



Interim Report for Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey at the Shirley-Eustis House, 33 Shirley Street, Boston (Roxbury), Massachusetts

By
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For
Shirley-Eustis House Association
33 Shirley Street Roxbury, MA

2018



City of Boston Archaeology Program
201 Rivermoor St.
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Introduction

This interim report summarizes the results of the 2018 field component of an archaeological survey at the Shirley-Eustis House (House) in the Roxbury neighborhood of Boston (Roxbury) (Figures 1-2). Its intended audience is the staff and board of the Shirley-Eustis House Association (Association), but as it is also a technical archaeological summary, definitions of archaeological terms and jargon are provided.



Figure 1- Shirley-Eustis House as seen in April 2018

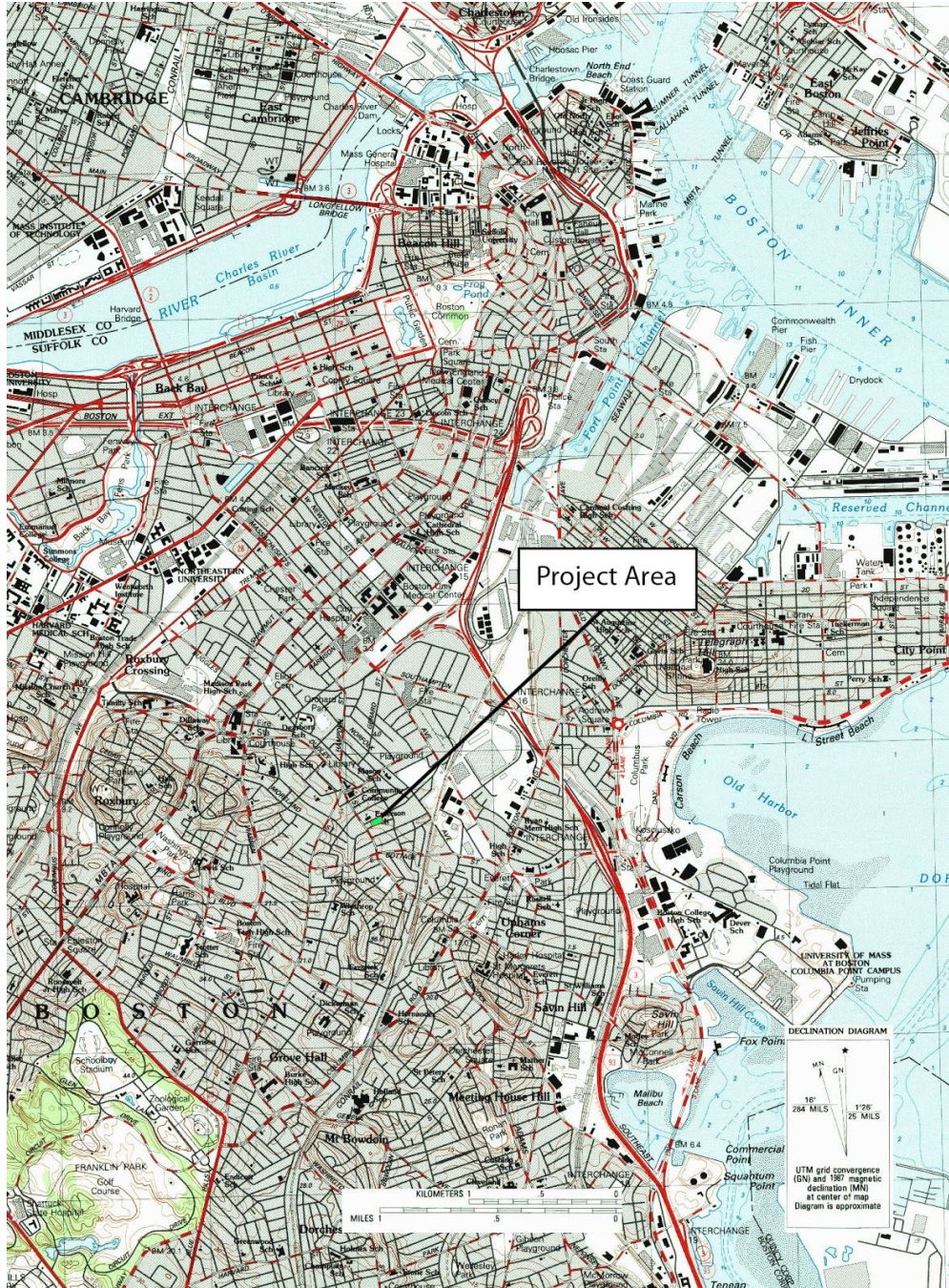


Figure 2- Shirley-Eustis House location indicated map.

As portions of the proposed excavation design were not completed in 2018 (Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) and additional excavations), this report is neither a completion memo nor a final archaeological report, though large portions of it will contribute to both. At the completion of the archaeological survey, expected sometime in 2019, the City Archaeologist shall submit a completion memo to the Association and State Archaeologist again updating the findings and

recommendations of the survey. A final and much more detailed archaeological report will follow the completion memo sometime later. The completion memo will be briefer than this interim report.

Scope of Survey

Boston's City Archaeologist designed the excavation strategy to determine if significant archaeological deposits may be located within a proposed area of ground disturbance on the House property.

In the spring of 2018, the staff and board of the House reached out to the City Archaeologist to determine if an area of stone pavement in the northeast corner of the current House property may contain significant archaeological deposits (Figures 3-4). Sometime in 2019 or thereabouts, the staff propose lifting and re-setting the existing stone pavement and underlayment to make the surface safer to pedestrians.

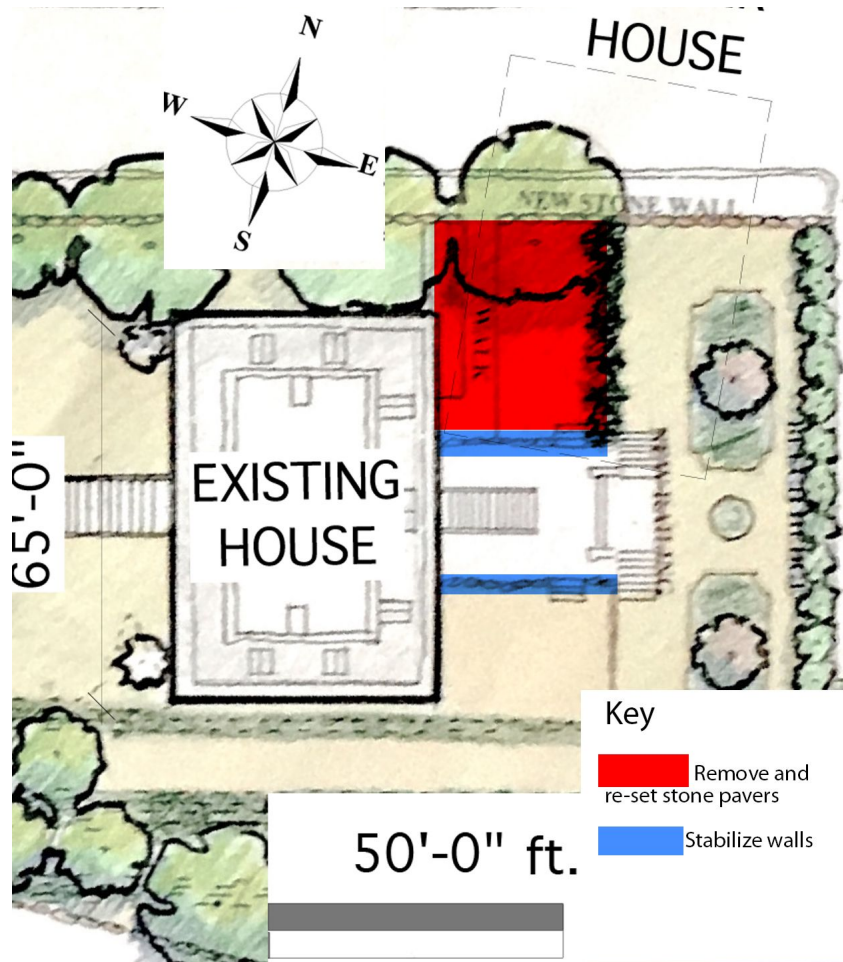


Figure 3- Map of stone paved area and stone walls needing stabilization at the Shirley-Eustis House estate.



Figure 4- Stone landscape and stone retaining wall (in front of steps) on northwest side of House to be improved after archaeology. View facing east. Original 1747 foundation expected in this area. Note stone from retaining wall (and possible privy) dislodged and currently sitting on paved area.

Further consultation revealed the future need to repair an existing retaining wall to the south of the stone paved area (figure 4), which lines a small rectangular terrace abutting the eastern staircase of the historic house museum.

The City Archaeologist designed an archaeological survey which was approved, permitted by the State Archaeologist (SAP# 3858), and executed beginning on October 1, 2018 and ended on October 16 after 11 days of field excavations. The permit stipulates that archaeological work must be completed between August 14, 2018 and August 14, 2019 within a defined area of the east and south yard of the House (Figure 5), though extensions are possible through written request. This interim report summarizes the results of the survey to-date, and describes further archaeological work that could occur within the existing scope of the State Archaeological Permit. A complete archaeological report, which will include detailed site historical background, artifact analysis, catalog, and any additional archaeological work following this interim report will

be written and submitted when no further archaeological work is proposed within the existing permit.

In total, five trenches measuring 50 cm in width but of varying lengths were excavated by October 16. In area, these trenches measured 6.5 square meters. This represents a sample area of 6.13% of the 106 square meters that include the stone paved area of the site and terrace north of the east staircase.



Figure 5- Map of Shirley-Eustis House estate with area approved for GPR survey indicated in red outline and area approved for excavations indicated with solid red.

Compliance with Legislation

As the project is not a city landmark and triggers no review under state or federal SHPO reviews, there is no legal requirement for this archaeological survey. It is the dedication and commitment of the staff and board of the Shirley-Eustis House to the property's historic preservation, and their desire to be inclusive of the full history of the house, including archaeological deposits, that resulted in their contacting the City Archaeologist for archaeological consultation.

The City Archaeology Program conducts archaeological surveys, *pro bono*, for non-profit owned properties when these projects are small enough in scope to allow for a small-scale archaeological survey and when there is enough time to allow for the relatively slow process of

the City Archaeology Program's archaeological excavations due to the staff being made up primarily by amateur or beginner archaeologists under the direction of the City Archaeologist.

Personnel

The Principal Investigator (PI) responsible for the consultation, drafting the archaeological permit, managing the archaeological project logistics, and authoring all reports is City Archaeologist Joseph Bagley. The Project Archaeologist (PA) responsible for managing the archaeological crew and day-to-day decision making processes on-site was also Joseph Bagley. The Laboratory Manager responsible for overseeing the tracking, processing, cataloging, and curating of all archaeological artifacts was Sarah Keklak, who was also present on-site during all archaeological excavations to ensure proper handling and documentation of artifact proveniences. All other field and laboratory personnel consisted of volunteers of the City Archaeology Program. In total, volunteers donated over 450 hours of labor for the excavations summarized here.

Site Background History Summary

This section of the interim report is a heavily reduced version of the one provided in the permit proposal, and is much shorter than the version that will be provided in the final archaeological report. Regardless, it is necessary to summarize the site's background history in order to make connections to individual events/structures/locations in the excavation summaries, below.

Native History

There are no documented Native archaeological sites or artifacts on the property or within 1 km of the property. Regardless, the position of the house on a ridge overlooking what was once the tidal South Bay would make an ideal location for Native habitation and use. Therefore, the property itself is sensitive for Native archaeological deposits in those areas where construction, land removal, and other disturbances have not destroyed any that may have been present. Given the extensive use and modification of the property over several centuries, the likelihood of any Native deposits being found intact is greatly diminished, though not eliminated.

Post-1630 Site History

The first documented owners of the current property are Nathaniel Holmes, who in 1672 purchased and combined three parcels from Edward Riggs, Ebenezer Strong, and Abraham Newell to form a 53-acre estate. One of these three properties would have included the current property, but which is not known. Holmes was a bricklayer and appears to have created the large clay pit in the western edge of the property (now filled).

Holmes sold his estate in 1700 to Peter Allin with a house standing on the property near Dorchester Brook. This suggests the presence of a 17th century house site somewhere near the current Shirley-Eustis House.

Peter Allin lived on the property until his death in 1728. His property was eventually sold to Samuel Waldo in 1729. This deed describes a mansion house on the property built by Allin. This suggests a second house, this time from the 18th century, on the property, possibly in the same location as the Holmes house.

Waldo was a merchant and landowner with tracks of land in both Maine and Nova Scotia. Waldo owned the property until 1746. It is not clear how often or who from the Waldo family, if anyone, lived in the Allin mansion house during this 17 year period. In 1746, Waldo sold his now 33 acre estate to his friend, Governor William Shirley.

When Shirley purchases the estate, the c. 1700-1728 Peter Allin house is mentioned in the deed transfer. This house appears to be torn down by Shirley to make way for his new mansion,

which is still standing on the property. The house was built over the period of 1747 through 1749 (Ayres 1897: 746). It is possible that remnants of the earlier Allin house were either incorporated into or are located under or near the 1747 Shirley Place.

Shirley Place was massive by both contemporary and modern standards and included on many 18th and 19th century maps of the region (Figure 6).



Figure 6- 1776 map showing Shirley estate and project area in red.

Shirley left the estate in 1764, selling it to his son-in-law, Eliakim Hutchinson (SCD Book 101 Page 165). Hutchinson died in June 1775 (Ayres 1897: 748). The house being abandoned and owned by a Loyalist, it was confiscated. The House became a barracks, headquarters, and field hospital run by Dr. James Thacher (NPS 1977: 3). Asa Whitcomb's regiment marched from the house to Dorchester Heights on March 4, 1776.

John Read purchased the house in 1782 from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (SCD Book 135 Page 197) and owned the home until 1791. The home sells multiple time over several years. In 1791 Read sold the home to Madame Bertille de Fitzpatrick, nee Bovis, a widow and refugee from the French Revolution (SCD Book 170 Page 97). De Fitzpatrick owned the estate for two years selling to Thomas H. Perkins in 1793 (SCD Book 175 Page 13). Perkins sold that same year to Giles Alexander (SCD Book 176 Page 16). Alexander is notable for his mistreatment of his wife and was tarred and feathered by gang of rich men, who also smashed

stone lion statues at the estate (Ayres 1897: 748-749). A labyrinth is described in front of the house, likely the southwest lawn, during Alexander's tenure, which may be visible in the GPR survey.

Alexander appears to have left the home, but remained the owner. Jean-Baptiste Cesar Dubuc-St. Olympe, another french refugee, lived in the house at the end of the 18th century. His chef, Julien, would go on to Boston's first French restaurant in 1794 at the corner of Milk and Congress streets.

Alexander still owned the property in 1798 when he sold it to Captain James Magee (Norfolk County Deed [NCD] Book 9 Page 251). Magee, an Irishman with a storied maritime career, had a successful career trading goods with China (Coyle, McGuire, & O'Reilly 1918: 171). He was retired by the time he purchased the property for his wife and nine children (Pilgrim Hall Museum 2012). Magee dies in 1801, his wife Margaret, continues to live in the property updating the home with Federal-style elements until she sells the property in 1819 to William Eustis (NCD Book 62 Page 58).

Eustis was a doctor during the Revolution and later the Secretary of War during the War of 1812. Eustis purchased the property before becoming Governor. Eustis was elected Governor of Massachusetts in 1824, the same year the Marquis de Lafayette conducted his 18-month tour, which included a brief visit to the Shirley-Eustis House.

The following year, Eustis died. Eustis' wife, Caroline Langdon, continued to live in her family's home until 1867, the longest occupancy period of the house's history. Caroline and William had no children. The property was managed by Caroline and a staff of gardeners, coachmen, and servants (U.S Federal Census 1830-1860). Caroline was not wealthy, but was nevertheless able to maintain the property (Ayres 1897: 754-755). Daniel Webster was able to secure a pension from her husband's service, which helped Caroline sustain the property (Ayres 1897: 754). Caroline lived a quiet life dying at the age of 85 in 1865.

In 1867, the 15 acre property, now owned by William Eustis' family, was sold to developers, who divided the property into 53 lots and a series of streets (Figure 7). (NCD Book 355 Page 356) In order to preserve the house, which was located in the middle of the proposed Shirley Street, the house was moved approximately 60 feet to the southwest (Figures 8) around 1867.

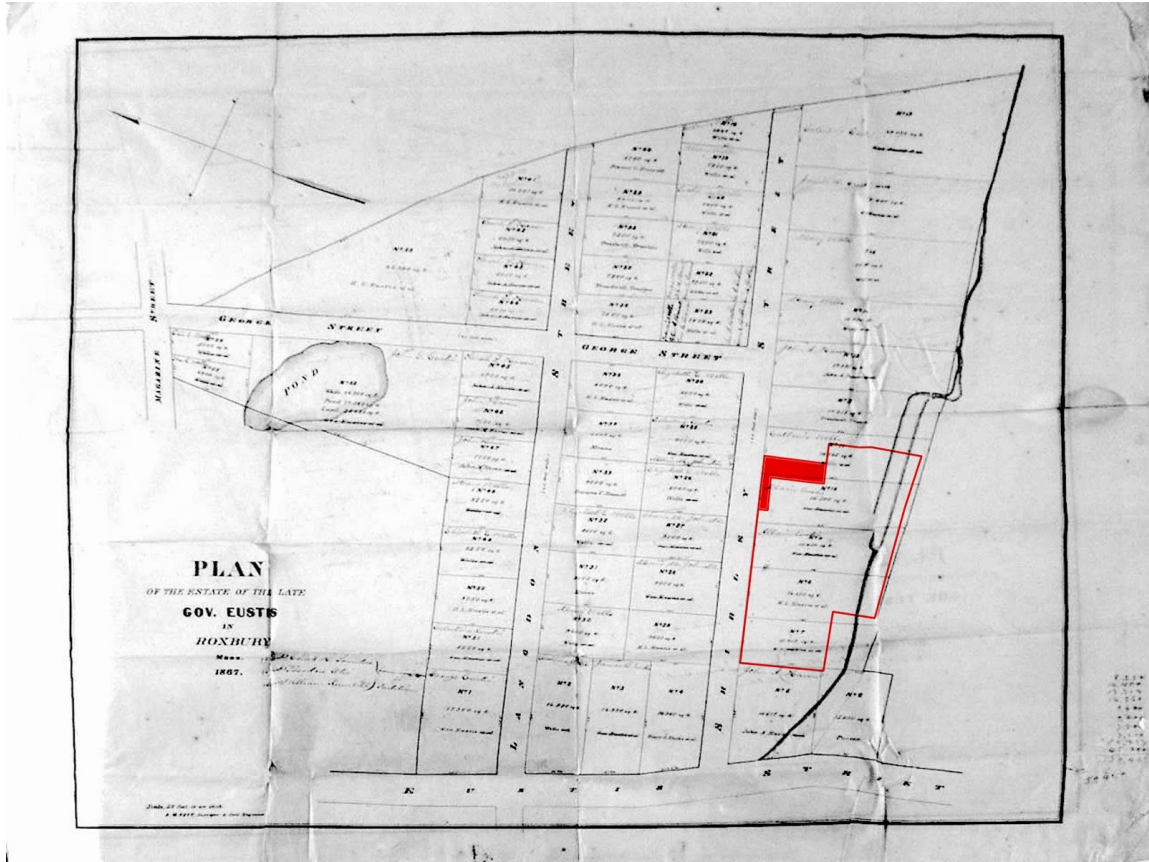


Figure 7- 1867 Plan of Eustis estate after subdivision and street layout. Project in red. Note canal still present on property and pond on northern end of land, likely the site of the Roxbury clay pits.

The developers, Osgood and Woodward, owned the home and heavily mortgaged the house eventually foreclosing in 1883. (Massachusetts, Boston Tax Records, 1822-1918, Valuation books, 1883, Book 20B Pages 303 to 304) The remainder of the property was sold off and tenements built there. At its peak, 23 individual structures or tenements, each likely containing multiple units, were located on the existing property. None remain standing today.

The first leasee of the house were the House of the Good Shepherd convent, a Catholic group dedicated to reformation of prostitutes and other “wayward” or “fallen” women. After 1872, the house first is vacant until 1876, but later becomes a rental property from then onwards until it was purchased by the Shirley-Eustis House Association in 1913 (SCD book 3764 page 291-295).

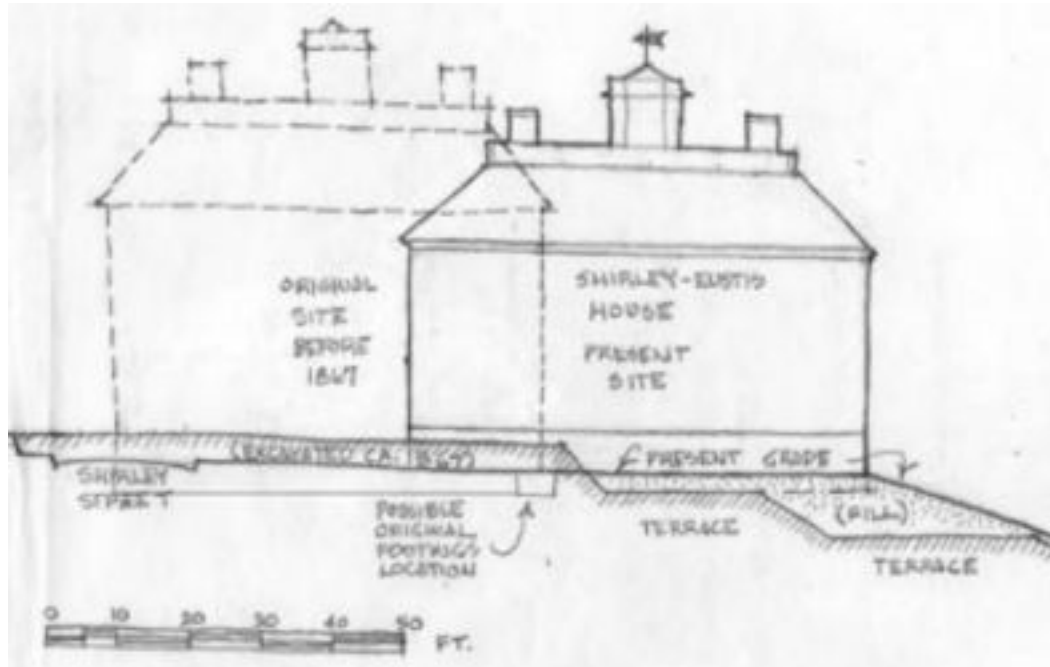


Figure 8- Hypothetical reconstruction of House move showing original location and grade, and post-move location and grade. Note fill over 18th century terraces. Image credit: Shirley Eustis House.

Regarding the landscape after the move of the house, recent landscape work has resulted in a return of the surrounding area to a partial reconstruction of its original terraced appearance with the removal of surrounding buildings. This work included reconstructing terraces on the south side of the property in approximation of their former 18th century appearance, though likely closer to Dorchester Brook (today Rockford Street) than they were in the 18th century.

In the rear (east) of the house, a 1895 image shows a small rectangular shed built between the large staircase into the house and the staff entrance still present today (Figure 9). That structure is not present in a 1939 view of the same location (Figure 10). It is possible that this structure represents a late 19th century privy.

Based on this historical data, it was believed that the stone paved area to the northeast of the current House location may contain elements of the original 1747 foundations and that the terrace area may contain a privy deposit. The focus of the 2018 archaeological survey was these two areas.



Figure 8- c. 1895 image showing residents (see appendix A) and possible privy against stairs. Image credit: Shirley Eustis House



Figure 9- 1939 image prior to restoration showing the possible privy structure now gone. (HABS)

Field Results

Intensive (Locational) Survey

This field results section will summarize the dig component of the survey, with analysis to follow. This includes a description of the project area, units, and features as they were excavated and observed in the field. Analysis of the units and features will follow in the analysis section.

Project Area Description

The work of this portion of the survey summarized in this interim report focuses on approximately 106 square meter area including a stone-paved area to the northeast of the extant house measuring approximately 88 square meters and a small grass-covered terrace located to the north of the house's eastern staircase measuring approximately 18 square meters.

The stone-paved area consists of a relatively flat surface with a subtle slope to the north and east (Figure 10). Oral history of the paving from board members places the installation of the stone pavement in approximately 1985. The pavement itself consists of irregularly-shaped but overall rounded slabs of granite and gneiss stone ranging in size from approximately 30 cm to over 1.2 meters in size and ranging in thickness (based on areas where the archaeological crew removed them) of between 5 and 30 cm in thickness. In weight, they range from several pounds to several hundred pounds.

On the northern edge of this area is a short stone wall separating the house property from Shirley Street. On the west side of the paved area is an even shorter wall of approximately 30 cm in height separating the paved area from a grass-covered area to the north of the house where a piazza once extended outward from the house. The southern edge is bounded by a roughly 60 cm high stone retaining wall for the terrace area described below and a small staircase on the extreme southeast edge leading up to the terrace. The eastern edge of the paved area differs the most from the rest of the project area. Here, there is a retaining wall on the extreme eastern edge of the paved area dropping down approximately 1 meter in depth. This wall is approximately 60 cm in width. Along this wall extending approximately 1.5 meters along the entire of the eastern paved area is a series of arborvitae or similar trees spaced approximately 1 meter apart. An oak tree is located in the northeast corner of the paved area.

Overall, the surface is nearly entirely stone. Between the stones is moss-covered sand, which appears to be the same sand used under the stone as a base. The western edge of the paved area is an exception. Extending from the gate in the northwestern corner of the paved area to the rear office entrance of the house, and extending from the western edge of the paved area against the house and small retaining wall east approximately 1.5 meters, the paving stones appear to be surrounded by concrete. This concrete appears to extend below the stones suggesting that at some point, possibly during their initial laying, a slab of wet concrete was

poured in a parallel line along the western edge of the paved area and the paving stones set directly into the concrete with additional concrete placed around the stones. It is possible that this concrete area was delineating a pathway from the gate to the rear entrance of the house with the hope that the concrete would minimize the movement of the stones along the pavement. Regardless, this area was impenetrable by the archaeological crew without heavy equipment. The DigSafe survey conducted ahead of the survey identified an electrical line that entered the property along the same pathway suggesting that even if this area was not concreted, it would have been avoided due to both the disturbance caused by the installation of the electrical line to any preserved archaeological deposits and the danger implicit in excavating near live electrical lines.

The pavement extends across the entirety of this area, excluding the area under the trees along the eastern edge. Here, it is obscured by a thick carpet of decomposed organic matter covered in English ivy. As discussed below, the stone pavement extends up to the trunks of the trees, but it appears the edge of the stone pavement is to the west of the trees, just before the planting's begin, and does not extend beyond the trees to the east up to the east retaining wall.

The grass-covered terrace abuts the southern edge of the stone paved area, but is approximately 60 cm above the stone paved area separated by a retaining wall that is in need of restoration. This restoration project is a primary justification for excavating on this terrace.

The terrace measures approximately 3 meters in width and 6 meters in length. It is situated between the large eastern staircase and the rear entrance of the House used today as an access point to the House's staff offices, but historically would have been a primary entrance point into the basement of the House from the eastern side of the building. The stairs on the southern end of the terrace rise approximately 2 meters above the terrace at the staircase's western end where it meets the east entrance of the House. The western edge of the terrace is the granite foundations of the house, and the eastern edge of the terrace is a very short walkway extending from the stairs up from the stone paved area to the base of the staircase into the house. A small row of stones set nearly flush to the ground delineate the eastern edge of the terrace and separates the area from the walkways to the stairs. (Figure 10)

The surface of the terrace is level. On the western edge of the terrace extending outward from the House foundation approximately 70 cm was an area of gravel separated from the rest of the terrace grass by strip of flat iron. This gravel was placed along the foundations to absorb and dissipate the water dripline from the roof, which does not have a gutter. The remainder of the terrace was covered in a thin sod of grass and moss.

Datum

The Datum for the house was established in the northeast corner of the stone foundation where it meets the stone paved area. This was designated an arbitrary N100 E100 grid location. From here, a 1-meter grid was established across the site with an east line extending from the datum at [FIND OUT] degrees and grid-north at [find out] degrees. This arbitrary grid north was created

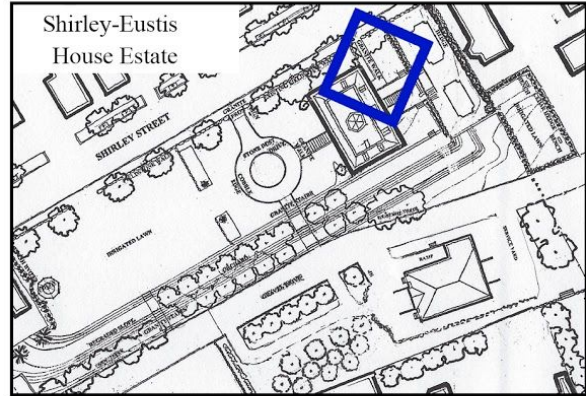
in order to ensure that archaeological trenches intersect with potential preserved walls and features, rather than run parallel to them.



Figure 10- View of early excavation stage showing stone pavement (lower portion), rear entrance to house (right), terrace wall (center), terrace, and stairs above terrace (upper center).

All archaeological excavations were conducted using “test trenches,” which the City Archaeology Program defines as 50cm-wide trenches extending at arbitrary lengths and no more than 4’ in depth, divided into 1-meter units within each trench, and dug by hand. Five test trenches were excavated in 2018. (Figure 11)

Shirley-Eustis House
 2018 Archaeological Survey
 Base Map
 City of Boston Archaeology Program



1.1 Excavation Trench and Sub-Unit within Trench

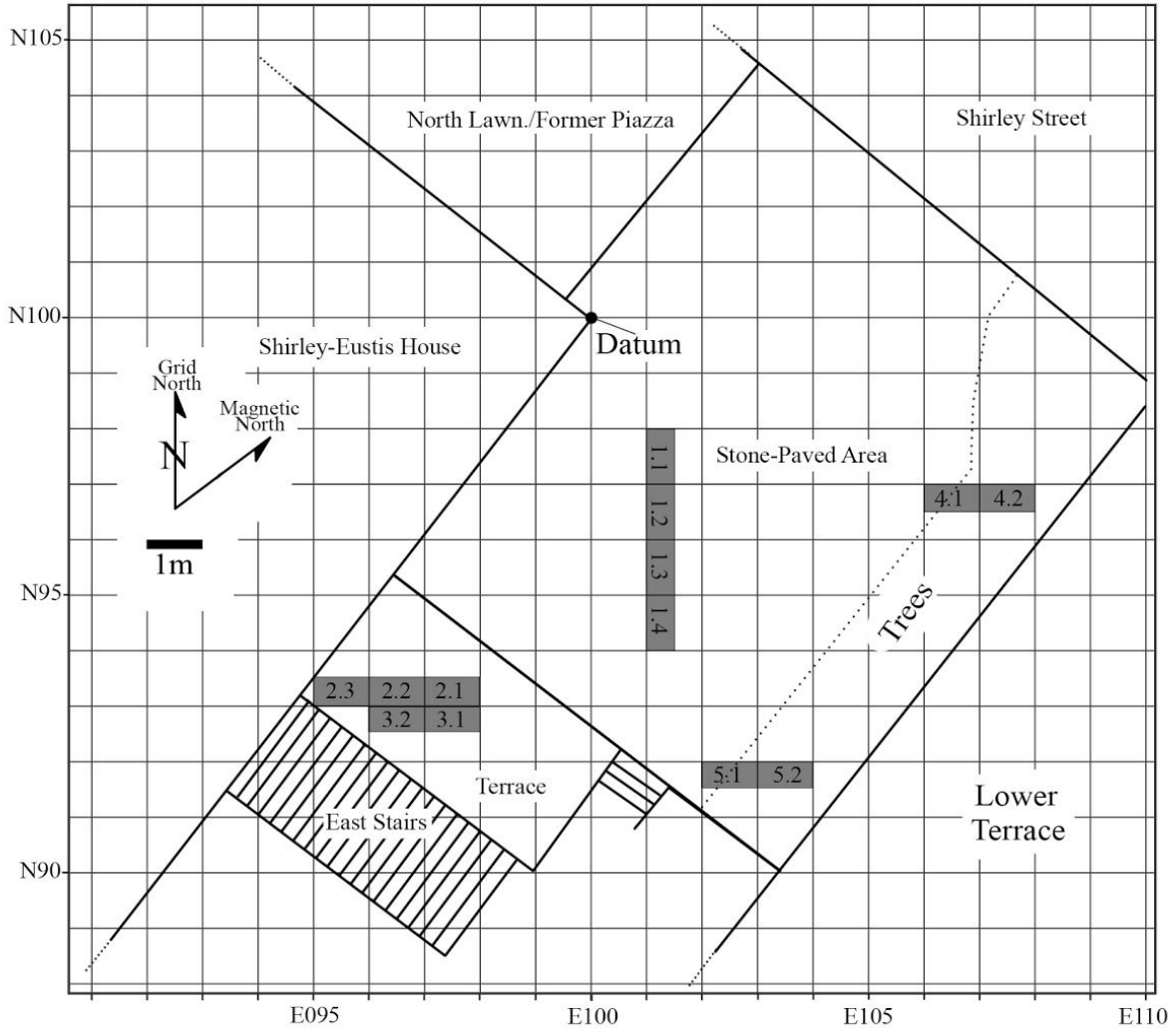


Figure 11- Plan of 2018 excavations showing trench locations, site grid, site datum, and location of areas discussed in this report.

Terminology

This report uses standardized archaeological terminology that are defined here. Refer to Figure 12 for a soil illustration

A soil horizon or “A”- New England’s top soils are a dark brown organic deposit covered in a living surface (O horizon). The presence of an A soil suggests an exposed surface with plants present. A soils develop over time on top of C soils.

B soil horizon or “B”- This is a soil horizon develops under an A soil over time. B soils are typically reddish brown in color in New England due to the presence of iron that has leached out of the A soil and accumulated under it. Without the development of an A soil above causing an increase in organic matter and iron to leach into the soil, a B soil would look like a C soil. B soils develop over time within C soils when an A soil is present above.

C soil horizon or “C”- This soil horizon in New England is composed of whatever dirt was present after the retreat of the glacier approximately 20,000+ years ago. It can be many meters thick, but in Boston often consists of glacial till, marine clay, or outwash. C soils are the unmodified (by natural forces) “parent” dirt.

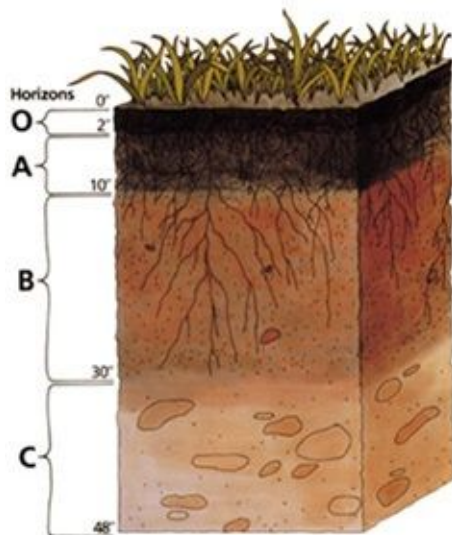


Figure 12- Typical New England soil horizons. Source: Soils4teachers.org

Builder’s Trench- The trench dug in order to build a wall. These trenches vary in width, but are found running parallel to walls and other built underground structures. Builder's trenches are often significant as their contents typically date to the same year as the building of the structure and may contain ritualistic deposits associated with construction practices of the period and culture of the builders(shoes, coins, etc.).

Dirt- This is the generic term for all deposits that are not part of the A-B-C soil development. In urban areas, this is the majority of deposits encountered while conducting archaeological digs.

Datum- there are two types of datum on a site. The site datum is a point from which all units are measured, horizontally, and sometimes vertically (though not at this particular site). A unit datum is an arbitrary point at each unit from which all vertical measurements are taken. Typically, a unit datum is located at the highest corner of a unit or trench. Sometimes, a unit datum will be created at an arbitrary height above a unit due to obstructions or highly irregular surfaces.

Fill- Any dirt created by an anthropogenic event or process that would otherwise not occur as a natural soil developing process. These can include natural-developed soils that have been redeposited in an area by people.

Glacial Till- A mix of sand, clay, silt, and rocks left behind by a glacier. It is often very mixed in appearance with many different types of stone and size of sand and rocks, and it looks like puddingstone if puddingstone was not yet a rock.

Level- This is the City Archaeology Program's term for an arbitrary 10 cm horizontal "slice" through the ground. All levels are numbered sequentially beginning at a unit datum of 0 cm, so level 1 will correspond to a depth of 0-10 cm below datum (cmbd). Level 9 will be 80-90, etc. These are completely arbitrary slices allowing for individual deposits of dirt and soil to be examined in finer grained than would be possible if they were excavated all together.

Marine Clay or the Boston Blue Clay- A deposit of 11,000-15,000 year old bluish clay left behind after the glacier retreated from New England. For several thousand years after the glacier retreated, the weight of the ice had left the land of eastern New England depressed downward allowing the Atlantic Ocean to flood most of eastern New England when the glacier was gone. The land buoyed upwards raising the land back above sea level, but not before a thick deposit of clay was deposited at the bottom of the ocean, which is today a thick marine clay found throughout eastern New England.

Outwash- Typically a layered sandy deposit left behind by water carrying dirt from melting glaciers. In New England, glacial deposits can be layered with repeating deposits of till and outwash.

Strata- This is defined at the City Archaeology Program to be any visibly distinct layer in the ground. It can be a fill or a natural soil horizon.

Soil- This is a technical term referring only to natural processes occurring within dirt deposited and transformed under long-term natural conditions and should always be accompanied when used by the horizon letter of the soil being discussed (A, B, C, etc.). Soils are naturally formed over time, not created.

Results

Site Results Summary

Artifacts were overall fewer in number than were expected on this site with a well-documented history of over 300 years of human use.

In the stone-paved area, no evidence of 18th century intact deposits or foundation elements were found, though several artifacts from the 18th-20th century were encountered.

In the terrace area, artifacts were significantly higher in number, but the majority were related to the house construction, move, maintenance, and renovation (nails, bricks, mortar, etc.). The remaining household artifacts were predominantly late 19th and 20th century as would be expected with a terrace created after the 1867 move of the house.

Results of the artifact analysis and excavations of each trench is summarized, below. When specific artifacts are referenced, their provenience is provided in parenthesis with a letter/number combinations of SEH-####. This provenience can be referenced in the complete provenience list included in Appendix A.

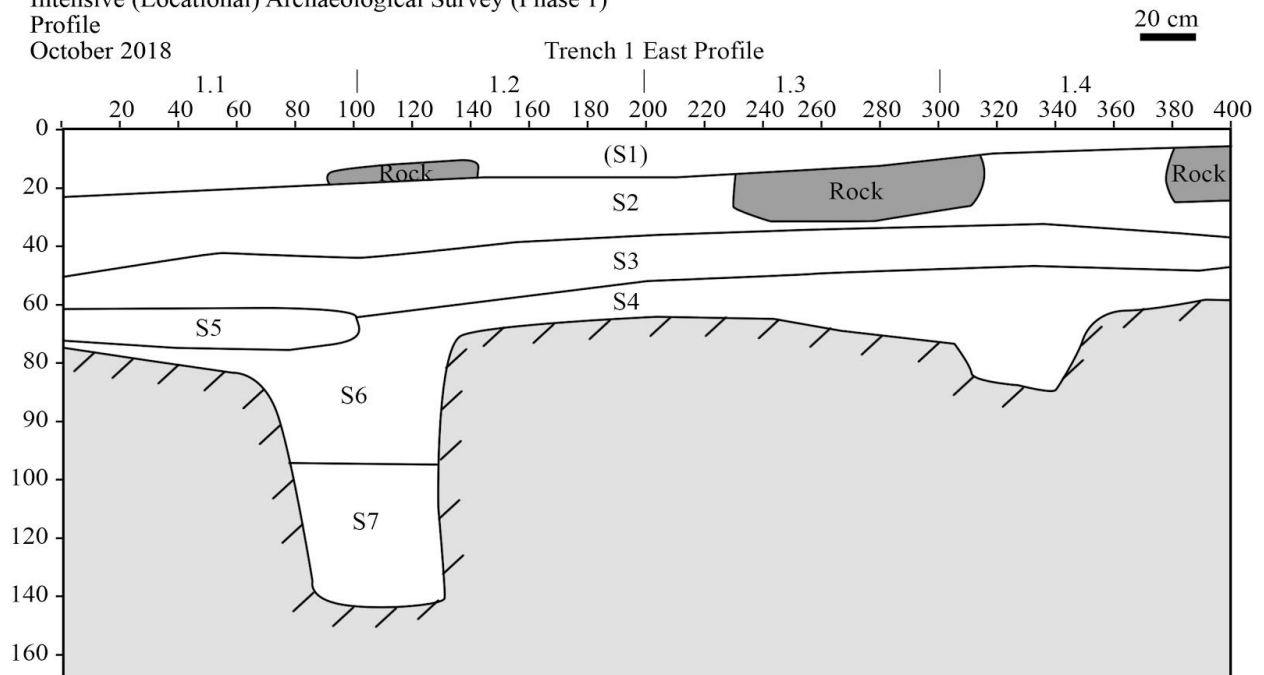
The excavation of each trench will be described individually, followed by the descriptions of each trench's stratigraphy. Each strata number series re-sets with each trench, though trench 2 and 3 share the same strata numbers, so strata 1 in Trench 1 is not the same as strata 1 in Trench 2.

Trench 1

Trench 1 was a north-south trending trench located near the center of the stone paved area with the intentions of intersecting with any preserved c. 1747 foundations from the original location of the house. It was located on the western half of the units N98-95 E101, measured 4 meters in length (2 meters square in area), and the units numbered 1-4 beginning at the north end of the trench. The unit datum for Trench 1 was placed in the northeast corner of Trench 1.4.

Excavations within Trench 1 extended through the stone pavement and sand underlayment finding a developing A directly under the sand (Figure 13). The team encountered a truncated C soil of glacial till first believed to be a sterile fill in the presumed foundations of the 1747 House. When the till continued, a shovel test pit was extended between Trench 1.1 and 1.2 finding a sand outwash deposit under the glacial till confirmed that the trench was in subsoils and no foundations were remaining.

Shirley-Eustis House
 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey (Phase 1)
 Profile
 October 2018



Strata 1- Stone pavement (removed prior to excavation)
 Strata 2- 10 YR 3/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Medium-Coarse Sand
 Strata 3- 2.5 Y 3/3 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Clayey Medium Sand
 Strata 4 (1.2-1.4) and Strata 6 (1.1)- 2.5Y 4/4 Silty Fine-Medium Sandy Clay with Cobbles
 Strata 5- 2.5 Y 4/3 Olive Brown Compact Coarse Sandy Clay
 Strata 7- 2.5 Y 4/3 Olive Brown Compact Clayey Medium Sand

Figure 13- Profile of strata in Trench 1.

The team concluded that if house foundations, 18th-19th century artifacts, and surrounding landscaping had existed within the area surrounding Trench 1, it had been removed.

Upon completing Trench 1, a member of the volunteer excavation crew found a Boston Traveler article dating May 5, 1868 stating: “The Governor Eustis Mansion...the hill on which for a century or more the Governor Eustis mansion stood, is being cut away to the level of the street, and the gravel carted off. The mansion itself...has been moved off to one side of the premises, on a lower level, and fitted up...” This article appears to confirm the hypothesis that the hill, foundation, and all significant 18th-19th century deposits associated with the original house location had been removed down to the subsoil.

Stratigraphy and Depositional History

In total 7 archaeological strata were encountered during the excavations of Trench 1

Strata 1

Strata 1 consisted of the stone pavement laid down in approximately 1985. This strata had no artifacts associated with it.

Strata 2

This strata consisted of sand placed in approximately the same time as the stones (Strata 1) as a substrate, leveling deposit, and drainage for the stone pavement. A crown finish bottle dating to after 1892 (Miller 2000: 8; Lief 1965: 17), plastic from the 20th century, and wire nails dating to after 1850 (Miller 2000: 14; Nelson 1968: 7) support a late date of the deposit, though there were minimal artifacts encountered in this strata as it was likely a relatively sterile sand brought to the site for the creation of the stone pavement.

Strata 3

This strata appears to be the first deposit associated with the stone paved area prior to the paving event. It is interpreted here as a thin developing A on top of the truncated C soils exposed after the hill upon which the original foundations of the Shirley-Eustis House was removed after the moving of the house around 1867. The appearance of this strata was a brown clayey soil with cobbles.

To support this interpretation, numerous post-1867 artifacts were documented in Strata 3 in Trench 1. These included styrofoam, which was invented in 1944 (Miller 2000:16; Anonymous 1996:25), and a plastic wrapper for Cheeze Doodles, which were registered with the US Patent Trade office in 1957 (uspto.gov), though the style of the plastic snack bag suggests a contemporary date with the laying of the stone pavement in the 1980s.

Some earlier deposits appear to have been inadvertently mixed into the upper developing A as both creamware and ironstone ceramics were found. Creamware was invented in 1762 and its popularity ended by around 1815 and ironstone ceramics were invented in 1842 and remain a common ceramic tableware today (Miller 2000:13; Miller 1991:10).

Strata 4

This strata is interpreted here as a truncated glacial till upon which an A soil developed after 1867. The soils consisted of an olive clayey deposit with cobbles typical of glacial till. This strata appears to have had some disturbance as it was the first deposit in which a Mastro clothespin was encountered (Figure 14), an artifact that was surprisingly abundant and significant at the Shirley-Eustis House. Otherwise, strata 4 had relatively few artifacts being associated with a subsoil deposit.

The Mastro plasticolor clothespin was patented by Mario Maccaferri in October of 1947 (US Patent #2,429,557). Maccaferri was a professional luthier who expanded his guitar-making materials to include early plastics. His innovative use of plastic in guitar production led to other inventions including his clothespin.



Figure 14: Mastro clothespin from Trench 1.

Strata 5

Only a few fragments of heavily corroded iron were encountered in Strata 5, which is interpreted as a heavily compacted area of glacial till, perhaps an area exposed and heavily trampled during the move of the house in 1867.

Strata 6

This strata appears to be the same as strata 4, though erroneously numbered as a new strata as it was first encountered during the excavation of trench 1.1 while strata 4 was being dug in

trench 1.4 and believed to be two separate strata. They are in fact the same. Strata 6 was sterile glacial till

Strata 7

Strata 7 was sterile glacial outwash of coarse sand, which confirmed that the excavations were in subsoil, not sterile foundation fill.

Trench 2 and 3

Trench 2 was an east-west trending trench located near the western end of the terrace straddling the area where the foundation wall of the stone shed was believed to be based on historic photographs (Figure 9). Trench 2 was three meters long and located on the southern half of units N93 E95-97. When stones were reached preventing the excavations within this trench, the trench was expanded to the south by 50 cm with trench 3. Unit 2.1 is on the eastern end of the trench with 2.3 on the west. The datum for Trench 2 was placed in the northwest corner of unit 2.2. Trench 2 appears to contain the rubble fill of the demolished stone shed structure (2.3), the surviving shed foundation (Feature 1) walls (2.2), and a yet undetermined function feature (feature 2) in 2.1.

Trench 3 was an east-west trending trench abutting Trench 2. Trench 3 measures two meters in length and is located in the northern half of units N92 E96-97. 3.1 is in the east with 3.2 in the west. Trench 3 shared the same datum as Trench 2. Like Trench 2, Trench 3 contained elements of the stone shed foundation (3.2) as well as an extensive deposit associated with the construction of the shed structure.

Stratigraphy and Depositional History

In total, 18 archaeological strata were encountered during the excavations of Trench 2 and 3. These two trenches are combined as Trench 3 is an expansion of Trench 2, and both share strata designations (Figures 15-17).

Also in these trenches are the two features encountered in 2018. Feature 1 is interpreted as a shed structure, possibly a cold cellar or privy. Feature 2 is a feature of unknown function, but may be related to a structure to retain water such as a cistern.

All strata found within these trenches with the exception of strata 18 appear to be post-1867 fill deposits.

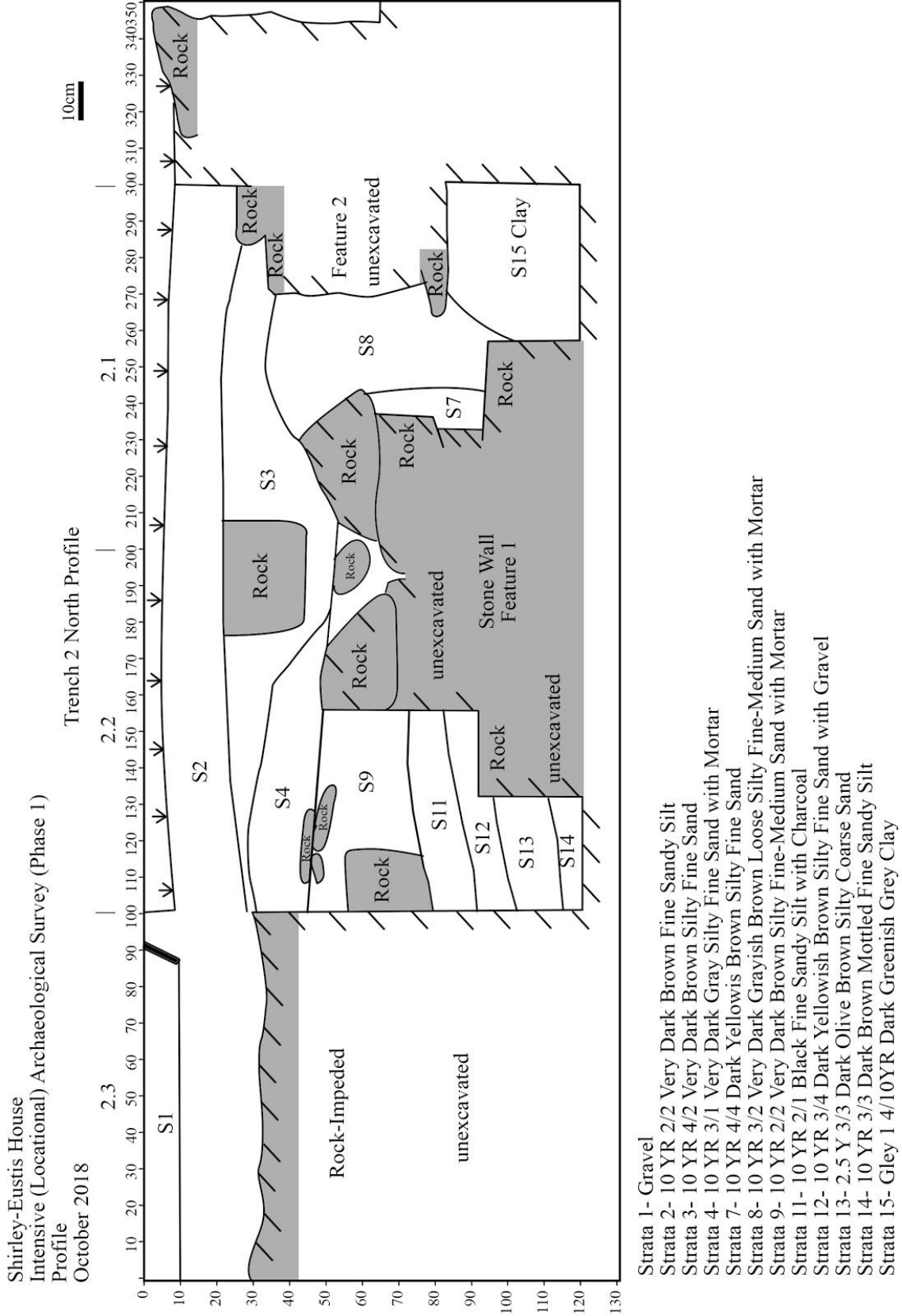
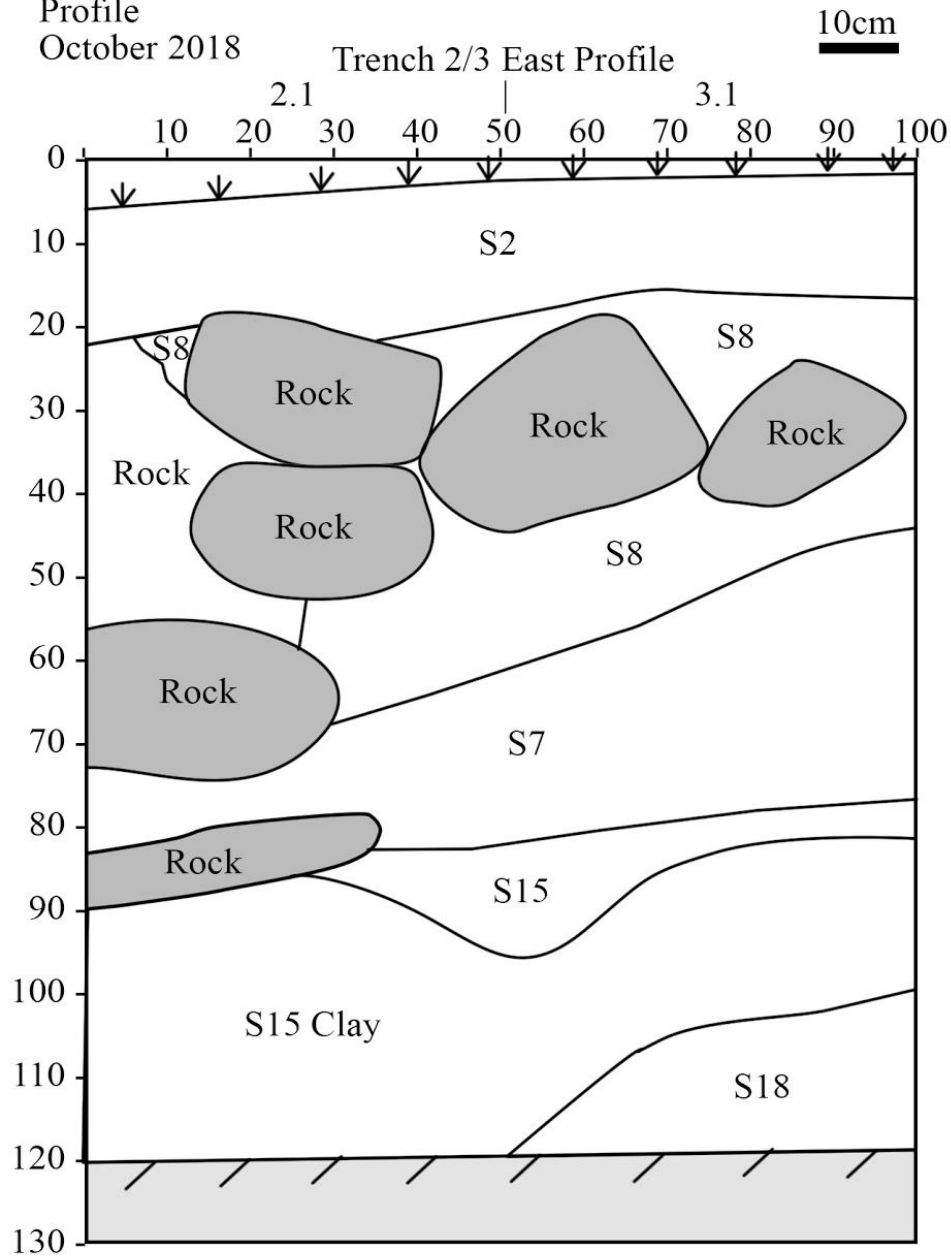


Figure 15- North profile of Trench 2

Shirley-Eustis House
 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey (Phase 1)
 Profile
 October 2018



- Strata 2- 10 YR 2/2 Very Dark Brown Fine Sandy Silt
- Strata 7- 10 YR Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Fine Sand
- Strata 8- 10 YR 3/2 Loose Silty Fine-Medium Sand with Mortar
- Strata 15- 5Y 3/1 Very Dark Grey Fine Sandy Silty Clay with Mortar
- Strata 15 Clay- Gley 1 4/10Y Dark Greenish Gray Clay
- Strata 18- 2.5 Y 4/4 Olive Brown Silty Fine Sandy Clay with Gravel

Figure 16- East profile of Trenches 2 and 3.

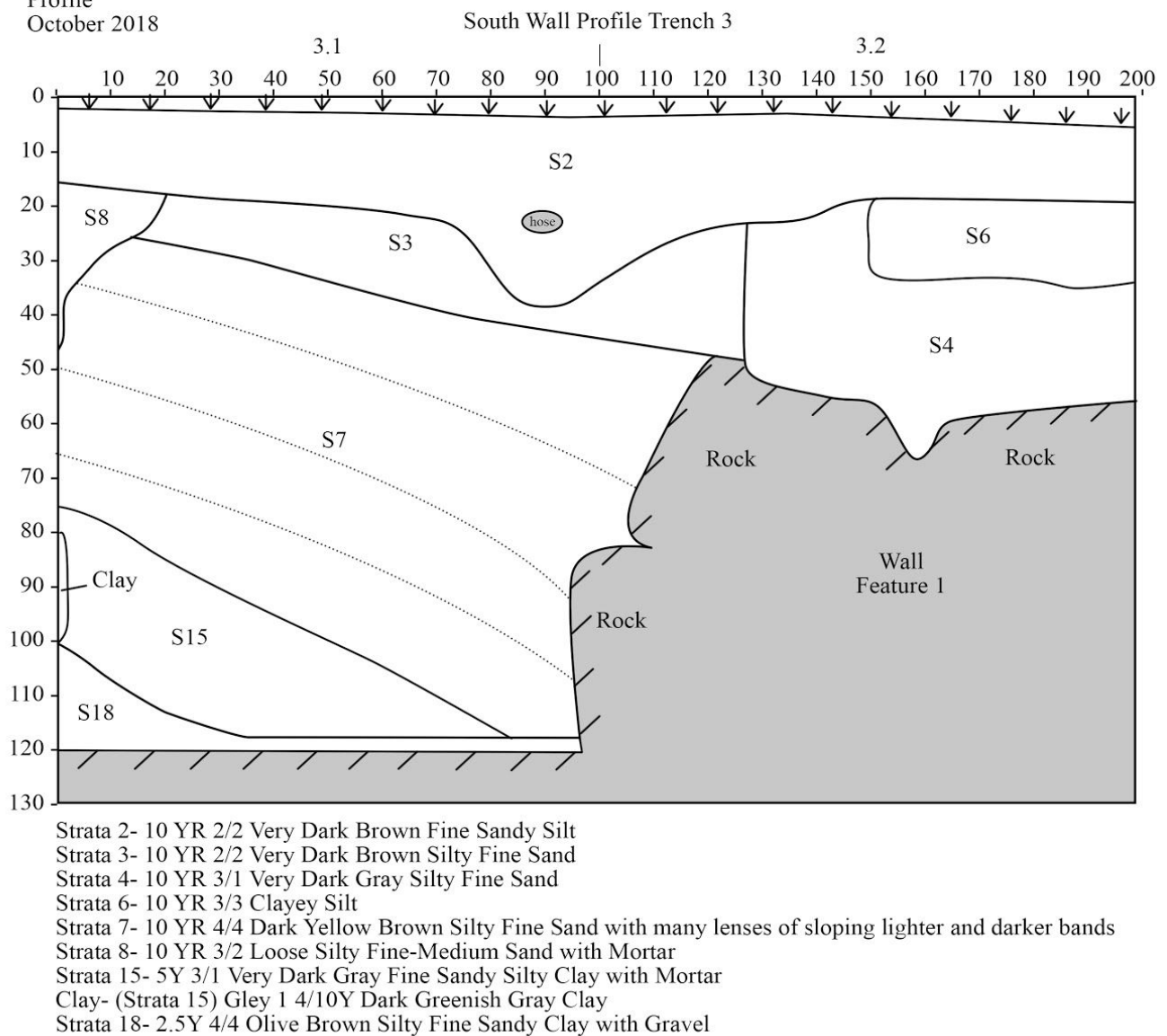


Figure 17- South profile of Trench 3

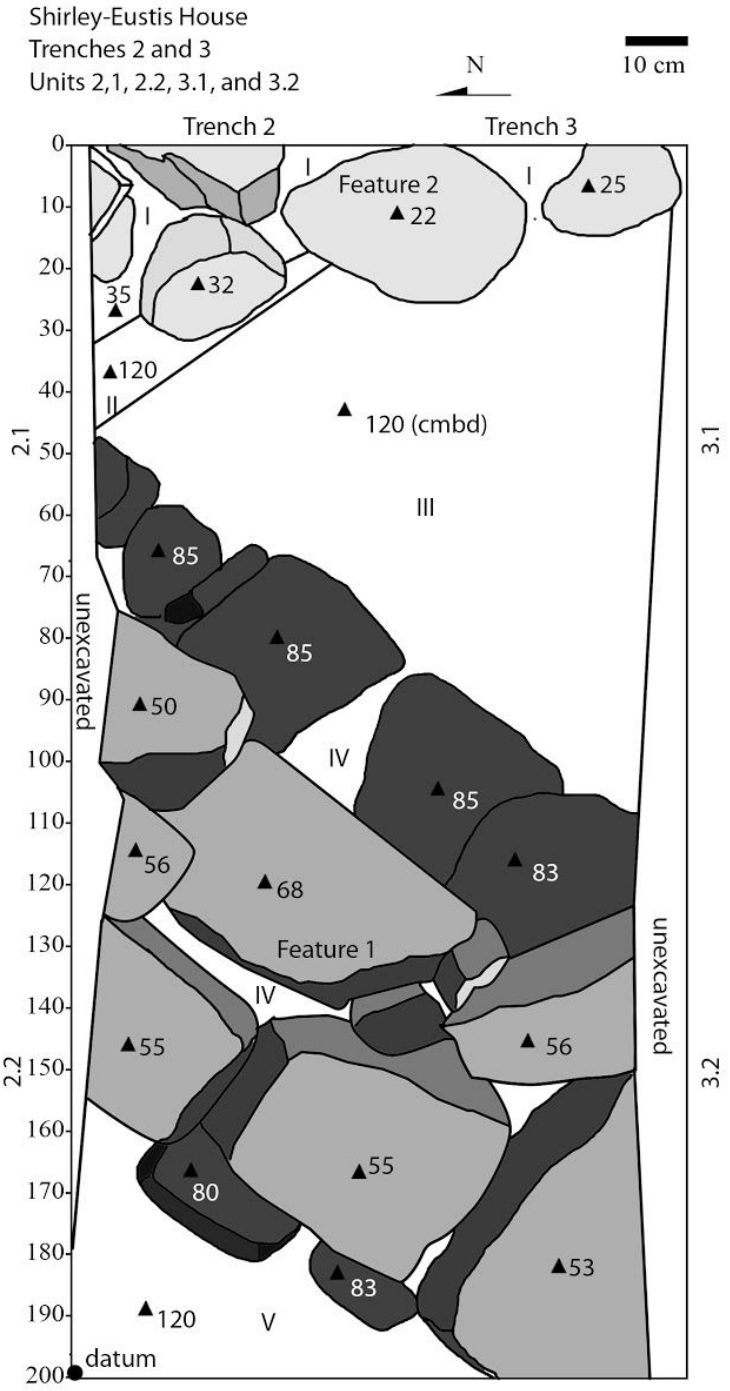
Feature 1

Feature 1 is located in Trenches 2 and 3 and is believed to be the eastern stone wall or foundation of the stone shed present in multiple historic photographs of the House (Figure 18). While numerous square-shaped stone blocks were encountered in Units 2.2, 2.3 (which was completely impeded by 30 cm) and 3.2, once the loose stones and those clearly located within loose fill were removed, a large stone wall was visible by 50 cmbd.

At around 90 cmbd, the foundation expanded outwards to the east and west by an additional stone approximately 20 cm in width. This created a step-like appearance on the eastern and western sides of Feature 1. At previous sites including the privies and cisterns at Washington Garden at Old North, these steps inwards from features were interpreted as the deliberate creation of a shelf within the foundation of an open feature upon which supporting joists could sit to support a floor or cover above. While this appears to be slightly over-engineered for the shed, the presence of this shelf on the western side of Feature 1 could support the idea of a privy floor covering the privy vault.

When first encountered, the stone wall of Feature 1 appeared to be wider than necessary for a shed or privy. While the western and eastern edge of the feature appear to be carefully constructed to create a relatively straight exterior wall to Feature 1, the area between the outer walls of the feature were found to be full of voids and rubble. This suggests the construction of the shed began with the establishment of the outer edges of the shed wall/foundation, with the central part of the wall being filled with rubble. While this would allow for a relatively wide wall construction, it suggests a wall large enough for a large superstructure. In fact, it appears that the foundations of Feature 1 far exceed the thickness of the foundations of the Shirley-Eustis House, especially when combined with the shelf-like structures abutting the wall.

The shelf on the eastern side of Feature 1 remains unexplained. If it does represent a shelf for the support of a superstructure, floor, or cover, this implies that there was a feature on both sides of Feature 1 with a void below. Within Trench 2 and 3, a significant deposit of Boston Blue Clay was encountered the eastern side of Feature 1 against Feature 2. This suggests some sort of waterproof lining. It is possible that the area between Feature 1 and Feature 2, like the area to the west of Feature 1, represents a void which was subsequently filled such as an additional privy, cistern, or other structure with Feature 2 representing the eastern edge of the structure and the eastern half of Feature 1 being the western edge of the feature. This hypothesis remains untested. A description of the strata of fill within Feature 1 can be found, below.



- I - 10 YR 3/2 Loose silty fine-medium sand with mortar
- II- Gley 1 4/10 YR Dark greenish grey clay
- III- 2.5Y 4/4 Olive brown silty fine sandy clay with gravel
- IV- 10 YR 3/1 Very dark gray silty fine sand
- V- 10 YR 3/3 Dark brown mottled fine sandy silt

Figure 18- Plan of Trenches 2 and 3 showing Features 1 and 2

Feature 2

As mentioned previously, Feature 2 consisted of an apparent line of stones extending grid-southeast on the eastern edge of Trench 2 and 3 (Figure 18). As the stones were present only in the extreme eastern edge of the trenches in the wall of the units, it was at first believed that the apparent “wall” they were creating was simply a factor of the inability to remove large stones from the wall of an excavation unit without disturbing the wall integrity.

When a line of mortar was found paralleling the stones on the eastern edge of the unit and extending vertically along the same line for multiple levels, it became apparent that the stones were in fact a deliberately built wall with the mortar deposit being a sort of builder’s trench. The presence of marine clay at the bottom of the wall further suggests this to be a feature and that it once was water-related. The initial interpretation of Feature 2 is that it is some sort of water-related feature, possibly the eastern component of Feature 1’s east half and that it may have been a cistern built against the shed. Complicating matters further, a deposit of glacial till appearing very similar to the glacial till found in the stone paved area was encountered in the last level of excavations between Feature 1 and 2, suggesting that the depth of the space between the feature did not extend further, but the clay deposit appears to continue beyond 120 cmbd, which exceeded the excavation limits of our permit. This suggests an alternative interpretation of Feature 2 in that it may still be a water-related structure, but that the structure extends to the east of the feature into unexcavated portions of the terrace with the clay lining on the exterior (west) side of the Feature 2 stone wall.

It is possible that by the time photos were taken of the shed structure, it had lost its possible privy function and became a shed, and the cistern or other water-related structure against the shed had been abandoned and filled, both events likely associated with the installation of running water to the house negating the need for a cistern or privy. Further analysis of Feature 2 can be found in the strata descriptions, below.

Strata 1

This strata is a gravel deposit on the far western edge of Trench 2 in unit Trench 2.3. While numerous wire nails were encountered, likely from house maintenance and repairs in the 20th century, no artifacts were collected from this surface deposit as they all appeared to be late 20th century and not of any significance.

Strata 2

Strata 2 is the current topsoil of the terrace area and contained one of the largest assemblages of artifacts found during the excavations. In general, the majority of the assemblage was nails and architectural fragments likely dropped during maintenance and repairs of the current house. The remaining artifacts appeared to be 20th century in origin and comprised of small personal items and toys, bottle glass, and plastic fragments. All suggest that this was an area where residents and visitors of the house were spending leisure time, dropping drinking bottles, personal items, and other small goods. The presence of the staircase immediately adjacent and above the area with multiple photographs of individuals sitting on the steps suggests this may

have been a primary leisure area, especially in warmer months when this side of the house would have provided a shaded area in afternoon heat.

Artifact highlights include numerous Mastro clothespins, likely dropped from the entrance above the excavation trenches where a clothesline may have once been located, combs, numerous plastic toys, a comb, a blue bead, and fragments of flowerpots. Datable artifacts including a 1966 dime, Mastro clothespin, post-1892 crown bottle cap, and post 1868 Japanese porcelain (Miller 2000: 9; Stott 1974: 121-122). All suggest a 20th century deposit developed after the removal of the shed structure around 1900.

Strata 3

This strata was found primarily on the eastern (outside) edge of Feature 1, but appears to extend across all of units 1 and 2 in Trench 2 and 3. Based on the profile drawing, strata 3 appears to be a capping fill brought in to cover the demolished shed structure and possibly Feature 2 around 1900.

Overall, strata 3 contained fewer artifacts than strata 2. Artifact highlights included a fragment of uranium glass lamp base of late 19th or early 20th century date (Figure 19), a large amount of bird bones, several machine-made glass marbles, and fragments of white ware and ironstone ceramics in addition to the usual architectural remains (nails, brick, mortar, etc.). Datable artifacts include additional Mastro clothespins and a 1937 penny suggesting that this deposit was not created until the mid-20th century. Perhaps after demolishing the shed, an additional layer of fill was brought to the site to fill in any slumping of the demolished shed foundation or to level the area before landscaping. Overall, strata 2 and 3 appear to be of similar age with strat 2 appearing to be the more organic developing A at the top of the capping fill where the majority of artifacts fell over the past 100 years.



Figure 19- Uranium glass lamp base from Strata 2 in Trench 2&3.

Strata 4

This strata appears to be the last deposit of fill within Feature 1. The drawn profile of Trench 2 indicates that this deposit can be found within the feature and slightly on top of the demolished wall structure suggesting that it was either placed in the shed immediately after it was demolished allowing for some of the fill to end up on top of the demolished wall, or it was present within the shed when the wall structure was removed and the now unencumbered fill deposit within the shed slumped outwards slightly onto the now-truncated wall that once contained it. Strata 9 (below) indicates that it was added as a fill after demo.

Strata 4 contained artifact densities similar to strata 2. Artifacts appear to be similar in date to stratas 2 and 3 with predominantly late 19th and early 20th century artifacts. Highlights include ceramic doll fragments, numerous bird bones, buttons, and flowerpots. Of particular note are fragments of green shell-edged pearlware, yellowware, and chinaglaze pearlware of late 18th and mid 19th century origin. While these are very few in number and represent a small minority of the overall artifacts found in this strata, they nevertheless suggest that strata 4 contained artifacts of a significantly earlier date than the 20th century and may have been brought to the site as fill from another area of the site where these earlier deposits survive.

Datable artifacts include the Mastro clothespins, post-1840 prosser buttons (Sprague 2002), and a 20th century “made in the USA” quill nib. These artifacts indicate that while earlier artifacts are present in this deposit, the deposit itself could not have been made prior to 1947 given the presence of the clothespin.

Strata 5

This strata is characterized by a large amount of mortar abutting Feature 2 on the eastern edge of 2.1 and 3.1. Besides the large amount of mortar, the most characteristic aspect of this deposit is the presence of large amounts of shell and bones (bird and mammal) and a relative lack of architectural debris. Artifact highlights include a possible 18th century straight pin and two refitting fragments of a small, possibly child-scale, pot-de-crime. A processor button dates this deposit to after 1840.

As will be seen below, this deposit appears to be related to stratas 8 and 15 and Feature 2. As these deposits sit directly against Feature 2, they can be interpreted as a builders trench associated with the creation of Feature 2 or as a deposit that was formerly within Feature 2 when the wall for Feature 1 was cut through the deposit leaving only a narrow area of stratas 5, 8, and 15 against the wall as excavators dug the trench for Feature 1. The drawn profile of Trench 2 and 3 do not make clear which is cutting into which deposit. Additional excavations around Feature 2 would clarify which side of the wall is “in” and which side of the wall is “outside” Feature 2, if Feature 2 actually contains an inside/outside in the first place, which has not been determined. As Feature 2 trends away from the areas of impact proposed for the near future, no additional excavations of Feature 2 were justified in the 2018 field season.

Strata 6

Strata 6 was found only in unit Trench 3.2 and represents a planting hole. It was nearly sterile, which is typical of a hole dug for a plant, and its horizontal and vertical shape are also indicative of this function. Based on the surrounding deposits, it is likely that the planting episode occurred in the 20th century.

Strata 7

This strata was nearly sterile, but represents one of the largest deposits encountered on the site. This deposit gently sloped downwards towards Feature 1 from east to west suggesting that it was part of a fill deposit brought to the site in order to fill the builder's trench excavated in the terrace area to build the shed structure. Alternatively, it may be fill used to fill the space between Feature 1 and 2 when Feature 2 was abandoned, if the space (most of units Trench 2.1 and 3.1) represents the interior of Feature 2.

The artifacts in this strata were minimal, but included mortar, glass, shell, brick fragments, and animal bones. The upper levels of this deposit include 19th century ceramics include blue shell-edge pearlware and ironstone. They also include plastic fragments suggesting a mid-late 19th century origin of this fill with some later disturbances due to the installed irrigation water line (including several white plastic lids likely for styrofoam "to-go" containers). Regardless, the majority of the strata 7 deposit appears to be nearly sterile 19th century fill deposited over a brief time, but from sources of soil with subtle color changes resulting in a lightly striated or banded appearance to the fill (Figure 20).



Figure 20- South profile of Trench 3, compare to Figure 17 and note subtle banding of color within strata 7.

Strata 8

Strata 8 is interpreted as a darker continuum of mortar-rich fill against Feature 2. Artifacts in this deposit include a large amount of animal bones typical of the mortar fill along Feature 2, brick, glass, coal, and whiteware all of apparent 19th century origin. Interestingly, a fragment of the pot-de-creme, which re-fits to fragments in strata 5 directly above suggest that these two strata are directly related.

Strata 9

This strata is the second layer of fill within Feature 1. This deposit was dark and organically rich, but also contained a large amount of mortar. The presence of Mortar suggests that this strata may be directly associated with the demolition episode that resulted in the removal of the upper components of the stone wall of the shed, which would indicate that Strata 4 was a capping fill placed on top of the demolished shed. Many remnants of an iron can were documented along with an ironstone ceramic fragment. Interestingly, a Mastro clothespin was again found within this deposit suggesting a demolition date of the interior of the structure of post 1949, which disagrees with the 1939 photo of the site showing the shed as demolished. Perhaps there was some disturbance of the upper deposits within the shed fill at a later date, or perhaps rodents brought various artifacts to deeper deposits during their tunneling. Regardless, all other artifacts suggest this deposit to coincide with a early 20th century date.

Strata 10

Strata 10 appears to be related to strata 7 as it is found under 7 and is similar in texture, but slightly darker. Perhaps organic deposits had filtered through strata 7 accumulating at the bottom of the deposit creating a darker color. Regardless, this strata also plunges towards Feature 1 from east to west and is nearly sterile like Strata 7 above. It also appears to date to the 19th century but there are few datable artifacts.

Strata 11

This strata appears to be the last deposit within the shed feature (1) prior to the demolition event. It is black in color and dense with composted organic materials but not privy deposits. Only one level of this deposit was found, so there is relatively little to examine, but cut nails, bottle glass, a red clay marble, and post 1900 wire nails were recovered. As will be discussed below, stratas 11-14 all appear to be fill deposits from a variety of origins used to fill the deep "cellar" under the shed of Feature 1. The origin of this particular deposit appears to have been a redeposited A soil or other organically-rich fill.

Strata 12

Like 11 above, this strata was small in overall volume. This deposit appeared to be similar to the rocky clayey till deposit first encountered in Trench 1. A darker layer under (see below) indicates that this was not till but instead a fill deposit made of till. Unlike the till in Trench 1, 4, and 5, however, artifacts were found in this fill deposit, further concretizing its interpretation as re-deposited fill. These artifacts include an industrial porcelain tile fragment, likely from a kitchen

or bathroom, a post-1940 prosser button, and a fragment of Rockingham ceramic that was popular between 1830 and 1900.

Strata 13

Only 3 artifacts were found in strata 13 including a fragment of window glass and a thin piece of white porcelain, likely a toy/doll dish fragment. This deposit was a coarse sand, similar in color and texture as the sandy outwash deposit found in the lowest deposits of Trench 1. This possible nearly-sterile fill could indicate the origin of the fill deposit of Strata 13.

Strata 14

Excavations ceased within the interior of Feature 1 at 120 cmbd in Strata 14. This strata was a darker deposit than the two strata above but was sterile except for white plaster or paint fragments that fell off the stone of Feature 1 where this strata abutted it. The lack of artifacts/data in this deposit makes its interpretation problematic, but the organic content in it suggests that the two strata above it, which otherwise look like the subsoil of Trench 1, are in fact fill. It is not known if this deposit was once a surface (A) that was then filled with multiple strata in order to make a floor of Feature 1. If so, then Feature 1 is not a privy but a cold storage room or other semi-subterranean structure. This strata could also just be another layer of fill within a privy. If a privy, the interior vault should extend around 6 feet below the floor of the privy. If we assume that the shed is a privy and the floor of the privy would have been even with the stone paved area from which the privy was accessed, then our excavations only extended two feet into the privy vault (see Figure 15). It is highly likely that a privy built in the 1860s and abandoned within 1-2 decades, especially if it was cleaned out frequently, would not be filled to its brim requiring layers of fill to cap it upon abandonment.

Unfortunately, the deposits within Feature 1 do not indicate a clear function of the shed structure. We can say that it is not likely to have been just a shed. If it was, it would have not needed such a significant (in width) wall or foundation. Additionally, it would not have needed a foundation to extend to such deep depth, nor would the stones of its construction have been painted or lined with plaster 2 feet below the outside surface.

A cold storage room is also a problematic interpretation. The House is massive and the basement of the home measures nearly 2,400 square feet. With so much room in the stone basement, plus two floors and an attic of the same square footage above, plus basement room in the now-missing piazzas, would a 3x2 meter (65 square foot) stone cold storage room really be necessary?

Examining a reconstructed plan of the pre-move basement rooms (Figure 21), it is clear that the lack of basement windows to the east, and the presence of storage rooms (vegetable, wine, and fruit cellar) along the east wall all indicate that this was a storage and colder side of the house. Perhaps an exterior stone structure would have provided better cold storage than interior rooms located across a hall from two kitchens, but in the summer one would expect that an exterior room would be warmer than an interior basement room.

With Feature 1 having been reduced to two possible function candidates, no further interpretation will likely definitely reduce the function further without additional GPR and excavation data.

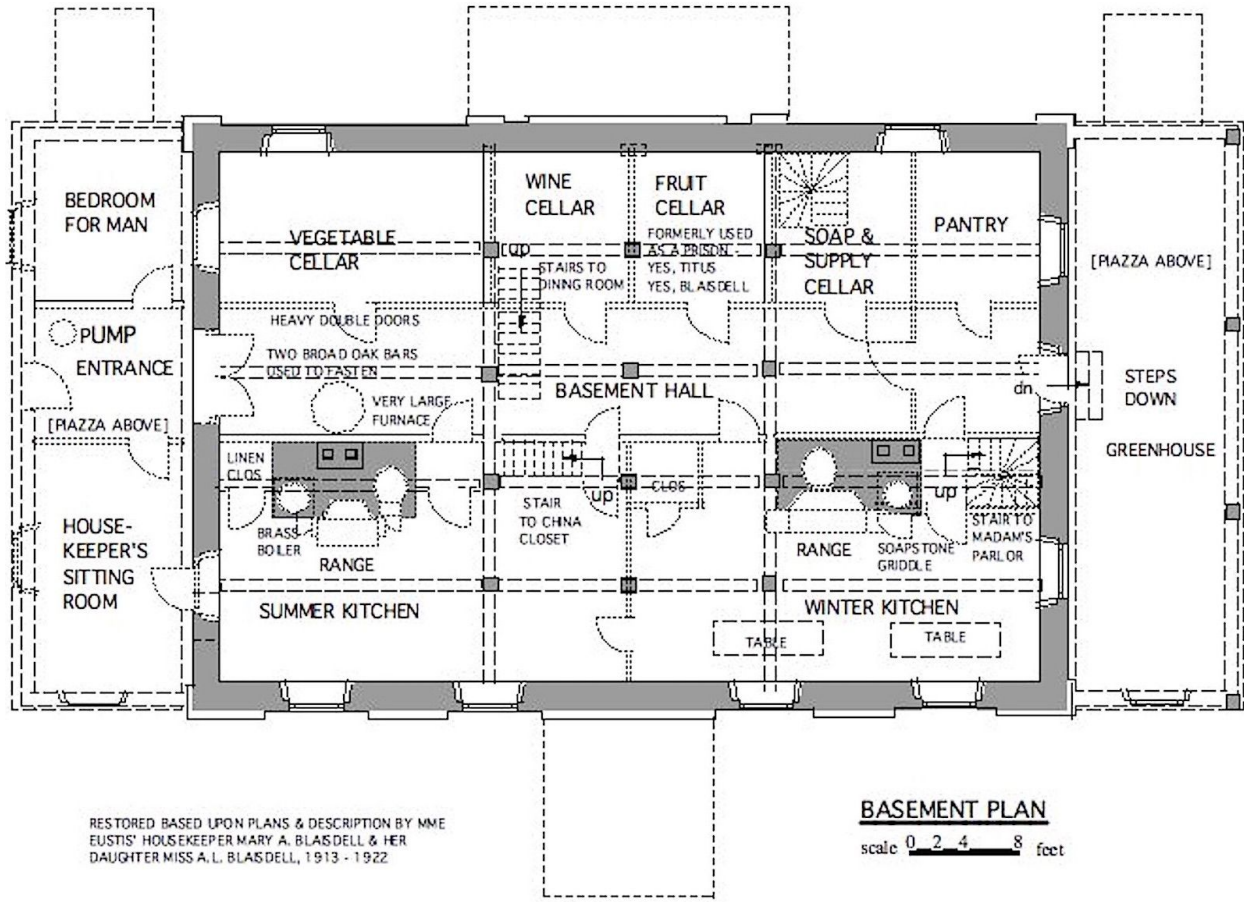


Figure 21- Reconstructed plan of the Shirley-Eustis House prior to 1867 move based on oral history. North is to the left. Source: Shirley Eustis House

Strata 15

Like strata 5 and 8, this strata is found against Feature 2. This strata is divided into two parts that in hindsight should have been excavated separately, but will be described here as 15 clay and 15 mortar. When first encountered, Strata 15 appeared to be a combination of mortar and Boston blue clay. As excavations continued, it became clear that strata 15 is two components: A massive deposit of clay containing clam shells, and an outer “rind” of mortar. This deposit contains more artifact than the previous strata (5 and 8), and appears to date to soon after the time of the House move given that there is a mixture of early (post-1762 creamware and post 1775 pearlware) and late artifacts (post-1880 solarized glass). This deposit also includes

exceptionally well preserved bone of greater number than any other deposit on the site (Figure 22). This suggests that during the creation of Feature 2, large amounts of clay were used in lower parts of the feature for some sort of water-related function, with household debris and food remains used as fill against the house. Of particular interest with this deposit is the presence of clam shells. While these may be cultural in origin, it is also possible that the clay source used for the deposit contained fossilized marine shells naturally deposited within the clay during its formation. This would mean the shells are between 11,000 and 15,000 years old (Weddle 2000). The presence of charcoal, bone, and other artifacts found in situ within the clay does indicate that this clay deposit was placed by people, and that historic artifacts were mixed into it before deposition. Regardless, the presence of clam shells of this number and completeness are only seen within the clay deposit strongly indicating these are fossils, not food. See strata 16, below, for further discussion



Figure 22- Large bird bone from Strata 15.

Strata 16

This strata again appears to be a variety of brown fill against Feature 1. It is relatively small in volume and directly abuts and undercuts the clay deposit (strata 15) on the east and the wall of Feature 1 to the west in Trench 2.1. This suggests that strata 15 cut through it partially

undercutting strata 15 when a large fragment of clay was removed. The floor of Unit 2.1 illustrates the stark and angular edge of the strata 15/16 intersection in unit 2.1 (Figure 22). As depth continued in Trench 3, strata 15 expanded westward with strata 16 shrinking.



Figure 23- Trench 2.1 at 100 and 90 cmbd. Note bluish clay (strata 15) on right above board and brownish soils (strata 16) on left. Also note angular and abrupt line between the two strata. Foundation on left is Feature 1. Foundation on right is Feature 2.

Strata 17

This strata is a broad deposit of mortar, shell, and bone interpreted as a flattening-out of the mortar deposit against Feature 2 at depth. This is, in essence, the “bottom” of strata 15 mortar deposit where it is slightly darker but still likely to be directly related to Feature 2. Like the mortar deposit of strata 15 in artifact content and bone preservation.

Strata 18

This appears to be a deposit of sterile glacial till subsoil. Excavations ended less than 10 cm through this strata, so while it appears to be the same till encountered outside the terrace, it is still possibly a fill deposit. Unlike the till deposit inside Feature 1 however, this is completely sterile, compact, and appears to be intact subsoil.

Trench 2 and 3 Depositional Narrative

Given the complexity of the strata described above, it seemed appropriate to summarize in narrative form.

Around 1868, the Shirley-Eustis House was moved to its current location and the hill upon which it was formerly located was cut down exposing a sterile subsoil of glacial till (Strata 18). After the move a wall was constructed leading away from the house to the south and east (Feature 2), the function of this wall is not clear, nor is its trajectory (straight or curved), but it appears to have been water-related as soon after building it, it was lined with a dense and thick deposit of marine clay (strata 15 clay). On top of this clay was placed a large deposit of mortar and mixed topsils (strata 17) then a deposit of mostly mortar and household bones (strata 15 mortar, 8, and 5), perhaps the mortar was from the surrounding demolition debris present on the site after the move and the early meals of the House of the Good Shepherd. Later, perhaps the same year as the move of the house and building of Feature 2, the owners or occupants of the house desired to build either a privy or semi-subterranean exterior cold cellar. To do so, they excavated through the mortar and clay deposit (strata 15) to clear an area for them to build a stone wall foundation for the shed structure (Feature 1). This foundation is of unknown depth but is at least 4 feet below the current terrace surface and 2 feet below the current surface of the stone pavement. After the shed was built, they back-filled the trench they dug through strata 15 with nearly sterile reddish brown-colored dirt (stratas 16, 10, and 7).

With the arrival of water, or perhaps the arrival of refrigeration, the shed no longer needed and the foundation filled (stratas 14-11). The shed itself, now useless, was demolished (strata 9). To even out the landscape, the settling demolition and structure fill was capped (strata 4) and a plant was added to beautify the landscape (strata 6). before soils were added and spread across the terrace to level it out (strata 3). As grass and leaves decomposed on the new surface, an A soil horizon developed filled with artifacts dropped from occupants sitting on the

stairs, doing laundry, or playing with toys including dolls and marbles (strata 2). Finally, a dripline was established using gravel deposited along the house foundation (strata 1).

Trench 4

Trench 4 was an east-west trending trench located the northeastern corner of the stone-paved area. It measures 2 meters in length and is located in the north half of units N96 E106-107. 4.1 is the western unit with 5.2 to the east. The goal of this trench was to determine if a privy could have been located along the eastern edge of the paved area. The datum for Trench 4 was located in the southwest corner of Trench 4.1.

The southeast corner of this trench abutted the retaining terrace wall along the eastern edge of the stone paved area. Similar to Trench 1, Trench 4 contained a developing A soil on top of a truncated glacial till subsoil, which led to the end of excavations when encountered. On the easternmost edge of Trench 4, a builder's trench for the retaining wall was encountered. As historic photos documented this wall to be made in the 20th century, this deposit was not considered significant (Figure 24). No evidence of a privy was found in the northeast corner of the stone paved area.

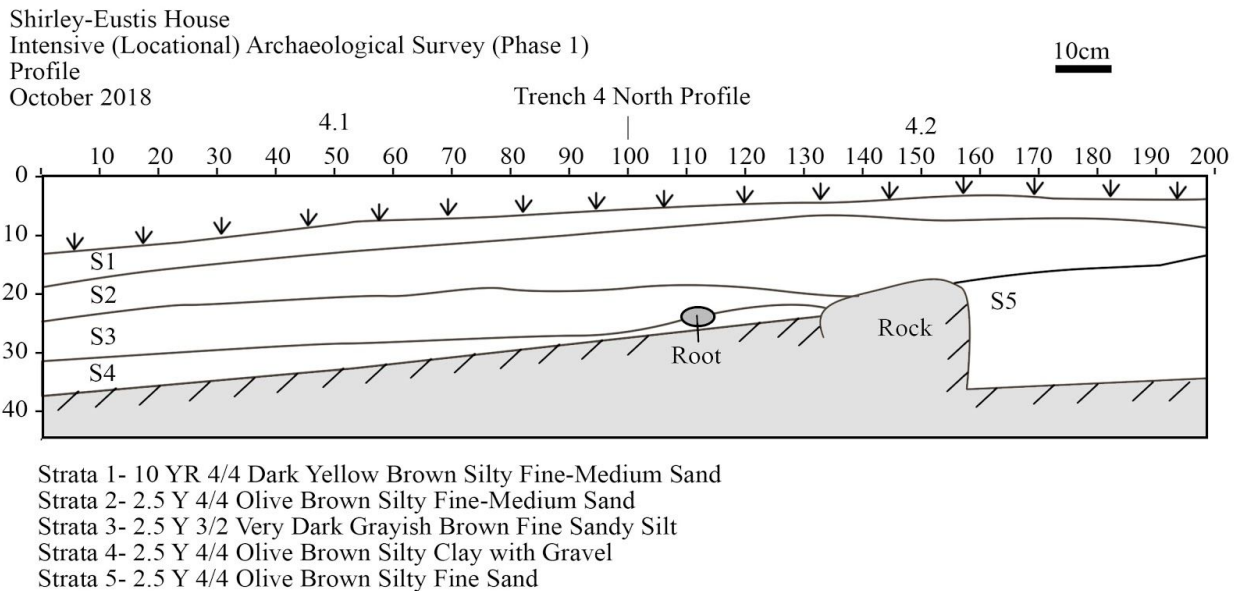


Figure 24- North profile of Trench 4

Strata 1

This topsoil consisted almost exclusively of english ivy vines and roots. It was removed as a sod and not screened. No artifacts collected.

Strata 2

Directly below the sod was a sandy deposit appearing to be a combination of sand used as a base to the nearby stone pavement and organic debris. The presence of wine bottle glass, plastic, nails, and a 1980 penny suggest that this deposit is related to or dating to the period of the c.1985 stone pavement episode.

Strata 3

The sandy deposit sat on top of a developing A, which appears to also be 20th century in origin, where artifacts collected on top of the exposed cut surface of till after the move of the house. Very few artifacts were recovered but include a small plastic toy figure of a horse rider (horse missing).

Strata 4

The developing A sat on top of a sterile subsoil of olive clayey cobbles found also in Feature 1. No artifacts were found and excavations ceased.

Strata 5

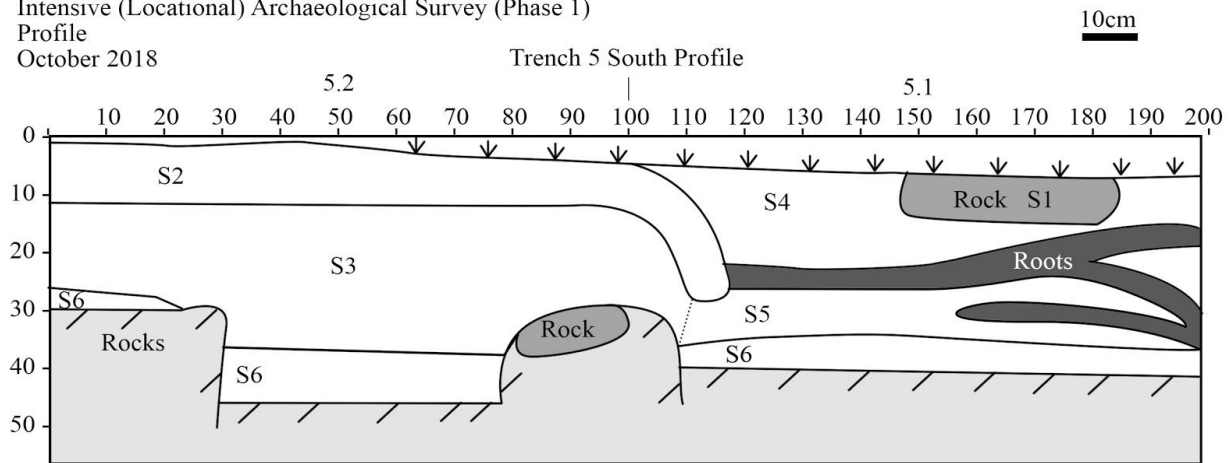
On the far-eastern side of the unit was a trench filled in the 20th century associated with the construction of the retaining wall on the east edge of the project area.

Trench 5

Trench 5 was an east-west trending trench located the southeastern corner of the stone-paved area. It measures 2 meters in length and is located in the north half of units N92 E102-103. 5.1 was the western unit with 5.2 to the east. The goal of this trench was to determine if a privy could have been located along the eastern edge of the paved area. The datum for Trench 5 was located in the northeast corner of Trench 5.2.

Similar to Trench 4, Trench 5 contained a developing A on top of a truncated C soil. Unlike Trench 4, Trench 5 had portions of the stone pavement on the western end of the trench, which comprised of stone paving stones with sand substrate similar to that encountered in Trench 1 (Figure 25). When no evidence of a privy or other feature was encountered upon reaching the till subsoil, no further excavations were warranted. As Trench 5 was a bit further west than Trench 4, no evidence of a builder's trench was for the retaining wall on the eastern edge of the stone paved area was encountered.

Shirley-Eustis House
 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey (Phase 1)
 Profile
 October 2018



- Strata 1- Stone Pavement
- Strata 2- 10 YR 3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Fine-Medium Sandy Silt
- Strata 3- 10 YR 2/2 Very Dark Brown Fine-Medium Sand
- Strata 4- 10 YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Medium-Coarse Sand
- Strata 5- 10 YR 2/2 Very Dark Brown Silty Fine-Medium Sand
- Strata 6- 2.5Y 4/3 Olive Brown Clayey Fine Sandy Gravel

Figure 25- South profile of Trench 5

Strata 1

This deposit consisted of the pavement stones from c. 1985. No artifacts collected.

Strata 2

This deposit was only found on the eastern half of the unit and consisted of the sod under the trees along the eastern edge of the project area. This deposit is 20th century in origin.

Strata 3

This deposit appears to be a buried developing A on the exposed surface of the yard dating to between 1868 and the 1985 paving. Artifacts here include a Mastro clothespin, victorian whiteware, and other late 19th and early 20th century artifacts.

Strata 4

This deposit is the sandy substrate under the stone pavement. No artifacts collected.

Strata 5

Strata 5 appears to be a continuation of strata 3 across and into the paved stone area. It was not recognized to be the same until profiling revealed the deposits to be continuous across both units of the trench. Identical artifacts were found in this strata as strata 3.

Strata 6

This is a sterile subsoil of olive clayey cobbles found also in Feature 4 and 5. No artifacts were found and excavations ceased.

Summary and Recommendation

No significant features or deposits were encountered within the stone paved area and any modifications to the stone pavement should proceed without the need for further archaeological mitigation.

In the area of the terrace north of the stone stairs on the east side of the house, two significant features were encountered. Both likely contribute to the historic significance of the house, but neither have significant deposits within the depth associated with the stone retaining wall. While additional archaeological survey within the terrace would likely produce additional information about the function of the shed feature (Feature 1) and possible cistern feature (Feature 2), The upper 90 cm of either deposit does not appear to contain significant artifacts. While the stone retaining wall to the north of both features is only 60 cm, all work on the retaining wall will likely not impact the potentially significant deposits associated with Features 1 or 2 and no further archaeological mitigation is recommended for restoration of the retaining wall, so long as work on the wall does not exceed 90 cm in depth from the current top of the retaining wall, nor extend more than 30 cm into the terrace from the existing stone retaining wall.

It is recommended that the proposed GPR survey still take place in the grass-covered areas of the property.

The results of the GPR survey may indicate more information about Feature 2, the 18th century terraces, 19th century structures, and underground utilities (active and inactive). Future ground-truthing the results of the GPR survey with additional excavations in the areas currently with the existing permit areas for excavation (the north and east lawns of the House) are possible, if desired.

If desired by the Shirley-Eustis House Association, a permit could be applied for to open the 3x6 meter area of Feature 1 and excavate it in its entirety to determine if it is in fact a privy.

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Appendix A- Provenience Lists

Context Code	Unit	Strata	Level	Depth	Strata function	Comments
SEH.001	Trench 1.1	2	2-4	10-31	Sand under rock pavement	
SEH.005	Trench 1.1	3	4	31-40	Till fill	
SEH.009	Trench 1.1	5	5	40-48	Compacted clayey till	
SEH.011	Trench 1.1	3	5	40-48	Till Fill	
SEH.015	Trench 1.1	6	6	50-60	Clayey till	sterile
SEH.003	Trench 1.2	3	4	30-40	Till fill	
SEH.012	Trench 1.2	3	5	40-50	Till fill	North 1/3 of unit.
SEH.014	Trench 1.2	4	5	40-50	Clayey till	
SEH.017	Trench 1.2	6	6	50-60	Clayey till	sterile
SEH.002	Trench 1.3	2	2-3	10-27	Sand under rock pavement	
SEH.006	Trench 1.3	3	3-4	27-40	Till Fill	
SEH.007	Trench 1.3	4	4	32-40	Clayey till	Only southern half of unit, sterile
SEH.013	Trench 1.3	4	5	40-50	Clayey till	
SEH.016	Trench 1.3	4	6	50-60	Clayey till	sterile
SEH.004	Trench 1.4	3	3	22-30	Till fill	
SEH.008	Trench 1.4	4	4	30-40	Clayey till	
SEH.010	Trench 1.4	4	5	40-50	Clayey till	Sterile
SEH.018	Trench 2.1	2	1	7-10	Stair terrace topsoil	
SEH.021	Trench 2.1	2	2	10-20	Stair terrace topsoil	
SEH.025	Trench 2.1	3	3	20-30	Gravelly fill layer	May be same as strata 2
SEH.026	Trench 2.1	4	3	20-30	Loose organic fill	
SEH.029	Trench 2.1	4	4	30-40	Loose organic fill	
SEH.031	Trench 2.1	5	5	40-50	Motor rich brown soil	

SEH.056	Trench 2.1	8	6	50-60	brown soil with mortar	
SEH.057	Trench 2.1	7	6	50-60	Brown fill	
SEH.058	Trench 2.1	9	6	50-60	Mortar rich shed demo	sterile
SEH.062	Trench 2.1	8	7	60-70	Brown soil with mortar	
SEH.063	Trench 2.1	10	7	60-70	Possible buried A	
SEH.072	Trench 2.1	7	8	70-80		
SEH.071	Trench 2.1	8	8	70-80		
SEH.079	Trench 2.1	7	9	80-90		
SEH.080	Trench 2.1	15	9	80-90		
SEH.085	Trench 2.1	15	10	90-100		
SEH.086	Trench 2.1	16	10	90-100		
SEH.089	Trench 2.1	15	11	100-110		
SEH.090	Trench 2.1	16	11	100-110		
SEH.093	Trench 2.1	18	12	110-120		
SEH.094	Trench 2.1	15	12	110-120		
SEH.019	Trench 2.2	2	1	5-10	Stair terrace topsoil	
SEH.022	Trench 2.2	2	2	10-16	Stair terrace topsoil	
SEH.023	Trench 2.2	4	2	16-20	Loose organic fill	
SEH.028	Trench 2.2	4	3	20-30	Loose organic fill	
SEH.030	Trench 2.2	4	4	30-40	Loose organic fill	
SEH.032	Trench 2.2	4	5	40-50	Loose organic fill	Stones
SEH.055	Trench 2.2	9	6	50-60	Mortar rich shed demo deposit	
SEH.065	Trench 2.2	9	7	60-70	Mortar rich brown	
SEH.069	Trench 2.2	9	8	70-75	Demo fill inside feature	
SEH.070	Trench 2.2	11	8	75-80	Dark soil under demo in feature	
SEH.075	Trench 2.2	12	9	80-90		
SEH.076	Trench 2.2	13	10	90-100		
SEH.077	Trench 2.2	13	11-12	100-112		
SEH.078	Trench 2.2	14	12	112-120		
SEH.020	Trench 2.3	2	1	2-10	Stair terrace topsoil	

SEH.024	Trench 2.3	2	2	10-20	Stir terrace topsoil	
SEH.027	Trench 2.3	4	3	20-30	Loose organic fil	
SEH.033	Trench 2.3	4	4	30-40	Loose organic fill	Under asphalt
SEH.034	Trench 3.1	2	1	3-10	Topsoil	
SEH.036	Trench 3.1	2	2	10-20	Topsoil	
SEH.039	Trench 3.1	3	3	20-30	Gravely fil	
SEH.041	Trench 3.1	5	3	21-30	Mortar rich	
SEH.042	Trench 3.1	7	3	25-30	Brown fill	
SEH.046	Trench 3.1	3	4	30-40	Gravely fill	
SEH.047	Trench 3.1	7	4	30-40	Brown fill	
SEH.048	Trench 3.1	5	4	30-40	Mortar rich	
SEH.049	Trench 3.1	8	4	36-40	Brown soil with mortar	
SEH.052	Trench 3.1	7	5	40-50	Brown fill	
SEH.053	Trench 3.1	8	5	40-50	Brown soil with mortar	
SEH.059	Trench 3.1	8	6	50-55	Brown soil with mortar	
SEH.060	Trench 3.1	7	6	50-60	Brown fill	
SEH.061	Trench 3.1	10	6	55-60	Possible Buried A	
SEH.066	Trench 3.1	7	7	60-70	Brown fill	
SEH.067	Trench 3.1	8	7	60-65	Mortar	
SEH.068	Trench 3.1	10	7	60-70	Builder's trench	
SEH.073	Trench 3.1	7	8	70-80		
SEH.074	Trench 3.1	10	8	70-79		sterile
SEH.081	Trench 3.1	15	9	80-90		
SEH.082	Trench 3.1	7	9	80-90		
SEH.083	Trench 3.1	15	10	90-100		
SEH.084	Trench 3.1	16	10	90-100		
SEH.087	Trench 3.1	15	11	100-110		
SEH.088	Trench 3.1	16	11	100-108		
SEH.091	Trench 3.1	17	12	110-120		
SEH.092	Trench 3.1	18	12	110-120		
SEH.035	Trench 3.2	2	1	6-10	Topsoil	

SEH.037	Trench 3.2	2	2	10-20	Topsoil	
SEH.038	Trench 3.2	4	3	20-30	Loose organic fill	
SEH.040	Trench 3.2	6	3	27-30	Planting hole	
SEH.043	Trench 3.2	6	4	30-33	Plating hole	
SEH.044	Trench 3.2	4	4	30-40	Loose organic fill	
SEH.045	Trench 3.2	7	4	30-40	Brown fill	
SEH.050	Trench 3.2	4	5	40-50	Loose organic fill	
SEH.051	Trench 3.2	7	5	40-50	Brown fill	
SEH.054	Trench 3.2	4	6	50-55	Loose organic fill	
SEH.064	Trench 3.2	7	6	50-60	Brown fill	
SEH.096	Trench 4.1	2	2-3	18-30		
SEH.098	Trench 4.1	3	4	30-40		
SEH.095	Trench 4.2	2	2-3	15-30		
SEH.097	Trench 4.2	3	4	30-40		
SEH.099	Trench 4.2	5	5	40-50		
SEH.102	Trench 5.1	5	3	25-30		
SEH.103	Trench 5.1	5	4	30-34		
SEH.105	Trench 5.1	6	4	30-40		
SEH.100	Trench 5.2	2	1	0-10		
SEH.101	Trench 5.2	3	2	10-20		
SEH.104	Trench 5.2	3	3	20-30		
SEH.106	Trench 5.2	3	4	30-40		