

The Allerton Family Journal:

Newsletter of the Pilgrim Isaac Allerton Society

Governor's Message:

Dear Allerton Cousins,

We are only one year from celebrating the landing of our Pilgrims, Isaac, Mary Norris, Bartholomew, Remember and little Mary Allerton. Imagine their feelings when they first glimpsed the New World. We hope you are making plans to attend the 400th anniversary celebrations in Plymouth in September, 2020. We will have our triennial dinner during the week of celebrations. Check the GSMD website for details.

I would also like to remember Rick Denham, our Allerton Society Historian, who passed away on Jan. 1, 2019. Rick was an enthusiastic Mayflower member with the best Pilgrim costume I've ever seen! He also served as Member at Large to the Executive Committee from 2014-2017 and was Governor of the Texas Society and the Midland Colony. I like to think that Rick is sitting down with Isaac Allerton, sharing some Aquavit, and that Rick is getting the straight story about all of Isaac's adventures!

Lisa H. Pennington

Lisa H. Pennington, Governor

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Editor's Message:

As we near the 400th anniversary of the *Mayflower's* arrival in 2020, the digitization of historical records are rewriting the Allerton family's history. This issue includes my own summary of Allerton family presentations in Massachusetts and Texas during 2018 and 2019.

Anglo-Dutch archaeologist Samira Minetti offers an article about Dutch geographer Johannes de Laet's 1625 book that introduced Dutch and English readers to the New Plymouth and New Netherland colonies. Pilgrim scholar Jeremy Bangs' translation contributed to the scholarship on display in this article.

Dave Russo an presents an excellent overview and superb photos of the most recent archaeological excavations of the Allerton/Cushman homestead and dairy farm on Spring Street in Kingston, Massachusetts. If you'd like to publish an article about the Allerton family, please contact me using the information below.

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"People will not look forward to posterity, who never look backward to their ancestors."

— Edmund Burke

Allerton family stories in Houston and Richmond, and Duxbury and Boston
By David Furlow

The “Did Womens’ Work (Dairying) Save Plymouth Colony?” program focuses on the vital work that Isaac Allerton’s wife Fear Brewster Allerton, his daughter Remember Allerton and his daughter Mary Allerton performed at the Allerton/Cushman dairy farm in Kingston, Massachusetts, beginning in approximately 1629 and continuing through the 1690s.

This PowerPoint examines the ~~women’s work~~, history and archaeology of the Allerton/Cushman dairy farm on Spring Street in Kingston. It analyzes the often-neglected role Pilgrim women played in the lives and livelihoods of Plymouth Colony. During this presentation, Lisa and I have told the evolving story of the archaeological excavations on Spring Street, Kingston. It was the site of the Allerton/Cushman dairy farm from circa 1627 through 1692. Plimoth Plantation archaeologist Jim Deetz conducted rescue archaeology here in the early 1970s. David Russo worked with Plymouth Archaeological Recovery Project Director Craig Chartier on new excavations at that site since 2015.

Lisa and I have been presenting versions of this womens’ history program since first pioneering it in Texas four years ago. The concept began during conversations with the late Dr. Karin Goldstein, Plimoth Plantation’s archaeologist and curator in residence. Dr. Goldstein made us aware of Lindsay Anne Randall’s brilliant, 2009 Master’s Thesis, *Dairying in 17th Century Plymouth Colony*, which revealed the important but often overlooked role women played in the colony’s economy and culture.

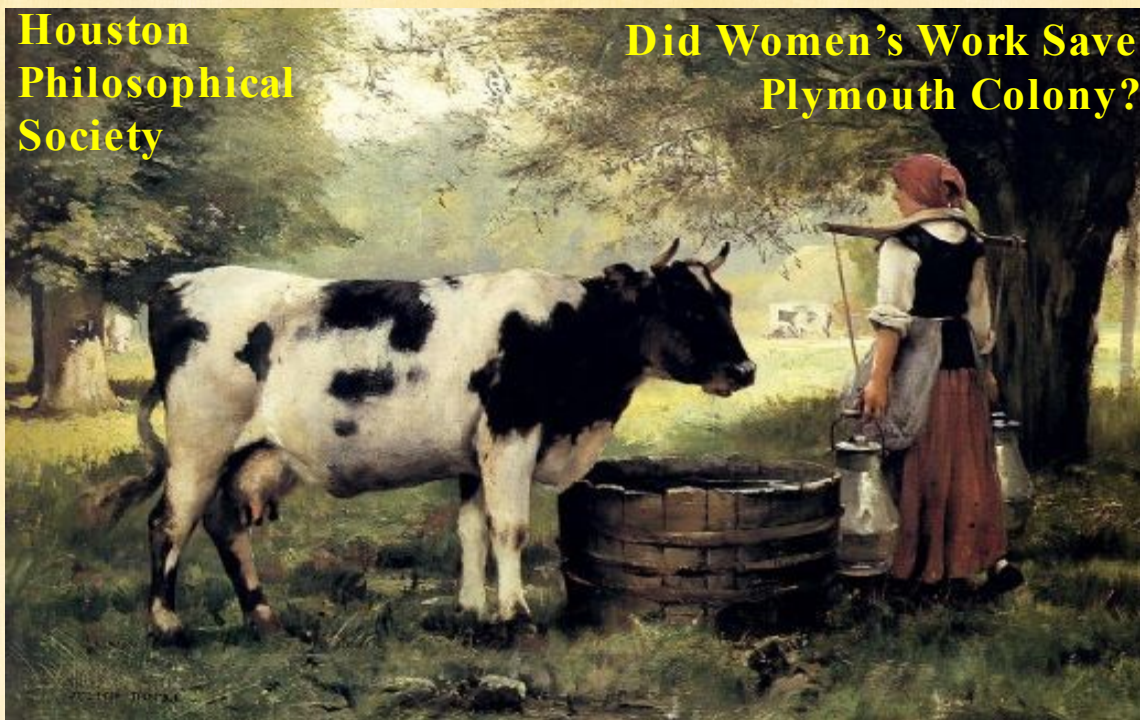
In October of 2017, Lisa and I jointly shared it with the Alabama GSMD chapter in Birmingham. Lisa presented it alone at the Mississippi GSMD chapter in Jackson in November 2018, then shared it with a Kansas GSMD chapter in Wichita later that month. On June 26, 2018, Lisa and I presented it to a packed Pilgrim Hall audience in Plymouth.

Lisa and I updated the program to include photos of UMassBoston archaeologist David Landon’s June 2018 excavations of the Myles Standish homestead on Burial Hill. During June of 2018, Dr. David Landon’s University of Massachusetts Boston Fiske Center of Archeology team conducted the most recent of a continuing series of field schools in Plymouth. Digging atop Burial Hill, Dr. Landon’s team excavated a residential site, probably Plymouth Colony Militia Captain Myles Standish’s home.

This UMassBoston dig revealed a small house that appeared to be dug into the side of Burial Hill. Dr. Landon’s team discovered the bones of a calf within the settlement site. The calf’s missing ribs suggested that Standish or a member of his family had killed the calf to use its stomach for rennet, an ingredient vital to making cheese. A well-preserved redware milk pan demonstrated that even Plymouth’s militia commander enjoyed the benefits of the dairying economy that began at Plymouth as early as 1627.

Houston Philosophical Society

Did Women's Work Save Plymouth Colony?



**Lisa H. Pennington & David A. Furlow
November 15, 2018**



**Jim Deetz's 1972 rescue archaeology at
17 Spring Street, Kingston reconstructed by
Craig Chartier and Dave Russo**





The late Dr. Karin Goldstein, Plimoth Plantation's beloved archaeologist and collections curator, introduced us to the collections and to Lindsay Anne Randall's research about Plymouth women's work.

Lindsay Anne Randall, *Dairying in 17th Century Plymouth Colony*, M.A. Thesis (2009), 5



Curator of Education and Outreach, Robert S. Peabody Institute of Archaeology, Salem

- “[W]omen are infrequently mentioned and generally are only referred to in the context of an individual’s death or in regards to some aspect of their husband’s life.”
- “The important role of women in Plymouth Colony is also visible through the study of dairy and its ceramics.”

Lisa and I jointly presented the updated program to a 90-person audience at the Houston Philosophical Society at Rice University on Thursday evening, November 15, 2018, then to a full house at the Houston Chapter of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants on Sunday, November 18, 2018. And I presented an archaeologically-focused version of the story to members of the Fort Bend Archaeological Society on February 19, 2019. Photos of these programs appear on this page and on the next two pages. Lisa and I will continue updating this program to reflect developments in Plymouth's archaeology as it reveals the lives of the Allerton and Brewster families and other Pilgrims.

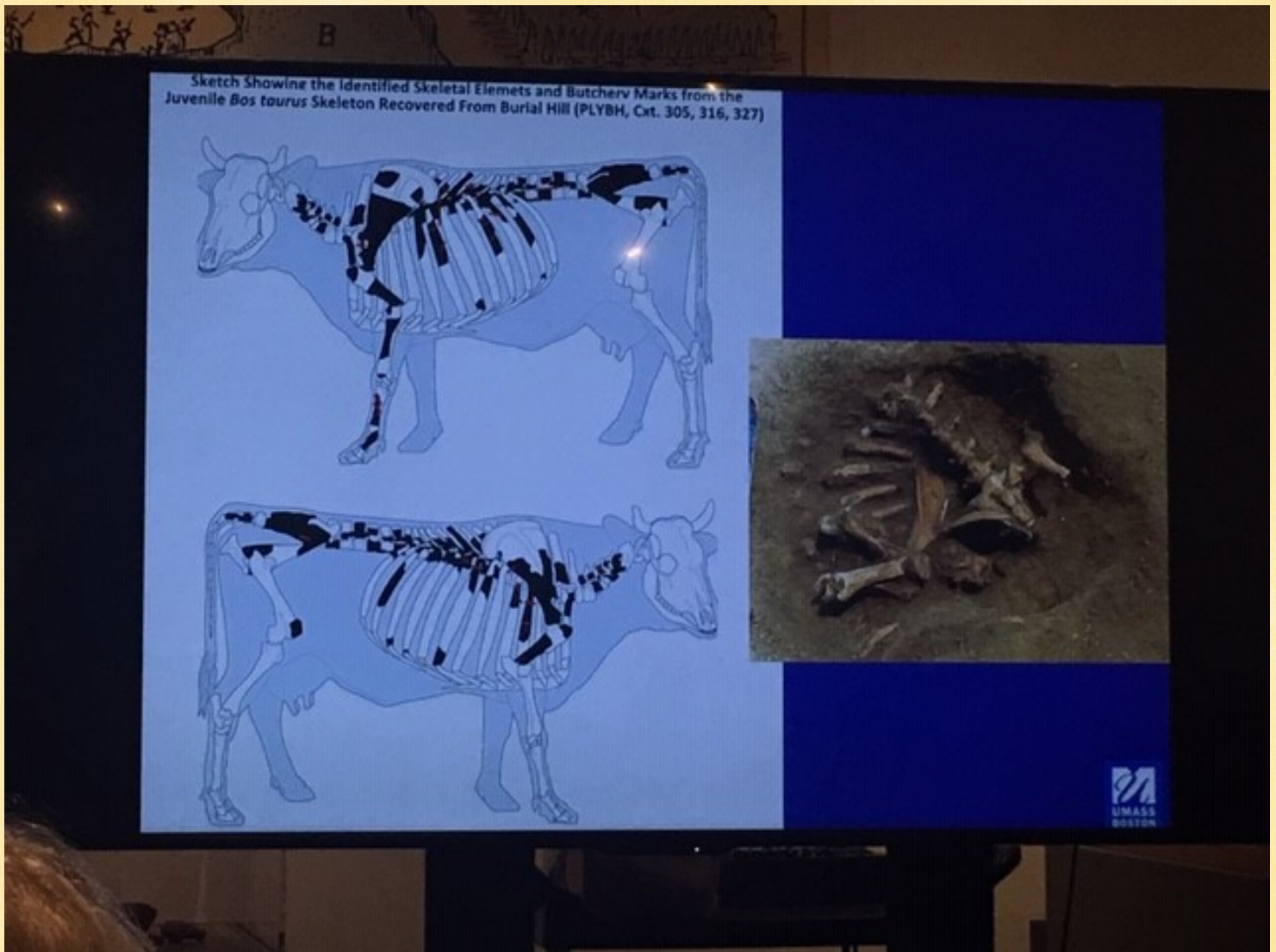


Dr. David Landon's University of Massachusetts Boston Fiske Center team conducted a series of excavations on Plymouth's Burial Hill during June 2018, including one on a homestead that may have belonged to Plymouth Militia Commander Myles Standish.



Dr. Landon's team discovered the bones of a calf inside a pit within the settlement site. The calf's missing ribs suggested that Militia Commander Myles Standish or a member of his family had killed the calf.

If so, its presence within the homestead evidences an intent to use its stomach for making rennet during the spring. Plymouth's women and girls used rennet as an ingredient vital for causing the chemical changes necessary to make cheese during the seventeenth century.



Dr. David Landon's slides, as presented at Pilgrim Hall during October 2018, revealed the "Standish" calf's missing rib bones. Why were they gone?

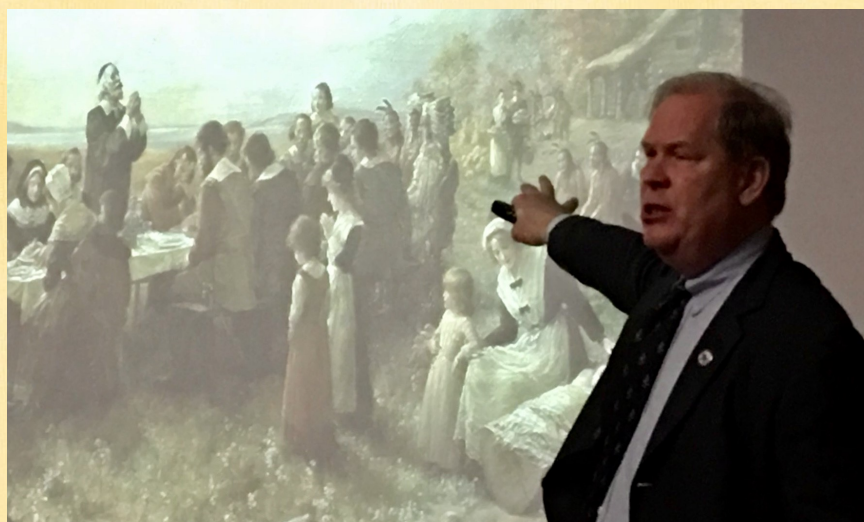
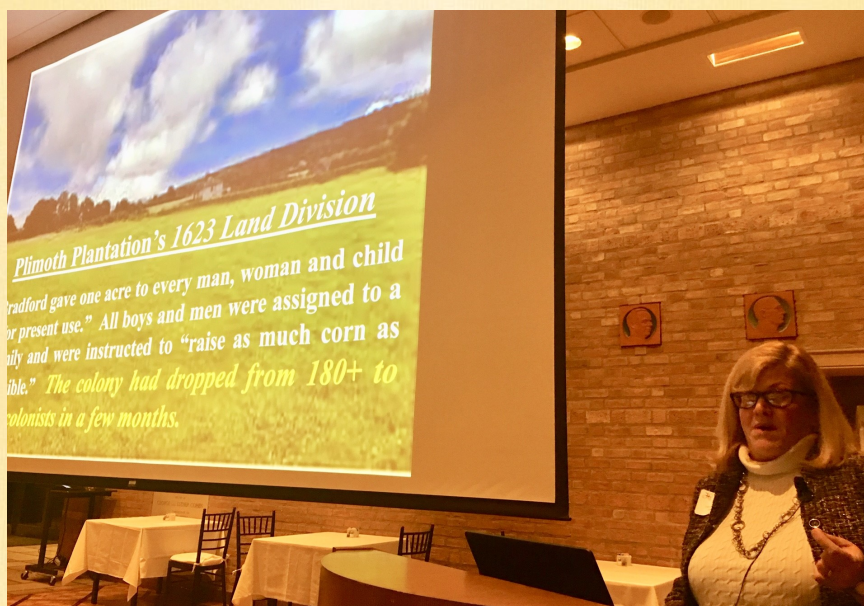
Were they part of a Pilgrim barbeque that ruled the roast?

Or had they been removed so Plymouth women could extract the calf's stomach to use in making rennet, an essential ingredient in cheese-making?

Archaeology can be an exact science, but the artifacts that emerge from excavations can often be ambiguous, i.e., capable of giving rise to alternative explanations.



A well-preserved redware milk pan Dr. David Landon's team excavated shows that even Plymouth's militia commander enjoyed the benefits of the dairying economy.

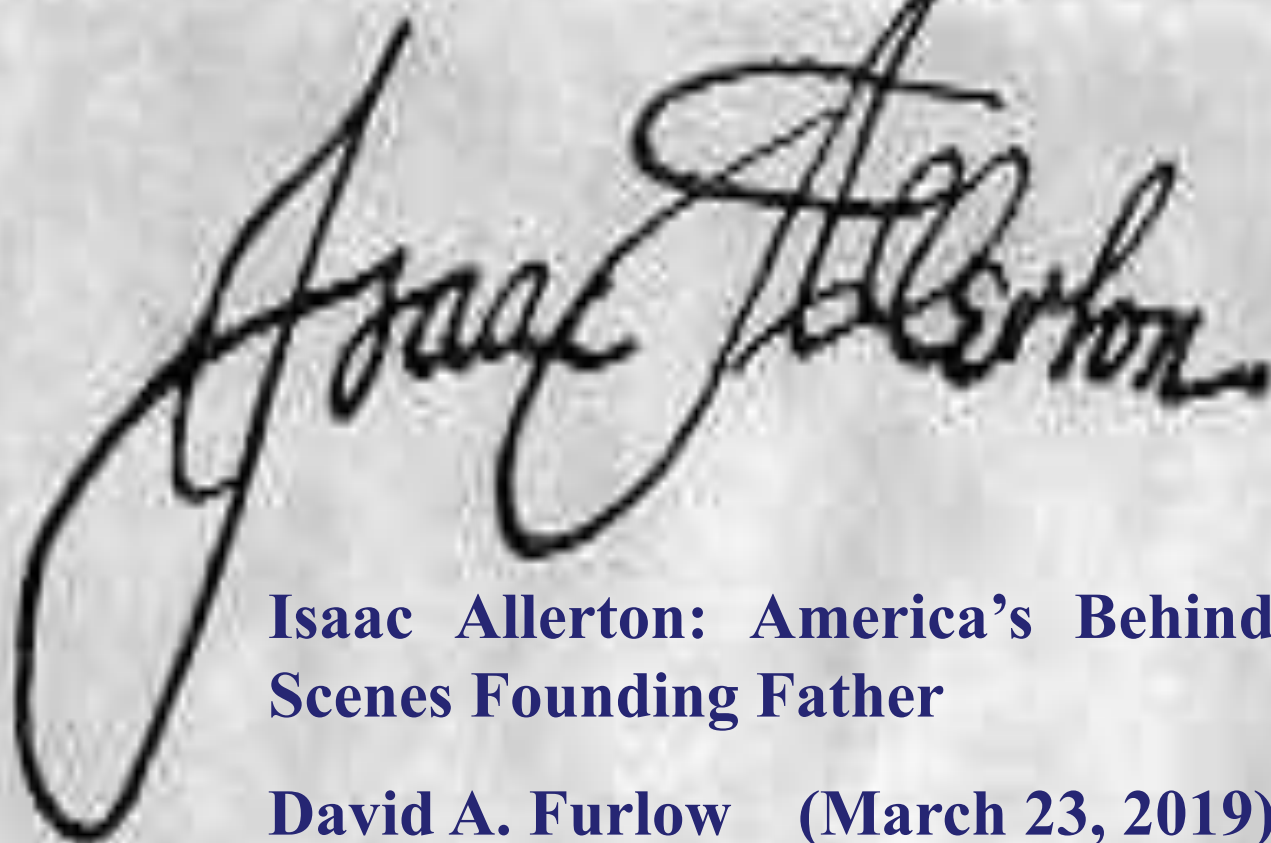


Photos from November 2018 and February 2019 "Did Women's Work (Dairying) Save Plymouth Colony?" presentations in Texas.

Lisa and I will continue presenting papers and programs about Isaac Allerton and the Allerton, Brewster, and other Pilgrim families while completing work on our biography of Isaac Allerton. On March 23, 2019, I will present a new PowerPoint, "Isaac Allerton: America's Behind-the-Scenes Founding Father" at the 2019 Duxbury Rural & Historical Society's "Hidden Figures in US History" program, a Bradford House Symposium. This program will re-examine Isaac Allerton's contribution to American history using the results of the research Lisa and I have conducted for the past two decades. The program will begin at 11:40 a.m. on Saturday, March 23, 2019, as part of a symposium at the Duxbury Free Library, 77 Alden St., Duxbury.

And on the evening of Tuesday, July 2, 2019, Lisa and I will present the program "Isaac Allerton: Mayflower, Magistrate, Merchant, and Much, Much More" at the Massachusetts Historical Society at 1154 Boylston Street in Boston,

Duxbury Rural & Historical Society "Hidden Figures in American History" Symposium



Isaac Allerton: America's Behind-the-Scenes Founding Father

David A. Furlow (March 23, 2019)



Re-imagine Bradford

As a lasting legacy for the Reimagined Bradford House, the biennial History Symposium began in 2017, dedicated to uncovering forgotten histories, discovering rich and varied histories, and fostering conversations about difficult truths.

Duxbury Rural & Historical Society

Bradford House Symposium **HIDDEN FIGURES** in American History

Saturday, March 23, 2019 (9:30 am - 3:00 pm)

Featuring Presentations By:

Erin McGough, DRHS Executive Director & Moderator

Eileen McNamara, Pulitzer Prize-Winning Author, Brandeis University
Eunice: the Kennedy Who Changed the World

Meaghan Siekman, PhD, New England Historic Genealogical Society
Discovering Difficult Genealogies

David Furlow, Fellow, Texas Supreme Court Historical Society &
Editor, Pilgrim Isaac Allerton Society Journal
Isaac Allerton: 17th Century America's Behind-the-Scenes Founding Father

Lee Blake, President, New Bedford Historical Society
New Bedford's Underground Railroad & Hidden Figures

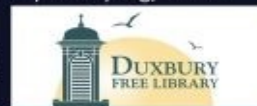
Carolyn Ravenscroft, DRHS Historian & Archivist
Duxbury's Women at Sea: Those Who Sailed During the 19th Century

Location: Merry Room, Duxbury Free Library
DRHS Members: \$25; Non Members: \$35; Students: \$25.
An optional onsite lunch from **The Foodsmith, Duxbury** is offered at
additional charge of \$15, reservation required.
50 minute lunch break is scheduled.

Online tickets available at www.duxburyhistory.org.
DRHS Office: 781-934-6106 or colson@duxburyhistory.org.

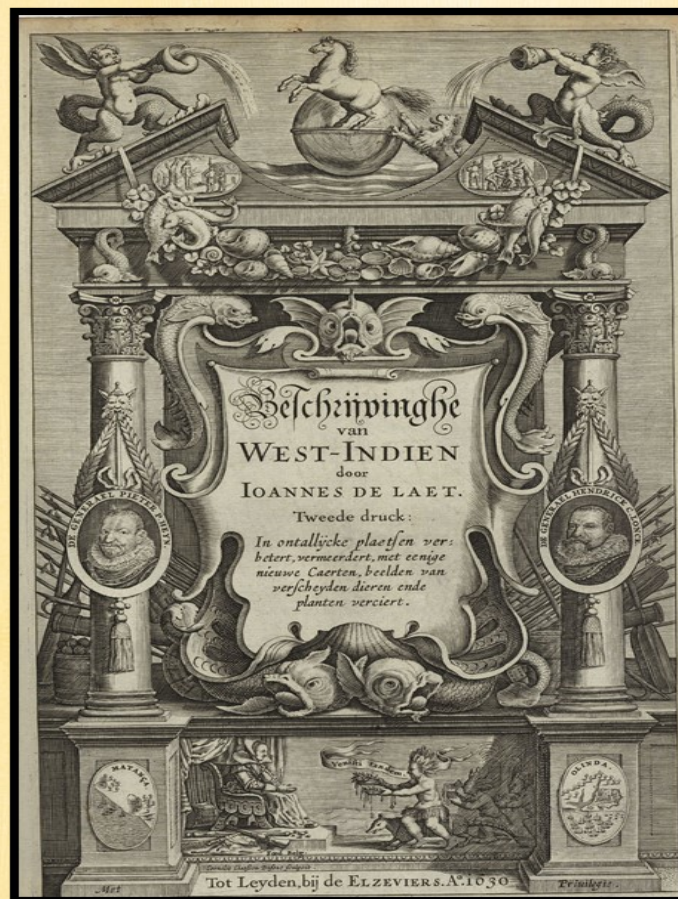
Proceeds from this event support the preservation and re-interpretation of the Bradford House museum. More information available at www.duxburyhistory.org/events.

Generously funded in part by:



Johannes de Laet's New Plymouth and New Netherland by Samira Minetti (with assistance by Jeremy Bangs)

Johannes de Laet of Antwerp was a Dutch geographer and writer who wrote a book that provides one of the earliest descriptions of Plymouth colony. In 1625, de Laet published an important book of navigation and geography, *Nieuwe Wereldt ofte Beschrijvinghe van West-Indiën* (*New World or Description of the West-Indies*), <https://archive.org/details/nieuwwereldtof00laetrich/page/80>. It was the first Dutch language description of the Western Hemisphere and of sixteenth and seventeenth century explorations there, which he based on narratives written in a variety of languages, logbooks, including the logbook of Henry Hudson's 1609 voyage to America, along with interviews of sailors who visited the West Indies. Rolf H. Bremmer, Jr., *The Correspondence of Johannes de Laet (1581-1649) As A Mirror of His Life*, 150-153, in Elizabeth A. Sutton, *Capitalism and Cartography in the Dutch Golden Age* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2015).



Left: *Portrait of Johannes de Laet of Antwerp* by Jan Gerritsz. van Bronckhorst. Rijkmuseum, Amsterdam, public domain. Right: cover of the *Nieuwe Wereldt*.

Importantly for readers of the *Pilgrim Isaac Allerton Journal*, Johannes de Laet provides the information available about the Plymouth ["Pleymoude"] colony to members of John Robinson's Leiden congregation and to Dutch merchants, explorers, and emigrants living in the Netherlands. With the coming 400th anniversary of the 1620 *Mayflower* voyage, it is time to read one of the earliest descriptions of Plymouth colony and the New World in the words of the pioneering Dutch geographer and administrator who was then urging both English and Dutch residents of the Netherlands to go to the New World.

The son of a cloth merchant, ~~Hans de Laet~~, Johannes de Laet was born in Antwerp between September and December 1581. See J. A. F. Bekkers, *Correspondence of John Morris with Johannes de Laet (1634–1649)* (Assen, 1970). Three years afterwards, Johannes' family fled Antwerp when the Flemish city fell to Spanish Catholic troops. The de Laet family made a new home in the northern Netherlands, in Amsterdam. Young Johannes received his education at a Latin school. He later moved to Leiden, where he studied Theology and Philosophy at the University of Leiden, graduating in 1597.

Johannes' father Hans then sent him to London in 1603 to learn how to be a merchant. See Rolf H. Bremmer Jr and P. G. Hoftijzer, editors, *Johannes de Laet (1581-1649): A Leiden Polymath, Lias Special Issue No. 25, Sources and Documents Relating to the Early Modern History of Ideas*, vol. 25, No. 2 (1998), 135-229. He married the daughter of a successful Anglo-Dutch merchant, Jacobmijntje van Loor, but returned to Leiden in 1607 after Jacobmijntje died. He married a second time to Maria Boudewijns van Berlicum in Leiden on May 7, 1608.

Having learned business in London, he invested in Dutch land reclamations, then aspired to earn a fortune in overseas trade. The city of Leiden sent him as an elder-delegate to the Synod of Dordrecht, where he helped resolve disputes about the relationship between the Dutch Reformed Church and the Dutch state. He advanced to a position of responsibility as a director of the Dutch West India Company in 1620, a leadership position he discharged for the rest of his life. Martine Gosselink, *New York New Amsterdam: The Dutch Origins of Manhattan* (Amsterdam: Nationaal Archief/Nieuw Amsterdam, 2009), 40.

When not transacting business, investing in overseas ventures, or resolving issues of church and state, de Laet spent much of his time in his study room, well-stocked with books, manuscripts, maps, globes and paintings, or at Leiden University's botanical garden, where he unsuccessfully sought to raise pumpkins with seeds that came from New Netherland. Oliver A. Rink, *Holland on the Hudson: An Economic and Social History of Dutch New York* (Ithaca: Cornell Univ. Press, 1986), 31.

Johannes de Laet's *New World* provided detailed descriptions of natural resources, where to find fresh water, safe places to dock a ship, road-steads, strategic points for building forts, and flora and fauna. See Johannes de Laet, *Nieuwe Wereldt, ofte, Beschrijvinghe van West-Indiën* (Leiden: Abraham Elsevier, 1625), Nationaal Archief (National Archives of the

"Mr. Isaac Allerton hath given leave to all other creditors to be fully discharged before he receives anything of his particular debts to himself, desiring rather to lose all than other men should lose any."

— Hearing on Estate of Godbert Godbertson, 2 December 1633.

the Netherlands), Hague Library 399, B 7. *See also* John Franklin Jameson (ed.), *Narratives of New Netherland, 1609-1664* (New York: Scribner, 1909), <http://etext.teamnesbitt.com/books/etext02/nwnth10.txt.html>.

The geographer based his *New World* on the works of others, as reflected on a draft manuscript: “*Navigatien naar West Indien, Extracten uyt verscheidene schrijvers door Jan de Laet...*” (“*Navigations to the West Indies. Extracts from various authors by Jan de Laet.*”). Kees Zandvliet, *Mapping for Money: Maps, plans, and topographic paintings and their role in Dutch overseas expansion during the 16th and 17th centuries* (Amsterdam: Batavian Lion International, 2002), 167. His book represented a “scissors and glue” production that incorporated the discoveries and writings of Spanish court historian and geographer Antonio de Herrera y Tordesillas, the English chronicler Richard Hakluyt, and others. He relied on journals and notes of West India Company captains and the journals of foreign sea captains, including Henry Hudson, and a report from Giovanni Batista Antonelli, an Italian fortification engineer who served Spain. Zandvliet, *Mapping for Money*, 191; Gosselink, *New York New Amsterdam*, 40.

Investors bought de Laet’s *New World* because they saw possibilities of economic gain, while its maps and illustrations provided sea captains support in their maritime endeavours. In later years, de Laet published updated and expanded editions of the *New World*, providing additional information and maps each time, including those of Dutch master cartographer Hessel Gerritsz.

De Laet published a second edition, again in Dutch, in 1630: *Beschrijvinghe van West-Indien door Joannes De Laet. Tweede druk: In ontallycke placesen verbeterd, vermeerdert, met eenige nieuwe caerten, beelden van verscheijden dieren ende planten verciert* (Leiden: Abraham Elsevier, 1630). This version relied on reports of Dutch settlers and fur-traders, some hostile to the neighboring Natives: “They have no religion whatever, nor any divine worship, but serve the Devil, yet not with such ceremonies as the Africans.” Rink, *Holland on the Hudson*, 31 n., Jameson, *Narratives*, 49-50.

A man fluent in many languages, he published a Latin edition in 1633, *Novus Orbis seu descriptionis Indiae Occidentalis Libri XVIII authore Joanne De Laet Antverp. Novis tabulis geographicis et variis animantium, Plantarum Fructuumque iconibus illustrate* and a French version in 1640: *L'Histoire du Nouveau Monde ou description des Indes Occidentales, contenant dix-huict livres, enrichi de nouvelles tables geographiques & figures des animaux, plantes & fruits*. In 1644, he published a history of the West India Company and its discoveries. *See* Johannes de Laet, *Historie ofte jaerlijck Verhael van de Verrichtinghen der ... West-Indische Compagnie* (Leiden: Abraham Elsevier, pub., 1644). He contributed to *Historia Naturalis Brasiliae*, or *Natural History of Brazil*, published in 1648, which described that part of northeastern Brazil the Dutch conquered from the Portuguese. The geographer died in the Hague in 1649.

“Our history begins before we are born. We represent the influences of our past, and our ancestors live in us.”

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— James Nasmyth

For one hundred and fifty years afterwards, de Laet's *New World* was in high demand, both in the Netherlands and abroad. The following translation of Johannes de Laet's 1625 descriptions of the New England and New Plymouth colonies, on pages 80-82, and of New Netherland on pages 83-84, of the *New World*, reveal the ways people in Leiden perceived the New World in 1629, when Isaac Allerton returned to Leiden to offer new homes for the remaining members of Pastor John Robinson's Separatist congregation.

Translation of Excerpts from Johanne de Laet's *New World*

The third book

The sixth chapter: New Plymouth [New Pleymoud, pages 81-82]
[with special thanks to Jeremy Bangs for his assistance in this translation]

The sixth chapter is a description of New Plymouth, a city, or place in New England. The people destined to go live in New England departed from Plymouth in England on September 6, 1620. On November 9, they saw land at Cape Cod, set their course SSW intending to sail to a river 10 miles south from the Cape, but were forced by contrary wind to turn around.

And on November 11, they dropped anchor in Cape Cod Bay, which is a good harbour and pleasant bay, round like a circle, except the entrance, which is 4 miles wide, covered down to the sea with trees oak, pine, juniper, sassafras, and other wood. The harbour could hold a thousand ships. Ships cannot come closer than a quarter mile from the shore because it is shallow. Around the Cape are sand hills very much like the Dutch dunes (but much better because one shovel-turn deep there is very good black earth), all covered with trees but without underbrush, so that one can walk and ride among the trees.

Then, sailing to the other side, they were suddenly attacked by the Wild People ["Wilden" in Dutch, usually translated as "Indians," sometimes as "Natives," "Salvages" or "Savages"], but made them flee. After that, they found another harbor west of Cape Cod, to which they sailed on December 16. This harbor is a bay larger than Cape Cod, encircled by fine land, with two beautiful uninhabited islands with nothing but trees. Countless birds are in the bay, and excellent fish in season. The shape is like a circle or fish-hook.

They found no one living there, but places where previously it had been planted. They found no navigable rivers, but some little brooks of very sweet, fresh water running into the sea. The ground at shovel-turn depth is excellent and fat; there is also sand, gravel, and very good clay for baking pots. And there is beautiful forest and all sorts of herbs, as has already been mentioned. New Plymouth is established in this

"Thus out of small beginnings greater things have been produced...."

—William Bradford

region of the mainland, on high ground, where a lot of land has been cleared of trees, and first settled here were organized into 19 families. Single men were joined to one or another, making two rows of houses for more security, where corn had previously been grown. A very pretty stream flows in this space; and there are many excellent springs. This creek is adequate for shallops and boats to shelter, and also has fish in season. Those who first settled here were organized into 19 families. Single men were joined to one or another, making two rows of houses for more security.

On March 16, one of the ~~Wild People~~ ["Wilden," Indians] came to them, who had learned some broken English from the English who come to fish on Monehiggon [Monhegon Island, Maine]. He told them all about the circumstances of the country, and that the place where they were was called Patuxet, and that around four years earlier all the inhabitants had died from an extraordinary plague, with no survivors; that the neighboring tribe were the Massasoit's, about 60 men strong. The Nausets are southeast from them, and around 100 men strong.

Those people are very antagonistic to the English, because of what Hunt did (as recounted above). They were visited by the Wild People ["Wilden," Indians] more frequently than they preferred; and this first one, named Samosset brought another named Squanto or Tisquantum, born in this place, and formerly carried away by Hunt. These two brought news that their greatest Sagamos (as they call their Lords) Masasoyt was nearby with his brother Quadaquina, and all their people. They came to the English and made a treaty with them.

Afterwards, this colony grew through the arrival of new people, and as the people who live there write, they are doing well. A letter has been printed (as a sermon held in this Plymouth), written December 12, 1621, together with a journal of what has taken place in the beginning and continuation of the colony, which would be too long to repeat here. Whoever is curious to know about it can get the little book, printed in 1622 in London, titled, *A Relation or Journal of the Beginning and Progress of the English Plantation Settled at Plymouth in New England & c.* [Edward Winslow and William Bradford (Dwight B. Heath, editor), *Mourt's Relation, A Journal of the Pilgrims at Plymouth* (Cambridge: Applewood Books, 1986)].

We have also seen some letters written from there, which all confirm what is told above by us. It seems some other colonies have been begun there, but since we have no particulars about them, we leave it at that.

is de culste altyds kouder alst binnen lande. Ende de Oostelijcke culste/welck t'opgaen van de Son gheniet/is inghelijck kouder dan de Westelijcke deelen/die de dalinge van de Son ghenieten; als de moezghen-luchten (by exempel) zijn sefs in de Sommer koudt en fris/daer de avondt-luchten seer bangh zijn. Ende dit maect dat dese quarteren veel beter ober een komeen met de nature van ons volck/die gheen contentement en binden in kouder luchten / noch ghelontjept in heeter. Soo dat dit Climaet/welck is soo ghetemper / seer bequaem voort bevonden voort onse natiën. De grondt is inghelijcks goet / eenighe quarteren daer af / gebende wonderlijcken aen-was van koojn/soo welc ghene de Wilden ghelwoon zijn te ghebryucken / als t'ghene by de onse daer is ghebryacht; met ontallijcke varieteyt van voetsame wortelen/ende ander kryn-den ende bychten/die ons byreint zijn. Daer beneffens soo heeft de culste seer veel bequame havens/voel van sonderlinghe Eplanden/bequaem om volck op te planten; verbult van alderhande boomen/als Eycken/Cedren/Vueren/Pijn-boomen/Wal-noten/Castanien/Sallafas/Paym-boomen/Calamus Aromaticus,&c. Het volck is tractabel (soo men se niet en abuleert) om met te handelen/ende dragghen goet respect. De Zee is wel voorsien van alderhande visch / en op veel plaetsen is goede ghelegghenheyt om sout te maken; heeft groote abondantie van ghevoeghete binmens landts/ als Calcoenen/Patrysen/Swanen/Cranen/wilde Gansen van twee soorten/wilde Eynde vogels van dyp soorten/veel Dupben/insonderheyt als de Aerdt-besien rijp zijn. Daer zijn dierghelike soorten van wildt in dese quarteren / ende eenighe die twee/dyp ende vier jonghen t'effens doort byenghen / een teeken van bychtebaerheyt van t'landt ende getemperheyt van de lucht. Daer is oock een seker Dier welck de in gheboorne noemen Mofse, is soo groot van lijf als een Os / thoof als een Buck met een breede hoojn/welc hy alle jaer verandert als de Bucken/den neck als een Hert/met korte manen/loope de langhs den rugghe / chap; lanck als een Elandt/doch beter gearcht voort t'ghebryuck van Sadel-makers/heeft inghelijck een groote bult hangende onder syn stroot/heeft lange beenen/ende voeten soo groot als Olen voeten/langher leert als die van de Bucken/syn huydt maect seer goet Buffels / en syn bleef is seer goet eten / welck de Wilden zijn ghelwoon ghedvooght te bewaren. Men heeft een groote meniche van dese beelden ghelien op een groot Eplandt by de culste/genaemt by de Enghelesche Mount Manfell, daer de Wilden op sekere tijden trecken om dese dieren te jagghen; in deser manieren: sy maken dierghelike vierten/en beseten t'landt met volck / om dese beesten in de Zee te drijven / daer sy toe geneghen zijn van natueren / andere van t'volck passen daer op in hare booten met boghen ende ander wapenen / daerle die niet dooden ende bangghen naer haer wil. T is te ghelooften dat dit dier niet industrie sal komeen ghebryacht worden om ordinaire diensten te doen. De bekende koopmanschappen van dit landt zijn / visch van dierghelike soorten / rijcke voeyeringhe / als Webers / Others / Martins / swarte Vollen/Sabels/etr. Daer zijn oock Wijngaerden in abondantie/van dyp soorten/en aenghenaem van smaek / doch d'een beter als d'ander. Daer valt Hennepe/Walch/Sijde grasse/dierghelike mynen van Hier-steen / ghelegghenheyt om Perck ende Teer te maken/delen van alle soorten/spaeren/masten tot schepen van alle lasten. In somma daer en kome niet upt Vranckrijck/Dupelch-landt oft de Sonde/oft men kan t'felve hier bekomen met tamelijcke industrie ende arbeidt. Aengaende de Zee/daer is seer goede visschingh / ende de nabigatie is seer geveret/daer zijn goede reeden ende havens bequaem voort alle ghebryucken. Men heeft daer eenighe monsteren van Peerlen ghebonden/ende Ambr-grees/ende in de Zee menichien van Walvischen ende dierghelijcke dingghen mer om handel mede te drijven.

Het sefte Capittel.

Beschrijvinghe van NIEVV PLEYMOUTH een stad ofte vleeck in NEVV ENGLAND gheleghen.

T volck gheslumeert om te gaen woonen in New England schepden van Pley-mouth in Engelandt/den 6. September des jaers 1620. den 9. November saghen sy t'landt by de Cabe Cod. setten haer cours Supdt-zuidt-west/inrepende te varen naer een rivier ghien mylen naer t'Supden van de Cape / dan den wint tegghen krynghende

ghende waren ghenootsaecht weder te keeren / ende quamen den elfden aen ancker in de bape van Cabe Cod, welck is een goede haven ende playlant bape / rondt als een cirkel/uptghenomen het in-komen/welck is vier mylen wijt / tot aende Zee toe al be-wallen met boomen/Eycken/Pijn boomen/Juniper/Sallafas/ende ander houdt; daer fouden in de haven duplent schepen komeen legghen. Men kan op dyp quart van een myl met de schepen niet ontrent het strandt komeen/doort dient black is: t'landt ontrent de Cape zijn landt-berghen seer ghelijck de Hollandische dupnen / van veel beter/want hebben wel een spit diep seer goede swarte aerde / al met boomen begroeyt/doch sonder onder-ghelwas/soo dat men tusschen t'gheboornen by magh gaen ende ryden. Daer legghende deden eenighe tochten te lande / om een bequame woon-plaetse upt te soeken/bonden eenighe huylen/doch sonder volck;ende oock eenighe koejen van de lande in de grondt begraven in een mande;daer naer varende aend'ander jide/wierden se subijtelijck by de Wilden bespyonghen/doch deden se haelt vlychten. Vonden daer naer een ander haven Westwaert van Cape Cod, daer sy naer toe seilden den 16. Decem-ber. Dese haven is een bape grooter als Cabe Cod, omringt van seker scaep landt / ende binnen de bape twee traeye Eplanden onbewoont / daer niet op is als boomen; daer is in de bape ontallijck ghevoeghete / en excellent visch in syn scaepoen; is van fatsoen als een sikel ofte visch-haek. Sy bonden daer gheen volck/maer plaetsen daer schijn dat wel eertijds ghejaeydt was ghelweck; bonden gheen nabigabel rivieren/maer eenighe kleyne beeyckens die in Zee liepen van seer soet ende versck water. De grondt is een spit diep seer excellent bet landt; daer is oock landt/graveel/ende seer goede klep om potten van te backen; ende daer is scaep gheboornen / ende veelderleyp kryn-den als vooren in genere is verhaelt. In dit quarter aen t'badt landt is gheleght nieuwt Plymouth, op een hooghe grondt / daer veel landts gheslecht is / ende ondbloot van boomen / ende voort desen wel schijnt koojn ghejaeydt is ghelweck; in de seeghe loopt een seer schoone beke/ende daer zijn veel excellent spinghen van water; dese beke is bequaem om derghaloupen ende booten te berghen / ende heeft oock visch in syn scaepoen. Die hier haer seiven eerst neder-sloeghen/wierden in alles ghereduceert tot negen-ghien familien / de een-loopighe ghelien haer tot d'een ofte d'ander voeghende; maer ten twee rijen van huylen om meerder sekerheyt. Den sechtienden Martij quam by haer een van de Wilden / die wat gheboken Enghelesch hadt gheleert van de Enghelesche die aen t'Eplandt van Monchiggon komeen visschen; dese vertelde haer alle de ghelegghenheyt van t'landt / ende dat de plaetse daer sy het begrepen hadden ghe-naemt was Patuxet, ende dat ontrent vier jaren gheleden alle de inwoonders waeren ghesloven van een extraordinaire plaghe / sonder dat daer yemant was over-gebleven; dat het naeste ghelegghen volck waren de Mafaloits, welck waren eenighe sechtich man sterck; de Naulites zijn mede naer t'Zuydt-oosten van haer / ende hordert man sterck / dit volck is seer ghebeten op de Engheleschen / om t'keyt van dien Hunt hier boen verhaelt. Sy wierden al dickeider van de Wilden besocht als haer wel lief was; ende desen eersten ghenaeamt Samoler broecht noch een met namen Squanto, oft Tisquantum, gheboortich van die plaetse / ende eertijds doort Hunt wegh-ghewoert. Dese beyde brochten rijdingh dat haer grootste Sagamos (soo noemen sy haer Heeren) Mafaloit voort handen was mer syn broeder Quadequina, ende al haer volck. Quamen by de Engheleschen / ende maecten een verbondt met haer. Daer naer is dese Colonie noch aen-ghelwallen met nieuwt toe-boer van volck. ende naer de tieden daer woonende schijven / soo bevinden sy haer hier wel. Daer is een brief ghebruct (voort een sermoen ghehouden in dit Plymouth,) gheschrieben den twaelfden December 1621. upt dese plaetse: als mede een verhael van dagh tot dagh van t'ghene ghepaleert is int begin ende voort-garick van dese Colonie / welck hier te langh waer te verhalen; die curieus is om t'felve te weten / kan het boeycken sefs bekomen/is gheschickt tot Londen int jaer 1622. gheintituleert; A Relation or Journall of the beginning and proceeding of the English Plantation Seled at Plimouth in Nevv England. &c. Wy hebben oock eenighe brieven ghelien van daer gheschrieben/doch al staende opt voort-gaende by ons verhaelt. T schijnt daer eenighe andere Colonien noch zijn gheplant/dan doort dien wy daer gheen particuliere kennis van en hebben/soo sullen wy het hier by laten.

NIEUW.

Left, Johanne de Laet's *Nieuwe Wereldt*, page 81. Right: *Nieuwe Wereldt*, page 82.

The third book

New Netherland

The seventh chapter [pages 83-84]

First discovery and general description of the quarter which we call New Netherland.

In previous chapters, we spoke of ~~that part~~ of the West-Indies, lying towards the North, which the French over the course of several years, as we have said in our previous book, have discovered and observed more closely; and which the English several years later, have started to name New England: and subsequently referred to as Cape Cod, as the English call it; and in the previous book [have called] Cap Malebarre, and Port Fortuné, according to the discovery of the French: hence forward, the mainland has a large bay or bend, which stretches to East and West until the great river,

From there on, the coast stretches to the South-East again, until the end of Florida: this coast stretches like furrows, with some islands, and two very large rivers, of which the most Southern one lies at 38 degrees and 50 minutes/ en the most northern one is at 40 degrees and a half, and the most distant northern one bends further inland: This quarter of the West-Indies is what we call New-Netherland, which has been closely explored as financed by the Dutch, and has been sailed upon for several years now, with a special patent and under the authority of the Right Honourable Lords [of the] States-General of the United Provinces.

With regards to the first discovery, in the year 1609 members of the directorate of the patented West India Company sent the ship *The Half Moon* with captain and merchant Hendrick Hudson, to search for a way to China in the North-East; but they changed course, crossed over to New France and passed the bank of Terreneuf at 43 degrees and 23 minutes.

[They then] reached land with a WNW and NW course at 44 degrees and 15 minutes/ and reached the land of the Wild Peoples, by whom, so they understood, the French traded on a yearly basis: from this point on they turned South with a S[outh]S[outh]W[est] and S[outh]W[est] to S[outh] course until they reached mainland again at 41 degrees and 43 minutes, where they encountered an island, which they named New-Holland, but then they discovered it was Cape Cod, it was 75 miles further west, as was stated in the maps.

From here on they changed to 37 degrees and 15 minutes, and saw land again, and stretched from S[outh] and N[orth] where there was a flat coast from there a sandbank stretched around the coast, there 8.9.10.11.7 and 6½ fathom deep sandy soil. They called this place the Dry Cape. Further up North, they again became aware of mainland at 38 degrees and 9 minutes, there was a beach with white sand and, more inland, full of green trees, from thereon towards N[orth]N[orth]W[est] and S[outh]S[outh]W[est] about 8 miles, and then

and S[outh]S[outh]W[est] about 8 miles, and then S[outh] and N[orth] seven miles.

And henceforth S[outh]E[ast] and N[orth]W[est] five miles sailing North along the coastline until a certain point. The land stretched long and then headed W[est]N[orth]W[est] until we encountered a bay with several rivers.

From this point on they saw land in the E[ast]N[orth]E[ast] direction with an island. Then there was the mainland and the ~~second corner~~ of the bay at 38 degrees and 54 minutes. They adjusted course to N[orth]W[est] and N[orth]. They found themselves in an inlet and met with a lot of wave breakers, to the extend they changed course to S[outh]S[outh]E[ast]. They suspected there must be a large river, judged by the current that caused these beaches and dryness.

Turning and sailing along the coastline, there was a white, sandy beach,, floodplains, islands and a lot of trees stretching N[orth]E[ast] and N[orth] and S[outh]W[est] and S[outh] and higher land stretching N[orth] and E[ast], unlike they have seen before, [it stretched] up until a higher corner, behind which a bay was located.

There, they encountered a *dock*, behind an empty sand corner at 40 degrees and 18 minutes. Along came two Wild People towards [the ship], dressed in elk hides.

They bestowed [us] with signs of friendship. Ashore [we] found an abundance of blue plums and the most beautiful oak trees with a height and thickness unlike anybody had seen, poplars, luan [scray tree], and all sorts of wood necessary to build ships. From this point on we sailed towards N[orth] and E[ast] up the river until 43 degrees near the Northern line, where the river became very narrow and shallow, so they turned back.

For all they could grasp and judge, never before have ships and Christians entered this quarter. They were the first to discover this river and have sailed that far. Hendrick [Henry] Hudson returned to Amsterdam with this report, and several merchants sent ships again in the year 1610 to the second river [the East River?] which they named Manhattes [Manhattan] because of the nation of Wild Peoples who live at the mouth of this river. In the following years, the Right Honourable Lords [of the] States-General issued patents to sail and trade on this river on which a fort or redoubt with a small garrison was built. But we will speak of this later on; as this round-trip voyage continues annually by us. As a rule our people will stay there to trade with the Wild People; because of this, the name New Netherland for this quarter has been given correctly.

Het derde Boeck.

83

NIEUW-NEDERLANDT.

Het lebende Capittel.

Eerste ontdeckinghe ende generale beschrijvinghe van t'quartier welck by onse NIEUW-NEDERLANDT wordt ghenoeemt.

In de voorgaende Capittelen hebben wy ghesproken van dat ghedeelte van West-Indien legghende naer t' Noorden/welck de Francoplen over eenige jaren / als wy in t' voorgaende boeck hebben verhaelt/ hebben naerder ontdeckt ende ondersocht: ende welcke de Engelsche weynigh jaren herwaerts de naem van Neuw England hebben begonnen te geven: ende zijn also gekomen tot Cap Cod als de Engelsche die noemen; ende in t' voorgaende boeck tot Cap Malebarre, ende Port Fortuné, volgens de ontdeckinghe van de Francoplen: Van hier voorts heeft het vaste landt ghelijck een groote intuyck ofte bocht/welck by naer Oost ende West direct tot aen een groote rievier/van waer de culle dan weder Supdr-west ofte daer ontrent direct tot het eynde van Florida toe: dese culle streckende als voer/met eenige Eplanden/ende twee seer groote rievieren/van welcke de Supdrlijckste ghelegghen is op de acht en dertich graden ende inde vijftich minuten/ende de Noordelijckste op veertich graden ende een half / ende seer verre naer t' Noorden te landtwaert is in loopende: Dit quartier van West-Indien (legge ick) noemen de onse Nieuw-Nederlandt; doo; dient selve op de kusten van onse Nederlanders eerst naerder is ontdeckt/ende eenige jaren achter den anderen bevaeren/ende met een Fortjen ende woon-plaetse van de Nederlanders voer/ten/met speciael Octrope ende onder autoriteit van de Ho. Hog. Heeren Staten Generael van dese vereenighde Provincien. Wat de eerste ontdeckinge belangt / in den jare 1609. sonden de Savantjhebbers van de geotroperende Oost-Indische compagnie het jacht de halthe Hane/daer voer schipper ende koopman op voer Hendrick Hudson, om int Noord-oosten een doo; ganc naer China te soecken; dan sy veranderden van cours / en staken over naer Nova Francia, ende de banck van Terre-neuf ghepasseert hebbende op de 43. grad. ende 23. minut. genaecten t' landt met een W. N. W. ende N. W. cours op de 44. grad. ende 15. minuten/ende landden daer by sekere Wilden/by de welcke/soo sy verston-den/de Francoplen jaerlijcx komen handelen: van hier keerden sy Supdrwaert op tot datte met een S. S. W. ende S. W. ten S. gangh weder t' landt ghelwaer wierden op de 41. grad. ende 43. minuten/wel sy meynden een Eplandt te wesen/ ende gavent den naem van Nieuw-Hollandt/van bevonden daer naer dat het Cap Cod was ende dat het naer haer besleek wel vijf en seventich mijlen Westelijcker leght/als in alle Caerten ghesstelt wort. Van hier verbielen sy tot de 37. graden ende 15. minuten/altwaer sy weder lant lagen/ende direct hem S. ende N. is een blacke culle/en daer direct een banck langs de culle henen/waer binnen het 8.9.10.11.7. ende 61. badem diep is landt-grond: Sy noemden dese plaetse de drooghe Caep. Daer naer Noordwaert aen loopende / ghe-naecten sy weder t' landt op acht en dertich graden ende negghen minuten / ende was een wit landt-strandt/ende binnen vol groene boomen / streckte daer N. N. O. ende S. S. W. ontrent acht mijlen/ende dan S. ende N. leven mijlen/ende voer S. O. ende N. W. vijf mijlen: sepsden al langhs de wal Noorden aen tot dat sy aen een punt quamen/ende t' landt streckte doen W. N. W. ende was een bape daer eenige rievieren in quamen/van desen hoeck lagen sy landt naert O. N. O. wel sy meynden een Eplandt te wesen/van bevonden het vaste landt/ende den tweeden hoec van die bape/op de hoog-te van 38. grad. ende 54. minut. ende alsoo sy haer cours N. W. ten N. aen stelden/von-den sy haer selven gheinbapet / ende gemoeten veel barmingen / soo dat sy S. S. O. weder upt stonden: sy vermoeden datter een groote rievier most uptloopen/doo; de groo-te stroom die daer upstette/ende dese landen ende drooghten veroorzaecte: hielent van hier voorts langs de wal/was wit sant-strant/ende binnen al verdroncken lant/ende t' bin-nen landt al vol boomen/strecte N. O. ten N. en S. W. ten S. daer naer direct N. ten O. ende was hoogher landt als sy noch ghesien hadden/ tot aen enen hoogghen hoek/achter de welcke een bape leght/ altwaer sy op de reede liepen / achter een leegghen landt-hoek / op de veertich graden ende achtghien minuten; daer quamen twee Wilden by haer



Dictionary used in this translation:

Instituut voor de Nederlandse Taal, *Historische woordenboeken Nederlands en Fries*
[*Historical Dutch and Frisian Dictionary*] (2019),
<http://gtb.inl.nl/search/#>



Samira Minetti is an Anglo-Dutch author, art historian and archaeologist. After graduating from the University of Leiden in 2011 with degrees in Art History and Archaeology, she went to Egypt and now lives in Cairo. She is the author of *Sporen in Het Zand: Observaties over Egypte na de revolutie* (Antwerpen: Witsand Uitgevers, 2017).

Recent Discoveries at the Allerton Homestead

By David Russo

[**Editor's Note:** This is a fourth in the series of articles describing my opportunity to excavate at the Isaac Allerton / Mary (Allerton) & Thomas Cushman home site on Spring Street in Kingston, MA. Previous articles included, *first*, the discovery of where the Allerton/Cushman's house once stood; *second*, a description of the ceramic artifacts recovered there; and *third*, an examination of the foundation stone, green glass wine bottle now at Kingston Public Library, light green window glass, ~~hand-forged~~ iron nails; clay pipe stems and bowls; iron hearth hook; child's toy; flints; bricks; cow bones; Native arrow points; fire-cracked rocks; and the unusual stone, possibly a doorstep found there.]



1972 excavation of the Allerton/Cushman foundation

The Allerton/Cushman Knife

This last fall a knife blade was unearthed on the Brock property a hundred feet from the Allerton/Cushman foundation. While excavating the area above Elder Spring Pond, a 7 cm knife was found. Archaeologist Craig Chartier examine it this October.

While excavating the area above Elder Spring Pond, a 7 cm knife was found. Archaeologist Craig Chartier examine it this October. It turns out that this is a 17th c. hand-forged iron “bolster” knife dating back to the Allerton/Cushman time. According to *The Cutting Edge* (blog.knife-depot.com) a bolster is “the thick part of the knife blade that transitions into the handle. It’s usually smooth and found typically on forged knives.”

I cleaned the knife with a brush and then applied a rust inhibitor to it. From the side-view photo it appears the tip may have been broken off, although there are historical examples that show the actual design of the knife tip was sometimes straight edged or tapered either from the top of the blade to bottom (perhaps as our sample) or from bottom to top.

Allerton/Cushman Knife, side view



From the top view of the knife it becomes very evident to the degree of rust or corrosion on the blade, particularly close to the tip. The opposite end of the blade tip is the bolster – the part of the blade that the handle would have attached to. According to Mike Zimmerman of Bridgewater State University, the proper conservation protocol will involve washing the knife with reverse osmosis – deionized water to clean off excess rust, perform a digital x-ray to view construction of the knife below the rust, use an air abrador (a mini sand-blastor) to remove additional rust, place the knife in deionized water for several months to remove any chlorides, then dry out the knife in a specialized oven, and finally coating the knife with an acrylic to preserve it.

There are questions to be answered: is this a complete knife blade or was it broken at some point in time? Is there any engraving on the blade? Maker's mark? What can the bolster tell us about the blades' construction? Does the missing handle suggest it may have been of wood that has decayed after nearly 400 years in the ground? Was this a kitchen utensil or used in farming and hunting? Perhaps by the time we all gather back home in Plymouth for the 2020 *Pilgrim Isaac Allerton Society* meeting we'll have some answers. It will be amazing to see this knife restored.

Allerton/Cushman Knife, top view

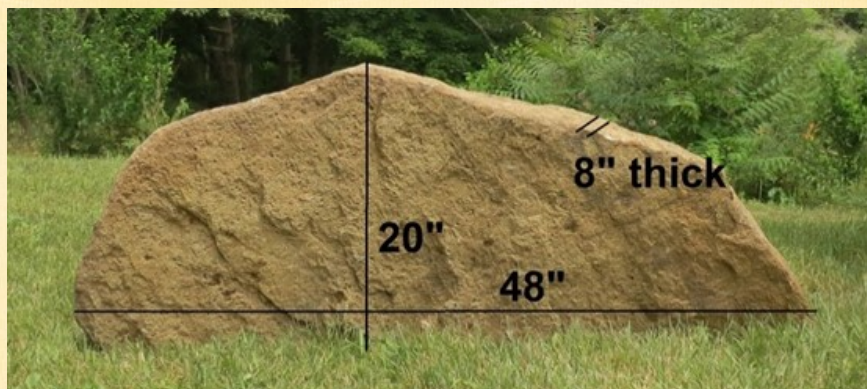


The Allerton/Cushman Doorstep or Hearthstone

In the fall of 2017 Ray Brock pointed out an unusual stone that he reported was dragged to the end of Spring Street in 1995 when a new water main was installed approximately 75 feet south of the site of the Allerton/Cushman foundation. Upon examination it appeared to have a flat surface and a straight cut down one side.

An extenuating circumstance was that in the spring of 2017 a car had driven through the end of the street, over this stone, flipping over and almost ending up in Elder's Spring Pond! In doing so it knocked over a barrier very close to the stone. Ray explained that the town would be around any day to replace the barrier putting the integrity of the stone in jeopardy. I uncovered as much of the stone as I could and contacted Craig Chartier as to what he thought it might be. From my description he thought it might be a hearthstone or doorstep. I contacted Pilgrim Hall Museum to see if they would receive it. Due to lack of clear provenance they had to decline.

I felt to protect the stone it was necessary to remove it to a safe location. I made plans to move it the next week. I rented a trailer and brought it home until I could establish its use, provenance and return it to Plymouth.



This summer, after a year of sitting in my yard an amazing phenomenon occurred one morning after a combination of a rainy evening and defused morning light, lines became visible across the stone.

I immediately took photos of these newly discernible lines. I have yet to be able to replicate this. Presumably these would be the stone-cutter's marks.

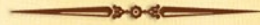
I am looking at the possibility of utilizing a high definition scan to highlight these and any surface marks.

What was this stone used for? When Craig Chartier examined the stone, he leaned in favor of a doorstep due to lack of charring. Yet, we have to remember that this stone has been exposed to the elements for 22 years.



A second possibility was shared by Jeremy Bangs:

“The stone shown in the photo looks very much like the flat stone that formed the back of the hearth in Plimoth Plantation's Billington house (based on the newly discovered Allerton/Cushman house plan) designed by Henry Glassie and James Deetz. When I was Chief Curator at Plimoth Plantation, I asked about it and was told that Deetz had found a very similar stone at the Allerton site.”



My plan is to examine photographs that were taken during the original excavation of this site in 1972 in hopes of identifying the stone as previously being uncovered near the foundation. Those photos are held at Plimoth Plantation where the Collections department is undergoing extensive renovations. The curator has promised me access to the photos when that work is completed. With proper provenance perhaps *Pilgrim Hall* or the *Plantation* would accept this as part of their collection.

The Pottery

On July 14, 2018 I traveled to the 1627 homestead of Pilgrim Isaac Allerton – a site I have been excavating part-time for three years. I decided to excavate an area adjacent to Elder Spring Pond. A 10' x 8' trench removing 6 inches at a time was dug. The dirt was sifted using a ½" size screen. Approximately half-way down on the west side of the trench at a depth of 12 inches several sherds of pottery were recovered.

A second shovelful of dirt revealed additional sherds – 25 in all, and I assumed they were Native American. Two interesting characteristics of this “pottery” was that it was extremely thin at just 2 millimeters and had a very slight curvature.

I immediately went to the Robbins Museum of Archaeology in nearby Middleborough before it closed for the day to see if anyone there could identify it.



Archaeologist Curtiss Hoffman from Bridgewater State University was contacted and we met the following Friday at his archaeology field school at the Middleborough baseball fields. Curtiss, and archaeologists Michael Zimmerman and Joseph Mitchell looked over the pottery and they also had never seen a comparable design, so thin and apparently lacking any identifiable temper in the pottery. According to the Peach State Archaeology Society (www.peachstatearchaeologicalsociety.org): “The temper helps bind the clay together and keep the finished pot from cracking while being dried and later fired. Temper materials include sand, small pebbles, plant material and ground shells.”

Joe Mitchell took a sample to ask a colleague at MIT in the *Center for Materials Research in Archaeology and Ethnology* for analysis. I also sent photographs of the items to Craig Chartier, *Plymouth Archaeological Rediscovery Project*, Lucianne Lavin at the *Institute for American Indian Studies* in Washington, CT., and Kevin McBride at the *Mashantucket Pequot Museum & Research Center*. All were unsure from the photos. Craig questioned whether this was indeed pottery.



The following Friday I returned to the site and re-sifted the same dirt with a new ¼" screen. One small additional sherd was recovered. Reviewing internet sites regarding Native American pottery design suggested it might be a type of check stamped design. After mulling this over for a few days I realized that the imprint on the sherds were raised up from the surface and had not been pressed into the clay. I experimented with modeling clay and copied the design by incising the surface with a knife blade creating a similar design by first pressing the blade horizontally and then cross-checking it vertically.

This seemed to somewhat replicate the design on the pottery. Robert Goodby of Franklin Pierce University examined the pottery and was also not able to identify just what this was. He showed me an imprint in clay of a pottery sherd that he had made which revealed details not quite visible on the actual artifact. He suggested this same process might provide additional information. As well it did. The imprint remarkably showed that the “lines” were actually a weave of some fibrous material. This ruled out the check stamped and incised design methods.

I then discovered that some Southern Native pottery used the method of imprinting a “net” onto the clay. I contacted the University of North Carolina whose web site showed a similar design, they as well could not identify it.

I next met with Ryan Wheeler, former State of Florida Archaeologist and currently director of the *Peabody Institute of Archaeology* at Phillips Academy. He shared that perhaps this could have been the waterproof lining of a woven basket. Yet due to the thinness and only slight curvature he was unsure of what this really was. Finally, Craig was able to examine these samples in October and determined this was a type of plaster coating, possibly even from an arts and crafts project. *O Well!* It made for some exciting adventures last summer trying to identify it.

The 2015 – 2018 Excavation of site C-21 (the Allerton/Cushman Homestead)

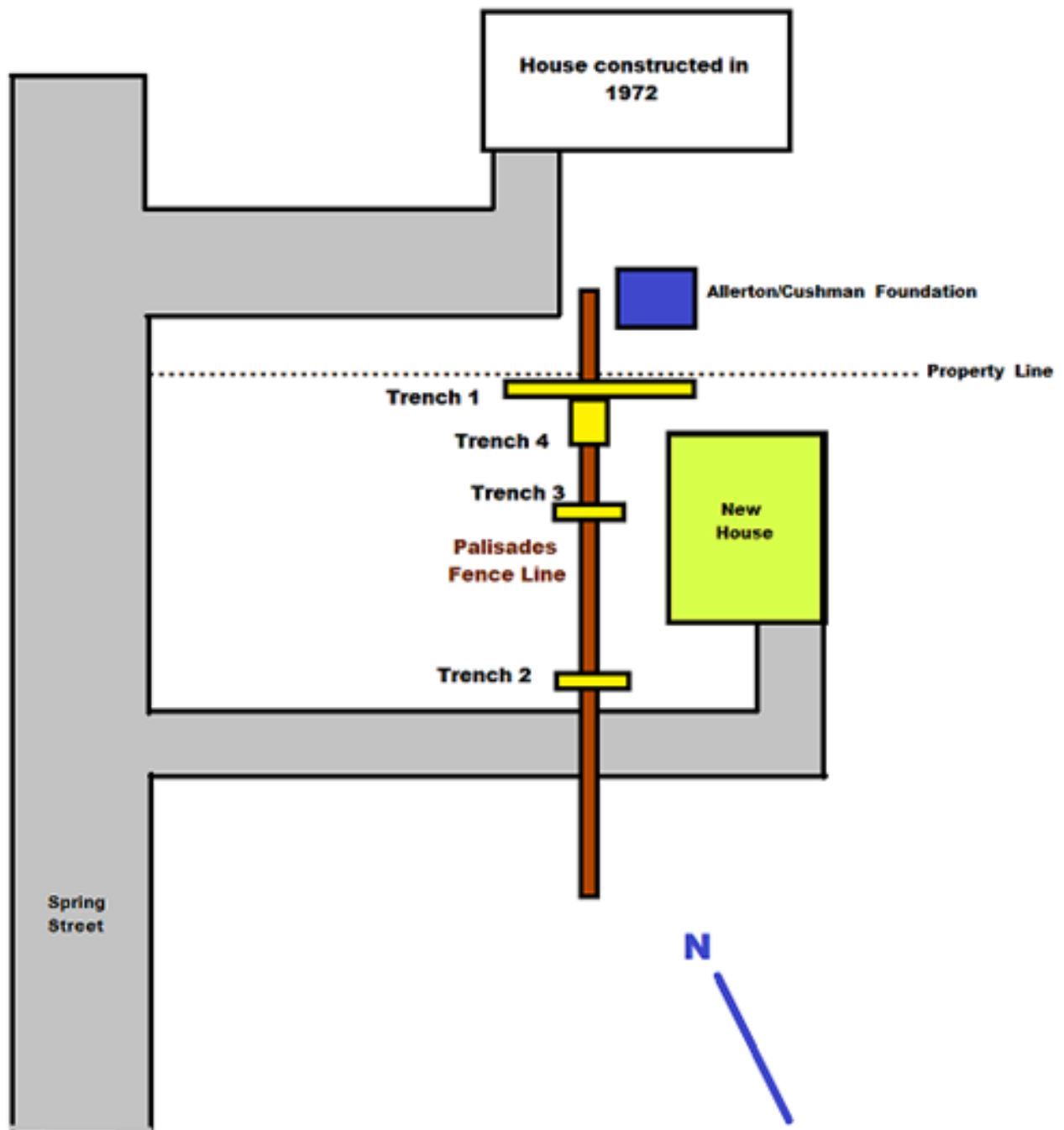
Thus far this project has involved sifting through the back dirt piles plowed up during the construction of 15 Spring Street a few feet south of the Allerton/Cushman foundation. This was the area first excavated by James Deetz in 1972. This site is named C-21 (“C” for Colonial Site and “21” for the order in which it was discovered). Much of the back dirt piles of soil would have been dirt previously excavated, much was not, so that hundreds of early 17th century artifacts from the Allerton/Cushman Homestead were discovered between 2015 and 2018.

Unearthed in this area of excavation were the hearth hook, 4 dozen hand-forged iron nails, fragments of a dozen type of ceramics—some very rare for a colonial site, wine bottle fragments, clay pipe stems and bowls, a gun flint, fragments of brick, as well as many Native American artifacts. An area also was excavated with Craig Chartier in which the Palisades fence line was found traversing the property northeast - southwest over three hundred yards right up to the Allerton/Cushman foundation leading to identifying the precise location of the foundation that was never documented by Deetz.

When this property was landscaped in the spring of 2017 the excavation moved a hundred yards from the foundation to the Brock property in which the border of the current properties was excavated along with several test areas. The results yielded hundreds additional artifacts including additional fragments of ceramic, window glass, and of a medicine bottle, flint, nails, the knife, window glass, and many more Native American artifacts. To date 4,000 items have been excavated including 1,260 17th century items, 1,280 Native American items, 1,342 19th & 20th century items, and 15 items from the 1972 Deetz excavation.



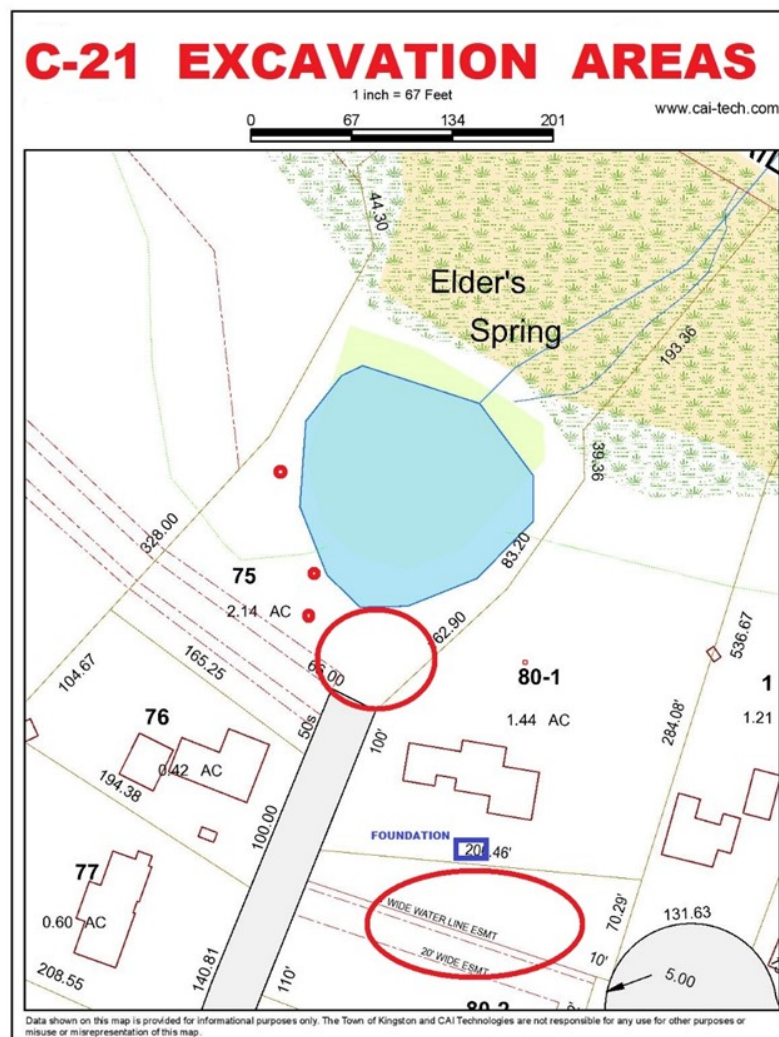
This fall I met with Mike Zimmerman of Bridgewater State University in regards to some of the artifacts I had found. It turns out that after years of excavating near the ballfields in Middleborough – a known Native American site the BSU archaeology department was looking for a new site for their field school. Mike became very interested in the Allerton/Cushman homestead. Although much of the BSU field work has focused on Native American sites, C-21 would offer their students an opportunity to excavate an early colonial *and* Native American site.



Location of the Palisades Fence Line
(confirming the location of the foundation)

I discussed the possibility of BSU's involvement with Lee and Ray Brock and set up a preliminary meeting with Mike and I and the Brocks to discuss this possibility. Mike explained the process of permission and permits as well as the responsibility of BSU. The Brock's once again were very gracious in consenting to this project. Ray, Mike and I toured the Brock property and Calista Park to explore prospective regions to excavate. According to Mike, BSU's direct involvement may be a year out.

In the mean-time arrangements have been made for the students to have access to the 2015 -2018 Allerton/Cushman artifacts and the Native artifacts to clean, preserve, photograph and catalogue all items. I would continue to be involved as a consultant.



For additional articles on the Deetz 1972 excavation and the 2016 excavation please see:

Report on the C-21/ ALLERTON/ PRENCE/ CUSHMAN Site Kingston, Massachusetts, Prepared by Craig S. Chartier, Plymouth Archaeological Rediscovery Project, January 2015

Report on the C-21/ ALLERTON/ PRENCE/ CUSHMAN Site Kingston, Massachusetts, Appendix. Prepared by Craig S. Chartier, Plymouth Archaeological Rediscovery Project, January 2015

Report on the 2016 Investigation of the Remains of the Isaac Allerton/ Thomas Cushman Homesite Spring Street, Kingston, Massachusetts, Craig S. Chartier Plymouth Archaeology & Recovery Project, July 2016.

