curation: personal (coins, pocketknife, rivet, bullet); agricultural (horseshoe, buckle, or tack fragments); domestic (kettle fragment, spoon, handle, latch); military (musket balls); and some indeterminate ferrous items.	· Recovered cultural material designated the Elm Brook Hill Site. Metal detection survey recovered 4 musket balls (2 dropped British, 2 fired/impacted Colonial militia) related to the events of April 19, 1775, at the southern (first) curve of the Battle Road in an area known as the Bloody Angle Battle Site. Dropped British musket balls found in natural A_1 strata indicating they were likely dropped by a flanking guard and not the main column along the road. The two impacted/fired Colonial militia musket balls were recovered approximately 100 ft to the northwest. · Pre-contact cultural material recovered across the property includes a moderate density of a variety of chipping debris and an Atlantic projectile point dating to the Susquehanna tradition of the Transitional Archaic Period (3600–2500 B.P.). · Elm Brook Hill Site has good integrity with material recovered mostly from natural A and B strata. Although no cultural features were identified during Phase I archeological investigation, the environmental location, diversity of lithic material, and presence of tools within intact soil profiles indicate additional data classes may be present. The Elm Brook Hill Site represents a significant archeological resource that may be eligible for listing in the National Register, both for its pre-contact component and for items related to April 19, 1775, events.	Avoidance of tested portion of the property/project area. If avoidance is not feasible, additional archeological investigations may be warranted.
			Subsurface Testing	Forty-seven 50-x-50-cm test pits at 10-m intervals and two 2-x-1-m excavation units. Total of 140 pieces of pre-contact cultural material recovered at 0–50 cmbs primarily in A_1 and B_1 strata in 15 of the test pits and 2 EUs: 135 chipping debris (124 rhyolite, 3 felsite, 6 quartz, 1 quartzite, 1 igneous), 1 quartzite biface, 1 rhyolite projectile point fragment, 1 hornfels Atlantic projectile point, and 2 slate possible source material.		
Rego House and Garage	Lincoln	Battle Road Unit	Subsurface Testing	Thirty-five 50-x-50-cm test pits at 10-m intervals. Total of 42 pieces of post-contact cultural material recovered from 9 of the test pits: 9 ceramic, 31 glass, and 2 metal.	· Recovered cultural material designated the Kinsler-Petricca Site. Test pits across the property exposed shallow Landscape A and Fill deposits over natural subsoils. Post-contact material mostly identified in the western portion of the property that once contained the ca. 1915 Kinsler-Petricca House (demolished in 1998). Two stonewall structures of one to two courses of fieldstones likely represent landscape and/or garden features. · Archeological resources associated with the Kinsler-Petricca Site are not considered to represent a significant post-contact site.	No further archeological investigations.

REFERENCES

Aaron, Greg

2020 Lord Dartmouth's War of Words, 1775. *The Journal of the American Revolution*. Electronic resource, https://allthingsliberty.com/2020/11/lord-dartmouths-war-of-words-1775/, accessed December 2021.

Alvord, D. C., M. Y. Pease Jr., and R. J. Fahey

1976 The Pre-Silurian Eugeosynclinal Sequence Bounded by the Bloody Bluff and Clinton-Newbury Faults, Concord, Billerica, and Westford Quadrangles, Massachusetts. In *Geology of Southeastern New England*, edited by Barry Cameron. Science Press, Princeton, NJ.

Anonymous (Anon)

1995 MIMA-00509: Perry House. Field Notes: Test Pit A, Test Pit B, Test Pit C. On file Minute Man National Historical Park, Concord, MA.

2001 "Profile of Waterline Trench Dug by Contractor, Joshua Brooks, MIMA, December 5, 2001. Drawing on file Minute Man National Historical Park, Concord, MA.

2012 *The Lexington – Concord Battle Road: Hour-by-Hour Account of the Events Preceding and on the History-Making Day April 19, 1775.* Eastern National, Concord, MA.

Athearn, Roy, Arthur Staples, and Carol Barnes

1980 Peace Haven 2: M-39-74. In *Widening Horizons: Studies Presented to Dr. Maurice Robbins in Celebration of his 80th year*, edited by Curtiss Hoffman, pp. 135–184. Massachusetts Archaeological Society, Attleboro, MA.

Banister, Jennifer, and Holly Herbster

2013a *Archeological Investigations, Burke House New Gas Line, Minute Man National Historical Park, NRAP Project No. MIMA 2012 D, Concord, Massachusetts*. The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. Report No. 2741. Submitted to National Park Service, Northeast Region Archeology Program, Lowell, MA.

2013b *Archeological Investigations, Farwell Jones Septic and Stow House Waterline, Minute Man National Historical Park, NRAP Project No. MIMA 2012 C, Concord, Massachusetts*. The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. Report No. 2740. Submitted to National Park Service, Northeast Region Archeology Program, Lowell, MA.

2019 *Phase I Archeological Survey, Battle Road Trail Rehabilitation Project: Inferrera Reroute, Minute Man National Historical Park, PMIS 170863, Component C, PEPC 80916, NRAP Project No. MIMA 2018 A, Middlesex County, Massachusetts*. The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. Report No. 3398.01. Submitted to National Park Service, Chief of Resource Management, Minute Man National Historical Park, Concord, MA.

Barber, John Warner
1839 *Historical Collections Relating to the History and Antiquities of Every Town in Massachusetts*. Dorr, Howland and Company, Worcester, MA.

Barber, Russell J.
1979 Human Ecology and the Estuarine Ecosystem: Prehistoric Exploitation in the Merrimack Valley. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA.

Barosh, Patrick J.
1976 Faults and Related Deformation in the Clinton-Newbury-Bloody Bluff Fault Complex of Eastern Massachusetts. In *Geology of Southern New England*, edited by Barry Cameron. Science Press, Princeton, NJ.

Beck, Derek W.
2014 Who Shot First? The Americans! *Journal of the American Revolution*. Electronic resource, allthingsliberty.com/2014/04/who-shot-first-the-americans, accessed February 7, 2022.

Beers, F. W.
1875 *Atlas of Middlesex, Massachusetts*. J.B. Beers and Company, New York, NY.

Bell, J. L.
2016 *The Road to Concord: How Four Stolen Cannon Ignited the Revolutionary War.* Westholme Publishing, LLC, Yardley, PA.

Bendremer, Jeffrey C. M.
1993 Late Woodland Settlement and Subsistence in Eastern Connecticut. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT.

Bendremer, Jeffrey C. M., and R. Dewar
1993 The Advent of Maize Horticulture in New England. In *Corn and Culture in the Prehistoric New World*, edited by C. Hastorf and S. Johannssen. Westview Press, Boulder, CO.

Berglund, Harry G. (Appraiser)
1962 *Valuation Report, Mary A. Kuchinsky Property, Lexington Road, Concord, Massachusetts*.

1964 *Valuation Report, Domenico Inferrera et ux. Property, Lexington Road, Concord, Massachusetts*.

Blancke, Shirley
1982 A Survey of Pre-Contact Sites and Collections in Concord. Manuscript on file, Massachusetts Historical Commission, Office of the Secretary of State, Boston, MA.

1995 Clamshell Bluff: Artifact Analysis. *Bulletin of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society* 56(2):35–54.

Borneman, Walter R.
2014 *American Spring: Lexington, Concord, and the Road to Revolution*. Little, Brown and Company, Boston, MA.

Bragdon, Kathleen J.
1996 *Native Peoples of Southern New England, 1500–1650*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, OK.

Brasser, T. J.
1978 Early Indian-European Contacts. In *Northeast,* edited by Bruce G. Trigger, pp. 78–88. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 15, W. C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Brown, Abram English
1896 *Beneath Old Roof Trees*. Lee & Shepard, Boston, MA.

Bunker, Victoria
1992 Stratified Components of the Gulf of Maine Archaic Tradition at the Eddy Site, Amoskeag Falls. In *Early Holocene Occupation in Northern New England*, edited by Brian Robinson, James Peterson, and Ann Robinson. Occasional Publications in Maine Archaeology, No. 9, Augusta, ME.

Cameron, Barry, and Richard S. Naylor
1976 General Geology of Southeastern New England. In *Geology of Southeastern New England*, edited by Barry Cameron. Science Press, Princeton, NJ.

Carlson, R. W.
1964 The Washakumaug Site. *Bulletin of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society* 25:29–35.

Chilton, Elizabeth S.
2010 Mobile Farmers and Sedentary Models: Horticulture and Cultural Transitions in Late Woodland and Contact Period New England. In *Ancient Complexities: New Perspectives in Pre-Columbian North America*, edited by Susan Alt Foundations of Archaeological Inquiry Series, University of Utah Press, UT.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts
1895 *Lincoln-1895-Lexington St. Sheets 1–4*. MASSDOT State Highway Layouts.

Concord Division of Natural Resources (CDNR)
2015a *Hapgood-Wright Town Forest Trail Guide*. Concord Division of Natural Resources, Concord, MA.

2015b *Open Space and Recreation Plan*. Concord Division of Natural Resources, Concord, MA.

Cook, Edward M.
1976 *Fathers of the Towns: Leadership and Community Structure in Eighteenth-Century New England*. Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, MD.

Cox, Deborah C.
1983 Prehistoric Settlement Patterns along the Pettaquamscutt River. Unpublished Master's thesis, Department of Anthropology, Brown University, Providence, RI.

Cox, Deborah C., Peter Thorbahn, and Alan Leveillee
1983 *Archaeological Assessment Survey of the Pettaquamscutt River Basin*. The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. Report No. 12-1. Public Archaeology Laboratory, Brown University, Providence, RI.

Cross, John R.
1999 "By Any Other Name…": A Reconsideration of Middle Archaic Lithic Technology and Typology in the Northeast. In *The Archaeological Northeast*, edited by Mary Ann Levine, Kenneth E. Sassaman, and Michael S. Nassaney. Bergin & Garvey, Westport, CT.

Davin, Ann K., and Duncan Ritchie
1984 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Town of Bedford Water Treatment Facilities, Bedford, Massachusetts. PAL Report No. 42. Submitted to Camp, Dresser & McKee, Inc., Boston, MA.

Dietrich-Smith, Deborah, Eliot Foulds, Christina Selvek, Lauren Laham, and Annie Harris
2005 *Cultural Landscape Report for Battle Road Unit Minute Man National Historical Park, Volume 1: Site History, Existing Conditions, and Analysis & Evaluation.* Minute Man National Historical Park/Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service.

Dietrich-Smith, Deborah, John Hammond, and Stephanie Weyer
2012 *Hartwell Area: Cultural Landscape Inventory, Minute Man National Historical Park* - Battle Road Unit, National Park Service. Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, Boston, MA.

Dimmick, Frederica, and Paul Gardescu
1991 *Wayland Sand Hill Site (19-MD-456): A Progress Report on 1983 to 1990 Fieldwork.* Wayland Archaeology Group. Submitted to the Massachusetts Historical Commission, Boston, MA.

Dincauze, Dena F.
1968 Cremation Cemeteries in Eastern Massachusetts. *Papers of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology* 59(1). Peabody Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA.

1974 An Introduction to the Archaeology of the Greater Boston Area. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 2(1):39–67.

1975 The Late Archaic Period in Southern New England. *Arctic Anthropology* 12(2):23–34.

1976 *The Neville Site: 8,000 Years at Amoskeag, Manchester, New Hampshire.* Peabody Museum Monographs 4. Harvard University, Cambridge, MA.

1990 A Capsule Prehistory of Southern New England. In *The Pequots in Southern New England. The Fall and Rise of an American Indian Nation,* edited by Laurence M. Hauptman and James D. Wherry, pp. 19–32. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, OK.

1993 Fluted Points in the Eastern Forests. In *From Kostenki to Clovis: Upper Paleolithic-PaleoIndian Adaptations*, edited by Olga Soffer and N. D. Praslov, pp. 279–292. Plenum Press, New York, NY.

Dincauze, Dena F., and Mitchell Mulholland
1977 Early and Middle Archaic Site Distributions and Habitats in Southern New England. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences* 288:439–456.

Donahue, Brian
1984 The Forests and Fields of Concord: An Ecological History, 1750–1850. In *Chronos: A Journal of Social History* No. 2, Fall 1983. Department of History, Brandeis University, Waltham, MA.

Donahue, Brian, and Heidi Hohmann
1994 *Cultural Landscape Report for Meriam's Corner.* National Park Service, Division of Cultural Resources Management, North Atlantic Region, Boston, MA.

Doucette, Dianna, and John R. Cross
1997 *Annasnappet Pond Archaeological District, North Carver Massachusetts. An Archaeological Data Recovery Program*. The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. Report No. 580. Prepared for U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration and Massachusetts Highway Department, Boston, MA.

Dragoo, Don W.
1976 Some Aspects of Eastern North American Prehistory: A Review 1975. *American Antiquity* 41:3–27.

Dumont, John
1981 The PaleoIndian-Early Archaic Continuum: An Environmental Approach. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 9:18–37.

Fenneman, N. E.
1938 *Physiography of the Eastern United States.* McGraw-Hill, New York, NY.

Fiedel, Stuart J.
2001 What Happened in the Early Woodland? *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 29:101–142.

Fitting, James
1978 Regional Cultural Development, 300 B.C. to A.D. 1000. In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 15:44–57.

Forbes, Anne McCarthy
1995 *Narrative Histories of Concord and West Concord*. Electronic resource, https://concordma.gov/DocumentCenter/View/3747/Narrative-Histories-of-Concord-and-West-Concord-by-Anne-Forbes-PDF, accessed March 2022.

Forrest, Daniel
1999 Beyond Presence and Absence: Establishing Diversity in Connecticut's Early Holocene Archaeological Record. *Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Connecticut* 62:79–100.

Fowler, William S.
1950 The Heard Pond Site. *Bulletin of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society* 12.

1966 The Horne Hill Soapstone Quarry. *Bulletin of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society* 27(2):17–27.

1968 Archaic Discoveries at Flat River. *Bulletin of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society* 29(2):17–36.

1975 Discoveries at the Wilcox Brook Site. *Bulletin of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society*. 36:1–7.

French, Allen
1925 *The Day of Concord and Lexington, the Nineteenth of April, 1775*. Little, Brown, and Company, Boston, MA.

Gallagher, Joan, Duncan Ritchie, and Ann K. Davin
1985 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Sudbury Training Annex, Sudbury, Massachusetts. The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc., Report No. 58-1. Submitted to National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Region, Philadelphia, PA. and Department of the Army, Headquarters FORSCOM, Fort Devens, MA.

Garman, James C., Paul A. Russo, and Stephen A. Mrozowski
1996 *Technical Report: Results of an Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey of the Middlesex School East Fields Project Area and a Site Examination Survey of "The Paul Adams Place," Concord, Massachusetts*. The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. Report No. 686. Submitted to Middlesex School, Concord, MA, and Westcott Site Services, Waltham, MA.

Gillis, Nichole A., and Kristen Heitert
2010 *Phase I Archeological Survey, Create Safe Visitor Access and Parking Project, Minute Man Visitor Center and Brooks Tavern/Rogers Barn Project Areas, Minute Man National Historical Park, Lincoln and Lexington, Massachusetts*. The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. Report No. 2347. Submitted to National Park Service, Minute Man National Historical Park, Concord, MA.

Goodby, Robert
1988 The Seabrook Phase and Post-Hopewellian Interaction in the Northeast. Unpublished Master's thesis, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH.

Gramly, Richard, and Robert E. Funk
1990 What is Known and Not Known About the Human Occupation of the Northeastern United States until 10,000 B.P. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 18:5–31.

Gross, Robert A.
1982 Culture and Cultivation: Agriculture and Society in Thoreau's Concord. *The Journal of American History* 69(1):42–61.

Guzzi, Paul
1975 *Historical Data Relating to Counties, Cities and Towns in Massachusetts*. Massachusetts Historical Commission, Boston, MA.

Hager-Richter Geoscience, Inc. (HRGS)
2022 *Geophysical Surveys Minute Man National Historic Park, East Quarter School, Stow-Hardy House, and Joshua Brooks Jr. House, Concord and Lincoln, Massachusetts*. Prepared for The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc., Pawtucket, RI.

Hales, John G.
1830 *Plan of the Town of Concord in the County of Middlesex.* On file, Massachusetts Archives, Boston, MA.

Hammond, John
2015 *Meriam's Corner: Cultural Landscape Inventory*, *Minute Man National Historical Park, National Park Service.* Northeast Regional Office, Boston, MA.

Hammond, John, and Stephanie Weyer
2012a *Jones/Stow Farm: Cultural Landscape Inventory, Minute Man National Historical Park*. Northeast Regional Office, National Park Service, Boston, MA.

2012b *Brooks Farm: Cultural Landscape Inventory, Minute Man National Historical Park.* Northeast Regional Office, National Park Service, Boston, MA.

Harbor and Land Commission-Commonwealth of Massachusetts
1904 Atlas of the Boundaries of the Towns of Acton, Bedford, Concord, Lincoln, Maynard, Sudbury, Wayland, Weston, Middlesex County. Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Boston, MA.

Harmon, James M.
2010 *Archeological Investigation at the Hovagimian Barn, Stow-Hardy House, Minute Man National Historical Park, Concord, Massachusetts*. On file Minute Man National Historical Park, Concord, MA.

Harrington, Mary Kate, Emily Paulus, Duncan Ritchie, and Stephen Olausen
2002 *National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Minute Man National Historic Park, Lexington, Lincoln and Concord Massachusetts*. On file, PAL, Pawtucket, RI.

Harris, Earl R.
1973 *The George Minot House, Minute Man National Historical Park. Historic Structure Report, Part II-Historical Data Section*. Boston Group Office, National Park Service, Boston, MA.

Hastings, Lewis Morey
1926 *The Streets of Cambridge-Some Accounts of Their Origin and History*. Cambridge Historical Society, Cambridge, MA.

Herbster, Holly
2005 *Archeological Overview and Assessment, Minute Man National Historical Park, Concord, Lincoln, and Lexington, Massachusetts.* The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. Report No. 1706. Submitted to the National Park Service, Lowell, MA.

Hoar, Samuel
1795 *A Plan of the Town of Lincoln*. On file, Massachusetts Archives, Boston, MA.

Holstein, Elisabeth
1988 *An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Huckins Farm Planned Residential Development*. The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. Report No. 204. Submitted to DRRC Realty Trust, Concord, MA.

Hudson, Alfred Sereno
1904 *The History of Concord, Massachusetts, Volume 1: Colonial Concord*. The Erudite Press, Concord, MA.

Hudson, Charles
1868 *History of the Town of Lexington, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, from its First Settlement to 1868, with a Genealogical Register of Lexington Families*. Wiggin & Lunt, Boston, MA.

Huntington, Frederick W.
1982 Preliminary Report on the Excavation of Flagg Swamp Rockshelter. Institute for Conservation Archaeology Report, Peabody Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA.

Johnson, Eric S.
1993 Bifurcate Base Projectile Points in Eastern and Central Massachusetts: Distribution and Raw Materials. *Bulletin of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society* 54(2):46–55.

Johnson, Eric S., and Thomas Mahlstedt
1982 *The Ben Smith Archaeological Collection: A Preliminary Report and Assessment*, Massachusetts Historical Commission, Boston, MA.

Jones, Brian D.
1999 The Middle Archaic Period in Connecticut: The view from Mashantucket. *Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Connecticut* 62:101–124.

Jones, Brian D., and Daniel T. Forrest
2003 Life in a Postglacial Landscape: Settlement-Subsistence Change during the Pleistocene-Holocene Transition in Southern New England. In *Geoarchaeology of Landscapes in the Glaciated Northeast*, edited by David L. Cremeens and John P. Hart. University of the State of New York, Albany, NY.

Jones, Olive, and Catherine Sullivan
1989 *The Parks Canada Glass Glossary*. Revised edition. National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Parks Canada, Environment Canada, Quebec, Canada.

Juli, Harold D., and Kevin A. McBride
1984 The Early and Middle Woodland Periods of Connecticut Prehistory: Focus on the Lower Connecticut River Valley. *Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Connecticut* 47:89–98.

Kelly, Robert L., and Lawrence C. Todd
1988 Coming into the Country: Early PaleoIndian Hunting and Mobility. *American Antiquity* 53(2):231–244.

Kerber, Jordan E.
1983 Prehistoric Human Occupation and Changing Environment of Potowomut Neck, Warwick, Rhode Island: An Interdisciplinary Approach. Unpublished Doctoral dissertation, Department of Anthropology, Brown University, Providence RI.

Kirk, Matthew, Bradley Russell, Thomas Jamison, and Jennifer Geraghty
2020 *Phase IA: Archeological Assessment and KOCOA Analysis, Bloody Angle Battlefield, Minute Man National Historical Park, Massachusetts. North Great Road (Route 2A), Old Bedford Road, and Virginia Road, Towns of Concord and Lincoln, Middlesex County, Massachusetts*. Prepared by Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc., Rensselaer, NY. Submitted to National Park Service, Minute Man National Historical Park, Concord, MA.

Kuehn, Steven R.
1998 New Evidence for Late PaleoIndian-Early Archaic Subsistence Behavior in the Western Great Lakes. *American Antiquity* 63(3):457–476.

Largy, Tonya
1983 Controlled Surface Collection: An Example from the Watertown Dairy Site. *Man in the Northeast* 25:95–107.

Lavin, Lucianne
1988 Coastal Adaptation in Southern New England and Southern New York. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 16:101–120.

Leavenworth, Peter S.
1999 "The Best Title That Indians Can Claime": Native Agency and Consent in the Transferal of Penacook-Pawtucket Land in the Seventeenth Century. *The New England Quarterly* 72(2):275–300.

Leveillee, Alan
1998 *"An Old Place, Safe and Quiet" Program of Archaeological Data Recovery, Millbury III Cremation Complex Volume I, Millbury, Massachusetts*. The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. Report No. 0396. Submitted to New England Power Service Company, Westborough, MA.

1999 Transitional Archaic Ideology as Reflected in Secondary Burials at the Millbury III Cremation Complex. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 27:157–183.

Lincoln Historical Society (LHS)
2022 Town History. Electronic resource, http://lincolnhistoricalsociety.org/Pages/town_history.htm, accessed April 2022.

Little, Barbara, Erika Martin Seibert, Jan Townsend, John H. Sprinkle Jr., and John Knoerl
2000 *Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Archeological Properties*. National Register Bulletin No. 36. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register, History and Education, Washington, D.C.

Luedtke, Barbara E.
1987 The Pennsylvania Connection: Jasper in Massachusetts Archaeological Sites. *Bulletin of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society* 48(1).

Luzader, John F.
1968 *Wall West of the Great North Bridge, Minute Man National Historical Park, Historic Structures Report, Part II*. National Park Service, Boston, MA.

Mahlstedt, Thomas F.
1985 *Report on the Data Recovery Program of the Reedy Meadow Brook Site, Pepperell, Massachusetts*. On file, Massachusetts Historical Commission, Boston, MA.

Malcolm, Joyce Lee
1985 *Historic Grounds Report: The Scene of the Battle, 1775.* National Park Service, Division of Cultural Resources, North Atlantic Regional Office, Boston, MA.

Massachusetts Historical Commission
1980a *Town Reconnaissance Survey Report: Concord*. Massachusetts Historical Commission, Boston, MA.

1980b *Town Reconnaissance Survey Report: Lincoln*. Massachusetts Historical Commission, Boston, MA.

1980c *Town Reconnaissance Survey Report: Bedford*. Massachusetts Historical Commission, Boston, MA.

1982a *Historic and Archaeological Resources of Southeast Massachusetts*. Massachusetts Historical Commission, Boston, MA.

1982b *Historic and Archaeological Resources of the Boston Area: A Framework for Preservation Decisions*. Massachusetts Historical Commission, Boston, MA.

1984 *Historic and Archaeological Resources of the Connecticut Valley*. Massachusetts Historical Commission, Boston, MA.

Maymon, Jeffrey, and Charles Bolian
1992 The Wadleigh Falls Site: An Early and Middle Archaic Period Site in Southeastern New Hampshire. In *Early Holocene Occupation in Northern New England*, edited by Brian Robinson, James Peterson, and Ann Robinson. Occasional Publications in Maine Archaeology, No. 9, Augusta, ME.

McBride, Kevin A.
1984a Middle and Late Archaic Periods in the Connecticut River Valley: A Re-Examination. *Connecticut Archaeological Society Bulletin* 47:55–71.

1984b Prehistory of the Lower Connecticut River Valley. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT.

McBride, Kevin A., and Robert E. Dewar
1987 Agriculture and Cultural Evolution: Causes and Effects in the Lower Connecticut River Valley. In *Emergent Horticultural Economies of the Eastern Woodlands*, edited by William F. Keegan, pp. 305–328. Center for Archaeological Investigations, Occasional Papers No. 7, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL.

McManamon, Francis P.
1990 A Regional Perspective on Assessing the Significance of Historic Period Sites. *Historical Archaeology* 24(2):14–22.

Mead, Leslie
1997a Monitoring of Perc Tests at the Perry House and North Bridge Visitor's Center. Unpublished Memorandum, on file Minute Man National Historical Park, Concord, MA.

1997b Monitoring of Removal of Contaminated Soil at the Palumbo Farm and Perry House. Unpublished Memorandum, on file Minute Man National Historical Park, Concord, MA.

Meltzer, David J., and Bruce D. Smith
1986 PaleoIndian and Early Archaic Subsistence Strategies in Eastern North America. In *Foraging, Collecting, and Harvesting: Archaic Period Subsistence and Settlement in the Eastern Woodlands*, edited by Sarah W. Neusius. Center for Archaeological Investigations Occasional Papers No. 6, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL.

Middlesex County Registry of Deeds (MCRD)
Var. Grantor/Grantee Land Evidence Records. Electronic resources, https://www.masslandrecords.com/MiddlesexSouth/, accessed March 2022.

Mill Brook Task Force
2000 Mill Brook Shoreline Survey Report. Electronic document, https://concordma.gov/1135/Mill-Brook-Task-Force, accessed December 2022.

Miller, George L.
1980 Classification and Economic Scaling of Nineteenth Century Ceramics. *Historical Archaeology* 14(1):1–40.

1991 A Revised Set of CC Index Values for Classification and Economic Scaling of English Ceramics from 1787 to 1880. *Historical Archaeology* 25(1):1–25.

2000 Telling Time for Archaeologists. *Northeast Historical Archaeology* 29:1–22.

Morrissey, Brendan
1995 Boston 1775: The Shot Heard Around the World. *Osprey Military Campaign Series 37*. BookBuilders, Ltd. Great Britain.

Mowchan, Denise, Faline Schneiderman, and Duncan Ritchie
1989 *Reconnaissance and Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Lincoln Meadows/Lincoln North Project Area, Lincoln, Massachusetts*. The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. Report No. 151. Submitted to Lincoln House Associates, Jamaica Plain, MA.

Mrozowski, Stephen A.
1993 Native American Farming. Unpublished manuscript in possession of the author.

Mulholland, Mitchell T.
1988 Territoriality and Horticulture: A Perspective for Prehistoric Southern New England. In *Holocene Human Ecology in Northeastern North America*, edited by George P. Nicholas, pp. 137–164. Plenum Press, New York, NY.

National Park Service (NPS)
1983 *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (48 FR 44716–44742). National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

2002 *National Register Bulletin – How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.* U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, D.C. Latest electronic version dated 2002: http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/.

2007 *Cultural Landscapes Inventory, Battle Road, Minute Man National Historical Park.* Electronic resource, https://irma.nps.gov/DataStore/Reference/Profile/2185681, accessed October 2021.

2022a April 19, 1775: Prelude to War – April 18, 1775. Electronic resource, http://nps.gov/mima/learn/historyculture/april-19-1775.htm, accessed March 2022.

2022b Meriam's Corner: Ambush at the Crossroads. Electronic resource, http://nps.gov/mima/learn/historyculture/meriam-s-corner.htm., accessed March 2022.

2022c Brooks Hill. Electronic resource, http://nps.gov/mima/learn/historyculture/brooks-hill.htm., accessed March 2022.

2022d Elm Brook Hill. Electronic resource, http://nps.gov/mima/learn/historyculture/elm-brook-hill.htm., accessed March 2022.

2022e April 19, 1775: The First Battle. Electronic resource, https://www.nps.gov/mima/learn/historyculture/april-19-1775.htm, accessed March 2022.

Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC (NETR)
1955–2018 Historic Aerials of Concord and Lincoln, Massachusetts. Electronic documents, http://www.netronline.com, accessed March 2022.

Nicholas, George P.
1987 Rethinking the Early Archaic. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 15:99–123.

1988 Ecological Leveling: The Archaeology and Environmental Dynamics of Early Postglacial Land Use. In *Holocene Human Ecology in Northeastern North America*, edited by George P. Nicholas, pp. 257–296. Plenum Press, New York, NY.

Noël Hume, Ivor
1969 *A Guide to the Artifacts of Colonial America*. Random House, New York, NY.

2001 *If the Pots Could Talk: Collecting 2,000 Years of British Household Pottery*. Chipstone Foundation, Milwaukee, WI.

Ogden, J. Gordon
1977 The Late Quaternary Paleoenvironmental Record of the Northeastern North America. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences* 288:16–34.

Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation (OCLP)
2013 *Battle Road: Cultural Landscape Inventory.* Minute Man National Historical Park, National Park Service, Concord, MA.

Pagoulatos, Peter
1988 Terminal Archaic Settlement and Subsistence in the Connecticut River Valley. *Man in the Northeast* 35:71–94.

Parish, Steven M.
1996 *In Praise of Sweet Corn: Contemporary Farming at Minute Man National Historical Park In Massachusetts*. National Park Service Ethnography Program, National Park Service, Boston, MA.

Pendery, Steven R.
2000a Joshua Brooks House Excavations: Summer, Fall 2000. Unpublished summary report on file Minute Man National Historical Park, Concord, MA.

2000b Ranger Station Cess Pool Field Notes, June 21, 2000. On file, Minute Man National Historical Park, Concord, MA.

2002 Rego House Utility Monitoring Field Notes, December 30, 2002. Minute Man National Historical Park, Concord, MA.

2009 *Archeological Documentation of Gas Utility Trench, Rego House, North Great Road, Lincoln, MA, Minute Man National Historical Park*. NARP # MIMA.2009 B Submitted to Terrie Wallace, Minute Man National Historical Park.

Pendery, Steven R., Claire Dempsey, Edward Gordon, John Cheney, and Russell Barber
1982 *Phase II Archaeological Site Examination of the Project Area for the Central Artery North Area, Charlestown, Massachusetts*. Institute for Conservation Archaeology, Harvard University. Submitted to Massachusetts Department of Public Works, Boston, MA.

Pendery, Steven R., Leslie Mead, and William Griswold
1996 Management Summary, Intensive Archaeological Testing, Phase I Vegetative Clearing and Boardwalk Construction, Visitor Access Trail Project Area, MIMA. Unpublished report, on file Minute Man National Historical Park, Concord, MA.

Pente, Elizabeth
2008 Farwell Jones and Olive Stowe Archaeologic Test Pit Summary. Unpublished Memorandum, on file Minute Man National Historical Park, Concord, MA.

Pfeiffer, John
1980 The Griffin Site: A Susquehanna Cremation Burial in Southern Connecticut. *Man in the Northeast* 19:129–133.

1986 Dill Farm Locus 1: Early and Middle Archaic Components in Southern New England. *Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Connecticut* 49:19–35.

Phillips, Maureen K.
2000 *Historic Structure Report, Joshua Brooks Jr. House, Minute Man National Historical Park, Concord, Massachusetts*. Building Conservation Branch, Northeast Cultural Resources Center, National Park Service, Lowell, MA.

Pineo, Gretchen, Jill Miller, Holly Herbster, and Stephen A. Olausen
2022 *Draft National Register of Historic Places Nomination – Minute Man National Historical Park (Update and Boundary Increase)*. Draft submitted to Minute Man National Historical Park, Concord, MA.

Power, Alexis
1957 *Geologic Map of the Slocum Quadrangle, Surficial Geology*. U.S. Geological Survey, Reston, VA.

(The) Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. (PAL)
2017 *Research Memorandum, Battle Road Trail Rehabilitation Project: Inferrera Reroute, Minute Man National Historical Park, Concord, Massachusetts*. Submitted to National Park Service, Concord and Lowell, MA.

Rettig, Polly M.
1975 *Ralph Waldo Emerson House*. National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. Submitted to the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

Ritchie, Duncan
1979 Middle Archaic Lithic Technology: Examples from Eastern and Southeastern Massachusetts. Paper presented at Conference on New England Archaeology, Amherst, MA.

1980 Prehistoric Cultural Resources in the Suburban Fringe: A Preliminary Assessment of the Sudbury/Assabet Drainage. In *Widening Horizon*s, edited by C. Hoffman, Attleboro, MA.

1984 Musketaquid, 8,000 B.P.: Early Archaic Settlement and Resource Use in the Sudbury/Concord River Drainage. Paper presented at the 24th Annual Meeting of the Northeastern Anthropological Association, Hartford, CT.

1994 *New Neponset Valley Relief Sewer System, Data Recovery Program for Locus D of the Neponset/Wamsutta Site (19-NF-70).* The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. Report No. 498. Submitted to Fay, Spofford, and Thorndike, Inc., Lexington, MA.

Ritchie, Duncan, and Richard A. Gould
1985 Back to the Source: A Preliminary Account of the Massachusett Hill Quarry Complex. In *Stone Tool Analysis: Essays in Honor of Don E. Crabtree*, edited by Max Pavesic, James Woods, and Mark Plew, pp. 35–53. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, NM.

Ritchie, Duncan, Marsha K. King, Christy Vogt, and Patricia Fragola
1990 *Archaeological Investigations of Minute Man National Historical Park, Vol. II: An Estimation Approach to Prehistoric Sites*. The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. Report No. 0318. Submitted to National Park Service, Division of Cultural Resources Management, North Atlantic Regional Office, Boston, MA.

Ritchie, William A.
1980 *The Archaeology of New York State*. Revised Edition. Harbor Hills Books, Harrison, NY.

Robbins, M.
1980 *Wapanucket*. Massachusetts Archaeological Society, Attleboro, MA.

Robinson, Brian S.
1992 Early and Middle Archaic Period Occupation in the Gulf of Maine Region: Mortuary and Technological Patterning. In *Early Holocene Occupation in Northern New England*, edited by Brian S. Robinson, James B. Petersen, and Ann K. Robinson. Occasional Publications in Maine Archaeology No. 9, Augusta, ME.

Robinson, Rachael
2010 *Preserve the Battle Road Field Unit Agricultural Fields Project, Concord, Lincoln, and Lexington, Massachusetts*. Prepared for Minute Man National Historical Park, Concord, MA.

Sabin, Douglas P.
1987 *April 19, 1775, A Historiographical Study, Part III – Concord*. On file, Minute Man National Historical Park, Concord, MA.

Shattuck, Lemuel
1835 *History of the Town of Concord, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, From its Earliest Settlement to 1832, and of the Adjoining Towns, Bedford, Acton, Lincoln, and Carlisle*. Russell, Odiorne, and Company, Boston, MA.

Snow, Dean
1980 *The Archaeology of New England*. Academic Press, New York, NY.

1981 Approaches to Cultural Adaptation in the Northeast. In *Foundations of Northeast Archaeology*, edited by Dean R. Snow, pp. 97–138. Academic Press, New York, NY.

South, Stanley A.
1977 *Method and Theory in Historical Archaeology.* Academic Press, New York, NY.

Spiess, Arthur, Deborah Wilson, and James Bradley
1998 PaleoIndian Occupation in the New England-Maritimes Region: Beyond Cultural Ecology. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 26:201–264.

Stewart-Smith, David
1998 The Pennacook: Lands and Relations, An Ethnography. *The New Hampshire Archeologist* 33/34(1):66–75.

Taylor, William B.
1976 A Bifurcate Point Concentration. *Bulletin of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society* 37 (3–4):36–44.

Thorbahn, Peter, and Deborah C. Cox
1988 The Effect of Estuary Formation on Prehistoric Settlement in Southern Rhode Island. In *Holocene Human Ecology in Northeastern North America*, edited by G. P. Nicholas, pp. 167–182, Plenum Press, New York, NY.

Thornberry-Ehrlick, Trista L.
2017 *Minute Man National Historical Park: Geologic Resources Inventory Report. Natural Resource Report NPS/NRSS/GRD/NRR—2017/1523*. National Park Service Geologic Resources Division, Denver, CO.

Tourtellot, Arthur B.
1959 *Lexington and Concord: The Beginning of the War of the American Revolution.* W.W. Norton & Company, New York, NY.

Town of Concord, Massachusetts
2022a Concord Municipal Light Plant (CMLP) History. Electronic resource, http://www.concordma.gov/542/CMLP-History, accessed March 2022.

2022b About Concord. Electronic resource, http://www.concordma.gov/1017/About-Concord, accessed March 2022.

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
2009 *Soil Survey of Middlesex County, Massachusetts*. Soil Conservation Service. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

United States Department of Agriculture-Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA–NRCS)
2021 Web Soil Survey, Concord and Lincoln, Middlesex County, Massachusetts. Electronic resource, http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx, accessed October 2021.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)
1894–2018 Maynard, MA Quadrangle Map, 7.5 minute series. Electronic resource, http://www.historicaerials.com, accessed March 2022.

Waguespack, Nicole M., and Todd A. Surovell
2003 Clovis Hunting Strategies, or How to Make Out on Plentiful Resources. *American Antiquity* 68(2):333–352.

Walker, George H. and Co.
1889 *Atlas of Middlesex County, Massachusetts*. Geo. H. Walker & Co., Boston, MA.

1906 *Atlas of Middlesex County, Massachusetts: Volume 2*. Geo. H. Walker & Co., Boston, MA.

Walling, H. F.
1852 *Map of the Town of Concord, Middlesex County, Massachusetts*. H.F. Walling, Civil Engineer, Boston, MA.

1856 *Map of Middlesex County, Massachusetts*. Smith & Bumstead, Boston, MA

Watters Wilkes, Margaret
2016 *Parker's Revenge Archaeological Project, Minute Man National Historical Park, Lexington, Massachusetts*. Submitted to Northeast Region, NPS, Friends of the Minute Man National Park, and Minute Man National Historical Park.

Wayland Archaeology Group
1981 The Wayland Prehistoric Site Survey. Report submitted to the Wayland Historical Commission, Wayland, MA. and the Massachusetts Historical Commission, Boston, MA.

Wendland, W. M., and Reid A. Bryson
1974 Dating Climatic Episodes of the Holocene. *Quaternary Research* 4(1):9–24.

Winthrop, John
1996 [1649] Journal of John Winthrop 1630–1649, edited by Richard S. Dunn, James Savage, and Laetitia Yeandle. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, MA.

Wood, Ephraim
1795 *Plan of the Town of Concord.* On file, Massachusetts Archives, Boston, MA.

Yocum, Barbara A.
2003 *Olive Stow House, Historical Structure Report*, *Minute Man National Historical Park Concord, MA*. Northeast Cultural Resources Center, National Park Service, Lowell, MA.

2004 *Meriam House, Minute Man National Historical Park, Concord, Massachusetts: Historic Structure Report.* National Park Service, Lowell, MA.

Zen, E., Richard Goldsmith, Nicholas Ratcliffe, Peter Robinson, Rolfe Stanley, Norman Hatch, Andrew Shride, Elaine Weed, and David Wones
1983 *A Bedrock Geologic Map of Massachusetts*. U.S. Geological Survey, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Department of Public Works, Boston, MA.

Personal Communications

Domenic J. Inferrera, former resident of the Inferrera House; conversation with Jennifer Banister, December 9, 2021.

Nikki Walsh, MIMA Museum Specialist and Joel Dukes, Project COR; email with Jennifer Banister, 2022.

APPENDIX A

CATALOG OF CULTURAL MATERIALS

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK GAOA INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADES (2021/2022) EAST QUARTER SCHOOL SITE					
	MIMA	78905	RECORDS, MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL GAOA INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADES (2021/2022) EAST QUARTER SCHOOL SITE	PAPER RECORDS, MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK GAOA INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADES (2021/2022) EAST QUARTER SCHOOL SITE FOLDER 1: ORIGINAL FIELD FORMS, NOTEBOOKS & MAPS (X) FOLDER 2: ARCHIVAL FIELD FORMS, NOTEBOOKS & MAPS (X) FOLDER 3: ORIGINAL PHOTO LOG &	0
				Total:	*0*
AR-07-090, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A					
	MIMA	78828	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BONE MAMMAL UNDIAGNOSTIC INDETERMINATE BONE-FRAGMENT MAMMAL (?)	3
				Total: AR-07-090, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*3*
AR-07-090, 50-60 CMBS, FILL 4					
	MIMA	78829	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: AR-07-090, 50-60 CMBS, FILL 4	*1*
AR-07-180, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A					
	MIMA	78830	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE DECAL, OVERGLAZE, POLYCHROME SHERD	1
				Total: AR-07-180, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
AR-07-180, 40-50 CMBS, BURIED APZ					
	MIMA	78831	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED, 1 SURFACE, BROWN SHERD	2
				Total: AR-07-180, 40-50 CMBS, BURIED APZ	*2*
AR-07-270, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A					
	MIMA	78832	TOY	PORCELANEOUS SAUCER PLAIN SAUCER-FRAGMENT	1
	MIMA	78833	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BONE MAMMAL UNDIAGNOSTIC INDETERMINATE BONE-FRAGMENT	11
				Total: AR-07-270, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*12*

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
	AR-07-270, 30-40 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 78834	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 78835	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 78836	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BONE MAMMAL UNDIAGNOSTIC INDETERMINATE BONE-FRAGMENT MAMMAL (?)	1
				Total: AR-07-270, 30-40 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*3*
	AR-07-270, 40-50 CMBS, BURIED APZ				
		MIMA 78837	TOY	PORCELANEOUS PORCELAIN MOLDED BASKET WEAVE PATTERN, BAIL HANDLE TERMINAL WITH WIRE FRAGMENT SHERD	1
				Total: AR-07-270, 40-50 CMBS, BURIED APZ	*1*
	AR-08-090, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 78838	RIM SHERD	PORCELAIN PORCELAIN HANDPAINTED OVERGLAZE POLYCHROME SHERD	1
		MIMA 78839	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BONE INDETERMINATE UNDIAGNOSTIC BONE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: AR-08-090, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*2*
	AR-08-090, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 78840	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN PLATE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: AR-08-090, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	AR-08-090, 70-80 CMBS, B2				
		MIMA 78841	CHIPPED STONE	QUARTZ FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, WHITE	1
				Total: AR-08-090, 70-80 CMBS, B2	*1*
	AR-08-180, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 78842	BASAL SHERD	PORCELANEOUS PORCELANEOUS PLAIN PLATE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: AR-08-180, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	AR-08-180, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 78843	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BONE BIRD DIAGNOSTIC CORACOID MEDIUM SIZED BIRD BONE	1
		MIMA 78844	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BONE INDETERMINATE UNDIAGNOSTIC BONE-FRAGMENT	2

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
				Total: AR-08-180, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*3*
	AR-08-270, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 78845	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE HANDPAINTED, BLUE SHERD	1
				Total: AR-08-270, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	EQS-MD-001, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 78805	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	LEAD ALLOY LONG, THIN, TAPERED POSSIBLE MACHINE, TOOL OR STRUCTURE PART PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: EQS-MD-001, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	EQS-MD-002, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 78806	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	COPPER ALLOY FLAT, RECTANGULAR, THIN POSSIBLE HARDWARE PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: EQS-MD-002, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	EQS-MD-006, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 78807	KITCHENWARE	COPPER ALLOY SPOON TEASPOON, POINTED TIP SPOON	1
				Total: EQS-MD-006, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	EQS-MD-009, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 78808	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	LEAD AMORPHOUS POSSIBLE SPATTER PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: EQS-MD-009, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	EQS-MD-011, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 78809	KITCHENWARE	COPPER ALLOY SPOON, SILVER PLATE HANDLE, BOWL MISSING HANDLE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: EQS-MD-011, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	EQS-MD-014, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 78827	DOMESTIC ANIMAL GEAR	FERROUS HORSESHOE HORSESHOE	1
				Total: EQS-MD-014, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	EQS-MD-024, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 78810	KITCHENWARE	COPPER ALLOY UTENSIL, CAST HANDLE, BOWL MISSING HANDLE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: EQS-MD-024, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	EQS-MD-029, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 78811	DECORATIVE OBJECT	LEAD ALLOY CIRCULAR, FLAT, ATTACHMENT FOR WIRE ON REVERSE POSSIBLE DECORATIVE ORNAMENT PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: EQS-MD-029, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	EQS-MD-030, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 78812	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	LEAD AMORPHOUS POSSIBLE SPATTER PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: EQS-MD-030, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	EQS-MD-031, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 78813	HAND TOOL	FERROUS AXE POLL OR BUTT END, BIT END MISSING AXE	1
				Total: EQS-MD-031, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	EQS-MD-034, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 78814	PERSONAL OBJECT	COPPER ALLOY MEDAL, RELIGIOUS ST. CHRISTOPHER MEDAL, SILVER PLATED BRASS, ST. CHRISTOPHER CARRYING JESUS ON OBVERSE, LILY FLOWER ON REVERSE CA. 1940S ITALY MEDAL	1
				Total: EQS-MD-034, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	EQS-MD-035, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 78815	PERSONAL OBJECT	COPPER ALLOY CONTAINER LID ROUND, STAMPED WITH BEADED DECORATION, HINGE ON ONE SIDE, CLASP ON OTHER SIDE, CENTRAL INSET OBJECT MISSING LID	1
				Total: EQS-MD-035, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	EQS-MD-037, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 78816	MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE	COPPER ALLOY DRAWER PULL CAST WITH STAMPED OR ENGRAVED PATTERN, RECTANGULAR DRAWER, PULL	1
				Total: EQS-MD-037, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	EQS-MD-038, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 78819	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	COPPER ALLOY FLAT, RECTANGULAR, THIN POSSIBLE HARDWARE PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: EQS-MD-038, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	EQS-MD-039, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 78817	TABLEWARE	COPPER ALLOY SPOON TEASPOON, SILVER PLATED SPOON	1
				Total: EQS-MD-039, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	EQS-MD-040, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 78818	TABLEWARE	COPPER ALLOY SPOON TABLESPOON SPOON	1
				Total: EQS-MD-040, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	EQS-MD-044, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 78820	MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE	FERROUS WINDOW WEIGHT CAST, ONE ROUNDED END, ONE END WITH HANGING HOLE WEIGHT	1
				Total: EQS-MD-044, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	EQS-MD-045, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 78821	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	COPPER ALLOY ROUND, FLAT, RING-SHAPED POSSIBLE HARDWARE PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: EQS-MD-045, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	EQS-MD-046, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 78822	MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE	FERROUS HINGE HINGE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: EQS-MD-046, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	EQS-MD-047, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 78823	TABLEWARE	COPPER ALLOY SPOON TABLESPOON SPOON	1
				Total: EQS-MD-047, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	EQS-MD-048, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 78824	TABLEWARE	COPPER ALLOY FORK TABLE FORK, SILVER PLATED WALDORF SYSTEM (WALDORF ASTORIA HOTEL, NY) H, VICTOR SILVER COMPANY OVERLAY FORK	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
				Total: EQS-MD-048, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	EQS-MD-049, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 78825	BUCKLE	COPPER ALLOY CAST D-SHAPE POSSIBLY FOR BELT OR TACK STRAP BUCKLE	1
				Total: EQS-MD-049, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	EQS-MD-050, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 78826	PERSONAL OBJECT	ALUMINUM TOY COIN, STAMPED, COFFEE CUP STAMPED, OBVERSE THIN DIME, PLAY COIN, WITH COFFEE CUP, REVERSE 10 TEN, WITH COFFEE CUP FROM PLAY-O-MATIC TOY MONEY SET, CA. 1940S-1950S TOY COIN	1
				Total: EQS-MD-050, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JTP-23, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 78846	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 78847	NECK SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED INDETERMINATE COLORLESS BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: JTP-23, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*2*
	JTP-23, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 78848	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 78849	BODY SHERD	GLASS MOLDED INDETERMINATE COLORLESS BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: JTP-23, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1	*2*
	JTP-25, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 78850	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE HANDPAINTED POLYCHROME BASKETWEAVE PATTERN SHERD HOLLOWARE	1
		MIMA 78851	RIM SHERD	PORCELANEOUS PORCELANEOUS PLAIN PLATE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 78852	BODY SHERD	GLASS INDETERMINATE AQUA TINT, BOTTLE BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: JTP-25, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*3*
	JTP-25, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 78853	NECK SHERD, JAR	GLASS MOLDED INDETERMINATE COLORLESS JAR-FRAGMENT	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 78854	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BONE MAMMAL DIAGNOSTIC METACARPAL OR METATARSAL BONE	1
				Total: JTP-25, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1	*2*
	JTP-26, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 78855	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: JTP-26, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1	*1*
	TAN-02, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 78856	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE UNGLAZED INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR FLOWER POT-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 78857	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 78858	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE MOLDED SHERD FLATWARE	1
				Total: TAN-02, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*3*
	TAN-02, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 78859	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 78860	BODY SHERD	GLASS MOLDED INDETERMINATE COLORLESS GLASS-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TAN-02, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*2*
	TAN-02, 30-40 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 78861	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE MOLDED SHERD FLATWARE	1
				Total: TAN-02, 30-40 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	TAN-03, 30-40 CMBS, BURIED APZ				
		MIMA 78862	NECK SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED MOLDED NECK W/ APPLIED HAND-FINISHED LIP AQUA TINT BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TAN-03, 30-40 CMBS, BURIED APZ	*1*
	TAN-04, 20-30 CMBS, BURIED APZ				
		MIMA 78863	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE TRANSFER-PRINTED, BLUE SHERD	1
		MIMA 78864	BUTTON	PORCELANEOUS PROSSER PRESS MOLDED 4-HOLE WHITE BUTTON	1
				Total: TAN-04, 20-30 CMBS, BURIED APZ	*2*

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
	TAN-05, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 78865	BODY SHERD	PORCELANEOUS PORCELANEOUS PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TAN-05, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	TAO-01, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 2				
		MIMA 78867	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE DECAL, OVERGLAZE, POLYCHROME SHERD FLATWARE	1
				Total: TAO-01, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 2	*1*
	TAO-02, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 78868	BASAL SHERD	PORCELANEOUS PORCELANEOUS PLAIN, LIGHT BLUE PLATE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TAO-02, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	TAO-03, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 78869	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 78870	TOBACCO PIPE	EARTHENWARE STEM, 4/64 BORE DIAMETER WHITE CLAY PIPE-FRAGMENT, TOBACCO	1
				Total: TAO-03, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*2*
	TAO-03, 40-50 CMBS, BURIED APZ				
		MIMA 78871	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 78872	TOBACCO PIPE	EARTHENWARE STEM, 4/64 BORE DIAMETER WHITE CLAY PIPE-FRAGMENT, TOBACCO	1
		MIMA 78873	TOBACCO PIPE	EARTHENWARE STEMS, 5/64 BORE DIAMETER WHITE CLAY PIPE-FRAGMENT, TOBACCO	2
		MIMA 78874	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, DARK GRAY, SPECKLED	1
				Total: TAO-03, 40-50 CMBS, BURIED APZ	*5*
	TAO-04, 60-70 CMBS, BURIED APZ				
		MIMA 78875	CHIPPED STONE	QUARTZ FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, DARK GRAY, WHITE	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 78876	CHIPPED STONE	QUARTZ FLAKE SECONDARY, CORTICAL FLAKE, WHITE, ORANGE	1
				Total: TAO-04, 60-70 CMBS, BURIED APZ	*2*
	TAP-01, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 78866	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TAP-01, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	TAQ-01, 60-70 CMBS, FILL 4				
		MIMA 78877	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	2
				Total: TAQ-01, 60-70 CMBS, FILL 4	*2*
	TAQ-02, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 78878	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE GILDED SHERD HOLLOWARE	1
				Total: TAQ-02, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	TAQ-04, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 78879	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE MOLDED DECORATION SHERD HOLLOWARE	1
				Total: TAQ-04, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	TAQ-04, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 78880	TOY	PORCELANEOUS MARBLE PORCELANEOUS, UNGLAZED WHITE MARBLE	1
				Total: TAQ-04, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	TAQ-04, 50-60 CMBS, DISTURBED A/B				
		MIMA 78881	MISCELLANEOUS GLASS	GLASS LENS FLAT, ROUND, BEVELED EDGE AQUA TINT GLASS	1
				Total: TAQ-04, 50-60 CMBS, DISTURBED A/B	*1*
	TAR-01, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 78882	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 78883	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE TRANSFER-PRINTED, BROWN FLORAL SHERD	1
		MIMA 78884	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT, INDETERMINATE NAIL	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
				Total: TAR-01, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*3*
	TAR-01, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 78885	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE TRANSFER-PRINTED, BLUE WILLOW PATTERN PLATE-FRAGMENT	6
		MIMA 78886	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE DECAL, OVERGLAZE, POLYCHROME FLORAL SHERD	1
		MIMA 78887	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (CANARYTONE) PLAIN SHERD	2
		MIMA 78888	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT, LATE? NAIL	1
				Total: TAR-01, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*10*
	TAR-01, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 78889	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	2
				Total: TAR-01, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*2*
	TAR-01, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 78890	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE TRANSFER-PRINTED, BLUE WILLOW PATTERN SHERD FLATWARE	1
				Total: TAR-01, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 1	*1*
	TAR-02, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 78891	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (CREAM-COLORED) PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TAR-02, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1	*1*
	TAS-01, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 78892	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE UNIDENTIFIED, GREEN COLOR WASH ON INTERIOR SURFACE SHERD	1
		MIMA 78893	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BONE MAMMAL UNDIAGNOSTIC LONG BONE BONE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TAS-01, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*2*
	TAS-01, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 78894	RIM SHERD	PORCELAIN PORCELAIN HANDPAINTED, BLUE CANTON SHERD HOLLOWARE	1
		MIMA 78895	LID	GLASS MOLDED PATTERN MOLDED COLORLESS LID-FRAGMENT	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 78896	STATIONERY	SLATE PENCIL PENCIL-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TAS-01, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*3*
	TAS-01, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 78897	TOY	PORCELAIN WHITE PORCELAIN FRAGMENT, POSSIBLE DOLL HEAD FRAGMENT MOLDED, BISQUE PROBLEMATIC	1
		MIMA 78898	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BONE INDETERMINATE UNIDENTIFIED, SLIPPED, ONE SURFACE BONE-FRAGMENT	2
				Total: TAS-01, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1	*3*
	TAS-02, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 78899	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE UNIDENTIFIED, BLUE COLOR WASH ON EXTERIOR, UNGLAZED INTERIOR SHERD	1
		MIMA 78900	INDETERMINATE GLASS	GLASS CURVED GLASS, POSSIBLE LAMP OR TABLEWARE WHITE GLASS-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TAS-02, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*2*
	TAS-02, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 78901	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE DECAL, OVERGLAZE, POLYCHROME FLORAL SHERD	1
				Total: TAS-02, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	TAS-02, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 78902	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	FERROUS POSSIBLE WATCH BAND AND CLASP NARROW FERROUS BAND WITH COPPER ALLOY CLIP PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: TAS-02, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1	*1*
	TAS-02, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 78903	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TAS-02, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 1	*1*
	TAT-02, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 78904	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TAT-02, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
	Total: MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK GAOA INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADES (2021/2022) EAST QUARTER SCHOOL SITE				**124**
MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK GAOA INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADES (2021/2022) ELM BROOK HILL SITE					
		MIMA 80585	RECORDS, MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL GAOA INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADES (2021/2022) ELM BROOK HILL SITE	PAPER RECORDS, MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK GAOA INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADES (2021/2022) ELM BROOK HILL SITE FOLDER 1: ORIGINAL FIELD FORMS, NOTEBOOKS & MAPS (X) FOLDER 2: ARCHIVAL FIELD FORMS, NOTEBOOKS & MAPS (X) FOLDER 3: ORIGINAL PHOTO LOG & SAFET	0
				Total:	*0*
	AR-02-180, 20-30 CMBS, B1				
		MIMA 80491	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, GRAY, SPECKLED	1
		MIMA 80492	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, GRAY, SPECKLED	1
				Total: AR-02-180, 20-30 CMBS, B1	*2*
	AR-02-180, 40-50 CMBS, B1/B2				
		MIMA 80493	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, GRAY, SPECKLED	2
				Total: AR-02-180, 40-50 CMBS, B1/B2	*2*
	AR-02-360, 0-10 CMBS, A1				
		MIMA 80494	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, GRAY, SPECKLED	2
				Total: AR-02-360, 0-10 CMBS, A1	*2*
	AR-02-360, 20-30 CMBS, A1				
		MIMA 80495	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE SECONDARY, CORTICAL FLAKE, GRAY, SPECKLED	1
		MIMA 80496	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, GRAY, SPECKLED	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
				Total: AR-02-360, 20-30 CMBS, A1	*2*
	AR-03-090, 10-20 CMBS, A1				
		MIMA 80497	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, DARK GRAY, SPECKLED	1
				Total: AR-03-090, 10-20 CMBS, A1	*1*
	AR-03-090, 20-30 CMBS, B1				
		MIMA 80498	CHIPPED STONE	QUARTZITE FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, GRAY	1
				Total: AR-03-090, 20-30 CMBS, B1	*1*
	AR-03-108, 50-60 CMBS, B1				
		MIMA 80499	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, GRAY, SPECKLED	1
				Total: AR-03-108, 50-60 CMBS, B1	*1*
	AR-03-270, 20-30 CMBS, A1				
		MIMA 80500	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, DARK GRAY, SPECKLED	1
		MIMA 80501	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, DARK GRAY, SPECKLED	2
		MIMA 80502	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, DARK GRAY, SPECKLED	1
				Total: AR-03-270, 20-30 CMBS, A1	*4*
	AR-03-360, 0-10 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 80503	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, GRAY, SPECKLED	1
				Total: AR-03-360, 0-10 CMBS, FILL 1	*1*
	AR-03-360, 10-20 CMBS, FILL 2				
		MIMA 80504	CHIPPED STONE	FELSITE FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, MAROON, SPECKLED ATTLEBORO RED FELSITE	1
		MIMA 80505	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, LIGHT GRAY, SPECKLED	2

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 80506	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, DARK GRAY, SPECKLED	3
				Total: AR-03-360, 10-20 CMBS, FILL 2	*6*
	AR-03-360, 20-30 CMBS, A1				
		MIMA 80507	CHIPPED STONE	FELSITE FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, MAROON, SPECKLED ATTLEBORO RED FELSITE	1
		MIMA 80508	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, DARK GRAY, SPECKLED	1
				Total: AR-03-360, 20-30 CMBS, A1	*2*
	AR-04-090, 20-30 CMBS, DEVELOPING A				
		MIMA 80509	UNWORKED STONE	SLATE POSSIBLE STRUCTURAL, LANDSCAPE OR PRECONTACT LITHIC SOURCE MATERIAL GRAY, GREEN SLATE	1
				Total: AR-04-090, 20-30 CMBS, DEVELOPING A	*1*
	AR-04-090, 50-60 CMBS, DISTURBED B				
		MIMA 80510	CHIPPED STONE	QUARTZ FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, WHITE	1
				Total: AR-04-090, 50-60 CMBS, DISTURBED B	*1*
	AR-05-090, 20-30 CMBS, B1				
		MIMA 80511	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, GRAY, SPECKLED	1
				Total: AR-05-090, 20-30 CMBS, B1	*1*
	AR-05-180, 30-40 CMBS, B1				
		MIMA 80512	CHIPPED STONE	QUARTZ FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, WHITE	1
				Total: AR-05-180, 30-40 CMBS, B1	*1*
	AR-05-360, 20-30 CMBS, B1				
		MIMA 80513	CHIPPED STONE	QUARTZ FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, WHITE	1
				Total: AR-05-360, 20-30 CMBS, B1	*1*
	BKH-MD-01, 5-20 CMBS, A1				
		MIMA 80541	WEAPONRY/ACCOUTREMENT	LEAD BULLET FIRED BULLET	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
				Total: BKH-MD-01, 5-20 CMBS, A1	*1*
	BKH-MD-02, 5-20 CMBS, A1				
		MIMA 80542	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	WHITE METAL LONG, THIN, HANDLE-LIKE POSSIBLE ALUMINUM PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: BKH-MD-02, 5-20 CMBS, A1	*1*
	BKH-MD-03, 5-20 CMBS, A1				
		MIMA 80543	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	FERROUS CAST POSSIBLE KETTLE FRAGMENT PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: BKH-MD-03, 5-20 CMBS, A1	*1*
	BKH-MD-04, 5-20 CMBS, A1				
		MIMA 80544	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	FERROUS CAST POSSIBLE TOOL OR MACHINE PART PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: BKH-MD-04, 5-20 CMBS, A1	*1*
	BKH-MD-05, 5-20 CMBS, A1				
		MIMA 80545	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	FERROUS CAST, DECORATED POSSIBLE BUCKLE OR TACK PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: BKH-MD-05, 5-20 CMBS, A1	*1*
	BKH-MD-06, 15-15 CMBS, A1				
		MIMA 80546	DOMESTIC ANIMAL GEAR	FERROUS HORSESHOE HORSESHOE	1
				Total: BKH-MD-06, 15-15 CMBS, A1	*1*
	BKH-MD-07, 5-20 CMBS, A1				
		MIMA 80547	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	FERROUS CIRCULAR POSSIBLE RING OR TACK FRAGMENT PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: BKH-MD-07, 5-20 CMBS, A1	*1*
	BKH-MD-08, 5-20 CMBS, A1				
		MIMA 80548	COIN	COPPER ALLOY INDIAN HEAD PENNY, AMERICAN ONE-CENT COIN INDIAN PROFILE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 1891/ SHIELD & SWAG WITH ARROWS, ONE CENT COIN	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
				Total: BKH-MD-08, 5-20 CMBS, A1	*1*
	BKH-MD-09, 5-20 CMBS, A1				
		MIMA 80549	FURNITURE AND HARDWARE	FERROUS FOOT SLIDE GLIDE CAP STYLE FOOT	1
				Total: BKH-MD-09, 5-20 CMBS, A1	*1*
	BKH-MD-10, 5-20 CMBS, A1				
		MIMA 80550	FURNITURE AND HARDWARE	COPPER ALLOY RIVET RIVET	1
				Total: BKH-MD-10, 5-20 CMBS, A1	*1*
	BKH-MD-11, 5 CMBS, A1				
		MIMA 80551	WEAPONRY/ACCOUTREMENT	LEAD MUSKET BALL .69 CALIBER, UNFIRED, BRITISH MUSKET BALL	1
				Total: BKH-MD-11, 5 CMBS, A1	*1*
	BKH-MD-12, 8 CMBS, A1				
		MIMA 80552	TABLEWARE	COPPER ALLOY SPOON TABLESPOON, SILVER PLATED VICTORIAN GEOMETRIC DESIGN WITH SUNFLOWER SHEFFIELD PLATE CO. SPOON	1
				Total: BKH-MD-12, 8 CMBS, A1	*1*
	BKH-MD-13, 5-20 CMBS, A1				
		MIMA 80553	COIN	COPPER ALLOY WHEAT PENNY, AMERICAN ONE-CENT COIN LINCOLN PROFILE, IN GOD WE TRUST, 1946/ WHEAT SHEAF, E PLURIBUS UNUM, ONE CENT, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA COIN	1
				Total: BKH-MD-13, 5-20 CMBS, A1	*1*
	BKH-MD-14, 5-20 CMBS, A1				
		MIMA 80554	MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE	COPPER ALLOY CAP OIL CAN CAP WITH CORK INSERT PATENT APR 2, 1861 CAP	1
				Total: BKH-MD-14, 5-20 CMBS, A1	*1*
	BKH-MD-16, 5-20 CMBS, A1				
		MIMA 80555	MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE	COPPER ALLOY ORNAMENT DECORATIVE LEATHER OR FABRIC ORNAMENT HOLLOW, PIN WHEEL IN CIRCLE, POSSIBLY GILT, BUTTON SHAPED ORNAMENT	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
				Total: BKH-MD-16, 5-20 CMBS, A1	*1*
	BKH-MD-17, 5-20 CMBS, A1				
		MIMA 80556	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	COPPER ALLOY CAST, LINEAR POSSIBLE BRONZE PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: BKH-MD-17, 5-20 CMBS, A1	*1*
	BKH-MD-18, 5-20 CMBS, A1				
		MIMA 80557	COIN	COPPER ALLOY LIBERTY V NICKEL, AMERICAN FIVE-CENT COIN LIBERTY PROFILE, SURROUNDED BY 13 STARS, 1889/ UNITED STATES OF AMERICA V CENTS, E PLURIBUS UNUM WITH WREATH SURROUNDING V COIN	1
				Total: BKH-MD-18, 5-20 CMBS, A1	*1*
	BKH-MD-19, 5-20 CMBS, A1				
		MIMA 80558	MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE	FERROUS HANDLE HANDLE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: BKH-MD-19, 5-20 CMBS, A1	*1*
	BKH-MD-20, 12 CMBS, A1				
		MIMA 80559	WEAPONRY/ACCOUTREMENT	LEAD MUSKET BALL .69 CALIBER, UNFIRED, BRITISH MUSKET BALL	1
				Total: BKH-MD-20, 12 CMBS, A1	*1*
	BKH-MD-21, 5-20 CMBS, A1				
		MIMA 80560	WEAPONRY/ACCOUTREMENT	LEAD BULLET FIRED BULLET	1
				Total: BKH-MD-21, 5-20 CMBS, A1	*1*
	BKH-MD-22, 5-20 CMBS, A1				
		MIMA 80561	TABLEWARE	COPPER ALLOY SPOON TABLESPOON, SILVER PLATED, POSSIBLE SOUVENIER EAGLE WITH NEW JERSEY, SHIELD WITH LIBERTY AND PROSPERTY/ SHIELD WITH USA WM ROGERS MFG CO. (I S) SPOON	1
				Total: BKH-MD-22, 5-20 CMBS, A1	*1*
	BKH-MD-23, 5-20 CMBS, A1				
		MIMA 80562	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	FERROUS CAST, PLATE WITH HOLES AND RIVETS POSSIBLE HARDWARE OR MACHINE OR TOOL PART PROBLEMATIC	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
				Total: BKH-MD-23, 5-20 CMBS, A1	*1*
	BKH-MD-24, 10 CMBS, A1				
		MIMA 80563	WEAPONRY/ACCOUTREMENT	LEAD MUSKET BALL FIRED, PROVINCIAL MUSKET BALL	1
				Total: BKH-MD-24, 10 CMBS, A1	*1*
	BKH-MD-25, 10 CMBS, A1				
		MIMA 80564	WEAPONRY/ACCOUTREMENT	LEAD MUSKET BALL FIRED, PROVINCIAL MUSKET BALL	1
				Total: BKH-MD-25, 10 CMBS, A1	*1*
	BKH-MD-26, 5-20 CMBS, A1				
		MIMA 80565	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	FERROUS LONG, THIN, BAR-SHAPE POSSIBLE LATCH OR FILE PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: BKH-MD-26, 5-20 CMBS, A1	*1*
	BKH-MD-27, 5-20 CMBS, A1				
		MIMA 80566	PERSONAL OBJECT	FERROUS POCKET KNIFE CARVED CROSS HATCH DESIGN ON BOTH SIDES, POSSIBLE SMALL FOLDING FRUIT KNIFE POCKET KNIFE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: BKH-MD-27, 5-20 CMBS, A1	*1*
	BKH-MD-28, 5-20 CMBS, A1				
		MIMA 80567	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	FERROUS ROUND, CAP/WHEEL SHAPE POSSIBLE BRASS MACHINE OR TOOL PART (SIMILAR TO MUSKET TOMPINION?) PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: BKH-MD-28, 5-20 CMBS, A1	*1*
	BKH-MD-29, 12 CMBS, A1				
		MIMA 80568	BUTTON	COPPER ALLOY 1 PIECE CAST, WIRE EYE BRAZED ALPHA SHANK BUTTON	1
				Total: BKH-MD-29, 12 CMBS, A1	*1*
	BKH-MD-30, 5-20 CMBS, A1				
		MIMA 80569	COIN	COPPER ALLOY BUFFALO NICKEL, AMERICAN FIVE-CENT COIN INDIAN PROFILE, LIBERTY, 1935/BUFFALO, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 5 CENTS, E PLURIBUS UNUM	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
				Total: BKH-MD-30, 5-20 CMBS, A1	*1*
	EU-05-N, 10-20 CMBS, A1				
		MIMA 80514	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, LIGHT GRAY, SPECKLED	2
		MIMA 80515	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, LIGHT GRAY, SPECKLED	2
		MIMA 80516	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, DARK GRAY, SPECKLED	3
		MIMA 80517	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, DARK GRAY, SPECKLED	16
		MIMA 80518	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE PRIMARY, CORTICAL FLAKE, DARK GRAY, SPECKLED	1
		MIMA 80519	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE PROJECTILE POINT-FRAGMENT BASE OR TIP PROJECTILE POINT, DARK GRAY, SPECKLED	1
				Total: EU-05-N, 10-20 CMBS, A1	*25*
	EU-05-N, 20-30 CMBS, A1				
		MIMA 80520	CHIPPED STONE	QUARTZ FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, WHITE	1
		MIMA 80521	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, DARK GRAY, SPECKLED	4
		MIMA 80522	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, DARK GRAY, SPECKLED	27
				Total: EU-05-N, 20-30 CMBS, A1	*32*
	EU-05-N, 30-40 CMBS, B1				
		MIMA 80523	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, DARK GRAY, SPECKLED	3
				Total: EU-05-N, 30-40 CMBS, B1	*3*
	EU-05-S, 10-20 CMBS, A1				
		MIMA 80524	CHIPPED STONE	QUARTZITE BIFACE DRILL OR PROJECTILE POINT MIDSECTION BIFACE, TAN	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 80525	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, DARK GRAY, SPECKLED	1
		MIMA 80526	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, DARK GRAY, SPECKLED	8
				Total: EU-05-S, 10-20 CMBS, A1	*10*
	EU-05-S, 20-30 CMBS, A1				
		MIMA 80527	CHIPPED STONE	QUARTZ FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, WHITE	2
				Total: EU-05-S, 20-30 CMBS, A1	*2*
	EU-05-S, 20-30 CMBS, B1				
		MIMA 80528	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, DARK GRAY, SPECKLED	1
		MIMA 80529	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE SECONDARY, CORTICAL FLAKE, DARK GRAY, SPECKLED	1
				Total: EU-05-S, 20-30 CMBS, B1	*2*
	EU-05-S, 30-40 CMBS, B1				
		MIMA 80530	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, DARK GRAY, SPECKLED	1
		MIMA 80531	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE SECONDARY, CORTICAL (WEATHERED) FLAKE, DARK GRAY, SPECKLED	1
				Total: EU-05-S, 30-40 CMBS, B1	*2*
	EU-06-N, 10-20 CMBS, A1				
		MIMA 80532	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, LIGHT GRAY, SPECKLED	2
		MIMA 80533	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, DARK GRAY, SPECKLED	1
		MIMA 80534	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, DARK GRAY, SPECKLED	1
				Total: EU-06-N, 10-20 CMBS, A1	*4*
	EU-06-N, 20-30 CMBS, B1				

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 80535	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, DARK GRAY, SPECKLED	2
		MIMA 80536	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, LIGHT GRAY, SPECKLED	1
		MIMA 80537	CHIPPED STONE	IGNEOUS FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, CREAM, DARK GRAY, SPECKLED	1
				Total: EU-06-N, 20-30 CMBS, B1	*4*
	EU-06-S, 10-20 CMBS, A1				
		MIMA 80538	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, LIGHT GRAY, SPECKLED	1
				Total: EU-06-S, 10-20 CMBS, A1	*1*
	EU-06-S, 20-30 CMBS, B1				
		MIMA 80539	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, GRAY, SPECKLED	1
				Total: EU-06-S, 20-30 CMBS, B1	*1*
	JTP-21, 10-20 CMBS, A1				
		MIMA 80540	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, LIGHT GRAY, SPECKLED	1
				Total: JTP-21, 10-20 CMBS, A1	*1*
	TAK-01, 10-20 CMBS, A1				
		MIMA 80570	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, GRAY, SPECKLED	2
				Total: TAK-01, 10-20 CMBS, A1	*2*
	TAK-01, 20-30 CMBS, B1				
		MIMA 80571	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, GRAY, SPECKLED	2
				Total: TAK-01, 20-30 CMBS, B1	*2*
	TAK-03, 0-10 CMBS, A1				

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 80572	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, GRAY, SPECKLED	1
		MIMA 80573	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, DARK GRAY, SPECKLED	3
		MIMA 80574	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, DARK GRAY, SPECKLED	1
				Total: TAK-03, 0-10 CMBS, A1	*5*
	TAK-03, 10-20 CMBS, A1				
		MIMA 80575	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, DARK GRAY, SPECKLED	1
				Total: TAK-03, 10-20 CMBS, A1	*1*
	TAK-03, 20-30 CMBS, B1				
		MIMA 80576	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, GRAY, SPECKLED	5
				Total: TAK-03, 20-30 CMBS, B1	*5*
	TAK-03, 30-40 CMBS, B1				
		MIMA 80577	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, LIGHT GRAY, SPECKLED	2
		MIMA 80578	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, DARK GRAY, SPECKLED	1
				Total: TAK-03, 30-40 CMBS, B1	*3*
	TAL-04, 0-10 CMBS, A1				
		MIMA 80579	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, LIGHT GRAY, SPECKLED	1
				Total: TAL-04, 0-10 CMBS, A1	*1*
	TAL-04, 10-20 CMBS, A1				
		MIMA 80580	UNWORKED STONE	SLATE POSSIBLE STRUCTURAL, LANDSCAPE OR PRECONTACT LITHIC SOURCE MATERIAL GRAY, PURPLE SLATE	1
				Total: TAL-04, 10-20 CMBS, A1	*1*

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
	TAL-04, 20-30 CMBS, B1				
		MIMA 80581	CHIPPED STONE	HORNFELS PROJECTILE POINT ATLANTIC PROJECTILE POINT, TAN, GRAY, RUST POSSIBLE BRAINTREE SLATE	1
		MIMA 80582	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, LIGHT GRAY, SPECKLED	1
				Total: TAL-04, 20-30 CMBS, B1	*2*
	TAL-04, 30-40 CMBS, B1				
		MIMA 80583	CHIPPED STONE	FELSITE FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, MAROON ATTLEBORO RED FELSITE	1
				Total: TAL-04, 30-40 CMBS, B1	*1*
	TAM-02, 10-20 CMBS, A1				
		MIMA 80584	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, GRAY, SPECKLED	1
				Total: TAM-02, 10-20 CMBS, A1	*1*
Total: MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK GAOA INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADES (2021/2022) ELM BROOK HILL SITE					**169**
MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK GAOA INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADES (2021/2022) GEORGE HALL HOUSE SITE					
		MIMA 79334	RECORDS, MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL GAOA INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADES (2021/2022) GEORGE HALL HOUSE SITE	PAPER RECORDS, MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK GAOA INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADES (2021/2022) GEORGE HALL HOUSE SITE FOLDER 1: ORIGINAL FIELD FORMS, NOTEBOOKS & MAPS (X) FOLDER 2: ARCHIVAL FIELD FORMS, NOTEBOOKS & MAPS (X) FOLDER 3: ORIGINAL PHOTO LOG & SA	0
				Total:	*0*
	AR-01-180, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 78906	MISCELLANEOUS GLASS	GLASS CURVED, POSSIBLE LIGHTING IMPLEMENT OR CONTAINER COLORLESS GLASS-FRAGMENT	2
				Total: AR-01-180, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*2*
	AR-01-180, 20-30 CMBS, APZ				

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 78907	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED, ONE SURFACE, BROWN SHERD	1
		MIMA 78908	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE TRANSFER-PRINTED, BLACK SHERD HOLLOWARE	1
		MIMA 78909	RIM SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	GLASS PATTERN MOLDED COLORLESS, POSSIBLE TABLEWARE GLASS-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 78910	LID	GLASS MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE COLORLESS, CANNING JAR, LIGHTNING TYPE LID-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: AR-01-180, 20-30 CMBS, APZ	*4*
	AR-01-270, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 78911	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (TRANSITIONAL, LATE) PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: AR-01-270, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	AR-01-360, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 78912	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 78913	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (TRANSITIONAL, LATE) PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: AR-01-360, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*2*
	AR-01-360, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 78914	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED, INTERIOR, BROWN, EXTERIOR, UNGLAZED SHERD	1
		MIMA 78915	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED, 1 SURFACE, BLACK SHERD	1
		MIMA 78916	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: AR-01-360, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*3*
	AR-01-360, 20-30 CMBS, APZ				
		MIMA 78917	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 78918	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (MODERN CREAM COLORED) PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: AR-01-360, 20-30 CMBS, APZ	*2*

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
	EU-01-E, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 78919	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE COLORLESS, POSSIBLE STRAIGHT SIDED BOTTLE BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 78920	WINDOWPANE	GLASS PLATE WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 78921	MISCELLANEOUS GLASS	GLASS BEAD SPACER-TYPE TURQUOISE BEAD	1
				Total: EU-01-E, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*3*
	EU-01-E, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 78922	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 78923	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE HANDPAINTED, POLYCHROME SHERD	1
		MIMA 78924	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE HANDPAINTED, BLUE SHERD	1
		MIMA 78925	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED …S…', COLORLESS BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 78926	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS INDETERMINATE LIGHT OLIIVE, SEED BUBBLES PRESENT BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	2
		MIMA 78927	WINDOWPANE	GLASS PLATE WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	3
		MIMA 78928	INDETERMINATE GLASS	GLASS CURVED, POSSIBLE LIGHTING IMPLEMENT OR CONTAINER WHITE GLASS-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 78929	MEDAL	UNIDENTIFIED RELIGIOUS MIRACULOUS MEDAL MARY STANDING ON GLOBE AND SERPENT, 1830 O MARY CONCEIVED WITHOUT SIN PRAY FOR US WHO HAVE RECOURSE TO THEE, CROSS ON TOP OF M SURROUNDED BY 12 STARS POSSIBLY GILT MEDAL	1
		MIMA 78930	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT ROSEHEAD, LARGE NAIL	1
		MIMA 78931	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT ROSEHEAD, SMALL NAIL-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 78932	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT NAIL-FRAGMENT	2
		MIMA 78933	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT, EARLY LARGE NAIL	3
		MIMA 78934	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT, LATE? LARGE NAIL-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 78935	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT, LATE SMALL NAIL-FRAGMENT	2

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 78936	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT, INDETERMINATE NAIL-FRAGMENT	5
		MIMA 78937	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BONE MAMMAL UNDIAGNOSTIC POSSIBLE RIB BONE-FRAGMENT	2
				Total: EU-01-E, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*28*
	EU-01-E, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 78938	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED, ONE SURFACE, TAN SHERD	2
		MIMA 78939	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED, INTERIOR, TAN SHERD	1
		MIMA 78940	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED, INTERIOR, BROWN SHERD	1
		MIMA 78941	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED, ONE SURFACE, DARK BROWN, SPECKLED SHERD	1
		MIMA 78942	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED, INTERIOR, BROWN MEND SHERD	2
		MIMA 78943	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED, INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR, GINGER, SPECKLED TURNED LINE SHERD	1
		MIMA 78944	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED, INTERIOR, BROWN SHERD	1
		MIMA 78945	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE TRAILED SLIPWARE, BROWN, YELLOW SHERD	1
		MIMA 78946	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE TRAILED SLIPWARE, YELLOW, GREEN, BROWN, POSSIBLE CONNECTICUT WARE SHERD	2
		MIMA 78947	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE UNGLAZED, 1 SURFACE, MISSING 1 SURFACE SHERD	6
		MIMA 78948	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE MISSING INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR SURFACES SHERD	2
		MIMA 78949	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 78950	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD HOLLOWARE	1
		MIMA 78951	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE PLAIN SHERD	5
		MIMA 78952	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE SHELL-EDGED, BLUE, (NEO-CLASSICAL) EVEN SCALLOP IMPRESSED SHERD	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 78953	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE SHELL-EDGED, BLUE, (NEO-CASSICAL) EVEN SCALLOP LIGHTLY IMPRESSED OR EMBOSSED SHERD	3
		MIMA 78954	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE HANDPAINTED, BLUE SHERD	1
		MIMA 78955	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE HANDPAINTED, BLUE, BANDED SHERD	1
		MIMA 78956	TOBACCO PIPE	EARTHENWARE STEM, 4/64 BORE DIAMETER PIPE-FRAGMENT, TOBACCO	1
		MIMA 78957	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE BRICK BRICK-FRAGMENT	5
		MIMA 78958	BODY SHERD	GLASS INDETERMINATE (FREEBLOWN OR MOLDED) INDETERMINATE LIGHT OLIVE, SEED BUBBLES PRESENT BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	4
		MIMA 78959	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED AQUA TINT, BOTTLE OR JAR BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 78960	LIGHTING FIXTURE	GLASS LAMP CHIMNEY RIM OR BASE COLORLESS CHIMNEY-FRAGMENT, LAMP	4
		MIMA 78961	INDETERMINATE GLASS	GLASS CURVED, POSSIBLE LIGHTING IMPLEMENT OR CONTAINER HEATED COLORLESS GLASS-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 78962	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT ROSEHEAD NAIL	2
		MIMA 78963	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT POSSIBLE ROSEHEAD NAIL	1
		MIMA 78964	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT POSSIBLE ROSEHEAD FLAT OR BRAD NAIL	1
		MIMA 78965	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT, INDETERMINATE NAIL-FRAGMENT	3
		MIMA 78966	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BONE MAMMAL DIAGNOSTIC POSSIBLE LONG BONE BONE-FRAGMENT	7
				Total: EU-01-E, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1	*63*
	EU-01-E, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 78967	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED, INTERIOR, BROWN MEND SHERD	2
		MIMA 78968	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED, INTERIOR, DARK BROWN, UNGLAZED, EXTERIOR SHERD	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 78969	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	3
		MIMA 78970	WINDOWPANE	GLASS PLATE WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 78971	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT POSSIBLE ROSEHEAD NAIL-FRAGMENT	2
		MIMA 78972	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT POSSIBLE ROSEHEAD FLAT NAIL-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 78973	FOOD REMAINS	BONE MAMMAL DIAGNOSTIC CONDYLE, POSSIBLE FEMUR, BUTCHERED BONE-FRAGMENT	2
				Total: EU-01-E, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*12*
	EU-01-E, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 78974	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED, INTERIOR, BROWN, UNGLAZED, EXTERIOR SHERD	1
		MIMA 78975	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED, INTERIOR, GINGER, BROWN SHERD	1
		MIMA 78976	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE INTERIOR SURFACE MISSING, UNGLAZED, EXTERIOR SHERD	1
		MIMA 78977	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	4
		MIMA 78978	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE SHELL-EDGED, BLUE, (NEO-CASSICAL) EVEN SCALLOP LIGHTLY IMPRESSED OR EMBOSSED MEND SHERD	2
		MIMA 78979	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE HANDPAINTED, BLUE SHERD	1
		MIMA 78980	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE BRICK BRICK-FRAGMENT	3
		MIMA 78981	WINDOWPANE	GLASS PLATE WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 78982	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT NAIL-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: EU-01-E, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1	*15*
	EU-01-E, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 78983	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE SHELL-EDGED, BLUE, (NEO-CLASSICAL) EVEN SCALLOP IMPRESSED MEND SHERD	3
				Total: EU-01-E, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 1	*3*
	EU-01-W, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 78984	WINDOWPANE	GLASS PLATE WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 78985	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT, EARLY LARGE NAIL	1
		MIMA 78986	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT, EARLY SMALL NAIL	4
				Total: EU-01-W, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*6*
	EU-01-W, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 78987	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	2
		MIMA 78988	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE HANDPAINTED, BLUE STAMPED OR MOLDED ROULETTE DESIGN SHERD	1
		MIMA 78989	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED OLIVE, MULTI-SIDED BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 78990	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED COLORLESS, STRAIGHT SIDED BOTTLE BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	4
		MIMA 78991	RIM SHERD, JAR	GLASS MOLDED MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE AMBER JAR-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 78992	WINDOWPANE	GLASS PLATE WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	3
		MIMA 78993	INDETERMINATE GLASS	GLASS CURVED, POSSIBLE LIGHTING IMPLEMENT OR CONTAINER COLORLESS GLASS-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 78994	INDETERMINATE GLASS	GLASS CURVED, POSSIBLE LIGHTING IMPLEMENT TABLEWARE RIM OR BASE, ETCHED COLORLESS GLASS-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 78995	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT ROSEHEAD NAIL-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 78996	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT POSSIBLE BRAD OR ROSEHEAD NAIL-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 78997	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT, INDETERMINATE NAIL	10
		MIMA 78998	DOOR HARDWARE	FERROUS PINTLE POSSIBLY WROUGHT PINTLE	1
		MIMA 78999	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	FERROUS ROD AND BENT ROD WITH HOLES, SIMILAR TO SHUTTER DOG POSSIBLE HARDWARE OR MACHINE OR TOOL PART PROBLEMATIC	1
		MIMA 79000	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	FERROUS L SHAPE POSSIBLE CUT HARDWARE PROBLEMATIC	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
				Total: EU-01-W, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*29*
	EU-01-W, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79001	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE JACKFIELD TYPE POSSIBLE HANDLE TERMINAL SHERD HOLLOWARE	1
		MIMA 79002	INDETERMINATE CERAMIC OBJECT	EARTHENWARE UNIDENTIFIED EARTHENWARE 1 SURFACE WIPED, UNGLAZED, MISSING OTHER SURFACE, POSSIBLE STRUCTURAL MATERIAL, VESSEL OR DRAIN PIPE PROBLEMATIC	1
		MIMA 79003	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED 2-PIECE HINGE MOLD COLORLESS, OPEN POINTIL SCAR, SQUARE BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	2
		MIMA 79004	BASAL SHERD	GLASS MOLDED INDETERMINATE DARK AQUA TINT, BOTTLE OR JAR GLASS-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79005	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT POSSIBLE CUT SHAFT WITH WROUGHT ROSEHEAD NAIL-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: EU-01-W, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1	*6*
	EU-01-W, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79006	BOTTLE GLASS	GLASS MOLDED COLORLESS, STRAIGHT SIDED BOTTLE BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79007	MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE	FERROUS CAN KEY CAN KEY	1
		MIMA 79008	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BONE MAMMAL UNDIAGNOSTIC BONE-FRAGMENT	5
				Total: EU-01-W, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1	*7*
	EU-01-W, 40-50 CMBS, APZ				
		MIMA 79009	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS FREEBLOWN LIGHT OLIVE, CASE BOTTLE BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: EU-01-W, 40-50 CMBS, APZ	*1*
	EU-02-E, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79010	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (LATE) PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: EU-02-E, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	EU-02-E, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79011	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (LATE) PLAIN SHERD	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 79012	BASAL SHERD, JAR	GLASS MOLDED INDETERMINATE (PATD AUG 15 1876….3….) AQUA TINT, CANNNING JAR JAR-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79013	NECK SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE GREEN, CYLINDRICAL BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79014	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT, INDETERMINATE SMALL NAIL	1
		MIMA 79015	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT, INDETERMINATE LARGE NAIL-FRAGMENT	2
				Total: EU-02-E, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*6*
	EU-02-E, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79016	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED AQUA TINT, BOTTLE OR JAR BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: EU-02-E, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1	*1*
	EU-02-E, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79017	BASAL SHERD	FERROUS REDWARE LEAD GLAZED, INTERIOR, BROWN, UNGLAZED EXTERIOR SHERD HOLLOWARE	1
		MIMA 79018	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT, LATE NAIL-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: EU-02-E, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1	*2*
	EU-02-E, 70-80 CMBS, FILL 3				
		MIMA 79019	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79020	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) SHERD	4
		MIMA 79021	WINDOWPANE	GLASS PLATE WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79022	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT, INDETERMINATE NAIL-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: EU-02-E, 70-80 CMBS, FILL 3	*7*
	EU-02-W, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79023	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS BODY CONTACT MOLDED POSSBLE TURN/ PASTE MOLD OLIVE, CYLINDRICAL BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79024	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT, LATE NAIL-FRAGMENT	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 79025	FOOD REMAINS	BONE MAMMAL DIAGNOSTIC CONDYLE, POSSIBLE LONG BONE OR SCAPULA, BUTCHERED BONE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: EU-02-W, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*3*
	EU-02-W, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79026	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED, EXTERIOR, BLACK, INTERIOR, CLEAR MEND SHERD	2
		MIMA 79027	MISCELLANEOUS HOUSEHOLD OBJECT	PORCELANEOUS KNOB KNOB	1
		MIMA 79028	BASAL SHERD, JAR	GLASS MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE (H OVER A…3) HAZEL ATLAS COLORLESS, JAR (POSSIBLE CONDIMENT) JAR-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79029	RIM SHERD, JAR	GLASS MOLDED MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE COLORLESS, CONTINUOUS THREAD JAR-FRAGMENT	4
		MIMA 79030	INDETERMINATE GLASS	GLASS CURVED GLASS, POSSIBLE TABLEWARE OR CONTAINER LIGHT GREEN GLASS-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79031	WINDOW HARDWARE	FERROUS SHUTTER PINTLE SIMLIAR TO OTHERS FOUND IN NORTHEAST SHUTTER PINTLE	3
		MIMA 79032	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BONE BIRD DIAGNOSTIC PHALANX 1 BONE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: EU-02-W, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*13*
	EU-02-W, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79033	BASAL SHERD, JAR	GLASS MOLDED MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE COLORLESS, POSSIBLE CONDIMENT JAR JAR-FRAGMENT MEND	2
		MIMA 79034	RIM SHERD, JAR	GLASS MOLDED MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE COLORLESS, PACKERS TUMBLER, ANCHOR CAP JAR-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79035	TABLEWARE	COPPER ALLOY SPOON TEA OR TABLESPOON, SILVER PLATED WALDORF SYSTEM (WALDORF ASTORIA HOTEL, NY) I.S. CO (INTERNATIONAL SILVER COMPANY), 41 SPOON	1
		MIMA 79036	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT, LATE NAIL	1
		MIMA 79037	NAIL	FERROUS INDETERMINATE CUT OR WROUGHT NAIL	1
		MIMA 79038	NAIL	FERROUS INDETERMINATE CUT OR WROUGHT NAIL-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: EU-02-W, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1	*7*

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
	EU-02-W, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79039	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT, LATE SMALL NAIL	1
		MIMA 79040	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	FERROUS 2 PRONGS (RESEMBLING WIRE NAILS) CONNECTED TO A BAR ATTACHMENT POSSIBLE TOOL BIT, MACHINE OR LATCH PART POSSIBLE GALVANIZED AND BURNED OR DIPPED IN A SOFTER METAL PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: EU-02-W, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1	*2*
	EU-03-N, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79041	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE COLORLESS BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79042	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT, EARLY POSSIBLE FLOORING, SMALL, OFF CENTER HEAD NAIL	1
		MIMA 79043	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	FERROUS LONG, THIN POSSIBLE NAIL OR HARDWARE FRAGMENT PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: EU-03-N, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*3*
	EU-03-N, 10-20 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79044	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (LATE) TRANSFER-PRINTED, BLUE MEND SHERD	10
		MIMA 79045	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79046	BODY SHERD	PORCELANEOUS PORCELANEOUS TRANSFER-PRINTED, NAVY BLUE SHERD	1
		MIMA 79047	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED INDETERMINATE OLIVE AMBER, POSSIBLE FLASK BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79048	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED INDETERMINATE COLORLESS, POSSIBLE BOTTLE OR JAR BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	5
		MIMA 79049	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED INDETERMINATE COLORLESS, INDETERMINATE EMBOSSING, POSSIBLE BOTTLE OR JAR BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	3
		MIMA 79050	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE AMBER, POSSIBLE BOTTLE OR JAR BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79051	WINDOWPANE	GLASS PLATE AQUA TINT WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 79052	INDETERMINATE GLASS	GLASS CURVED, POSSIBLE TABLEWARE OR CONTAINER RIM COLORLESS GLASS-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79053	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT, EARLY SMALL NAIL	1
		MIMA 79054	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT, LATE NAIL-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79055	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	FERROUS FENCE SPEAR CAST OR WROUGHT, TRIANGULAR FENCE SPEAR	1
		MIMA 79056	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BONE MAMMAL UNDIAGNOSTIC BONE-FRAGMENT	2
				Total: EU-03-N, 10-20 CMBS, FILL 1	*29*
	EU-03-N, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 2				
		MIMA 79057	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (TRANSITIONAL, EARLY) TRANSFER-PRINTED, BLUE SHERD	1
		MIMA 79058	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE DECAL, OVERGLAZE, POLYCHROME SHERD	1
		MIMA 79059	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79060	INDETERMINATE SHERD	EARTHENWARE UNIDENTIFIED REFINED EARTHENWARE SHERD	1
		MIMA 79061	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE BRICK BRICK-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79062	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE COLORLESS, RED ACL (…DRINK M…), POSSIBLE MILK BOTTLE BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	2
		MIMA 79063	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE COLORLESS, BOTTLE OR JAR BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	9
		MIMA 79064	WINDOWPANE	GLASS PLATE AQUA TINT, 1 HAS BEVELED EDGE WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	6
		MIMA 79065	INDETERMINATE GLASS	GLASS CURVED, POSSIBLE LIGHTING IMPLEMENT OR CONTAINER WHITE GLASS-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79066	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT, EARLY SMALL NAIL-FRAGMENT	2
		MIMA 79067	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BONE BIRD DIAGNOSTIC LONG BONE BONE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: EU-03-N, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 2	*26*
	EU-03-N, 20-30 CMBS, Fill 5				
		MIMA 79068	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE BRICK BRICK-FRAGMENT	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 79069	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE AQUA TINT, BOTTLE OR JAR BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79070	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE BLUE, BOTTLE OR JAR BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79071	INDETERMINATE GLASS	GLASS CURVED GLASS, POSSIBLE TABLEWARE OR CONTAINER COLORLESS GLASS-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79072	INDETERMINATE GLASS	GLASS CURVED GLASS, POSSIBLE TABLEWARE OR CONTAINER MOLDED, RIBBED DECORATION TURQUOISE GLASS-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: EU-03-N, 20-30 CMBS, Fill 5	*5*
	EU-03-N, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 5				
		MIMA 79073	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (LATE) PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79074	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN MEND SHERD	2
		MIMA 79075	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79076	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	SHELL BIVALVE CRASSOSTREA VIRGINICA SHELL-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: EU-03-N, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 5	*5*
	EU-03-N, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 6				
		MIMA 79077	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED, ONE SURFACE, DARK BROWN, SPECKLED SHERD	1
		MIMA 79078	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (TRANSITIONAL, EARLY) TRANSFER-PRINTED, BLUE MEND SHERD	5
		MIMA 79079	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE YELLOWARE ANNULAR (MOCHA), POLYCHROME MEND SHERD	6
		MIMA 79080	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BONE MAMMAL UNDIAGNOSTIC BONE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: EU-03-N, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 6	*13*
	EU-03-N, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 5				
		MIMA 79081	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (TRANSITIONAL, EARLY) TRANSFER-PRINTED, BLUE MEND SHERD	3
		MIMA 79082	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (TRANSITIONAL, EARLY) FLOW BLUE	1
				Total: EU-03-N, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 5	*4*

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
	EU-03-N, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 6				
		MIMA 79083	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED, INTERIOR, LIGHT BROWN MEND SHERD	3
		MIMA 79084	BODY SHERD, JAR	EARTHENWARE COARSE BUFF-BODY IBERIAN STORAGE JAR, LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, GREEN, UNGLAZED EXTERIOR JAR-FRAGMENT	2
		MIMA 79085	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79086	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE HANDPAINTED, BLUE, FLORAL SHERD	1
		MIMA 79087	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE HANDPAINTED, BLUE, BANDED SHERD	1
		MIMA 79088	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (TRANSITIONAL, EARLY) PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79089	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (TRANSITIONAL, LATE) PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79090	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN MEND SHERD	2
		MIMA 79091	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED OLIVE BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79092	WINDOWPANE	GLASS PLATE AQUA TINT WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	2
		MIMA 79093	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT ROSEHEAD, SMALL, POSSIBLE GLAZING SPRIG NAIL-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79094	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT T-HEAD, POSSIBLE FLOORING NAIL-FRAGMENT	3
		MIMA 79095	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BONE MAMMAL UNDIAGNOSTIC BONE-FRAGMENT	3
				Total: EU-03-N, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 6	*22*
	EU-03-N, 50-60 CMBS, FILL 6				
		MIMA 79096	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE HANDPAINTED, BLUE SHERD	1
		MIMA 79097	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE BRICK BRICK-FRAGMENT	4
		MIMA 79098	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BONE MAMMAL UNDIAGNOSTIC BONE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: EU-03-N, 50-60 CMBS, FILL 6	*6*
	EU-03-N, 50-60 CMBS, FILL 7				

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 79099	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED, 2 SURFACES, DARK BROWN, MOTTLED THIN WALLED, POSSIBLE TABLEWARE SHERD	1
		MIMA 79100	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, LIGHT BROWN, UNGLAZED, EXTERIOR SHERD	2
		MIMA 79101	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, GINGER, UNGLAZED, EXTERIOR SHERD	1
		MIMA 79102	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE MISSING INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR SURFACES SHERD	3
		MIMA 79103	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	3
		MIMA 79104	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE BRICK BRICK-FRAGMENT	3
		MIMA 79105	KITCHENWARE	FERROUS BUTTER KNIFE MISSING WOOD OR BONE HANDLE KNIFE, BUTTER-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79106	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT NAIL-FRAGMENT	2
		MIMA 79107	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	FERROUS LONG, THIN, RESEMBLES LARGE CUT NAIL POSSIBLE SPIKE OR MACHINE OR TOOL PART PROBLEMATIC	1
		MIMA 79108	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BONE INDETERMINATE UNDIAGNOSTIC BONE-FRAGMENT	3
				Total: EU-03-N, 50-60 CMBS, FILL 7	*20*
	EU-03-S, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79109	MISCELLANEOUS HOUSEHOLD OBJECT	EARTHENWARE FLOWER POT UNGLAZED, TERRA COTTA MNV-2 FLOWER POT-FRAGMENT	6
		MIMA 79110	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE COLORLESS, BOTTLE OR JAR BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	4
		MIMA 79111	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE BLUE, INDETERMINATE EMBOSSING, BOTTLE OR JAR BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79112	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE COLORLESS, EMBOSSED (… J. B. P…//BED…), LIKELY J.B. PRESCOTT DAIRY OF BEDFORD, MASS BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79113	RIM SHERD, JAR	GLASS MOLDED MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE COLORLESS, POSSIBLE CONDIMENT JAR JAR-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79114	RIM SHERD, TUMBLER	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED COLORLESS, TUMBLER OR OTHER TABLEWARE TUMBLER-FRAGMENT	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 79115	WINDOWPANE	GLASS PLATE AQUA TINT WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79116	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT, EARLY SMALL NAIL	1
				Total: EU-03-S, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*16*
	EU-03-S, 10-20 CMBS, FILL 3				
		MIMA 79117	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE BLUE, BOTTLE OR JAR BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79118	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE COLORLESS, BOTTLE OR JAR BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: EU-03-S, 10-20 CMBS, FILL 3	*2*
	EU-03-S, 10-20 CMBS, FILL 4				
		MIMA 79119	WINDOWPANE	GLASS PLATE AQUA TINT WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79120	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT, INDETERMINATE NAIL-FRAGMENT	2
		MIMA 79121	FOOD REMAINS	BONE MAMMAL DIAGNOSTIC VERTEBRAE (THORACIC?), BUTCHERED BONE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79122	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BONE MAMMAL UNDIAGNOSTIC BONE-FRAGMENT	3
				Total: EU-03-S, 10-20 CMBS, FILL 4	*7*
	EU-03-S, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 3				
		MIMA 79123	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE MISSING INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR SURFACES SHERD	1
		MIMA 79124	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED OLIVE AMBER, POSSIBLE LIQUOR BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79125	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE AQUA TINT, BOTTLE OR JAR BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79126	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	SHELL BIVALVE CRASSOSTREA VIRGINICA SHELL-FRAGMENT	2
		MIMA 79127	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED, 1 SURFACE, DARK BROWN, MISSING 1 SURFACE SHERD	1
				Total: EU-03-S, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 3	*6*
	EU-03-S, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 4				

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 79128	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE UNGLAZED EXTERIOR, MISSING INTERIOR SHERD	1
		MIMA 79129	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE TRANSFER-PRINTED, BLUE SHERD	1
		MIMA 79130	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79131	BUTTON	PORCELANEOUS PROSSER PRESS MOLDED 4-HOLE WHITE, SUNKEN PANEL, 15.6MM BUTTON	1
		MIMA 79132	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE COLORLESS, INDETERMINATE EMBOSSING, BOTTLE OR JAR BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79133	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE COLORLESS, INDETERMINATE EMBOSSING BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79134	INDETERMINATE GLASS	GLASS CURVED, POSSIBLE TABLEWARE OR CONTAINER MOLDED RIBBED FORM POSSIBLY SOLARIZED LIGHT PINK GLASS-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79135	INDETERMINATE GLASS	GLASS CURVED, POSSIBLE LIGHTING IMPLEMENT TABLEWARE RIM OR BASE SOLARIZED LIGHT PINK GLASS-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79136	MISCELLANEOUS GLASS	GLASS LIGHTBULB FROSTED ON 1 SIDE LIGHTBULB-FRAGMENT	2
				Total: EU-03-S, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 4	*10*
	EU-03-S, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79137	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE BRICK BRICK-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79138	PARTIAL VESSEL, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE COLORLESS, EMBOSSED (PEPSI COLA), ACL LOGO, CROWN CAP BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	8
		MIMA 79139	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE COLORLESS, BOTTLE OR JAR BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	2
				Total: EU-03-S, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*11*
	EU-03-S, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 4				
		MIMA 79140	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79141	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE AMBER BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79142	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT, LATE LARGE NAIL	1
				Total: EU-03-S, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 4	*3*

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
	EU-03-S, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 5				
		MIMA 79143	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE UNGLAZED EXTERIOR, MISSING INTERIOR RIM, POSSIBLE HOLLOWARE OR FLOWERPOT SHERD	1
		MIMA 79144	MISCELLANEOUS GLASS	GLASS LIGHTBULB FROSTED ON 1 SIDE LIGHTBULB-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: EU-03-S, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 5	*2*
	EU-03-S, 50-60 CMBS, Fill 5				
		MIMA 79148	BODY SHERD	MINERAL WHITEWARE (TRANSITIONAL, EARLY) FLOW BLUE SHERD	1
		MIMA 79149	WINDOWPANE	GLASS PLATE AQUA TINT WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79150	INDETERMINATE GLASS	GLASS CRUVED, CRYSTAL SHAPE, SEVERAL FINISHED SURFACES POSSIBLE RIM OR EDGE FROM TABLEWARE COLORLESS GLASS-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: EU-03-S, 50-60 CMBS, Fill 5	*3*
	EU-03-S, 50-60 CMBS, FILL 6				
		MIMA 79145	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE SHELL-EDGED, BLUE MEND SHERD	2
		MIMA 79146	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79147	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BONE MAMMAL DIAGNOSTIC BONE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: EU-03-S, 50-60 CMBS, FILL 6	*4*
	EU-03-S, 60-70 CMBS, FILL 7				
		MIMA 79151	BODY SHERD	CERAMIC REDWARE LEAD GLAZED, 1 SURFACE, BROWN, 1 SURFACE MISSING SHERD	1
		MIMA 79152	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT, EARLY NAIL	1
				Total: EU-03-S, 60-70 CMBS, FILL 7	*2*
	EU-03-S, 60-70 CMBS, FILL 8				
		MIMA 79153	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR, GINGER THIN WALLED, POSSIBLE TABLEWARE SHERD	1
		MIMA 79154	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED, 1 SURFACE, LIGHT BROWN, 1 SURFACE MISSING SHERD	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 79155	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR SURFACES MISSING SHERD	2
				Total: EU-03-S, 60-70 CMBS, FILL 8	*4*
	EU-03-S, 70-80 CMBS, FILL 8				
		MIMA 79156	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED, INTERIOR, BROWN MOTTLED, UNGLAZED EXTERIOR SHERD	1
		MIMA 79157	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, BROWN, MISSING EXTERIOR SURFACE SHERD	1
		MIMA 79158	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR, GINGER THIN WALLED, TURNED, POSSIBLE TABLEWARE SHERD	1
		MIMA 79159	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE TIN ENAMEL UNIDENTIFIED, LIGHT BLUE GLAZE, BUFF FABRIC, LIKELY DELFT SHERD	2
		MIMA 79160	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: EU-03-S, 70-80 CMBS, FILL 8	*6*
	TA-02, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79161	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE AQUA TINT, LIKELY SODA BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79162	WINDOWPANE	GLASS PLATE AQUA TINT WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TA-02, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1	*2*
	TA-02, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 3				
		MIMA 79163	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE MISSING INTERIOR, UNGLAZED EXTERIOR POSSIBLE FLOWERPOT SHERD	2
		MIMA 79164	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE UNGLAZED EXTERIOR, MISSING INTERIOR SHERD	1
		MIMA 79165	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TA-02, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 3	*4*
	TA-02, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 3				
		MIMA 79166	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE HANDPAINTED, BROWN BURNED SHERD	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 79167	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE COLORLESS, BOTTLE OR JAR BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TA-02, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 3	*2*
	TA-02, 50-60 CMBS, FILL 4				
		MIMA 79168	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE MISSING INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR SURFACES SHERD	1
				Total: TA-02, 50-60 CMBS, FILL 4	*1*
	TA-03, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79169	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79170	INDETERMINATE GLASS	GLASS CURVED GLASS, POSSIBLE LAMP OR TABLEWARE RIM OR BASE COLORLESS PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: TA-03, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*2*
	TA-03, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79171	INDETERMINATE GLASS	GLASS CURVED GLASS, POSSIBLE LAMP OR CONTAINER COLORLESS PROBLEMATIC	1
		MIMA 79172	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT, INDETERMINATE NAIL	1
				Total: TA-03, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*2*
	TA-03, 50-60 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79173	BODY SHERD	PORCELAIN PORCELAIN (LATE) TRANSFER-PRINTED, DARK BLUE, POSSIBLE PHOENIX BIRD SHERD	1
		MIMA 79174	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE BRICK HANDMADE BRICK-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79175	INDETERMINATE GLASS	GLASS CURVED GLASS, POSSIBLE TABLEWARE OR CONTAINER POSSIBLY PRESS MOLDED BASE COLORLESS PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: TA-03, 50-60 CMBS, FILL 1	*3*
	TB-01, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79176	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TB-01, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	TB-01, 70-80 CMBS, FILL 3				

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 79177	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT NAIL-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TB-01, 70-80 CMBS, FILL 3	*1*
	TB-03, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 2				
		MIMA 79178	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79179	FOOD REMAINS	BONE BIRD DIAGNOSTIC TIBIOTARSUS, POSSIBLY BUTCHERED MEDIUM SIZED BIRD BONE-FRAGMENT	2
		MIMA 79180	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BONE MAMMAL UNDIAGNOSTIC POSSIBLE RIB BONE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79181	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (TRANSITIONAL, EARLY) PLAIN MEND SHERD	2
				Total: TB-03, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 2	*6*
	TB-03, 50-60 CMBS, FILL 2				
		MIMA 79182	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (TRANSITIONAL, EARLY) PLAIN BURNED SHERD	1
				Total: TB-03, 50-60 CMBS, FILL 2	*1*
	TB-05, 0-10 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79183	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE PLAIN FOOT RING SHERD	1
				Total: TB-05, 0-10 CMBS, FILL 1	*1*
	TB-05, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 2				
		MIMA 79184	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE UNIDENTIFIED REFINED EARTHENWARE GLAZED, TEAL GREEN, POSSIBLE FIESTAWARE OR VICTORIAN MAJOLICA SHERD	1
				Total: TB-05, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 2	*1*
	TC-01, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A/ FILL 1				
		MIMA 79185	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT, LATE FINISH NAIL	1
				Total: TC-01, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A/ FILL 1	*1*
	TC-01, 20-30 CMBS, Fill 1				
		MIMA 79186	WINDOWPANE	GLASS PLATE AQUA TINT WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
				Total: TC-01, 20-30 CMBS, Fill 1	*1*
	TC-05, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79187	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE TRANSFER-PRINTED, BLUE SHERD	1
				Total: TC-05, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	TD-01, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79188	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (TRANSITIONAL, LATE) PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79189	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (MODERN CREAM COLORED) PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79190	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED INDETERMINATE COLORLESS, BOTTLE OR JAR, INDETERMINATE EMBOSSING BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79191	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED INDETERMINATE COLORLESS, BOTTLE OR JAR BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	2
		MIMA 79192	WINDOWPANE	GLASS PLATE AQUA TINT WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79193	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT, EARLY SMALL, POSSIBLE SPRIG NAIL	1
				Total: TD-01, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*7*
	TD-01, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 2				
		MIMA 79194	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79195	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED INDETERMINATE COLORLESS, BOTTLE OR JAR BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	4
		MIMA 79196	WINDOWPANE	GLASS PLATE AQUA TINT WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79197	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT, LATE NAIL-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79198	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT	BAKELITE RESEMBLES 2 HOLE BUTTON, POSSIBLE BAKELITE OR HARD RUBBER POSSIBLE BUTTON OR ELECTRICAL OBJECT MEND PROBLEMATIC	2
		MIMA 79199	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BONE MAMMAL UNDIAGNOSTIC BONE-FRAGMENT	3
				Total: TD-01, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 2	*12*
	TD-01, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 3				
		MIMA 79200	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE ROCKINGHAM MEND SHERD	2

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 79201	WINDOWPANE	GLASS PLATE AQUA TINT WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79202	MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE	COPPER ALLOY DRAWER PULL SIMILAR TO HEPPLEWHITE STYLE DRAWER, PULL-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79203	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BONE MAMMAL UNDIAGNOSTIC BONE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TD-01, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 3	*5*
	TD-01, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 3				
		MIMA 79204	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE SHELL-EDGED, BLUE, (NEO-CLASSICAL) EVEN SCALLOP IMPRESSED MEND SHERD	2
		MIMA 79205	BODY SHERD	STONEWARE WHITE SALT GLAZED STONEWARE SCRATCH BLUE SHERD	1
		MIMA 79206	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS FREEBLOWN OLIVE, LIQUOR BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79207	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT	PLASTIC CURVED, MOLDED POSSIBLE TOY PART TRANSLUCENT, PINK, GOLD, SPECKLED PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: TD-01, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 3	*5*
	TD-01, 50-60 CMBS, FILL 3				
		MIMA 79208	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED, 1 SURFACE, BROWN, 1 SURFACE MISSING SHERD	1
		MIMA 79209	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE UNIDENTIFIED REFINED EARTHENWARE BOTH SURFACES MISSING SHERD	1
		MIMA 79210	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR, GINGER, MOTTLED THIN WALLED, POSSIBLE TABLEWARE SHERD	1
		MIMA 79211	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TD-01, 50-60 CMBS, FILL 3	*4*
	TD-04, 30-40 CMBS, APZ				
		MIMA 79214	HANDLE	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79215	HANDLE	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (MODERN CREAM COLORED OR CANARYTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79216	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE COLORLESS, BOTTLE OR JAR BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 79217	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED INDETERMINATE COLORLESS, SOLARIZED, BOTTLE OR JAR BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79218	WINDOWPANE	GLASS PLATE AQUA TINT WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79219	INDETERMINATE GLASS	GLASS CURVED GLASS, POSSIBLE TABLEWARE OR CONTAINER COLORLESS GLASS-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TD-04, 30-40 CMBS, APZ	*6*
	TD-04, 40-50 CMBS, BURIED APZ				
		MIMA 79220	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (TRANSITIONAL, LATE) MOLDED LINEAR DECORATION SHERD	1
		MIMA 79221	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79222	BODY SHERD	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED OLIVE, POSSIBLE LIQUOR BOTTLE BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79223	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE COLORLESS, ANCHOR HOCKING SYMBOL BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79224	INDETERMINATE GLASS	GLASS CURVED GLASS, POSSIBLE TABLEWARE OR CONTAINER RIM OR BASE, HEAVILY PATINATED, FREE BLOWN, LEAD CRSYTAL COLORLESS GLASS-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79225	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	SHELL BIVALVE CRASSOSTREA VIRGINICA SHELL-FRAGMENT	4
		MIMA 79226	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BONE MAMMAL UNDIAGNOSTIC BONE-FRAGMENT	3
				Total: TD-04, 40-50 CMBS, BURIED APZ	*12*
	TD-05, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 2				
		MIMA 79212	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79213	BODY SHERD	STONEWARE ENGLISH BROWN STONEWARE (FULHAM) SALT GLAZED, BROWN, EXTERIOR, SLIPPED, INTERIOR, GRAY PASTE WITH HEMATITE INLCLUSIONS SHERD	1
				Total: TD-05, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 2	*2*
	TE-01, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79227	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TE-01, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
	TE-02, 0-10 CMBS,				
		MIMA 79228	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (TRANSITIONAL, LATE) PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TE-02, 0-10 CMBS,	*1*
	TE-02, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79229	HANDLE	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (MODERN CREAM COLORED) PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79230	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE YELLOWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79231	RIM SHERD, DECORATIVE OBJECT	GLASS MOLDED PRESS OR PATTERN MOLDED WHITE, TRANSLUCENT, SCALLOPED EDGE, POSSIBLE TABLEWARE VESSEL-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79232	WINDOWPANE	GLASS PLATE AQUA TINT WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TE-02, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*4*
	TE-02, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79233	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79234	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED INDETERMINATE AQUA TINT, BOTTLE OR JAR BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79235	BODY SHERD, DECORATIVE OBJECT	GLASS MOLDED PRESS OR PATTERN MOLDED WHITE, TRANSLUCENT, POLKA DOT, POSSIBLE TABLEWARE VESSEL-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79236	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	SLATE ROOFING TILE PURPLE, CUT EDGE TILE, ROOFING-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TE-02, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*4*
	TE-02, 30-40 CMBS, APZ				
		MIMA 79237	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE UNGLAZED, EXTERIOR, MISSING INTERIOR SHERD	1
		MIMA 79238	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED INDETERMINATE COLORLESS, BOTTLE OR JAR BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79239	WINDOWPANE	GLASS PLATE AQUA TINT WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TE-02, 30-40 CMBS, APZ	*3*

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
	TF-01, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79240	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE TERTIARY, NON-CORTICAL FLAKE, DARK GRAY, SPECKLED LYNN VOLCANIC	1
				Total: TF-01, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	TF-01, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79241	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79242	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE COLORLESS, BOTTLE OR JAR BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TF-01, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*2*
	TF-01, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79243	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR, BROWN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79244	INDETERMINATE GLASS	GLASS CURVED GLASS, POSSIBLE TABLEWARE, LAMP OR CONTAINER COLORLESS GLASS-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TF-01, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1	*2*
	TF-02, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79245	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED, INTERIOR, BROWN, UNGLAZED EXTERIOR SHERD	1
		MIMA 79246	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79247	WINDOWPANE	GLASS PLATE AQUA TINT, COLORLESS WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	2
		MIMA 79248	INDETERMINATE GLASS	GLASS CURVED GLASS, POSSIBLE TABLEWARE OR LAMP RIM OR BASE, HEAVILY PATINATED WHITE GLASS-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TF-02, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*5*
	TF-02, 20-30 CMBS, APZ				
		MIMA 79249	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE 1 SURFACE UNGLAZED, 1 SURFACE MISSING SHERD	1
		MIMA 79250	HANDLE, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, DARK BROWN, BLACK, UNGLAZED INTERIOR, RIBBED, HANDLE TERMINAL MENDS WITH SHERD IN NEXT LEVEL SHERD	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 79251	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE BRICK BRICK-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79252	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE COLORLESS, BOTTLE OR JAR BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	2
		MIMA 79253	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE AQUA TINT, STRAIGHT SIDED BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TF-02, 20-30 CMBS, APZ	*6*
	TF-02, 30-40 CMBS, APZ				
		MIMA 79254	HANDLE, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, DARK BROWN, BLACK, UNGLAZED INTERIOR, RIBBED, HANDLE TERMINAL MENDS WITH SHERD FROM PREVIOUS LEVEL SHERD	1
		MIMA 79255	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79256	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (TRANSITIONAL, LATE) SHERD	1
		MIMA 79257	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE BRICK HANDMADE BRICK-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79258	WINDOWPANE	GLASS PLATE AQUA TINT WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TF-02, 30-40 CMBS, APZ	*5*
	TG-02, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79259	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79260	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED INDETERMINATE COLORLESS, BOTTLE OR JAR GLASS-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79261	WINDOWPANE	GLASS PLATE COLORLESS WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79262	WINDOWPANE	GLASS INDETERMINATE SEED BUBBLES PRESENT AQUA TINT WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	2
				Total: TG-02, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*5*
	TG-02, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79263	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE HANDPAINTED, BLUE SHERD	1
		MIMA 79264	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE UNIDENTIFIED REFINED EARTHENWARE GLAZED, GREEN, POSSIBLE FIESTAWARE OR VICTORIAN MAJOLICA SHERD	1
		MIMA 79265	WINDOWPANE	GLASS PLATE COLORLESS WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	2

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
				Total: TG-02, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*4*
	TG-02, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79266	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE BRICK BRICK-FRAGMENT	2
		MIMA 79267	WINDOWPANE	GLASS INDETERMINATE AQUA TINT WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79268	INDETERMINATE GLASS	GLASS AMORPHOUS, POSSIBLE CONTAINER OR DECORATIVE WINDOW GLASS WHITE, TRANSLUCENT, MELTED GLASS-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79269	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	FERROUS U-SHAPE POSSIBLE TACK, MACHINE PART OR OTHER HARDWARE PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: TG-02, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1	*5*
	TG-03, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79270	BODY SHERD	PORCELAIN PORCELAIN SOFT PASTE, DECAL, OVERGLAZE, POLYCHROME SHERD	1
				Total: TG-03, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1	*1*
	TH-01, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79271	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BONE MAMMAL DIAGNOSTIC POSSIBLEY BUTCHERED BONE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TH-01, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	TH-01, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79272	BASAL SHERD	PORCELAIN PORCELAIN PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79273	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT POSSIBLE SPRIG/ BRAD OR ANIMAL SHOE NAIL NAIL	2
				Total: TH-01, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1	*3*
	TH-01, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 2				
		MIMA 79274	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT POSSIBLE ROSEHEAD NAIL-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79275	NAIL	FERROUS INDETERMINATE CUT OR WROUGHT, L-HEAD NAIL	1
				Total: TH-01, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 2	*2*
	TH-02, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 79276	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TH-02, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	TH-02, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79277	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE HANDPAINTED, POLYCHROME SHERD	1
		MIMA 79278	WINDOWPANE	GLASS PLATE AQUA TINT WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TH-02, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*2*
	TH-02, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79279	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED, INTERIOR, TAN, LEAD GLAZED, EXTERIOR, BROWN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79280	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, BROWN, MOTTLED, MISSING EXTERIOR SHERD	1
		MIMA 79281	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE MISSING INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR SURFACES SHERD	1
		MIMA 79282	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, BROWN, UNGLAZED EXTERIOR SHERD	2
		MIMA 79283	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79284	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS INDETERMINATE INDETERMINATE (FREEBLOWN OR MOLDED) OLIVE, LIQUOR BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79285	WINDOWPANE	GLASS PLATE AQUA TINT WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79286	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT POSSIBLE CUT SHAFT WITH WROUGHT L-HEAD NAIL	1
		MIMA 79287	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT, INDETERMINATE NAIL-FRAGMENT	3
				Total: TH-02, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1	*12*
	TH-02, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79288	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE TRAILED SLIPWARE, INTERIOR, YELLOW, BROWN, EXTERIORLEAD GLAZED, BROWN HOLLOWARE SHERD	1
		MIMA 79289	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, BROWN, MISSING EXTERIOR SURFACE SHERD	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 79290	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE TRAILED SLIPWARE, YELLOW, BROWN, UNGLAZED EXTERIOR FLATWARE SHERD	1
		MIMA 79291	WINDOWPANE	GLASS INDETERMINATE AQUA TINT WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	2
		MIMA 79292	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT ROSEHEAD NAIL-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TH-02, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1	*6*
	TH-02, 50-60 cmbs, APZ				
		MIMA 79293	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, BROWN, UNGLAZED EXTERIOR SHERD	1
				Total: TH-02, 50-60 cmbs, APZ	*1*
	TI-02, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79294	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE UNIDENTIFIED REFINED EARTHENWARE PLAIN, POSSIBLE MODERN CREAM COLORED SHERD	1
		MIMA 79295	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT T-HEAD, POSSIBLE FLOORING NAIL	1
				Total: TI-02, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*2*
	TI-02, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79296	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR, DARK BROWN THIN WALLED, POSSIBLE TABLEWARE SHERD	1
		MIMA 79297	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79298	WINDOWPANE	GLASS PLATE AQUA TINT WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79299	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT T-HEAD, POSSIBLE FLOORING NAIL-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TI-02, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*4*
	TJ-01, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 3				
		MIMA 79300	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	4
		MIMA 79301	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE YELLOWARE PLAIN SHERD	4
		MIMA 79302	WINDOWPANE	GLASS INDETERMINATE AQUA TINT WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TJ-01, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 3	*9*

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
	TJ-03, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79303	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	2
		MIMA 79304	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN PRINTED, GREEN, 'TRENT…', ANCHOR SHERD	1
		MIMA 79305	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED INDETERMINATE OLIVE, LIQUOR BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79306	WINDOWPANE	GLASS PLATE AQUA TINT WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79307	INDETERMINATE GLASS	GLASS CURVED, POSSIBLE LIGHTING IMPLEMENT, TABLEWARE OR CONTAINER COLORLESS GLASS-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79308	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BONE MAMMAL DIAGNOSTIC BONE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TJ-03, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*7*
	TJ-03, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79309	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79310	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE YELLOWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79311	WINDOWPANE	GLASS INDETERMINATE AQUA TINT WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79312	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	SHELL BIVALVE CRASSOSTREA VIRGINICA SHELL-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TJ-03, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1	*4*
	TJ-04, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79313	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TJ-04, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	TJ-04, 30-40 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79314	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	2
		MIMA 79315	RIM SHERD	PORCELAIN PORCELAIN HANDPAINTED OVERGLAZE MONOCHROME, YELLOW MOLDED SWAG SHERD	1
		MIMA 79316	INDETERMINATE GLASS	GLASS CURVED, POSSIBLE LIGHTING IMPLEMENT OR CONTAINER COLORLESS GLASS-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TJ-04, 30-40 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*4*

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
	TJ-04, 40-50 CMBS, APZ				
		MIMA 79317	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TJ-04, 40-50 CMBS, APZ	*1*
	TJ-04, 50-60 CMBS, APZ				
		MIMA 79318	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, BROWN, EXTERIOR MISSING SHERD	1
		MIMA 79319	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (TRANSITIONAL, EARLY) PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TJ-04, 50-60 CMBS, APZ	*2*
	TK-01, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79320	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79321	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BONE MAMMAL UNDIAGNOSTIC POSSIBLE RIB BONE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TK-01, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*2*
	TK-01, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79322	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE UNGLAZED INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR SHERD	1
		MIMA 79323	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS INDETERMINATE CONTACT MOLDED OLIVE, POSSIBLE LIQUOR BOTTLE BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79324	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BONE MAMMAL UNDIAGNOSTIC BONE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TK-01, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1	*3*
	TK-02, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79325	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79326	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE UNIDENTIFIED REFINED EARTHENWARE PLAIN, POSSIBLE MODERN CREAM COLORED SHERD	1
				Total: TK-02, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*2*
	TK-02, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79327	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE UNGLAZED EXTERIOR, MISSING INTERIOR SHERD	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 79328	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79329	WINDOWPANE	GLASS PLATE AQUA TINT WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79330	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT, INDETERMINATE LARGE NAIL-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TK-02, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*4*
	TK-02, 30-40 CMBS, REMNANT APZ				
		MIMA 79331	LIGHTING FIXTURE	COPPER ALLOY LAMP THUMBSCREW E. MILLER & CO., MADE IN USA (MERIDEN, CT) THUMBSCREW, LAMP-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TK-02, 30-40 CMBS, REMNANT APZ	*1*
	TK-03, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79332	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TK-03, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	TK-03, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79333	RIM SHERD	STONEWARE WHITE SALT GLAZED STONEWARE MOLDED BARLEY PATTERN SHERD WEATHERED OR BURNED	1
				Total: TK-03, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
Total: MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK GAOA INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADES (2021/2022) GEORGE HALL HOUSE SITE					**646**
MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK GAOA INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADES (2021/2022) INFERRERA HOUSE SITE					
	EU-04-E, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79707	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	FERROUS LONG, THIN, FLAT CIRCLE AT BOTH ENDS POSSIBLE HARDWARE OR MACHINE OR TOOL PART PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: EU-04-E, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 1	*1*
	EU-04-W, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79708	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: EU-04-W, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	EU-04-W, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 1				

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 79709	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED COLORLESS, POSSIBLE STRAIGHT SIDED BOTTLE BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79710	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	FERROUS LONG, THIN, FLAT CIRCLE AT BOTH ENDS POSSIBLE HARDWARE OR MACHINE OR TOOL PART PROBLEMATIC	1
		MIMA 79711	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	FERROUS LONG, THIN, CURVED AT BOTH ENDS POSSIBLE HARDWARE OR MACHINE OR TOOL PART PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: EU-04-W, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 1	*3*
	JTP-05, 70-80 CMBS, FILL 2				
		MIMA 79723	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: JTP-05, 70-80 CMBS, FILL 2	*1*
	TQ-01, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79764	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79766	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79767	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED WHITE, POSSIBLE BOTTLE, JAR OR LID LINER GLASS-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TQ-01, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1	*3*
	TQ-02, 20-30 CMBS, APZ				
		MIMA 79768	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BONE MAMMAL UNDIAGNOSTIC BONE-FRAGMENT CALCINED	1
				Total: TQ-02, 20-30 CMBS, APZ	*1*
	TR-01, 20-30 CMBS, APZ				
		MIMA 79769	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TR-01, 20-30 CMBS, APZ	*1*
	TR-03, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79770	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79771	RIM SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED LIGHT BLUE, ANGULAR, POSSIBLE HOLLOWARE OR LIGHTING IMPLEMENT GLASS-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TR-03, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*2*

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
	TS-01, 50-60 CMBS, FILL 2				
		MIMA 79772	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (MODERN CREAM COLORED OR CANARYTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TS-01, 50-60 CMBS, FILL 2	*1*
	TS-03, 50-60 CMBS, A1				
		MIMA 79773	HANDLE, DRINKING VESSEL	PORCELAIN PORCELAIN GILDED TEACUP-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TS-03, 50-60 CMBS, A1	*1*
	TT-01, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79774	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE TRANSFER-PRINTED, BLACK SHERD	1
		MIMA 79775	MISCELLANEOUS HOUSEHOLD OBJECT	EARTHENWARE FLOWER POT FLOWER POT-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TT-01, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1	*2*
	TT-01, 30-40 CMBS, A1				
		MIMA 79776	MISCELLANEOUS HOUSEHOLD OBJECT	EARTHENWARE FLOWER POT FLOWER POT-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TT-01, 30-40 CMBS, A1	*1*
	TU-02, 10-20 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79777	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TU-02, 10-20 CMBS, FILL 1	*1*
	TU-02, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79778	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BONE BIRD DIAGNOSTIC HUMERUS BONE	1
				Total: TU-02, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1	*1*
	TU-02, 50-60 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79779	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TU-02, 50-60 CMBS, FILL 1	*1*
	TW-03, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 2				

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 79780	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE TILE GLAZED, WHITE, BUFF BODY POSSIBLE HOUSEHOLD TILE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TW-03, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 2	*1*
Total: MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK GAOA INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADES (2021/2022) INFERRERA HOUSE SITE					**22**
MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK GAOA INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADES (2021/2022) INFERRERA HOUSE SITE AND WILLIAMS-STERPINSKI SITE					
		MIMA 79765	RECORDS, MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL GAOA INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADES (2021/2022) INFERRERA HOUSE SITE AND WILLIAMS-STERPINSKI SITE	PAPER RECORDS, MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK GAOA INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADES (2021/2022) INFERRERA HOUSE SITE AND WILLIAMS-STERPINSKI SITE FOLDER 1: ORIGINAL FIELD FORMS, NOTEBOOKS & MAPS (X) FOLDER 2: ARCHIVAL FIELD FORMS, NOTEBOOKS & MAPS (X) FOLDER	0
				Total:	*0*
Total: MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK GAOA INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADES (2021/2022) INFERRERA HOUSE SITE AND WILLIAMS-STERPINSKI SITE					**0**
MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK GAOA INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADES (2021/2022) JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE					
		MIMA 80490	RECORDS, MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL GAOA INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADES (2021/2022) JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	PAPER RECORDS, MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK GAOA INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADES (2021/2022) JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE FOLDER 1: ORIGINAL FIELD FORMS, NOTEBOOKS & MAPS (X) FOLDER 2: ARCHIVAL FIELD FORMS, NOTEBOOKS & MAPS (X) FOLDER 3: ORIGINAL PHOTO LOG &	0
				Total:	*0*
JB-MD-01, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A					
		MIMA 80392	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	LEAD FLAT, THIN, RECTANGULAR WITH TRIANGULAR END, POSSIBLE NAIL HOLES PRESENT POSSIBLE MACHINE OR HOUSEHOLD OBJECT PART PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: JB-MD-01, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
	JB-MD-02, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80393	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT POSSIBLE ROSEHEAD FLAT OR BRAD NAIL-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: JB-MD-02, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-03, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80394	BUTTON	COPPER ALLOY 1 PIECE CAST, CONE WITH WIRE EYE POSSIBLE WAISTCOAT BUTTON, SOLDER MARK ON REVERSE, 18.5mm, POSSIBLE COAT BUTTON BUTTON-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: JB-MD-03, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-04, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80395	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT POSSIBLE ROSEHEAD FLAT, LARGE NAIL-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: JB-MD-04, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-05, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80396	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT, LATE LARGE NAIL-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 80397	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	LEAD SEMI-CIRCULAR, LINEAR MARKS ON 1 SIDE POSSIBLE SABOT, SPATTER OR SPENT MUSKET BALL PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: JB-MD-05, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*2*
	JB-MD-06, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80398	WEAPONRY/ACCOUTREMENT	LEAD MUSKET BALL FIRED, BRITISH MUSKET BALL	1
				Total: JB-MD-06, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-08, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80399	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	LEAD AMORPHOUS POSSIBLE SABOT OR SPATTER PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: JB-MD-08, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-10, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80400	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	WHITE METAL CIRCULAR, CAST & FILED POSSIBLE GLASS INSET RING FOR POCKETWATCH PROBLEMATIC	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
				Total: JB-MD-10, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-100, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80484	COIN	COPPER ALLOY LIBERTY NICKEL, AMERICAN FIVE-CENT COIN LIBERTY PROFILE, SURROUNDED BY 13 STARS, 1905/ UNITED STATES OF AMERICA V CENTS, E PLURIBUS UNUM WITH WREATH SURROUNDING V COIN	1
				Total: JB-MD-100, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-102, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80485	LIGHTING FIXTURE	COPPER ALLOY LAMP CANOPY ORNATE STAMPED BRAIDED ROPE DESIGN, BELL-SHAPED CANOPY-FRAGMENT, LAMP	2
				Total: JB-MD-102, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*2*
	JB-MD-103, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80486	DOMESTIC ANIMAL GEAR	FERROUS OXEN CUE LEFT SIDE? OXEN CUE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: JB-MD-103, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-105, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80487	BUTTON	COPPER ALLOY 1 PIECE CAST, WIRE EYE, DOME STYLE MOLDED GRAPE & WREATH DESIGN, GOLD PLATED, 22.5MM, POSSIBLE COAT BUTTON B & W ROBINSON/ EXTRA RICH BUTTON	1
				Total: JB-MD-105, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-106, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80488	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	COPPER ALLOY--LEATHER RECTANGULAR PLATE WITH LEATHER ATTACHED AND HOLE PUNCHED THROUGH POSSIBLE SHOE FRAGMENT, TACK OR INDUSTRIAL OBJECT PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: JB-MD-106, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-108, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80489	COIN	COPPER ALLOY BUFFALO NICKEL, AMERICAN FIVE-CENT COIN	1
				Total: JB-MD-108, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-11, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 80401	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	COPPER ALLOY ROUND, CAP OR KNOB-LIKE, THREADED INTERIOR WITH CRIMPED EXTERIOR POSSIBLE HARDWARE FROM FURNITURE OR MACHINE PART, SIMILAR TO MUSKET TOMPINION PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: JB-MD-11, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-12, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80402	DOMESTIC ANIMAL GEAR	FERROUS HORSESHOE UNUSED, NO NAIL HOLES HORSESHOE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: JB-MD-12, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-13, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80403	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	LEAD THIN, FLAT, LINEAR, POSSIBLE CUT ON 1 END POSSIBLE SABOT OR SPATTER PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: JB-MD-13, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-14, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80404	PERSONAL OBJECT	LEAD ALLOY TOY SAUCER, MOLDED FLORAL DESIGN, CAST TOY	1
		MIMA 80405	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT, LATE NAIL-FRAGMENT	3
				Total: JB-MD-14, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*4*
	JB-MD-15, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80406	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	FERROUS THIN, STRAP-LIKE POSSIBLE MACHINE OR TOOL PART PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: JB-MD-15, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-16, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80407	BUTTON	COPPER ALLOY 1 PIECE CAST, DOME STYLE FLORAL OR VEGETAL DESIGN, 11.9MM, POSSIBLE SHIRT BUTTON BUTTON	1
				Total: JB-MD-16, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-17, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80408	BUCKLE	COPPER ALLOY CAST, FILED D-SHAPE POSSIBLY FOR BELT OR TACK STRAP BUCKLE	1
				Total: JB-MD-17, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
	JB-MD-18, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80409	MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE	LEAD WEIGHT TEARDROP SHAPE WEIGHT-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: JB-MD-18, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-19, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80410	MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE	LEAD BALE SEAL WIRE SEAL, (QUAKER) STAMPED ON OBVERSE AND REVERSE BALE SEAL	1
				Total: JB-MD-19, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-20, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80411	WEAPONRY/ACCOUTREMENT	LEAD BULLET ENFIELD PATTERN, .57 CALIBER FOR RIFLED MUSKET, PLUG CAVITY BULLET	1
				Total: JB-MD-20, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-22, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80412	LIGHTING FIXTURE	BRASS LAMP BURNER BURNER-FRAGMENT, LAMP	1
				Total: JB-MD-22, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-23, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80413	TABLEWARE	LEAD ALLOY SPOON SERVING SPOON SCALLOP SHELL DESIGN ON REVERSE AT HANDLE, LARGE BOWL WITH POINTED TIP SPOON-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: JB-MD-23, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-24, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80414	COIN	COPPER ALLOY UNIDENTIFIED LEFT FACING BUST, ON OBVERSE POSSIBLE COLONIAL (1780'S?) COPPER CONNECTICUT COIN OR LIBERTY CENT, 27.6MM COIN	1
				Total: JB-MD-24, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-25, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80415	COIN	COPPER ALLOY CORONET LARGE CENT, MATRON HEAD AMERICAN ONE-CENT COIN MATRON LIBERTY PROFILE SURROUNDED BY 13 STARS/ UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ONE CENT SURRONDED BY WHEAT? SHEAF COIN	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
				Total: JB-MD-25, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-26, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80416	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	FERROUS CAST, LOCK PLATE SHAPED WITH SEVERAL LARGE GROOVES POSSIBLE MACHINE OR TOOL PART PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: JB-MD-26, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-27, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80417	TABLEWARE	COPPER ALLOY SPOON TABLESPOON, CAST, SEMI-POINTED BOWL, PARTIAL HEEL ATTACHMENT PRESENT SPOON-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: JB-MD-27, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-28, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80418	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	LEAD ALLOY CIRCULAR WITH LARGE HOLE THROUGH CENTER, CAST POSSIBLE WEIGHT PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: JB-MD-28, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-30, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80419	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	LEAD THIN, ROLLED STRAP-LIKE, POSSIBLE CRIMPING ON EDGE POSSIBLE SABOT PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: JB-MD-30, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-31, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80420	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	WHITE METAL THIN, STRAP, POSSIBLE CUT EDGE POSSIBLE MACHINE, TOOL OR STRUCTURE PART PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: JB-MD-31, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-33, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80421	COIN	NICKEL ALLOY YUAN, ONE-DOLLAR TAIWANESE COIN PLUM BLOSSOM, DATE ABOVE, BANK BELOW (CHINESE SCRIPT)/ORCHID AND DENOMONATION COIN	1
				Total: JB-MD-33, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-34, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 80422	COIN	COPPER ALLOY INDIAN HEAD PENNY, AMERICAN ONE-CENT COIN INDIAN PROFILE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 1892/ SHIELD & SWAG WITH ARROWS, ONE CENT COIN	1
				Total: JB-MD-34, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-35, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80423	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	COPPER ALLOY DOME SHAPE WITH HOLE THROUGH CENTER POSSIBLE LAMP PART OR LIGHTING FIXTURE CANOPY PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: JB-MD-35, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-36, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80424	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	FERROUS CAST, THIN POSSIBLE HOE BLADE OR MACHINE PART PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: JB-MD-36, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-37, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80425	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	WHITE METAL THIN, FLAT, SHEET-LIKE, POSSIBLE NAIL HOLES PRESENT POSSIBLE FLASHING PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: JB-MD-37, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-38, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80426	BUTTON	COPPER ALLOY 1 PIECE CAST, WIRE EYE BRAZED ALPHA OR OMEGA SHANK (CLOTH ATTACHED), 19.7MM, POSSIBLE WAISTCOAT BUTTON BUTTON	1
				Total: JB-MD-38, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-39, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80427	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	FERROUS DOME SHAPE WITH PRONGS POSSIBLE LEATHER OR TACK ORNAMENT OR CAP PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: JB-MD-39, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-40, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80428	BUTTON	COPPER ALLOY 1 PIECE CAST, DRILLED SHANK CONCAVE FACE, 18.7MM, POSSIBLE COAT BUTTON BUTTON	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
				Total: JB-MD-40, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-41, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80429	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	LEAD LARGE, AMORPHOUS POSSIBLE SPATTER PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: JB-MD-41, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-43, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80430	FURNITURE AND HARDWARE	FERROUS RING HARDWARE, POSSIBLE MACHINE, TOOL OR TACK RELATED RING	1
				Total: JB-MD-43, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-44, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80431	BUTTON	COPPER ALLOY 1 PIECE CAST, CONE SHAPED SHANK, WIRE EYE SET IN METAL POSSIBLE COAT BUTTON, 27.3MM BUTTON	1
				Total: JB-MD-44, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-45, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80432	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	COPPER ALLOY ROUND, DOME SHAPED WITH HOLE THROUGH CENTER POSSIBLE SNAP FOR CLOTHING OR LEATHER PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: JB-MD-45, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-46, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80433	BUTTON	COPPER ALLOY 1 PIECE CAST, WIRE EYE OMEGA SHANK, 22.6MM, POSSIBLE COAT BUTTON BUTTON	1
				Total: JB-MD-46, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-47, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80434	LIGHTING FIXTURE	COPPER ALLOY LAMP BURNER THUMBSCREW PRESENT (1862?), POSSIBLE JAMES SANGSTER OR EDWARD MILLER BURNER-FRAGMENT, LAMP	1
				Total: JB-MD-47, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-48, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 80435	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	WHITE METAL THIN, DISC SHAPE WITH DOME AND POSSIBLE NAIL ATTACHMENT HOLES AND CENTRAL HOLE POSSIBLE ELECTRICAL OR MACHINE PART PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: JB-MD-48, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-49, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80436	MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE	COPPER ALLOY FOLDING RULER POSSIBLE CARPENTER RULER RULER, FOLDING-FRAGMENT	2
				Total: JB-MD-49, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*2*
	JB-MD-50, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80437	COIN	COPPER ALLOY CORONET LARGE CENT, MATRON HEAD AMERICAN ONE-CENT COIN MATRON LIBERTY PROFILE SURROUNDED BY 13 STARS, 1835/ UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ONE CENT SURROUNDED BY WHEAT? SHEAF COIN	1
				Total: JB-MD-50, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-52, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80438	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	LEAD T-SHAPED WITH MOLD FORM ON INTERIOR POSSIBLE SPATTER OR CAST PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: JB-MD-52, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-53, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80439	BUCKLE	FERROUS CAST D-SHAPE POSSIBLE MACHINE OR TACK STRAP PART BUCKLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 80440	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	COPPER ALLOY LEATHER FRAGMENT WITH METAL RIVETS POSSIBLE TACK OR MACHINE PART PROBLEMATIC	2
				Total: JB-MD-53, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*3*
	JB-MD-55, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80441	PERSONAL OBJECT	BRASS--FERROUS POCKET KNIFE BRASS EXTERIOR WITH FERROUS BLADE, ORGANIC (BONE OR HORN) EXTERIOR MISSING POSSIBLE 19TH C. SOLDIERS KNIFE POCKET KNIFE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: JB-MD-55, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-57, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 80442	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	LEAD ALLOY--FERROUS CAST LEAD, VEGETAL WING-LIKE FORM WITH FERROUS PIN-LIKE ATTACHMENT POSSIBLE STICK PIN OR DECORATIVE OBJECT POSSIBLE ART DECO PERIOD OR CA. LATE 19TH-EARLY 20TH C PROBLEMATIC MEND	3
				Total: JB-MD-57, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*3*
	JB-MD-58, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80443	MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE	COPPER ALLOY TAG CIRCLE, STAMPED KP WITH NAIL HOLE, 37.9MM TAG	1
				Total: JB-MD-58, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-59, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80444	PERSONAL OBJECT	WHITE METAL--GLASS PIN WHITE METAL WITH GOLD PLATE, FAUX (PASTE GLASS?) PEARL AND FACETED RUBY/GARNET/AMETHYST LACE CIRCLE PIN, MILGRAIN, 21.8MM POSSIBLE ART DECO PERIOD OR CA. LATE 19TH-EARLY 20TH C PIN-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: JB-MD-59, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-60, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80445	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	FERROUS CAST, STAR-LIKE DESIGN IN CIRCLE POSSIBLE DECORATIVE ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENT OR ORNAMENT PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: JB-MD-60, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-61, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80446	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	LEAD AMORPHOUS POSSIBLE SABOT OR SPATTER PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: JB-MD-61, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-62, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80447	BUCKLE	COPPER ALLOY SUSPENDER BUCKLE BEADED DESIGN ALONG EDGE LIKELY 19TH C. SUSPENDER BUCKLE	1
				Total: JB-MD-62, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-63, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 80448	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	COPPER ALLOY CAST, CIRCULAR, SEMI-DOME SHAPE WITH HOLE THROUGH CENTER POSSIBLE LIGHTING OR OTHER HARDWARE	1
				Total: JB-MD-63, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-64, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80449	DOMESTIC ANIMAL GEAR	FERROUS HORSESHOE HORSESHOE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: JB-MD-64, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-65, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80450	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	COPPER ALLOY RECTANGULAR WITH BUTTON HOLE, HAMMERED TEXTURE ON FRONT, SMOOTH SIDES POSSIBLE HARDWARE, RESEMBLES DOORBELL PLATE WITH SIDES PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: JB-MD-65, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-66, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80451	DOMESTIC ANIMAL GEAR	FERROUS HORSESHOE HORSESHOE	1
				Total: JB-MD-66, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-67, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80452	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	LEAD CAST, MEDALLION-LIKE CIRCLE WITH ROSETTE DOMED FACE AND SQUARE BOLT-LIKE BACK POSSIBLE DECORATIVE HARDWARE OR DOWEL CAP PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: JB-MD-67, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-68, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80453	TABLEWARE	FERROUS SPOON SERVING SPOON SPOON-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: JB-MD-68, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-69, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80454	PERSONAL OBJECT	LEAD ALLOY TOY SOLDIER 2-PIECE CAST, MAN ON BENDED KNEE TOY SOLDIER	1
				Total: JB-MD-69, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-70, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 80455	FURNITURE AND HARDWARE	LEAD ALLOY KEY HOLE PLATE CAST OR PUNCHED WINGED SHIELD-LIKE ESCUTCHEON WITH STAMPED OR ENGRAVED FLORAL AND GEOMETRIC PATTERN POSSIBLY FOR FURNITURE OR DOOR KEY HOLE PLATE	1
				Total: JB-MD-70, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-71, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80456	COIN	SILVER ALLOY BARBER DIME, AMERICAN TEN-CENT COIN RIGHT FACING LIBERTY PROFILE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 1911/ONE DIME SURROUNDED BY WREATH COIN	1
				Total: JB-MD-71, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-74, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80457	DOMESTIC ANIMAL GEAR	FERROUS OXEN CUE LEFT SIDE? OX CUE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: JB-MD-74, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-75, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80458	COIN	SILVER ALLOY BARBER DIME, AMERICAN TEN-CENT COIN RIGHT FACING LIBERTY PROFILE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 1912/ONE DIME SURROUNDED BY WREATH COIN	1
				Total: JB-MD-75, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-76, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80459	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	COPPER ALLOY SMALL HOLLOW CYLINDER WITH MOLDED HASH MARK DESIGN WITH LOOP ATTACHMENT AT ONE END, UNTHREADED INTERIOR POSSIBLE END CAP CLOSURE FOR NECKLACE OR OTHER JEWELRY PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: JB-MD-76, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-77, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80460	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	WHITE METAL CAST AND POSSIBLY FILED, SEMI-RECTANGULAR SHAPE WITH SMALL PIN HOLE THROUGH ONE SIDE, WHITE METAL OR COPPER ALLOY POSSIBLE PLAIN SHOE OR BELT GUN SLING BUCKLE OR OTHER PERSONAL ADORNMENT PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: JB-MD-77, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
	JB-MD-78, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80461	COIN	COPPER ALLOY INDIAN HEAD PENNY, AMERICAN ONE-CENT COIN INDIAN PROFILE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 1880/ SHIELD & SWAG WITH ARROWS, ONE CENT COIN	1
				Total: JB-MD-78, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-79, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80462	COIN	COPPER ALLOY INDIAN HEAD PENNY, AMERICAN ONE-CENT COIN INDIAN PROFILE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 1862/ SHIELD & SWAG WITH ARROWS, ONE CENT COIN	1
				Total: JB-MD-79, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-80, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80463	BUTTON	COPPER ALLOY 1 PIECE CAST, WIRE EYE BRAZED OMEGA SHANK (POSSIBLE ALPHA), FLOWER ON FRONT RICH TREBLE LONDON BUTTON	1
				Total: JB-MD-80, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-81, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80464	COIN	SILVER ALLOY MERCURY DIME, AMERICAN TEN-CENT COIN LIBERTY WITH WINGED CAP PROFILE, IN GOD WE TRUST, LIBERTY, 1936/ UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ONE DIME, E PLURIBUS UNUM, OLIVE BRANCH COIN	1
				Total: JB-MD-81, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-82, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80465	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	FERROUS CAST IRON DOME WITH GEOMETRIC PATTERN WITH HOOK EYE (UNATTACHED) AND FINNIAL-LIKE PROJECTION POSSIBLE LEATHER ORNAMENT OR MACHINE/FURNITURE PART PROBLEMATIC	2
				Total: JB-MD-82, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*2*
	JB-MD-83, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80466	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	COPPER ALLOY CAST, BRACKET-LIKE WITH MOLDED GRIP-LIKE LINES ALONG SPINE POSSIBLE MILITARY ACOUTREMENT OR MACHINE PART (GUN MAGAZINE?) PROBLEMATIC	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
				Total: JB-MD-83, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-84, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80467	FOOTWEAR	FERROUS SHOE SOME NAILS ATTACHED SHOE-FRAGMENT	9
				Total: JB-MD-84, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*9*
	JB-MD-85, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80468	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	FERROUS CAST, LARGE, FLAT, RECTANGULAR POSSIBLE MACHINE PART OR TOOL BLADE PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: JB-MD-85, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-86, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80469	PERSONAL OBJECT	COPPER ALLOY POCKET WATCH RADIOLITE POCKET WATCH WITH ORIGINAL PAPER LABEL ROBT. H. INGERSOLL & BRO. MAKERS, NEW YORK CITY, CHICAGO, SAN FRANCISCO POCKET WATCH-FRAGMENT	2
				Total: JB-MD-86, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*2*
	JB-MD-87, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80470	LIGHTING FIXTURE	COPPER ALLOY LAMP BURNER THUMBSCREW PRESENT STAR H B & H BURNER-FRAGMENT, LAMP	1
				Total: JB-MD-87, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-88, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80471	COIN	SILVER ALLOY GEORGE V NICKEL, CANADIAN FIVE-CENT COIN LEFT FACING BUST OF KING GEORGE V SURROUNDED WITH INSCRIPTION 'GEORGIVS V DEI GRA: REX ET IND:IMP:'/ 5 CENTS CANADA 1913 SURROUNDED BY MAPLE BOUGHS & CROWN	1
				Total: JB-MD-88, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-89, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80472	COIN	COPPER ALLOY LIBERTY V NICKEL, AMERICAN FIVE-CENT COIN LIBERTY PROFILE, SURROUNDED BY 13 STARS, 1909/ UNITED STATES OF AMERICA V CENTS, E PLURIBUS UNUM WITH WREATH SURROUNDING V COIN	1
				Total: JB-MD-89, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
	JB-MD-90, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80473	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	COPPER ALLOY THIN, STAMPED DECORATIVE CAP OR DOME WITH MODIFIED BULLS EYE MOTIFF POSSIBLE HOUSEHOLD OR CARRIAGE PART PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: JB-MD-90, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-91, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80474	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	COPPER ALLOY CAST WITH MOLDED CROSS HATCH MARKS AND THREADED INTERIOR, FERROUS PROJECTION AT ONE END POSSIBLE CAP-LIKE HARDWARE OR LARGE JEWELERY CLOSURE PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: JB-MD-91, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-92, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80475	BUTTON	COPPER ALLOY 1 PIECE CAST, WIRE EYE POSSIBLE POST-TYPE OR FLATTENED ALPHA OR OMEGA SHANK WITH (CLOTH ATTACHED), CROSS LONDON WITH UNID. IMAGE ON FRONT, 14.0MM, POSSIBLE WAISTCOAT OR SLEEVE BUTTON, GILT BUTTON	1
				Total: JB-MD-92, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-93, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80476	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	COPPER ALLOY LARGE RING WITH SMALL, FLAT, CONNECTOR PIECE POSSIBLE HARDWARE, TACK OR MACHINE OR TOOL PART PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: JB-MD-93, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-94, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80477	BUTTON	WHITE METAL--FERROUS 2 PIECE STAMPED, WIRE EYE U-SHANK, WHITE METAL FACE STAMPED OVER A POSSIBLY FERROUS CORE, 22.8MM BUTTON	1
				Total: JB-MD-94, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-95, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80478	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	LEAD AMORPHOUS POSSIBLE SABOT OR SPATTER PROBLEMATIC	2

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
				Total: JB-MD-95, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*2*
	JB-MD-96, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80479	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	LEAD FLAT, UNIFORM SHAPE, STRAP-LIKE POSSIBLE SABOT PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: JB-MD-96, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-97, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80480	RIM SHERD	PORCELAIN PORCELAIN (LATE)	1
		MIMA 80481	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	FERROUS LONG, BAR-SHAPED ROD WITH Y-LIKE TERMINAL POSSIBLE HARDWARE, TOOL, MACHINE PART OR STRUCTURAL ELEMENT PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: JB-MD-97, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*2*
	JB-MD-98, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80482	LIGHTING FIXTURE	COPPER ALLOY LAMP BURNER THUMBSCREW PRESENT STAR H B & H/ PATD JULY 23 1872 (PATENT ASSIGNED TO HOLMES BOOTH AND HAYDENS OF WATERBURY, CT) BURNER-FRAGMENT, LAMP	1
				Total: JB-MD-98, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JB-MD-99, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80483	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT POSSIBLE ROSEHEAD NAIL-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: JB-MD-99, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JTP-32, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79781	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (TRANSITIONAL, EARLY) PLAIN SHERD	6
		MIMA 79782	TOBACCO PIPE	CLAY BOWL MOLDED DECORATION, UNIDENTIFIED WHITE CLAY PIPE-FRAGMENT, TOBACCO	1
		MIMA 79783	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED COLORLESS, SQUARE, POSSIBLE PATENT OR EXTRACT BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79784	INDETERMINATE GLASS	GLASS MELTED, RESEMBLES CAP-LIKE OBJECT THAT IS PARTIALLY HOLLOW, POSSIBLE MEDICAL OR INDUSTRIAL OBJECT COLORLESS GLASS-FRAGMENT	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
				Total: JTP-32, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*9*
	JTP-32, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79785	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, MISSING EXTERIOR SHERD	1
		MIMA 79786	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE UNGLAZED EXTERIOR, MISSING INTERIOR SHERD	2
		MIMA 79787	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE UNGLAZED, INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR REDWARE	1
		MIMA 79788	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	4
		MIMA 79789	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE PLAIN SHERD	4
		MIMA 79790	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (TRANSITIONAL, EARLY) PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79791	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (TRANSITIONAL, LATE) PLAIN SHERD	3
		MIMA 79792	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (TRANSITIONAL, EARLY) TRANSFERPRINTED, BLUE SHERD	2
		MIMA 79793	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PORCELAIN HARD PASTE, PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79794	BODY SHERD	STONEWARE OTHER STONEWARE BLUE PASTE, GLAZED, SIMILAR TO GLAZED JASPERWARE FROM DUDSON, RIDGWAY OR BEDFORD WORKS ROULETTED, SAME AS ONE FROM BAG #648 SHERD	2
		MIMA 79795	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE AMBER BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79796	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE COLORLESS, SOLARIZED BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79797	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED INDETERMINATE AQUA TINT, BOTTLE OR JAR BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	2
		MIMA 79798	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED AQUA TINT, MULTI-SIDED, HEXAGONAL? BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79799	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETERMINATE AQUA TINT WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	2
		MIMA 79800	INDETERMINATE GLASS	GLASS CURVED, POSSIBLE LAMP OR HOLLOWARE COLORLESS, SOLARIZED GLASS-FRAGMENT	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 79801	INDETERMINATE GLASS	GLASS CURVED, BASE OR RIM, POSSIBLE LIGHTING IMPLEMENT COLORLESS GLASS-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79802	INDETERMINATE GLASS	GLASS CYLINDRICAL, ROD, POSSIBLE RAW MATERIAL FOR GLASS WORK PURPLE GLASS-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79803	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	FERROUS CAST, POSSIBLE TOOL OR MACHINE PART OR STRUCTURAL FRAGMENT PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: JTP-32, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*32*
	JTP-33, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79804	LID/COVER	GLASS MOLDED MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE LIGHTNING-TYPE COLORLESS, ...NEW YORK... LID, JAR-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: JTP-33, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	JTP-33, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 2				
		MIMA 79805	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED EXTERIOR, BROWN, UNGLAZED, INTERIOR SHERD	1
		MIMA 79806	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79807	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE PLAIN SHERD	2
		MIMA 79808	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79809	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	4
		MIMA 79810	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE TRANSFER-PRINTED, BLUE MOLDED DOT PATTERN SHERD	1
				Total: JTP-33, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 2	*10*
	JTP-33, 50-60 CMBS, FILL 2				
		MIMA 79811	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, BLACK, EXTERIOR, MISSING SHERD	1
		MIMA 79812	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79813	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE PLAIN SHERD	3
		MIMA 79814	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79815	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (TRANSITIONAL, EARLY) PLAIN SHERD	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
				Total: JTP-33, 50-60 CMBS, FILL 2	*7*
	JTP-33, 70-80 CMBS, FILL 2				
		MIMA 79816	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79817	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79818	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN MOLDED LINES SHERD	1
				Total: JTP-33, 70-80 CMBS, FILL 2	*3*
	JTP-34, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79819	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: JTP-34, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1	*1*
	JTP-35, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79820	FOOD REMAINS	BONE MAMMAL DIAGNOSTIC SCAPULA, SAWN SUS SCROFA DOMESTICUS BONE-FRAGMENT	2
		MIMA 79821	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	TOOTH MAMMAL DIAGNOSTIC TOOTH/JAW SUS SCROFA DOMESTICUS TOOTH-FRAGMENT	3
				Total: JTP-35, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1	*5*
	JTP-35, 50-60 CMBS, FILL 2				
		MIMA 79822	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE UNGLAZED EXTERIOR, LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, BROWN, OLIVE BURNED OR OVER FIRED SHERD	1
		MIMA 79823	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR, DARK BROWN, BLACK THIN WALLED, POSSIBLE TABLEWARE, POSSIBLY SAME VESSEL AS SHERD IN NEXT LEVEL SHERD	1
		MIMA 79824	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED, EXTERIOR, DARK BROWN, MISSING INTERIOR SHERD	1
		MIMA 79825	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE UNIDENTIFIED COARSE EARTHENWARE LEAD GLAZED EXTERIOR, BLACK, LUSTROUS WITH INCLUSIONS, LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, TAN, BROWN, MOTTLED, GRAY/RED PASTE LIKELY SAME VESSEL AS SHERD IN NEXT LEVEL, POSSIBLY OVER FIRED, THIN WALLED, POSSIBLE TABLEWARE S	1
				Total: JTP-35, 50-60 CMBS, FILL 2	*4*

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
	JTP-35, 60-70 CMBS, FILL 2				
		MIMA 79826	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR, BROWN THIN WALLED, POSSIBLE TABLEWARE SHERD	1
		MIMA 79827	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR, DARK BROWN, BLACK THIN WALLED, POSSIBLE TABLEWARE, POSSIBLY SAME VESSEL AS SHERD IN PREVIOUS LEVEL SHERD	1
		MIMA 79828	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED, EXTERIOR, TAN, MISSING INTERIOR SHERD	1
		MIMA 79829	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED, INTERIOR, TAN, MISSING EXTERIOR INCISED, POSSIBLY PART OF SLIP TRAILED VESSEL SHERD	1
		MIMA 79830	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED, INTERIOR, TAN, UNGLAZED, EXTERIOR POSSIBLY INCISED, POSSIBLY PART OF SLIP TRAILED VESSEL SHERD	1
		MIMA 79831	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE TRAILED SLIPWARE, LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, TAN, LEAD GLAZED, EXTERIOR, TAN WITH WHITE DOTS THIN WALLED, POSSIBLY TABLEWARE OR OR HOLLOWARE SHERD	1
		MIMA 79832	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE TRAILED SLIPWARE, LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, TAN WITH WHITE BANDS AND DARK BROWN SWIRLS, UNGLAZED, EXTERIOR MEND (3), THIN WALLED, POSSIBLE FLATWARE SHERD	7
		MIMA 79833	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE TRAILED SLIPWARE, LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, TAN WITH WHITE SWIRLS HOLLOWARE (RIM OR HANDLE) SHERD	2
		MIMA 79834	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIO, TAN, BROWN, MOTTLED, LEAD GLAZED, EXTERIOR, DARK BROWN HANDLE TERMINAL, HOLLOWARE SHERD	1
		MIMA 79835	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE JACKFIELD SHERD	1
		MIMA 79836	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE TIN ENAMEL DELFT HOLLOWARE OR TABLEWARE, POSSIBLY SAME VESSEL AS BAG #562 SHERD	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 79837	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE UNIDENTIFIED COARSE EARTHENWARE LEAD GLAZED EXTERIOR, BLACK, LUSTROUS WITH INCLUSIONS, LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, TAN, BROWN, MOTTLED, GRAY/RED PASTE LIKELY SAME VESSEL AS SHERD IN PREVIOUS LEVEL, POSSIBLY OVER FIRED, THIN WALLED, POSSIBLE TABLEWAR	1
		MIMA 79838	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE NON-CORTICAL TERTIARY FLAKE, GRAY, SPECKLED	1
				Total: JTP-35, 60-70 CMBS, FILL 2	*20*
	JTP-35, 70-80 CMBS, BURIED A1				
		MIMA 79839	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED, EXTERIOR, DARK BROWN, BLACK, LEAD GLAZED, INTERIOR, TAN POSSIBLY OVER FIRED OR BURNED SHERD	1
				Total: JTP-35, 70-80 CMBS, BURIED A1	*1*
	JTP-36, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79840	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79841	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (TRANSITIONAL, EARLY) LUSTERWARE, BANDED (RESIDUE PRESENT) SHERD	1
		MIMA 79842	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (TRANSITIONAL, EARLY) TRANSFER-PRINTED, BLUE SHERD	1
		MIMA 79843	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	4
		MIMA 79844	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT T-HEAD, POSSIBLE FLOORING PLANCHER NAIL	1
				Total: JTP-36, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*8*
	JTP-36, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79845	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79846	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE HANDPAINTED, BLUE SHERD	1
		MIMA 79847	HANDLE	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79848	TOBACCO PIPE	CLAY STEM, 5/64 BORE DIAMETER WHITE CLAY PIPE-FRAGMENT, TOBACCO	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 79849	BUTTON	FERROUS CAST OR STAMPED, POSSIBLY 1 PIECE 14.5MM, POSSIBLE SHIRT BUTTON SEW THROUGH, SUNKEN PANEL BUTTON	1
		MIMA 79850	OTHER FASTENER	FERROUS --COPPER ALLOY CLIP THIN BRASS 'EYE' ATTACHED TO FERROUS BARS SIMILAR TO GARTER, POSSIBLY FOR GARMENT OR FURNISHING CLIP-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79851	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT T-HEAD, POSSIBLE FLOORING PLANCHER NAIL	1
		MIMA 79852	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT ROSEHEAD NAIL	1
				Total: JTP-36, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*8*
	JTP-36, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79853	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (TRANSITIONAL, LATE) PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79854	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79855	TOBACCO PIPE	CLAY BOWL MOLDED (HEEL MAKED WITH 10) WHITE CLAY, TD, MEND PIPE-FRAGMENT, TOBACCO	3
		MIMA 79856	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT ROSEHEAD NAIL	1
				Total: JTP-36, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1	*6*
	JTP-36, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79857	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE BRICK HANDMADE, SANDSTRUCK BRICK-FRAGMENT	2
				Total: JTP-36, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 1	*2*
	JTP-37, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79858	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED EXTERIOR, GINGER, MISSING INTERIOR TURNED LINE PRESENT, MEND SHERD	2
		MIMA 79859	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIO, TAN, UNGLAZED EXTERIOR TURNED LINE PRESENT, MEND SHERD	1
		MIMA 79860	HANDLE	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR, DARK BROWN HOLLOWARE SHERD	1
		MIMA 79861	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE PLAIN SHERD	2
		MIMA 79862	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE HANDPAINTED, BROWN SHERD	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 79863	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE HANDPAINTED, BLUE SHERD	1
		MIMA 79864	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE BRICK HANDMADE, SANDSTRUCK BRICK-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: JTP-37, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*9*
	JTP-37, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79865	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79866	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE UNGLAZED, EXTERIOR, INTERIOR MISSING SHERD	1
				Total: JTP-37, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*2*
	JTP-37, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79867	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR, BARK BROWN, LIGHT BROWN, MOTTLED THIN WALLED, POSSIBLE TABLEWARE SHERD	1
		MIMA 79868	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE HANDPAINTED, POLYCHROME SHERD	1
		MIMA 79869	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE TRANSFER-PRINTED, BLACK SHERD	1
				Total: JTP-37, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1	*3*
	JTP-37, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79870	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	2
		MIMA 79871	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE HANDPAINTED, BLUE SHERD	2
				Total: JTP-37, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1	*4*
	JTP-37, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79872	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE HANDPAINTED, BLUE SHERD	2
				Total: JTP-37, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 1	*2*
	JTP-38, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79873	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHIELDON WARE CLOUDED SHERD	1
		MIMA 79874	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE YELLOWARE PLAIN SHERD	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
				Total: JTP-38, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*2*
	JTP-38, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79875	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED, INTERIOR, LIGHT BROWN, DARK BROWN, MOTTLED, MISSING INTERIOR SHERD	1
		MIMA 79876	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE UNGLAZED INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR SHERD	1
		MIMA 79877	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79878	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79879	TOBACCO PIPE	CLAY STEM 4/64 BORE DIAMETER WHITE CLAY PIPE-FRAGMENT, TOBACCO	1
				Total: JTP-38, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*5*
	JTP-39, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79880	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	5
		MIMA 79881	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79882	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79883	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	COPPER ALLOY CURVED SHTEET-LIKE, INCISED LINES ON TOP AND BOTTOM, RESEMBLES A LARGE PENCIL ERASER FRAGMENT POSSIBLE FERRULE PROBLEMATIC	2
				Total: JTP-39, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*9*
	JTP-40, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79884	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79885	BODY SHERD	PORCELAIN PORCELAIN BONE CHINA, PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: JTP-40, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*2*
	JTP-40, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79886	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE ANNULAR SHERD	1
		MIMA 79887	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79888	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
				Total: JTP-40, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*3*
	JTP-40, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79889	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79890	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79891	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79892	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: JTP-40, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*4*
	JTP-40, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79893	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE 1 SURFACE, LEAD GLAZED, BROWN, 1 SURFACE MISSING SHERD	1
		MIMA 79894	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE BLACK GLAZED (POSSIBLE JACKFIELD-TYPE) THIN WALLED, LIKELY TABLEWARE SHERD	1
		MIMA 79895	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	2
				Total: JTP-40, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1	*4*
	JTP-41, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79896	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN MEND SHERD	2
				Total: JTP-41, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1	*2*
	TBD-02, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79897	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE UNGLAZED, EXTERIOR, MISSING INTERIOR SHERD	1
		MIMA 79898	BODY SHERD	STONEWARE ENGLISH BROWN STONEWARE (FULHAM) SALT GLAZED, INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR, BROWN, GRAY AND TAN LAYERED PASTE WITH HEMATITE INCLUSIONS SHERD	1
				Total: TBD-02, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*2*
	TBD-02, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79899	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE UNGLAZED EXTERIOR LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, BROWN SHERD	1
				Total: TBD-02, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
	TBD-03, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79900	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT T-HEAD OR ROSEHEAD NAIL	1
				Total: TBD-03, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	TBD-03, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79901	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE 1 SURFACE LEAD GLAZED, BROWN, 1 SURFACE MISSING SHERD	1
		MIMA 79902	INDETERMINATE GLASS	GLASS CURVED, POSSIBLE LAMP, HOLLOWARE OR CONTAINER COLORLESS, SOLARIZED GLASS-FRAGMENT	3
				Total: TBD-03, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*4*
	TBD-04, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79903	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	3
		MIMA 79904	BODY SHERD	STONEWARE NOTTINGHAM ROULETTED, RED, ORANGE PASTE LIKELY SAME VESSEL AS ON FROM BAG #598 SHERD	1
				Total: TBD-04, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*4*
	TBD-04, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79905	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79906	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TBD-04, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1	*2*
	TBD-04, 60-70 CMBS, FILL 2				
		MIMA 79907	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED EXTERIOR, BLACK, INTERIOR, MISSING SHERD	1
		MIMA 79908	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE UNGLAZED EXTERIOR, MISSING INTERIOR SHERD	1
		MIMA 79909	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT POSSIBLE ROSEHEAD NAIL-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBD-04, 60-70 CMBS, FILL 2	*3*
	TBD-04, 70-80 CMBS, FILL 2				
		MIMA 79910	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR, BLACK SHERD	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 79911	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED EXTERIOR, DARK BROWN, BLACK, MOTTLED, LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, BROWN, TAN, MOTTLED TURNED LINE, THIN WALLED, POSSIBLE TABLEWARE SHERD	6
				Total: TBD-04, 70-80 CMBS, FILL 2	*7*
	TBE-01, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79912	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE UNIDENTIFIED REFINED EARTHENWARE BROWNWARE (SIMILAR TO ROCKINGHAM) POSSIBLE BEAN POT, MENDS WITH SHERD IN NEXT LEVEL SHERD	2
		MIMA 79913	RIM SHERD	PORCELANEOUS PORCELANEOUS PLAIN SHERD	3
		MIMA 79914	INDETERMINATE GLASS	GLASS CURVED, POSSIBLE WINDOWPANE MELTED AQUA TINT GLASS-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBE-01, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*6*
	TBE-01, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79915	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE UNIDENTIFIED REFINED EARTHENWARE BROWNWARE (SIMILAR TO ROCKINGHAM) POSSIBLE BEAN POT, MENDS WITH SHERD IN PREVIOUS LEVEL SHERD	1
				Total: TBE-01, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	TBE-01, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79916	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE 1 SURFACE, LEAD GLAZED, BROWN, 1 SURFACE MISSING SHERD	6
				Total: TBE-01, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1	*6*
	TBE-01, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79917	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, BROWN, UNGLAZED EXTERIOR MEND SHERD	3
				Total: TBE-01, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 1	*3*
	TBE-02, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79918	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE TRANSFER-PRINTED, BLUE SHERD	1
				Total: TBE-02, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	TBE-03, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 79920	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETERMINATE AQUA TINT WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBE-03, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	TBE-03, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79919	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TBE-03, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	TBE-03, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79921	BODY SHERD	PORCELANEOUS PORCELANEOUS PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TBE-03, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	TBE-04, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79922	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	2
		MIMA 79923	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TBE-04, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*3*
	TBE-05, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79924	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, DARK BROWN, BLACK, UNGLAZED EXTERIOR SHERD	1
		MIMA 79925	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79926	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE BRICK BRICK-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79927	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED INDETERMINATE COLORLESS, STRAIGHT-SIDED, POSSIBLE PATENT OR EXTRACT BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79928	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETERMINATE AQUA TINT WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBE-05, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*5*
	TBE-05, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79929	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED, INTERIOR, BLACK, MISSING EXTERIOR SHERD	1
		MIMA 79930	BODY SHERD	STONEWARE NOTTINGHAM ROULETTED, RED, ORANGE PASTE LIKELY SAME VESSEL AS ON FROM BAG #585 SHERD	2
				Total: TBE-05, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*3*

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
	TBE-05, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79931	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED, EXTERIOR, DARK BROWN, MISSING INTERIOR SHERD	1
		MIMA 79932	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE TIN ENAMEL DELFT POSSIBLY SAME VESSEL AS BAG #562 SHERD	1
		MIMA 79933	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79934	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE ROCKINGHAM PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79935	RIM SHERD	STONEWARE WHITE SALT GLAZED STONEWARE MOLDED BARLEY PATTERN, MEND SHERD	2
		MIMA 79936	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE TIN ENAMEL DELFT HOLLOWARE OR TABLEWARE, POSSIBLY SAME VESSEL AS BAG #562 AND #585 SHERD	1
				Total: TBE-05, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1	*7*
	TBE-05, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79937	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED, EXTERIOR, BROWN, MISSING INTERIOR SHERD	1
				Total: TBE-05, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1	*1*
	TBE-05, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79938	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE 1 SURFACE, LEAD GLAZED, BROWN, MISSING 1 SURFACE SHERD	1
				Total: TBE-05, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 1	*1*
	TBE-05, 60-70 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79939	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED, INTERIOR, BROWN, MISSING EXTERIOR SHERD	1
		MIMA 79940	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79941	INDETERMINATE SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (TRANSITIONAL, EARLY) PLAIN MOLDED, HANDLE OR RIM, LIKELY HOLLOWARE SHERD	2
				Total: TBE-05, 60-70 CMBS, FILL 1	*4*
	TBE-05, 70-80 CMBS, FILL 2				

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 79942	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE 1 SURFACE LEAD GLAZED, BROWN, 1 SURFACE MISSING SHERD	1
		MIMA 79943	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE 1 SURFACE, UNGLAZED, 1 SURFACE, MISSING SHERD	1
				Total: TBE-05, 70-80 CMBS, FILL 2	*2*
	TBE-05, 90-100 CMBS, FILL 2				
		MIMA 79944	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED, INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR, BLACK HOLLOWARE SHERD	1
		MIMA 79945	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETERMINATE AQUA TINT WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79946	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT ROSEHEAD SMALL NAIL	1
				Total: TBE-05, 90-100 CMBS, FILL 2	*3*
	TBE-06, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79947	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE UNGLAZED EXTERIOR, LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, TAN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79948	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79949	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79950	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	4
		MIMA 79951	NAIL	FERROUS INDETERMINATE (CUT OR WROUGHT) NAIL-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBE-06, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*8*
	TBE-06, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79952	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED, INTERIOR, DARK BROWN, UNGLAZED, EXTERIOR SHERD	1
		MIMA 79953	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED, EXTERIOR, BLACK, MISSING INTERIOR SHERD	1
		MIMA 79954	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE 1 SURFACE, LEAD GLAZED, TAN, LIGHT BROWN, MOTTLED, MISSING 1 SURFACE SHERD	1
		MIMA 79955	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE TRAILED SLIPWARE, LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, TAN, LEAD GLAZED, SLIPPED EXTERIOR SHERD	1
		MIMA 79956	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE PLAIN SHERD	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 79957	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (TRANSITIONAL, EARLY) PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79958	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79959	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE BRICK BRICK-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79960	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT ROSEHEAD SMALL NAIL	1
				Total: TBE-06, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*9*
	TBE-06, 60-70 CMBS, BURIED A1				
		MIMA 79961	BODY SHERD	STONEWARE IMPORTED STONEWARE (POSSIBLY ENGLISH BROWN STONEWARE) SALT GLAZED, INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR, BROWN, BUFF PASTE WITH HEMATITE INCLUSIONS BURNED SHERD	1
				Total: TBE-06, 60-70 CMBS, BURIED A1	*1*
	TBE-07, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79962	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79963	INDETERMINATE GLASS	GLASS CURVED, POSSIBLE HOLLOWARE OR CONTAINER COLORLESS GLASS-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBE-07, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*2*
	TBE-07, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79964	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED, INTERIOR, BROWN, MISSING EXTERIOR SHERD	1
		MIMA 79965	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79966	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE TRANSFER-PRINTED, BROWN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79967	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT (INDETERMINATE) NAIL-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBE-07, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*4*
	TBE-07, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79968	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE MISSING OTH SURFACES SHERD	1
		MIMA 79969	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	5
		MIMA 79970	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE TRANSFER-PRINTED, BROWN SHERD	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 79971	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE TRANSFER-PRINTED, BROWN POSSIBLY SAME AS ONES FROM NEXT LEVELS SHERD	1
		MIMA 79972	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN MOLDED SCALLOPED PATTERN SHERD	1
				Total: TBE-07, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*9*
	TBE-07, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79973	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE UNGLAZED, EXTERIOR, LEAD GLAZED, INTERIOR, BROWN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79974	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE MISSING BOTH SURFACES SHERD	1
		MIMA 79975	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79976	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE PLAIN SHERD	2
		MIMA 79977	BUTTON	PORCELANEOUS PROSSER PRESS MOLDED 4-HOLE,SUNKEN PANEL, SEW THROUGH WHITE, 11.0MM, POSSIBLE SHIRT BUTTON BUTTON	1
		MIMA 79978	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE BRICK HANDMADE BRICK-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79979	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT (INDETERMINATE) NAIL	1
				Total: TBE-07, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1	*8*
	TBF-01, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79980	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE UNIDENTIFIED REFINED EARTHENWARE PLAIN MODERN CREAM COLORED OR CREAMWARE SHERD	1
				Total: TBF-01, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	TBF-01, 70-80 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79981	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE UNGLAZED EXTERIOR, LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, BROWN SHERD	1
				Total: TBF-01, 70-80 CMBS, FILL 1	*1*
	TBF-02, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79982	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79983	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TBF-02, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*2*

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
	TBF-02, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79984	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79985	INDETERMINATE SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN HANDLE OR RIM, LIKELY HOLLOWARE SHERD	1
				Total: TBF-02, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*2*
	TBF-03, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79986	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE UNGLAZED EXTERIOR, LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, TAN SHERD	2
				Total: TBF-03, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*2*
	TBF-03, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79987	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT POSSIBLE T-HEAD NAIL	1
				Total: TBF-03, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	TBF-03, 60-70 CMBS, FILL 3				
		MIMA 79988	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT T-HEAD NAIL-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBF-03, 60-70 CMBS, FILL 3	*1*
	TBF-04, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79989	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79990	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE TRANSFER-PRINTED, BLUE SHERD	1
		MIMA 79991	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79992	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN HANDLE TERMINAL, HOLLOWARE SHERD	1
				Total: TBF-04, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*4*
	TBF-04, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79993	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED EXTERIOR, BOWN, BLACK, MOTTLED, LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, BROWN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79994	HANDLE	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR, DARK BROWN HOLLOWARE, MEND, SAME VESSEL AS ONE IN NEXT LEVEL SHERD	5

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 79995	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79996	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE TRANSFER-PRINTED, BROWN POSSIBLY SAME AS ONE IN NEXT AND PREVIOUS LEVEL SHERD	1
		MIMA 79997	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE UNIDENTIFIED REFINED EARTHENWARE GLAZED/ PAINTED, GREEN, POSSIBLY EDGED OR CLOUDED SHERD	2
				Total: TBF-04, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*10*
	TBF-04, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79998	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR, DARK BROWN HOLLOWARE, SAME VESSEL AS ONE IN PREVIOUS LEVEL SHERD	1
		MIMA 79999	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 80000	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE TRANSFER-PRINTED, BLUE SHERD	1
		MIMA 80001	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE SHELL-EDGED, GREEN SHERD	2
		MIMA 80002	BODY SHERD	STONEWARE WHITE SALT GLAZED STONEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 80003	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT ROSEHEAD CLINCHED NAIL-FRAGMENT	2
				Total: TBF-04, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*8*
	TBF-04, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 80004	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE TRAILED SLIPWARE, LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, TAN, BROWN, MOTTLED, LEAD GLAZED, EXTERIOR, TAN WITH WHITE SHERD	1
		MIMA 80005	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE STAFFORDSHIRE BUFF BODY, LEAD GLAZED, EXTERIOR DOT OR SWIRL, BROWN SHERD	1
		MIMA 80006	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE TRANSFER-PRINTED, BROWN POSSIBLY SAME VESSEL AS ONE FROM PREVIOUS LEVELS SHERD	2
		MIMA 80007	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE UNIDENTIFIED REFINED EARTHENWARE MISSING INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR SURFACES SHERD	1
				Total: TBF-04, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1	*5*
	TBF-04, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 1				

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 80008	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE UNFLAZED EXTERIOR, LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, DARK BROWN POSSIBLY SAME VESSEL AS HANDLE FROM PREVIOUS LEVELS SHERD	1
		MIMA 80009	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR, BROWN, BLACK, SPECKLED POSSIBLY SAME VESSEL AS IN OTHER LEVELS SHERD	1
				Total: TBF-04, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 1	*2*
	TBF-06, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80010	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE TRANSFER-PRINTED, BLUE, POSSIBLY NEGATIVE PRINTED HOLLOWARE, MENDS WITH ONE FROM NEXT LEVEL SHERD	1
				Total: TBF-06, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	TBF-06, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80011	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE TRANSFER-PRINTED, BLUE, POSSIBLY NEGATIVE PRINTED HOLLOWARE, MENDS WITH ONE FROM PREVIOUS LEVEL SHERD	1
		MIMA 80012	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE NON-CORTICAL (POSSIBLE FRACTURE PLANE OR WEATHERED CORTEX) TERTIARY FLAKE, GRAY, SPECKLED	1
				Total: TBF-06, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*2*
	TBF-07, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80013	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN MEND (2) SHERD	3
		MIMA 80014	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BONE MAMMAL DIAGNOSTIC SCAPULA OR LONG BONE BONE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 80015	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (TRANSITIONAL, LATE) PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TBF-07, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*5*
	TBG-01, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80016	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (TRANSITIONAL, LATE) PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TBG-01, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	TBG-01, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1				

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 80017	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (TRANSITIONAL, LATE) PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TBG-01, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1	*1*
	TBG-02, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80018	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 80019	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN ...CHINA/...GHES' SURROUNDING UNICORN & LION COAT OF ARMS (LIKELY THOMAS HUGHES IRONSTONE CHINA) SHERD	3
		MIMA 80020	HANDLE	STONEWARE UNIDENTIFIED STONEWARE (POSSIBLY DOMESTIC) LOW-FIRED, BUFF BODY, SALT GLAZED, BROWN SHERD	1
		MIMA 80021	INDETERMINATE GLASS	GLASS CURVED, POSSIBLE LAMP OR TABLEWARE COLORLESS, SOLARIZED GLASS-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBG-02, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*6*
	TBG-04, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80022	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 80023	BODY SHERD	PORCELAIN PORCELAIN (LATE) HARD PASTE, PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 80024	LIGHTING FIXTURE	GLASS LAMP CHIMNEY COLORLESS LAMP-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBG-04, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*3*
	TBG-04, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80025	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE TRANSFER-PRINTED, RED SHERD	1
		MIMA 80026	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 80027	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT (LATE) NAIL	1
				Total: TBG-04, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*3*
	TBG-04, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80028	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 80029	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE TRANSFER-PRINTED, BLUE SHERD	1
				Total: TBG-04, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*2*
	TBG-04, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1				

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 80030	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 80031	RIM SHERD	PORCELAIN PORCELAIN (LATE) HARD PASTE, PLAIN MEND, HOLLOWARE SHERD	3
		MIMA 80032	INDETERMINATE GLASS	GLASS CURVED, POSSIBLE CONTAINER OR LAMP POSSIBLE BASE AMBER GLASS-FRAGMENT	2
				Total: TBG-04, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1	*6*
	TBG-04, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 80033	BODY SHERD	PORCELAIN PORCELAIN (LATE) HARD PASTE, PLAIN MEND, HOLLOWARE SHERD	1
		MIMA 80034	INDETERMINATE SHERD	PORCELAIN PORCELAIN (LATE) HARD PASTE, HANDPAINTED OVERGLAZE MONOCHROME, RED MEND, HOLLOWARE, POSSIBLE HANDLE OR FINNIAL SHERD	1
		MIMA 80035	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT (LATE) NAIL-FRAGMENT	2
				Total: TBG-04, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 1	*4*
	TBG-04, 60-70 CMBS, FILL 3				
		MIMA 80036	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 80037	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED OLIVE BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBG-04, 60-70 CMBS, FILL 3	*2*
	TBG-04, 70-80 CMBS, FILL 3				
		MIMA 80038	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	2
		MIMA 80039	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 80040	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT ROSEHEAD NAIL	1
		MIMA 80041	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT (LATE) NAIL-FRAGMENT	3
		MIMA 80042	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT (POSSIBLY EARLY) SMALL NAIL-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBG-04, 70-80 CMBS, FILL 3	*8*
	TBG-05, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80043	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 80044	INDETERMINATE GLASS	GLASS CURVED, POSSIBLE CONTAINER OR LAMP COLORLESS GLASS-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBG-05, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*2*
	TBG-05, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80045	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TBG-05, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	TBG-06-E, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80046	INDETERMINATE GLASS	GLASS CURVED, POSSIBLE CONTAINER OR LAMP COLORLESS GLASS-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBG-06-E, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	TBG-06-E, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80047	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 80048	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE HANDPAINTED, POLYCHROME SHERD	1
		MIMA 80049	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED INDETERMINATE AQUA TINT BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 80050	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT L-HEAD NAIL-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 80051	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT ROSEHEAD NAIL-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 80052	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT (INDETERMINATE) NAIL-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBG-06-E, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*6*
	TBG-06-E, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 80053	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR, DARK BROWN, BLACK THIN WALLED, POSSIBLE TABLEWARE SHERD	1
		MIMA 80054	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE HANDPAINTED, BLUE SHERD	1
		MIMA 80055	PARTIAL VESSEL, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED 2-PIECE HINGE MOLD WITH APPLIED MOUTH, HAND TOOLED FINISH DARK GREEN, MEND BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	4
		MIMA 80056	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT (INDETERMINATE) NAIL-FRAGMENT	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 80057	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT (INDETERMINATE) SMALL NAIL	1
		MIMA 80058	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BONE MAMMAL UNDIAGNOSTIC CALCINED BONE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBG-06-E, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1	*9*
	TBG-06-E, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 80059	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED SAME AS THE BOTTLE IN PREVIOUS LEVEL DARK GREEN, MEND BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	3
		MIMA 80060	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED INDETERMINATE AQUA TINT BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	2
		MIMA 80061	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETERMINATE EDGE FRAGMENT AQUA TINT WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 80062	STATIONERY	SLATE PENCIL SHARPENED END PENCIL-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBG-06-E, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1	*7*
	TBG-06-E, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 80063	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE SHELL-EDGED, BLUE, UNSCALLOPED SHERD	1
		MIMA 80064	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETERMINATE EDGE FRAGMENT AQUA TINT WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 80065	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT (INDETERMINATE) 1 POSSIBLE FINISH NAIL NAIL	2
				Total: TBG-06-E, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 1	*4*
	TBG-06-E, 50-60 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 80066	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE UNGLAZED INTERIOR & EXTERIOR POSSIBLE FLOWERPOT SHERD	2
		MIMA 80067	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE TRANSFERPRINTED, BLUE SHERD	1
		MIMA 80068	TOBACCO PIPE	CLAY BOWL MOLDED DECORATION, UNIDENTIFIED WHITE CLAY PIPE-FRAGMENT, TOBACCO	1
		MIMA 80069	LIP SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED HAND TOOLED SAME AS THE BOTTLE IN PREVIOUS LEVEL DARK GREEN BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 80070	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT (LATE) NAIL	1
				Total: TBG-06-E, 50-60 CMBS, FILL 1	*6*

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
	TBG-06-W, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80071	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (MODERN CREAM) COLORED) TRANSFERPRINTED, BROWN SHERD	1
		MIMA 80072	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS PLATE COLORLESS, SOLARIZED WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 80073	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT (LATE) NAIL-FRAGMENT	2
		MIMA 80074	NAIL	FERROUS INDETERMINATE (CUT OR WROUGHT) POSSIBLE T-HEAD OR FLAT FINISH NAIL NAIL-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBG-06-W, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*5*
	TBG-06-W, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80075	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE UNIDENTIFIED COARSE EARTHENWARE LEAD GLAZED EXTERIOR, OLIVE, DRAB, MOTTLED, LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, OLIVE, BROWN, MOTTLED, GRAY/RED PASTE POSSIBLY OVER FIRED, THIN WALLED, POSSIBLE TABLEWARE, SLIGHTLY RESEMBLES NORTH DEVON GRAVEL FREE SHERD	1
		MIMA 80076	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE BRICK HANDMADE, SANDSTRUCK BRICK-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 80077	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETERMINATE AQUA-TINT WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	3
		MIMA 80078	BASAL SHERD	GLASS CURVED, POSSIBLE PRESS MOLDED HOLLOWARE, BUMPS ON BOTTOM, RIBBED SIDE COLORLESS GLASS-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 80079	NAIL	FERROUS INDETERMINATE (CUT OR WROUGHT) NAIL-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBG-06-W, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*7*
	TBG-06-W, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 80080	BASAL SHERD	STONEWARE OTHER STONEWARE BLUE PASTE, GLAZED, SIMILAR TO GLAZED JASPERWARE FROM DUDSON, RIDGWAY OR BEDFORD WORKS ROULETTED, SAME AS ONE FROM BAG #553 STAMPED '...A...' SHERD	1
		MIMA 80081	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETERMIANTE AQUA TINT WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	2
		MIMA 80082	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT T-HEAD, POSSIBLE FLOORING PLANCHER NAIL	1
		MIMA 80083	NAIL	FERROUS INDETERMINATE (CUT OR WROUGHT) NAIL-FRAGMENT	2

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
				Total: TBG-06-W, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1	*6*
	TBG-06-W, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 80084	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR, LUSTROUS, OLIVE GREEN, BROWN INDENTED RIM, POSSIBLE SPOUT, HOLLOWARE SHERD	1
		MIMA 80085	MISCELLANEOUS HOUSEHOLD OBJECT	EARTHENWARE FLOWERPOT UNGLAZED, TERRACOTTA FLOWERPOT-FRAGMENT	3
		MIMA 80086	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETERMINATE AQUA TINT WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	5
				Total: TBG-06-W, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1	*9*
	TBG-07, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80087	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	5
				Total: TBG-07, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*5*
	TBG-07, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80088	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED, 1 SURFACE, GINGER, MISSING 1 SURFACE SHERD	1
		MIMA 80089	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE TRANSFER-PRINTED, BLUE SHERD	5
		MIMA 80090	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (TRANSITIONAL, EARLY) TRANSFER-PRINTED, BLUE SHERD	1
		MIMA 80091	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 80092	BUTTON	PORCELANEOUS PROSSER PRESS MOLDED 4-HOLE,SUNKEN PANEL, SEW THROUGH WHITE WITH BROWN ENAMEL, INKWELL STYLE, 10.7 MM, POSSIBLE SHIRT BUTTON, BURNED BUTTON	1
		MIMA 80093	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETERMINATE AQUA TINT WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBG-07, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*10*
	TBG-08, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80094	FURNITURE AND HARDWARE	COPPER ALLOY UPHOLSTERY TACK DOMED TACK, UPHOLSTERY	1
		MIMA 80095	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT ROSEHEAD NAIL	1
		MIMA 80096	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT POSSIBLE L-HEAD NAIL-FRAGMENT	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 80097	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT (LATE) NAIL	1
		MIMA 80098	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE NON-CORTICAL TERTIARY FLAKE, GRAY, SPECKLED	2
				Total: TBG-08, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*6*
	TBG-08, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 80099	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT ROSEHEAD NAIL	1
				Total: TBG-08, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1	*1*
	TBG-08, 30-40 CMBS, BURIED A1				
		MIMA 80100	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE UNIDENTIFIED REFINED EARTHENWARE 1 SURFACE UNGLAZED, 1 SURFACE MISSING SHERD	1
		MIMA 80101	NAIL	FERROUS INDETERMINATE (CUT OR WROUGHT) NAIL-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBG-08, 30-40 CMBS, BURIED A1	*2*
	TBG-09, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80102	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN ... SHAW' WITH ROPE, LIKELY ANTHONY SHAW IRONSTONE STAFFORD KNOT MAKERS MARK SHERD	10
				Total: TBG-09, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*10*
	TBH-01, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80103	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TBH-01, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	TBH-02, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 80104	HANDLE	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED, TAN, OLIVE, MAROON, MOTTLED SHERD	1
				Total: TBH-02, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1	*1*
	TBH-03, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 80105	BODY SHERD	STONEWARE ENGLISH BROWN STONEWARE (FULHAM) SALT GLAZED, INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR, BROWN, GRAY AND TAN LAYERED PASTE WITH HEMATITE INCLUSIONS SHERD	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
				Total: TBH-03, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 1	*1*
	TBH-04, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80106	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 80107	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE SHELL-EDGED, BLUE SHERD	1
		MIMA 80108	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TBH-04, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*3*
	TBH-04, 30-40 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80109	PARTIAL VESSEL, SOAP DISH	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN DISH, SOAP-FRAGMENT	2
		MIMA 80110	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE/PORCELANOUS) PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TBH-04, 30-40 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*3*
	TBH-04, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 80111	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN FLATWARE, MNV-2 SHERD	4
		MIMA 80112	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN POSSIBLE HOLLOWARE SHERD	1
		MIMA 80113	FOOD REMAINS	BONE MAMMAL DIAGNOSTIC PELVIS, SAWN BOS TAURUS OR SUS SCROFA BONE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBH-04, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 1	*6*
	TBH-04, 60-70 CMBS, FILL 2				
		MIMA 80114	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 80115	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 80116	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (TRANSITIONAL, EARLY) SHELL-EDGED, BLUE, UNSCALLOPED, IMPRESSED SHERD	1
		MIMA 80117	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) SHERD	1
		MIMA 80118	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE/PORCELANOUS) PLAIN MOLDED DESIGN, LIKLEY MEND WITH ONE FROM BAG #345 LION AND CREST SHERD	19

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 80119	NAIL	FERROUS INTEDERMINATE (CUT OR WROUGHT) NAIL-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 80120	FOOD REMAINS	BONE MAMMAL UNDIAGNOSTIC INDETERMINATE, SAWN BONE-FRAGMENT	2
				Total: TBH-04, 60-70 CMBS, FILL 2	*26*
	TBH-04, 70-80 CMBS, FILL 2				
		MIMA 80121	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE HANDPAINTED, BLUE SHERD	1
		MIMA 80122	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (TRANSITIONAL, EARLY) SHELL-EDGED, BLUE, UNSCALLOPED, IMPRESSED SHERD	1
		MIMA 80123	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE/PORCELANOUS) PLAIN MOLDED DESIGN, MEND, LIKLEY MEND WITH ONE FROM BAG #344 UNICORN AND CREST SHERD	2
		MIMA 80124	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE/PORCELANOUS) PLAIN MOLDED DESIGN, MEND LION AND CREST SHERD	3
		MIMA 80125	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE/PORCELANOUS) PLAIN, POSSIBLY MOLDED SHERD	21
				Total: TBH-04, 70-80 CMBS, FILL 2	*28*
	TBH-04, 80-90 CMBS, FILL 2				
		MIMA 80126	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 80127	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE PLAIN SHERD	2
		MIMA 80128	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 80129	FOOD REMAINS	BONE MAMMAL DIAGNOSTIC RIB, SAWN BOS TAURUS BONE-FRAGMENT	2
		MIMA 80130	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BONE MAMMAL DIAGNOSTIC HUMERUS BOS TAURUS BONE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBH-04, 80-90 CMBS, FILL 2	*7*
	TBH-04, 90-100 CMBS, FILL 2				
		MIMA 80131	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 80132	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TBH-04, 90-100 CMBS, FILL 2	*2*

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
	TBH-05, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80133	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 80134	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETRMINATE AQUA TINT WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBH-05, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*2*
	TBH-05, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80135	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (TRANSITIONAL, LATE) TRANSFERPRINTED, TEAL GREEN MEND SHERD	3
		MIMA 80136	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETERMINATE (POSSIBLE PLATE) THIN AQUA TINT WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBH-05, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*4*
	TBH-05, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80137	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR, BLACK SHERD	2
		MIMA 80138	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 80139	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE PLAIN SHERD	2
		MIMA 80140	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETERMINATE (POSSIBLE PLATE) EDGE FRAGMENT, THIN, PAINATED, SEED BUBBLES PRESENT AQUA TINT WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 80141	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETERMINATE SHINY, SWIRL LINES AND SEED BUBBLES PRESENT AQUA TINT WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBH-05, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*7*
	TBH-07, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 80142	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE HANDPAINTED, BLUE SHERD	1
				Total: TBH-07, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1	*1*
	TBH-08, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 80143	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, BROWN, LUSTROUS, LEAD GLAZED EXTERIOR, DARK BROWN, LIGHT BROWN, SPECKLED THIN WALLED, POSSIBLE TABLEWARE SHERD	1
				Total: TBH-08, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 1	*1*

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
	TBI-01, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80144	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS FREEBLOWN LIGHT OLIVE GREEN, POSSIBLE PITKIN-TYPE FLASK, RIBBED TEXTURE BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBI-01, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	TBI-01, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80145	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE PLAIN SHERD	2
				Total: TBI-01, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*2*
	TBI-02, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80146	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 80147	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE PLAIN SHERD	2
		MIMA 80148	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE TRANSFER-PRINTED, BLUE HOLLOWARE (POSSIBLE LIDDED VESSEL), MEND SHERD	2
		MIMA 80149	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (TRANSITIONAL, LATE) PLAIN SHERD	2
		MIMA 80150	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE STAFFORDSHIRE BUFF BODY, LEAD GLAZED, INTERIOR, UNGLAZED EXTERIOR SHERD	1
		MIMA 80151	TOBACCO PIPE	CLAY BOWL WHITE CLAY PIPE-FRAGMENT, TOBACCO	1
		MIMA 80152	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (TRANSITIONAL, EARLY) PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TBI-02, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*10*
	TBI-04, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80153	BODY SHERD	STONEWARE UNIDENTIFIED STONEWARE (LIKELY DOMESTIC) LOW-FIRED, BUFF BODY, SALT GLAZED EXTERIOR, ALBANY-LIKE SLIPPED INTERIOR SHERD	1
				Total: TBI-04, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	TBI-05, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80154	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (TRANSITIONAL, LATE) PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 80155	RIM SHERD	PORCELAIN PORCELAIN BONE CHINA, PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TBI-05, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*2*

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
	TBI-06, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80156	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TBI-06, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	TBI-06, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80157	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TBI-06, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	TBI-07, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80158	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TBI-07, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	TBI-07, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 80159	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDERMINATE AQUA TINT WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBI-07, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1	*1*
	TBI-08, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80160	RIM SHERD	CERAMIC PEARLWARE PAINTED, PRINTED OR EDGED, BLUE SHERD	1
				Total: TBI-08, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	TBI-08, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80161	RIM SHERD	CERAMIC REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, CREAM, BROWN, MOTTLED, UNGLAZED EXTERIOR MEND SHERD	3
		MIMA 80162	BASAL SHERD	CERAMIC CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 80163	BODY SHERD	CERAMIC PEARLWARE EDGED, BLUE EMBOSSED SHERD	2
		MIMA 80164	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT (INDETERMINATE) NAIL-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 80165	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE NON-CORTICAL TERTIARY FLAKE, GRAY, SPECKLED	1
				Total: TBI-08, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*8*
	TBI-08, 20-30 CMBS, fILL 1				
		MIMA 80166	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE NON-CORTICAL TERTIARY FLAKE, LIGHT GRAY, GREEN, SPECKLED	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
				Total: TBI-08, 20-30 CMBS, fILL 1	*1*
	TBI-08, 60-70 CMBS, FILL 2				
		MIMA 80167	NAIL	FERROUS INDETERMINATE (CUT OR WROUGHT) ANIMAL SHOE NAIL NAIL-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBI-08, 60-70 CMBS, FILL 2	*1*
	TBI-08, 70-80 CMBS, FILL 2				
		MIMA 80168	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED EXTERIOR, BLACK, LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, TAN SHERD	1
		MIMA 80169	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED EXTERIOR, BROWN, LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, TAN, LUSTROUS SHERD	1
		MIMA 80170	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR, DARK BROWN SHERD	1
		MIMA 80171	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED EXTERIOR, BLACK, LEAD GLAZEDS ITNERIOR, TAN, MAROON THIN WALLED, POSSIBLE TABLWARE SHERD	1
		MIMA 80172	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED EXTERIOR, DARK BROWN, LUSTROUS, LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, TAN, GREEN, MOTTLED THIN WALLED, POSSIBLE TABLEWARE SHERD	1
		MIMA 80173	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE 1 SURFACE LEAD GLAZED, LIGHT BROWN, 1 SURFACE MISSING SHERD	3
		MIMA 80174	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE 1 SURFACE LEAD GLAZED, BROWN, 1 SURFACE MISSING SHERD	3
		MIMA 80175	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR & EXTERIOR, LIGHT TAN, BROWN DOTS, POSSIBLE SLIPWARE SHERD	2
		MIMA 80176	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE JACKFIELD SHERD	1
		MIMA 80177	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE TRAILED SLIPWARE, LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, TAN, LEAD GLAZED, EXTERIOR, TAN WITH BROWN SWIRLS THIN WALLED, POSSIBLY TABLEWARE OR OR HOLLOWARE SHERD	1
		MIMA 80178	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE STAFFORDSHIRE (REVERSE SLIP) BUFF BODY, LEAD GLAZED EXTERIOR, BROWN WITH YELLOW SWIRLS, LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, YELLOW SHERD	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 80179	TOBACCO PIPE	CLAY STEM 5/64 BORE DIAMETER WHITE CLAY PIPE-FRAGMENT, TOBACCO	1
		MIMA 80180	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE BRICK BRICK-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 80181	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT POSSIBLE ROSEHEAD NAIL	1
				Total: TBI-08, 70-80 CMBS, FILL 2	*19*
	TBI-08, 80-90 CMBS, FILL 2				
		MIMA 80182	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED EXTERIOR, DARK BROWN, LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR,TAN SHERD	1
		MIMA 80183	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE STAFFORDSHIRE BUFF BODY, LEAD GLAZED, EXTERIOR, MISSING INTERIOR SHERD	2
				Total: TBI-08, 80-90 CMBS, FILL 2	*3*
	TBI-08, 90-100 CMBS, FILL 2				
		MIMA 80184	BODY SHERD	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED OLIVE, LIQUOR OR MINERAL WATER BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 80185	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BONE MAMMAL UNDIAGNOSTIC CALCINED BONE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBI-08, 90-100 CMBS, FILL 2	*2*
	TBJ-01, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 80186	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 80187	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE SHELL-EDGED, BLUE SHERD	1
				Total: TBJ-01, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1	*2*
	TBJ-01, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 80188	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE TRANBSFER-PRINTED, RED SHERD	1
		MIMA 80189	BASAL SHERD	PORCELANEOUS PORCELANEOUS PLAIN HOLLOWARE SHERD	1
		MIMA 80190	RIM SHERD	PORCELANEOUS PORCELANEOUS PLAIN FLATWARE SHERD	2
		MIMA 80191	FOOD REMAINS	BONE MAMMAL DIAGNOSTIC RIB, SAWN BONE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 80192	FOOD REMAINS	BONE MAMMAL DIAGNOSTIC LONG BONE EPIPHYISIS, BUTCHERED BONE-FRAGMENT	2

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
				Total: TBJ-01, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 1	*7*
	TBJ-02, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80193	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE TRANSFER-PRINTED, BLUE SHERD	1
		MIMA 80194	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TBJ-02, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*2*
	TBJ-02, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 80195	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT (LATE) NAIL-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBJ-02, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1	*1*
	TBJ-03, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 80196	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT (LATE) LARGE (SPIKE-LIKE) NAIL	1
				Total: TBJ-03, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 1	*1*
	TBK-03, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 80197	NECK SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED DARK GREEN, POSSIBLE LIQUOR OR MINERAL WATER, BRANDY FINISH BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBK-03, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 1	*1*
	TBL-01, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 80198	BODY SHERD	PORCELANEOUS PORCELANEOUS PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TBL-01, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 1	*1*
	TBL-02, 10-20 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 80199	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	2
				Total: TBL-02, 10-20 CMBS, FILL 1	*2*
	TBM-01, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80200	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TBM-01, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	TBM-01, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 80201	LIGHTING FIXTURE	GLASS LAMP CHIMNEY WHITE LAMP-FRAGMENT	2

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
				Total: TBM-01, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1	*2*
	TBM-01, 50-60 CMBS, FILL 2				
		MIMA 80202	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TBM-01, 50-60 CMBS, FILL 2	*1*
	TBM-02, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80203	BODY SHERD	STONEWARE UNIDENTIFIED STONEWARE (LIKELY DOMESTIC) LOW-FIRED, BUFF BODY, SALT GLAZED EXTERIOR, ALBANY-LIKE SLIPPED INTERIOR MEND, LIKELY SAME VESSEL AS IN NEXT LEVEL SHERD	2
				Total: TBM-02, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*2*
	TBM-02, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 80204	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, BROWN, UNGLAZED EXTERIOR SHERD	1
		MIMA 80205	LID/COVER	EARTHENWARE UNIDENTIFIED STONEWARE (LIKELY DOMESTIC) LOW-FIRED, BUFF BODY, SALT GLAZED EXTERIOR, ALBANY-LIKE SLIPPED INTERIOR MEND, LIKELY SAME VESSEL AS IN PREVIOUS LEVEL LID-FRAGMENT	4
				Total: TBM-02, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1	*5*
	TBM-02, 50-60 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 80206	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, DARK BROWN, MISSING EXTERIOR SHERD	1
		MIMA 80207	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED, INTERIOR, TAN,YELLOW, MISSING EXTERIOR POSSIBLY PART OF SLIP TRAILED VESSEL SHERD	1
				Total: TBM-02, 50-60 CMBS, FILL 1	*2*
	TBM-02, 60-70 CMBS, FILL 2				
		MIMA 80208	RIM SHERD	PORCELAIN PORCELAIN SOFT PASTE, HANDPAINTED OVERGLAZE LUSTER MEND SHERD	2
		MIMA 80209	BODY SHERD	PORCELAIN PORCELAIN BONE CHINA, OVERGLAZE PAINTED/PRINTED BURNED SHERD	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 80210	PARTIAL VESSEL, PLATE	GLASS MOLDED PATTERN MOLDED COLORLESS, POSSIBLE SALT CELLAR OR ALMOND DISH PLATE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBM-02, 60-70 CMBS, FILL 2	*4*
	TBM-02, 70-80 CMBS, FILL 2				
		MIMA 80211	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	2
		MIMA 80212	BODY SHERD	PORCELAIN PORCELAIN BONE CHINA, OVERGLAZE PAINTED/PRINTED BURNED SHERD	2
		MIMA 80213	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE NON-CORTICAL TERTIARY FLAKE, MAROON, GRAY, SPECKLED	1
				Total: TBM-02, 70-80 CMBS, FILL 2	*5*
	TBM-03, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80214	PERSONAL OBJECT	COPPER ALLOY THIMBLE LEAF & BERRY DESIGN THIUMBLE	1
				Total: TBM-03, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	TBM-03, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 80215	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT POSSIBLE PLANCHER NAIL-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBM-03, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 1	*1*
	TBM-03, 50-60 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 80216	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED EXTERIOR, BLACK, LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, DARK BROWN, MOTTLED THIN WALLED, POSSIBLE TABLEWARE, POSSIBLY SAME VESSEL AS SHERD IN NEXT LEVEL SHERD	1
		MIMA 80217	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE STAFFORDSHIRE BUFF BODY, LEAD GLAZED, EXTERIOR, BROWN SWIRLS, LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, CLEAR SHERD	1
				Total: TBM-03, 50-60 CMBS, FILL 1	*2*
	TBM-03, 90-100 CMBS, FILL 2				
		MIMA 80218	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR, DARK BROWN, BLACK THIN WALLED, RIBBED, POSSIBLE TABLEWARE, POSSIBLY SAME VESSEL AS SHERD IN PREVIOUS LEVEL SHERD	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
				Total: TBM-03, 90-100 CMBS, FILL 2	*1*
	TBN-01, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80219	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE TRANSFER-PRINTED, BLUE SHERD	1
		MIMA 80220	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 80221	BUTTON	PORCELANEOUS PROSSER PRESS MOLDED 4-HOLE,SUNKEN PANEL, SEW THROUGH WHITE BUTTON	1
		MIMA 80222	INDETERMINATE GLASS	GLASS CURVED, THIN, POSSIBLE LAMP OR CONTAINER AQUA TINT GLASS-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 80223	BOLT	FERROUS BOLT WROUGHT HEAD WITH WASHER-LIKE END, RIVET-LIKE POSSIBLY BURNED BOLT	1
				Total: TBN-01, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*5*
	TBN-01, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80224	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE TIN ENAMEL DELFT SHERD	1
		MIMA 80225	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE ANNULAR SHERD	1
		MIMA 80226	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 80227	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 80228	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE HANDPAINTED, POLYCHROME (CHROME/BRIGHT), BANDED SHERD	1
		MIMA 80229	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE UNIDENTIFIED REFINED EARTHENWARE BROWNWARE (SIMILAR TO ROCKINGHAM) POSSIBLE BEAN POT SHERD	1
		MIMA 80230	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED OLIVE, POSSIBLY STRIAGHT-SIDED BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBN-01, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*7*
	TBN-01, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 80231	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 80232	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS INDETERMINATE BURNED OLIVE BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBN-01, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1	*2*

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
	TBN-01, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 80233	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	3
		MIMA 80234	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT L-HEAD OR T-HEAD NAIL-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBN-01, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1	*4*
	TBN-01, 50-60 CMBS, FILL 2				
		MIMA 80235	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE ANNULAR (CATS EYE OR CABLE) SHERD	1
				Total: TBN-01, 50-60 CMBS, FILL 2	*1*
	TBN-01, 60-70 CMBS, FILL 3				
		MIMA 80236	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	5
		MIMA 80237	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 80238	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 80239	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE TRANSFER-PRINTED, LIGHT BLUE SHERD	1
		MIMA 80240	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE TRANSFER-PRINTED, PURPLE SHERD	2
				Total: TBN-01, 60-70 CMBS, FILL 3	*10*
	TBN-01, 70-80 CMBS, FILL 3				
		MIMA 80241	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE 1 SURFACE UNGLAZED, 1 SURFACE MISSING SHERD	2
		MIMA 80242	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	6
		MIMA 80243	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 80244	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT ROSEHEAD NAIL	1
				Total: TBN-01, 70-80 CMBS, FILL 3	*10*
	TBN-01, 80-90 CMBS, FILL 3				
		MIMA 80245	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE TRANSFER-PRINTED, BLUE SHERD	1
		MIMA 80246	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT FINISH NAIL NAIL-FRAGMENT	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
				Total: TBN-01, 80-90 CMBS, FILL 3	*2*
	TBN-02, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80247	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE TRANSFER-PRINTED, LIGHT BLUE SHERD	1
		MIMA 80248	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED INDETERMINATE AQUA TINT BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBN-02, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*2*
	TBN-02, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80249	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 80250	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	5
		MIMA 80251	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 80252	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE TRANSFER-PRINTED, BLUE SHERD	1
		MIMA 80253	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 80254	BODY SHERD	PORCELAIN PORCELAIN PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 80255	BODY SHERD	STONEWARE UNIDENTIFIED STONEWARE (LIKELY DOMESTIC) GRAY BODY, ALBANY-LIKE GLAZED INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR SHERD	1
		MIMA 80256	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED OLIVE, POSSIBLE LIQUOR OR MINERAL WATER BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 80257	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED AQUA TINT BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	5
		MIMA 80258	INDETERMINATE GLASS	GLASS CURVED, POSSIBLE LAMP, HOLLOWARE OR CONTAINER COLORLESS GLASS-FRAGMENT	3
		MIMA 80259	INDETERMINATE GLASS	GLASS CURVED, POSSIBLE LAMP, HOLLOWARE OR CONTAINER WHITE GLASS-FRAGMENT	3
		MIMA 80260	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT POSSIBLE ROSEHEAD NAIL	2
		MIMA 80261	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT T-HEAD, POSSIBLE FLOORING PLANCHER NAIL	1
				Total: TBN-02, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*26*
	TBN-02, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 80262	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 80263	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE SHELL-EDGED, BLUE SHERD	1
		MIMA 80264	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 80265	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE YELLOWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 80266	STEM SHERD, DRINKING VESSEL	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED BLUE VESSEL, DRINKING-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 80267	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETERMINATE AQUA TINT WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 80268	INDETERMINATE GLASS	GLASS CURVED, RIM, POSSIBLE LAMP OR HOLLOWARE COLORLESS GLASS-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBN-02, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*7*
	TBN-02, 30-40 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80269	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, BROWN, BLACK, SPECKLED, MISSING INTERIOR SHERD	1
		MIMA 80270	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE 1 SURFACE LEAD GLAZED, LIGHT BROWN, MISSING 1 SURFACE SHERD	1
		MIMA 80271	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE UNGLAZED INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR SHERD	1
		MIMA 80272	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 80273	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TBN-02, 30-40 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*5*
	TBN-02, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 80274	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, TAN, UNGLAZED EXTERIOR SHERD	1
		MIMA 80275	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GAZED INTERIOR, BROWN, MISSING EXTERIOR SHERD	2
		MIMA 80276	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, BLACK, BROIWN, SPECKLED, MISSING EXTERIOR SHERD	1
		MIMA 80277	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 80278	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE HANDPAINTED, POLYCHROME, SPRIG SHERD	2
		MIMA 80279	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	8
		MIMA 80280	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 80281	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE UNIDENTIFIED REFINED EARTHENWARE TRANSFER-PRINTED, BLUE SHERD	1
		MIMA 80282	TOBACCO PIPE	CLAY STEM, 5/64 BORE DIAMETER WHITE CLAY PIPE-FRAGMENT, TOBACCO	1
		MIMA 80283	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETERMINATE AQUA TINT WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 80284	PERSONAL OBJECT	COPPER ALLOY PARASOL TIP CONTAINS WOODEN INSERT PARASOL TIP	1
				Total: TBN-02, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 1	*20*
	TBN-02, 50-60 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 80285	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, GINGER, MISSING EXTERIOR SHERD	1
		MIMA 80286	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, CREAM, TAN SHERD	1
		MIMA 80287	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, TAN, BROWN, MOTTLED, LUSTROUS SHERD	1
		MIMA 80288	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	3
		MIMA 80289	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE PLAIN SHERD	2
		MIMA 80290	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	2
				Total: TBN-02, 50-60 CMBS, FILL 1	*10*
	TBN-02, 60-70 CMBS, FILL 2				
		MIMA 80291	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE ONE SURFACE, LEAD GLAZED, ONE SURFACE, MISSING SHERD	1
		MIMA 80292	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 80293	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE PLAIN SHERD	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 80294	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE HANDPAINTED, POLYCHROME, SPRIG SHERD	1
		MIMA 80295	LIGHTING FIXTURE	GLASS LAMP CHIMNEY COLORLESS LAMP-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 80296	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT ROSEHEAD NAIL	1
				Total: TBN-02, 60-70 CMBS, FILL 2	*6*
	TBN-02, 70-80 CMBS, FILL 2				
		MIMA 80297	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, GINGER, MISSING EXTERIOR SHERD	1
		MIMA 80298	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, BLACK, BROWN, SPECKLED, MISSING EXTERIOR SHERD	1
		MIMA 80299	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	2
		MIMA 80300	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE SHELL-EDGED, BLUE BURNED SHERD	1
		MIMA 80301	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE PLAIN BURNED SHERD	1
		MIMA 80302	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 80303	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED OLIVE BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 80304	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETERMINATE AQUA TINT WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 80305	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT ROSEHEAD NAIL-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBN-02, 70-80 CMBS, FILL 2	*10*
	TBN-05, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80306	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE BRICK BRICK-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 80307	INDETERMINATE GLASS	GLASS CURVED, POSSIBLE LAMP OR HOLLOWARE COLORLESS GLASS-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 80308	PERSONAL OBJECT	FERROUS PIN PROPAGANDA TYPE PIN	1
				Total: TBN-05, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*3*
	TBN-05, 20-30 CMBS, DISTURBED B				
		MIMA 80309	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE MISSING INTERIOR, UNGLAZED EXTERIOR SHERD	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
				Total: TBN-05, 20-30 CMBS, DISTURBED B	*1*
	TBN-06, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80310	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, TAN, UNGLAZED EXTERIOR SHERD	5
				Total: TBN-06, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*5*
	TBN-06, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80311	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE UNGLAZED EXTERIOR, MISSING INTERIOR SHERD	3
				Total: TBN-06, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*3*
	TBO-01, 20-30 CMBS, FILL1				
		MIMA 80312	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, TAN, MISSING EXTERIOR SHERD	1
		MIMA 80313	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TBO-01, 20-30 CMBS, FILL1	*2*
	TBO-01, 30-40 CMBS, FILL1				
		MIMA 80314	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE UNGLAZED EXTERIO AND INTERIOR SHERD	1
		MIMA 80315	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE 1 SURFACE UNGLAZED, 1 SURFACE MISSING SHERD	3
		MIMA 80316	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED 1 SURFACE, TAN, BROWN, SPECKLED, 1 SURFACE MISSING SHERD	1
		MIMA 80317	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 80318	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	2
		MIMA 80319	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PORCELAIN HARD PASTE, OVERGLAZE ENAMEL RESIDUE SHERD	1
				Total: TBO-01, 30-40 CMBS, FILL1	*9*
	TBO-01, 40-50 CMBS, FILL1				
		MIMA 80320	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 80321	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE ANNULAR, PEARLWARE SHERD	1
		MIMA 80322	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE PLAIN SHERD	2
		MIMA 80323	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE TRANSFER-PRINTED, BLACK, FLOWING COLORS SHERD	1
		MIMA 80324	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	2
		MIMA 80325	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE JACKFIELD HOLLOWARE, POSSIBLE LID SHERD	1
		MIMA 80326	BUTTON	COPPER ALLOY 1 PIECE CAST, WIRE EYE OMEGA SHANK, 13.8MM, GILT, POSSIBLE SHIRT BUTTON, DIAMOND AND FABRIC DESIGN BUTTON	1
				Total: TBO-01, 40-50 CMBS, FILL1	*9*
	TBO-01, 50-60 CMBS, FILL1				
		MIMA 80327	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, LIGHT BROWN. MISSING EXTERIOR SHERD	1
		MIMA 80328	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE MISSING BOTH SURFACES SHERD	3
		MIMA 80329	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED, 1 SURFACE, TAN, BOWN, SPECKLED, MISSING OTHER SURFACE SHERD	1
		MIMA 80330	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE HANDPAINTED, BLUE SHERD	1
		MIMA 80331	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 80332	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE PLAIN SHERD	2
		MIMA 80333	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE TRANSFER-PRINTED, LIGHT BLUE SHERD	2
		MIMA 80334	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TBO-01, 50-60 CMBS, FILL1	*12*
	TBO-03, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80335	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE UNGLAZED INTERIOR, MISSING EXTERIOR SHERD	1
		MIMA 80336	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 80337	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 80338	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TBO-03, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*4*
	TBO-05, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80339	RIM SHERD	PORCELAIN PORCELAIN (LATE) HARD PASTE, HANDPAINTED OVERGLAZE ENAMEL, POLYCHROME, LUSTER, ORANGE SHERD	1
				Total: TBO-05, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	TBO-06, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80340	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	9
		MIMA 80341	BUTTON	EARTHENWARE 1 PIECE CAST, WIRE EYE OMEGA SHANK, 20.5MM, POSSIBLE COAT BUTTON, PLAIN FRONT, VINE DESIGN ON REVERSE BUTTON	1
				Total: TBO-06, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*10*
	TBO-06, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80342	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 80343	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 80344	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE PORCELAIN HARD PASTE, OVERGLAZE ENAMEL RESIDUE SHERD	1
		MIMA 80345	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TBO-06, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*4*
	TBP-02, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80346	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED, INTERIOR, BOWN, BLACK, SPECKLED, MISSING INTERIOR SHERD	1
		MIMA 80347	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 80348	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE ANNULAR, POLYCHROME SHERD	1
		MIMA 80349	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE HANDPAINTED, BLUE SHERD	1
		MIMA 80350	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TBP-02, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*5*

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
	TBP-02, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80351	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, BROWN, MISSING EXTERIOR SHERD	15
		MIMA 80352	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	7
		MIMA 80353	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE ANNULAR, POLYCHROME SHERD	1
		MIMA 80354	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE SHELL-EDGED, BLUE SHERD	1
		MIMA 80355	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE TRANSFER-PRINTED, LIGHT BLUE SHERD	1
		MIMA 80356	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT T-HEAD OR ROSEHEAD NAIL-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBP-02, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*26*
	TBP-02, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80357	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, BROWN, MISSING EXTERIOR SHERD	9
		MIMA 80358	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	3
		MIMA 80359	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT ROSEHEAD NAIL	1
				Total: TBP-02, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*13*
	TBP-04, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80360	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN MOLDED SHERD	7
				Total: TBP-04, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*7*
	TBQ-01, 0-10 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 80361	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	9
		MIMA 80362	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE PLAIN SHERD	5
		MIMA 80363	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 80364	BUTTON	TOMBAC 1 PIECE CAST, SPUNBACK WITH WIRE EYE SET IN METAL OMEGA SHANK, 14.8MM, POSSIBLE SHIRT BUTTON BUTTON	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 80365	PERSONAL OBJECT	COPPER ALLOY CUFFLINKS (SLEEVE BUTTON) ENGRAVED V DESIGN, SQUARE SHAPE WITH FLATTENED U SHANK CUFFLINKS (SLEEVE BUTTON)	1
				Total: TBQ-01, 0-10 CMBS, FILL 1	*17*
	TBQ-01, 10-20 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 80366	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR UNGLAZED SHERD	1
		MIMA 80367	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, LUSTROUS, BROWN, MISSING EXTERIOR SHERD	1
		MIMA 80368	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, TAN, YELLOW, MISSING EXTERIOR, POSSIBLE SLIP-TRAILED FRAGMENT SHERD	1
		MIMA 80369	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, TAN, BROWN , MOTTLED, MISSING EXTERIOR SHERD	1
		MIMA 80370	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE PLAIN SHERD	4
		MIMA 80371	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE HANDPAINTED, BLUE SHERD	1
		MIMA 80372	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE TRANSFER-PRINTED, BLUE SHERD	1
		MIMA 80373	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 80374	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE PORCELAIN HARD PASTE, HANDPAINTED OVERGLAZE MONOCHROME, BLUE SHERD	1
				Total: TBQ-01, 10-20 CMBS, FILL 1	*12*
	TBQ-01, 30-40 CMBS, A1				
		MIMA 80375	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE 1 SURFACE LEAD GLAZED, BROWN, MISSING 1 SURFACE SHERD	2
		MIMA 80376	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, TAN, YELLOW, MISSING EXTERIOR, POSSIBLE SLIP-TRAILED FRAGMENT SHERD	1
		MIMA 80377	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, TAN, BROWN , MOTTLED, MISSING EXTERIOR SHERD	1
				Total: TBQ-01, 30-40 CMBS, A1	*4*
	TBQ-02, 30-40 CMBS, BURIED A1				

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 80378	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE SHELL-EDGED, BLUE, POSSIBLY UNSCALLOPED, LIGHTLY IMPRESSED SHERD	1
				Total: TBQ-02, 30-40 CMBS, BURIED A1	*1*
	TBQ-02, 40-50 CMBS, BURIED APZ				
		MIMA 80379	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	2
				Total: TBQ-02, 40-50 CMBS, BURIED APZ	*2*
	TBQ-02, 50-60 CMBS, BURIED APZ				
		MIMA 80380	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, BROWN, BLACK, SPECKLED, UNGLAZED, EXTERIOR SHERD	2
		MIMA 80381	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE HANDPAINTED, POLYCHROME SHERD	1
		MIMA 80382	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE TRANSFER-PRINTED, DARK BLUE, POSIBLE NEGATIVE PRINTED SHERD	1
		MIMA 80383	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE TRANSFER-PRINTED, BROWN SHERD	1
		MIMA 80384	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE TRANSFER-PRINTED, BLUE SHERD	3
		MIMA 80385	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	2
		MIMA 80386	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE ROCKINGHAM (POSSIBLE FLINT ENAMEL) PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TBQ-02, 50-60 CMBS, BURIED APZ	*11*
	TBQ-02, 60-70 CMBS, BURIED APZ				
		MIMA 80387	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, BROWN, BLACK, SPECKLED, UNGLAZED, EXTERIOR SHERD	1
		MIMA 80388	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE TRANSFER-PRINTED, DARK BLUE, POSIBLE NEGATIVE PRINTED SHERD	1
		MIMA 80389	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	12
		MIMA 80390	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE SHELL-EDGED, BLUE, LIGHTLY SCALLOPED AND IMPRESSED SHERD	4
		MIMA 80391	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE ROCKINGHAM (POSSIBLE FLINT ENAMEL) PLAIN SHERD	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
				Total: TBQ-02, 60-70 CMBS, BURIED APZ	*19*
				Total: MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK GAOA INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADES (2021/2022) JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	**1077**
MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK GAOA INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADES (2021/2022) KINSLER-PETRICCA SITE					
	JTP-11, 10-20 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 80587	INDETERMINATE GLASS	GLASS CURVED, POSSIBLE LIGHTING IMPLEMENT OR CONTAINER WHITE, TRANSLUCENT GLASS-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: JTP-11, 10-20 CMBS, FILL 1	*1*
	JTP-11, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 80588	RIM SHERD	STONEWARE DOMESTIC STONEWARE SALT GLAZED EXTERIOR, BUFF BODY, ALBANY-TYPE SLIPPED INTERIOR SHERD	1
		MIMA 80589	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	GLASS MOLDED INDETERMINATE WHITE GLASS-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 80590	INDETERMINATE GLASS	GLASS CURVED, POSSIBLE LIGHTING IMPLEMENT OR CONTAINER WHITE, TRANSLUCENT GLASS-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: JTP-11, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1	*3*
	TAD-02, 0-10 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 80591	INDETERMINATE GLASS	GLASS FLAT, POSSIBLE PRIVACY OR DECORATIVE WINDOW 1 SIDE TEXTURED, 1 SIDE PAINTED, POSSIBLE APPLIED COLOR GEOMETRIC DESIGN BURNED WHITE, RED, BLUE GLASS-FRAGMENT	18
				Total: TAD-02, 0-10 CMBS, FILL 1	*18*
	TAD-02, 10-20 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 80592	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE BRICK HANDMADE, SAND STRUCK RED, MOLDED INDETERMINATE LETTERS BRICK-FRAGMENT	2
		MIMA 80593	INDETERMINATE GLASS	GLASS FLAT, POSSIBLE PRIVACY OR DECORATIVE WINDOW 1 SIDE TEXTURED, 1 SIDE PAINTED, POSSIBLE APPLIED COLOR GEOMETRIC DESIGN BURNED WHITE, RED, BLUE GLASS-FRAGMENT	*7*
				Total: TAD-02, 10-20 CMBS, FILL 1	*9*
	TAD-04, 10-20 CMBS, APZ				

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 80594	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE ROCKINGHAM PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TAD-04, 10-20 CMBS, APZ	*1*
	TAE-04, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 80595	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE GILDED SHERD	1
				Total: TAE-04, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	TAF-01, 10-20 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 80596	BASAL SHERD	PORCELAIN PORCELAIN HANDPAINTED UNDERGLAZE MONOCHROME, BLUE SHERD	1
		MIMA 80597	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED INDETERMINATE AQUA TINT BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TAF-01, 10-20 CMBS, FILL 1	*2*
	TAF-04, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 2				
		MIMA 80598	COIN	COPPER ALLOY LINCOLN PENNY, AMERICAN ONE-CENT COIN LINCOLN PROFILE, IN GOD WE TRUST, LIBERTY/LINCOLN MEMORIAL BUILDING, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, E PLURIBUS UNUM, ONE CENT COIN	1
				Total: TAF-04, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 2	*1*
	TAF-05, 10-20 CMBS, APZ				
		MIMA 80599	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED INDETERMINATE COLORLESS, (...O...), POSSIBLE STRAIGHT SIDED BOTTLE BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 80600	BASAL SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	GLASS MOLDED MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, INDETERMINATE COLORLESS, CYLINDRICAL, POSSIBLE BOTTLE OR JAR GLASS-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TAF-05, 10-20 CMBS, APZ	*2*
	TAG-03, 10-20 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 80601	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE-CUT, LATE FINISH OR FLOORING NAIL	1
				Total: TAG-03, 10-20 CMBS, FILL 1	*1*
Total: MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK GAOA INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADES (2021/2022) KINSLER-PETRICCA SITE					**39**

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK GAOA INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADES (2021/2022) KINSLER-PETRICCA SITE AND NON-SITE					
	MIMA	80602	RECORDS, MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL GAOA INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADES (2021/2022) REGO HOUSE SITE AND KINSLER-PETRICCA SITE	PAPER RECORDS, MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK GAOA INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADES (2021/2022) REGO HOUSE SITE AND KINSLER-PETRICCA SITE FOLDER 1: ORIGINAL FIELD FORMS, NOTEBOOKS & MAPS (X) FOLDER 2: ARCHIVAL FIELD FORMS, NOTEBOOKS & MAPS (X) FOLDER 3: ORIG	0
				Total:	*0*
Total: MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK GAOA INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADES (2021/2022) KINSLER-PETRICCA SITE AND NON-SITE					**0**
MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK GAOA INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADES (2021/2022) NON-SITE					
TAB-02, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A					
	MIMA	80586	RIM SHERD	PORCELAIN PORCELAIN HANDPAINTED OVERGLAZE POLYCHROME MEND SHERD	3
				Total: TAB-02, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*3*
Total: MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK GAOA INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADES (2021/2022) NON-SITE					**3**
MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK GAOA INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADES (2021/2022) STOW-HARDY HOUSE SITE					
	MIMA	79706	RECORDS, MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL GAOA INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADES (2021/2022) STOW-HARDY HOUSE SITE	PAPER RECORDS, MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK GAOA INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADES (2021/2022) STOW-HARDY HOUSE SITE FOLDER 1: ORIGINAL FIELD FORMS, NOTEBOOKS & MAPS (X) FOLDER 2: ARCHIVAL FIELD FORMS, NOTEBOOKS & MAPS (X) FOLDER 3: ORIGINAL PHOTO LOG & SAF	0
				Total:	*0*
JTP-27, 0-10 CMBS, FILL 1					
	MIMA	79335	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
	MIMA	79336	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 79337	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79338	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79339	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE SHELL-EDGED BLUE SHERD	1
		MIMA 79340	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE HANDPAINTED POLYCHROME HOLLOWARE, LONDON/GRECIAN SHAPE SHERD	1
		MIMA 79341	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE YELLOWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79342	BODY SHERD	PORCELAIN PORCELAIN HANDPAINTED UNDERGLAZE POLYCHROME, GREEN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79343	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED INDETERMINATE BLUE GLASS-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: JTP-27, 0-10 CMBS, FILL 1	*9*
	JTP-27, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1/FILL 2				
		MIMA 79344	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE PLAIN SHERD	5
		MIMA 79345	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED, EXTERIOR SURFACE ABSENT SHERD	1
		MIMA 79346	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED EXTERIOR SURFACE, UNGLAZED INTERIOR SURFACE HOLLOWARE	1
		MIMA 79347	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	7
		MIMA 79348	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE PLAIN SHERD	2
		MIMA 79349	LID/COVER	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE TRANSFER-PRINTED BLUE LID-SHERD	1
		MIMA 79350	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE, TRANSITIONAL, EARLY HANDPAINTED POLYCHROME SHERD	1
		MIMA 79351	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79352	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79353	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE TRANSFER-PRINTED, BLUE SHERD	1
		MIMA 79354	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE, CANARYTONE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79355	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE YELLOWARE ANNULAR, BLUE HOLLOWARE	1
		MIMA 79356	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BONE MAMMAL UNDIAGNOSTIC BONE-FRAGMENT	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
				Total: JTP-27, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1/FILL 2	*24*
	JTP-27, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 2				
		MIMA 79357	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE PLAIN, INTERIOR SURFACE ABSENT HOLLOWARE SHERD	3
		MIMA 79358	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED 1 SURFACE, BROWN, PLAIN EXTERIOR SURFACE HOLLOWARE SHERD	2
		MIMA 79359	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED 1 SURFACE, OLIVE BROWN, PLAIN EXTERIOR SURFACE HOLLOWARE SHERD	2
		MIMA 79360	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED 1 SURFACE, OLIVE BROWN SHERD	2
		MIMA 79361	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED 1 SURFACE, CLEAR, EXTERIOR SURFACE ABSENT SHERD	1
		MIMA 79362	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE BLACK GLAZED, INTERIOR SURFACE ABSENT SHERD	1
		MIMA 79363	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE BLACK GLAZED INTERIOR SURFACE, PLAIN EXTERIOR SURFACE SHERD	1
		MIMA 79364	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR SURFACE, BROWN HOLLOWARE SHERD	1
		MIMA 79365	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED 2 SURFACES, CLEAR HOLLOWARE SHERD	1
		MIMA 79366	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR SURFACE, BROWN, PLAIN EXTERIOR SURFACE HOLLOWARE SHERD MENDS	7
		MIMA 79367	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR SURFACE, OLIVE BROWN, PLAIN EXTERIOR SURFACE HOLLOWARE SHERD	3
		MIMA 79368	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK BRICK INDETERMINATE BRICK-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79369	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79370	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE PLAIN SHERD	3
		MIMA 79371	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE HANDPAINTED BLUE SHERD	3
		MIMA 79372	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE HANDPAINTED POLYCHROME HOLLOWARE SHERD	2

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 79373	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE SHELL-EDGED BLUE FLATWARE SHERD	1
		MIMA 79374	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE HANDPAINTED POLYCHROME HOLLOWARE SHERD	1
		MIMA 79375	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE HANDPAINTED BLUE HOLLOWARE SHERD	2
		MIMA 79376	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BONE INDETERMINATE BONE-FRAGMENT	2
				Total: JTP-27, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 2	*40*
	JTP-27, 50-60 CMBS, FILL 2				
		MIMA 79377	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZE 1 SURFACE, BROWN, EXTERIOR SURFACE ABSENT SHERD	5
		MIMA 79378	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE PLAIN EXTERIOR SURFACE, INTERIOR SURFACE ABSENT HOLLOWARE SHERD	1
		MIMA 79379	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED 2 SURFACES, MOTTLED BROWN/OLIVE BOWL-SHERD MENDS	3
		MIMA 79380	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZE INTERIOR SURFACE, BROWN, EXTERIOR SURFACE ABSENT HOLLOWARE SHERD	1
		MIMA 79381	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	16
		MIMA 79382	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN PLATE-SHERD	7
		MIMA 79383	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE DENDRITIC MOCHA POLYCHROME BOWL-FRAGMENT MEND	2
		MIMA 79384	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	2
		MIMA 79385	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE PLAIN SHERD	6
		MIMA 79386	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE HANDPAINTED BLUE SHERD	2
		MIMA 79387	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE HANDPAINTED POLYCHROME HOLLOWARE SHERD	2
		MIMA 79388	LIP SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED MOLDED NECK W/HAND-FINISHED LIP BOTTLE-FRAGMENT MENDS	2
		MIMA 79389	FOOD REMAINS	BONE MAMMAL DIAGNOSTIC THORACIC VERTEBRAE BOS TAURUS BONE-FRAGMENT	5

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
				Total: JTP-27, 50-60 CMBS, FILL 2	*54*
	JTP-27, 60-70 CMBS, FILL 2				
		MIMA 79390	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZE 1 SURFACE, BROWN, EXTERIOR SURFACE ABSENT SHERD	2
		MIMA 79391	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE BLACK GLAZED EXTERIOR SURFACE, INTERIOR SURFACE ABSENT HOLLOWARE SHERD	3
		MIMA 79392	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE PLAIN EXTERIOR SURFACE, INTERIOR SUFACE ABSENT HOLLOWARE SHERD	2
		MIMA 79393	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE TIN ENAMEL UNIDENTIFIED, BUFF PASTE SHERD	2
		MIMA 79394	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	9
		MIMA 79395	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SCALLOPED RIM, QUEENSWARE PLATE-SHERD	1
		MIMA 79396	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN BOWL-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79397	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE HANDPAINTED BLUE SHERD	2
		MIMA 79398	BODY SHERD	GLASS MOLDED INDETERMINATE DARK GREEN BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79399	INDETERMINATE GLASS	GLASS CURVED GLASS TUBE WITH CENTER KNOP/RING, BROKEN ENDS WHITE GLASS-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79400	FOOD REMAINS	BONE MAMMAL DIAGNOSTIC CRANIUM BOS TAURUS BONE-FRAGMENT	7
		MIMA 79401	FOOD REMAINS	BONE MAMMAL DIAGNOSTIC MANDIBLE BOS TAURUS BONE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79402	FOOD REMAINS	BONE MAMMAL DIAGNOSTIC METAPODIAL BOS TAURUS BONE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79403	FOOD REMAINS	BONE MAMMAL DIAGNOSTIC MOLAR/PREMOLAR BOS TAURUS TOOTH	3
		MIMA 79404	FOOD REMAINS	BONE MAMMAL UNDIAGNOSTIC BOS TAURUS BONE-FRAGMENT	4
				Total: JTP-27, 60-70 CMBS, FILL 2	*40*
	JTP-27, 70-80 CMBS, FILL 2				

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 79405	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE PLAIN EXTERIOR, LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR SHERD	2
		MIMA 79406	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED, INTERIOR/EXTERIOR SURFACE SHERD	1
		MIMA 79407	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE BLACK GLAZED, INTERIOR SURFACE ABSENT SHERD	1
		MIMA 79408	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE LUSTERWARE, COPPER MOLDED, HOLLOWARE SHERD	1
		MIMA 79409	FOOD REMAINS	BONE MAMMAL DIAGNOSTIC TOOTH BOS TAURUS TOOTH	1
		MIMA 79410	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BONE MAMMAL UNDIAGNOSTIC BONE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: JTP-27, 70-80 CMBS, FILL 2	*7*
	JTP-28, 0-10 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79411	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79412	BODY SHERD	STONEWARE DOMESTIC STONEWARE BRISTOL GLAZE EXTERIOR, ALBANY SLIP INTERIOR STACKER JUG SHOULDER JUG-SHERD	1
		MIMA 79413	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED (INDETERMINATE) DARK GREEN BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79414	LIGHTING FIXTURE	GLASS LAMP SHADE MOLDED WHITE LAMP SHADE-FRAGMENT	3
		MIMA 79415	LIGHTING FIXTURE	GLASS LIGHT BULB FROSTED LIGHT BULB-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79416	KITCHENWARE	RUBBER GASKET, CANNING JAR RED FRAGMENT	2
		MIMA 79417	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	SHELL BIVALVE CRASSOSTREA VIRGINICA SHELL-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: JTP-28, 0-10 CMBS, FILL 1	*10*
	JTP-28,10-20 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79418	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED, INTERIOR SURFACE, PLAIN EXTERIOR SURFACE SHERD	1
		MIMA 79419	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE UNIDENTIFIED, TURQUOISE BLUE SHERD	2
		MIMA 79420	BASAL SHERD	PORCELANEOUS PORCELANEOUS (HOTEL CHINA) ANNULAR HOLLOWARE RED SHERD	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 79421	BODY SHERD	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED OLIVE GREEN BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79422	LIP SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED INDETERMINATE COLORLESS, SOLARIZED BOTTLE-FRAGMENT MILK BOTTLE	1
		MIMA 79423	SHOULDER SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS SHOULDER SHERD MOLDED MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE EMBOSSED SHOULDER, (FORBIDS SALE...THIS BO), COLORLESS BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	2
		MIMA 79424	LIGHTING FIXTURE	GLASS LAMP SHADE MOLDED RIM/BODY WHITE SHADE-FRAGMENT, LAMP	4
		MIMA 79425	LIGHTING FIXTURE	GLASS LIGHT BULB EDISON TYPE THREADED FROSTED, COLORLESS, DARK PURPLE LIGHT BULB-FRAGMENT	10
		MIMA 79426	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	SHELL BIVALVE CRASSOSTREA VIRGINICA SHELL	1
		MIMA 79427	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BONE MAMMAL UNDIAGNOSTIC LONG BONE BONE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: JTP-28,10-20 CMBS, FILL 1	*24*
	JTP-28,20-30 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79428	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE UNIDENTIFIED REFINED EARTHENWARE WHITE BODIED BURNED SHERD	1
		MIMA 79429	RIM SHERD	PORCELANEOUS PORCELANEOUS (HOTEL CHINA) ANNULAR HOLLOWARE RED SHERD	1
		MIMA 79430	BODY SHERD	PORCELAIN PORCELAIN PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79431	RIM SHERD	PORCELAIN PORCELAIN OVERGLAZE DECAL, GILDED GREEN, ORANGE SHERD	2
		MIMA 79432	NECK SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC COLORLESS BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79433	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC EMBOSSED (D 23 / 65-9), OWENS ILLINOIS MARK, COLORLESS BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79434	LIGHTING FIXTURE	GLASS LAMP SHADE MOLDED RIM WHITE LAMP SHADE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79435	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE-CUT, INDETERMINATE NAIL	1
		MIMA 79436	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN HOLLOWARE SHERD	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
				Total: JTP-28,20-30 CMBS, FILL 1	*10*
	JTP-28,30-40 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79437	BODY SHERD	PORCELAIN PORCELAIN PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: JTP-28,30-40 CMBS, FILL 1	*1*
	JTP-28,40-50 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79438	PARTIAL VESSEL, SAUCER	PORCELANEOUS PORCELANEOUS (HOTEL CHINA) ANNULAR SAUCER RED SAUCER-SHERD	1
		MIMA 79439	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK BRICK HANDMADE, SAND STRUCK BRICK-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79440	LIGHTING FIXTURE	GLASS LAMP SHADE BODY WHITE LAMP SHADE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79441	FOOD REMAINS	SHELL BIVALVE CRASSOSTREA VIRGINICA SHELL	1
				Total: JTP-28,40-50 CMBS, FILL 1	*4*
	JTP-28,50-60 CMBS, FILL 2				
		MIMA 79442	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE HANDPAINTED BLUE SHERD	1
				Total: JTP-28,50-60 CMBS, FILL 2	*1*
	JTP-29, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79449	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79450	BASAL SHERD	PORCELAIN PORCELAIN HANDPAINTED OVERGLAZE POLYCHROME HOLLOWARE PRINTED (MADE IN JAPAN) SHERD	1
				Total: JTP-29, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1	*2*
	JTP-29, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79451	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED, INTERIOR SURFACE, EXTERIOR SURFACE ABSENT SHERD	2
		MIMA 79452	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE OTHER EDGE-DECORATED, BLUE SCALLOPED RIM SHERD	1
		MIMA 79453	RIM SHERD	GLASS CURVED GLASS HOLLOWARE OR LAMP WHITE GLASS-FRAGMENT	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 79454	ELECTRICAL HARDWARE	GLASS --BAKELITE --COPPER MISCELLANEOUS GLASS BUSS FUSE (...REX MAJOR U.S.A.) GLASS-FRAGMENT BAKELITE & COPPER INTERNAL COMPONENT PRESENT	1
				Total: JTP-29, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1	*5*
	JTP-29, 60-70 CMBS, BURIED APZ				
		MIMA 79455	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE PLAIN, EXTERIOR/INTERIOR SURFACE ABSENT SHERD	1
		MIMA 79456	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BONE MAMMAL UNDIAGNOSTIC BONE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: JTP-29, 60-70 CMBS, BURIED APZ	*2*
	JTP-29,0-10 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79443	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (CANARYTONE) DECAL, BLUE, PINK, GREEN OCTAGONAL RIM PLATE-RIM	2
		MIMA 79444	BODY SHERD	PORCELANEOUS PORCELANEOUS PLAIN SHERD	2
		MIMA 79445	DECORATIVE OBJECT	GLASS DECORATIVE GLASS OBJECT FLATTENED GLASS STONE OR MARBLE FOR AQUARIUMS OR VASES OPAQUE LIGHT GREEN GLASS OBJECT	1
		MIMA 79446	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	LEAD LEAD FLASHING, 2 MACHINE CUT NAILS ATTACHED FLAT SHEET FLASHING-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: JTP-29,0-10 CMBS, FILL 1	*6*
	JTP-29,10-20 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79447	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (CANARYTONE) DECAL, BLUE, GREEN, PINK PRINTED (HO...), POSSIBLY HOMER LAUGHLIN CHINA COMPANY SHERD	2
		MIMA 79448	WHOLE VESSEL, BOTTLE	GLASS --BAKELITE MOLDED MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC TRIANGULAR SHAPE, PANELED SIDES BOTTLE, PERFUME SCREW-THREADED BAKELITE PLASTIC ROUND CAP PRESENT	1
				Total: JTP-29,10-20 CMBS, FILL 1	*3*
	JTP-30, 0-10 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79457	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE TRANSFER-PRINTED, BLUE SHERD WILLOW PATTERN	3

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 79458	LIGHTING FIXTURE	GLASS OIL LAMP FONT MOLDED GLASS-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79459	BUTTON	FERROUS BUTTON 1 PIECE STAMPED 2-HOLE, 17.5MM BUTTON	1
				Total: JTP-30, 0-10 CMBS, FILL 1	*5*
	JTP-30, 10-20 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79460	MISCELLANEOUS HOUSEHOLD OBJECT	EARTHENWARE FLOWERPOT UNGLAZED, TERRACOTTA FLOWERPOT-FRAGMENT	2
		MIMA 79461	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	3
		MIMA 79462	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	PORCELANEOUS TILE MOLDED TILE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79463	RIM SHERD, JAR	GLASS MOLDED MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, SEMI-AUTOMATIC GROUND LIP AQUA TINT, CANNING JAR JAR-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79464	FOOD REMAINS	BONE MAMMAL DIAGNOSTIC VERTEBRA, SAWN BOS TAURUS BONE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: JTP-30, 10-20 CMBS, FILL 1	*8*
	JTP-30, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 2				
		MIMA 79465	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79466	BODY SHERD	GLASS BODY SHERD, JAR MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, SEMI-AUTOMATIC AQUA TINT, CANNING JAR, EMBOSSED (SELF S EALING]/TRADE/WIDE MOUTH/ M]ASON) JAR-FRAGMENT	3
		MIMA 79467	BUTTON	GLASS BUTTON MOLDED, UNDECORATED, 13.2MM, FLAT SHANK WHITE BUTTON-FRAGMENT MENDS	2
		MIMA 79468	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT, LATE FLOORING NAIL-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79469	BUTTON	SHELL UNIDENTIFIED 2 HOLE BUTTON-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: JTP-30, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 2	*8*
	JTP-30, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 2				
		MIMA 79470	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	2
		MIMA 79471	NECK SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED INDETERMINATE CROWN CAP FINISH BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 79472	BASAL SHERD, JAR	GLASS MOLDED MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, SEMI-AUTOMATIC EMBOSSED (KERR GLASS CO/SAND SPRINGS, OKLA./AUG 31/PATENTED/1919) JAR-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: JTP-30, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 2	*4*
	JTP-31, 0-10 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79473	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	2
		MIMA 79474	BODY SHERD	STONEWARE DOMESTIC STONEWARE SALT GLAZE EXTERIOR SURFACE, ALBANY SLIP INTERIOR SURFACE HOLLOWARE SHERD	1
		MIMA 79475	BODY SHERD	STONEWARE DOMESTIC STONEWARE BRISTOL GLAZE EXTERIOR SURFACE, ALBANY SLIP INTERIOR SURFACE HOLLOWARE SHERD	2
		MIMA 79476	INDETERMINATE GLASS	GLASS CURVED GLASS, POSSIBLE LAMP CHIMNEY OR SHADE WHITE GLASS-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79477	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE-CUT, LATE NAIL-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: JTP-31, 0-10 CMBS, FILL 1	*7*
	JTP-31, 10-20 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79478	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	3
		MIMA 79479	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (CREAM-COLORED) MOLDED SCALLOPED RIM SHERD	1
		MIMA 79480	BODY SHERD	PORCELANEOUS PORCELANEOUS PLAIN SHERD BURNED	1
		MIMA 79481	MISCELLANEOUS HOUSEHOLD OBJECT	EARTHENWARE FLOWERPOT UNGLAZED, TERRACOTTA FLOWERPOT-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79482	WHOLE VESSEL, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE EMBOSSED BASE (1173 / 5), COLORLESS BOTTLE	1
		MIMA 79483	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE-CUT, LATE FINISH NAIL	1
		MIMA 79484	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE-CUT, INDETERMINATE NAIL-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: JTP-31, 10-20 CMBS, FILL 1	*9*
	JTP-31, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 2				
		MIMA 79485	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79486	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (CREAM-COLORED) PLAIN SHERD	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 79487	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE-CUT, LATE NAIL	1
		MIMA 79488	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	WHITE METAL FLASHING FLAT, WHITE METAL (LEAD ALLOY?) FLASHING-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79489	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	COPPER ALLOY POSSIBLE FRAME/EDGING FOR DECORATIVE OBJECT? LONG, NARROW SHEET, FOLDED OVER PROBLEMATIC	1
		MIMA 79490	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	COPPER ALLOY WIRE, POSSIBLY DECORATIVE? CURVED INTO CIRCULAR SHAPE, THIN/SMALL GAUGE WIRE PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: JTP-31, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 2	*6*
	JTP-31, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 2				
		MIMA 79491	PARTIAL VESSEL, PLATE	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE HANDPAINTED OVERGLAZE, GILDED PRINTED (DERWOOD- ?]/W.S. GEORGE/919C). MADE BY W.S. GEORGE, DERWOOD SHAPE, PATTERN NO. 919C, 1911-1940S SHERD MENDS	4
		MIMA 79492	RIM SHERD	PORCELAIN PORCELAIN TRANSFER-PRINTED UNDERGLAZE MONOCHROME WILLOW PATTERN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79493	TOY	PORCELAIN PORCELAIN DOLL HEAD UNGLAZED, HANDPAINTED PINK DOLL-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79494	NECK SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED INDETERMINATE MILK BOTTLE, CAP SEAT FINISH, COLORLESS BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79495	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED DIP MOLD DARK GREEN BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79496	OTHER FASTENER	COPPER ALLOY CLOTHING RIVET ROUND, 2-PIECE FASTENER-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: JTP-31, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 2	*9*
	JTP-31, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 2				
		MIMA 79497	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	3
		MIMA 79498	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED DIP MOLDED BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	3
		MIMA 79499	BASAL SHERD, JAR	GLASS MOLDED MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE INDETERMINATE AQUA JAR-FRAGMENT CANNING JAR	1
		MIMA 79500	OTHER FASTENER	COPPER ALLOY CLOTHING RIVET ROUND, 2-PIECE FASTENER-FRAGMENT	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 79501	MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE	COPPER ALLOY FLAT KEY HOLE FITTING FOR HANGING OBJECT FLAT, KEY HOLE-SHAPED HANGING HOLE, COPPER RIVETS, ATTACHED TO IRON OBJECT PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: JTP-31, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 2	*9*
	TAV-02, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79502	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79503	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE-CUT, LATE NAIL	1
				Total: TAV-02, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*2*
	TAV-02, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79504	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE PLAIN SHERD	3
		MIMA 79505	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (TRANSITIONAL, EARLY) TRANSFER-PRINTED BLUE HOLLOWARE SHERD	1
		MIMA 79506	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE TRANSFER-PRINTED BLUE SHERD	1
				Total: TAV-02, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*5*
	TAV-03, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79507	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED BROWN, INTERIOR SURFACE, EXTERIOR SURFACE PLAIN SHERD	4
		MIMA 79508	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79509	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79510	BUCKLE	COPPER ALLOY CAST FLAT RECTANGULAR FRAME, 2 PIN TONGUE, 34MM HIGH, 16.3MM WIDE, CHAPE AND OTHER HALF OF FRAME MISSING GARTER OR BOOT BUCKLE BUCKLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79511	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT ROSE HEAD NAIL	1
		MIMA 79512	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT T-HEAD NAIL	1
				Total: TAV-03, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*9*
	TAV-03, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79513	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED BROWN INTERIOR, PLAIN EXTERIOR SHERD	2

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 79514	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PORCELAIN PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TAV-03, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1	*3*
	TAV-03, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79515	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED, BROWN HOLLOWARE SHERD	1
		MIMA 79516	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	6
		MIMA 79517	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE PLAIN SHERD	2
				Total: TAV-03, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1	*9*
	TAV-03, 50-60 CMBS, FILL 2				
		MIMA 79518	DECORATIVE OBJECT	COPPER ALLOY POSSIBLE DECORATIVE CHAIN LINK FOR FURNITURE OR HOUSEHOLD/LIGHTING OBJECT FLAT SHEEET, STAMPED DECORATION ON BOTH SURFACES, TWO SMALL CHAIN LINKS ON ONE END, NARROW SLOT ALONG LENGTH PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: TAV-03, 50-60 CMBS, FILL 2	*1*
	TAV-04, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79519	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT L-HEAD NAIL	1
				Total: TAV-04, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	TAW-01, 80-90 CMBS, BURIED APZ				
		MIMA 79520	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TAW-01, 80-90 CMBS, BURIED APZ	*1*
	TAW-03, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79521	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED, BROWN INTERIOR SURFACE, EXTERIOR SURFACE ABSENT SHERD	1
		MIMA 79522	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE HANDPAINTED BLUE CHINESE-STYLE PATTERN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79523	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE SHELL-EDGED GREEN SHERD	1
				Total: TAW-03, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*3*
	TAW-03, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 79524	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TAW-03, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	TAW-03, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79525	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED BROWN INTERIOR SURFACE, EXTERIOR SURFACE ABSENT SHERD	1
		MIMA 79526	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED CLEAR INTERIOR SURFACE, EXTERIOR SURFACE ABSENT SHERD	1
				Total: TAW-03, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1	*2*
	TAX-02, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79527	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE TIN ENAMEL DELFT SHERD	1
		MIMA 79528	TOBACCO PIPE	CLAY BOWL WHITE CLAY PIPE-FRAGMENT, TOBACCO	1
				Total: TAX-02, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*2*
	TAX-02, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79529	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TAX-02, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	TAX-03, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79530	BODY SHERD	PORCELAIN PORCELAIN TRANSFER-PRINTED UNDERGLAZE BLUE WILLOW PATTERN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79531	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT, LATE 3.75-INCH NAIL	1
				Total: TAX-03, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1	*2*
	TAX-03, 50-60 CMBS, FILL 2				
		MIMA 79532	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED BROWN, INTERIOR/EXTERIOR HOLLOWARE SHERD	1
		MIMA 79533	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT ROSE HEAD NAIL-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TAX-03, 50-60 CMBS, FILL 2	*2*
	TAX-03, 60-70 CMBS, FILL 2				
		MIMA 79534	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE BLACK GLAZED, INTERIOR/EXTERIOR SURFACE HOLLOWARE SHERD	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 79535	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	9
		MIMA 79536	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN FOOT RIM, HOLLOWARE SHERD	1
		MIMA 79537	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE PLAIN SHERD	4
		MIMA 79538	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE HANDPAINTED BLUE CHINESE STYLE PATTERN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79539	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE FLOW BLUE SHERD	1
		MIMA 79540	BODY SHERD	GLASS MOLDED INDETERMINATE BLUE BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79541	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETERMINATE AQUA TINT WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79542	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE-CUT, LATE NAIL-FRAGMENT	2
				Total: TAX-03, 60-70 CMBS, FILL 2	*21*
	TAY-02, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79543	TOY	GLASS MARBLE MACHINE-MADE LIGHT GREEN MARBLE	1
				Total: TAY-02, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	TAY-02, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79544	TOY	GLASS MARBLE MACHINE-MADE YELLOW MARBLE	1
				Total: TAY-02, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	TAY-02, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79545	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE-CUT, LATE NAIL	1
				Total: TAY-02, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	TAY-02, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79546	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TAY-02, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 1	*1*
	TAY-03, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79547	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (TRANSITIONAL, EARLY) HANDPAINTED POLYCHROME SHERD	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
				Total: TAY-03, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	TAZ-01, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79548	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79549	TOBACCO PIPE	CLAY BOWL MOLDED, APPLIED ROULETTING ENCIRCLING THE RIM, STAMPED MARK WITH STANDING FIGURE HOLDING SOMETHING IN RIGHT AND LEFT HANDS DUTCH PIPE-FRAGMENT, TOBACCO	1
				Total: TAZ-01, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*2*
	TAZ-01, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79550	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE HANDPAINTED POLYCHROME SHERD	1
		MIMA 79551	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79552	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETERMINATE AQUA TINT WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TAZ-01, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*3*
	TAZ-01, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79553	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETERMINATE AQUA TINT WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TAZ-01, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1	*1*
	TAZ-01, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 2				
		MIMA 79554	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETERMINATE AQUA TINT WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TAZ-01, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 2	*1*
	TAZ-01, 60-70 CMBS, FILL 2				
		MIMA 79555	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	GLASS MOLDED PATTERN MOLDED DIAMOND AND BAND PATTERN, TABLE GLASS OR OTHER DECORATIVE CONTAINER, COLORLESS GLASS-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79556	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETERMINATE AQUA TINT WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TAZ-01, 60-70 CMBS, FILL 2	*2*
	TAZ-01, 80-90 CMBS, FILL 3				
		MIMA 79557	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79558	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETERMINATE AQUA TINT WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 79559	CHIPPED STONE	QUARTZ FLAKE NON-CORTICAL TERTIARY FLAKE, WHITE	1
				Total: TAZ-01, 80-90 CMBS, FILL 3	*3*
	TAZ-01, 90-100 CMBS, FILL 4				
		MIMA 79560	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79561	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	GLASS MOLDED PATTERN MOLDED SUNBURST PATTERN, TABLE GLASS OR OTHER DECORATIVE CONTAINER, COLORLESS GLASS-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79562	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETERMINATE AQUA TINT WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TAZ-01, 90-100 CMBS, FILL 4	*3*
	TAZ-02, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79563	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79564	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE TRANSFER-PRINTED BROWN HOLLOWARE SHERD	1
				Total: TAZ-02, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*2*
	TAZ-02, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79565	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED, INTERIOR SURFACE, EXTERIOR SURFACE PLAIN SHERD	8
		MIMA 79566	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE HANDPAINTED POLYCHROME FLORAL SHERD	1
		MIMA 79567	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) MOLDED GARLAND PATTERN, HOLLOWARE SHERD	8
				Total: TAZ-02, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1	*17*
	TAZ-02, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79568	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED, INTERIOR SURFACE, PLAIN EXTERIOR SURFACE SHERD	1
		MIMA 79569	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79570	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79571	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE YELLOWARE PLAIN SHERD	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 79572	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED DIP MOLD DARK GREEN BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TAZ-02, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 1	*5*
	TAZ-02, 50-60 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79573	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79574	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE TRANSFER-PRINTED GREEN HOLLOWARE SHERD	1
		MIMA 79575	BODY SHERD	STONEWARE DOMESTIC STONEWARE SALT GLAZE EXTERIOR, ALBANY SLIP INTERIOR, GRAY PASTE HOLLOWARE SHERD	1
				Total: TAZ-02, 50-60 CMBS, FILL 1	*3*
	TAZ-02, 60-70 CMBS, FILL 2				
		MIMA 79576	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79577	RIM SHERD, PLATE	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN FLATWARE PLATE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TAZ-02, 60-70 CMBS, FILL 2	*2*
	TAZ-02, 70-80 CMBS, FILL 2				
		MIMA 79578	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR & EXTERIOR SHERD	1
		MIMA 79579	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR SURFACE, PLAIN EXTERIOR SURFACE HOLLOWARE SHERD	1
		MIMA 79580	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TAZ-02, 70-80 CMBS, FILL 2	*3*
	TBA-01, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79581	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, EXTERIOR SURFACE ABSENT SHERD	1
		MIMA 79582	MISCELLANEOUS HOUSEHOLD OBJECT	EARTHENWARE FLOWERPOT UNGLAZED, TERRACOTTA FLOWERPOT-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBA-01, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*2*
	TBA-01, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 79583	RIM SHERD, JAR	GLASS MOLDED INDETERMINATE CONTINUOUS THREAD, COLORLESS JAR-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79584	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED INDETERMINATE 3-PIECE MOLD WITH SEPARATE BASE OVAL BOTTLE, AQUA BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBA-01, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*2*
	TBA-01, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79585	NECK SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED INDETERMINATE MOLDED NECK WITH HAND-FINISHED LIP COLORLESS BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBA-01, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1	*1*
	TBA-01, 50-60 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79586	RIM SHERD, JAR	GLASS MOLDED INDETERMINATE CONTINUOUS THREAD, COLORLESS JAR-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBA-01, 50-60 CMBS, FILL 1	*1*
	TBA-01, 60-70 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79587	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE MOLDED SHERD MENDS	2
		MIMA 79588	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED DARK GREEN BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBA-01, 60-70 CMBS, FILL 1	*3*
	TBA-01, 70-80 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79589	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR SURFACE, EXTERIOR SURFACE MISSING SHERD	1
		MIMA 79590	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN HOLLOWARE SHERD MENDS	3
		MIMA 79591	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE YELLOWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TBA-01, 70-80 CMBS, FILL 1	*5*
	TBA-01, 80-90 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79592	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	3
		MIMA 79593	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE HANDPAINTED POLYCHROME HOLLOWARE SHERD	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
				Total: TBA-01, 80-90 CMBS, FILL 1	*4*
	TBA-01, 90-100 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79594	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE YELLOWARE PLAIN SHERD	2
				Total: TBA-01, 90-100 CMBS, FILL 1	*2*
	TBA-02, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79595	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	3
		MIMA 79596	MISCELLANEOUS HOUSEHOLD OBJECT	EARTHENWARE FLOWERPOT UNGLAZED, TERRACOTTA FLOWERPOT-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBA-02, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*4*
	TBA-02, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79597	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE INTERIOR/EXTERIOR SURFACE MISSING SHERD	1
		MIMA 79598	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE JACKFIELD LEAD GLAZED, INTERIOR/EXTERIOR SURFACE, DARK PURPLE PASTE SHERD	1
		MIMA 79599	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BONE MAMMAL UNDIAGNOSTIC LONG BONE BONE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBA-02, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*3*
	TBA-02, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79600	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79601	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE TRANSFER-PRINTED GREEN FLATWARE SHERD	1
				Total: TBA-02, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1	*2*
	TBA-02, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79602	PERSONAL OBJECT	FERROUS KEY HEART-SHAPED TOP PORTION, POSSIBLY TO SMALL BOX LOCK OR SIMILAR OBJECT KEY	1
				Total: TBA-02, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 1	*1*
	TBA-03, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79603	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	3

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 79604	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE HANDPAINTED POLYCHROME SHERD	1
		MIMA 79605	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	2
		MIMA 79606	RIM SHERD, PLATE	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE DECAL OVERGLAZE POLYCHROME PLATE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBA-03, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*7*
	TBA-03, 30-40 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79607	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TBA-03, 30-40 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	TBA-03, 40-50 CMBS, BURIED APZ				
		MIMA 79608	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TBA-03, 40-50 CMBS, BURIED APZ	*1*
	TBA-04, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79609	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE PLAIN, INTERIOR/EXTERIOR SURFACE ABSENT SHERD	1
		MIMA 79610	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE UNIDENTIFIED DECORATION, BLUE SHERD BURNED	1
		MIMA 79611	FOOD REMAINS	BONE INDETERMINATE UNDIAGNOSTIC BONE-FRAGMENT CALCINED	1
				Total: TBA-04, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*3*
	TBA-04, 20-30 CMBS, BURIED APZ				
		MIMA 79612	MISCELLANEOUS HOUSEHOLD OBJECT	EARTHENWARE FLOWERPOT UNGLAZED, TERRACOTTA FLOWERPOT-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBA-04, 20-30 CMBS, BURIED APZ	*1*
	TBA-04, 30-40 CMBS, BURIED APZ				
		MIMA 79613	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	2
		MIMA 79614	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED INDETERMINATE COLORLESS BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBA-04, 30-40 CMBS, BURIED APZ	*3*

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
	TBB-01, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79615	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79616	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE-CUT, LATE FINISH NAIL-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBB-01, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*2*
	TBB-01, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79617	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TBB-01, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	TBB-01, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79618	RIM SHERD, PLATE	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN PLATE-FRAGMENT	12
		MIMA 79619	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE TRANSFER-PRINTED GREEN HOLLOWARE SHERD	1
		MIMA 79620	BODY SHERD	PORCELANEOUS PORCELANEOUS PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79621	RIM SHERD	PORCELAIN PORCELAIN PLAIN HOLLOWARE SHERD	3
				Total: TBB-01, 20-30 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*17*
	TBB-01, 30-40 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79622	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79623	TOY	PORCELANEOUS PORCELANEOUS TOY SAUCER PLAIN TOY-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79624	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE-CUT, LATE NAIL-FRAGMENT	2
		MIMA 79625	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	COPPER ALLOY COPPER ALLOY BAND WITH PIN CLOSURE, POSSIBLE HARDWARE OR KITCHEN-RELATED OBJECT (CANNING JAR BAND?) NARROW, FLAT; SECOND FRAGMENT HAS SECURING HOLE PROBLEMATIC	2
		MIMA 79626	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BONE MAMMAL UNDIAGNOSTIC RIB BONE-FRAGMENT	4
				Total: TBB-01, 30-40 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*10*
	TBB-01, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79627	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) MOLDED HOLLOWARE SHERD	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 79628	BODY SHERD	PORCELAIN PORCELAIN PLAIN HOLLOWARE SHERD	1
		MIMA 79629	INDETERMINATE GLASS	GLASS CURVED GLASS POSSIBLE LIGHTING GLASS OR CONTAINER GLASS-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79630	MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE	FERROUS POSSIBLE ARCHITECTURAL STAPLE CURVED BROKEN END, ROUND CROSS-SECTION SHANK TAPERING TO SQUARE-SHAPED FLAT END PROBLEMATIC	1
		MIMA 79631	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BONE MAMMAL UNDIAGNOSTIC LONG BONE OR RIB BONE-FRAGMENT	6
				Total: TBB-01, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 1	*10*
	TBB-01, 70-80 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79632	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79633	MISCELLANEOUS HOUSEHOLD OBJECT	EARTHENWARE FLOWERPOT UNGLAZED, TERRACOTTA RIM FLOWERPOT-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79634	WHOLE VESSEL, VIAL	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED 2-PIECE MOLD, BLOW PIPE PONTIL, HAND-FINISHED LIP LIGHT BLUE VIAL	1
				Total: TBB-01, 70-80 CMBS, FILL 1	*3*
	TBB-02, 0-10 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79635	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED BROWN EXTERIOR SURFACE, INTERIOR SURFACE MISSING SHERD	1
		MIMA 79636	NECK SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED DIP MOLD DARK GREEN BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBB-02, 0-10 CMBS, FILL 1	*2*
	TBB-02, 10-20 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79637	TOY	GLASS MARBLE MACHINE-MADE ORANGE, LIGHT GRAY-GREEN MARBLE	1
		MIMA 79638	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	FERROUS POSSIBLE FERROUS BALL BEARING ROUND, 18MM DIAMETER PROBLEMATIC	1
		MIMA 79639	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	SHELL GASTROPOD POSSIBLE NATICIDAE OR TONNIDAE SHELL-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBB-02, 10-20 CMBS, FILL 1	*3*

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
	TBB-02, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79640	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT T-HEAD NAIL	1
		MIMA 79641	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT, LATE FINISH NAIL	2
		MIMA 79642	INDETERMINATE LEATHER OBJECT	LEATHER LEATHER STRAP WITH DOUBLE ROW OF MACHINE STITCHING POSSIBLE STRAP CLOSURE FOR BAG OR ANIMAL TACK LEATHER	1
				Total: TBB-02, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1	*4*
	TBB-02, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 2				
		MIMA 79643	NECK SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED MACHINE-MADE, AUTOMATIC COLORLESS BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79644	MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE	FERROUS HINGE SQUARE BUTT HINGE, 41.6MM HIGH, 21.8MM WIDE HINGE	1
		MIMA 79645	ELECTRICAL HARDWARE	CARBON CARBON ROD ARC LAMP ROD, BLUNT POINT CARBON ROD	1
				Total: TBB-02, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 2	*3*
	TBB-02, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 3/FILL 4				
		MIMA 79646	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED INDETERMINATE BLUE BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79647	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC INDETERMINATE OWENS ILLINOIS GLASS COMPANY MARK, 2 ON LEFT, 0 ON RIGHT, 5 BELOW, DATE CODE FOR 1930, COLORLESS BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79648	KITCHENWARE	COPPER ALLOY --SILVER SPOON (TEA), SILVERPLATE OVAL BOWL, QUEEN ANNE PATTERN SPOON	1
				Total: TBB-02, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 3/FILL 4	*3*
	TBB-02, 50-60 CMBS, FILL 4				
		MIMA 79649	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN PLATE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79650	BODY SHERD	STONEWARE DOMESTIC STONEWARE SALT GLAZE EXTERIOR, INTERIOR SURFACE MISSING HOLLOWARE SHERD	1
		MIMA 79651	TOY	PORCELAIN PORCELAIN DOLL HEAD UNGLAZED, HANDPAINTED PINK DOLL-FRAGMENT	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 79652	BODY SHERD, JAR	GLASS MOLDED INDETERMINATE AQUA JAR-FRAGMENT, CANNING	1
		MIMA 79653	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC EMBOSSED (PURITAN PURITAN) AROUND BOTTOM SIDES, AMBER, ROUND SHAPE, STIPPLED EXTERIOR SURFACE, POSSIBLE HOUSEHOLD CHEMICAL BOTTLE FROM PURITAN CHEMICAL COMPANY, 1910S TO 1960S+ BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBB-02, 50-60 CMBS, FILL 4	*5*
	TBB-02, 60-70 CMBS, FILL 4				
		MIMA 79654	BODY SHERD	PORCELAIN PORCELAIN PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79655	MISCELLANEOUS HOUSEHOLD OBJECT	EARTHENWARE FLOWERPOT UNGLAZED, TERRACOTTA FLOWERPOT-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79656	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT T-HEAD NAIL	2
				Total: TBB-02, 60-70 CMBS, FILL 4	*4*
	TBB-02, 70-75 CMBS, FILL 4				
		MIMA 79657	MISCELLANEOUS HOUSEHOLD OBJECT	EARTHENWARE FLOWERPOT UNGLAZED, TERRACOTTA FLOWERPOT-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBB-02, 70-75 CMBS, FILL 4	*1*
	TBB-03, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79658	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED, TWO SURFACES SHERD	1
		MIMA 79659	BODY SHERD	PORCELAIN PORCELAIN PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TBB-03, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*2*
	TBB-03, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79660	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN FLATWARE PLATE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79661	BODY SHERD	PORCELAIN PORCELAIN OVERGLAZE LUSTER DECORATION, ORANGE SHERD JAPANESE LUSTERWARE	1
				Total: TBB-03, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*2*
	TBB-03, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79662	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
				Total: TBB-03, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1	*1*
	TBC-01, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79663	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD MENDS	9
		MIMA 79664	RIM SHERD	PORCELANEOUS PORCELANEOUS HANDPAINTED OVERGLAZE POLYCHROME, GILT, RED CUP-FRAGMENT	2
		MIMA 79665	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE-CUT, LATE FINISH NAIL-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBC-01, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*12*
	TBC-01, 10-20 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79666	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	7
		MIMA 79667	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE DECAL OVERGLAZE POLYCHROME HOLLOWARE, ROSE PATTERN SHERD	3
		MIMA 79668	RIM SHERD	PORCELAIN PORCELAIN MOLDED SHERD	1
		MIMA 79669	BODY SHERD	STONEWARE DOMESTIC STONEWARE BRISTOL GLAZE INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR SURFACE SHERD	1
		MIMA 79670	TOY	EARTHENWARE MARBLE HAND MADE TAN MARBLE	1
		MIMA 79671	TOY	EARTHENWARE MARBLE HAND MADE BROWN MARBLE	1
		MIMA 79672	INDETERMINATE GLASS	GLASS CURVED GLASS, POSSIBLE LIGHTING OR CONTAINER WHITE GLASS-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBC-01, 10-20 CMBS, FILL 1	*15*
	TBC-01, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79673	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN FLATWARE SHERD	13
		MIMA 79674	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE DECAL OVERGLAZE POLYCHROME ROSE PATTERN SHERD MENDS	3
		MIMA 79675	BODY SHERD	STONEWARE DOMESTIC STONEWARE ALBANY SLIP, TWO SURFACES HOLLOWARE SHERD	1
		MIMA 79676	MISCELLANEOUS HOUSEHOLD OBJECT	EARTHENWARE FLOWERPOT UNGLAZED, TERRACOTTA FLOWERPOT-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79677	RIM SHERD, DRINKING VESSEL	GLASS MOLDED PRESS MOLDED COLORLESS DRINKING TUMBLER-FRAGMENT	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 79678	KITCHENWARE	COPPER ALLOY UTENSIL HANDLE, SPOON OR FORK MOLDED, SCROLLWORK ALONG EDGES ON OBVERSE KITCHENWARE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBC-01, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1	*20*
	TBC-01, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 2				
		MIMA 79679	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79680	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (CREAM COLORED) PLAIN SHERD	3
		MIMA 79681	NECK SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED INDETERMINATE MOLDED NECK W/HAND-FINISHED LIP AMBER BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79682	BASAL SHERD, JAR	GLASS MOLDED MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE INDETERMINATE AQUA JAR-FRAGMENT, CANNING	1
		MIMA 79683	INDETERMINATE GLASS	GLASS CURVED GLASS, POSSIBLE LIGHTING OR CONTAINER WHITE GLASS-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79684	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	FERROUS POSSIBLE STOVE PART CAST, 1-INCH WIDE WITH CENTER PIVOT HOLE, LONG ENDS BROKEN PROBLEMATIC	1
		MIMA 79685	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BONE MAMMAL UNDIAGNOSTIC LONG BONE BONE-FRAGMENT	3
				Total: TBC-01, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 2	*11*
	TBC-01, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 2				
		MIMA 79686	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED, 2 SURFACES, EXTERIOR BROWN, INTERIOR CLEAR HOLLOWARE SHERD	1
		MIMA 79687	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE SHELL-EDGED GREEN FLATWARE SHERD	2
		MIMA 79688	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79689	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (CREAM COLORED) PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79690	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE TRANSFER-PRINTED MULBERRY HOLLOWARE SHERD	1
		MIMA 79691	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE-CUT, LATE FINISH NAIL	1
		MIMA 79692	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	BONE MAMMAL UNDIAGNOSTIC LONG BONE BONE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBC-01, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 2	*8*

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
	TBC-02, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79693	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE OTHER EDGE-DECORATED, BLUE FLORAL PATTERN RIM SHERD	1
		MIMA 79694	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	5
		MIMA 79695	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE DECAL OVERGLAZE POLYCHROME ROSE PATTERN; MOLDED SHERD	1
		MIMA 79696	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE MOLDED SCALLOPED, BEAD PATTERN ALONG RIM SHERD	1
		MIMA 79697	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN TRANSFER-PRINTED MARK, BLACK (...ONS,.../S) SHERD	1
		MIMA 79698	BODY SHERD	PORCELAIN PORCELAIN HANDPAINTED UNDERGLAZE MONOCHROME, BLUE MOLDED SHERD	1
		MIMA 79699	RIM SHERD	PORCELAIN PORCELAIN PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79700	RIM SHERD	PORCELAIN PORCELAIN TRANSFER-PRINTED UNDERGLAZE MONOCHROME, BLUE FLATWARE, WILLOW PATTERN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79701	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC INDETERMINATE COLORLESS BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBC-02, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*13*
	TBC-02, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79702	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (CREAM COLORED) PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79703	RIM SHERD, SAUCER	PORCELAIN PORCELAIN TRANSFER-PRINTED UNDERGLAZE MONOCHROME, BLUE FLATWARE, WILLOW PATTERN SAUCER-FRAGMENT	2
				Total: TBC-02, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*3*
	TBC-03, 0-10 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79704	INDETERMINATE GLASS	GLASS CURVED GLASS, POSSIBLE LIGHTBULB OR THIN VIAL/CONTAINER COLORLESS GLASS-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBC-03, 0-10 CMBS, FILL 1	*1*
	TBC-03, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1				

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 79705	FOOTWEAR	RUBBER FOOTWEAR HEEL MOLDED RUBBER, RED 2 NAIL HOLES FOOTWEAR-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TBC-03, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 1	*1*
Total: MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK GAOA INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADES (2021/2022) STOW-HARDY HOUSE SITE					**627**
MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK GAOA INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADES (2021/2022) WILLIAMS-STERPINSKI SITE					
	JTP-04, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79712	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE TILE UNGLAZED, RED BODY POSSIBLE UTILITARIAN TILE-FRAGMENT	3
				Total: JTP-04, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*3*
	JTP-04, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79713	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79714	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	PORCELANEOUS TILE WHITE LIKELY HOUSEHOLD TILE TILE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79715	MISCELLANEOUS HOUSEHOLD OBJECT	EARTHENWARE FLOWER POT FLOWER POT-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79716	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED OLIVE, POSSIBLE SODA OR LIQUOR BOTTLE BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79717	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED AQUA TINT, STRAIGHT-SIDED BOTTLE, INDETERMINATE EMBOSSING BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79718	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED COLORLESS, INDETERMINATE EMBOSSING BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	3
		MIMA 79719	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	GLASS CURVED, POSSIBLE HOLLOWARE OR LID LINER WHITE, TRANSLUCENT GLASS-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79720	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE-CUT, INDETERMINATE NAIL	1
				Total: JTP-04, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*10*
	JTP-04, 50-60 CMBS, FILL 2				
		MIMA 79721	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) TRANSFER-PRINTED, BROWN MEND SHERD	2

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
				Total: JTP-04, 50-60 CMBS, FILL 2	*2*
	JTP-04, 70-80 CMBS, FILL 3				
		MIMA 79722	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: JTP-04, 70-80 CMBS, FILL 3	*1*
	TL-01, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79724	INDETERMINATE GLASS	GLASS CURVED, POSSIBLE LIGHTING IMPLEMENT OR CONTAINER POSSIBLY ACID ETCHED COLORLESS GLASS-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TL-01, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	TL-02, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79725	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	FERROUS RESEMBLES PLIERS POSSIBLE HARDWARE OR MACHINE PART PROBLEMATIC	1
				Total: TL-02, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	TL-02, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79726	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TL-02, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1	*1*
	TL-03, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79727	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (LATE) TRANSFER-PRINTED, GREEN MEND SHERD	5
		MIMA 79728	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (MODERN CREAM COLORED OR CANARYTONE) PLAIN MOLDED EDGE PATTERN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79729	WINDOWPANE	GLASS PLATE AQUA TINT WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TL-03, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*7*
	TL-03, 100-110 CMBS, FILL 3				
		MIMA 79730	INDETERMINATE GLASS	GLASS CURVED, POSSIBLE LIGHTING IMPLEMENT OR CONTAINER COLORLESS GLASS-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TL-03, 100-110 CMBS, FILL 3	*1*
	TL-03, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 2				
		MIMA 79731	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (LATE) PLAIN SHERD	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
				Total: TL-03, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 2	*1*
	TL-04, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79732	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED OLIVE, POSSIBLE LIQUOR BOTTLE BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TL-04, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	TM-01, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79733	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79734	MISCELLANEOUS HOUSEHOLD OBJECT	EARTHENWARE FLOWER POT FLOWER POT-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TM-01, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*2*
	TM-01, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 2				
		MIMA 79735	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (MODERN CREAM COLORED OR CANARYTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TM-01, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 2	*1*
	TM-01, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 2				
		MIMA 79736	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (MODERN CREAM COLORED OR CANARYTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TM-01, 40-50 CMBS, FILL 2	*1*
	TM-02, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79737	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE UNIDENTIFIED REFINED EARTHENWARE GLAZED, GREEN, POSSIBLE FIESTAWARE OR VICTORIAN MAJOLICA SHERD	1
		MIMA 79738	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE TILE UNGLAZED, RED BODY POSSIBLE UTILITARIAN OR ROOF TILE TILE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TM-02, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*2*
	TM-02, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79739	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) MOLDED SHERD	1
		MIMA 79740	WINDOWPANE	GLASS PLATE AQUA TINT WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 79741	WEAPONRY/ACCOUTREMENT	BRASS BULLET CASING 6.8MM (30 CAL), RIM FIRE SUPER X BULLET CASING-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TM-02, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1	*3*
	TM-03, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79742	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE BRICK POSSIBLE FACE OR STRUCTURAL BRICK RED WITH HOLE AND GROOVES BRICK-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TM-03, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	TM-03, 80-90 CMBS, APZ				
		MIMA 79743	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79744	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (MODERN CREAM COLORED OR CANARYTONE) PLAIN MEND SHERD	2
		MIMA 79745	GUN FLINT	FLINT POSSIBLE SPALL TYPE WHITE, CALCINED GUN FLINT-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TM-03, 80-90 CMBS, APZ	*4*
	TM-03, 90-100 CMBS, BURIED APZ				
		MIMA 79746	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED, EXTERIOR, INTERIOR SURFACE ABSENT, UNGLAZED, EXTERIOR SHERD	1
		MIMA 79747	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TM-03, 90-100 CMBS, BURIED APZ	*2*
	TN-01, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79748	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TN-01, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	TN-02, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79749	BODY SHERD	PORCELAIN PORCELAIN (LATE) TRANSFER-PRINTED UNDERGLAZE MONOCHROME, BLUE SHERD	1
		MIMA 79750	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT NAIL-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TN-02, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1	*2*
	TN-04, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 79751	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79752	WINDOWPANE	GLASS PLATE AQUA TINT WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TN-04, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*2*
	TN-04, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1				
		MIMA 79753	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
		MIMA 79754	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (TRANSITIONAL, EARLY) PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TN-04, 20-30 CMBS, FILL 1	*2*
	TO-01, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 2				
		MIMA 79755	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TO-01, 30-40 CMBS, FILL 2	*1*
	TO-04, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79756	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TO-04, 0-10 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*1*
	TO-04, 50-60 CMBS, APZ				
		MIMA 79757	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TO-04, 50-60 CMBS, APZ	*1*
	TO-04, 60-70 CMBS, BURIED APZ				
		MIMA 79758	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TO-04, 60-70 CMBS, BURIED APZ	*1*
	TP-02, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A				
		MIMA 79759	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED COLORLESS, MOLDED OR EMBOSSED LINE BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	1
		MIMA 79760	NAIL	FERROUS HAND WROUGHT NAIL-FRAGMENT	1
				Total: TP-02, 10-20 CMBS, LANDSCAPE A	*2*
	TP-02, 20-30 CMBS, A1				

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Infrastructure Upgrades, Minute Man National Historical Park, Phase I Archeological Investigations.

Site	Provenience	Catalog #	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 79761	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE REDWARE MISSING INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR SURFACES SHERD	1
		MIMA 79762	LIGHTING FIXTURE	GLASS LAMP SHADE FRAGMENT RIM OR BASE COLORLESS, SOLARIZED SHADE-FRAGMENT, LAMP	1
				Total: TP-02, 20-30 CMBS, A1	*2*
	TP-03, 50-60 CMBS, A1				
		MIMA 79763	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD	1
				Total: TP-03, 50-60 CMBS, A1	*1*
Total: MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK GAOA INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADES (2021/2022) WILLIAMS-STERPINSKI SITE					**61**

APPENDIX B

PRELIMINARY IMPROVEMENT SITE PLANS

LEGEND

LANDSCAPE

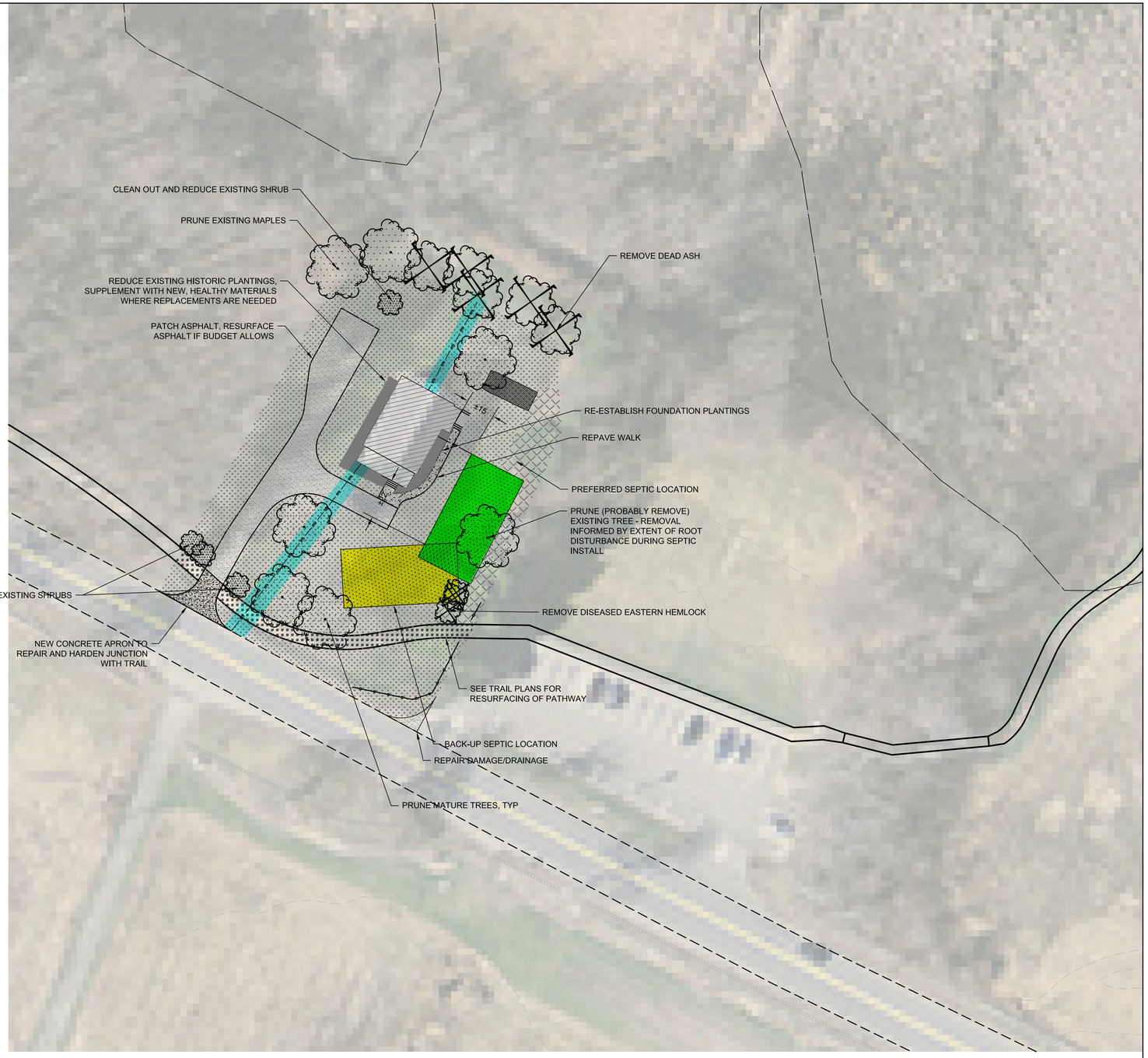
- MEADOW/HAYFIELD MIX, MOW FREQUENCY 3X/YEAR
- LAWN MIX, MOW FREQUENCY 1/MONTH
- CLEAR WOODY UNDERSTORY MATERIALS, REMOVE POISON IVY AND BITTERSWEET, REMOVE TREES LESS THAN 6" DBH
- INCREASE EVERGREEN SCREENING
- ORNAMENTAL LANDSCAPE PLANTING
- LEASED FOR AGRICULTURAL USE, NIC
- STUMP TO BE REMOVED
- TREE TO BE REMOVED
- TREE TO BE PRUNED
- NEW DECIDUOUS TREE
- NEW EVERGREEN PLANTING

PAVING

- ASPHALT
- ASPHALT WITH CHIP SEAL
- CONCRETE
- FLAGSTONE/BLUESTONE WALKWAY
- GRAVEL FOR PARKING
- COMPACTED TRAIL MATERIAL

WALLS

- CLEAR BOUNDARY WALLS OF VEGETATION, LIGHT REPAIR
- CLEAR BOUNDARY WALLS OF VEGETATION, REPAIR OR REBUILD
- LIGHT REPAIR, SET UP FOR SCANNING AND MONITORING FOR MOVEMENT/CHANGE
- REBUILD/REPAIR OF STONE WALL AND/OR STAIRS



30 0 30 60

SCALE 1"=30'

MARK	SHEET	REVISION	DATE	INTL

DESIGNED: JAS, MPS

CADD: JAS, MPS

TECH. REVIEW:

DATE: 07/15/2021

SUB SHEET NO.

TITLE OF SHEET: EAST QUARTER SCHOOLHOUSE SITE PLAN

MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK
CONCORD, MA

DRAWING NO.

PW/BRK NO.

SHEET ----- OF -

CHECK PRINT

11/10/2021 3:42 PM MSURBER R19 C:\USERS\MSURBER\ONEDRIVE - DOI\PARKS\MIMA\QAQA\LANDSCAPE\3.0 CADD\CURRENT_CLPACKAGE\EQSC_SITEPLAN.DWG

LEGEND

LANDSCAPE

- MEADOW/HAYFIELD MIX, MOW FREQUENCY 3X/YEAR
- LAWN MIX, MOW FREQUENCY 1/MONTH
- CLEAR WOODY UNDERSTORY MATERIALS, REMOVE POISON IVY AND BITTERSWEET, REMOVE TREES LESS THAN 6" DBH
- INCREASE EVERGREEN SCREENING
- ORNAMENTAL LANDSCAPE PLANTING
- LEASED FOR AGRICULTURAL USE, NIC
- STUMP TO BE REMOVED
- TREE TO BE REMOVED
- TREE TO BE PRUNED
- NEW DECIDUOUS TREE
- NEW EVERGREEN PLANTING

PAVING

- ASPHALT
- ASPHALT WITH CHIP SEAL
- CONCRETE
- FLAGSTONE/BLUESTONE WALKWAY
- GRAVEL FOR PARKING
- COMPACTED TRAIL MATERIAL

WALLS

- CLEAR BOUNDARY WALLS OF VEGETATION, LIGHT REPAIR
- CLEAR BOUNDARY WALLS OF VEGETATION, REPAIR OR REBUILD
- LIGHT REPAIR, SET UP FOR SCANNING AND MONITORING FOR MOVEMENT/CHANGE
- REBUILD/REPAIR OF STONE WALL AND/OR STAIRS



30 0 30 60

SCALE 1"=30'

MARK	SHEET	REVISION	DATE	INTL

DESIGNED: JAS, MPS

CADD: JAS, MPS

TECH. REVIEW: ---

DATE: 07/15/2021

SUB SHEET NO.

TITLE OF SHEET: GEORGE HALL SITE PLAN

MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK
CONCORD, MA

DRAWING NO.

PMIS/PKG NO.

SHEET ---- OF -

CHECK PRINT

11/10/2021 3:42 PM MSURBER R19 C:\USERS\MSURBER\ONEDRIVE - DOI\PARKS\MIMA\GAOA\LANDSCAPE\3.0 CADD\CURRENT_CLPACKAGE\GEHA_SITEPLAN.DWG

LEGEND

LANDSCAPE

- MEADOW/HAYFIELD MIX, MOW FREQUENCY 3X/YEAR
- LAWN MIX, MOW FREQUENCY 1/MONTH
- CLEAR WOODY UNDERSTORY MATERIALS, REMOVE POISON IVY AND BITTERSWEET, REMOVE TREES LESS THAN 6" DBH
- INCREASE EVERGREEN SCREENING
- ORNAMENTAL LANDSCAPE PLANTING
- LEASED FOR AGRICULTURAL USE, NIC
- STUMP TO BE REMOVED
- TREE TO BE REMOVED
- TREE TO BE PRUNED
- NEW DECIDUOUS TREE
- NEW EVERGREEN PLANTING

PAVING

- ASPHALT
- ASPHALT WITH CHIP SEAL
- CONCRETE
- FLAGSTONE/BLUESTONE WALKWAY
- GRAVEL FOR PARKING
- COMPACTED TRAIL MATERIAL

WALLS

- CLEAR BOUNDARY WALLS OF VEGETATION, LIGHT REPAIR
- CLEAR BOUNDARY WALLS OF VEGETATION, REPAIR OR REBUILD
- LIGHT REPAIR, SET UP FOR SCANNING AND MONITORING FOR MOVEMENT/CHANGE
- REBUILD/REPAIR OF STONE WALL AND/OR STAIRS

RESTACK/REPAIR STONE WALLS AND ADD GRAVEL MATERIALS TO RAMP

CLEAR VIEW INTO AGRICULTURAL FIELD

ADD GRAVEL TO EXISTING DRIVE

CLEAR ENCROACHING VINES FROM SILO

REMOVE DEAD/UNDESIRABLE TREE MATERIALS, TYP

APPROX LOCATION OF EXISTING SEPTIC

RESTORE RETAINING WALL

NEW GRAVEL DRIVE AND PARKING

ADD AREA TO MOWING SCHEDULE, POSSIBLE LOCATION FOR ADDITIONAL OR REPLACEMENT PICNIC TABLES, PICNIC TABLE PAD FOR ABA

PRUNE EXISTING WALNUT TREES FOR HEALTH, TYP

NEW SEPTIC SERVICE LINE

REMOVE ARBORVITEA

CLEAR OUT WOODY MATERIALS

PRUNE EXISTING TREE HYDRANGEA

PRUNE EXISTING TREES FOR HEALTH AND STRUCTURE

RESTORE/RESTACK STONE WALL AND STAIR

30 0 30 60

SCALE 1"=30'

MARK	SHEET	REVISION	DATE	INTL

DESIGNED: JAS, MPS

CADD: JAS, MPS

TECH. REVIEW:

DATE: 07/15/2021

SUB SHEET NO.

TITLE OF SHEET: JONES-STOW FARM COMPLEX
MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK
CONCORD, MA

DRAWING NO. —

PMIS/PKG NO. —

SHEET ---- OF -

CHECK PRINT

11/10/2021 3:43 PM MSURBER R19 C:\USERS\MSURBER\ONEDRIVE - DOI\PARKS\MIMA\DAOA\LANDSCAPE\3.0 CADD\CURRENT_CLPACKAGE\STOW_SITEPLAN.DWG

LEGEND

LANDSCAPE

- MEADOW/HAYFIELD MIX, MOW FREQUENCY 3X/YEAR
- LAWN MIX, MOW FREQUENCY 1/MONTH
- CLEAR WOODY UNDERSTORY MATERIALS, REMOVE POISON IVY AND BITTERSWEET, REMOVE TREES LESS THAN 6" DBH
- INCREASE EVERGREEN SCREENING
- ORNAMENTAL LANDSCAPE PLANTING
- LEASED FOR AGRICULTURAL USE, NIC
- STUMP TO BE REMOVED
- TREE TO BE REMOVED
- TREE TO BE PRUNED
- NEW DECIDUOUS TREE
- NEW EVERGREEN PLANTING

PAVING

- ASPHALT
- ASPHALT WITH CHIP SEAL
- CONCRETE
- FLAGSTONE/BLUESTONE WALKWAY
- GRAVEL FOR PARKING
- COMPACTED TRAIL MATERIAL

WALLS

- CLEAR BOUNDARY WALLS OF VEGETATION, LIGHT REPAIR
- CLEAR BOUNDARY WALLS OF VEGETATION, REPAIR OR REBUILD
- LIGHT REPAIR, SET UP FOR SCANNING AND MONITORING FOR MOVEMENT/CHANGE
- REBUILD/REPAIR OF STONE WALL AND/OR STAIRS



30 0 30 60

SCALE 1"=30'

MARK	SHEET	REVISION	DATE	INTL

DESIGNED: JAS, MPS

CADD: JAS, MPS

TECH. REVIEW:

DATE: 07/15/2021

SUB SHEET NO.

TITLE OF SHEET: INFERRERA SITE PLAN

MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK
CONCORD, MA

DRAWING NO.

PMIS/PKG NO.

SHEET ---- OF -

CHECK PRINT

11/10/2021 3:44 PM MSURBER R19 C:\USERS\MSURBER\ONEDRIVE - DOI\PARKS\MIMA\GAOA\LANDSCAPE\3.0 CADD\CURRENT_CLPACKAGE\INFE_SITEPLAN.DWG

LEGEND

LANDSCAPE

- MEADOW/HAYFIELD MIX, MOW FREQUENCY 3X/YEAR
- LAWN MIX, MOW FREQUENCY 1/MONTH
- CLEAR WOODY UNDERSTORY MATERIALS, REMOVE POISON IVY AND BITTERSWEET, REMOVE TREES LESS THAN 6" DBH
- INCREASE EVERGREEN SCREENING
- ORNAMENTAL LANDSCAPE PLANTING
- LEASED FOR AGRICULTURAL USE, NIC
- STUMP TO BE REMOVED
- TREE TO BE REMOVED
- TREE TO BE PRUNED
- NEW DECIDUOUS TREE
- NEW EVERGREEN PLANTING

PAVING

- ASPHALT
- ASPHALT WITH CHIP SEAL
- CONCRETE
- FLAGSTONE/BLUESTONE WALKWAY
- GRAVEL FOR PARKING
- COMPACTED TRAIL MATERIAL

WALLS

- CLEAR BOUNDARY WALLS OF VEGETATION, LIGHT REPAIR
- CLEAR BOUNDARY WALLS OF VEGETATION, REPAIR OR REBUILD
- LIGHT REPAIR, SET UP FOR SCANNING AND MONITORING FOR MOVEMENT/CHANGE
- REBUILD/REPAIR OF STONE WALL AND/OR STAIRS



30 0 30 60

SCALE 1"=30'

MARK	SHEET	REVISION	DATE	INTL

DESIGNED: JAS, MPS

CADD: JAS, MPS

TECH. REVIEW:

DATE: 07/15/2021

SUB SHEET NO.

TITLE OF SHEET: JOSHUA BROOKS SITE PLAN

MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK
CONCORD, MA

DRAWING NO.

PMIS/PKG NO.

SHEET ---- OF -

CHECK PRINT

11/10/2021 3:45 PM MSURBER R19 C:\USERS\MSURBER\ONEDRIVE - DOI\PARKS\MIMA\OAOA\LANDSCAPE\3.0 CADD\CURRENT_CLPACKAGE_VSBR_SITEPLAN.DWG

LEGEND

LANDSCAPE

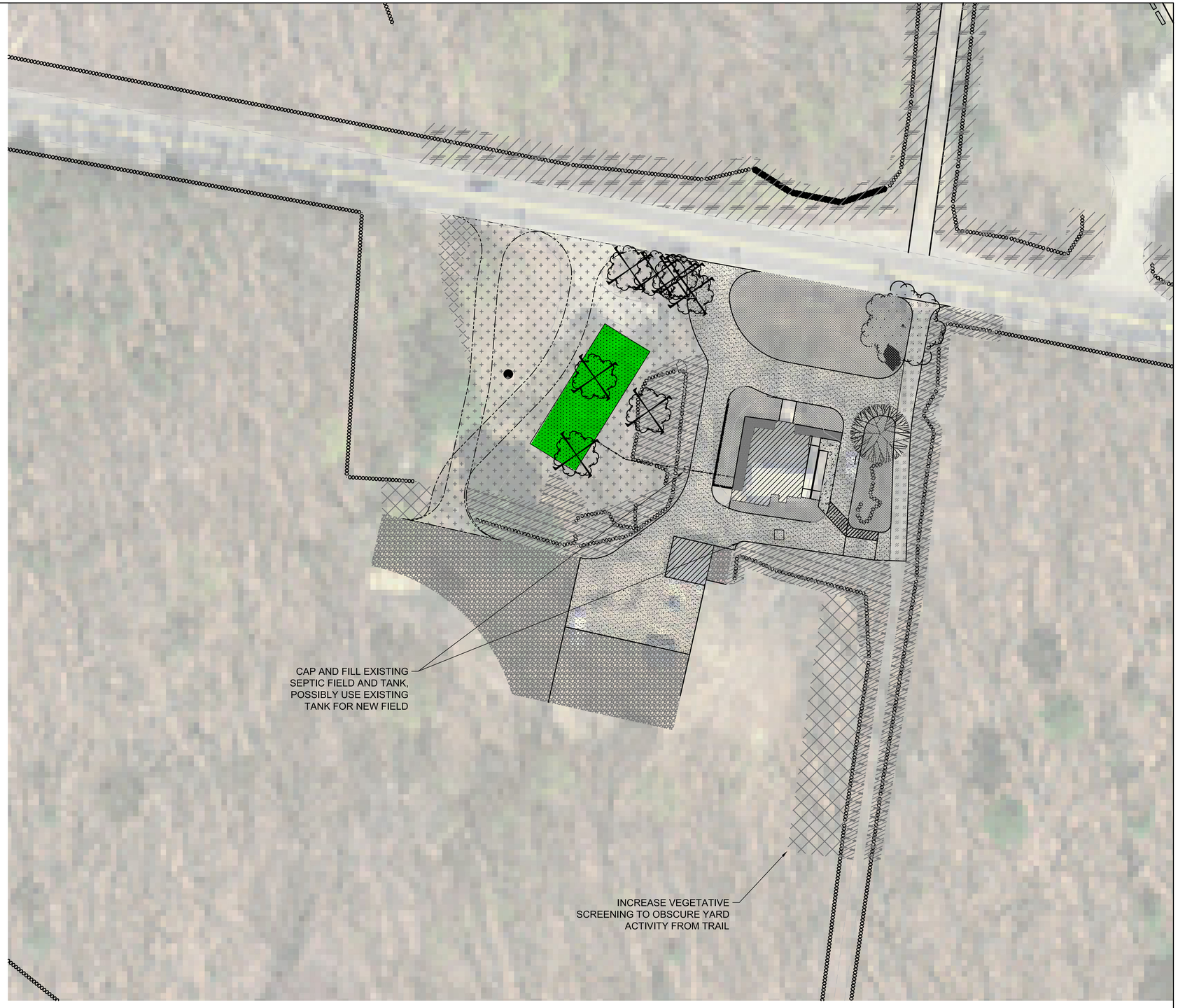
- MEADOW/HAYFIELD MIX, MOW FREQUENCY 3X/YEAR
- LAWN MIX, MOW FREQUENCY 1/MONTH
- CLEAR WOODY UNDERSTORY MATERIALS, REMOVE POISON IVY AND BITTERSWEET, REMOVE TREES LESS THAN 6" DBH
- INCREASE EVERGREEN SCREENING
- ORNAMENTAL LANDSCAPE PLANTING
- LEASED FOR AGRICULTURAL USE, NIC
- STUMP TO BE REMOVED
- TREE TO BE REMOVED
- TREE TO BE PRUNED
- NEW DECIDUOUS TREE
- NEW EVERGREEN PLANTING

PAVING

- ASPHALT
- ASPHALT WITH CHIP SEAL
- CONCRETE
- FLAGSTONE/BLUESTONE WALKWAY
- GRAVEL FOR PARKING
- COMPACTED TRAIL MATERIAL

WALLS

- CLEAR BOUNDARY WALLS OF VEGETATION, LIGHT REPAIR
- CLEAR BOUNDARY WALLS OF VEGETATION, REPAIR OR REBUILD
- LIGHT REPAIR, SET UP FOR SCANNING AND MONITORING FOR MOVEMENT/CHANGE
- REBUILD/REPAIR OF STONE WALL AND/OR STAIRS



MARK	SHEET	REVISION	DATE	INTL

DESIGNED: JAS, MPS
CADD: JAS, MPS
TECH. REVIEW:
DATE: 07/15/2021
SUB SHEET NO.

TITLE OF SHEET: REGO SITE PLAN
MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK
CONCORD, MA

DRAWING NO.
PMIS/PKG NO.
SHEET ---- OF -

CHECK PRINT

11/10/2021 3:45 PM MSURBER R19 C:\USERS\MSURBER\ONEDRIVE - DOI\PARKS\MIMA\GAOA\LANDSCAPE\3.0 CADD\CURRENT_CLPACKAGE\REGO_SITEPLAN.DWG

LEGEND

LANDSCAPE

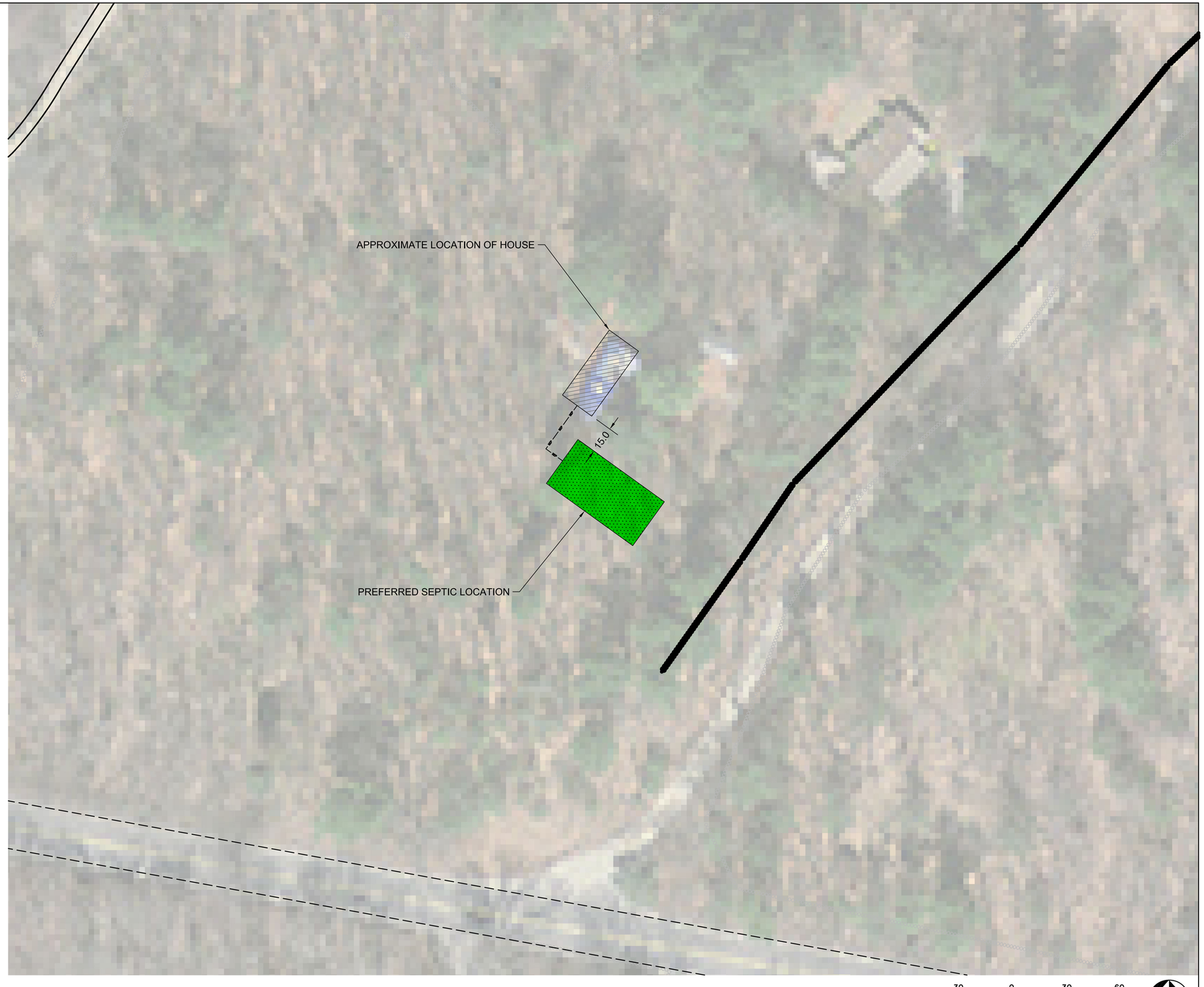
- MEADOW/HAYFIELD MIX, MOW FREQUENCY 3X/YEAR
- LAWN MIX, MOW FREQUENCY 1/MONTH
- CLEAR WOODY UNDERSTORY MATERIALS, REMOVE POISON IVY AND BITTERSWEET, REMOVE TREES LESS THAN 6" DBH
- INCREASE EVERGREEN SCREENING
- ORNAMENTAL LANDSCAPE PLANTING
- LEASED FOR AGRICULTURAL USE, NIC
- STUMP TO BE REMOVED
- TREE TO BE REMOVED
- TREE TO BE PRUNED
- NEW DECIDUOUS TREE
- NEW EVERGREEN PLANTING

PAVING

- ASPHALT
- ASPHALT WITH CHIP SEAL
- CONCRETE
- FLAGSTONE/BLUESTONE WALKWAY
- GRAVEL FOR PARKING
- COMPACTED TRAIL MATERIAL

WALLS

- CLEAR BOUNDARY WALLS OF VEGETATION, LIGHT REPAIR
- CLEAR BOUNDARY WALLS OF VEGETATION, REPAIR OR REBUILD
- LIGHT REPAIR, SET UP FOR SCANNING AND MONITORING FOR MOVEMENT/CHANGE
- REBUILD/REPAIR OF STONE WALL AND/OR STAIRS



30 0 30 60

SCALE 1"=30'

MARK	SHEET	REVISION	DATE	INTL

DESIGNED: JAS, MPS

CADD: JAS, MPS

TECH. REVIEW:

DATE: 07/15/2021

SUB SHEET NO.

TITLE OF SHEET: BARKER HOUSE SITE PLAN

MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK
CONCORD, MA

DRAWING NO. ----

PMIS/PKG NO.

SHEET ---- OF -

CHECK PRINT

11/10/2021 3:46 PM MSURBER R19 C:\USERS\MSURBER\ONEDRIVE - DOI\PARKS\MIMA\GAOA\LANDSCAPE\3.0 CADD\CURRENT_CLPACKAGE\BARK_SITEPLAN.DWG

APPENDIX C

HRGS 2022 GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

HAGER-RICHTER
GEOSCIENCE, INC.

FINAL REPORT

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS
MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK
EAST QUARTER SCHOOL, STOW-HARDY HOUSE, AND JOSHUA BROOKS JR. HOUSE
CONCORD AND LINCOLN, MASSACHUSETTS

ACCESSION NUMBERS:
East Quarter School: MIMA-00704
Stow-Hardy House: MIMA-00706
Joshua Brooks House: MIMA-00708

Prepared for:

The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.
26 Main Street
Pawtucket, Rhode Island 02860

Prepared by:

Hager-Richter Geoscience, Inc.
8 Industrial Way - D10
Salem, New Hampshire 03079

File 21J80
April 2022

©2022 Hager-Richter Geoscience, Inc.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Hager-Richter Geoscience, Inc., (HRGS), conducted geophysical surveys at the Minute Man National Historic Park (MMNHP) on three parcels identified as East Quarter School (Accession Number MIMA-00704), Stow-Hardy House (MIMA-00706), and Joshua Brooks Jr. House (MIMA-00708). The work was conducted in support of an archeological survey being conducted by The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. (PAL) on behalf of the National Park Service (NPS).

As part of an archeological study being conducted prior to installation of new septic systems at the three parcels, PAL required geophysical surveys to determine if historic features are present, to identify disturbances, to detect and locate modern utilities, and to characterize site stratigraphy. The geophysical survey consisted of shallow electromagnetic induction terrain conductivity (EM38) and ground penetrating radar (GPR).

The three parcels ranged between about 25 m by 40 m and 40 m by 70 m in size and each generally consisted of mostly grassy areas surrounding a single wood frame building. EM38 and GPR data were acquired across the accessible portions of the parcels along transects spaced at 0.5 m. Data were processed into georeferenced data sets and analyzed for patterns related to subsurface features.

Based upon the geophysical surveys conducted by HRGS at the three MMNHP parcels located in Concord and Lincoln, Massachusetts in November, and December 2022, we conclude the following:

East Quarter School (*Accession No. MIMA-00704)*

- Possible former foundations or excavated areas are inferred from areas of GPR reflectivity anomalies with rectilinear boundaries
- Two possible buried drywells or cisterns are inferred from areas of GPR reflectivity anomalies
- Possible utilities are inferred from linear GPR anomalies and EM anomalies.
- A possible former shallow surface located near Lexington Road is inferred from GPR reflectivity and EM anomalies
- Possible areas of unidentified structures and/or objects are inferred on the basis of GPR reflectivity anomalies.
- Possible areas of buried metal or buried metal objects are inferred from EM anomalies
- The existing driveway is part of a once larger U-shaped driveway

Stow-Hardy House (*Accession No. MIMA-00706)*

- Possible former foundations or excavated areas are inferred from areas of GPR reflectivity anomalies with rectilinear boundaries
- Possible utilities are inferred from linear GPR anomalies and EM anomalies.
- A possible former shallow surface located near Lexington Road is inferred from GPR reflectivity and EM anomalies
- Possible areas of unidentified structures and/or objects are inferred on the basis of GPR reflectivity anomalies.
- Possible areas of buried metal or buried metal objects are inferred from EM anomalies

Joshua Brooks Jr. House (*Accession No. MIMA-00708*)

- Possible septic tanks are inferred from areas of GPR reflectivity and EM anomalies
- Possible utilities are inferred from linear GPR anomalies and EM anomalies.
- Possible areas of unidentified structures and/or objects are inferred on the basis of GPR reflectivity anomalies.
- Possible areas of buried metal or buried metal objects are inferred from EM anomalies

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary i
1. Introduction 1
1.1 General 1
1.2 Areas of Interest 1
1.3 Survey Setup 2
2. Equipment and Procedures 3
2.1 General 3
2.2 EM Method 3
2.3 GPR Method 4
3. Results and Discussion 7
3.1 General 7
3.2 Data Interpretation 7
3.3 East Quarter School 9
3.4 Stow-Hardy House 13
3.4 Joshua Brooks Jr. House 16
4. Conclusions 19
5. Limitations 22

FIGURES

1. General Site Location
2A. Apparent Conductivity – East Quarter School
2B. Apparent Conductivity Interpretation – East Quarter School
3A. In-Phase Component – East Quarter School
3B. In-Phase Component Interpretation – East Quarter School
4A. GPR – 40 cm Slice – East Quarter School
4B. GPR – 40 cm Slice Interpretation – East Quarter School
5A. GPR – 80 cm Slice – East Quarter School
5B. GPR – 80 cm Slice Interpretation – East Quarter School
6A. GPR – 120 cm Slice – East Quarter School
6B. GPR – 120 cm Slice Interpretation – East Quarter School
7. Integrated Interpretation – East Quarter School
8A. Apparent Conductivity – Stow-Hardy House
8B. Apparent Conductivity Interpretation – Stow-Hardy House
9A. In-Phase Component – Stow-Hardy House
9B. In-Phase Component Interpretation – Stow-Hardy House
10A. GPR – 40 cm Slice – Stow-Hardy House
10B. GPR – 40 cm Slice Interpretation – Stow-Hardy House

11A. GPR – 80 cm Slice – Stow-Hardy House
11B. GPR – 80 cm Slice Interpretation – Stow-Hardy House
12A. GPR – 120 cm Slice – Stow-Hardy House
12B. GPR – 120 cm Slice Interpretation – Stow-Hardy House
13. Integrated Interpretation – Stow-Hardy House
14A. Apparent Conductivity – Joshua Brooks Jr. House
14B. Apparent Conductivity Interpretation – Joshua Brooks Jr. House
15A. In-Phase Component – Joshua Brooks Jr. House
15B. In-Phase Component Interpretation – Joshua Brooks Jr. House
16A. GPR – 40 cm Slice – Joshua Brooks Jr. House
16B. GPR – 40 cm Slice Interpretation – Joshua Brooks Jr. House
17A. GPR – 80 cm Slice – Joshua Brooks Jr. House
17B. GPR – 80 cm Slice Interpretation – Joshua Brooks Jr. House
18A. GPR – 120 cm Slice – Joshua Brooks Jr. House
18B. GPR – 120 cm Slice Interpretation – Joshua Brooks Jr. House
19. Integrated Interpretation – Joshua Brooks Jr. House
20. GPR Example over Drywell

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

Hager-Richter Geoscience, Inc., (HRGS), conducted geophysical surveys at the Minute Man National Historic Park (MMNHP) on three parcels identified as East Quarter School (Accession Number MIMA-00704), Stow-Hardy House (MIMA-00706), and Joshua Brooks Jr. House (MIMA-00708). The work was conducted in support of an archeological survey by The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. (PAL) on behalf of the National Park Service (NPS).

The NPS is planning to upgrade utility services to several of its MMNHP holdings in Concord and Lincoln, Massachusetts, including the East Quarter School, Stow-Hardy House, and Joshua Brooks Jr. House. As part of an archeological study of the properties being conducted prior to excavation activities, PAL and NPS. The geophysical surveys consisted of ground penetrating radar (GPR) and shallow electromagnetic induction terrain conductivity (EM38) at the three parcels. The general location of the parcels is shown on Figure 1.

The objectives of the geophysical survey were to determine if historic features are present, to identify disturbances, to detect and locate modern utilities, and to characterize site stratigraphy.

1.2 Areas of Interest

1.2.1 East Quarter School. According to information provided by PAL, the East Quarter School was built in 1853 and was converted to a residence in 1904. The building is located at the approximate center of a roughly rectangular parcel that measures approximately 40 m by 70 m. The exterior portions of the parcel are mostly grassy with a driveway, walkways, paved former clothes hanging area, and shrubs and trees. A drainpipe resting on the ground surface extends approximately 12 m northward from the middle of the north side of the building to a low area. The west, north, and east sides of the parcel are encroached by brushy areas and the south side borders Lexington Road. A portion of a walking trail crosses the front of the parcel near Lexington Road. Figures 2 through 7 show the results of the geophysical survey for the East Quarter School parcel.

1.2.2 Stow-Hardy House. The Stow-Hardy House was built between 1784 and 1798 and is believed to have replaced an older 17th century structure. The house occupies the approximate center of a roughly rectangular parcel that measures about 25 m by 40 m. The exterior portions of the parcel are mostly grassy with a driveway, a walkway, and shrubs and trees. A retaining wall runs parallel to and approximately 2.5 m from the southeast side of the house, separating raised areas near the house from a lowland area east-southeast of the house. Another depressed area bordered by a retaining wall was located in the northern portion of the site. A small surficial drainpipe runs southeast from the house to the lowland area. The northwest side of the parcel is

bounded by brushy areas, and the southwest side borders Lexington Road. Figures 8 through 13 show the results of the geophysical survey conducted at the Stow-Hardy House parcel.

1.2.3 Joshua Brooks Jr. House. The Joshua Brooks Jr. House was built in 1780. An earlier house, no longer extant, was also located on the parcel. The extant house is located near the southeast corner of an approximately 40 m by 70 m parcel. The exterior portions of the parcel are mostly grassy with a driveway, a walkway, and shrubs and trees. Terraced areas with multiple retaining walls are located on the east side of the house. The lid for a septic tank was located approximately 10m northeast of the house. The parcel is bound on the east side by a retaining wall located along the edge of the Elm Brook wetland. The south and west sides of the parcel are bound by brushy areas and a driveway. The north side of the parcel is bound by Great Road. Figures 14 through 19 show the results of the geophysical survey conducted at the Joshua Brooks Jr. House parcel.

1.3 Survey Setup

Jeffery Reid, P.G., Steven Grant, P.G., Vanja Dezelic, Ph.D., and Bryan Carnahan, of HRGS conducted the surface geophysical survey on November 18, 19, 29, and 30, and December 1 and 2, 2021. The project was coordinated with Ms. Suzanne Cherau, RPA, and Ms. Jennifer Banister, both of PAL. Ms. Banister was present during the surveys and specified the areas of interest.

Local geophysical survey grids were established in each of the three parcels using paint, chalk, and pin flags. Iron rods were inserted into the ground at four approximate corners of each geophysical survey grid. The locations of geophysical survey grids, including the iron rods, were georeferenced by HRGS using a Geo7X CM GPS system utilizing a Zephyr-2 external antenna, and the georeferenced locations are summarized in the table below:

Parcel	Local Geophysical Survey Grid		NAD83 UTM Zone 19T	
	Local X (m)	Local Y (m)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)
Quarter School	25	20	309004.00	4703347.65
Quarter School	30	84	309040.22	4703400.65
Quarter School	62	80	309065.97	4703381.24
Quarter School	62	20	309036.08	4703329.21
Stow-Hardy	0	5	309611.04	4703020.02
Stow-Hardy	2	40	309633.50	4703046.94
Stow-Hardy	25	40	309651.97	4703033.24
Stow-Hardy	25	0	309628.14	4703001.11
Joshua Brooks	25	89	310458.03	4702616.42
Joshua Brooks	70	95	310502.03	4702605.88
Joshua Brooks	35	35	310448.02	4702562.27
Joshua Brooks	71	27	310478.72	4702542.25

2. EQUIPMENT AND PROCEDURES

2.1 General

The geophysical survey consisted of shallow frequency domain electromagnetic induction terrain conductivity (EM38) and the ground penetrating radar (GPR) methods. Geophysical data were acquired along lines within local survey grids established at each parcel. Markers such as pin flags and traffic cones were used as aiming targets to ensure the geophysical instrument tracked accurately along each line. The survey grids, transect locations, and other site features were georeferenced using a Trimble Geo7X CM GPS system utilizing a Zephyr-2 external antenna. The results of the survey are presented relative to NAD83 UTM Zone 19N projection in meters.

2.2 EM Method

2.2.1 Equipment. The electromagnetic induction terrain conductivity survey was conducted using a Geonics Model EM38-MK2 terrain conductivity meter. This unit is an induction type instrument and provides measurement of both the quadrature-phase and in-phase components of terrain conductivity without ground electrodes or contact. The quadrature-phase data, also known as apparent conductivity data, are useful for detecting the presence of anomalously conductive ground, which might be caused by the presence of objects with properties unlike those of the natural materials on site, such as fill. The in-phase component data, on the other hand, are only used to interpret the presence of metal objects. The data for both components are recorded on a digital data logger. The EM38 is calibrated to read ground conductivity directly in mmho/meter (equivalent to millisiemens per meter) (mmho/m) with a resolution of 2% of full scale and an accuracy of 1 mmho/m. The nominal depth of earth sampled by the EM38 in the vertical dipole mode is about 5 feet. The EM38 survey was conducted in substantial accordance with ASTM D 6639.

2.2.2 Field Procedures. The EM data were acquired at approximately 0.10 to 0.15 m intervals along series of parallel lines spaced 0.5 m apart in the three parcels. For the majority of large open areas, EM38 data were typically acquired such that adjacent lines were acquired in opposite directions (i.e., 'zigzag' pattern) for efficiency, although in narrow areas where lines were short, data on adjacent lines were acquired in the same direction. The EM38 station locations were determined using a Juniper Systems Geode DGPS system as the data were acquired.

2.2.3 Data Analysis and Interpretation. The quadrature-phase and in-phase components of the EM38 data were gridded using Surfer by Golden Software, and a kriging gridding algorithm. The gridded quadrature-phase and in-phase data were then plotted as color contour maps of amplitude, as shown in Figures 2, 3, 8, 9, 14, and 15. The color contour maps were interpreted based on relative shapes and intensities of the EM anomalies. The EM method detects buried

metal and areas of anomalously conductive ground. However, the EM method cannot provide information on the type of objects causing an EM anomaly

2.2.4 Limitations of the Method. The EM38 can detect non-metallic objects, but in general, is more sensitive to metallic objects. The data from an EM68 survey are adversely affected by surface metal.

Detection and identification should be clearly differentiated. Detection is the recognition of the presence of a metal object, and the electromagnetic method is excellent for such purposes. Identification, on the other hand, is determination of the nature of the causative body (i.e., what is the body -- a cache of drums, UST, automobile, white goods, etc.?). Although the EM data cannot be used to identify all buried metal objects, they provide excellent guides to the identification of some objects. For example, buried metal utilities produce anomalies with lengths many times their widths.

The detection of any target, whether an object or change in geological conditions, is predicated in the assumption of a marked contrast in electrical conductivity. The EM38 instrument response varies with the orientation of the dipoles. In the horizontal dipole mode, the instrument is more sensitive to near-surface conductive layers than it is in the vertical dipole mode.

2.3 GPR Method

2.3.1 Equipment. The GPR survey was conducted using a Geophysical Survey Systems, Inc. UtilityScan DF digital dual-frequency GPR system using both 300 MHZ and 800 MHZ antennas with 84 ns and 42 ns time windows, respectively. The UtilityScan DF system acquires data with the two antennas simultaneously, allowing for more rapid surveying without decreasing data density or quality.

GPR uses a high-frequency electromagnetic pulse (referred to herein as “radar signal”) transmitted from a radar antenna to probe the subsurface. The transmitted radar signals are reflected from subsurface interfaces of materials with contrasting electrical properties. Travel times of the radar signal can be converted to approximate depth below the surface by correlation with targets of known depths and by a curve matching routine.

2.3.2 Field Procedures. GPR data were acquired at a sample rate of 100 scans/m along traverses oriented in two mutually perpendicular directions, with lines spaced no more than 0.5 m apart across the accessible portions of the three parcels. For the majority of large open areas, GPR data were typically acquired using a zigzag pattern, although in narrow areas where lines were short, GPR data on adjacent lines were acquired in the same direction. The locations of GPR transects

are shown in Figures 7, 13, and 19. We monitor the acquisition of GPR data in the field and record the GPR data digitally for subsequent processing.

2.3.3 Data Analysis and Interpretation. Data from the GPR survey were processed using RADAN 7.4 GPR processing software from Geophysical Survey Systems, Inc. GPR reflections from a target (e.g., soil horizons, objects, or structures) are measured as two-way traveltime from the GPR antenna to the target and back, typically in nanoseconds.

For most earth materials, two-way travel times of the GPR signal can be converted to approximate depth using the following equation:

$$d = \frac{c}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} * \frac{t}{2}$$

where: d is the depth of the target in meters, c is the speed of light in a vacuum in meters/s, ε is the dielectric permittivity constant of the earth material above the target, and t is the two-way traveltime of the reflected GPR signal from the target. In practice, such time-to-depth conversions are accomplished using the GPR processing software using a curve matching routine or correlation with objects of known depth. For the present survey, an electric permittivity constant of 10 was found to provide a good correlation factor to determine approximate depths for targets of interest at the three parcels. Using the determined dielectric of 10, the time windows for the 300MHz and 800MHz can be calculated to be approximately 4 m and 2m deep, respectively.

Using the determined dielectric constant, hyperbolic reflections from a subsurface target can be collapsed to a common midpoint that is more closely concentrated to the true dimension of the target, through a process called migration. Once the datasets are migrated, horizontal "depth slices" of relative amplitude for the reflected GPR signal can be created. We generated approximately 0.1 m-thick depth slices at multiple depths for the 300 MHz and 800 MHz GPR data and analyzed the resulting images for linear and areal anomalies that might be related to human activity. Depth slices are shown in Figures 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, and 18. In addition, profile images of the GPR data were reviewed individually. Interpretation of the records is based on the nature and intensity of the reflected signals and on the resulting patterns.

2.4.4 Limitations of the Method. There are limitations of the GPR technique as used to detect and/or locate targets such as those of the objectives of this survey. Limitations include: (1) surface conditions, (2) electrical conductivity of the ground, (3) contrast of the electrical properties of the target and the surrounding soil, and (4) spacing of the traverses. Of these restrictions, only the last is controllable by us.

The condition of the ground surface can affect the quality of the GPR data and the depth of penetration of the GPR signal. Sites covered with high grass, bushes, landscape structures,

debris, obstacles, soil mounds, etc. limit the survey access and the coupling of the GPR antenna with the ground. In many cases, the GPR signal will not penetrate below concrete pavement, especially inside buildings, and a target may not be detectable. The GPR method also commonly does not provide useful data under canopies found at some facilities.

The electrical conductivity of the ground determines the attenuation of the GPR signal and thereby limits the maximum depth of exploration. For example, the GPR signal does not penetrate clay-rich soils, and targets buried in clay might not be detected.

A definite contrast in the electrical conductivities of the surrounding ground and the target material is required to obtain a reflection of the GPR signal. If the contrast is too small, possibly due to construction details or deeply corroded metal in the target, then the reflection may be too weak to recognize, and the target can be missed.

Spacing of the traverses is limited by access at many sites, but where flexibility of traverse spacing is possible, the spacing is adjusted to the size of the target. The GPR operator controls the spacing between lines, and the design of the survey is based on the dimensions of the smallest feature of interest. Targets with dimensions smaller than the spacing between GPR survey lines can be missed.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 General

The geophysical survey was conducted using the EM38 and GPR methods across the accessible portions of the AOIs specified by PAL. The locations of the Areas are shown in Figure 1. The table below summarizes the locations of the discussion and figures for each of the three parcels.

Parcel	Section	EM38		GPR Time Slices*	Integrated Interpretation
		QP*	IP*		
East Quarter School	3.3	Fig. 2	Fig. 3	Figs. 4,5, & 6	Fig. 7
Stow-Hardy House	3.4	Fig. 8	Fig. 9	Figs. 10,11, & 12	Fig. 13
Joshua Brooks Jr. House	3.5	Fig. 14	Fig. 15	Figs. 16,17, & 18	Fig. 19

*Each figure showing the geophysical data has and A and B Figure. The A figure shows the geophysical data along, and the B Figure shows the geophysical data with the interpretation superimposed on the figure.

3.2 Data Interpretation

3.2.1 EM38. The EM38 data were acquired at approximately 0.10 to 0.15 m intervals along a series of parallel lines spaced 0.5 m apart across the accessible portions of the three parcels. The results of the EM38 survey are shown in color contour form for the apparent conductivity in Figures 2, 8, and 14 and the in-phase components in Figures 3, 9, and 15. As discussed above, the EM38 measures the quadrature-phase and in-phase components of terrain conductivity. The quadrature-phase data, also known as apparent conductivity data, are useful for detecting the presence of anomalously conductive ground, which might be caused by the presence of objects with properties unlike those of the natural materials on site, such as fill. The in-phase component data is only sensitive to the presence of buried metal. As indicated above, the EM38 has a depth sensitivity of about 5 feet.

A few of the high amplitude EM anomalies evident in Figures 2A,3A,8A,9A,14A, and 15A are associated with surface features containing metal such as buildings, a reinforced concrete sidewalk, surface pipes, clothes racks, and a catch basin. We note that paved driveways also cause weak anomalies in the in-phase component data, likely due to the presence of magnetically susceptible materials in the asphalt or soil rather than actual metal. Areas with EM anomalies caused by surficial structures containing metal are shown with blue hatching in Figures 2B,3B,8B,9B,14B, and 15B, as well as in the integrated interpretations shown in Figures 7, 13, and 19. We note that the presence or absence of subsurface metal objects in such areas cannot be determined based on the EM data alone due to the anomaly caused by the surface metal objects.

Low- to high-amplitude EM anomalies not attributable to surface metal objects are present in the three parcels, and we infer that buried objects containing metallic, magnetically susceptible, or anomalously conductive materials are present at such locations. Several such anomalies are linear in areal extent, and we infer that such anomalies are caused by utilities.

Several EM anomalies are non-linear in extent and are interpreted to be areas of buried metal. In one location at the Joshua Brooks Jr, House, it was possible to identify a possible buried metal object as a septic holding tank based on GPR data and the presence of a tank lid, and this object is shown as a possible septic tank in Figures 14B, 15B, and 19. The remainder of the non-linear EM anomalies are inferred to be areas of buried metal, or if less than about 2 ft wide in areal extent, as small, buried metal objects, and are shown as red-cross-hatched areas or red crossed circles, respectively, in Figures 2B,3B,8B,9B,14B, and 15B, as well as in the integrated interpretations shown in Figures 7, 13, and 19. We note that metallic objects at a depth of greater than 5 feet could be present in the areas of interest and would not have been detected by the EM38 surveys.

3.2.2 GPR Survey. GPR data were acquired along traverses spaced no more than 0.5 m apart and oriented in two mutually perpendicular directions across the accessible portions of the three parcels. The GPR data was acquired using both 300 MHZ and 800 MHZ antennas with 84 ns and 42 ns time windows, respectively.

Apparent GPR signal penetration for the 300 MHz antenna was very good in all three parcels, with two-way traveltime reflections received for 60 to 84 ns of the 84 ns time window. Based upon site-specific velocity matching calibrations, the GPR signal penetration for the 300 MHz antenna is estimated to have been as much as 3 to 4 m below ground surface for the three parcels.

Apparent GPR signal penetration for the 800 MHz antenna was somewhat less, with two-way traveltime reflections received for 20 to 42 ns of the 76 ns time window in the East Quarter School parcel and 30 to 42 ns in the Stow-Hardy House and Joshua Brooks Jr. House parcels. The GPR signal penetration for the 800 MHz antenna is estimated to have been as much as 1 to 2 m below ground surface for the East Quarter School parcel and 1.5 to 2 m for Stow-Hardy House and Joshua Brooks Jr. House parcels.

GPR data for each parcel were assembled into georeferenced three-dimensional data sets, through which two-dimensional depth slices of GPR amplitude were selected and viewed in RADAN 7.4. The depth slices (also referred to as time-slices) were generated with a thickness of 0.1 m. The resulting data for the depth slices were extracted as georeferenced comma-delimited (.csv) files for those depth intervals where significant patterns could be discerned. From the extracted comma-delimited data, multiple contour plots of GPR depth slice data were generated using with the inverse distance to a power gridding routine using a power of 20 and a search

radius of 0.55 m in the direction perpendicular to the lines and 0.2 m parallel to the lines. The high power and relatively small search radius were used to prevent excessive 'averaging' across points.

Selected extracted depth slices are shown in Figures 4A, 5A, and 6A for the East Quarter School, in Figures 10A, 11A, and 12A for the Stow-Hardy House, and in Figures 16A, 17A, and 18A for the Joshua Brooks Jr. House. Typically, GPR depth slices of the 300 MHz and 800 MHz data sets were generated for every 0.1 to 0.2 m of depth up to 1 m depth, and somewhat less frequently from 1 m to 2 m depth. While depths deeper than 2 m were examined for the 300 MHz data, none were extracted for interpretation because of the lack of discernable patterns.

The extracted depth slices were examined for patterns, and features such as possible utilities, septic tanks, possible former foundations, buried former driveways, and possible former cistern/drywells were identified at various depths. For most such analysis, the 800 MHz data was superior because of its greater spatial resolution. The majority of inferred features were located in the upper 1 m of the three parcels.

GPR profiles were also examined to confirm the findings from analysis of the depth slices and to determine whether the cross-sectional reflections could aid in target identification.

3.3 East Quarter School

3.3.1 General. EM and GPR methods were used across the East Quarter School parcel. The area of interest consisted of open lawn-covered areas surrounding the building. A driveway, concrete walkway, and surface drainpipe were present in the area of interest. An approximately 0.3 m diameter steel hatch engraved, "No. 5" resting on a concrete rim was located on the north side of the house. Access was limited in portions of the area by the house, surface drainpipe, and vegetation. Photographs 1a and b, below, show typical conditions in the East Quarter School parcel. Figures 2A and 3A show the EM38 quadrature and in-phase colour contour plots, Figures 4A, 5A, and 6A show representative GPR time slices, and Figure 7 shows shows the approximate limits of the survey and integrated interpretation of the geophysical data for the East Quarter School.

3.3.2 EM38. As indicated above, Figures 2A and 3A show color contour plots of the EM38 quadrature phase (or apparent ground conductivity) and in-phase data without interpretation while Figures 2B and 3B show the color contour plots with the interpretation. Several of the highest amplitude EM anomalies are attributed to metal contained in surface features such as a reinforced concrete sidewalk and staircase on the east side of the house, a surface drainpipe on the north side of the house, and steel clothes-hanging posts on the northeast side of the house.



Photograph 1a. East Quarter School, view to the northwest.



Photograph 1b. East Quarter School, view to the southeast. A white surface drainpipe exits the north side of the building (center).

.

Such areas of surface metal are shown as blue hatched areas in Figure 7. In addition, an area of slightly elevated in-phase values approximately matches the location of the existing paved driveway on the west side of the house and can be seen extending east and southeast past the end of the driveway thought the front lawn in Figures 2A and 2B. We infer that this extended area of slightly elevated in-phase values represents the buried remnants of a former segment of a semi-circular driveway on the front side of the house, and its location is shown in Figure 7.

A linear, approximately 2 m wide area of elevated in-phase values is present in the southwest portion of the area of interest and is approximately parallel to Lexington Road. The cause of the linear anomaly cannot be determined, although it does appear to have a spatial relationship with GPR anomalies in this location.

Several moderate- to high-amplitude EM anomalies are present within the AOI, as is evident in Figures 2A, 2B, 3A, and 3B. One such anomaly located in the southwest portion of the area of interest coincides with the location of a high amplitude GPR anomaly (see below), and we infer that a buried metal object or structure is present at this location. The buried metal object or structure is shown in Figure 7. For the remainder of the EM anomalies, GPR reflections typical of a discrete object or structure was not evident, and such EM anomalies are attributed to unidentified areas of buried metal, shown as red cross-hatched areas in Figure 7. The identity of the buried metal object or structure and areas of buried metal cannot be determined on the basis of the EM or GPR data

Background apparent conductivity values on the northwest, northeast, and southeast sides of the parcel vary from approximately 3 to 5 mS/m (blue areas in Figures 2A and 2B) in areas unaffected by surface metal, buried utilities, or buried metal. Apparent conductivity values range about 10 to 15 mS/m higher on the south side of the parcel, possibly related to more conductive fills in this area or salt intrusion from the adjacent Lexington Road.

3.3.3 GPR and Integrated Interpretation. As indicated above, Figures 4A, 5A, and 6A show the 0.4, 0.8, and 1.2 m depth slice plots for the East Quarter School parcel without interpretation while Figures 4B, 5B, and 6B show the interpreted features on the GPR depth slices. GPR depth slices from shallow depths (e.g., 0.1 m depth slice) show high amplitude GPR reflections from surficial features such as the paved driveway and clothes hanging pad, the gravel trail along the southeast edge of the parcel, a concrete walk on the east side of the house, and saturated ground northeast of the surface outflow pipe on the north side of the building. Slightly deeper depth, such as the 0.4 m depth slice shown in Figure 4, show the former extent of a semicircular driveway extending through the southeast of the lawn area, a feature also detected in the EM data (see above). The location of the former extent of the driveway is shown in Figure 7.

Deeper GPR depth slices (deeper than about 0.3 m) contain patterns that might relate to other cultural features. A prominent rectilinear feature is apparent in the 0.8 m depth slice shown in

Figures 6A and 6B in an area located northwest of the building, and its shape is typical of patterns expected for old foundations or an excavation. If the feature represents a former foundation, it might be related to a former outbuilding. Other areas of elevated GPR reflectivity with linear boundaries, less prominent than those noted in the preceding paragraph, are located in areas near the existing building. One such area, exhibited in the 0.8 m depth slice shown in Figure 5 is located east and southeast of the building, and may represent possible east and south edges of a former foundation or excavation. Similarly, areas of elevated GPR reflectivity with linear boundaries exhibited in the 1.2 m depth slice shown in Figures 6A and 6B, is located near the northwest corner of the house, and edges of a former foundation or excavations. Whether such features extend further is difficult to determine because of the existing building and interference from the GPR patterns of shallower features (e.g., former driveway, clothes-hanging pad). Possible former foundations or excavation edges are shown in Figure 7

Two possible drywells or cisterns are inferred from approximately equidimensional areas of high amplitude reflectivity located on the west and east side of the building. The possible drywell or cistern on the west side of the building exhibits an approximately 1 m by 1 m area of high amplitude GPR reflections in the 0.7 m depth slice and appears as a flat-topped structure in GPR profiles. The feature appears to broaden with depth, exhibited as a moderate amplitude 3 m by 3 m area in the 1.2 m depth slice shown in Figures 6A and 6B. The possible drywell or cistern on the east side of the building lacks the high amplitude flat reflections of its western counterpart but exhibits an approximately 2 m by 2 m area of moderate amplitude GPR reflectivity in the 1.2 m depth slice shown in Figures 6A and 6B. Example GPR records over one of the possible drywell/cistern features are shown in Figure 20. The locations of the possible drywells or cisterns are shown in Figures 4B, 5B, 6B and 7.

A possible former flat surface along the southwest side of the parcel is inferred from areas of moderate to high amplitude reflectivity exhibited in 0.4 to 0.6 m depth slices (Figures 5A and 5B). The exact cause of the possible former surface cannot be determined but may be related to former paved area or hardpacked area near the road. The location of the possible former surface is shown in Figure 7. A linear, approximately 2 m wide area of elevated in-phase values is also located along the approximate northern edge of the possible former surface. We note that several linear low amplitude GPR anomalies cross the possible former flat surface and are inferred to be the trenches of utilities (see below).

A number of linear moderate to high amplitude anomalies are present in the depth slices shown in Figures 4 through 6, and we infer that possible utilities are present at such locations. Possible utilities are shown as dashed lines in Figure 7. We note that some utilities were detected on the basis of lineaments with lower amplitude reflectivity than adjacent areas, which are likely caused by the trenching for the utility or by GPR 'shadow zones' deeper than the actual utility.

A number of other areas of anomalous GPR reflectivity were detected in the GPR depth slices, and such areas are shown in Figure 7. The identity of such features could not be determined on the basis of the GPR data. One such GPR anomaly, located in the southwest portion of the parcel, also coincides with an inferred area of buried metal and is shown as a buried metallic object or structure in Figure 7. We note that prominent GPR reflections were not received for the area surrounding the steel lid engraved "No. 5".

3.4 Stow-Hardy House

3.4.1 General. EM and GPR methods were used across the Stow-Hardy House parcel. The area of interest consisted of open lawn-covered areas surrounding the building. A driveway, stone walkway, and low retaining wall were present in the area of interest. A lid to a well was located along the east edge of the site. Access was limited in portions of the area by the house, a low retaining wall, and vegetation. Photographs 2a and 2b, below, show typical conditions in the Stow-Hardy House parcel. Figures 8 and 9 show the EM38 quadrature and in-phase colour contour plots, Figures 10, 11, and 12 show representative GPR time slices, and Figure 13 shows shows the approximate limits of the survey and integrated interpretation of the geophysical data for the Stow-Hardy House.

3.4.2 EM38. As indicated above, Figures 8A and 9A show color contour plots of the EM38 quadrature phase (or apparent ground conductivity) and in-phase data without interpretation while Figures 8B and 9B show color contour plots of the EM38 quadrature phase (or apparent ground conductivity) and in-phase data with interpretation. Several of the highest amplitude EM anomalies are attributed to metal contained in the house structure. Such areas of surface metal are shown as blue hatched areas in Figures 8B, 9B, and 13. In addition, an area of elevated in-phase values approximately matches the location of a portion of the existing driveway on the northwest side of the house, as seen in Figure 9. It is unknown why this portion of the driveway has elevated in-phase values but portions of the driveway closer to road and farther to the northeast do not but may be related to changes in construction.

A semicircular area of moderate amplitude in-phase values is evident in Figure 9A along the southwest side of the parcel along Lexington Road. The semicircular area of elevated in-phase values coincides with similarly shaped shallow high amplitude GPR anomaly (see below) and we infer that the area represents a former surface, possibly related to a former curved driveway or pullout area. The location of the former surface is shown in Figure 9B and 13. A linear area of similar amplitude in-phase values extends from the semicircular area to the southwest side of the building, and we infer that it is caused by the existing stone walkway to the front door.

A linear apparent conductivity anomaly is exhibited in Figure 8A extending from an electric meter located at the south corner of the building to Lexington Road, and we infer that an electric line is present at this location. In addition, linear apparent conductivity and in-phase component

anomalies are exhibited in Figures 8A and 9A located along the southwest edge of the parcel next to Lexington Road and is interpreted to be an unidentified utility. The locations of the possible electric and unidentified lines are shown in Figures 8B, 9B, and 13.

Several moderate- to high-amplitude EM anomalies are present within the AOI, as is evident in Figures 8A and 9A. Such EM anomalies are attributed to areas of buried metal, shown as red cross-hatched areas in Figures 8B, 9B, and 13. The identity of such areas of buried metal cannot be determined on the basis of the EM or GPR data. Such areas of buried metal are prevalent in areas located northeast and east of the house, and apparent conductivity values are higher than background values and we infer that scattered buried metal is present at such locations.

3.4.3 GPR and Integrated Interpretation. As indicated above, Figures 10A, 11A, and 12A show the 0.2, 0.5, and 0.9 m depth slice plots for the Stow-Hardy House parcel without interpretation. Figures 10B, 11B, and 12B show the 0.2, 0.5, and 0.9 m depth slice plots for the Stow-Hardy House parcel with interpretation. GPR depth slices from shallow depths (e.g., 0.1 m depth slice) show high amplitude GPR reflections from surficial features such as the gravel driveway and flagstone pathway on the northwest and southwest sides of the building, respectively.

The GPR depth slices also contain patterns related to possible buried cultural features. An area of low GPR reflectivity with relatively sharply defined northwestern and northeastern edges is exhibited in the 0.9 m depth slice located on the northeast side of the existing building, as shown in Figure 12A. This feature is inferred to be a possible former foundation or excavation. Additional possible former foundations or excavations are inferred from subtle rectilinear areas of contrasting GPR reflectivity in the 0.3 m depth slice (not shown) northeast of the building. The locations of possible former foundations or excavations are shown in Figures 12B and 13.

A possible former flat surface that forms a semicircular shape along the southwest side of the parcel adjacent to Lexington Road is inferred from areas of elevated reflectivity evident in the 0.2 m depth slice shown in Figure 10A. As discussed above, the semicircular feature is also evident in the in-phase data shown in Figure 9A. The exact cause of the possible former surface cannot be determined but may be related to a former hardpacked area near the road. The location of the possible former surface is shown in Figures 10B and 13. We note that several linear low amplitude GPR anomalies cross the possible former flat surface and are inferred to be the trenches of utilities (see below).

A number of linear GPR anomalies are present in the 0.2, 0.5, and 0.9 m depth slices shown in Figures 10A, 11A, and 12A, respectively, and we infer that possible utilities are present at such locations. The locations of possible utilities are shown in Figures 10B, 11B, 12B, and 13. We note that some utilities were detected on the basis of lineaments with lower amplitude reflectivity than adjacent areas, which are likely caused by the trenching for the utility or by GPR 'shadow zones' deeper than the actual utility.



Photograph 2a. Stow-Hardy House, view to the northeast. An unpaved, partly grassy driveway on located in the center left.



Photograph 2b. Stow-Hardy House, view to the southwest. A well lid is visible as a raised mound area in the photograph center, left of the tree.

.

A number of other areas of anomalous GPR reflectivity were detected in the GPR depth slices, and such areas are shown as in Figures 10B, 11B, 12B, and 13. The identity of such features could not be determined on the basis of the GPR data.

3.5 Joshua Brooks Jr. House

3.5.1 General. EM and GPR methods were used across the Joshua Brooks Jr. parcel. The area of interest consisted of open lawn-covered areas and a driveway on the west, northwest, and north sides of the building and a smaller sloped and partially terraced area on the south and east sides of the building. A concrete lid, reported by PAL to be for a septic distribution tank, was present in the eastern portion of the parcel. Access was limited in portions of the area by the house, vegetation, and retaining walls in the terraced area east of the building. Photographs 3a and 3b, below, show typical conditions in the Joshua Brooks Jr. House parcel. Figures 14 and 15 show the EM38 quadrature and in-phase colour contour plots, Figures 16, 17, and 18 show representative GPR time slices, and Figure 19 shows shows the approximate limits of the survey and integrated interpretation of the geophysical data for the Joshua Brooks Jr. House.

3.5.2 EM38. As indicated above, Figures 14A and 15A show color contour plots of the EM38 quadrature phase (or apparent ground conductivity) and in-phase data without interpretation while Figures 14B and 15B show the color contour plots with the interpretation. The largest high amplitude EM anomalies are attributed to metal contained in the house structure and, such areas of surface metal are shown as blue hatched areas in Figure 19. In addition, an area defined by slightly lower in-phase values approximately matches the location of the existing paved driveway on the northwest side of the house.

An area with prominent high-amplitude EM anomalies northeast of the building is evident in Figures 14A and 15A and is attributed to possible buried septic tanks (see below). In addition, several smaller moderate- to high-amplitude EM anomalies are exhibited in Figures 14A and 15A, and we infer that areas of buried metal are present, and such are shown as red cross-hatched areas in Figures 14B, 15B, and 19. The identity of such areas of buried cannot be determined on the basis of the EM or GPR data.

A linear apparent conductivity anomaly is exhibited in Figure 14A extending from the northwest corner of the building to North Great Road, and we infer that a utility line is present at this location. The location of the possible utility line is shown in Figures 14B and 19.

3.5.3 GPR and Integrated Interpretation. As indicated above, Figures 16A, 17A, and 18A show the 0.2, 0.4, and 1.1 m depth slice plots for the Joshua Brooks Jr. House parcel without interpretation. Figures 16B, 17B and 18B show the 0.2, 0.4, and 1.1 m depth slice plots for the Joshua Brooks Jr. House parcel with interpretation. Surficial GPR reflections from the existing driveway are exhibited in the 0.2 m GPR depth slice shown in Figure 16A.



Photograph 3a. Joshua Brooks Jr. House, view to the southwest. The operator can be seen pushing the GPR unit in the driveway on the right.



Photograph 3b. Joshua Brooks Jr. House, view to the North. Retaining walls and terraced areas on the east side of the house are shown. North Great Road can be seen near the top of the photograph.

.

The GPR depth slices also contain patterns related to possible buried features. A prominent rectangular area with lower amplitude GPR reflectivity located northeast of the building is evident in the 0.4 m depth slice shown in Figure 17A. Based on information provided by PAL, and the presence of a concrete cistern lid near the south end of the feature, we infer that a septic tank is present at this location. In addition, a rectangular area with higher GPR reflectivity located about 2.5 m north of the aforementioned possible septic tank is evident in the 1.1 m depth slice shown in Figure 18A. We infer that a second possible septic tank or distribution box is present at this location, based on its close spatial relationship to the first septic tank. We note that a prominent EM anomaly coincides with the location of both features, although it is much stronger in the vicinity of the apparently shallower, southern tank. The locations of the possible septic features are shown in Figures 17B and 19.

A number of linear moderate to high amplitude GPR anomalies are evident in the depth slices shown in Figures 16A, 17A, and 18A, and we infer that possible utilities are present at such locations. Possible utilities are shown as dashed lines in Figures 16B, 17B, 18B, and 19. We note that some utilities were detected on the basis of lineaments with lower amplitude reflectivity than adjacent areas, which are likely caused by the trenching for the utility or by GPR 'shadow zones' deeper than the actual utility.

A number of other areas of anomalous GPR reflectivity were detected in the GPR depth slices, and such areas are shown in Figures 16B, 17B, 18B, and 19. The identity of such features could not be determined on the basis of the GPR data.

4. CONCLUSIONS

Based upon the geophysical surveying conducted by HRGS at the three MMNHP parcels located in Concord, Massachusetts, consisting of the East Quarter School, the Stow-Hardy House, and the Joshua Brooks Jr. House for The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. (PAL) on behalf of the National Park Service (NPS) in November, and December 2020, we conclude:

East Quarter School (*Accession No. MIMA-00704)*

- Possible former foundations or excavated areas are inferred from areas of GPR reflectivity anomalies with rectilinear boundaries
- Two possible buried drywells or cisterns are inferred from areas of GPR reflectivity anomalies
- Possible utilities are inferred from linear GPR anomalies and EM anomalies.
- A possible former shallow surface located near Lexington Road is inferred from GPR reflectivity and EM anomalies
- Possible areas of unidentified structures and/or objects are inferred on the basis of GPR reflectivity anomalies.
- Possible areas of buried metal or buried metal objects are inferred from EM anomalies
- The existing driveway is part of a once larger U-shaped driveway

Stow-Hardy House (*Accession No. MIMA-00706)*

- Possible former foundations or excavated areas are inferred from areas of GPR reflectivity anomalies with rectilinear boundaries
- Possible utilities are inferred from linear GPR anomalies and EM anomalies.
- A possible former shallow surface located near Lexington Road is inferred from GPR reflectivity and EM anomalies
- Possible areas of unidentified structures and/or objects are inferred on the basis of GPR reflectivity anomalies.
- Possible areas of buried metal or buried metal objects are inferred from EM anomalies

Joshua Brooks Jr. House (*Accession No. MIMA-00708*)

- Possible septic tanks are inferred from areas of GPR reflectivity and EM anomalies
- Possible utilities are inferred from linear GPR anomalies and EM anomalies.
- Possible areas of unidentified structures and/or objects are inferred on the basis of GPR reflectivity anomalies.
- Possible areas of buried metal or buried metal objects are inferred from EM anomalies

5. LIMITATIONS

This report was prepared for the exclusive use of The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc., and the National Park Service (collectively, Client). No other party shall be entitled to rely on this Report, or any information, documents, records, data, interpretations, advice, or opinions given to Client by Hager-Richter Geoscience, Inc. (HRGS) in the performance of its work. The Report relates solely to the specific project for which HRGS has been retained and shall not be used or relied upon by Client or any third party for any variation or extension of this project, any other project, or any other purpose without the express written permission of HRGS. Any unpermitted use by Client or any third party shall be at Client's or such third party's own risk and without any liability to HRGS.

HRGS has used reasonable care, skill, competence, and judgment in the preparation of this Report consistent with professional standards for those providing similar services at the same time, in the same locale, and under like circumstances. Unless otherwise stated, the work performed by HRGS should be understood to be exploratory and interpretational in character and any results, findings or recommendations contained in this Report or resulting from the work proposed may include decisions which are judgmental in nature and not necessarily based solely on pure science or engineering. It should be noted that our conclusions might be modified if subsurface conditions were better delineated with additional subsurface exploration including, but not limited to, coring and laboratory testing.

Except as expressly provided in this limitations section, HRGS makes no other representation or warranty of any kind whatsoever, oral or written, expressed or implied; and all implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose, are hereby disclaimed

---

If you have any questions or comments on this letter report, please contact us at your convenience. It has been a pleasure to work with you on this project. We look forward to working with you again in the future.

Sincerely,
HAGER-RICHTER GEOSCIENCE, INC.

Steven Grant, P.G.
Senior Geophysicist

Jeffrey Reid, P.G.
Owner / Principal Geophysicist

Attachments: Figures 1-20



NOTE:

Modified from Google Earth Pro aerial photograph.



APPROXIMATE SCALE (feet)

0 800 1600

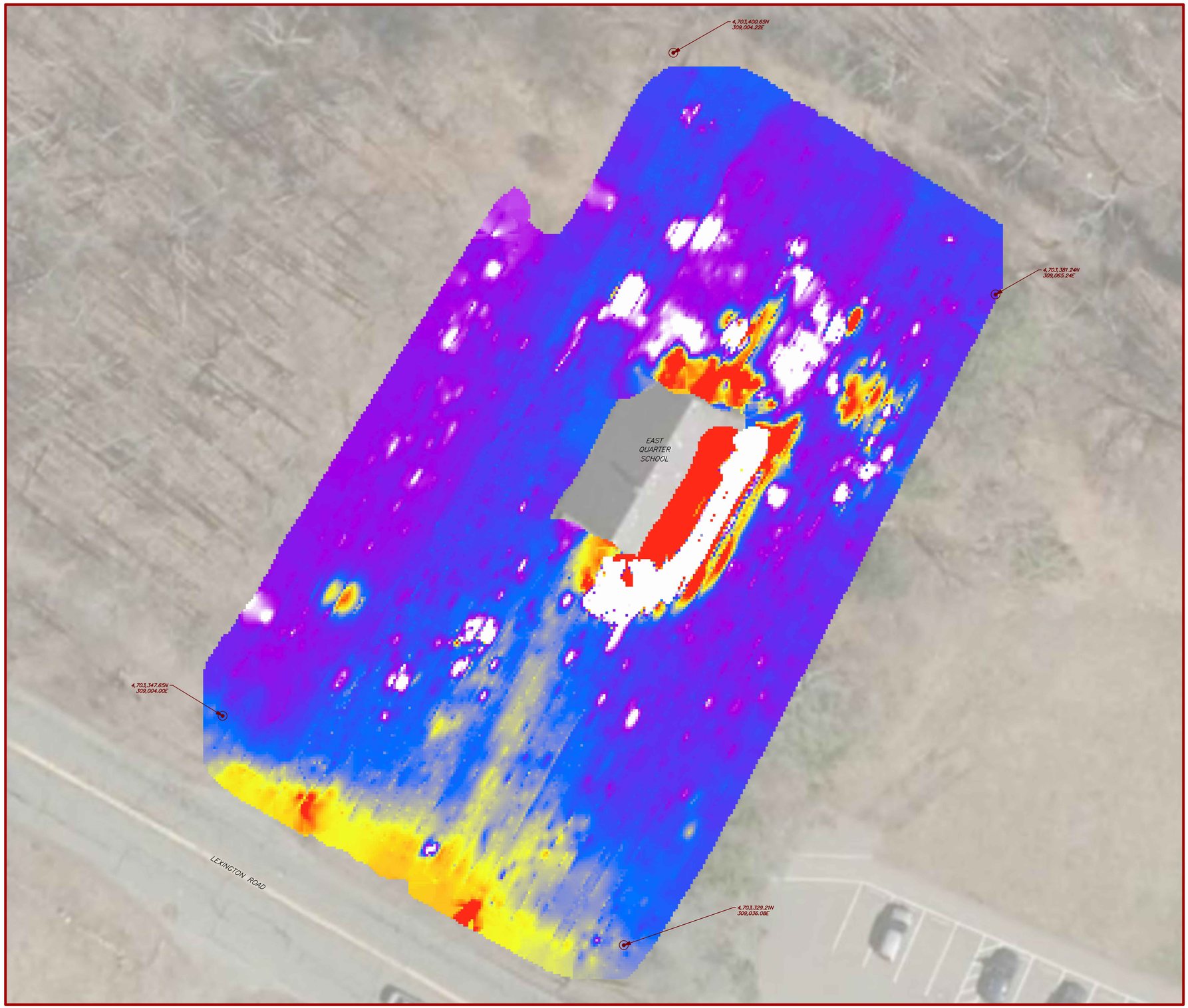
N

H-R

Figure 1
General Site Location
Minute Man National Historic Park
Concord & Lincoln, Massachusetts

File 21J80 | April, 2022

HAGER–RICHTER
Salem, NH | Fords, NJ



N

LEGEND

EQS - EM38 - Apparent Conductivity
mmho/m

30

-5

0 1.5 3 6 9 12
Scale in Meters

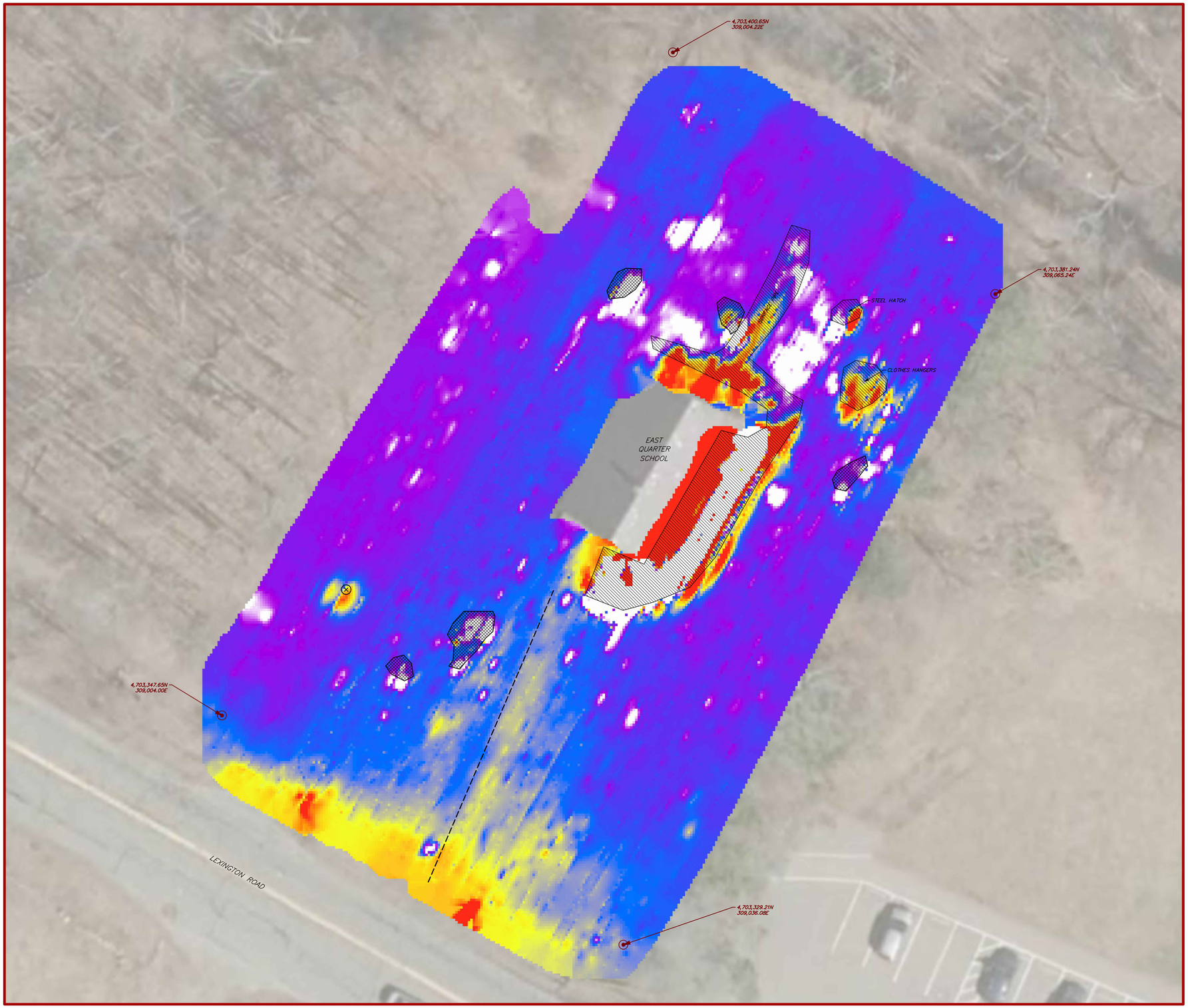
NOTES:

1. Imagery from MassGIS – 2019 USGS Ortho Imagery.
2. Data were acquired with a Geonics EM38–MK2.
3. Coordinates relative to Datum NAD1983 UTM 19N in meters.

FIGURE 2A
APPARENT CONDUCTIVITY
EAST QUARTER SCHOOL
MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK
CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS
MIMA–00704

FILE 21J80	APRIL, 2022

HAGER–RICHTER
SALEM, NH | FORDS, NJ



N

LEGEND

EQS - EM38 - Apparent Conductivity
mmho/m

30

-5

0 1.5 3 6 9 12

Scale in Meters

LEGEND

AREA OF POSSIBLE BURIED METAL

UNIDENTIFIED BURIED METAL OBJECT

POSSIBLE UTILITY

EM ANOMALY ATTRIBUTED TO EFFECTS OF SURFACE OBJECTS. THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF BURIED METAL WITHIN THIS AREA CANNOT BE DETERMINED ON THE BASIS OF THE EM61 DATA ALONE.

NOTES:

1. Imagery from MassGIS – 2019 USGS Ortho Imagery.
2. Data were acquired with a Geonics EM38–MK2.
3. Coordinates relative to Datum NAD1983 UTM 19N in meters.

FIGURE 2B
APPARENT CONDUCTIVITY
INTERPRETATION
EAST QUARTER SCHOOL
MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK
CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS
MIMA–00704

FILE 21J80 | APRIL, 2022

HAGER–RICHTER
SALEM, NH | FORDS, NJ



N

LEGEND

EQS - EM38 In-Phase Component (ppt)

6

0

0 1.5 3 6 9 12

Scale in Meters

NOTES:

1. Imagery from MassGIS – 2019 USGS Ortho Imagery.
2. Data were acquired with a Geonics EM38–MK2.
3. Coordinates relative to Datum NAD1983 UTM 19N in meters.

FIGURE 3A
IN–PHASE COMPONENT
EAST QUARTER SCHOOL
MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK
CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS
MIMA–00704

FILE 21J80	APRIL, 2022

HAGER–RICHTER
SALEM, NH | FORDS, NJ



N

LEGEND

EQS - EM38 In-Phase Component (ppt)

6

0

0 1.5 3 6 9 12

Scale in Meters

LEGEND

- AREA OF POSSIBLE BURIED METAL
- POSSIBLE FORMER DRIVEWAY
- POSSIBLE FORMER SURFACE
- EM ANOMALY ATTRIBUTED TO EFFECTS OF SURFACE OBJECTS. THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF BURIED METAL WITHIN THIS AREA CANNOT BE DETERMINED ON THE BASIS OF THE EM61 DATA ALONE.

NOTES:

1. Imagery from MassGIS – 2019 USGS Ortho Imagery.
2. Data were acquired with a Geonics EM38–MK2.
3. Coordinates relative to Datum NAD1983 UTM 19N in meters.

FIGURE 3B
IN–PHASE COMPONENT
INTERPRETATION
EAST QUARTER SCHOOL
MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK
CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS
MIMA–00704

FILE 21J80 | APRIL, 2022

HAGER–RICHTER
SALEM, NH | FORDS, NJ



N

LEGEND

EQS - 800 MHz - 40cm Slice
Relative GPR Signal Amplitude

10000

-10000

0 1.5 3 6 9 12

Scale in Meters

NOTES:

1. Imagery from MassGIS – 2019 USGS Ortho Imagery.
2. GPR data were acquired using a GSSI UtilityScan DF digital dual–frequency system using both 300MHZ & 800 MHz antennas with 84 ns & 42 ns time windows, respectively.
3. Coordinates relative to Datum NAD1983 UTM 19N in meters.

FIGURE 4A
GPR SURVEY – 40cm SLICE
EAST QUARTER SCHOOL
MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK
CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS
MIMA–00704

FILE 21J80 | APRIL, 2022

HAGER–RICHTER
SALEM, NH | FORDS, NJ



N

LEGEND

EQS - 800 MHz - 40cm Slice
Relative GPR Signal Amplitude

10000

-10000

0 1.5 3 6 9 12

Scale in Meters

LEGEND

- POSSIBLE NON-METALLIC STRUCTURE OR OBJECT
- POSSIBLE FORMER DRIVEWAY
- POSSIBLE FORMER SURFACE
- POSSIBLE UTILITY

NOTES:

1. Imagery from MassGIS – 2019 USGS Ortho Imagery.
2. GPR data were acquired using a GSSI UtilityScan DF digital dual-frequency system using both 300MHZ & 800 MHz antennas with 84 ns & 42 ns time windows, respectively.
3. Coordinates relative to Datum NAD1983 UTM 19N in meters.

FIGURE 4B
GPR SURVEY – 40cm SLICE
INTERPRETATION
EAST QUARTER SCHOOL
MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK
CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS
MIMA-00704

FILE 21J80 | APRIL, 2022

HAGER-RICHTER
SALEM, NH | FORDS, NJ



N

LEGEND

EQS - 800 MHz - 80cm Slice
Relative GPR Signal Amplitude

10000

-10000

0 1.5 3 6 9 12
Scale in Meters

NOTES:

1. Imagery from MassGIS – 2019 USGS Ortho Imagery.
2. GPR data were acquired using a GSSI UtilityScan DF digital dual–frequency system using both 300MHZ & 800 MHz antennas with 84 ns & 42 ns time windows, respectively.
3. Coordinates relative to Datum NAD1983 UTM 19N in meters.

FIGURE 5A
GPR SURVEY – 80cm SLICE
EAST QUARTER SCHOOL
MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK
CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS
MIMA–00704

FILE 21J80 | APRIL, 2022

HAGER–RICHTER
SALEM, NH | FORDS, NJ



N

LEGEND

EQS - 800 MHz - 80cm Slice
Relative GPR Signal Amplitude

10000

-10000

0 1.5 3 6 9 12

Scale in Meters

LEGEND

- AREA OF POSSIBLE FOUNDATION OR FORMER EXCAVATION
- POSSIBLE FORMER DRIVEWAY
- POSSIBLE UTILITY

NOTES:

1. Imagery from MassGIS – 2019 USGS Ortho Imagery.
2. GPR data were acquired using a GSSI UtilityScan DF digital dual–frequency system using both 300MHZ & 800 MHz antennas with 84 ns & 42 ns time windows, respectively.
3. Coordinates relative to Datum NAD1983 UTM 19N in meters.

FIGURE 5B
GPR SURVEY – 80cm SLICE
INTERPRETATION
EAST QUARTER SCHOOL
MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK
CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS
MIMA–00704

FILE 21J80 | APRIL, 2022

HAGER–RICHTER
SALEM, NH | FORDS, NJ



N

LEGEND

EQS - 800 MHz - 120cm Slice
Relative GPR Signal Amplitude

10000

-10000

0 1.5 3 6 9 12

Scale in Meters

NOTES:

1. Imagery from MassGIS – 2019 USGS Ortho Imagery.
2. GPR data were acquired using a GSSI UtilityScan DF digital dual–frequency system using both 300MHZ & 800 MHz antennas with 84 ns & 42 ns time windows, respectively.
3. Coordinates relative to Datum NAD1983 UTM 19N in meters.

FIGURE 6A
GPR SURVEY – 120cm SLICE
EAST QUARTER SCHOOL
MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK
CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS
MIMA–00704

FILE 21J80 | APRIL, 2022

HAGER–RICHTER
SALEM, NH | FORDS, NJ



N

LEGEND

EQS - 800 MHz - 80cm Slice
Relative GPR Signal Amplitude

10000

-10000

0 1.5 3 6 9 12

Scale in Meters

LEGEND

- UNIDENTIFIED BURIED METAL OBJECT
- AREA OF POSSIBLE FOUNDATION OR FORMER EXCAVATION
- POSSIBLE DRYWELL OR CISTERN
- POSSIBLE UTILITY

NOTES:

1. Imagery from MassGIS – 2019 USGS Ortho Imagery.
2. GPR data were acquired using a GSSI UtilityScan DF digital dual–frequency system using both 300MHZ & 800 MHz antennas with 84 ns & 42 ns time windows, respectively.
3. Coordinates relative to Datum NAD1983 UTM 19N in meters.

FIGURE 6B
GPR SURVEY – 120cm SLICE
INTERPRETATION
EAST QUARTER SCHOOL
MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK
CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS
MIMA–00704

FILE 21J80 | APRIL, 2022

HAGER–RICHTER
SALEM, NH | FORDS, NJ



N

LEGEND

- APPROXIMATE LIMITS OF GPR SURVEY AREA
- AREA OF POSSIBLE FOUNDATION OR FORMER EXCAVATION
- AREA OF POSSIBLE BURIED METAL
- UNIDENTIFIED BURIED METAL OBJECT
- POSSIBLE NON-METALLIC STRUCTURE OR OBJECT
- POSSIBLE FORMER DRIVEWAY
- POSSIBLE DRYWELL OR CISTERN
- POSSIBLE FORMER SURFACE
- POSSIBLE UTILITY
- EM ANOMALY ATTRIBUTED TO EFFECTS OF SURFACE OBJECTS. THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF BURIED METAL WITHIN THIS AREA CANNOT BE DETERMINED ON THE BASIS OF THE EM61 DATA ALONE.

0 1.5 3 6 9 12

Scale in Meters

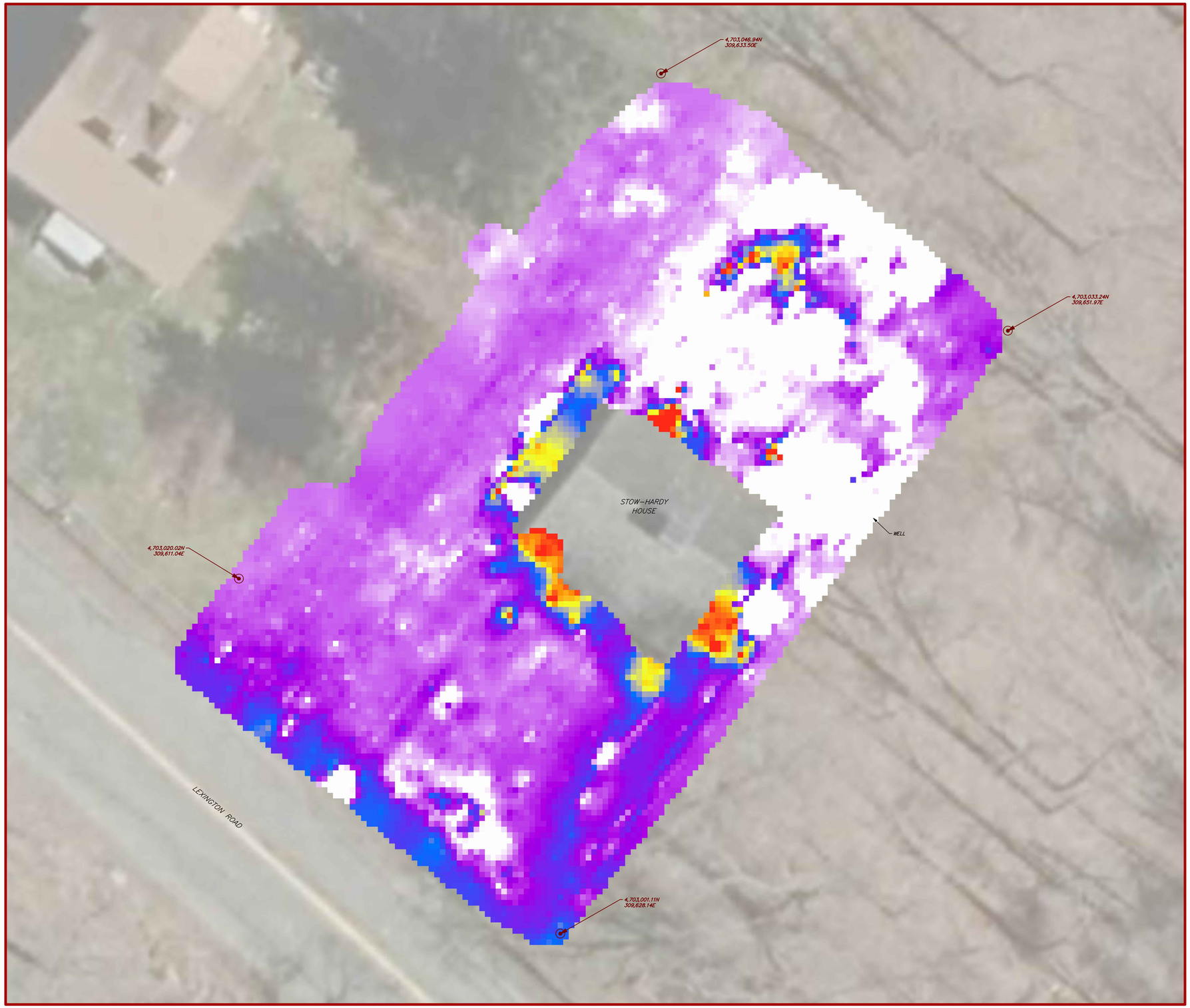
NOTES:

1. Imagery from MassGIS – 2019 USGS Ortho Imagery.
2. Coordinates relative to Datum NAD1983 UTM 19N in meters.

FIGURE 7
INTEGRATED INTERPRETATION
EAST QUARTER SCHOOL
MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK
CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS
MIMA-00704

FILE 21J80 | APRIL, 2022

HAGER-RICHTER
SALEM, NH | FORDS, NJ



N

LEGEND

SH - EM38 Apparent Conductivity.grd

mmho/m

50

-5

0 1 2 4 6 8

Scale in Meters

NOTES:

1. Imagery from MassGIS – 2019 USGS Ortho Imagery.
2. Data were acquired with a Geonics EM38–MK2.
3. Coordinates relative to Datum NAD1983 UTM 19N in meters.

FIGURE 8A
APPARENT CONDUCTIVITY
STOW–HARDY HOUSE
MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK
CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS
MIMA–00706

FILE 21J80	APRIL, 2022

HAGER–RICHTER
SALEM, NH | FORDS, NJ



N

LEGEND

SH - EM38 Apparent Conductivity.grd

mmho/m

50

-5

0 1 2 4 6 8

Scale in Meters

LEGEND

AREA OF POSSIBLE BURIED METAL

POSSIBLE UTILITY

EM ANOMALY ATTRIBUTED TO EFFECTS OF SURFACE OBJECTS. THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF BURIED METAL WITHIN THIS AREA CANNOT BE DETERMINED ON THE BASIS OF THE EM61 DATA ALONE.

NOTES:

1. Imagery from MassGIS – 2019 USGS Ortho Imagery.
2. Data were acquired with a Geonics EM38–MK2.
3. Coordinates relative to Datum NAD1983 UTM 19N in meters.

FIGURE 8B
APPARENT CONDUCTIVITY
INTERPRETATION
STOW–HARDY HOUSE
MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK
CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS
MIMA–00706

FILE 21J80 | APRIL, 2022

HAGER–RICHTER
SALEM, NH | FORDS, NJ



N

LEGEND

SH - EM38 In-Phase Component
ppt

6

0

0 1 2 4 6 8
Scale in Meters

NOTES:

1. Imagery from MassGIS – 2019 USGS Ortho Imagery.
2. Data were acquired with a Geonics EM38–MK2.
3. Coordinates relative to Datum NAD1983 UTM 19N in meters.

FIGURE 9A
IN–PHASE COMPONENT
STOW–HARDY HOUSE
MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK
CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS
MIMA–00706

FILE 21J80	APRIL, 2022

HAGER–RICHTER
SALEM, NH | FORDS, NJ



N

LEGEND

SH - EM38 In-Phase Component
ppt

6

0

0 1 2 4 6 8
Scale in Meters

LEGEND

- AREA OF POSSIBLE BURIED METAL
- POSSIBLE FORMER SURFACE
- POSSIBLE UTILITY
- EM ANOMALY ATTRIBUTED TO EFFECTS OF SURFACE OBJECTS. THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF BURIED METAL WITHIN THIS AREA CANNOT BE DETERMINED ON THE BASIS OF THE EM61 DATA ALONE.

NOTES:

1. Imagery from MassGIS – 2019 USGS Ortho Imagery.
2. Data were acquired with a Geonics EM38–MK2.
3. Coordinates relative to Datum NAD1983 UTM 19N in meters.

FIGURE 9B
IN–PHASE COMPONENT
INTERPRETATION
STOW–HARDY HOUSE
MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK
CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS
MIMA–00706

FILE 21J80 | APRIL, 2022

HAGER–RICHTER
SALEM, NH | FORDS, NJ



N

LEGEND

SH - 800 MHz 20cm Slice
Relative GPR Signal Amplitude

10000

-10000

0 1 2 4 6 8
Scale in Meters

NOTES:

1. Imagery from MassGIS – 2019 USGS Ortho Imagery.
2. GPR data were acquired using a GSSI UtilityScan DF digital dual–frequency system using both 300MHZ & 800 MHz antennas with 84 ns & 42 ns time windows, respectively.
3. Coordinates relative to Datum NAD1983 UTM 19N in meters.

FIGURE 10A
GPR SURVEY – 20cm SLICE
STOW–HARDY HOUSE
MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK
CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS
MIMA–00706

FILE 21J80 | APRIL, 2022

HAGER–RICHTER
SALEM, NH | FORDS, NJ



N

LEGEND

SH - 800 MHz 20cm Slice
Relative GPR Signal Amplitude

10000

-10000

0 1 2 4 6 8
Scale in Meters

LEGEND

POSSIBLE FORMER SURFACE

POSSIBLE UTILITY

NOTES:

1. Imagery from MassGIS – 2019 USGS Ortho Imagery.
2. GPR data were acquired using a GSSI UtilityScan DF digital dual–frequency system using both 300MHZ & 800 MHz antennas with 84 ns & 42 ns time windows, respectively.
3. Coordinates relative to Datum NAD1983 UTM 19N in meters.

FIGURE 10B
GPR SURVEY – 20cm SLICE
INTERPRETATION
STOW–HARDY HOUSE
MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK
CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS
MIMA–00706

FILE 21J80 | APRIL, 2022

HAGER–RICHTER
SALEM, NH | FORDS, NJ



N

LEGEND

SH - 800 MHz 50cm Slice
Relative GPR Signal Amplitude

10000

-10000

0 1 2 4 6 8
Scale in Meters

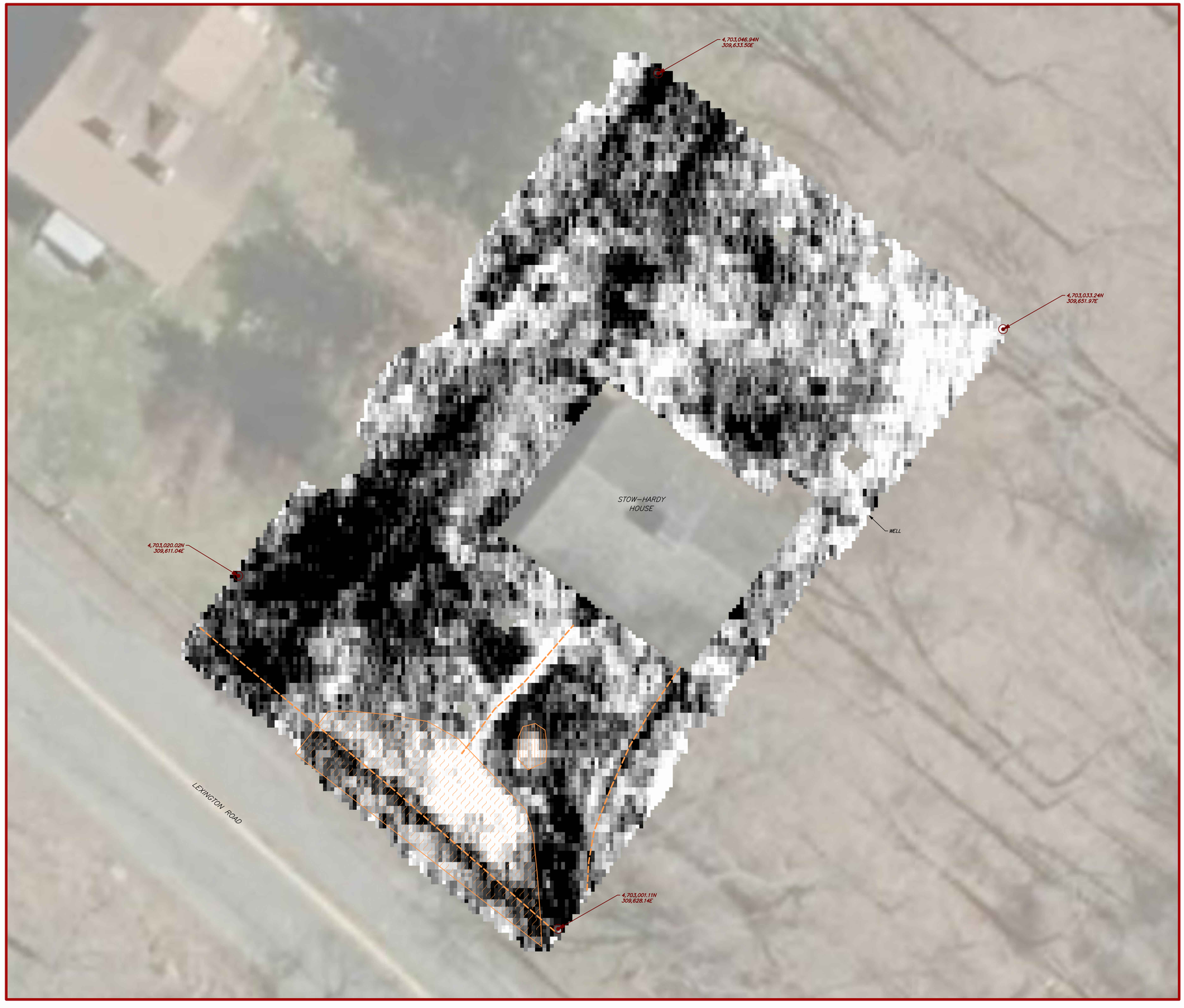
NOTES:

1. Imagery from MassGIS – 2019 USGS Ortho Imagery.
2. GPR data were acquired using a GSSI UtilityScan DF digital dual–frequency system using both 300MHZ & 800 MHz antennas with 84 ns & 42 ns time windows, respectively.
3. Coordinates relative to Datum NAD1983 UTM 19N in meters.

FIGURE 11A
GPR SURVEY – 50cm SLICE
STOW–HARDY HOUSE
MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK
CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS
MIMA–00706

FILE 21J80 | APRIL, 2022

HAGER–RICHTER
SALEM, NH | FORDS, NJ



N

LEGEND

SH - 800 MHz 50cm Slice
Relative GPR Signal Amplitude

10000

-10000

0 1 2 4 6 8
Scale in Meters

LEGEND

- POSSIBLE NON–METALLIC STRUCTURE OR OBJECT
- POSSIBLE FORMER SURFACE
- POSSIBLE UTILITY

NOTES:

1. Imagery from MassGIS – 2019 USGS Ortho Imagery.
2. GPR data were acquired using a GSSI UtilityScan DF digital dual–frequency system using both 300MHZ & 800 MHz antennas with 84 ns & 42 ns time windows, respectively.
3. Coordinates relative to Datum NAD1983 UTM 19N in meters.

FIGURE 11B
GPR SURVEY – 50cm SLICE
INTERPRETATION
STOW–HARDY HOUSE
MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK
CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS
MIMA–00706

FILE 21J80 | APRIL, 2022

HAGER–RICHTER
SALEM, NH | FORDS, NJ



N

LEGEND

SH - 800 MHz 90cm Slice
Relative GPR Signal Amplitude

10000

-15000

0 1 2 4 6 8
Scale in Meters

NOTES:

1. Imagery from MassGIS – 2019 USGS Ortho Imagery.
2. GPR data were acquired using a GSSI UtilityScan DF digital dual–frequency system using both 300MHZ & 800 MHz antennas with 84 ns & 42 ns time windows, respectively.
3. Coordinates relative to Datum NAD1983 UTM 19N in meters.

FIGURE 12A
GPR SURVEY – 90cm SLICE
STOW–HARDY HOUSE
MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK
CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS
MIMA–00706

FILE 21J80 | APRIL, 2022

HAGER–RICHTER
SALEM, NH | FORDS, NJ



N

LEGEND

SH - 800 MHz 90cm Slice
Relative GPR Signal Amplitude

10000

-15000

0 1 2 4 6 8
Scale in Meters

LEGEND

- AREA OF POSSIBLE FOUNDATION OR FORMER EXCAVATION
- POSSIBLE NON–METALLIC STRUCTURE OR OBJECT
- POSSIBLE FORMER SURFACE
- POSSIBLE UTILITY

NOTES:

1. Imagery from MassGIS – 2019 USGS Ortho Imagery.
2. GPR data were acquired using a GSSI UtilityScan DF digital dual–frequency system using both 300MHZ & 800 MHz antennas with 84 ns & 42 ns time windows, respectively.
3. Coordinates relative to Datum NAD1983 UTM 19N in meters.

FIGURE 12B
GPR SURVEY – 90cm SLICE
INTERPRETATION
STOW–HARDY HOUSE
MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK
CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS
MIMA–00706

FILE 21J80 | APRIL, 2022

HAGER–RICHTER
SALEM, NH | FORDS, NJ



N

LEGEND

- APPROXIMATE LIMITS OF GPR SURVEY AREA
- AREA OF POSSIBLE FOUNDATION OR FORMER EXCAVATION
- AREA OF POSSIBLE BURIED METAL
- POSSIBLE NON–METALLIC STRUCTURE OR OBJECT
- POSSIBLE FORMER SURFACE
- POSSIBLE UTILITY
- EM ANOMALY ATTRIBUTED TO EFFECTS OF SURFACE OBJECTS. THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF BURIED METAL WITHIN THIS AREA CANNOT BE DETERMINED ON THE BASIS OF THE EM61 DATA ALONE.

0 1 2 4 6 8

Scale in Meters

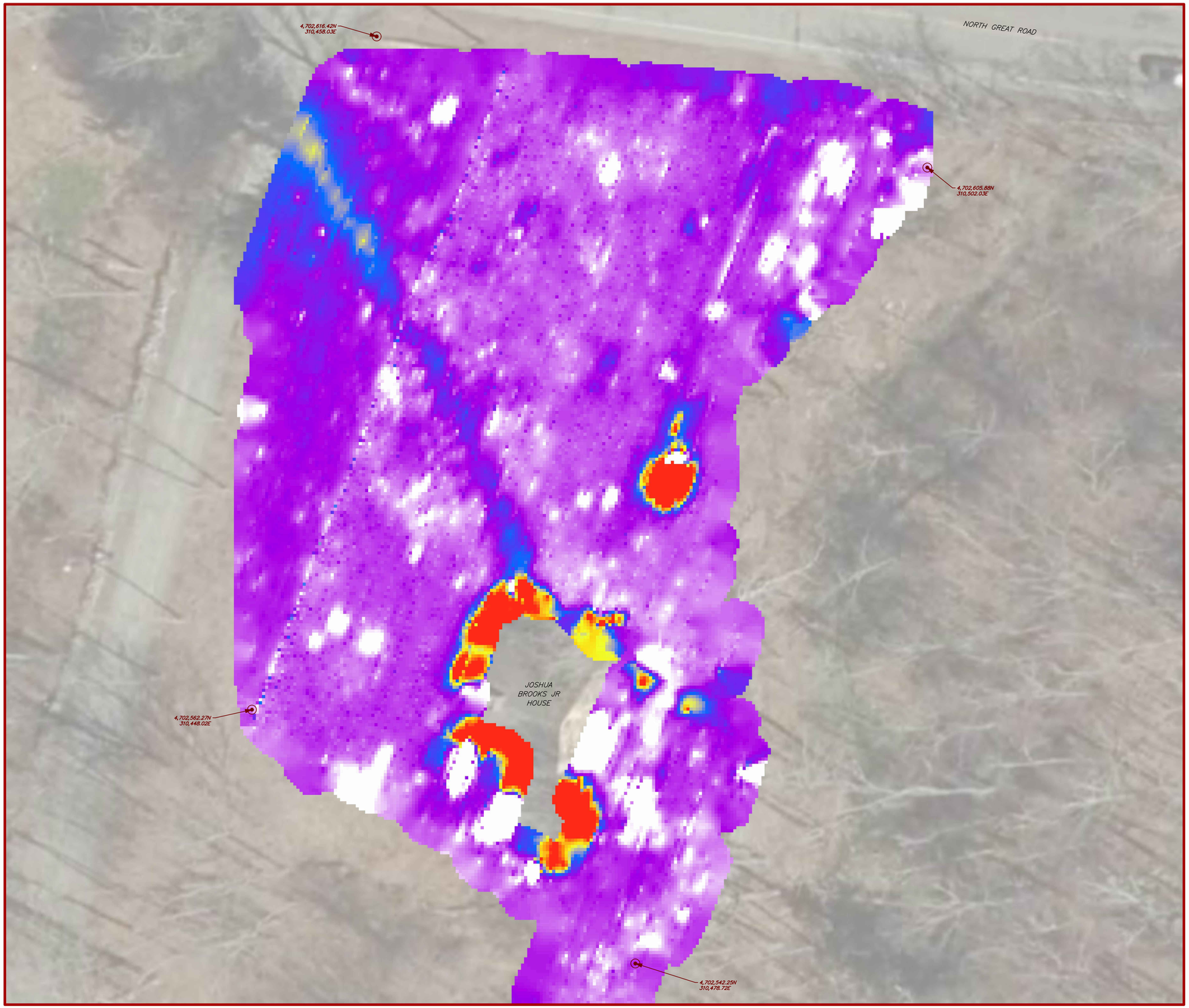
NOTES:

1. Imagery from MassGIS – 2019 USGS Ortho Imagery.
2. Coordinates relative to Datum NAD1983 UTM 19N in meters.

FIGURE 13
INTEGRATED INTERPRETATION
STOW–HARDY HOUSE
MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK
CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS
MIMA–00706

FILE 21J80	APRIL, 2022

HAGER–RICHTER
SALEM, NH | FORDS, NJ



N

LEGEND

JB - EM38 Apparent Conductivity
mmho/m

20

-4

0 1.5 3 6 9 12

Scale in Meters

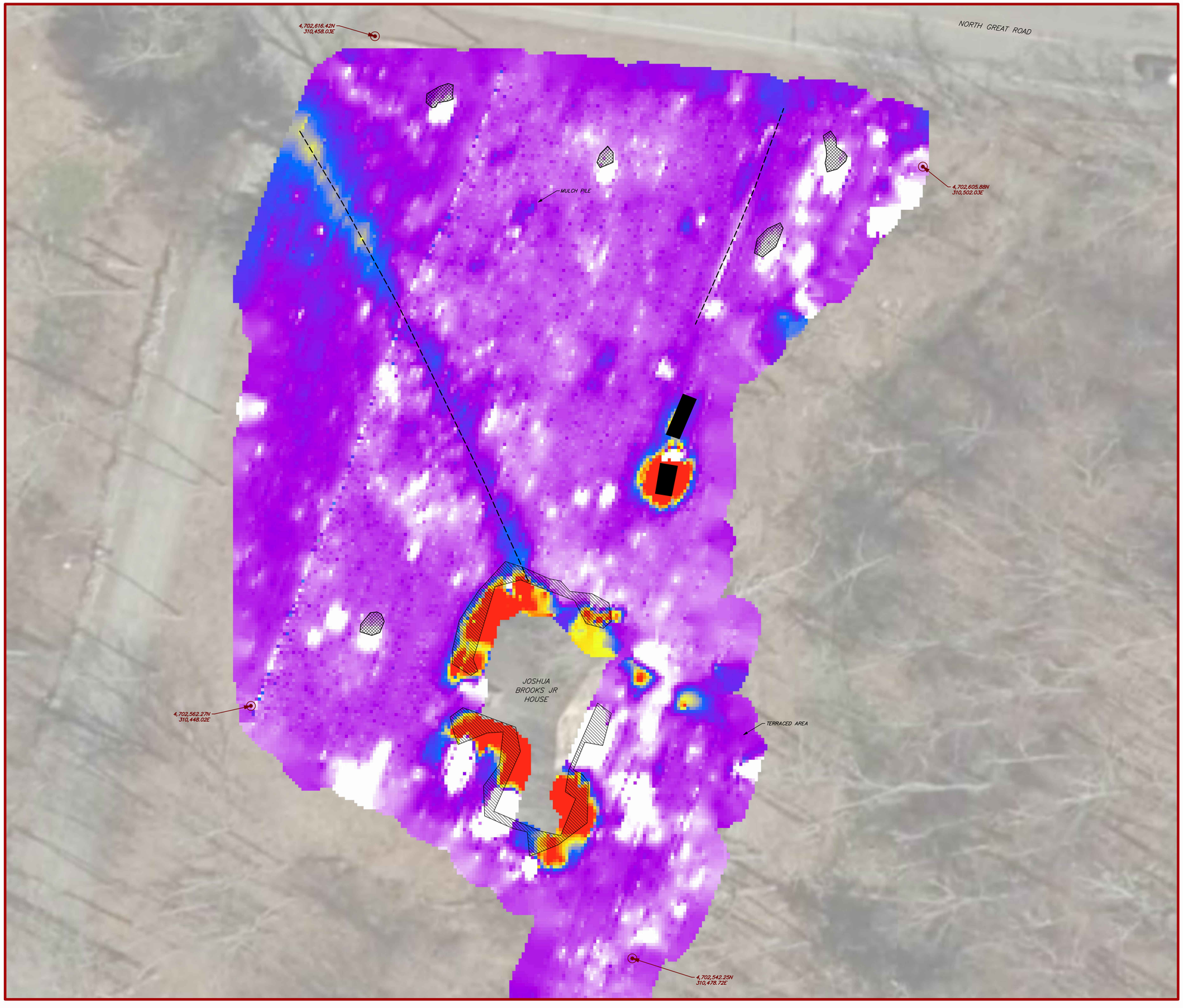
NOTES:

1. Imagery from MassGIS – 2019 USGS Ortho Imagery.
2. Data were acquired with a Geonics EM38–MK2.
3. Coordinates relative to Datum NAD1983 UTM 19N in meters.

FIGURE 14A
APPARENT CONDUCTIVITY
JOSHUA BROOKS JR. HOUSE
MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK
LINCOLN, MASSACHUSETTS
MIMA–00708

FILE 21J80 | APRIL, 2022

HAGER–RICHTER
SALEM, NH | FORDS, NJ



N

LEGEND

JB - EM38 Apparent Conductivity
mmho/m

20

-4

0 1.5 3 6 9 12
Scale in Meters

LEGEND

- AREA OF POSSIBLE BURIED METAL
- POSSIBLE SEPTIC TANK
- POSSIBLE UTILITY
- EM ANOMALY ATTRIBUTED TO EFFECTS OF SURFACE OBJECTS. THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF BURIED METAL WITHIN THIS AREA CANNOT BE DETERMINED ON THE BASIS OF THE EM61 DATA ALONE.

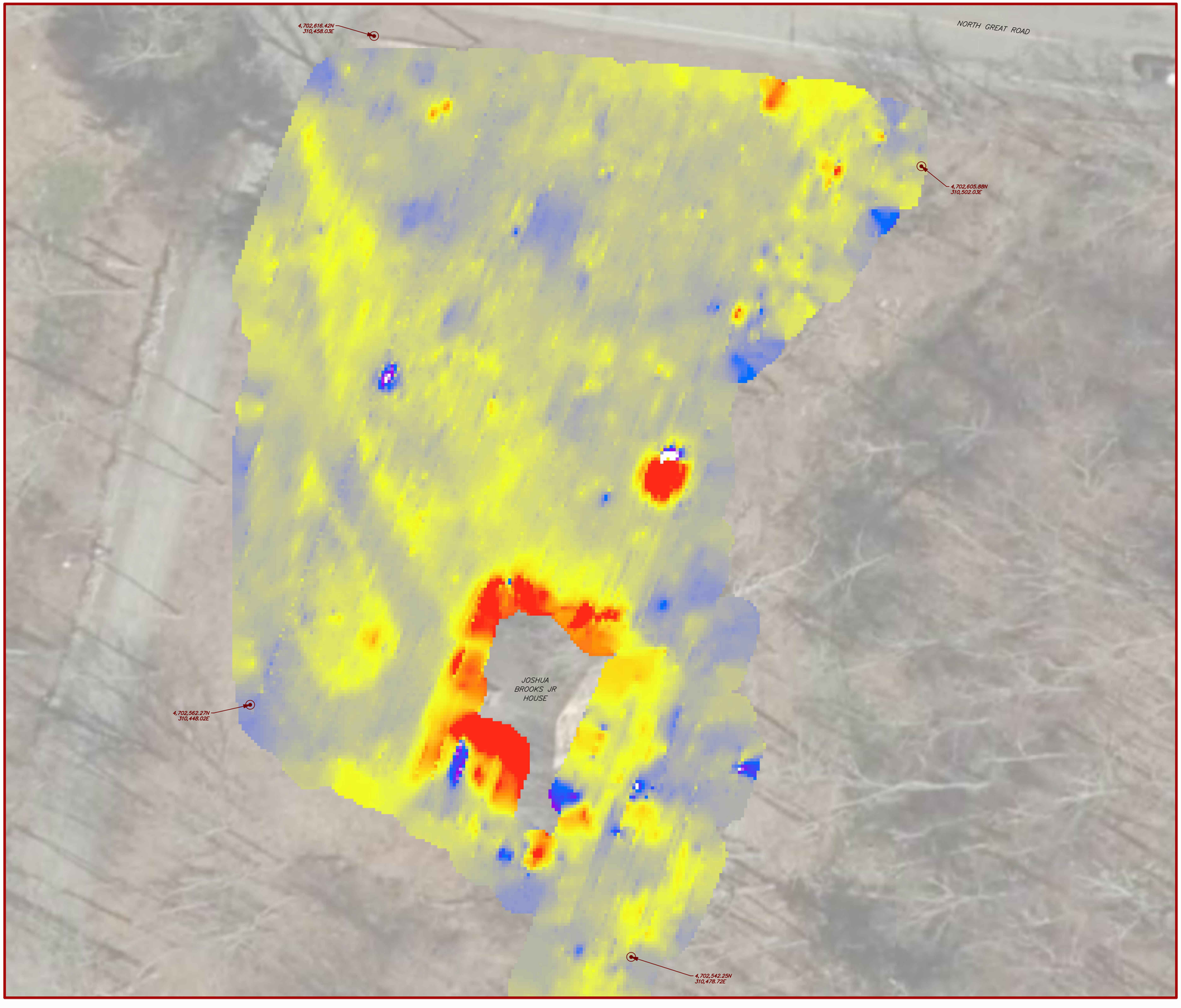
NOTES:

1. Imagery from MassGIS – 2019 USGS Ortho Imagery.
2. Data were acquired with a Geonics EM38–MK2.
3. Coordinates relative to Datum NAD1983 UTM 19N in meters.

FIGURE 14B
APPARENT CONDUCTIVITY
INTERPRETATION
JOSHUA BROOKS JR. HOUSE
MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK
LINCOLN, MASSACHUSETTS
MIMA–00708

FILE 21J80 | APRIL, 2022

HAGER–RICHTER
SALEM, NH | FORDS, NJ



N

LEGEND

JB - EM38 In-Phase Component
ppt

2

-2

0 1.5 3 6 9 12

Scale in Meters

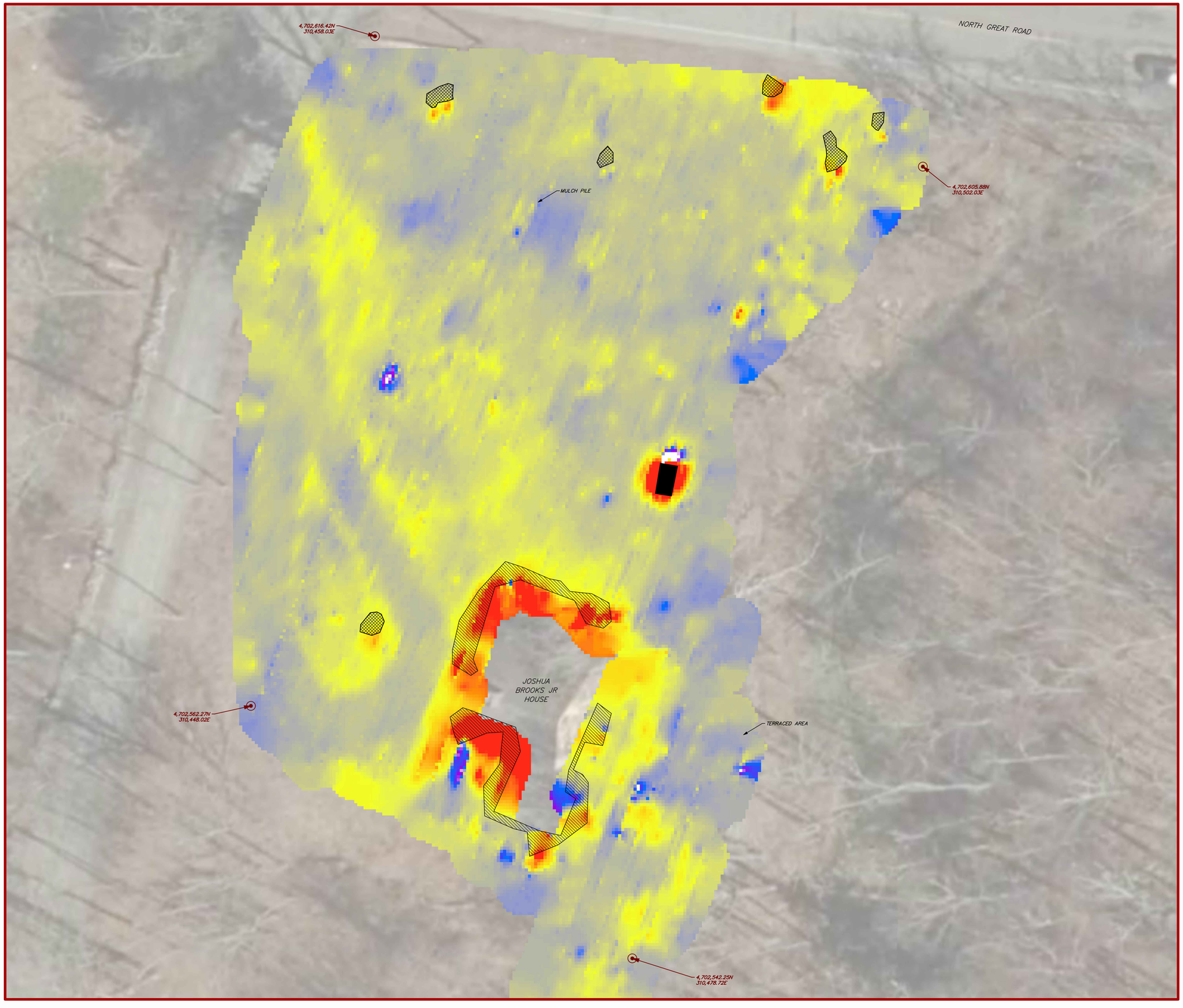
NOTES:

1. Imagery from MassGIS – 2019 USGS Ortho Imagery.
2. Data were acquired with a Geonics EM38–MK2.
3. Coordinates relative to Datum NAD1983 UTM 19N in meters.

FIGURE 15A
IN–PHASE COMPONENT
JOSHUA BROOKS JR. HOUSE
MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK
LINCOLN, MASSACHUSETTS
MIMA–00708

FILE 21J80 | APRIL, 2022

HAGER–RICHTER
SALEM, NH | FORDS, NJ



N

LEGEND

JB - EM38 In-Phase Component
ppt

2

-2

0 1.5 3 6 9 12

Scale in Meters

LEGEND

AREA OF POSSIBLE BURIED METAL

POSSIBLE SEPTIC TANK

EM ANOMALY ATTRIBUTED TO EFFECTS OF SURFACE OBJECTS. THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF BURIED METAL WITHIN THIS AREA CANNOT BE DETERMINED ON THE BASIS OF THE EM61 DATA ALONE.

NOTES:

1. Imagery from MassGIS – 2019 USGS Ortho Imagery.
2. Data were acquired with a Geonics EM38–MK2.
3. Coordinates relative to Datum NAD1983 UTM 19N in meters.

FIGURE 15B
IN–PHASE COMPONENT
INTERPRETATION
JOSHUA BROOKS JR. HOUSE
MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK
LINCOLN, MASSACHUSETTS
MIMA–00708

FILE 21J80 | APRIL, 2022

HAGER–RICHTER
SALEM, NH | FORDS, NJ



N

LEGEND

JB - 300MHz - 20cm Slice
Relative GPR Signal Amplitude

10000

-10000

0 1.5 3 6 9 12

Scale in Meters

NOTES:

1. Imagery from MassGIS – 2019 USGS Ortho Imagery.
2. GPR data were acquired using a GSSI UtilityScan DF digital dual–frequency system using both 300MHZ & 800 MHz antennas with 84 ns & 42 ns time windows, respectively.
3. Coordinates relative to Datum NAD1983 UTM 19N in meters.

FIGURE 16A
GPR SURVEY – 20cm SLICE
JOSHUA BROOKS JR. HOUSE
MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK
LINCOLN, MASSACHUSETTS
MIMA–00708

FILE 21J80 | APRIL, 2022

HAGER–RICHTER
SALEM, NH | FORDS, NJ



N

LEGEND

JB - 300MHz - 20cm Slice
Relative GPR Signal Amplitude

10000

-10000

0 1.5 3 6 9 12
Scale in Meters

LEGEND

POSSIBLE NON–METALLIC STRUCTURE OR OBJECT

POSSIBLE UTILITY

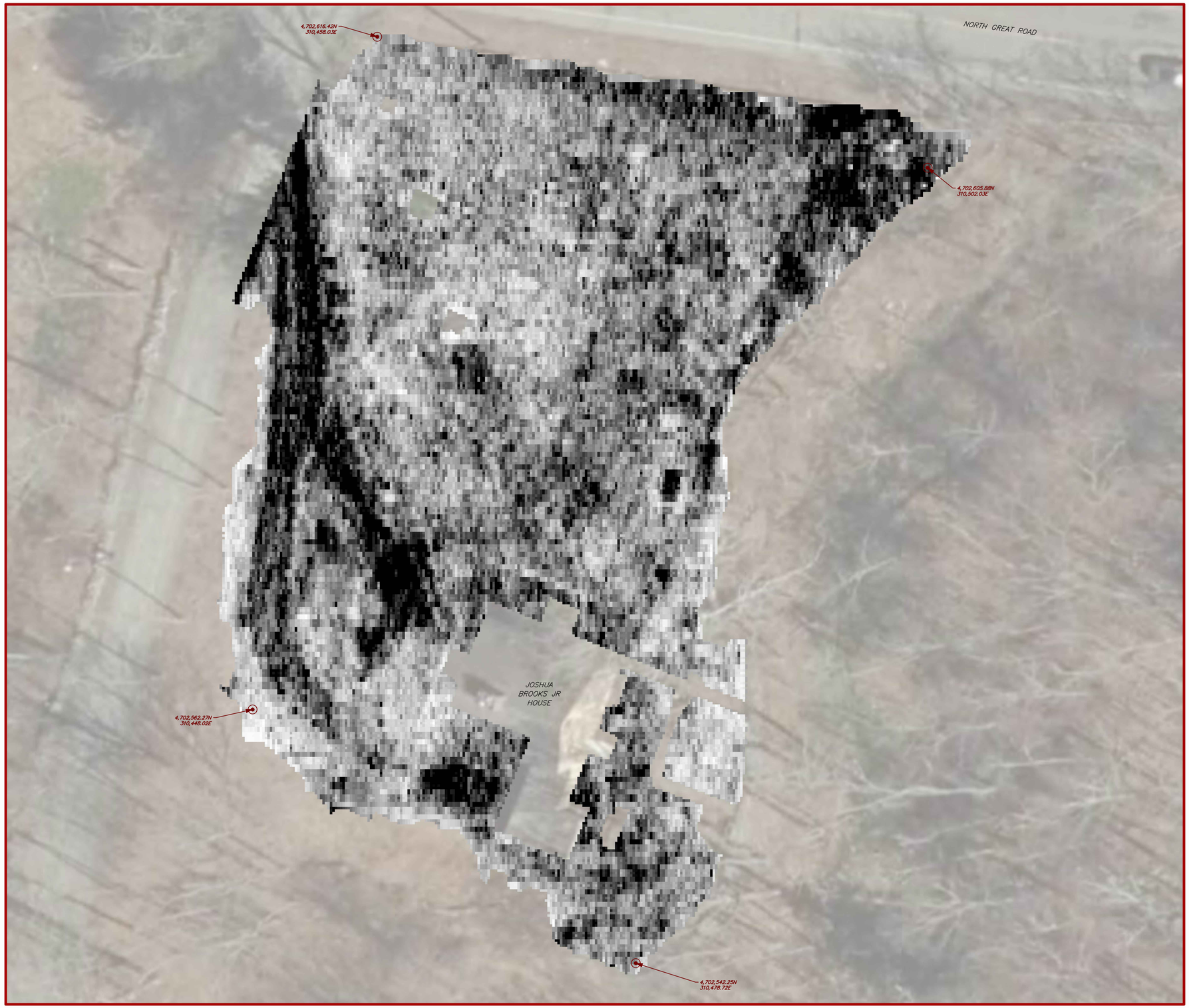
NOTES:

1. Imagery from MassGIS – 2019 USGS Ortho Imagery.
2. GPR data were acquired using a GSSI UtilityScan DF digital dual–frequency system using both 300MHZ & 800 MHz antennas with 84 ns & 42 ns time windows, respectively.
3. Coordinates relative to Datum NAD1983 UTM 19N in meters.

FIGURE 16B
GPR SURVEY – 20cm SLICE
INTERPRETATION
JOSHUA BROOKS JR. HOUSE
MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK
LINCOLN, MASSACHUSETTS
MIMA–00708

FILE 21J80 | APRIL, 2022

HAGER–RICHTER
SALEM, NH | FORDS, NJ



N

LEGEND

JB - 800 MHz - 40cm Slice
Relative GPR Signal Amplitude

10000

-10000

0 1.5 3 6 9 12
Scale in Meters

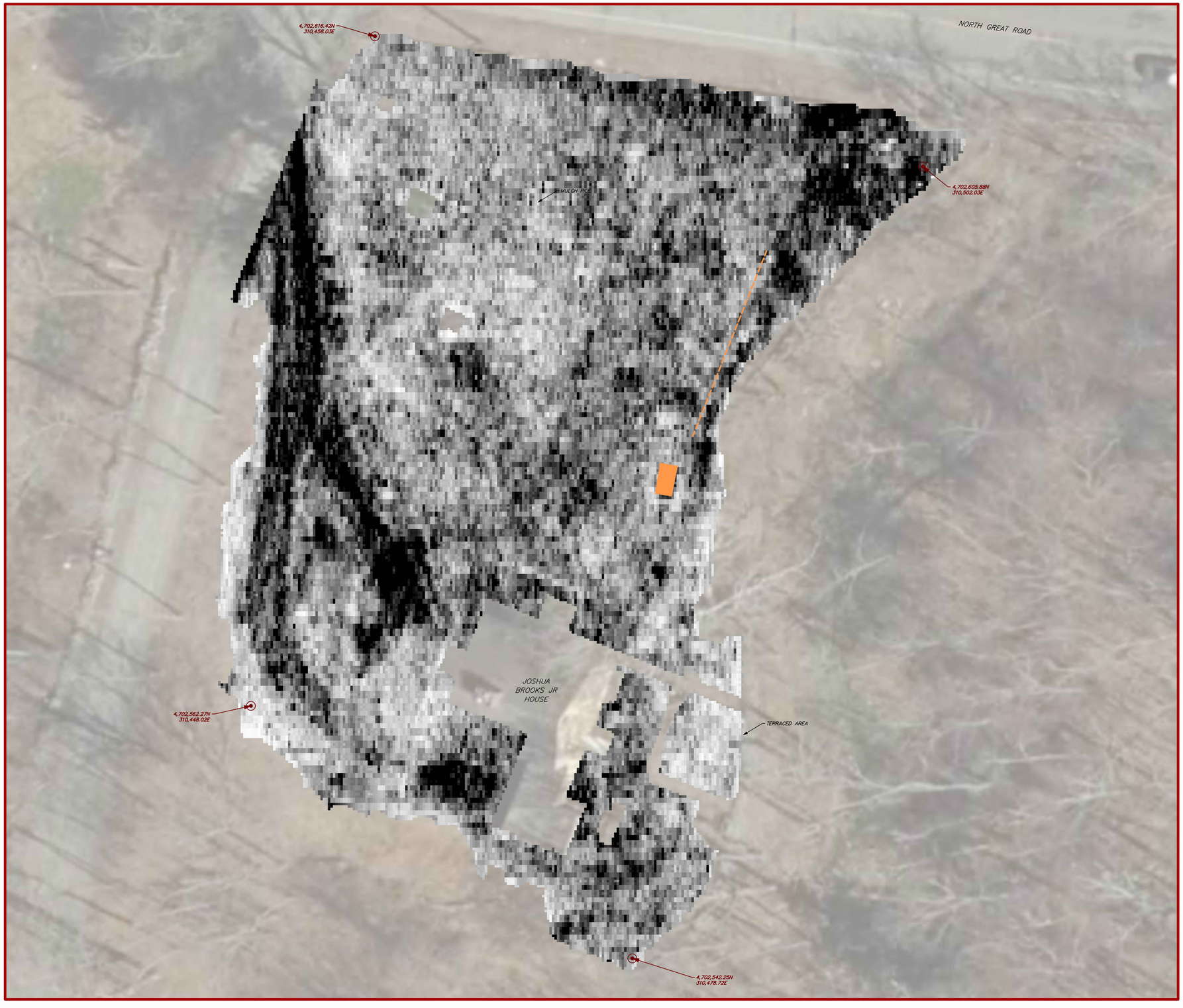
NOTES:

1. Imagery from MassGIS – 2019 USGS Ortho Imagery.
2. GPR data were acquired using a GSSI UtilityScan DF digital dual–frequency system using both 300MHZ & 800 MHz antennas with 84 ns & 42 ns time windows, respectively.
3. Coordinates relative to Datum NAD1983 UTM 19N in meters.

FIGURE 17A
GPR SURVEY – 40cm SLICE
JOSHUA BROOKS JR. HOUSE
MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK
LINCOLN, MASSACHUSETTS
MIMA–00708

FILE 21J80 | APRIL, 2022

HAGER–RICHTER
SALEM, NH | FORDS, NJ



N

LEGEND

JB - 800 MHz - 40cm Slice
Relative GPR Signal Amplitude

10000

-10000

0 1.5 3 6 9 12

Scale in Meters

LEGEND

POSSIBLE SEPTIC TANK

POSSIBLE UTILITY

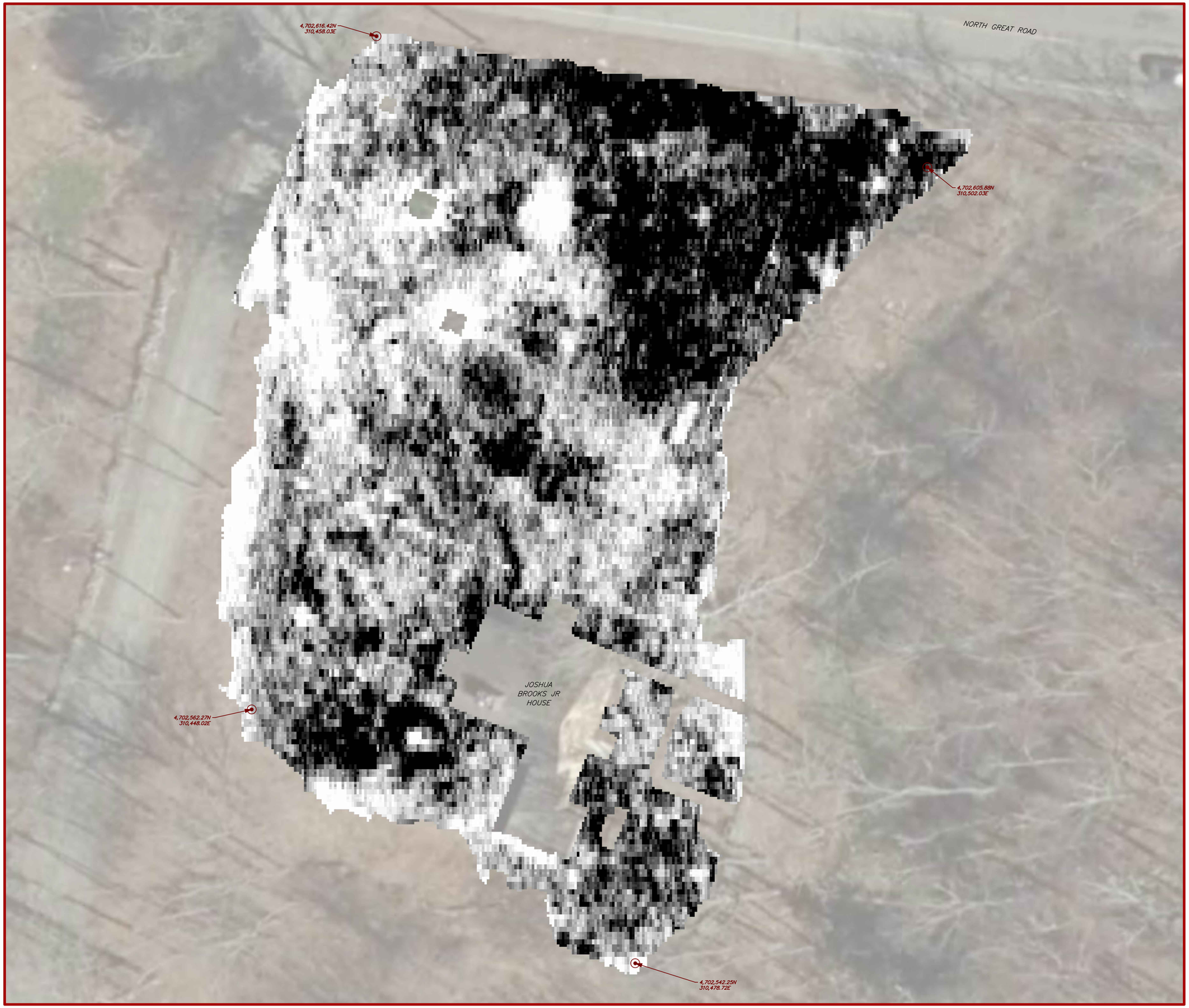
NOTES:

1. Imagery from MassGIS – 2019 USGS Ortho Imagery.
2. GPR data were acquired using a GSSI UtilityScan DF digital dual–frequency system using both 300MHZ & 800 MHz antennas with 84 ns & 42 ns time windows, respectively.
3. Coordinates relative to Datum NAD1983 UTM 19N in meters.

FIGURE 17B
GPR SURVEY – 40cm SLICE
INTERPRETATION
JOSHUA BROOKS JR. HOUSE
MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK
LINCOLN, MASSACHUSETTS
MIMA–00708

FILE 21J80 | APRIL, 2022

HAGER–RICHTER
SALEM, NH | FORDS, NJ



N

LEGEND

JB - 800 MHz - 110cm Slice
Relative GPR Signal Amplitude

10000

-10000

0 1.5 3 6 9 12
Scale in Meters

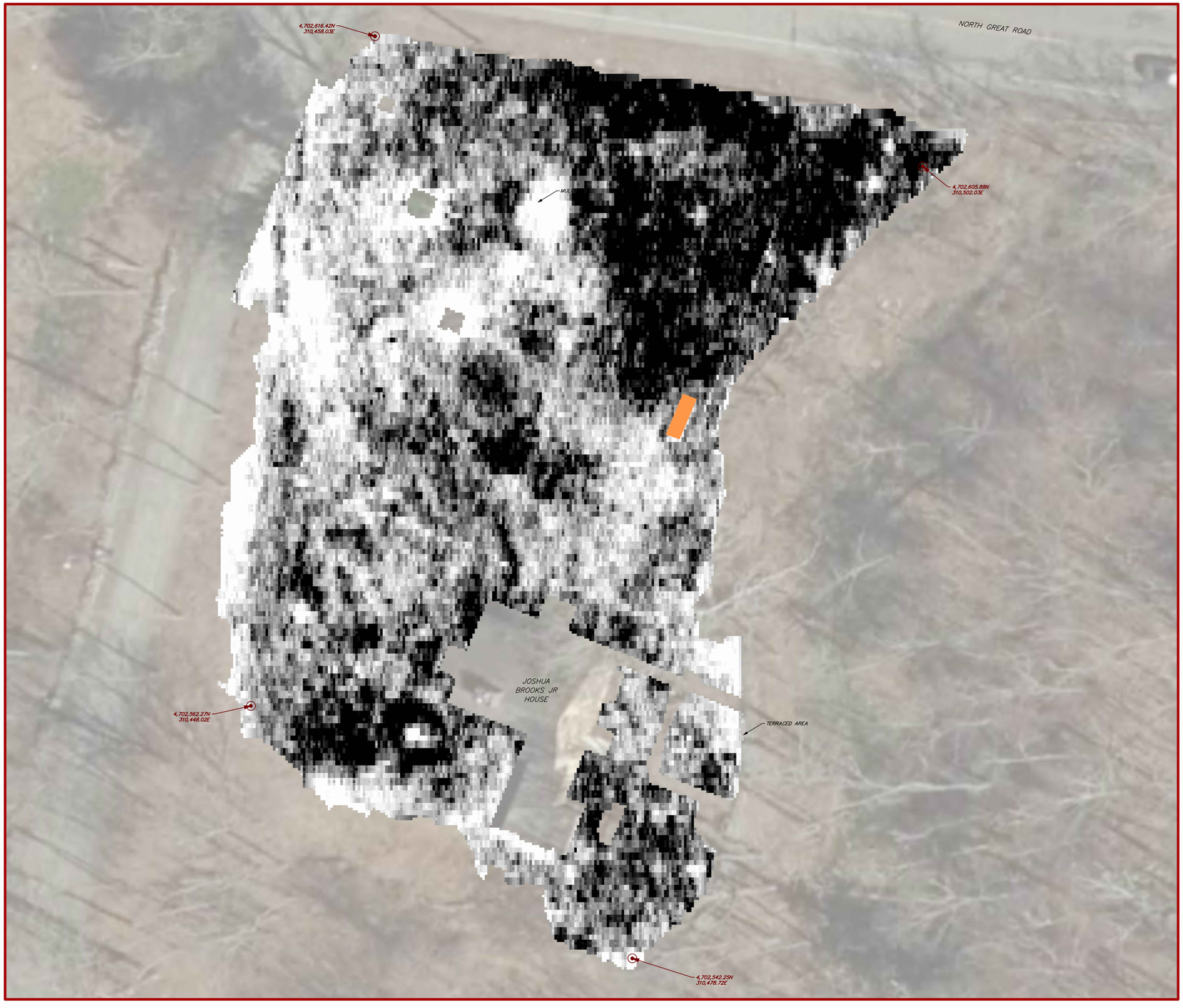
NOTES:

1. Imagery from MassGIS – 2019 USGS Ortho Imagery.
2. GPR data were acquired using a GSSI UtilityScan DF digital dual–frequency system using both 300MHZ & 800 MHz antennas with 84 ns & 42 ns time windows, respectively.
3. Coordinates relative to Datum NAD1983 UTM 19N in meters.

FIGURE 18A
GPR SURVEY – 110cm SLICE
JOSHUA BROOKS JR. HOUSE
MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK
LIINCOLN, MASSACHUSETTS
MIMA–00708

FILE 21J80 | APRIL, 2022

HAGER–RICHTER
SALEM, NH | FORDS, NJ



N

LEGEND

JB - 800 MHz - 110cm Slice
Relative GPR Signal Amplitude

10000

-10000

0 1.5 3 6 9 12

Scale in Meters

LEGEND

POSSIBLE SEPTIC TANK

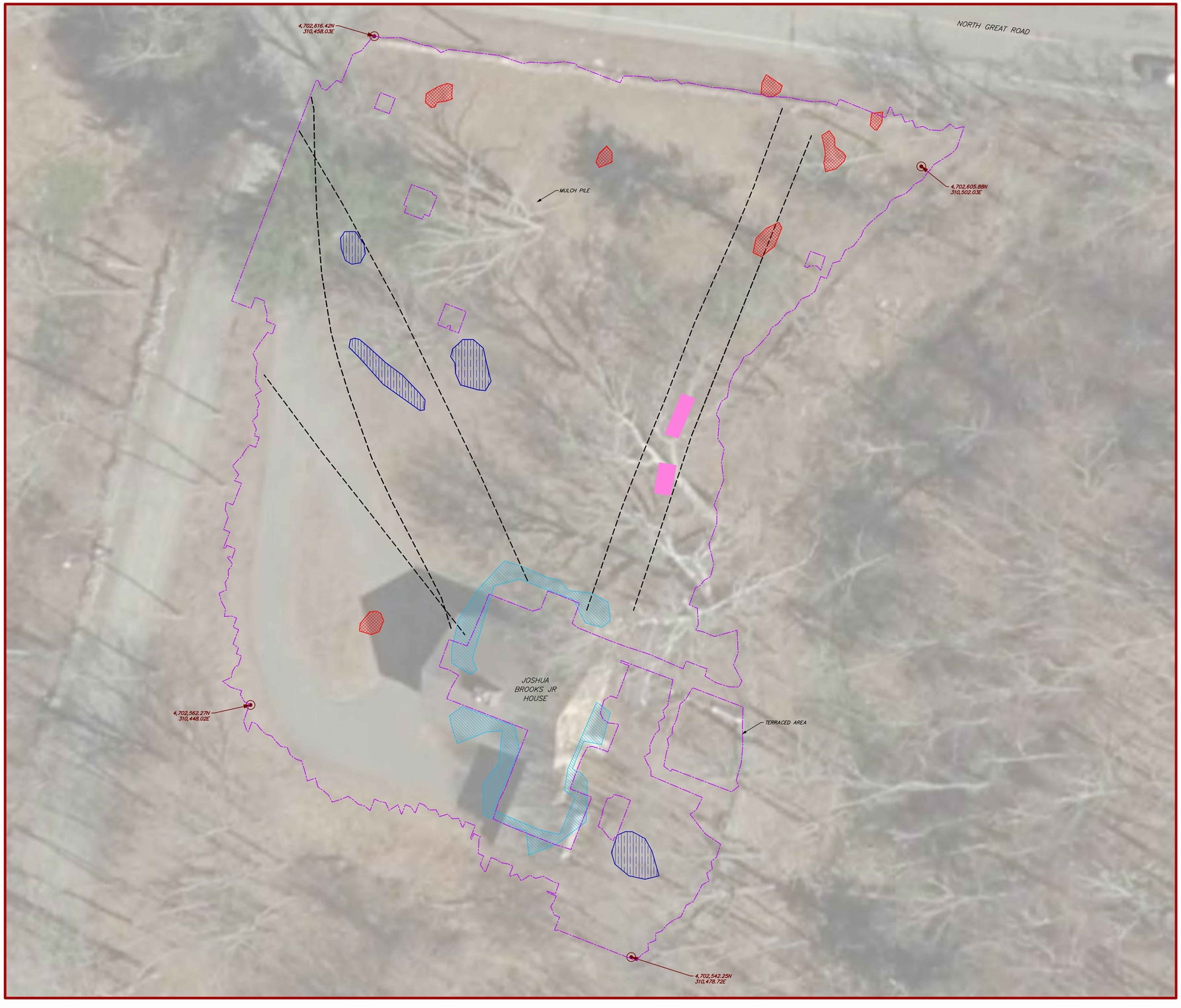
NOTES:

1. Imagery from MassGIS – 2019 USGS Ortho Imagery.
2. GPR data were acquired using a GSSI UtilityScan DF digital dual–frequency system using both 300MHZ & 800 MHz antennas with 84 ns & 42 ns time windows, respectively.
3. Coordinates relative to Datum NAD1983 UTM 19N in meters.

FIGURE 18B
GPR SURVEY – 110cm SLICE
INTERPRETATION
JOSHUA BROOKS JR. HOUSE
MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK
LIINCOLN, MASSACHUSETTS
MIMA–00708

FILE 21J80 | APRIL, 2022

HAGER–RICHTER
SALEM, NH | FORDS, NJ



N

LEGEND

- APPROXIMATE LIMITS OF GPR SURVEY AREA
- AREA OF POSSIBLE BURIED METAL
- POSSIBLE SEPTIC TANK
- POSSIBLE NON–METALLIC STRUCTURE OR OBJECT
- POSSIBLE UTILITY
- EM ANOMALY ATTRIBUTED TO EFFECTS OF SURFACE OBJECTS. THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF BURIED METAL WITHIN THIS AREA CANNOT BE DETERMINED ON THE BASIS OF THE EM61 DATA ALONE.

0 1.5 3 6 9 12

Scale in Meters

NOTES:

1. Imagery from MassGIS – 2019 USGS Ortho Imagery.
2. Coordinates relative to Datum NAD1983 UTM 19N in meters.

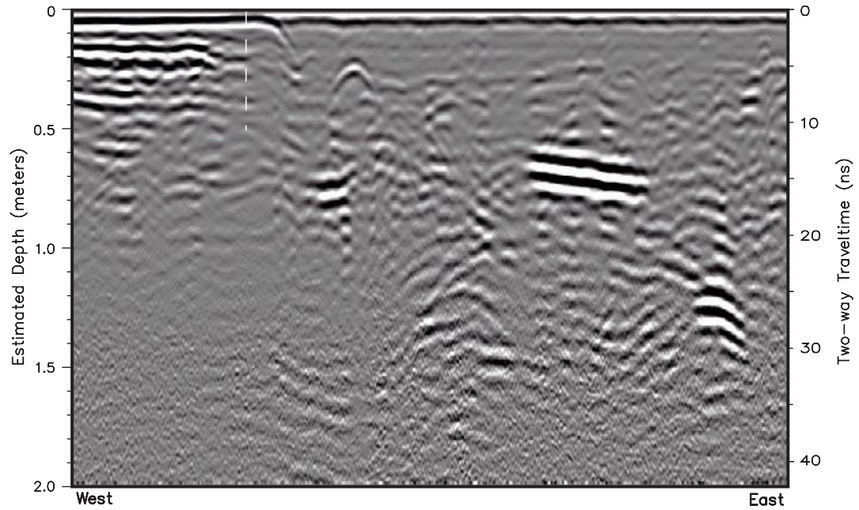
FIGURE 19
INTEGRATED INTERPRETATION
JOSHUA BROOKS JR. HOUSE
MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK
LINCOLN, MASSACHUSETTS
MIMA–00708

FILE 21J80 | APRIL, 2022

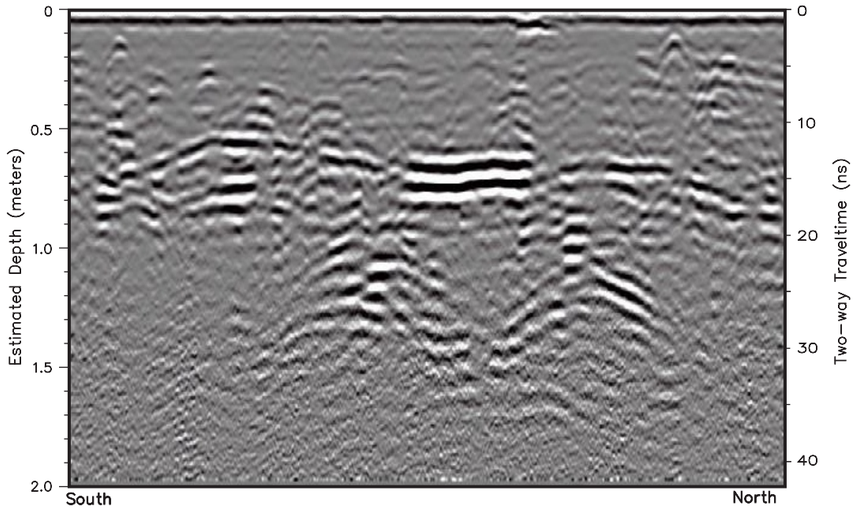
HAGER–RICHTER
SALEM, NH | FORDS, NJ

Uninterpreted

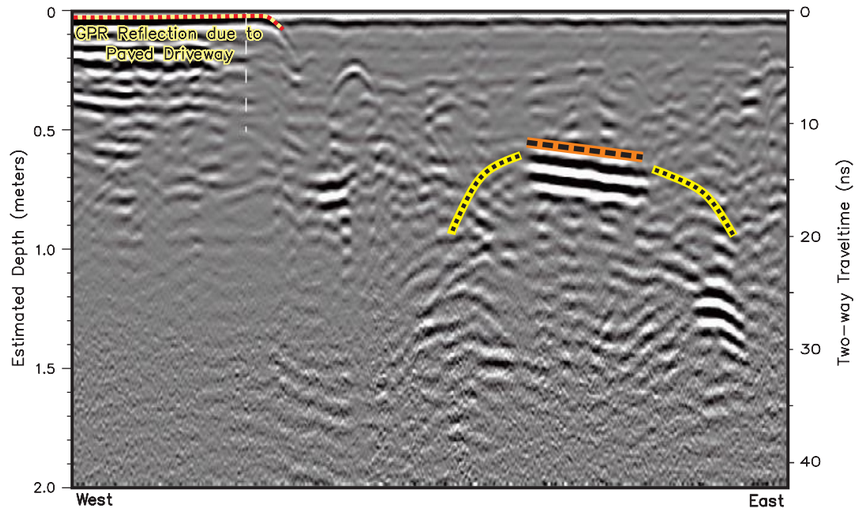
East–West GPR Line over Possible Cistern or Dry Well

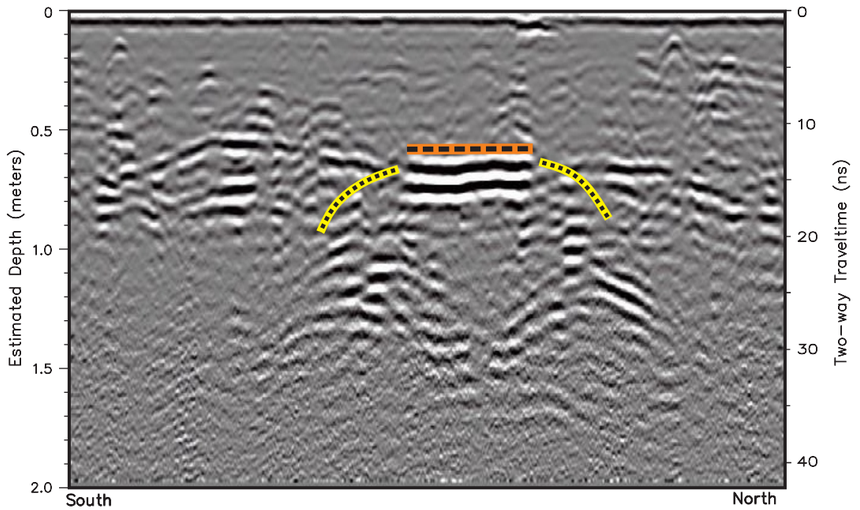


North – South GPR Line over Possible Cistern or Dry Well



Interpreted





NOTES:

1. GPR record shown was acquired using a GSSI UtilityScan System with a Dual Frequency 800 MHz / 300 MHz antenna. 800 MHz data shown.
2. Estimated depths represent distance below ground surface.
3. Estimated depth scale shown on the GPR records was calculated using a GPR signal propagation velocity of 0.095 meters/ns, as calibrated from analyses of hyperbolic reflections.

LEGEND

POSSIBLE CISTERN LID

POSSIBLE SHOULDER OF CISTERN STRUCTURE

HORIZONTAL SCALE (meters)

0 1.0 2.0

Figure 20
Example GPR Section
Possible Cistern or Dry Well on
West side of Building
East Quarter School
Minute Man National Historic Park
Concord, Massachusetts

FILE 20MH09 | February, 2020

HAGER–RICHTER
Salem, NH | Fords, NJ

APPENDIX D

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORMS

FORM D ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Office of the Secretary
State House, Boston

FOR MHC OFFICE USE ONLY

Town
UTM
QUAD

MHC NO. _____

NR ☐ ACT ☐ ELIG. ☐ NO DISTRICT ☐ YES ☐ NO

IDENTIFICATION

1. SITE NAME(S) East Quarter School | MAS NO. | OTHER NO.

2. TOWN/CITY Concord | COUNTY Middlesex

3. STREET AND NUMBER (IF NOT AVAILABLE, GIVE DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF HOW TO REACH SITE)
737 Lexington Road

4. OWNER(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) NPS ☑ Public ☐ Private

5. SITE LOCATED BY
☑ CRM Survey ☐ Avocational Collector ☐ Field School ☑ Other (Specify) Geophysical; Metal Detection
Describe Sampling Strategy used to Locate Site 50-x-50-cm test pits at 10-m intervals.

DESCRIPTION

6a. PERIOD(S) (Check all applicable boxes)
☐ 17th C. ☐ 18th C. ☑ 19th C. ☑ 20th C. ☐ Unknown

6b. Estimated Occupation Range 1853-2014

7. DATING METHODS
MAPS Wood 1795, Hales 1830, Walling 1852, Beers 1875, Walker 1906
TITLE SEARCH ☐ Yes ☐ No
ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS
Comparative Materials
OTHER

8a. SITE TYPE ☐ Agrarian ☑ Residential ☐ Industrial ☐ Commercial ☐ Military ☐ Unknown ☑ Other (Specify) Civic

8b. DESCRIBE Schoolhouse 1853-1887; Home/Farmstead 1893-2014

9. DESCRIBE SIZE AND HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL BOUNDARIES

10. STRATIGRAPHY

Surface Indicators	Stratigraphy
☐ Standing Ruins	☑ Stratified
☐ Surface Finds	☐ NOT Stratified
☐ Markers	☐ Below Ground Structural Remains
☐ Cellar Hole	

ENVIRONMENT

11. SOIL
USDA Soil Series: Wareham loamy fine sand
Contour Elevation: 39 m
% Slope of Ground: ☑ 0 - 5 ☐ 5 - 15 ☐ 15 - 25 ☐ Over 25
Acidity: 1 ——— 7 ——— 14 (Acid) (Base)

12. TOPOGRAPHY
☑ Flat ☐ Gentle undulation ☐ Other ☐ Rolling Hills ☐ Mountains

13. WATER
NEAREST WATER SOURCE: Mill Brook
SIZE AND SPEED: unknown
DISTANCE FROM SITE: adjacent
SEASONAL AVAILABILITY: unknown

14. VEGETATION
PRESENT
PAST

CONDITION

15. SITE INTEGRITY
☐ Undisturbed ☑ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Destroyed

IF DISTURBED, DESCRIBE DISTURBANCE

16. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT
☐ Open Land ☐ Woodland ☐ Eroded Soils ☐ Residential ☐ Scattered Buildings Visible from Site
☐ Commercial ☐ Industrial ☑ Rural
☐ Coastal ☐ Isolated

17. ANY THREATS TO SITE ☑ Yes ☐ No
DESCRIBE POTENTIAL THREATS
Proposed new septic system, drainage for basement pump, resetting of stone walkway and house foundation, potential leasing of property.

18. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC
☑ Free Access ☐ Need Owner Permission ☐ Restricted ☐ No Access

RESEARCH STATUS

19. PREVIOUS WORK

☐ Surface Collected	By Whom / Affiliation	Date
☐ "Pot hunted"	By Whom / Affiliation	Date
☑ Tested	By Whom / Affiliation The PAL, Inc.	Date 3/2022
☐ Excavation	By Whom / Affiliation	Date

20. PRESENT LOCATION OF MATERIALS (INCLUDE ADDRESS)
The PAL, Inc. 26 Main Street, Pawtucket, RI

21. REFERENCES / REPORTS Banister, Jennifer and Joseph N. Waller, Jr. (2022) Phase I Archeological Investigations in Support of Seven Minute Man Great American Outdoors Projects, Minute Man National Historical Park, NARP Project Number MIMA.2021.A, PEPC 101334, Concord and Lincoln, Massachusetts. PAL Report No. 4245. Submittted to NPS, MIMA, Concord, MA.

SIGNIFICANCE

22. RECOVERED DATA (identify in DETAIL, including structures, related outbuildings, landscape features, etc.)

Documentary:

Archeological: see continuation sheet

23. ARCHAEOLOGICAL OR HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Testing across the site identified variably filled and plowed soil profiles that are consistent with the use of the property as farmland/meadow in the late seventeenth to mid-nineteenth century; for a schoolhouse in the mid-to-late-nineteenth century; and for a home-farmhouse in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The deposits were not temporally stratified and exhibited no discernible artifact patterning that would indicate anything more than utilitarian landscape modifications designed to fill and level the landscape. The site is not recommended as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register.

SITE PLAN

24. ATTACH PORTION OF USGS QUAD WITH SITE AREA MARKED TO THIS FORM

25. SKETCH PLAN OF SITE

See Attached Map

Scale:

26. PHOTOS: Attach if available
Label each with: Date of photo, photographer, view shown, name of site

REPORTED BY:

NAME J. Banister

ADDRESS 26 Main Street, Pawtucket, RI

ORGANIZATION The PAL, Inc.

DATE 10/27/2022

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

FIELD EVALUATION

COMMENTS

22. Archeological Data:

23 metallic items recovered during the metal detection survey including personal items (a buckle, religious medal, container lid, and toy coin); domestic items (a furniture handle, several spoons, and a fork); agricultural items (a horseshoe, drawer pull, and axe fragment); architectural items (a window counterweight and a hinge); and indeterminate items (lead spatter and sheet fragments, a lead disk, and a lead rod).

Thirty-nine 50-x-50-cm test pits were excavated at 10-m intervals along eight judgmental linear transects (TAN–TAU), four judgmentally placed test pits (JTP-23 to JTP-26), and as two arrays (AR-07 and AR-08), with four and three test pits placed at 2.5-m intervals, respectively.

97 pieces of post-contact cultural material were recovered at 0–70 cmbs in Landscape A, Fill, and Apz strata in 25 of the 39 test pits: 52 ceramic sherds (3 redware, 2 creamware, 2 pearlware, 39 whiteware, 2 porcelain, 4 porcelaneous); 9 domestic glass fragments (4 bottle, 1 jar, 1 lid, 1 lens, 1 indeterminate molded, 1 indeterminate lamp or table glass); 23 faunal remains (17 mammal bone, 1 bird bone, 5 indeterminate bone); 7 personal items (1 porcelaneous button; 1 possible watch band/clasp; 4 pipe stems; 1 slate pencil); 4 children's toys (1 porcelain doll head fragment, 2 porcelaneous toy dishes, 1 porcelaneous marble); and 2 machine-cut nails.

Twelve of the 39 test pits contained only architectural debris (brick, window glass, wire nails, unidentified nails) and/or modern and miscellaneous material (plastic, foil, unidentified shell, concrete, road asphalt, ceramic drainpipe, terra cotta redware, glass insulator, modern bottle glass, unidentified metal, coal, coal ash, and slag) from the Landscape A and Fill deposits that was noted but not collected.

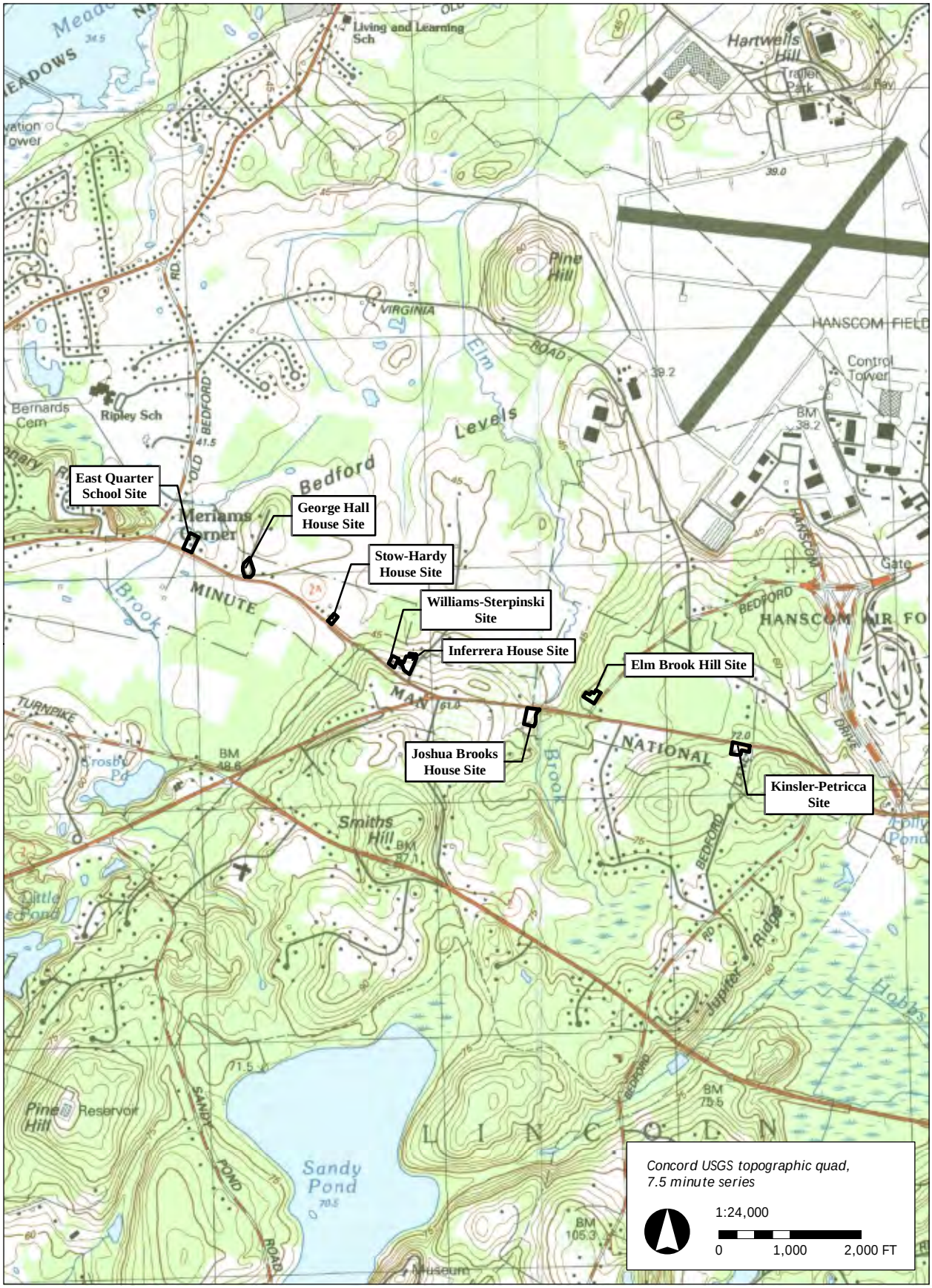


Figure 1. Location of the East Quarter School Site on the Concord USGS topographic quadrangle, 7.5 minute series.



Figure 2. Location of the the East Quarter School Site on 2021 aerial.



Figure 3. Locations of metal detection hits and archeological subsurface testing units, East Quarter School project area.

FORM D ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Office of the Secretary
State House, Boston

FOR MHC OFFICE USE ONLY

Town
MHC NO.
UTM
QUAD
NR ☐ ACT ☐ ELIG. ☐ NO DISTRICT ☐ YES ☐ NO

IDENTIFICATION

1. SITE NAME(S) George Hall House | MAS NO. | OTHER NO.

2. TOWN/CITY Concord | COUNTY Middlesex

3. STREET AND NUMBER (IF NOT AVAILABLE, GIVE DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF HOW TO REACH SITE)
831 Lexington Road

4. OWNER(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) NPS ☑ Public ☐ Private

5. SITE LOCATED BY
☑ CRM Survey ☐ Avocational Collector ☐ Field School ☐ Other (Specify)
Describe Sampling Strategy used to Locate Site 50-x-50-cm test pits at 10-m intervals; 2-x-1-m excavation units

DESCRIPTION

6a. PERIOD(S) (Check all applicable boxes)
☐ 17th C. ☐ 18th C. ☑ 19th C. ☑ 20th C. ☐ Unknown

6b. Estimated Occupation Range circa. 1865-1976

7. DATING METHODS
MAPS Wood 1795, Hales 1830, Walling 1852, Beers 1875, Walker 1906
TITLE SEARCH ☐ Yes ☐ No
ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS
Comparative Materials
OTHER

8a. SITE TYPE ☐ Agrarian ☑ Residential ☐ Industrial ☐ Commercial ☐ Military ☐ Unknown ☐ Other (Specify)

8b. DESCRIBE Home/Farmstead

9. DESCRIBE SIZE AND HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL BOUNDARIES

10. STRATIGRAPHY

Surface Indicators	Stratigraphy
☐ Standing Ruins	☑ Stratified
☐ Surface Finds	☐ NOT Stratified
☐ Markers	☐ Below Ground Structural Remains
☐ Cellar Hole	

ENVIRONMENT

11. SOIL
USDA Soil Series: Woodbridge fine sandy loam
Contour Elevation: 44 m
% Slope of Ground: ☑ 0 - 5 ☐ 5 - 15 ☐ 15 - 25 ☐ Over 25
Acidity: 1 ——— 7 ——— 14 (Acid) (Base)

12. TOPOGRAPHY
☑ Flat ☐ Gentle undulation ☐ Other ☐ Rolling Hills ☐ Mountains

13. WATER
NEAREST WATER SOURCE: Mill Brook
SIZE AND SPEED: unknown
DISTANCE FROM SITE: ~189 m
SEASONAL AVAILABILITY: unknown

14. VEGETATION
PRESENT
PAST

CONDITION

15. SITE INTEGRITY
☐ Undisturbed ☑ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Destroyed
IF DISTURBED, DESCRIBE DISTURBANCE

16. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT
☐ Open Land ☐ Woodland ☐ Eroded Soils ☐ Residential ☐ Scattered Buildings Visible from Site
☐ Commercial ☐ Industrial ☑ Rural
☐ Coastal ☐ Isolated

17. ANY THREATS TO SITE
☑ Yes ☐ No
DESCRIBE POTENTIAL THREATS
Proposed new septic system, new driveway, excavation and repair of house foundation, new pathway, potential leasing of property.

18. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC
☑ Free Access ☐ Need Owner Permission ☐ Restricted ☐ No Access

RESEARCH STATUS

19. PREVIOUS WORK

☐ Surface Collected	By Whom / Affiliation	Date
☐ "Pot hunted"	By Whom / Affiliation	Date
☑ Tested	By Whom / Affiliation The PAL, Inc.	Date 11/2021
☐ Excavation	By Whom / Affiliation	Date

20. PRESENT LOCATION OF MATERIALS (INCLUDE ADDRESS)
The PAL, Inc. 26 Main Street, Pawtucket, RI

21. REFERENCES / REPORTS Banister, Jennifer and Joseph N. Waller, Jr. (2022) Phase I Archeological Investigations in Support of Seven Minute Man Great American Outdoors Projects, Minute Man National Historical Park, NARP Project Number MIMA.2021.A, PEPC 101334, Concord and Lincoln, Massachusetts. PAL Report No. 4245. Submittted to NPS, MIMA, Concord, MA.

SIGNIFICANCE

22. RECOVERED DATA (identify in DETAIL, including structures, related outbuildings, landscape features, etc.)

Documentary:

Archeological: see continuation sheet

23. ARCHAEOLOGICAL OR HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Testing across the site identified variably filled and plowed soil profiles consistent with the use of the property by residents and farmers in the eighteenth to twentieth centuries. The post-contact materials were recovered across the entire project area in Landscape A, Fill, and plow zone deposits that are not temporally stratified and exhibit no discernible artifact patterning that would indicate anything more than utilitarian landscape modifications designed to fill and level the landscape. The three excavation units placed along the house foundation on the east, west, and north sides documented deep Fill deposits over Apz, B2, and C subsoil in EU-01 and C subsoil in EU-03. EU-02 contained three Fill deposits with dense rock adjacent to the brick foundation and brick and mortared fieldstone bulkhead wall. The site is not recommended as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register.

SITE PLAN

24. ATTACH PORTION OF USGS QUAD WITH SITE AREA MARKED TO THIS FORM

25. SKETCH PLAN OF SITE

See Attached Map

Scale:

26. PHOTOS: Attach if available
Label each with: Date of photo, photographer, view shown, name of site

REPORTED BY:

NAME J. Banister

ADDRESS 26 Main Street, Pawtucket, RI

ORGANIZATION The PAL, Inc.

DATE 10/27/2022

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

FIELD EVALUATION

COMMENTS

22. Archeological Data:

Forty 50-x-50-cm test pits were excavated at 10-m intervals along 11 judgmental linear transects (TA–TK); as one array (AR-01) with three test pits placed at 2.5-m; and as three 2-x-1-m excavation units (EU-01, EU-02, and EU-03) placed against the house foundation.

222 pieces of post-contact cultural material were recovered at 0–80 cmbs in Landscape A, Fill, and Apz strata in 28 of the 40 test pits: 112 ceramic sherds (26 redware, 2 trailed slipware, 10 creamware, 13 pearlware, 28 whiteware, 8 ironstone, 4 porcelain, 6 yellow ware, 2 Rockingham, 5 unidentified refined earthenware, 1 English Brown stoneware, 2 white salt glazed stoneware); 40 domestic glass (24 bottle, 11 indeterminate curved, 2 molded rim, 1 lid, and 2 miscellaneous); 19 faunal remains (12 mammal, 2 bird, and 5 shell); 6 personal and miscellaneous items (2 Bakelite buttons, 1 plastic toy part, 1 copper alloy drawer pull, 1 copper alloy lamp thumbscrew, and 1 indeterminate ferrous object); and 48 architectural debris (4 brick [2 handmade], 26 window glass, 17 nails [8 hand-wrought, 8 machine-cut, and 1 indeterminate], and 1 slate roofing tile).

Twelve of the 40 test pits contained only architectural debris (brick, mortar, window glass, wire nails, and iron pipe) and/or modern and miscellaneous material (plastic, foil, bottle caps, asphalt shingles, road asphalt, terra cotta redware, modern bottle glass, unidentified metal, coal, slag, coke etc.) from the Landscape A and Fill deposits that was noted but not collected.

173 pieces of post-contact cultural material were recovered at 0–50 cmbs in Landscape A, Fill 1, and Apz strata in EU-01: 60 ceramic sherds (23 redware, 3 trailed slipware, 1 Jackfield type, 12 creamware, 20 pearlware, and 1 indeterminate earthenware); 24 domestic glass (19 bottle, 1 jar, and 4 curved); 16 mammal bone; 8 personal and miscellaneous items (1 pipe stem, 1 glass bead, 4 lamp glass, 1 religious medal, and 1 can key); and 65 architectural debris (8 brick, 10 window glass, 1 pintle, 2 possible hardware, and 44 nails [15 hand-wrought and 29 machine-cut]). Artifacts noted but not collected at 0–40 cmbs in the Landscape A and Fill 1 deposits include architectural debris (brick, wire nails, and unidentified nails) and modern/miscellaneous artifacts (terra cotta redware, coal, a bottle cap, plastic, a washer, and unidentified metal).

42 pieces of post-contact cultural material were recovered at 0–80 cmbs in Landscape A, Fill 1, and Fill 3 strata in EU-02: 10 ceramic sherds (3 redware, 3 whiteware, and 4 ironstone); 13 domestic glass (3 bottle, 9 jar, and 1 indeterminate curved); 2 faunal remains (1 mammal bone and 1 bird bone); 3 personal and miscellaneous items (1 porcelaneous knob, 1 copper alloy spoon, and 1 indeterminate tool or machine part); and 14 architectural debris (1 window glass; 10 nails [8 machine-cut, 2 indeterminate]; and 3 shutter pintle). Artifacts noted but not collected at 0–70 cmbs in the Landscape A, Fill 1, and Fill 2 deposits included brick, mortar, wire nails, coal, and slag.

209 pieces of post-contact cultural material were recovered at 0–80 cmbs in Landscape A and Fill 1–8 strata in EU-03: 81 ceramic sherds (2 tin enamel, 23 redware, 5 creamware, 6 pearlware, 25 whiteware, 10 ironstone, 6 yellow ware, 1 unidentified refined earthenware, 2 coarse buff bodied earthenware, and 1 porcelaneous); 57 domestic glass (48 bottle, 1 jar, 1 tumbler, 6 indeterminate curved, and 1 solarized); 19 faunal remains (16 bone [1 bird, 13 mammal, 3 indeterminate], and 3 oyster shell); 14 personal and miscellaneous items (6 terra cotta flower pot sherds, 1 porcelaneous button, 3 lightbulb glass, 1 knife, 1 ferrous fence spear, and 2 indeterminate ferrous objects); 38 architectural debris (10 brick, 12 window glass, and 16 nails [6 hand-wrought and 10 machine-cut]). Artifacts noted but not collected at 0–70 cmbs in the Landscape A and Fills 1–7 included architectural debris (brick, wire nails, roofing nails, unidentified nails, and screws) and modern/miscellaneous artifacts (terra cotta redware, bottle glass, plastic, unidentified metal, and coal ash).

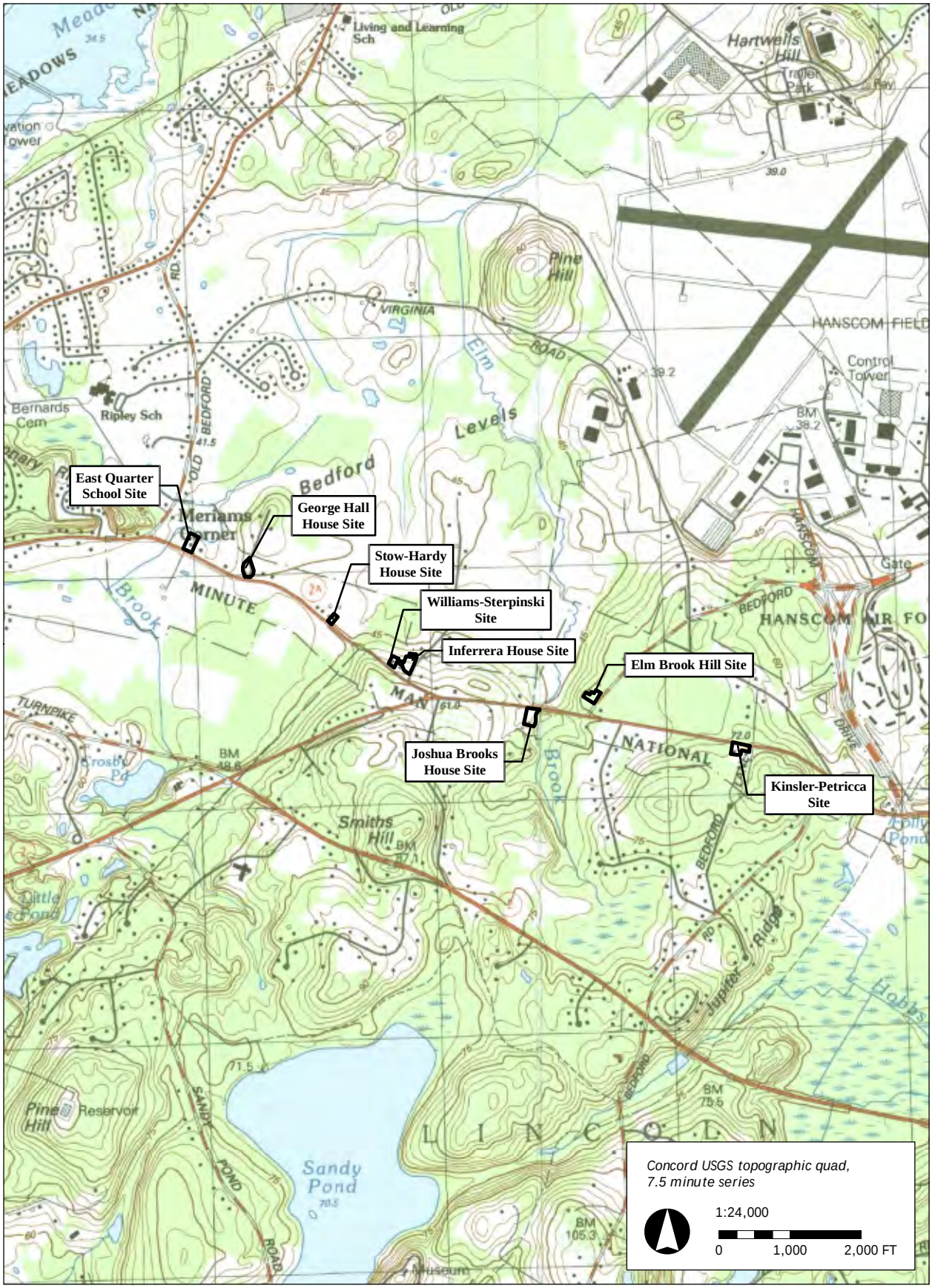


Figure 1. Location of the George Hall House Site on the Concord USGS topographic quadrangle, 7.5 minute series.



Figure 2. Location of the the George Hall House Site on 2021 aerial.

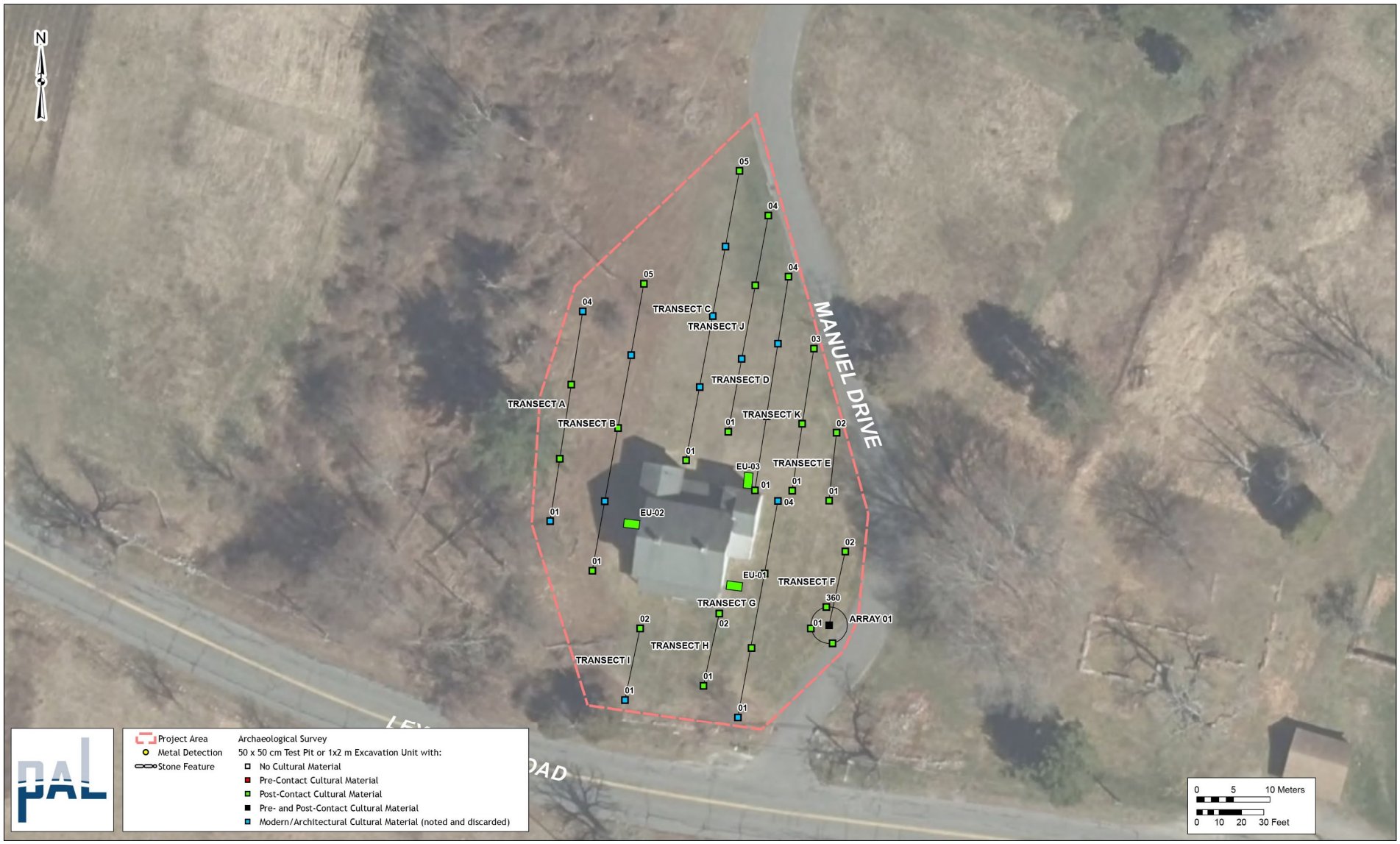


Figure 3. Locations of archeological subsurface testing units, Phase I Archeological Survey, George Hall House project area.

FORM D ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Office of the Secretary
State House, Boston

FOR MHC OFFICE USE ONLY

Town
MHC NO.
UTM
QUAD
NR ☐ ACT ☐ ELIG. ☐ NO DISTRICT ☐ YES ☐ NO

IDENTIFICATION

1. SITE NAME(S) Stow-Hardy House | MAS NO. | OTHER NO.

2. TOWN/CITY Concord | COUNTY Middlesex

3. STREET AND NUMBER (IF NOT AVAILABLE, GIVE DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF HOW TO REACH SITE)
965 Lexington Road

4. OWNER(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) NPS ☑ Public ☐ Private

5. SITE LOCATED BY
☑ CRM Survey ☐ Avocational Collector ☐ Field School ☑ Other (Specify) Geophysical Suvery
Describe Sampling Strategy used to Locate Site 50-x-50-cm test pits at 5-m intervals

DESCRIPTION

6a. PERIOD(S) (Check all applicable boxes)
☐ 17th C. ☑ 18th C. ☑ 19th C. ☑ 20th C. ☐ Unknown

6b. Estimated Occupation Range circa. 1786-2000

7. DATING METHODS
MAPS Wood 1795, Hales 1830, Walling 1852, Beers 1875, Walker 1906
TITLE SEARCH ☐ Yes ☐ No
ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS
Comparative Materials
OTHER

8a. SITE TYPE ☐ Agrarian ☑ Residential ☐ Industrial ☐ Commercial ☐ Military ☐ Unknown ☐ Other (Specify)

8b. DESCRIBE Home/Farmstead

9. DESCRIBE SIZE AND HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL BOUNDARIES

10. STRATIGRAPHY

Surface Indicators	Stratigraphy
☐ Standing Ruins	☑ Stratified
☐ Surface Finds	☐ NOT Stratified
☐ Markers	☐ Below Ground Structural Remains
☐ Cellar Hole	

ENVIRONMENT

11. SOIL
USDA Soil Series: Scarboro mucky fine sandy loam
Contour Elevation: 44 m
% Slope of Ground: ☑ 0 - 5 ☐ 5 - 15 ☐ 15 - 25 ☐ Over 25
Acidity: 1 ——— 7 ——— 14 (Acid) (Base)

12. TOPOGRAPHY
☑ Flat ☐ Gentle undulation ☐ Other ☐ Rolling Hills ☐ Mountains

13. WATER
NEAREST WATER SOURCE: Mill Brook
SIZE AND SPEED: unknown
DISTANCE FROM SITE: ~0.5 mi
SEASONAL AVAILABILITY: unknown

14. VEGETATION
PRESENT
PAST

CONDITION

15. SITE INTEGRITY
☐ Undisturbed ☑ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Destroyed

IF DISTURBED, DESCRIBE DISTURBANCE

16. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT
☐ Open Land ☐ Woodland ☐ Eroded Soils ☐ Residential ☐ Scattered Buildings Visible from Site
☐ Commercial ☐ Industrial ☑ Rural
☐ Coastal ☐ Isolated

17. ANY THREATS TO SITE
☑ Yes ☐ No
DESCRIBE POTENTIAL THREATS
see continuation sheet

18. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC
☑ Free Access ☐ Need Owner Permission ☐ Restricted ☐ No Access

RESEARCH STATUS

19. PREVIOUS WORK		
☐ Surface Collected	By Whom / Affiliation	Date
☐ "Pot hunted"	By Whom / Affiliation	Date
☑ Tested	By Whom / Affiliation The PAL, Inc.	Date 3/2022
☐ Excavation	By Whom / Affiliation	Date

20. PRESENT LOCATION OF MATERIALS (INCLUDE ADDRESS)
The PAL, Inc. 26 Main Street, Pawtucket, RI

21. REFERENCES / REPORTS Banister, Jennifer and Joseph N. Waller, Jr. (2022) Phase I Archeological Investigations in Support of Seven Minute Man Great American Outdoors Projects, Minute Man National Historical Park, NARP Project Number MIMA.2021.A, PEPC 101334, Concord and Lincoln, Massachusetts. PAL Report No. 4245. Submittted to NPS, MIMA, Concord, MA.

SIGNIFICANCE

22. RECOVERED DATA (identify in DETAIL, including structures, related outbuildings, landscape features, etc.)

Documentary:

Archeological: see continuation sheet

23. ARCHAEOLOGICAL OR HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Testing across the site identified variably filled soil profiles consistent with the use of the property by residents and farmers in the eighteenth to twentieth centuries. The post-contact materials were recovered across the entire project area in Landscape A, Fill, and plow zone deposits that are not temporally stratified and exhibit no discernible artifact patterning that would indicate anything more than utilitarian landscape modifications designed to fill and level the landscape. Test pits placed in the area of a no longer extant rear ell exposed possible cobble flooring or tumbled foundation remnants. These test pits contained deposits with no temporal stratification, with eighteenth- to early to mid-twentieth-century ceramics, nineteenth-century machine made and molded glass, and pre-1830s to 1900 nails. The site is not recommended as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register.

SITE PLAN

24. ATTACH PORTION OF USGS QUAD WITH SITE AREA MARKED TO THIS FORM

25. SKETCH PLAN OF SITE

See Attached Map

Scale:

26. PHOTOS: Attach if available
Label each with: Date of photo, photographer, view shown, name of site

REPORTED BY:	NAME J. Banister	ADDRESS 26 Main Street, Pawtucket, RI
	ORGANIZATION The PAL, Inc.	DATE 10/27/2022

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

FIELD EVALUATION

COMMENTS

FORM D-HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY
HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Massachusetts Historical Commission

CONTINUATION SHEET

17. Describe Potential Threats:

Proposed new septic system; repairing the foundation, sills, and bracing; resetting stairs; restoring the retaining wall and stairs; removing the bulkhead; replacing the threshold; and potential leasing of the property

22. Archeological Data:

Subsurface testing consisted of the excavation of 30, 50-x-50-cm test pits at 5-m intervals along eight judgmental linear transects (Transects AV–BC [TAV–TBC]) and five judgmentally placed test pits (JTP-27–JTP-31).

626 pieces of post-contact cultural material were recovered at 0–100 cmbs in Landscape A, Fill, and Apz strata in 26 of the 30 test pits: 419 ceramic sherds (3 tin enamel, 86 redware, 1 Jackfield, 76 creamware, 54 pearlware, 142 whiteware, 11 ironstone, 6 yellowware, 1 unidentified refined earthenware, 8 domestic stoneware, 22 porcelain, 9 porcelaneous); 52 domestic glass (31 bottle, 10 jar, 9 indeterminate curved, 1 vial, 1 tumbler); 49 faunal remains (42 mammal bone, 3 indeterminate bone, 3 oyster shell, 1 unidentified shell); 68 personal and miscellaneous items (10 flower pot fragments, 2 pipe bowl fragments, 2 porcelain doll parts, 1 porcelain toy saucer, 5 marbles [2 earthenware, 3 glass], 7 fasteners [2 glass buttons, 1 shell button, 1 ferrous metal button, 2 copper alloy clothing rivets, 1 copper alloy clothing or garter buckle], 1 rubber shoe heal, 1 perfume bottle, 1 glass fuse, 1 glass decorative object, 2 rubber canning jar gasket, 22 lighting [9 lamp glass, 11 light bulb glass, 1 glass oil lamp font, 1 arc lamp carbon rod], 1 copper alloy decorative chain, 1 ferrous key, 2 copper alloy kitchenware [1 spoon, 1 utensil handle], 2 miscellaneous hardware, 6 indeterminate metal [2 possible copper alloy decorative objects, 2 possible copper alloy hardware, 1 possible ferrous ball bearing, 1 possible ferrous stove part], 1 leather strap with machine stitching); and 38 architectural debris (2 brick, 1 porcelaneous tile, 7 window glass, 25 nails [7 hand-wrought, 18 machine-cut], 2 structural material [1 copper alloy flashing with 2 machine-cut nails, 1 white metal flashing], 1 ferrous hinge).

Four of the 30 test pits contained only architectural debris (brick, mortar, window glass, wire nails, unidentified nails, bolts) and/or modern and miscellaneous material (plastic, plastic bags, rubber, foil, pull tabs, asphalt, terra cotta redware, modern bottle glass, unidentified metal, metal can frags, sheet metal, wire, shoe leather, coal, slag, cinder, and rodent teeth) from the Landscape A and Fill deposits that was noted but not collected.

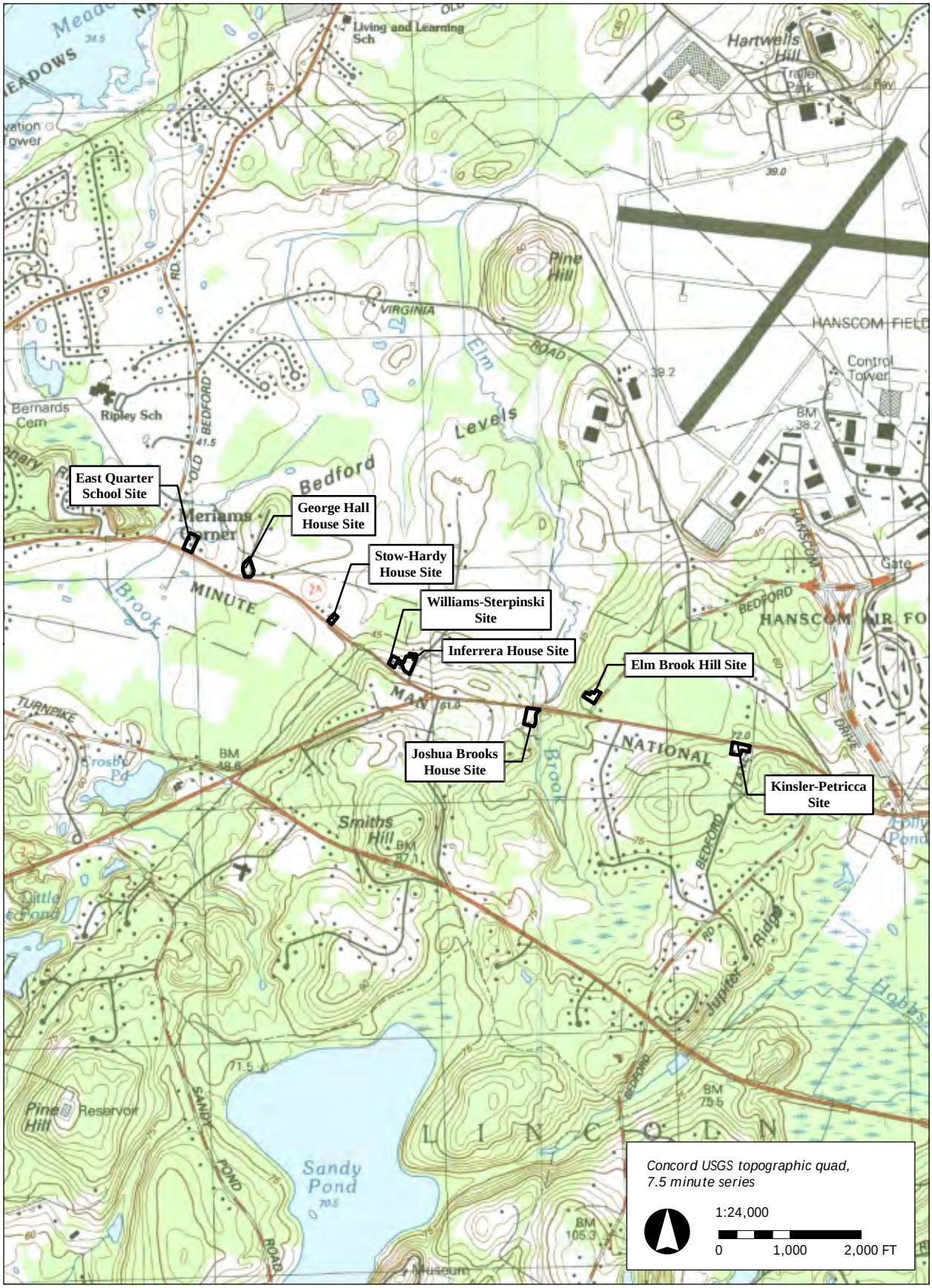


Figure 1. Location of the Stow-Hardy House Site on the Concord USGS topographic quadrangle, 7.5 minute series.



Figure 2. Location of the the Stow-Hardy House Site on 2021 aerial.

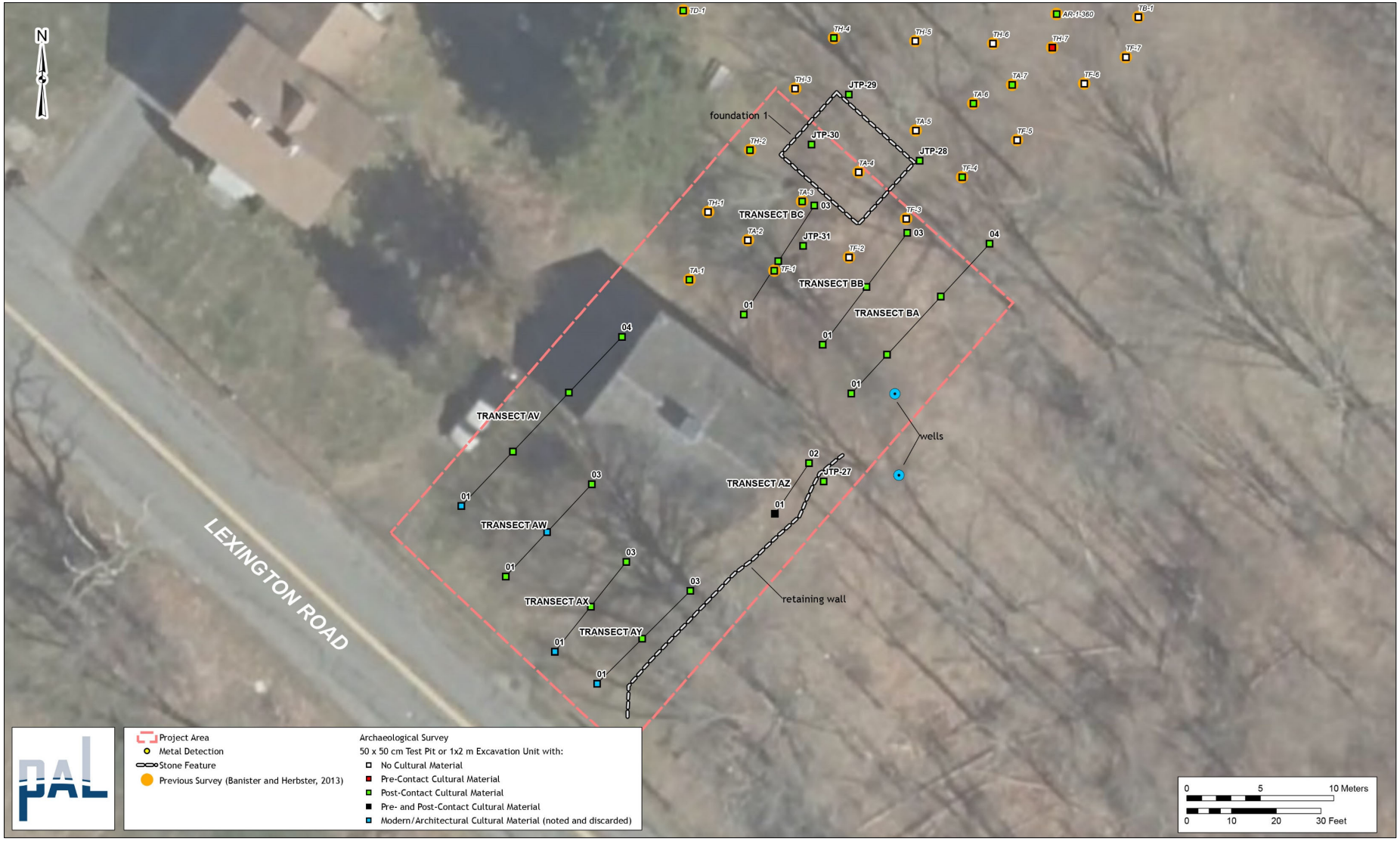


Figure 3. Locations of archeological subsurface testing units, Stow-Hardy House project area.

FORM D ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Office of the Secretary
State House, Boston

FOR MHC OFFICE USE ONLY

Town
MHC NO.
UTM
QUAD
NR ☐ ACT ☐ ELIG. ☐ NO DISTRICT ☐ YES ☐ NO

IDENTIFICATION

1. SITE NAME(S) Williams-Sterpinski | MAS NO. | OTHER NO.

2. TOWN/CITY Concord | COUNTY Middlesex

3. STREET AND NUMBER (IF NOT AVAILABLE, GIVE DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF HOW TO REACH SITE)
107B Lexington Road

4. OWNER(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) NPS ☑ Public ☐ Private

5. SITE LOCATED BY
☑ CRM Survey ☐ Avocational Collector ☐ Field School ☐ Other (Specify)
Describe Sampling Strategy used to Locate Site 50-x-50-cm test pits at 10-m intervals

DESCRIPTION

6a. PERIOD(S) (Check all applicable boxes
☐ 17th C. ☐ 18th C. ☐ 19th C. ☐ 20th C. ☑ Unknown

6b. Estimated Occupation Range

7. DATING METHODS
MAPS Wood 1795, Hales 1830, Walling 1852, Beers 1875, Walker 1906
TITLE SEARCH ☐ Yes ☐ No
ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS
Comparative Materials
OTHER

8a. SITE TYPE ☐ Agrarian ☑ Residential ☐ Industrial ☐ Commercial ☐ Military ☐ Unknown ☐ Other (Specify)

8b. DESCRIBE Home/Farmstead

9. DESCRIBE SIZE AND HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL BOUNDARIES

10. STRATIGRAPHY
Surface Indicators: ☐ Standing Ruins ☐ Surface Finds ☐ Markers ☐ Cellar Hole
Stratigraphy: ☑ Stratified ☐ NOT Stratified ☐ Below Ground Structural Remains

ENVIRONMENT

11. SOIL
USDA Soil Series: Canton fine sandy loam
Contour Elevation: 55 m
% Slope of Ground: ☑ 0 - 5 ☐ 5 - 15 ☐ 15 - 25 ☐ Over 25
Acidity: 1 ——— 7 ——— 14 (Acid) (Base)

12. TOPOGRAPHY
☑ Flat ☐ Gentle undulation ☐ Other ☐ Rolling Hills ☐ Mountains

13. WATER
NEAREST WATER SOURCE: Elm Brook
SIZE AND SPEED: unknown
DISTANCE FROM SITE: ~0.4 mi
SEASONAL AVAILABILITY: unknown

14. VEGETATION
PRESENT
PAST

CONDITION

15. SITE INTEGRITY
☐ Undisturbed ☑ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Destroyed
IF DISTURBED, DESCRIBE DISTURBANCE

16. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT
☐ Open Land ☐ Woodland ☐ Eroded Soils ☐ Residential ☐ Scattered Buildings Visible from Site
☐ Commercial ☐ Industrial ☑ Rural
☐ Coastal ☐ Isolated

17. ANY THREATS TO SITE ☑ Yes ☐ No
DESCRIBE POTENTIAL THREATS
Proposed new septic leach field

18. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC
☑ Free Access ☐ Need Owner Permission ☐ Restricted ☐ No Access

RESEARCH STATUS

19. PREVIOUS WORK

☐ Surface Collected	By Whom / Affiliation	Date
☐ "Pot hunted"	By Whom / Affiliation	Date
☑ Tested	By Whom / Affiliation The PAL, Inc.	Date 12/2021
☐ Excavation	By Whom / Affiliation	Date

20. PRESENT LOCATION OF MATERIALS (INCLUDE ADDRESS)
The PAL, Inc. 26 Main Street, Pawtucket, RI

21. REFERENCES / REPORTS Banister, Jennifer and Joseph N. Waller, Jr. (2022) Phase I Archeological Investigations in Support of Seven Minute Man Great American Outdoors Projects, Minute Man National Historical Park, NARP Project Number MIMA.2021.A, PEPC 101334, Concord and Lincoln, Massachusetts. PAL Report No. 4245. Submittted to NPS, MIMA, Concord, MA.

SIGNIFICANCE

22. RECOVERED DATA (identify in DETAIL, including structures, related outbuildings, landscape features, etc.)

Documentary:

Archeological: see continuation sheet

23. ARCHAEOLOGICAL OR HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Testing across the site identified variably filled and plowed soil profiles consistent with the use of the property by residents and farmers in the eighteenth to twentieth centuries. The low-density post-contact cultural materials were recovered across the entire project area in Landscape A, Fill, and plow zone deposits that are not temporally stratified and exhibit no discernible artifact patterning that would indicate anything more than utilitarian landscape modifications designed to fill and level the landscape. The site is not recommended as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register.

SITE PLAN

24. ATTACH PORTION OF USGS QUAD WITH SITE AREA MARKED TO THIS FORM

25. SKETCH PLAN OF SITE

See Attached Map

Scale:

26. PHOTOS: Attach if available
Label each with: Date of photo, photographer, view shown, name of site

REPORTED BY:

NAME J. Banister

ADDRESS 26 Main Street, Pawtucket, RI

ORGANIZATION The PAL, Inc.

DATE 10/27/2022

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

FIELD EVALUATION

COMMENTS

22. Archeological Data:

Subsurface testing consisted of the excavation of 20, 50-x-50-cm test pits at 10-m intervals along five judgmental linear transects (Transects L–P [TL–TP]) and one judgmentally placed test pits (JTP-04).

61 pieces of post-contact cultural material were recovered at 0–110 cmbs in Landscape A, Fill, A1, and Apz strata in 15 of the 20 test pits in the western lot: 33 ceramic sherds (2 redware, 2 creamware, 16 whiteware, 11 ironstone, 1 unidentified refined earthenware, 1 porcelain); 10 domestic glass (7 bottle, 3 unidentified curved); 6 personal and miscellaneous items (2 flower pot; 1 glass lamp shade, 1 .30 caliber rim fire bullet casing, 1 gun flint fragment, 1 indeterminate hardware); 12 architectural debris (1 brick, 5 tiles [1 porcelaneous, 4 earthenware], 3 window glass, 3 nails [2 hand-wrought, 1 machine-cut]). Five of the 20 test pits contained only architectural debris (brick, mortar, concrete, ceramic drainpipe, wire nails, wire) and/or modern or miscellaneous material (pull tab, road asphalt, terra cotta redware, modern bottle glass) that was noted but not collected.

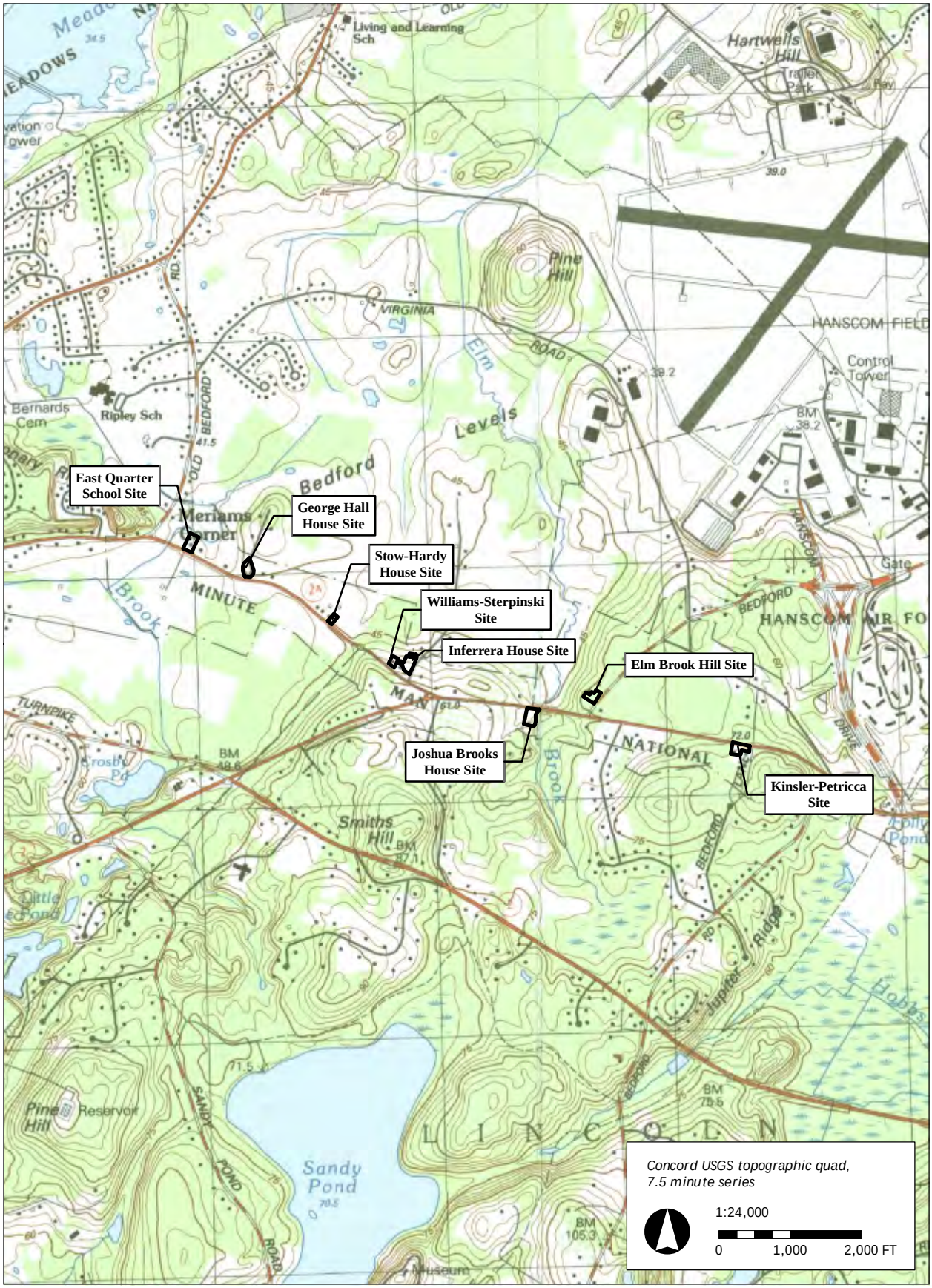


Figure 1. Location of the Williams-Sterpinski Site on the Concord USGS topographic quadrangle, 7.5 minute series.



Figure 2. Location of the the Williams-Sterpinski and Inferrera House Sites on 2021 aerial.

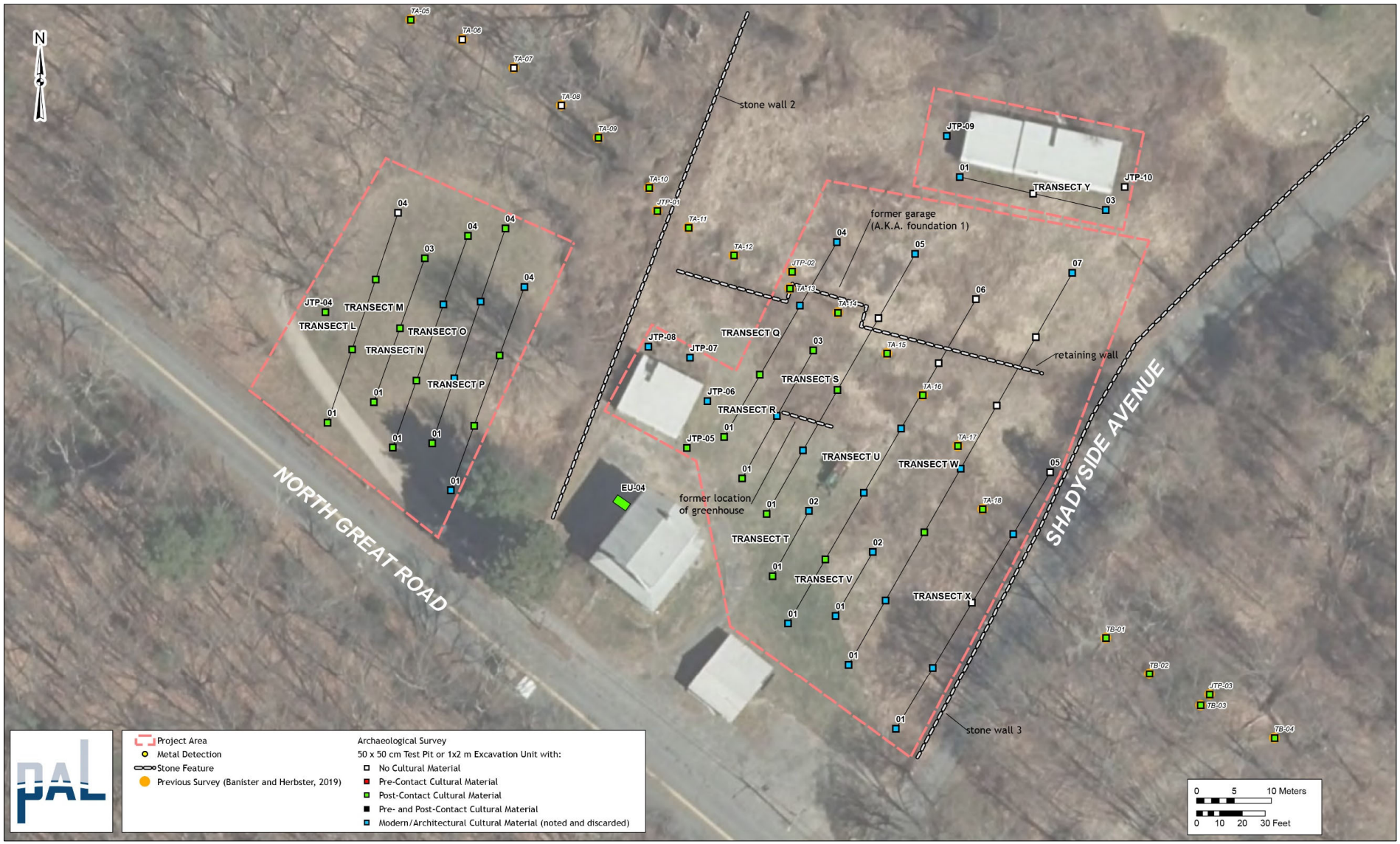


Figure 3. Locations of archeological subsurface testing units, Inferrera House and Stand project area.

FORM D ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Office of the Secretary
State House, Boston

FOR MHC OFFICE USE ONLY

Town
MHC NO.
UTM
QUAD
NR ☐ ACT ☐ ELIG. ☐ NO DISTRICT ☐ YES ☐ NO

IDENTIFICATION

1. SITE NAME(S) Inferrera House | MAS NO. | OTHER NO.

2. TOWN/CITY Concord | COUNTY Middlesex

3. STREET AND NUMBER (IF NOT AVAILABLE, GIVE DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF HOW TO REACH SITE)
1087 Lexington Road

4. OWNER(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) NPS
☑ Public ☐ Private

5. SITE LOCATED BY
☑ CRM Survey ☐ Avocational Collector ☐ Field School ☐ Other (Specify)
Describe Sampling Strategy used to Locate Site 50-x-50-cm test pits at 10-m intervals; 2-x-1-m excavation unit

DESCRIPTION

6a. PERIOD(S) (Check all applicable boxes)
☐ 17th C. ☐ 18th C. ☐ 19th C. ☑ 20th C. ☐ Unknown

6b. Estimated Occupation Range 1927-ca. 1971

7. DATING METHODS
MAPS Wood 1795, Hales 1830, Walling 1852, Beers 1875, Walker 1906
TITLE SEARCH ☐ Yes ☐ No
ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS
Comparative Materials
OTHER

8a. SITE TYPE ☐ Agrarian ☑ Residential ☐ Industrial ☐ Commercial ☐ Military ☐ Unknown ☐ Other (Specify)

8b. DESCRIBE Home/Farmstead

9. DESCRIBE SIZE AND HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL BOUNDARIES

10. STRATIGRAPHY
Surface Indicators: ☐ Standing Ruins ☐ Surface Finds ☐ Markers ☐ Cellar Hole
Stratigraphy: ☑ Stratified ☐ NOT Stratified ☐ Below Ground Structural Remains

ENVIRONMENT

11. SOIL
USDA Soil Series: Windsor loamy sand
Contour Elevation: 55 m
% Slope of Ground: ☑ 0 - 5 ☐ 5 - 15 ☐ 15 - 25 ☐ Over 25
Acidity: 1 ——— 7 ——— 14 (Acid) (Base)

12. TOPOGRAPHY
☑ Flat ☐ Gentle undulation ☐ Other ☐ Rolling Hills ☐ Mountains

13. WATER
NEAREST WATER SOURCE: Elm Brook
SIZE AND SPEED: unknown
DISTANCE FROM SITE: ~0.4 mi
SEASONAL AVAILABILITY: unknown

14. VEGETATION
PRESENT
PAST

CONDITION

15. SITE INTEGRITY
☐ Undisturbed ☑ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Destroyed
IF DISTURBED, DESCRIBE DISTURBANCE

16. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT
☐ Open Land ☐ Woodland ☐ Eroded Soils ☐ Residential ☐ Scattered Buildings Visible from Site
☐ Commercial ☐ Industrial ☑ Rural
☐ Coastal ☐ Isolated

17. ANY THREATS TO SITE
☑ Yes ☐ No
DESCRIBE POTENTIAL THREATS
New septic leach field, demolition of the garage and chicken coop, repair house foundatin, new fencing, parking area, landscape rehabilitation

18. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC
☑ Free Access ☐ Need Owner Permission ☐ Restricted ☐ No Access

RESEARCH STATUS

19. PREVIOUS WORK		
☐ Surface Collected	By Whom / Affiliation	Date
☐ "Pot hunted"	By Whom / Affiliation	Date
☑ Tested	By Whom / Affiliation The PAL, Inc.	Date 12/2021
☐ Excavation	By Whom / Affiliation	Date

20. PRESENT LOCATION OF MATERIALS (INCLUDE ADDRESS)
The PAL, Inc. 26 Main Street, Pawtucket, RI

21. REFERENCES / REPORTS Banister, Jennifer and Joseph N. Waller, Jr. (2022) Phase I Archeological Investigations in Support of Seven Minute Man Great American Outdoors Projects, Minute Man National Historical Park, NARP Project Number MIMA.2021.A, PEPC 101334, Concord and Lincoln, Massachusetts. PAL Report No. 4245. Submittted to NPS, MIMA, Concord, MA.

SIGNIFICANCE

22. RECOVERED DATA (identify in DETAIL, including structures, related outbuildings, landscape features, etc.)

Documentary:

Archeological: see continuation sheet

23. ARCHAEOLOGICAL OR HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Testing across the site identified variably filled and plowed soil profiles consistent with the use of the property by residents and farmers in the eighteenth to twentieth centuries. The low-density post-contact cultural materials were recovered across the entire project area in Landscape A, Fill, and plow zone deposits that are not temporally stratified and exhibit no discernible artifact patterning that would indicate anything more than utilitarian landscape modifications designed to fill and level the landscape. EU-04 was placed to document a crack in the mortared fieldstone foundation and showed that it only extends a few inches below the ground surface. The EU documented landscaping Fills around the house and indicated that the foundation is set on natural bedrock at its base. The site is not recommended as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register.

SITE PLAN

24. ATTACH PORTION OF USGS QUAD WITH SITE AREA MARKED TO THIS FORM

25. SKETCH PLAN OF SITE

See Attached Map

Scale:

26. PHOTOS: Attach if available
Label each with: Date of photo, photographer, view shown, name of site

REPORTED BY:	NAME J. Banister	ADDRESS 26 Main Street, Pawtucket, RI
	ORGANIZATION The PAL, Inc.	DATE 10/27/2022

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

FIELD EVALUATION

COMMENTS

22. Archeological Data:

Subsurface testing consisted of the excavation of 43, 50-x-50-cm test pits at 10-m intervals along five judgmental linear transects (Transects Q–Y [TQ–TY]), six judgmentally placed test pits (JTP-05-JTP-10), and one 2-x-1-m excavation unit (EU-04).

17 pieces of post-contact cultural material were recovered at 10–80 cmbs in Landscape A, Fill, A1, and Apz strata in 10 of the 43 test pits in the main Inferrera house lot: 10 ceramic sherds (3 whiteware, 6 ironstone, 1 porcelain); 2 indeterminate vessel glass; 2 faunal remains (1 mammal, 1 bird); 2 earthenware flower pot; 1 earthenware tile. Twenty-one of the 43 test pits contained only architectural debris (brick, window glass, wire nails, roofing nails) and/or modern or miscellaneous material (terra cotta redware, modern bottle glass, plastic, Styrofoam, unidentified metal, asphalt) that was noted but not collected.

5 pieces of post-contact cultural material were recovered from 20–50 cmbs in Landscape A and the Fill 1 deposit in EU-04: 1 ironstone sherd, 1 bottle glass, and 3 indeterminate ferrous objects (possible window locks). Artifacts noted but not collected at 0–70 cmbs in the Landscape A and Fill 1 deposits included architectural debris (wire nails, roofing nails, window glass, brick, mortar, asphalt shingles) and modern and miscellaneous artifacts (modern bottle glass, plastic cap, metal wire, unidentified metal, metal strapping, fabric, terra cotta redware, .22 caliber bullet, copper wire, barbed wire).

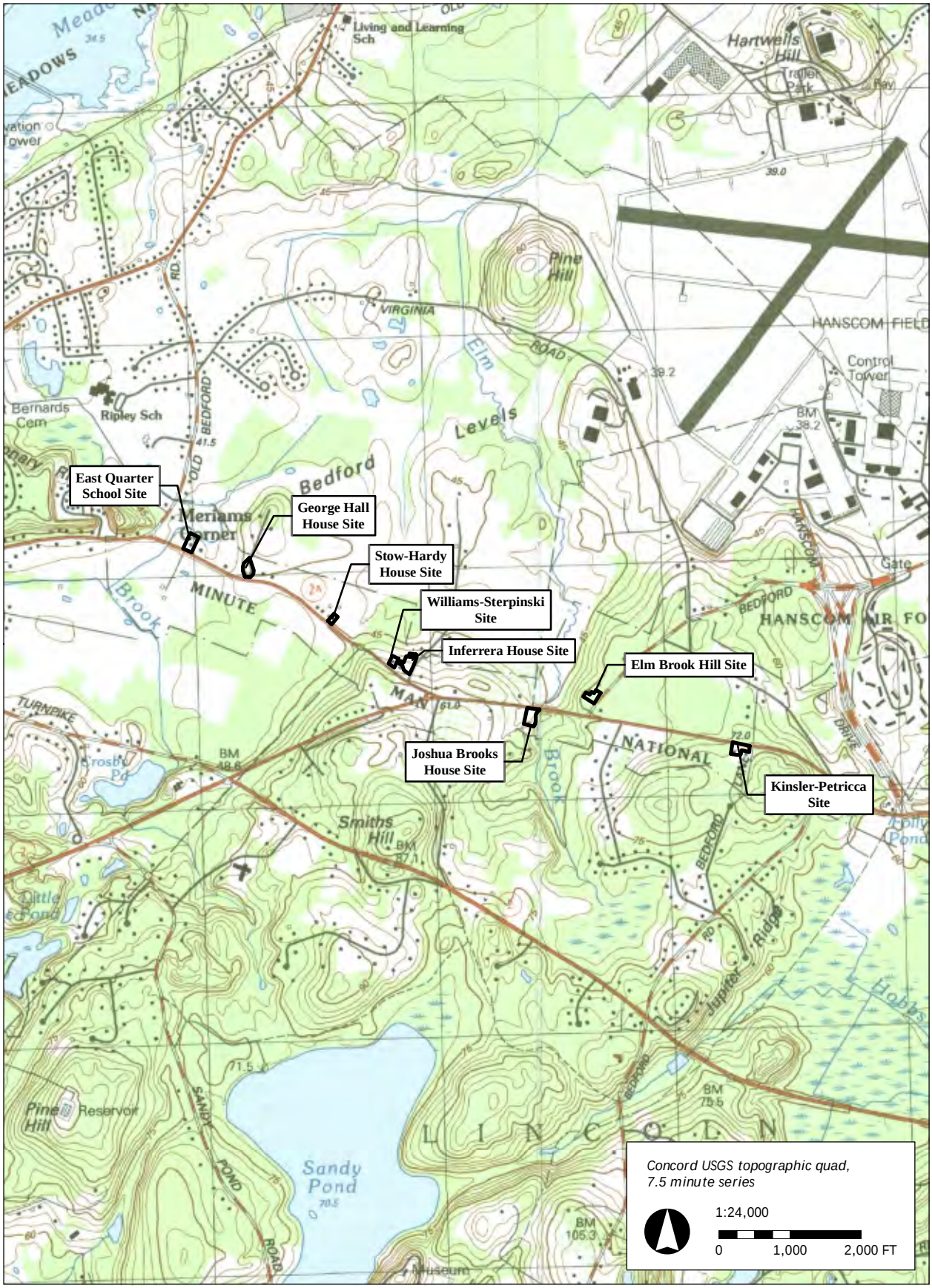


Figure 1. Location of the Inferrera House Site on the Concord USGS topographic quadrangle, 7.5 minute series.



Figure 2. Location of the the Williams-Sterpinski and Inferrera House Sites on 2021 aerial.

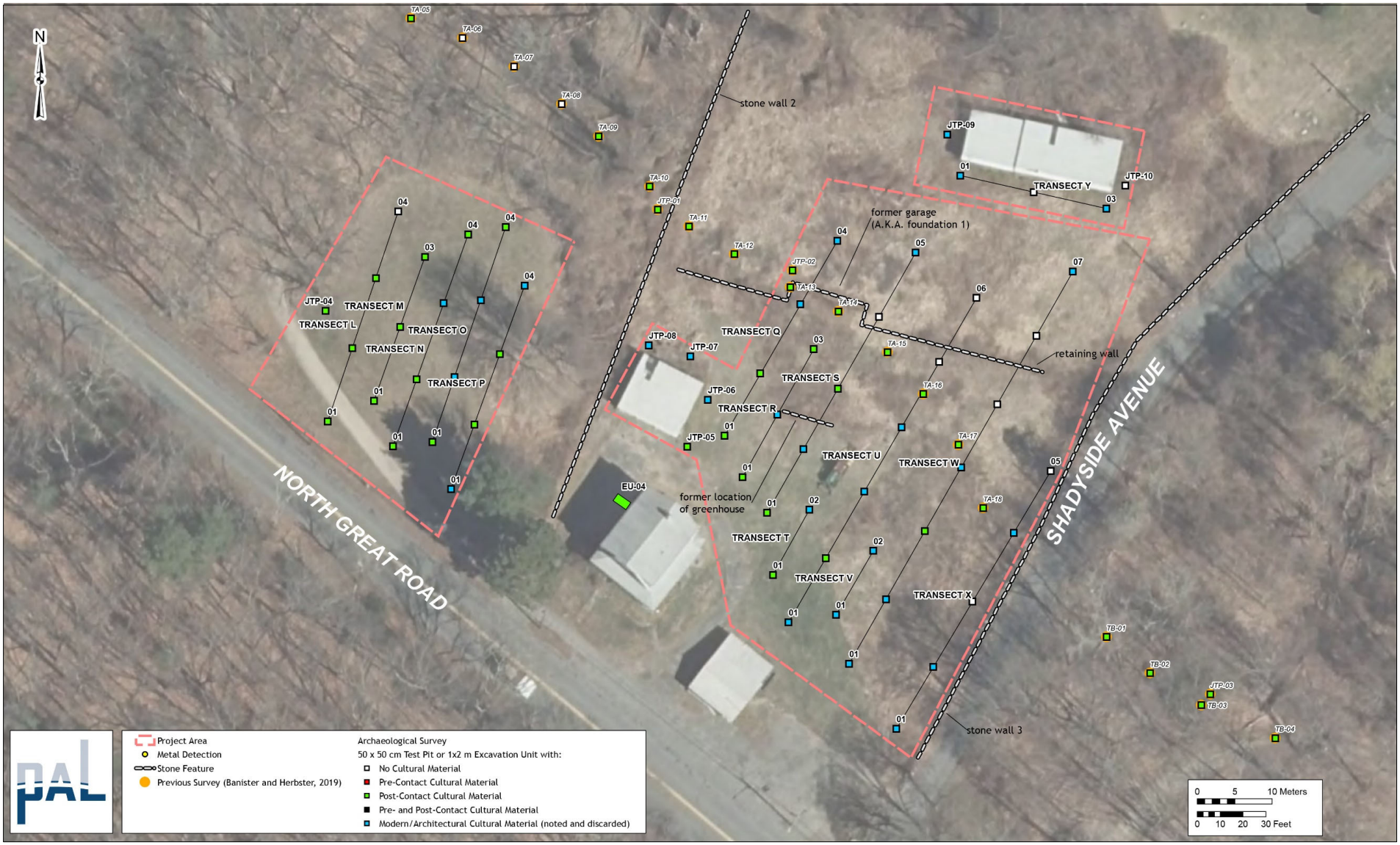


Figure 3. Locations of archeological subsurface testing units, Inferrera House and Stand project area.

FORM D ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Office of the Secretary
State House, Boston

FOR MHC OFFICE USE ONLY

Town
MHC NO.
UTM
QUAD
NR ☐ ACT ☐ ELIG. ☐ NO DISTRICT ☐ YES ☐ NO

IDENTIFICATION

1. SITE NAME(S) Joshua Brooks House | MAS NO. | OTHER NO.

2. TOWN/CITY Lincoln | COUNTY Middlesex

3. STREET AND NUMBER (IF NOT AVAILABLE, GIVE DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF HOW TO REACH SITE)
33 North Great Road

4. OWNER(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) NPS ☑ Public ☐ Private

5. SITE LOCATED BY
☑ CRM Survey ☐ Avocational Collector ☐ Field School ☑ Other (Specify) Geophysical; Metal Detection
Describe Sampling Strategy used to Locate Site 50-x-50-cm test pits at 5-m intervals

DESCRIPTION

6a. PERIOD(S) (Check all applicable boxes
☐ 17th C. ☑ 18th C. ☑ 19th C. ☑ 20th C. ☐ Unknown

6b. Estimated Occupation Range 1713-1964

7. DATING METHODS
MAPS Hoar 1795, Hales 1830, Walling 1856, Beers 1875, Walker 1906
TITLE SEARCH ☐ Yes ☐ No
ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS
Comparative Materials
OTHER

8a. SITE TYPE ☐ Agrarian ☑ Residential ☐ Industrial ☐ Commercial ☑ Military ☐ Unknown ☐ Other (Specify)

8b. DESCRIBE Home/Farmstead; April 19, 1775 Battle

9. DESCRIBE SIZE AND HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL BOUNDARIES

10. STRATIGRAPHY

Surface Indicators	Stratigraphy
☐ Standing Ruins	☑ Stratified
☐ Surface Finds	☐ NOT Stratified
☐ Markers	☐ Below Ground Structural Remains
☐ Cellar Hole	

ENVIRONMENT

11. SOIL
USDA Soil Series: Deerfield loamy fine sand
Contour Elevation: 51-55 m
% Slope of Ground: ☑ 0 - 5 ☐ 5 - 15 ☐ 15 - 25 ☐ Over 25
Acidity: 1 ——— 7 ——— 14 (Acid) (Base)

12. TOPOGRAPHY
☑ Flat ☐ Gentle undulation ☐ Other ☐ Rolling Hills ☐ Mountains

13. WATER

NEAREST WATER SOURCE	SIZE AND SPEED	DISTANCE FROM SITE	SEASONAL AVAILABILITY
Elm Brook	unknown	adjacent	unknown

14. VEGETATION
PRESENT
PAST

CONDITION

15. SITE INTEGRITY
☐ Undisturbed ☑ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Destroyed
IF DISTURBED, DESCRIBE DISTURBANCE

16. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT
☐ Open Land ☐ Woodland ☐ Eroded Soils ☐ Residential ☐ Scattered Buildings Visible from Site
☐ Commercial ☐ Industrial ☑ Rural
☐ Coastal ☐ Isolated

17. ANY THREATS TO SITE ☑ Yes ☐ No
DESCRIBE POTENTIAL THREATS
Proposed new septic system, foundation repair, terrace wall rehabilitation, potential leasing of property.

18. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC
☑ Free Access ☐ Need Owner Permission ☐ Restricted ☐ No Access

RESEARCH STATUS

19. PREVIOUS WORK

☐ Surface Collected	By Whom / Affiliation	Date
☐ "Pot hunted"	By Whom / Affiliation	Date
☑ Tested	By Whom / Affiliation The PAL, Inc.	Date 12/2021
☐ Excavation	By Whom / Affiliation	Date

20. PRESENT LOCATION OF MATERIALS (INCLUDE ADDRESS)
The PAL, Inc. 26 Main Street, Pawtucket, RI

21. REFERENCES / REPORTS Banister, Jennifer and Joseph N. Waller, Jr. (2022) Phase I Archeological Investigations in Support of Seven Minute Man Great American Outdoors Projects, Minute Man National Historical Park, NARP Project Number MIMA.2021.A, PEPC 101334, Concord and Lincoln, Massachusetts. PAL Report No. 4245. Submittted to NPS, MIMA, Concord, MA.

SIGNIFICANCE

22. RECOVERED DATA (identify in DETAIL, including structures, related outbuildings, landscape features, etc.)
Documentary:

Archeological: see continuation sheet

23. ARCHAEOLOGICAL OR HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE
see continuation sheet

SITE PLAN

24. ATTACH PORTION OF USGS QUAD WITH SITE AREA MARKED TO THIS FORM

25. SKETCH PLAN OF SITE

See Attached Map

Scale:

26. PHOTOS: Attach if available
Label each with: Date of photo, photographer, view shown, name of site

REPORTED BY:

NAME J. Banister

ADDRESS 26 Main Street, Pawtucket, RI

ORGANIZATION The PAL, Inc.

DATE 10/27/2022

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

FIELD EVALUATION

COMMENTS

22. Archeological Data:

93 metallic items recovered during the metal detection survey including personal items (coins, buttons, a clothing snap, eyehook, pocket watch part, buckles, sole tacks, toy saucer, toy soldier, pocketknife, and jewelry); domestic items (furniture hardware, oil lamp burner, lamp parts, a spoon, lead seal, and key plate); architectural items (hand-wrought nails and hinges); agricultural items (horseshoes, oxen cue, and a bullet); and miscellaneous items (a musket ball, ingot or sabots, and a lead weight)

Subsurface testing consisted of the excavation of 84, 50-x-50-cm test pits were excavated at 5-m intervals along 14 judgmental linear transects (Transects BD–BQ [TBD–TBQ]) and as 10 judgmentally placed test pits (JTP-32–JTP-41).

954 pieces of post-contact cultural material were recovered at 0–100 cmbs in Landscape A, Fill, and buried A1 strata in 70 of the 84 test pits: 747 ceramic sherds (4 tin enamel [delft], 6 Staffordshire, 1 Whieldon ware, 178 redware, 13 trailed slipware, 3 Jackfield, 1 Jackfield type, 89 creamware, 104 pearlware, 160 whiteware, 122 ironstone, 2 yellowware, 3 Rockingham, 10 unidentified refined earthenware, 3 unidentified coarse earthenware, 18 porcelain, 9 porcelaneous, 3 white salt glazed stoneware, 1 imported stoneware, 2 English brown stoneware, 3 Nottingham, 3 other stoneware, and 9 unidentified stoneware); 58 domestic glass fragments (31 bottle, 1 lid/cover, 1 drinking glass stem, 1 plate, and 24 indeterminate curved); 17 faunal remains (14 mammal bone, and 3 mammal teeth); 35 personal and miscellaneous items (10 tobacco pipe fragments [6 bowl, 4 stem], 7 buttons [3 porcelaneous, 1 earthenware, 1 ferrous, 1 copper alloy, and 1 Tombac], 3 flower pot, 4 lamp glass, 1 glass rod, 1 slate pencil, 1 metal clothing clip, 1 copper alloy upholstery tack, 1 copper alloy thimble, 1 copper alloy parasol tip, 1 copper alloy cufflink, 1 ferrous pin, and 3 indeterminate metal object); and 97 architectural debris (9 brick, 27 window glass, 60 nails [30 hand-wrought, 22 machine-cut, 1 animal shoe, 7 indeterminate], and 1 bolt).

Nine of the 84 test pits contained only architectural debris (brick, window glass, wire nails, unidentified nails, bolts, fence staple, and asbestos tiles) and/or modern and miscellaneous material (plastic, terra cotta redware, modern bottle glass, unidentified metal, metal can frags, wire, coal, and unidentified shell) from the Landscape A and Fill deposits that was noted but not collected.

23. Archaeological or Historical Significance:

The variably filled soil profiles recorded at the Joshua Brooks House project area are consistent with the use of the property in the eighteenth to twentieth centuries. The Fill deposits extended up to 100 cmbs in the northern half of the front yard space and are consistent with construction and/or raising of North Great Road. Fill deposits were shallower closer to the house and in a few test pits were over buried A1 and B and C subsoils. The post-contact materials were recovered across the entire project area in Landscape A, Fill, and buried A1 deposits. Ceramics recovered from across the site date to the late seventeenth to late eighteenth centuries (tin enamel, Staffordshire, English brown stoneware, and Nottingham Stoneware); the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries (trailed slipware, Jackfield, white salt glazed stoneware, creamware, Whieldon ware, and pearlware); and the nineteenth century (whiteware, ironstone, yellow ware, and Rockingham). The deposits were not temporally stratified, however, and exhibited no discernible artifact patterning that would indicate anything more than utilitarian landscape modifications designed to fill and level the landscape.

The metal detection survey recovered items dating to the eighteenth century, including six buttons (JB-MD-03, JB-MD-38, JB-MD-40, JB-MD-44, JB-MD-46, and JB-MD-80); a lead spoon fragment (JB-MD-23); a Coronet large cent dating to 1793 to 1893 (JB-MD-25); and a fired/impacted musket ball (JB-MD-06). The location of the musket ball would have been behind the ca. 1713 Deacon Joshua Brooks house on April 19, 1775, and may be where the British column or flankers were firing on the militia that were taking positions behind stone walls, barns, and houses as they came down from the top of Brooks Hill. The musket ball was recovered from the Landscape A strata and was not in situ, but it likely came from the property and was displaced by landscaping activities, possibly the demolition of the 1713 Deacon Joshua Brooks house or installation of a utility line. Although its original strike location cannot be determined, the musket ball still represents important information about the engagement of the British column and the militia along this portion of the Bay Road between Brooks Hill to the west and Elm Brook Hill (Bloody Angle) to the east. Geophysical Survey and archaeological subsurface testing likely determined the location of the late seventeenth-century Deacon Joshua Brooks House approximately 8 to 20 m to the north of the extant Joshua Brooks House.

The site is considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register for its association with documented 18th century occupations and the events of April 19, 1775.

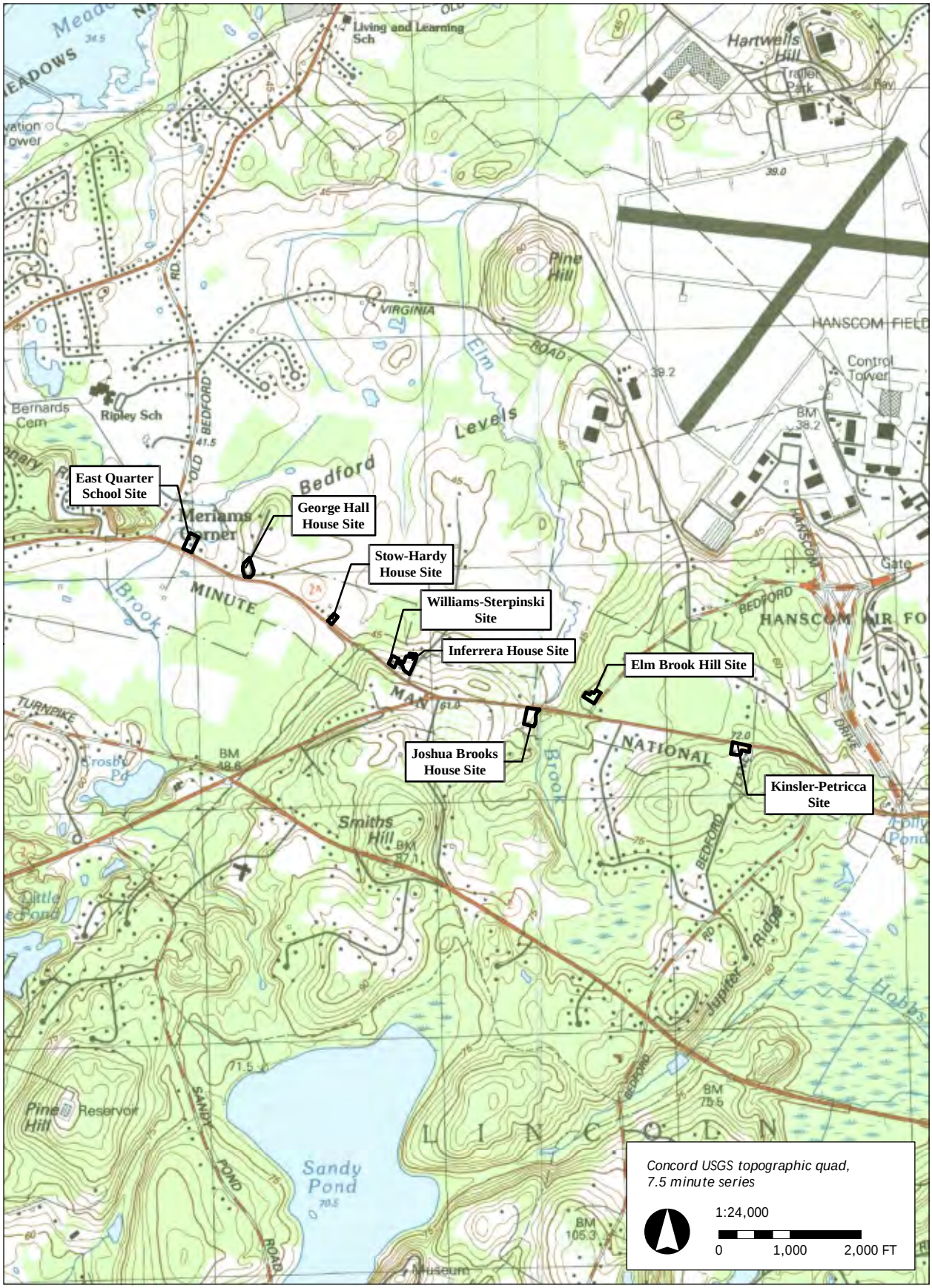


Figure 1. Location of the Joshua Brooks House Site on the Concord USGS topographic quadrangle, 7.5 minute series.



Figure 2. Location of the the Joshua Brooks House Site on 2021 aerial.



Figure 3. Locations of metal detection hits and archeological subsurface testing units, Joshua Brooks House project area.

FORM D ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Office of the Secretary
State House, Boston

FOR MHC OFFICE USE ONLY

Town
UTM
QUAD
NR ☐ ACT ☐ ELIG. ☐ NO DISTRICT ☐ YES ☐ NO

MHC NO. _____

IDENTIFICATION

1. SITE NAME(S) Elm Brook Hill | MAS NO. | OTHER NO.

2. TOWN/CITY Lincoln | COUNTY Middlesex

3. STREET AND NUMBER (IF NOT AVAILABLE, GIVE DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF HOW TO REACH SITE)
4 Old Bedford Road

4. OWNER(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) NPS ☑ Public ☐ Private

5. SITE LOCATED BY
☑ CRM Survey ☐ Avocational Collector ☐ Field School ☐ Other (Specify) _____
Describe Sampling Strategy used to Locate Site 50-x-50-cm test pits at 10-m intervals; 2-x-1-m excavation units

DESCRIPTION

6a. PERIOD(S) (Check all applicable boxes)
☐ Paleo ☐ Early Woodland ☐ Contact
☐ Early Archaic ☐ Middle Woodland ☐ Unknown
☐ Middle Archaic ☐ Late Woodland ☑ Other (Specify) Transitional Archaic
☑ Late Archaic

6b. Estimated Occupation Range 3600-2500 B.P.

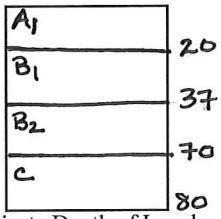
☑ Single Component ☐ Multi-Component
Specify All Components

7. DATING METHODS
C-14 ☐ Intuition ☑ Other (specify) Atlantic Projectile Point
Comparative Materials

8. DESCRIBE SITE TYPE / FUNCTION Campsite

9. DESCRIBE SIZE AND HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL BOUNDARIES
1400 square meters; 50 cm below surface.

10. GENERALIZED SITE PROFILE
Type of Soil(s) Cultural Material



Indicate Depth of Levels

ENVIRONMENT

11. SOIL
USDA Soil Series: Montauk fine sandy loam
Contour Elevation: 60 m
% Slope of Ground: ☑ 0 - 5 ☐ 5 - 15 ☐ 15 - 25 ☐ Over 25
Acidity: 1 ——— 7 ——— 14 (Acid) (Base)

12. TOPOGRAPHY
☑ Flat ☐ Gentle undulation ☐ Other
☐ Rolling Hills ☐ Mountains

13. WATER
NEAREST WATER SOURCE: Elm Brook
SIZE AND SPEED: unknown
DISTANCE FROM SITE: ~137 m
SEASONAL AVAILABILITY: unknown

14. VEGETATION
PRESENT
PAST

CONDITION

15. SITE INTEGRITY
☑ Undisturbed ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Destroyed

IF DISTURBED, DESCRIBE DISTURBANCE

16. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT
☐ Open Land ☑ Woodland ☐ Eroded Soils ☐ Residential ☐ Scattered Buildings Visible from Site
☐ Commercial ☐ Industrial ☑ Rural
☐ Coastal ☐ Isolated

17. ANY THREATS TO SITE
☑ Yes ☐ No
DESCRIBE POTENTIAL THREATS
Proposed new septic system, water service, new driveway and path, site grading, and potential leasing of the property.

18. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC
☑ Free Access ☐ Need Owner Permission ☐ Restricted ☐ No Access

RESEARCH STATUS

19. PREVIOUS WORK

☐ Surface Collected	By Whom / Affiliation	Date
☐ "Pot hunted"	By Whom / Affiliation	Date
☑ Tested	By Whom / Affiliation The PAL, Inc.	Date 12/2021
☐ Excavation	By Whom / Affiliation	Date

20. PRESENT LOCATION OF MATERIALS (INCLUDE ADDRESS)

The PAL, Inc. 26 Main Street, Pawtucket, RI

21. REFERENCES / REPORTS

Banister, Jennifer and Joseph N. Waller, Jr. (2022) Phase I Archeological Investigations in Support of Seven Minute Man Great American Outdoors Projects, Minute Man National Historical Park, NARP Project Number MIMA.2021.A, PEPC 101334, Concord and Lincoln, Massachusetts. PAL Report No. 4245. Submitted to NPS, MIMA, Concord, MA.

SIGNIFICANCE

22. RECOVERED DATA (identify in DETAIL, including features, pits, burials, faunal material, etc.)

A total of 140 pieces of pre-contact cultural material were recovered at 0–50 cmbs in A1, B1, and B2 strata in 15 test pits and 2 Eus: 135 pieces of chipping debris (124 rhyolite, 6 quartz, 1 quartzite, 3 felsite, and 1 igneous), a quartzite biface, an untyped rhyolite projectile point fragment, two possible slate source material, and a hornfels Atlantic projectile point.

23. ARCHAEOLOGICAL OR HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The project area is on a level, well-drained terrace to the east of Elm Brook and its associated wetlands. The Atlantic projectile point dates to the Susquehanna tradition of the Transitional Archaic Period (3600–2500 B.P.). The fragmentary rhyolite projectile point, biface, and the chipping debris do not provide temporal indicators, but indicate the possibility that the site may have been used during more than one temporal period. The site exhibits good integrity, with most of the cultural materials recovered from natural A and B strata. Although no cultural features were identified during the current investigations, the environmental location, diversity of lithic material types identified, and presence of tools and intact soils suggest the site has the potential to contain additional data classes. The horizontal extent of the pre-contact materials could extend outside the project area in all directions, including northwest to the lower terrace along Elm Brook. These newly recovered pre-contact deposits may be related temporally to nearby recorded pre-contact sites: the Joshua Brooks Farm Site (19-MD-677) or Hartwell Farm Site (19-MD-119) along Elm Brook and also on MIMA property. The site is considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register for it's association with Native American occuation during the Transitional Archaic Period.

SITE PLAN

24. ATTACH PORTION OF USGS QUAD WITH SITE AREA MARKED TO THIS FORM

25. SKETCH PLAN OF SITE

See Attached Map

Scale:

26. PHOTOS: Attach if available
Label each with: Date of photo, photographer, view shown, name of site

REPORTED BY:	NAME J. Banister	ADDRESS 26 Main Street, Pawtucket, RI	
	ORGANIZATION The PAL, Inc.		DATE 10/27/2022

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

FIELD EVALUATION

COMMENTS

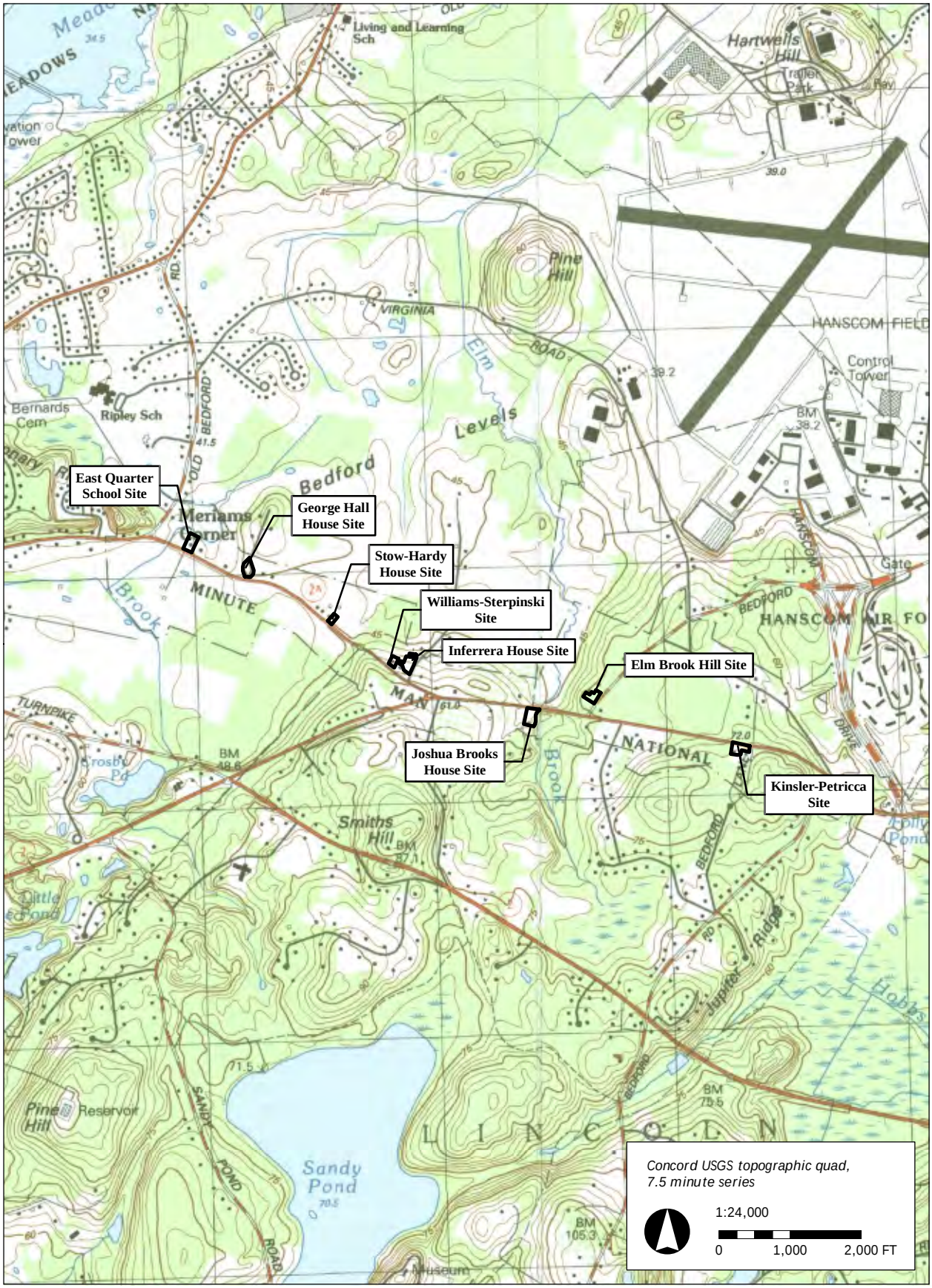


Figure 1. Location of the Elm Brook Hill Site on the Concord USGS topographic quadrangle, 7.5 minute series.



Figure 2. Location of the the Elm Brook Hill Site on 2021 aerial.



Figure 3. Locations of metal detection hits and archeological subsurface testing units, Barker House and Garage project area.

FORM D ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Office of the Secretary
State House, Boston

FOR MHC OFFICE USE ONLY

Town
MHC NO.
UTM
QUAD
NR ☐ ACT ☐ ELIG. ☐ NO DISTRICT ☐ YES ☐ NO

IDENTIFICATION

1. SITE NAME(S) Elm Brook Hill | MAS NO. | OTHER NO.

2. TOWN/CITY Lincoln | COUNTY Middlesex

3. STREET AND NUMBER (IF NOT AVAILABLE, GIVE DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF HOW TO REACH SITE)
4 Old Bedford Road

4. OWNER(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) NPS ☑ Public ☐ Private

5. SITE LOCATED BY
☐ CRM Survey ☐ Avocational Collector ☐ Field School ☑ Other (Specify) Metal Detection
Describe Sampling Strategy used to Locate Site

DESCRIPTION

6a. PERIOD(S) (Check all applicable boxes
☐ 17th C. ☑ 18th C. ☐ 19th C. ☑ 20th C. ☐ Unknown

6b. Estimated Occupation Range April 19, 1775

7. DATING METHODS
MAPS Hoar 1795, Hales 1830, Walling 1856, Beers 1875, Walker 1906
TITLE SEARCH ☐ Yes ☐ No
ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS
Comparative Materials
OTHER

8a. SITE TYPE ☐ Agrarian ☐ Residential ☐ Industrial ☐ Commercial ☑ Military ☐ Unknown ☐ Other (Specify)

8b. DESCRIBE April 19, 1775 Battle

9. DESCRIBE SIZE AND HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL BOUNDARIES

10. STRATIGRAPHY
Surface Indicators: ☐ Standing Ruins ☐ Surface Finds ☐ Markers ☐ Cellar Hole
Stratigraphy: ☑ Stratified ☐ NOT Stratified ☐ Below Ground Structural Remains

ENVIRONMENT

11. SOIL
USDA Soil Series: Montauk fine sandy loam
Contour Elevation: 60 m
% Slope of Ground: ☑ 0 - 5 ☐ 5 - 15 ☐ 15 - 25 ☐ Over 25
Acidity: 1 ——— 7 ——— 14 (Acid) (Base)

12. TOPOGRAPHY
☑ Flat ☐ Gentle undulation ☐ Other ☐ Rolling Hills ☐ Mountains

13. WATER
NEAREST WATER SOURCE: Elm Brook
SIZE AND SPEED: unknown
DISTANCE FROM SITE: ~137 m
SEASONAL AVAILABILITY: unknown

14. VEGETATION
PRESENT
PAST

CONDITION

15. SITE INTEGRITY
☑ Undisturbed ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Destroyed
IF DISTURBED, DESCRIBE DISTURBANCE

16. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT
☐ Open Land ☑ Woodland ☐ Eroded Soils ☐ Residential ☐ Scattered Buildings Visible from Site
☐ Commercial ☐ Industrial ☑ Rural
☐ Coastal ☐ Isolated

17. ANY THREATS TO SITE ☑ Yes ☐ No
DESCRIBE POTENTIAL THREATS
Proposed new septic system, water service, new driveway and path, site grading, and potential leasing of the property.

18. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC
☑ Free Access ☐ Need Owner Permission ☐ Restricted ☐ No Access

RESEARCH STATUS

19. PREVIOUS WORK	By Whom / Affiliation	Date
☐ Surface Collected		
☐ "Pot hunted"		
☑ Tested	The PAL, Inc.	12/2021
☐ Excavation		

20. PRESENT LOCATION OF MATERIALS (INCLUDE ADDRESS)
The PAL, Inc. 26 Main Street, Pawtucket, RI

21. REFERENCES / REPORTS Banister, Jennifer and Joseph N. Waller, Jr. (2022) Phase I Archeological Investigations in Support of Seven Minute Man Great American Outdoors Projects, Minute Man National Historical Park, NARP Project Number MIMA.2021.A, PEPC 101334, Concord and Lincoln, Massachusetts. PAL Report No. 4245. Submittted to NPS, MIMA, Concord, MA.

SIGNIFICANCE

22. RECOVERED DATA (identify in DETAIL, including structures, related outbuildings, landscape features, etc.)
Documentary:

Archeological: see continuation sheet

23. ARCHAEOLOGICAL OR HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE
see continuation sheet

SITE PLAN

24. ATTACH PORTION OF USGS QUAD WITH SITE AREA MARKED TO THIS FORM

25. SKETCH PLAN OF SITE

See Attached Map

Scale:

26. PHOTOS: Attach if available
Label each with: Date of photo, photographer, view shown, name of site

REPORTED BY:	NAME J. Banister	ADDRESS 26 Main Street, Pawtucket, RI
	ORGANIZATION The PAL, Inc.	DATE 10/27/2022

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

FIELD EVALUATION

COMMENTS

22. Archeological Data:

29 curated metallic artifacts include personal items (coins, pocketknife, rivet); agricultural items (horseshoe, buckle, or tack fragments); domestic items (kettle fragment, spoon, handle, and a latch); weaponry items (a bullet and musket balls); and some indeterminate ferrous items. Of particular interest are metal detection hits BKH-MD-11, BKH-MD-20, BKH-MD-24, and BKH-MD-25. BKH-MD-11 and BKH-MD-20 are two unfired/dropped British musket balls found approximately 4 m (13 ft) apart and parallel to Old Bedford Road (formerly Bay Road) approximately 8.5 m (28 ft) to the east. BKH-MD-24 and BKH-MD-25 are two fired/impacted Colonial militia/Provincial musket balls recovered at the northern end of the project area. These musket balls were approximately 28 m (92 ft) northeast of the dropped British musket balls.

23. Archaeological or Historical Significance:

The project area is on a level terrace to the east of Elm Brook and its associated wetlands and on the west side of Old Bedford Road (formerly Bay Road, a.k.a. Battle Road) just after the first (southern) turn to the north of Bay Road/Battle Road after crossing Elm Brook. The four musket balls recovered during the metal detection survey are related to the events of April 19, 1775, and the Bloody Angle Battle Site. The two dropped British musket balls were approximately 4 m (13 ft) apart and aligned parallel to Old Bedford Road (Bay Road/Battle Road) that currently is approximately 9–10 m (30–33 ft) to the east. Excavation of test pits at and around the musket balls exposed natural strata and no evidence of a former road surface. The two fired (impacted) Colonial militia/Provincial musket balls were recovered less than 28 m (100 ft) and slightly northwest of the dropped British musket balls and only a few feet from each other. The location of the British musket balls found within natural A1 strata strongly indicate they were dropped by a flanking guard and not the main column along the road. The two fired/impacted Colonial militia/Provincial musket balls were also recovered from natural A1 strata, indicating that they are also in situ. A historical account from militia volunteer Edmond Foster notes that after the bridge over Elm Brook where the road turned sharply to the northeast, the British column "was completely between two fires" and they ordered out a flank guard on the left (the Barker House and Garage project area) to "dislodge the Americans from their posts behind large trees but they only became a better mark to be shot at."

The site is considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register for its association with the events of April 19, 1775.

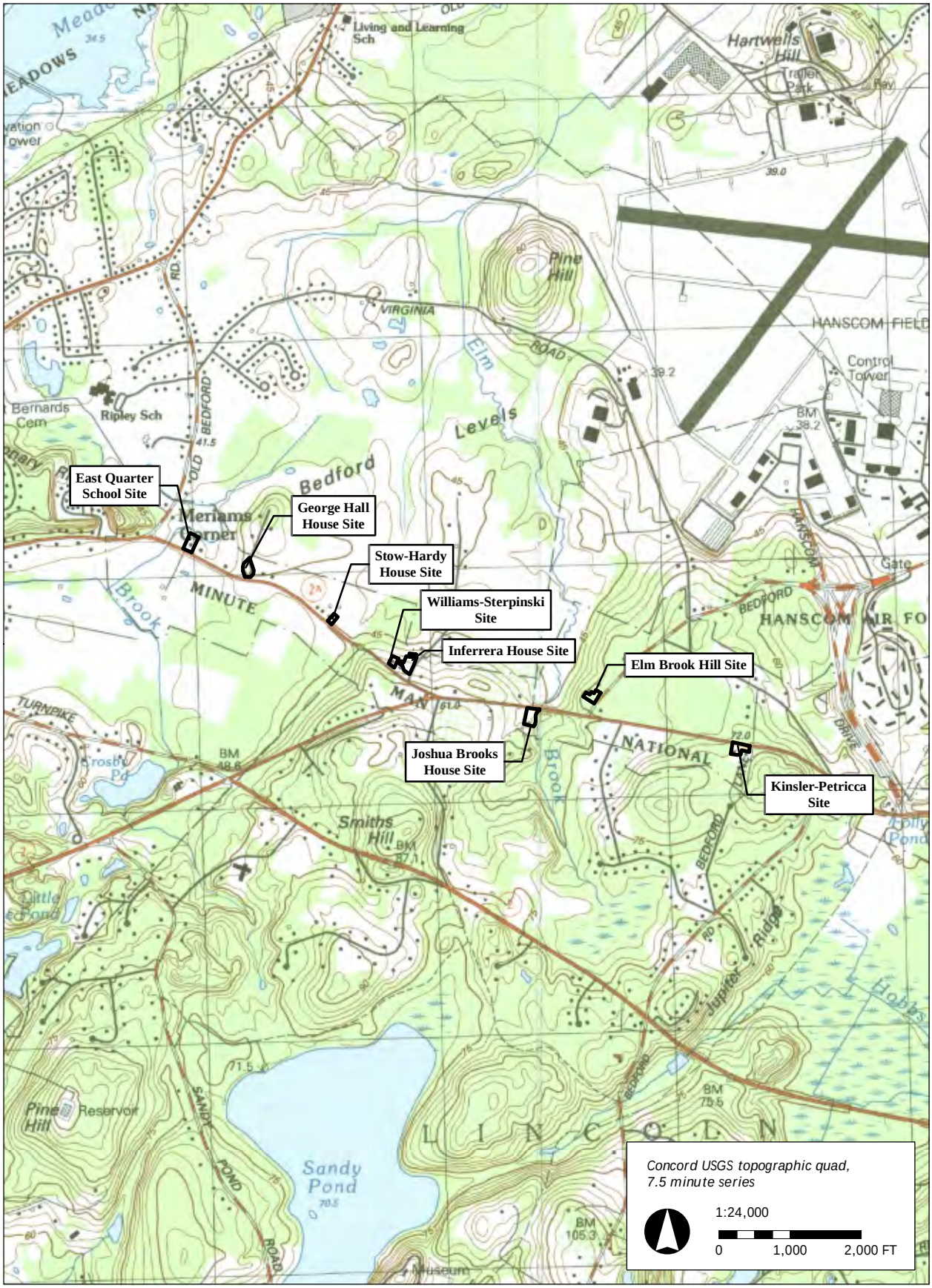


Figure 1. Location of the Elm Brook Hill Site on the Concord USGS topographic quadrangle, 7.5 minute series.



Figure 2. Location of the the Elm Brook Hill Site on 2021 aerial.



Figure 3. Locations of metal detection hits and archeological subsurface testing units, Barker House and Garage project area.

FORM D ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Office of the Secretary
State House, Boston

FOR MHC OFFICE USE ONLY

Town
MHC NO.
UTM
QUAD
NR ☐ ACT ☐ ELIG. ☐ NO DISTRICT ☐ YES ☐ NO

IDENTIFICATION

1. SITE NAME(S) Kinsler-Petricca | MAS NO. | OTHER NO.

2. TOWN/CITY Lincoln | COUNTY Middlesex

3. STREET AND NUMBER (IF NOT AVAILABLE, GIVE DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF HOW TO REACH SITE)
97 North Great Road

4. OWNER(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) NPS ☑ Public ☐ Private

5. SITE LOCATED BY
☑ CRM Survey ☐ Avocational Collector ☐ Field School ☐ Other (Specify) _____
Describe Sampling Strategy used to Locate Site 50-x-50-cm test pits at 10-m intervals

DESCRIPTION

6a. PERIOD(S) (Check all applicable boxes)
☐ 17th C. ☐ 18th C. ☐ 19th C. ☑ 20th C. ☐ Unknown

6b. Estimated Occupation Range ca. 1915-1970s

7. DATING METHODS
MAPS Hoar 1795, Hales 1830, Walling 1856, Beers 1875, Walker 1906
TITLE SEARCH ☐ Yes ☐ No
ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS
Comparative Materials
OTHER

8a. SITE TYPE ☐ Agrarian ☑ Residential ☐ Industrial ☐ Commercial ☐ Military ☐ Unknown ☐ Other (Specify)

8b. DESCRIBE Residence

9. DESCRIBE SIZE AND HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL BOUNDARIES

10. STRATIGRAPHY

Surface Indicators	Stratigraphy
☐ Standing Ruins	☑ Stratified
☐ Surface Finds	☐ NOT Stratified
☐ Markers	☐ Below Ground Structural Remains
☐ Cellar Hole	

ENVIRONMENT

11. SOIL
USDA Soil Series: Montauk fine sandy loam
Contour Elevation: 72 m
% Slope of Ground: ☑ 0 - 5 ☐ 5 - 15 ☐ 15 - 25 ☐ Over 25
Acidity: 1 ——— 7 ——— 14 (Acid) (Base)

12. TOPOGRAPHY
☑ Flat ☐ Gentle undulation ☐ Other ☐ Rolling Hills ☐ Mountains

13. WATER

NEAREST WATER SOURCE	SIZE AND SPEED	DISTANCE FROM SITE	SEASONAL AVAILABILITY
Elm Brook	unknown	~0.5 mi	unknown

14. VEGETATION
PRESENT
PAST

CONDITION

15. SITE INTEGRITY
☐ Undisturbed ☑ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Destroyed
IF DISTURBED, DESCRIBE DISTURBANCE

16. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT
☐ Open Land ☐ Woodland ☐ Eroded Soils ☐ Residential ☐ Scattered Buildings Visible from Site
☐ Commercial ☐ Industrial ☑ Rural
☐ Coastal ☐ Isolated

17. ANY THREATS TO SITE ☑ Yes ☐ No
DESCRIBE POTENTIAL THREATS
Proposed new septic system, water well.

18. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC
☑ Free Access ☐ Need Owner Permission ☐ Restricted ☐ No Access

RESEARCH STATUS

19. PREVIOUS WORK

☐ Surface Collected	By Whom / Affiliation	Date
☐ "Pot hunted"	By Whom / Affiliation	Date
☑ Tested	By Whom / Affiliation The PAL, Inc.	Date 12/2021
☐ Excavation	By Whom / Affiliation	Date

20. PRESENT LOCATION OF MATERIALS (INCLUDE ADDRESS)
The PAL, Inc. 26 Main Street, Pawtucket, RI

21. REFERENCES / REPORTS Banister, Jennifer and Joseph N. Waller, Jr. (2022) Phase I Archeological Investigations in Support of Seven Minute Man Great American Outdoors Projects, Minute Man National Historical Park, NARP Project Number MIMA.2021.A, PEPC 101334, Concord and Lincoln, Massachusetts. PAL Report No. 4245. Submittted to NPS, MIMA, Concord, MA.

SIGNIFICANCE

22. RECOVERED DATA (identify in DETAIL, including structures, related outbuildings, landscape features, etc.)

Documentary:

Archeological: see continuation sheet

23. ARCHAEOLOGICAL OR HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Testing across the site identified primarily shallow Landscape A and Fill deposits over natural subsoils across the property and are consistent with grading and landscaping activities of a house lot. Cultural materials were recovered from the lot that contained the no longer extant ca. 1915 Kinsler-Petricca House (MHC# LIN.154). The materials date primarily to the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries, were low density, not temporally stratified, and exhibited no discernible artifact patterning that would indicate anything more than secondary deposition field/yard scatter. Subsurface testing around two separate stone wall structures of one to two courses of dry-laid fieldstones did not identify any significant deposits or soil strata to determine their possible function(s). The site is not recommended as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register.

SITE PLAN

24. ATTACH PORTION OF USGS QUAD WITH SITE AREA MARKED TO THIS FORM

25. SKETCH PLAN OF SITE

See Attached Map

Scale:

26. PHOTOS: Attach if available
Label each with: Date of photo, photographer, view shown, name of site

REPORTED BY:

NAME J. Banister

ADDRESS 26 Main Street, Pawtucket, RI

ORGANIZATION The PAL, Inc.

DATE 10/27/2022

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

FIELD EVALUATION

COMMENTS

FORM D-HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY
HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Massachusetts Historical Commission

CONTINUATION SHEET

22. Archeological Data:

Subsurface testing consisted of the excavation of 28, 50-x-50-cm test pits were excavated at 10-m intervals along 5 judgmental linear transects (Transects AC–AG [TAC–TAG]) and as 7 judgmentally placed test pits (JTP-11–JTP-17).

42 pieces of post-contact cultural material were recovered at 0–40 cmbs in Landscape A, Fill, and Apz strata in 9 of the 35 test pits: 7 ceramic sherds (1 whiteware, 1 Rockingham, 4 porcelain, and 1 domestic stoneware); 31 domestic glass (2 bottle glass, 4 indeterminate curved, 25 indeterminate flat); 1 post-1959 Lincoln penny; 2 brick; and 1 machine cut nail. Thirteen of the 35 test pits contained only architectural debris (brick, window glass, asphalt shingles, wire nails, roofing nails, and metal pipe) and/or modern or miscellaneous artifacts (Styrofoam, rubber, terra cotta redware, bottle glass, light bulb glass, chain link, washers, bolt, metal spike, slag, and unidentified metal) from the Landscape A and Fill deposits that was noted but not collected.

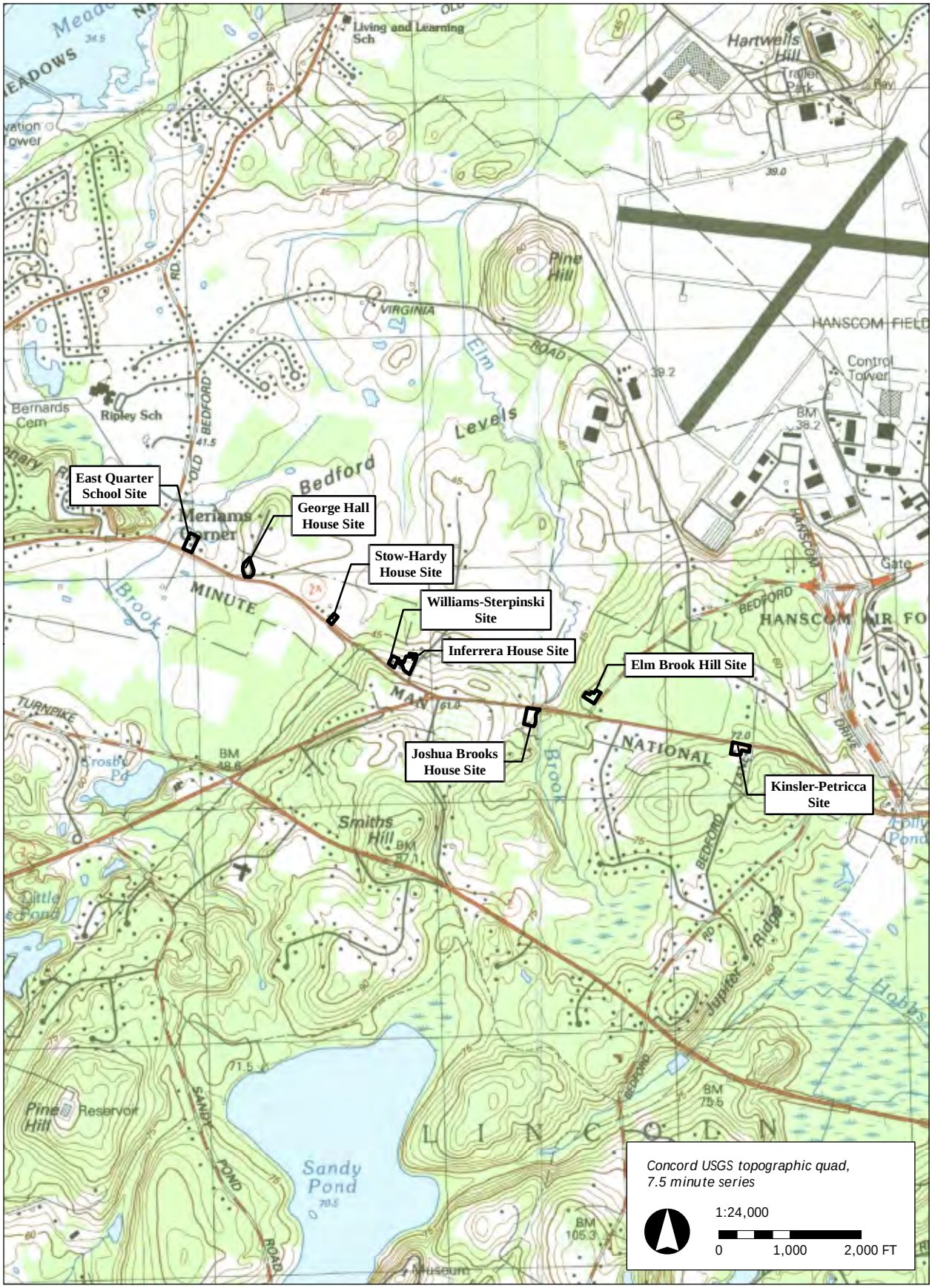


Figure 1. Location of the Kinsler-Petricca Site on the Concord USGS topographic quadrangle, 7.5 minute series.



Figure 2. Location of the the Kinsler-Petricca Site on 2021 aerial.



Figure 3. Locations of archeological subsurface testing units, Rego House and Garage project area.

APPENDIX E

GPS COORDINATES

Appendix E

GPS Data, Archeological Survey, Seven Minute Man Great American Outdoor Projects, Minute Man National Historical Park, 2022

						UTM NAD83 Zone 19	
Location	**Unit Name**	**Cultural Material**	**Site**	**HDOP Accuracy**	**GPS Date**	**Easting**	**Northing**
Barker House & Garage	AR-02-090	No Cultural Material		4.7	12/17/2021	310747	4702650
Barker House & Garage	AR-02-180	Pre-Contact Cultural Material	ELM BROOK HILL SITE	2	12/17/2021	310745	4702647
Barker House & Garage	AR-02-270	No Cultural Material		3.4	12/17/2021	310742	4702649
Barker House & Garage	AR-02-360	Pre-Contact Cultural Material	ELM BROOK HILL SITE	64	12/17/2021	310744	4702652
Barker House & Garage	AR-03-090	Pre-Contact Cultural Material	ELM BROOK HILL SITE	2.5	12/17/2021	310732	4702662
Barker House & Garage	AR-03-180	Pre-Contact Cultural Material	ELM BROOK HILL SITE	3.3	12/17/2021	310731	4702658
Barker House & Garage	AR-03-270	Pre-Contact Cultural Material	ELM BROOK HILL SITE	1.9	12/17/2021	310728	4702659
Barker House & Garage	AR-03-360	Pre-Contact Cultural Material	ELM BROOK HILL SITE	18.8	12/17/2021	310729	4702663
Barker House & Garage	AR-04-090	Pre-Contact Cultural Material	ELM BROOK HILL SITE	1.8	12/17/2021	310719	4702662
Barker House & Garage	AR-04-180	No Cultural Material		3.5	12/17/2021	310717	4702658
Barker House & Garage	AR-04-270	No Cultural Material		2.4	12/17/2021	310714	4702659
Barker House & Garage	AR-04-360	No Cultural Material		2.4	12/17/2021	310716	4702663
Barker House & Garage	AR-05-090	Pre-Contact Cultural Material	ELM BROOK HILL SITE	2.7	12/17/2021	310730	4702640
Barker House & Garage	AR-05-180	Pre-Contact Cultural Material	ELM BROOK HILL SITE	116.8	12/17/2021	310728	4702637
Barker House & Garage	AR-05-270	No Cultural Material		1.9	12/17/2021	310725	4702639
Barker House & Garage	AR-05-360	Pre-Contact Cultural Material	ELM BROOK HILL SITE	4.1	12/17/2021	310726	4702642
Barker House & Garage	AR-06-090	No Cultural Material		2.8	12/17/2021	310721	4702655
Barker House & Garage	AR-06-180	No Cultural Material		2.6	12/17/2021	310720	4702652
Barker House & Garage	AR-06-270	No Cultural Material		1.7	12/17/2021	310717	4702653
Barker House & Garage	EU-05	Pre-Contact Cultural Material	ELM BROOK HILL SITE	2.4	12/17/2021	310762	4702659
Barker House & Garage	EU-06	Pre-Contact Cultural Material	ELM BROOK HILL SITE	3	12/17/2021	310747	4702649
Barker House & Garage	JTP-18	No Cultural Material		3.4	12/17/2021	310747	4702651
Barker House & Garage	JTP-19	No Cultural Material		3	12/17/2021	310745	4702648
Barker House & Garage	JTP-20	No Cultural Material		3.3	12/17/2021	310739	4702658
Barker House & Garage	JTP-21	Pre-Contact Cultural Material	ELM BROOK HILL SITE	1.9	12/17/2021	310719	4702654
Barker House & Garage	JTP-22	No Cultural Material		3.1	12/17/2021	310718	4702654
Barker House & Garage	TAH-01	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		5.9	12/17/2021	310768	4702672
Barker House & Garage	TAH-02	No Cultural Material		99.9	12/17/2021	310760	4702678
Barker House & Garage	TAH-03	No Cultural Material		4.6	12/17/2021	310752	4702682
Barker House & Garage	TAI-01	No Cultural Material		8.7	12/17/2021	310763	4702663
Barker House & Garage	TAI-02	No Cultural Material		3.3	12/17/2021	310755	4702669
Barker House & Garage	TAJ-01	No Cultural Material		3.7	12/17/2021	310754	4702657
Barker House & Garage	TAJ-02	No Cultural Material		4	12/17/2021	310747	4702663
Barker House & Garage	TAJ-03	No Cultural Material		4.7	12/17/2021	310740	4702668
Barker House & Garage	TAJ-04	No Cultural Material		5.7	12/17/2021	310732	4702674
Barker House & Garage	TAK-01	Pre-Contact Cultural Material	ELM BROOK HILL SITE	8.6	12/17/2021	310744	4702650
Barker House & Garage	TAK-02	No Cultural Material		15.4	12/17/2021	310737	4702656
Barker House & Garage	TAK-03	Pre-Contact Cultural Material	ELM BROOK HILL SITE	68.8	12/17/2021	310730	4702661
Barker House & Garage	TAL-01	No Cultural Material		16.6	12/17/2021	310740	4702644
Barker House & Garage	TAL-02	No Cultural Material		16.8	12/17/2021	310732	4702649
Barker House & Garage	TAL-03	No Cultural Material		3.9	12/17/2021	310724	4702655
Barker House & Garage	TAL-04	Pre-Contact Cultural Material	ELM BROOK HILL SITE	9.9	12/17/2021	310716	4702661
Barker House & Garage	TAL-05	No Cultural Material		3.7	12/17/2021	310709	4702666
Barker House & Garage	TAM-01	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		4.4	12/17/2021	310735	4702634
Barker House & Garage	TAM-02	Pre-Contact Cultural Material	ELM BROOK HILL SITE	4.5	12/17/2021	310727	4702639
Barker House & Garage	TAM-03	No Cultural Material		20.2	12/17/2021	310719	4702645
Barker House & Garage	TAM-04	No Cultural Material		17.3	12/17/2021	310710	4702652
Barker House & Garage	TAM-05	No Cultural Material		3.4	12/17/2021	310703	4702656
Barker House & Garage	TAM-06	No Cultural Material		3.9	12/17/2021	310696	4702661
East Quarter School	AR-07-090	Post-Contact Cultural Material	EAST QUARTER SCHOOL SITE	2.7	3/23/2022	309040	4703350
East Quarter School	AR-07-180	Post-Contact Cultural Material	EAST QUARTER SCHOOL SITE	0.7	3/23/2022	309038	4703347
East Quarter School	AR-07-270	Post-Contact Cultural Material	EAST QUARTER SCHOOL SITE	0.7	3/23/2022	309035	4703348
East Quarter School	AR-07-360	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		0.7	3/23/2022	309037	4703351
East Quarter School	AR-08-090	Pre- and Post-Contact Cultural Material	EAST QUARTER SCHOOL SITE	1.6	3/23/2022	309044	4703358
East Quarter School	AR-08-180	Post-Contact Cultural Material	EAST QUARTER SCHOOL SITE	0.7	3/23/2022	309043	4703354
East Quarter School	AR-08-270	Post-Contact Cultural Material	EAST QUARTER SCHOOL SITE	0.8	3/23/2022	309039	4703356
East Quarter School	JTP-23	Post-Contact Cultural Material	EAST QUARTER SCHOOL SITE	2.8	3/23/2022	309028	4703355
East Quarter School	JTP-24	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		2.3	3/23/2022	309035	4703343
East Quarter School	JTP-25	Post-Contact Cultural Material	EAST QUARTER SCHOOL SITE	0.9	3/23/2022	309048	4703362
East Quarter School	JTP-26	Post-Contact Cultural Material	EAST QUARTER SCHOOL SITE	0.8	3/23/2022	309042	4703385
East Quarter School	TAN-01	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		2.3	3/23/2022	309038	4703330
East Quarter School	TAN-02	Post-Contact Cultural Material	EAST QUARTER SCHOOL SITE	2.9	3/23/2022	309043	4703339
East Quarter School	TAN-03	Post-Contact Cultural Material	EAST QUARTER SCHOOL SITE	2.5	3/23/2022	309048	4703348
East Quarter School	TAN-04	Post-Contact Cultural Material	EAST QUARTER SCHOOL SITE	2.6	3/23/2022	309053	4703357
East Quarter School	TAN-05	Post-Contact Cultural Material	EAST QUARTER SCHOOL SITE	3.4	3/23/2022	309057	4703366
East Quarter School	TAN-06	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		5.9	3/23/2022	309062	4703375
East Quarter School	TAN-07	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		1.8	3/23/2022	309067	4703383

Appendix E

GPS Data, Archeological Survey, Seven Minute Man Great American Outdoor Projects, Minute Man National Historical Park, 2022

						UTM NAD83 Zone 19	
Location	**Unit Name**	**Cultural Material**	**Site**	**HDOP Accuracy**	**GPS Date**	**Easting**	**Northing**
East Quarter School	TAO-01	Post-Contact Cultural Material	EAST QUARTER SCHOOL SITE	2.2	3/23/2022	309027	4703332
East Quarter School	TAO-02	Post-Contact Cultural Material	EAST QUARTER SCHOOL SITE	2.3	3/23/2022	309033	4703341
East Quarter School	TAO-03	Pre- and Post-Contact Cultural Material	EAST QUARTER SCHOOL SITE	1.6	3/23/2022	309037	4703349
East Quarter School	TAO-04	Pre-Contact Cultural Material	EAST QUARTER SCHOOL SITE	3.2	3/23/2022	309042	4703357
East Quarter School	TAP-01	Post-Contact Cultural Material	EAST QUARTER SCHOOL SITE	3.4	3/23/2022	309025	4703346
East Quarter School	TAP-02	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		1.2	3/23/2022	309029	4703354
East Quarter School	TAQ-01	Post-Contact Cultural Material	EAST QUARTER SCHOOL SITE	2.5	3/23/2022	309010	4703352
East Quarter School	TAQ-02	Post-Contact Cultural Material	EAST QUARTER SCHOOL SITE	3.1	3/23/2022	309015	4703361
East Quarter School	TAQ-03	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		2.4	3/23/2022	309020	4703370
East Quarter School	TAQ-04	Post-Contact Cultural Material	EAST QUARTER SCHOOL SITE	4.7	3/23/2022	309024	4703378
East Quarter School	TAQ-05	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		2.9	3/23/2022	309030	4703389
East Quarter School	TAR-01	Post-Contact Cultural Material	EAST QUARTER SCHOOL SITE	1.4	3/23/2022	309051	4703373
East Quarter School	TAR-02	Post-Contact Cultural Material	EAST QUARTER SCHOOL SITE	1.9	3/23/2022	309055	4703382
East Quarter School	TAR-03	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		1.7	3/23/2022	309058	4703390
East Quarter School	TAS-01	Post-Contact Cultural Material	EAST QUARTER SCHOOL SITE	0.8	3/23/2022	309040	4703376
East Quarter School	TAS-02	Post-Contact Cultural Material	EAST QUARTER SCHOOL SITE	1.6	3/23/2022	309045	4703385
East Quarter School	TAS-03	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		0.8	3/23/2022	309050	4703394
East Quarter School	TAT-01	No Cultural Material		0.9	3/23/2022	309035	4703385
East Quarter School	TAT-02	Post-Contact Cultural Material	EAST QUARTER SCHOOL SITE	0.6	3/23/2022	309039	4703395
East Quarter School	TAU-01	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		3.3	3/23/2022	309029	4703364
East Quarter School	TAU-02	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		2.5	3/23/2022	309034	4703372
George Hall House	AR-01-180	Post-Contact Cultural Material	GEORGE HALL HOUSE SITE	3.5	11/19/2021	309296	4703222
George Hall House	AR-01-270	Post-Contact Cultural Material	GEORGE HALL HOUSE SITE	3	11/19/2021	309293	4703224
George Hall House	AR-01-360	Post-Contact Cultural Material	GEORGE HALL HOUSE SITE	2.2	11/19/2021	309295	4703227
George Hall House	EU-01	Post-Contact Cultural Material	GEORGE HALL HOUSE SITE	5.3	12/7/2021	309283	4703230
George Hall House	EU-02	Post-Contact Cultural Material	GEORGE HALL HOUSE SITE	1.5	12/7/2021	309269	4703239
George Hall House	EU-03	Post-Contact Cultural Material	GEORGE HALL HOUSE SITE	1.8	12/7/2021	309285	4703245
George Hall House	TA-01	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		4.1	11/19/2021	309258	4703239
George Hall House	TA-02	Post-Contact Cultural Material	GEORGE HALL HOUSE SITE	1.5	11/19/2021	309259	4703248
George Hall House	TA-03	Post-Contact Cultural Material	GEORGE HALL HOUSE SITE	4.4	11/19/2021	309260	4703258
George Hall House	TA-04	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		3.7	11/19/2021	309262	4703268
George Hall House	TB-01	Post-Contact Cultural Material	GEORGE HALL HOUSE SITE	3.4	11/19/2021	309263	4703232
George Hall House	TB-02	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		5.6	11/19/2021	309265	4703242
George Hall House	TB-03	Post-Contact Cultural Material	GEORGE HALL HOUSE SITE	3.3	11/19/2021	309267	4703252
George Hall House	TB-04	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		5.6	11/19/2021	309269	4703262
George Hall House	TB-05	Post-Contact Cultural Material	GEORGE HALL HOUSE SITE	3.1	11/19/2021	309270	4703271
George Hall House	TC-01	Post-Contact Cultural Material	GEORGE HALL HOUSE SITE	3.1	11/19/2021	309276	4703247
George Hall House	TC-02	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		3	11/19/2021	309278	4703257
George Hall House	TC-03	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		2.8	11/19/2021	309280	4703267
George Hall House	TC-04	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		2.9	11/19/2021	309281	4703277
George Hall House	TC-05	Post-Contact Cultural Material	GEORGE HALL HOUSE SITE	2.7	11/19/2021	309283	4703287
George Hall House	TD-01	Pre- and Post-Contact Cultural Material	GEORGE HALL HOUSE SITE	2.5	11/19/2021	309285	4703243
George Hall House	TD-02	No Cultural Material		4.8	11/19/2021	309287	4703253
George Hall House	TD-03	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		2.3	11/19/2021	309289	4703263
George Hall House	TD-04	Post-Contact Cultural Material	GEORGE HALL HOUSE SITE	2.2	11/19/2021	309290	4703272
George Hall House	TE-01	Post-Contact Cultural Material	GEORGE HALL HOUSE SITE	2.3	11/19/2021	309296	4703242
George Hall House	TE-02	Post-Contact Cultural Material	GEORGE HALL HOUSE SITE	2	11/19/2021	309297	4703251
George Hall House	TF-01	Pre- and Post-Contact Cultural Material	GEORGE HALL HOUSE SITE	3.2	11/19/2021	309296	4703225
George Hall House	TF-02	Post-Contact Cultural Material	GEORGE HALL HOUSE SITE	1.4	11/19/2021	309298	4703235
George Hall House	TG-01	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		2.1	11/19/2021	309283	4703212
George Hall House	TG-02	Post-Contact Cultural Material	GEORGE HALL HOUSE SITE	2.2	11/19/2021	309285	4703222
George Hall House	TG-03	Post-Contact Cultural Material	GEORGE HALL HOUSE SITE	2.2	11/19/2021	309287	4703232
George Hall House	TG-04	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		3.9	11/19/2021	309289	4703242
George Hall House	TH-01	Post-Contact Cultural Material	GEORGE HALL HOUSE SITE	1.7	11/19/2021	309278	4703217
George Hall House	TH-02	Post-Contact Cultural Material	GEORGE HALL HOUSE SITE	2.2	11/19/2021	309281	4703226
George Hall House	TI-01	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		1.8	11/19/2021	309268	4703215
George Hall House	TI-02	Post-Contact Cultural Material	GEORGE HALL HOUSE SITE	1.5	11/19/2021	309270	4703224
George Hall House	TJ-01	Post-Contact Cultural Material	GEORGE HALL HOUSE SITE	2.6	11/19/2021	309282	4703251
George Hall House	TJ-02	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		2.6	11/19/2021	309284	4703261
George Hall House	TJ-03	Post-Contact Cultural Material	GEORGE HALL HOUSE SITE	2.5	11/19/2021	309286	4703271
George Hall House	TJ-04	Post-Contact Cultural Material	GEORGE HALL HOUSE SITE	2.6	11/19/2021	309287	4703281
George Hall House	TK-01	Post-Contact Cultural Material	GEORGE HALL HOUSE SITE	2.2	11/19/2021	309291	4703243
George Hall House	TK-02	Post-Contact Cultural Material	GEORGE HALL HOUSE SITE	1.8	11/19/2021	309292	4703252
George Hall House	TK-03	Post-Contact Cultural Material	GEORGE HALL HOUSE SITE	1.8	11/19/2021	309293	4703263
Inferrera House & Stand	EU-04	Post-Contact Cultural Material	INFERRERA HOUSE SITE	1.1	12/7/2021	309916	4702809
Inferrera House & Stand	JTP-04	Post-Contact Cultural Material	WILLIAMS-STERPINSKI SITE	1	12/7/2021	309877	4702835
Inferrera House & Stand	JTP-05	Post-Contact Cultural Material	INFERRERA HOUSE SITE	1.2	12/7/2021	309925	4702817

Appendix E

GPS Data, Archeological Survey, Seven Minute Man Great American Outdoor Projects, Minute Man National Historical Park, 2022

						UTM NAD83 Zone 19	
Location	**Unit Name**	**Cultural Material**	**Site**	**HDOP Accuracy**	**GPS Date**	**Easting**	**Northing**
Inferrera House & Stand	JTP-06	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		1.1	12/7/2021	309928	4702823
Inferrera House & Stand	JTP-07	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		1	12/7/2021	309925	4702829
Inferrera House & Stand	JTP-08	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		3.1	12/7/2021	309920	4702830
Inferrera House & Stand	JTP-09	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		0.7	12/7/2021	309960	4702858
Inferrera House & Stand	JTP-10	No Cultural Material		0.9	12/7/2021	309983	4702851
Inferrera House & Stand	TL-01	Post-Contact Cultural Material	WILLIAMS-STERPINSKI SITE	0.9	12/7/2021	309877	4702820
Inferrera House & Stand	TL-02	Post-Contact Cultural Material	WILLIAMS-STERPINSKI SITE	0.9	12/7/2021	309880	4702830
Inferrera House & Stand	TL-03	Post-Contact Cultural Material	WILLIAMS-STERPINSKI SITE	0.9	12/7/2021	309883	4702839
Inferrera House & Stand	TL-04	Post-Contact Cultural Material	WILLIAMS-STERPINSKI SITE	0.9	12/7/2021	309886	4702848
Inferrera House & Stand	TM-01	Post-Contact Cultural Material	WILLIAMS-STERPINSKI SITE	0.8	12/7/2021	309883	4702823
Inferrera House & Stand	TM-02	Post-Contact Cultural Material	WILLIAMS-STERPINSKI SITE	0.9	12/7/2021	309886	4702833
Inferrera House & Stand	TM-03	Post-Contact Cultural Material	WILLIAMS-STERPINSKI SITE	0.8	12/7/2021	309890	4702842
Inferrera House & Stand	TN-01	Post-Contact Cultural Material	WILLIAMS-STERPINSKI SITE	0.8	12/7/2021	309886	4702817
Inferrera House & Stand	TN-02	Post-Contact Cultural Material	WILLIAMS-STERPINSKI SITE	0.8	12/7/2021	309889	4702826
Inferrera House & Stand	TN-03	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		0.9	12/7/2021	309892	4702836
Inferrera House & Stand	TN-04	Post-Contact Cultural Material	WILLIAMS-STERPINSKI SITE	0.9	12/7/2021	309896	4702845
Inferrera House & Stand	TO-01	Post-Contact Cultural Material	WILLIAMS-STERPINSKI SITE	1.8	12/7/2021	309891	4702817
Inferrera House & Stand	TO-02	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		0.9	12/7/2021	309894	4702826
Inferrera House & Stand	TO-03	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		0.9	12/7/2021	309897	4702836
Inferrera House & Stand	TO-04	Post-Contact Cultural Material	WILLIAMS-STERPINSKI SITE	2.1	12/7/2021	309901	4702846
Inferrera House & Stand	TP-01	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		1.8	12/7/2021	309893	4702811
Inferrera House & Stand	TP-02	Post-Contact Cultural Material	WILLIAMS-STERPINSKI SITE	2.2	12/7/2021	309896	4702820
Inferrera House & Stand	TP-03	Post-Contact Cultural Material	WILLIAMS-STERPINSKI SITE	2.2	12/7/2021	309900	4702829
Inferrera House & Stand	TP-04	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		0.9	12/7/2021	309903	4702838
Inferrera House & Stand	TQ-01	Post-Contact Cultural Material	INFERRERA HOUSE SITE	1	12/7/2021	309930	4702818
Inferrera House & Stand	TQ-02	Post-Contact Cultural Material	INFERRERA HOUSE SITE	1	12/7/2021	309935	4702826
Inferrera House & Stand	TQ-03	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		0.9	12/7/2021	309940	4702836
Inferrera House & Stand	TQ-04	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		1.1	12/7/2021	309945	4702844
Inferrera House & Stand	TR-01	Post-Contact Cultural Material	INFERRERA HOUSE SITE	1	12/7/2021	309932	4702813
Inferrera House & Stand	TR-02	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		1	12/7/2021	309937	4702821
Inferrera House & Stand	TR-03	Post-Contact Cultural Material	INFERRERA HOUSE SITE	0.9	12/7/2021	309942	4702830
Inferrera House & Stand	TS-01	Post-Contact Cultural Material	INFERRERA HOUSE SITE	0.8	12/7/2021	309936	4702808
Inferrera House & Stand	TS-02	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		1	12/7/2021	309940	4702816
Inferrera House & Stand	TS-03	Post-Contact Cultural Material	INFERRERA HOUSE SITE	0.9	12/7/2021	309945	4702824
Inferrera House & Stand	TS-04	No Cultural Material		0.8	12/7/2021	309950	4702834
Inferrera House & Stand	TS-05	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		0.8	12/7/2021	309955	4702843
Inferrera House & Stand	TT-01	Post-Contact Cultural Material	INFERRERA HOUSE SITE	0.8	12/7/2021	309936	4702800
Inferrera House & Stand	TT-02	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		0.8	12/7/2021	309941	4702808
Inferrera House & Stand	TU-01	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		0.9	12/7/2021	309938	4702793
Inferrera House & Stand	TU-02	Post-Contact Cultural Material	INFERRERA HOUSE SITE	0.8	12/7/2021	309943	4702802
Inferrera House & Stand	TU-03	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		0.7	12/7/2021	309949	4702811
Inferrera House & Stand	TU-04	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		0.7	12/7/2021	309953	4702819
Inferrera House & Stand	TU-05	No Cultural Material		0.8	12/7/2021	309959	4702828
Inferrera House & Stand	TU-06	No Cultural Material		0.7	12/7/2021	309963	4702837
Inferrera House & Stand	TV-01	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		0.8	12/7/2021	309945	4702794
Inferrera House & Stand	TV-02	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		0.7	12/7/2021	309950	4702803
Inferrera House & Stand	TW-01	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		0.6	12/7/2021	309946	4702788
Inferrera House & Stand	TW-02	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		0.6	12/7/2021	309951	4702796
Inferrera House & Stand	TW-03	Post-Contact Cultural Material	INFERRERA HOUSE SITE	0.6	12/7/2021	309957	4702805
Inferrera House & Stand	TW-04	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		0.6	12/7/2021	309961	4702814
Inferrera House & Stand	TW-05	No Cultural Material		0.6	12/7/2021	309966	4702822
Inferrera House & Stand	TW-06	No Cultural Material		0.6	12/7/2021	309971	4702831
Inferrera House & Stand	TW-07	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		0.6	12/7/2021	309976	4702840
Inferrera House & Stand	TX-01	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		0.7	12/7/2021	309953	4702779
Inferrera House & Stand	TX-02	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		0.7	12/7/2021	309958	4702787
Inferrera House & Stand	TX-03	No Cultural Material		0.7	12/7/2021	309963	4702796
Inferrera House & Stand	TX-04	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		0.7	12/7/2021	309968	4702805
Inferrera House & Stand	TX-05	No Cultural Material		0.7	12/7/2021	309973	4702813
Inferrera House & Stand	TY-01	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		0.7	12/7/2021	309961	4702853
Inferrera House & Stand	TY-02	No Cultural Material		0.8	12/7/2021	309971	4702851
Inferrera House & Stand	TY-03	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		0.7	12/7/2021	309981	4702848
Joshua Brooks House	JTP-32	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	3.3	4/7/2022	310479	4702554
Joshua Brooks House	JTP-33	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	1.2	4/7/2022	310478	4702550
Joshua Brooks House	JTP-34	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	5.4	4/8/2022	310467	4702575
Joshua Brooks House	JTP-35	Pre- and Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	1.1	4/8/2022	310475	4702578
Joshua Brooks House	JTP-36	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	1.6	4/8/2022	310467	4702585
Joshua Brooks House	JTP-37	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	2	4/8/2022	310472	4702590

Appendix E

GPS Data, Archeological Survey, Seven Minute Man Great American Outdoor Projects, Minute Man National Historical Park, 2022

						UTM NAD83 Zone 19	
Location	**Unit Name**	**Cultural Material**	**Site**	**HDOP Accuracy**	**GPS Date**	**Easting**	**Northing**
Joshua Brooks House	JTP-38	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	4.4	4/8/2022	310475	4702595
Joshua Brooks House	JTP-39	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	1.6	4/8/2022	310465	4702589
Joshua Brooks House	JTP-40	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	2.1	4/8/2022	310457	4702589
Joshua Brooks House	JTP-41	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	1.8	4/8/2022	310464	4702610
Joshua Brooks House	TBD-01	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		0.8	4/7/2022	310458	4702613
Joshua Brooks House	TBD-02	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	2.1	4/7/2022	310457	4702608
Joshua Brooks House	TBD-03	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	3	4/7/2022	310456	4702603
Joshua Brooks House	TBD-04	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	2	4/7/2022	310455	4702599
Joshua Brooks House	TBE-01	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	1.9	4/7/2022	310463	4702613
Joshua Brooks House	TBE-02	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	0.7	4/7/2022	310462	4702609
Joshua Brooks House	TBE-03	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	0.7	4/7/2022	310461	4702604
Joshua Brooks House	TBE-04	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	0.8	4/7/2022	310460	4702598
Joshua Brooks House	TBE-05	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	1.4	4/7/2022	310459	4702594
Joshua Brooks House	TBE-06	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	2.1	4/7/2022	310458	4702589
Joshua Brooks House	TBE-07	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	2.1	4/7/2022	310457	4702584
Joshua Brooks House	TBF-01	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	0.7	4/7/2022	310468	4702610
Joshua Brooks House	TBF-02	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	0.8	4/7/2022	310467	4702605
Joshua Brooks House	TBF-03	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	0.8	4/7/2022	310466	4702600
Joshua Brooks House	TBF-04	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	0.7	4/7/2022	310465	4702595
Joshua Brooks House	TBF-05	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		0.7	4/7/2022	310464	4702591
Joshua Brooks House	TBF-06	Pre- and Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	1.8	4/7/2022	310463	4702586
Joshua Brooks House	TBF-07	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	0.7	4/7/2022	310462	4702581
Joshua Brooks House	TBG-01	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	0.7	4/7/2022	310474	4702611
Joshua Brooks House	TBG-02	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	0.7	4/7/2022	310473	4702606
Joshua Brooks House	TBG-03	No Cultural Material		0.7	4/7/2022	310472	4702602
Joshua Brooks House	TBG-04	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	0.7	4/7/2022	310470	4702597
Joshua Brooks House	TBG-05	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	0.6	4/7/2022	310469	4702592
Joshua Brooks House	TBG-06	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	2	4/7/2022	310468	4702587
Joshua Brooks House	TBG-07	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	2	4/7/2022	310467	4702582
Joshua Brooks House	TBG-08	Pre- and Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	0.7	4/7/2022	310466	4702577
Joshua Brooks House	TBG-09	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	2	4/7/2022	310465	4702572
Joshua Brooks House	TBH-01	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	1	4/7/2022	310477	4702608
Joshua Brooks House	TBH-02	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	1	4/7/2022	310476	4702603
Joshua Brooks House	TBH-03	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	1	4/7/2022	310475	4702598
Joshua Brooks House	TBH-04	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	2.7	4/7/2022	310474	4702593
Joshua Brooks House	TBH-05	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	2.5	4/7/2022	310473	4702589
Joshua Brooks House	TBH-06	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		2.5	4/7/2022	310472	4702583
Joshua Brooks House	TBH-07	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	2.6	4/7/2022	310471	4702579
Joshua Brooks House	TBH-08	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	0.9	4/7/2022	310470	4702573
Joshua Brooks House	TBI-01	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	1.6	4/7/2022	310482	4702609
Joshua Brooks House	TBI-02	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	0.8	4/7/2022	310481	4702604
Joshua Brooks House	TBI-03	No Cultural Material		0.9	4/7/2022	310480	4702600
Joshua Brooks House	TBI-04	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	0.8	4/7/2022	310480	4702595
Joshua Brooks House	TBI-05	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	0.9	4/7/2022	310479	4702589
Joshua Brooks House	TBI-06	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	1.8	4/7/2022	310478	4702584
Joshua Brooks House	TBI-07	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	1	4/7/2022	310477	4702580
Joshua Brooks House	TBI-08	Pre- and Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	1	4/7/2022	310476	4702575
Joshua Brooks House	TBJ-01	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	1.2	4/7/2022	310488	4702611
Joshua Brooks House	TBJ-02	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	0.9	4/7/2022	310487	4702606
Joshua Brooks House	TBJ-03	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	0.7	4/7/2022	310485	4702601
Joshua Brooks House	TBK-01	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		3.8	4/7/2022	310495	4702606
Joshua Brooks House	TBK-02	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		1.7	4/7/2022	310494	4702601
Joshua Brooks House	TBK-03	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	2.1	4/7/2022	310492	4702595
Joshua Brooks House	TBL-01	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	0.8	4/7/2022	310501	4702607
Joshua Brooks House	TBL-02	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	0.8	4/7/2022	310499	4702603
Joshua Brooks House	TBM-01	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	1	4/7/2022	310485	4702575
Joshua Brooks House	TBM-02	Pre- and Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	0.9	4/7/2022	310484	4702571
Joshua Brooks House	TBM-03	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	1.6	4/7/2022	310483	4702565
Joshua Brooks House	TBN-01	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	3.8	4/7/2022	310481	4702562
Joshua Brooks House	TBN-02	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	3.4	4/7/2022	310480	4702558
Joshua Brooks House	TBN-03	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		2.6	4/7/2022	310478	4702554
Joshua Brooks House	TBN-04	No Cultural Material		1	4/7/2022	310476	4702549
Joshua Brooks House	TBN-05	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	1.9	4/7/2022	310474	4702545
Joshua Brooks House	TBN-06	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	2.2	4/7/2022	310472	4702540
Joshua Brooks House	TBO-01	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	1.7	4/7/2022	310485	4702562
Joshua Brooks House	TBO-02	No Cultural Material		2.7	4/7/2022	310484	4702558
Joshua Brooks House	TBO-03	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	1.3	4/7/2022	310481	4702553

Appendix E

GPS Data, Archeological Survey, Seven Minute Man Great American Outdoor Projects, Minute Man National Historical Park, 2022

						UTM NAD83 Zone 19	
Location	**Unit Name**	**Cultural Material**	**Site**	**HDOP Accuracy**	**GPS Date**	**Easting**	**Northing**
Joshua Brooks House	TBO-04	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		0.9	4/7/2022	310479	4702548
Joshua Brooks House	TBO-05	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	1.1	4/7/2022	310477	4702544
Joshua Brooks House	TBO-06	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	1.8	4/7/2022	310476	4702540
Joshua Brooks House	TBP-01	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		2.2	4/7/2022	310456	4702554
Joshua Brooks House	TBP-02	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	1	4/7/2022	310460	4702553
Joshua Brooks House	TBP-03	No Cultural Material		0.8	4/7/2022	310464	4702551
Joshua Brooks House	TBP-04	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	0.9	4/7/2022	310468	4702550
Joshua Brooks House	TBP-05	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		1	4/7/2022	310472	4702549
Joshua Brooks House	TBQ-01	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	5.6	4/8/2022	310458	4702567
Joshua Brooks House	TBQ-02	Post-Contact Cultural Material	JOSHUA BROOKS HOUSE SITE	1.8	4/8/2022	310454	4702573
Rego House & Garage	JTP-11	Post-Contact Cultural Material	KINSLER-PETRICCA SITE	3.1	12/9/2021	311364	4702418
Rego House & Garage	JTP-12	No Cultural Material		0.7	12/9/2021	311366	4702410
Rego House & Garage	JTP-13	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		0.8	12/9/2021	311361	4702409
Rego House & Garage	JTP-14	No Cultural Material		0.8	12/9/2021	311357	4702406
Rego House & Garage	JTP-15	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		3.4	12/9/2021	311361	4702400
Rego House & Garage	JTP-16	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		0.9	12/9/2021	311350	4702390
Rego House & Garage	JTP-17	No Cultural Material		0.7	12/9/2021	311346	4702391
Rego House & Garage	TAA-01	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		2.2	12/9/2021	311392	4702424
Rego House & Garage	TAA-02	No Cultural Material		2.2	12/9/2021	311389	4702415
Rego House & Garage	TAB-01	No Cultural Material		2	12/9/2021	311383	4702428
Rego House & Garage	TAB-02	Post-Contact Cultural Material	NON-SITE	2	12/9/2021	311380	4702419
Rego House & Garage	TAB-03	No Cultural Material		2	12/9/2021	311378	4702409
Rego House & Garage	TAC-01	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		0.8	12/9/2021	311368	4702429
Rego House & Garage	TAC-02	No Cultural Material		1.5	12/9/2021	311367	4702418
Rego House & Garage	TAD-01	No Cultural Material		2	12/9/2021	311358	4702431
Rego House & Garage	TAD-02	Post-Contact Cultural Material	KINSLER-PETRICCA SITE	1.7	12/9/2021	311357	4702421
Rego House & Garage	TAD-03	No Cultural Material		1.7	12/9/2021	311355	4702411
Rego House & Garage	TAD-04	Post-Contact Cultural Material	KINSLER-PETRICCA SITE	2.1	12/9/2021	311354	4702401
Rego House & Garage	TAD-05	No Cultural Material		1.5	12/9/2021	311353	4702393
Rego House & Garage	TAE-01	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		0.9	12/9/2021	311345	4702419
Rego House & Garage	TAE-02	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		0.8	12/9/2021	311344	4702408
Rego House & Garage	TAE-03	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		0.8	12/9/2021	311344	4702398
Rego House & Garage	TAE-04	Post-Contact Cultural Material	KINSLER-PETRICCA SITE	0.7	12/9/2021	311343	4702389
Rego House & Garage	TAF-01	Post-Contact Cultural Material	KINSLER-PETRICCA SITE	3.3	12/9/2021	311338	4702435
Rego House & Garage	TAF-02	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		0.7	12/9/2021	311337	4702424
Rego House & Garage	TAF-03	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		0.8	12/9/2021	311336	4702414
Rego House & Garage	TAF-04	Post-Contact Cultural Material	KINSLER-PETRICCA SITE	1	12/9/2021	311335	4702404
Rego House & Garage	TAF-05	Post-Contact Cultural Material	KINSLER-PETRICCA SITE	0.8	12/9/2021	311334	4702394
Rego House & Garage	TAG-01	No Cultural Material		1	12/9/2021	311328	4702432
Rego House & Garage	TAG-02	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		1.3	12/9/2021	311327	4702423
Rego House & Garage	TAG-03	Post-Contact Cultural Material	KINSLER-PETRICCA SITE	2.2	12/9/2021	311327	4702414
Rego House & Garage	TAG-04	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		4.9	12/9/2021	311326	4702404
Rego House & Garage	TAG-05	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		4.2	12/9/2021	311325	4702394
Rego House & Garage	TZ-01	No Cultural Material		0.9	12/9/2021	311401	4702423
Rego House & Garage	TZ-02	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		3.7	12/9/2021	311399	4702414
Stow-Hardy House	JTP-27	Post-Contact Cultural Material	STOW-HARDY HOUSE SITE	2.6	3/29/2022	309642	4703017
Stow-Hardy House	JTP-28	Post-Contact Cultural Material	STOW-HARDY HOUSE SITE	0.7	3/29/2022	309649	4703039
Stow-Hardy House	JTP-29	Post-Contact Cultural Material	STOW-HARDY HOUSE SITE	0.8	3/29/2022	309644	4703044
Stow-Hardy House	JTP-30	Post-Contact Cultural Material	STOW-HARDY HOUSE SITE	0.8	3/29/2022	309641	4703040
Stow-Hardy House	JTP-31	Post-Contact Cultural Material	STOW-HARDY HOUSE SITE	2.7	3/29/2022	309641	4703033
Stow-Hardy House	TAV-01	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		1.2	3/25/2022	309617	4703016
Stow-Hardy House	TAV-02	Post-Contact Cultural Material	STOW-HARDY HOUSE SITE	5.1	3/25/2022	309621	4703019
Stow-Hardy House	TAV-03	Post-Contact Cultural Material	STOW-HARDY HOUSE SITE	4	3/25/2022	309625	4703023
Stow-Hardy House	TAV-04	Post-Contact Cultural Material	STOW-HARDY HOUSE SITE	1.3	3/25/2022	309628	4703027
Stow-Hardy House	TAW-01	Post-Contact Cultural Material	STOW-HARDY HOUSE SITE	1.4	3/25/2022	309620	4703011
Stow-Hardy House	TAW-02	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		3.1	3/25/2022	309623	4703014
Stow-Hardy House	TAW-03	Post-Contact Cultural Material	STOW-HARDY HOUSE SITE	5	3/25/2022	309626	4703017
Stow-Hardy House	TAX-01	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		1.7	3/25/2022	309624	4703006
Stow-Hardy House	TAX-02	Post-Contact Cultural Material	STOW-HARDY HOUSE SITE	1.4	3/25/2022	309626	4703009
Stow-Hardy House	TAX-03	Post-Contact Cultural Material	STOW-HARDY HOUSE SITE	0.7	3/25/2022	309629	4703012
Stow-Hardy House	TAY-01	Modern/Architectural Cultural Material (noted and discarded)		2.8	3/25/2022	309627	4703004
Stow-Hardy House	TAY-02	Post-Contact Cultural Material	STOW-HARDY HOUSE SITE	1.9	3/25/2022	309630	4703007
Stow-Hardy House	TAY-03	Post-Contact Cultural Material	STOW-HARDY HOUSE SITE	1	3/25/2022	309633	4703010
Stow-Hardy House	TAZ-01	Pre- and Post-Contact Cultural Material	STOW-HARDY HOUSE SITE	2.8	3/25/2022	309639	4703015
Stow-Hardy House	TAZ-02	Post-Contact Cultural Material	STOW-HARDY HOUSE SITE	1.5	3/25/2022	309641	4703019
Stow-Hardy House	TBA-01	Post-Contact Cultural Material	STOW-HARDY HOUSE SITE	0.8	3/29/2022	309644	4703023
Stow-Hardy House	TBA-02	Post-Contact Cultural Material	STOW-HARDY HOUSE SITE	1.6	3/29/2022	309646	4703026

Appendix E

GPS Data, Archeological Survey, Seven Minute Man Great American Outdoor Projects, Minute Man National Historical Park, 2022

						UTM NAD83 Zone 19	
Location	**Unit Name**	**Cultural Material**	**Site**	**HDOP Accuracy**	**GPS Date**	**Easting**	**Northing**
Stow-Hardy House	TBA-03	Post-Contact Cultural Material	STOW-HARDY HOUSE SITE	0.7	3/29/2022	309650	4703030
Stow-Hardy House	TBA-04	Post-Contact Cultural Material	STOW-HARDY HOUSE SITE	1.5	3/29/2022	309653	4703033
Stow-Hardy House	TBB-01	Post-Contact Cultural Material	STOW-HARDY HOUSE SITE	0.6	3/29/2022	309642	4703027
Stow-Hardy House	TBB-02	Post-Contact Cultural Material	STOW-HARDY HOUSE SITE	0.8	3/29/2022	309645	4703031
Stow-Hardy House	TBB-03	Post-Contact Cultural Material	STOW-HARDY HOUSE SITE	0.7	3/29/2022	309648	4703034
Stow-Hardy House	TBC-01	Post-Contact Cultural Material	STOW-HARDY HOUSE SITE	4.6	3/29/2022	309637	4703029
Stow-Hardy House	TBC-02	Post-Contact Cultural Material	STOW-HARDY HOUSE SITE	0.9	3/29/2022	309639	4703032
Stow-Hardy House	TBC-03	Post-Contact Cultural Material	STOW-HARDY HOUSE SITE	0.9	3/29/2022	309641	4703036

Appendix E

GPS Data, Metal Detection Survey, Seven Minute Man Great American Outdoor Projects, Minute Man National Historical Park, 2022

						UTM NAD83 Zone 19	
Location	**Name**	**Cultural Material**	**HDOP Accuracy**	**Receiver Type**	**GPS Date**	**Easting**	**Northing**
Barker House & Garage	BKH-MD-01	Yes	2.4	Geo 7X	12/3/2021	310760	4702661
Barker House & Garage	BKH-MD-02	Yes	2.4	Geo 7X	12/3/2021	310763	4702659
Barker House & Garage	BKH-MD-03	Yes	3	Geo 7X	12/3/2021	310763	4702664
Barker House & Garage	BKH-MD-04	Yes	3	Geo 7X	12/3/2021	310765	4702665
Barker House & Garage	BKH-MD-05	Yes	2.8	Geo 7X	12/3/2021	310763	4702667
Barker House & Garage	BKH-MD-06	Yes	2.8	Geo 7X	12/3/2021	310760	4702671
Barker House & Garage	BKH-MD-07	Yes	4	Geo 7X	12/3/2021	310761	4702672
Barker House & Garage	BKH-MD-08	Yes	2.8	Geo 7X	12/3/2021	310756	4702659
Barker House & Garage	BKH-MD-09	Yes	3.6	Geo 7X	12/3/2021	310755	4702657
Barker House & Garage	BKH-MD-10	Yes	1	Geo 7X	12/3/2021	310749	4702654
Barker House & Garage	BKH-MD-11	Yes	5.6	Geo 7X	12/3/2021	310747	4702651
Barker House & Garage	BKH-MD-12	Yes	1.1	Geo 7X	12/3/2021	310749	4702653
Barker House & Garage	BKH-MD-13	Yes	2.8	Geo 7X	12/3/2021	310754	4702663
Barker House & Garage	BKH-MD-14	Yes	1.2	Geo 7X	12/3/2021	310753	4702661
Barker House & Garage	BKH-MD-15	Discarded	2.3	Geo 7X	12/3/2021	310754	4702660
Barker House & Garage	BKH-MD-16	Yes	4.7	Geo 7X	12/3/2021	310735	4702662
Barker House & Garage	BKH-MD-17	Yes	4.3	Geo 7X	12/3/2021	310742	4702632
Barker House & Garage	BKH-MD-18	Yes	0.9	Geo 7X	12/3/2021	310758	4702655
Barker House & Garage	BKH-MD-19	Yes	3.2	Geo 7X	12/3/2021	310744	4702650
Barker House & Garage	BKH-MD-20	Yes	2	Geo 7X	12/3/2021	310745	4702648
Barker House & Garage	BKH-MD-21	Yes	1.6	Geo 7X	12/3/2021	310733	4702648
Barker House & Garage	BKH-MD-22	Yes	2.1	Geo 7X	12/3/2021	310732	4702645
Barker House & Garage	BKH-MD-23	Yes	2.9	Geo 7X	12/3/2021	310734	4702639
Barker House & Garage	BKH-MD-24	Yes	3.7	Geo 7X	12/3/2021	310718	4702654
Barker House & Garage	BKH-MD-25	Yes	3.7	Geo 7X	12/3/2021	310719	4702654
Barker House & Garage	BKH-MD-26	Yes	3	Geo 7X	12/3/2021	310729	4702642
Barker House & Garage	BKH-MD-27	Yes	2.5	Geo 7X	12/3/2021	310732	4702643
Barker House & Garage	BKH-MD-28	Yes	5.3	Geo 7X	12/3/2021	310730	4702655
Barker House & Garage	BKH-MD-29	Yes	3.8	Geo 7X	12/3/2021	310739	4702658
Barker House & Garage	BKH-MD-30	Yes	0.9	Geo 7X	12/3/2021	310737	4702671
East Quarter School	EQS-MD-001	Yes	1.9	GeoXH 6000	11/16/2021	309030	4703332
East Quarter School	EQS-MD-002	Yes	2.3	GeoXH 6000	11/16/2021	309036	4703332
East Quarter School	EQS-MD-003	Discarded	2.6	GeoXH 6000	11/16/2021	309035	4703332
East Quarter School	EQS-MD-004	Discarded	4.7	GeoXH 6000	11/16/2021	309025	4703339
East Quarter School	EQS-MD-005	Discarded	3.1	GeoXH 6000	11/16/2021	309023	4703341
East Quarter School	EQS-MD-006	Yes	2.6	GeoXH 6000	11/16/2021	309024	4703342
East Quarter School	EQS-MD-007	Discarded	2.7	GeoXH 6000	11/16/2021	309027	4703341
East Quarter School	EQS-MD-008	Discarded	2.9	GeoXH 6000	11/16/2021	309024	4703340

Appendix E

GPS Data, Metal Detection Survey, Seven Minute Man Great American Outdoor Projects, Minute Man National Historical Park, 2022

						UTM NAD83 Zone 19	
Location	**Name**	**Cultural Material**	**HDOP Accuracy**	**Receiver Type**	**GPS Date**	**Easting**	**Northing**
East Quarter School	EQS-MD-009	Yes	2.4	GeoXH 6000	11/16/2021	309030	4703339
East Quarter School	EQS-MD-010	Discarded	3	GeoXH 6000	11/16/2021	309030	4703339
East Quarter School	EQS-MD-011	Yes	2.3	GeoXH 6000	11/16/2021	309032	4703336
East Quarter School	EQS-MD-012	Discarded	3.3	GeoXH 6000	11/16/2021	309036	4703335
East Quarter School	EQS-MD-013	Discarded	2	GeoXH 6000	11/16/2021	309036	4703336
East Quarter School	EQS-MD-014	Yes	2.7	GeoXH 6000	11/16/2021	309037	4703333
East Quarter School	EQS-MD-015	Discarded	3.1	GeoXH 6000	11/16/2021	309035	4703332
East Quarter School	EQS-MD-016	Discarded	3.9	GeoXH 6000	11/16/2021	309035	4703331
East Quarter School	EQS-MD-017	Discarded	2.9	GeoXH 6000	11/16/2021	309037	4703330
East Quarter School	EQS-MD-018	Discarded	3	GeoXH 6000	11/16/2021	309038	4703332
East Quarter School	EQS-MD-019	Discarded	2.5	GeoXH 6000	11/16/2021	309039	4703332
East Quarter School	EQS-MD-020	Discarded	3.1	GeoXH 6000	11/16/2021	309038	4703331
East Quarter School	EQS-MD-021	Discarded	2.3	GeoXH 6000	11/16/2021	309034	4703328
East Quarter School	EQS-MD-022	Discarded	2.5	GeoXH 6000	11/16/2021	309034	4703329
East Quarter School	EQS-MD-023	Discarded	2.7	GeoXH 6000	11/16/2021	309033	4703331
East Quarter School	EQS-MD-024	Yes	2.6	GeoXH 6000	11/16/2021	309022	4703338
East Quarter School	EQS-MD-025	Discarded	4.6	GeoXH 6000	11/16/2021	309020	4703343
East Quarter School	EQS-MD-026	Discarded	3.3	GeoXH 6000	11/16/2021	309019	4703346
East Quarter School	EQS-MD-027	Discarded	2.5	GeoXH 6000	11/16/2021	309020	4703346
East Quarter School	EQS-MD-028	Discarded	2.1	GeoXH 6000	11/16/2021	309019	4703345
East Quarter School	EQS-MD-029	Yes	2.1	GeoXH 6000	11/16/2021	309012	4703360
East Quarter School	EQS-MD-030	Yes	2	GeoXH 6000	11/16/2021	309024	4703373
East Quarter School	EQS-MD-031	Yes	1.4	GeoXH 6000	11/16/2021	309044	4703394
East Quarter School	EQS-MD-032	Discarded	2	GeoXH 6000	11/16/2021	309050	4703390
East Quarter School	EQS-MD-033	Discarded	3.1	GeoXH 6000	11/16/2021	309031	4703346
East Quarter School	EQS-MD-034	Yes	2.5	GeoXH 6000	11/16/2021	309034	4703348
East Quarter School	EQS-MD-035	Yes	1.8	GeoXH 6000	11/16/2021	309036	4703347
East Quarter School	EQS-MD-036	Discarded	2.7	GeoXH 6000	11/16/2021	309042	4703349
East Quarter School	EQS-MD-037	Yes	2.4	GeoXH 6000	11/16/2021	309051	4703353
East Quarter School	EQS-MD-038	Yes	2.4	GeoXH 6000	11/16/2021	309047	4703363
East Quarter School	EQS-MD-039	Yes	2.7	GeoXH 6000	11/16/2021	309030	4703341
East Quarter School	EQS-MD-040	Yes	2.4	GeoXH 6000	11/16/2021	309031	4703346
East Quarter School	EQS-MD-041	Discarded	2.1	GeoXH 6000	11/16/2021	309027	4703343
East Quarter School	EQS-MD-042	Discarded	1.5	GeoXH 6000	11/16/2021	309025	4703347
East Quarter School	EQS-MD-043	Discarded	20.5	GeoXH 6000	11/16/2021	309026	4703352
East Quarter School	EQS-MD-044	Yes	3.3	GeoXH 6000	11/16/2021	309021	4703348
East Quarter School	EQS-MD-045	Yes	2	GeoXH 6000	11/16/2021	309015	4703347
East Quarter School	EQS-MD-046	Yes	4.2	GeoXH 6000	11/16/2021	309015	4703345

Appendix E

GPS Data, Metal Detection Survey, Seven Minute Man Great American Outdoor Projects, Minute Man National Historical Park, 2022

						UTM NAD83 Zone 19	
Location	**Name**	**Cultural Material**	**HDOP Accuracy**	**Receiver Type**	**GPS Date**	**Easting**	**Northing**
East Quarter School	EQS-MD-047	Yes	3.1	GeoXH 6000	11/16/2021	309036	4703346
East Quarter School	EQS-MD-048	Yes	14.3	GeoXH 6000	11/16/2021	309043	4703342
East Quarter School	EQS-MD-049	Yes	9.1	GeoXH 6000	11/16/2021	309018	4703369
East Quarter School	EQS-MD-050	Yes	1.9	GeoXH 6000	11/16/2021	309044	4703350
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-01	Yes	5	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310460	4702576
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-02	Yes	1.7	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310461	4702577
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-03	Yes	6.2	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310466	4702575
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-04	Yes	2.9	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310466	4702576
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-05	Yes	8.9	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310467	4702575
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-06	Yes	1.6	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310467	4702575
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-07	Discarded	28.1	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310468	4702577
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-08	Yes	28.1	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310469	4702576
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-09	Discarded	8.4	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310475	4702575
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-10	Yes	7.6	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310477	4702570
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-100	Yes	4.2	Geo 7X	12/10/2021	310469	4702602
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-101	Discarded	0.7	Geo 7X	12/10/2021	310471	4702606
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-102	Yes	2.7	Geo 7X	12/10/2021	310467	4702594
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-103	Yes	3.3	Geo 7X	12/10/2021	310474	4702586
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-104	Discarded	0.8	Geo 7X	12/10/2021	310469	4702583
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-105	Yes	2.1	Geo 7X	12/10/2021	310471	4702586
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-106	Yes	2.2	Geo 7X	12/10/2021	310464	4702585
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-107	Discarded	2.2	Geo 7X	12/10/2021	310485	4702586
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-108	Yes	2.8	Geo 7X	12/10/2021	310474	4702594
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-11	Yes	1.5	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310480	4702570
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-12	Yes	8	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310477	4702571
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-13	Yes	3.2	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310476	4702573
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-14	Yes	3.1	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310479	4702576
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-15	Yes	3.4	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310476	4702575
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-16	Yes	3.2	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310475	4702578
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-17	Yes	4.9	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310474	4702578
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-18	Yes	3.1	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310474	4702579
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-19	Yes	3.5	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310472	4702579
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-20	Yes	5.2	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310472	4702577
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-21	Discarded	3.7	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310461	4702583
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-22	Yes	3.5	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310462	4702583
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-23	Yes	3.4	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310463	4702580
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-24	Yes	3.4	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310462	4702577
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-25	Yes	1.7	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310464	4702578

Appendix E

GPS Data, Metal Detection Survey, Seven Minute Man Great American Outdoor Projects, Minute Man National Historical Park, 2022

						UTM NAD83 Zone 19	
Location	**Name**	**Cultural Material**	**HDOP Accuracy**	**Receiver Type**	**GPS Date**	**Easting**	**Northing**
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-26	Yes	1.4	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310466	4702580
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-27	Yes	1.8	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310469	4702581
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-28	Yes	1.8	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310470	4702579
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-29	Discarded	1.7	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310471	4702579
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-30	Yes	3.5	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310474	4702571
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-31	Yes	4.2	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310472	4702569
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-32	Discarded	4.1	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310471	4702572
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-33	Yes	2.2	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310480	4702587
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-34	Yes	3.7	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310479	4702589
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-35	Yes	1.8	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310482	4702589
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-36	Yes	3.5	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310480	4702590
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-37	Yes	3.4	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310479	4702590
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-38	Yes	2.4	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310472	4702590
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-39	Yes	3.6	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310471	4702586
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-40	Yes	9.9	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310470	4702584
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-41	Yes	7.3	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310465	4702583
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-42	Discarded	6.4	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310464	4702584
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-43	Yes	1.7	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310466	4702585
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-44	Yes	1.7	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310467	4702585
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-45	Yes	12.4	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310469	4702588
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-46	Yes	3.2	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310467	4702588
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-47	Yes	2.7	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310468	4702593
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-48	Yes	3.2	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310472	4702595
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-49	Yes	1.6	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310482	4702599
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-50	Yes	2.4	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310483	4702599
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-51	Discarded	3	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310483	4702600
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-52	Yes	2.3	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310483	4702601
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-53	Yes	2.4	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310483	4702601
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-54	Discarded	2.5	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310483	4702602
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-55	Yes	2.2	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310485	4702601
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-56	Discarded	1.9	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310480	4702585
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-57	Yes	1.8	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310478	4702580
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-58	Yes	3.9	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310479	4702579
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-59	Yes	2.1	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310472	4702597
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-60	Yes	1.9	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310477	4702595
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-61	Yes	3.5	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310501	4702604
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-62	Yes	5.4	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310478	4702595
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-63	Yes	23.2	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310479	4702598

Appendix E

GPS Data, Metal Detection Survey, Seven Minute Man Great American Outdoor Projects, Minute Man National Historical Park, 2022

						UTM NAD83 Zone 19	
Location	**Name**	**Cultural Material**	**HDOP Accuracy**	**Receiver Type**	**GPS Date**	**Easting**	**Northing**
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-64	Yes	2.8	GeoXH 6000	11/19/2021	310464	4702607
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-65	Yes	1.2	Geo 7X	12/10/2021	310459	4702596
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-66	Yes	2.1	Geo 7X	12/10/2021	310463	4702594
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-67	Yes	0.7	Geo 7X	12/10/2021	310464	4702593
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-68	Yes	1.3	Geo 7X	12/10/2021	310463	4702591
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-69	Yes	0.7	Geo 7X	12/10/2021	310465	4702591
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-70	Yes	1.5	Geo 7X	12/10/2021	310466	4702591
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-71	Yes	0.6	Geo 7X	12/10/2021	310466	4702592
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-72	Discarded	2.3	Geo 7X	12/10/2021	310469	4702597
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-73	Discarded	0.8	Geo 7X	12/10/2021	310470	4702599
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-74	Yes	0.7	Geo 7X	12/10/2021	310462	4702596
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-75	Yes	0.7	Geo 7X	12/10/2021	310465	4702599
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-76	Yes	3.6	Geo 7X	12/10/2021	310460	4702600
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-77	Yes	1.5	Geo 7X	12/10/2021	310457	4702602
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-78	Yes	4.8	Geo 7X	12/10/2021	310475	4702592
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-79	Yes	4.8	Geo 7X	12/10/2021	310477	4702592
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-80	Yes	0.9	Geo 7X	12/10/2021	310478	4702591
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-81	Yes	1.8	Geo 7X	12/10/2021	310483	4702594
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-82	Yes	2.6	Geo 7X	12/10/2021	310487	4702595
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-83	Yes	2.3	Geo 7X	12/10/2021	310488	4702594
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-84	Yes	3.1	Geo 7X	12/10/2021	310490	4702597
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-85	Yes	2.2	Geo 7X	12/10/2021	310468	4702607
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-86	Yes	1	Geo 7X	12/10/2021	310460	4702609
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-87	Yes	2.3	Geo 7X	12/10/2021	310462	4702609
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-88	Yes	2.6	Geo 7X	12/10/2021	310458	4702611
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-89	Yes	1.4	Geo 7X	12/10/2021	310471	4702613
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-90	Yes	2.9	Geo 7X	12/10/2021	310478	4702540
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-91	Yes	2.3	Geo 7X	12/10/2021	310475	4702543
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-92	Yes	2.2	Geo 7X	12/10/2021	310477	4702546
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-93	Yes	0.8	Geo 7X	12/10/2021	310482	4702549
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-94	Yes	1.9	Geo 7X	12/10/2021	310482	4702550
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-95	Yes	2.1	Geo 7X	12/10/2021	310482	4702549
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-96	Yes	3.5	Geo 7X	12/10/2021	310478	4702552
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-97	Yes	3.5	Geo 7X	12/10/2021	310480	4702556
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-98	Yes	2.5	Geo 7X	12/10/2021	310483	4702560
Joshua Brooks House	JB-MD-99	Yes	5.3	Geo 7X	12/10/2021	310452	4702546