

REPORT ON
THE GROUND PENETRATING RADAR SURVEY
AND COLLECTION ANALYSIS
AT THE MYLES AND BARBARA STANDISH HOMESITE
IN DUXBURY, MASSACHUSETTS

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I. Introduction

The Myles and Barbara Standish homesite is located on 1.04 acres of town-owned property adjacent to Plymouth Harbor in The Nook section of Duxbury, Massachusetts (**Figure 1**). The property was probably seasonally occupied by the Native people associated with the Mattakeeset community and was first occupied by Europeans in the late 1620s to early 1630s. The first documented owner of the property was Myles Standish and his wife Barbara who were granted the land in 1627. The property remained in the Standish family until 1763. It changed hands many times before it was given to the Town of Duxbury by the Standish Monument Association in 1930. It is currently managed by the Town of Duxbury.

The site became a focus of antiquarian investigations in the nineteenth century, with the first recorded investigation occurring in 1828 or 29. Various known and unknown parties appear to have collected at the site between Kent's work and the first well known excavation carried out by James Hall in 1856. James Deetz popularized Hall's investigation as the first known systematic historical archaeological investigation conducted in North America (Deetz 1968). Deetz praised Hall for creating a site plan, locating the site with reference from two points of reference, and piece plotting some of the artifacts he found. The structure Hall reportedly uncovered was lauded by Deetz as a unique form of vernacular architecture and assumed by others to represent a New World representation of classic Welsh/ western highland England co-joined farmstead (St. George 1998; Smith 2002). All of this interpretation was done without anyone questioning the accuracy of what Hall drew or even systematically investigating the artifacts recovered and the documentary history of the site.

Questions remain regarding the layout of the original house built on the site, its dimensions, the site's integrity, and the association between what Hall depicted and recorded in his notes and what has been interpreted. It is believed that limited further testing at the site has the potential to address these issues and to investigate a what could be a very rare vernacular house form.

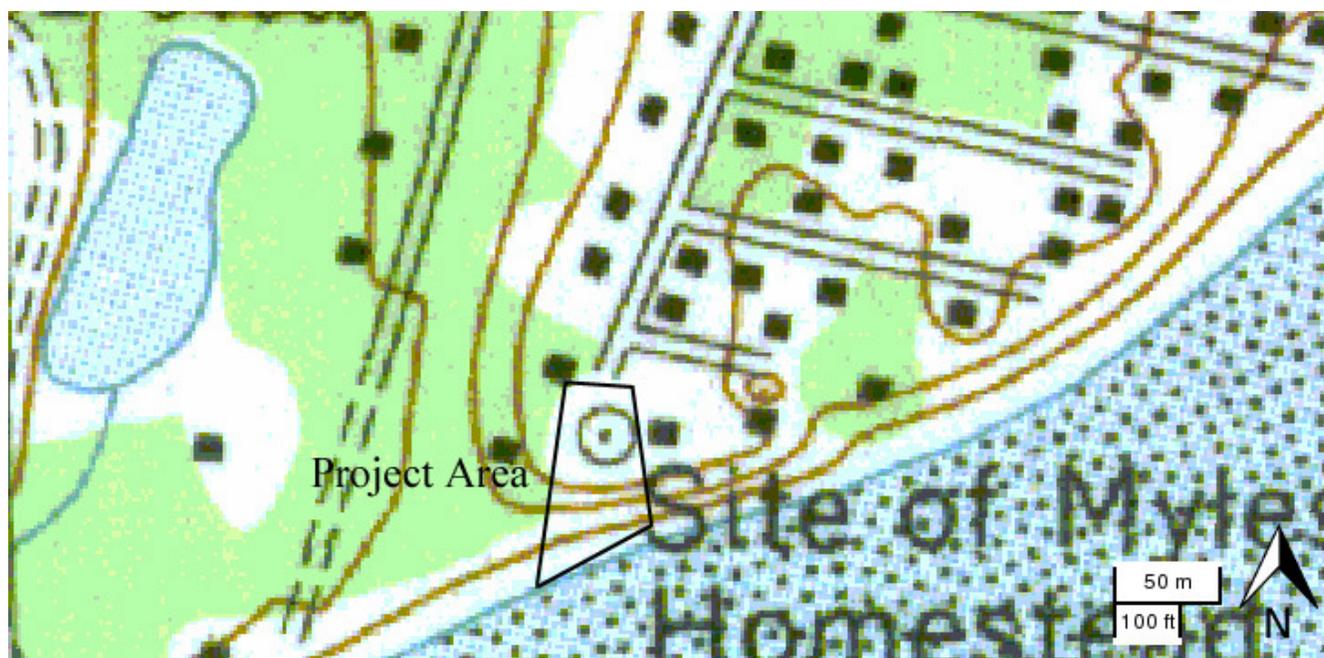


Figure 1. Location of the Standish Site on the USGS topographic map Duxbury quadrant



Figure 2. Aerial view of the Standish Site (source: Google Earth)

II. Documentary Research

Background research was conducted at the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC), Pilgrim Hall in Plymouth, the Duxbury Rural and Historical Society, the Old Colony Museum in Taunton, and the Rehoboth Antiquarian Society. An extensive literature and web search was also conducted online. Resources consulted at the MHC included the Duxbury town reconnaissance survey (MHC 1981), an examination and evaluation of the prehistoric and historic site file and a review of previous archaeological surveys that had been conducted in and around Duxbury.

Researchers believe that Myles Standish was born in Lancashire, England, possibly in the Standish family manor house Duxbury Hall, in 1584-1587. His will indicates that he was heir to lands in Lancashire and the Isle of Man. Standish began his military career during the reign of Queen Elizabeth battling the Spanish in the Netherlands and before the age of 21, he had earned the rank of Captain.

Nathaniel Morton, Secretary of Plymouth Colony, described Standish in 1669 as

“...a gentleman, born in Lancashire, and was heir apparent unto a great estate of lands and livings, surreptitiously detained from him; his great grandfather being a second or younger brother from the house of Standish. In his younger time he went over into the low countries, and was a soldier there, and came acquainted with the church at Leyden, and came over into New England, with such of them as at the first set out for the planting of the plantation of New Plimouth, and bare a deep share of their first difficulties, and was always very faithful to their interest “ (Morton 1669).

He settled in the city of Leyden, Holland eventually marrying his first wife, Rose, of whom nothing more is known, probably just prior to setting off for the New World. He was hired by the Separatist in Leyden to be the military leader of their planned settlement and he and Rose left Holland aboard the Mayflower. He was not of the same faith as the Separatists, apparently being a member of the Church of England, but this fact did not seem to bother the colonists. Rose Standish died during the first winter and Myles eventually remarried to Barbara some time before 1624 (some historians have speculated that Barbara was Rose's sister, but like the speculation regarding either of their surnames, no conclusive proof exists). Together they had seven children (Charles b. ca. 1624 d. 1627-1635; Alexander b. ca. 1626 d. 1702; John b. 1627 d. unknown; Myles b. 1629 d. 1661; Lora b. 1631 d. 1655/56; Josiah b. 1633 d. 1690; Charles b. 1635 d. after 1656). Standish was granted land in Duxbury in 1627 and is believed to have settled there sometime after 1632.

Standish served as military leader in Plymouth and participated in many of the early voyages for trade and exploration by the colonists in the New England area. He also would have been responsible for coming up with the design for the colony's defenses, the palisade and fort, at Plymouth. Standish traveled to England on several occasions for the purpose of negotiating with the colony's backers and served to settle property disputes and act as a surveyor throughout Plymouth Colony. His last military actions was the failed Penobscot expedition of 1635 against the French. Standish appears to have relinquished command of the Plymouth Colony military to Lieutenant Holmes after this expedition. After 1640, Standish appears to have retired from military service and lived his final days on his estate in Duxbury variously serving as a surveyor of highways, as Treasurer of the Colony from 1644 to 1649, and on committees to lay out boundaries of new towns and inspect waterways. Standish died in 1656 at

the age of 70, suffering from what was described as "strangullion" or strangury, a condition often associated with kidney stones or bladder cancer.

Standish's will left his estate to his wife Barbara and son Alexander. While his probate and will give some idea of his material possessions and their relations to each other within the house, rooms and divisions within his house are not clear so it is not possible to speculate on the form that his house took from the probate alone. Barbara Standish died in 1659 and the house is believed to have been lived in by their son Alexander and his family at least until his death in 1702.

Alexander Standish was born in around 1626 in Plymouth and first married Sarah Alden, daughter of Mayflower passenger and fellow Duxbury resident John Alden by about 1660 and they had eight children. She died before June 13, 1688. His second wife was Desire (Doty) (Sherman) Holmes (daughter of Mayflower passenger Edward Doty) whom he married by 1689 and together they had three children. Following his death, she eventually moved to Marshfield to live with her son and his family, where she died on January 22, 1731.

Alexander Standish's will and probate contained many items that appear to have come from his father's estate (a still, an extensive library, and several firearms) and it is possible that he continued to live in the house until his death. His probate and will also offered clues regarding the layout of the house he was living in, noting the presence of a "best room" (the parlor), a lean to, a cellar, a "room above" (a chamber), and an oven. The presence of a best room and lean to make it probable that the house was a typical hall and parlor style home, two and one half stories tall with a central or end fireplace. If Alexander did in fact continue to live in the the family house, it would appear that it was not of any unique style but was fairly typical of seventeenth century homes in Plymouth Colony.

The property was eventually sold out of the Standish family's hands in 1763.

A. Environmental Context

The Town of Duxbury is located in Plymouth County. It is 33 miles south of Boston and is bordered by Marshfield to the north, the Atlantic Ocean to the east, Kingston to the south, and Pembroke to the west. The topography of Duxbury is divided between more rugged upland terrain with gravelly and rocky soils in the western part of the town and lowlands in the east.

The underlying bedrock geology of the town consists of granitic schist and gneiss of Proterozoic Era (2500-542 million years ago) origin. Outcrops of granite occur in the western part of the town especially at the intersection of Franklin and Temple Streets. Two principle classes of Wisconsinian Stage glacial deposits overlay the bedrock. The first are poorly sorted till deposits composed of relatively packed silt and clay. These occur in locations such as Powder Point, Standish Shores and the Phillips Brook lowlands. Stratified drift deposits are the second type. These soils form the aquifer for the town and occur in the central, southeastern and eastern portions of the town. One other isolated deposit is a fossil lake bottom at Bay Farm. This lake bottom deposit is composed of clay and compressed material, making it of no residential use but providing a reliable source for clay.

Soils in the town are primarily of the Scituate-Essex-Merrimac variety or Hinckley-Merimac-Muck type. Only 3% of the soils are Hinckley-Carver associated. Generally these soils are well-drained to

excessively well-drained and occur on level to very steeply sloped areas. Carver soils are present in the project area. Soils at the project area are all Carver coarse sand on 3-8% slopes. Carver soils consist of very deep extremely drained sandy soils that are ill suited for agricultural use, due to their permeability. Rocks found in this series range from fine gravel size to stones and generally average less than 10% of the composition of the soil.

The project area is located on a peninsula of land that was originally called Captain's Nook (after Captain Myles Standish) but is today called "the Nook". On the eastern part of the Nook is a creek that has been called Eagles Nest Creek since the seventeenth century. The creek intersects the marshes from the southern end of the Nook and is a large topographic feature, providing the main drainage on the Nook. Numerous springs are located on the edges of the creek as well. Captain's Hill rises at least 170 feet above sea level and is one of the highest points of land in coastal New England. The project area is located at the south end of The Nook, a peninsula of land extending into Plymouth Harbor. A spring was located at the southwest end of the site and another was said to be located approximately 250 to the west.

B. Prehistoric Context

New England's prehistory is poorly understood relative to that of other regions in North America. Throughout the majority of the region's prehistory, river drainages defined physiographic units within which human communities operated. This pattern follows from the longitudinal diversity of habitats that occur along drainages, forming ecologically unique wetland habitats, together with the transportation routes afforded by their watercourses. In the clearest examples, rivers provide access to maritime and upland resources at each end of the drainage, and to the diverse habitats in between. The exploitation of those habitats can be integrated into a seasonal round that differs at various historical moments.

The prehistory of southern New England is divided into seven periods, each identified by characteristic projectile points, pottery and other artifacts. These periods are the Paleo Indian (10,500-9000 BP), Early Archaic (9000-8000 BP), Middle Archaic (8000-6000 BP), Late Archaic (6000-3000 BP), Early Woodland (3000-2000 BP), Middle Woodland (2000-1000 BP) and Late Woodland (1000-350 BP). These cultural periods also are distinguishable on the basis of changing patterns of site location, activities, and size.

Sites of the Paleo Indian and Early Archaic periods are most frequently located across and around drained lake beds that formed at the end of the Pleistocene (Ice Age). These sites are generally small, and often represent single episodes or short events involving hunting and gathering, or natural resource processing. Sites of the Middle and Late Archaic tend to appear at the edges of upland wetlands, ponds, and streams, and on the banks of rivers. The upland interior sites tend to be small and represent episodes of special activities, with larger, repeatedly used sites appearing next to large wetlands and at fords or rapids in rivers.

Beginning with the end of the Late Archaic and continuing through the Late Woodland period, sites tend to appear more frequently on the coast and the banks of rivers, and especially near river estuaries. The Woodland period is marked by basic technological and economic changes, notably the production

and use of pottery and a gradual shift to food production (maize, beans, squash, sunflower, and other vegetables).

A total of six previously identified prehistoric Native American sites exist within two kilometers of the project area. One site (19-PL-442) is located within the project area. Artifacts recovered from the Standish Site are present in the Seaman's collection (which was cataloged by Mahlstedt from the MHC in the 1980s). Mahlstedt reported that chert, slate, and rhyolite flakes were present as well as a quartz tool and a quartz point tip. Kent's 1828 excavations also reportedly recovered a stone ax head and Hall's map shows "Indian beads" being found outside of the south corner of the southern wing of the conjectured house. One other site on the Nook was identified when the Myles Standish monument was being built. Willoughby (1935) reported that a complete Middle Woodland Period soapstone pipe with a stem was found approximately four feet below the surface when the foundation was being dug.

Table 1. Known prehistoric sites within 2 km of project area

Site #	Water Body	Period	Soil	Artifacts
19-PL-41	Spring, Swamp	MW-C	Carver	Buckle, Mica, Knife in antler handle
19-PL-399	Springs	C?	Paxton	Platform Pipe
19-PL-442	Springs	Unk.	Carver	Flakes, qrtz tool, qrtz point
19-PL-796/ 40	Morton's hole	EA,LA-W	Carver	Midden
19-PL-1158	Morton's Hole	LA, MW	Carver	Flakes, bifaces, Small Stemmed, Fox Creek

Generally, it can be seen that the sites within two kilometers of the project area tend to be associated with springs and wetlands near the harbor/ bay. A prehistoric site has already been reported at the Standish Homesite, so, based on previously identified sites, there is a high potential that any further archaeological work will uncover more traces of the prehistoric occupation of the property.

The project area is felt to have a high potential for containing prehistoric archaeological resources due to the following points:

- the presence of well-drained Carver soils
- the situation of the site on the top of a small hill
- the proximity of Kingston Bay/ Plymouth Harbor
- the proximity of a freshwater spring on the property
- the presence of six known sites within two km. of the project area.

C. Historic Context

It is not known what the degree of Native settlement and use was in the area that would be come Duxbury during the **Contact Period (1500-1620)**. Duxbury is believed to have been called Mattakeesett, meaning "the place of no high water" possibly describing the dramatic change in tides that exposes large mud flats in Duxbury Bay. It is believed that the road that would later become one of the main connectors between Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay, present day Route 53, originated as a Native trail. Other trails are believed to have run along the route of present day Tobey Garden Street, Old Meetinghouse Road and Cross-Vine-Mayflower streets with Bow-Tremont Street being the original north to south coastal route (MHC 1981: 1). The presence of abundant freshwater, 1,149 acres

in the late 20th century, extensive mudflats in Duxbury bay and over 3000 acres of wetlands, made this an ideal location for seasonal or year round settlement.

Duxbury was settled by Europeans expanding out from the plantation at Plymouth during the **Plantation Period (1620-1675)**. Settlement began in Duxbury sometime between 1627 and 1632. Originally, the land farmed by the settlers at Plymouth was held in common to be commonly worked and the profits commonly used to repay the backers in London. In 1627 the joint stock company of the colony was reorganized as a result of a renegotiation of terms with the London backers. Some of the chief men of the colony agreed to repay the debt and land outside the walls of the Plantation was granted to individual families (Deane 1856: 227). Lands were granted as far away as Duxbury, which at that time was called "across the bay" . Settlement at this time was only for the warmer weather with families moving back to Plimoth in the winter. This would assure that people did not miss the Sabbath meeting. In 1632, due to increased trade (especially in cattle) with the Massachusetts Bay Colony, many people had moved outside the Plantation, especially to the north towards Massachusetts Bay and " For now as their stocks increased, and ye increse vendible, ther was no longer any holding them together" (Deane 1856:302). Eventually, people no longer wanted to return to Plymouth for Sabbath services and they desired to have their own meeting house :

"By which means they were scatered all over ye bay, quickly, and ye towne, in which they lived compactly till now, was left very thine, and in a short time allmost desolate....ye church must also be devided, and those yl had lived so long together in Christian & comfortable fellowship must now part and suffer many divissions. First, those that lived on their lots on ye other side of ye bay (called Duxberie) they could not long bring their wives & children to ye publick worship & church meetings here, but with such burthen, as, growing to some competente number, they sued to be dismissed and become a body of them selves ; and so they were dismist (about this time), though very unwillingly." (Deane 1856: 303)

Thus was formed Duxbury and Native trails became town roads and highways. A meetinghouse is believed to have been built by 1638 (see discussion below) and by 1643 the European population numbered approximately 400 persons (MHC 1981: 4). Native Americans remained in town, eventually becoming Christianized and moving to the Pembroke Ponds area.

The **Colonial Period (1675-1775)** saw a continued decrease in the Native population and an increase in the non-Native one. By 1710 the town's population numbered 1100 people (MHC 1981: 4) and the town continued to expand beyond its original Nook and Morton's hole foci. Secondary settlement nodes appeared at Millbrook, North and West Duxbury, Ashod, and Tinkertown. The population had expanded to such a size that the meeting house was too small and in 1707 it was agreed that a new one should be constructed (see below). The economic focus of the town consisted on agriculture and fishing while shipbuilding, possibly practiced on a very small scale originally, began to expand and be a larger part of the economy.

The shipbuilding that had its inception close to the end of the Colonial Period, saw a period of rapid expansion during the **Federal Period (1775-1830)**. The town center was relocated closer to the geographic center of the town and a new meeting house was constructed in 1785. The period between

1800-1830 was one of the largest for population growth and by 1830 large shipyards and a definite maritime focus began to dominate the economy (MHC 1981: 6).

Duxbury actively participated in the American Revolution with a large majority of the men able to fight, actually joining the town militia and subsequently the Continental Army. During the Stamp Act Crisis in 1765, crowds are reported to have met on the top of Captain's Hill at the Nook and effigies of British officials were burned (Browne n.d 2). Duxbury, like many New England towns, was occupied by the British prior to the Revolution. For the most part the occupation appears to have occurred without incident. The one exception was when citizens meeting within the second meeting house were alarmed by British soldiers peering in through the windows (Browne n.d 2). Following the Battles of Lexington and Concord, the Plymouth militia, consisting of soldiers from Duxbury, Plymouth, and Kingston, led by Colonel Theophilus Cotton, met for a council of war at the house of Lt. Col. Briggs Alden in Duxbury, and prepared to march to Marshfield to engage the British (Browne n.d. 2). While no fighting occurred as a result of this call to arms, the local militia continued to drill and mobilize when needed, eventually a number of residents served in the Continental Army. In total, approximately 270 men from Duxbury served in the militia or Continental Army (Browne n.d. 2). Duxbury fishermen served on board privateers with one local ship being captured by the British off Duxbury Beach (Browne n.d. 1) and in 1776 a fort was constructed at the Gurnet. Those who served in the Continental Army served with the 14th Massachusetts Regiment commanded by Duxbury Colonel Gamaliel Bradford. They served from 1777-1780, spending the long winter at Valley Forge and engaging the British at Monmouth and Germantown (Browne n.d. 2).

Captain Samuel Bradford led the largest company of militia, nearly 100 men. He and his company served in Marshfield, then Plymouth, before eventually being sent to Roxbury to assist with the fortification of Dorchester Heights, eventually leading to the retreat of the British from Boston (Browne n.d. 2).

The 1795 map of Duxbury (**Figure 3**) shows a spit of land extending south of the southeastern end of the Nook labeled Sandy Point. This piece of beach and some of the land along the eastern shore appear to have washed away after this map had been made. No structures are shown anywhere near the project area.

The **Early Industrial Period (1830-1870)** was the peak of the shipbuilding industry in the town. The railroad had not entered the town yet and as a result, shipping and export of goods remained focused on the wind and water. Between 1832 and 1837, a total of 71 ships were launched and over 900 people were engaged in shipbuilding (MHC 1981: 7). Ezra Weston ("King Caesar") opened the "10-acre yard" in 1834 and his yard, as well as the Samuel Hall Yard (1837) were the largest shipbuilding yards in the town. The importance of the shipbuilding industry also led to the chartering of the Duxbury Bank by several prominent shipbuilders. Fishing was another important element of the economy with 46 ships making up the town's fishing fleet. The shipbuilding boom could not last forever, and with the rise of steam boats and the railroad, Duxbury's shipyards shut down as quickly as they began. By 1865 only 2 ships were launched a year and in 1869 the last fully-rigged ship was launched (MHC 1981:7).

The 1833 map of Duxbury (**Figure 4**) shows a large sandy beach to the immediate west of the project area. This beach appears to extend a significant distance inland and probably had the spring noted by

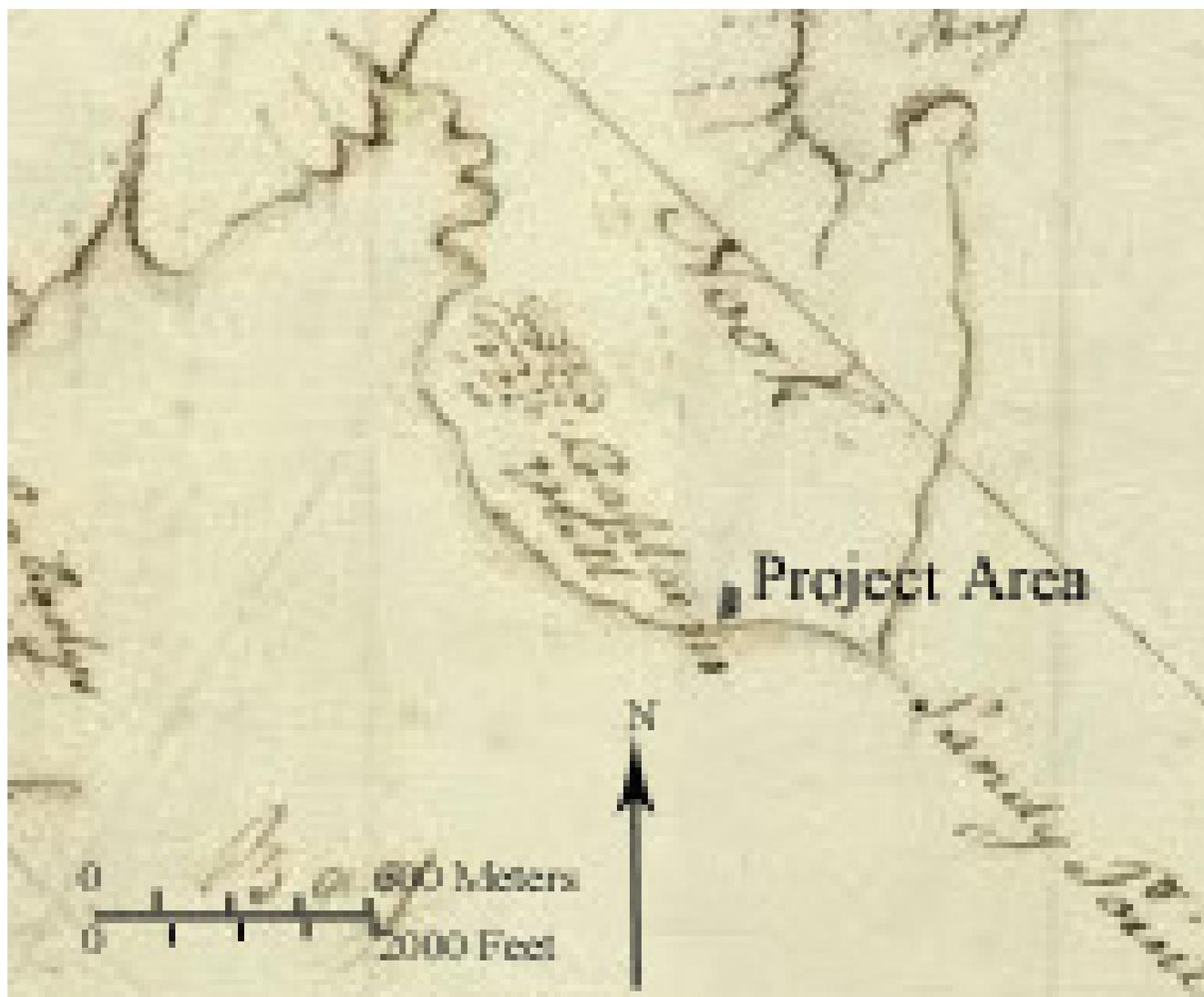


Figure 3. Project area shown on 1795 map of Duxbury

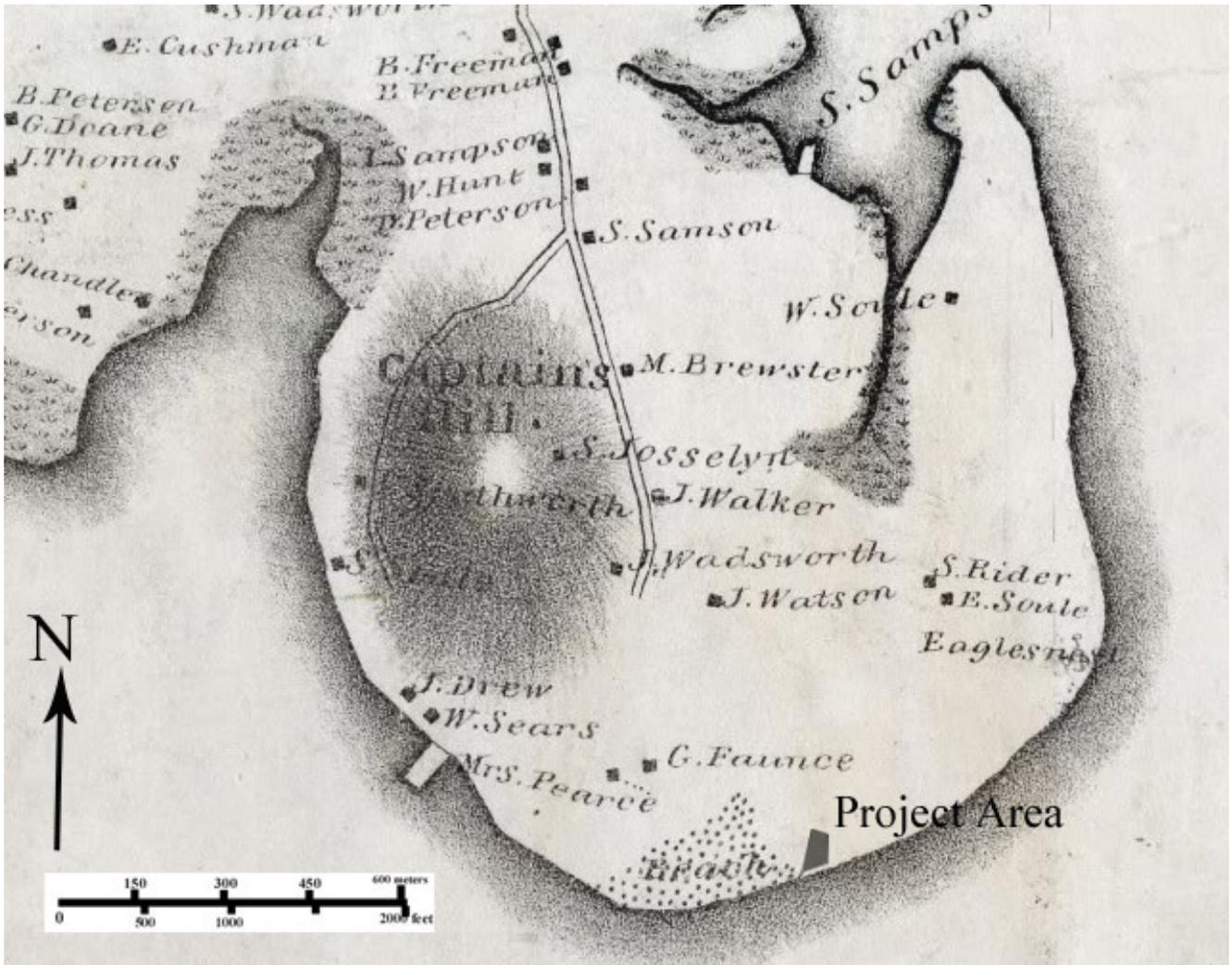


Figure 4. Project area shown on 1833 map of Duxbury

Hall at its head. The presence of this beach may have attracted Standish to the area as he could have beached a small boat here and sailed it out at high tide. No structures are shown in the project area on this map.

The loss of shipbuilding as a mainstay of the economy led to a large population drop during the **Late Industrial Period (1870-1915)**. The railroad finally arrived in Duxbury in 1871 and the town's economy saw a shift to tourists and cranberries as its mainstays. These two elements of the economy established the summer character of the town which has endured to this day.

The 1879 map of Duxbury (**Figure 5**) again shows the beach to the west of the project area and many more houses and roads are shown on the Nook. No houses are noted near the project area.

Tourism and eventually poultry production came to dominate the economy during the **Early Modern period (1915-1940)**.

Known Historic Sites

Four historical archaeological sites are on record at the Massachusetts Historical Commission site files for the town of Duxbury. The foundation of the original John Alden House, located adjacent to the Alden School property, was the site of an archaeological dig in the 1950's. The Myles Standish cellar hole property on Standish Shore was tested in the middle 19th century. Other sites include the Tide Grist Mill site located off Washington St. at the Bluefish River, which was the same location as the later Howland's mill site, and the site of the second Meeting House. Additionally, Dorothy Wentworth has identified 18 additional sites in her book *Settlement and Growth of Duxbury 1628-1870*.

The project area is expected to have a high archaeological potential to yield evidence of historic use of this area of Duxbury. The project area is given a high potential for containing historic archaeological resources:

- it is located on a Plantation Period (and possibly Contact Period) road
- it is located adjacent to a historic period burial ground dating back to the early 17th century
- it is the postulated site of the Myles and Barbara Standish's homesite
- it is known that this was Standish land since the initial settlement of Duxbury
- it is located in one of the earliest settlement concentrations, The Nook, in the town

D. Previous Archaeological Findings

While the late Dr. James Deetz attributed the first investigation of the homesite of Myles and Barbara Standish and their family to James Hall in 1856, the first investigation actually took place much earlier. The first mention of an archaeological investigation of the site was by Justin Winsor, Duxbury's most prominent nineteenth century historian. Winsor wrote in 1849 that Mr. Kent (Reverend Benjamin Kent), then pastor of the Duxbury church, had conducted excavations at the well known site about 20 years previously, placing the first excavations at the site around 1829 (Winsor 1849: 52). Laurence Bradford, writing in 1910, added that Kent was assisted by Reverend Alden Brewster (Bradford 1910: 98). Because Winsor published his book seven years before Hall's excavations, it is probably safe to assume that Hall was guided by Kent's work. Winsor reported that the location of the house was visible and that what Winsor identified as the foundation stones (which in reality were probably hearth stones) were nearly in their original positions, having been cemented by clam-shell mortar (Winsor 1849:52). Kent's investigations determined that the building had burned, based, among other things, on a quantity of charred barley wrapped in a charred blanket (or sack?) in a "small cellar" at the east corner of the house (Winsor 1849:52). Kent identified part of the house as being an older part, and part being newer with the later having a hearth where he found a number of iron and ceramic artifacts. Artifacts recovered by Brewster and Kent were known to have been curated at the Duxbury Historical Society (now the Duxbury Rural and Historical Society) in 1944 when the founder of Plimoth Plantation is on record as discussing the site with the president of the Pilgrim Society and Sidney Strickland (the excavator of the John Howland homesite) (letter on file at Pilgrim Hall). Strickland and Hornblower believed that upwards of 4,000 artifacts had been recovered by Kent and Brewster, but a careful reading of Winsor reveals that Kent was rumored to have some 4,000 artifacts from Duxbury in general, and that the Standish artifacts were among those that he kept in his collection at his home. A catalog of the artifacts identified by Winsor as having been recovered by Kent is presented in Appendix A.

James Deetz was the first professional archaeologist to report on Hall's investigations at the site in 1968 in an article entitled "Late Man in the North America: Archaeology of European Americans". Deetz stated that Hall was a civil engineer whose notes regarding the excavation in 1856 first came to light in 1963 when a descendent of Hall's, a Mr. Standish Hall, donated notes, a map and artifacts to Pilgrim Hall in Plymouth (Deetz 1968: 121-130). He goes on to state that the map is a credit to Hall's engineering skill and that the "extensive notes" on the map described the site's stratigraphy and that many artifacts were mapped in place. Deetz cited this as the "earliest example of historic archaeology known, and possibly the first controlled excavation ever carried out" (Deetz 1968: 121). Deetz also felt that it was exemplary that Hall used two datum points, two springs located near the site, to measure in the site.

A review of the records at Pilgrim Hall revealed that Hall had donated artifacts and the site map to Pilgrim Hall in 1857, 1859, and 1864. Additional pieces were donated by Joseph A. Sampson in 1845, George Sears in 1853, and by C. Warren Pierce in 1915. These artifacts that predate Hall's work may have been the result of either Brewster and Kent's earlier excavations or may have been collected by independent investigators. An ax found in the cellar of the Standish house was bought by the museum on October 23, 1905. Many of Pilgrim Hall's artifacts also include artifact cards identifying the date that they were collected and the excavator. Some of these cards are printed on the reverse of James

Hall's own business cards, cards that identify him not as a civil engineer, but as a steel cutter and steel plate engraver at 10 Dock Square in Boston. This fact was conveyed to Deetz by the curator at Pilgrim Hall on August 19, 1964 (letter on file at Pilgrim Hall).

The artifact cards indicate that Hall excavated at the site from August to October in 1856 (specifically August 11-12, 22; September 9 and 16; and October 7, 9, 11, and 13-15) and he did not excavate alone, Lyman Drew, George B. Bates, G. Henry Morse, George Sears, and Gelman Joslin all assisted him on various days. Sears had previously excavated at the site, possibly in 1853, and later donated at least one artifact to Pilgrim Hall.

Hall was a descendent of Myles Standish and his sister was present at the excavation of the suspected grave of Myles Standish in 1891, providing a comparative head shape for the skull found in the suspected Standish grave, thus providing what they believed proof positive that this was the grave of Myles Standish (Huigin 1892). While he worked in Boston as a steel cutter and engraver, his family had ties to Duxbury and he was able to persuade the then owner of the site, a Mrs. Sarah Ripley Robbins of Boston, to allow him to excavate at the site. The site was well known and the presumed location of the house was visible on the ground as a depression associated with the cellar hole. Hall apparently proceeded to open up the area where Kent had previously excavated as well as excavating further to the south.

The structure that Hall planned consisted of two rectangles connected to each other at their eastern corners at a 45° angle (**Figure 6**). Within the norther feature/ structure/ feature, Hall identified three rooms with the westernmost containing a hearth. Hall identified four rooms in the southern feature with two hearths being identified. Notes on his plan state that "All the articles hereafter maned were discovered and found at a depth of four to four and one half foot beneath soil." Hall may have been excavating in a cellar hole, at least in the the northern feature, where he described a "basement", which on the plan he indicated was composed of "charred board walls, embedded in sand". These wooden walls existed on the north, east, west, and the western portion of the south side. These eastern half of the south side were reported as being made of stone. When he used the term "basement" he may have meant foundation.

The south "feature" is shown on the map as being composed of stone walls for that "basement". For Hall, the use of the term basement may have been synonymous with foundation in some instances. At the Standish site today, a depression exists where the north feature was located, but the ground is level and some possible foundation or hearth foundations are visible where the south feature would have been. Hall also noted that the "rooms" in the northern feature were covered with one inch of charcoal and clay at the base of the excavation. Hall noted that what he identified as a hearth in the north feature was about two feet below the surface and the two possible hearths in the southern feature were about one foot below surface, noting a gradual descent from north to south. Also, "About ten ton of stone were removed that were used in Chimneys found below the surface of the ground resting on hearths".

Hall marked the location on his map of 55 of the artifacts that he presumably recovered. A catalog of hall's artifacts is presented in Appendix B. According to Hall's map notes, 51 of these artifacts were on display at the site in a "cabinet" located 17 feet to the east of the east wall of the north feature. He also noted that "Very many Articles found on the Premises are not marked on plans, not knowing the precise

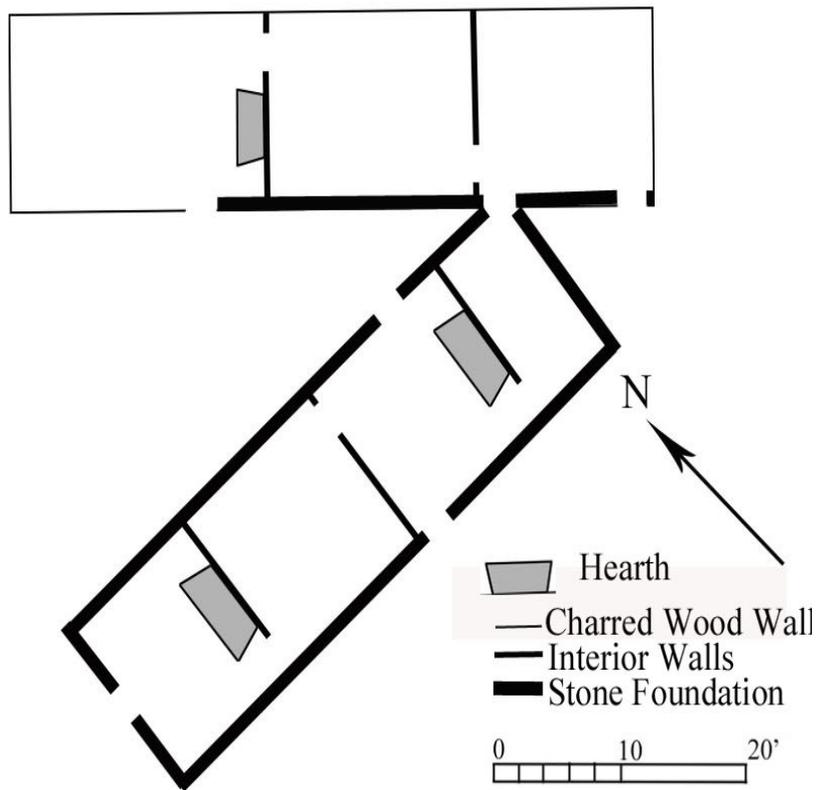
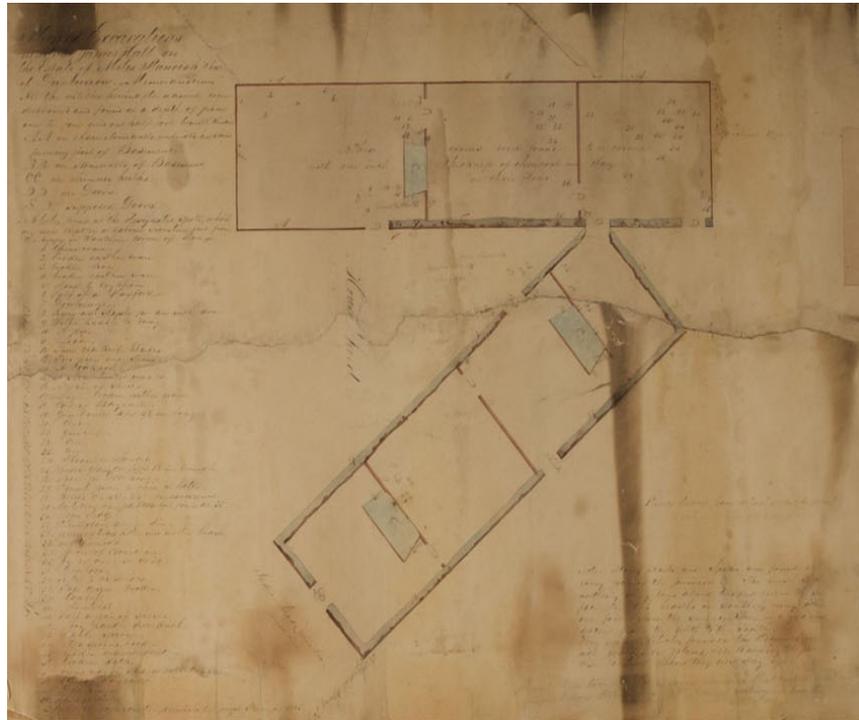


Figure 6. Hall's plan (top) and a modern representation of his drawing

location where they were dug up.". Some of these artifacts Hall eventually donated to Pilgrim Hall, others went to the Duxbury Rural and Historical Society, a gun barrel was donated to the Rehoboth Antiquarian Society in Rehoboth, Massachusetts. A pair of scissors and a honestone, excavated in 1845, 11 years before Hall's dig, eventually ended up at the Old Colony Historical Society in Taunton, Massachusetts.

Hall's plan showed his interpretation of what he uncovered. He believed he had found an L-shaped house with a northern wing measuring 50' southeast to northwest by 16 northeast to southwest. He believed that this wing was divided into three rooms with a hearth located in the furthest west of the them. The southern wing was identified as being 54 feet east to west and 17 feet north to south. This portion was interpreted as being divided into four rooms, east becoming progressively smaller as one went from west to east. Hearth were located in the western and second room west from the eastern end. Hall even went so far as to identify the locations of doorways into the house and the placement of doors between rooms with the house. Presumably, the walls were marked either by decayed (or burned?) wooden timbers and the doorways were identifiable as places in the walls and foundations marked by absences of stones or sills. A doorway is shown joining the northern wing to the southern, indicating that they were both occupied at the same time.

While quite fanciful, it is very doubtful that the outline of the house was anywhere near as clear as Hall showed them. A site with a level of visibility as this would be virtually unheard of in New England. A more common situation is that a house burns or is abandoned and much of the superstructure, the hearth and chimney remains, and even the foundation stones are removed and recycled by family members or local inhabitants. These materials are then recycled into new buildings, sometimes with very little remaining at the site for the archaeologist to interpret. For someone such as Hall, someone not trained in either vernacular architecture or archaeology, working at a time when neither professions were even in existence as professions, nor when the knowledge of timber framing techniques used in the 17th century were little understood or examined, to have come up with a perfect plan of what this house looked like would be unheard of and completely remarkable. This would be the ideal site for what James Deetz himself described as a site's focus and visibility (Deetz 1977:94). Focus is identified by Deetz as being "the degree to which a pattern of postholes, cellars, and hearths can be 'read' clearly as to how it represents the structure that once stood over it" while visibility was defined as "the actual amount of physical remains, however clearly or ambiguously they might be perceived". If the Standish site was exactly as Hall planned it, this site would have a high visibility, a lot of physical remains, that exhibited a high degree of focus, those remains were easily read even by a non-specialist to create a ground floor plan of exactly what Standish's house looked like, a tall order indeed, and again, one that has not often been accomplished anywhere.

The fact that the plan of the Standish house, created by an engraver in the middle of the 19th century, had not been verified by modern, professional archaeologists has not stop researchers of Plymouth Colony from interpreting the site as if it had been. Deetz used this site, as well as the probably misinterpreted John and Priscilla Alden homesite (also in Duxbury), as evidence that a narrow, longhouse building tradition existed in Plymouth Colony in the 17th century (Deetz 1977: 97). Robert Blair St. George took the Hall plan even further, stating that it obviously "showed sophisticated concepts of site layout and remembered vernacular houses from Standish's Lancashire home near the Welsh border." (St. George 1998: 100). St. George interpreted the longhouse design as representing the

traditional longhouse of the Middle Ages with room for man and beast under one roof. He interpreted the east end of the northern wing as representing the byre where animals were kept and the west room that contained the hearth, as the family living room. He felt that what he interpreted as wooden sills present in the north wing as indicative of rooms fit more for beasts than men (St. George 1998: 101). Looking at the plan, it can be seen that Hall showed stone foundations under a portion of the eastern portion of the north wing, and what St. George interpreted as woodbine sills under the western and eastern portions, negating his supposition that wooden sills were only used for the byre and not the living rooms. St. George has also ignored Hall's notes regarding the fact that the wood may have represented charred basement walls and not sills and that a cellar was present possibly under most of the north wing. This idea that there was a definite British antecedent to Standish's house was also investigated by J.T. Smith in 2002. He found tantalizingly similar patterns of L-shaped farmhouses from Wales and Dorset, renewing the possibility that this unique house identified by Hall, may, in fact, be real. Only further archaeological investigation at the site, with the goal of confirming, negating, or modifying what Hall found, can provide the information necessary to give this site its due.

Deetz and Deetz, in 2000, stated that the Standish house was "unique in seventeenth-century Plymouth...the byre house..." (Deetz and Deetz 2000: 233). The Deetz's appear to have taken St. George's idea and run with it, accepting St. George's theory as fact. They go on to say that Standish must have been familiar with type of structure from his Lancashire home near the Welsh border and that details from Hall's map confirm this (Deetz and Deetz 2000: 235). The southern extension (identified as "the slightly shorter extension to the east" by the Deetz's), was interpreted by them as "clearly a four-bay building erected on stone footings that had two fireplaces. The northern section was interpreted as "made simply by setting heavy beams horizontally directly into the ground into which posts and studs would have been morticed" (Deetz and Deetz 2000: 235). This interpretation, again, completely ignores Hall's notes indicating that the wooden parts of that structure could represent cellar wall shoring and not sills. They then cite St. George as stating that the left hand room of the northern wing, the room containing the hearth, could well have served as a makeshift dwelling for the people while they were constructing the southern section (Deetz and Deetz 2000: 235). Finally they state that "The Welsh connection does appear to be clear and incontrovertible..." and that "...St. George's argument is a compelling one and it seems virtually certain that Myles Standish had constructed a house unlike any known from other archeology, probate inventories, or surviving structures." (Deetz and Deetz 2000:235). As it is said, extraordinary claims require extraordinary evidence, and at this point, the facts are that in 1856 a steel engraver from Boston excavated a site that had been previously at least pot hunted and produced a plan unlike anything ever seen before or since in the New World. The only way to determine if this extraordinary claim holds water, is with some real, hard, professional, evidence. Using Occam's Razor, it is much more probable that Hall excavated the site, but misinterpreted what he found and that Myles Standish's house was actually more like the traditional houses found in New England from the period.

It would be surprising for Standish to build a Welsh style house upon moving from Plymouth in the 1630s. The English of the 17th century generally saw the Welsh in a poor light, regarding them as backwards and their language like gibberish (Richards 1682). The country had just fairly recently been forced to become part of England by Henry VIII, and laws were made in the 16th century abolishing their legal system and banning the use of their language from any official role or status (<http://britannia.com/wales/whist9a.html>). It would have been a powerful statement for Standish to

build a Welsh style L-shaped house in the New World. It would have been an expression of solidarity for these not-quite-Englishmen as opposed to building a more traditional cottage or hall and parlor style house. One of the possibilities is that Standish's house was not L-shaped at all and that what Hall found was, in reality, two traditional English longhouses, one built subsequent to the other at a different angle.

The generic English longhouse form, a single long set of rooms with a hearth at one end, is one that has a long history in England. It originally was peasant housing in the later Middle Ages in the uplands, but also being known in the lowlands (Harvey 1984: 21). The original form of the longhouse was a two room building with a cross-passage running between them. On one side was a cattle house while on the other was the dwelling house. By early in the Tudor period (1485-1603) lowland farmers had abandoned the animal bier/ dwelling house form of the longhouse as the separation of domestic and industrial buildings of the farm became the norm (Harvey 1984:43). The longhouse form did continue into the 17th century with the portion of the house that once housed cattle now being known as the "backhouse" in East Anglia (Harvey 1984:43). The backhouse became a combination milkroom, buttery and kitchen or in Yorkshire, it had become a general purpose storage room (Harvey 1984:45). When Edward Winslow sold his original house in Plymouth in 1640 to Thomas Wallis, included in the sale was the "house and garden backhouse and fould yard" (Records of the Colony of New Plymouth Vol. 1: 97).

The longhouse also seems to have been a common house form associated with trade and storehouses in Virginia and New England. Longhouses were common at Jamestown and the first common house built in Plymouth in 1620 was probably also of this form. Using a longhouse for a trading and storehouse is a logical step as it allows people to live in relative comfort in the one half that contained the hearth, and goods to be secured in close proximity to the inhabitants in the unheated backhouse portion. Add a cellar beneath the backhouse and you have a building where you can store goods that are immune to freezing temperatures (kettles, cloth, knives, etc.) upstairs, and keep liquids below ground where they are less likely to freeze even in winter.

Is there any other evidence that would support the unique L-shaped house recorded by Hall? Fortunately, when Standish died in 1657, an inventory was taken of his possessions and, by knowing generally how such inventories were taken, and by comparing his inventory with John Howland's (whose house shape we know based on archaeology), we can virtually walk along with the appraisers as they move through his house. If the house was, in fact, the L-shaped affair that Hall recorded, there should be evidence of a variety of rooms, numerous hearths (possibly with similar accoutrements) and possibly even unique room designations. The inventory should generally have a different "feel" to it than John Howland's, which we know was done for a hall and parlor house with a gable end hearth and a leanto.

Standish's inventory taker's began in the farmyard where they recorded 44 animals: oxen (4 presumably 2 pairs); horses (2 mares, 2 mare colts, and 1 young horse); cattle (6 cows, 3 heifers, and 1 calf); sheep (8 ewes, 2 rams, and 1 wether); and swine (14 large and small ones). The animals had presumably been brought in from the fields where they usually would be so that the inventory could be taken. Housing for the animals would have included a cow house, possibly a milk house, a stable and stable yard, sheep sheds, and a pig sty.

Assuming that the men then entered Standish's house through the front door, we find his weapons stored, probably in a rack, just inside the door. The appraiser's then appear to have entered the parlor, considered the best and most formal room of a house, where Standish's library appears to have been kept. This large collection of books were presumably kept on shelves or in a cabinet that occupied a prominent place in the room. The men then probably looked at some paperwork and saw that Standish also owned half a share in a young heifer.

The inventory then continues in the parlor where bedding, linens and clothes, the latter of which were probably stored in chests, were located. The men then left the parlor and entered the hall and inventoried a set of shelves or a cabinet just inside the doorway containing pewter and earthenware, and the cooking vessels, presumably on one side of the hearth. They next inventoried the furniture, including four bedsteads and numerous chests and casks, possibly stored in an attic or chamber, presumably reached by a ladder or staircase near the hearth. Returning down from the chamber to the kitchen/ hall area, they entered the leanto/ buttry where Standish's still, woodenware, brewing equipment, tools, and riding equipment were stored, then back to the other side or interior of the hearth where the hearth equipment was, and then either into the cellar or outside into a barn where agricultural produce was stored. They ended their inventory in the barn or other outbuilding where the cart, yokes, plows and other agricultural equipment was stored.

The inventory suggests that the house was similar to John Howland's house, a hall and parlor with an end wall/ gable end hearth (**Figure 7**). The house had a chamber upstairs and possibly a cellar with at least one (and more probably several) outbuildings outside. The inventories of John Howland and Myles were very similar in their layouts except that the Howland appraisers appear to have turned left upon entering the house and inventoried the hearth area of the Hall (called the Fire room in the Howland inventory) first, while the Standish appraisers inventoried the parlor (called the Inner Room in the Howland inventory). Maybe the front door opened to the right in the Howland House but to the left in the Standish house, leading the appraisers in different directions, or maybe it was just appraiser choice. Both had similar items stored in similar areas of the house.

Alexander Standish was bequeathed the Standish homestead when his father died in 1657. Alexander married Sarah Alden around 1660 and I believe that they lived in the Standish Homestead, possibly with Alexander's mother Barbara (who died in 1659). Upon Alexander's death in 1702, the will and inventory of his estate indicate the following rooms in their house: cellar; leanto; a best room (parlor); and a room or rooms above the first floor (chamber). The house also had an oven and a barn associated with it. Many of the items in Alexander's inventory were the same as those in his father's, including the still, strengthening the possibility that they were the same house. The layout matches that proposed for Myles Standish and John Howland's houses: hall and parlor with an end wall/ gable end chimney and a leanto on the rear. The Myles Standish, John Howland, and Alexander Standish inventories are presented for comparison in Appendix C.

E. 2015 Archaeology Research Design

When PARP took on the challenge of trying to make sense of the archaeology at the Standish site, it was initially decided that three things needed to be done: 1) the previous artifacts collected from the site needed to be analyzed; 2) a ground penetrating radar survey needed to be conducted at the site; and 3) an archaeological investigation (a dig) should be conducted. While PARP gained the approval of the

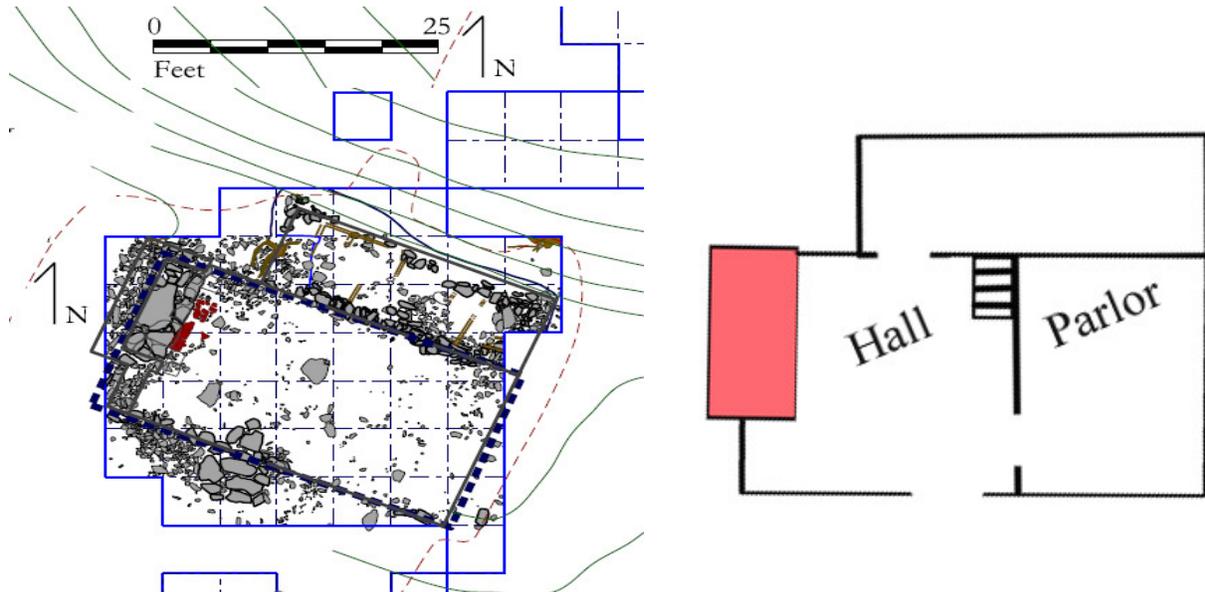


Figure 7. John Howland house at Rocky Nook (archaeological plan created by Derek Wheeler, idealized Hall and Parlor with Gable Chimney plan, and reconstruction drawing by Sidney Strickland)

town, the Duxbury Rural and Historical Society, the Duxbury Historical Commission, and Pilgrim Hall, the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) denied PARP's permit application to conduct limited archaeological testing at the site. This decision was based on the conclusion that site was not threatened and as a result, no work that would be a research exercise, was justifiable. Unfortunately, as we found out during the GPR survey, the site has been severely impacted by the Town's past actions and an archaeological survey would have helped the town better manage the resource by knowing where the most sensitive parts of the site were.

Even without the ability to conduct actual excavations, the following research questions were investigated:

- When does this site date to?
- Was it occupied by both Myles Standish and his son Alexander?
- What is the integrity of the site?
- Did Kent and Hall correctly identify the house form at the site?
- Is there evidence of fire at the site?
- Is there any evidence of outbuildings to the north of the house?
- What is the evidence of prehistoric occupation at the site?

At present, a rectangular depression, believed to represent the location of Hall's northern "house", is marked at four corners by low granite posts (**Figure 8**). A granite marker is located at the northern end of the lot closest to Mayflower Avenue and a granite boulder marker is located just south of the center of the property. A drain line running from Mayflower Avenue to the south edge of the property, installed in 1987, appears to run through the eastern half of the depression and possibly destroyed what Hall identified as the eastern hearth in the southern "house" (**Figure 9**).



Figure 8. Site plan created for the present project

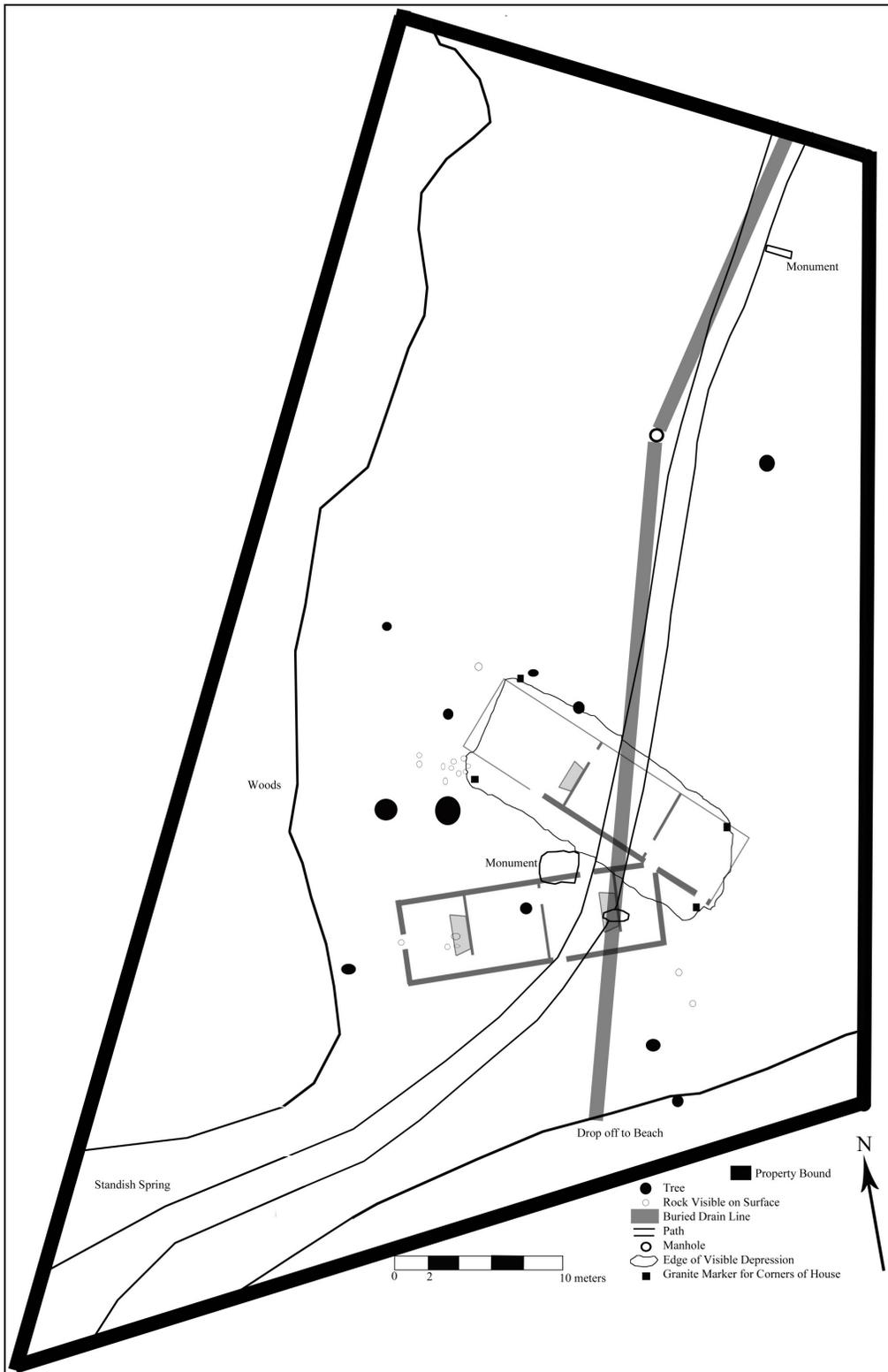


Figure 9. Site map created for this project with Hall plan overlaid on it

F. Artifact Analysis

James Hall recovered numerous artifacts during his excavation at the site, apparently plotting the locations and including a catalog of what he believed that he found on his site map. The distribution of artifacts plotted by Hall (**Figure 10**) indicates that the majority of the material came from north foundation. An important part of this project is the analysis of the archaeological assemblage that has already been excavated from the site by Kent and Brewster, Hall, and others. These artifacts had never been professionally cataloged or inventoried and it is difficult to attempt to interpret the site without having this knowledge. The goal of this portion of the project was to create an up to date catalog of what has been found and what these artifacts can tell us about the people who lived at the site. It is known that collections are housed at Pilgrim Hall, the Duxbury Rural and Historical Society, the Old Colony Museum in Taunton, the Rehoboth Antiquarian Society, and Plimoth Plantation. Photographs of many of the artifacts from these collections are presented in Appendix D.

Pilgrim Hall

Pilgrim Hall owns 147 artifacts that are cataloged as part of the Hall Collection. Most are architecturally related items with hand wrought nails and window glass dominating that class of 88 artifacts. The remaining architecture items consist of a piece of brick described as a “hearthstone”, another fragment of brick, a pintle for handing a gate or door, a butterfly hinge for a cabinet, and a strap hinge. Three keys and one key still within a lock are also present. The abundance of keys may reflect Standish's concerns for security or they may be related to Alexander Standish's supposed use of the the house as a “store” (although no evidence of this was found in his probate inventory) as related by Winsor (1849: 53) (Appendix G). Some pieces of window glass appear to have melted from the heat of the fire that is reported to have destroyed the house.

A total of 10 artifacts categorized as Personal pieces are in the collection. This assemblage includes pipe stems (n=4) ranging in size from 9/64” to 6/64”, thus covering the entire span of the Myles and Alexander occupation period; 2 complete pipe bowls, both small belly bowls from the 1620-1660 period; a brass book clasp; a silver Elizabeth three pence coin (with no documentation regarding who found it or when); and an iron chest hinge. One other artifact is a sundial delicately carved onto a split cobble of indigenous slate, small enough to fit in your pocket.

The Weapons class is represented by one piece, a large main spring from a 17th century musket, is in the collection. This spring may have come from the same gun as the barrel at the Rehoboth Antiquarian Society (a long fowler). One fowler was present in Standish's 1657 inventory.

A total of six pieces are present in the Tool class. These include a corner fragment from a hoe blade; a complete “trade ax”; a strike-a-light for starting fires; a 6” long tool shank; fragments of a stirrup; and a cow bell that may post-date the Standish occupation. The condition of the cow bell makes it look more recent than the other pieces, especially since one would expect the thin metal of the bell to have easily rotted .

The Cooking/ Eating (Foodways) class was the second largest after Architecture, with a total of 25 items present in the collection. Numerous fragments (n=10) of cuprous kettles, including several that were melted from the fire, are present. Two fragments show evidence of having been cut, probably with

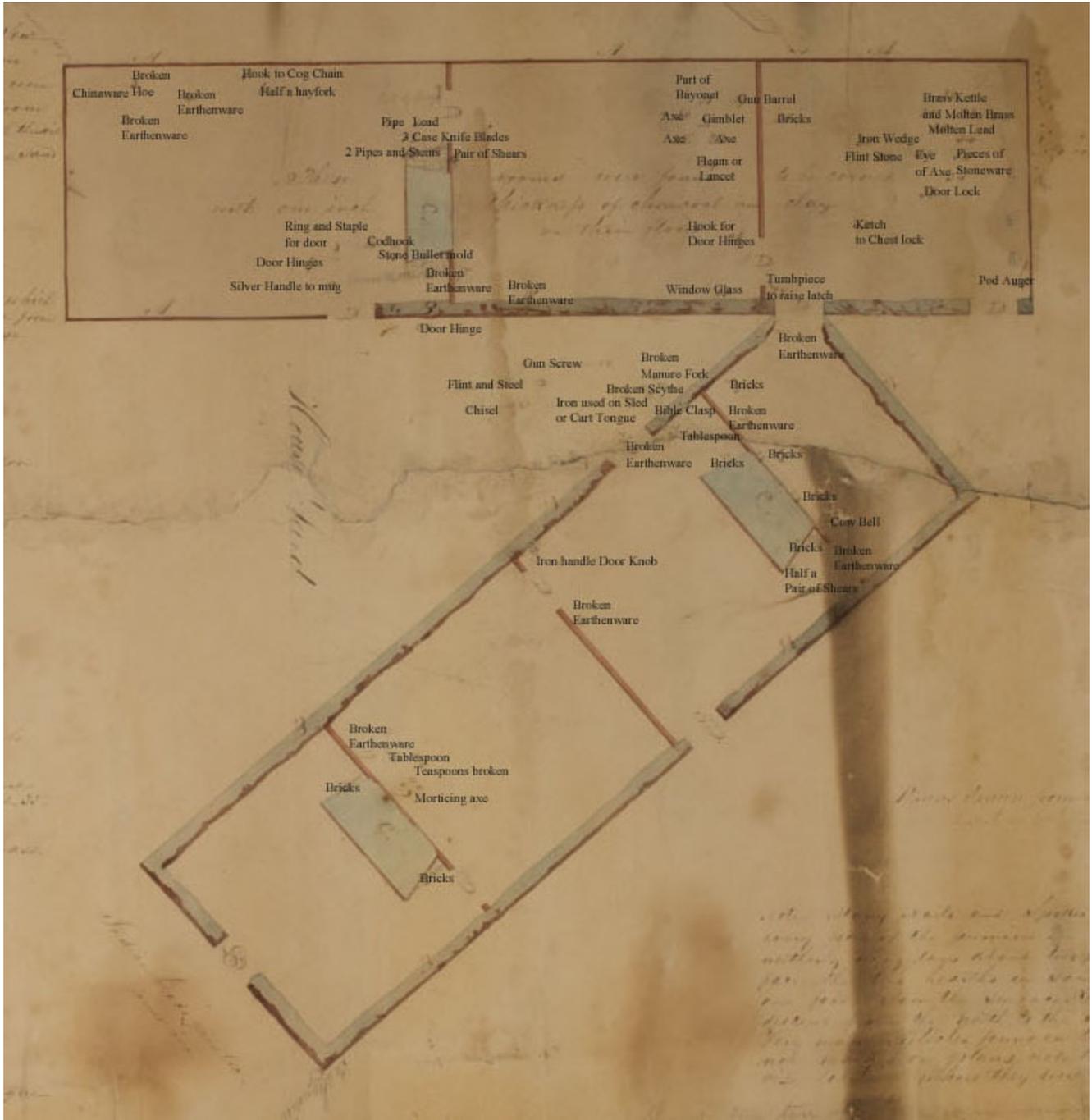


Figure 10. Hall plan showing artifact locations

shears or scissors, to use as repair pieces for other kettles or to be fashioned into other items after the kettles were no longer usable. This was a common practice among colonists and Natives alike. Several table utensils were present: a latten slipped-in-stalk spoon handle, dating from the 17th century; two iron table knives with forged bolsters (common in the 17th century); a pewter spoon handle that was octagonal in cross-section and had been bent into an L-shape (identified as a silver handle by Hall); a silver spoon dating to ca. 1750; and an iron table knife with a pistol-grip handle, common in the 18th century. Six fragments of vessel glass are present including fragments from a case bottle; a small possible medicine bottle; a wine bottle; a small bottle; and a modern blue glass bottle. Three of the fragments were melted. Ceramics were sparsely represented with only three fragments being present, two redware pieces (including one that was burned), and one possible Merida fragment.

The Sewing class was represented by two pairs of iron scissors.

The only faunal remains present was one male swine canine tusk.

Floral remains consisted of charcoal fragments and a piece of carbonized barley.

Four unidentifiable pieces are present consisting of an L-shaped piece of iron, some charcoal and rust, some spalled rust, and a piece of lead scrap.

Five artifacts are in the collection as having been found at the Standish site but which appear to be more modern items that may have arrived with the Collection from Hall but that may not have come from the site. These include a grease horn with cord, a composite fishhook, a well preserved window lead and glass fragment, a piece of Plymouth Rock, and a piece of black and white marble.

Finally, three natural rocks are also in the collection.

Overall, the Pilgrim Hall collection has the widest cross-section of material from the Standish site containing examples from many different artifact classes. The abundance of keys and scissors may indicate that either Myles or Alexander Standish were part time merchants, selling small quantities of imported goods to local European and Native clients. A similar abundance of scissors was found when the author analyzed the artifact collection from the William Clark Homesite in Plymouth. Clark was a known merchant and numerous other trade related artifacts were also found.

Duxbury Rural and Historical Society

The Duxbury Rural and Historical Society collection contains 25 artifacts from the Standish site. The artifacts came from Reverend Kent's and James Hall's excavations, a previously unknown excavation by H.W. Longfellow in 1865, and from a collection of artifacts discovered in the Gersham Bradford House in Duxbury. The Kent artifacts are in a hand blown glass bottle and consist of charcoal and carbonized barley; the common pins; pieces of lead bird shot; and a flake of flint.

The Architectural class again dominates the assemblage with almost half (n=10) of the collection belonging to this class. This class includes three pieces of hearthstone; a piece of a strap hinge with a nail in it; two hand wrought nails; a key; a fragment of a door lock; a door or gate hook; and pieces of melted and unmelted window glass.

Possible weapons related items formed the next class, consisting of six pieces. Included in this class is a screw from a gun lock; a piece of flint; two pieces of small lead bird shot; a possible iron sword buckle; a possible iron armor buckle; and a possible iron armor hinge piece from a pikeman's tasset. The possible armor buckle and the hinge both have attachments for leather straps on them. The possible sword buckle is a simple figure 8 design.

The Tools class was as large as the Weapons class with six items being present. The collection consists of a felling ax; a possible peat ax; a socketed hoe that may date to the nineteenth century; a set of dividers; a spoon bit auger for timber framing; and a half round file. The possible peat ax was identified as such because it appears to be homemade or at least of Colonial manufacture and is made of a flat piece of iron with a pole welded onto the blade. The attachment of the pole to the blade is not peat cutting. Interestingly, a possible peat bog was located just southwest of the house and is now visible on the adjacent beach as a concentration of stumps coming out of a peat layer about 100 feet off shore. It is possible that in the 17th century, this peat swamp was higher and drier and that Standish, someone who came from Lancashire, an area where peat use was common, may have tried to exploit the local peat supply.

The Floral class was represented by a hand blown and sealed glass bottle containing charcoal, barley, and a few small artifacts. I believe these artifacts represent part of the collection excavated by Reverend Kent and donated to the DRHS. The recovery of barley and the presence of a still in Standish's inventory may indicate that Standish was making whiskey, a common drink in Scotland and Ireland made by distilling fermented barley mash. The still could also be used for making other distilled spirits as well as making medicines.

The Cooking class was represented by just one piece of melted vessel glass.

The Sewing class was represented by three brass common pins.

Overall it appears that a different variety of items ended up at the DRHS than went to Pilgrim Hall. A wider variety of tools are present in this collection than the one at Pilgrim hall, but generally it appears that the Pilgrim Hall collection represents a wider range of materials that is more representative of what was found.

Old Colony Society

Two artifacts are curated by the Old Colony Society in Taunton, Massachusetts. One is a honestone and the other is a pair of scissors. The artifact cards say that they were excavated by Mr. S. Stetson on March 14, 1845. The scissors are 5 7/8" long. The whetstone is made of gray slate and is 8" long and 1 1/2" wide.

Rehoboth Antiquarian Society

The Rehoboth Antiquarian Society owns one long fowler gun barrel in its collections. The barrel has the following characteristics: Flared at muzzle end; breech tang purposefully bent down to breech; length: 50.5"; Width at muzzle: 1 1/8"; Width at breech: 1 3/4"; barrel itself is severely curved. The 1886 dedication book at the society states the following "Gun barrel, found among the burnt ruins of the first house built in Duxbury, Mass., by Myles Standish, one of the Pilgrim Fathers". It can be

assumed that the barrel was given to the society because Standish's last military mission was commanding a troop of 40 Seekonk/ Rehoboth men in 1645 during the Mohegan/ Narragansett conflict.

Plimoth Plantation

Plimoth Plantation curates one artifact, a circular scale weight, reportedly from the Standish site. It was donated to the Plantation in the 1990s by someone who said that they had found it while walking at the site.

G. Ground Penetrating Radar Survey (GPR)

The proposed GPR fieldwork at the Standish Homesite was designed to identify the degree of disturbance that has occurred at the site as a result of utility installation and previous excavations and also be able to provide a map of the known and unidentified structures site based on the presence of foundations, hearths, and cellar holes. The findings could then be used to physically test the parcel.

The area that was GPR tested measured 102' north to south by 94' east top west, effectively creating a rectangle over the houses identified by Hall and the yard to the north of them (**Figure 11**). The northeast corner of the grid was located two meters west and 21 meters south of the northeast corner of the property. The southeast corner of the grid was 2.5 meters west and 51 meters south of the same corner. The grid was oriented 12° off north. The grid began south of the manhole in the north half of the project area. The western line dropped slightly down to the west where the land dramatically drops to what was identified as a beach on the 19th century maps. A total of 48 passes were made along the east to west axis and 52 along the north to south axis.

The scan found an area approximately four meters to the north of the house depression appears to have been impacted by previous explorations. Several of the scan before 26 feet south had what appeared to be rocks. These scans were about 2/3 of the way west across the scan area. These possible rocks appeared to line up north to south in that area. Scanning across the present depression at the site that is marked out at the site revealed what appears to be a flat surface approximately two feet below the present ground surface. This is interpreted as a possible cellar floor.

The GPR scan identified an extensive area of disturbance, presumably where Hall had excavated (**Figures 12 and 13**). It appears that the area in the western half of the site is more disturbed than the eastern half. This disturbance was found to cover an area measuring 22 meters (71.5') east to west by 16 meters (52') north to south. This was especially visible in the 0-14" below surface (BS) scan, but was also visible at all other depths, but had disappeared by 44" BS (**Figure 12**). A more concentrated area of disturbance was visible in the 4-10" BS scan (**Figure 13**). The more concentrated disturbance appears to be centered in the area where Hall identified the two structures. It measured 15 meters (48.75') east to west by 12 meters (39') north to south. Unfortunately, no clear cellarhole or chimney base shape were identified by the GPR survey.

Any evidence of Hall's buildings was very difficult to discern from the GPR scans. It was hoped that the extensive foundation recorded by Hall for the south structure would show up very clearly on the GPR scan, but it did not. Straight lines that could possibly represent Hall's walls for the northern structure were possibly visible on several scan (**Figure 14**), but after staring at the GPR scans for a

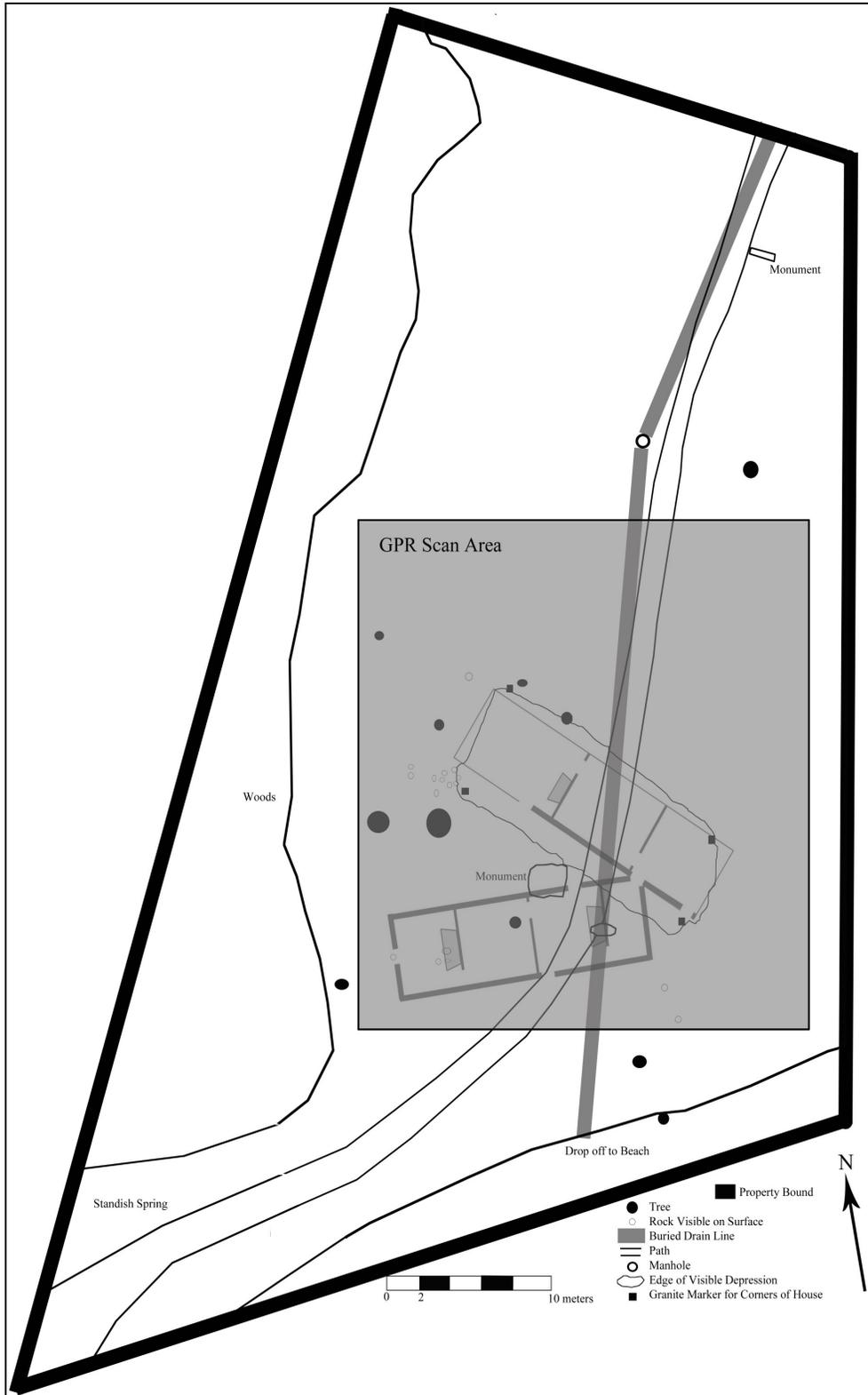


Figure 11. GPR scan area

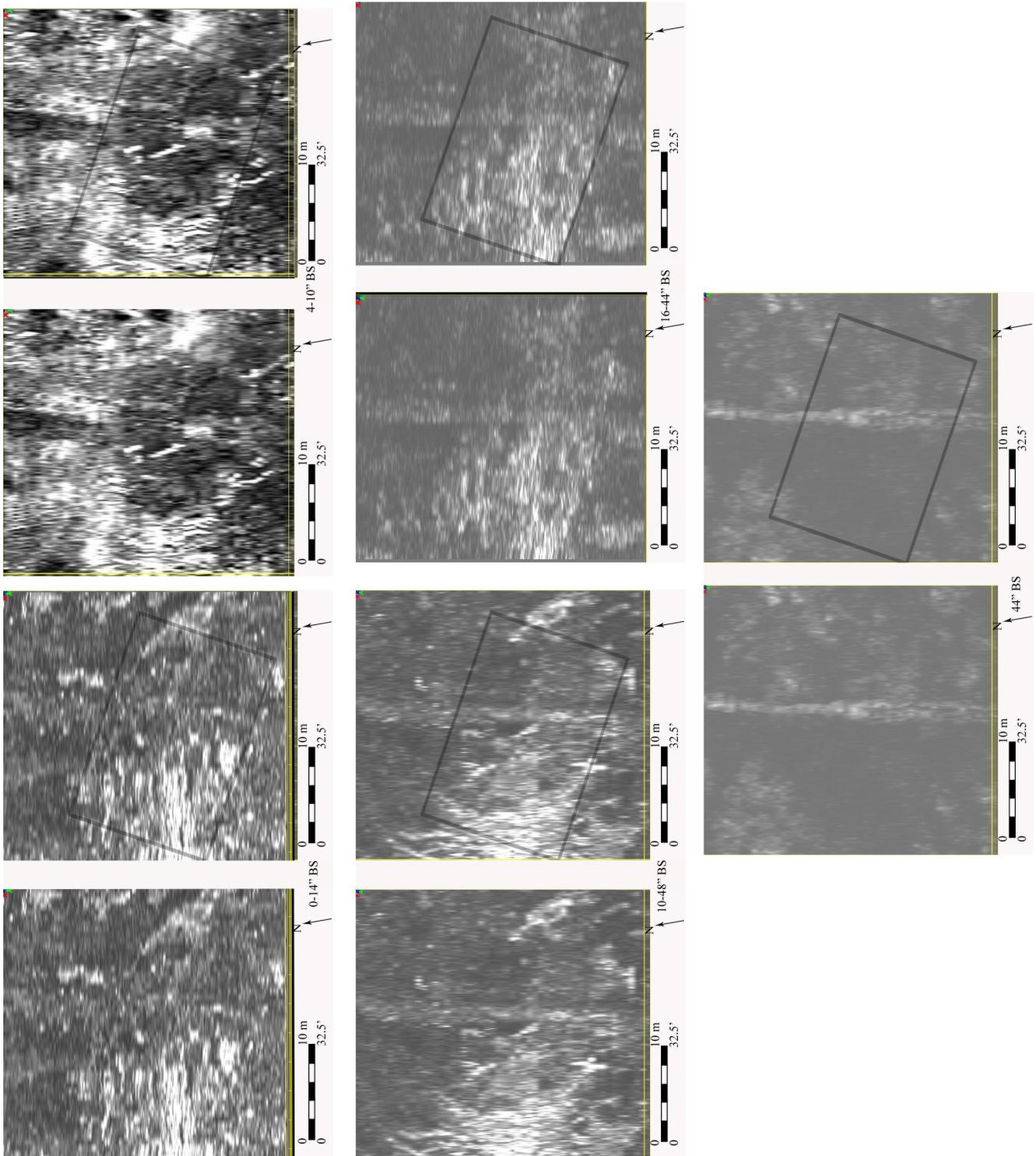


Figure 12. GPR scans showing overall areas of what is interpreted as excavation disturbance

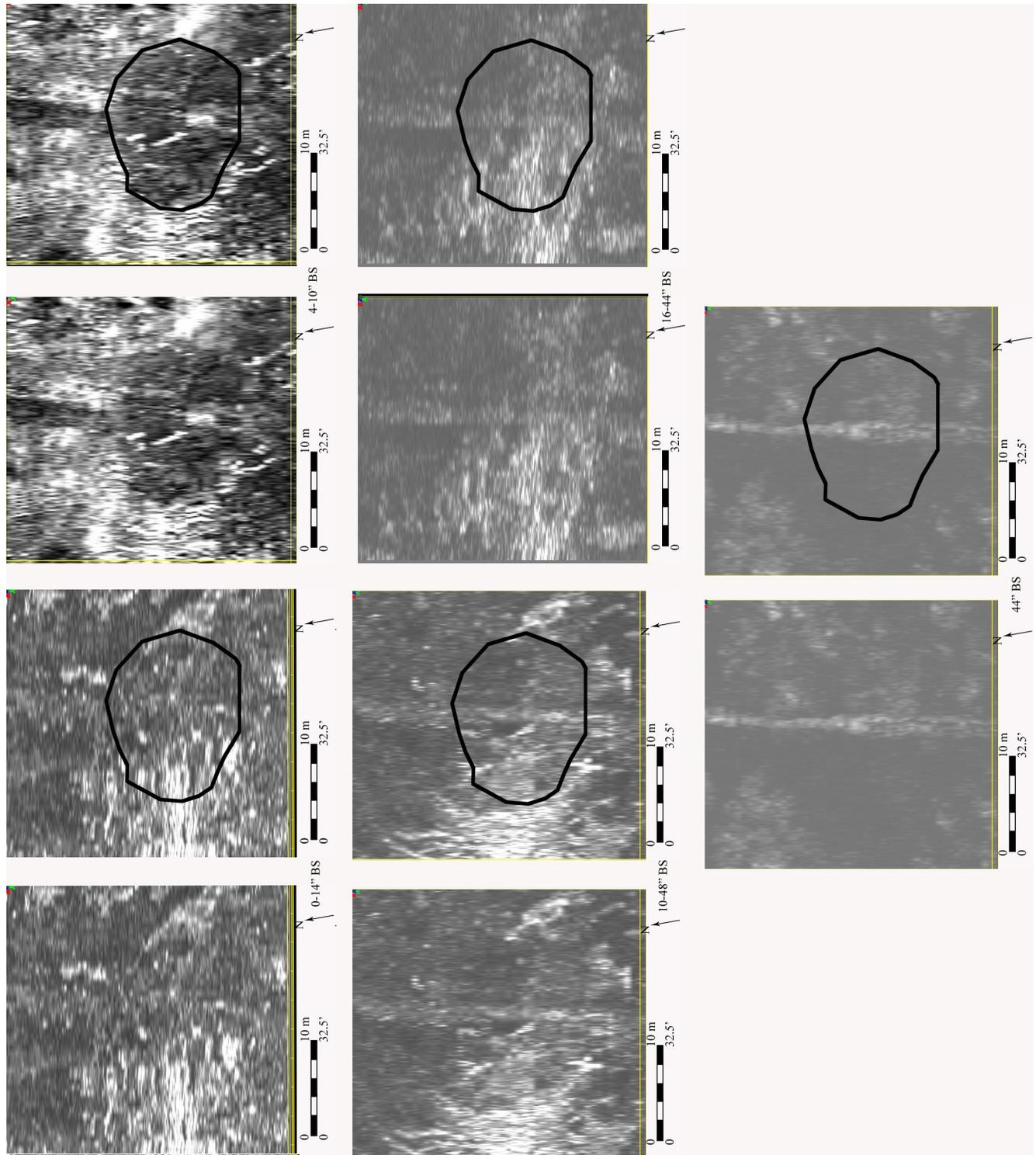


Figure 13. GPR scans showing what is interpreted as more localized area of what is interpreted as excavation disturbance.

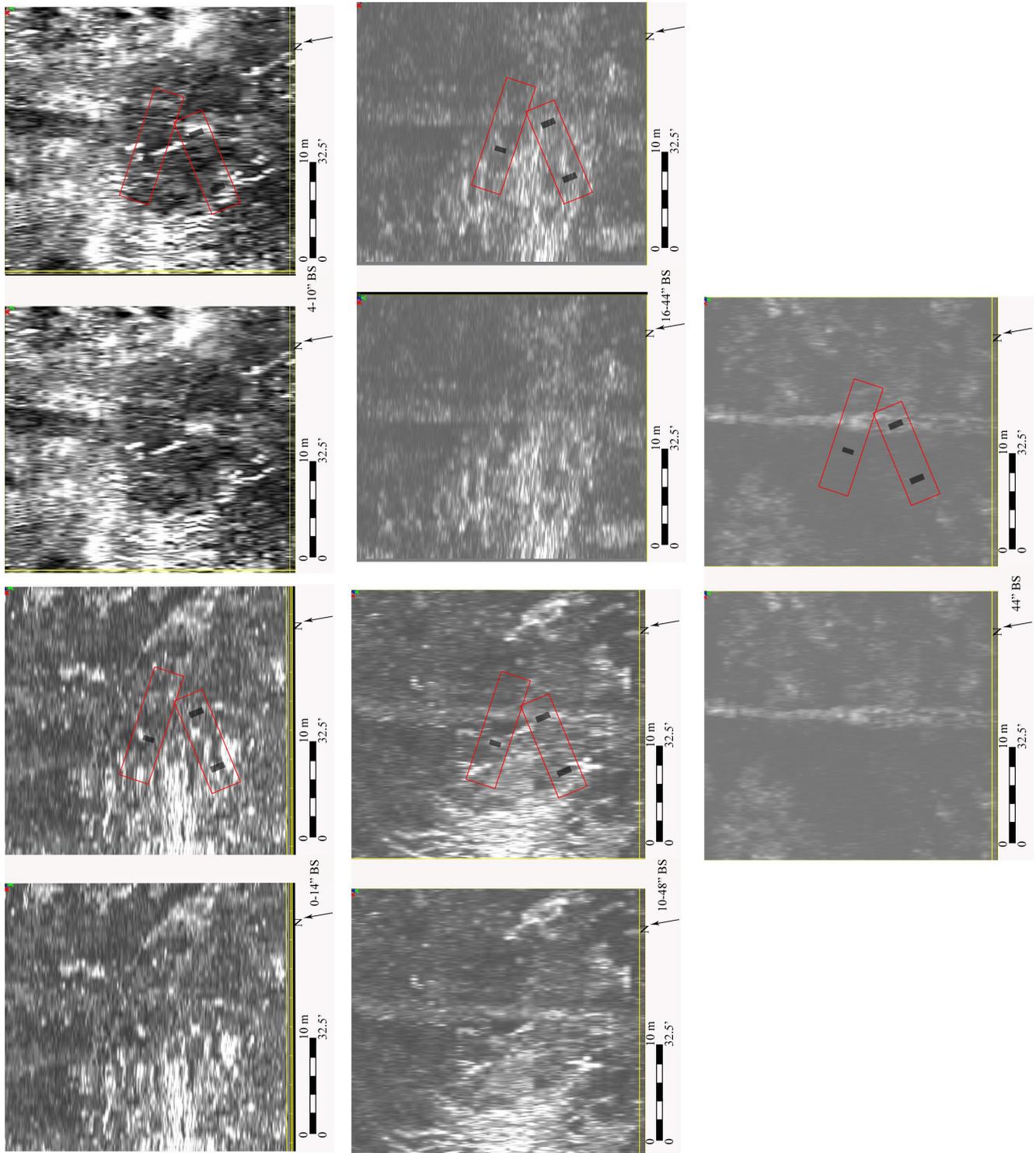


Figure 14. GPR scans with an overlay of a scaled drawing of Hall's plan.

while, they become a bit of a Rorschach test as the mind experiences paradolia and tries to place meaning on what may be meaningless things. The only way to confirm any of the hypothesis generated by the GPR scan, would be through ground truthing, physically testing those area to determine if what we think we see, is actually there.

Another example of what may be paradolia, was the possible identification of a rectangular anomaly on the 16-44” BS scan (**Figure 15**). This rectangular anomaly is most visible on the 16-44” BS scan where it appears to measure 10 meters (32.5') east to west by five meters (16.25') north to south. The north and west sides of this anomaly are approximately in the same areas as the northern Hall structure's walls, so they may somehow be related in their occurrence (what I see as a different rectangular anomaly may be Hall's northern structure or what Hall interpreted as a northern structure may be part of my anomaly) (**Figure 16**). **Figure 17** shows a comparison of the 16-44” scan with Hall's plan overlaid on it. The overall length and possible wall locations (shown as dark lines) of both the north and south structure, especially the northwest corner of the north structure, appear visible.

Probably the most disturbing finding of the entire GPR scan was the realization that the Town of Duxbury had installed a 2-3' wide storm drain within a six foot wide trench straight through the eastern halves of both of the structures identified by Hall and directly through one of his “hearths”. This corrugated steel culvert ran from 3.5-5.5' below the surface from the end of Mayflower Avenue to the edge of the embankment to the beach. It continues down past 44” BS (**Figure 18**).

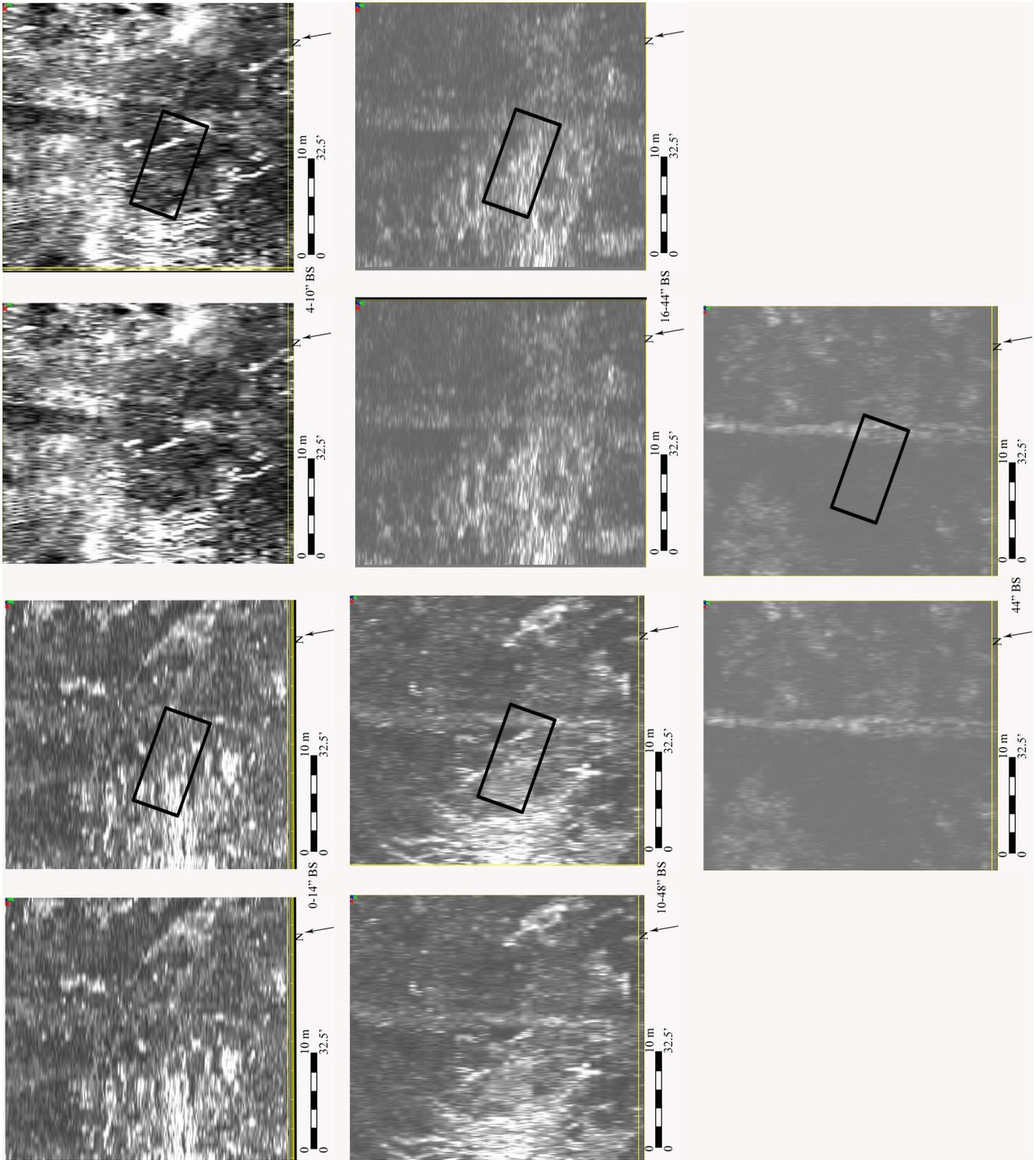


Figure 15. GPR scans showing possible smaller “building” anomaly on scans.

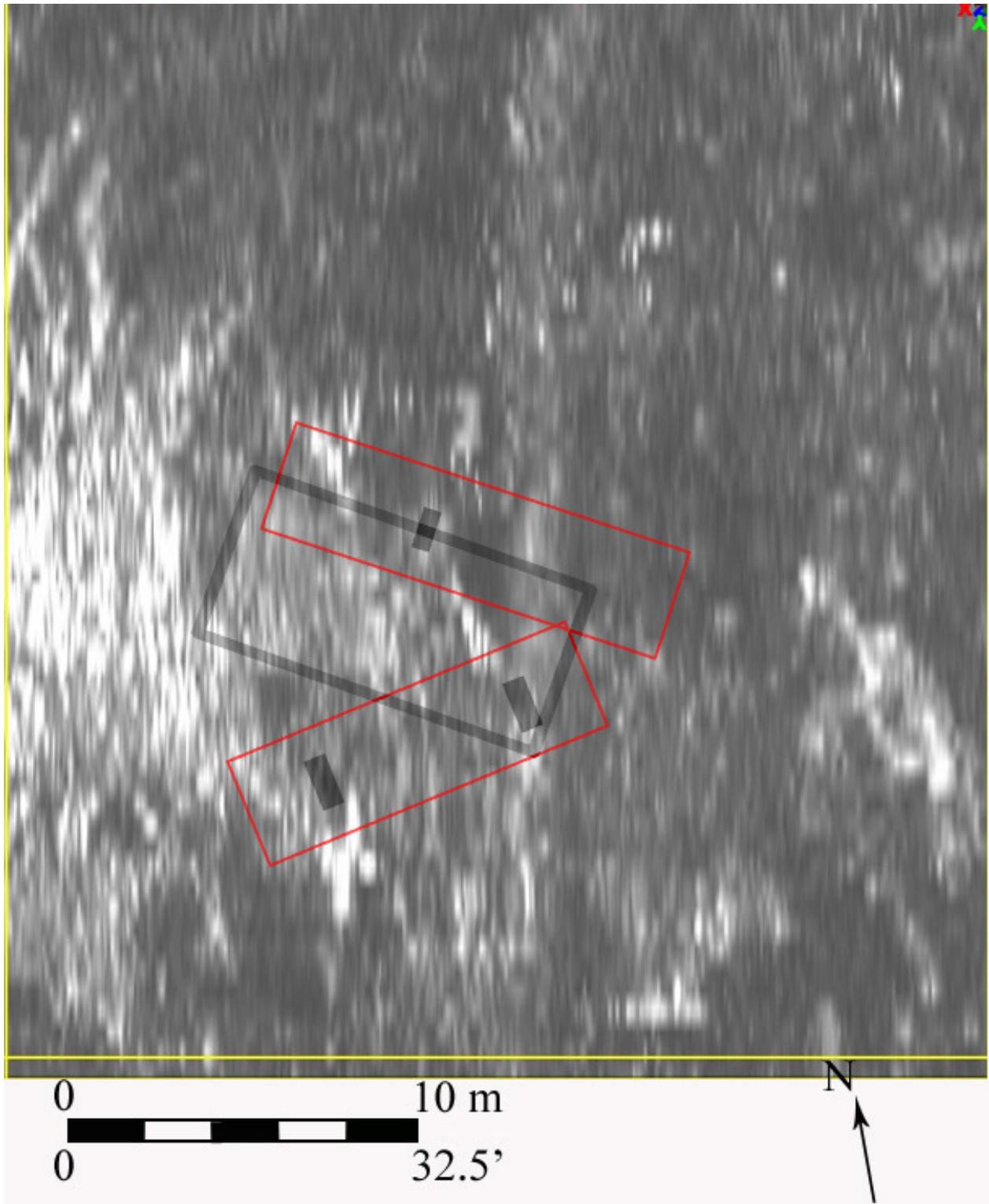


Figure 16. GPR scan at 16-44" BS showing overlay and proximity of smaller anomaly and scaled plan of Hall's structures.

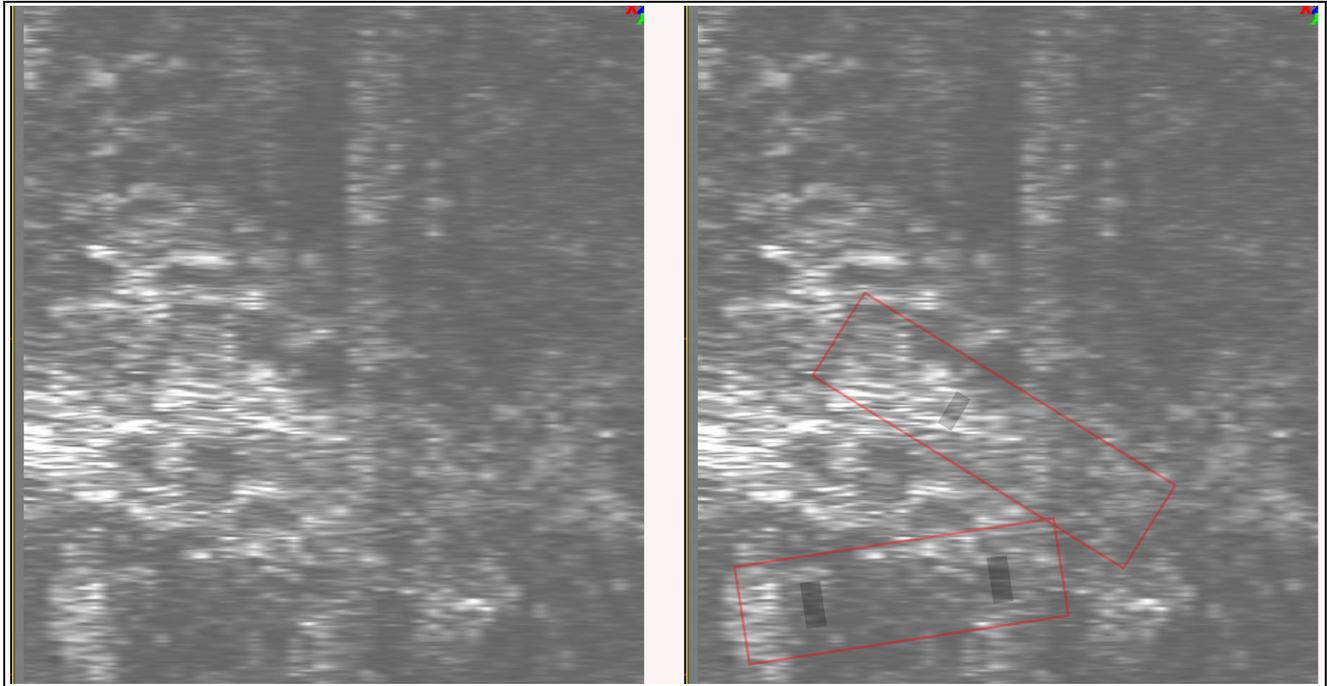


Figure 17. GPR scan 16-44" showing possible positive correlation between Hall plan and GPR signature

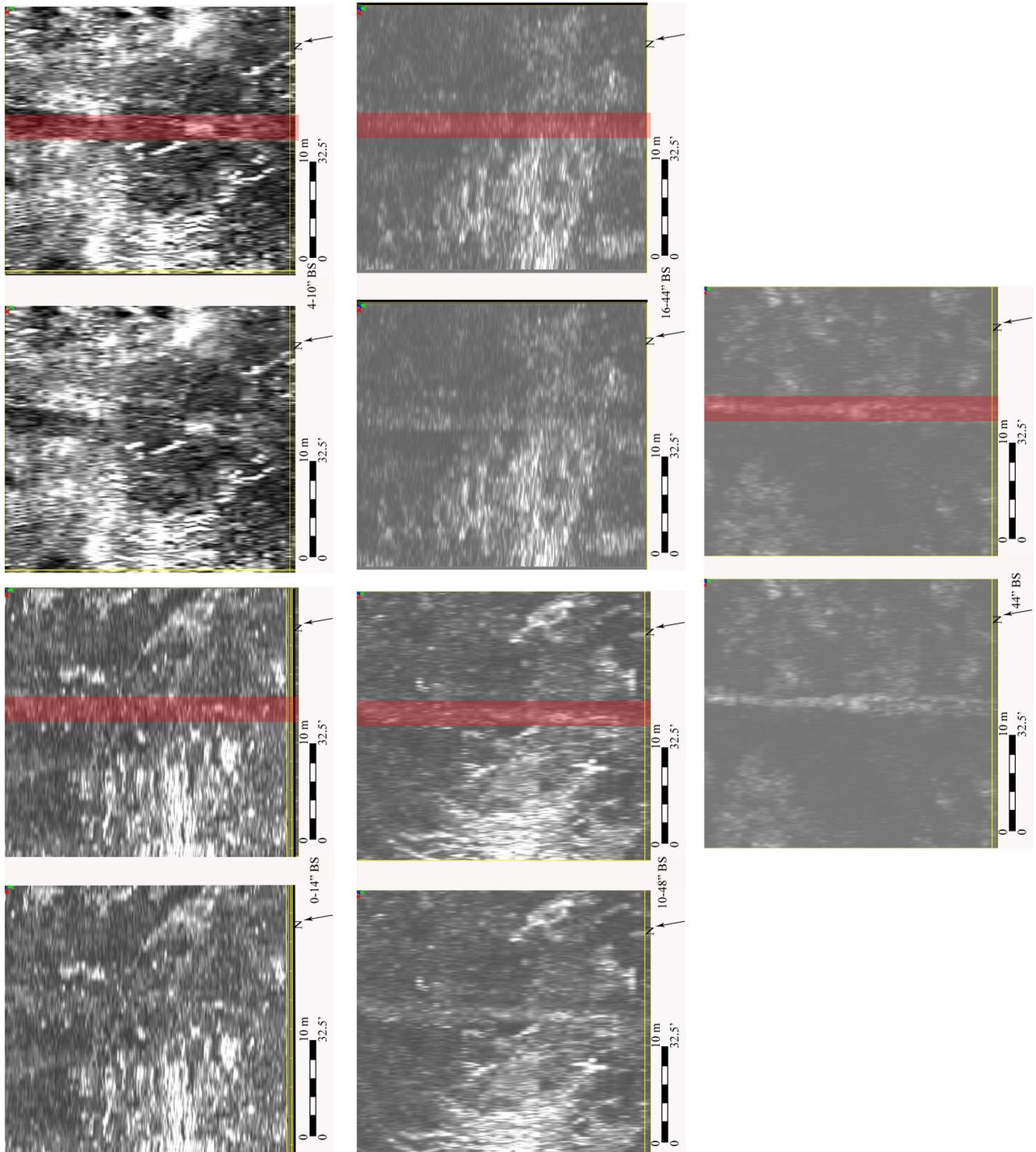


Figure 18. GPR scans showing impact of storm drain.

III. Conclusion

Winsor states with confidence that he heard that Kent excavated a small cellar in the east portion of the site, that the foundation stones, which were visible on the surface before hall excavated, were seen to have been mortared with shell-mortar, and that the hearth was found with ashes still on it. We assume that Hall seems to have had complete confidence in the drawing that he made and his interpretation reflect what he saw, or at least how he interpreted what he saw. Do we know exactly where Kent's cellar hole was? Do we know where his hearth was? Do we know how much interpretation went into Hall's drawings? The answer to all these questions is no. But, we can answer some of the research questions we had posed for this project:

-When does this site date to? The artifact assemblage shows that the earliest artifacts date to the first half of the 17th century, supporting the idea that Myles Standish originally occupied the property. No artifacts that could definitely date to the late 17th century are present in the known archaeological collections from the site.

-Was it occupied by both Myles Standish and his son Alexander? Documentary evidence supports the idea that both families lived here, but none of the artifacts could definitely be dated to the Alexander's possible occupation (ca. 1660-1702).

-What is the integrity of the site? Based on the GPR scans, the integrity of the depression visible today at the site appears to be disturbed for an area measuring approximately 100' square. The area beyond this disturbance, presumably associated with Hall's dig, appears more intact, except for the 2 meter wide trench created by the Town when the storm water drain was installed.

-Did Kent and Hall correctly identify the house form at the site? This could not be determined from the GPR scan, but the scan, as well as an analysis of the probate inventories, suggest that an alternate house form may have existed at the site.

-Is there evidence of fire at the site? Hall recovered numerous burned artifacts and reported areas of extensive charcoal deposition and burning.

-Is there any evidence of outbuildings to the north of the house? No evidence of outbuildings were identified during the GPR scan, but Standish's inventory indicates that barns, stables, and other outbuildings typically found on farmsteads must have existed around the house.

-What is the evidence of prehistoric occupation at the site? The only known evidence of prehistoric occupation was a "tomahawk" supposedly found by Kent during his 1828 excavations and a few flakes and unidentifiable tools in another collection. It is presumed that other evidence exist at the site based on the site's location and the proximity to other known sites.

So, did Standish's house look like the structures that Hall drew? It is not that common for house sills to have been laid directly on the ground surface on more permanent 17th century houses. Commonly, if a house was earthfast, meaning laid directly on the soil or on a few rocks on top of the soil, it was a less permanent structure, one meant to allow the inhabitants to establish themselves and then build

something better soon thereafter. It could be argued that the north structure identified by Hall, the one with the wooden sills resting directly on the soil, was the original house built at the site and that the southern building represented a later house that replaced that earlier one completely. Hall recorded that the north structure had 1" of charcoal and clay on the floor, which is strong support for the destruction of at least this building by fire. The presence of bricks in the south structure but not the north structure is support for the idea that the south structure post dates the northern one. The relative lack of refuse in the south structure is also good support for the idea that it is the more recent structure, the one lived in by Alexander Standish until his death in 1702.

On the other hand, the GPR scan may show a smaller building at the site and the analysis of Standish's inventory may suggest that his house was of a different form than what Hall found. Until a professional archaeological excavation is carried out at the site, the final answer must be, we don't know.

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Appendix A

Inventory of the Artifacts that Justin Winsor
Reported Recovered by Kent

Artifact Class	Material	Artifact
Cooking	Iron	Andiron
Cooking	Iron	pot
Weapon	Iron	"bucaneer gun lock"
Tool	Iron	sickle
Tool	Iron	hammer
Tool	Lithic	whetstone
Architectural	Iron	large hinge
Tool	Iron	scythe
Tool	Iron	wedge
Cooking	stoneware	portion of stoneware jugs
Cooking	earthenware	earthenware
Architectural?	glass	large quantities of glass
Personal	glass	beads
Clothing	Iron, brass?	several buckles
Weapon	brass?	sword buckle
Cooking	brass	brass kettle
Sewing	Iron	pair of scissors
Medicine	glass	small glass vial
Tool	Iron	chisels
Tool	Iron	files
Personal	Clay	parts of pipes
Faunal	Bone	deer's horn
Native	Lithic	tomahawk

Appendix B

An Inventory of the Artifacts that James Hall
Recorded on his Site Plan

Hall Number	Identification Room	
1	Chinaware	Northwest
2	Broken Earthenware	Northwest
3	Broken Hoe	Northwest
4	Broken Earthenware	Northwest
5	Hook to Cog Chain	Northwest
6	Half of a hay fork	Northwest
7	Doorhinges	Northwest
8	Ring and Staple for an "inch" door	Northwest
9	Silver handle to a mug	Northwest
10	A Pipe	Northwest
11	Lead	Northwest
12	Three case knife blades	Northwest
13	Two pipes and stems	Northwest
14	A codhook	Northwest
15	a stone bullet mold	Northwest
16	A pair of shears	North Center
17	Broken Earthenware	North Center
18	Part of a bayonet	North Center
19	Gun barrel	North Center
20	Axe	North Center
21	Gimblet	North Center
22	Axe	North Center
23	Axe	North Center
24	Fleam or lancet	North Center
25	Window glass, one light 1 1/2" triangle	North Center
26	Hook for door hinges	North Center
27	Thumb piece to raise a latch	North Center
28	Bricks	Northeast
29	Morticing axe	Northeast
30	Iron wedge	Northeast
31	Flint stone 4" in diameter	Northeast
32	Piece of brass kettle and molten brass	Northeast
33	Molten lead	Northeast
34	Pieces of stoneware	Northeast
35	Eye of Axe (part of 29)	Northeast
36	Doorlock	Northeast
37	Ketch to chest lock	Northeast
38	Pod auger, broken	Northwest
39	Cowbell	Southeast
40	Sun Dial	Southeast
41	Half a pair of shears	Southeast
42	Iron handle door knob	Southeast
43	Tablespoon	South Center
44	Teaspoons broken	South Center

45	Broken manure fork	Center Yard
46	Broken scythe	Center Yard
47	Iron used for sled or cart tongue	Center Yard
48	Parts of hay forks	Unknown
49	Door hinge	North Center
50	Clasp of bible	Southeast
51	Chisels	House Yard
53	Flint and steel	House Yard
54	Gunscrew	House Yard
X	Gun lock found by Joseph Pierce	

Appendix C

Myles Standish Will and Inventory 1657
John Howland Inventory 1672
Alexander Standish Inventory 1702

Last Will & Testament of Myles Standish, 1655/1656

The Last will and Testament of Captaine Myles Standish Exhibited before the court held att Plymouth (the 4th) of may 1657 on the oath of Captaine James Cudworth; and ordered to bee recorded as followeth;

Given under my hand this march the 7th 1655 Witnesseth these presents that I Myles Standish senir of Duxburrew being in prfect memory yett Deseased in my body and knowing the fraile estate of man in his best estate I Doe make this to be my last will and Testament in manor and forme following;

1 my will is that out of my whole estate my funerall charges be taken out & my bod(y) to be buried in Decent manor and if I Die att Duxburrew my body to bee layed as neare as Conveniently may bee to my two Daughters Lora Standish my Daughter and Mary Standish my Daughterinlaw

2 my will is that that out of the remaining prte of my whole estate that all my jus(t) and lawful Debts which I now owe or att the Day of my Death may owe bee paied

3 out of what remaines according to the order of this Govrment: my will is that my Dear and loveing wife Barbara Standish shall have the third prte

4 I have given to my son Josias Standish upon his marriage one young horse five sheep and two heiffers which I must upon that contract of marriage make forty pounds yett not knowing whether the estate will bear it att prsent; my will is that the resedue remaine in the whole stocke and that every one of my four sons viz Allexander Standish Myles Standish Josias Standish and Charles Standish may have forty pounds appeec; if not that they may have proportionable to ye remaining prte bee it more or lesse

5 my will is that my eldest son Allexander shall have a Double share in land

6 my will is that soe long as they live single that the whole bee in prtenship betwix(t) them

7 I do ordaine and make my Dearly beloved wife Barbara Standish Allexander Standish Myles Standish and Josias Standish Joynt Exequitors of this my last will and Testament

8 I Doe by this my will make and appoint my loveing frinds mr Timothy hatherley and Capt: James Cudworth Supervissors of this my last will and that they wilbee pleased to Doe the office of Christian love to bee healpfull to my poor wife and Children by their Christian Counsell and advise; and if any Difference should arise which I hope will not; my will i(s) that my said Supervissors shall Determine the same and that they see that m(y) poor wife shall have as comfortable maintainance as my poor state will beare the whole time of her life which if you my loveing frinds please to Doe though neither they nor I shalbee able to recompenc I Doe not Doubt but the Lord will; By mee Myles Standish

further my will is that marcye Robenson whome I tenderly love for her Grandfathers sake shall have three pounds in somthing to goe forward for her two yeares after my Decease which my will is my overseers shall see prformed

further (m)y will is that my servant John Irish Junir have forty shillings more then his Covenant which will appear upon the towne booke alwaies provided that hee continew till the time hee covenanted bee expired in the service of my exequitors or any of them with their Joynt Concent

March 7th 1655 By mee Myles Standish.

9 I give unto my son & heire aparent Allexander Standish all my lands as heire apparent by lawfull Decent in Ormistic Borsconge Wrightington Maudsley Newburrow Crawston and the Ile of man and given to me as right heire by lawful Decent but Surrptuously Detained from mee my great G(ran)dfather being a 2cond or younger brother from the house of Standish of Standish

March the 7th 1655 by mee Myles Standish

Witnessed by mee

James Cudworth

Probate Inventory for Estate of Myles Standish, 1656/1657

An Inventory of the goods and Chattles that Captaine Miles Standish gent: was possessed of att his Decease as they were shewed to us whose names are underwritten this 2cond of Decembe(r) 165(6) and exhibited to the court held att Plymouth

the 4 may 1657 on the oath of mis Barbara Standish

(note: the present author has inserted what he considers logical divisions for the groupings presented in the inventory, the actual listing is not changed from the original though)

(House, outbuildings, land)

It one Dwelling house and outhouses with the land ther unto belonging 140 00 00

(Animals)

It 4 oxen 24 00 00

It 2 mares to mare courts one young horse 48 00 00

It six coves 3 heifers and one Calfe 29 00 00

It 8 ewe sheep two rames and one wether 15 00 00

It 14 swine great and smale 3 15 00

(Inside front door)

It one fowling peece 3 musketts 4 Carbines 2 smale guns one old barrell 08 01 00

It one sword one Cutles 3 belts 02 07 00

(Parlor: library cabinet)

It the history of the world and the turkish history 01 10 00

It a Cronicle of England and the Countrey ffarmer 00 08 00

It ye history of queen Ellisabeth the state of Europe Vusebious Dodines earball 01 10 00

It Doctor halls workes Calvins Institutions 01 04 00

It Wilcocks workes and Mayors 01 00 00

It rogers seaven treatises and the ffrench Akadamey 00 12 00

It 3 old bibles 00 14 00

It Cecers Comentaryes Bariffes artillery 00 10 00

It Prestons Sermons Burroughes Christian contentment gossPELL Conversation passions of the mind the Phisitions practice Burrowghes earthly mindednes Burroughs Discovery 01 04 00

It Ball on faith Brinssleys watch Dod on the lords Supper Sparke against herisye Davenports apollogye 00 15 00

It a reply to Doctor Cotten on baptisme the Garman history the Sweden Intelligencer reasons Discused 00 10 00

It 1 Testament one Psalme booke Nature and grace in Conflict a law booke the mean in mourning allegation against B P of Durham Johnson against hearing 00 06 00

It a pcell of old bookes of Divers subjects in quarto 00 14 00

It an other pcell in Octavo 00 04 00

It Wilsons Dixonary homers Illiads a Comentary on James balls Catechesmes 00 12 00

(Parlor: note of agreement)

It halfe a young heiffer	1 00 00
--------------------------	---------

(Parlor: bedding)

It one feather bed bolster and 2 pillowes	04 00 00
It 1 blankett a Coverlid and a rugg	01 05 00
It 1 feather bed blankett and great pillow	02 15 00
It one old featherbed	02 05 00
It one feather bed and bolster	04 00 00
It one blankett and 2 ruggs	01 15 00
It one feather bolster and old rugg	00 14 00

(Parlor: linens)

It 4 pre of sheets	03 00 00
It 1 pre of fine sheets	01 04 00
It 1 Tablecloth 4 napkins	00 10 00

(Parlor: clothing)

It his wearing clothes	10 00 00
------------------------	----------

(Hall: tableware)

It 26 peeces of pewter	01 08 00
It earthen ware	00 05 00

(Hall: cookware)

It 3 brasse kettles one skillett	02 00 00
It 4 Iron pots	01 08 00
It a warming pan a frying pan and a Cullender	00 00 9 00
It one pre of stillyards	00 10 00

(Chamber: furniture storage)

It 2 bedsteds one Table 1 forme Chaires 1 Chest and 2 boxes	02 13 0
It 1 bedsted one settle bed one box 3 Caske	01 07 00
It 1 bedsted 3 Chists 3 Casses with som bottles 1 box 4 Caske	02 06 06

(Leanto/ Buttery)

It one Still	00 12 00
It 1 old settle 1 Chaire one kneading trough 2 pailles 2 trades one Dozen of trenchers 1 bowle 1 ferkin 1 beer Caske 1 Table	00 16 00
It 2 beer Caske 1 Chern 2 spiring wheels one powdering tubb 2 old Caske one old flaskett	00 15 00
It 1 mauls mill	02 00 00

(Leanto/ Buttery: Tools)

It 2 sawes with Divers Carpenters tooles	01 19 00
--	----------

It a Timber Chaine with plow Chaines	01 06 00
(Leanto/ Buttery: Horse Tack)	
It 2 saddles a pillion 1 bridle	01 00 00
(Leanto/ Buttery)	
It old Iron	00 11 0
It 1 Chist and a bucking Tubb	00 08 0
(Hall: Hearth)	
It 1 hachell 2 tramells 2 Iron Doggs 1 spits one fierforke 1 lamp 2 gars one lanthorn with other old lumber	02 01 0
(Cellar)	
It in woole	00 15 0
It hemp and flax	00 06 0
It eleven bushells of wheat	02 05 0
It 24 bushells of rye	02 02 0
It 30 bushells of pease	05 05 0
It 25 bushels of Indian Corn	3 15 0
(Outbuilding)	
It Cart and yeekes and plow Irons and 1 brake	2 05 0
It axes sickles hookes and other tooles	01 00 0
It eight Iron hoopes 1 spinning wheele with other lumber	00 14 0
John Alden	055 18 00
James Cudworth	280 06 00
[total]	358 07 00

John Howland 3 March 1672/1673

Plymouth Colony Wills 3(1):49-54 Mayflower Descendant 2(1900):70-77

[p.51] A trew Inventory of all the goods Cattles and Chattles and Lands of Mr John howland lately Deceased taken and aprised by Elder Thomas Cushman Serjeant Tinkham and Willam Crow the third of March Anno Dom 1672 and exhibited to the Court held att Plymouth the fift of March 1672/73 on the oathe of mrs Elizabeth howland widdow as followeth

	L	s	d
In the outward or fier Rome (Hall)			
(Hall: Inside Front Door)			
Impr I muskett 1 long Gun 1 Cutlas 1 belt, att	02	10	00
(Hall: Left Side of Hearth)			
Item 1 Chimney Iron barr 2 paire of pot hangers	00	09	00
Item 1 fier shovell 1 paire of tonges 1 paire of Cob irons	00	07	00
Item 1 frying pan 1 smoothing box and Irons	00	05	06
Item 1 adds 2 axes 1 mortising axe 1 hoe	00	11	06
Item 3 augers 1 pikaxe	00	05	00
Item 1 hammer 1 paire of Pincers 1 Drawing knife 1 splitting kniffe	00	02	00
Item 2 Cow bells 1 old Chaine, and Divers peeces of old Iron Aules & a box	00	05	00
Item 2 presshookes 1 paire of sheep sheers 2 sickles	00	04	00
Item 1 pruning Instrument 1 peece of steele	00	02	00
Item 2 staples 1 peec of a Chaine	00	01	06
Item 2 staples 4 peeces of a chaine	00	01	06
Item 1 Dagger three knives 2 paire of sissers 1 paire of stilliyards	00	06	00
Item 1 padlock 1 thwart saw 3 wedges 1 ploughshare	00	10	00
(Hall: Hearth)			
Item 3 Iron potts 1 paire of pothookes 1 Iron kettle	01	06	00
Item 2 brasse kittles 1 warming pan	01	15	00
Item 1 skimer 1 ladle 1 sawsse pan 1 brasse skillet	00	04	06
Item 6 pewter platters 3 bason 3 smale pewter thinges	01	07	00
Item a quart pot 1 candlesticke 1 beer bowle	00	05	00
Item 3 porringers 1 Dram cupp 1 Tunell	00	03	00
Item 2 salt sellers 2 chamber potts 7 spoones	00	10	00
Item 1 Iron candlesticke 1 latten pott 1 Ironsockettd	00	02	00
(Hall: Right Side of Hearth)			
Item 1 shove Iron 2 washers 2 old sickles and old Iron	00	02	00
Item 4 earthen potts 1 pan and 1 Jugg and earthen ware	00	02	00
Item 1 hatchell	00	05	00
(Hall: Library Cabinet)			
Item 1 great bible and Annotations on the 5 bookes of Moses	01	00	00
Item mr Tindalls workes mr Wilsons workes 7 more bookes	01	00	00
(Leanto/ Buttery)			
Item 3 wheelles 1 cherne 1 straning Dish	00	13	00

Item 3 cheesfatts 11 trays 1 kinnell	00 05 06
Item 3 pailles six tubbs 1 ladle 1 cheese ladder	00 14 06
Item trenchers Roleing pins and some smale things	00 02 00
Item 3 Chaires stooles old barrells 3 Cushens	00 07 00
Items 3 beer vessells	00 04 00
	16 06 00

[p.52] In the Inward Rome or bedchamber (Parlor)**(Parlor: Clothes)**

his wearing appaarell

Item 3 hatts	00 16 00
Item 3 great coates	02 00 00
Item 1 suite of cloth	03 00 00
Item 1 serge suite	01 10 00
Item 1 homespon suite and wastcoate	00 15 00
Item 1 suite	00 12 00
Item old clothes	00 06 00
Item 2 red wastcoates	01 05 00
Item 6 paire of Stockens	01 00 00
Item 1 Jackett and one paire of Mittens	00 13 06
Item 1 holland shirt	00 12 00
Item 4 shirts	00 18 00
Item 4 holland capps 4 Dowlis capps and 4 other capps	00 10 00
Item 2 silke Neckclothes	00 07 06
Item 1 paire of bootes 2 paire of shoes	01 00 00
	15 11 00

In the said Rome (Hall)**(Cloth)**

Item 4 remnants of clothe	00 19 00
Item 2 yards of serge	00 10 00
Item 3 yards 1/2 of carsey	01 15 00
Item 4 Dozen of buttons 1/2 10 skines of silke 3 yards of Manchester	00 04 00
Item 17 yards of fflax and cotton cloth att	02 11 00
Item 1 peece of fine Dowlis	00 08 06
Item 1 remnant of licye woolsey	00 08 00
Item about 16 yards of several remnants of homade Cloth vallued att	03 10 00
	10 05 06

In the aforsaid Inward Roome (Parlor)**(Parlor: Linen)**

Item 1 pound of woolen yerne	00 03 00
Item 1 paire of sheets	01 05 00
Item 2 paire of sheets	01 10 00
Item 1 paire of sheets 1 halfe sheet	01 05 00
Item 1 paire of sheets att	00 10 00
Item 1 paire of holland pillowbeers	00 08 09
Item 2 paire of pillowbeers	00 15 00

Item 3 pillowbeers	00 06 00
Item 1 Table cloth and 7 napkins	00 13 00
Item 10 towells	00 07 00
Item 4 smale Table clothes	00 04 00
Item 2 smale pillowbeers	00 01 6
(Parlor: Furniture)	
Item 1 Table and 2 formes	00 10 0
Item 1 cobbert and a framed chaire	00 08 0
Item 4 chest and 1 settle	01 00 00
Item 1 bedsted and box and coard	00 12 0
(Parlor: Miscellaneous)	
Item 1 seifiting trough and 2 seives	00 04 0
Item 1 glass 2 glass bottles 2 earthen potts	00 03 0
Item 1 wineglasse gallipotts and spectacles	00 02 0
Item 2 paire of coards one bed cord 1 fishing line	00 05 06
Item some hobnailes & twelvepeny nailes	00 02 00
Item 5 peeces of Dresed lether one peece of taned lether	00 06 00
Item a smale pcell of hemp and hopps	00 02 00
Item 3 or 4 basketts 1 brush 1 file	00 01 00
[p. 53] Item Cotton woole about a Dozen pound	00 12 00
Item 3 old caske	00 02 00
(Parlor: Bedding)	
Item 1 feather bed and bolster 3 great & 2 smale pillowes	05 00 00
Item 5 blanketts	03 15 00
Item 1 rugg and one blankett	01 15 00
Item 1 blankett att	00 15 00
(Parlor: Miscellaneous)	
Item in reddy mony	01 19 00
Item a smale pcell of powder shott and bulletts	00 03 00
Item 1 Inkhorn	00 00 06
	24 14 03
In the uper Roome or Chamber (Chamber)	
(Chamber: Bedding)	
Item 1 feather bed bolster and pillow	04 00 00
Item 2 blanketts and a Rugg	01 05 00
Item 1 woole or fflocke bed 2 feather bolsters and a pillow	02 00 00
Item 2 blanketts	00 15 00
Item 1 bedstead cord and box	00 10 00
(Chamber: Miscellaneous)	
Item 1 pcell of sheep woole about fifteen pound	00 15 00
Item a pcell of feathers about 15 or 16 pound	00 15 00
Item a cupple of old hogsheds and an old candlesticke	00 02 00
(Chamber: Food)	
Item 20 bushells or therabouts of Indian corne	03 00 00
Item 4 bushells of Mault or therabouts	00 16 00

Item 4 bushells of Rye or therabouts	00 14 00
Item 6 bushells of wheat or therabouts	01 07 00
Item 2 bushells and an halfe or barly or therabouts	00 10 00
Item 2 ffliches of bacon and 1 third of a barrell of porke	02 00 00
Item 1 halfe of a barrell of beeff and 2 empty barrells	00 15 00
Item 15 pound of Tallow and Candles	00 07 06
Item 34 pound of butter and lard	00 17 00
Item 14 pound of sugare	00 03 00
Item 1 halfe hogshed	00 03 00
(Chamber Horse Tack)	
Item 1 pad 1 pillian 1 bridle 1 sheepskin	00 05 00
 (Chamber: Miscellaneous)	
Item 6 pound of Tobacco 1 pecke of beans	00 04 00
Item 1 grindstone and handles 1 ffan	00 09 00
Item 8 baggs 15s old Iron 1 shilling	00 16 00
	22 14 06
 Animals (Farmyard)	
Item 2 mares and one colt	03 00 00
Item 4 oxen 4 cowes	24 00 00
Item 2 heiffers and 3 steers of three years old	12 10 00
Item 2 two yeare old heiffers 2 yearling calves	03 10 00
Item 13 swine	04 15 00
Item 45 sheep young and old	15 00 00
(Outbuilding)	
Item the one halfe of a paire of Iron bound wheeles and cart and 12 bolts 2 shakles	02 02 06
Item 1 paire of hookes and a staple	00 01 06
Item 1 bullockes hyde	00 14 00
 Item a cannooe	00 05 00
	65 18 00
 {p.54} Debts Due to the Testator	
ffrom John Branch of Marshfeild att 2 several payments the sume of	08 00 00
Edward Gray 1 barrell of salt	00 12 00
Item a Debt Due from a frind	00 10 00
	09 02 00
Brought from the other side	155 09 03
Sume	164 11 03
 Debts owing by the Testator	
To Elder Thomas Cushman	00 15 00
To Thomas Cushman Junir	00 05 00
To John Clarke	00 10 06

To Edward Gray	00 08 03
To William Crow	00 02 00
To John Gorum	01 12 00
To two or three smale Debts about ffunerall Charges	00 02 00
Debts Deducted	03 08 00
The totale of the estate prised	07 02 02
	157 08 08

Wee find that the Testator Died possessed of these severall parcels of Land following;

- Impr his Dwelling house with the outhousing uplands and meddow belonging therunt lying att Rockey nooke in the Towne of New Plymouth
- Item a prcell of meddow att Joneses river meddow
- Item the one halfe of a house and a prcell of meddow and upland belonging therunto lying and being att Colchester in the aforsaid Townshipp;
- Item a prcell of meddow and upland belonging therunto; lying neare Joness river bridge in the Towne of Duxburrow
- Item one house and 2 shares of a tract of land and meddow that lyeth in the Towne of Middleberry that was purchaced by Captaine Thomas Southward of and from the Indian Sachem Josias Wampatucke
- Item 2 Shares of a tract of Land Called the Majors Purchase lying neare Namassakett ponds

pr nos Thomas Cushman senr
 Ephraim Tinkam senir
 William Crow

Mayflower Quarterly
PP. 99-

ALEXANDER STANDISH'S WILL AND INVENTORY AND THE SETTLEMENT OF HIS
ESTATE

Alexander Standish Will

[I : 362] february ye one & twentyeth in ye year one thousand seven hundred & \ two. Being in perfect memory & understanding I Declare this to be my last Will and Testament:

Impr I Bequeath my Body to ye Dust & my soul to God that gave it

It 2 :That my dead body have Decent Burial.

It 3 my will is That my funeral charges be paid before my legacies

It 41* I Bequeath to my dear and loving wife All ye estate she brought with her that is Remaining at my death And a third part of my movable Estate.

It s'y I Give to my wife out of my farm ye keeping of three Cows and twelve sheep to be wintered & pastured while She Remains a Widdow And also ye **use of ye best Roome or of any Roome Either above or below vitz oven Celler leantoo or leantoes or shedd** During her Widdowhood And her wood Sufficient for her burning brought to ye doore.

It 6 My Will is That my Eldest son & proper heir Miles Standish provide Corne Sufficient for her of all Sorts vitz Indian Rie wheat malt & liberty to sow a peck of flax seed.

7 I Give to my Eldest Son Miles Standish my Dwelling house in Duxboro vitz **Barne orchard or orchards** & all my upland & meadow in Duxborough from a walnut Stump with Stones upon it at a Place called Sandey point And from thence to a stone set in ye Ground against William Brewsters And from thence to a Stone set in ye Ground that was formerly ye land of Ebenezer Bartlet deceased . which is ye Range betwixt us. And from that stone to a heap of Stones at ye uper end of my pasture And upon a Straight line to Mortons hole And by my will Give him ye priviledge to make use of ye Teame with all ye Instruments of Husbandry vitz Cartwheels Chains plow Tumbill * &c.

Also my will is That my two sons Thomas Standish & Ichabod Standish Shall have five acres of Good land wthin fence to plant & sow when they are Grown up to manage it for themselves & for their mother And to have ye use of all the Instruments of husbandry vitz Cart wheels Tumbill chains &c & manure to mend their land withall as they See Cause.

Also I Give to my three Children Thomas Ichabod and Desire Standish each of them a Bed and furniture.

Also I Give to my son Thomas Standish my short kerbine

And I Give to Ichabod Standish my musquet

I Give to my son Thomas one Cow and five Sheep

to Ichabod one Cow & five sheep

to Desire one Cow and five sheep my still & stilwards and Hitchell.

Also by this my will I Give to my son Ebenezer Standish All ye land at ye heads of ye lots for his Portion which he hath sold to mr Robinson.

I also Give & bequeath to my two sons Thomas Standish & Ichabod Standish All my land butting upon Winnatuxet River next to mr Tomsons land Equally to be divided between them both for quantity & quality with ye meadow that was Granted by ye Court to my father at Satucket pond which was four [p. 363] acres more or less or proportionable to such a tract of upland.

I Give to my Daughter Lorah ye wife of Abraham Samson five shillings

I Give to my Daughter Lidia the wife of Isaac Samson five shillings

I Give to mercy Samson ye wife of Caleb Samson five shillings

I Give to my Daughter Elizabeth Delano ye wife of Samuel Delano five shillings

I Give my Daughter Sarah Soul ye wife of Benjamin Soul five shillings.

Also my will is that my wife dispose of my wearing cloaths according to her own discretion to my two sons Thomas Standish and Ichabod Standish.

I do Give unto my son Thomas my Small boarded Gun

& I Give to my son Ichabod my shirt Buttons .

furthermore I Give to my son Miles my Cannoo.

Also my will is that If that wood upon ye land that I have Reserved when Ebenezer my son sold ye land to mr Robinson be not sold till after my death my will is that ye money that it is sold for be divided betweene my sons Thomas Ichabod & desire & my son Miles to have forty shillings out of it.

Also my will is That whatsoever Estate Either in New England or in old which I have Committed into ye hands of Robert orchard to Recover in England by letters of Attorney from under my hand Seal And John Rogers of Boston in New England by a letter of Attorney from under my hand & seal Be Recovered after my decease my will is that my wife have her third part & ye Remainder to be divided Equally betweene Thomas Standish Ichabod Standish & desire Standish.

I do by my will also Constitute & appoint my Son Miles Standish to be sole Executor of this my last will & Testament And desire my Brother David Alden to be ye overseer of it to give Counsel & Advice that may Conduce to peace.

Thus taking my leave of all my near & dear Relations my christian ffriends in church Covenant & all my loving neighbours I bid you all farwell till we meet in Heaven to Enjoy ye presence of Jesus Christ saints & holy Angels to ye enjoyment of Pleasures for Evermore.

Signed and Sealed in Alexander Standish (Seal)

ye presence of these witnesses

John Sprague

Samuel Bartlett

John Wadsworth

Alexander Standish Will Codicile

upon ye 5th day of July An0 Dom 1702 upon Some further Serious Considerations I do Add unto this my will on this and ye other side written these following particulars

Item I Give to my two sons vizt Thomas Standish & Ichabod Standish a yoeck of oxen between them for their own to make use of them when they are capable.

Item I do Give my whole Crop of Corne now upon ye Ground of all sorts both English & Indian to my whole family for their use my son Miles standish And his wife onely excepted.

Item I Give to my two sons Thomas Standish & Ichabod Standish all my wearing cloaths that my wife sees them most Sutable for.

Also my will is that my Books be divided among my 3 sons miles Standish Thomas Standish & Ichabod Standish & my daughter desire Standish.

Plimouth ss July 29th 1702 Then ye above named John Sprague Samuel Bartlett & John Wadsworth ye witnesses above named appeared before William Bradford Esqr & made oath that they were present & saw & heard Mr Alexander Standish ye Testator above named sign Seal & declare ye above & before written Instrument to be his last will & Testament & that to the best of their judgment he was of sound disposing mind & memory when he did ye same And that ye four paragraphs next above written were written in his presence & by his express order & directions

Attest Saml Sprague Register

Alexander Standish Inventory

plim: ss William Bradford Esqr Commissionated &c for ye Granting of Probate of Wils & Letters of Administration within ye County of Plimouth &c.

To all to whome these presents shall Come or may Concern Greeting Know ye That on ye tenth day of August An0 Domini 1702 Before me in Plimouth ye will of Mr Alexander Standish late of Duxborough deceased to these presents Annexed Was proved approved and Allowed who having while he lived and at ye time of his death Goods chattels Rights & Credits ye sd Deceased and his sd Will in any manner Concerning was Committed unto Miles Standish his Eldest Son Executor in ye same Will named well & truly to Administer the same And to make a true & perfect Inventory of all & Singular ye goods chattels Rights & credits of ye sd Deceased and to Exhibit ye same into ye Registers office of ye sd County according to law Also to Render a plain & true account of his sd Administration upon Oath. In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand & ye seal of ye sd office Dated in Plimouth ye 10th day of August An0 Dom 1702. Saml Sprague Register. William Bradford (seal)

An Inventory of ye Estate of Mr Alexander Standish deceased taken this 23d day of July 1702 . by us whose names are under written.

Impr s To wearing Cloaths and Purse

It To a Bed & Boulster one Rugg & Coverlett two pair of sheets Curtains vallens bedstead & Cord in ye **best Roome**

It To another Bed in ye same Roome with Bedding

It To another Bed & Bedding in ye **chamber**

It To other Bedding belonging to ye house

It To Table Linnen

It To Cushions

It To Pewter

It To Iron houshold Stuff

It To a Hatchell Sheepshears & stillyards & cizers

It To Tubs churns & other lumber about ye house

It To Tables

It To ffeathers

It To wooll & flax & yarn & other small things

It To a library

It To Arms & Ammunition

It To Glasses & other small things

It To one mare & Coalt & Saddle & Brydle

It To a Cannoo
It To nails & Hammer & Gimlets
It To Edge tooles
It To old iron & lines & leads
It To Carts & Plows & tacklen thereto belonging
It To boards & shingles
It To wood standing upon Mr Robinsons Land
It To wood Cut into Coard length
It To Corne standing on ye Ground Indian & English
It To fflax
It To a Still
[p. 365] It To part of a side of soal Leather
It To Swine
It To two oxen
It To three Cows
It To two Heiffers
It To two steers
It To one yearling & one calf
It To 13 sheep slit on ye left Eare 12 of them ye
widdows and 14 Cropped on ye left Ear
It To Houses & lands lying within ye Township of
Duxborough
It To Lands lying within ye Township of Middle-
borough lying adjacent to ye lands of Lieut
Tomson deceased
it To Debts Due from ye Estate
To ffunerall charges
To Debts Due to ye Estate
more ye Estate is Indebted
[table]

Plimouth ss August 10th 1702 Before William Bradford Esqr Judge &c; Then appeared Miles Standish of Duxborough Executor of ye last will & testament of Mr Alexander Standish late of Duxborough aforesd deceased and made oath that ye above & before written is a true Inventory of ye Goods Chattels Rights & Credits of ye sd Deceased so far as he yet knows And that if more shall Come to his knowledge it Shall be added.

Attest Saml Sprague Register [the Caveat]

Bedding/ Clothes

It one feather bed bolster and 2 pillowes	04 00 00
It 1 blankett a Coverlid and a rugg	01 05 00
It 1 feather bed blankett and great pillow	02 15 00
It one old featherbed	02 05 00
It one feather bed and bolster	04 00 00
It one blankett and 2 ruggs	01 15 00
It one feather bolster and old rugg	00 14 00
It 4 pr of sheets	03 00 00
It 1 pr of fine sheets	01 04 00
It 1 Tablecloth 4 napkins	00 10 00
It his wearing clothes	10 00 00

Kitchenware

It 26 peeces of pewter	01 08 00
It earthen ware	00 05 00
It 3 brasse kettles one skillett	02 00 00
It 4 Iron pots	01 08 00
It a warming pan a frying pan and a Cullender	00 00 9 00
It one padre of stillyards	00 10 00

Bedding

It 2 bedsteds one Table 1 forme Chaires 1 Chest and 2 boxes	02 13 0
It 1 bedsted one settle bed one box 3 Caske	01 07 00
It 1 bedsted 3 Chists 3 Casses with som bottles 1 box 4 Caske	02 06 06

Buttery

It one Still	00 12 00
It 1 old settle 1 Chaire one kneading trough 2 pailles 2 trades one Dozen of trenchers 1 bowle 1 ferkin 1 beer Caske 1 Table	00 16 00
It 2 beer Caske 1 Chern 2 spiring wheels one powdering tubb 2 old Caske one old flaskett	00 15 00
It 1 mauls mill	02 00 00

Tools

It 2 sawes with Divers Carpenters tooles	01 19 00
It a Timber Chaîne with plow Chaines	01 06 00

Riding Equipment

It 2 saddles a pillion 1 bridle	01 00 00
---------------------------------	----------

Miscellaneous

It old Iron	00 11 0
It 1 Chist and a bucking Tubb	00 08 0

Fireplace Hardware

It 1 hatchell 2 tramells 2 Iron Doggs 1 spits one fierforke 1 lamp 2 gars
one lanthorn with other old lumber 02 01 0

Agriculture Produce

It in woole 00 15 0
It hemp and flax 00 06 0
It eleven bushells of wheat 02 05 0
It 24 bushells of rye 02 02 0
It 30 bushells of pease 05 05 0
It 25 bushels of Indian Corn 3 15 0

Barn Stuff

It Cart and yeekes and plow Irons and 1 brake 2 05 0
It axes sickles hookes and other tooles 01 00 0
It eight Iron hoopess 1 spiring wheele with other lumber 00 14 0

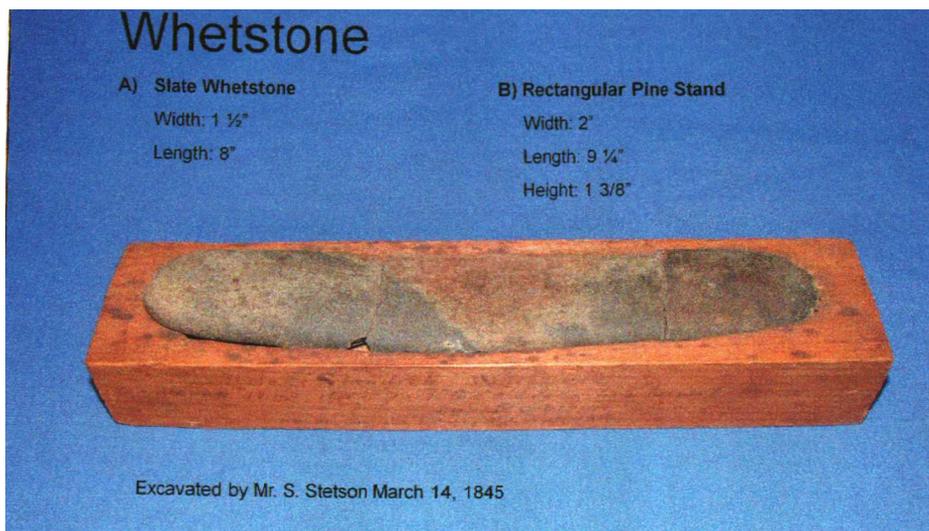
John Alden 055 18 00
James Cudworth 280 06 00

Appendix D
Artifact Pictures

Rehoboth Antiquarian Society



Old Colony Society



Duxbury Rural and Historical Society



Armor? Buckle



Armor Hinge?



Axe Head



Dividers



Barley, charcoal, flint, lead shot, and sewing pins



Key



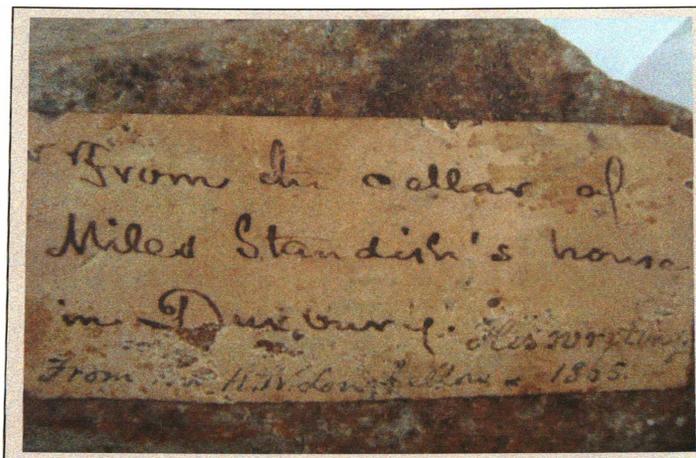
Half Round File



Socketed Hoe



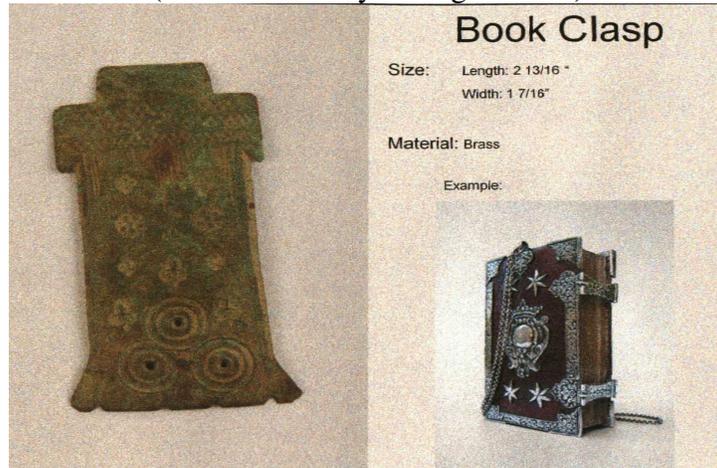
Peat Axe



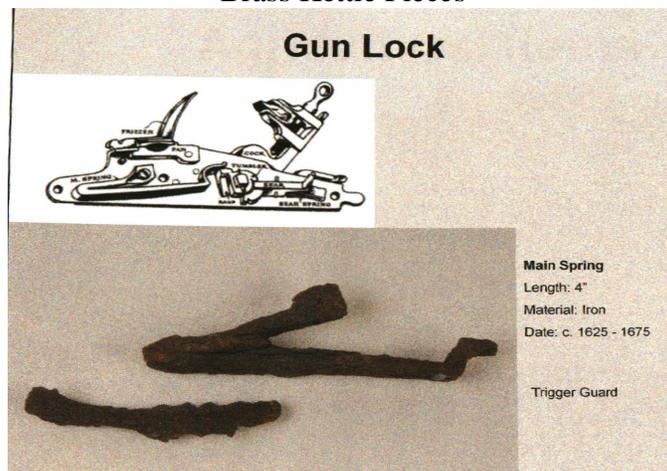
"From the cellar of Miles Standish's House in Duxbury," H.W. Longfellow 1865

Longfellow Stone

Pilgrim Hall
(Photos Courtesy of Pilgrim Hall)



Brass Kettle Pieces



Main Spring from Fowler and Stirrup Piece



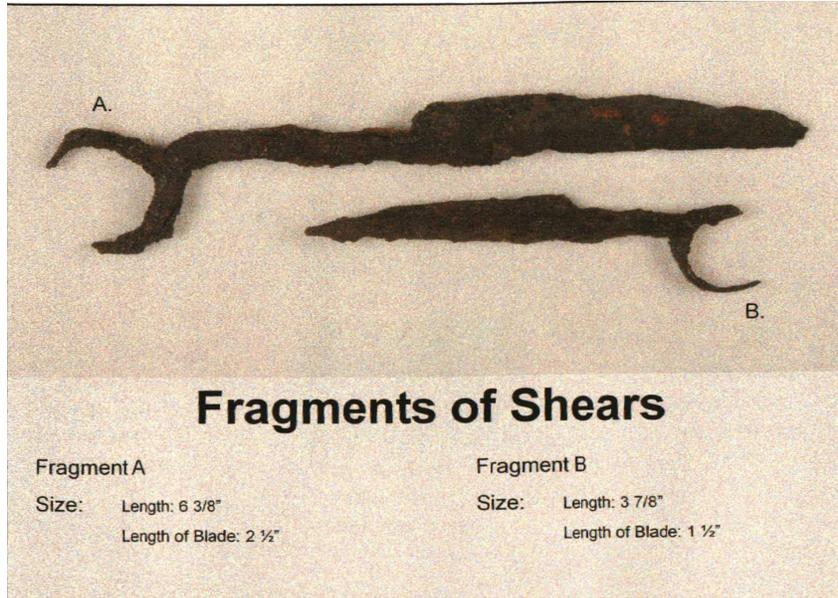
Butterfly Cabinet Hinge



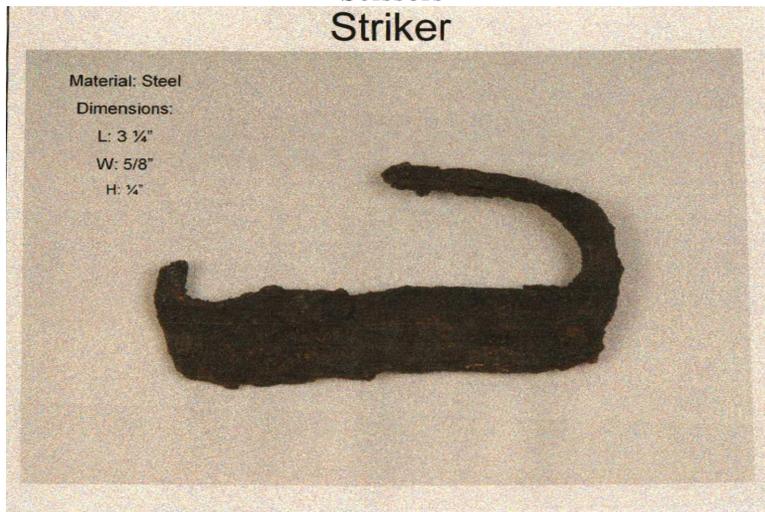
Keys and Lock



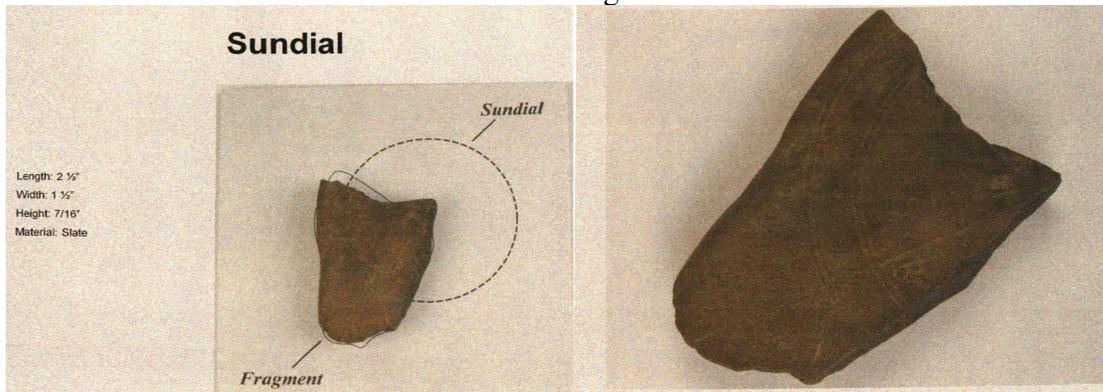
Tobacco Pipe Fragments



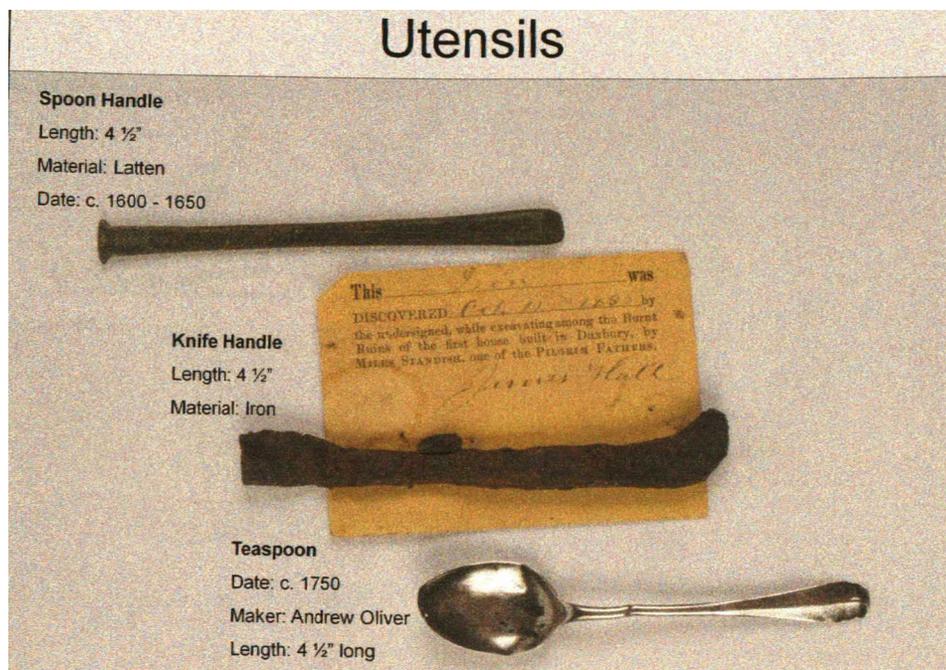
Scissors
Striker



Strike-a-light



Sundial



Latten Spoon, Iron Knife, Silver Spoon

Appendix E
Pilgrim Hall Artifact Catalog

PH#	Artifact Class	Material	Artifact	Notes
(note" PH# is Pilgrim Hall's Catalog number for the Hall Collection which is prefixed by 114)				
Architectural				N=88
33	Architectural	glass	window glass	sick glass
62	Architectural	glass	window glass	
16	Architectural	glass	window glass	Melted
22	Architectural	glass	window glass	
59	Architectural	glass	window glass	15 pieces
	Architectural	glass	window glass	
	Architectural	glass	window glass	
76	Architectural	Iron	Key	17 th century
	Architectural	Iron	Lock/ key	Key in Lock
7	Architectural	Iron	key	18 th century key top
74	Architectural	Iron	key	18th century
	Architectural	Iron	Possible key	
71	Architectural	Iron	Pintle	
	Architectural	Iron	Butterfly hinge	
75	Architectural	Iron	hinge	2 nails in flat iron
48	Architectural	Iron	Nail	2 3/4" long 5 cm long
49	Architectural	Iron	Nail	2 1/8" long 5.5 cm long
50	Architectural	Iron	Nail	2 7/8" long 8 cm long
	Architectural	Iron	nails	2.7 cm long
	Architectural	Iron	nails	
52	Architectural	Iron	Hand wrought nail	7 cm long
52	Architectural	Iron	hand wrought Spike	14 cm long
52	Architectural	Iron	hand wrought Spike	10 cm long
53	Architectural	Iron	4 nails	5 cm long
69	Architectural	Iron	3 nails	6.5 cm long
69	Architectural	Iron	16 nails	
69/ 51	Architectural	Iron	3 Hand Wrought nails	7 cm long
69	Architectural	Iron	4 Hand Wrought Nails	6 cm long
60	Architectural	Iron	3 Hand Wrought nails	6.5 cm long
	Architectural	Iron	2 hand wrought spike shanks	
	Architectural	Iron	3 hand wrough nail head and shanks	
	Architectural	Iron	2 hand wrought nail shanks	
49	Architectural	Iron	hand wrought nail	5.5 cm long
50	Architectural	Iron	Nail	8 cm long
	Architectural	brick	"piece of Myles Standish Hearthstone"	actually burned brick

29	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Given by James Hall 1859 Brick Fragment
Personal				N=10
	Personal	Silver	Elizabeth 3 pence	Doner Unknown
19	Personal	Clay	Pipe Stem	8/64"
8	Personal	brass	Book Clasp	2 3/4" long
28	Personal	Clay	Clay pipe Bowl	7/64" Small belly bowl
	Personal	Clay	Pipe Stem	7/64"
20	Personal	Clay	Pipe Stem	6/64"
23	Personal	Clay	Pipe Stem	9/64"
14	Personal	Clay	Pipe bowl	8/64" Small belly bowl
56	Personal	Lithic	Fragment of sundial	2.5" long Gift of C. Warren Pierce 1915
66	Personal	Iron	part of latch	Chest Hinge
Weapon				N=1
68	Weapon	Iron	Part of gunlock	Main Spring- large Given by George Sears, Duxbury 1853
Tools				N=6
	Tool	Iron	Axe	Bought October 23, 1905
15	Tool	Iron	Strike-a-light	
37	Tool	Iron	Piece of broken hoe	thick edge fragment
55	Tool	Iron	metal spike	6" long Tool fragment
	Tool	Iron	cow bell	Maybe more recent
65	Tool	Iron	Iron pieces	stirrup
Cooking/ Eating				N=25
1	Cooking	brass	ear for brass kettle	
10	Cooking	brass	piece of brass kettle	with rivets, goes with #1 above
70	Cooking	copper	copper with charcoal	Charcoal
45	Cooking	brass	Brass kettle fragment	Melted brass
42	Cooking	brass	piece of brass	Brass scrap
43	Cooking	copper	Copper fragment	cut scrap
44	Cooking	brass	Brass kettle fragment	
40	Cooking	brass	melted brass	
46	Cooking	brass	Brass kettle fragment	Melted brass
61	Cooking	copper	copper with charcoal	Melted brass

11	Cooking	latten	Latten spoon handle	Slipped in stalk spoon
69	Cooking	Iron	forged bolster knife	
47	Cooking	Iron	knife handle	4.5" long Pistol grip- 18th century?
12	Cooking	Iron	forged bolster knife	
67	Cooking	Silver	Silver spoon	1750 spoon
18	Cooking	pewter	pewter handle	
6	Cooking	glass	Vessel glass	Clear
21	Cooking	glass	Vessel glass	melted case bottle
27	Cooking	glass	Vessel glass	melted thin vessel
30	Cooking	glass	Vessel glass	melted small bottle
31	Cooking	glass	Vessel glass	Black
62	Cooking	Glass	modern blue vessel glass	
32	Cooking	earthenware	Earthenware sherd	redware pot
34	Cooking	earthenware	Earthenware sherd	Merida?
4	Cooking	Ceramic	Earthenware	burned
Sewing				N=2
12	sewing	Iron	part of pair of scissors	
13	sewing	Iron	part of pair of scissors	
Faunal Remains				N=1
17	animal	faunal	Pig Tusk	
Floral Remains				N=2
41	Floral	Floral	charred Barley	
39	Floral	charcoal	charcoal	Charcoal
Unidentifiable				N=4
54	Unknown	Iron	Iron Fragment	Spalled iron
	Unknown	Iron	L-shaped piece iron	
	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	charcoal and rust
36	Unknown	lead	lead	flat scrap
Probably Not From Site				N=5
9	Architectural	Glass and lead	Window glass and lead	May not be from Standish
	Tool	faunal	grease horn	May not be from Site
35	Unknown	Lithic	Piece of Plymouth Rock	
38	Unknown	marble	piece of marble	

	Tool	iron and wood	Fish hook	Composite, probably not from Site
	Natural			N=3
	Unknown	Lithic	stone with fused metal	
3	Unknown	Lithic	dark gray rock	Rock
5	Unknown	Lithic	piece of rock or metal	green colored rock

Appendix F
Duxbury Rural and Historical Society Artifacts

Artifact Class	Mat.	Artifact	Measurement	Collection
Architectural				N=11
Architectural	Lithic	Hearthstone		excavated by H.W. Longfellow 1865
Architectural	Lithic	Hearthstone	15 cm long	Excavated by Hall
Architectural	Iron	Strap Hinge with nail	3 cm wide	Excavated by Hall
Architectural	Iron	Door hook	12.5 cm long	In Bradford coll.
Architectural	Iron	Hand wrought nail	10 cm long	Gersham Bradford Coll.
Architectural	Iron	Hand wrought nail	6.5 cm long	Excavated by Hall
Architectural	glass	Melted window glass		Gersham Bradford Coll.
Architectural	glass	window glass		Gersham Bradford Coll.
Architectural	Iron	key	13 cm long 4.8 cm wide bow 2.2 cm wide key	Excavated by Hall
Architectural	Iron	Lock Part		Gersham Bradford Coll.
Weapon				N=6
Weapon	Iron	Musket screw	1.5 cm wide	
Weapon	Lithic	1 flint fragment, gray		Excavated by Hall
Weapon	lead	2 lead shot	.7 cm dia	Excavated by Hall
Weapon	Iron	Sword Buckle	4 cm long 3 cm wide	Gersham Bradford Coll.
Weapon	Iron	Armor hinge?	4 cm wide 2.7 cm high large side, 2.5 cm wide	Excavated by Hall
Weapon	Iron	Armor Buckle	2 cm high small side 4.7 cm long 4 cm wide 3.5 cm wide	Excavated by Hall
Tool				n=6
Tool	Iron	Dividers	11.5 cm long 1.6 cm wide ball	Excavated by Hall
Tool	Iron	File- half round	27 cm long 1.8 cm wide	Excavated by Hall
Tool	Iron	Spoon bit auger	1 cm wide 16.5 cm long	Excavated by Hall
Tool	Iron	Socketed Hoe	30 cm long 24 cm wide blade	Excavated by Hall
Tool	Iron	Peat Axe?	22.5 cm high, 15 cm wide blade 7.7 cm tall socket	Excavated by Hall

Tool	Iron	axe head	22.5 cm long 6.5 cm high pole	Excavated by Hall
Floral				n=1
Floral		charred Barley in bottle		Excavated by Hall
Cooking				n=1
Cooking	glass	Melted glass?		Gersham Bradford Coll.
Sewing				n=3
sewing	brass	3 common pins		Excavated by Hall

Appendix G
Justin Winsor's Account of the Standish Site

52-53: He settled in Duxbury about 1631, in the southeastern part of the town, on the peninsula, from which arises the hill known to this day as the Captain's hill. Brewster was also a settler on this neck, and in the neighborhood of the Captain, whose house was situated to the southeast of the hill, on a knoll, near the shore. The sea, it is said traditionally, once flowed between this and Captain's hill, thus forming a neck, at the extremity of which was situated his house, which stood probably about thirty rods from the bank, although now it is not more than as many yards. The bank here has been continually washing away, and since the beginning of the present century, thirty feet are known to have gone. And within the same period, there have been seen, about sixty feet from the present bank, two stumps of trees, each larger than a barrel. To the south of the house, where is now a salt flat, not many years ago were to be seen four acres of good corn, and was originally covered with a growth of hickory. This is the fact as given to me by Mr. Kent, who received it from Ezekiel Soule, Esq., who was informed of it by Mr. Ebenezer Bartlett, who died in 1781, aged 87 years, and who related it from his own experience.

There is but little doubt, that at the time of the settlement of Standish here, this whole peninsula, or nearly the whole of it, was one thick forest. Until a few years ago, there were standing in another part of the neck, five large sized and aged white-wood trees, which bore the appellation of "the Brewster trees," and situated near the Nook point. Primeval forest trees were also standing at other places until of late years. The point called "Eagle's Nest," without doubt took its name from circumstances which the name indicates, as the trees, a few years ago standing here, continued to be a favorite place of these birds. The surface of the land in this vicinity is probably now two or more feet higher than it was two centuries ago, owing to the vast drifts of sand which have been here formed.

Standish probably built his house about the time of his first coming to Duxbury, or about the year 1632. It was occupied by him until his death in 1656. His son Alexander then succeeded to the estate, who it is said built an addition to it, in which he kept a store; and in corroboration of this tradition it may not be known, that leaden weights have been found in the remains of this part of the building. A few years ago, when discoveries were first made here by Mr. Kent, the foundation stones were nearly in their original positions. The cement employed was evidently ground clam-shells, and the roof was thatched. The outline of the house is now hardly distinguishable. We have a tradition that it was burned down — and this is substantiated by the evident traces of fire still to be seen — but at what time is not precisely known, though it has been supposed about the year 1665. About twenty or more years ago Mr. Kent, then pastor of the church in the town, first opened the ground about the site. The first substance discovered was a quantity of barley, perfectly charred, and apparently inwrapped in a blanket. This was found in the east corner of the site, which was thought to be a small cellar. At the chimney in the new part were found the ashes, as perfectly fresh as though the fire had but just been extinguished, and here also was found a portion of an andiron, an iron pot, and other articles. In other parts of the ground there were discovered[^]. buccaneer gun-lock, a sickle, a hammer, a whetstone, a large hinge, a scythe-wedge, portions of stone jugs and other pieces of earthen ware; large quantities of glass, and some beads, some of which show the appearance of the action of great heat; several buckles, and among others a sword-buckle; a brass kettle, a pair of scissors, a small glass phial, chisels and files. parts of and other articles household use. There were also found a deer's horn, and a tomahawk of fine workmanship, possibly the veritable instrument of Hobomok. Here I may observe, that numerous implements of Indian manufacture have been ploughed up in various parts of the town, such as stone axes, tomahawks, arrow heads and gouges, generally all of perfect form.*

Some few rods to the southwestward of the house, in a hollow towards the shore, is situated Standish's Spring. It has probably never been disturbed since the hero himself, more than two hundred years ago, first laid the stones around. Its water is clear and is with a white sandy bottom, and has never been known to have been dry.

* Many of these curiosities are in the cabinet of the Rev. Benjamin Kent, whose museum, at the close of his labors in Duxbury, contained upwards of four thousand specimens, collected by many years assiduous attention to the subject. •