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**TECHNICAL REPORT**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE EXAMINATION AND  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND DOCUMENTATION  
PAUL REVERE HOUSE EDUCATION CENTER PROJECT**

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## MANAGEMENT ABSTRACT

The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. (PAL) completed archaeological site examination and monitoring investigations between August 2011 and November 2013 in support of the Paul Revere House Education Center Project. The purpose of the archaeological investigations was 1) to explore the relationship of the features identified during earlier archeological investigations on the property, and 2) to locate, identify, and to the extent possible, evaluate any previously undocumented resources so that consultation could occur with the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) to explore feasible project construction alternatives, as necessary. The organizing research issues for the project comprised 1) the resolution of the function, dates, and spatial relationships of the identified yard features, and 2) how those yard features reflect the socio-economic transformation of the houselot from the seventeenth through twentieth centuries.

PAL's 2011 fieldwork effort consisted of eleven 1-x-1-meter excavation units at the Paul Revere Memorial Association (PRMA) Complex including excavations in the basement of 5–6 Lathrop Place and in the paved patio and courtyard areas immediately south and east of the building. The 2013 archaeological monitoring was conducted during the construction excavations—completed entirely by hand by the construction contractor—in the same locations. The site examination and monitoring work uncovered 13 features: two eighteenth- to nineteenth-century barrel privies, an eighteenth-century slate-capped brick drain, an eighteenth-century pipe trench, a seventeenth-century cobblestone walkway, a nineteenth-century cobblestone concentration, a nineteenth-century brick cistern, four nineteenth- to twentieth-century brick drainage structures, and two brick structural elements likely associated with a former tenement building. The investigations also yielded an assemblage of 9,852 domestic, structural, and personal artifacts dating from the seventeenth through twentieth centuries.

Analysis of the identified yard features and cultural material assemblage yielded insights into the infrastructural development of the property relative to private and municipal water and sewage management. Clayey soils identified in deeply buried intact soil sequences suggest that poor drainage plagued the lot from its initial settlement in the seventeenth century. Early efforts to combat the problem included the installation of a cobblestone walkway (Feature 8/15) during the Howard tenure (circa [ca.] 1681–1717) and a slate-capped brick drain (Feature 2/9) sometime during the mid-eighteenth century. During the Revere tenure (or sometime thereabouts), waste management consisted of a clay-lined wood barrel privy (Feature 1, ca. 1780–1835) along the Barnard/Revere property line that effectively severed the earlier brick drain. With the subdivision of the property in 1835 and the construction of 5–6 Lathrop Place, harbor dredge was added to the lot and aggravated the site's poor drainage; a clay-lined sump pit (Feature 6) likely was installed in the basement of 5–6 Lathrop to alleviate the problem. Paradoxically, water capture and conservation also appears to have been a concern, as a large brick cistern (Feature 7) was installed as the same time as a second barrel privy (Feature 11), both of which were designed to meet the needs of the expanding tenant population. Two brick catch/drainage basins (Features 4 and 5) also were installed, possibly as part of the rooftop rainwater discharge system encouraged by the city to flush the municipal sewer system. The implementation of the Boston Main Drainage System beginning in 1877 resulted in the infilling of the second barrel privy and, later, the brick cistern.

While the archaeologically documented yard features provide chronological markers of infrastructural development of the property, analysis of the recovered cultural material assemblage from Barrel Privy 1, Barrel Privy 2, and the Brick Cistern provides intriguing insights into the changing socio-economic profile of the property. From the late seventeenth to the mid-eighteenth century, the North End was settled by wealthy, politically connected families who were able to procure the finest and most stylish goods. The Howard family, and to a lesser extent the Knox family, are emblematic of this social class and are

represented by Portuguese, French, and Dutch tin-enamel vessels and architectural tiles; Rhenish/Westerwald stoneware sherds and a fragment of a German Bellermino bottle bearing the Amsterdam coat-of-arms, ca. 1630s–1700; elegant glass stemware fragments; and upscale imported ceramics such as hand-painted overglazed porcelain teawares, fragments of plain, slipped, and scratch blue English white salt glazed stoneware (1715–1805), and a Nottingham-type stoneware sherd (ca. 1683–1810).

The late eighteenth-century transition of the North End from an enclave of wealthy merchants to a neighborhood of middle class craftsmen is represented by an abundance of mass-manufactured ceramics, including plain, hand-painted, and “dip” varieties of creamware and an array of decorated and undecorated pearlwares. The nineteenth-century decline of the North End community into one of working class boarders and renters is reflected in hand-painted and transfer-printed whitewares, a half dozen machine-cut nails, two Prosser-pressed buttons, and a Liberty Eagle flask produced by the Willington Glass Company (ca. 1830–1872) of West Willington, Connecticut. The tenants’ occupations and ethnicities also may be inferred from many of the artifacts: cowrie shells and copper alloy boat nails pocketed by sailors and dropped on a boardinghouse floor during shore leave; slate pencils and tablet fragments brought home by young students or used by vendors to tally credits and debits; bone button-making debris, perhaps evidence of piecework undertaken by women trying to make ends meet; and a pipe fragment marked “Home Rule.”

The transition of the Paul Revere houselot from a multi-acre, single-family property to a narrowly subdivided warren of boardinghouses and multi-family tenements reflects, in microcosm, the socio-economic “de-gentrification” of the North End beginning in the late eighteenth century. The feature and artifact data collected from the PRMA Complex has provided a unique opportunity to explore this phenomenon of urban tenancy, and examine how class, ethnicity, and personal choice intersect to create incredibly complex but ultimately discernible landscape and cultural material signatures.

**The archaeological site examination and monitoring in support of the Paul Revere House Education Center Project was completed in accordance with the proposed fieldwork methodology and yielded sufficient data to address the proposed research questions. No further archaeological investigations are recommended in support of the project.**

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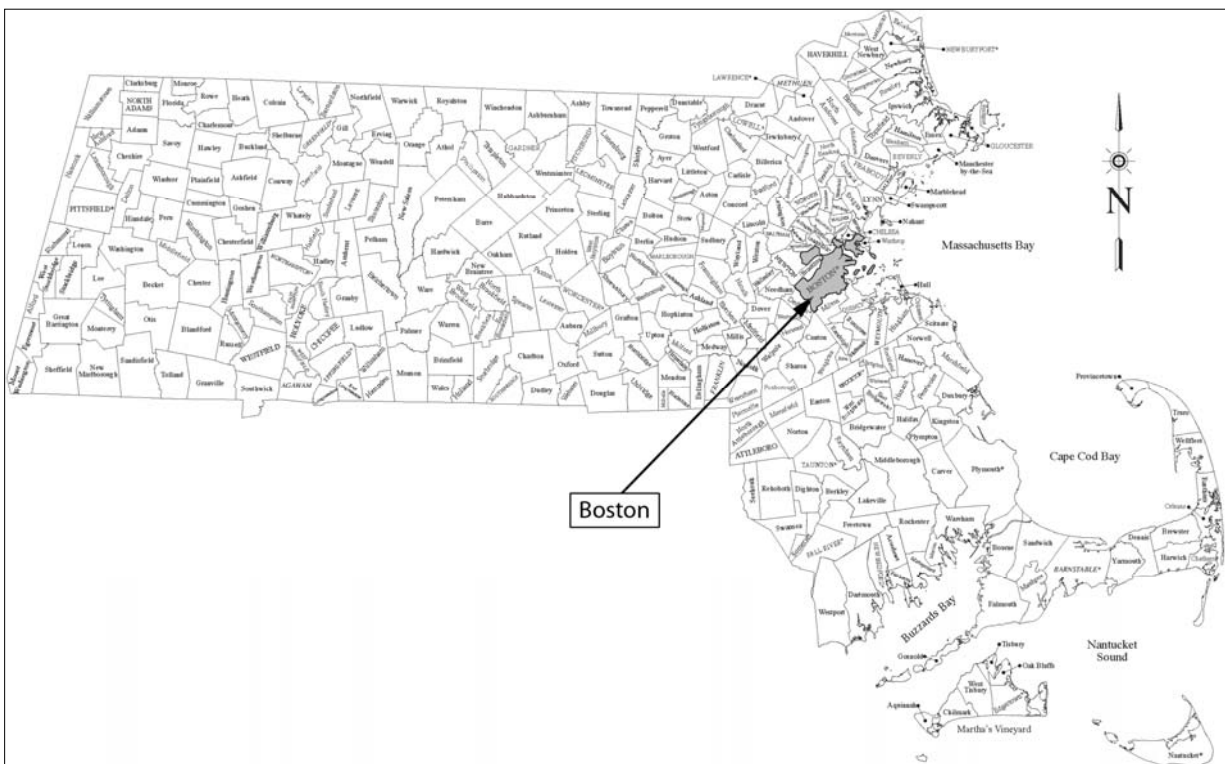
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# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. (PAL) completed archaeological site examination and monitoring investigations in support of the Paul Revere House Education Center Project (Project) in Boston, Massachusetts (Figures 1-1 and 1-2). The Paul Revere Memorial Association (PRMA or “the Association”) is proposing a series of structural and landscape improvements to 5–6 Lathrop Place to develop an education and visitor center. The extant structure at Lathrop Place was constructed in 1835 as a two-family home in what was formerly the rear yard space of the Paul Revere House (circa [ca.] 1680).



**Figure 1-1. Map of Massachusetts showing the location of Boston.**

### Project Scope and Authority

The PRMA Complex encompasses the Paul Revere House (BOS.5388) and Pierce-Hichborn House (BOS.5389), both National Register-listed and National Historic Landmark properties, and the National Register-eligible 5–6 Lathrop Place (BOS.15905), also known as Perkins-Robinson Double Rowhouse (John G. Waite Associates, Architects [Waite] 2008). The PRMA is expanding its interpretive mission through the renovation of 5–6 Lathrop Place (Figure 1-3). The Project will transform the building into a 3,600-square foot education and visitor center while retaining the structure’s significant historic, character-defining features. Renovations to the structure will consist of installing new utilities and exterior rehabilitation work; creating exhibit, program, library, and office spaces; and installing an elevator and handicap-accessible restrooms. The Association also is proposing to install an elevated, handicap-accessible walkway from the Paul Revere House to the education center, and to lower the basement floor of 5–6 Lathrop Place to improve access and drainage.

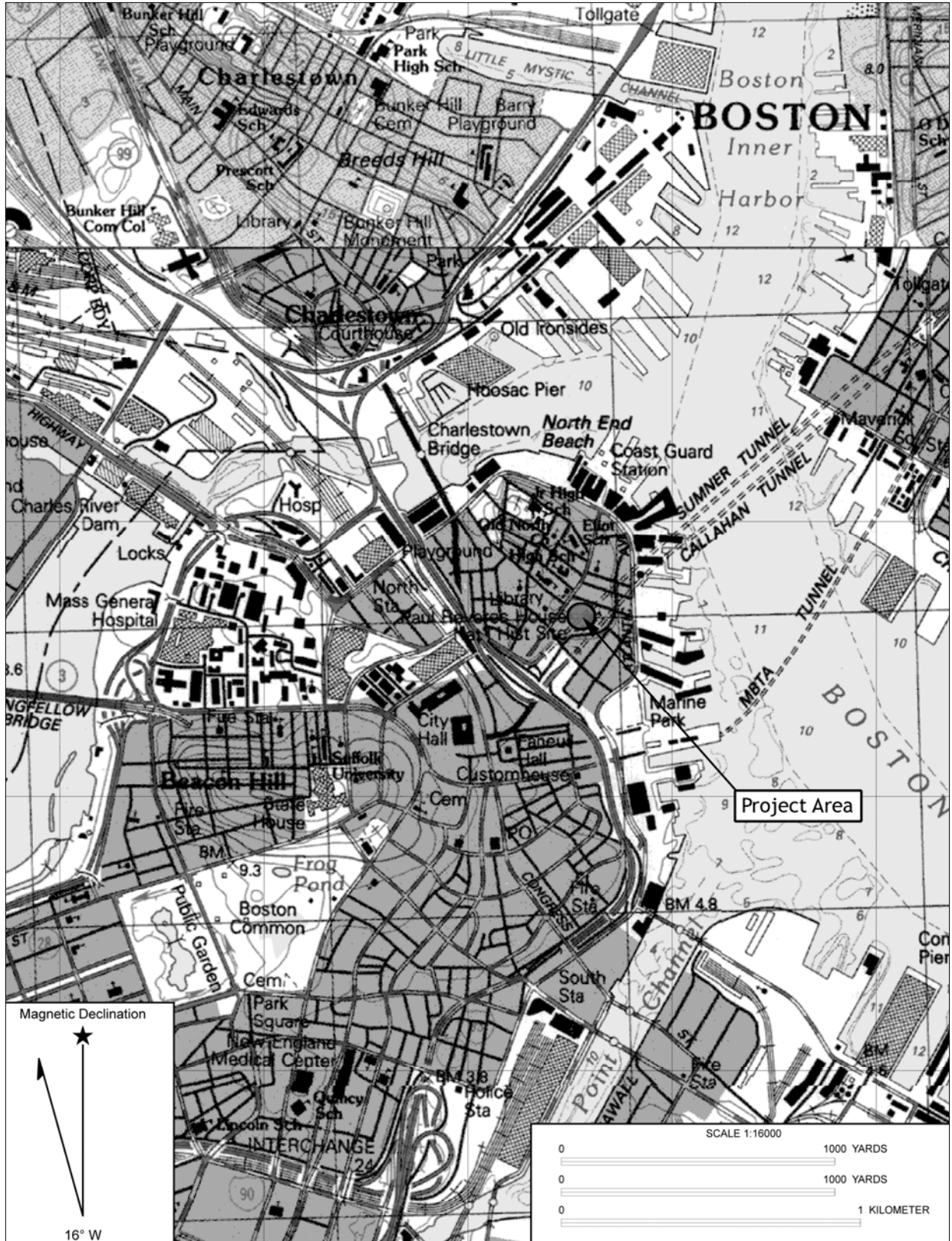


Figure 1-2. Location of the Paul Revere House Education Center Project on the Boston South USGS topographic quadrangle, 7.5 minute series.



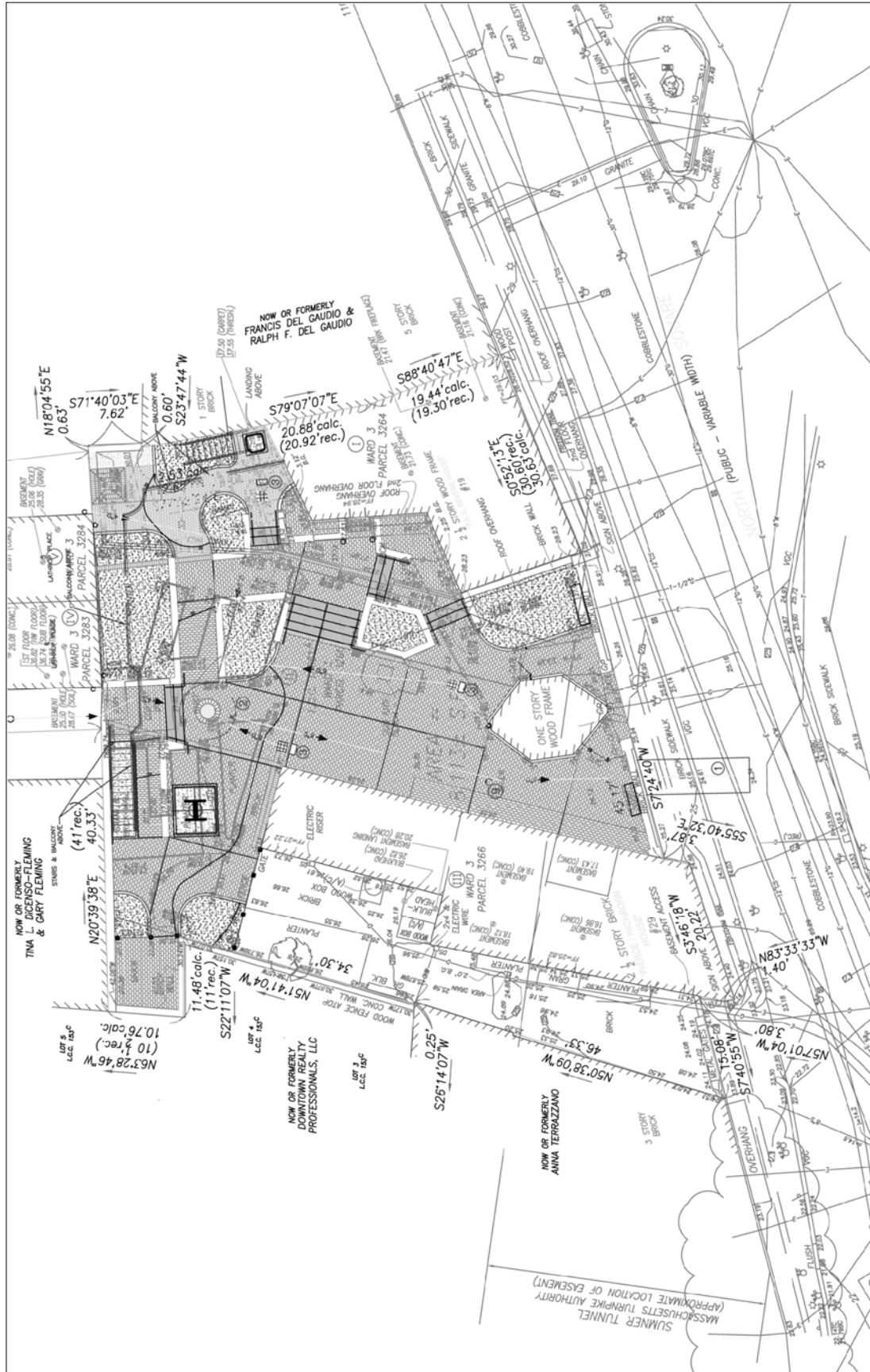


Figure 1-3. Map of the PRMA Complex.

The Project is funded, in part, by a National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) Challenge Grant, a National Park Service project grant, and a Massachusetts Cultural Facilities Fund Grant. As such, the undertaking is subject to cultural resources review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and Massachusetts General Law (MGL) c.9, ss. 26–27C (950 CMR 70–71). In compliance with these regulations, PRMA requested that PAL conduct an archaeological site examination and archaeological monitoring and documentation program in the basement of 5–6 Lathrop Place and the Shared Courtyard and Upper Patio areas.

The purpose of the archaeological site examination was 1) to explore the relationship of the features identified during earlier archeological investigations on the property, and 2) to locate, identify, and to the extent possible, evaluate any previously undocumented resources so that consultation could occur with the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) to explore feasible project construction alternatives, as necessary. The site examination investigations were conducted in August and September 2011 under State Archaeologist's Permit No. 3268.

The purpose of the archaeological monitoring program was 1) to document any previously unrecorded cultural features or artifact deposits within the Project impact area, and 2) to assist PRMA in fulfilling Stipulation IX of the Programmatic Agreement that requires the implementation of a Post-Review Discoveries plan. The archaeological monitoring and documentation was conducted from October 8–17, 2013, and November 4–13, 2013, under State Archaeologist's Permit No. 3268, as amended.

### **Project Personnel**

PAL personnel involved in the Project were Kristen Heitert (senior historical archaeologist/principal investigator); Nichole Gillis and Jennifer Banister (project archaeologists); and Tyler Beebe, Robert Sheldon, John Kelly, and Kate Johnson (archaeologists). All laboratory work was conducted at PAL under the supervision of Heather Olson (laboratory manager).

### **Disposition of Project Materials**

All Project information (e.g., artifacts, field recording forms, maps, and photographs) is in temporary curation at PAL, 26 Main Street, Pawtucket, Rhode Island. The permanent curation of these materials will be the subject of consultation among the PRMA, MHC, and PAL.

## CHAPTER TWO

# RESEARCH AND FIELDWORK METHODS

### Research Framework

The goals of the site examination and archaeological monitoring at 5–6 Lathrop Place were to explore the function, content, complexity, and integrity of various features identified during previous archaeological excavations inside and outside the building (see Chapter 3 for a detailed discussion of that work), and to synthesize that information into a narrative about the occupational and landscape history of the site. To design an appropriate field methodology and interpretive framework, PAL developed two organizing research questions. The questions were derived from a review of the property history, the results of previous archaeological investigations, and management recommendations provided as part of the preceding archaeological survey conducted in the basement of 5–6 Lathrop Place (Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC [IAC] 2010).

#### **Research Question 1: Resolution of the Functional, Temporal, and Spatial Relationships of the Identified Yard Features**

The archaeological excavations conducted on the PRMA Complex in 1983 and 2010 yielded a range of features and artifacts dating from the seventeenth through twentieth centuries. How those components related to one another, however, was not fully addressed and resulted in a fragmented understanding of the property's landscape history. One of the primary research goals of the site examination was to re-expose and expand excavations around previously identified features to develop a more specific understanding of their temporal and functional relationships to one another. The subsurface testing also was designed to locate structural or landscape features known to have existed on the lot, such as Paul Revere's barn, for which no archaeological evidence had been previously identified.

#### **Research Question 2: The Socio-Economic Transformation of the Paul Revere Houselot**

The PRMA property originally was occupied by prosperous (or at the very least comfortable) merchants and skilled tradesmen of primarily English extraction. As the centuries progressed and the overall ethnic composition of Boston began to change, the North End and the PRMA property transitioned into a working-class neighborhood populated by immigrant families who rented, rather than owned, the buildings in which they lived. In the early twentieth century, 5 and 6 Lathrop Place became a traditional two-family, owner-occupied structure as middle and working class Italian families began to acquire property and raise their families in the North End.

This transition may be visible on the comparative quantity and quality of the artifacts recovered from the eighteenth-century barrel privy found in the basement of 5–6 Lathrop Place to that recovered from the mid to late nineteenth-century wood- and clay-lined privy in the rear yard. Discrete assemblages recovered from securely dated stratigraphic contexts in the house and yard may provide similarly valuable data. This data may then be compared to other broadly similar archaeological sites in Boston and other urban/maritime settings (e.g. Salem, Massachusetts; Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Providence, Rhode Island) to identify similarities and differences in consumption patterns over time and how that might reflect changing local and regional economic conditions over time.

## Archival Research

Additional research was conducted as necessary to supplement information provided in previous reports about the property (see IAC 2010; Elia and Seasholes 1997; Detwiller 1976), and to support interpretive statements and management recommendations. The research included the review of primary source materials such as maps, archival photographs, and deed data to clarify the use and ownership of the property, and the review of recent scholarship on the history and archaeology of Boston as means to develop more meaningful interpretive statements about the site.

Specific sources reviewed as part of the archival research for the project area include:

### State Site Files and Town Reconnaissance Surveys

The state archeological site files maintained at the MHC were reviewed to collect information about previously recorded archeological properties in the vicinity of the study area that could be used to develop contexts for resources identified within the study area. These files, which are not accessible to the general public, contain information about the location, temporal affiliation and other data on known archeological sites. These files include cultural resources listed or eligible for listing in the National Register.

The MHC has issued several documents intended to serve as research guidelines for cultural resource management studies. MHC publications used for general archeological guidelines included *Cultural Resources in Massachusetts: A Model for Management* (MHC 1979), and *Public Planning and Environmental Review: Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (MHC 1985).

Additionally, the MHC survey reconnaissance report for the city of Boston (MHC 1981) provided general information about patterns of pre-contact period settlement and land use, a chronology of post-contact development, and the archeological resource potential for the community. Although the sources are now somewhat dated, they contain important settlement and land use pattern frameworks upon which more recent archeological research can be interpreted.

Post-contact period development and settlement patterns are documented through a series of acetate transparencies and overlays on file at the MHC. The MHC's Boston file also contains copies of historical maps housed at the State Archives, State House Library, and other curatorial facilities. These resources were used to develop predictive statements regarding the location and survival potential of post-contact period archeological resources.

### Academic Research and Cultural Resource Management Reports

Reports and publications documenting cultural resource management (CRM) investigations and academic research conducted in the project vicinity were reviewed to identify archaeological sites in proximity to the project area, and to provide a range of narrative contexts for the area.

The MHC annually updates a comprehensive listing of all cultural resource reports conducted under its jurisdiction entitled *Bibliography of Archaeological Survey and Mitigation Reports* (MHC 2010). The survey reports are indexed by town and an abstract of each project is attached. To date, more than 350 professional archeology projects have been completed within Boston. While some of these projects were completed in sections of the city located some distance from the current study area, several of the studies were completed in nearby locations and/or in similar environmental settings. The results of these studies were particularly useful for developing contexts for resources identified within the study area.

### **Town Records and Histories, Local History Sources, and Historical Maps**

Primary and secondary histories and historical maps and atlases were examined to assess changes in land use, to locate any documented structures, and to trace historic and modern period land alteration and modern period expansion within the Paul Revere house lot. Secondary sources also provided important information about local historical development. Among the works consulted were regional historical accounts and general town histories. These works provide both general information about the North End and specific historical data about the Paul Revere house lot, including background about geography, genealogy, industry, settlement, and historical maps and plans. Magazine and newspaper articles, unpublished manuscripts, and letters also provided useful information about known and potential historical resources.

### **Environmental Studies**

The bedrock, surficial geology, and geomorphology of Boston's North End were reviewed to understand the depositional, erosional, and drainage patterns of the area. Information was collected on the physical structure, geological resources, climatic changes, and hydrology of the region. These sources were consulted to help understand the environmental settings that may have existed during the pre-contact period, and to reconstruct the natural landscape. These references also provided important information about the processes that formed the current topographic landscape.

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Soil Conservation Service soil survey of Norfolk and Suffolk Counties (Peragallo 1989) and the National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS 2012) supplied information about soil types and surficial deposits within the study area. Information about the physical characteristics of the project area was also gathered from the Commonwealth's Geographic Information Systems (GIS) website ([www.state.ma.us/mgis/massgis.htm](http://www.state.ma.us/mgis/massgis.htm)). These digital databases include topographic information, wetlands and soils mapping, and political and assessor's boundaries.

### **Fieldwork Methods**

#### **Site Examination Testing**

The archaeological site examination included the hand-excavation of 11 excavation units (EUs). Nine of the EUs were 1-x-1-m in size and two were 50-x-50-cm in size. Consistent with previous investigations, all units placed in the basement were oriented to the foundation walls of the Lathrop Place building (e.g., "Grid" north). The only exceptions were EUs 10 and 11 that were oriented to the retaining wall in the Upper Patio because of space restrictions in the area.

All EUs were excavated in 10-centimeter (cm) levels. Excavated soil was hand-screened through 1/4-inch hardware cloth and archaeological materials remaining in the screen were bagged and tagged by unit and soil context within each 10-cm level. The type and density of recovered cultural material were noted on field forms. Some materials identified in fill matrices were sampled: sampled cultural material classes consisted of modern trash, coal/coal ash/cinder, brick, mortar, and shell.

Soil profile drawings, including depths of soil strata, colors, and textures, were prepared for each EU. Scaled profile and plan drawings were also completed for all features. Excavation notes were kept for each EU and feature, supplemented by the profile and plan drawings. Digital photographs were taken of the site area, identified cultural features, and the profiled walls of EUs. A daily record of observations and procedures was maintained by the project archaeologist.

### **Archaeological Monitoring and Documentation**

During the construction phase of the project, a PAL project archaeologist monitored ground-disturbing activities associated with the excavation and grading in the basement of 5–6 Lathrop Place and the Shared Courtyard and Upper Patio areas. The monitoring effort consisted of the documentation of previously unrecorded features, cultural material concentrations, or interpretively significant stratigraphic sequences. Primary consideration was given to those deposits that were reasonably assumed to have direct bearing on the research questions detailed above.

A plan map was prepared showing the locations of identified cultural resources with annotations indicating depths below grade. Sketch maps and/or measured drawings (e.g., plan maps and representative profile cross-sections) were completed of identified cultural resources and interpretively meaningful stratigraphic sequences. High-resolution digital photographs were taken of identified cultural resources and of the project impact area before, during, and after construction activities. The project archaeologist also maintained a daily record of observations and procedures.

A sample of cultural materials was collected by the project archaeologist over the course of the archaeological monitoring. The materials were collected on a discretionary basis to interpret identified cultural deposits or stratigraphic sequences, or that were judged exhibit-quality artifacts for PRMA.

### **Laboratory Processing and Analyses**

#### **Processing and Cataloging**

All artifacts and samples collected during the archaeological investigations were brought back to the PAL laboratory facilities. The materials first were organized by provenience and then logged into the PAL tracking system. They were then sorted by type and cleaned with tap water or dry brushing depending on the material type and condition. Once clean and completely dried, the cultural materials were placed in clean polyethylene bags.

Following the initial laboratory processing, PAL laboratory staff cataloged the artifacts in consultation with the project archaeologist and principal investigator. All cultural materials were cataloged using a customized computer program designed in Microsoft Access 2007. The program is a relational database that provides the flexibility needed when cataloging archaeological collections that often contain disparate cultural materials such as ceramics, glass, and/or faunal materials. Artifacts with similar morphological attributes were grouped into and cataloged by lots, and then stored in 2-millimeter thick polyethylene resealable bags with acid-free tags containing provenience information. The artifacts were placed in acid-free boxes that are labeled and stored in PAL's curatorial facility in accordance with current federal and Massachusetts state standards.

Post-contact artifacts were described and classified according to material type and function using standardized and well-defined published artifact descriptions (e.g. Jones and Sullivan 1989; Miller 1990, 1991, 2000; Noël Hume 1969, 2001; South 1977). The artifacts were described as precisely as possible, including the identification of specific artifact varieties (e.g., liquor bottle, lamp chimney, teacup), manufacturers (e.g., Owens Illinois Glass Company), or brands (e.g., Mason's Improved).

Post-contact ceramic artifacts were classified according to recognized types (e.g., creamware, pearlware, whiteware, stoneware), by decorative technique (e.g., hand painted, transfer printed, slip trailed) and vessel form according to standard historical archaeology practice (e.g., Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Miller 1990, 1991, 2000; Noël Hume 1969, 2001). Similarly, glass artifacts were described by type, color,

size, and closure type according to published and web-based methods (e.g., Fike 1987; Jones and Sullivan 1989; Lindsey 2010). Specific references that were consulted for artifact identification and dating information included Brauner 2000, Jones and Sullivan 1989, Karklins 2000, Noël Hume 2001, Toulouse 1971, White 2005).

Due to the diversity and age of the ceramic assemblage, laboratory staff selected a number of seventeenth- and eighteenth-century ceramic vessel sherds for comparison to the decorative arts and archaeology collections at Plimoth Plantation in Plymouth, Massachusetts. Staff consulted with Plimoth's curator of Collections and History, Dr. Karin Goldstein. Dr. Goldstein offered her expertise in identifying early English and Dutch ceramics and allowed PAL staff to examine Plimoth's large assemblage of early colonial ceramics. Laboratory staff also consulted with Joseph Bagley, the Boston City archaeologist, and Tânia Manuel Casimiro of the Universities Nova de Lisboa and Algarve's *Instituto de Arqueologia e Paleociências* regarding the identification of Portuguese and Italian ceramics in the assemblage.

A complete catalog of cultural material recovered during both the site examination and monitoring phases of fieldwork is provided as Appendix A.

### **Analyses and Site Interpretation**

Analysis of cultural materials recovered during the archaeological investigations concentrated on categories of information most useful for addressing the project research questions. Depositional analysis included an examination of the density, diversity, and horizontal and vertical distribution of all recovered materials through the use of computer-generated tables and graphs. The tables and graphs were produced using PAL's custom-designed *Microsoft Access* relational database. Feature analysis included an examination of the spatial distribution and physical attributes of features within the site. Attributes such as size, morphology, fill types, construction mode, contents, and other observable variables are used to determine the probable function and depositional history or use life of a feature.

### **Curation**

Following laboratory processing and analysis, the cultural materials were stored in acid-free paper Hollinger boxes with contents list and labels printed on acid-free paper. PAL serves as a temporary curation facility until a permanent facility is identified through consultation among the PRMA, MHC, and PAL.

## CHAPTER THREE

### RESEARCH CONTEXT

#### Summary History of the North End

At the time of European contact, the Shawmut peninsula comprised roughly 487 acres. Over the intervening centuries, the city expanded its boundaries through successive landmaking episodes so that today the peninsula is more than 70 percent filled land (Figure 3-1). The PRMA Complex, however, lies on fast land within the original topographic boundaries of the peninsula, although the soils that make up the lots are classified as Urban land (Ur), the legacy of centuries of residential and commercial development (Peragallo 1989).

The Paul Revere houselot is situated in one of the oldest English-settled areas of Boston. George Lamb's series of maps from 1630–1645 show Boston's initial development after the arrival of the Winthrop fleet in 1630. Lamb's maps illustrate that by 1631 what is now the North End comprised a flat marshy plain known as "Mill Field" with a large hill on the northern tip called "Mill Hill" (Figure 3-2). On December 25, 1630, three Englishmen named Samuel Cole, Edward Bendell, and William Hudson, Sr. obtained lots on Mill Field, and by 1631 Sarah Knight was settled on the south side of the plain (see Figure 3-2). In 1632, several other new arrivals settled along the eastern shore including Walter Merry and William Bearingsley. By 1633, the northeastern tip of Mill Field was known as Merry's Point, and John Button and Nicholas Parker had joined the small community. Thomas Meekins and William Werdall settled along the main road connecting Mill Field to the larger peninsula in 1634, a road known as Middle Street by the eighteenth century and now known as Hanover Street (Figure 3-3).

Significant development occurred in the north portion of the settlement after 1635, with several east–west running roads laid out to connect Hanover and North streets and running parallel to Boston Harbor. Copp's Hill (then known as "Corpse Hill") burying ground was established, and several mills were constructed including a windmill on Copp's Hill in 1632, and tide mills at Mill Pond and Town Cove (MHC 1981:2, 5). Settlement of North Street increased after 1642 with many lots crowded along its western edge. "Wharving out" also occurred rapidly between 1643 and 1645, and by 1648 almost every waterfront lot possessed a wharf or dock radiating from the peninsula's eastern shore. (Seasholes 2003:23) (Figure 3-4). Later maps provide names to most of the streets and wharves and more accurately depict their footprints (Figures 3-5, 3-6). During the eighteenth century, North Street was identified in segments by several different names. Moving south to north, the segment running from Union to Cross streets was known as Ann Street; the segment from Cross Street to Scarlett's Wharf was called Fish Street; and from Scarlett's Wharf to the Battery, the road was known as Ship Street (Thwing 1920:33–34).

Trade and commerce flourished in Boston until the Revolutionary War and the British siege of April 1775. The North End was strategically and tactically desirable to the British for its location at the confluence of the Charles River and Boston Harbor and for the substantial topographic rise provided by Copp's Hill that allowed for surveillance of the colonial transport of goods and military operations (see Figure 3-6). The British evacuated Boston after the Battle of Dorchester Heights in March 1776, and residents who had abandoned their homes and property the previous year returned to survey the wreckage of the occupation. Many structures had been destroyed including Paul Revere's 'cow house,' which he had rebuilt in April 1776 (Elia and Seasholes 1997:18).



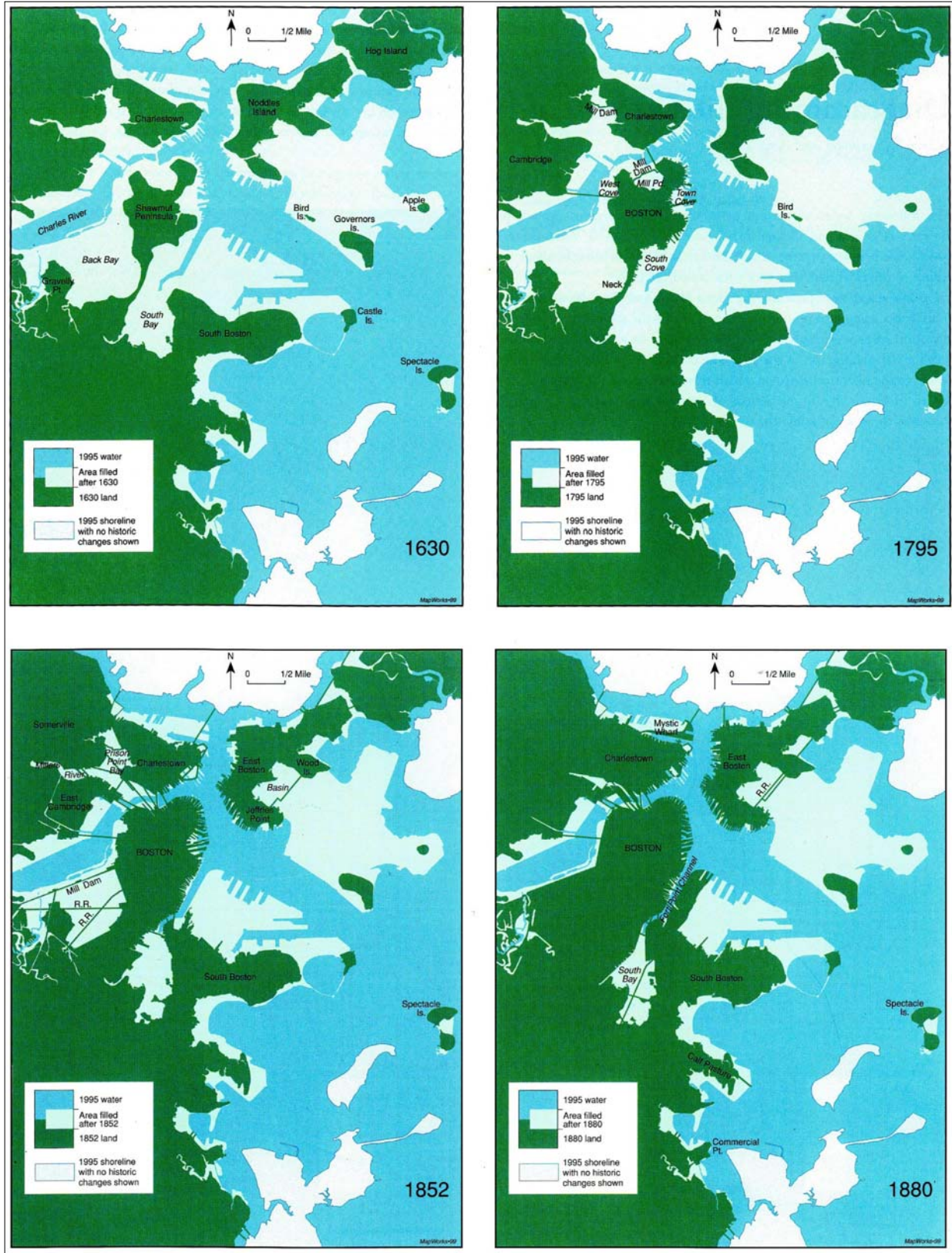


Figure 3-1. Landmaking in Boston from 1630 to 1880 (source: Seasholes and Turner 2001:16–17).

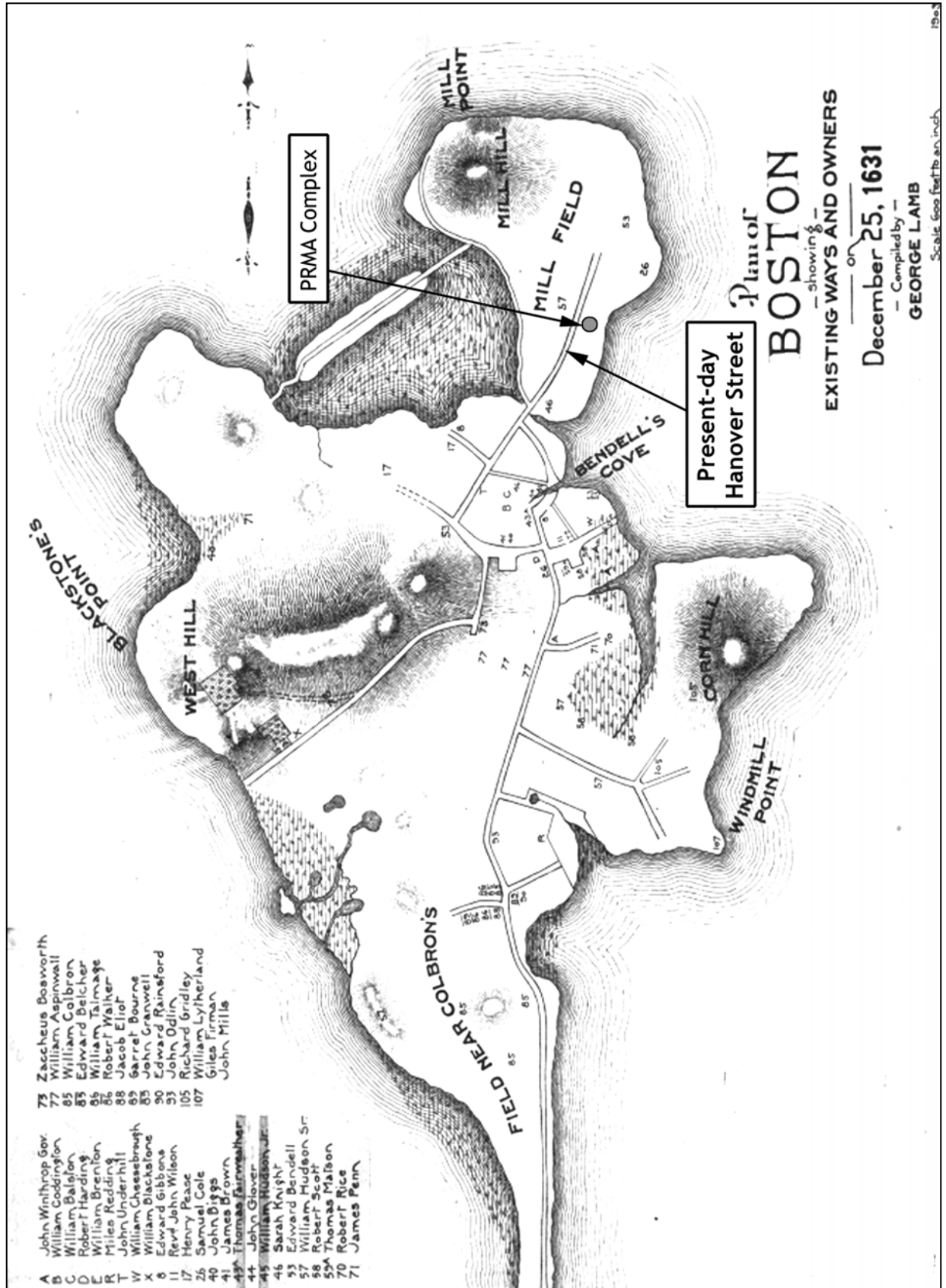


Figure 3-2. 1631 map of Boston showing the approximate location of the PRMA Complex (source: Lamb 1903a).

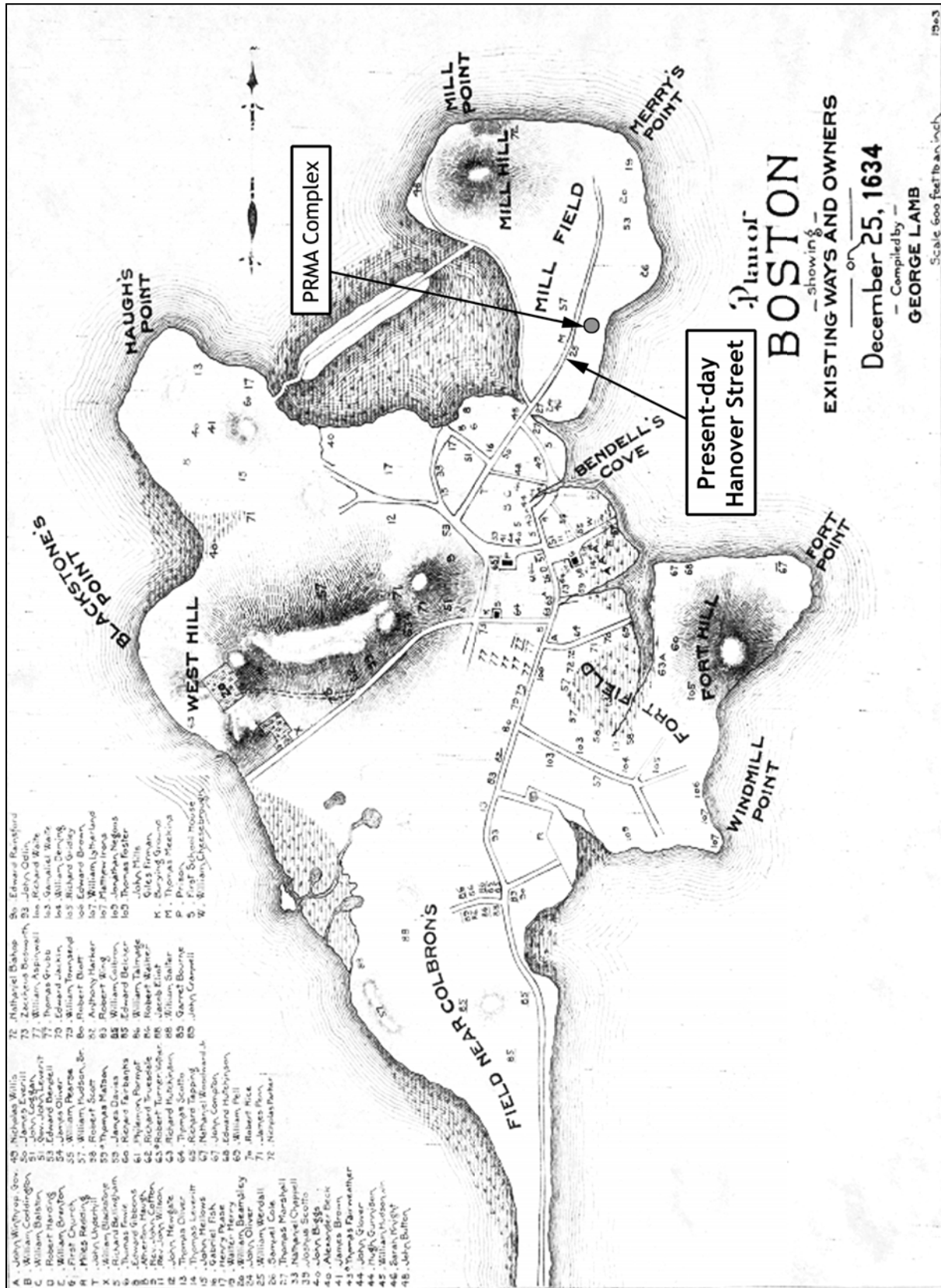


Figure 3-3. 1634 map of Boston showing the approximate location of the PRMA Complex (source: Lamb 1903b).



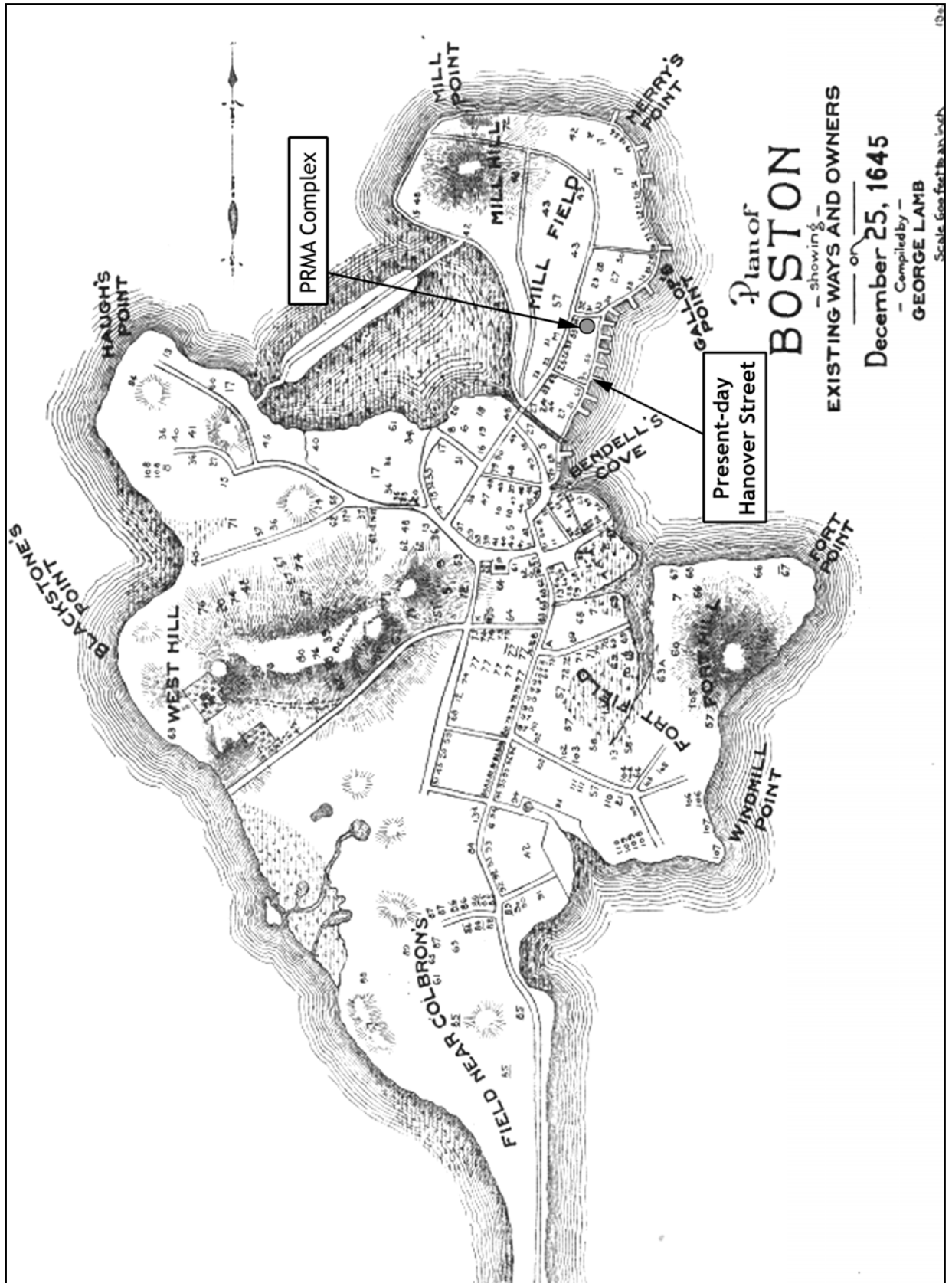


Figure 3-4. 1645 map of Boston showing the approximate location of the PRMA Complex (source: Lamb 1903c).

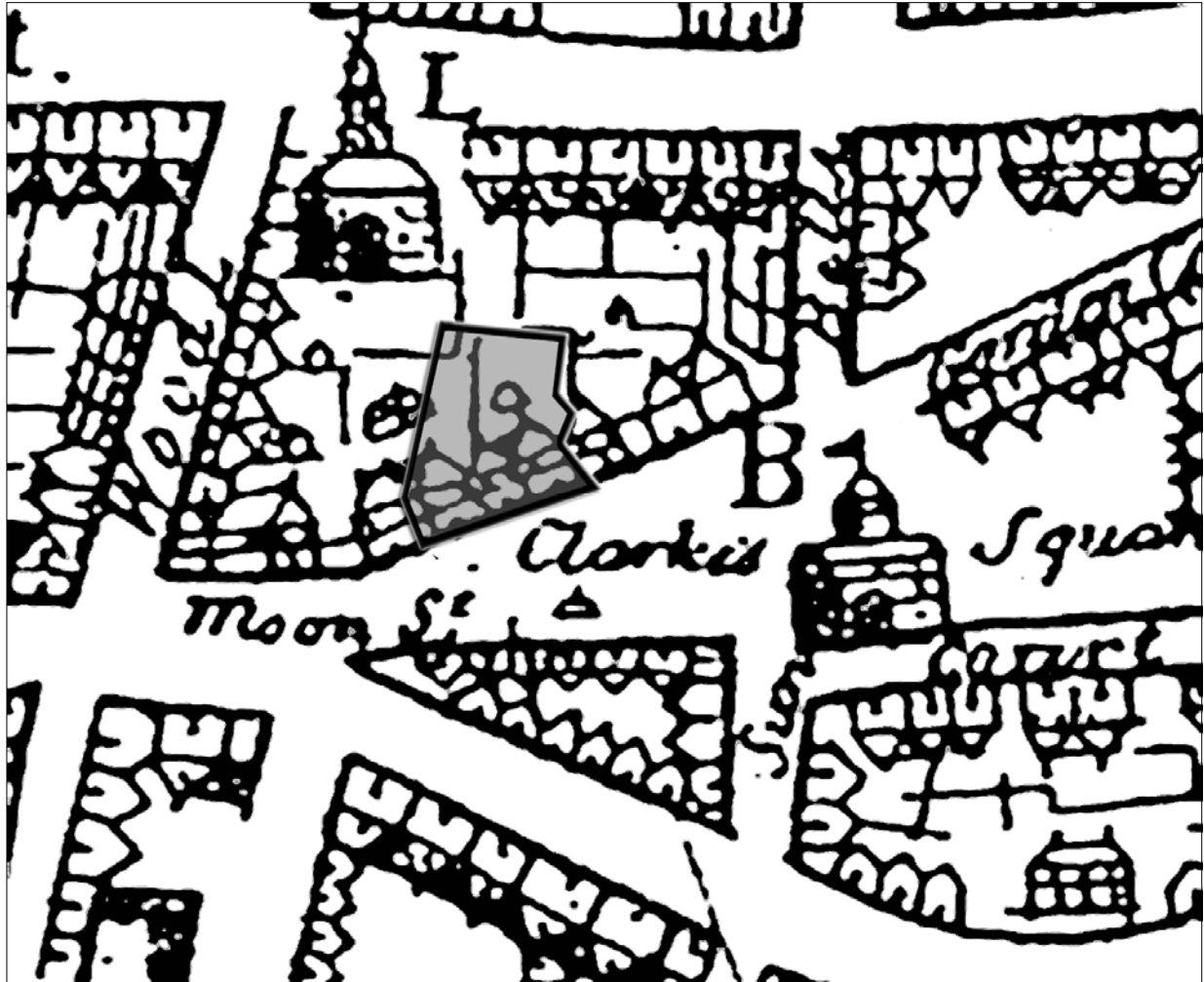


Figure 3-5. Detail of 1722 map of Boston showing the approximate location of the PRMA Complex (source: Bonner 1722).

Several major landmaking episodes marked the early nineteenth century in the North End. From 1804–1835, the 70-acre Mill Pond was gradually filled, a process that resulted in the leveling of Beacon Hill and the removal of a portion of Copp’s Hill as soil was mined from both locations (Krieger and Green 1985:23; Seasholes 2003:4). Charles Bulfinch’s triangular street design for the filled pond, now known as “Bulfinch’s Triangle” was accepted in 1808 by the Board of Selectmen (Seasholes 2003:80-81). Town Cove, covering 112 acres and long a geographic reference point on maps dating to the eighteenth century, also was filled between 1823 and 1874.

In addition to Mill Pond and Town Cove, Mill Creek was filled as part of the development of the Faneuil Hall Market project (Seasholes 2003:54). The creek had separated the North End from the rest of Boston since the seventeenth century, although there were always several public crossings including bridges on what are now Hanover and North streets. The waterway also had served as convenient connector between Boston Harbor and the Charles River, by the 1820s residents were complaining that it had been “...narrowed, altered, and obstructed” (Seasholes 2003:55).



Figure 3-6. Detail of 1775 map of the Siege of Boston showing the approximate location of the PRMA Complex (source: Page 1775).

Rather than remove the obstructions, the city decided instead to fill the creek entirely. The infilling began in 1828, with the first section to be filled running between what are now Commercial and North streets. The project continued until 1833 when Blackstone Street was laid over the former course of the creek. Only a portion of Blackstone Street is extant as much of the area was cut through by Interstate 93 and is now part of the Greenway. The infilling of Mill Creek geographically united the North End to the rest of the city, and allowed residents and visitors to more freely travel from neighborhood to neighborhood.

The Boston and Lowell Railroad came to Boston in 1835. The railroad entered the city over the Charles River from the north near what was known as the Warren Bridge, located just west of the Charles River Bridge. With the continued improvements to rail- and water-related transportation, businesses in the North End thrived as never before.

By the middle of the nineteenth century, the North Square neighborhood in the North End had "...been transformed into a crowded and somewhat run-down urban district" (Elia and Seasholes 1997:45). Just south of North Square, Ann Street and its side alleys was known by that time as the "Black Sea," an infamous red-light district where brothels, inns, and taverns could be segregated from the rest of the city. Demands for increased housing fueled by Irish immigration led to once large houselots being subdivided into smaller and smaller parcels crowded with multi-family units. In the mid 1800s, it was rare to find single-family homes with more than two acres of land in the North End.

From the end of the nineteenth to the beginning of the twentieth century, immigration increased along with residential and commercial development in a pattern typical of many large New England cities at that time. Many Italian and Jewish immigrants settled in the tenements and boarding houses of the North End as they found jobs and began their new lives in Boston (Elia and Seasholes 1997:9). As the century progressed, many of the Italian families began to acquire property for their families and businesses. The North End, geographically annexed to the rest of Boston since the filling of the Mill Creek, once again was separated from the city by the construction of Interstate 93 in the 1950s. The highway followed almost exactly the former alignment of the long-buried Mill Creek. Today, the North End remains a predominantly Italian-American neighborhood with several nationally important historic resources and tourist attractions, a testament to its historical legacy in both Boston and the United States.

### **Paul Revere Houselot and Vicinity**

Deeds suggest that the Paul Revere houselot was first occupied in 1648 by the carpenter Bartholomew Barnard (also spelled as Bernard) (Figure 3-7; Table 3-1) (Elia and Seasholes 1997:6, IAC 2010:32; McGinley Hart & Associates 1993). Barnard does not appear on the early Lamb maps of the area (see Figures 3-2–3-4), and likely purchased a portion of a larger lot owned by an earlier settler to the area. In 1663, Barnard sold a 30-ft wide by 69-ft deep portion of his lot fronting North Street to the merchant Anthony Chickly; the deed of sale records the lot as containing a dwelling house and yard. Chickly lived on the property until 1670 when he sold the land, and another lot to the north, to the Trustees of the Second Church (Figure 3-8). That deed notes that the back lot was "a garden behind Chickly's *new house* (emphasis added)" (Elia and Seasholes 1997:6), suggesting that Chickly likely razed Barnard's original house and built a new house in roughly the same location. During that period, Increase Mather, famed minister of the Second Church, lived in the house until it burned in 1676 in one of the "nine serious fires that plagued Boston from 1676 to 1711" (Rettig 1975:8).

**Table 3-1. 19 North Square (Paul Revere House) Owners and Occupants (modified from IAC 2010).**

Date	Owner	Comments on Occupants and Use
1648–1663	Bartholomew Barnard	Dwelling house and yard
1663–1670	Anthony Chickly	Possibly new dwelling house
1670–1676	Trustees of the Second Church	Puritan minister Increase Mather lived in house until it burned in 1676
1676–1681	Vacant	None
1681–1717	Robert Howard	New house built by the church trustees and sold to the wealthy Boston merchant
1717–1741	Sarah Wyborn	Inherited through her father, Robert Howard
1741–1754	Andrew Knox	Occupation listed as “mariner”
1754–1763	Andrew Knox, Jr.	Inherited from his father; mortgaged to John Erving in 1756
1763–1770	John Erving	Seized property following Knox mortgage default in 1763 - allowed Knox to stay on as tenant
1770–1800	Paul Revere	Owned house for 30 years – moved out in 1780 and back in 1790
1800	John Hunting	Occupation listed as “trader;” owned property for one day
1800–1803	Jonathan Merry	None
1803–1833	John Loring	Occupation listed as “trader and tallow chandler;” rented property to James Cawley who is believed to have run it as a sailors’ boardinghouse
1833–1867	Lydia Loring	Inherited property from her father, John Loring, and continued to run property as boardinghouse; unclear whether Lydia lived for any time in the house
1835	Lydia Loring	Back lot of Revere property sold by Loring to developers and 4–9 Lathrop Place constructed
1867	James K. Fagin	Owned property for six days
1867–1891	Catherine Wilkie	Kept a boardinghouse, likely for Irish and Italian immigrants
1891–1902	Sidney F. Squires	Boston businessman who leased the house as a tenement, grocery store, and the F.A. Goduti & Co. cigar manufactory; constructed the Angelo Building, ca. 1900, in the former Barnard lot to the south
1902–1906	John Phillips Reynolds, Jr.	Businessman and descendant of Paul Revere; property was sold to Trustees Grafton Cushing, Walter G. Page, and Charles S. Rackeman in 1906 who then sold to the newly-formed PRMA in 1907
1907–Present	PRMA	(1907) Acquired Revere houselot and adjoining property (1908) Revere House restored by Joseph Chandler (1940s) Angelo Building torn down and land acquired by PRMA (ca. 1950) Brick paving installed (1970) Neighboring Pierce-Hichborn House acquired

Following the fire, the church trustees built another house on the property sometime between 1676 and 1681 that was subsequently purchased by the wealthy Boston merchant Robert Howard in 1681. Howard lived on the property from 1681 to 1717, during which time he purchased several adjacent lots to develop an estate that would remain largely intact until the nineteenth century. In 1711, the Pierce-Hichborn House was constructed two lots south of the Howard property.

Following Robert Howard’s death in 1717, his widow Elizabeth deeded the estate to their daughter, Sarah Wyborn. Sarah may have lived on the property until 1741 when she sold it to a mariner named Andrew Knox. The property then passed in 1752 to his son, Andrew Knox Jr., who subsequently mortgaged it in 1756 to a merchant named John Erving. When Knox proved unable to pay his debt, Erving took possession of the property in 1763, but allowed Knox to continue living there until 1770.



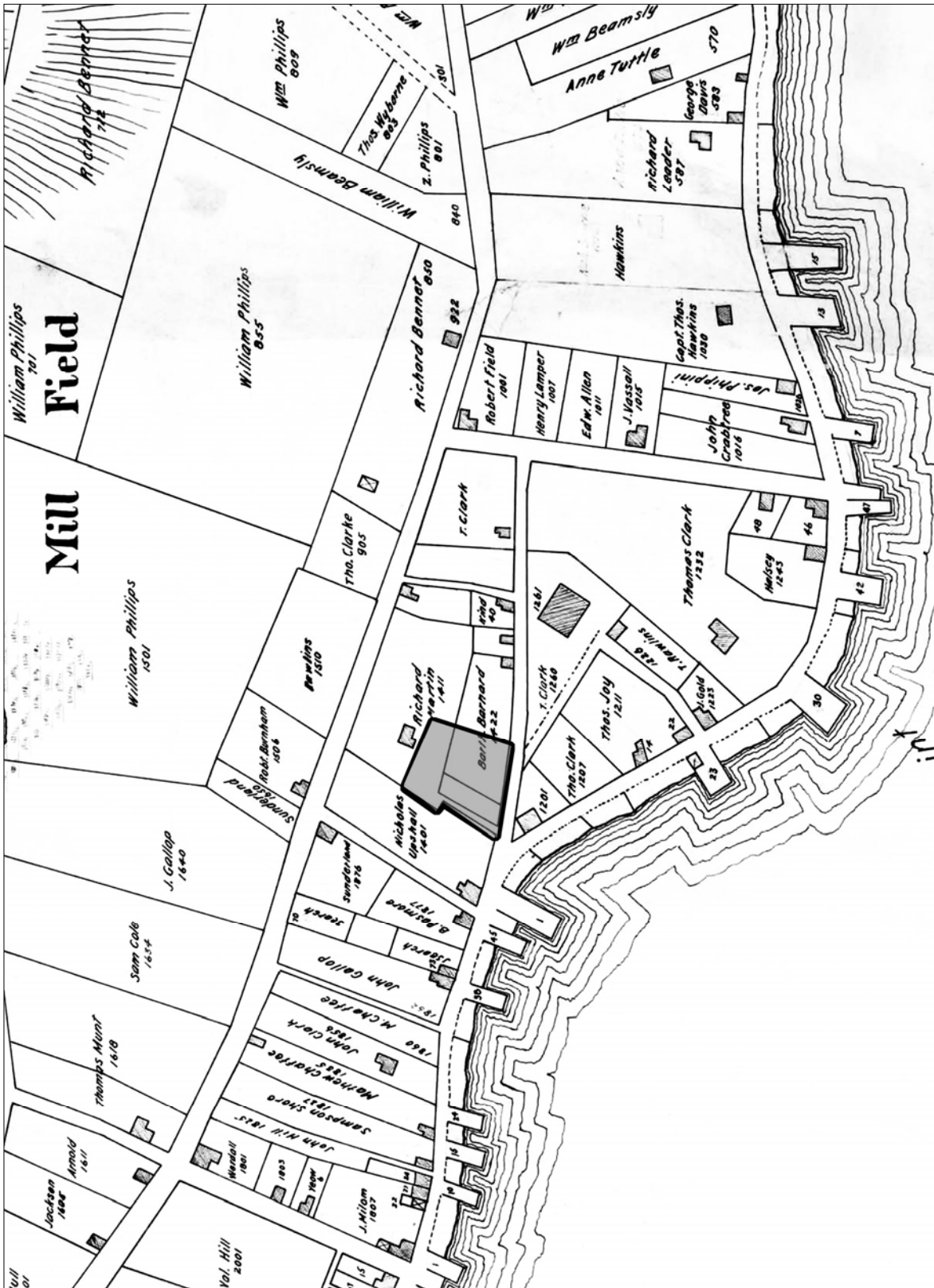


Figure 3-7. Detail of reconstructed 1648 map of Boston showing the location of the Barnard lot and the approximate location of the PRMA Complex (source: Clough 1919).



Figure 3-8. Detail of reconstructed 1766 map of Boston showing the showing the location of the PRMA Complex (source: Clough 1920a).

Paul Revere purchased the property from Erving in 1770 and lived there with his family from 1770–1780 (IAC 2010:32-33). By the time of the Revere purchase, the front roofline of the house had been raised to modify the gabled garret into a partial third floor, and a two-story addition had been added to the existing rear ell. Revere's first wife died in 1773, and he married his second wife, Rachel, in that same year. He and his new wife had eight children during their time at North Square (Elia and Seasholes 1997:7).

From 1780–1790, Revere rented out the property while living elsewhere. During Revere's ten year absence, a tailor named George DeFrance lived in the house until 1784, after which Joseph Dunkerly, "painter of miniatures," is listed as a tenant (IAC 2010:33). Revere returned to the property about 1790 and continued living there until 1800 (Figure 3-9), when he sold the property to a trader named John Hunting. Hunting resold it after only one day to Jonathan Merry, who may have been related to the Merry family, one of the original families to have settled Mill Field as early as the 1640s. Merry appears to have occupied the house for only three years, after which he sold the property to a trader and tallow chandler named John Loring. Loring seems to have then rented out the property to a James Cawley, who is thought to have run it as a sailors' boarding house with his wife Hannah.

Lydia Loring, John Loring's daughter, acquired the property in 1833 (IAC 2010:32). Boston City Directories show Loring's name associated with several properties throughout the North End, and it appears that she was "investing" in real estate to capitalize on declining property values and increased housing needs. A property division plan dated July 1835 further suggests that she employed this same strategy at her North Square lot by subdividing the property for new house construction (Figure 3-10). The exact conditions of this subdivision remain unclear, but it appears that the Boston housewrights John Perkins and Jonathan Robinson began building on the Lathrop Place lots almost immediately after their subdivision in July 1835. Lydia seems to have maintained ownership of 5 and 6 Lathrop Place during this period, perhaps having negotiated a construction and rental arrangement with the builders. On December 31, 1835, however, she sold both properties outright to Perkins and Robinson for \$4,425.00. Perkins and Robinson then sold 5 Lathrop Place to Edward Maxwell on the same day, but appear to have held on to 6 Lathrop Place until 1836 (Tables 3-2, 3-3). The title included the stipulation that a three foot-wide passageway be kept open for the purpose of taking water from the well located on the Lathrop property (by means of a suction pump) and also for cleaning the vault of and carrying offals from the Loring House (Suffolk County Deed 403/291). The original row house constructed at 5–6 Lathrop Place was two-stories high with a steeply pitched roof and a one-story rear ell; the one-story rear ell was later raised (ca. 1850–1870) to provide a full second floor and the roofline of the main section of the house was modified sometime between 1890 and 1905 to add space to the third floor.

When Lydia Loring sold the former Revere House property to James K. Fagin in 1867, the lot size had been substantially reduced to its current size through the 1835 property sale (Figure 3-11). Fagin owned the property for only six days before selling it to Catherine Wilkie, who kept a boardinghouse. Attendant to the general socio-economic decline of the North End by the mid nineteenth century, the Revere houselot underwent a period of rapid residential development that included tenement buildings and multi-family housing units. The Revere House itself was converted into a tenement house, and the buildings at 5–6 Lathrop Place were occupied primarily by working-class tenants and boarders such as painters, fruit vendors, carpenters, tinsmiths, masons, riggers, and teamsters; beginning in the 1870s, many of these individuals and families were of Irish or Italian descent (see Tables 3-2 and 3-3).

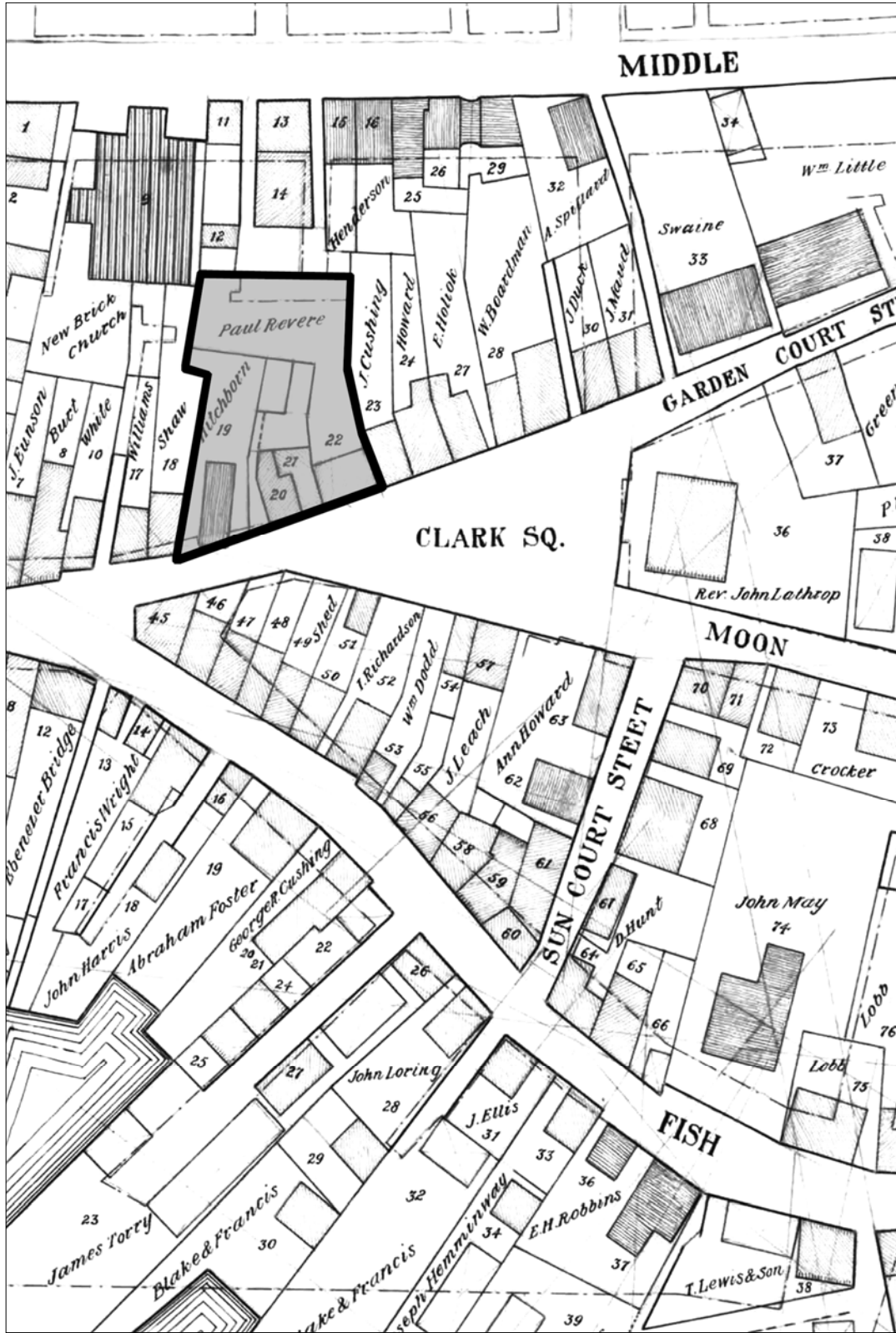


Figure 3-9. Detail of reconstructed 1798 map of Boston showing the showing the location of the PRMA Complex (source: Clough 1920b).

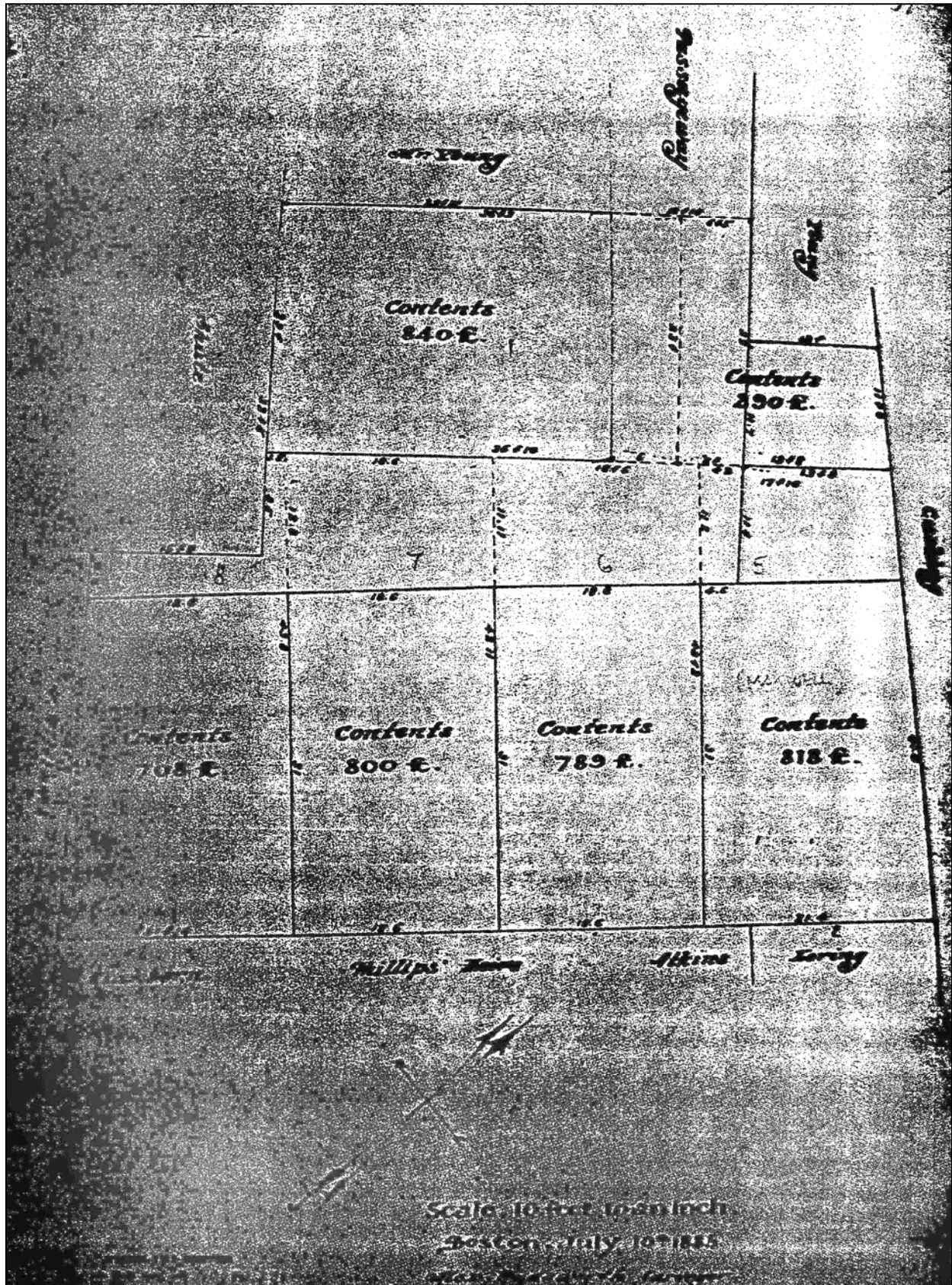


Figure 3-10. 1835 plan showing the subdivision of Lathrop Place (source: PRMA 2014).



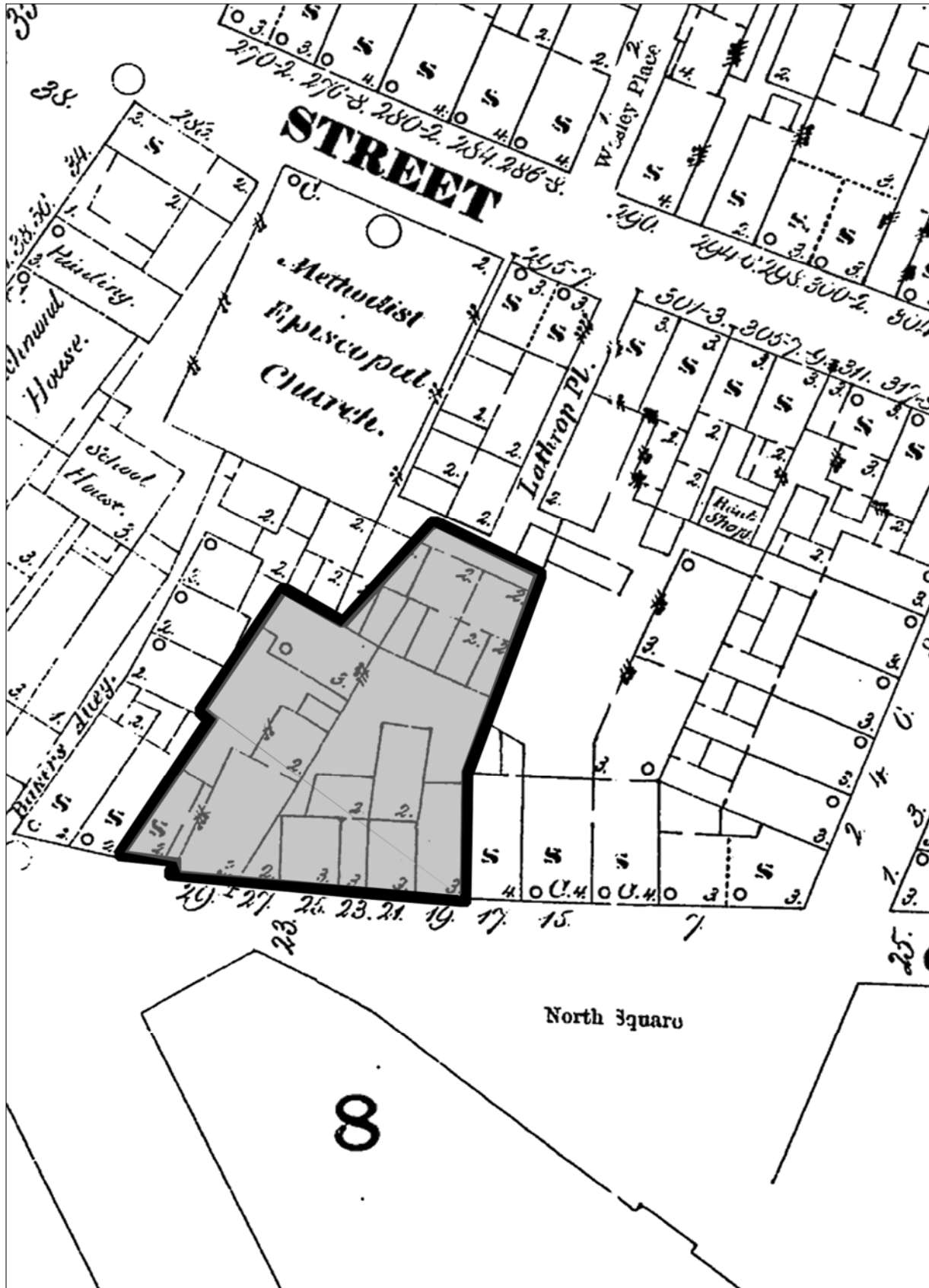


Figure 3-11. Detail of 1867 map of Boston showing the location of the PRMA Complex (source: Sanborn 1867).

**Table 3-2. Owners and Occupants of 5 Lathrop Place (source: PRMA research files).<sup>1</sup>**

Date	Owner	Comments on Occupants and Use
December 1835	John Perkins and Jonathan P. Robinson	Based on a plan recorded July 10, 1835, Loring, owner of the Paul Revere House and its significant back lot, began working with Perkins and Robinson to develop the property. After Nos. 5 and 6 were built she sold off her interest in the property.
December 1835	Edward Maxwell	No occupant listed in Boston directories
1836–1854	Joseph S. Albert	Occupation listed as “rigger;” no occupant listed in Boston directories
1854–1872	Charlotte K. Albert	No occupant listed in Boston directories. Roofline of the one-story rear ell was raised to provide a full second floor, ca. 1850–1870
1872–1873	Martin J. Field	Occupation listed as “fruit dealer;” no occupant listed in Boston directories
1873–1875	John Ferarini	No occupant listed in Boston directories; possibly refinanced for renovation
1875	Geoseppi Bonna	No occupant listed in Boston directories
1875–1885	John Gatti	In 1875 occupied by Charles Bond (painter, boarder), John Cooper, John Farenò (fruit vendor), and John Getty (fruit vendor)
1885-1887	Patrick Melley and Sarah Donnelly	None
1887–1902	M & S Donnelly	None
1902–1925	Pasquale and Maria Bruni	Roofline modified to add space on the third floor of the main section of the house. Several other owners are listed during this period, perhaps for mortgage purposes or to provide funds for renovations. From 1901–1917, Pasquale Bruni held an interest in 6 Lathrop Place, probably for renovation purposes
1902	Thomas J. and Sarah Howey	None
1902	John A. Caveney	None
1905	George Phillips Bryant	None
1907	Annie Hallisey	None
1907–1916	Antonio Solari	None
1916	Sarah McNamara	None
1925–1947	Maria Bruni	Retained ownership after her husband's death
1947	Mary A. Martin	This transfer seems to have been done to get the brothers' wives out of the process to allow John Bruni to buy out his brothers Romeo and Louis
1947–1956	John and Louise Bruni	Maria Bruni died and left the home to her sons; John bought out his brothers shares. Louise's sister and her daughter lived in the first floor flat from 1947–1956
1956–1968	Louise Bruni	Via an agreement dated June 8, 1968, with Guistina Sinopoli and her son, Joseph, Louise Bruni promised to sell the property by June 8, 1970, contingent on the right of continued tenancy (6 months rent free and thereafter at a reasonable rent as long as necessary)
1968–2007	Gustina and Joseph F. Sinopoli	Deed date is 1970; property passed to Joseph at Gustina's death
2007	Paul Revere Memorial Association	With #6 Lathrop Place

<sup>1</sup> The ownership history for 5 Lathrop Place is based on the most current deed research conducted by PRMA staff. Given the complexity of the real estate transactions, the information is considered sound but subject to change based on the results of future research.

**Table 3-3. Owners and Occupants of 6 Lathrop Place (source: PRMA research files).<sup>2</sup>**

Date	Owner	Comments on Occupants and Use
December 1835	John Perkins and Jonathan P. Robinson	Based on a plan recorded July 10, 1835, Loring, owner of the Paul Revere House and its significant back lot, began working with Perkins and Robinson to develop the property. After Nos. 5 and 6 were built she sold off her interest in the property.
1836–1838	William Elm	Occupation listed as “pumpmaker”
1838–1847	Ephraim C. Davis	Occupied by former owner, William Elm, until 1845
September–December 1847	Cephas C. Chamberlain	None
December 1847–1874	Ephraim C. Davis	Roofline of one-story rear ell was raised to provide a full second floor, ca. 1850-1870 1850 - Occupied by Joshua B/ Merrick, carpenter 1855 - Occupied by Moses Bickford and Benjamin Tarbox, carpenters 1865 - Occupied by Geo. F.C. Hamilton, rigger, and David S. Moreland, bookkeeper 1870 - Occupied by Nicholas Cunningham, clerk, and Charles Holmes, tinsmith 1872 - Occupied by Mrs. D.H. Griffin, boarding house; Joseph Plant, teamster; and Ebenezer E. Thomas, Police Station 8
1874–1888	Heirs of Ephraim C. Davis	1875 - Occupied by Edward Doherty, boards; Mrs. Catherin Donnelly, house; and Michael Donnelly, painter
1888–ca. 1901	E.C. Davis, likely son of previous owner Ephraim C. Davis	Roofline modified to add space on the third floor of the main section of the house, ca. 1890–1905
ca. 1901–1917	John Zanni and Pasquale Bruni	Refinanced, potentially for renovation
1917	Andrew Cavanaro (fruit)	None
n.d.	Mary Zanfani	None
1952–2007	Vito and Gustina Sinopoli	None
2007	Paul Revere Memorial Association	With #5 Lathrop Place

By 1872, the Barnard House, which originally stood just south of the Revere House, had been replaced with a small one-story shop (McGinley Hart & Associates 1993:10). Catherine Wilkie owned the former Revere House, and was likely responsible for the construction of the clay- and wood-lined privy vault that was identified in the Upper Patio during 1983 archaeological excavations (see discussion below). Catherine lived in the house with her husband, James, and although the boarders of the house are currently unknown, they were likely Irish and Italian immigrants (Figure 3-12) (IAC 2010:32).

The adjacent lots were further subdivided in 1891 when Wilkie sold the property to Sidney F. Squires, a businessman who appears to have been interested in developing the area (Figures 3-13–3-15). He was responsible for the construction of the Angelo Building on the former Barnard house lot, a large five-story brick residential building with a deep basement. Squires kept up the Revere House, renting it out as tenement, grocery store, and the F.A. Goduti & Co. cigar manufactory (IAC2010:32). In 1902, John Phillips Reynolds Jr., a descendant of Paul Revere, purchased the property from Squires and set in motion the eventual restoration of the building and its transition into use as a museum owned and operated by the PRMA (IAC 2010:32; Elia and Seasholes 1997:10) (Figures 3-16–3-17).

<sup>2</sup> The ownership history for 6 Lathrop Place is based on the most current deed research conducted by PRMA staff. Given the complexity of the real estate transactions, the information is considered sound but subject to change based on the results of future research.





Figure 3-12. Detail of 1885 map of Boston showing the location of the PRMA Complex (source: Sanborn 1885).



Figure 3-13. Detail of 1895 map of Boston showing the location of the PRMA Complex (source: Bromley 1895).

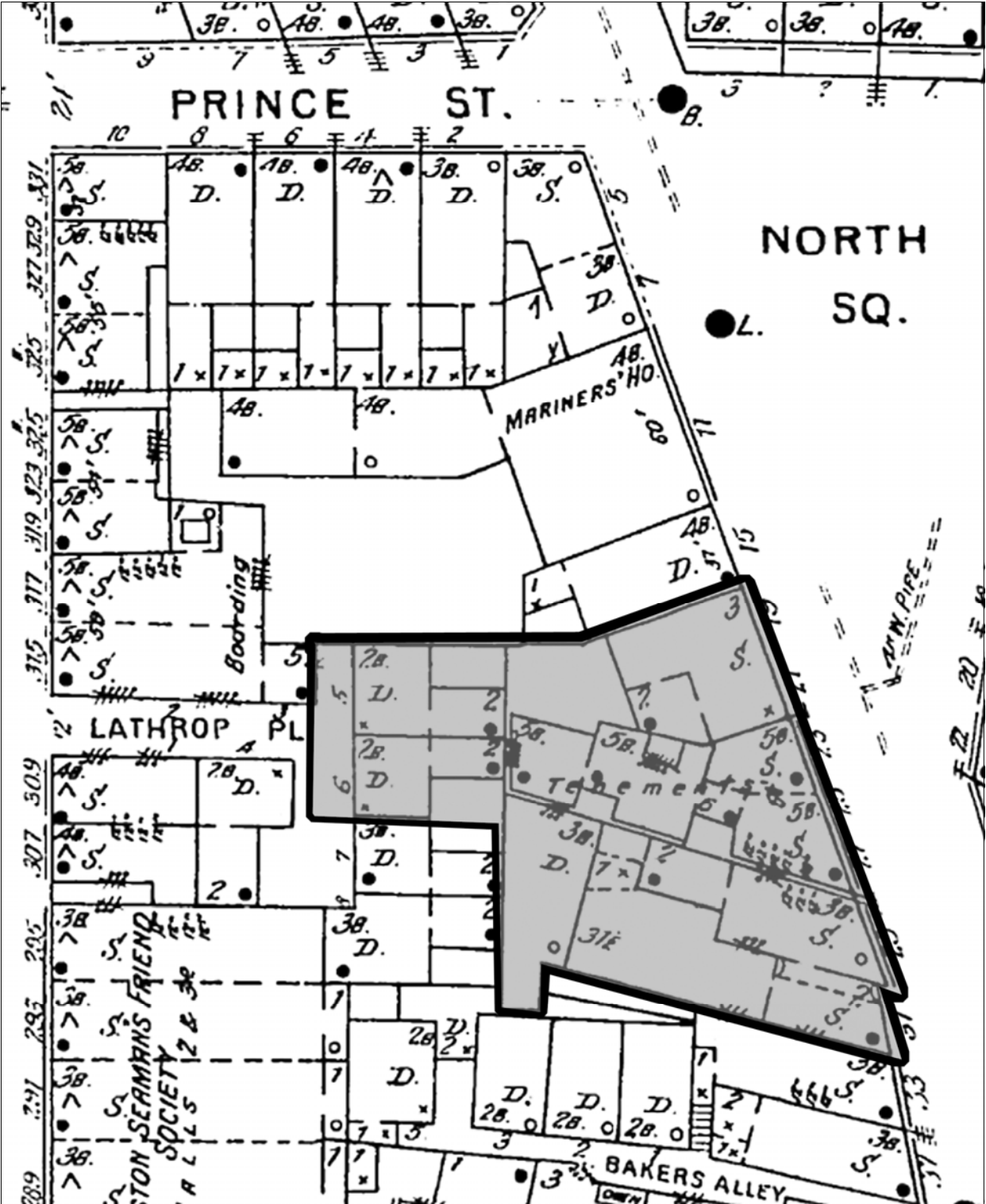


Figure 3-14. Detail of 1895 map of Boston showing the location of the PRMA Complex (source: Sanborn 1895).

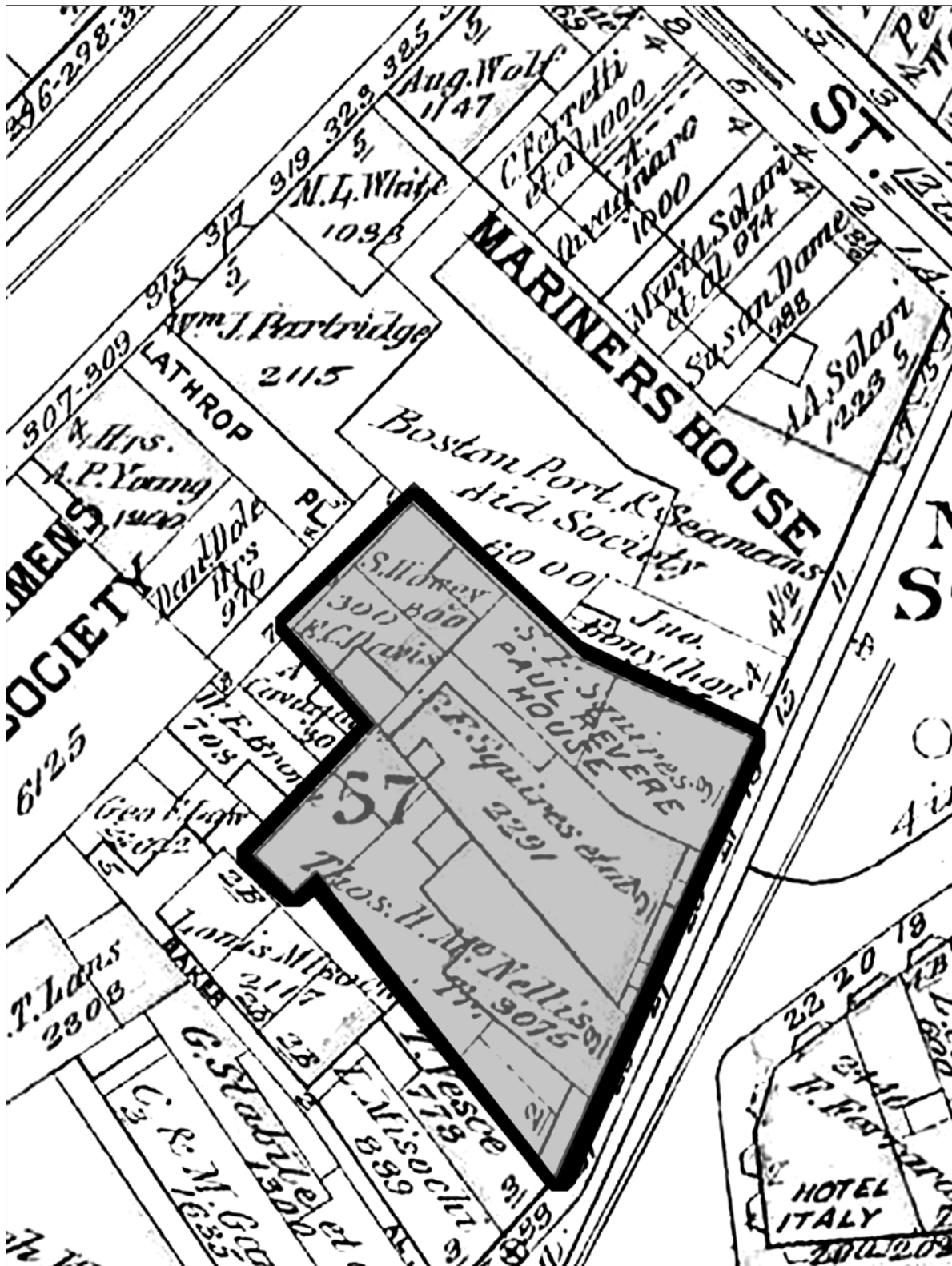


Figure 3-15. Detail of 1898 map of Boston showing the location of the PRMA Complex (source: Bromley 1898).

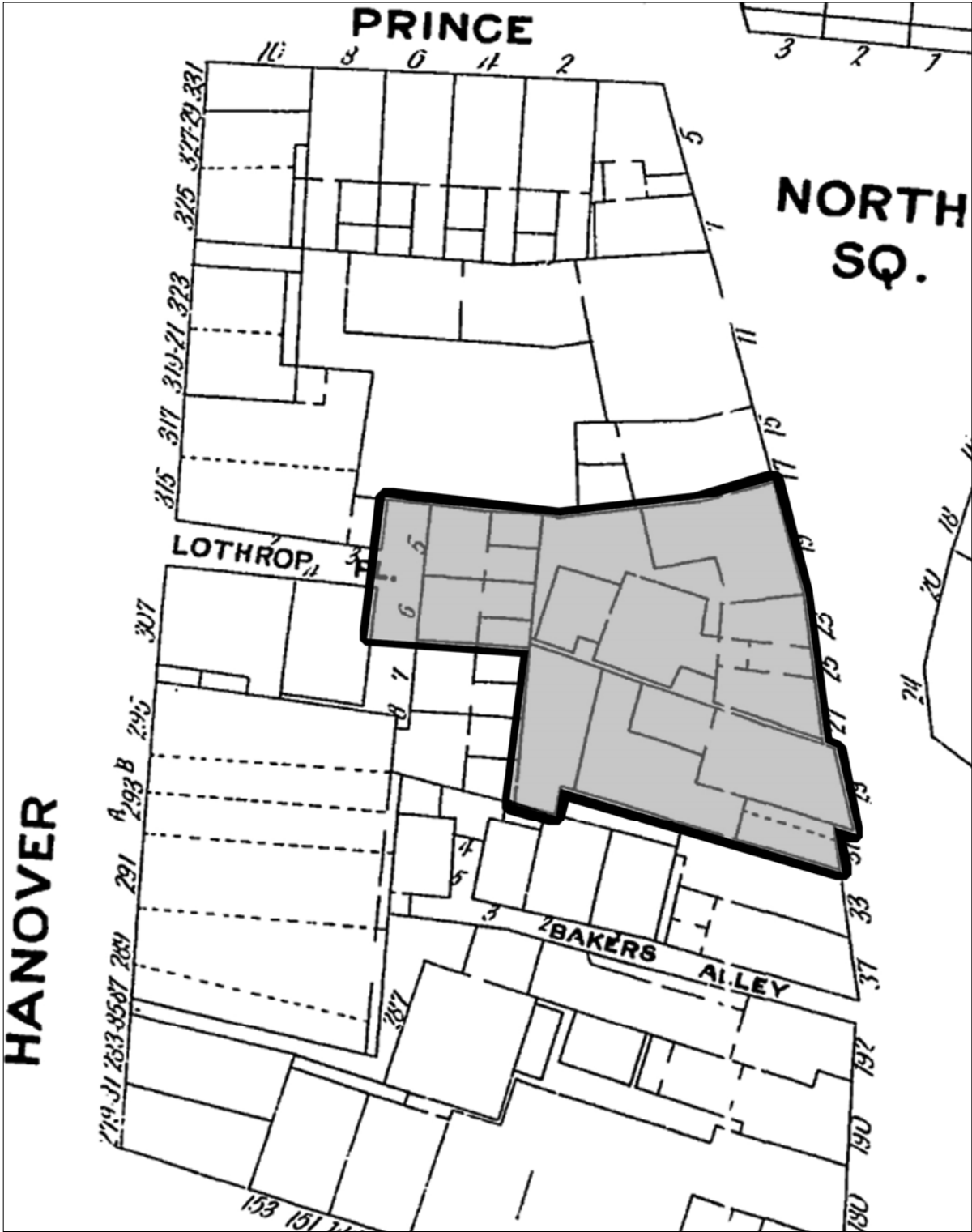


Figure 3-16. Detail of 1908–1938 map of Boston showing the location of the PRMA Complex (source: Sanborn 1908–1938).

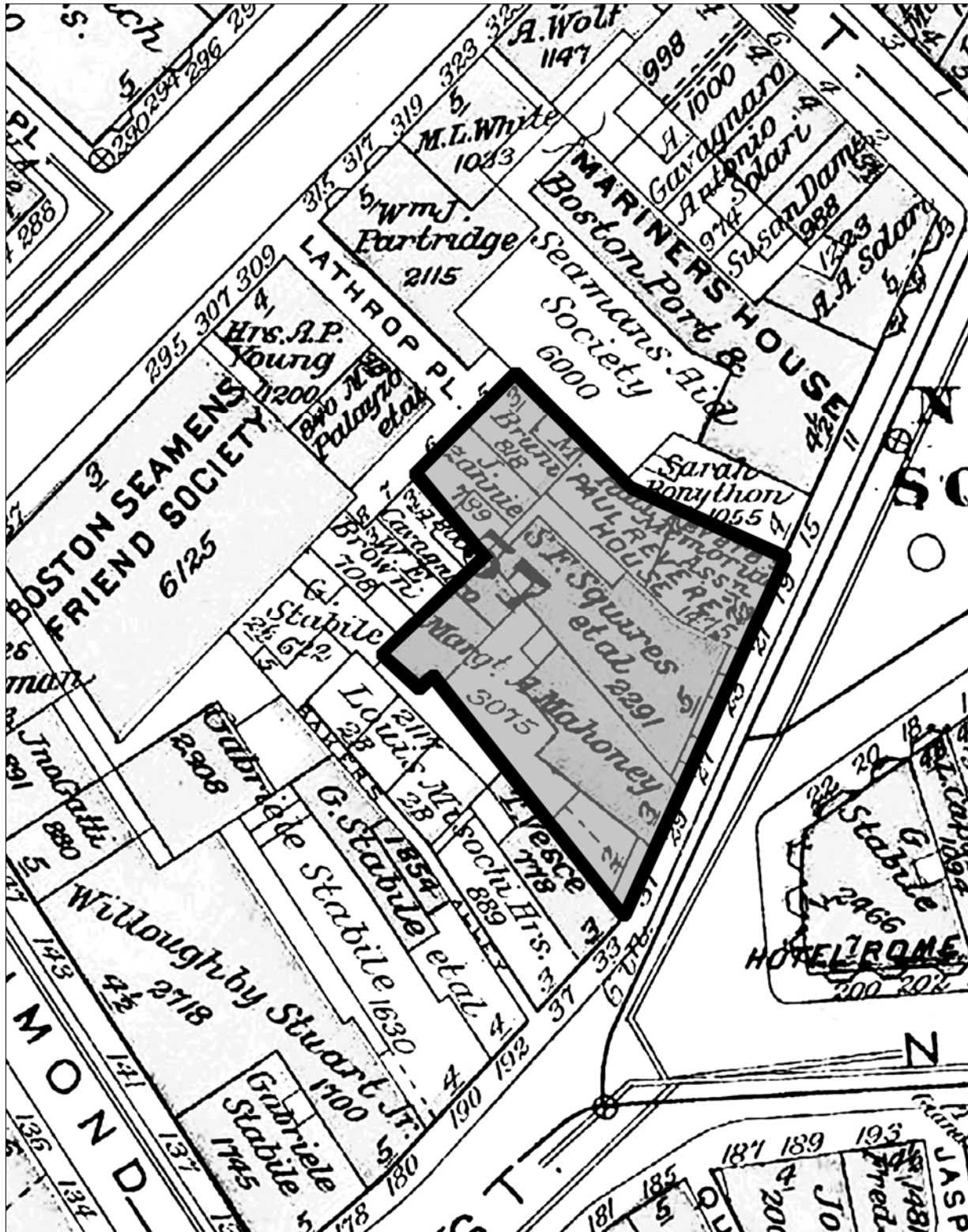


Figure 3-17. Detail of 1908 map of Boston showing the location of the PRMA Complex (source: Bromley 1908).

By 1907, the PRMA had been formed. The organization purchased the house and adjoining property, and restored it under the direction of Joseph E. Chandler. During the restoration, the third floor addition at the front was removed in an effort to go back to the “original” steeply pitched roofline, and the rear ell was “restored to its early eighteenth-century configuration by the removal of a section abutting the Angelo Building.” The rear of the ell was disturbed during this process, and a photograph taken during that time shows piles of soil with artifacts scattered throughout (Elia and Seasholes 1997:10). In the early twentieth century, the property functioned as a museum and tourist attraction due to its association with Paul Revere (Figure 3-18). After the demolition of the Angelo Building in 1941 following a 1938 fire, the land acquired was by the Association, and by 1950 brick paving had been installed around the Revere lot (Figure 3-19). By 1970, the PRMA had acquired the neighboring Pierce-Hichborn House, and operated both properties as a museum complex. In 2007, PRMA acquired 5–6 Lathrop Place.

## Summary of Previous Archaeological Investigations

### 1983 Survey Work

In 1983, Boston University undertook excavations at the Paul Revere house lot and the adjacent Barnard and Hichborn lots (Elia and Seasholes 1997). The resulting 1997 report notes that the project was conducted in advance of the replacement of a metal staircase behind the Revere House, and the construction of housing for the Revere bell to be installed on the neighboring Barnard and Hichborn properties. The primary goal of the project was to locate and identify any archaeological deposits within the project impact areas, and more generally to assess the archaeological integrity and potential of the Revere, Barnard, and Hichborn house lots.

The excavations comprised six test units of varying sizes that were placed in the “open yard areas of the property” (Elia and Seasholes 1997:37) (Figure 3-20). Two were placed near the bell housing impact area, including one in the Barnard lot (Unit A) and one in the Hichborn lot near its boundary with the Barnard lot (Unit B). The remaining four test units were placed in the Revere house lot. Units C and E were located in the 1-x-4-meter (m) impact area for the metal staircase adjacent to the west end of the Revere House and along the north property wall, and Units D and F were placed in the yard area (Elia and Seasholes 1997: 37).

Unit A confirmed the survey team’s presumption that the construction of Angelo’s Block, an 1895 apartment building with a deep basement located in the former Barnard lot, had completely destroyed any trace of earlier archaeological deposits or features in that area. Unit B confirmed similar disturbance in the Sanborn lot, just west of the Hichborn lot and south of the current Lathrop Place, as the result of the construction of another cellared building in that location between 1843 and 1852 (Elia and Seasholes 1997: 37). Although both Units A and B confirmed that the Barnard lot and western part of the Hichborn lots were disturbed and had no archaeological integrity, the report mentions that the brick-paved southern portion of the Hichborn lot was never extensively developed and could contain intact archaeological features such as yard or garden features.

The units situated in the back lot at the Paul Revere House (Units C–F) revealed the complex stratigraphy typical of urban house lots. Unit D nearest the house was “thoroughly disturbed”, while Units C, E, and F provided intact soil sequences and information about the yard’s use from the seventeenth through twentieth centuries. These test units revealed the locations of a nineteenth-century clay- and wood-lined privy, a nineteenth-century glazed stoneware drainpipe enclosed by a stone and brick feature, and other seventeenth- through nineteenth-century deposits and features related to the property’s use as a garden and yard.



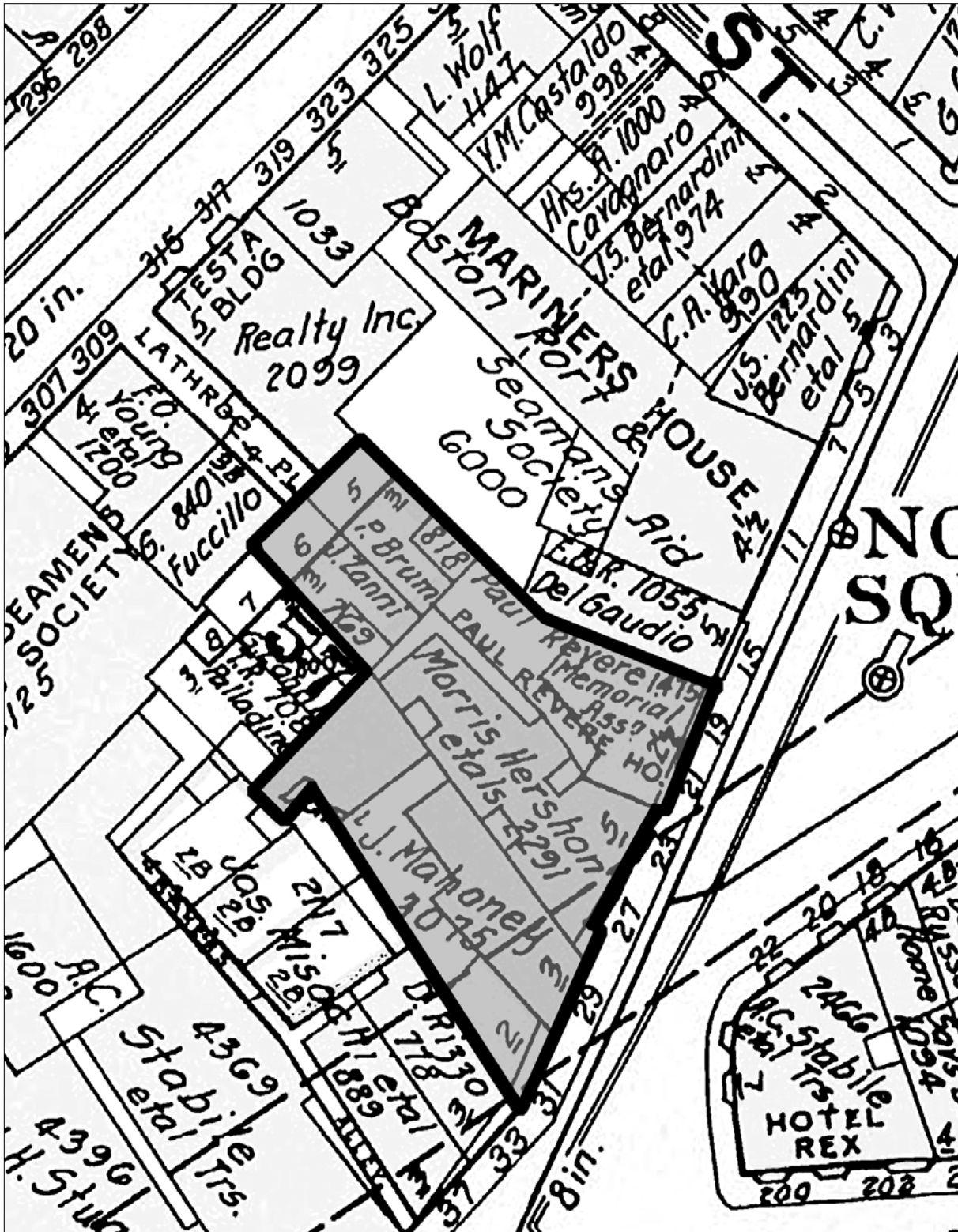


Figure 3-18. Detail of 1938 map of Boston showing the location of the PRMA Complex (source: Bromley 1938).



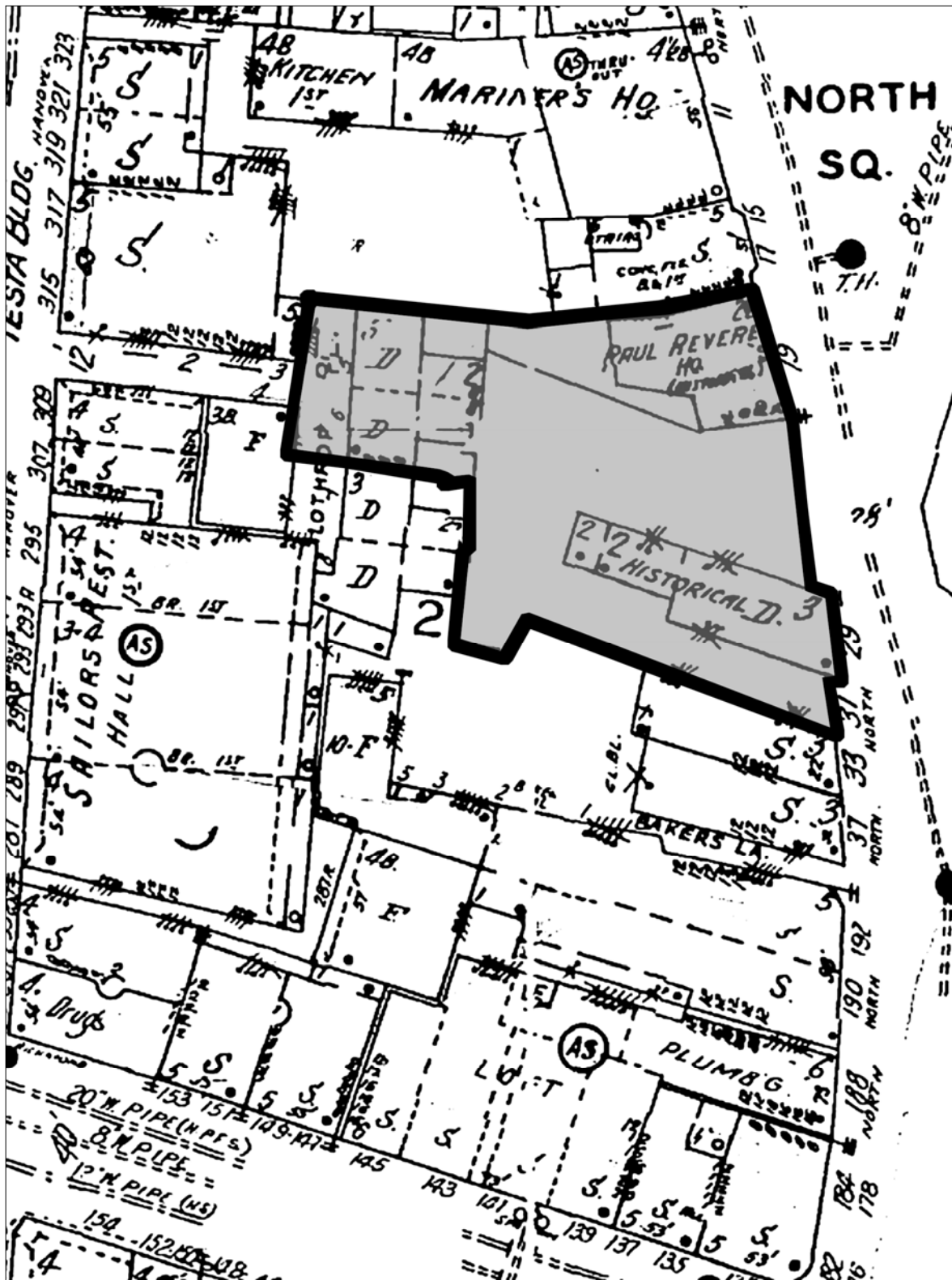


Figure 3-19. Detail of 1929–1951 map of Boston showing the location of the PRMA Complex – note that the Angelo Building is no longer shown (source: Sanborn 1929–1951).

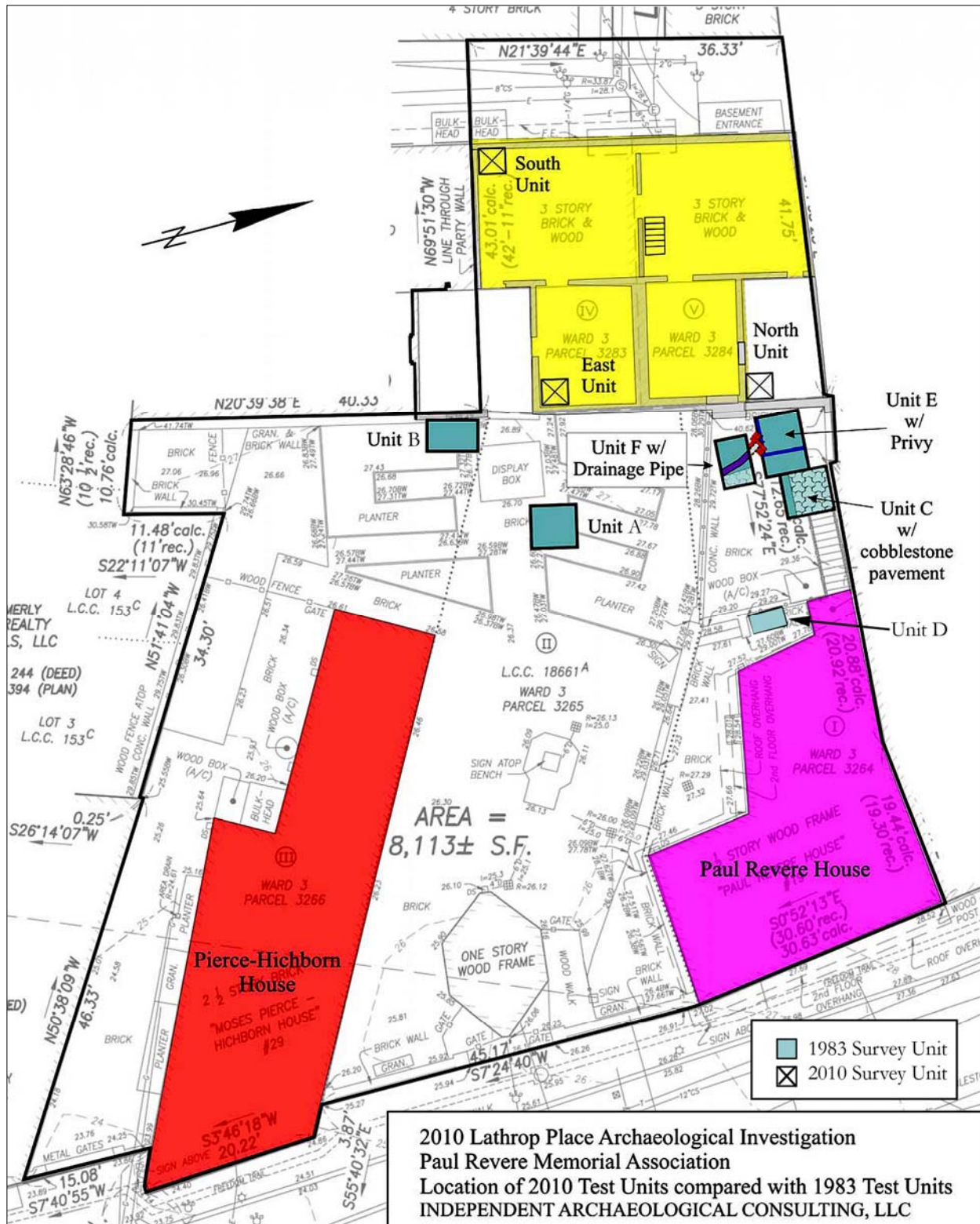


Figure 3-20. Locations of previous archaeological testing, Paul Revere House Education Center project area (modified from IAC 2010).

Units C and F exposed a dark grayish brown stratum containing artifacts from the seventeenth century, suggesting a buried continuous yard surface that is likely still present in areas of the yard that are undisturbed. The test pits also uncovered an eighteenth-century cobble paving over this surface in Unit C, and in Unit F possible evidence of the 1676 fire that destroyed the Chickly-Mather house (Elia and Seasholes 1997:40-42). The report also notes that the “lower privy fill” recovered in Unit E dates as early as ca. 1870, and the authors’ speculate that the privy likely was constructed in the nineteenth century to facilitate the multiple occupants that were living in the building when it was being used as a boarding house (Elia and Seasholes 1997: 45). Alternating levels of garden and yard leveling and filling deposits from the eighteenth through nineteenth centuries generally made up the majority of strata in Units C, E, and F, with an artifact-rich deposit in Unit C that was interpreted as a likely midden or trash pit pre-dating 1780.

Testing at the Revere houselot identified buried, intact seventeenth- and early eighteenth-century deposits, but revealed that deposits dating from the late eighteenth and first half of the nineteenth centuries were heavily disturbed or completely absent. The report notes that the period from ca. 1750–1850 is “not well represented” at this site (Elia and Seasholes 1997:44), but as a result of the landscaping and domestic layers, the yard surface itself appears to have “risen by at least 0.75m since the 17<sup>th</sup> century” (Elia and Seasholes 1997:44). All of these alternating layers appear to have been capped by a brick paving laid down in the 1950s, thus preserving their archaeological integrity. The excavations generally found that archaeological sensitivity at the Revere houselot and southern side of Hichborn lot is high for intact seventeenth through twentieth century strata and features, while it is low at both the Barnard lot and western edge of the Hichborn lot due to nineteenth-century development.

### 2010 Survey Work

Excavations were undertaken in 2010 by IAC in the basement of 5–6 Lathrop Place. The Lathrop Place building, acquired in 2007 by the PRMA, was constructed in 1835–1836, and is a component of the Paul Revere House historical complex. The archaeological survey was performed in advance of structural repairs to the building foundation (IAC 2010).

A total of three excavation units (EUs) measuring approximately 1.3-x-1.3 meters (m) was excavated in the basement of the building, and designated the North, South, and East units based on their locations (see Figure 3-12). An assemblage of 2,937 post-contact artifacts and two pre-contact artifacts was recovered from the units. An additional 24 artifacts were collected from a drain in the Shared Courtyard and the dirt surface underneath the Northeast Porch. The excavations revealed complex deposits from the seventeenth through nineteenth centuries that may be yard deposits from the Paul Revere House that were capped by the construction of 5–6 Lathrop Place in the 1830s. The excavations also revealed a brick feature in the North Unit, as well as a clay-capped and -lined barrel privy in the East Unit (IAC 2010:1).

The East Unit was located in the southeast corner of the foundation next to the wall, and was excavated to a depth of 65 cm. Generally the strata in this unit related to foundation maintenance and refuse disposal. The East Unit had the most complex and best preserved of the deposits, and contained a metal-hooped barrel privy capped and covered with gray clay. The South Unit was located in the southwest corner of the basement, bounded on two sides by mortared fieldstone walls, and was excavated to a depth of 84 cm. Evidence of a maintenance or repair trench was uncovered here parallel to the southern wall of the building (IAC 2010:19). The North Unit was located underneath an outdoor porch in the northeast corner of the property, closest to the 1983 excavations by Boston University. The artifact density within this unit was high, and it yielded many eighteenth-century artifacts.

The 2010 excavations provided information about the seventeenth- through nineteenth-century occupations of the PRMA property, taking into account the varied and complex uses of the land over several different time periods. Detwiller's 1800 map shows a "Cow House" closest to the South Unit although there is no mention of whether the excavations recovered anything specifically related to that structure; it is likely that the cow house was located well outside the foundation of the building. The other two units were located in areas designated on maps as "garden" or "yard." The ceramic types recovered from these units are typically considered "higher-end" wares including Westerwald and Rhenish stonewares, tin-glazed enamel, and English white salt-glazed stoneware, and the report suggests that perhaps one occupant of the site, the merchant Robert Howard, could have imported such wares (IAC 2010:30).

These ceramics and the glass, bones, and shell recovered in the South and East units were interpreted as refuse discarded in the yard or garden likely during the time of the Howard household. Ceramics from the late eighteenth century in the South and East units were associated with the occupants of the site during that time, including Paul Revere, and were likely the result of refuse disposal in the yard and garden areas (IAC 2010:31).

## CHAPTER FOUR

### RESULTS OF FIELDWORK

The archaeological investigations in support of the Paul Revere House Education Center included controlled unit excavations in advance of project construction followed by monitoring during the construction excavation work. The controlled excavations and monitoring program resulted in the identification of a range of landscape and yard features and a substantial cultural material assemblage dating from the seventeenth through twentieth centuries. The stratigraphic data obtained from all of the excavation units provides a comprehensive cross-section of the project impact area including specific episodes of landscape accretion and depletion that physically transformed the property over more than three centuries (Table 4-1).

The archaeological site examination included the hand-excavation of eleven excavation units (EUs) throughout the basement of 5–6 Lathrop Place and in the Shared Courtyard and Upper Patio areas between 5–6 Lathrop Place and the Paul Revere House (Figure 4-1). Overall, the excavations indicate disparate origins of filling material from the 5–6 Lathrop Place basement in comparison to the Upper Patio. The soil stratigraphy illustrates that the yard deposits and native subsoils within the historic Revere back lot were graded (to C-horizon in some areas) in preparation for the construction of 5–6 Lathrop Place. These graded yard and native soils were mixed with dredge deposits, indicated by the silty clay texture of the deposits as well as inclusions of trace organics, fragmented shell, and 30 French and English ballast flint fragments. By contrast, yard and fill deposits used to raise the grade of the Shared Courtyard appear to be primarily redeposited yard material, either from the Revere property itself or from an adjacent property. Soil profiles from the Upper Patio excavations indicate that intact yard surfaces and native subsoils survive below the fill.

Thirteen features were identified during the archaeological investigations. Table 4-2 presents a classification of the features according to their morphological attributes (size and shape), associated materials, and probable functions. Features 1–10 were (re)identified in excavation units during the site examination and, in the case of Features 2, 4, 7, 9, and 10, were further exposed during the archaeological monitoring. Features 11–15 were identified during the archaeological monitoring. A total of 9,852 pieces of post-contact cultural material was recovered during the archeological investigations including 9,644 artifacts collected from controlled contexts and 208 artifacts were collected on a discretionary basis as part of the archaeological monitoring. A complete catalog of all cultural material is provided in Appendix A.

#### Archaeological Site Examination

##### 6 Lathrop Place – Southeast Basement (EU-1 and EU-2)

EU-1 and EU-2 were placed in the Southeast Basement of 5–6 Lathrop Place (see Figure 4-1). The units were placed to explore the vertical and horizontal extent of the previously-identified barrel privy feature identified in IAC's East Unit. The concrete floor in that location was removed by the construction contractor before unit excavation commenced.

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Table 4-1. Summary of Soil Contexts.

EU/ Location	Feature #	Context Designation	Field Designation	Depth (Cmbs)	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Interpretation	TPQ	Elia 1997 Context (C)	IAC 2010 Locus (L)		
1	1 - Barrel Privy 1	C1	Fill 1	0-70	10YR4/2 DK GY BN	silt w/ large clay pockets	Privy Fill	1840	N/A	East Unit: L21		
	1 - Barrel Privy 1	C2	Feature 1 Clay	0-80	2.5Y5/2 GY BN	clay w/ trace organics	Clay Privy Lining And Base	1780	N/A	East Unit: L3		
	1 - Barrel Privy 1	C3	Feature 1 Metal Hoop	50-56	N/A	N/A	Barrel Privy Metal Hoop	N/A	N/A	East Unit: L21		
	1 - Barrel Privy 1	C4	Feature 1 Wood/Charred Wood Lining	VARIABLE	N/A	N/A	Wood Privy Lining	N/A	N/A	East Unit: L21		
	1 - Barrel Privy 1	C5	Feature 1	69-70	N/A	N/A	Wood Remnants Of Barrel Privy Base	N/A	N/A	N/A		
	N/A	C6	Fill 2	80-100	2.5Y5/3 LT OL BN	silt clay w/ trace organics	Disturbed C Subsoil - Related C11	1790	N/A	Poss East Unit: L27		
	1 - Barrel Privy 1	C2	Feature 1 Clay	0-80	2.5Y5/2 GY BN	clay w/ trace organics	Clay Privy Lining- Left As Bulk	1780	N/A	East Unit: L3		
	1 - Barrel Privy 1	C1	Fill 1	0-30	10YR4/2 DK GY BN	silt w/ large clay pockets	Privy Fill	1840	N/A	East Unit: L21		
	N/A	C7	Fill 1	0-30	10YR4/2 DK GY BN	snd silt	Uncharacterized Fill	1800	N/A	East Unit: L2		
	3 - Pipe Trench	C8	Fill 2	20-30	10YR6/2 LT BN GY	fn snd	Post 1810 Pipe Trench Fill	1800	N/A	N/A		
2	N/A	C9	Clay Fill	20-70	10YR5/2 GY BN	snd clay	Likely Related To Feature 1 Construction	1810	N/A	Poss East Unit: L6 Or L23/24		
	2/9 - Slate-Capped Brick Drain	C10	Feature 2 Brick	50-70	N/A	N/A	Feature 2 Brick (4 Courses)	N/A	N/A	N/A		
	N/A	C11	Fill 3	70-100	7.5YR5/1 GY	snd clay	Disturbed C Subsoil - Related To C6	1779	N/A	Poss East Unit: L27		
	N/A	C12	Fill 1	0-14	10YR3/1 V DK GY	snd silt	Brick Drain Fill	N/A	N/A	N/A		
	N/A	C13	Fill 2	14-40	2.5Y4/2 DK GY BN	snd clay	Brick Drain Fill	20th c.	N/A	N/A		
	4 - Brick Drainage Basin	C14	Fill 3	40-75	2.5Y3/2 V DK GY BN	snd clay w/ gr	Brick Drain Fill	1835	N/A	N/A		
	4 - Brick Drainage Basin	C15	Feature 4 Brick/Terracotta Slabs (3 Courses)	51-75	N/A	N/A	19 C. Brick Drainage Basin	N/A	N/A	N/A		
	N/A	C16	Fill 1	0-13	10YR3/1 V DK GY	silt f snd	Brick Paver Bedding Sand	20th c.	N/A	N/A		
	N/A	C17	Fill 2 (Sand Lens)	13-15	2.5Y5/4 LT OL BN	md-c snd	Brick Paver Bedding Sand	1835	N/A	N/A		
	N/A	C18	Fill 3	15-30	2.5Y3/2 V DK GY BN MOTT W/ 5Y4/3 OL	snd clay/ clay	Uncharacterized Fill	1830	N/A	N/A		
3	N/A	C19	Fill 4	28-100	2.5Y4/3 OL BN	snd clay	Uncharacterized Fill	1835	N/A	N/A		
	5 - Brick Catch Basin	C20	Feature 5 Brick	10-55	N/A	N/A	7 Course Of Mortared Brick	N/A	N/A	N/A		
	N/A	C21	Fill 1	0-78	2.5Y4/2 DK GY BN MOTT W/ 5Y4/3 OL	silt and clay	Mottled Fill, Some Redeposited Native Subsoil Inclusions	1820	N/A	N/A		
	6 - Sump Pit	C22	Fill 2	5-65	10YR5/1 GY	snd silt (loose)	Sump Pit Fill	1903	N/A	N/A		
	6 - Sump Pit	C23	Fill 3	5-65	2.5Y4/2 DK GY BN	clay	Sump Pit Clay Lining	1830	N/A	N/A		
	6 - Sump Pit	C24	Feature 6 Rock	70-90	N/A	N/A	Feature 6 Rock- Drainage Or Sump Pit	N/A	N/A	N/A		
	N/A	C25	Soil Lens - Fill 4	78-80	10YR 3/3 DK BN	silt	Uncharacterized Fill - Possibly Organic?	1820	N/A	N/A		
	N/A	C26	C Subsoil	48-90	2.5Y5/4 LT OL BN	clay silt	Natural Subsoil	N/A	C15, F24	N/A		
	6 - Sump Pit	C27	Fill 2/3 Interface	5-65	SEE C22, C23	see c22, c23	C22/C23 Interface	N/A	N/A	N/A		
	N/A	C28	Pipe Trench Fill	0-24	10YR2/2 V DK BN	silt clay	Modern 2" Pvc Pipe	20th c.	N/A	N/A		
4	N/A	C29	Fill 1	11-100	10YR4/3 BN	silt clay (compact)	19th C. Pipe Trench Fill	1823	N/A	N/A		
	N/A	C30	Fill 2	11-100	10YR3/2 V DK GY BN	clay w/ demo rubble	Uncharacterized Fill - Likely Dates Later Than Tpq Suggests	1823	N/A	N/A		
	N/A	C31	Fill 1	0-10	10YR4/1 DK GY	coal and coal ash w/ snd and gr	Uncharacterized Fill	1840	N/A	N/A		
	N/A	C32	Wood Lens	10-25	N/A	N/A	Unknown	N/A	N/A	N/A		
	N/A	C33	Fill 2	25-95	2.5Y4/3 OL BN MOTT W/	silt clay w/ gr	Uncharacterized Fill - Largely Domestic Refuse	1840	N/A	Poss South Unit: L8 And L9		
	5	6 - Sump Pit	C21	Fill 1	0-78	2.5Y4/2 DK GY BN MOTT W/ 5Y4/3 OL	silt and clay	Mottled Fill, Some Redeposited Native Subsoil Inclusions	1820	N/A	N/A	
			C22	Fill 2	5-65	10YR5/1 GY	snd silt (loose)	Sump Pit Fill	1903	N/A	N/A	
			C23	Fill 3	5-65	2.5Y4/2 DK GY BN	clay	Sump Pit Clay Lining	1830	N/A	N/A	
			C24	Feature 6 Rock	70-90	N/A	N/A	Feature 6 Rock- Drainage Or Sump Pit	N/A	N/A	N/A	
			C25	Soil Lens - Fill 4	78-80	10YR 3/3 DK BN	silt	Uncharacterized Fill - Possibly Organic?	1820	N/A	N/A	
C26			C Subsoil	48-90	2.5Y5/4 LT OL BN	clay silt	Natural Subsoil	N/A	C15, F24	N/A		
C27			Fill 2/3 Interface	5-65	SEE C22, C23	see c22, c23	C22/C23 Interface	N/A	N/A	N/A		
C28			Pipe Trench Fill	0-24	10YR2/2 V DK BN	silt clay	Modern 2" Pvc Pipe	20th c.	N/A	N/A		
C29			Fill 1	11-100	10YR4/3 BN	silt clay (compact)	19th C. Pipe Trench Fill	1823	N/A	N/A		
C30			Fill 2	11-100	10YR3/2 V DK GY BN	clay w/ demo rubble	Uncharacterized Fill - Likely Dates Later Than Tpq Suggests	1823	N/A	N/A		
6	N/A	C31	Fill 1	0-10	10YR4/1 DK GY	coal and coal ash w/ snd and gr	Uncharacterized Fill	1840	N/A	N/A		
		C32	Wood Lens	10-25	N/A	N/A	Unknown	N/A	N/A	N/A		
		C33	Fill 2	25-95	2.5Y4/3 OL BN MOTT W/	silt clay w/ gr	Uncharacterized Fill - Largely Domestic Refuse	1840	N/A	Poss South Unit: L8 And L9		
		7	N/A	C21	Fill 1	0-78	2.5Y4/2 DK GY BN MOTT W/ 5Y4/3 OL	silt and clay	Mottled Fill, Some Redeposited Native Subsoil Inclusions	1820	N/A	N/A
				C22	Fill 2	5-65	10YR5/1 GY	snd silt (loose)	Sump Pit Fill	1903	N/A	N/A
				C23	Fill 3	5-65	2.5Y4/2 DK GY BN	clay	Sump Pit Clay Lining	1830	N/A	N/A
				C24	Feature 6 Rock	70-90	N/A	N/A	Feature 6 Rock- Drainage Or Sump Pit	N/A	N/A	N/A
				C25	Soil Lens - Fill 4	78-80	10YR 3/3 DK BN	silt	Uncharacterized Fill - Possibly Organic?	1820	N/A	N/A
				C26	C Subsoil	48-90	2.5Y5/4 LT OL BN	clay silt	Natural Subsoil	N/A	C15, F24	N/A
				C27	Fill 2/3 Interface	5-65	SEE C22, C23	see c22, c23	C22/C23 Interface	N/A	N/A	N/A
C28	Pipe Trench Fill			0-24	10YR2/2 V DK BN	silt clay	Modern 2" Pvc Pipe	20th c.	N/A	N/A		
C29	Fill 1			11-100	10YR4/3 BN	silt clay (compact)	19th C. Pipe Trench Fill	1823	N/A	N/A		
C30	Fill 2			11-100	10YR3/2 V DK GY BN	clay w/ demo rubble	Uncharacterized Fill - Likely Dates Later Than Tpq Suggests	1823	N/A	N/A		

Table 4-1 (cont'd). Summary of Soil Contexts.

EU/ Location	Feature #	Context Designation	Field Designation	Depth (Cmbs)	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Interpretation	TPQ	Elia 1997 Context (C)	IAC 2010 Locus (L)
8	N/A	C26	C Subsoil	60-100	10YR3/2 V/DK GY BN	slt w/ gr (compact)	Natural Subsoil	N/A	C15, F24	Poss South Unit: L11
	N/A	C34	Fill 1	0-24	2.5Y5/3 LT OL BN	slt cly	Backfill Overburden	1890	N/A	North Unit: L14
	7 - Brick Cistern	C35	Clay Fill 1	19-81	10YR3/2 V/DK GY BN	slt cly (compact)	Clay Lining For Cistern	N/A	N/A	N/A
	8/15 - Cobblestone Paving	C36	Clay Fill 2	21-50	2.5Y5/2 GY BN	slt cly (compact)	Clay Lining For Cobblestone Paving	1600	N/A	N/A
	7 - Brick Cistern	C37	Feature 7 Fill	2-60	10YR2/2 V/DK BN	slt cly	Cistern Fill	1890	N/A	N/A
	8/15 - Cobblestone Paving	C38	Feature 8 Fill 1	21-38	10YR4/6 DK YW BN	md cly snd	Cobblestone Paving Fill	1650	C10/C11	N/A
	8/15 - Cobblestone Paving	C39	Feature 8 Cobble Fill	36-45	10YR4/2 DK GY BN	cobbs w/slt cly	Paving Cobbles	1600	C10/C11	N/A
	8/15 - Cobblestone Paving	C40	Feature 8 Fill 2	45-50	10YR4/2 DK GY BN	slt cly	Cobblestone Paving Bedding Fill	1600	C11/C12	N/A
	2/9 - Slate- Capped Brick Drain	C41	Feature 9 Fill	50-70	10YR3/2 V/DK GY BN	cly slt w/gr	Brick Drain Fill	1740	N/A	N/A
	N/A	C42	Fill 2	48-75	10YR4/2 DK GY BN	cly slt	Late 17th-Early 18th C Yard Surface	1800	C12	North Unit: L16
	N/A	C54	Fill 3	64-100	10YR4/4 DK YW BN	snd cly	Compacted B1 Subsoil	1700	C13	N/A
	7 - Brick Cistern	C44	Feature 7 Brick	2-60	N/A	N/A	Cistern Wall - 10 Courses Of Brick	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2/9 - Slate- Capped Brick Drain	C45	Feature 9 Brick	50-70	N/A	N/A	Feature 9 Brick Drain (1-3 Courses)	N/A	N/A	North Unit: L22
	N/A	C34	Fill 1	0-2	10YR3/2 V/DK GY BN	slt cly	Backfill Overburden	1890	N/A	N/A
7 - Brick Cistern	C35	Clay Fill 1	20-80	2.5Y5/2 GY BN	slt cly (compact)	Clay Lining For Cistern	N/A	N/A	N/A	
7 - Brick Cistern	C37	Feature 7 Fill	20-80	10YR2/2 V/DK BN	slt cly	Cistern Fill	1890	N/A	N/A	
2/9 - Slate- Capped Brick Drain	C41	Feature 9 Fill	50-52	10YR3/2 V/DK GY BN	cly slt w/gr	Brick Drain Fill	1740	N/A	N/A	
2/9 - Slate- Capped Brick Drain	C35	Feature 9 Clay Base	70	2.5Y5/2 GY BN	slt cly (compact)	Brick Drain Clay Base	N/A	N/A	North Unit: L18	
7 - Brick Cistern	C46	Tile Floor	60	N/A	N/A	Brick Cistern Tile Floor	N/A	N/A	N/A	
N/A	C47	Fill 1	0-15	2.5Y6/3 LT YW BN	m snd	Clean Sand Bedding	20th c.	C2, E2, F2	N/A	
N/A	C57	Trench 1	0-25	10YR3/2 V/DK GY BN	slt	Fill Related To Retaining Wall Construction	20th c.	N/A	N/A	
N/A	C58	Trench 2	25-35	10YR3/2 V/DK GY BN	slt	Fill Related To Retaining Wall Construction	20th c.	N/A	N/A	
N/A	C48	Fill 2	15-30	2.5Y2.5/1 BLK	snd slt w/gr	Yard Fill/Deposit	1908	C3/C5; E3- 4/E11; F3-5	N/A	
N/A	C49	Fill 3	30-100	2.5Y4/4 OL BN TO 2.5- 3/2 V/DK GY BN	slt	Yard Fill/Deposit	1890	C8-10; E6-10; F7-10	N/A	
N/A	C50	Fill 5	62-77	2.5Y4/2 DK GY BN	cly	Clean Clay Fill; Caps Yard Fill 6; At Same Level As Cobble Paving In Unit C And Burning Level In Unit F	N/A	F12	N/A	
N/A	C42	Fill 6	77-100	10YR3/2 V/DK GY BN	snd slt	Late 17th-Early 18th C Yard Surface	1762	C12	N/A	
N/A	C52	Fill 3	70-100	2.5Y4/4 OL BN TO 2.5- 3/2 V/DK GY BN	slt	Planting Hole	1890	C14	N/A	
N/A	C47	Fill 1	0-15	2.5Y6/3 LT YW BN	m snd	Clean Sand Bedding	20th c.	C2, E2, F2	N/A	
N/A	C57	Trench 1	0-25	10YR3/2 V/DK GY BN	slt	Fill Related To Retaining Wall Construction	20th c.	N/A	N/A	
N/A	C58	Trench 2	25-35	10YR3/2 V/DK GY BN	slt	Fill Related To Retaining Wall Construction	20th c.	N/A	N/A	
N/A	C48	Fill 2	15-30	2.5Y2.5/1 BLK	snd slt w/gr	Yard Fill/Deposit	1908	C3/C5; E3- 4/E11; F3-5	N/A	
10 - Brick Structural Element	C62	Fill 2/3	30-55	2.5Y3/2 V DK GY BN	snd slt w/rk	Upper Feature 10 Fill	N/A	N/A	N/A	
N/A	C49	Fill 3	30-100	2.5Y4/4 OL BN TO 2.5-	slt	Yard Fill/Deposit	1890	C8-10; E6-10; F7-10	N/A	



Table 4-1 (cont'd). Summary of Soil Contexts.

EU/ Location	Feature #	Context Designation	Field Designation	Depth (Cmbs)	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Interpretation	TPQ	Elia 1997 Context (C)	IAC 2010 Locus (L)
	10 - Brick Structural Element	C53	Fill 4	30-55	3/2 V DK GY BN	m-c snd w/gr	Clean Sand Fill - Possibly Associated With Feature 10 Construction	1840	N/A	N/A
	N/A	C50	Fill 5	40-65	2.5Y4/6 OL BN	clay	Clean Clay Fill; Caps C51; At Same Level As Cobble Paving In Unit C And Burning Level In Unit F	N/A	F12	N/A
	N/A	C51	Fill 6	65-100	10YR3/2 V DK GY BN	snd silt	Late 17th-Early 18th C Yard Surface	1762	C12	N/A
	10 - Brick Structural Element	C61	Fill 7	55-93	10YR4/6 DK YW BN	silt lm w/ pebbles and rk	Lower Feature 10 Fill	1840	N/A	N/A
	10 - Brick Structural Element	C59	Feature 10 Brick	21-100	N/A	N/A	12 Courses Mortared Brick	N/A	N/A	N/A
	10 - Brick Structural Element	C60	Mortared Floor	93	N/A	N/A	Mortared Floor Surface	N/A	N/A	N/A
	N/A	C52	Fill 3	70-100	2.5Y4/4 OL BN TO 2.5- TO 2.5- 3/2 V DK GY BN	silt	Planting Hole	1890	C14	N/A
	N/A	C54	B <sub>1</sub> Subsoil	100-110	10YR3/4 DK YW BN	snd silt	B <sub>1</sub> Subsoil	N/A	C13, F21-23	N/A
	N/A	C55	B <sub>2</sub> Subsoil	110-125	10YR4/4 DK YW BN	clay silt	B <sub>2</sub> Subsoil	N/A	C13, F21-23	N/A
	N/A	C26	C Subsoil	125-140	2.5Y5/3 LT OL BN	silt and rk (compact)	C Subsoil	N/A	C15, F24	N/A
	11 -Barrel Privy 2	C63	Fill 2	33-50	5YR 5/4 RD BN	silt m sd w/ cly, coal, ash, and cinder	Privy Fill	1850	N/A	N/A
Northeast Porch	11 -Barrel Privy 2	C64	Fill 3	40-63	10YR 4/2 DK GY BN/SYR 3/4 DK RD BN/10YR 8/2 PL BN - STURIAE D	silt m sd	Privy Fill	N/A	N/A	N/A
	11 -Barrel Privy 2	C65	Fill 4	64-80	5YR 5/4 RD BR	silt m-c sd	Privy Fill	1850	N/A	N/A
	11 -Barrel Privy 2	C66	Fill 5	75-87	10YR 3/1 V DK GY	md sd silt	Privy Fill	1840s	N/A	N/A
	N/A	C34	Fill 1	20-33	10YR 4/2 DK GY BN	silt sd	Overburden	N/A	N/A	N/A
	11 -Barrel Privy 2	C72	Barrel Privy 2	33-87	N/A	N/A	Barrel Privy	N/A	N/A	N/A
6 Lathrop Place - Southeast Basement	11 -Barrel Privy 2	C35	Clay Fill 1	19-81	2.5Y5/2 GY BN	silt clay (compact)	Clay Lining For Barrel Privy	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2/9 - Slate-Capped Brick Drain	C68	Drain Fill	43	2.5Y5/2 GY BN	silty clay	Drain Fill	N/A	N/A	N/A
Upper Patio	12 - Cobblestone Paving	C69	Cobble Concentration	15-20	N/A	N/A	Likely Associated With Cobble Paving Identified In Unit F During Bu Excavations And Dating To The Mid 19th C.	N/A	F4-5	N/A
	13 - Slate-Capped Brick Drain	C70	Brick Drain	10-30	N/A	N/A	Late 20th C Drain	N/A	N/A	N/A
	14 - Untyped Brick Construction	C71	Brick Formation	10-35	N/A	N/A	Possibly Associated With Feature 10	N/A	N/A	N/A
	8/15 - Cobblestone Paving	C39	Cobblestone Walkway	60	N/A	N/A	Extension Of Late 17th-18th C Cobblestone Paving First Identified During 1983 Bu Excavations - Associated With Howard Occupation	1600	C11	N/A

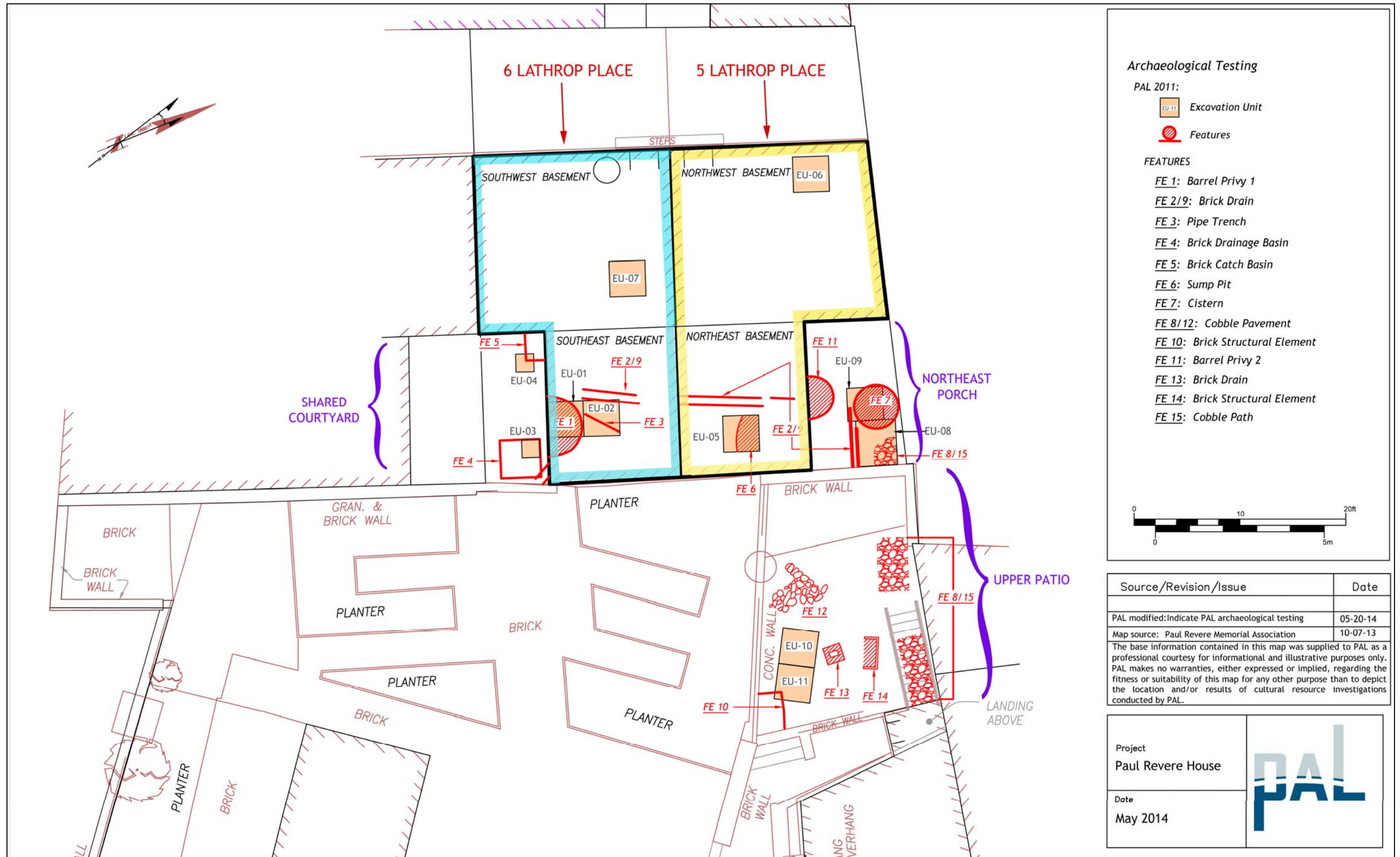


Figure 4-1. Locations of PAL site examination excavation units and identified yard features.

**Table 4-2. Summary of Features Identified during the 2011–2013 Site Examination Excavations and Archaeological Monitoring.**

Feature #	Context #	EU/ Location	Depth (cmbs)	Dimensions	Feature Classification
1	1–5	EU 1, 2	0–82	1.75 m (5.74 ft) diameter – truncated	ca. 1780–1835 clay- and wood-lined metal-hoop Barrel Privy 1
2/9	10, 35, 41, 45, 68	EU 2, 8, 9 Southeast & Northeast Basements Upper Patio Northeast Porch	47–70	7.5 m (16 ft) long - discontinuous 27 cm (10.5 in) wide	Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> -century slate-capped brick drain
3	8	EU 2 Southeast Basement	20–30	45 cm (17.7 in)	Mid to late 18 <sup>th</sup> -century pipe trench
4	4, 5	EU 3 Shared Courtyard	55–90	1.3-x-1.45 m/ (4.2-x-4.75 ft)	Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> -century brick drainage basin
5	20	EU 4 Shared Courtyard	8–55	30 cm (11.8 in)	Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> -century brick drain catch basin
6	22–24, 27	EU 5 Northeast Basement	10–80	1 m (3.28 ft)	Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> -century clay-lined drainage or sump pit
7	35, 37, 44, 46	EU 8, 9 Northeast Porch	20–70	1.4 m (4.6 ft)	ca. 1835–1890 brick and clay-lined cistern
8/15	36, 38–40	EU 8 Northeast Porch Upper Patio	30–70	3 m (9.8 ft) E–W .8 m (2.6 ft) –1.2 m (3.9 ft) N–S - discontinuous	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> - to early 18 <sup>th</sup> -century cobblestone paving originally identified in Unit C during 1983 BU excavations; associated with Howard occupation, ca. 1681–1717
10	53, 59, 60–62	EU 11 Upper Patio	21–100	2 m (6.5 ft) east–west 0.8 m (2.6 ft) north–south	Brick structural element likely associated with Angelo Building (ca. 1890–1941)
11	35, 63–66,	Northeast Porch	40–85	1.45 m (4.47ft) diameter - truncated	ca. 1835–1884 clay- and wood-lined metal-hoop Barrel Privy 2
12	69	Upper Patio	5	1.2-x-1.2 m (3.9-x-3.9 ft)	19 <sup>th</sup> -century cobblestone concentration; likely associated with similar paving identified in Unit F during 1983 BU excavations
13	70	Upper Patio	10	60-x-60 cm (~2-x-2 ft)	ca. 1950 brick drain with bluestone cap
14	71	Upper Patio	10–60+	90-x-45 cm (35-x-17.7 in) – U-shaped	Untyped brick structure element likely associated with outbuilding/storage shed

### *Excavation Unit 1*

EU-1 was placed flush to the interior south foundation wall of 5–6 Lathrop Place and to the west wall of IAC’s East Unit (see Figure 4-1). Feature 1, a metal-hooped barrel privy, encompassed all of EU-1 and extended about 5 cm north into EU-2 (Figure 4-2). While EU-1 initially measured 1-x-1-m, the southwest and northeast corners were expanded by 10 and 25 cm, respectively, to allow for excavation of Feature 1 in its entirety.

**Feature 1** - Barrel Privy 1 - first was encountered at the surface of EU-1. In plan view, the feature consisted of an outer layer of gray clay approximately 25-cm thick designated **Context 2 (C2)** (see Table 4-2). Embedded in the interior surface of the clay lining were trace fragments of wood or an approximately 3-cm thick void where the wood lining had decayed; designated **Context 4 (C4)**, the vertical imprints of barrel staves were visible in some portions of the gray clay lining. A horizontal band of metal and wood, **Contexts 3 (C3)**, lined the interior of the feature between 50 and 56 cmbs (Photograph 4-1). The interior of the feature contained a dark gray brown (10YR4/2) silt fill mottled with pockets of gray clay designated **Context 1 (C1)** that contained a high density (n=1,909) of domestic and structural refuse and personal items (Table 4-3).

The base of Barrel Privy 1 at 69–70 cmbs consisted of a layer of decaying wood planks (**Context 5 [C5]**) embedded within the base of C2 at 72–82 cmbs (see Photograph 4-1). The southern edge of the feature was truncated by the foundation wall of 5–6 Lathrop Place. Including portions of the feature excavated within IAC’s East Unit and excluding the clay lining, the interior diameter of Feature 1 was estimated to be 5.5 feet (ft) (1.7 meters [m]) across. Underlying the clay base was a light olive brown (2.5Y5/3) silty clay fill designated **Context 6 (C6)** that contained trace organics, ballast flint, fragmented shell, and a low density (n=20) of domestic and structural refuse (see Table 4-4). Excavation of EU-1 terminated in C6 at 100 cmbs.

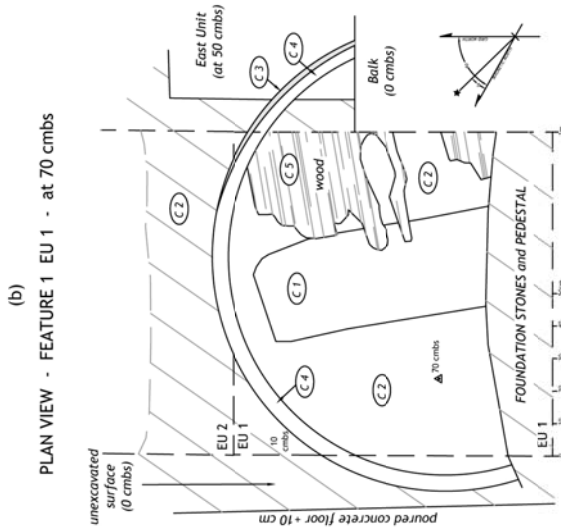
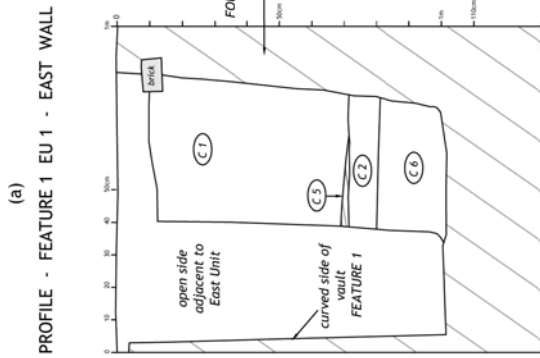


**Photograph 4-1. Detail of metal hoop and wood and clay base of barrel privy (Feature 1/C5), EU-1, 70 cmbs, view Grid east.**

EU-1 yielded 1,949 artifacts comprising 20 percent of the total cultural material assemblage, the highest density of cultural material of any unit excavated during the site examination (Table 4-4). C1, measuring approximately 70 cm deep, was deposited in single event and contained 77 percent of the total cultural material assemblage recovered from Barrel Privy 1. The artifacts consisted primarily of domestic debris including a high density of food remains (mammal, bird, fish, and shell) (n=410), and ceramics sherds representing a broad range of vessel forms including bowls, cups, jugs, pitchers, platters, plates, saucers, tea sets, and chamber pot fragments (n=873). The glass assemblage was more limited in quantity (n=144), and comprised bottle glass (flasks, liquor and case bottles) with a smaller admixture of container and cup forms and lighting fixture fragments. Several pieces of unidentified metal (aluminum, iron, and lead) items (n=4), and a small sample (n=32) of heating by-products (coal, coal ash, and clinker/coke) also were recovered.



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▲ Elevations \* cmbs - cm below surface  
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Figure 4-2. Barrel privy (Feature 1) in EU-1: (a) north wall profile of EU-1 and Feature 1, 0–100 cmbs; (b) plan map of EU-1 and Feature 1 at 70 cmbs; and (c) photograph of EU-1, 0–70 cmbs, view east.

**Table 4-3. Summary of Cultural Material Recovered During the Site Examination.**

Unit	Analytical Groupings				Total	% Total
	Domestic Refuse	Structural Refuse	Personal Items	Other		
EU01	1494	410	35	10	1949	20%
EU02	1050	241	72	6	1369	14%
EU03	503	84	11	9	607	6%
EU04	581	194	23	5	803	8%
EU05	532	169	39	6	746	8%
EU06	98	50	8	2	158	2%
EU07	469	128	52	10	659	7%
EU08	407	194	25	2	628	7%
EU09	428	178	21	13	640	7%
EU10	728	307	56	1	1092	11%
EU11	719	232	41	1	993	10%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7009</b>	<b>2187</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>9644</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>% Total</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>100%</b>	

The structural/architectural refuse assemblage recovered from C1 was less varied and included mostly flat glass, nails (hand-wrought, machine-cut, wire, and unidentified), brick, slate roofing tile fragments, building stone, mortar, plaster, and a variety of miscellaneous or unidentified metal objects and fragments. The assemblage of personal items collected from C1 included mostly ball clay smoking pipe fragments (n=24) along with several buttons, a slate writing tablet, boot/shoe fragments, and the skull of a very small (probably toy) dog breed. A Murex-type shell from a medium-sized predatory sea snail native to Florida and the Caribbean also was recovered from Feature 1– Fill 1 and may have been a personal keepsake.

A total of 868 temporally diagnostic materials was recovered from C1 (Table 4-5). The diagnostic assemblage primarily comprises ceramic fragments (n=859), but also machine-cut nails (n=6), porcelain Prosser-pressed buttons (n=2), and glass objects (n=2). While some late seventeenth-century ceramics were recovered from the feature fill, the largest proportion of the assemblage was made up of eighteenth- to early nineteenth-century ceramics. These included a high proportion of creamware and pearlware sherds and smaller numbers of redware, white salt glaze stoneware, Chinese export porcelain, and Jackfield red-bodied refined earthenware. A much lower density (n=41) of nineteenth-century artifacts was recovered including domestic stoneware, whiteware, glass bottle/jars, and porcelain Prosser-pressed buttons.

The manufacture dates of diagnostic artifacts range from 1600 to the present. A terminus post quem (TPQ)<sup>3</sup> date of 1840 was established for C1 based on the presence of two Prosser-pressed porcelain buttons, one of which was recovered from 60–70 cmbs near the base of the fill deposit (see Table 4-5). A wire nail (1890–2011) and 49 pieces of machine-made glass with Owens scars on the base (1915–1929) recovered from the surface of the unit were not used in the calculation.

<sup>3</sup> Terminus post quem (TPQ), Latin for "limit after which," is used to indicate the date after which an artifact must have been deposited. For example, if an archaeological deposit contains coins dated 1588 and 1595, and a ceramic sherd with an associated manufacture range of 1600–1625, the terminus post quem would be 1600.

Table 4-4. Summary of Cultural Material Recovered from EU-1.

Analytical Groupings	Object	Stratum/Context			Total
		C2	C1	C6	
Domestic Refuse	Bottle/Jar		102		102
	Container		23	1	24
	Rod		1		1
	Curved Glass		6		6
	Flat Glass		2		2
	Holloware		176		176
	Flatware	1	162	1	164
	Lighting Fixture		7		7
	Ceramic Sherd	9	538	5	552
	Mammal	3	239	6	248
	Bird		20		20
	Fish		3		3
	Unidentified Bone	1			1
	Bivalve		147	2	149
	Gastropod		1		1
	Charcoal		7		7
	Clinker/Coke		2		2
	Coal		18	1	19
	Coal Ash		5		5
	Unidentified Tool		1		1
Miscellaneous	1	2		3	
Unidentified		1		1	
<b>Domestic Refuse Total</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>1463</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1494</b>
Structural Refuse	Flat Glass		168	1	169
	Nail		98		98
	Brick	5	46	3	54
	Tile		15		15
	Building Stone		7		7
	Mortar		15		15
	Plaster/Mortar		10		10
	Wood		23		23
	Miscellaneous		7		7
	Unidentified		12		12
<b>Structural Refuse Total</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>410</b>
Personal Items	Canis (Pet)		1		1
	Smoking Pipe		24		24
	Button		4		4
	Boot/Shoe		2		2
	Grommet		1		1
	Gastropod		1		1
	Tablet		2		2
<b>Personal Items Total</b>			<b>35</b>		<b>35</b>
Other	Ballast		8		8
	Modern Trash		1		1
	Unidentified		1		1
<b>Other Total</b>			<b>10</b>		<b>10</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>20</b>	<b>1909</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1949</b>

Table 4-5. Summary of Diagnostic Artifacts from Context 1, EU 1.

Time Period	Date Range	Object- Material Type	Material Subtype	Count	
Late 17th - Early 18th C	1600 1800	Refined Earthenware	Tin Enamel	1	
	1650 1700	Stoneware	Rhenish	16	
	1650 1775	Stoneware	Rhenish	1	
				5	
				2	
	1670 1795	Coarse Earthenware	Slipware	2	
	1683 1810	Stoneware	Nottingham/Burslem	1	
	1690 1800	Refined Earthenware	Tin Enamel	1	
	1690 1810	Stoneware	English Brown	1	
	1700 1800	Stoneware	English Brown	1	
				33	
	Late 17th - Early 18th C Total Early- Late 18th C	1660 1830	Porcelain	Chinese Export	1
		1700 1830	Coarse Earthenware	Redware	1
		1715 1775	Stoneware	White Salt Glaze	1
		1720 1805	Stoneware	White Salt Glaze	4
		1744 1775	Stoneware	White Salt Glaze	1
		1745 1790	Refined Earthenware	Red-Bodied Refined	2
				1	
				1	
1762 1820		Refined Earthenware	Creamware	334	
1765 1810		Refined Earthenware	Creamware	6	
				353	
Early- Late 18th C Total Late 18th - Early 19th C		1775 1830	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	5
		1779 1830	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	112
		1780 1820	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	1
				Creamware	9
		1780 1830	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	2
		1783 1830	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	11
				6	
	1790 1830	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	1	
	1790 1835	Porcelain	Chinese Export	6	
	1790 1900	Machine Cut Nail	Iron	34	
	1795 1820	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	45	
1795 1830	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware			



Table 4-5 (cont'd). Summary of Diagnostic Artifacts from Context 1, EU 1.

Time Period	Date Range	Object- Material Type	Material Subtype	Count	
<i>Late 18th - Early 19th C Total</i> Early 19th - 20th C			Mocha	4	
			Transfer Print, Underglaze	59	
	1800 1830	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	3	
	1800 1835	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	1	
	1802 1830	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	36	
	1820 1830	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	1	
	1820 1835	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	5	
				Molded Rim	3
				Molded Rim	344
		1805 1920	Stoneware	American Stoneware	1
<i>Early 19th - 20th C Total</i> Other			Hand Painted	1	
			Molded	4	
			Transfer Print	8	
	1820 Present	Refined Earthenware	White ware	21	
	1820s 1920s	Bottle/Jar, Lipping Tool Finish	Glass	1	
	1830 1872	Bottle/Jar, Flask	Molded Glass	1	
	1830 1962	Refined Earthenware	White ware	1	
	1830 Present	Refined Earthenware	White ware	1	
	1840 Present	Prosser-Pressed Button	Porcelaneous	2	
				Porcelaneous	41
<i>Other Total</i> <b>Total</b>			Lead Glaze	67	
	1600 Present	Coarse Earthenware	Red ware	12	
			Hand Painted	9	
			Overglaze Enamel	1	
		1700 Present	Porcelain	Hard Paste	8
			Unidentified	97	
				868	

A few materials also were collected from the portion of C2 below Barrel Privy 1 and from the underlying stratum, C6. C2 contained 20 artifacts including mammal and calcined bone, brick, a porcelain plate rim sherd, creamware and pearlware sherds, and a piece of copper alloy molded into an “8” or closed-loop “S.” Not surprisingly given its stratigraphic position beneath the privy, the TPQ date for the C2 deposit has been calculated to 1780. C6 yielded 20 artifacts including molded and flat glass, ceramics (porcelain, pearlware, redware, creamware, and tin enamel), mammal and calcined bone, coal, and brick with a TPQ date of 1790, effectively contemporaneous with that of C2.

### *Excavation Unit 2*

EU-2 was a 1-x-1-m unit placed adjacent to the north wall of EU-1 (see Figure 4-1). The southern wall of the unit was composed of the gray clay lining (C2) associated with Feature 1. Soil profiles within EU-2 consisted of a dark gray brown (10YR4/2) sandy silt fill, designated *Context 7 (C7)*, extending to an average depth of 25 cmbs, overlying *Context 9 (C9)*, a gray brown (10YR5/2) sandy clay fill that extended to an average depth of 75 cmbs. EU-2 terminated at 100 cmbs in *Context 11 (C11)*, a gray (7.5YR5/1) sandy clay fill.

EU-2 contained 1,369 pieces of cultural material comprising 14 percent of all of the cultural material recovered during the site examination. The unit fills contained a high density of domestic refuse (bottle and container glass, ceramics, bone, shell, and coal), a moderate density of structural refuse (window glass, brick, tile, nails, mortar, concrete, wood, and building stone), and a moderate density of personal items (smoking pipes, a cowrie shell, and shoe/boot leather) (Table 4-6). Ballast fragments recovered from C9 are indicative of the fills’ marine harbor origin.

A total of 215 diagnostic artifacts were recovered from C1 in EU-2. The diagnostic artifact assemblage included tin enamel refined earthenware, redwares (lead glazed, trailed slipware, and unidentified), stonewares (Rhenish-Westerwald, Nottingham/Burslem, English Brown, white salt glaze, and American), Staffordshire-type combed slipware, creamware, and pearlware ceramics, as well as a machine-cut nail and handmade crystal stemware. While the artifacts have manufacture dates that range from 1600 to the present, the C1 assemblage is dominated by mid eighteenth- to early nineteenth-century creamware and pearlware. A TPQ date of 1800 was established for the deposit based on the recovery of two shell-edged, even-scalloped, impressed pearlware rim fragments (1800–1835).

C9 contained 81 diagnostic ceramic fragments including creamware, pearlware, tin enamel refined earthenware, border ware, redware, white salt glaze and Rhenish stoneware, Staffordshire-type combed or dotted slipware, and North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware, and smoking pipe fragments. The C9 assemblage produced a TPQ date 1810 based on the recovery of hand-painted, polychrome pearlware fragments. C11, which is likely contemporaneous with and functionally related to C6 identified in EU-1, contained 21 diagnostic eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century earthenware artifacts (e.g., tin enamel, redware, creamware, and pearlware), and produced a TPQ date of 1779.

EU-2 contained two additional features identified as Features 2 and 3. *Feature 2* consisted of four courses of brick, designated *Context 10 (C10)*, that extended along the west wall of EU-2 from 47–70 cmbs (Figure 4-3). The base of the brick feature appeared to lie on top of C11. The feature was preliminarily interpreted as a structural feature associated with a former property line or barn structure, and was disturbed at the southwestern edge of the unit where a jumbled mass of rock and disarticulated brick was identified.

Table 4-6. Summary of Cultural Material Recovered from EU 2.

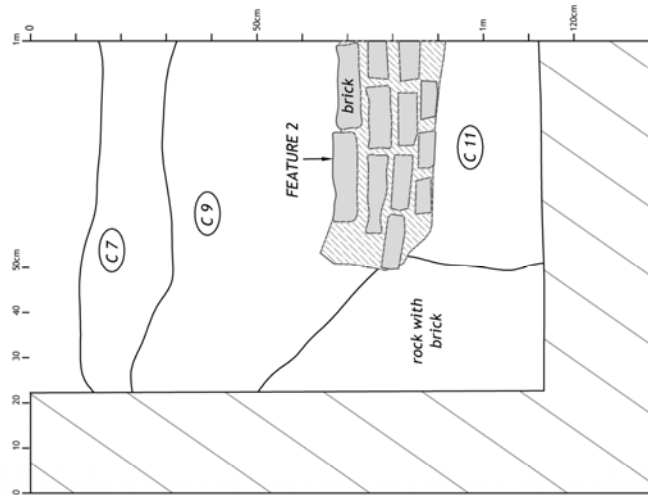
Analytical Groupings	Object	Stratum/Context				Total
		C7	C9	C8	C11	
Domestic Refuse	Bottle/Jar	14	8			22
	Container	11	1	1		13
	Curved Glass			2		2
	Flat Glass		1			1
	Holloware	61	27	8	11	107
	Flatware	35	3	4	1	43
	Handle	1	1			2
	Ceramic Sherd	124	45	5	9	183
	Mammal	153	187	23	80	443
	Bird	16	5		1	22
	Fish	7		1		8
	Unidentified Bone				1	1
	Bivalve	98	80	6	7	191
	Clinker/Coke	2	2			4
	Coal	5	2		1	8
<b>Domestic Refuse Total</b>		<b>527</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>1050</b>
Structural Refuse	Flat Glass	10	5	3		18
	Window Part		1			1
	Nail	29	19	1	12	61
	Brick	46	42	1	7	96
	Tile	1	2			3
	Building Stone				1	1
	Mortar	5	28	1	11	45
	Plaster/Mortar		3			3
	Concrete		3			3
	Wood	1	1			2
	Miscellaneous	1	3			4
Unidentified		2	1	1	4	
<b>Structural Refuse Total</b>		<b>93</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>241</b>
Personal Items	Smoking Pipe	10	50		10	70
	Cowrie Shell	1				1
	Leather strip	1				1
<b>Personal Items Total</b>		<b>12</b>	<b>50</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>72</b>
Other	Raw Material	2				2
	Ballast		4			4
<b>Other Total</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>			<b>6</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>634</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>1369</b>

PAUL REVERE HOUSE - SITE EXAMINATION  
PROFILE - FEATURE 2 EU 2 - WEST WALL

(b)



(a)



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Figure 4-3. Feature 2 in EU-2: (a) Feature 2 in north wall profile, 0-90 cmbs; and (b) view of Feature 2 in north wall profile, 0-90 cmbs.

**Feature 3** was a pipe trench that traversed EU-2 at a northeast–southwest orientation (Figure 4-4). The trench, identified between 20 and 30 cmbs, was excavated into the clay fill (C9) at its transition with the C7 fill. The Feature 3 trench was 45-cm wide and filled at its center with a light brownish gray (10YR6/2) fine sand fill designated **Context 8 (C8)**. At the edges of the trench were two circular indentations, where it is presumed two pipes once ran before being pulled. C8 contained domestic refuse including ceramic, glass, bone, and shell. Fifteen of the ceramic artifacts were diagnostic of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries and included transfer-print pearlware and creamware, and Jackfield-type red-bodied refined earthenware. While a TPQ date of 1800 was established for C8, the dates established for the underlying C9 indicates that Feature 3 post-dates 1810 (see Tables 4-1 and 4-2).

#### Shared Courtyard (EU-3 and EU-4)

EU-3 and EU-4 were 50-x-50-cm test units placed in the Shared Courtyard between 5–6 Lathrop Place and 7–8 Lathrop Place (see Figure 4-1). The test units were placed to evaluate the integrity of the soils in that location and to identify any surviving structural remains of a stable that may have been on the property by the 1830s and later removed to make way for 5–6 Lathrop Place. PAL removed by hand the brick pavers capping the courtyard before excavations commenced.

#### *Excavation Unit 3*

The soil profile of EU-3 contained a very dark gray (10YR3/1) sandy silt fill to 14 cmbs designated **Context 12 (C12)** and containing modern trash and a low density of historic material. C12 overlaid **Context 13 (C13)**, a dark grayish brown (2.5Y4/2) sandy clay fill to approximately 40 cmbs, followed by **Context 14 (C14)**, a very dark gray brown (2.5Y3/2) and waterlogged sandy clay with gravel.

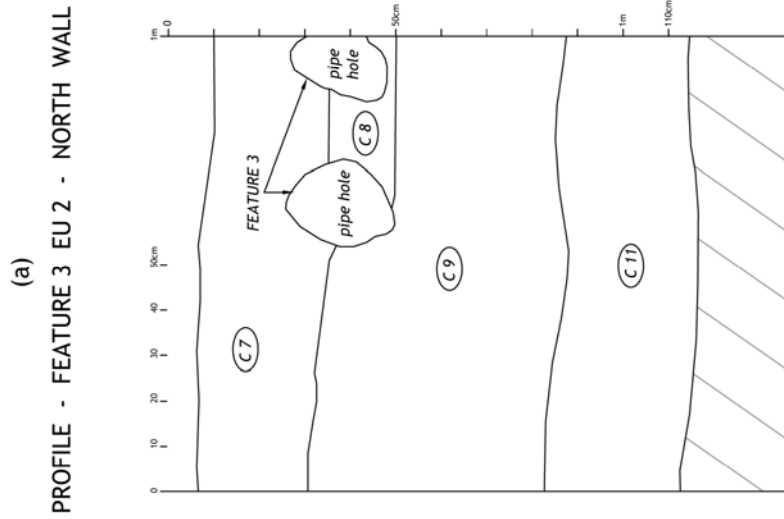
C13 and C14 contained nearly identical cultural material profiles that included a high density of domestic refuse (ceramics, glass, mammal bone, shell, and coal), and a moderate density of structural refuse (brick, drain pipe, window glass, nails, and mortar) and personal items (smoking pipes, marbles, and mirror); some modern trash also was recovered from C13 (Table 4-7). A total of 369 diagnostic artifacts was recovered from EU-3. While some earlier and later ceramics were collected, the majority (n=309) date from the late eighteenth- to early nineteenth -centuries and include handpainted, molded rim and black and blue underglaze pearlwares; mocha and hand painted creamwares; white salt glaze, English Brown, and Nottingham/Burslem stonewares; and Staffordshire-type combed slipware. Trash identified in C 12 and C13 indicate modern deposition or disturbance, while a TPQ date of 1820 was established for C14.

C14 was capped and was partially contained by **Feature 4**, a brick drain. The drain comprised three courses of brick slabs, designated **Context 15 (C15)**, that extended from 52–75 cmbs and were oriented to the east unit wall within the eastern 15-cm of the unit (Figure 4-5). The base of the drain was mortared brick that extended across the base of the unit at 75 cmbs.

#### *Excavation Unit 4*

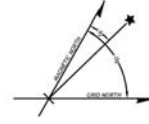
EU-4 contained a similar soil profile to EU-3, although the upper 15 cm of the soil profile were sandy fills designated **Context 16 (C16)** and **Context 17 (C17)** that functioned as bedding materials for the overlying brick pavers. Underlying the sand bedding was **Context 18 (C18)**, a mottled dark gray brown (2.5Y3/2) sandy clay and olive (5Y4/3) clay fill to 30 cmbs, overlying **Context 19 (C19)**, an olive brown (2.5Y4/3) sandy clay fill to 100 cmbs.

PAUL REVERSE HOUSE - SITE EXAMINATION



(b)

PLAN VIEW - FEATURE 3 EU 2 - at 30 cmbs



PAL May 2014

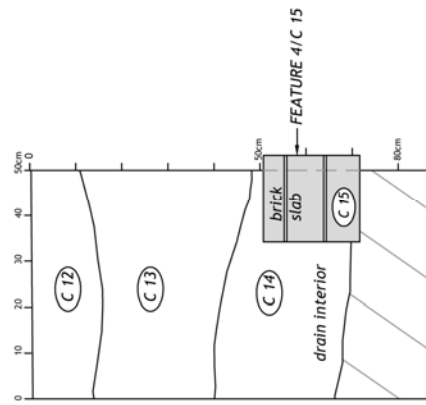
Figure 4-4. Feature 3 in EU-2: (a) Feature 3 in west wall profile of EU-2, 0-90 cmbs; and (b) plan view of Feature 3, EU-2, 30 cmbs, view Grid south.

Table 4-7. Summary of Cultural Material Recovered from EU 3.

Analytical Groupings	Object	Stratum/Context				Total
		C12	C13	C14	Wall Scrape	
Domestic Refuse	Bottle/Jar		4	4	5	13
	Container	2			6	8
	Curved Glass		3			3
	Flat Glass				2	2
	Holloware	7	35	11	31	84
	Flatware	4	23	16	26	69
	Ceramic Sherd	12	90	50	49	201
	Mammal	1	12	8	15	36
	Bird	1			3	4
	Bivalve	1	31	12	27	71
	Coal	1	2		2	5
	Coal Ash	1		4	1	6
Miscellaneous		1			1	
<b><i>Domestic Refuse Total</i></b>		<b>30</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>503</b>
Structural Refuse	Flat Glass	6	4	2	3	15
	Nail	4	11	12	5	32
	Brick	2	5	4	2	13
	Tile				1	1
	Mortar		2	5	2	9
	Plaster/Mortar		1			1
	Concrete	2				2
	Wood				1	1
	Drain Pipe		1			1
	Miscellaneous			2	3	5
Unidentified		4			4	
<b><i>Structural Refuse Total</i></b>		<b>14</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>84</b>
Personal Items	Smoking Pipe	1	3	1	1	6
	Button				2	2
	Buckle				1	1
	Marble			1		1
	Mirror			1		1
<b><i>Personal Items Total</i></b>		<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>
Other	Modern Trash	6	3			9
<b><i>Other Total</i></b>		<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>			<b>9</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>51</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>607</b>

PAUL REVERE HOUSE - SITE EXAMINATION

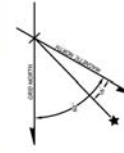
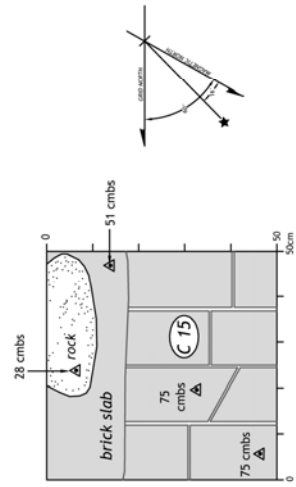
(a)  
PROFILE - FEATURE 4 EU 3 - NORTH WALL



(c)  
PROFILE - FEATURE 4 EU 3 - EAST WALL



(b)  
PLAN VIEW - FEATURE 4 EU 3 - at 75 cms



▲ Elevations \* cms - cm below surface  
PAL, May 2014

Figure 4-5. Feature 4 in EU-3: (a) north wall profile of EU-3 and Feature 4, 0-75 cms; (b) plan map of Feature 4 in EU-3 at 75 cms; and (c) photograph of EU-3 and Feature 4, 0-75 cms, view Grid east.



Table 4-8. Summary of Cultural Material Recovered from EU 4.

Analytical Groupings	Object	Stratum/Context				Total
		C16	C17	C18	C19	
Domestic Refuse	Bottle/Jar	11	3		4	18
	Container	14			1	15
	Curved Glass	8			1	9
	Holloware	56	16		6	78
	Flatware	27	2	1	2	32
	Lighting Fixture			1		1
	Ceramic Sherd	129	53	4	21	207
	Mammal	37	26	7	21	91
	Bird	3	1		1	5
	Fish	2				2
	Unidentified Bone	8		1	1	10
	Bivalve	64	14	1	20	99
	Coal	5				5
	Coal Ash	9				9
<b><i>Domestic Refuse Total</i></b>		<b>373</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>581</b>
Structural Refuse	Flat Glass	32	6	2	5	45
	Nail	16	5	2	14	37
	Staple	1				1
	Wire		1			1
	Brick	12	6	6	36	60
	Building Stone				2	2
	Mortar	14	2	3	4	23
	Plaster/Mortar	5			5	10
	Lime		1			1
	Miscellaneous	3				3
	Unidentified	4		3	4	11
	<b><i>Structural Refuse Total</i></b>		<b>87</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>70</b>
Personal Items	Smoking Pipe	7	2		9	18
	Button	2				2
	Marble	1				1
	Burnishing Tool				1	
	Bike Tire				1	
<b><i>Personal Items Total</i></b>		<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>21</b>
Other	Ballast	1	2			3
	Modern Trash	2				2
<b><i>Other Total</i></b>		<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>			<b>5</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>473</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>803</b>

A total of 803 artifacts was recovered from the fill matrices in EU-4 (Table 4-8). The diagnostic artifact assemblage included 302 ceramics, six nails, and two pieces of modern plastic. The diagnostic ceramic assemblage primarily dated to the early eighteenth- to mid nineteenth-centuries and included refined earthenwares (tin enamel, creamware, pearlware, and whiteware), redware, hard paste porcelains, and stoneware fragments (Rhenish, Nottingham/Burslem, English Brown, and white salt glaze). The majority of the ceramics were recovered from C16, which also contained all of the diagnostic nails (wire and machine-cut) and modern plastic items. TPQ dates of ca. 1800 were established for Contexts 17–19 based on the recovery of hand-painted polychrome, mocha, and shell-edged rim scallop-impressed pearlware sherds (see Table 4-1).

Exposed in the north and west walls of EU-4 was a brick structural feature labeled Feature 5. **Feature 5** was constructed of seven courses of brick designated **Context 20 (C20)** that extended from the base of C16 to C19 from 10–55 cmbs (Figure 4-6). The location of Feature 5 initially suggested that it may have been be part of a footing for an external staircase that formerly provided access to a now abandoned second story entry door.

### 5 Lathrop Place – Northeast Basement (EU-5)

EU-5 was a 1-x-1-m excavation unit placed in the Northeast Basement of 5–6 Lathrop Place (see Figure 4-1). As no previous archaeological testing had been conducted in that portion of the basement, the unit was placed to evaluate the integrity of the soils in that location and to identify any potentially significant cultural features or artifact concentrations. The overlying concrete floor was removed by construction contractors before the unit excavation commenced.

Soil matrices throughout the southern half of EU-5 consisted of mottled clay and silt fill, designated **Context 21 (C21)**, that ranged in color from very dark gray (2.5Y3/2) to yellow brown (10YR5/6) and contained a range of cultural material. C21 extended to 50 cmbs in the south portion of the unit and to 80 cmbs in the northern portion of the unit. The yellow brown silts observed within the fill appeared to be redeposited B-subsoils.

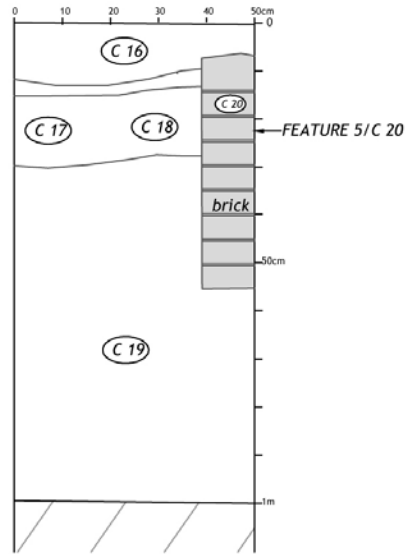
C21 contained high densities of domestic artifacts (ceramic, glass, bone, shell, and coal) and structural refuse (flat glass, unidentified nails, brick, and tiles) (Table 4-9). C21 also contained a high concentration (n=18) of smoking pipe stem and roulette bowl fragments including three with makers marks from the McDougall pipe manufacturer of Glasgow, Scotland. Additional personal items included a possible bone button punch and an untyped boot/shoe fragment. The diagnostic artifact assemblage was dominated by mid eighteenth- to early nineteenth-century ceramics, although some early types were recovered including European marbled (1610–1660) and Staffordshire-type (1670–1795) slipwares, manganese mottled earthenware (1680–1780), and Westerwald and English brown stoneware. A TPQ date of 1820 was established for the Fill 1 deposit, discounting a few later period artifacts identified at or near the unit surface. C21 overlaid C26, a compact light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) silt C subsoil that extended to the maximum excavated depth of the unit at 90 cmbs.

The northern half of EU-5 contained **Feature 6**, a circular feature lined with an approximately 10- to 25-cm thick layer of gray clay, designated **Context 23 (C23)**, and filled with a gray (10YR5/1) and loose sandy silt, designated **Context 22 (C22)** (Figure 4-7). C22 contained an artifact profile nearly identical to C21 with a high-density inclusion of French drain pipe fragments (sampled). Similar to C21, C22 was dominated by mid eighteenth- to early nineteenth- century ceramics and relatively high counts (n=15) of tobacco pipe stem and bowl fragments. Ten of the smoking pipe fragments recovered from C22 were stamped and included “Home Rule” and “McDougall” markings (manufactured by the McDougall Company of Glasgow, Scotland), and “T.D.” markings (manufactured by Thomas Dormer of London, England and others). A piece of tailors’ or builders’ chalk and a shell button also were recovered from C22. C23 contained similar artifacts but in much lower concentrations (see Table 4-9).

PAUL REVERE HOUSE - SITE EXAMINATION

(a)

PROFILE - FEATURE 5 EU 4 - WEST WALL



(b)

PLAN VIEW - FEATURE 5 EU 4 - at 100 cmbs



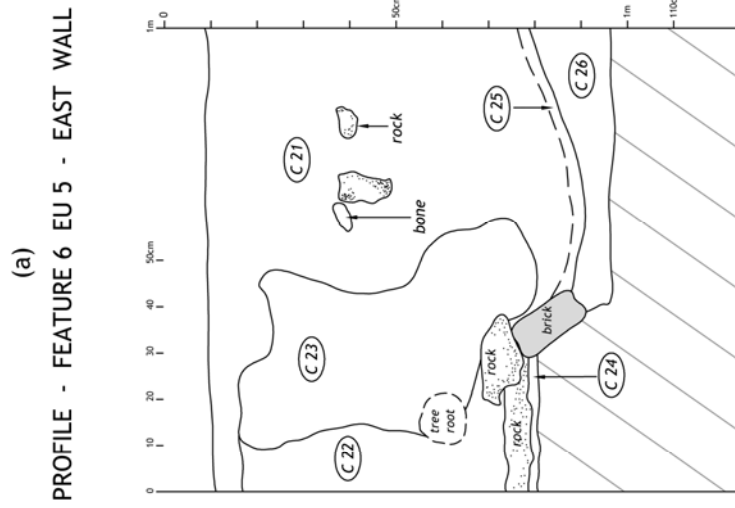
PAL May 2014

**Figure 4-6. Feature 5 in EU-4: (a) west wall profile of EU-4 and Feature 5, 0–100 cmbs; and (b) photograph of Feature 4 in EU-3, 0–100 cmbs, view Grid north.**

Table 4-9. Summary of Cultural Material Recovered from EU 5.

Analytical Groupings	Object	Stratum/Context					Total
		C21	C22	C23	C27	C25	
Domestic Refuse	Bottle/Jar	13	11			1	25
	Container	7	10				17
	Curved Glass	8	32	2			42
	Flat Glass	2	4				6
	Holloware	42	3	12	1		58
	Flatware	16	2				18
	Lighting Fixture	2	4	1			7
	Ceramic Sherd	100	34	16	2		152
	Mammal	63	25	14			102
	Bird	15	9		1		25
	Fish	4	17	1			22
	Bivalve	22	3	6			31
	Gastropod			1			1
	Clinker/Coke	1	3				4
	Coal	2	14	1			17
	Coal Ash	2	3				5
	<b><i>Domestic Refuse Total</i></b>		<b>299</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>
Structural Refuse	Flat Glass	17	27	5			49
	Nail	31	19	4			54
	Screw		1				1
	Wire		1				1
	Brick	18	8	3	1		30
	Shingle		2				2
	Tile	2					2
	Plaster/Mortar	9	5	8			22
	Concrete	1					1
	Wood		1				1
	Drain Pipe		2				2
	Unidentified	2	2				4
	<b><i>Structural Refuse Total</i></b>		<b>80</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1</b>	
Personal Items	Mammal Bone Tool	1					1
	Smoking Pipe	18	15	1			34
	Button		1				1
	Boot/Shoe	1					1
	Miscellaneous		1				1
	Unidentified	1					1
<b><i>Personal Items Total</i></b>		<b>21</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1</b>			<b>39</b>
Other	Mammal (Rodent)	4					4
	Ballast	1					1
	Modern Trash	1					1
<b>Other Total</b>		<b>6</b>					<b>6</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>406</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>746</b>

PAUL REVERE HOUSE - SITE EXAMINATION



(b)

PROFILE - FEATURE 6 EU 5 - EAST WALL



PAL, May 2014

Figure 4-7. Feature 6 in EU-5: (a) Feature 6 in east wall profile of EU-5, 0-90 cmbs; and (b) photograph of Feature 6 in EU-5, 70 cmbs, view Grid east.

C22 and C23 continued to 65–70 cmbs at which point a small trench was encountered that was surrounded and underlain by clay-capped rocks. These large, angular rocks, designated *Context 24 (C24)*, appeared to cap a hole excavated into the subsoil as evidenced by open spaces around and below the rocks, although the size and position of the rocks precluded their removal. The Feature 6 clay matrices (C23) were underlain by C-subsoils. The morphology and contexts of Feature 6 suggests that it may be a filled drainage or sump pit, installed in an effort to prevent basement flooding. The amount of clay in the soils (both natural and introduced) suggests that drainage was historically poor and that water infiltration was likely a perennial problem. Asphalt shingle fragments, recovered from C22 between 30 and 40 cmbs, indicate twentieth-century construction or disturbance.

#### **5 Lathrop Place - Northwest Basement (EU-6)**

EU-6 was a 1-x-1-m excavation unit placed in the Northwest Basement of 5–6 Lathrop Place (see Figure 4-1). As no previous archaeological testing had been conducted in that portion of the basement, the unit was placed to evaluate the integrity of the soils in that location and to identify any potentially significant cultural features or artifact concentrations. The overlying concrete floor was removed by construction contractors before the unit excavation commenced. A modern PVC pipe cut across the northeast corner of the unit at the surface.

Soil matrices in the unit consisted almost entirely of a brown (10YR4/2), very compact silty clay fill, designated *Context 29 (C29)*, that extended from the surface of the unit to the maximum excavated depth of 100 cmbs (Figure 4-8). *Context 30 (C30)* was identified in the northeast corner of EU-6, north of the modern PVC pipe, and also extending from the unit surface to 100 cmbs. C30 consisted of a very dark brown (10YR2/2) clay that contained a low density of structural debris including mortar and brick. The cut between C29 and C30 was distinct and straight, indicating that C30 is a trench cut and fill episode. The trench follows the same alignment as the modern PVC pipe and may have been a utility trench for its predecessor.

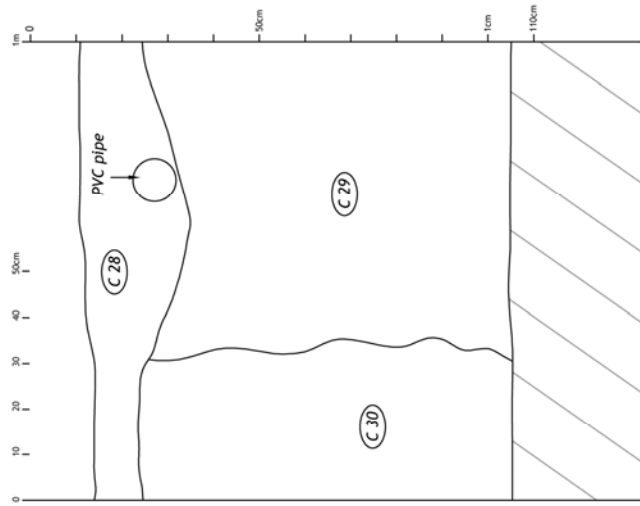
EU-6 contained the lowest density of cultural material of any of the units excavated during the site examination, comprising only two percent (n=158) of all the artifacts recovered (see Tables 4-3 and 4-10). While domestic and structural refuse was recovered from C29 and C30, and personal items were recovered from C 29, the best-represented objects recovered from the unit fills were mammal bone (n=41), brick (n=15), and plaster/mortar (n=18) fragments. The diagnostic ceramic assemblage dates to the late seventeenth to early nineteenth centuries and includes tin enamel earthenware, lead-glazed redware, North Devon Sgraffito ware, Staffordshire-type slipware, creamware, and pearlware. A TPQ date of 1823 was established for the C29 deposit exclusive of two Prosser-pressed buttons (1840 to present). As only a single fragment of lead glazed redware (1600–present) was recovered from C30, the intrusive fill deposit was also designated a TPQ date of 1823.

#### **6 Lathrop Place - Southwest Basement (EU-7)**

EU-7 was a 1-x-1-m excavation unit placed in the Southwest Basement of 5–6 Lathrop Place (see Figure 4-1). IAC's testing identified heavily disturbed deposits in the southwest corner of the basement room, but some historic map reconstructions show the area as the possible location of Paul Revere's barn. EU-7 was placed perpendicular to the presumed walls of the barn in an effort to identify relict structural remains or builders' trenches associated with the building. The unit was placed at the base of a now-removed stairwell that formerly provided access to the basement of 6 Lathrop Place. The concrete basement floor was removed by construction contractors before unit excavation commenced.

PAUL REVERE HOUSE - SITE EXAMINATION

(a)  
PROFILE - EU 6 - EAST WALL



(b)  
PROFILE - EU 6 - EAST WALL



PAL May 2014

Figure 4-8. EU-6: (a) east wall profile, 0–100 cmbs, and (b) photograph, 0–100 cmbs, view east.

**Table 4-10. Summary of Cultural Material Recovered from EU 6.**

Analytical Groupings	Object	Stratum/Context		Total
		C29	C30	
Domestic Refuse	Bottle/Jar	8		8
	Container	1		1
	Curved Glass	4		4
	Flatware	1		1
	Ceramic Sherd	11	1	12
	Mammal	31	10	41
	Bird		2	2
	Bivalve	12		12
	Charcoal	1		1
	Clinker/Coke	3		3
	Coal	10	2	12
	Coal Ash	1		1
<b>Domestic Refuse Total</b>		<b>83</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>98</b>
Structural Refuse	Flat Glass	4		4
	Nail	2	1	3
	Brick	13	2	15
	Tile		1	1
	Building Stone	1		1
	Plaster/Mortar	15	3	18
	Concrete	3	1	4
	Unidentified	4		4
<b>Structural Refuse Total</b>		<b>42</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>50</b>
Personal Items	Smoking Pipe	6		6
	Button	2		2
<b>Personal Items Total</b>		<b>8</b>		<b>8</b>
Other	Raw Material	1		1
	Ballast	1		1
<b>Other Total</b>		<b>2</b>		<b>2</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>135</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>158</b>

Soil profiles within EU-7 contained a surface layer of coal and coal ash (*Context 31 [C31]*) to 10 cmbs overlying *Context 32 (C32)*, a thin lens of decaying wood and bricks from 10–25 cmbs. The bricks lay mostly flat at the northern perimeter of EU-7 with some scattered throughout the unit, but together did not constitute a complete or intact bricked surface (Figure 4-9). Underlying the wood and brick was an unconsolidated fill, designated *Context 33 (C33)*, consisting of olive brown and dark gray brown mottled silt and clay with gravel extending to an average depth of 95 cmbs. C33 contained a moderate density of domestic and structural refuse including relatively high counts (n=205) of mammal bone (likely cow) and unidentified nail fragments (Table 4-11). C33 also contained 52 personal items including a button blank, a cowrie shell, a thimble, and a high density of smoking pipes (n=49). EU-7 terminated in C subsoil, a light olive brown silt with rock, at 100 cmbs.



PAUL REVERE HOUSE - SITE EXAMINATION  
PROFILE - EU 7 - NORTH WALL

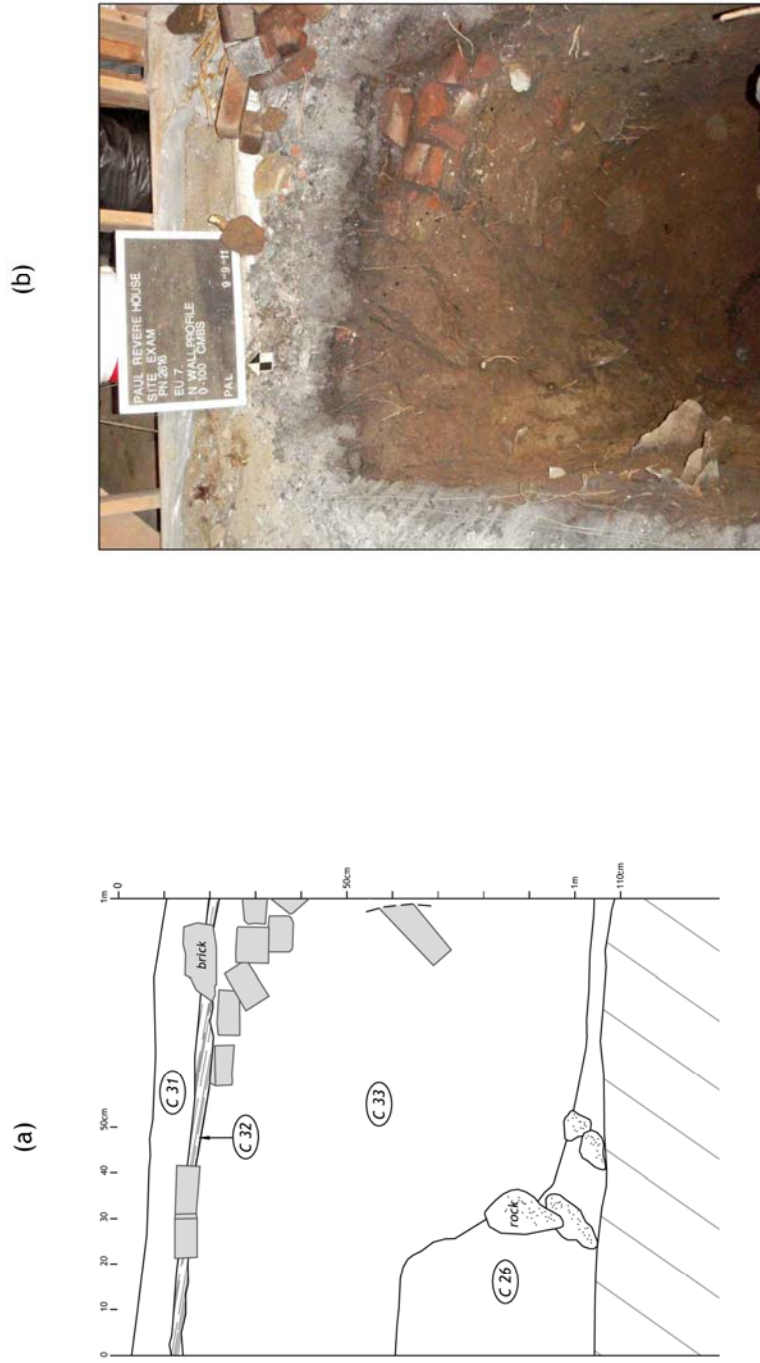


Figure 4-9. EU-7: (a) north wall profile, 0–100 cmbs, and (b) photograph, 0–100 cmbs, view north.

**Table 4-11. Summary of Cultural Material Recovered from EU 7.**

Analytical Groupings	Object	Stratum/Context		Total
		C31	C32	
Domestic Refuse	Bottle/Jar		16	16
	Container		1	1
	Curved Glass	1	6	7
	Flat Glass		1	1
	Holloware		32	32
	Flatware		1	1
	Ceramic Sherd		114	114
	Mammal		205	205
	Bird		15	15
	Fish		3	3
	Bivalve		38	38
	Charcoal		2	2
	Clinker/Coke	20	6	26
	Coal	1	4	5
	Miscellaneous		1	1
Unidentified		2	2	
<b><i>Domestic Refuse Total</i></b>		<b>22</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>469</b>
Structural Refuse	Flat Glass		17	17
	Nail	7	57	64
	Screw		1	1
	Brick		18	18
	Plaster/Mortar		12	12
	Drain Pipe		4	4
	Insulator	1	3	4
	Miscellaneous		2	2
	Unidentified		6	6
<b><i>Structural Refuse Total</i></b>		<b>8</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>128</b>
Personal Items	Smoking Pipe		49	49
	Button		1	1
	Cowrie Shell		1	1
	Thimble		1	1
<b><i>Personal Items Total</i></b>			<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>
Other	Ballast		10	10
<b><i>Other Total</i></b>			<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>659</b>

A total of 149 diagnostic artifacts was recovered from EU-7. Similar to the other basement units, the diagnostic assemblage (n=61) was composed primarily of mid eighteenth to early nineteenth-century ceramics (e.g. trailed slipware, white salt glazed stoneware, creamware, pearlware, and bone china). A few (n=12) late seventeenth- to early eighteenth-century ceramics (e.g. North Devon Sgraffito ware, Westerwald and Nottingham/Burslem stoneware, Staffordshire-type slipware, North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware, and hand-painted hard-paste porcelain) and late nineteenth-century ceramic and glass (e.g., whiteware, Prosser-pressed buttons, and molded glass) also were recovered. A TPQ date of 1840 was determined for both fill deposits based on the presence of porcelain Prosser-pressed buttons and ironstone ceramics.

### Northeast Porch (EU-8 and EU-9)

EU-8 and EU-9 were placed under the northeast porch of 5–6 Lathrop Place to explore the vertical and horizontal extent of a brick drain feature identified in IAC’s “North Unit,” and its relationship to a similar feature identified on the adjacent Revere property (see Figure 4-1). EU-8, measuring 1-x-1 m, was oriented so that its east wall was flush to a brick and mortared stone foundation wall that marks the eastern perimeter of the porch, and its south wall adjacent to the “North Unit” excavated by IAC. EU-9, also measuring 1-x-1 m, was placed adjacent to the west wall of EU-8 but shifted 20 cm south in order to explore the drain feature identified in IAC’s North Unit. The northeast portion of EU-9 was expanded about 15 cm to compensate for the slight difference in unit size between EU-8 and IAC’s North Unit. The bulk of the EU-8 and EU-9 excavations encompassed three features, discussed separately below.

#### *Feature 7*

The cistern was a circular feature composed of ten courses of mortared brick, designated **Context 44 (C44)**, and an interior tile floor, designated **Context 46 (C46)** (Figures 4-10 and 4-11). The brick extended from 2–70 cmbs within EU-9 and the west perimeter of EU-8. The brick was lined on its outer perimeter and base with **Context 35 (C35)**, a layer of gray clay measuring 20–30-cm thick and set 20-cm below the top of the brick to a maximum depth of 80 cmbs. These deposits were overlain by **Context 34 (C34)**, a very dark gray brown (10YR3/2) loose silty clay fill containing domestic and structural refuse and a high count (n=19) of smoking pipes (Table 4-12).

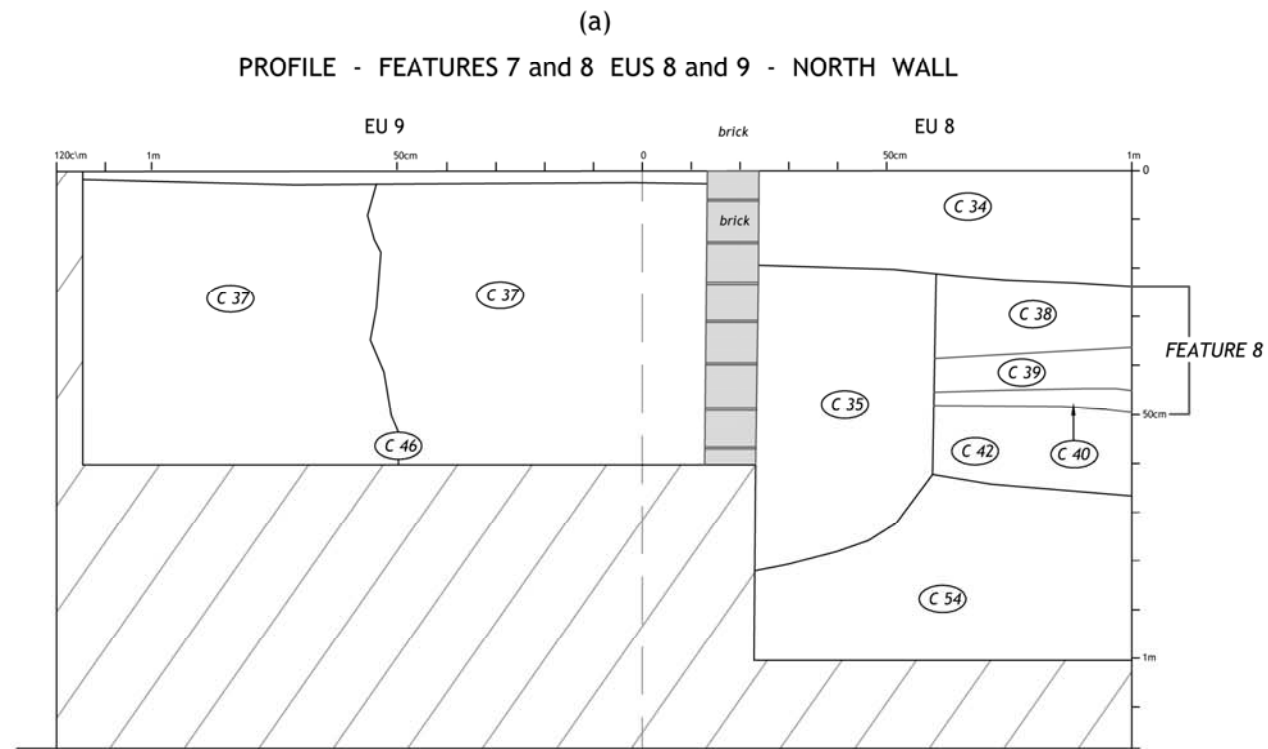
Feature 7 was filled with a very dark brown (10YR2/2) silty clay, designated **Context 37 (C37)**. C37 contained a high density (n=501) of domestic refuse, a moderate density (n=224) of structural refuse, and a comparatively moderate density (n=21) of personal items including, among other things, a cowrie shell, a possible gaming piece, and a Carnelian ring) (see Table 4-12). The basal clay lining of the cistern lay on top of a dark yellow brown compact sandy clay, designated **Context 43 (C43)**, that extended 100 cmbs to the base of EU-8; C43 contained only one bone and three ceramic fragments. While the maximum excavated dimensions of the cistern were 1.4 m east–west by 1 m north–south, the interior diameter of the entire feature is estimated to be 1.75 m (5 ft).

C37 contained 207 diagnostic artifacts that included ceramic hollowware and flatware sherds and several machine-cut (n=6) and wire nails (n=4), a Prosser-pressed porcelain button, and a piece of freeblown lead crystal glass (Table 4-13). Though earlier types were represented, the diagnostic assemblage was dominated by late eighteenth- and nineteenth-century ceramics, especially creamware (n=21) and pearlware (n=57) sherds, and by whiteware coffeepot fragments (n=38). A TPQ date of 1890 was assigned to C37 based on the presence of four wire nails. The same TPQ date was determined for C34, the fill overlying the feature. A TPQ date of 1700 was assigned to C43, the clayey fill underlying the cistern, based on the recovery of a single piece of trailed slipware redware (1700–1830).

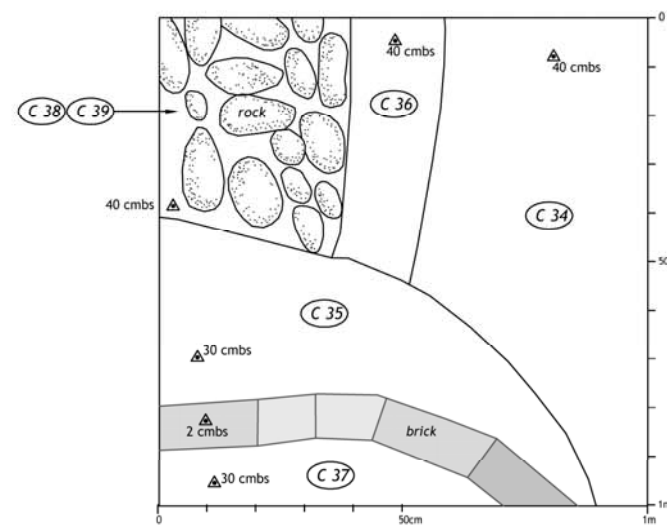
**Table 4-12. Summary of Cultural Material Recovered from EU-8 and EU-9.**

Analytical Groupings	Object	Stratum/Context												Total		
		Surface	C34	C42	C43	C35	C36	C37	C39	C38	C40	C41				
Domestic Refuse	Bottle/Jar	12						32						3	47	
	Container							7							7	
	Vial							1							1	
	Curved Glass		8					1						5	14	
	Flat Glass		10	1			2		1					1	15	
	Holloware	1	48		1	1		95		3				2	151	
	Flatware							4							4	
	Lighting															
	Fixture							41							41	
	Ceramic Sherd		102	2			3	103	1		2			7	220	
	Cutlery		1												1	
	Mammal		67	5	1	1	5	55		6	2			6	148	
	Fork							1							1	
	Bird		4					28							32	
	Fish		1					31							32	
	Bivalve		2					52							54	
	Gastropod							2							2	
	Charcoal		11					13							24	
	Clinker/Coke							1							1	
	Coal		5				1	26							32	
Coal Ash		1					7							8		
<b>Domestic Refuse Total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>835</b>		
Structural Refuse	Flat Glass		6					24						1	30	
	Window Part													1	1	
	Nail		46			2	2	98		1	1			5	155	
	Brick		40	5	2			35		4				3	89	
	Tile							2							2	
	Mortar		6					6							12	
	Plaster/Mortar		17					51				1		1	69	
	Wood		2					3							5	
	Miscellaneous							1							1	
	Unidentified		1					4						1	8	
	<b>Structural Refuse Total</b>		<b>118</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>372</b>		
	Personal Items	Smoking Pipe		19	1			10							3	33
		Button						3								3
		Cowrie Shell						1								1
		Pencil						3								3
Ring							1								1	
Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous						1								1	
	Unidentified		1				3								4	
	<b>Personal Items Total</b>		<b>20</b>	<b>1</b>			<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>46</b>		
Other	Rodent						13								13	
	Ballast						1								1	
	Modern Trash		1												1	
<b>Other Total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>15</b>			
<b>Total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1268</b>			

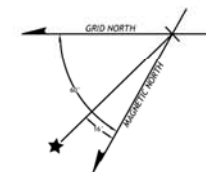
**PAUL REVERE HOUSE - SITE EXAMINATION**



(b)  
PLAN VIEW - FEATURES 7 and 8 EU 8 - at 30-40 cmbs



(c)  
PLAN VIEW - FEATURES 7 and 8 EU 8 - at 30-40 cmbs



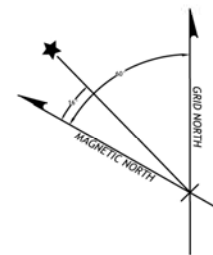
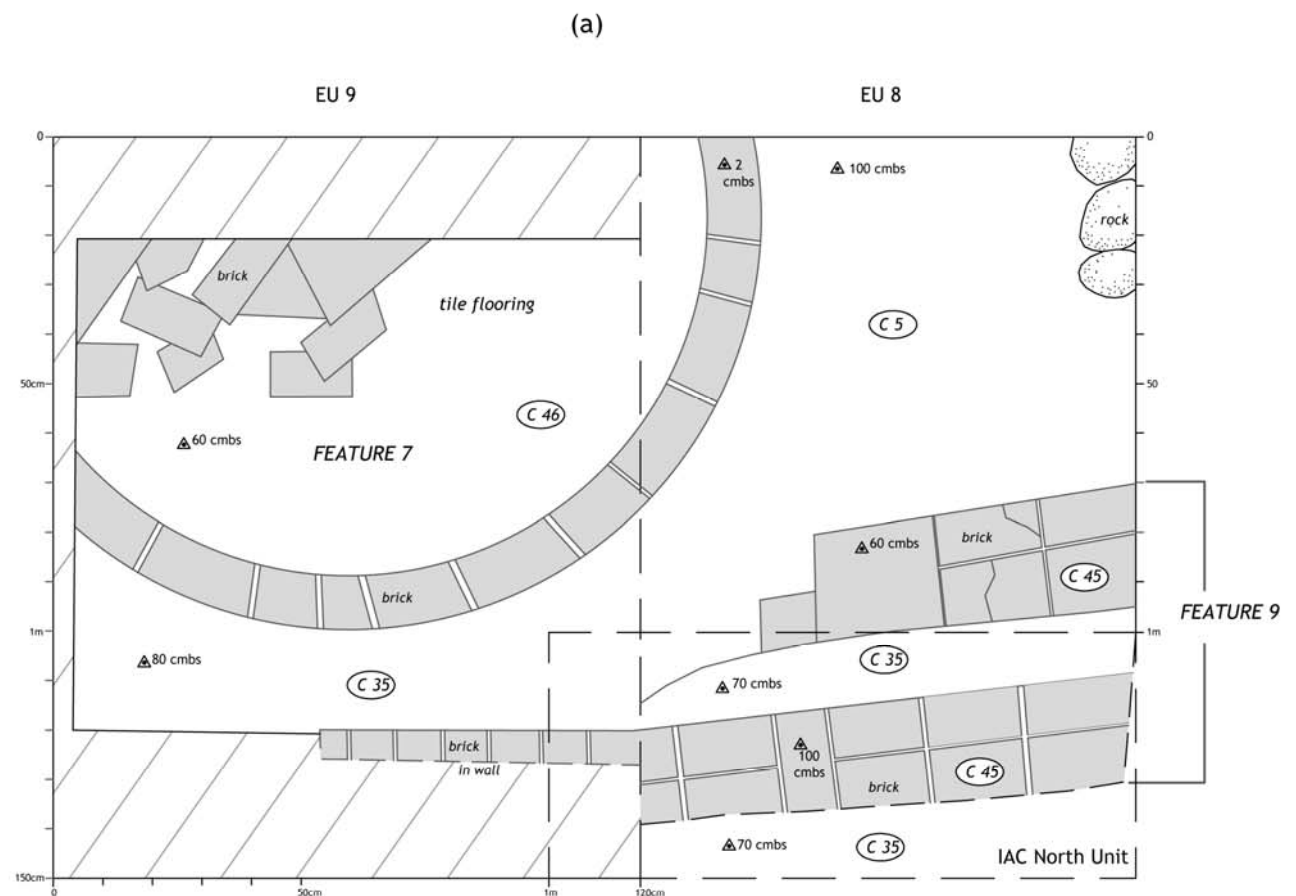
▲ Elevations \* cmbs - cm below surface  
PAL May 2014

Figure 4-10. Features 7 and 8 in EU-8 and EU-9: (a) north wall profile of EU-8 and EU-9, 0-100 cmbs; (b) plan map of Features 7 and 8 in EU-8, 30-40 cmbs; and (c) plan view of Features 7 and 8 in EU-8, 30-40 cmbs.



**PAUL REVERE HOUSE - SITE EXAMINATION**

PLAN VIEW - FEATURES 7 and 9 EUS 8 and 9 - at 60-100 cmbs



▲ Elevations \* cmbs - cm below surface  
PAL May 2014

Figure 4-11. Features 7 and 9 in EU-8 and EU-9: (a) plan map of Features 7 and 9 in EU-8 and EU-9, 60-100 cmbs; and (b) plan view of Features 7 and 9 in EU-8 and EU-9, 60-100 cmbs, view Grid north.

Table 4-13. Summary of Diagnostic Artifacts from Feature 7, EU-8 and EU-9.

Time Period	Date Range	Object-Material Type	Material Subtype	Count	
Late 17th - Early 18th C	1600-1800	Refined Earthenware	Tin Enamel	1	
	1620-1800	Coarse Earthenware	Redware	1	
	1670-1795	Coarse Earthenware	Slipware	1	
	1675-1760	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon	1	
	1683-1810	Stoneware	Nottingham/Burselem	1	
	1695-1710	Lead Crystal Glass	Free Blown	1	
	1700-1760	Porcelain	Hard Paste	1	
	1700-1830	Coarse Earthenware	Redware	5	
	<b>Late 17th - Early 18th C Total</b>				<b>12</b>
	Early- Late 18th C	1715-1775	Stoneware	White Salt Glaze	1
1720-1805		Stoneware	White Salt Glaze	2	
1745-1795		Porcelain	Soft Paste	1	
1762-1820		Refined Earthenware	Beaded Edge		1
			Unidentified		20
<b>Early- Late 18th C Total</b>				<b>25</b>	
Late 18th - Early 19th C		1775-1830	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	5
		1779-1820	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	3
		1779-1830	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	31
		1780-1895	Refined Earthenware	Unid. Refined	
	Earthenware				1
	1783-1830	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Transfer Print, Underglaze Blue	11
	1790-1900	Machine Cut Nail	Iron		4
			Copper Alloy		2
	1794-1840	Porcelain	Bone China	Pink/Purple Lustre	1
	1795-1830	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Hand Painted, Polychrome	2
			Mocha		2
	1813-1835	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Shell-Edged Rim, Even Scallop Impressed	2
	<b>Late 18th - Early 19th C Total</b>				<b>64</b>
	Early 19th - 20th C	1805-1920	Stoneware	American Stoneware	1
		1818-1869	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transfer Print Brown
Whiteware				Transfer Print	2
1820-Present		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Unidentified	6
1828-Present		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transfer Print Brown	29
1830-1900		Refined Earthenware	Yellowware	Rockingham-Bennington	10
1830-1940		Refined Earthenware	Yellowware	Unidentified	2
1830-1962		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Annular	1
1830-Present		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Hand Painted, Bright Colors	2

### *Feature 8*

Feature 8 was a single course of cobbles identified at 40 cmbs within the northeast corner of EU-8 (see Figure 4-10). The cobbles, designated *Context 39 (C39)*, are believed to be a continuation of the cobblestone paving identified during BU's 1983 excavation of "Unit C" in the Upper Patio of the Paul Revere property.

Capping the cobblestone paving was *Context 38 (C38)*, a dark yellow brown (10YR4/6) sandy fill extending from approximately 25–35 cmbs. The cobbles themselves were lying directly on a 4-cm thick bed of dark gray brown (10YR4/2) silty clay designated *Context 40 (C40)*. Feature 8 was lined on the south side by *Context 36 (C36)*, a gray brown silty clay, and terminated at C35, the clay lining associated with cistern Feature 7 to the west, while brick drain Feature 9 paralleled the southern edge of Feature 8. Underlying the Feature 8 fills was *Context 42 (C42)*, a dark gray brown clay silt fill.

The cobblestone paving fills (C38–40) contained a relatively low density (n=23) of artifacts including glass, mammal bone, unidentified nails, brick fragments, and ceramic fragments such as tin-enamelled earthenware, redware, and Rhenish Westerwald stoneware (see Table 4-12). A TPQ date of 1650 was assigned to the feature based on the presence of Rhenish Westerwald stoneware.

### *Feature 9*

Feature 9 is a brick drain, designated *Context 45 (C45)*, that had been partially excavated at the northern perimeter of IAC's North Unit (see Figure 4-12). The current excavations exposed a larger portion of the drain from 50–70 cmbs along the southern perimeter of EU-8 and EU-9. The drain comprised two linear brick segments measuring two bricks wide for a total width of 20 cm. The western portion of the drain (nearest the cistern feature) contained only one course of brick, but increasing to 2–3 courses moving eastward. The 12-cm gap separating the drain segments contained a very dark gray brown (10YR3/2) clay silt and gravel fill (*Context 41 [C41]*), overlying C35, the same gray clay lining associated with the cistern (Feature 7). Excavation of Feature 9 terminated in C35 at 70 cmbs.

C41 contained a moderate density (n=38) of domestic refuse (glass, ceramics, and mammal bone), structural refuse (window came lead, nails, brick, and roofing slate), and ball clay smoking pipes (see Table 4-12). Nine of the ceramic sherds are diagnostic to the eighteenth century and include tin enamel earthenware, lead glaze redware, Staffordshire-type slipware, white salt glaze stoneware, and Jackfield red-bodied refined earthenware. A TPQ date of 1740 was assigned to C41 based on the presence of Jackfield red-bodied earthenware.

### **Upper Patio (EU-10 and EU-11)**

EU-10 and EU-11 were excavated in the Upper Patio of the Paul Revere House (see Figure 4-1). The originally proposed placement of the units was designed to explore the nature and extent of cobblestone surface identified in "Unit C" during the 1983 BU excavations, and document garden and yard leveling deposits from the eighteenth through nineteenth centuries. That placement, however, was constrained by the metal staircase to the north, an east–west oriented concrete retaining wall 30 cm to the south, an electrical line approximately 15 cm to the west, and a brick retaining wall and concrete stairs to the east (Photograph 4-2). Consequently, EU-10 and EU-11 were oriented to the east–west oriented concrete retaining wall that follows the boundary between the Revere and Barnard properties. The brick pavers capping the patio were removed by PAL before unit excavation commenced.





**Photograph 4-2. Overview of EU-10 and EU-11, view west.**

EU-10 and EU-11 opened with a light yellow brown (2.5Y6/3) medium sand fill from 0–20 cmbs and designated *Context 47 (C47)*. C47 is modern bedding fill for the brick pavers and contained a very low density (n=10) of non-diagnostic domestic and structural refuse (Table 4-14). Underlying C47 was a black (2.5Y2.5/1) sandy silt with gravel fill (*Context 48 [C48]*) to 30 cmbs overlying an olive brown (2.5Y4/4) to very dark gray brown (2.5Y3/2) silt fill (*Context 49 [C49]*) to approximately 60 cmbs. Underlying C49 was *Context 50 (C50)*, a 10–15-cm thick layer of sterile, dark grayish brown (2.5Y4/2) clay fill. C50 was underlain by *C42*, the original late seventeenth- to early eighteenth-century yard surface dating to the Howard occupation and also observed in EU-8. The lower fills, C50 and C42, were truncated by *Context 52 (C52)* in the north wall of EU-10 and EU-11; measuring approximately 70-cm wide, C52 truncation likely is a planting hole as observed in other portions of the lot during previous investigations (Figure 4-12).

C48, C50, and C42 appear to be primary yard deposits. All were similar in texture and contained similar cultural material profiles including a moderate to high density of personal items, household refuse, structural debris, and a scatter of charcoal and coal (see Table 4-14). The biggest differences in the artifact profiles among these fills is that the concentration of mammal bone and domestic ceramics increased significantly with depth, with C48 containing the lowest counts of these artifact types and C42 containing the highest. The opposite pattern was observed in domestic glass counts, however, with C48 containing the lowest counts and C48 containing the highest. Smoking pipe fragments were also identified in much higher numbers in C50 (n=43) and C51 (n=30) in comparison to C48 (n=9).

**Table 4-14. Summary of Cultural Material Recovered from EU-10 and EU-11.**

Time Period	Date Range	Object-Material Type	Material Subtype	Count
	1835-1920	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	2
	1840-1860	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	1
		Prosser-Pressed Button	Porcelaneous	1
		Molded Figurine	Porcelaneous	1
		Porcelaneous	Unidentified	1
	1840-Present	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	4
	1850-1865	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	1
			Molded Rim	1
			Molded Rim	1
			Ironstone	1
			Wire Nail	4
				<b>79</b>
	<b>Early 19th - 20th C Total</b>			
Other			Lead Glaze	18
	1600-Present	Coarse Earthenware	Unidentified	7
	1700-Present	Porcelain	Hand Painted	1
	1765-Present	Refined Earthenware	Unid. Refined Earthenware	1
<b>Other Total</b>				<b>27</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>207</b>

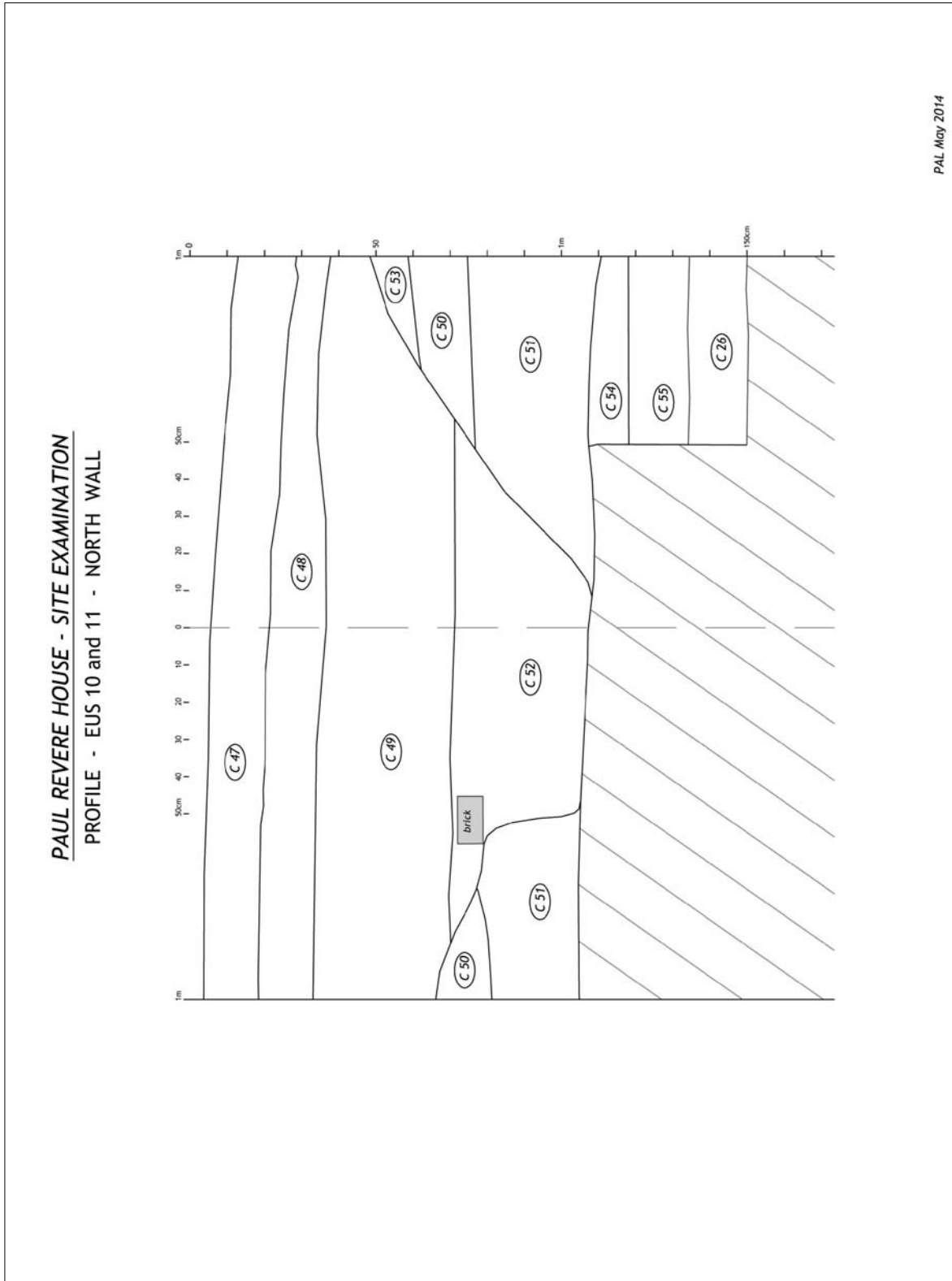


Figure 4-12. North wall profile of EU-10 and EU-11, 0-140 cmbs.

A total of 445 diagnostic artifacts were recovered from C48, C50, and C42, including ceramics, nails, glass, and a bone comb (Table 4-15). Seventeenth- and early eighteenth-century artifacts were recovered from C51, which is the original yard surface of the Revere property. Tin enamel earthenwares and Westerwald Rhenish stoneware were best represented, though North Devon Sgraffito, slipwares, Border Ware, North Devon, and Jackfield red-bodied refined ceramics also were present. One creamware and one whiteware fragment were recovered from this context, but are likely both intrusive from the later planting hole that truncated the deposit.

C49, the yard surface overlying the clay deposit of Context 50, primarily contained eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century artifacts (see Table 4-15). Diagnostic artifacts included seventeenth-century ceramics similar to those identified in C51 in addition to eighteenth- and nineteenth-century white salt glazed stoneware, creamwares, pearlwares, whiteware ceramics, and fragments of a bone comb. The TPQ date assigned to C49 is 1890 based on the recovery of molded glass medicine bottles and a wire nail. In the immediate vicinity of Feature 10 (see below), C49 is stratigraphically located above C53, a fill that appears to be associated with construction of the Angelo Building in the 1890s. There is the potential that the bulk of the yard deposits assigned to C49 originated from the Angelo Building construction site.

The overlying C48 yard deposit also contained a range of seventeenth- to nineteenth-century materials in addition to early twentieth-century artifacts that included wire nails, decal whiteware, machine-made glass, and a 1903 Indian Head penny. Three Bakelite items also were recovered from C48 including two possible electrical-related items and an irrigator tip for a medical device (enema or douche). A TPQ date of 1908 was assigned to C48 based on the recovery of a machine-made glass Anchor Cap Packer's tumbler. The blackened color of C48 further suggests that some of the burned material from the Angelo Building fire and subsequent demolition were incorporated into it.

Natural B<sub>1</sub> (*Context 54 [C54]*) and B<sub>2</sub> (*Context 55 [C55]*) subsoils were exposed at the base of the unit excavations at 100 cmbs (see Figure 4-12). An exploratory test pit measuring approximately 50-x-50-cm was excavated in the northeast corner of EU-11 to explore the potential for intact subsoils. Intact B<sub>1</sub>, B<sub>2</sub>, and C (C26) subsoils were identified in the test pit, including a dark yellow brown (10YR3/4) sandy silt B<sub>1</sub> horizon to 110 cmbs; a dark yellow brown (10YR4/4) clay silt B<sub>2</sub> horizon to 125 cmbs; and a light olive brown (2.5Y5/3) compact silt and rock C horizon to 140 cmbs. No cultural materials were recovered from the subsoils.

A trench cut and associated disturbed trench fills, designated *Context 57 (C57)* and *Context 58 (C58)*, were identified between 0 and 35 cm in the south wall profile and extending approximately 3-cm north into EU-10 and EU-11. The disturbed soil matrices are likely associated with the construction of the east–west oriented concrete retaining wall, located 30-cm south of the units. It is likely that the retaining wall was constructed in 1941 following the demolition of the Angelo Building.

### *Feature 10*

The corner of a brick structural feature, Feature 10, was identified in the southeastern corner of EU-11 (Figure 4-13). The intersecting brick walls were oriented to the EUs and to the retaining wall immediately south of the EUs, both of which follow the original Revere and Barnard property line. Feature 10 comprised 12 courses of brick, designated *Context 59 (C59)*, that extended from 20–98 cmbs. The base of Feature 10 lay directly on top of B<sub>1</sub> subsoils (C54). A mortared floor surface, *Context 60 (C60)*, was identified on the interior of the structure at 93 cmbs.

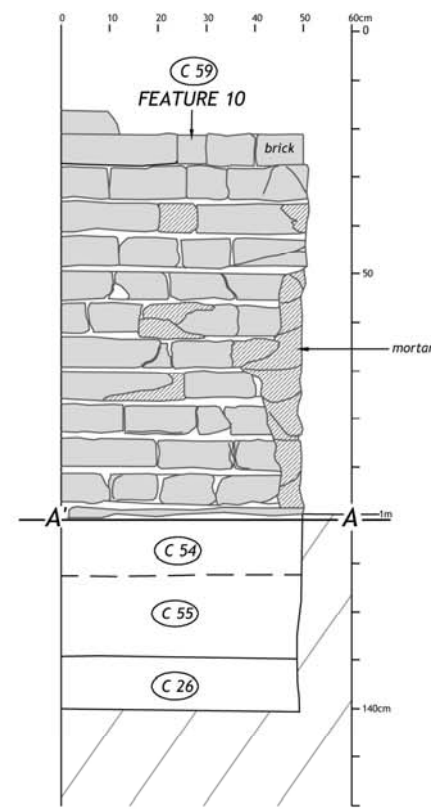
**Table 4-15. Summary of Diagnostic Artifacts from C48, C49, and C51 in EU-10 and EU-11.**

<b>Time Period</b>	<b>Date Range</b>	<b>Object-Material Type</b>	<b>C48</b>	<b>C49</b>	<b>C51</b>	<b>Total</b>
17th C	1635-1710	North Devon Sgraffito			1	1
	1620-1700	Rhenish Stoneware, Brown		2		2
	1610-1660	Slipware, European Marbleized			4	4
	1600-ca. 1715	Border Ware	1		1	2
	1600-1800	Slipware			2	2
	1600-1650	Redware, Trailed Slipware		1		1
<b><i>17th C Total</i></b>			<b><i>1</i></b>	<b><i>3</i></b>	<b><i>8</i></b>	<b><i>12</i></b>
Late 17th - Early 18th C	1500-1800	Tin Enamel, Rouen/Faience or Majolica		1	5	6
	1600-1800	Tin Enamel	15	21	105	141
	1650-1775	Rhenish Stoneware, Westerwald	1	1	17	19
	1670-1795	Slipware, Staffordshire-Type	3	5	4	12
	1675-1760	North Devon, Gravel-Tempered		2	2	4
	1680-1780	Manganese Mottled Earthenware		5		5
	1680-1820	Bone Comb		3		3
	1683-1810	Nottingham/Burslem Stoneware		1		1
	1690-1810	English Brown Stoneware	2			2
	1700-1830	Redware, Trailed Slipware or Black Glaze	2	1	1	4
	1708-1790	Tin Enamel, Purple Spatter Decorated			1	1
<b><i>Late 17th - Early 18th C Total</i></b>			<b><i>23</i></b>	<b><i>40</i></b>	<b><i>135</i></b>	<b><i>198</i></b>
Early- Late 18th C	1715-1775	White Salt Glaze Stoneware, Slipped		2		2
	1720-1775	Buckley		4		4
	1720-1805	White Salt Glaze Stoneware	3	5		8
	1740-1770	Creamware, Whieldon Type	1			1
	1740-1780	Hard Paste Porcelain, Batavian Type	2			2
	1740-1800	Red-Bodied Refined, Jackfield		1	1	2
	1750-1780	Red Dry-Bodied Stoneware	1			1
	1750-1810	Coarse Agateware	1			1
	1762-1820	Creamware	12	14	1	27
	1765-1795	White Salt Glaze, Debased Scratch Blue	1			1
<b><i>Early-Late -18th C Total</i></b>			<b><i>21</i></b>	<b><i>26</i></b>	<b><i>2</i></b>	<b><i>49</i></b>
Late 18th - Early 19th C	1775-1830	Pearlware, Hand Painted		1		1
	1779-1820	Pearlware, Annular	1	2		3
	1779-1830	Pearlware	3	4		7
	1783-1830	Pearlware, Transferprint-Underglaze Blue	2	4		6
	1790-1900	Machine Cut Nail		1		1

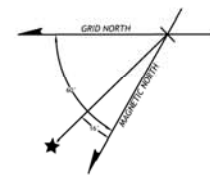
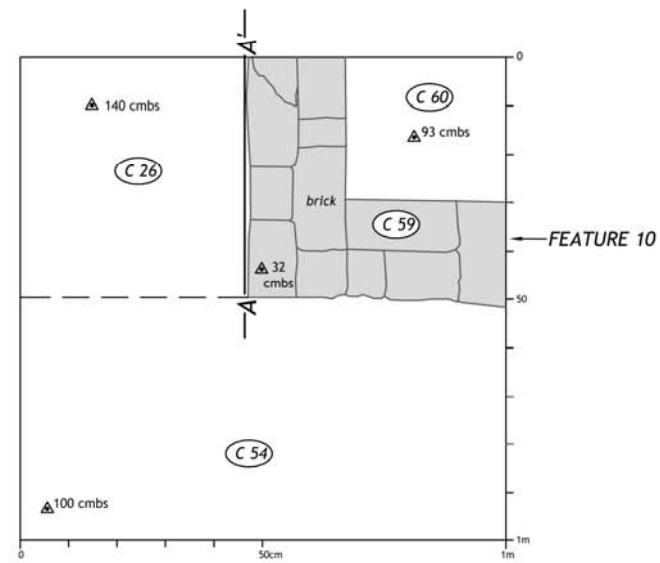
	1795-1830	Pearlware, Hand Painted-Polychrome	1	2		3
	1800-1835	Pearlware, Shell-Edged Rim	1			1
<b>Late 18th - Early 19th C Total</b>			<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22</b>
Early 19th - 20th C	1805-1920	American Stoneware, Albany Slip/Salt Glaze	1	1		2
	1820-Present	Whiteware, Transfer Print	10	9	1	20
	1829-Present	Whiteware, Hand Painted-Chrome		1		1
	1830-1900	Yellowware, Rockingham-Bennington		1		1
	1830-1962	Whiteware, Annular		1		1
	1840-Present	Prosser-Pressed Button	5	1		6
		Ironstone	1	4		5
1850-Present	Ironstone, Transfer Printed		1		1	
<b>Early 19th - 20th C Total</b>			<b>17</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>37</b>
Late 19th - 20th C	1870-Present	Whiteware, Gilded/Molded	4			4
		Ironstone, Gilded Rim		3		3
	1890s-1927	Molded Glass, Medicine Bottle		4		4
	1890s-1920s	Molded Glass, Medicine Bottle		1		1
	1890-Present	Whiteware, Decal	2			2
		Wire Nail	3	1		4
<b>Late 19th -20th C Total</b>			<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>		<b>18</b>
20th C	1900s-1930s	Machine Made Glass	1			1
	1903	Indian Head Penny	1			1
	1907-Present	Bakelite	3			3
	1908-1960's	Machine Made Glass	1			1
<b>20th C Total</b>			<b>6</b>			<b>6</b>
Other	1600-Present	Redware, Unidentified	8	26	57	91
	1644-1912	Hard Paste Porcelain, Hand Painted Chi Ing Blue on White	2			2
	1700-Present	Hard Paste Porcelain	5	4		9
	1705-1930	American Stoneware, Salt Glaze	1			1
<b>Other Total</b>			<b>16</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>103</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>101</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>445</b>

PAUL REVERE HOUSE - SITE EXAMINATION

(a)  
PROFILE - FEATURE 10 EU 11 - SOUTH WALL



(b)  
PLAN VIEW - FEATURE 10 EU 11 - at 100-140 cmbs



(c)  
PLAN VIEW - FEATURE 10 EU 11 - at 100-140 cmbs



▲ Elevations \* cmbs - cm below surface  
PAL May 2014

Figure 4-13. Feature 10 in EU-11: (a) south profile of Feature 10, 0–140 cmbs; (b) plan map of Feature 10 in EU-11; and (c) plan view of Feature 10, 100–140 cmbs, view east.



Fills identified within the structure were generally similar to fills identified outside of the structure with **Context 62 (C62)**, a mix of C48 and C49, inside the upper levels of the feature from approximately 30–55 cmbs. A distinctive dark yellow brown (10YR4/6) silty and rocky fill **Context 61 (C61)** lay below C48 and C49 and extended to the mortared floor surface (C60) at 93 cmbs. C61 contained a low density (n=17) of domestic and structural refuse (see Table 4-14). While four of the five diagnostic ceramics recovered from the fill date to the eighteenth century (tin enamel earthenware, hand painted overglaze porcelain, Batavian ware porcelain, and hand painted China glaze pearlware), a TPQ date of 1840 was assigned to the deposit based on the recovery of a single sherd of ironstone.

An olive brown (2.5Y4/6) medium to coarse sand with gravel fill (C53) was identified along the exterior portion of the Feature 10 brick walls. C53 extended approximately 30 cm from both sides of the wall between 40 and 50 cmbs and is likely related to the wall construction. C53 contained only two artifacts, including a smoking pipe bowl and stem fragment and a smoking pipe stem (see Table 4-14). Both pipes were unmarked.

### Archaeological Monitoring

The construction-related excavations were conducted entirely by hand by the construction contractor and were monitored by a PAL archaeologist. The following discussion focuses on the features exposed during the archaeological monitoring and has been organized by construction excavation location.

#### Northeast Porch

The northeast porch area containing the exposed cistern (**Feature 7**) was the first location to be excavated, with the existing grade lowered by two to three feet. (Photograph 4-3). Excavation along the west side of the cistern showed the exterior clay lining to measure approximately 40-cm thick, with the fill separating the cistern from the north wall of Lathrop Place consisting of dark silty clay and clayey silt fills and pockets of coal ash. The lower fill, a reddish brown (5YR 5/4) clayey silt with coal ash, contained appreciable quantities of brick and cobble rubble and broken earthenware drain pipes.

Cultural material sampled from the remaining cistern fill (N=38) included transfer-printed whiteware plate fragments, blue-edged pearlware plate rim fragments, yellowware container sherds, industrial slipwares, ball clay tobacco pipe bowl and stem fragments. A porcelain beef marrow hair pomade pot lid made by Guerlain of Paris, a "high society" perfumer begun in 1828, also was recovered. This pot has the 42 Rue de Rivali address that was used until the business moved in 1840 (see Appendix A). The cistern fill was cleared out so that the feature could be photographed before it was dismantled (Photograph 4-4).

The brick drain (**Feature 9**) partially exposed south and east of the cistern during the previous archaeological excavations was fully exposed during the construction excavations (Photograph 4-5). The feature, comprising two parallel linear brick constructions each measuring two-bricks wide, was truncated by the cistern and by **Feature 11**, a metal-hooped **Barrel Privy 2** designated **Context 72 (C72)** (Photographs 4-6, 4-7, and 4-8). The privy was identified at approximately 40 cm below the former yard grade and extended to 85 cmbs. Unlike Barrel Privy 1, there was no evidence of wood planking at the bottom of the feature, but there was some staining of the underlying clay indicative of the former planking and some trace evidence in the profile wall. No wooden barrel staves were identified, but the feature appears to have been packed into the same water-proofing clay fill (C35) as the adjacent cistern. The feature was partially truncated on its southern side by the replacement cinder block foundation wall (ca. 1980) of the ell addition to 5–6 Lathrop Place.





**Photograph 4-3. Exposed cistern (Feature 7), Northeast Porch, view west.**



**Photograph 4-4. Cistern (Feature 7), Northeast Porch view north.**





**Photograph 4-5. Fully exposed brick drain (Feature 2/9), Northeast Porch, view east.**



**Photograph 4-6. Exposed surface of Barrel Privy 2 (Feature 11), Northeast Porch, view south.**





**Photograph 4-7. Barrel Privy 2 metal hoop *in situ*, 90 cmbs, Northeast Porch, view east.**



**Photograph 4-8. Locations of cistern (Feature 7), brick drain (Feature 2/9), and Barrel Privy 2 (Feature 11), Northeast Porch , view southeast.**

Four distinct fill layers were evident in the profile wall of the feature and were designated **Contexts 63, 64, 65, and 66 (C63, C64, C65, C66)** (Figure 4-14), with C65 the reddish brown clayey silt initially identified as rubble fill adjacent to the cistern (see discussion above). An assemblage of 76 artifacts was sampled from C63–66, all of which skewed strongly to the mid to late nineteenth-century. The majority of the assemblage comprised ceramics (n=47), almost all of which were whiteware followed in decreasing order of frequency by redware flower pot fragments, ironstone vessel sherds, and a yellowware bowl rim. Several whiteware and ironstone sherds from in C63 (40–60 cmbs) and C65 (70–80 cmbs) cross-mend with sherds collected from the adjacent cistern fill (C37). The most notable recovery from the privy feature fill was a complete Iberian Globe-and-Carrot/Onion-type jar (ca. 1620–1800) found in C65 at 70–80 cmbs (Photograph 4-9).

### 5 Lathrop Place – Northeast Basement and 6 Lathrop Place – Southeast Basement

Excavation in the Southeast Basement, the location of Barrel Privy 1 (Feature 1), revealed an untyped brick construction (Feature 2) and a pipe trench (Feature 3), and was limited to 15 inches (~39 cm) below the existing grade. Barrel Privy 1 and the pipe trench were completely excavated during the preceding site examination work, but **Feature 2** remained in place at a depth of approximately 43 cm below existing grade. To more conclusively characterize the function of Feature 2, the soils west of the feature were excavated for better exposure. Rather than a former property boundary or foundation element, the brick construction turned out to be a slate-capped brick drain similar in construction to Feature 9, the brick drain identified adjacent to the cistern in the Northeast Porch.

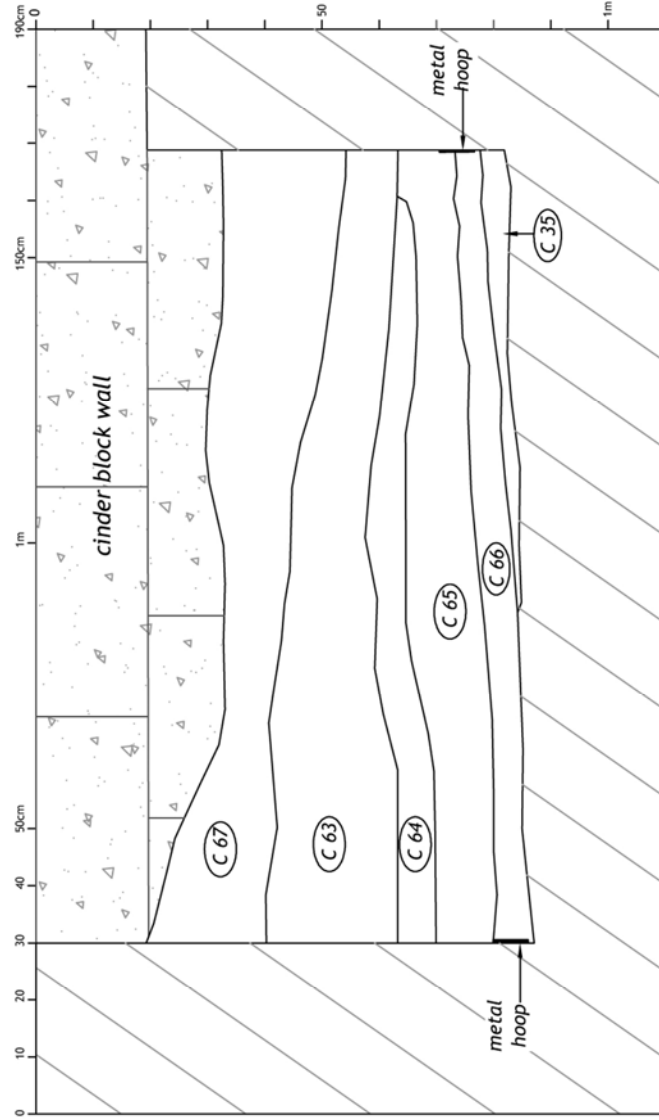
The drain comprised two parallel brick walls separated by roughly 27 cm (~10.5 inches), with each wall two courses wide and four courses deep, capped with pieces of slate, and resting on a gray brown silty clay (Figure 4-15; Photographs 4-10, 4-11). The feature was truncated by Barrel Privy 1 at its southern end and ran north under the foundation wall separating the Northeast and Southeast basements. Elevations taken at the both ends of the feature suggest it originally drained from north to south. The fill inside the drain, designated **Context 68 (C68)**, consisted of a very dark grey silty clay that contained no visible artifacts. Following the documentation of the feature, it was reburied, intact, as it lay below the maximum vertical extent of the construction impacts.

Construction excavations limited to 6 inches (~15.5 cm) in the Northeast Basement revealed the full extent of the slate-capped brick drain (Feature 2) beginning at approximately 4 cm below grade (Photograph 4-12). The drain was truncated at its northern end (perhaps by the construction of the modern cinder block foundation wall), and was missing the majority of its slate caps with the exception of one surviving tile closest to the foundation wall separating the basements. No additional evidence of the sump pit (Feature 6) identified during the site examination work was noted during the construction monitoring.

### Upper Patio

Construction excavations in the Upper Patio consisted of the removal of approximately 15–23 inches (40–60 cm) of soil and exposed five previously identified and new features (Figure 4-16). **Feature 10**, previously identified as a brick structural element associated with the razed Angelo Building, was further exposed (Photograph 4-13). Truncated at both ends by the modern brick retaining wall, the surviving corner measured approximately two meters east–west and 0.8 meters north–south.

PAUL REVERE HOUSE - SITE EXAMINATION  
BARREL PRIVY 2 PROFILE - FEATURE 11 - NORTHEAST PORCH - SOUTH WALL

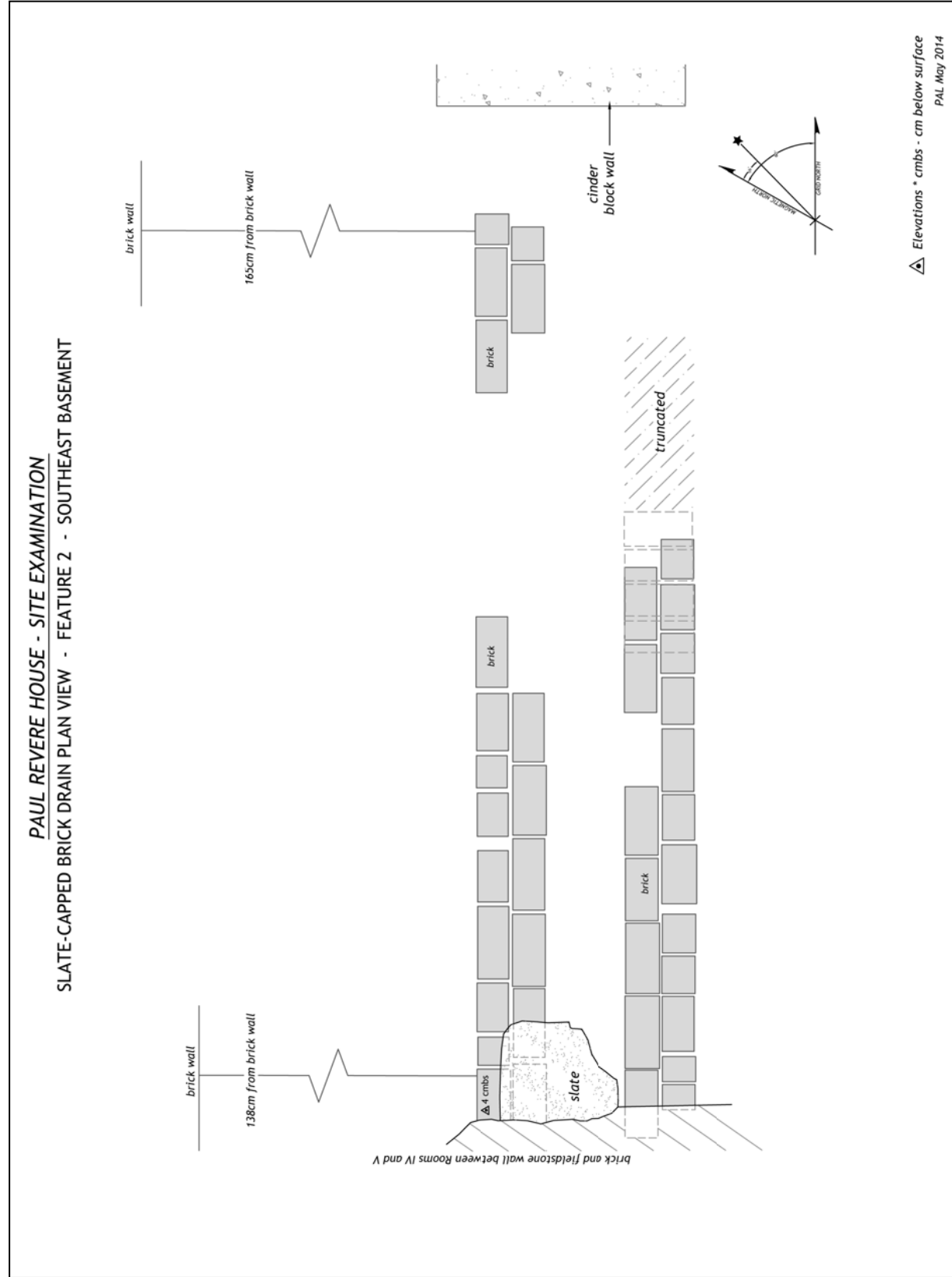


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Figure 4-14. Feature 11 - Barrel Privy 2, Northeast Porch, south profile wall, 0-85 cmbs.



**Photograph 4-9. Complete Iberian Globe-and- Carrot/Onion-type jar (ca. 1620–1800) found in Barrel Privy 2 (Feature 11), C65, 70–80 cmbs.**



**Figure 4-15. Feature 2 – Slate-capped brick drain, Southeast Basement, plan view.**





**Photograph 4-10. Slate-capped brick drain (Feature 2/9), Southeast Basement, view south.**





**Photograph 4-11. Slate-capped brick drain (Feature 2/9) with fill excavated out, Southeast Basement, view west.**



**Photograph 4-12. Full extent of slate-capped brick drain (Feature 2/9) in Northeast Basement, view west.**

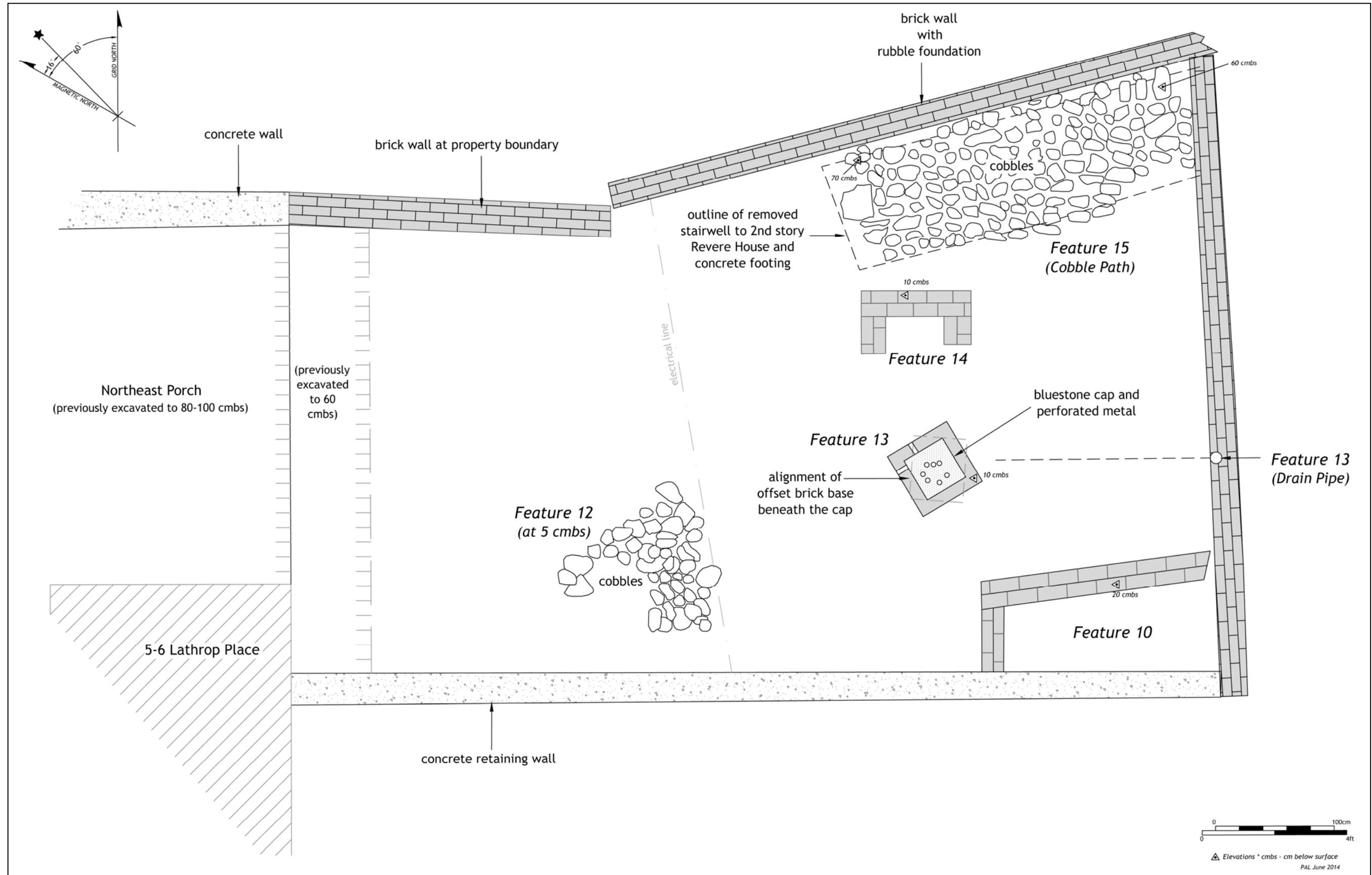


Figure 4-16. Plan view of Features 10, 12, 13, 14, and 15 as exposed during construction excavations in the Upper East Courtyard.

A cobblestone concentration was found in roughly the same location as Unit F that was excavated as part of the 1983 BU excavations on the property. Measuring 120-x-120-cm and located just below the sand bedding layer for the overlying brick pavers (C47) and contained within recent yard fill soils similar to those identified in EU-10 and EU-11 (C48), the cobbles were designated *Feature 12* and assigned *Context 69 (C69)* (Photograph 4-14). The cobbles likely are associated with the mid nineteenth-century cobble paving identified in BU's Unit F to the north and designated at that time as F4-5.

*Feature 13* was identified north of Feature 10 immediately below the brick patio pavers and bedding sand, and assigned *Context 70 (C70)*. The mortared brick construction measured approximately 2-ft square and was capped by an offset bluestone slate inlaid with square metal drain (Photograph 4-15). A 6-inch diameter cast iron pipe extending 130 cm below the top of the drain was observed beneath the slate cap (Photograph 4-16). What may be the feature's associated drainage pipe can be seen exiting the property through the adjacent brick retaining wall (Photograph 4-17), although none of the current PRMA staff members remember the outlet as functional. A identical drain feature can be found in the brick paving at the east entrance to Paul Revere House (Photograph 4-18), and it is likely that both drains date to the latter half of the twentieth century.



**Photograph 4-13. Brick structural element associated with former Angelo Buildings (Feature 10), Upper Patio, view east.**

*Feature 14* was a U-shaped mortared brick feature and, like Feature 13, was located immediately below the brick patio pavers and bedding sand (Photograph 4-19). Assigned *Context 71 (C71)*, the feature measured approximately 90-x-45-cm and appears to have been truncated on its south end, possibly by the installation of Feature 13. The function of the feature is unclear, but it may be associated with a former outbuilding/storage shed depicted in the location in archival photographs (Photograph 4-20).

*Feature 15* was part of the cobblestone paving initially identified during the BU excavation in Unit C/C11 and also identified in EU-8 as Feature 8; as such, the feature was assigned the designation *C39* (Photograph 4-21; see Figures 4-1, 4-16). The maximum dimensions of the feature were recorded as 2.8 meters east–west and 1.2 meters north–south, with the west end of the paving truncated at about the location of the landing for the stairwell exiting the Paul Revere House that was removed as part of the current project. The feature was mapped and photographed and left *in situ* at the request of Nina Zannieri, PRMA Executive Director, so that it might be used to inform the final design of the patio.





**Photograph 4-14. Cobblestone concentration (Feature 12), Upper Patio, view northeast.**



**Photograph 4-15. Bluestone-capped drain (Feature 13), Upper Patio, view east.**



**Photograph 4-16. Six-inch cast iron pipe inside bluestone-capped drain (Feature 13), Upper Patio, view east.**



**Photograph 4-17. Block drainage pipe likely associated with Feature 13, Upper Patio, view west.**





**Photograph 4-18. Extant brick drain identical to Feature 13, Upper Patio.**



**Photograph 4-19. Untyped brick construction, Feature 14, Upper Patio, view northeast.**





**Photograph 4-20. View of locational relationship of Features 10, 13, and 14 in Upper Patio.**



**Photograph 4-21. Cobblestone walkway (Feature 8/15), Upper Patio, view east.**

### Shared Courtyard

**Feature 4 (C15)**, originally identified during the site examination in EU-3 as a brick drain, was fully exposed during the construction excavations in the Shared Courtyard as a brick drainage basin (Photograph 4-22; Figure 4-17 ). Measuring 1.3-x-1.45 m (4.2-x-4.75 ft), the basin consisted of five courses of mortared brick built two courses wide; brick impressions visible in the mortar capping the uppermost course of brick suggest that the drain was taller than its current configuration and may have originally protruded above ground surface. Portions of **Feature 2**, the slate-capped brick drain identified in East and Northeast Basement Rooms and in the Northeast Porch, were observed exiting the south foundation wall of Lathrop Place, Room IV, and was truncated by the brick drainage basin.



**Photograph 4-22 (a and b). Brick drainage basin (Feature 4), Shared Courtyard, view northeast.**



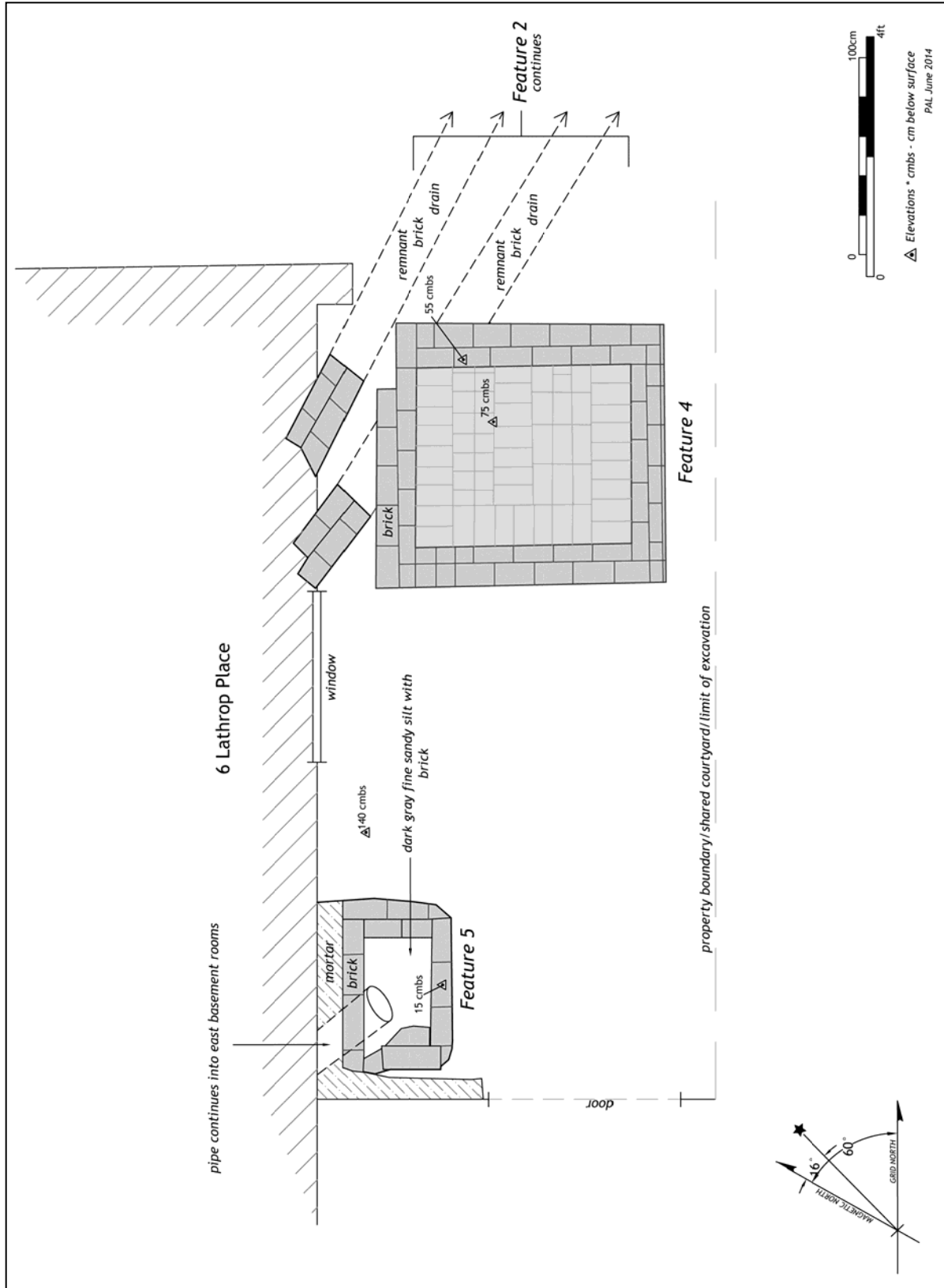


Figure 4-17. Plan view of Features 2, 4, and 5 as exposed during construction excavations in the Shared Courtyard.

**Feature 5 (C20)**, previously identified in EU-4 during the site examination as a possible brick stairwell footing, was exposed during the construction excavations as a brick drain catch basin (Photograph 4-23). A six-inch cast iron pipe was visible exiting Lathrop Place, Room IV, into the feature roughly at grade at the interface of the original fieldstone foundation and the more recent poured concrete foundation.



**Photograph 4-23. Brick catch basin (Feature 5), Shared Courtyard, view north.**

## CHAPTER FIVE

### CULTURAL MATERIAL ASSEMBLAGE

A total of 9,852 pieces of cultural material was recovered during the archeological investigations in support of the Paul Revere House Education Center Project. The site examination yielded 9,644 artifacts from controlled contexts, and 206 artifacts were collected on a discretionary basis as part of the archaeological monitoring; a complete catalog of all cultural material is provided in Appendix A.

The post-contact artifacts can be grouped into three broad functional/analytical categories: structural refuse; domestic refuse; and personal items. Domestic refuse (n=7,012) includes ceramics, curved glass (e.g. bottle, vessel), and faunal remains; structural refuse (n=2,184) includes items such as window glass, brick, mortar, plaster, concrete, paint chips, worked stone, and architectural hardware; and personal items (n=383) include buttons, smoking implements, and miscellaneous personal items (e.g. coins and marbles). A small number (n=65) of miscellaneous materials also were collected including modern trash, ballast, rodent bone, and unidentifiable artifacts.

#### Site Examination Assemblage

##### Domestic Refuse

Domestic refuse includes materials used during household activities or produced as a by-product of those activities, and most commonly comprises ceramics, curved or container glass, coal, and food waste. This artifact category is functionally dominated by kitchen activities (e.g. food consumption and preparation) and materially dominated by ceramics.

Domestic refuse comprised 73 percent (n=7,012) of all artifacts recovered from the site examination excavations (see Table 4-3). The frequency of domestic cultural material recovered from excavation units follows the overall trend of artifact densities identified on the property. EU-1 and EU-2 in the East Basement Room and EU-10 and EU-11 in the Upper Patio contained the highest frequencies, EU- 6 in the Northwest Basement Room contained the lowest frequency, and all other units contained moderate frequencies of domestic material (Table 5-1).

The majority of the domestic assemblage was composed of ceramics (44 percent) and faunal remains (42 percent), although glass artifacts were well-represented (11 percent) (see Table 5-1). Only a few (n=11) metal artifacts were recovered. The remainder of the domestic assemblage is made up of heating refuse including charcoal, clinker/coke, coal, and coal ash samples. The domestic assemblage is discussed by material class (i.e. ceramics, glass, metal, faunal remains, and heating refuse) below.

##### *Ceramics*

A total of 3,071 ceramics was recovered during the archeological site examination investigations. The assemblage includes coarse and refined earthenwares, porcelain, and stoneware.

Refined earthenwares (n=2,263) comprise the bulk of the assemblage (74 percent), and within that category creamware (n=842) and pearlware (n=872) are the most common (Table 5-2). Most of the identifiable creamware were bowl or plate fragments, though a variety of vessel types were represented, including chamber pots, cups, mug/tankards, and platters; the majority of the creamware sherds

**Table 5-1. Summary of Domestic Artifacts Recovered During the Site Examination.**

Material Class	Object	Unit											Total
		EU 1	EU 2	EU 3	EU 4	EU 5	EU 6	EU 7	EU 8	EU 9	EU 10	EU 11	
Ceramic	Holloware	173	99	84	75	54		32	54	90	101	56	818
	Flatware	164	43	69	32	18	1	1		4	13	2	347
	Handle		2										2
	Ceramic Sherd	552	183	201	207	152	12	114	120	100	138	125	1904
<b>Ceramic Total</b>		<b>889</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>3071</b>
Glass	Bottle/Jar	102	22	13	18	25	8	16	15	32	80	49	380
	Container	24	13	8	15	17	1	1		7	6	20	112
	Vial									1			1
	Rod	1											1
	Curved Glass	6	2	3	9	42	4	7	13	1	15	18	120
	Flat Glass	2	1	2		6		1	15		3	11	41
	Holloware	3	8		3	4			2	5	4	3	32
	Lighting Fixture	7			1	7			22	19	6		62
	Unidentified							2					2
<b>Glass Total</b>		<b>145</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>751</b>
Metal	Fork								1				1
	Unidentified Tool	1											1
	Miscellaneous	3		1				1					5
	Unidentified	1									2	1	4
<b>Metal Total</b>		<b>5</b>		<b>1</b>				<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>
Faunal	Mammal	248	443	36	91	102	41	205	102	46	299	332	1945
	Bird	20	22	4	5	25	2	15	8	24	15	29	169
	Fish	3	8		2	22		3	12	20	11	21	102
	Unidentified Bone	1	1		10						2		14
	Bivalve	149	191	71	99	31	12	38	9	45	22	37	704
	Gastropod	1				1				2	2	2	8
	Cutlery								1				1
<b>Faunal Total</b>		<b>422</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>2943</b>
Heating Refuse	Charcoal	7					1	2	15	9	2	7	43
	Clinker/Coke	2	4			4	3	26		1	5	3	48
	Coal	19	8	5	5	17	12	5	17	15	2	3	108
	Coal Ash	5		6	9	5	1		1	7			34
<b>Heating Refuse Total</b>		<b>33</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>232</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>1494</b>	<b>1050</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>7012</b>

Table 5-2. Summary of Ceramic Artifacts, Site Examination.

Material Type		Unit											Total
		EU 1	EU 2	EU 3	EU 4	EU 5	EU 6	EU 7	EU 8	EU 9	EU 10	EU 11	
Coarse Earthenware	Redware	83	62	25	59	24	2	30	36	35	62	34	452
	Slipware	8	5	1		4	1	4	6	2	15	4	50
	Border Ware		1								1	1	3
	North Devon		4			1	2	2		1	2	3	15
	Manganese Mottled					3			1		3	2	9
	Buckley										1	3	4
	Unid. Coarse Earthenware	1	1		2	1		2	2		1	2	12
<b>Coarse Earthenware Total</b>		<b>92</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>545</b>
Porcelain	Bone China	1						1		1			3
	Chinese Export	2											2
	Hard Paste	25	8	5	11	3		7	3	2	7	8	79
	Soft Paste									1			1
	Bisque			1									1
	Unid. Porcelaneous				2	5		3	2		1	2	15
<b>Porcelain Total</b>		<b>28</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>101</b>
Refined Earthenware	Creamware	357	100	143	114	35	2	30	13	20	4	24	842
	Pearlware	331	93	155	91	77	4	21	25	53	11	11	872
	Tin Enamel	18	33	4	11	11	2	24	28	3	94	55	283
	Red-Bodied Refined	2	1			1		2	5		1	2	14
	Whiteware	36		8	9	11		8	7	49	18	10	156
	Ironstone			8		21		1	2	8	8	2	50
	Yellowware					5				12		1	18
	Unid. Refined Earthenware	5	4		2	11			3	2		1	28
<b>Refined Earthenware Total</b>		<b>749</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>2263</b>
Stoneware	American Stoneware	1	1			1				1	2	1	7
	English Brown	2	1	1	2							2	8
	Rhenish	6	3		1	3		3	11	2	11	10	50
	White Salt Glaze	6	5	2	2	3		6	24	2	7	4	61
	Nottingham/Burslem	1	4	1	2	1		2	3		1		15
	Red Dry-Bodied										1		1
	Unid. Imported Stoneware	4	1		5	2		1	2		1	1	17
	Unid. Stoneware				1	1			1				3
<b>Stoneware Total</b>		<b>20</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>		<b>12</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>162</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>889</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>3071</b>

(96 percent) was undecorated. The pearlware assemblage contained similar vessel types along with saucer fragments and a tea set fragment. While much of the pearlware was undecorated (41 percent), higher frequencies of decorated fragments were recovered including handpainted, shell-edged rim, and transfer printed wares. One pearlware flatware sherd recovered from C7 in EU-2 was stamped “npor,” the mark for Davenport, Staffordshire pottery produced ca. 1793–1810 (Godden 1964:189). Tin enamel and whiteware are well represented within the refined earthenware assemblage, while red-bodied refined (e.g., Astbury Type, Jackfield, and Jackfield Type), ironstone, and yellowware (e.g., Rockingham-Bennington) are represented in minimal quantities. One piece of molded rim ironstone flatware found in the cistern fill (C37) in EU-9 was transfer printed with a lion and unicorn, and a coat of arms and scroll that reads “Dieu et mon droit, William Adams Ironstone China, Tunstall,” dating to the nineteenth century.

Coarse earthenwares (n=545) were also well represented, comprising 18 percent of the domestic ceramic assemblage (see Table 5-2). Redware ceramics were by far the most common (n=452), and included mostly lead glazed (n=313) fragments and low frequencies of black glaze and trailed slipware. The lead glaze redware also showed the greatest variety in vessel types including baking dish, chamber pot, jar, mug, plate, platter, and pots fragments. Slipware was well represented and included mostly Staffordshire-type (combed, dotted, combed and dotted, and unidentified) in addition to a few (n=5) European marbled sherds. Low frequencies of Border Ware, Buckley, Manganese mottled, and North Devon (gravel-tempered and Sgraffito) fragments also were recovered.

Porcelain (3 percent) and stoneware (5 percent) were the least represented within the domestic ceramic assemblage (see Table 5-2). Most of the recovered porcelain was hard paste (n=79) and included a high proportion of hand painted pieces as well as a few overglaze enamel, transfer print, and Batavian wares; cups, bowls, saucers, and tea set vessel types were represented. One piece of hard paste porcelain (C21, EU-5) showed an unidentified square or diamond makers mark in underglaze dark blue. The porcelain assemblage also included low frequencies of bone china, Chinese export, soft paste and Bisque.

The stoneware assemblage mostly includes white salt glaze (n=61) and Rhenish (n=50) types along with low frequencies of American (Albany slip and salt glaze), English Brown (Staffordshire and Fulham), Nottingham/Burslem, and red dry-bodied fragments (see Table 5-2). The identifiable Rhenish stoneware assemblage comprised mug (n=2), jug (n=6), and pot (n=1) fragments; most were Westerwald although Rhenish brown also was recovered. The assemblage of white salt glaze stoneware included a variety of stylistic elements including scratch blue, bead and reel rim, dot/diaper/basketweave rim, slipped, and enameled overglaze.

A total of 52 ceramic fragments showed evidence of burning. The burned ceramics were not associated with any particular stratum, but were widely scattered throughout fills within the project area. Burned diagnostic ceramics spanned the late seventeenth to early twentieth centuries.

### *Diagnostic Ceramics*

A total of 3,011 diagnostic ceramics were recovered during the site examination excavations. A total of 780 diagnostic ceramics with broad manufacture date ranges (e.g., redware, tin enamel, hard paste porcelain, American stoneware, and bone china), however, were removed from the following discussion to facilitate meaningful analysis.

The manufacture date ranges for diagnostic ceramics span the early seventeenth century to present, although the bulk of the assemblage (86 percent) dates to the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries (Table 5-3). While a slightly higher density of seventeenth-century material was recovered from the Upper Patio units (EU-10 and EU-11), materials from each century were well distributed throughout the site.

**Table 5-3. Summary of Diagnostic Ceramics by EU, Site Examination.**

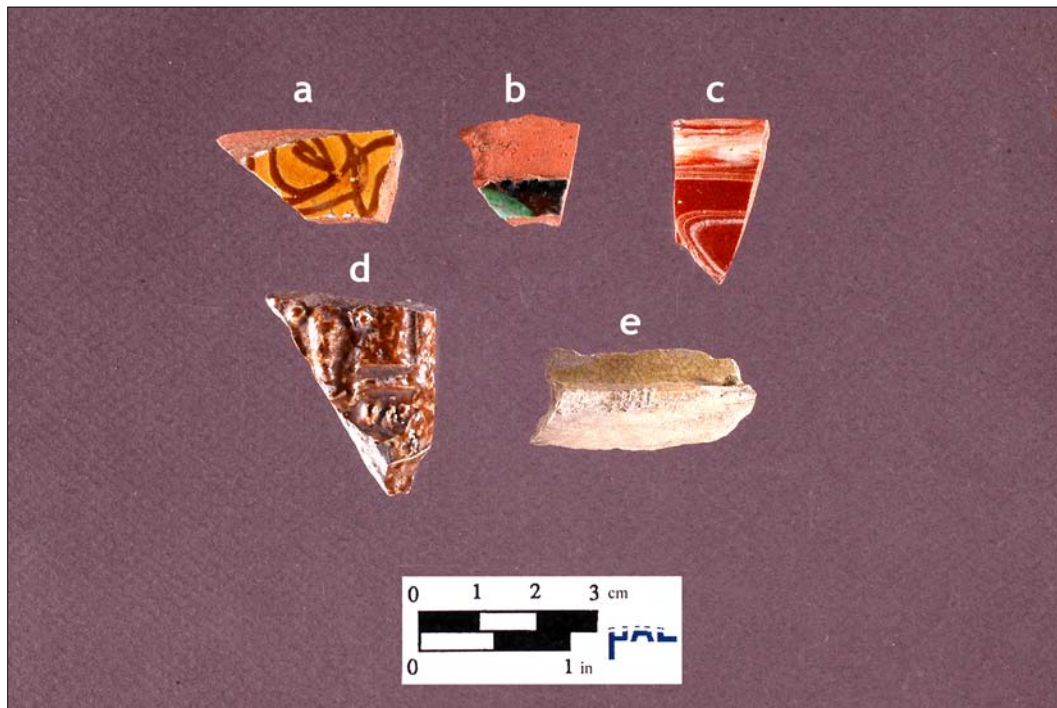
Time Period	Unit											Total	% Total
	EU 1	EU 2	EU 3	EU 4	EU 5	EU 6	EU 7	EU 8	EU 9	EU 10	EU 11		
Early 17th C					1					4	1	6	0.3%
17th C		1			1	2	1			3	2	10	0.4%
Late 17th C	1											1	0.0%
Late 17th-Early 18th C	5	3		1	3		3	11	2	9	10	47	2%
18th C	362	117	143	123	50	3	47	59	32	33	45	1014	45%
Late 18th C	6	1	2		1							10	0.4%
Late 18th-Early 19th C	293	83	139	82	62	2	22	25	51	11	10	780	35%
Early 19th C	49	13	19	9	15	2		4	11		2	124	6%
19th C	1		1	1	7		2	2	13	2	1	30	1%
Late 19th-Early 20th C	36		16	11	37		8	11	49	27	14	209	9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>2231</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>% Total</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>100%</b>	

The seventeenth-century ceramic assemblage includes 17 sherds (Table 5-4; Photograph 5-1). Only four date to the early seventeenth century including a “Pisan” type of Italian trailed slipware redware (1600–1650) and three pieces of European marbled slipware (1610–1660). A single piece of Bellarmine type Rhenish brown stoneware (1650–1700) was the only late seventeenth-century ceramic recovered. Additional seventeenth-century ceramics included mustard, green, or yellow/green/brown glazed border ware (1600–ca. 1715); highly vitrified Rhenish brown stoneware (1620–1700); and North Devon Sgraffito ware (1635–1710). While most units contained one or two pieces of seventeenth-century ceramics, the higher counts were recovered from yard fills in EU-10 including C9 (n=3) and C51 (n=4).

There are a significant number (n=1071) of diagnostic ceramics that date to the eighteenth century (Table 5-5; Photograph 5-2). The eighteenth-century ceramics are dominated by creamware that made up over 77 percent (n=824) of the assemblage. Mug, bowl, chamber pot, cup pitcher, plate, and platter vessel types were identified. Both Rhenish stoneware (n=47) and white salt glaze stoneware (n=61) were also well represented. Low densities of other coarse earthenwares (e.g., redware, slipware, Buckley, Manganese Mottled, and North Devon), refined earthenwares (e.g., tin enamel and red-bodied refined), porcelain (e.g., Chinese export, hard paste, and soft paste), and stoneware (English brown, Nottingham/Burslem, and red dry-bodied) were recovered. Two mended pieces of hand painted hard paste porcelain were the only ceramics with a makers mark - an unidentified square or diamond in underglaze dark blue (Photograph 5-3). Over 30 percent of this assemblage comprised creamware fragments recovered from the Feature 1 privy fill (C1) in EU-1, but were otherwise well distributed throughout the site fills. Outside of the creamware assemblage, specific vessel types could not be determined for most of the eighteenth-century ceramics. Notable exceptions include several Iberian olive jar fragments, including the conical base of a “Globe-and-Carrot/Onion” type, recovered from the Feature 7 cistern fill (C37) and six body fragments from C16 and C17 in EU-4 (Photograph 5-4). The paste and thickness of the fragments suggest they are from a Middle Style olive jar form dating from ca. 1620–1800 (Florida Museum of Natural History 2013; Noël Hume 2001:132).

**Table 5-4. Summary of Seventeenth-Century Diagnostic Ceramics, Site Examination.**

Time Period	Date Range	Material Type			Object	Total
Early 17th C	1600 -1650	Coarse Earthenware	Redware	Trailed Slipware	Flatware	1
	1610 -1660	Coarse Earthenware	Slipware	European Marbleized	Holloware	3
Ceramic Sherd					2	
<b>Early 17th C Total</b>						<b>6</b>
17th C	1600 ca. – 1715	Coarse Earthenware	Border Ware		Holloware	1
					Ceramic Sherd	2
	1620 -1700	Stoneware	Rhenish	Brown	Holloware, Bowl	2
	1635 -1710	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon	Sgraffito	Flatware	1
Ceramic Sherd					4	
<b>17th C Total</b>						<b>10</b>
Late 17th C	1650 -1700	Stoneware	Rhenish	Brown	Holloware, Jug	1
<b>Late 17th C Total</b>						<b>1</b>
<b>Total</b>						<b>17</b>

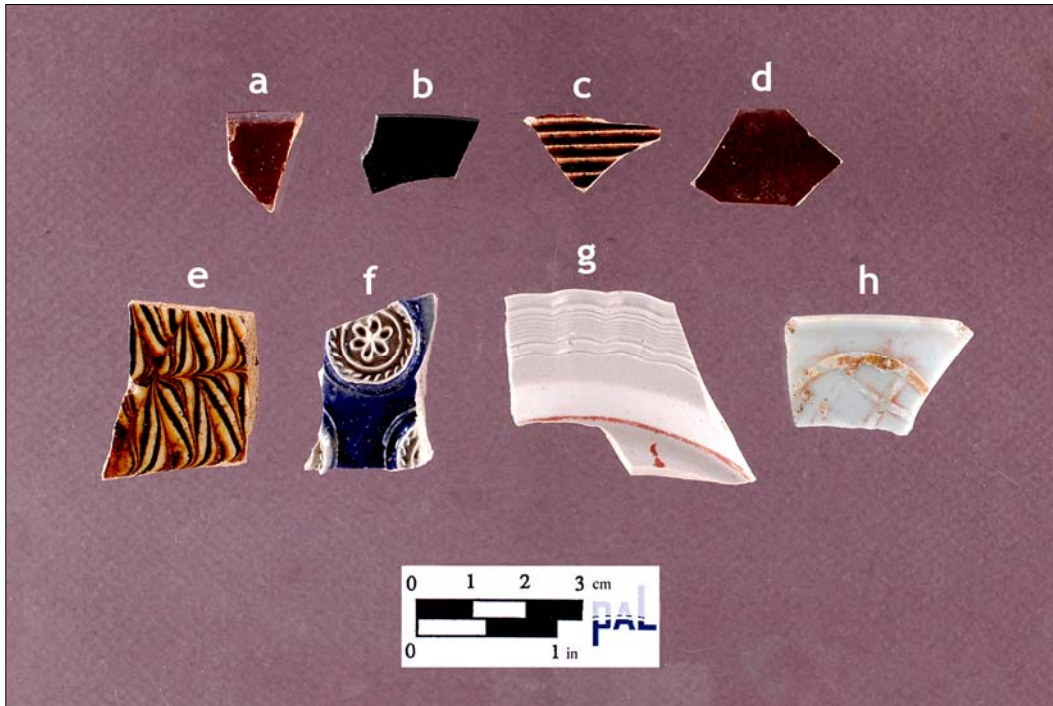


**Photograph 5-1. Select seventeenth-century ceramics: Top row a) North Devon Sgraffito, EU-6, 0–10 cmbs, C29; b.) slip-trailed redware, EU-10, 40–50 cmbs, C49; c) European marbled slipware, EU-10, 80–90 cmbs, C51; Bottom row d) Rhenish brown (Bartmann-type), EU-1, 0–10 cmbs, Fill 1; e) unidentified coarse earthenware, EU-7, 80–90 cmbs, C1.**

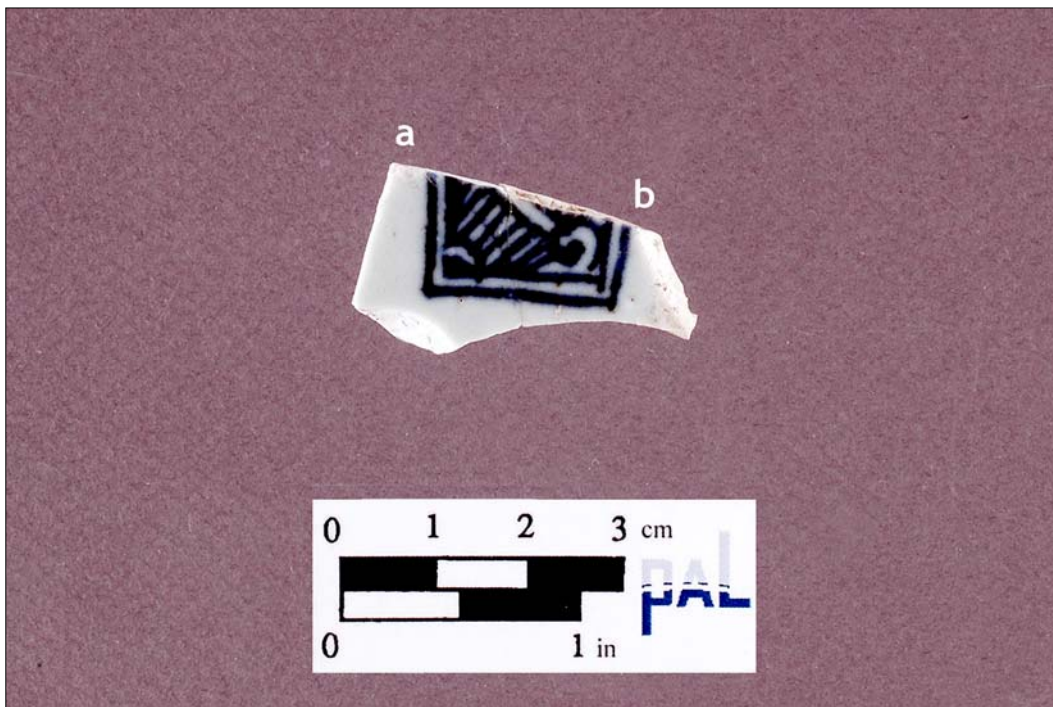


Table 5-5. Summary of Eighteenth-Century Diagnostic Ceramics, Site Examination.

Time Period	Date Range	Material Type			Total
Late 17th- Early 18th C	1650 -1775	Stoneware	Rhenish	Westerwald	44
				Unidentified	3
<b>Late 17th-Early 18th C Total</b>					<b>47</b>
18th C	1660 -1830	Porcelain	Chinese Export	Overglaze Enamel	1
	1670 -1795	Coarse Earthenware	Slipware	Staffordshire-Type	40
	1675 -1760	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon	Gravel-Tempered	10
	1680 -1780	Coarse Earthenware	Manganese Mottled	Unidentified	9
	1683 -1810	Stoneware	Nottingham/Burslem	Unidentified	14
	1690 -1775	Stoneware	English Brown	Fulham	2
	1690 -1800	Refined Earthenware	Tin Enamel	Delft	1
	1690 -1810	Stoneware	English Brown	Unidentified	4
	1700-1760	Porcelain	Hard Paste	Hand Painted, Overglaze & Underglaze	4
	1700-1800	Stoneware	English Brown	Staffordshire Brown	2
	1700- 1830	Coarse Earthenware	Redware	Black Glaze	14
				Trailed Slipware	15
	1708 -1790	Refined Earthenware	Tin Enamel	Delft	1
	1715 -1775	Stoneware	White Salt Glaze	Slipped	6
	1720 -1775	Coarse Earthenware	Buckley	Unidentified	4
	1720 -1805	Stoneware	White Salt Glaze	Unidentified	48
	1725 -1750	Refined Earthenware	Red-Bodied Refined	Astbury Type	1
	1730 -1760	Porcelain	Hard Paste	Hand Painted, Overglaze & Underglaze	1
	1740 -1770	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	Whieldon Type	1
	1740 -1780	Porcelain	Hard Paste	Batavian Ware	3
	1740 -1785	Stoneware	White Salt Glaze	Bead & Reel Rim or Dot, Diaper, Basketweave	3
	1740 -1800	Refined Earthenware	Red-Bodied Refined	Jackfield	4
	1744 -1775	Stoneware	White Salt Glaze	Scratch Blue	2
	1745 -1790	Refined Earthenware	Red-Bodied Refined	Jackfield	2
	1745 -1795	Porcelain	Soft Paste	Unidentified	1
	1745 -1800	Porcelain	Hard Paste	Hand Painted	1
	1746 -1775	Stoneware	White Salt Glaze	Enameled, Overglaze	1
	1750 -1780	Stoneware	Red Dry-Bodied	Unidentified	1
	1750 -1810	Stoneware	Nottingham/Burslem	Unidentified	1
	1762 -1780	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	Transfer Print, Overglaze	3
				Unidentified	3
	1762 -1820	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	Annular, Beaded Edge, Hand Painted, Royal Rim, Sponge Printed, or Unidentified	810
	1765 -1795	Stoneware	White Salt Glaze	Debased Scratch Blue	1
<b>18th C Total</b>					<b>1014</b>
Late 18th C	1765 -1810	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	Feathered Rim	1
				Hand Painted, Overglaze	4
				Hand Painted, Overglaze	3
	1765 -1815	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	Unidentified	1
1774 -1800	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	Shell-Edged Rim	1	
<b>Late 18th C Total</b>					<b>10</b>
<b>Total</b>					<b>1071</b>



**Photograph 5-2. Select eighteenth-century ceramics: Top row a) refined red-bodied (Astbury type), EU-10, 40–50 cmbs, C49; b) Jackfield, EU-7, 20–30 cmbs, C33; c) Manganese Mottled, EU-10, 50–60 cmbs, C49; d) Nottingham/Burslem, EU-10, 40–50 cmbs, C49; Bottom row e) Staffordshire-type slipware, EU-10, 50–60cmbs, C49; f) Rhenish stoneware, EU-1, 50–60 cmbs, C1; g) overglaze enameled white salt glazed stoneware, EU-3, 40–50 cmbs, C13; h) overglaze enameled porcelain, EU-10, 30–40 cmbs, C49.**



**Photograph 5-3. Eighteenth-century ceramic (two mended fragments) with unidentified maker's mark: a) hand painted porcelain, EU-5, 60–70 cmbs, C21; b) hand-painted porcelain, EU-1, 30–40 cmbs, C1.**

Early nineteenth-century ceramics are also well represented (n=934) in the diagnostic assemblage (Table 5-6; Photograph 5-5). The vast majority are pearlware sherds that composed over 93 percent of the assemblage. A range of stylistic elements (e.g., annular, hand painted, mocha, molded rim, shell-edged rim, and transfer print) and vessel types (e.g., mugs, bowls, chamber pots, cups pitchers, plates, platters, saucers, and tea set) were represented in the pearlware assemblage. As with the eighteenth-century creamware assemblage, a large number of the pearlware fragments (n=328) were recovered from the Feature 1 privy fill in EU-1 (C1). The nineteenth-century ceramics also included bone china porcelain, Canton and Nanking Chinese export porcelain, mocha and transfer print creamware, Jackfield type red-bodied refined earthenware, transfer print and shell-edged rim whiteware, Rockingham-Bennington yellowware, lead glaze redware, Albany slip American stoneware, and molded rim ironstone. One pearlware flatware sherd (C7, EU-2) was stamped “npor,” the mark for Davenport, Staffordshire pottery that was producing that ceramic type from ca. 1793–1810. A second sherd of molded rim ironstone flatware recovered from C37 in EU-9 was transfer printed with a lion and unicorn, and a coat of arms and scroll that reads “Dieu et mon droit, William Adams Ironstone China, Tunstall” (Photograph 5-6). Specific vessel types could not be determined for most of the nineteenth-century ceramics outside of the pearlware assemblage.



**Photograph 5-4. Iberian "Globe & Carrot"-type olive jar base, EU-9, 0–10 cmbs, Feature 7 cistern fill (C37).**

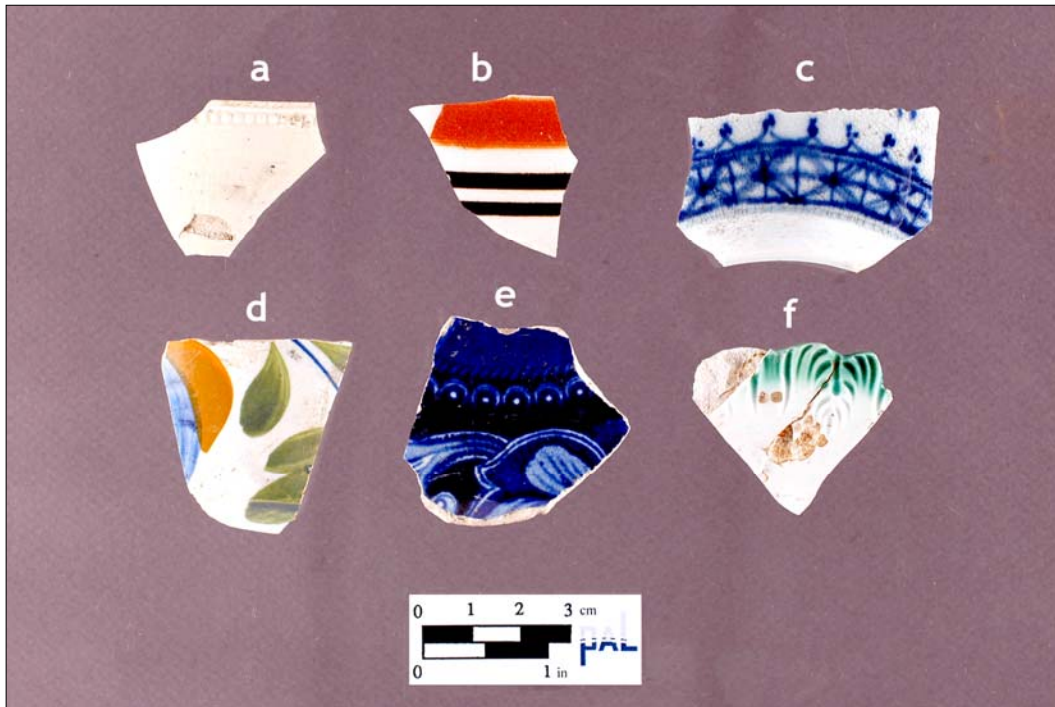
The frequency of late nineteenth- to twentieth-century diagnostic artifacts lessens considerably, and is represented by only 209 ceramics (Table 5-7; Photograph 5-7). The assemblage is dominated by whiteware that makes up 70 percent of domestic ceramics dating to this period. While comparatively small in comparison to the pearlware and creamware assemblages, the whiteware assemblage shows a range of variation in stylistic elements (annular, decal, gilded/molded, handpainted, and transfer print) and vessel types (bowls, coffee pots, cup, pitcher, and plate). Ironstone also is well represented and includes gilded rim, molded rim, and transfer print pieces in the form of bowls, cups, and plates. None of the late nineteenth- to twentieth-century ceramics show makers marks. Most units contained a small number of ceramics dating to this period, with the highest frequencies recovered from the Feature 1 privy fill, C1 (n=36) and from the Feature 7 brick cistern fill, C37 (n=51).

**Table 5-6. Summary of Nineteenth Century Diagnostic Ceramics, Site Examination.**

<b>Time Period</b>	<b>Date Range</b>	<b>Material Type</b>			<b>Total</b>
Late 18th- Early 19th C	1775 -1815	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Hand Painted	4
	1775 -1830	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Hand Painted	62
	1779 -1820	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Annular	7
	1779 -1830	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Unidentified	356
	1780 -1815	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Shell-Edged Rim, Rococo	1
	1780 -1820	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Annular	1
	1780 -1830	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	Mocha	13
			Pearlware	Shell-Edged Rim	2
	1780 -1835	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Shell-Edged Rim	6
	1782 -1820	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Annular	1
	1783 -1830	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Transfer Print	4
				Transfer Print, Underglaze Blue	100
	1785 -1815	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	Transfer Print, Underglaze	2
	1790 -1830	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Transfer Print, Underglaze Black	14
	1790 -1835	Porcelain	Chinese Export	Canton and Nanking	1
	1793 -1810	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Unidentified	1
	1794 -1840	Porcelain	Bone China	Pink/Purple Lustre	2
	1795 -1815	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Hand Painted, Overglaze	7
	1795 -1820	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Hand Painted	34
	1795 -1830	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Annular	1
Hand Painted, Polychrome				90	
Mocha				12	
Transfer Print, Underglaze				59	
<b>Late 18th-Early 19th C Total</b>					<b>780</b>
Early 19th C	1800 -1830	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Shell-Edged Rim, Even Scallop Impressed	3
	1800 -1835	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Shell-Edged Rim	79
	1800 -1840	Refined Earthenware	Red-Bodied Refined	Jackfield Type	6
	1802 -1830	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Hand Painted, Polychrome	1
	1810 -1830	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Hand Painted	1
				Hand Painted, Polychrome	8
	1813 -1835	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Shell-Edged Rim, Even Scallop Impressed	1
	1818 -1869	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transfer Print Brown	9
	1820 -1830	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Molded Rim	5
	1820 -1835	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Molded Rim	9
	1823 -1835	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Shell-Edged Rim	2
<b>Early 19th C Total</b>					<b>124</b>
19th C	1780 -1880	Refined Earthenware	Unid. Refined Earthenware	Hand Painted	1
	1780 -1895	Refined Earthenware	Unid. Refined Earthenware	Shell-Edged Rim	2
	1805 -1920	Stoneware	American Stoneware	Albany Slip	1
				Albany Slip/Salt Glaze	4
1830 -1895	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Shell-Edged Rim	1	



Time Period	Date Range	Material Type			Total
	1830 -1900	Refined Earthenware	Yellowware	Rockingham-Bennington	16
	1840 -1860	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Shell-Edged Rim	1
	1850 -1865	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	Molded Rim	1
	19th c.	Coarse Earthenware	Redware	Lead Glaze/Interior Slip	3
<b>19th C Total</b>					<b>30</b>
<b>Total</b>					<b>934</b>



**Photograph 5-5. Select early nineteenth-century ceramics: Top row a) beaded edge creamware, EU-9, 20–30 cmbs, Feature 7; b) annular creamware, EU-5, 20–30cmbs, C21; c) hand-painted (China Glaze) pearlware, EU-11, 60–70 cmbs, C52; Bottom row d) hand -painted pearlware, EU-1, 20–30 cmbs, C1; e) transfer-print pearlware, EU-9, 0–10 cmbs, Feature 7; f) shell-edged pearlware, EU-1, 50–60 cmbs, C1.**

### *Glass*

A total of 751 pieces of glass was recovered during the site examination investigations (Table 5-8). The largest proportion of glass comprised bottle/jar (n=380), container glass (n=112), and unidentified curved glass (n=120), though lighting fixture (n=62), hollowware (n=32), flat (n=41), vial (n=1), and rod (n=1) glass also were represented. While the majority of the glass was molded (n=205), free blown glass (n=92) and machine made glass (n=55) were collected in appreciable quantities. Moderate densities of domestic glass were recovered from all units. The highest frequencies were recovered from the privy fill (C1) in EU-1, the drainage or sump pit fill (C22) in EU-5, the cistern fill (C37) in EU-8 and EU-9, and from the upper yard fills (C48 and C49) of the Upper Patio units (EU-10 and EU-11). While most of the domestic glass is fragmented, the assemblage contains six complete and 15 mostly complete vessels including an unidentified bottle, liquor bottle, condiment bottle, medicine bottle, vial, and cup/shot glass. Most of the complete or mostly complete glass vessels (n=18) were recovered from the cistern fill, C37, in EU-9 and the remainder were recovered from the upper yard fills, C48 and C49, in EU-10 and EU-11.



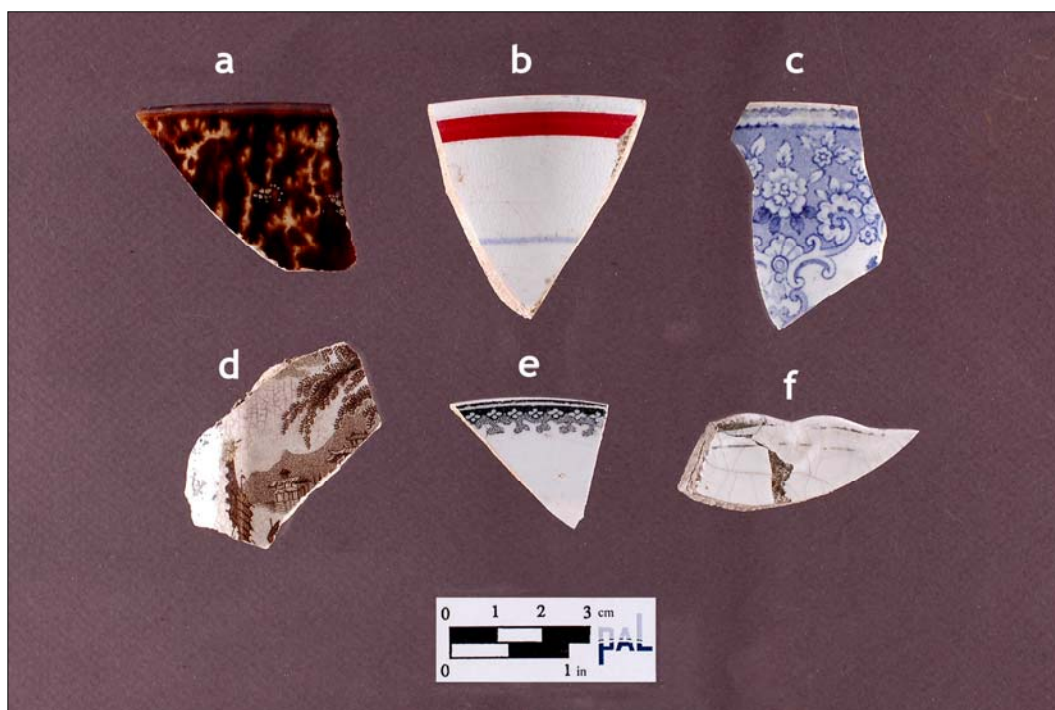
**Photograph 5-6. Detail of a nineteenth-century marker's mark - molded rim ironstone flatware transfer printed with a lion and unicorn, and a coat of arms and scroll that reads "Dieu et mon droit, William Adams Ironstone China, Tunstall," EU-9, 50-60**

**Table 5-7. Summary of Late Nineteenth- to Twentieth-Century Diagnostic Ceramics, Site Examination.**

Date Range	Material Type		Total	
1820-Present	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Hand Painted	6
			Molded	4
			Transfer Print	40
			Unidentified	45
1828 -Present	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transfer Print Brown	31
			Transfer Print Red	4
1829 -Present	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Hand Painted	1
			Hand Painted, Chrome	1
1830 -1940	Refined Earthenware	Yellowware	Unidentified	2
1830 -1962	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Annular	3
1830 -Present	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Hand Painted, Bright Colors	3
1835 -1920	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Sponge Printed	2
1840 -Present	Porcelain	Porcelaneous	Unidentified	12
	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	Unidentified	41
1850 -Present	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	Molded Rim	2
			Transfer Print	3
1870 -Present	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Gilded/Molded	4
		Ironstone	Gilded Rim	3
1890 -Present	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Decal	2
<b>Total</b>				<b>209</b>

Table 5-8. Summary of Glass by EU, Site Examination.

Object	Object Type		Unit											Total		
			EU 1	EU 2	EU 3	EU 4	EU 5	EU 6	EU 7	EU 8	EU 9	EU 10	EU 11			
Bottle/Jar	Bottle	Machine Made											1		1	
		Case Bottle	Free Blown				1				1				1	3
	Molded Glass		3	3											6	
	Unidentified				1	2							3		6	
	Condiment Bottle	Molded Glass										1			1	
	Flask	Molded Glass	2												2	
	Jar	Machine Made											1		1	
	Liquor Bottle	Free Blown		3						3		5		3	11	25
		Molded Glass	2												4	6
		Unidentified	11	15	10	5	2									43
	Medicine Bottle	Molded Glass											1	4	5	
	Panel Rectangle Bottle	Molded Glass														
	Unidentified	Free Blown				1		1	12	4			1	5	24	
Molded Glass		5			3	10	3	1	1	29	53	17	122			
Machine Made		49									2	1	52			
Unidentified		30	1	2	6	13	1	1	5		15	6	80			
<b>Bottle/Jar Total</b>			<b>102</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>380</b>		
Holloware	Cup	Free Blown								2			1	3		
		Unidentified		5			1							6		
	Tumbler	Molded Glass		1							4				5	
		Machine Made											1		1	
	Unidentified	Free Blown	3	1		1									5	
		Machine Made														
	Stemware	Free Blown											1		1	
		Unidentified		1			3					1	2		7	
Unidentified	Molded Glass												2	2		
	Unidentified				2									2		
<b>Holloware Total</b>			<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>32</b>		
Container	Unidentified	Free Blown				1					4		1	6		
		Molded Glass	2				6	1	1		3	4	15	32		
		Unidentified	22	13	8	14	11					2	4	74		
<b>Container Total</b>			<b>24</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>112</b>		
Vial	Unidentified	Molded Glass									1			1		
<b>Vial Total</b>											<b>1</b>			<b>1</b>		
Rod	Unidentified	Unidentified	1											1		
<b>Rod Total</b>			<b>1</b>											<b>1</b>		
Curved Glass	Unidentified	Free Blown					1						5	6		
		Molded Glass				1	1	1	1		1	8	6	19		
		Unidentified	6	2	3	8	40	3	6	13		7	7	95		
<b>Curved Glass Total</b>			<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>120</b>		
Flat Glass	Unidentified	Free Blown											1	1		
		Unidentified	2	1	2		6		1	15		3	10	40		
<b>Flat Glass Total</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>6</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>41</b>		
Lighting Fixture	Unidentified	Free Blown									22			22		
		Molded Glass									1			1		
		Unidentified	7			1	7				18	6		39		
<b>Lighting Fixture Total</b>			<b>7</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>			<b>22</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>6</b>		<b>62</b>		
Unidentified	Unidentified	Free Blown							1					1		
		Unidentified							1					1		
<b>Unidentified Total</b>								<b>2</b>					<b>2</b>			
<b>Total</b>			<b>145</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>751</b>		



**Photograph 5-7. Select late nineteenth - to twentieth-century ceramics: Top row a) Rockingham-Bennington, EU-9, 0–10 cmbs, C37; b) hand-painted whiteware, EU-9, 20–30 cmbs, C37; c) transfer-printed whiteware, EU-7, 40–50 cmbs, C33; Bottom row d) transfer-printed whiteware, EU-9, 0–10 cmbs, C37; e) transfer-printed whiteware, EU-5, 20–30 cmbs, C21; f) gilt, molded whiteware, EU-10, 10–20 cmbs, C48.**

Bottle/jar fragments made up over 50 percent of the domestic glass assemblage (see Table 5-8). While the majority of the bottle glass was not identifiable, a fair range of vessel types was recovered (Photograph 5-8). This number includes high counts (n=74) of olive liquor bottle glass, the highest concentrations of which were recovered from the Feature 1 privy fill (C1) in EU-1 and from the upper yard deposits (C48 and C49) in EU-10 and EU-11. A few green or olive case (n=15), aqua tint condiment (n=1), olive flask (n=2), aqua tint or colorless medicine (n=5), and aqua tint panel rectangular (n=3) bottle glass also were recovered.

The bottle glass assemblage included 79 pieces with maker's markings. The majority (n=49/62 percent) of these were amber glass fragments marked with an "I" in a diamond, a mark used by the Illinois Glass Company from 1915–1929. The privy fill contained two additional marked bottle glass fragments including an unidentified mark of "R I" embossed on the length of an aqua tint bottle, and an olive ca. 1860 Liberty Eagle flask made by Willington Glass Company of West Willington, Connecticut, with an embossed eagle on the front and "WEST CONN" on the back (Photograph 5-9). All of the marked bottle fragments in EU-1 were recovered from the surface of the Feature 1 privy fill (C1). The Feature 7 cistern fill (C37) in EU-9 contained 11 aqua tint wide-mouth olive jar or medicinal/chemical bottle glass fragments embossed with "C," possibly a ca. 1840 mark associated with the St. Louis Glass Works. Additional marked bottle glass included an early twentieth-century "Carter's 343" 1.5 oz. mucilage colorless glass bottle manufactured by the Carter's Ink Company; an aqua tint "Omega Oil" 84.8 mm medicine bottle vial manufactured by the Omega Oil Company of New York City; and a colorless medicine bottle embossed with "W G & Co," manufactured by Wiggin and Moore Druggists from Ellsworth, Maine, dating to the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries.





**Photograph 5-8. Select bottle/jar glass: a) free blown liquor bottle, EU-7, 20–30 cmbs, C33; b) panel bottle neck, EU-7, 10–20 cmbs, C33; c) bottle base, EU-1, 50–60 cmbs, C1.**



**Photograph 5-9. Olive Liberty Eagle flask made by Willington Glass Company of West Willington, Connecticut, ca. 1860, with an embossed eagle on the front and “WEST CONN” on the back, EU-1, 20–30, C1.**

The assemblage of hollowware glass was fairly evenly distributed throughout the project area (see Table 5-8). Collected materials include 11 colorless tumbler glass fragments and three additional cup fragments that are likely tumbler glasses. One Anchor Cap Packer's tumbler was recovered from C48 in EU-10; these types of tumblers originally contained food items, but were often reused as drinking glasses. Four pieces of a 9-sided, shot glass-sized tumbler were recovered from the Feature 7 cistern fill (C37) in EU-9. The hollowware assemblage also included eight stemware and three likely stemware fragments. Five of these were handmade crystal with a tapered, unmodified plain stem and folded foot. This type of stemware is referred to as "tavern or household glasses" and generally dates to the mid to late eighteenth century (Hartshorne 1968: 55, 267; Noël Hume 1969:190-191). Two stemware fragments recovered from EU-8 were lead crystal glass, including one heavy inverted baluster with tear type<sup>4</sup> and one likely early eighteenth-century piece (Noël Hume 1969:189-191) (Photograph 5-10).



**Photograph 5-10. Select hollowware glass: a) shot glass, EU-9, 50–60 cmbs, C37; b) free Blown stemware knop, EU-8, 10–20 cmbs, C37; c) free blown stemware, EU-2, 10–20 cmbs, C7.**

### *Metal*

The domestic metal assemblage includes 11 artifacts representing less than two percent of the domestic artifact assemblage (see Table 5-1). Recovered materials include a 4-tined fork with an art nouveau molded design; a long square-shanked bar that tapers to a rounded shank (i.e., tool shank); and a clothespin spring (Photograph 5-11). Items cataloged as "miscellaneous" include a mica capacitor used in vintage radios, and three "S" or "H" shaped decorative or harness related pieces. Four cast iron artifacts cataloged as "unidentified" are likely kettle pot fragments.

<sup>4</sup> "tear type" refers to a tear-drop shaped air bubble in the middle of the stem and is a diagnostic feature of the artifact type with associated dates of ca. 1690-1710, but can be found on colonial sites up to around 1740 (Noel Hume 1982:189-191).



**Photograph 5-11. Select domestic metal: 4-tined copper alloy fork with an art nouveau molded design, EU-8, 50–60cmbs, C37.**

### *Faunal Remains*

The faunal assemblage (n=2,943) amounted to approximately 42 percent of the domestic assemblage recovered during the site examination (see Table 5-1; Table 5-9). The faunal assemblage is dominated by mammal bone that included mostly unidentified mammal bone (n=1,923) and small numbers of cow (n=12), deer (n=4), and pig (n=6). Most of the mammal bone (n=1,727) was unmodified, although some butchered (n=114), cut (n=70), gnawed (n=8), sawn (n=2), and burned (n=2) bone was identified. The assemblage also includes a bone single pistol-grip 2-pin cutlery handle recovered from C34 in EU-8. Mammal bone was aggregated in the lower yard fill (C51) in the EU-10 and EU-11 Upper Patio units (n=413); within the Feature 1 privy fill (C1) in EU-1 (n=239), and C7 (n=153) and C9 (n=187) in the adjacent EU-2; and from C33 in EU-7 (n=205).

A total of 712 pieces of shell was collected including mostly bivalves (e.g., mussel, oyster, Quahog, soft shell clam, and unidentified) and a few gastropod (e.g., Moon snail, periwinkle, whelk, and unidentified) (see Table 4-24). The highest densities of shell were recovered from Feature 1 privy fill in EU-1 (n=148) and from C7 (n=98) and C9 (n=80) in the adjacent EU-2. The shell assemblage was dominated by oyster shell that was recovered from every EU. Soft shell clam and Quahog shell also was well represented.

Bird and fish bone was recovered from most of the site examination excavation units (see Table 5-9). Nine of the bird bones were modified and included burned, butchered, and gnawed bones. While none of the bird or fish bone were identified at the species level, 18 of the fish bones and teeth recovered from the Feature 7 cistern fill (C37) in EU-9 appear to be the remains of an Atlantic Cod.

Table 5-9. Summary of Faunal Artifacts by EU, Site Examination.

Object		Modification	Unit											Total
			EU 1	EU 2	EU 3	EU 4	EU 5	EU 6	EU 7	EU 8	EU 9	EU 10	EU 11	
Mammal	Cow	None	1	10	1									12
	Deer	None	1	3										4
	Pig	None	4	1								1		6
	Unidentified	Burned										1	1	2
		Butchered		8			20	1	8	17	6	21	33	114
		Cut		37	20		13							70
		Gnawed		1				1	1		2	1	2	8
		Sawn			1		1							2
	None		196	408	35	77	82	39	196	85	38	275	296	1727
<b>Mammal Total</b>			<b>248</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>1945</b>
Bird	Unidentified	Burned									1		4	5
		Butchered					1							1
		Cut									1			1
		Gnawed					2							2
		None		20	22	4	5	22	2	15	8	22	15	25
<b>Bird Total</b>			<b>20</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>169</b>
Fish	Unidentified	None	3	8		2	22		3	12	20	11	21	102
<b>Fish Total</b>			<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>22</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>102</b>
Unidentified Bone	Unidentified	None	1	1		10						2		14
<b>Unidentified Bone Total</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>10</b>						<b>2</b>		<b>14</b>
Bivalve	Mussel	None									1	3	4	
	Oyster	None	80	94	50	43	16	6	20	6	35	18	32	400
	Quahog	None	7	12	9	10	4	4	13	1	7	3		70
	Soft Shell Clam	None	61	74	12	34					3		2	186
	Unidentified	None	1	11		12	11	2	5	2				44
<b>Bivalve Total</b>			<b>149</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>704</b>
Gastropod	Moon Snail	None									1		2	3
	Periwinkle	None	1				1							2
	Whelk	None									1			1
	Unidentified	None										2		2
<b>Gastropod Total</b>			<b>1</b>				<b>1</b>				<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>
Cutlery	Pistol Grip - 2 pins	N/A								1				1
<b>Cutlery Total</b>										<b>1</b>				<b>1</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>422</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>2943</b>

### *Heating Refuse*

Identified heating refuse included charcoal, clinker, coal, and coal ash (see Table 5-1). These materials were heavily sampled, but were present in every unit excavated during the site examination. One coal/coal ash layer was identified at the surface (0–10 cmbs) of EU-7.

### *Structural Refuse*

A total of 2,184 structural materials was collected during the site examination investigations, comprising approximately 23 percent of the recovered cultural assemblage (Table 5-10). The largest proportion of the assemblage is made up of nails (hand-wrought, machine cut, wire, and unidentified), window/flat glass, and heavily sampled materials such as brick and plaster/mortar fragments. The distribution of structural refuse conforms to the overall pattern of artifact frequency identified at the property – EU-1 and EU-2 in the Southeast Basement and EU-10 and EU-11 in the Upper Patio contained the highest frequencies, EU-6 in the Northwest Basement contained the lowest frequencies, and all other units contained moderate frequencies of structural material.

Discussion of the structural refuse assemblage is organized by material class (i.e., ceramic, metal, stone, and other) below.

#### *Ceramic*

A total of 437 ceramic structural materials was recovered from the project area. Brick fragments (n=417) dominated the assemblage and included mostly unidentifiable fragments (n=380), a number of homemade brick fragments (n=36), and one soft, yellow-colored Dutch brick fragment. The unidentifiable brick was well-distributed throughout the project area. Nearly all of the homemade brick was recovered from the basal level of the Feature 1 privy fill (C1, 60–70 cmbs) in EU-1 and from the upper fill level (C7, 10–30 cmbs) in the adjacent EU-2. Homemade bricks predate the machine manufacture of bricks (ca. 1860), and their presence suggests that an outbuilding or paving may have been located in the area of the East Room before the construction of 5–6 Lathrop Place. Dutch brick typically dates to the seventeenth or eighteenth centuries.

The ceramic structural refuse assemblage included four tin enamel tiles (1600–1800). Three were fireplace tiles, including two with “man in hat” painted on the front that were recovered from near-surface (0–10 cmbs) contexts in EU-5. One hand painted blue tile was recovered from the barrel privy fill (C1) in EU-1 between 40 and 50 cmbs (Photograph 5-12).

Additional ceramic structural refuse include a possible mid to late nineteenth-century “mineral doorknob” manufactured from coarse agateware (Photograph 5-13); porcelain insulator fragments (1840–present); and coarse earthenware drainpipe fragments.

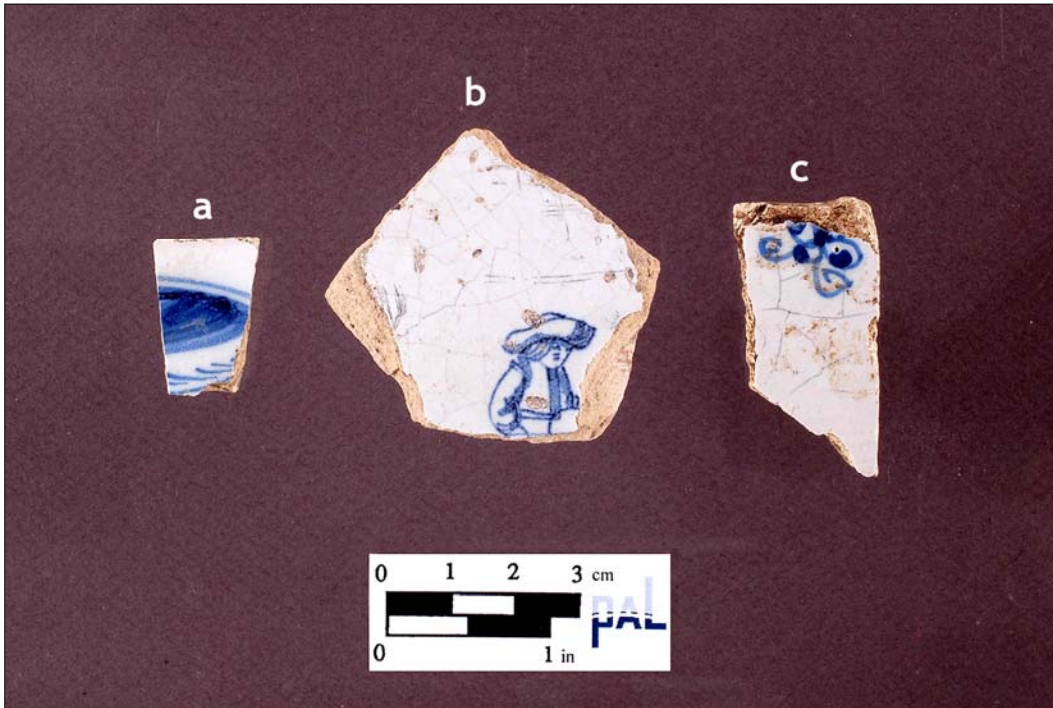
#### *Metal*

Nails were the most common structural item collected during the site examination (n=752). Generally, nails are divided into three categories: hand-wrought nails, machine-cut nails, and wire nails, with various date ranges applied to each category. Hand-wrought nails were manufactured by hand by a blacksmith while machine-cut nails were manufactured by cutting nails from an iron blank. The transition from hand-wrought to machine-cut nails began to occur in the 1780s and was nearly complete by the first quarter of the nineteenth century (Nelson 1968). Wire nails are constructed from wire stock, and by the third quarter

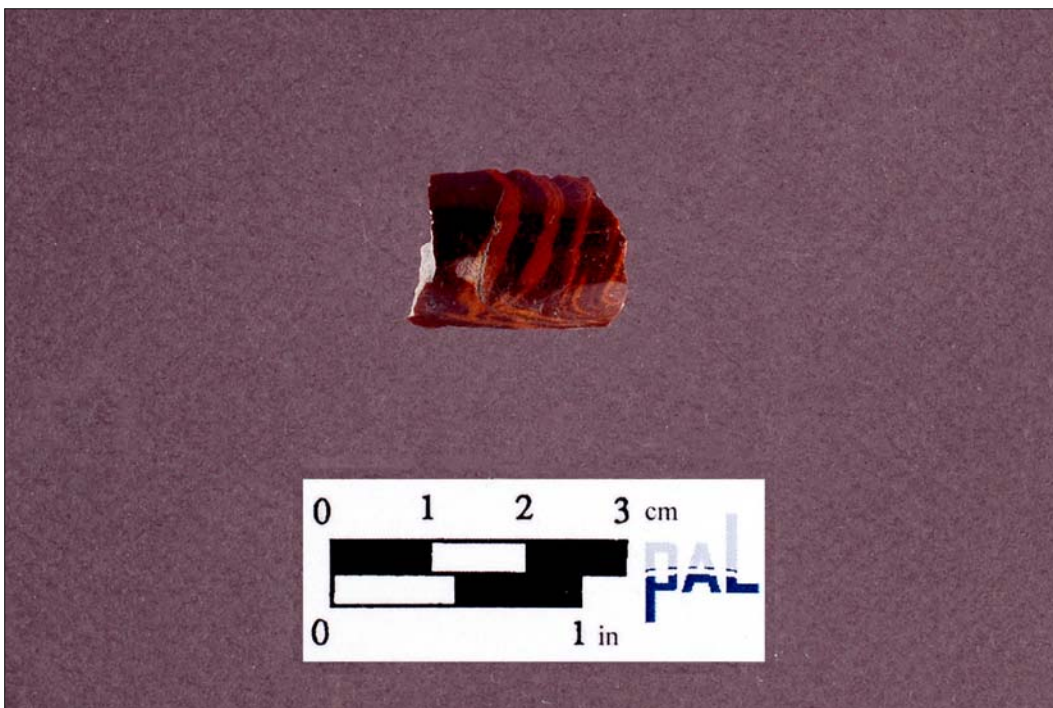
**Table 5-10. Summary of Structural Refuse by EU, Site Examination.**

Material Class	Object	Unit											Total
		EU 1	EU 2	EU 3	EU 4	EU 5	EU 6	EU 7	EU 8	EU 9	EU 10	EU 11	
Ceramic	Brick	40	76	13	58	30	14	18	59	30	23	19	380
	Handmade Brick	14	20		2								36
	Dutch Brick						1						1
	Drain Pipe			1		2		4	1			2	10
	Doorknob										1		1
	Insulator							4		1			5
	Tile	1											1
	Fireplace Tile					2						1	3
<b>Ceramic Total</b>		<b>55</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>437</b>
Metal	Unidentified Nail	86	49	27	29	53	3	64	67	73	134	90	675
	Hand-Wrought Nail	5	11	2	2						6	13	39
	Machine Cut Nail	6	1	2	2	1				6	1		19
	Wire Nail	1		1	4				5	4	3	1	19
	Screw					1		1			1	1	4
	Wire				1	1						4	6
	Tack											1	1
	Staple				1								1
	Window Came		1						1				2
	Spigot Handle							1					1
	Sheet			2	3								5
	Pipe									1			1
	Hardware- Misc	7	8	6	7		1	2		2	12	7	52
	Structural- Misc	2		1	1	1					1	4	10
Electrical- Misc	3											3	
<b>Metal Total</b>		<b>110</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>838</b>
Stone	Building Stone	7	1		2		1				2		13
	Roofing Tile	14								2			16
	Tile		3	1									4
	Structural- Misc	4			2	2	3	4	1	1	3	4	24
<b>Stone Total</b>		<b>25</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>57</b>
Other	Window/Flat Glass	169	18	15	45	49	4	17	9	21	89	69	505
	Wood	25	2	1		1			3	2			34
	Plaster/Mortar	25		10	33	22	18	12	46	35	30	15	294
	Lime				1								1
	Asbestos Tile						1						1
	Asphalt Shingle					2							2
	Concrete		3	2		1	4						10
	Mineral- Electrical							1					1
	Plastic-Electrical										1	1	2
	Structural-Unid	2			1								3
<b>Other Total</b>		<b>221</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>853</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>410</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>2184</b>





Photograph 5-12. Tin enamel fireplace tiles: a) delft tile, EU-11, 70–80 cmbs, C51; b) delft tile, EU-5, 0–10 cmbs, C21; c) delft tile, EU-1, 40–50 cmbs, C1.



Photograph 5-13. Mid to late nineteenth-century “mineral doorknob” manufactured from coarse agateware, EU-10, 10–20cmbs, C48.

of the nineteenth century machines were available that could cut the wire to a point and head the nails. Wire nails were in wide distribution by 1850, and by the 1880s they had largely replaced machine-cut nails.

Unidentified nails were most common in the assemblage and were recovered from each of the excavated units (see Table 5-10). A total of 39 iron hand-wrought nails were recovered including one that was attached to a cow metapodial bone. The highest frequency of hand-wrought nails was collected from the Feature 1 privy fill (C1) in EU-1 and from the deepest yard surface (C51) in EU-11. Nineteen machine-cut nails were identified including 17 manufactured from iron and two manufactured from copper alloy. The shank of the copper alloy nails are rounded near the head and a square shaped near the tip, and are possibly copper clench nails used in boat making. The highest frequencies of machine-cut nails were recovered from C1, the barrel privy fill (n=6) and from C37, the cistern fill (n=6). The nail assemblage also included 19 wire cut nails, the vast majority of which was recovered from surficial fills between 0 and 10 cmbs.

The structural assemblage includes two lead window came fragments including one recovered from the clay fill (C9) in EU-2 and the second from the drain fill (C41) in EU-8 (Photograph 5-14). The metal structural assemblage also includes a range of other metal hardware (screws, tacks, wires, spigot handle, and staples), sheet metal, pipe, and unidentified metal fragments.

#### *Stone*

The stone structural assemblage includes slate roofing and unidentified tiles (n=20), quartz and slate building stone, marble trim/spalls, and 24 pieces of unidentified slate structural material (see Table 5-10). While low frequencies of stone structural materials were distributed throughout the project area, higher frequencies of slate roofing tiles and slate building stone (n=24) were identified in the barrel privy fill (C1) in EU-1.

#### *Glass*

Window glass was ubiquitous, with aqua tinted glass recovered from every excavation unit and colorless glass recovered from most excavation units. While most units contained low frequencies of window glass, high frequencies of aqua tinted window glass were recovered from the barrel privy fill (C1) in EU-1 (n=158) and from C48, the upper yard fill in EU-10 and EU-11 (n=96).



**Photograph 5-14. Lead window came fragments: Top row a) EU-2, 10–20 cmbs, C9; Bottom row b) EU-8, 50–60 cmbs, C41**

### *Other*

A range of additional structural materials were identified including wood, plaster and mortar, lime, asbestos tiles, asphalt shingles (1903–present), concrete, and unidentified plastic and mica electrical objects (1907–present). Mortar and plaster fragments also were commonly identified throughout the project area and included several skim coated fragments and fragments with lathe marks.

### *Personal Items*

A fair number (n=382) of personal items was recovered from the project area (Table 5-11). The assemblage is dominated by smoking pipe fragments (n=282) and to a lesser extent buttons (n=19), but also includes a range of personal adornment and adornment manufacturing items, writing utensils, personal grooming and health objects, recreational goods, and personal keepsakes.

#### *Personal Adornment*

A total of 32 personal adornment and adornment manufacture objects was recovered during the site examination. These include clothing (boot/shoe), clothing parts (buttons and grommets), ornamentation (ornament, buckle, and ring), and items used to manufacture or repair adornment items (e.g. thimble, button manufacture tool, and button manufacture debris). These items were well-distributed throughout the site and were not concentrated in any particular unit or soil stratum.

Buttons dominated (n=21) the personal adornment assemblage (see Table 5-11) (Photograph 5-15). Prosser-pressed porcelain buttons were most common (n=8) and date from 1840 to present; three have radiating ribs on the button face (i.e., saw-tooth style) and date to ca. 1840–1880 (Sprague 2002). Two buttons in the assemblage are shank buttons, including one manufactured from copper alloy and one manufactured from tombac alloy; both buttons are undecorated. Eight buttons in the assemblage are unidentified including three manufactured from bone, two from shell, two from copper alloy, and one from glass. Two of the unidentified bone buttons are large and are likely coat buttons.

Also identified in the assemblage were four bone artifacts related to button manufacture including a 1-hole bone button blank; an antler or horn tool likely used to manufacture buttons; and button manufacture debris consisting of two pieces of flat sawn bone with three partial circles cut-out (Photograph 5-16). These artifacts may be evidence of a nineteenth-century cottage industry.

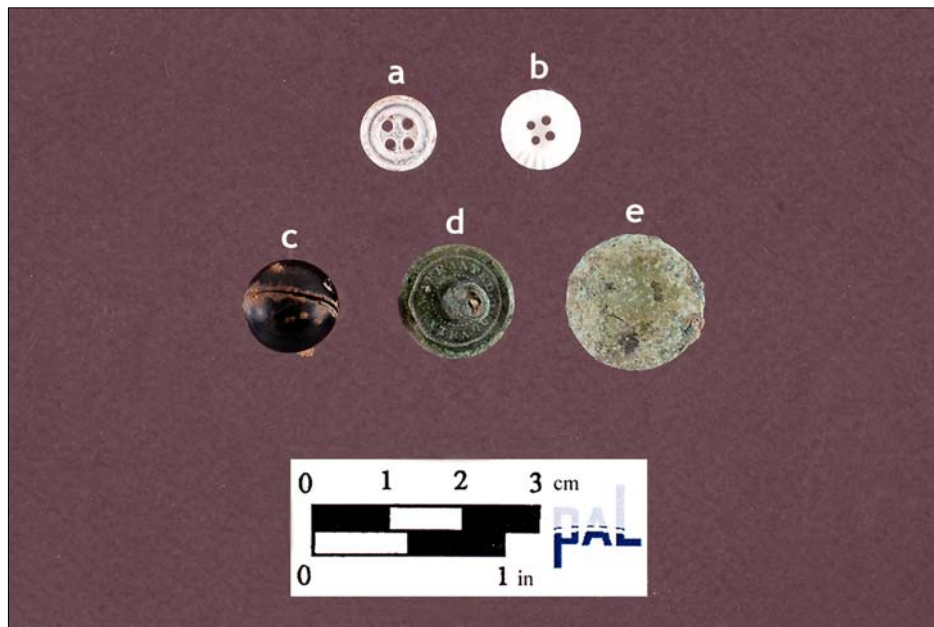
The assemblage contains additional clothing-related artifacts. Five pieces of boot or shoe leather were recovered including one piece with intact lace holes and an attached sole. The cistern fill in EU-8 yielded a disc-shaped copper alloy clothing ornament with a braided rim and a clip on the reverse side. A small copper alloy strap buckle with a two-tined chape and part of a leather strap was recovered from EU-3. The personal adornment assemblage also includes a metal grommet recovered from EU-1, a Carnelian ring from EU-9, and a copper alloy thimble from EU-7 (Photograph 5-17).

#### *Grooming and Health*

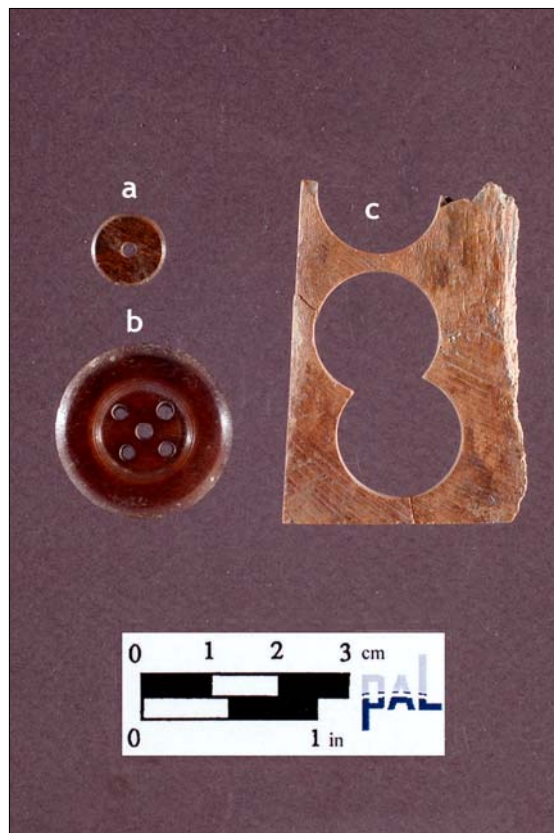
Seven grooming or health-related artifacts were recovered including four combs, a mirror fragment, a plastic irrigator tip for an enema or douche, and an ace bandage pin (see Table 5-11). The comb assemblage included a modern imitation tortoise shell (likely celluloid) hair comb, and a bone grooming comb in three refit pieces that dates to 1680–1820. Both combs were recovered from upper yard fills (C48 and C49) in EU-10 and EU-11 (Photograph 5-18). Two additional plastic artifacts were recovered from the yard fills 2 and 3 in EU-10 including an imitation tortoise shell item that resembles an ace bandage pin and a black plastic irrigator tip for an enema or douche (1907–present) (see Photograph 5-17). One aqua tint mirror fragment was recovered from the brick drain fill (C14) in EU-3.

**Table 5-11. Summary of Personal Items by EU, Site Examination.**

Analytical	Object		Material Type	Unit											Total		
				EU 1	EU 2	EU 3	EU 4	EU 5	EU 6	EU 7	EU 8	EU 9	EU 10	EU 11			
Personal Adornment	Button	Shank Button	Copper Alloy	1												1	
			Tombac Alloy				1									1	
		Prosser-Pressed	Porcelain	2					2			1	1	2		8	
		Button Blank	Bone								1					1	
		Unidentified	Bone	1									2				3
			Shell				1	1									2
			Glass												1		1
	Copper Alloy												2			2	
	Button Debris	Manufacturing	Bone			2										2	
	Tool for Cutlery or Button Manufacture		Mammal Bone					1								1	
	Boot/Shoe		Leather	2	1			1				1				5	
	Grommet		Unidentified Metal	1												1	
	Clothing Ornament		Copper Alloy								1					1	
	Buckle		Copper Alloy			1										1	
Ring		Mineral									1				1		
Thimble		Copper Alloy								1					1		
Writing	Writing Tablet		Metamorphic	2												2	
	Pencil		Metamorphic								1	2	1	1		5	
	Chalk	Tailor or Builder	Chalk					1								1	
Grooming and Health	Comb	Grooming Comb	Bone										3			3	
		Hair Comb	Plastic											1		1	
	Mirror		Glass			1										1	
	Irrigator Tip for Enema or Douche		Plastic											1		1	
	Ace Bandage Pin		Plastic											1		1	
recreation	Smoking Pipe	Unmarked Pipe	Ball Clay	23	64	6	17	18	5	43	21	9	36	32		274	
		Marked Pipe	Ball Clay	1	6		1	16	1	6	2	1	10	4		48	
	Marble		Glass				1									1	
			Porcelain			1											1
	Gaming Piece		Unidentified									2				2	
			Bone					1									1
Bike Tire		Rubber				1									1		
Personal Keepsakes	Gastropod	Murex	Shell	1												1	
		Cowrie	Shell		1					1		1				3	
	Poodle Figurine		Porcelain									1				1	
Other	Pet Remains		Canis Bone	1												1	
	Scribe or Burnishing Tool		Sedimentary				1									1	
	Currency	Indian Head Penny	Bronze										1			1	
<b>Total</b>				<b>35</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>383</b>		

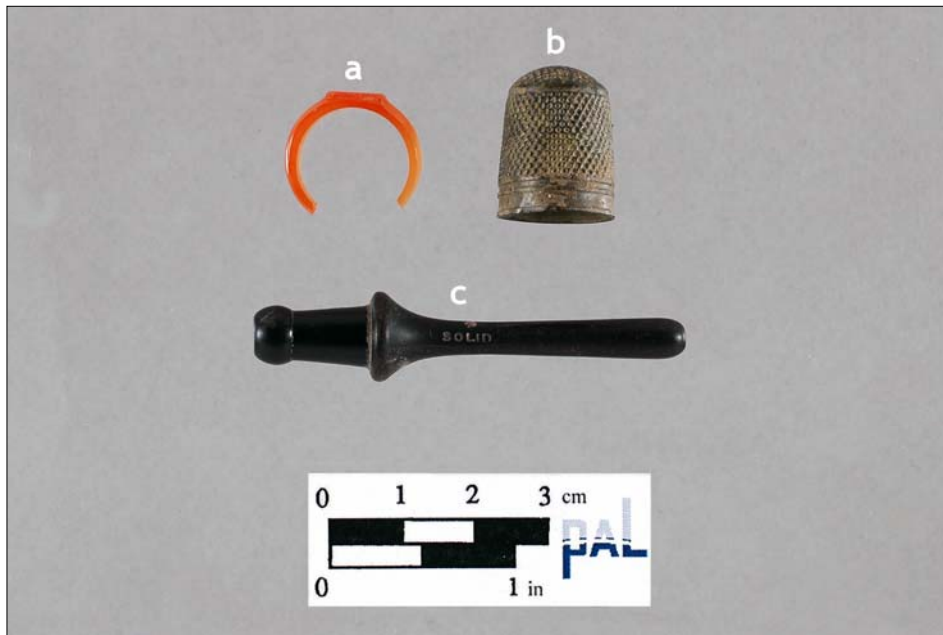


**Photograph 5-15. Select buttons: Top row a) shell button, EU-5, 30–40 cmbs, C22; b) Prosser button, EU-6, 0–10 cmbs, C29; Bottom row c) glass shank button, EU-11, 70–80 cmbs, C51; d) copper alloy button, EU-10, 50–60 cmbs. C49; e) copper alloy button, EU-1, 30–40 cmbs. C1.**



**Photograph 5-16 . Bone artifacts related to button manufacturing: Top row a) bone button blank, EU-7, 10–20 cmbs, C33; Bottom row b) bone button, EU-1, 70–80 cmbs, C1; c) bone button manufacturing debris, 0–70 cmbs, wall scrape.**





**Photograph 5-17. Select personal adornment and grooming artifacts: Top row a) Carnelian ring, EU-9, 20–30 cmbs, C37; b) copper alloy thimble, EU-7, 20–30 cmbs, C33; Bottom row c) Bakelite irrigator tip for medical device, EU-10, 20–30 cmbs, C48.**

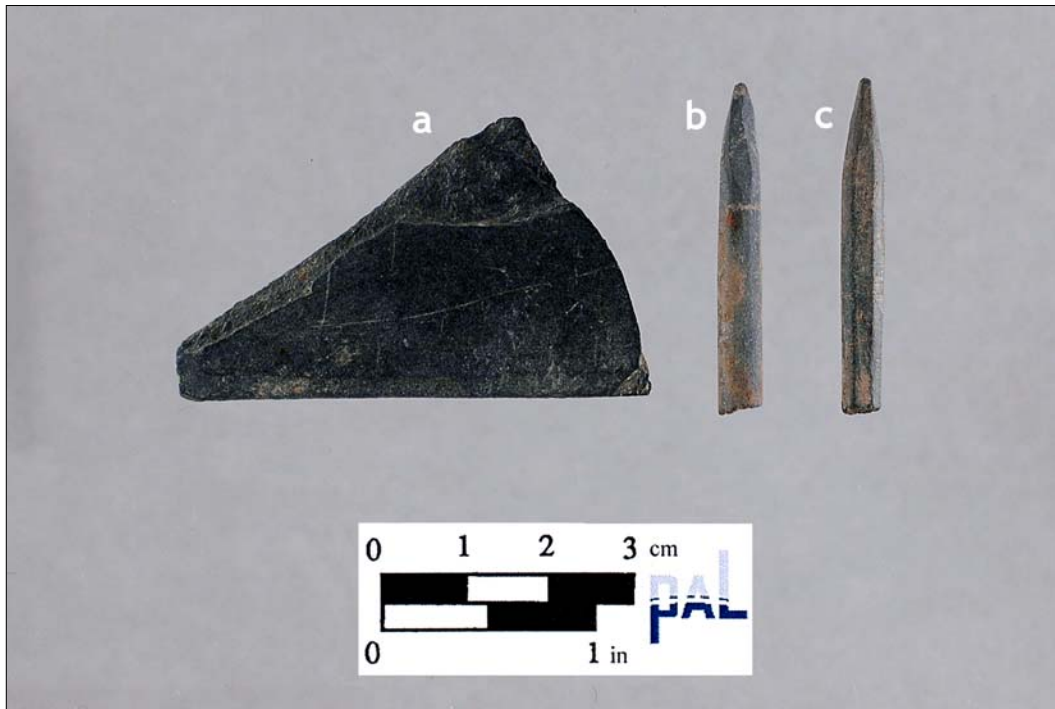


**Photograph 5-18. Bone hair comb, EU-10, 30–40cmbs, C49.**



*Writing Utensils*

Eight writing utensils were recovered during the site examination (Photograph 5-19). This sub-assemblage included are two slate writing tablets recovered from the barrel privy fill (C1) in EU-1. Both writing tablets were thin with two finished edges. One of the tablets is polished on one side. The second tablet has scratches on the surface and a single beveled edge. Five slate pencils were recovered including three from the cistern fill (C37) in EU-8 and EU-9, and two from the upper yard fills (C48 and C49) from EU-10 and EU-11. Three of the slate pencils have sharpened ends. Also identified was a single piece of light blue tailors or builders chalk from EU-5.



**Photograph 5-19. Select writing utensils: a) slate writing tablet, EU-1, 40–50 cmbs, C1; b) slate pencil, EU-10, 10–20 cmbs, C48; c) slate pencil, EU-11, 40–50cmbs, C49.**

*Recreational Goods*

A total of 328 recreational goods was recovered during the site examination including smoking pipes, marbles, gaming pieces, and a bike tire fragment. The assemblage is dominated by smoking pipe fragments that included 273 unmarked ball clay pipe fragments, 48 marked ball clay pipe fragments, and one ivory or horn mouthpiece (Table 5-12). The smoking pipe assemblage includes 226 pipe stem fragments, 90 pipe bowl fragments, three pipe heel fragments, and two mostly complete pipes. While pipe fragments were well distributed throughout the project area, high frequencies were recovered from the lower yard fills (C49 and C51) in EU-10 and EU-11 (n=72) and from construction-related fills in EU-2, EU-5, and EU-7.

While the majority of the pipes were unmarked, 24 pipe fragments showed mark labels and 29 showed some form of decoration (see Table 5-12). Pipes marked with “McDougall” and/or “Glasgow” were the most common (n=8), though “Home Rule” (n=2), and “TD” (n=2) makers marks were also identified (Photograph 5-20). The McDougall Company of Glasgow, Scotland, manufactured “Home Rule” and “McDougall Glasgow” marked pipes, while Thomas Dormer of London, England, and others

**Table 5-12. Summary of Marked Smoking Pipes by EU, Site Examination.**

Part	Mark Label	Decoration	Unit											Total	
			EU 1	EU 2	EU 3	EU 4	EU 5	EU 6	EU 7	EU 8	EU 9	EU 10	EU 11		
Mostly Complete	No Mark Label	Rouletted											2		2
<b>Mostly Complete Total</b>													2		2
Bowl Fragment	"...D", likely TD	Undecorated					1								1
	Foot marked "M", possible TD	Undecorated										1			1
	"225/8?" "Home Rule"	Rouletted					1								1
	"Ho...Rule"-Home Rule	Undecorated					1								1
	"L E" in a circle	Undecorated											1		1
	"NE..."	Rouletted								2					2
	"E..."	Rouletted												1	1
	Possible Thistle	Undecorated										1			1
	Unidentifiable	Undecorated					2		1				1		4
	No Mark Label	Rouletted	1	3			3						2	1	10
	No Mark Label	Turned line		2										1	3
	No Mark Label	Asterisk & crown				1									1
	No Mark Label	Molded lines								1				1	2
	No Mark Label	Partial circle											1		1
No Mark Label	Undecorated	2	23	2	4	6	2	10	4	3	13	9		78	
<b>Bowl Fragment Total</b>			2	26	2	4	9	2	12	5	4	14	10	90	
Heel Fragment	Unidentifiable	Undecorated							1						1
	No Mark Label	Undecorated								1		1			2
<b>Heel Fragment Total</b>									1	1		1		3	
Mouthpiece	No Mark Label	Undecorated												1	1
<b>Mouthpiece Total</b>														1	1
Stem Fragment	" x.x.x.H.F.x.x.x"	Rouletted ("X" & dot)						1							1
	McDougall, Glasgow	Undecorated					7					1			8
	"...W?"	Undecorated					1								1
	"DEROOS"	Rouletted chevron									1				1
	No Mark Label	Rouletted (chevron, circles, lines)											1		1
	No Mark Label	Rouletted (circles & dots)								1					1
	No Mark Label	Rouletted (diamond & dots)												1	1
	No Mark Label	Spiraled rouletting		1											1
	No Mark Label	Undecorated	22	43	4	14	17	3	35	16	6	27	24		211
<b>Stem Fragment Total</b>			22	44	4	14	25	4	36	17	6	29	25	226	
<b>Total</b>			24	70	6	18	34	6	49	23	10	46	36	322	

manufactured “T.D.” marked pipes. Pipe bowls were most commonly roulette around the rim, though turned lines and shapes also were identified. Pipe stems showed a range of roulette designs including X and dot; chevron; circles and dots; diamonds and dots; and chevrons, circles, and lines. One stem fragment from EU-2 had rouletting that spiraled around one end of the stem.

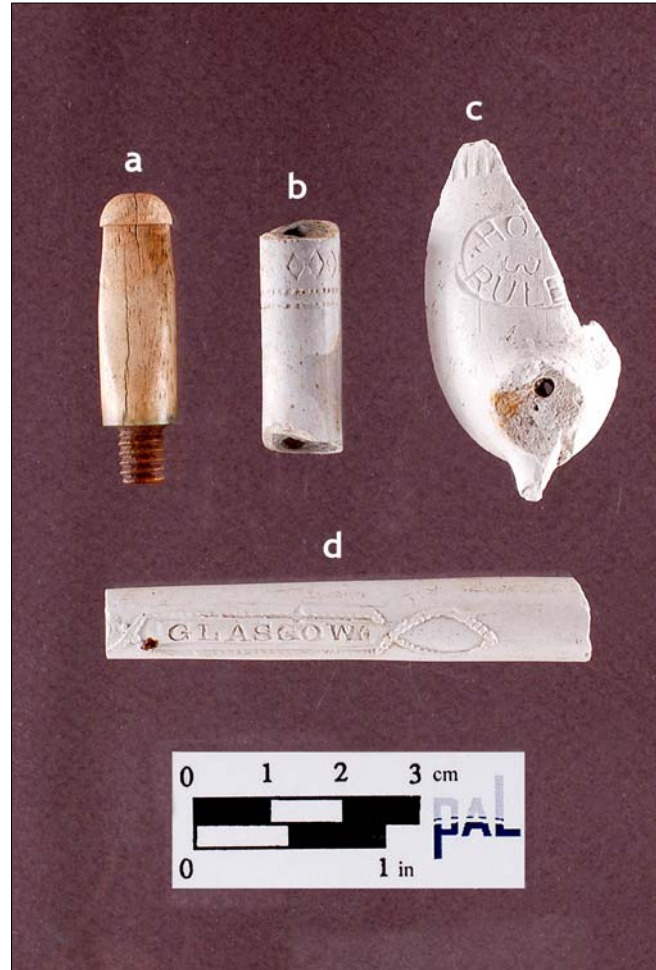
Although most of the smoking pipes were too fragmented to date with any certainty, four flat heel type large bowl fragments were recovered from the clay fill (C9) in EU-2; the shape is typical of smoking pipes that date from the early to mid eighteenth century (Hume 1969:303). C9 also contained a small bowl fragment with roulette marks along the rim, an early style with small bowls that likely dates to the seventeenth or early eighteenth centuries. Fill 3 (C11) in EU-2 contained two additional seventeenth- or early eighteenth-century bowl fragments as indicated by their flat heel-type bowl rims acutely angled to the stem (Bradley 2000:115; Hume 1969:303).

Three possible gaming pieces were identified in the assemblage (Photograph 5-21). Two likely gaming pieces were recovered from EU-9; one piece from the cistern fill (C37) was round and 17.5 mm in size and one piece from the overburden (C34) was oval and 20.3 mm in size. Both pieces were gray in color, smoothed, and manufactured from an unknown material. A third possible gaming piece recovered from C21 in EU-5 was manufactured from bone; the artifact may also be part of a utensil or tool handle.

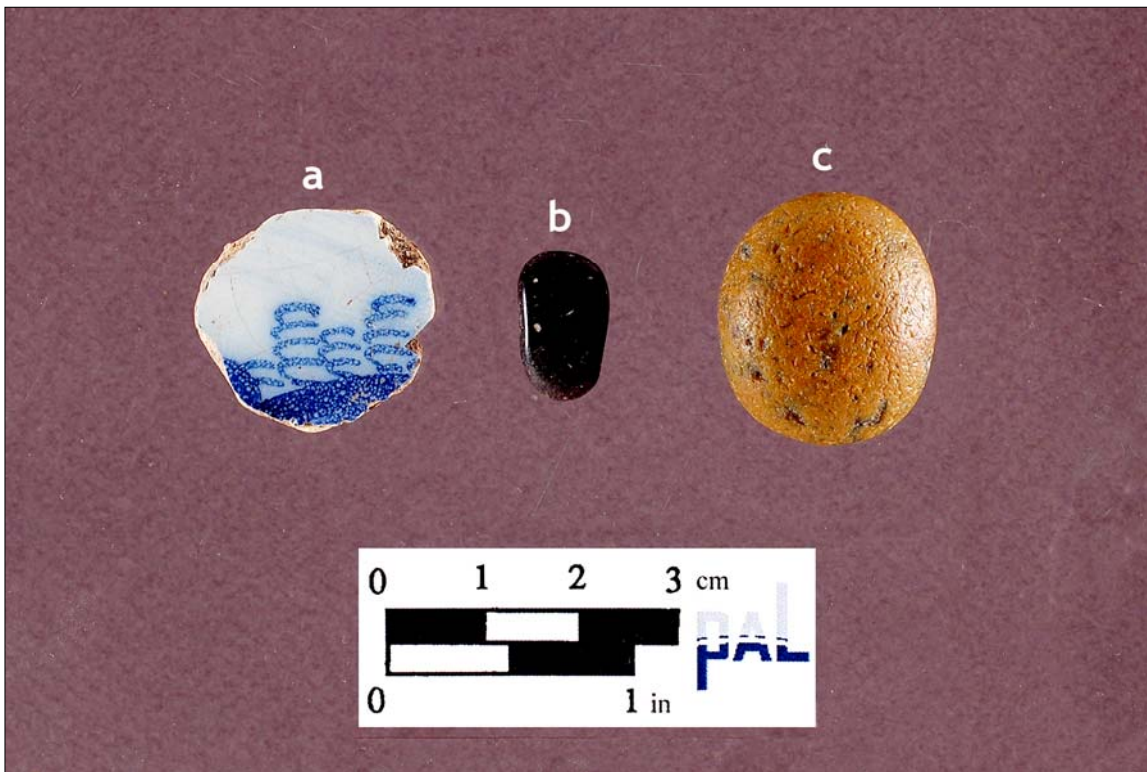
Two marbles were recovered during the site examination including a white porcelain marble from C14 in EU-3 and a green and colorless glass machine-made marble from C16 in EU-4. The assemblage also included a rubber bike tire fragment recovered from EU-4.

#### *Personal Keepsakes*

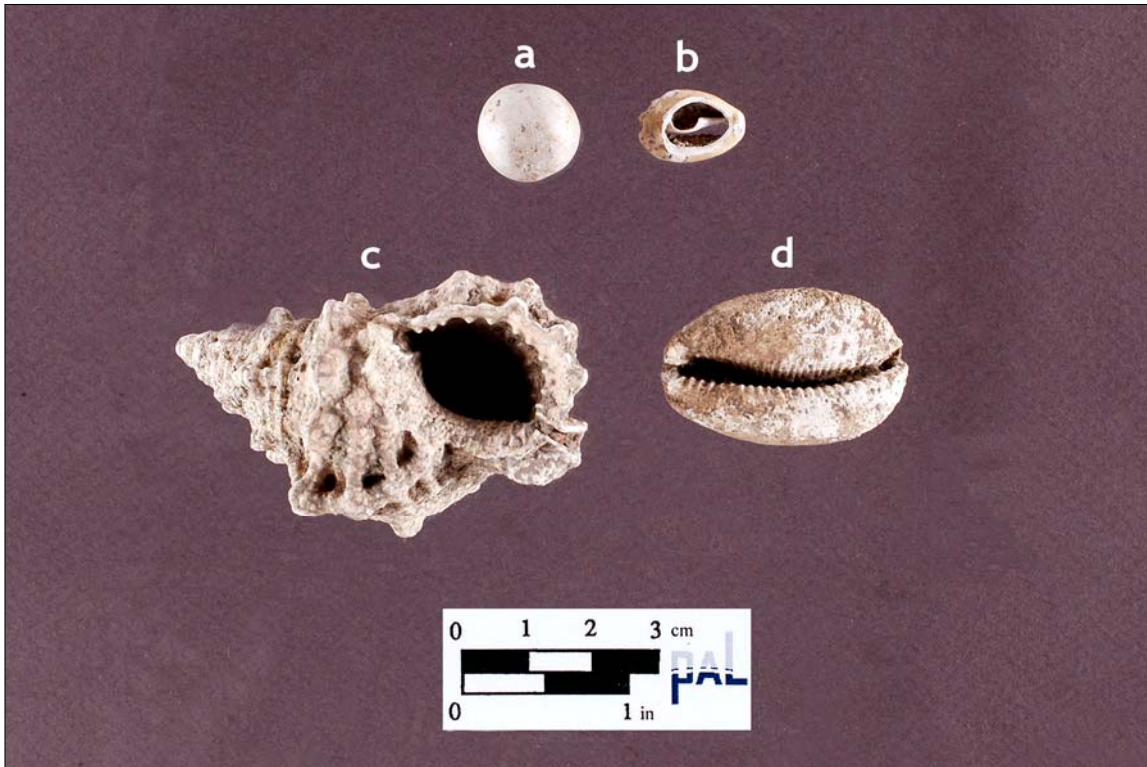
Five personal keepsake items were recovered during the site examination (Photograph 5-22). These include one porcelain poodle figurine recovered from EU-9 and four gastropod shells that are not native to New England including three cowrie shells and one murex-type shell. Cowrie shells occur in the Indian and Pacific oceans and Murex shells are primarily native to Florida and the Caribbean. Cowrie shells have played decorative, monetary, and religious roles in a number of cultures, but are best known for their use as currency in the slave trade (Heath 2013). The shells are assumed to be personal keepsakes or curio



**Photograph 5-20. Select smoking pipes: Top row a) organic smoking pipe tip, EU-11, 20–30 cmbs, C48; b) rouletted pipe stem, EU-5, 20–30 cmbs, C22; c) Home Rule pipe bowl, EU-5, 40–50 cmbs, C22; Bottom row d) McDougall (Glasgow) pipe stem, EU-5, 10–20 cmbs, C21.**



**Photograph 5-21. Gaming pieces:** a) tin enameled fragment (possibly worked), EU-9, 20–30 cmbs, C34; b) stone (possibly polished), EU-6, 40–50 cmbs, C29; c) flint ballast, EU-10, 20–30 cmbs, C48.



**Photograph 5-22. Select personal keepsakes:** Top row a) porcelainous marble, EU-3, 60–70 cmbs, C14; b) worked cowrie shell, EU-2, 0–10 cmbs, C7; Bottom row c) gastropod (possible Murex), EU-1, 30–40 cmbs, C1; d) unworked cowrie shell, EU-9, 40–50 cmbs, C37.



items as none of the shells are modified in a way to suggest use in personal adornment or decoration. The murex-type shell was recovered from the barrel privy fill (C1), and one of the cowrie shells was recovered from the cistern fill (C37).

#### *Other Personal Items*

Three additional miscellaneous personal items were recovered during the site examination. The domed skull of a small, pet-sized dog was recovered from the barrel privy fill (C1) in EU-1 (Photograph 5-23). The canis skull had one tooth intact and a round calcified object lodged in its left eye socket. Additionally, one 1903 Indian Head penny was found in EU-10 and one scribe or burnishing tool manufactured from an unidentified sedimentary stone was recovered from EU-4 (Photograph 5-24).

#### *Miscellaneous Artifacts*

Sixty-five additional items were collected and cataloged as part of the site examination investigations including 17 rodent bones, three pieces of unmodified rock (raw material), 30 pieces of ballast flint, 14 pieces of modern trash, and one unidentified item. These miscellaneous artifacts typically were collected to provide additional information on the origin of or potential disturbance to specific deposits identified during the site examination and are incorporated into other discussions, where relevant.

### **Archaeological Monitoring Assemblage**

A total of 206 pieces of cultural material and two soil samples were collected during the archeological monitoring from 11 soil contexts and four features (Features 2, 7, 9, 11). Because the artifacts were collected on a discretionary basis, they will be discussed by feature and/or site location and soil context to provide a more meaningful interpretive comparison to the assemblage collected during the systematic site examination excavations.

#### **Northeast Porch**

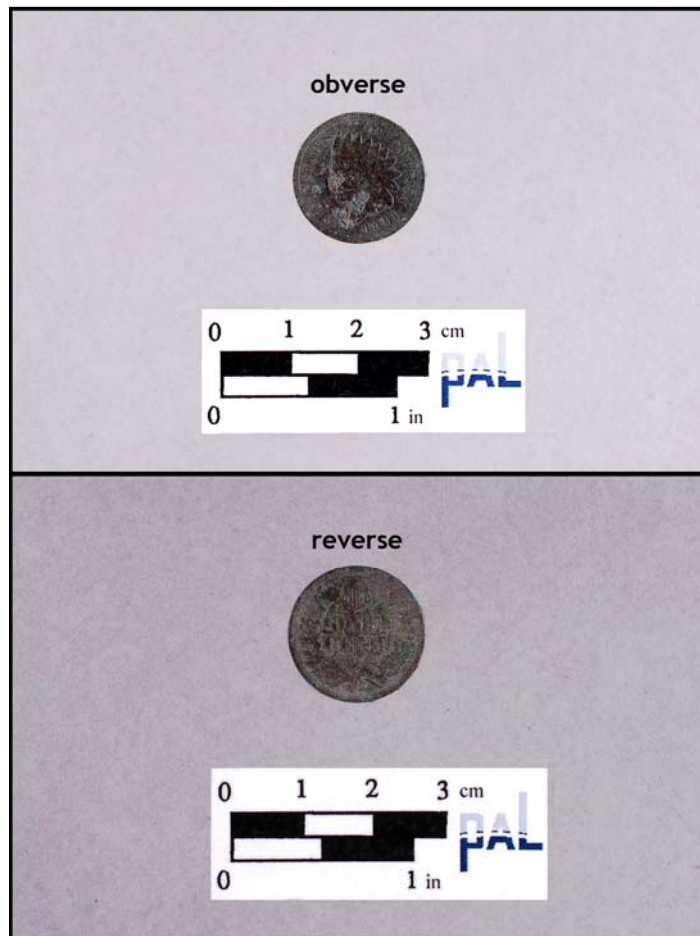
##### *Barrel Privy 2 (Feature 11)*

Seventy-four artifacts were selectively sampled from 40–85 cmbs in Barrel Privy 2 (Feature 11 - C63, C65, C66) during monitoring. The majority of the assemblage comprised ceramics dating from the first half of the nineteenth century consisting of hand-painted and transfer-printed whitewares (1820–1860), a yellowware bowl fragment (1830–1940), and molded and transfer-printed ironstone (1845–present). The one exception to the mid to late nineteenth-century profile of the ceramic assemblage is a complete Iberian Globe-and-Carrot-type jar dating from about 1620–1800 (Photograph 5-25). Used for the transport of olives, oil, and honey, these types of pots, according to Noel Hume, have been found on the shipwreck "Vega" dating to 1639, and may also have been found on the shipwreck "Elizabeth" dating to 1839 (Noel Hume 2001:132). The jar was recovered at 70–80 cmbs in the deepest privy fill stratum mixed with whiteware, yellowware, and ironstone ceramic sherds.

Twelve glass fragments including pieces from a free-blown bottle, a machine-molded liquor bottle, a three-piece mold food jar, and a dip-molded olive green bottle were collected from C63 and C65. A long, colorless, free-blown glass tube with a flat bottom (fire-polished pontil) and flared lip also was recovered from C63 and 40–60 cmbs. One side of the tube is hand-incised with three lines scratched at about 0.85-inch intervals. The inclusion of a similar tube in a mid nineteenth-century medicine chest suggests that the archaeologically-recovered example dates to that period and likely was used for dispersing medical powders or liquids (University of Virginia 2014).



**Photograph 5-23. Canis skull with round calcified object found lodged in left eye socket, EU-1, 40–50 cmbs, C1.**



**Photograph 5-24. Indian Head penny (1903), EU-10, 20–30cmbs, C48: a) obverse; b) reverse.**



The remainder of the assemblage collected from Barrel Privy 2 consisted of several glazed flower pot fragments, the top edge of a glass lamp chimney similar to chimneys seen on 1870s lamps (Thuro 1994:135); the base of a round bristle broom or brush with the upper part of the bristles missing; and a machine-cut nail fragment. Eight mammal bone fragments and two pieces of shell were recovered among all three soil contexts; none of the bone exhibited any butchery marks.

***Slate-capped Brick Drain (Feature 2/9)***

PAL staff collected a piece of slate used to cap the brick drain running out of the north wall of Lathrop Place into the Northeast Porch during monitoring in that location. A complete sand-struck, handmade brick also was collected from the drain structure.

***Brick Cistern (Feature 7)***

Thirty-eight artifacts were collected from soil context C37 inside the Brick Cistern (Feature 7). Like Barrel Privy 2, most of the assemblage collected from the cistern comprised whiteware, ironstone, and yellowware sherds dating from the mid to late nineteenth century; whiteware teacup sherds recovered from both features cross-mend to form a single vessel. One piece of creamware (1762–1820) also was collected, but was found entirely mixed with the later ceramic types.



**Photograph 5-25. Iberian Globe-and- Carrot - type jar (ca. 1620–1800), Barrel Privy 2 (Feature 11), 70–80 cmbs, C65.**

Two glass liquor bottle fragments, one of which may be part of a champagne bottle, were recovered from the cistern along with a nearly complete light green glass toiletry bottle and a complete white glass perfume bottle (Photograph 5-26). The toiletry bottle is embossed as Bogle's Mystic Hair Tint. William Bogle worked as a wigmaker in Boston beginning in 1842, and by the mid 1860s was marketing and selling his hair products throughout the city until his retirement in 1875. The perfume bottle, marked as "Jas Laird's Perfumer Broadway New York" originates from George W. Laird's business that was in operation at least by the 1860s and into the very early 1900s.

Continuing the theme of personal care and presentation, a porcelain beef marrow hair pomade pot lid also was recovered from the cistern fill (Photograph 5-27). Made by Guerlain of Paris, a "high society" perfumery that begun in 1828, the pot is marked with the 42 Rue de Rivali address that was used until the business moved in 1840.

In addition to the ceramic and glass items, five smoking pipes were collected including a complete head effigy pipe painted in black and red (see Photograph 5-27). The red-skinned man's head with a thick black beard and kerchief/headscarf may depict an individual of Turkish, Armenian, or eastern European descent. Whatever the ethnic representation, head effigy pipes were common in the mid to late nineteenth



**Photograph 5-26. Bogle's Mystic Hair Tint (top) and Jas. Laird's Perfume (bottom), Brick Cistern (Feature 7), C37.**



**Photograph 5-27. Porcelain hair pomade lid (left) and European effigy smoking pipe (right), Brick Cistern (Feature 7), C37.**

century and typically were imported from France or Germany. A mostly complete ball clay “TD” pipe from Glasgow, Scotland, dating sometime from the mid nineteenth to early twentieth centuries also was collected from the cistern fill.

#### Upper Patio Fill Deposits (C47/C48/C49)

Twenty-one artifacts were recovered from non-feature, yard fill deposits in the Upper Patio. The assemblage consists of ball clay smoking pipe stems and bowls dating from the mid eighteenth to late twentieth centuries, the corner of a hand-painted delftware tile dating sometime between 1600 and 1800, a Bellarmine bottle fragment with a large side medallion bearing the Amsterdam coat-of-arms (1630s–1700) (Photograph 5-28), a white salt glazed plate rim sherd (1715–1795), an American stoneware chamber pot rim (1835–present), and redware, creamware, tin enameled, and stoneware hollowware sherds. The materials were collected from 0–60 cmbs below surface and likely were redeposited during repeated landscaping episodes in that location.



**Photograph 5-28. Bellarmine stoneware bottle bearing the Amsterdam coat-of-arms (1630s–1700), Upper East Courtyard Fill Deposits (C47/C48/C49).**

#### 5 Lathrop Place – Northeast Basement

Six artifacts were collected from the redeposited fill context designated C21 in the Northeast Basement of 5 Lathrop Place. The assemblage comprised pearlware and creamware sherds, a ball clay smoking pipe stem fragment, and a white-slipped redware plate fragment.

### **6 Lathrop Place – Southeast Basement**

Monitoring in the Southeast Basement of 6 Lathrop Place resulted in the recovery of 18 artifacts from an uncharacterized fill deposit designated C33. The materials span the seventeenth through twentieth centuries and include a North Devon sgraffito plate fragment dating from 1635–1710 and a Royal Crystal buss fuse patented in 1928. The remainder of the assemblage consists of creamware, pearlware, whiteware, Westerwald, tin-enamelled, and porcelain sherds, a slate pencil fragment, and a pig tooth.

### **Shared Courtyard (C12, C16)**

Archaeological monitoring in the Shared Courtyard resulted in the recovery of 28 artifacts at ground surface from fill deposits C12 and C16. The collected assemblage consisted entirely of ceramic sherds dating primarily to the nineteenth century (i.e. whiteware, ironstone, yellowware) along with a smaller number of earlier ceramic types (i.e. creamware, pearlware). Non-diagnostic lead-glazed redware sherds also were collected, one of which is likely a portion of a milk pan.

## CHAPTER SIX

### SITE SUMMARY AND INTERPRETATIONS

The organizing research issues for the archaeological investigations at the PRMA Complex were 1) the resolution of the function, dates, and spatial relationships of the identified yard features, and 2) how those yard features reflect the socio-economic transformation of the houselot from the seventeenth through twentieth centuries. The following discussion reconstructs the PRMA Complex landscape evolution by linking identified archaeological deposits to specific occupational periods and explores the practical, personal, or aesthetic considerations that may have prompted those landscape changes.

All archaeological testing and identified features within the PRMA Complex are depicted in Figure 6-1. All the soil and feature contexts identified during PAL's site examination and archaeological monitoring work are summarized in a modified Harris Matrix (Figure 6-2). The diagram depicts the relative physical position of soil contexts and features within each excavation unit and shows the relationship among the soil contexts at the site level. Soil and feature contexts are further grouped into specific time periods and "events." Integral to this analysis were the terminus post quem (TPQ) dates established for deposits, cross-mending of artifacts from disparate fill deposits, and a thorough review of the cartographic and documentary data about the property.

#### **Research Question 1: Resolution of the Functional, Temporal, and Spatial Relationships of the Identified Yard Features**

##### **Summary of Identified Features**

PAL's 2011 fieldwork effort consisted of the excavation of eleven 1-x-1-m excavation units in the basement of 5–6 Lathrop Place and in the paved patio and courtyard areas immediately south and east of the building. The archaeological monitoring was conducted in November 2013 in the same locations as the construction excavations, all of which were completed entirely by hand by the construction contractor. The site examination and monitoring work uncovered 13 features, several of which had been previously identified during the IAC work.

One of the yard features previously identified by IAC in 2010 and fully excavated by PAL in 2011 was Barrel Privy 1, a clay- and wood-lined metal-hooped barrel privy designated Feature 1 (see Figures 6-1 and 4-2). Located in the Southeast Basement of 6 Lathrop Place, the privy measured approximately 5.5 ft across, but was truncated on its southern side by the building's foundation wall. A layer of gray clay embedded with trace fragments of wood marked the waterproof lining exterior to the decayed barrel staves, and a surviving horizontal band of metal and wood was located near its base. The base of the privy consisted of a layer of decaying wood planks underlain by the clay lining and what appeared to be a disturbed C subsoil. The privy fill consisted of a single deposit of dark gray brown silt fill mottled with gray clay that contained an assemblage of nearly 2,000 pieces of domestic and structural refuse and personal items. Based on diagnostic ceramic sherds recovered from the clay lining surrounding the privy (C2) and from the disturbed C subsoil underlying the feature (C6), the feature likely was installed sometime between 1780 and 1790 (see Table 4-1). The installation of the privy cut an earlier pipe trench alignment (Feature 3), although the exact function of the pipe trench is unclear. The TPQ date established for the homogenous privy fill (C1) further suggests that the feature was cleaned and filled as a single episode sometime between 1830 and 1840 (see Table 4-1, Table 4-5).

Barrel Privy 1 is cut through a slate-capped brick drain (Feature 2/9) running at a roughly northeast to southwest orientation through the Southeast Basement (see Figure 6-1, Photograph 4-10). Archaeological monitoring exposed the remainder of the drain running north into the Northeast Basement of 5 Lathrop Place, out through the north wall of the building, and cutting a sharp corner east into the Shared Courtyard (see Photograph 4-5, Photograph 4-12). Another portion of the drain truncated by a later nineteenth-century brick drainage basin (Feature 4) was observed emerging from the south wall of 6 Lathrop Place. The drain comprised two parallel brick walls separated by approximately 10.5 inches, with each wall measuring two courses wide and four courses deep. The drain was capped with slate and rested on a silty clay stratum. No evidence of wooden or ceramic pipe was found in any of the excavated segments, but elevations taken at both ends of the feature inside the building suggest that it originally drained from north to south.

Work beneath the Northeast Porch of 5 Lathrop Place yielded the most complex array of features on the property (see Figure 6-1 and Photograph 4-8). A segment of the slate-capped brick drain was found running east–west into a brick wall separating 5–6 Lathrop Place from the Upper Patio and was truncated by the large brick cistern (Feature 7) and Barrel Privy 2 (Feature 11). A section of cobblestone paving (Feature 8/15) was identified in EU-8 immediately east of the cistern and north of the brick drain.

The brick cistern first was identified and systematically sampled during the 2011 site examination investigations; the entire feature was subsequently exposed during the archeological monitoring (see Photograph 4-4). Remarkably intact, the feature measured nearly 6.5 ft across inclusive of its exterior clay lining, and 2 ft 3 inches deep to its brick tile floor. Like Barrel Privy 1 on the opposite side of Lathrop Place, the cistern appears to have been filled in a single episode with an artifact-laden, very dark brown silty clay. Unlike Barrel Privy 1, however, that fill episode likely occurred much later than 1840. The entire 2-ft-deep fill column contained a mix of domestic debris from the seventeenth through early twentieth centuries including an art nouveau fork (see Photograph 5-11); creamware, yellowware, and whiteware ceramic sherds; wire nails; and Staffordshire slipware fragments. The fork's location at the bottom of the soil column indicates a fill date sometime after 1890, when the Art Nouveau movement became popular in the United States.

Barrel Privy 2, located just southwest of the cistern, was identified during the construction monitoring (see Photograph 4-6). As with Barrel Privy 1, no wooden staves were identified, but the feature appears to have been packed into the same waterproofing clay fill. Although there was no evidence of wood planking at the bottom of the feature, there was some staining of the underlying clay indicative of the former base. Like Barrel Privy 1, Barrel Privy 2 was truncated by the foundation wall of 5 Lathrop Place. This wall is a late twentieth-century cinder block replacement of the original 1835 foundation wall, indicating that Barrel Privy 2 was cut significantly later than Barrel Privy 1. Moreover, the original foundation wall stood more than 1 ft south of its current location, so that Barrel Privy 2 likely sat entirely outside the building during its period of active use. As for its date of infilling, Barrel Privy 2 contained several discrete strata with a mix of nineteenth-century materials similar to those found in the cistern and in equally mixed contexts. A marked three-piece machine-molded glass bottle recovered from the lowest fill stratum provides a TPQ date of 1850.



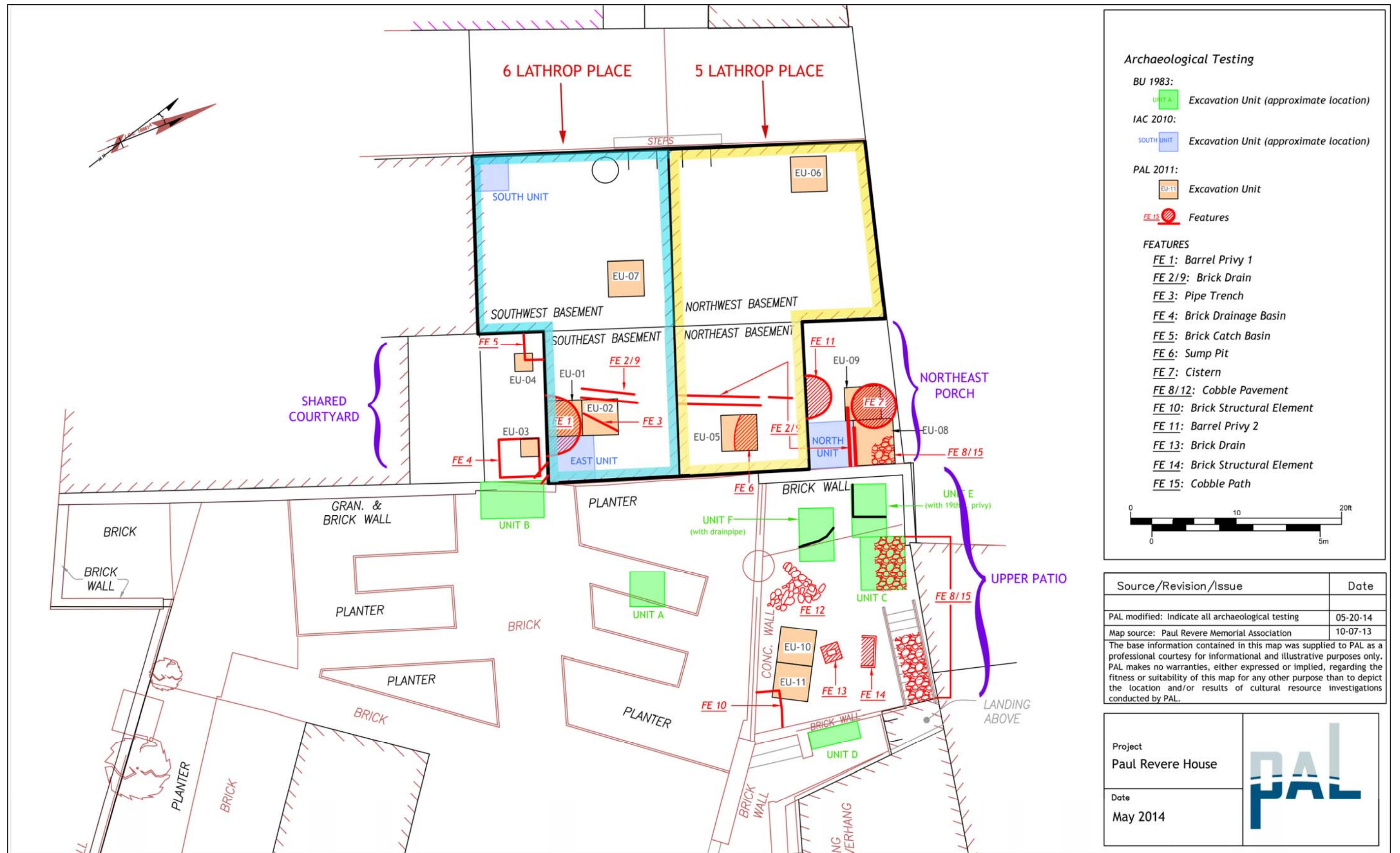


Figure 6-1. Locations of all archaeological testing and identified features within the PRMA Complex, 1983–2013.

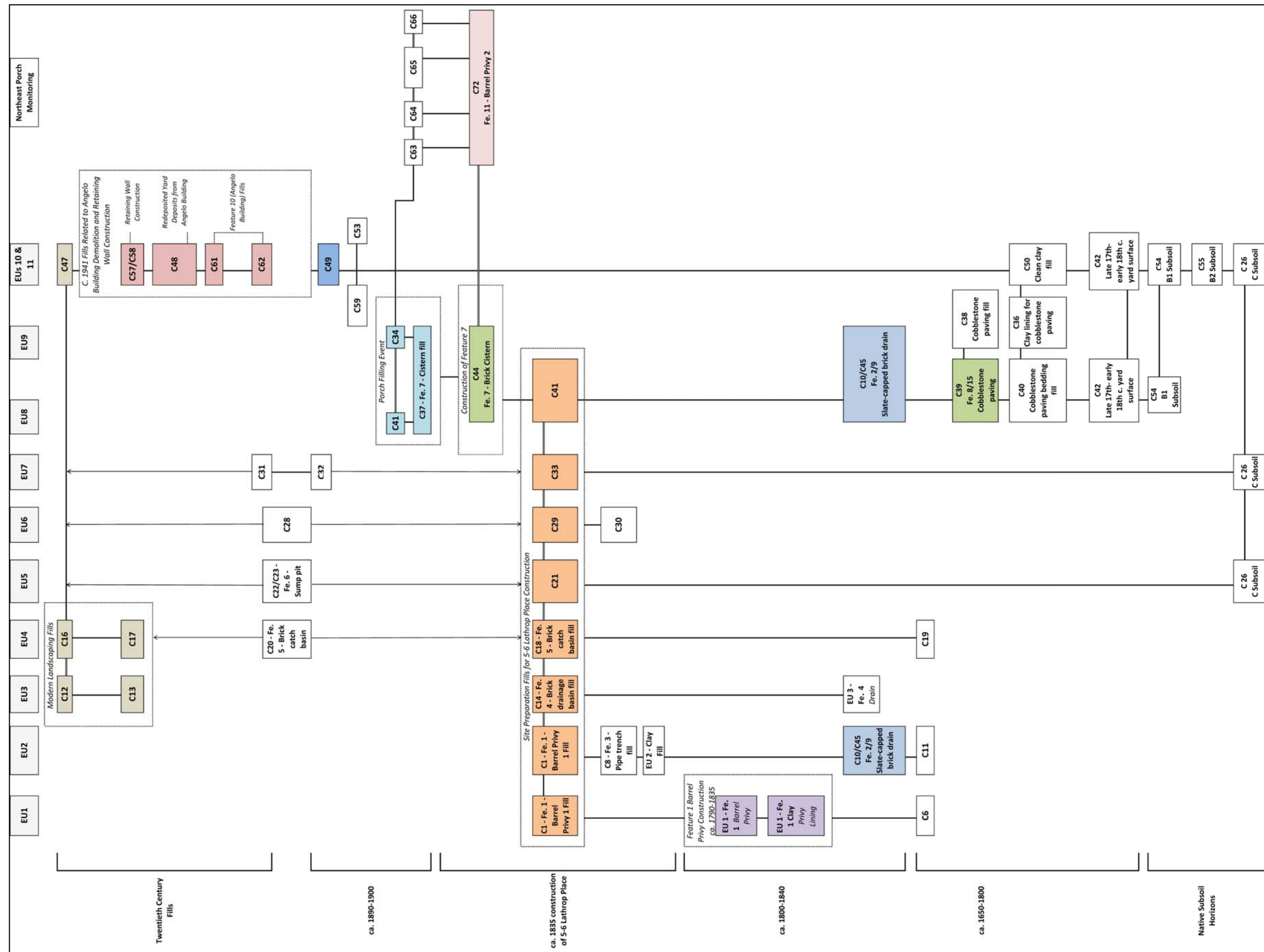


Figure 6-2. Modified Harris Martix of all soil and feature contexts identified during the site examination.

The single course of cobblestone pavers (Feature 8/15) identified in the Northeast Porch area appears to be a continuation of the cobblestone paving identified during BU's 1983 excavation of "Unit C" in the Upper Patio of the Paul Revere property (see Figure 6-1). Initially interpreted as part of the nineteenth-century cobblestone paving identified in Unit F during the BU excavations, the recovery of seventeenth-century cultural material from the surrounding paving fills (C10/C11) resulted in a revised TPQ date of 1650 for the feature. An additional, more expansive segment of the same paving was documented beneath the external second floor stairway of the Paul Revere House during the archaeological monitoring (see Photograph 4-21).

No additional evidence of the nineteenth-century privy vault identified in Unit E during the BU excavations was found during the 2011 site examination investigations or the 2013 archaeological monitoring. Additional portions of the nineteenth-century cobblestone paving found in Unit F, however, were documented during monitoring in the Upper Patio and designated Feature 12 (see Photograph 4-14).

Several mid-nineteenth-century site drainage structures were encountered during the site examination fieldwork and archaeological monitoring. The brick drainage catch basins (Features 4 and 5) both date to that time, as does Feature 6, a clay-lined drainage or sump pit located in Room V of 5 Lathrop Place. The brick drainage structures in the Shared Courtyard area likely were installed after the construction of 5–6 Lathrop Place and then filled/abandoned when the second floor and roofline of the main section of the house were modified sometime between 1890 and 1905 to add space to the third floor (see Photographs 4-21 and 4-23). The inclusion of asphalt shingle fragments in the sump pit fill suggests that it was filled after 1903 when that type of shingle became widely used. The excavation date for the sump pit is harder to identify, but it most likely dates to the installation of Features 4 and 5 and was dug as part of a larger nineteenth-century drainage system for the building. A brick drain with a bluestone cap (Feature 13) dating to the twentieth century also was identified in the Upper Patio (see Photograph 4-15).

Finally, brick structural elements (Features 10 and 14) were identified in the Upper Patio. Although the functions of the features are unclear, their locations are generally consistent with that of Angelo Building foundation and former storage structures on the property.

### **The Evolution of the Paul Revere Houselot, ca. 1680–1940**

#### ***"Necessary" Landscape Modifications***

So what do all of the identified yard features say about the development of the PRMA Complex in the North End of Boston? Interpretation of the site relies not only on the archaeological data but also on historical map reconstructions developed by Frederic Detwiller as part of the Paul Revere House Historic Structure Report (Figures 6-3–6-6). Detwiller created his map series using a combination of historical atlases and more detailed nineteenth-century property plans drafted by noted Boston surveyor Alex Wadsworth. While the map series contains substantial chronological gaps, it provides a helpful guide for sorting out the evolution of the Paul Revere houselot from 1715 to 1900.

The cobblestone paving surface (Feature 8/15) identified in the Northeast Porch and Upper Patio is the oldest surviving landscape feature on the property. Embedded in fill containing tin-enamelled earthenware, redware, and Rhenish Westerwald stoneware, the cobblestone paving likely dates to the Howard occupation (ca. 1680–1740). The full extent of the paving cannot be determined due to the overall level of landscape disturbance, but Detwiller's 1715 map suggests it may have covered the majority of the yard immediately behind (west) of the house before giving way to unpaved surfaces leading to the privy and "Garden Plot" at the back of the property.



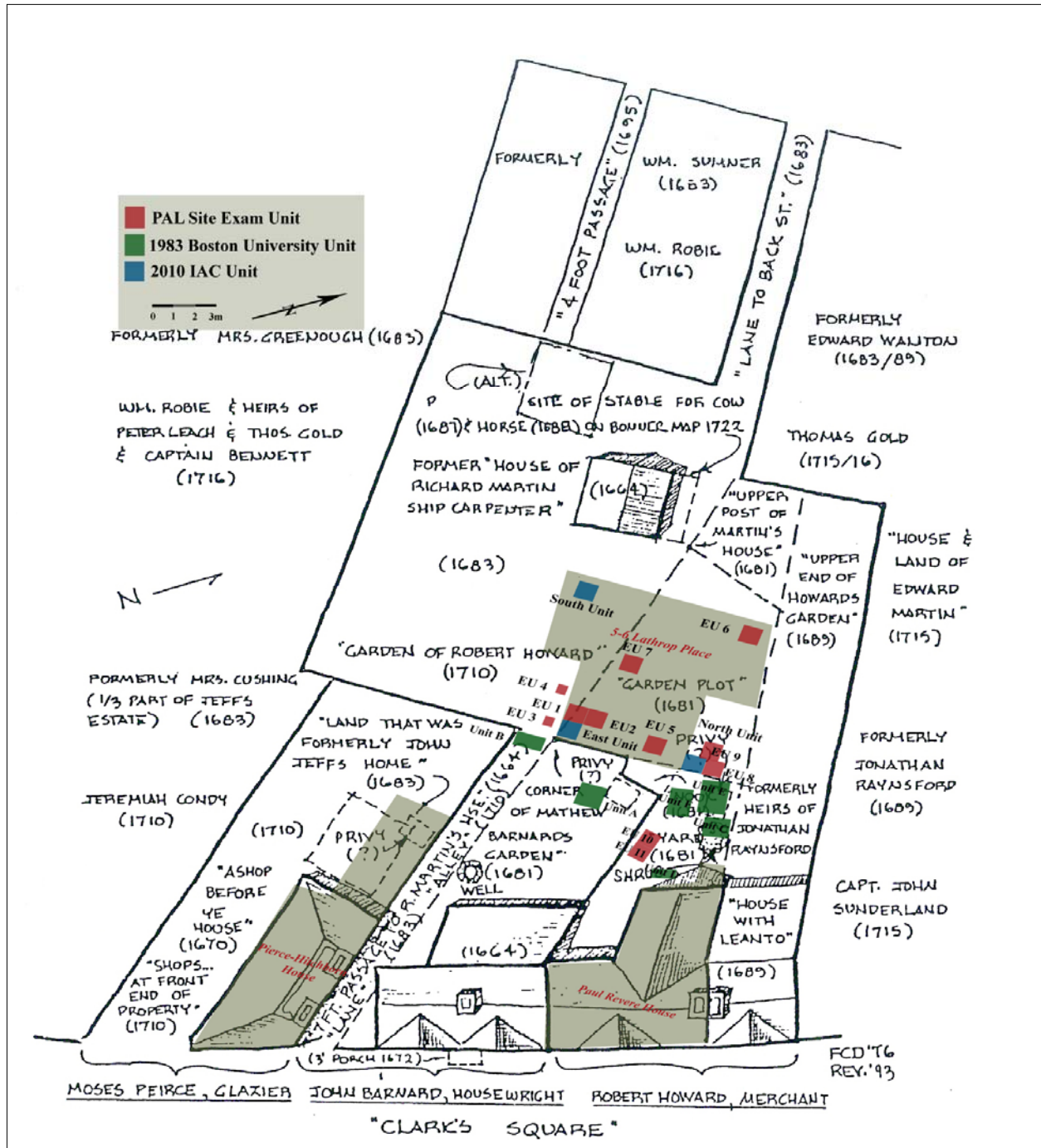


Figure 6-3. Circa 1715 map reconstruction of the Revere houseslot and adjacent properties in relation to archaeological excavation units.



Figure 6-4. Circa 1800 map reconstruction of the Revere houseplot and adjacent properties in relation to archaeological excavation units.

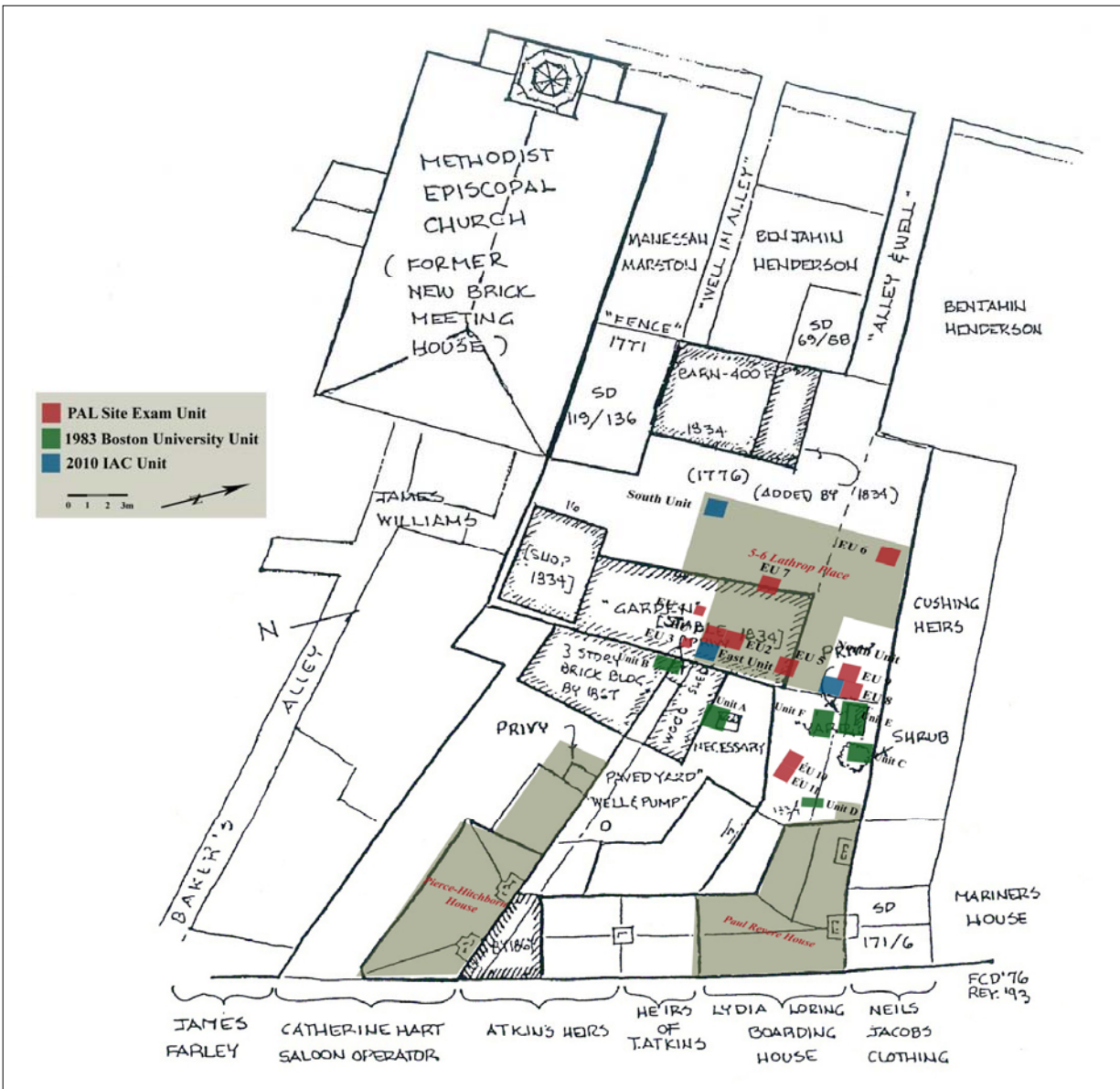


Figure 6-5. Circa 1834 map reconstruction of the Revere houselot and adjacent properties in relation to archaeological excavation units.



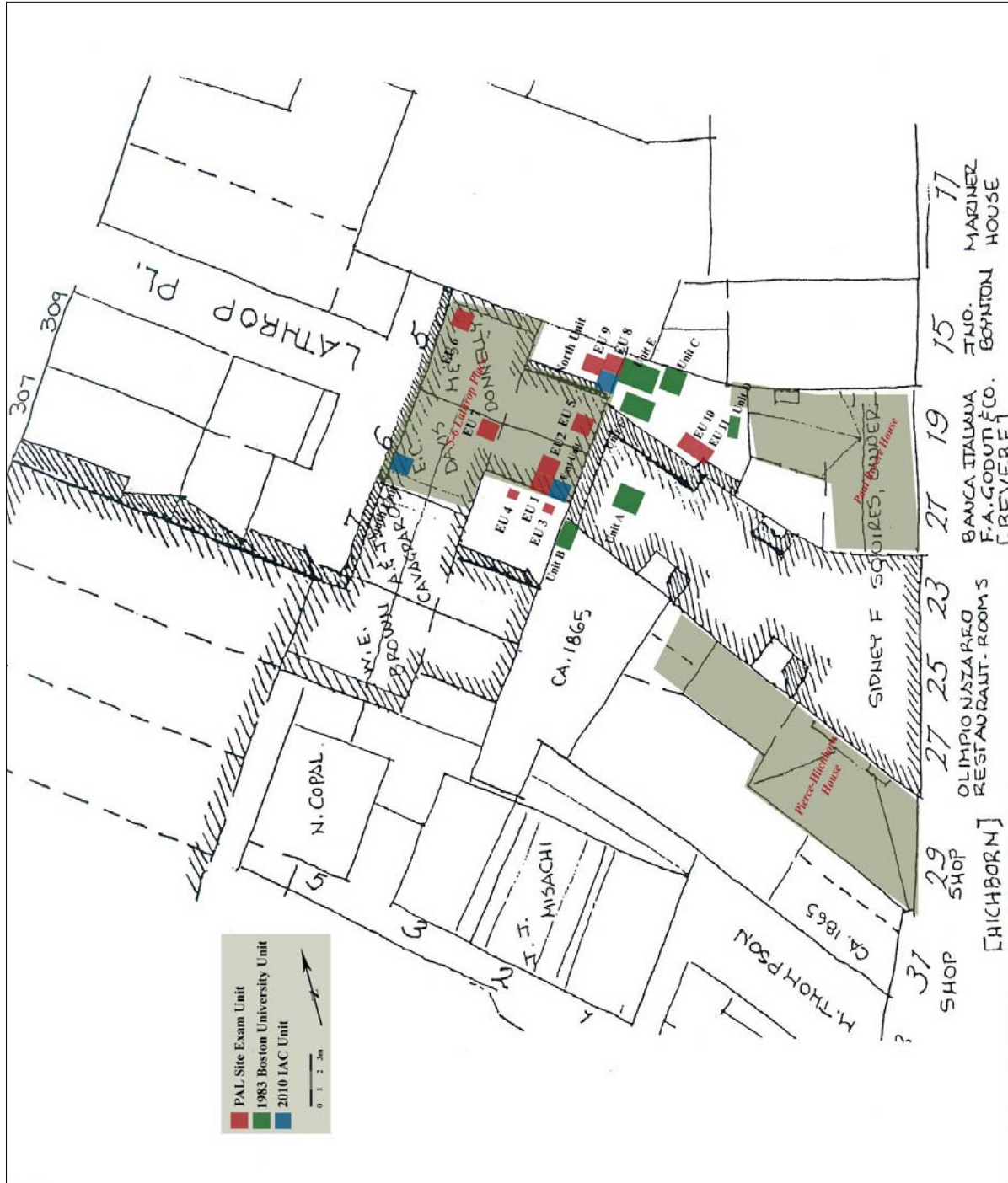


Figure 6-6. Circa 1900 map reconstruction of the Revere house lot and adjacent properties in relation to archaeological excavation units.

The slate-capped brick drain (Feature 2/9) appears to be an early yard feature, although one that post-dates the Howard tenure. The trajectory of the drain as it exits the south wall of 6 Lathrop Place suggests that it originally followed the south property boundary of the Barnard property just north of the shared passageway (see Figure 6-3). The feature itself yielded very little in the way of cultural material, but the recovery of a piece of white slip-trailed Jackfield from the underlying silty clay stratum suggests a construction date after 1740, a time period for which there is very little deed or map data regarding the use and organization of the property.

This discontinuous brick drain appears to be a survival from of a very early storm- or wastewater discharge system that formerly connected the Barnard and Revere lots and likely emptied into a system of sewer pipes buried beneath North Street. Large-scale, public sewerage projects were initiated as early as 1704 in Boston; between 1708 and 1736, more than 650 sewer construction permits were issued for projects that required careful street replacement after completion (American Public Works Association 1976). The PRMA archives contain a reference to Moses Peirce, first owner of the neighboring Hichborn House, getting permission to cross North Street to connect into a drain system at some time after 1711. It is unknown if the archaeologically identified drain is part of Peirce's system, but his request provides a precedent for an early eighteenth-century installation date.

The abandonment of the slate-capped brick drain may date to after 1780 and the construction of Barrel Privy 1 that truncated its path in what is now the basement of 6 Lathrop Place (see Figure 6-1). As discussed above, the diagnostic ceramic sherds recovered from the clay lining and disturbed C subsoil surrounding the feature indicate it was built after 1779–1780 and then cleaned and filled in a single episode between 1835 and 1845. These dates could place the time of construction and use of the feature with the Revere ownership of the property, including the 10-year tenancy period between 1780 and 1790, or with the subsequent Loring ownership that began in 1803. A Loring-period installation is plausible because the timing coincides with the occupancy of the Paul Revere House by boarders when a larger “necessary” likely would have been required. However, the distance between Barrel Privy 1 and Loring's boardinghouse might preclude that scenario.

A closer review of Detwiler's historical map reconstructions from 1800 and 1834 indicates that the southeast corner of Lathrop Place lies very close to the former boundary of the Barnard and Revere houselots, and very close to the “necessary” installed by the last quarter of the eighteenth century (see Figure 6-2, Figure 6-3). During that period, the Barnard lot was occupied by Captain Gibbs Atkins, his heirs, and a “razor grinder” named William Phillips. Given the proximity of the privy to the property line in what was essentially one large garden/yard space, Barrel Privy 1 may have been installed by the occupants of the Barnard lot on land owned by the Revere/Loring families. Despite this ambiguity, we know that when Loring sold the property, the privy was cleaned and filled during the site preparation work for the construction of 5–6 Lathrop Place and then truncated during the construction of the foundation wall in 1835.

Barrel Privy 2 (Feature 11) and the brick cistern (Feature 7) encompass similarly unclear construction and use chronologies. Both features are embedded in the clay matrix ubiquitous across the site, but the only associated artifact recovered was a sherd of Staffordshire slipware dating ca. 1670–1795. The cistern cuts the cobblestone paving from the Howard occupation, and the cistern and the privy both cut the ca. 1740 drain. This stratigraphic sequence suggests that both were installed sometime after the mid-eighteenth century, perhaps between 1750 and 1770 when the Paul Revere House was enlarged. Revere may have installed the privy and cistern during his tenure on the property, perhaps with his other documented improvements that included the construction of a new “cow house” in 1776 to replace a structure burned during the British siege of Boston. In either eighteenth-century scenario, both features would have remained open and active for a long period before being filled in the mid- to late nineteenth century.

What seems more reasonable is that both features were built with the construction of Lathrop Place after 1835 and used by the tenants until filled during the second half of the nineteenth century. Barrel Privy 2 likely was cleaned and filled between 1877 and 1884 with the construction of the Boston Main Drainage System (see discussion below). This timing is underscored by the lack of a “replacement privy” on the lot, because water closets were the norm, even in working class houses. The cistern was filled later, after 1890, which likely coincides with the modification of the main roofline of 5–6 Lathrop Place between 1890 and 1905.

A significant finding of the archaeological investigations was the number and variety of drainage installations identified across the property. Features 4, 5, and 13 comprised largely intact brick drains; Feature 6 was a clay-lined sump pit in the basement of 5 Lathrop Place. The associated artifacts and stratigraphic sequences mean that all of these drainage features date from the mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries.

The composition of the original soils across the property is difficult to infer given the amount of historic period disturbance. EU-10 and EU-11, however, provide a glimpse of the landscape as it existed in the Upper Patio during the site’s earliest occupancies. In both units, B<sub>1</sub> (C54), B<sub>2</sub> (C55), and C (C26) subsoils were identified overlain by a dark grayish brown topsoil (C42) containing late seventeenth- through mid-eighteenth-century cultural material. The four soil strata are characterized as sandy to clayey silts with the B<sub>2</sub> and C subsoils consisting of comparatively more clay. This soil profile suggests a poorly drained yard closest to the house; waterlogged conditions during spring and fall rains may have prompted the installation of the cobblestone pavement in that location during the Howard tenure. Efforts to improve drainage at the site included the installation of a slate-capped brick drain (Feature 2/9) sometime during the mid-eighteenth century, likely during the early Knox tenure (ca. 1741–1770).

The poorly drained nature of the site was further aggravated with the rapid residential development of the lot during the first half of the nineteenth century. The stratigraphic data suggest that most of fills in the basement comprise original yard surface and native subsoils from the Revere backlot that were graded and redeposited during the construction of 5–6 Lathrop Place. These fills, found at the maximum excavation depth of 100 cmts or overlying graded C subsoils, were typically mottled dark gray brown silty and clayey soils containing a high density of eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century artifacts. The inclusion of trace organics, fragmented shell, and 28 French and English ballast flint fragments further suggests that harbor dredge deposits were incorporated into the redeposited fills. A nineteenth-century clay-lined sump pit (Feature 6) and several nineteenth- and twentieth-century brick drains (Features 4, 5, and 13) attest to continued and likely more severe drainage problems on the property caused by the introduction of the silty clay soils and the various strategies used to combat them.

Although the yard features identified in the PRMA Complex did not contain clearly stratified fill deposits indicating specific household occupations, their organization and installation chronology provide information about water and waste management in the North End. Like all urban centers, Boston handled the problem of waste management and disposal at the city and household levels, a problem made more critical with rapid population increase spurred by immigration during the nineteenth century. As the “miasmatic” theory of disease gave way to germ theory, the city initiated a full-scale campaign to update its aging sewer system.

According to Martin Melosi (2000), “American cities underwent their first major sanitary awakening in the years between 1830 and 1880,” when public health officials and physicians began linking the consequences of poor environmental sanitation with recurrent epidemic diseases such as cholera and typhus. Before that time, private individuals assumed responsibility for the construction and maintenance of drainage systems in their neighborhoods, with a fee imposed on new users. This approach to early

storm and sewer drain installations evolved in a piecemeal fashion with little regard for infrastructural longevity or efficiency (Cathcart 2014).

In 1835, Boston lifted a ban against the discharge of human waste into the public sewers, which resulted in the installation of drainage features at the bottom of privies so that waste could feed directly into the municipal system. The practice proliferated, and just one year later, the city encouraged adding rain water from roofs to the system to assist in flushing the sewers of waste (Boston Water and Sewer Commission 2014), with mixed results. An 1851 *Boston Daily Atlas* article cites a Report of the Sanitary Commission that concludes that despite its “advantages of climate and situation, Boston, which might be one of the healthiest cities on this continent, is hardly more favorable than the most unhealthy city in Europe.” The report compared the 1850 mortality rates for three areas of the city from the most affluent to the least affluent as the south slope of Beacon Hill, the newly made land of the Back Bay, and a wharf district. The description of the wharf district provides the best analogy to the North End community in the mid-nineteenth century:

Let us now look at the last district selected for comparison. It comprises Broad, Cove, and Sea streets. These streets are situated near the wharves. They are built principally upon made land, and have numerous blind alleys, or *cul de sacs*, leading from them. The streets and alleys are badly drained and crowded with an overflowing population. A large number of the houses have no means of sewerage whatsoever...a majority of the houses contain several families, and some of them have no less than nine or ten. The population of these streets was 2813, of whom 2738 were foreigners. The mortality was *one in 17.6 of the population*, or 5.65 percent, and this in a year remarkable for its healthiness. What it would have been in a sickly year we dare not conjecture. There are but few instances on record of a mortality like this in any community except during the visitation of a pestilence or an epidemic. If one in every 17 ½ of the population in these streets is doomed to death annually, a fearful responsibility will rest upon the community, until each pestiferous abodes is purified. The pestilential atmosphere of the spot will spread, and contaminate the healthier districts of the town. All must suffer for the neglect and indifference with which such abodes are regarded. No community can have so fearful plague-spot near it with impunity (Boston Daily Atlas 1851).

Despite this dire warning, Boston did not implement a more effective, citywide sanitation infrastructure until more than 25 years later. In 1877, the city began construction on the Main Drainage System in an effort to centralize authority over publicly accessible sewers and more effectively divert a greater portion of the city’s storm and waste water (Whipple 1917). Melosi (2000) notes “in 1873 there had been about 125 miles of sewers; in 1885 the mileage exceeded 225, with more than 100,000 waterclosets dumping wastes into them. Such investments in urban infrastructure as the Main Drain sought to alleviate worsening pollution of the Charles River and compel urbanites to adopt personal healthcare behaviors intended to increase the overall quality of life in Boston.”

The installation and abandonment dates of the water- and sewage-related features at the Paul Revere house provide a more detailed picture of the infrastructural development of the property relative to site-specific conditions—such as the transition from a single family to multi-family context—and to the larger municipal trends in public sanitation mentioned above. This chronology can illustrate how the site’s sanitation infrastructure kept pace with public sanitation measures in other parts of the city and how it reflected prevailing attitudes toward the changing economic and ethnic profile of the North End from the late eighteenth through early twentieth centuries.

The eighteenth-century practice of private sewerage construction is illustrated in North Square by Moses Peirce’s drain installation on his property and by the mid-eighteenth-century brick drain (Feature 2/9) in

the basement of 5–6 Lathrop Place. Barrel Privy 1, installed sometime around 1780 and cleaned and filled around 1835, contains no evidence of a drain feeding into a larger municipal waste system and was instead likely cleaned by hand. The early nineteenth-century efforts at sewer improvements throughout the city also are reflected at the site. The brick catch/drainage basins (Features 4 and 5) identified in the Shared Courtyard may have been installed as part of the rooftop rainwater discharge system encouraged by the city to flush the municipal sewer system.

The civic impulse to “increase the overall quality of life in Boston” through the installation of Boston Main Drain in 1877 was commendable, but its regulatory enforcement, at least in the North End, was hardly even-handed or consistently enforced. The comparatively late infilling date of Barrel Privy 2, its anachronistic construction style and lack of a drain, and its alarming proximity to the brick cistern all suggest an expedient and poorly regulated approach to waste and water management by the owners and tenants of 5–6 Lathrop Place. Elia and Seasholes’ (1997) identification of a wood-lined privy vault immediately east and roughly contemporaneous with Barrel Privy 2 demonstrates this lack of concern and highlights the lack of standardization in privy architecture despite fairly stringent municipal regulations.

### **Research Question #2: The Socio-Economic Transformation of the Paul Revere Houselot**

The PRMA Complex encompasses land that has been in continual use for more than 300 years as both a public and private space. The archaeologically documented yard features provide infrastructural markers of that use, but discrete stratigraphic and artifact sequences are less well represented due to the comprehensive soil disturbances that characterize the development of the houselot. Despite this disturbance, analysis of the recovered cultural material assemblage from Barrel Privy 1, Barrel Privy 2, and the brick cistern provides intriguing insights into the changing socio-economic profile of the property over time (Table 6-1).

During the seventeenth century, wealthy “gentlemen” who were prominent and well-respected members of the community settled the North End. Various types of Border and slipwares recovered from the Barrel Privy 1 represent this period (see Photograph 5-1). Metropolitan slipware (ca. 1630–1660) and Red Borderware (ca. 1600–1715) similar to types found in the collection of Plimoth Plantation (Photograph 6-1) also were found, as well as several varieties of glazed and unglazed redware, some of which likely date to the earliest settlement of the area.

The history of comparatively elite occupation continued into the eighteenth century with a series of “well-to-do” owners who procured the finest and most stylish goods. Many owners of the Revere property, including Robert Howard, were members of the Boston Board of Selectmen that acted as the city’s governing body from 1634–1822. The Howards owned the property for nearly 60 years and had the wealth and access to material goods to create an impressive estate. An array of possibly Portuguese, French, and Dutch tin-enamel vessels and architectural tiles recovered from Barrel Privy 1 are evidence of their affluent lifestyle. These items also are significant because of their possible contribution to the understudied topic of early trade between New England, the British Isles, and Portugal. Several Rhenish/Westerwald stoneware sherds (likely from “spirit” containers) and a fragment of a German Bellermine bottle were also recovered.

**Table 6-1. Summary of Occupational Periods**

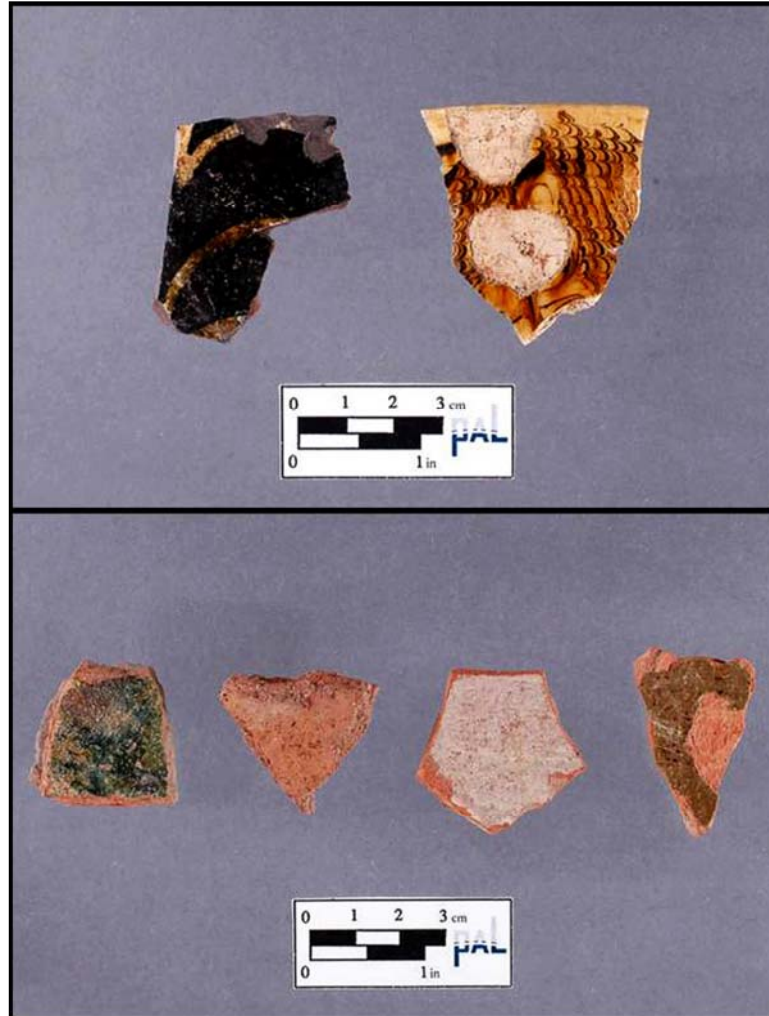
Occupational Period	Date	Owner/Renter	Comments on Use
Affluent Ownership Period (ca. 1648-1754)	1648–1663	Bartholomew Barnard	Dwelling house and yard
	1663–1670	Anthony Chickly	Possibly new dwelling house
	1670–1676	Trustees of the Second Church- Increase Mather (minister)	Lived in dwelling until it burned in 1676
	1676–1681	Vacant	
	1681–1717	Robert Howard (wealthy Boston merchant)	Constructed new house
	1717–1741	Sarah Wyborn (daughter of Robert Howard)	
	1741–1754	Andrew Knox (mariner)	
Middleling Occupant Period (ca. 1754-1803)	1754–1770	Andrew Knox Jr.	Mortgaged to John Erving
	1770–1780	Paul Revere	Lived in
	1780–1784	Rented out by Paul Revere to George DeFrance, tailor	
	1784–1790	Rented out by Paul Revere to Joseph Dunkerly, painter of miniatures	
	1790–1800	Paul Revere	
	1800	John Hunting, trader	Only owned for one day
	1800–1803	Jonathan Merry	
Tenant Occupation Period (ca. 1803-1908)	1803–1833	John Loring, trader and tallow chandler	House rented to James Cawley and thought to be used as a sailors boarding house
	1833–1867	Lydia Loring, daughter of John Loring	
	ca. 1835		5–6 Lathrop Place property sold and building constructed
	1867	James K. Fagin	Owned for six days
	1867–1891	Catherine Wilkie	Kept a boarding house, likely for Irish and Italian immigrants
	1891–1902	Sidney F. Squires, businessman	Tenement, grocery store, and the F.A. Goduti & Co. cigar manufactory
	1902–1906	John Phillips Reynolds Jr, businessman and descendant of Paul Revere	Rented out property
PRMA Period (ca. 1908-Present)	1907–Present	PRMA	(1908) Acquired house and adjoining property and restored, section of abutting Angelo Building removed
			(1940s) Angelo Building torn down and land acquired by PRMA
			(ca. 1950) brick paving installed
			(1970) neighboring Peirce-Hichborn house acquired



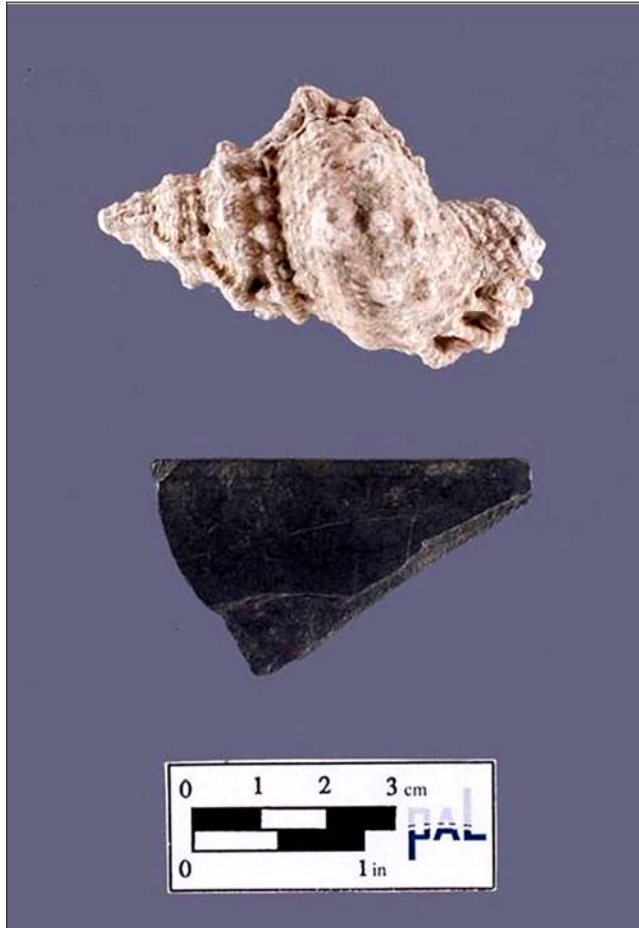
Other recovered artifacts, such as a Murex-type shell native primarily to tropical climates, could have been brought back as an “exotic” treasure or memento by Howard’s son-in-law Captain Daniel Wyborn, who was “Master of Sloop, from, or plying between St. Thomas, West Indies and Boston” (Weyburn 1911:327) (Photograph 6-2). Several recovered fragments of slate writing tablets may be an early indication of the importance of education to the community. Robert Howard hints at that importance in his 1717 will in which he states that his grandson, Howard Wyborn (a future Harvard graduate), “be supported and educated out of my estate until he arrives unto the age of 21 years.” (Weyburn 1911:5667). The tablets also might have been used by area mariners to temporarily record the daily wind conditions and the speed and direction of their ships.

In 1741, the Howard family sold the property to the Knox family, who included prosperous mariners and merchants. Owner Andrew Knox (Sr.) was affluent and sympathetic enough to be a founding member of the Charitable Irish Society of Boston, an organization that still exists. The society’s mission was to “help their fellow countrymen reduced by sickness, shipwreck, old age and other infirmities and unforeseen accidents...(and) for the relief of their poor and indigent countrymen” (Quinlin 2004:10). While Knox may have invested substantial amounts of time and money to help his less fortunate countrymen, artifacts recovered from Barrel Privy 1 suggest he did not scrimp on broadcasting his own, more smiled-upon fortune. Upscale imported ceramics such as hand-painted overglazed porcelain teawares, fragments of plain, slipped, and scratch blue English white salt glazed stoneware (1715–1805), and a Nottingham-type stoneware sherd (ca.1683–1810) corroborate that residents of this time period were in the upper echelon of society.

During the mid- to late eighteenth century, the political and socio-economic character of the North End began to shift from an enclave of wealthy merchants to a neighborhood of middle class craftsmen, many of whom rented the space in which they lived and worked. By the time of Andrew Knox Jr.’s mortgage default to Erving in 1763, the Paul Revere House may have been a rental property until its purchase from Erving by Revere in 1770. An abundance of material recovered from Barrel Privy 1 dates to this period including plain, hand-painted, and “dip” varieties of creamware and an array of decorated and undecorated pearlwares. Many of the recovered transfer-printed, hand-painted, and factory-made pearlwares were manufactured through the first quarter of the nineteenth century.



**Photograph 6-1. Metropolitan and Staffordshire slipware sherds (top) and Red Borderware and coarse red earthenware sherds (bottom).**



**Photograph 6-2. *Murex* shell - native to Florida and Caribbean (top) and writing slate fragment (bottom).**

built as a two-family unit, seems to have functioned as a boardinghouse occupied primarily by working class tenants including carpenters, painters, fruit vendors, tinsmiths, masons, riggers, and teamsters. Many of the tenants were of Irish, Jewish, and Italian descent.

Because Barrel Privy 1 was filled at the time of 5–6 Lathrop Place’s construction, very few nineteenth-century artifacts were recovered there. Recovered items reflect the socio-economic and demographic changes taking place in the North End during the first quarter of that century. The small assemblage includes hand-painted and transfer-printed whitewares, a half dozen machine-cut nails, and two Prosser-pressed buttons. A Liberty Eagle flask produced by the Willington Glass Company (ca. 1830–1872) of West Willington, Connecticut, was recovered. These materials signal a movement away from the craft-produced, high-quality consumer goods of the privileged toward mass-produced, lower-quality consumer goods either chosen by or provided to those of limited economic means.

Artifacts recovered from Barrel Privy 2 and the brick cistern, both of which were filled in the late nineteenth century, present a similar picture. In addition to the complete Iberian “globe and carrot” storage jar found at the bottom of the feature, Barrel Privy 2 yielded hand-painted and transfer-printed whitewares, blue shell- edged “wheat pattern” ironstone, several black lead-glazed flower pot sherds, glass bottle and jar fragments, and the well-preserved part of a bristle broom or brush.

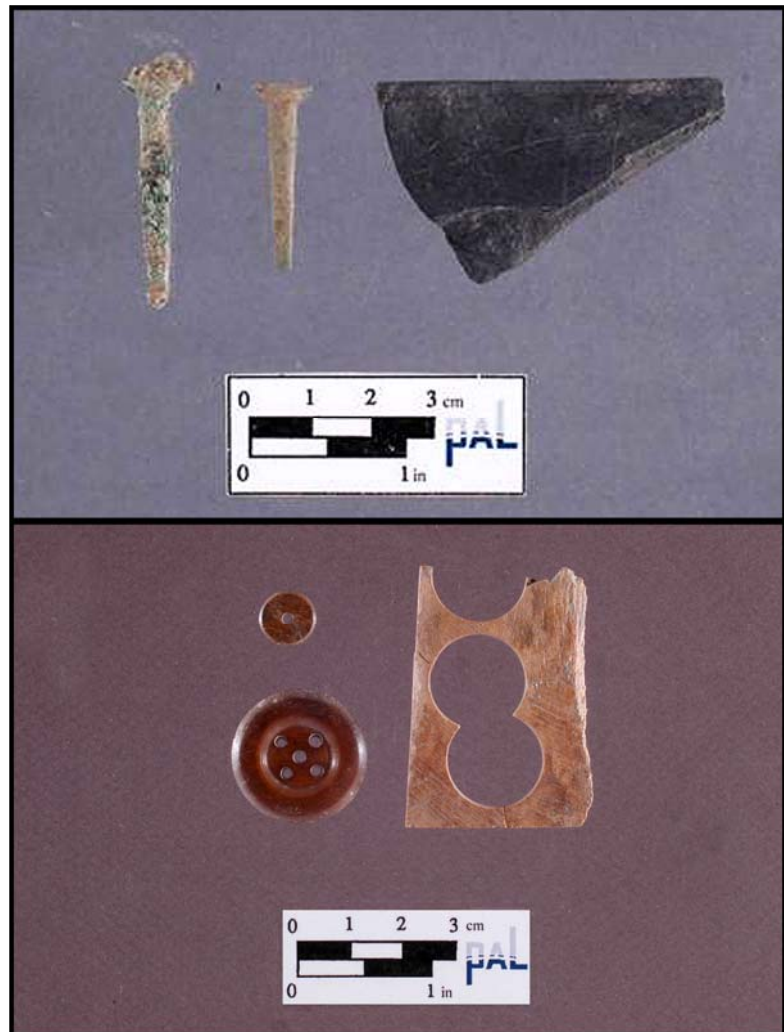
By the early nineteenth century, the neighborhood population was mostly working class boarders and renters; by the mid-nineteenth century, the North End had been “transformed into a crowded and somewhat run-down urban district” (Elia and Seasholes 1997:45). A massive influx of largely Irish Catholic immigrants spurred the rapid (and often slipshod) construction of inexpensive housing and the area became a crowded maze of boardinghouses, multi-family rental units, brothels, inns, and taverns that would become the infamous “Black Sea.” By contemporary estimates, more than half of Boston’s brothels were located along Ann Street and the area was subject to frequent police raids (Duis 1999). In an attempt to improve the area’s image, concerned North End residents successfully petitioned to have Ann Street rechristened North Street in 1852, but the change made little difference. In 1866, several Protestant missionaries described the area as “squealing of fiddles” with the “disorderly shuffle of many feet” and populated by criminals of every kind (Hobson 1987).

Beginning about 1800 and spanning nearly the entire nineteenth century, the Paul Revere House was run as a boardinghouse, first by renter James Cawley from 1800–1833, when it was favored by sailors, then by Lydia Loring from 1833–1867, and finally by Catherine Wilkie from 1867–1891.

The cistern provided an interesting cross-section of personal items dating to the mid-nineteenth century, including a Guerlain beef marrow pomade pot lid, a Bogle’s Mystic Hair Tint bottle, a Laird’s Perfume bottle, two ironstone wheat pattern plates in the “Ceres” and “Scotia” pattern shapes, and a “TD” pipe bearing William White’s maker’s mark. The conical base of a second “globe and carrot” Iberian jar also was recovered from the cistern fill, as were slate pencil fragments, a piece of alabaster, a carnelian ring, and a complete cowrie shell. When viewed as a group, the combined artifact assemblage from Barrel Privy 2 and the brick cistern reflect pragmatic consumer choices made for the table and, perhaps more importantly, personal choices made for the presentation of self.

The artifact assemblage collected from the PRMA Complex reflects the personal choices made by site residents and the social, political, and economic restructuring taking place in Boston and nationally as a result of the massive waves of nineteenth-century immigration from Ireland and eastern and southern Europe. The tenants’ occupations and activities can be inferred from many of the artifacts: cowrie shells and copper alloy boat nails pocketed by sailors and dropped on a boardinghouse floor during shore leave; slate pencils and tablet fragments brought home by young students or used by vendors to tally credits and debits; and bone button-making debris, perhaps evidence of piecework undertaken by women trying to make ends meet (Photograph 6-3). Ethnic affiliation is also on display—a pipe fragment marked “Home Rule” has particular resonance when considered in the context of the influx of Irish immigrants to the North End in the mid-nineteenth century (Photograph 6-4).

Teasing out the exact who and when of the most evocative artifacts, however, is immensely difficult given the heavily mixed fill contexts. Victorian ideas about social relations, work structure, the concept of gentility, and the “cult of domesticity” likely influenced the behavior and mindset of many North End residents. Others undoubtedly were disdainful of such restrictive social norms and may have flouted those norms by dint of personality or circumstance. For example, was the use of hair tint and pomade, perfume, and a fancy painted effigy smoking pipe a reflection of someone striving toward a more “genteel” lifestyle, or were these the trappings of a less savory lifestyle that would have offended elite sensibilities. The recovery of a small dog skull from Barrel Privy 1 presents similar questions.



**Photograph 6-3. Cooper nails and writing slate fragments (top) and bone buttons and button-making debris (bottom).**





**Photograph 6-4. “Home Rule” ball clay tobacco pipe.**

neighborhood experienced similar trajectories with broadly similar shifts in residential patterns. The demographic changes were neither instantaneous nor monolithic, but occurred over many decades as the neighborhood “aged out” and was gradually re-populated. The feature and artifact data collected from the PRMA Complex provide a unique opportunity to explore this phenomenon of urban tenancy and to examine how class, ethnicity, and personal choice intersect to create incredibly complex but ultimately discernible landscape and cultural material signatures.

**The archaeological site examination and monitoring in support of the Paul Revere House Education Center Project was completed in accordance with the proposed fieldwork methodology and yielded sufficient data to address the proposed research questions. No further archaeological investigations are recommended in support of the project.**

Was it the favored pet of an elderly widow living in one of the tenement buildings or boardinghouses, or was it used for rat baiting, a blood sport popular among the lower classes that involved filling a pit with rats and then placing bets on how long it would take a terrier to kill them all. Although such speculation may seem salacious, it reflects the changing composition of the North End during the nineteenth century and the choices men and women made while living in impossibly crowded and often unsanitary conditions under desperate economic circumstances.

#### **Final Observations**

The transition of the Paul Revere houselot from a multi-acre, single-family property to a narrowly subdivided warren of boardinghouses and multi-family tenements reflects, in microcosm, the socio-economic “de-gentrification” of the North End beginning in the late eighteenth century. Maps and photographs of North Square from 1858 to 1951 illustrate a packed streetscape of storefronts, sailors’ aid societies, and multi-story residential tenements, including Lathrop Place, with the Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church (1898) standing sentinel at its northeast corner. The North End was not unique in Boston for this kind of transition: the north slope of Beacon Hill and West End

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**APPENDIX A**  
**CATALOG OF CULTURAL MATERIALS**





Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Paul Revere House, Site Examination.

Provenience	Material	Object	Attributes	Color(s)	Manufacture Date	Makers Mark	Count
EU01 0-10, Fill 1	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	17
	Bone	Mammal	Butchered			<input type="checkbox"/>	8
	Bone	Bird				<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Bone China	Holloware	Rim	Black	1794 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Chinese Export Porcelain Overglaze En	Flatware	Body	Gold	1660 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coal	Coal				<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Copper	Miscellaneous Electrical				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Copper	Miscellaneous Electrical				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Creamware	Flatware Plate	Base		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Holloware Bowl	Base		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Holloware Bowl	Base		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd			1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	18
	Glass	Rod	Fragment	Turquoise		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Colorless, Gray		<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Glass	Flat Glass Window Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	9
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Aqua		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Curved Glass	Fragment	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Glass	Curved Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Container	Body	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Glass	Container	Body	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Glass	Container	Body	Blue, Turquoise		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Hard Paste Hand Painted	Holloware Cup Tea cup	Rim	Blue		<input type="checkbox"/>	1

*Paul Revere House*

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Paul Revere House, Site Examination.

Provenience	Material	Object	Attributes	Color(s)	Manufacture Date	Makers Mark	Count
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU01 0-10, Fill 1	Iron	Miscellaneous Hardware				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Hand-Wrought Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Iron	Nail Machine Cut Nail			1790 1900	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Wire Nail			1890 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	12
	Leather	Boot/Shoe				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Machine Made	Bottle/Jar	Base/Body	Amber	1915 1929	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	49
	Mortar	Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Pearlware	Ceramic Sherd			1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Pearlware Mocha	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue, Brown, Green, Orange	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze	Holloware	Body	Blue	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Red-Bodied Refined Jackfield Type	Holloware	Handle	Black	1740 1840	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware	Base		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware	Body	Black	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Trailed Slipware	Ceramic Sherd		White	1700 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Rhenish Brown	Holloware Jug	Body		1650 1700	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Rhenish Westerwald	Holloware	Body	Blue	1650 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Bivalve Quahog				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	11
	Shell	Bivalve Soft Shell Clam				<input type="checkbox"/>	21
	Shell	Bivalve				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Slate	Building Stone		Gray		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Slipware Staffordshire-Type	Holloware	Base		1670 1795	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd		Blue	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	2

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU01 0-10, Fill 1	Unidentified Metal	Miscellaneous Electrical				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware	Ceramic Sherd			1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU01 10-20, Fill 1	Aluminum	Miscellaneous Electrical				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Bowl Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal	Cut			<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Bone	Mammal Pig				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal Deer	Complete			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	13
	Cast Iron	Unidentified				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coal	Coal				<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Coal Ash	Coal Ash				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Creamware	Holloware	Handle		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Holloware Bowl	Base		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Holloware	Rim		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Creamware	Flatware	Rim		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd			1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	29
	Creamware	Flatware Plate	Rim		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd			1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	14
	Creamware	Holloware Bowl	Base		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Flatware Plate	Base		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware Annular	Holloware	Body	Brown, Green	1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware Hand Painted, Overglaze	Holloware	Base		1765 1810	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	English Brown Staffordshire Brown	Holloware			1700 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU01 10-20, Fill 1	Flint Ballast	Ballast		Dk Gray, Tan, White		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Colorless, Gray		<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body	Green		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body	Amber		<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body	Lt Blue		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Glass	Bottle/Jar	Neck	Lt Green	1820s 1920s	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Curved Glass	Fragment	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Aqua		<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Glass	Flat Glass Window Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	36
	Hard Paste	Holloware			1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Hard Paste	Holloware			1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Hard Paste Hand Painted	Holloware	Rim	Blue, Brown		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Iron	Nail Machine Cut Nail			1790 1900	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Iron	Unidentified				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Lead Alloy	Unidentified				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Leather	Boot/Shoe				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar Flask	Body	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Mortar	Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	7
	Pearlware	Holloware Bowl	Base		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware	Holloware Tea Set	Base		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware	Ceramic Sherd		Green	1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Hand Painted	Flatware	Rim/Body	Blue	1795 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Pearlware Hand Painted, Polychrome	Holloware	Handle	Brown	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU01 10-20, Fill 1	Pearlware Hand Painted, Polychrome	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue, Brown, Green	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Pearlware Hand Painted, Polychrome	Flatware Saucer	Rim	Black	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Molded Rim	Flatware Plate	Rim	Green	1820 1835	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Shell-Edged Rim	Flatware Plate	Body		1780 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Shell-Edged Rim, Even Scall	Flatware Plate	Rim	Green	1800 1835	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze	Flatware	Base	Blue	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze	Flatware	Base	Black, Green	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze	Holloware	Body	Blue	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Porcelaneous	Button Prosser-Pressed	Complete	White	1840 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware	Holloware	Rim		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware Pot	Rim	Black	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware	Rim Burned		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown, Clear	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd		Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Shell	Bivalve Soft Shell Clam				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	14
	Shell	Bivalve Quahog				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Slate	Building Stone		Gray		<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Tin Enamel	Holloware			1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Unid. Refined Earthenware	Ceramic Sherd		Blue		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	White Salt Glaze	Ceramic Sherd			1720 1805	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware	Ceramic Sherd		Dk Blue	1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Whiteware	Ceramic Sherd			1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU01 10-20, Fill 1	Whiteware Annular	Ceramic Sherd	Rim	Blue	1830 1962	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware Transfer Print	Flatware Plate	Rim	Blue	1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Whiteware Transfer Print	Hollowware Pitcher	Handle	Red	1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
EU01 20-30, Fill 1	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Bone	Bird				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	8
	Bone	Mammal	Cut			<input type="checkbox"/>	8
	Coal	Coal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Hollowware	Base		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	23
	Creamware	Flatware Plate	Rim		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Creamware Hand Painted, Overglaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Black	1765 1810	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware Mocha	Hollowware	Body	Black, Orange	1780 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Flint Ballast	Ballast		Gray, White		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Colorless, Gray		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Flat Glass Window Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	24
	Glass	Container	Body	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Glass	Hollowware Cup Tumbler	Base	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body	Amber		<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body	Amber		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Hard Paste	Hollowware Bowl	Base		1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Hard Paste	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1



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Provenience	Material	Object	Attributes	Color(s)	Manufacture Date	Makers Mark	Count
EU01 20-30, Fill 1	Hard Paste Hand Painted	Holloware	Rim	Blue		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Hard Paste Overglaze Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Machine Cut Nail			1790 1900	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body Embossed	Aqua Tint		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar Case Bottle	Body	Green		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar Flask	Base Embossed Cup Base Mold	Olive	1830 1872	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar Liquor Bottle	Body Dip Mold	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Mortar	Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	13
	Pearlware Hand Painted	Flatware	Rim/Body	Blue	1795 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Pearlware Hand Painted	Holloware	Body	Blue	1795 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Pearlware Hand Painted	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1795 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Pearlware Hand Painted, Polychrome	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Pearlware Hand Painted, Polychrome	Holloware Cup Tea cup	Body	Blue, Green, Orange	1802 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Molded Rim	Flatware Plate	Rim	Green	1820 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Shell-Edged Rim, Even Scall	Flatware Plate	Rim	Blue	1800 1835	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Shell-Edged Rim, Even Scall	Flatware Plate	Rim	Green	1800 1835	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze	Flatware	Body	Blue	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze	Flatware	Body	Black	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	7
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze	Flatware	Body	Blue	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze	Flatware Saucer	Rim	Blue	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze	Flatware Plate	Rim	Blue	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze	Holloware Bowl	Body	Blue	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1

*Paul Revere House*

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU01 20-30, Fill 1	Red-Bodied Refined Jackfield	Holloware	Body		1745 1790	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Redware	Ceramic Sherd			1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Flatware	Rim		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Black	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Shell	Bivalve Soft Shell Clam				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Shell	Gastropod Periwinkle	Complete			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Slipware Metropolitan	Holloware	Body	Black, White	1630 1660	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Unid. Imported Stoneware	Ceramic Sherd	Body			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Unidentified Metal	Grommet	Complete			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
EU01 30-40, Fill 1	American Stoneware Albany Slip/Salt	Holloware	Body		1805 1920	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Marked Pipe	Bowl Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Bone	Fish				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Bone	Mammal Pig				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal	Complete			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Bird				<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	52
	Bone	Mammal	Cut			<input type="checkbox"/>	18
	Calined Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Coal	Coal				<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Coal Ash	Coal Ash				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	7

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU01 30-40, Fill 1	Copper Alloy	Button Shank Button	Complete			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ceramicware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
	Ceramicware	Flatware	Rim/Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	13
	Ceramicware	Holloware Bowl	Rim		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ceramicware	Holloware Bowl	Base		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Ceramicware	Holloware	Base		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Ceramicware Hand Painted, Overglaze	Flatware	Rim		1765 1810	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ceramicware Mocha	Holloware	Body/Handle	Brown	1780 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ceramicware Mocha	Holloware	Body	Black, Blue, Brown, Green	1780 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Ceramicware Mocha	Holloware Pitcher	Spout	Orange	1780 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ceramicware Sponge Printed	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Flint Ballast	Ballast		Brown, Orange, White		<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Glass	Container	Body	Aqua		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Glass	Flat Glass Window Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	29
	Glass	Container	Body	Lt Green		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Glass	Container	Body	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	8
	Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body	Brown		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Bottle/Jar Liquor Bottle	Body	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Glass	Bottle/Jar Liquor Bottle	Body	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Container	Body	Cobalt		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Hard Paste	Holloware Cup Tea cup	Base		1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Hard Paste	Ceramic Sherd			1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1

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Provenience	Material	Object	Attributes	Color(s)	Manufacture Date	Makers Mark	Count
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU01 30-40, Fill 1	Hard Paste Hand Painted	Flatware	Body	Blue	1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Hard Paste Hand Painted	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1700 Present	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1
	Hard Paste Hand Painted	Holloware Tea Set Teapot	Lid	Blue	1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Hard Paste Hand Painted	Flatware Saucer	Rim	Blue, Brown	1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	23
	Iron	Unidentified				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Iron	Miscellaneous Hardware				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Lead Alloy	Miscellaneous Hardware				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware	Holloware	Base/Body		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Pearlware	Flatware	Base/Body		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	9
	Pearlware	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Pearlware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	35
	Pearlware Hand Painted	Holloware Chamber Pot	Rim	Blue	1795 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Hand Painted	Flatware Saucer	Rim	Blue	1795 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Hand Painted	Flatware Saucer	Rim	Blue	1795 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Hand Painted	Holloware	Body	Blue	1795 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	18
	Pearlware Hand Painted	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1795 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Hand Painted, Polychrome	Holloware Bowl	Base/Body	Blue, Brown, Green	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Pearlware Hand Painted, Polychrome	Holloware Cup Tea cup	Rim/Body	Blue, Brown, Green	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Pearlware Hand Painted, Polychrome	Holloware	Rim/Body	Blue, Brown, Green, Orange	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Pearlware Hand Painted, Polychrome	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue, Brown, Green, Orange	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	14
	Pearlware Molded Rim	Flatware Plate	Body	Green	1820 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Molded Rim	Flatware Plate	Rim	Blue	1820 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Pearlware Shell-Edged Rim	Flatware Plate	Body	Blue	1780 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU01 30-40, Fill 1	Pearlware Shell-Edged Rim, Even Scall	Flatware Plate	Rim	Blue	1800 1835	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Pearlware Shell-Edged Rim, Even Scall	Flatware Plate	Rim	Blue	1800 1835	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Pearlware Shell-Edged Rim, Even Scall	Flatware Plate	Rim	Green	1800 1835	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze	Holloware Bowl	Rim	Blue	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	14
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze	Flatware	Rim	Blue	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze	Holloware Bowl	Base	Blue	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze	Holloware	Body	Blue	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze	Flatware Plate	Base	Blue	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze	Flatware	Rim/Body	Black, Blue, Yellow	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze	Holloware	Rim	Black, Blue	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze	Holloware Bowl	Rim/Body	Blue, Dk Blue	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Plaster/Mortar	Plaster/Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Plaster/Mortar	Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Plastic	Modern Trash		Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Redware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Black Glaze	Holloware Tea Set Teapot	Lid	Black	1700 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Black	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware	Body Burned	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware Pot	Base	Black	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Flatware Platter	Rim		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown, Green	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1

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Provenience	Material	Object	Attributes	Color(s)	Manufacture Date	Makers Mark	Count
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU01 30-40, Fill 1	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown, White	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware	Rim/Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Redware Lead Glaze	Flatware	Body	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	11
	Redware Lead Glaze	Flatware Plate	Rim	Brown, White	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	19
	Shell	Bivalve Soft Shell Clam				<input type="checkbox"/>	11
	Shell	Bivalve Quahog				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Shell	Gastropod	Complete			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Slate	Tablet Writing Tablet		Gray		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Slate	Tile Roofing Tile		Gray		<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Slipware Staffordshire-Type, Dotted	Holloware Mug/Tankard	Rim/Body	Brown	1670 1795	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Rim		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel Delft	Holloware	Body	Black, Blue	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel Delft	Holloware	Body	Black, Blue, Red, Yellow	1690 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Unid. Imported Stoneware	Holloware	Body			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Unid. Imported Stoneware	Holloware	Body	Blue		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	White Salt Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1720 1805	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	7
	Whiteware Molded	Holloware	Rim/Body		1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Whiteware Molded	Flatware Plate	Rim		1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Whiteware Transfer Print	Flatware	Body	Blue	1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Wood	Wood				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU01 40-50, Fill 1	American Stoneware Albany Slip	Holloware Mug/Tankard	Base		1805 1920	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	6



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Provenience	Material	Object	Attributes	Color(s)	Manufacture Date	Makers Mark	Count
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU01 40-50, Fill 1	Bone	Mammal	Cut			<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Bone	Bird				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Bone	Mammal	Gnawed			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	11
	Bone	Mammal Canis				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Calcined Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Coal	Coal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Copper	Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Flatware Plate	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Holloware Bowl	Rim		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	32
	Creamware	Holloware Bowl	Base		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Creamware	Holloware Chamber Pot	Rim		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Flint Ballast	Ballast		Tan		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Flat Glass Window Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	11
	Glass	Flat Glass Window Glass	Fragment	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body	Green		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Container	Body	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Hard Paste	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Hard Paste Hand Painted	Flatware	Base	Blue	1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar Case Bottle	Body	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body	Aqua		<input type="checkbox"/>	1

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU01 40-50, Fill 1	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body Dip Mold	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware	Flatware Platter	Base		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	9
	Pearlware Annular	Holloware	Body	Blue	1780 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Hand Painted	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1795 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Pearlware Hand Painted	Holloware	Rim	Blue	1775 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Hand Painted, Polychrome	Holloware	Body	Brown	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Hand Painted, Polychrome	Holloware Cup Tea cup	Rim	Blue, Brown, Yellow	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Molded Rim	Flatware	Body		1820 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Shell-Edged Rim	Flatware Plate	Rim	Green	1800 1835	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Shell-Edged Rim, Even Scall	Flatware Plate	Rim	Blue	1800 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze	Flatware	Rim	Blue	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze	Flatware	Body	Blue	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze	Flatware Plate	Rim	Blue	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze	Flatware	Body	Blue	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze	Holloware	Rim	Blue	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze	Flatware	Body	Black	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware	Body	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware Chamber Pot	Rim	Black	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Shell	Bivalve Soft Shell Clam				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Slate	Tablet Writing Tablet		Gray		<input type="checkbox"/>	1

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Provenience	Material	Object	Attributes	Color(s)	Manufacture Date	Makers Mark	Count
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU01 40-50, Fill 1	Slate	Tile Roofing Tile		Gray		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Slipware Staffordshire-Type, Combed	Holloware Mug/Tankard	Rim	Brown	1670 1795	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Tile	Fragment	Blue	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Tooth	Mammal Cow				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tooth	Mammal Pig				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Unid. Refined Earthenware Transfer Pri	Flatware	Rim Burned	Blue		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	White Salt Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1720 1805	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Whiteware Hand Painted	Holloware	Body	Blue	1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware Transfer Print	Holloware Bowl	Rim	Lt Blue	1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU01 50-60, Fill 1	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	53
	Bone	Mammal	Cut			<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Bone	Bird				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Border Ware Green Glazed	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown, Green	1600 ca. 1715	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Calcined Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Charcoal	Charcoal				<input type="checkbox"/>	7
	Coal	Coal				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Coal Ash	Coal Ash				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	17
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Rim/Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	55
	Creamware Hand Painted, Overglaze	Holloware	Body		1765 1815	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Flint Ballast	Ballast		Gray, White		<input type="checkbox"/>	1

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU01 50-60, Fill 1	Glass	Holloware Cup Tumbler	Base	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Glass	Container	Body	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Glass	Flat Glass Window Glass	Fragment	Aqua		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Glass	Bottle/Jar Liquor Bottle	Body	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Glass	Flat Glass Window Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	8
	Hard Paste Hand Painted	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Hard Paste Hand Painted	Holloware	Base	Blue	1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Hand-Wrought Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Unidentified Tool				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Unidentified				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	21
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body	Blue		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar	Base	Green		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Nottingham/Burselem	Holloware	Rim		1683 1810	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	20
	Pearlware Hand Painted	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1775 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Hand Painted, Polychrome	Holloware	Base	Brown	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Pearlware Hand Painted, Polychrome	Holloware Bowl	Base	Brown	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Hand Painted, Polychrome	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue, Brown, Green, Orange, Yellow	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Pearlware Hand Painted, Polychrome	Flatware	Base/Body	Brown, Green	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Pearlware Hand Painted, Polychrome	Holloware Bowl	Rim	Blue, Brown, Orange	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Hand Painted, Polychrome	Holloware Bowl	Rim	Brown, Green, Orange	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Molded Rim	Flatware Plate	Rim	Blue	1820 1835	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Molded Rim	Flatware	Rim		1820 1835	<input type="checkbox"/>	1

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU01 50-60, Fill 1	Pearlware Shell-Edged Rim, Even Scall	Flatware Plate	Rim	Green	1800 1835	<input type="checkbox"/>	8
	Pearlware Shell-Edged Rim, Even Scall	Flatware Plate	Rim	Blue	1800 1835	<input type="checkbox"/>	7
	Pearlware Shell-Edged Rim, Even Scall	Flatware Plate	Rim	Green	1800 1835	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Flatware	Body	Black, Blue, Yellow	1790 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Flatware	Body	Blue	1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Holloware	Body	Blue	1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Flatware Plate	Rim/Body	Blue	1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Plaster/Mortar	Plaster/Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Redware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Redware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware	Body	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware	Base/Body	Black	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Rhenish Westerwald	Holloware	Body	Blue	1650 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Rhenish Westerwald	Holloware	Body		1650 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Shell	Bivalve Soft Shell Clam				<input type="checkbox"/>	17
	Shell	Bivalve Quahog				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	21
	Slate	Raw Material		Gray		<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Slate	Tile Roofing Tile		Gray		<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Slipware Staffordshire-Type	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1670 1795	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Tin Enamel	Holloware	Body	Blue	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU01 50-60, Fill 1	Unid. Coarse Earthenware	Holloware	Body			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Unid. Imported Stoneware	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Unid. Refined Earthenware	Ceramic Sherd	Burned			<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Unidentified Mineral	Unidentified		Black, White		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Unidentified Mineral	Unidentified		Gray		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	White Salt Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1720 1805	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	White Salt Glaze Slipped	Holloware	Body		1715 1775	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		Unidentified				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe		Stem Fragment		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU01 60-70, Fill 1	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Bird				<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Bone	Mammal	Cut			<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	23
	Chinese Export Porcelain Canton and N	Flatware Plate	Rim	Blue	1790 1835	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Clinker	Clinker/Coke				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick Handmade Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	11
	Creamware	Flatware Platter	Base		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Creamware	Flatware	Rim/Base		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Creamware	Holloware	Rim/Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	13	
Creamware	Holloware Chamber Pot	Rim		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
Creamware	Holloware Bowl	Base		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
Creamware Mocha	Holloware	Body	Brown, Orange	1780 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
Glass	Lighting Fixture	Stem	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
Glass	Container	Body	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1	



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Provenience	Material	Object	Attributes	Color(s)	Manufacture Date	Makers Mark	Count
EU01 60-70, Fill 1	Glass	Container	Body	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Lighting Fixture	Body	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Aqua		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Glass	Flat Glass Window Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	33
	Iron	Nail Hand-Wrought Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Machine Cut Nail			1790 1900	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	17
	Molded Glass	Container	Body	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar Liquor Bottle	Body Dip Mold	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware	Holloware Bowl	Base		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	8
	Pearlware	Flatware	Base/Body		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Pearlware Hand Painted	Flatware	Rim/Body	Blue	1775 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Pearlware Hand Painted, Polychrome	Holloware	Body	Blue, Brown, Yellow	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Shell-Edged Rim, Even Scall	Flatware Plate	Rim	Green	1800 1835	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Shell-Edged Rim, Even Scall	Flatware Plate	Rim	Blue	1800 1835	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Holloware	Body	Black	1790 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Black, Blue, Yellow	1790 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Flatware	Body	Blue	1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Flatware	Rim/Body	Blue	1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Porcelaneous	Button Prosser-Pressed	Complete	White	1840 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Rhenish Westerwald	Holloware Pot	Rim	Blue	1650 1775	<input type="checkbox"/>	1

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU01 60-70, Fill 1	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	10
	Shell	Bivalve Soft Shell Clam				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Slate	Tile Roofing Tile		Gray		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Slipware Staffordshire-Type, Combed	Holloware	Body	Brown	1670 1795	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Unid. Refined Earthenware	Ceramic Sherd	Body Burned			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	White Salt Glaze Scratch Blue	Holloware	Body	Blue	1744 1775	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware	Holloware Bowl	Base		1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware Hand Painted, Bright Colors	Holloware Cup Tea cup	Rim	Black, Blue, Green, Red	1830 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Wood	Wood				<input type="checkbox"/>	22
	Wood	Sample				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU01 70-80, Clay Feature 01	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Calcined Bone	Unidentified				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Copper Alloy	Miscellaneous Household	Complete			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Creamware Mocha	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Black, Brown	1780 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Hard Paste Hand Painted	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Hard Paste Overglaze Enamel	Flatware	Rim		1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
EU01 70-80, Fill 1	Bone	Button	Complete			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU01 80-90, Fill 2	Border Ware Green Glazed	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Green	1600 ca. 1715	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Calcined Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick Handmade Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	3

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU01 80-90, Fill 2	Glass	Flat Glass Window Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Hard Paste	Ceramic Sherd	Rim		1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Molded Glass	Container	Body	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Bivalve Soft Shell Clam				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
EU01 90-100, Fill 2	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Coal	Coal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Flatware	Body	Black, Blue	1790 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU02 0-10, Fill 1	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	46
	Bone	Mammal	Cut			<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Bone	Bird				<input type="checkbox"/>	7
	Calcined Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Clinker	Clinker/Coke				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Coal	Coal				<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	29
	Creamware	Holloware Cup Tea cup	Base		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	22
	Creamware	Flatware	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Creamware	Flatware Plate	Rim		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Holloware Bowl	Base		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Creamware	Holloware	Body		1762 1780	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Creamware	Holloware	Base		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	English Brown	Holloware	Body		1690 1810	<input type="checkbox"/>	1

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
EU02 0-10, Fill 1	Glass	Flat Glass Window Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Glass	Container	Body	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Glass	Bottle/Jar Liquor Bottle	Base/Body	Sand Pontil		<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Hard Paste Hand Painted	Flatware	Base	Blue	1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Hard Paste Hand Painted	Flatware	Rim	Blue	1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Iron	Nail Machine Cut Nail			1790 1900	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Hand-Wrought Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Iron	Miscellaneous Hardware				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Leather	Unidentified				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Mortar	Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Nottingham/Burselem	Holloware	Body		1683 1810	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	14
	Pearlware	Flatware Plate	Base/Body		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Pearlware	Holloware Bowl	Base		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Hand Painted, Polychrome	Flatware	Rim/Body	Blue, Brown	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Pearlware Hand Painted, Polychrome	Holloware	Body	Blue, Brown, Orange	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Hand Painted, Polychrome	Holloware Bowl		Blue, Orange	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Shell-Edged Rim, Even Scall	Flatware Plate	Rim	Green	1800 1835	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print	Holloware	Body	Black, Dk Green	1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Flatware Plate	Rim	Blue	1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Flatware	Rim	Blue	1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	5

***Paul Revere House***

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Paul Revere House, Site Examination.

Provenience	Material	Object	Attributes	Color(s)	Manufacture Date	Makers Mark	Count
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU02 0-10, Fill 1	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware	Body	Brown, Green	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware	Body	Black	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Trailed Slipware	Ceramic Sherd	Body	White	1700 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Rhenish Westerwald	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1650 1775	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	12
	Shell	Gastropod Cowrie	Complete	Drilled		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Bivalve Soft Shell Clam				<input type="checkbox"/>	9
	Unid. Imported Stoneware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		Blue	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Unid. Refined Earthenware	Ceramic Sherd	Burned			<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Unid. Sedimentary	Raw Material			Dk Gray	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	EU02 10-20, Clay 1	White Salt Glaze	Holloware	Rim/Body		1720 1805	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ball Clay		Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Bowl Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	4
Ball Clay		Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	6
Ball Clay		Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Bowl Fragment		1690 1750	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
Bone		Bird				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
Bone		Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	27
Bone		Mammal	Cut			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Calcined Bone		Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	7
Coarse Earthenware		Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	14
Concrete		Concrete				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
Creamware		Ceramic Sherd	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
Flint Ballast		Ballast			Tan, White	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
Glass		Container	Body		Colorless	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Glass		Flat Glass Window Glass	Fragment		Aqua Tint	<input type="checkbox"/>	2

**Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Paul Revere House, Site Examination.**

<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU02 10-20, Clay 1	Hard Paste	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Hand-Wrought Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Lead	Window Part Window Came				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Mortar	Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	11
	Pearlware	Holloware	Base		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	9
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Rhenish Westerwald	Holloware Mug/Tankard	Body	Blue	1650 1775	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Bivalve				<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Shell	Bivalve Quahog				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Bivalve Soft Shell Clam				<input type="checkbox"/>	13
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	19
	Slate	Tile		Gray		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Slipware Staffordshire-Type, Combed	Holloware	Base/Body	Brown	1670 1795	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Slipware Staffordshire-Type, Dotted	Holloware	Rim	Brown	1670 1795	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Holloware	Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	White Salt Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1720 1805	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Wood	Wood				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	American Stoneware Salt Glaze	Holloware	Body		1705 1930	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU02 10-20, Fill 1	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Marked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal	Cut			<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Bone	Fish				<input type="checkbox"/>	5



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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU02 10-20, Fill 1	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	73
	Bone	Mammal	Sawn			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Bird				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Buckley	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1720 1775	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Calcined Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Coal	Coal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick Handmade Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	11
	Creamware	Flatware Plate	Rim		1762 1785	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	19
	Creamware	Flatware Plate	Rim		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Holloware Bowl	Rim		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Flatware Platter	Base		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Holloware Mug/Tankard	Body/Handle		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Flatware Plate	Rim		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Creamware Feathered Rim	Flatware Plate	Rim		1765 1810	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Holloware Cup Stemware	Stem Fragment	Colorless	1750 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Glass	Container	Body	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Bottle/Jar Liquor Bottle	Body	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Glass	Flat Glass Window Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Hard Paste	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Imported Stoneware Salt Glaze	Holloware	Body			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	13
	Iron	Nail Hand-Wrought Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Hand-Wrought Nail	Burned			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar Case Bottle	Body	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	3

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Provenience	Material	Object	Attributes	Color(s)	Manufacture Date	Makers Mark	Count
<i>Paul Revere House</i> EU02 10-20, Fill 1	Molded Glass	Holloware Cup Tumbler	Body Engraved	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Mortar	Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Nottingham/Burselem	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1683 1810	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Nottingham/Burselem	Holloware	Body		1750 1810	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	14
	Pearlware	Holloware	Base		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Pearlware	Flatware	Base		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Pearlware	Flatware Plate	Base		1793 1810	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Hand Painted, Polychrome	Holloware Bowl	Rim	Brown, Green, Orange	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Hand Painted, Polychrome	Holloware	Rim	Brown	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Hand Painted, Polychrome	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown, Orange, Yellow	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Pearlware Hand Painted, Polychrome	Flatware Saucer	Rim	Blue, Brown, Green, Orange	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Hand Painted, Polychrome	Holloware Bowl	Rim	Blue, Brown	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Pearlware Shell-Edged Rim	Flatware Plate	Rim/Body	Green	1780 1835	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Shell-Edged Rim, Even Scall	Flatware Plate	Rim	Blue	1800 1835	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Flatware	Rim/Body	Blue	1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Holloware	Body	Blue	1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware	Body	Black, Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware Pot	Handle		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>	
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>								
EU02 10-20, Fill 1	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware	Body	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	25	
	Shell	Bivalve Quahog				<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
	Shell	Bivalve Soft Shell Clam				<input type="checkbox"/>	26	
	Slate	Tile		Dk Gray		<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Slipware Staffordshire-Type, Combed	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown	1670 1795	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Purple	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Tooth	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Tooth	Mammal Pig				<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Unid. Coarse Earthenware	Handle	Handle	Burned		<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Unid. Refined Earthenware	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Burned		<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	EU02 20-30, Clay 1	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	10
		Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Bowl Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	13
		Calcined Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Coal		Coal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
Coarse Earthenware		Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	7	
Creamware		Ceramic Sherd	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
Creamware		Flatware Plate	Rim		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
Creamware Transfer Print, Underglaze		Holloware	Body	Black	1785 1815	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
Flint Ballast		Ballast		Orange, White		<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
Glass	Bottle/Jar Liquor Bottle	Body	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	2		
Glass	Flat Glass Window Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	1		

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU02 20-30, Clay 1	Glass	Bottle/Jar	Base Untyped Pontil	Green		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Mortar	Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	North Devon Gravel-Tempered	Holloware	Base		1675 1760	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Pearlware	Holloware	Base		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware	Rim		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Shell	Bivalve Soft Shell Clam				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
EU02 20-30, Fill 1	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Bowl Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Fish				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	17
	Bone	Mammal	Cut			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Bird				<input type="checkbox"/>	8
	Calcined Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick Handmade Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	8
	Creamware	Holloware	Rim		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Glass	Flat Glass Window Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Bottle/Jar Liquor Bottle	Body	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Container	Body	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Glass	Container	Body Melted	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Hard Paste	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Hard Paste Overglaze Enamel	Flatware	Rim	Red	1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU02 20-30, Fill 1	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Pearlware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Pearlware Hand Painted, Polychrome	Holloware Bowl	Rim	Blue, Brown, Orange	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Holloware	Body	Blue	1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	10
	Shell	Bivalve Soft Shell Clam				<input type="checkbox"/>	14
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Unid. Refined Earthenware	Flatware	Rim			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	White Salt Glaze Scratch Blue	Holloware	Body	Blue	1744 1775	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Wood	Wood				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	20
	Bone	Fish				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Calcined Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
EU02 20-30, Fill 2	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd			1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Creamware	Flatware Plate	Rim		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Creamware	Holloware	Rim		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware Transfer Print, Underglaze	Holloware	Body	Black	1785 1815	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Curved Glass	Rim	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Holloware Cup	Body	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Flat Glass Window Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Glass	Curved Glass	Fragment Melted	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Container	Body	Aqua		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Holloware Cup Tumbler	Base	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1

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Provenience	Material	Object	Attributes	Color(s)	Manufacture Date	Makers Mark	Count
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU02 20-30, Fill 2	Iron	Unidentified				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Mortar	Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware	Flatware	Base		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Pearlware	Holloware Bowl	Base		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print	Holloware	Body	Black	1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Holloware	Rim	Blue, Dk Blue	1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Red-Bodyed Refined Jackfield Type	Holloware	Body		1800 1840	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Bivalve Soft Shell Clam				<input type="checkbox"/>	6
EU02 30-40, Clay	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Marked Pipe	Bowl Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Bowl Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Bowl Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Bone	Bird				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	34
	Calcined Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Clinker	Clinker/Coke				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	12
	Concrete	Concrete				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Rim/Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Flint Ballast	Ballast		Orange, White		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Flat Glass Window Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Lt Green		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Bottle/Jar Liquor Bottle	Body	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	4



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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU02 30-40, Clay	Iron	Unidentified				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Hand-Wrought Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Mortar	Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	12
	Pearlware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Hand Painted, Polychrome	Holloware Bowl	Base	Brown, Green, Orange	1810 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	8
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Redware Lead Glaze	Handle	Handle	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Bivalve Quahog		Purple		<input type="checkbox"/>	9
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	13
	Shell	Bivalve Soft Shell Clam				<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Shell	Bivalve				<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	EU02 40-50, Clay	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tin Enamel		Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
Tin Enamel Portuguese Majolica		Holloware	Body		1650 1680	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Ball Clay		Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Bowl Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	2
Ball Clay		Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Bone		Mammal	Cut			<input type="checkbox"/>	4
Bone		Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	23
Coarse Earthenware		Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	6
Mortar		Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
Rhenish Westerwald		Holloware	Body	Blue	1650 1775	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Shell		Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	4
Tin Enamel		Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Tin Enamel Delft		Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	2

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU02 40-50, Clay	Tin Enamel Portuguese Majolica	Holloware Bowl	Base	Blue	1650 1680	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tooth	Mammal Deer				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
EU02 50-60, Clay	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Bowl Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	40
	Bone	Mammal	Cut			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Border Ware White	Holloware Pot	Rim	Green	1600 ca. 1715	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick Handmade Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Glass	Flat Glass Window Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Hand-Wrought Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Unidentified				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Mortar	Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Shell	Bivalve				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd			1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Tooth	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Tooth	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU02 60-70, Clay	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Bowl Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	14
	Bone	Mammal Cow				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal	Cut			<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Coal	Coal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1

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Provenience	Material	Object	Attributes	Color(s)	Manufacture Date	Makers Mark	Count
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU02 60-70, Clay	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Free Blown	Bottle/Jar Liquor Bottle	Base/Body Tipped Pontil	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Iron	Nail Hand-Wrought Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Miscellaneous Hardware				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Plaster/Mortar	Plaster/Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Tin Enamel	Holloware	Handle		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel Delft	Flatware Plate	Rim	Blue	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel Portuguese Majolica	Holloware	Rim	Blue	1650 1680	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tooth	Mammal Cow				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU02 70-80, Fill 3	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Marked Pipe	Bowl Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Bone	Mammal Cow	Complete			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal Cow	Complete			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	28
	Bone	Unidentified				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal	Cut			<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick Handmade Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Hand-Wrought Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Iron	Unidentified				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Hand-Wrought Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Mortar	Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Pearlware	Holloware	Rim		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>	
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>								
EU02 70-80, Fill 3	Redware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware	Body	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Shell	Bivalve Soft Shell Clam				<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	3	
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Tooth	Mammal Cow				<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Tooth	Mammal Deer				<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	EU02 80-90, Fill 3	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		Bone	Mammal Cow				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	33
Bone		Bird				<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
Coarse Earthenware		Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
Creamware		Ceramic Sherd	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
Creamware		Holloware Pitcher	Handle		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	
Iron		Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	3	
Mortar		Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	4	
Quartz		Building Stone		Tan, White		<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
EU02 90-100, Fill 3	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Tin Enamel	Holloware	Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
	Tooth	Mammal Cow	Complete			<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Marked Pipe	Bowl Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	10	
	Coal	Coal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	4	

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Provenience	Material	Object	Attributes	Color(s)	Manufacture Date	Makers Mark	Count
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU02 90-100, Fill 3	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Mortar					<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown, Yellow	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware	Body	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Trailed Slipware	Holloware	Body	White	1600 ca. 1715	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Tin Enamel	Holloware	Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel Delft	Flatware Plate	Base	Blue	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel Delft	Holloware Bowl	Rim	Blue	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU03 0-5, Fill 1	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Bird				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coal	Coal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coal Ash	Coal Ash				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Concrete	Concrete				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Creamware	Flatware Plate	Rim		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Holloware	Base		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Glass	Flat Glass Window Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Glass	Container	Body	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Hard Paste Overglaze Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Gold, Red	1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	3

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU03 0-5, Fill 1	Iron	Nail Wire Nail			1890 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware	Holloware	Base		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Pearlware Shell-Edged Rim	Flatware Plate	Rim		1780 1835	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Flatware	Body	Blue	1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Plastic	Modern Trash		Clear		<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Plastic	Modern Trash		White		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Plastic	Modern Trash		Black, White		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware	Holloware	Rim		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Olive	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware Transfer Print Red	Holloware Pitcher	Handle	Red	1828 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
EU03 0-70, Wall Scrape	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Bowl Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	14
	Bone	Button Button Manufacturing Debris				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Bone	Bird				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Coal	Coal				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Coal Ash	Coal Ash				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Copper Alloy	Buckle	Complete			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Holloware Bowl	Rim		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Yellow	1765 1815	<input type="checkbox"/>	1

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU03 0-70, Wall Scrape	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	22
	Creamware	Holloware	Rim/Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Creamware	Flatware Plate	Rim/Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Creamware Mocha	Holloware	Body	Brown	1780 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	English Brown Staffordshire	Holloware Jug	Neck		1700 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Bottle/Jar Liquor Bottle	Body	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Lt Green		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Glass	Flat Glass Window Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Glass	Container	Body	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Iron	Sheet				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Iron	Nail Machine Cut Nail			1790 1900	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Ironstone	Holloware	Rim/Body		1840 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	7
	Lead Alloy	Miscellaneous Hardware				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Mortar	Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Pearlware	Holloware Bowl	Base		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Pearlware	Flatware	Base/Body		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	7
	Pearlware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	8
	Pearlware Hand Painted	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1775 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Pearlware Hand Painted	Holloware	Body	Blue	1775 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Hand Painted	Flatware Saucer	Base	Blue	1775 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Hand Painted, Blue China Gl	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1775 1815	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Hand Painted, Polychrome	Flatware Saucer	Rim	Brown, Orange	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Hand Painted, Polychrome	Holloware Pitcher	Rim	Brown	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Hand Painted, Polychrome	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	4



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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU03 0-70, Wall Scrape	Pearlware Mocha	Holloware	Body	Brown, Green, Rust	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Molded Rim	Flatware Plate	Body	Blue	1820 1835	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Pearlware Molded Rim	Flatware Plate	Rim	Blue	1820 1835	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Shell-Edged Rim	Flatware Plate	Body	Blue	1780 1835	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Shell-Edged Rim, Even Scall	Holloware Bowl	Rim	Blue	1800 1835	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Pearlware Shell-Edged Rim, Even Scall	Flatware Plate	Rim	Green	1800 1835	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Holloware	Body	Black	1790 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Flatware	Rim/Body	Black, Blue	1790 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Ceramic Sherd	Rim	Blue	1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Holloware	Body	Blue	1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Holloware	Base	Blue	1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Flatware baking dish/pie plate	Rim/Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware	Body	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware Mng/Tankard	Base/Body	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Shell	Bivalve Quahog				<input type="checkbox"/>	7
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	20
	Slate	Tile		Gray		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tooth	Mammal Cow	Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware	Ceramic Sherd	Rim/Body		1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Whiteware Transfer Print	Holloware	Body	Blue	1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Wood	Wood				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU03 10-20, Fill 2	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Rim/Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	9

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU03 10-20, Fill 2	Glass	Flat Glass Window Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Miscellaneous Household Clothespin			1887 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Machine Cut Nail			1790 1900	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Unidentified				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Mortar	Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware	Flatware	Base		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware	Holloware Cup Tea cup	Base		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Holloware	Body	Blue	1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Plastic	Modern Trash		Clear		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Shell	Bivalve Soft Shell Clam				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Whiteware	Flatware	Rim		1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU03 20-30, Fill 2	Bisque	Ceramic Sherd			1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coal	Coal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Creamware Hand Painted, Overglaze	Holloware Bowl	Base	Pink	1765 1815	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Curved Glass	Body	White		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Unidentified				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Pearlware Shell-Edged Rim	Flatware Plate	Rim	Blue	1780 1835	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware Pot	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU03 30-40, Fill 2	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>	
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>								
EU03 30-40, Fill 2	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Creamware	Flatware Plate	Rim		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	10	
	Iron	Unidentified				<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
	Mortar	Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Pearlware	Flatware	Body		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Pearlware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	
	Pearlware Hand Painted	Holloware	Body	Blue	1775 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Pearlware Hand Painted, Blue China Gl	Flatware	Body	Blue	1775 1815	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Pearlware Molded Rim	Flatware Plate	Rim	Green	1820 1835	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze Bl	Flatware Plate	Base	Blue	1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Plastic	Modern Trash				<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
	Redware Lead Glaze/Interior Slip	Holloware	Rim	White	19th c.	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
	EU03 40-50, Fill 2	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	6
		Coal	Coal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Creamware		Flatware Plate	Base		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
Creamware		Ceramic Sherd	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	28	
Creamware		Ceramic Sherd	Rim Burned		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
Creamware		Holloware Bowl	Base		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
Creamware		Holloware	Rim		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU03 40-50, Fill 2	Glass	Flat Glass Window Glass	Fragment	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Flat Glass Window Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Glass	Curved Glass	Body	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Glass	Bottle/Jar Liquor Bottle	Body	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Hard Paste Hand Painted	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	7
	Ironstone	Holloware	Body		1840 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	13
	Pearlware	Holloware Bowl	Base	Blue	1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware	Holloware Bowl	Base		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Hand Painted	Holloware	Body	Blue	1775 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Hand Painted	Holloware	Body	Blue	1775 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Hand Painted	Holloware	Body	Blue	1810 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Hand Painted	Holloware	Rim/Body	Blue	1775 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Pearlware Hand Painted, Polychrome	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue, Orange	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Hand Painted, Polychrome	Holloware	Body	Brown, Yellow	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Hand Painted, Polychrome	Flatware	Base	Brown	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Mocha	Holloware Mug/Tankard	Body	Brown, Orange	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Pearlware Molded Rim	Flatware Plate	Rim	Blue	1820 1835	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Shell-Edged Rim, Even Scall	Flatware Plate	Rim	Blue	1800 1835	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Shell-Edged Rim, Even Scall	Flatware Plate	Rim	Green	1800 1835	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print	Flatware	Body	Black, Blue, Green	1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Holloware	Body	Black	1790 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Holloware	Body	Blue	1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Flatware	Rim/Body	Blue	1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU03 40-50, Fill 2	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Holloware	Base	Blue	1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Holloware	Base	Blue	1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Holloware	Rim	Blue, Dk Blue	1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Plaster/Mortar	Plaster/Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Shell	Bivalve Soft Shell Clam				<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	14
	Slipware Staffordshire-Type, Combed	Holloware Mug/Tankard	Body	Brown	1670 1795	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Flatware	Body	Blue	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	White Salt Glaze Enameled, Overglaze	Flatware Plate	Rim/Base	Red	1746 1775	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	White Salt Glaze Slipped	Holloware	Body		1715 1775	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
EU03 50-60, Fill 3	Coal Ash	Coal Ash				<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Creamware	Flatware Plate	Rim		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Flatware Plate	Base		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	14
	Creamware Hand Painted	Holloware	Body	Red	1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Bottle/Jar Liquor Bottle	Body	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Iron	Nail Hand-Wrought Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Miscellaneous Hardware	Complete			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Mortar	Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	4

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU03 50-60, Fill 3	Nottingham/Burselem	Holloware	Body		1683 1810	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Pearlware	Flatware	Base		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Hand Painted	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1775 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Hand Painted, Polychrome	Holloware	Rim	Brown	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Molded Rim	Flatware Plate	Rim	Green	1820 1835	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Shell-Edged Rim, Even Scall	Flatware Plate	Rim	Green	1800 1835	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Holloware	Body	Blue	1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware	Body	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Bivalve Soft Shell Clam				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Bivalve Quahog				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	4
EU03 5-10, Fill 2	American Stoneware Albany Slip	Drain Pipe		Brown, Tan	1848 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Antler/Horn	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Creamware	Flatware Plate	Rim		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Unidentified				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Shell-Edged Rim, Even Scall	Flatware Plate	Rim	Green	1800 1835	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Holloware	Rim	Blue	1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware Pot	Rim		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU03 5-10, Fill 2	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Tin Enamel	Holloware Bowl	Rim		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU03 60-70, Fill 3	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Bowl Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Creamware	Flatware	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Creamware	Holloware Chamber Pot	Rim		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	8
	Creamware Mocha	Holloware	Body	Brown, Green, Orange	1780 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Glass	Flat Glass Window Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Bottle/Jar Case Bottle	Body	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Aqua		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Mirror	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Hard Paste	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Hard Paste Overglaze Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Iron	Nail Hand-Wrought Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Mortar	Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware	Flatware Plate	Body		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	9
	Pearlware Hand Painted	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1775 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Hand Painted, Polychrome	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown, Orange	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Pearlware Mocha	Holloware	Body	Green, Lt Blue	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Shell-Edged Rim, Even Scall	Flatware Plate	Rim	Green	1800 1835	<input type="checkbox"/>	1



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Provenience	Material	Object	Attributes	Color(s)	Manufacture Date	Makers Mark	Count
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU03 60-70, Fill 3	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze Bl	Holloware	Base	Blue	1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Porcelain	Marble	Complete	White	1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Bivalve Soft Shell Clam				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Wrought Iron	Miscellaneous Hardware				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU04 0-10, Fill 1	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Fish				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Bird				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	16
	Calcined Bone	Unidentified				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Coal	Coal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coal Ash	Coal Ash				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Creamware	Flatware Plate	Rim		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Creamware	Holloware	Base		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	24
	Creamware	Holloware Bowl	Rim		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Flint Ballast	Ballast		Tan, White		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Flat Glass Window Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	15
	Glass	Bottle/Jar Case Bottle	Body	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Glass	Holloware Cup Tumbler	Base	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body	Lt Blue		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Glass	Container	Body	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	12
	Glass	Bottle/Jar Liquor Bottle	Body	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Hard Paste Hand Painted	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1

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Provenience	Material	Object	Attributes	Color(s)	Manufacture Date	Makers Mark	Count
EU04 0-10, Fill 1							
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
	Hard Paste Hand Painted, Overglaze & Enamel	Holloware Bowl	Rim	Black, Blue, Brown, Gold, Red	1730 1760	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Hard Paste Overglaze Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Wire Nail			1890 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Sheet				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Iron	Unidentified				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Iron	Nail Wire Nail			1890 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Lead	Unidentified				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Machine Made	Marble	Complete	Colorless, Green		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body Embossed	Colorless		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar	Neck/Shoulder	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Mortar	Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	8
	Pearlware	Holloware	Base		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	12
	Pearlware	Flatware	Body		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Pearlware	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Hand Painted	Flatware Plate	Rim	Blue	1775 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Hand Painted	Holloware	Rim	Blue	1775 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Hand Painted	Holloware	Body	Blue	1775 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Hand Painted	Flatware	Rim	Blue	1775 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Hand Painted, Polychrome	Flatware	Body	Blue, Brown, Green, Orange	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Mocha	Holloware	Body	Brown, Orange	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Pearlware Shell-Edged Rim	Flatware	Body	Blue	1780 1835	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Shell-Edged Rim, Even Scall	Flatware Plate	Rim	Green	1800 1835	<input type="checkbox"/>	1

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU04 0-10, Fill 1	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Holloware	Body	Blue	1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Flatware	Body	Blue	1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Flatware	Rim	Blue	1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Holloware	Rim/Body	Blue	1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Plastic	Modern Trash		Clear		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Plastic	Modern Trash		White		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Porcelaneous	Ceramic Sherd	Handle		1840 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Redware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware	Body	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Flatware baking dish/pie plate	Base		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware	Body	Black	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	7
	Shell	Bivalve Quahog				<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tooth	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Unid. Refined Earthenware	Ceramic Sherd	Body Burned			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Unidentified Metal	Staple	Complete			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	White Salt Glaze	Holloware	Rim		1720 1805	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware	Flatware	Base		1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware Transfer Print	Holloware	Rim	Black	1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU04 10-20, Fill 1	Anthracite	Coal				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Bowl Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	4

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Provenience	Material	Object	Attributes	Color(s)	Manufacture Date	Makers Mark	Count
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU04 10-20, Fill 1	Bituminous	Coal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal	Cut			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Unidentified				<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	16
	Bone	Fish				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Bird				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Bone	Mammal	Cut			<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Calcined Bone	Unidentified				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coal Ash	Coal Ash				<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Creamware	Flatware Plate	Rim		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Creamware	Holloware	Base		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Holloware	Base		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	43
	Creamware	Holloware Chamber Pot	Rim		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	English Brown Fulham	Holloware	Body		1690 1775	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Glass	Curved Glass	Fragment	White		<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Glass	Bottle/Jar Liquor Bottle	Base Sand Pontil	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Bottle/Jar Liquor Bottle	Body	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body	Blue		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Curved Glass	Body	Green		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Curved Glass	Rim/Body	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Glass	Flat Glass Window Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	8
	Glass	Flat Glass Window Glass	Fragment	Aqua		<input type="checkbox"/>	9
	Glass	Container	Body	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	2

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
EU04 10-20, Fill 1	Hard Paste	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Hard Paste Hand Painted	Flatware	Base	Blue	1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Hard Paste Hand Painted	Holloware	Body	Blue	1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Hard Paste Hand Painted	Flatware	Rim	Blue	1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Hard Paste Overglaze Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Black, Red	1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iberian	Holloware Jar Iberian Olive Jar	Body		1620 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Iron	Nail Hand-Wrought Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Iron	Nail Machine Cut Nail			1790 1900	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Iron	Sheet				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Unidentified				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Mortar	Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Mortar	Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Nottingham/Burselem	Holloware	Body		1683 1810	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown	1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware	Holloware Pitcher	Handle		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Pearlware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	19
	Pearlware Hand Painted	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1775 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Pearlware Hand Painted	Holloware	Body	Blue	1775 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Hand Painted	Holloware Cup Tea cup	Base	Blue	1775 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Hand Painted, Polychrome	Holloware	Body	Brown, Yellow	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Hand Painted, Polychrome	Holloware	Rim	Blue, Brown	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Hand Painted, Polychrome	Holloware	Body	Brown, Orange	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Shell-Edged Rim, Even Scall	Flatware Plate	Rim	Green	1800 1835	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Pearlware Shell-Edged Rim, Even Scall	Flatware Plate	Rim	Blue	1800 1835	<input type="checkbox"/>	3

***Paul Revere House***

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Provenience	Material	Object	Attributes	Color(s)	Manufacture Date	Makers Mark	Count
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU04 10-20, Fill 1	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Holloware	Body	Blue	1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Plaster/Mortar	Plaster/Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Redware Lead Glaze	Flatware	Base		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware	Body	Black	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	9
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware	Base		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze/Interior Slip	Holloware	Body	Brown, White	19th c.	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Rhenish	Holloware Mug/Tankard	Base		1650 1775	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	26
	Shell	Bivalve Soft Shell Clam				<input type="checkbox"/>	21
	Shell	Bivalve Quahog				<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Shell	Button	Complete			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Bivalve Soft Shell Clam				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Stoneware	Holloware Jar	Rim			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tombac Alloy	Button Shank Button	Complete	Gray		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Unid. Imported Stoneware	Holloware	Body			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware	Holloware	Body		1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Whiteware Hand Painted	Ceramic Sherd	Rim/Body	Blue	1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
EU04 20-30, Fill 2	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Bone	Mammal	Cut			<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Bone	Bird				<input type="checkbox"/>	1

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU04 20-30, Fill 2	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	21
	Bone	Mammal	Sawn			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Ceramicware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	30
	Flint Ballast	Ballast		Gray, Tan		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Glass	Flat Glass Window Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Glass	Holloware	Body	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Hard Paste	Holloware Cup Tea cup	Rim		1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Hard Paste Hand Painted, Overglaze &	Holloware	Body	Blue, Red	1700 1760	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iberian	Holloware Jar Iberian Olive Jar	Body		1620 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Iron	Wire				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Lime	Raw Material	Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Mortar	Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Pearlware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	8
	Pearlware Hand Painted	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1775 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Hand Painted, Polychrome	Holloware	Base/Body	Green, Orange	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Pearlware Shell-Edged Rim, Even Scall	Flatware Plate	Rim	Green	1800 1835	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Redware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown, Green	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware	Body	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Shell	Bivalve				<input type="checkbox"/>	2



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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>	
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>								
EU04 20-30, Fill 2	Shell	Bivalve Quahog				<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Shell	Bivalve Soft Shell Clam				<input type="checkbox"/>	6	
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	
	Unid. Coarse Earthenware	Ceramic Sherd	Body			<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
	Unid. Imported Stoneware	Holloware	Base			<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Unid. Imported Stoneware	Holloware	Body			<input type="checkbox"/>	3	
	EU04 20-30, Fill 3	Bone	Unidentified				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		Bone	Mammal	Cut			<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	4
		Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	6
Creamware		Flatware	Rim		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
Creamware		Ceramic Sherd	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
Glass		Flat Glass Window Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
Glass		Lighting Fixture	Body	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
Iron		Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
Iron		Unidentified				<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
EU04 30-40, Fill 4	Mortar	Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	3	
	Pearlware Hand Painted, Polychrome	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Slate	Raw Material		Gray		<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Unid. Refined Earthenware	Ceramic Sherd	Body			<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
	Bone	Mammal	Cut			<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	8	
	Creamware	Flatware	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU04 30-40, Fill 4	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Aqua		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Flat Glass Window Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Mortar	Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Nottingham/Burselem	Ceramic Sherd	Base		1683 1810	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Shell-Edged Rim, Even Scall	Flatware Plate	Rim	Blue	1800 1835	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware Pot	Rim	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Bivalve Soft Shell Clam				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Slate	Raw Material		Gray		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	White Salt Glaze Slipped	Holloware	Body		1715 1775	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU04 40-50, Fill 4	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Bone	Mammal	Cut			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick Handmade Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Glass	Bottle/Jar Liquor Bottle	Body	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Flat Glass Window Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Mortar	Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Mortar	Mortar	Burned			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware Pot	Rim	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware	Rim	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Bivalve Soft Shell Clam				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body			<input type="checkbox"/>	2

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU04 40-50, Fill 4	Tooth	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU04 50-60, Fill 4	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Marked Pipe	Bowl Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal	Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	8
	Creamware	Holloware	Rim		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Free Blown	Bottle/Jar	Body	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail	Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar	Neck	Colorless, Frosted		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Plaster/Mortar	Plaster/Mortar	Complete			<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body Burned	Brown, Dark	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Sedimentary	Unidentified	Fragment Utilized	Gray, Green		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Bivalve	Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	10
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Rim/Base		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Unidentified	Building Stone	Fragment	Maroon		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Unidentified Mineral	Unidentified	Complete			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU04 60-70, Fill 4	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Bone	Mammal	Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick Handmade Brick	Burned			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Free Blown	Container	Body	Lt Green		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Hard Paste Hand Painted	Ceramic Sherd	Base	Blue	1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail	Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	5

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU04 60-70, Fill 4	Redware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
EU04 70-80, Fill 4	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Bowl Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal	Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	7
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Free Blown	Bottle/Jar Case Bottle	Body	Lt Green		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail	Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Curved Glass	Body	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown, Mottled	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Rim/Base	Brown, Dark	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Redware Trailed Slipware	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Red, White	1700 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Rubber	Unidentified	Fragment	Black		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Holloware	Rim		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU04 80-90, Fill 4	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail	Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Plaster/Mortar	Plaster/Mortar	Complete			<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Redware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Tan	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown, Mottled, Tan	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster	Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	2
EU04 90-100, Fill 4	Bone	Mammal	Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Bird	Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Calcined Bone	Unidentified	Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Iron	Unidentified	Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	2

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU04 90-100, Fill 4	Redware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tooth	Mammal	Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU05 0-10, Fill 1		Unidentified	Fragment	Cream, Translucent		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Antler/Horn	Mammal	Cut			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Marked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Marked Pipe	Bowl Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal	Butchered			<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Bone	Unidentified				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Bone	Bird	Gnawed			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Fish				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Bird	Butchered			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Bird				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	9
	Calcined Bone	Mammal	Butchered			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coal	Coal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Rim		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	9
	Creamware Annular	Holloware	Base	Rust	1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware Shell-Edged Rim	Ceramic Sherd	Rim	Blue	1774 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Holloware Cup Stemware	Base Solarized	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Bottle/Jar Liquor Bottle	Base	Dk Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	7
	Glass	Bottle/Jar	Neck	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	3

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU05 0-10, Fill 1	Glass	Curved Glass	Fragment	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Glass	Holloware Cup	Base	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Curved Glass	Body	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Glass	Holloware Cup	Rim	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	14
	Ironstone	Ceramic Sherd	Rim		1840 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Ironstone	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1840 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Ironstone Transfer Print	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Black	1850 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Leather	Boot/Shoe Footware Unidentified	Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Curved Glass	Fragment	Translucent, White		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Pearlware	Ceramic Sherd	Base		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Pearlware Annular	Holloware	Rim	Dk Blue, Yellow	1779 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Hand Painted	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1775 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Pearlware Hand Painted, Polychrome	Ceramic Sherd	Base	Brown, Green	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Hand Painted, Polychrome	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown, Yellow	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Shell-Edged Rim, Rococo	Ceramic Sherd	Rim	Blue	1780 1815	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Ceramic Sherd	Base	Yellow	1790 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Ceramic Sherd	Rim		1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Holloware	Rim		1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Ceramic Sherd	Complete		1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Plaster/Mortar	Plaster/Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Redware	Ceramic Sherd	Rim		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Black Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1700 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1

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Provenience	Material	Object	Attributes	Color(s)	Manufacture Date	Makers Mark	Count
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU05 0-10, Fill 1	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown, Mottled	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown, Dark, Mottled	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Flatware	Rim/Body	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Rhenish Westerwald	Holloware	Body		1650 1775	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Rhenish Westerwald	Holloware	Body	Blue	1650 1775	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Slipware European Marbleized	Holloware	Rim	Red, White	1610 1660	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Slipware Staffordshire-Type	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1670 1795	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Holloware	Fragment		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel Delft	Tile Fireplace Tile	Fragment	Blue	1650 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	EU05 10-20, Fill 1	Tooth	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>
Whiteware Transfer Print Brown		Ceramic Sherd	Rim		1828 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Yellowware Rockingham-Bennington		Holloware	Body		1830 1900	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
Ball Clay		Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	4
Ball Clay		Smoking Pipe Marked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2
Ball Clay		Smoking Pipe Marked Pipe	Bowl Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Bone		Mammal	Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	12
Bone		Fish	Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Bone		Mammal	Fragment Butchered			<input type="checkbox"/>	2
Bone		Unidentified	Fragment Turned			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Bone		Bird	Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	5
Coal		Coal	Complete			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Coal Ash		Coal Ash	Complete			<input type="checkbox"/>	2



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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<i>Paul Revere House</i>							
EU05 10-20, Fill 1	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	7
	Concrete	Plaster/Mortar	Complete			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Base		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Holloware	Rim		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Creamware	Holloware	Rim		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Creamware	Holloware	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware Annular	Holloware	Rim	Polychrome	1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Free Blown	Curved Glass	Body	Lt Green		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Curved Glass	Rim	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Container	Fragment	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	7
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Frosted, Red		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Lighting Fixture	Fragment	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Hard Paste Hand Painted	Ceramic Sherd	Rim	Blue	1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Hard Paste Hand Painted	Ceramic Sherd	Base	Blue	1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail	Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	9
	Ironstone	Holloware	Rim		1840 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ironstone	Ceramic Sherd	Base		1840 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Manganese Mottled	Holloware	Base Burned	Brown, Mottled	1680 1780	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Manganese Mottled	Holloware	Rim/Body		1680 1780	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Pearlware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Pearlware	Ceramic Sherd	Base		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>	
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>								
EU05 10-20, Fill 1	Pearlware Hand Painted	Holloware	Rim	Blue	1775 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	
	Pearlware Hand Painted	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1775 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
	Pearlware Hand Painted, Overglaze	Holloware	Rim	Red	1795 1815	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Holloware	Body		1790 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Plaster/Mortar	Plaster/Mortar	Complete			<input type="checkbox"/>	3	
	Plastic	Modern Trash	Fragment	Red		<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Porcelaneous	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1840 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware	Body	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Rim/Base	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster	Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
	Shell	Bivalve Quahog	Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	3	
	Slate	Raw Material		Gray		<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Slipware Staffordshire-Type, Combed	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1670 1795	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Unid. Imported Stoneware	Holloware	Rim			<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Unid. Refined Earthenware Transfer Pri	Ceramic Sherd	Rim Burned	Blue	1765 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Unid. Refined Earthenware Transfer Pri	Ceramic Sherd	Rim	Blue	1765 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Whiteware Transfer Print Brown	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1828 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	EU05 20-30, Fill 1	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		Bone	Mammal	Butchered			<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Bone		Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
Bone		Bird				<input type="checkbox"/>	5	
Coarse Earthenware		Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
Creamware		Holloware	Rim		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
Creamware Annular		Holloware	Handle		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	

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Provenience	Material	Object	Attributes	Color(s)	Manufacture Date	Makers Mark	Count
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU05 20-30, Fill 1	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Pearlware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Pearlware Hand Painted	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown	1775 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Hand Painted	Ceramic Sherd	Base	Blue	1775 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Shell-Edged Rim, Even Scall	Ceramic Sherd	Rim	Blue	1800 1835	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Plaster/Mortar	Plaster/Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Bivalve Quahog				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	White Salt Glaze	Holloware	Rim		1720 1805	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	White Salt Glaze Bead & Reel Rim	Ceramic Sherd	Rim		1740 1785	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware Transfer Print	Ceramic Sherd	Rim	Black	1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU05 20-30, Fill 2	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Marked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Marked Pipe	Bowl Fragment			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Marked Pipe	Bowl Fragment			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal	Butchered			<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Bone	Fish				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Calcinced Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coal	Coal				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Bottle/Jar	Lip/Neck Patent/Extract/Flat	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Container	Fragment	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	4

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Provenience	Material	Object	Attributes	Color(s)	Manufacture Date	Makers Mark	Count
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU05 20-30, Fill 2	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Glass	Curved Glass	Body	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Ironstone	Flatware	Rim		1840 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ironstone	Flatware	Fragment		1840 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ironstone Molded Rim	Holloware Bowl	Fragment		1850 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar	Base	Post Base Mold	Aqua Tint	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Container	Body	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Plaster/Mortar	Plaster/Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Porcelaneous	Ceramic Sherd	Rim		1840 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Porcelaneous	Holloware	Base		1840 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown, Dark	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Yellowware Rockingham-Bennington	Ceramic Sherd	Rim		1830 1900	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU05 30-40, Fill 1	Bone	Bird				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal	Butchered			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Holloware	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Pearlware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware	Holloware	Rim/Base		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware	Holloware	Base		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print	Flatware	Rim	Brown	1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1

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Provenience	Material	Object	Attributes	Color(s)	Manufacture Date	Makers Mark	Count
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU05 30-40, Fill 1	Redware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Bivalve				<input type="checkbox"/>	9
	Stoneware	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU05 30-40, Fill 2	American Stoneware	Albany Slip/Salt	Body		1805 1920	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Asphalt	Shingle			1903 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Marked Pipe	Bowl Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Marked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal	Butchered			<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	7
	Bone	Bird				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Fish				<input type="checkbox"/>	11
	Chalk	Miscellaneous Personal		Lt Blue		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Clinker	Clinker/Coke				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Coal	Coal				<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Copper Alloy	Screw Thumbscrew	Complete			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Copper Alloy	Unidentified				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Glass	Curved Glass	Fragment	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	13
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Frosted, Red		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	10
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Frosted		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Iron	Wire Drawn Wire				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Machine Cut Nail			1790 1900	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	7

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Provenience	Material	Object	Attributes	Color(s)	Manufacture Date	Makers Mark	Count
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU05 30-40, Fill 2	Ironstone	Ceramic Sherd	Base		1840 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Ironstone	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1840 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar	Lip/Neck Patent/Extract/Flat	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body Embossed	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze Bl	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze Bl	Ceramic Sherd	Base		1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Plaster/Mortar	Plaster/Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Shell	Button	Complete			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Unid. Refined Earthenware	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown		<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Unid. Refined Earthenware Shell-Edge	Ceramic Sherd	Rim Burned	Green	1780 1895	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Wood	Wood				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU05 30-40, Fill 3	Bone	Mammal	Butchered			<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Bone	Fish				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Coal	Coal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Glass	Curved Glass	Body	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Plaster/Mortar	Plaster/Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Holloware	Base	Blue	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel Delft	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU05 40-50, Fill 1	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1

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Provenience	Material	Object	Attributes	Color(s)	Manufacture Date	Makers Mark	Count
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU05 40-50, Fill 1	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Bone	Fish				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Clinker/Coke	Clinker/Coke				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Flint Ballast	Ballast		Tan		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Annular	Holloware	Body		1782 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware	Ceramic Sherd	Rim/Base		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Black Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1700 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Unid. Refined Earthenware Transfer Pri	Holloware	Rim	Blue	1765 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Unid. Refined Earthenware Transfer Pri	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1765 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Whiteware Hand Painted	Holloware	Rim	Blue	1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU05 40-50, Fill 2	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Marked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Bowl Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Marked Pipe	Bowl Fragment			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Fish				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coarse Earthenware	Ceramic Sherd	Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Curved Glass	Body	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Glass	Bottle/Jar	Lip Blob	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	2



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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU05 40-50, Fill 2	Ironstone	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1840 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Porcelaneous	Holloware Cup	Fragment		1840 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU05 40-50, Fill 3	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Annular	Holloware	Body		1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Hand Painted	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1775 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Holloware	Body		1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Plaster/Mortar	Plaster/Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Rhenish Westerwald	Holloware	Rim Burned		1650 1775	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Gastropod Periwinkle				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Unid. Imported Stoneware	Ceramic Sherd	Rim/Base			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	White Salt Glaze	Holloware	Rim		1720 1805	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Yellowware Rockingham-Bennington	Holloware	Body		1830 1900	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU05 50-60, Fill 1	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	7
	Bone	Fish				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Pearlware Shell-Edged Rim, Even Scall	Flatware Platter	Rim	Blue	1800 1835	<input type="checkbox"/>	12
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Holloware	Body		1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1

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Provenience	Material	Object	Attributes	Color(s)	Manufacture Date	Makers Mark	Count
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU05 50-60, Fill 1	Plaster/Mortar	Plaster/Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware	Body	Brown, Dark, Light, Mottled	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Trilled Slipware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1700 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Bivalve				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Slipware Staffordshire-Type	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1670 1795	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware Transfer Print	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Fish				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU05 50-60, Fill 2	Bone	Bird	Gnawed			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coal	Coal				<input type="checkbox"/>	7
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Coarse Earthenware	Drain Pipe				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Lighting Fixture	Rim/Base	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Frosted, Red		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Lighting Fixture	Body	Clear		<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ironstone	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1840 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar	Neck	Dark, Purple	1840's 1880's	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Hand Painted	Ceramic Sherd	Rim	Blue	1775 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Plaster/Mortar	Plaster/Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Yellowware Rockingham-Bennington	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1830 1900	<input type="checkbox"/>	1

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Provenience	Material	Object	Attributes	Color(s)	Manufacture Date	Makers Mark	Count
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU05 50-60, Fill 3	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Calcined Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Lighting Fixture	Fragment	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Plaster/Mortar	Plaster/Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Redware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware	Body	Blue, Mottled, Yellow	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Whiteware Hand Painted	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	EU05 60-70, Fill 1	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>
Coarse Earthenware		Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Glass		Flat Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Hard Paste Hand Painted		Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1745 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Iron		Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Pearlware Shell-Edged Rim, Even Scall		Flatware Platter	Rim	Blue	1800 1835	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Plaster/Mortar		Plaster/Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Red-Bodied Refined Astbury Type		Ceramic Sherd	Body		1725 1750	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Redware Lead Glaze		Holloware	Rim	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Redware Lead Glaze		Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown, Mottled, Yellow	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Shell		Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	2

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU05 60-70, Fill 1	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Unid. Refined Earthenware	Transfer Pri Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1765 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU05 60-70, Fill 2	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Marked Pipe	Bowl Fragment			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Marked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Bird				<input type="checkbox"/>	7
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Bone	Mammal	Butchered			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Calcined Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Clinker	Clinker/Coke				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coal	Coal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coal Ash	Coal Ash				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Coarse Earthenware	Drain Pipe				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Curved Glass	Body	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	7
	Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Curved Glass	Fragment	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Glass	Curved Glass	Body	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	7
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Nottingham/Burselem	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1683 1810	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Plaster/Mortar	Plaster/Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Bivalve				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Slate	Raw Material		Gray		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware Transfer Print	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU05 60-70, Fill 3	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal	Butchered			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Calcined Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Curved Glass	Body	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Plaster/Mortar	Plaster/Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Redware Black Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1700 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware Hand Painted	Ceramic Sherd	Rim	Blue	1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU05 70-80, Fill 1	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Plaster/Mortar	Plaster/Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown, Light	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware Transfer Print	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Black	1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU05 70-80, Fill 2/3	Bone	Bird				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	North Devon Sgraffito	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1635 1710	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze Bl	Holloware	Body		1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown, Light	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU05 80-90, Fill 4	Glass	Bottle/Jar	Neck	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU06 0-10, Fill 1	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	18
	Bone	Mammal	Butchered			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Clinker	Clinker/Coke				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Coal	Coal				<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Coal Ash	Coal Ash				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	7

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU06 0-10, Fill 1	Coarse Earthenware	Brick Dutch Brick		Tan		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Concrete	Concrete		Green, Red		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Ceramicware	Ceramic Sherd	Rim		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Free Blown	Bottle/Jar	Body	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Curved Glass	Body	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Marble	Building Stone		White		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Container	Body	Green		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar	Neck	Translucent, White		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	North Devon Sgraffito	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1635 1710	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Shell-Edged Rim	Ceramic Sherd	Rim Burned	Blue	1823 1835	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Plaster/Mortar	Plaster/Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Porcelaneous	Button Prosser-Pressed	Complete		1840 ca. 1880	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Porcelaneous	Button Prosser-Pressed			1840 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown, Dark	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	6	
Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
Charcoal	Charcoal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
Coal	Coal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
EU06 10-20, Fill 1							

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Provenience	Material	Object	Attributes	Color(s)	Manufacture Date	Makers Mark	Count
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU06 10-20, Fill 1	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Free Blown	Bottle/Jar Liquor Bottle	Shoulder	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Curved Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Curved Glass	Rim	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Shell-Edged Rim	Ceramic Sherd	Rim Burned	Blue	1823 1835	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Plaster/Mortar	Plaster/Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Shell	Bivalve				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Slate	Raw Material		Gray		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Base		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
EU06 20-30, Fill 1	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Bowl Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Coal	Coal				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	North Devon Sgraffito	Flatware	Rim		1635 1710	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Plaster/Mortar	Plaster/Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Shell	Bivalve Quahog				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
EU06 30-40, Fill 1	Slipware Staffordshire-Type, Combed	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1670 1795	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Marked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	8
	Coal	Coal				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	2

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU06 30-40, Fill 1	Flint Ballast	Ballast		Yellow		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Unidentified				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Plaster/Mortar	Plaster/Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Bivalve Quahog				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Slate	Raw Material		Gray		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU06 40-50, Fill 1	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Concrete	Concrete				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Plaster/Mortar	Plaster/Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Unidentified	Raw Material		Black		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU06 40-50, Fill 2	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal	Gnawed			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Bird				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Plaster/Mortar	Plaster/Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
EU06 50-60, Fill 1	Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU06 50-60, Fill 2	Asbestos	Tile				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU06 60-70, Fill 2	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Calcined Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coal	Coal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU06 70-80, Fill 2	Coal	Coal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	1



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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU06 80-90, Fill 2	Concrete	Concrete				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU07 0-10, Fill 1	Clinker/Coke	Clinker/Coke				<input type="checkbox"/>	20
	Coal	Coal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Curved Glass	Body	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	7
	Porcelaneous	Insulator			1840 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU07 10-20, Fill 2	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	8
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Bowl Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Marked Pipe	Heel Fragment			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	14
	Bone	Fish				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Bird				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal	Gnawed			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal	Butchered			<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Bone	Button Button Blank	Complete			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coal	Coal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coarse Earthenware	Drain Pipe				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Rim		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Base		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	9
	Creamware Transfer Print, Overglaze	Holloware	Body	Red	1762 1780	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Flint Ballast	Ballast		Yellow		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Free Blown	Bottle/Jar Case Bottle	Body	Lt Green		<input type="checkbox"/>	1

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Provenience	Material	Object	Attributes	Color(s)	Manufacture Date	Makers Mark	Count
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU07 10-20, Fill 2	Glass	Curved Glass	Fragment	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Glass	Unidentified	Fragment Melted	Black		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Hard Paste Hand Painted, Overglaze & Holloware	Holloware	Rim/Base	Blue, Brown	1700 1760	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Hard Paste Overglaze Enamel	Holloware Cup	Rim/Base	Red	1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Hard Paste Transfer Print, Underglaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	7
	Ironstone	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1840 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Mica	Sheet	Cut			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Container	Body	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar Panel Rectangle Bottle	Lip/Neck Patent/Extract/Flat	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body Embossed	Colorless		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1
	North Devon Sgraffito	Ceramic Sherd	Body	White	1635 1710	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Nottingham/Burselem	Holloware	Body		1683 1810	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Pearlware Hand Painted	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue, Brown	1775 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Hand Painted	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown	1775 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Hand Painted	Ceramic Sherd	Base	Blue	1775 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Plaster/Mortar	Plaster/Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Porcelain	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Porcelaneous	Insulator			1840 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Red-Bodied Refined Jackfield	Holloware	Rim		1740 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware	Holloware	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown, Dark, Light	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	1

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU07 10-20, Fill 2	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tooth	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	White Salt Glaze	Holloware	Rim		1720 1805	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	White Salt Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1720 1805	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Whiteware Hand Painted	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Black, Green	1829 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Marked Pipe	Bowl Fragment			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Bowl Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	9
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	56
EU07 20-30, Fill 2	Bone	Bird				<input type="checkbox"/>	8
	Bone China Pink/Purple Lustre	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1794 1840	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Calcined Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Charcoal	Charcoal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Clinker	Clinker/Coke				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Coal	Coal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coarse Earthenware	Drain Pipe				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Copper Alloy	Thimble	Complete			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Copper Alloy	Miscellaneous Hardware				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Rim		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	8
	Flint Ballast	Ballast		Yellow		<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Free Blown	Holloware	Handle	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Free Blown	Bottle/Jar	Base/Body	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	5

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU07 20-30, Fill 2	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	10
	Glass	Bottle/Jar	Neck	Light, Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Lt Green		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Curved Glass	Fragment	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Curved Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Hard Paste	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Hard Paste Hand Painted	Holloware	Body	Blue	1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	33
	Iron	Screw				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Curved Glass	Body	Solarized	1880 1920	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	North Devon Gravel-Tempered	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown, Mottled	1675 1760	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Nottingham/Burselem	Holloware	Body		1683 1810	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Pearlware Hand Painted	Holloware	Rim/Body	Blue	1775 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Pearlware Shell-Edged Rim	Ceramic Sherd	Rim	Green	1780 1835	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Plaster/Mortar	Plaster/Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Red-Bodied Refined Jackfield	Holloware	Rim		1740 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Burned	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown, Dark, Mottled	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown, Dark, Mottled	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Redware Trailed Slipware	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown, Light, White	1700 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1

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Provenience	Material	Object	Attributes	Color(s)	Manufacture Date	Makers Mark	Count
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU07 20-30, Fill 2	Rhenish Westerwald	Holloware	Body	Blue	1650 1775	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Bivalve				<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Shell	Bivalve Quahog				<input type="checkbox"/>	8
	Slate	Raw Material		Gray		<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Slipware Staffordshire-Type, Combed a	Ceramic Sherd	Rim/Body		1670 1795	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Base/Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Fragment		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tooth	Fish				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tooth	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Unid. Coarse Earthenware	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown, Green, Yellow		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	White Salt Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1720 1805	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Whiteware Shell-Edged Rim	Ceramic Sherd	Rim	Blue	1830 1895	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware Transfer Print	Ceramic Sherd	Base/Body	Blue	1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
EU07 30-40, Fill 2	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Marked Pipe	Bowl Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Bone	Bird				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Charcoal	Charcoal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Free Blown	Bottle/Jar	Neck	Lt Green		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Curved Glass	Body	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU07 30-40, Fill 2	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	North Devon Sgraffito	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1635 1710	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Plaster/Mortar	Plaster/Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware	Holloware	Rim/Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Shell	Bivalve Quahog				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Holloware	Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel Portuguese Majolica	Ceramic Sherd	Rim Burned		1650 1680	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Unid. Imported Stoneware	Holloware	Handle			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Bowl Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	6
Bone	Bird				<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	22	
Bone	Mammal	Butchered			<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
Bone	Fish				<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
Coal	Coal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	4	
Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Body			1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Flint Ballast	Ballast			Gray		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Flint Ballast	Ballast	Heat Altered		Red, Yellow		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Free Blown	Bottle/Jar	Base		Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail					<input type="checkbox"/>	5

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>	
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>								
EU07 40-50, Fill 2	Plaster/Mortar	Plaster/Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	3	
	Redware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
	Rhenish Westerwald	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1650 1775	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	6	
	Shell	Gastropod Cowrie	Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Slate	Raw Material		Gray		<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Slipware Staffordshire-Type, Combed	Flatware	Rim		1670 1795	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Tin Enamel	Holloware	Body	Blue	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body Burned		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Tooth	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Whiteware Transfer Print	Holloware	Rim/Body	Blue	1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	
	EU07 50-60, Fill 2	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Marked Pipe	Bowl Fragment			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1
		Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Marked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	16
Bone		Mammal	Butchered			<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
Clinker		Clinker/Coke				<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
Coarse Earthenware		Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
Creamware		Ceramic Sherd	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
Creamware Royal Rim		Ceramic Sherd	Rim		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	

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Provenience	Material	Object	Attributes	Color(s)	Manufacture Date	Makers Mark	Count
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU07 50-60, Fill 2	Flint Ballast	Ballast		Yellow		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Flint Ballast	Ballast		Gray		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Free Blown	Bottle/Jar	Body	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Plaster/Mortar	Plaster/Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Rhenish Westerswald	Holloware	Body	Purple	1650 1775	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Bivalve				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tooth	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	4
EU07 60-70, Fill 2	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	11
	Calcined Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Clinker	Clinker/Coke				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Clinker/Coke	Clinker/Coke				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coal	Coal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Copper Alloy	Miscellaneous Hardware				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Plaster/Mortar	Plaster/Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown, Dark	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Shell	Bivalve Quahog				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body Melted		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Rim		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tooth	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
EU07 70-80, Fill 2	Bone	Mammal	Butchered			<input type="checkbox"/>	1



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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>	
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>								
EU07 70-80, Fill 2	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	14	
	Bone	Bird				<input type="checkbox"/>	3	
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Ceramic Sherd	Ceramic Sherd	Base		1762-1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Plaster/Mortar	Plaster/Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Redware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	EU07 80-90, Fill 2	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		Bone	Mammal	Butchered			<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	22
		Border Ware White	Holloware	Fragment	Yellow	1600 ca. 1715	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		Clinker	Clinker/Coke				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
Iron		Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	5	
EU07 90-100, Fill 2	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware	Body Burned		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Shell	Bivalve Quahog				<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1600-1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Tin Enamel	Holloware	Body		1600-1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Tooth	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
	Bone	Bird				<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	17	
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Iron	Unidentified				<input type="checkbox"/>	2	

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU07 90-100, Fill 2	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tooth	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU08 0-10, Feature Feature 07	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Wire Nail			1890 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Plaster/Mortar	Plaster/Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tooth	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU08 0-10, Fill 1	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Bowl Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Bone	Bird				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Bone	Cutlery	Handle		18th c.	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Calcined Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coal	Coal				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Coal Ash	Coal Ash				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	11
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Free Blown	Bottle/Jar Liquor Bottle	Body	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Hard Paste Hand Painted	Ceramic Sherd	Rim	Blue	1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Wire Nail			1890 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	17
	Ironstone	Holloware	Rim		1840 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1

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<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b> EU08 0-10, Fill 1	Pearlware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Holloware	Rim		1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Plaster/Mortar	Plaster/Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Plastic	Modern Trash		Gold		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Porcelaneous	Ceramic Sherd	Fragment	Pink	1840 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Red-Bodied Refined Jackfield Type	Holloware	Body	Brown, Dark	1800 1840	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Redware Black Glaze	Holloware	Rim		1700 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Black Glaze	Holloware	Body		1700 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware	Body	Brown, Speckled, Yellow	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Trailed Slipware	Ceramic Sherd	Rim/Body	Brown, Light, White	1700 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Rhenish Westerwald	Holloware	Body		1650 1775	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Rhenish Westerwald	Holloware	Rim		1650 1775	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Rhenish Westerwald	Holloware	Body	Blue	1650 1775	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Rhenish Westerwald	Holloware	Body	Blue	1650 1775	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Slipware Staffordshire-Type	Holloware	Rim		1670 1795	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Slipware Staffordshire-Type	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1670 1795	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Stoneware	Holloware	Body	Brown, Tan		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Base	Burned	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
White Salt Glaze	Holloware	Body		1720 1805	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
White Salt Glaze	Holloware	Lid		1720 1805	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
White Salt Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1720 1805	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU08 0-10, Fill 1	White Salt Glaze Dot, Diaper, Basketw	Holloware	Body		1740 1785	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware Transfer Print	Ceramic Sherd	Rim	Blue	1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware Transfer Print	Ceramic Sherd	Base	Blue	1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Wood	Wood				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
EU08 10-20, Feature Feature 07	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coal	Coal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Free Blown	Holloware Cup Stemware	Stem	Colorless	1695 1710	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Mortar	Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Whiteware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU08 10-20, Fill 1	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Charcoal	Charcoal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Free Blown	Holloware Cup Stemware	Stem	Colorless	1700 1730	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Aqua, Light		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Lt Green		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Hard Paste Hand Painted	Ceramic Sherd	Base	Blue	1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Hard Paste Overglaze Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown, Cream	1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Pearlware Hand Painted	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1775 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU08 10-20, Fill 1	Pearlware Hand Painted, Overglaze	Holloware Cup Tea cup	Base/Body	Blue, Red	1795 1815	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Redware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Ginger	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware	Body	Brown, Dark, Ginger	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Rhenish	Holloware	Rim		1650 1775	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Unid. Imported Stoneware	Ceramic Sherd	Body			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Unid. Refined Earthenware Hand Paint	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown, Green	1780 1880	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	White Salt Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1720 1805	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
EU08 20-30, Feature Feature 07	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coal	Coal				<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Pearlware Mocha	Holloware	Body		1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Plaster/Mortar	Plaster/Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Refined Earthenware	Holloware Bowl	Base			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Bivalve				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Slate	Pencil	Tip	Dk Gray		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU08 20-30, Fill 1	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Bowl Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Marked Pipe	Bowl Fragment			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	15
	Bone	Mammal	Butchered			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Calcined Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU08 20-30, Fill 1	Charcoal	Charcoal				<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Coal	Coal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Earthenware	Unidentified	Fragment	Tan		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Glass	Curved Glass	Fragment	Aqua, Light		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Nottingham/Burselem	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1683 1810	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Pearlware Hand Painted, Polychrome	Holloware	Rim	Yellow	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Plaster/Mortar	Plaster/Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Redware Trailed Slipware	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown, White	1700 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Rhenish Westerwald	Holloware	Body	Blue	1650 1775	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Holloware	Rim/Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Rim/Body	Blue	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	White Salt Glaze	Holloware	Base		1720 1805	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	White Salt Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1720 1805	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
EU08 30-40, Feature Feature 07	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Charcoal	Charcoal				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Free Blown	Bottle/Jar	Body	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	3

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Provenience	Material	Object	Attributes	Color(s)	Manufacture Date	Makers Mark	Count
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU08 30-40, Feature Feature 07	Mortar	Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Nottingham/Burselem	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1683 1810	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware	Holloware	Body		1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware Transfer Print	Ceramic Sherd	Rim Burned	Blue	1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU08 30-40, Feature Feature 08	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Rhenish Westerswald	Holloware	Body	Blue	1650 1775	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Tin Enamel	Holloware	Rim/Base Burned		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tooth	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	6
EU08 30-40, Fill 1	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Heel Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	13
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Glass	Curved Glass	Body	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Lt Green		<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	8
	Manganese Mottled	Holloware	Body		1680 1780	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Nottingham/Burselem	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1683 1810	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware	Holloware	Rim/Body		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Pearlware Hand Painted	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1775 1815	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Plaster/Mortar	Plaster/Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	5

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU08 30-40, Fill 1	Red-Bodied Refined Jackfield Type	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Black, Brown	1800 1840	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Redware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware	Base	Brown, Dark, Light	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Rim/Body	Brown, Light	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Rhenish Westerwald	Holloware	Body	Blue	1650 1775	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Bivalve Quahog				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Slipware Staffordshire-Type	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1670 1795	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body Burned		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body Burned	Blue	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tooth	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Unid. Coarse Earthenware	Ceramic Sherd	Body			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	White Salt Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1720 1805	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	White Salt Glaze	Holloware	Base		1720 1805	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	White Salt Glaze Dot, Diaper, Basketw	Ceramic Sherd	Rim		1740 1785	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware Transfer Print	Ceramic Sherd	Rim	Blue	1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
EU08 40-50, Clay Fill 2	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Calcined Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Tooth	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
EU08 40-50, Cobble fill	Calcined Bone	Unidentified				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Lt Green		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU08 40-50, Feature Feature 07	Bone	Mammal	Butchered			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Charcoal	Charcoal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1



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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU08 40-50, Feature Feature 07	Coal	Coal				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	7
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar	Base	Open Pontil		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Plaster/Mortar	Plaster/Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	10
	Porcelaneous	Holloware	Body		1840 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Unid. Refined Earthenware Shell-Edge	Ceramic Sherd	Rim	Green	1780 1895	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	White Salt Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1720 1805	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU08 40-50, Fill 1	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Marked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Bowl Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Bird				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	15
	Bone	Mammal	Butchered			<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Calcined Bone	Mammal	Butchered			<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Charcoal	Charcoal				<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	13
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Glass	Curved Glass	Body	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Glass	Curved Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Curved Glass	Body	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Lt Green		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	5

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU08 40-50, Fill 1	Pearlware	Holloware	Base		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Hand Painted	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1775 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Ceramic Sherd	Rim		1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Plaster/Mortar	Plaster/Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Red-Bodied Refined Jackfield Type	Ceramic Sherd	Body Burned		1800 1840	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Black, Ginger	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware	Base	Brown, Light	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Trailed Slipware	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown, White	1700 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Slipware Staffordshire-Type, Combed	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1670 1795	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Holloware	Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tooth	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Unid. Coarse Earthenware	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown, Mottled, Tan		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Unid. Imported Stoneware	Ceramic Sherd	Body			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	White Salt Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1720 1805	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
EU08 50-60, Clay Fill 1	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coal	Coal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Slipware Staffordshire-Type	Holloware	Handle		1670 1795	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU08 50-60, Clay Fill 2	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Lt Green		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Rim	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU08 50-60, Clay Fill 2	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown, Dark	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU08 50-60, Feature Feature 07	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Rim		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Bone	Fish				<input type="checkbox"/>	12
	Bone	Bird				<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Bone	Mammal	Butchered			<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Charcoal	Charcoal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coal	Coal				<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Copper Alloy	Fork				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Copper Alloy	Unidentified				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Free Blown	Lighting Fixture	Rim/Body		Colorless	<input type="checkbox"/>	22
EU08 50-60, Feature Feature 09	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Plaster/Mortar	Plaster/Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	9
	Wood	Wood				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Bone	Mammal	Butchered			<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Free Blown	Bottle/Jar	Body		Olive	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Lead	Window Part Window Came				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Plaster/Mortar	Plaster/Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU08 50-60, Feature Feature 09	Slate	Raw Material				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Slipware Staffordshire-Type	Holloware	Handle		1670 1795	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Rim		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	White Salt Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1720 1805	<input type="checkbox"/>	1

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<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>								
EU08 50-60, Fill 2 Feature 08	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Redware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Base	Blue	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Tooth	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	EU08 60-70, Feature Feature 09	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		Bone	Mammal	Butchered			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		Glass	Curved Glass	Fragment	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Glass		Curved Glass	Body	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
Glass		Flat Glass	Fragment	Lt Green		<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
Iron		Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
Red-Bodied Refined Jackfield		Holloware	Body	White	1740 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
Redware Lead Glaze		Ceramic Sherd	Body	Ginger	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
EU08 60-70, Fill 2	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	White Salt Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1720 1805	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	5	
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	5	
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Lt Green		<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Ironstone	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1840 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	

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<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU08 70-80, Fill 3	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Slipware Metropolitan	Holloware	Body	Brown, Green, White	1630 1700	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU08 80-90, Fill 3	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU09 0-0, Surface	Rhenish Westerswald	Holloware	Body	Blue	1650 1775	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU09 0-10, Feature Feature 07	American Stoneware Albany Slip	Ceramic Sherd	Fragment		1805 1920	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Antler/Horn	Button	Complete			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Bowl Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Bituminous	Coal				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Bone	Bird				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone China Pink/Purple Lustre	Holloware	Lid		1794 1840	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Calcite Alabaster	Raw Material		Translucent, White		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coal Ash	Coal Ash				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Copper Alloy	Nail Machine Cut Nail			1790 1900	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Iberian	Holloware Jar Iberian Olive Jar	Base		1620 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Iron	Nail Machine Cut Nail			1790 1900	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Ironstone	Holloware	Base		1840 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Container	Body Embossed/Molded	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar	Base 2-piece Hinge Mold	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	1

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Provenience	Material	Object	Attributes	Color(s)	Manufacture Date	Makers Mark	Count	
EU09 0-10, Feature Feature 07	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Mortar	Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
	Pearlware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
	Pearlware	Ceramic Sherd	Base		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Pearlware Annular	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue, Brown	1779 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Pearlware Annular	Holloware	Base	Brown	1779 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Pearlware Shell-Edged Rim	Ceramic Sherd	Rim	Blue	1840 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Flatware	Base	Blue	1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Redware	Holloware	Rim		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Redware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Redware Black Glaze	Holloware	Rim/Body		1700 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Base	Brown, Ginger	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware Jar	Base/Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown, Dark, Ginger	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Shell	Bivalve Soft Shell Clam				<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Slate	Pencil	Fragment		Dk Gray	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Slate	Tile Roofing Tile			Gray, Green	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
	Unid. Refined Earthenware Transfer Pri	Ceramic Sherd			Blue	1765 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Unidentified	Unidentified	Complete		Dk Gray	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	White Salt Glaze Slipped	Holloware	Rim		Brown	1715 1775	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware Transfer Print Brown	Holloware Coffee Pot	Body			1818 1869	<input type="checkbox"/>	9
	Yellowware Rockingham-Bennington	Holloware	Rim/Base			1830 1900	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
Bituminous	Coal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1		
Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	1		

EU09 0-10, Fill 1

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU09 0-10, Fill 1	Glass	Flat Glass Window Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Wire Nail			1890 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ironstone	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1840 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware	Ceramic Sherd	Base		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware Transfer Print	Ceramic Sherd	Base	Blue	1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU09 10-20, Feature Feature 07	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Bowl Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Bone	Mammal	Gnawed			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Fish				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Bird	Burned			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Clinker	Clinker/Coke				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coal	Coal				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Coal Ash	Coal Ash				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Copper Alloy	Nail Machine Cut Nail			1790 1900	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Glass	Holloware Cup	Base	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Hard Paste Hand Painted	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Hard Paste Hand Painted, Overglaze &	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue, Red	1700 1760	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	15

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU09 10-20, Feature 07	Iron	Nail Wire Nail			1890 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Ironstone Transfer Print	Ceramic Sherd	Rim	Blue	1850 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Curved Glass	Body	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body	Embossed Script		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Molded Glass	Container	Base	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar	Base	Cup Base Mold		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Mortar	Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	North Devon Gravel-Tempered	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1675 1760	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	7
	Pearlware Hand Painted	Ceramic Sherd	Rim	Blue	1775 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Hand Painted, Polychrome	Holloware	Body	Blue, Brown, Orange	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Ceramic Sherd			1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Redware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Redware Black Glaze	Holloware	Rim/Body		1700 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Shell	Bivalve Quahog				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	14
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Whiteware Hand Painted, Bright Colors	Holloware	Rim	Pink	1830 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware Sponge Printed	Holloware	Body	Blue	1835 1920	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
EU09 10-20, Fill 1							
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar Panel Rectangle Bottle	Body	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	2



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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU09 10-20, Fill 1	Mortar	Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Pearlware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware	Holloware	Rim/Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Base	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Rhenish Westerswald	Holloware	Rim/Base	Blue	1650 1775	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd			1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Unidentified	Unidentified	Complete	Dk Gray		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU09 20-30, Feature Feature 07	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Bone	Mammal	Gnawed			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Bird	Cut			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal	Butchered			<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Carnelian	Ring				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Charcoal	Charcoal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coal	Coal				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Coal Ash	Coal Ash				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Base		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware Beaded Edge	Holloware	Rim		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Flat Glass Window Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	7
	Ironstone	Ceramic Sherd	Base		1840 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar	Rim/Body Wide Prescription/Flared Base Mold	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar	Midsection Embossed Script	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	2

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU09 20-30, Feature 07	Pearlware	Holloware	Base		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Pearlware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Pearlware Hand Painted	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1775 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Pearlware Hand Painted, Polychrome	Holloware	Rim Burned		1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Ceramic Sherd	Rim		1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Plaster/Mortar	Plaster/Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Porcelaneous	Button Prosser-Pressed	Fragment		1840 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Bivalve Quahog				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Bivalve Soft Shell Clam				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	7
	Slate	Raw Material		Green		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Unid. Refined Earthenware	Ceramic Sherd	Body Burned			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware Hand Painted, Bright Colors	Holloware	Rim		1830 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware Transfer Print	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Yellowware	Ceramic Sherd	Base	Brown	1830 1940	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Yellowware Rockingham-Bennington	Holloware	Base		1830 1900	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU09 20-30, Fill 1	Bone	Fish				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Mortar	Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Slipware Staffordshire-Type, Combed	Holloware	Body		1670 1795	<input type="checkbox"/>	1

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Provenience	Material	Object	Attributes	Color(s)	Manufacture Date	Makers Mark	Count
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU09 20-30, Fill 1	Tin Enamel	Miscellaneous Household Game Piece	Body	Blue	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU09 30-40, Feature Feature 07	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Marked Pipe	Bowl Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	9
	Bone	Mammal	Butchered			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Charcoal	Charcoal				<input type="checkbox"/>	8
	Coal	Coal				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Coal Ash	Coal Ash				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Ceramicware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Ceramicware	Ceramic Sherd	Base		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	21
	Iron	Nail Machine Cut Nail			1790 1900	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Unidentified				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar Condiment Bottle	Complete Base Mold	Oil/Ring Post Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar	Midsection/Base Base Mold	Cup Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar	Rim/Body Patent/Extract/Flat Embossed Script	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar	Base/Body Mold	Cup Base Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Pearlware	Holloware	Body		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Pearlware	Ceramic Sherd	Base		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU09 30-40, Feature Feature 07	Pearlware Hand Painted	Holloware	Rim/Body	Blue	1775 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Pearlware Mocha	Holloware	Body		1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Shell-Edged Rim, Even Scall	Ceramic Sherd	Rim	Blue	1813 1835	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Ceramic Sherd	Rim		1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Plaster/Mortar	Plaster/Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Porcelaneous	Unidentified	Fragment		1840 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware	Ceramic Sherd			1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Redware Black Glaze	Holloware	Body		1700 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Gastropod Whelk				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Shell	Bivalve Quahog				<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	White Salt Glaze	Holloware	Rim		1720 1805	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware Annular	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1830 1962	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Yellowware Rockingham-Bennington	Holloware	Body		1830 1900	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU09 40-50, Feature Feature 07	Bone	Bird				<input type="checkbox"/>	8
	Bone	Mammal Rodent				<input type="checkbox"/>	12
	Bone	Bird				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Bone	Button	Complete			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Bone	Mammal	Butchered			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coal	Coal				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Coal Ash	Coal Ash				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Creamware	Flatware	Base		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1

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Provenience	Material	Object	Attributes	Color(s)	Manufacture Date	Makers Mark	Count
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU09 40-50, Feature Feature 07	Creamware	Holloware	Rim		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Base		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Flint Ballast	Ballast		Brown, Light		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Free Blown	Container	Rim/Body	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Iron	Unidentified				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Wire Nail			1890 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Miscellaneous Hardware Pipe				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	15
	Ironstone	Holloware Cup Tea cup	Mostly Complete		1840 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ironstone Molded Rim	Flatware Plate	Rim		1850 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar	Complete Wide Prescription/Flared 3-piece Mold	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar	Lip/Neck Prescription	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Vial	Complete	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar	Base Glass Tipped Pontil	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar	Mostly Complete Patent/Extract/Flat Cup Base Mold	Aqua Tint		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	11
	Plaster/Mortar	Plaster/Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	13
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware	Body	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown, Speckled, Yellow	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Bivalve Quahog				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	4

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU09 40-50, Feature Feature 07	Shell	Gastropod Cowrie	Complete			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Slate	Pencil	Fragment	Dk Gray		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware	Holloware	Body		1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware	Transfer Print Brown	Mostly Complete		1828 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	12
	Wood	Wood				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Yellowware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1830 1940	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Yellowware	Rockingham-Bennington	Handle		1830 1900	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		Unidentified				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU09 50-60, Feature Feature 07	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	13
	Bone	Mammal	Butchered			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Bird				<input type="checkbox"/>	9
	Bone	Fish				<input type="checkbox"/>	18
	Coal	Coal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coal Ash	Coal Ash				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Lighting Fixture	Rim/Body	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	18
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	10
	Ironstone	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1840 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ironstone	Molded Rim	Mostly Complete		1850 1865	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Molded Glass	Lighting Fixture	Rim/Body	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Holloware Cup Tumbler	Mostly Complete	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	4

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU09 50-60, Feature Feature 07	Pearlware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Annular	Holloware	Body		1779 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Shell-Edged Rim, Even Scall	Ceramic Sherd	Rim	Blue	1800 1835	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Plaster/Mortar	Plaster/Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	8
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Gastropod Moon Snail				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Slipware Staffordshire-Type, Combed	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1670 1795	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Soft Paste	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1745 1795	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware Transfer Print Brown	Holloware Coffee Pot	Base/Body		1828 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	17
	Yellowware Rockingham-Bennington	Holloware	Body/Handle		1830 1900	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
EU10 0-10, Fill 1	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body	Embossed Script	Colorless	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1
	American Stoneware Albany Slip/Salt	Holloware	Body		1805 1920	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU10 10-20, Fill 2	Bakelite	Unidentified	Fragment	Brown, Dark	1907 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Marked Pipe	Bowl Fragment			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal	Butchered			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Clinker	Clinker/Coke				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coarse Agateware	Ceramic Sherd	Fragment		1750 1810	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	34
	Glass	Lighting Fixture	Body	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Glass	Curved Glass	Rim	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1

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Provenience	Material	Object	Attributes	Color(s)	Manufacture Date	Makers Mark	Count
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU10 10-20, Fill 2	Hard Paste Batavian Ware	Ceramic Sherd	Base Burned	Brown	1740 1780	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Hard Paste Hand Painted	Ceramic Sherd	Base/Body	Blue	1644 1912	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Iron	Unidentified				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Iron	Unidentified	Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Wire Nail			1890 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	32
	Machine Made	Holloware Cup Tumbler	Rim/Body	Colorless	1908 1960's	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Machine Made	Bottle/Jar	Base	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Machine Made	Bottle/Jar Jar	Rim	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	20
	Molded Glass	Curved Glass	Body	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Curved Glass	Body	Light, Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body Embossed Script	Colorless		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body Solarized	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Mortar	Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	7
	Pearlware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware	Ceramic Sherd	Rim/Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Base	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Rhenish Westerwald	Holloware	Body Incised	Gray	1650 1775	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Slate	Pencil	Tip/Midsection	Gray		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Slipware Staffordshire-Type	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1670 1795	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Rim/Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1



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Provenience	Material	Object	Attributes	Color(s)	Manufacture Date	Makers Mark	Count
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU10 10-20, Fill 2	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	White Salt Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Base/Body Burned		1720 1805	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	White Salt Glaze Debased Scratch Blue	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1765 1795	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware Gilded/Molded	Ceramic Sherd	Rim		1870 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Whiteware Transfer Print	Flatware	Body	Blue	1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware Transfer Print	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bakelite	Miscellaneous Personal		Black	1907 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU10 20-30, Fill 2	Bone	Mammal	Burned			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	12
	Bone	Mammal	Butchered			<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Bronze	Currency/Token American Indian head penny	Complete		1903	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Charcoal	Charcoal				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Coal	Coal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Copper Alloy	Button	Mostly Complete			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Flint Ballast	Ballast		Gold		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Curved Glass	Body	Green, Light		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Gray, Light		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	18
	Glass	Curved Glass	Fragment	Light, Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	25
	Iron	Nail Hand-Wrought Nail	Complete			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Screw				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Unidentified				<input type="checkbox"/>	1

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU10 20-30, Fill 2	Iron	Nail Wire Nail			1890 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Machine Made	Bottle/Jar Bottle	Complete Thread	Colorless	1900s 1930s	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1
	Machine Made	Bottle/Jar	Base	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Marble	Building Stone Trim/Spall		White		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar	Lip/Neck Straigh Brandy/Wine	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body Embossed Script	Colorless		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Molded Glass	Curved Glass	Body	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze Bl	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Plaster/Mortar	Plaster/Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Porcelaneous	Button Prosser-Pressed	Complete		1840 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Porcelaneous	Ceramic Sherd	Base		1840 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Red Dry-Bodied	Holloware	Base		1750 1780	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Shell	Gastropod				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Slipware Staffordshire-Type, Combed	Holloware	Body		1670 1795	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Rim/Body	Blue	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Tooth	Mammal Pig				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware Decal	Holloware	Rim/Body	Rose	1890 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	6
EU10 30-40, Fill 3	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Marked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1

Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Paul Revere House, Site Examination.

Provenience	Material	Object	Attributes	Color(s)	Manufacture Date	Makers Mark	Count
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU10 30-40, Fill 3	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Marked Pipe	Bowl Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Bowl Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal	Butchered			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Fish				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Comb	Fragment		1680 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	35
	Bone	Bird				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Bone	Unidentified	Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Clinker	Clinker/Coke				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coal	Coal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Bottle/Jar	Neck/Shoulder	Light, Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Curved Glass	Body	Green, Light		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Holloware Cup	Rim/Body	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	17
	Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Hard Paste Overglaze Enamel	Holloware	Rim	Red, White	1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Miscellaneous Hardware				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Iron	Unidentified				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	26
	Iron	Nail Hand-Wrought Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Ironstone	Holloware	Handle		1840 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ironstone	Holloware	Rim		1840 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ironstone	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1840 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ironstone Gilded Rim	Ceramic Sherd	Rim/Body		1870 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	3

**Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Paul Revere House, Site Examination.**

<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b>Paul Revere House</b> EU10 30-40, Fill 3	Lead Alloy	Unidentified				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Lead/Pewter	Unidentified				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Molded Glass	Container	Body	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Plaster/Mortar	Plaster/Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Redware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Shell	Bivalve Mussel				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Slipware Staffordshire-Type	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1670 1795	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Tin Enamel	Holloware	Rim		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Base		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Rim		Blue, Rust	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tooth	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		Blue	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware	Ceramic Sherd	Rim		1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Whiteware Transfer Print	Holloware	Body		Black	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	American Stoneware Albany Slip/Salt	Holloware	Body		1805 1920	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	EU10 40-50, Fill 3	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Bowl Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>
Ball Clay		Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	5
Ball Clay		Smoking Pipe Marked Pipe	Bowl Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Ball Clay		Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Heel Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Ball Clay		Smoking Pipe Marked Pipe	Bowl Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Ball Clay		Smoking Pipe Marked Pipe	Bowl Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Ball Clay		Smoking Pipe Marked Pipe	Bowl Fragment			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1
Ball Clay		Smoking Pipe Marked Pipe	Bowl Fragment			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1

**Appendix A. Catalog of Cultural Materials, Paul Revere House, Site Examination.**

<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU10 40-50, Fill 3	Bone	Mammal	Gnawed			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Bone	Fish				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	18
	Buckley	Holloware			1720 1775	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	10
	Hard Paste	Holloware	Body		1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Hard Paste Hand Painted	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Hard Paste Hand Painted	Ceramic Sherd	Rim	Blue	1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	10
	Iron	Nail Wire Nail			1890 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Machine Cut Nail			1790 1900	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ironstone	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1840 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ironstone Transfer Print	Ceramic Sherd	Rim	Dk Blue	1850 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body	Lt Green		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Molded Glass	Container	Rim/Body	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Nottingham/Burselem	Holloware	Body		1683 1810	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware	Holloware	Body		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Annular	Holloware	Base/Body		1779 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	2

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU10 40-50, Fill 3	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze B1	Flatware	Rim/Base		1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Plaster/Mortar	Plaster/Mortar	Rim			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Red-Bodied Refined	Holloware	Rim			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware	Body Burned		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Trailed Slipware	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown, Green, Yellow	1700 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Rhenish Westerwald	Holloware	Body	Blue	1650 1775	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Shell	Bivalve Quahog				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Slipware European Marbleized	Holloware	Body	Brown, Green, White	1610 1660	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Slipware Staffordshire-Type	Holloware	Handle		1670 1795	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Tin Enamel	Holloware	Rim	Blue, Rust	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Tooth	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	White Salt Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1720 1805	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware Hand Painted, Chrome	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Green	1829 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware Transfer Print	Ceramic Sherd	Base	Blue	1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU10 50-60, Fill 3	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Bowl Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Bone	Bird				<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Bone	Fish				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	28

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Provenience	Material	Object	Attributes	Color(s)	Manufacture Date	Makers Mark	Count
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU10 50-60, Fill 3	Calcined Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Copper Alloy	Button	Complete			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Curved Glass	Fragment Burned	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	10
	Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Glass	Container	Rim	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Iron	Unidentified				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Iron	Nail Hand-Wrought Nail	Complete			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	7
	Manganese Mottled	Holloware	Rim/Body		1680 1780	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar Medicine Bottle	Complete Patent/Extract/Flat Cup Base Mold	Aqua Tint	1890s 1920s	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar	Neck	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	North Devon Gravel-Tempered	Holloware	Body		1675 1760	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Plaster/Mortar	Plaster/Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Plastic	Unidentified	Complete	Brown, Clear		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware	Holloware	Rim		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Rhenish Brown	Holloware	Body		1620 1700	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Shell	Bivalve Quahog				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Slipware Staffordshire-Type, Combed	Holloware	Body		1670 1795	<input type="checkbox"/>	2

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU10 50-60, Fill 3	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Tooth	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	White Salt Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1720 1805	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	White Salt Glaze Slipped	Holloware	Rim	Brown	1715 1775	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware	Holloware	Base/Body		1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe	Smoking Pipe Marked Pipe	Mostly Complete		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment		<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	11
	EU10 60-70, Fill 6	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass		Bottle/Jar	Body	Light, Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Iron		Nail	Unidentified Nail			<input type="checkbox"/>	4
Molded Glass		Container	Rim	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Molded Glass		Bottle/Jar	Shoulder	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Plaster/Mortar		Plaster/Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Rhenish Westerwald		Holloware	Body	Blue, Purple	1650 1775	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Slipware Staffordshire-Type, Combed		Flatware	Rim		1670 1795	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Tin Enamel		Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1500 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
Tin Enamel		Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Tin Enamel		Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU10 70-80, Fill 6		Unid. Imported Stoneware	Holloware	Body			<input type="checkbox"/>
		Unidentified				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		Plaster/Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	4
						<input type="checkbox"/>	



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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
EU10 70-80, Fill 6	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Bone	Mammal	Butchered			<input type="checkbox"/>	8
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	74
	Bone	Fish				<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Bone	Bird				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Calcined Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Clinker	Clinker/Coke				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Free Blown	Bottle/Jar Liquor Bottle	Body	Dark, Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body	Light, Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Bottle/Jar Case Bottle	Body	Light, Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Iron	Unidentified				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	9
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body Embossed Script	Colorless		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2
	North Devon Gravel-Tempered	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1675 1760	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware	Ceramic Sherd	Body Burned		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware	Body Burned	Brown, Mottled, Tan	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Base	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware	Neck/Shoulder	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Redware Trilled Slipware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1700 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Rhenish Westerwald	Holloware Jug	Base/Body	Blue	1650 1775	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Slate	Raw Material		Gray		<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Slipware European Marbleized	Holloware	Rim	Red, White	1610 1660	<input type="checkbox"/>	1

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>	
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>								
EU10 70-80, Fill 6	Slipware European Marbleized	Holloware	Rim	Red, White	1610 1660	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Slipware North Italian	Flatware	Rim/Body	Green, Yellow	1610 1660	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Slipware Staffordshire-Type	Holloware	Lid		1670 1795	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
	Tin Enamel	Flatware	Rim		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
	Tin Enamel	Holloware	Neck		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Rim/Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	9	
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Rim/Body	Blue	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	16	
	Tooth	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	9	
	Whiteware Transfer Print	Ceramic Sherd	Rim	Black	1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	EU10 80-90, Fill 6	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Marked Pipe	Bowl Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Marked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		Bone	Bird				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	57
Bone		Fish				<input type="checkbox"/>	4	
Bone		Mammal	Butchered			<input type="checkbox"/>	4	
Border Ware Brown Glazed		Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 ca. 1715	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
Calcined Bone		Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	3	
Coarse Earthenware		Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
Free Blown	Bottle/Jar	Base Push-Up Base	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	1		
Free Blown	Bottle/Jar Liquor Bottle	Base Untyped Pontil	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	2		
Free Blown	Holloware Cup	Rim/Base	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1		
Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	15		

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Provenience	Material	Object	Attributes	Color(s)	Manufacture Date	Makers Mark	Count
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU10 80-90, Fill 6	Plaster/Mortar	Plaster/Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware	Rim/Body	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown, Gray, Speckled	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown, Dark	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware	Body	Brown, Dark	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware	Rim/Base	Brown, Dark	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Rhenish Westerwald	Holloware	Body	Blue	1650 1775	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Slate	Building Stone		Gray		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Slipware European Marbleized	Ceramic Sherd	Rim	Brown, White	1610 1660	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Slipware Staffordshire-Type	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1670 1795	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Flatware	Rim/Body	Blue, Green	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Tin Enamel	Flatware Plate	Rim	Black, Blue	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Rim	Blue	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Rim	Blue	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Holloware	Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Rim	Blue	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Holloware	Base/Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Tin Enamel	Holloware	Base/Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	7
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue, Purple	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Unid. Coarse Earthenware	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Green, Yellow		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU10 90-100, Fill 6	Bone	Mammal	Butchered			<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Bone	Bird				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	11

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU10 90-100, Fill 6	Calcined Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Clinker	Clinker/Coke				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Plaster/Mortar	Plaster/Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware Jar	Rim/Body	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	14
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Holloware	Base/Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Flint Ballast	Ballast		Gray		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Screw	Complete			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Unidentified				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Curved Glass	Body		Colorless	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Antler/Horn	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU11 10-20, Fill 2	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Bone	Mammal	Butchered			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Clinker	Clinker/Coke				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Copper Alloy	Unidentified				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Rim		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	English Brown	Holloware	Body		1690 1810	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Free Blown	Bottle/Jar Case Bottle	Body	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	5

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Provenience	Material	Object	Attributes	Color(s)	Manufacture Date	Makers Mark	Count
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU11 10-20, Fill 2	Glass	Curved Glass	Fragment	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	30
	Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body	Amber, Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Green, Light		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Hard Paste	Ceramic Sherd	Rim		1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Hard Paste	Ceramic Sherd	Base/Body		1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	15
	Iron	Nail Wire Nail			1890 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ironstone	Ceramic Sherd	Rim	Blue	1840 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Lead/Pewter	Unidentified				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Machine Made	Bottle/Jar	Body	Green		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar	Rim	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Container	Body	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	9
	Molded Glass	Container	Body	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Holloware	Rim/Base	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware	Ceramic Sherd	Rim	Blue	1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Plaster/Mortar	Plaster/Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Plastic	Comb Hair Comb	Complete	Brown, Clear		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Porcelaneous	Ceramic Sherd	Rim		1840 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Porcelaneous	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1840 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Black Glaze	Holloware	Body		1700 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Bivalve Soft Shell Clam				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Slate	Raw Material		Gray		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU11 10-20, Fill 2	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Tin Enamel	Holloware	Body	Blue	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	White Salt Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1720 1805	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware Transfer Print	Ceramic Sherd	Base	Blue	1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Whiteware Transfer Print	Ceramic Sherd	Base	Blue	1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware Transfer Print	Holloware	Rim	Blue	1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		Smoking Pipe	Stem			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		Holloware	Rim		1705 1930	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		Unidentified		Brown, Dark	1907 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Bowl Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	20
EU11 20-30, Fill 2	Bone	Bird				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal	Butchered			<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Border Ware White	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 ca. 1715	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coal	Coal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Copper Alloy	Tack	Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Copper Alloy	Unidentified				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Rim		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Creamware Whieldon Type	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1740 1770	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	English Brown	Holloware	Body		1690 1810	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Free Blown	Bottle/Jar Liquor Bottle	Body			<input type="checkbox"/>	3

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Provenience	Material	Object	Attributes	Color(s)	Manufacture Date	Makers Mark	Count
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU11 20-30, Fill 2	Free Blown	Curved Glass	Body	Light, Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Glass	Container	Rim	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	14
	Hard Paste	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Hard Paste	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Hard Paste Batavian Ware	Ceramic Sherd	Rim	Blue, Brown	1740 1780	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	13
	Iron	Nail Hand-Wrought Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Iron	Unidentified				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Molded Glass	Holloware	Body	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar	Lip/Neck	Colorless	Prescription	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Container	Body	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Molded Glass	Curved Glass	Body	Lt Green		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar Liquor Bottle	Complete Dip Mold	Olive	Brandy/Wine	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Annular	Holloware	Body	Brown, Yellow	1779 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Hand Painted, Polychrome	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown, Green	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Shell-Edged Rim, Even Scall	Ceramic Sherd	Rim	Blue	1800 1835	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Plaster/Mortar	Plaster/Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Porcelaneous	Button Prosser-Pressed	Complete		1840 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Base	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Trailed Slipware	Ceramic Sherd	Body	White, Yellow	1700 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	1

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>	
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>								
EU11 20-30, Fill 2	Shell	Bivalve Soft Shell Clam	Complete			<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Slipware Staffordshire-Type	Holloware	Base		1670 1795	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Tin Enamel	Holloware	Rim Burned	Blue	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Tin Enamel	Holloware	Body	Blue	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Tooth	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Whiteware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Whiteware Transfer Print	Flatware	Base	Blue	1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
	EU11 30-40, Fill 3	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	5
		Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Marked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Bowl Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	42
		Bone	Fish				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Bone		Bird	Burned			<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
Bone		Mammal	Gnawed			<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
Bone		Mammal	Butchered			<input type="checkbox"/>	4	
Buckley		Holloware	Base/Body		1720 1775	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
Buckley		Holloware	Body		1720 1775	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Calined Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
	Clinker/Coke	Clinker/Coke				<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Coal	Coal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Coarse Earthenware	Drain Pipe	Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Creamware	Holloware	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	



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Provenience	Material	Object	Attributes	Color(s)	Manufacture Date	Makers Mark	Count
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU11 30-40, Fill 3	Free Blown	Bottle/Jar	Body	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	10
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Lt Green		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Glass	Curved Glass	Body	Lt Green		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Container	Body	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Hand-Wrought Nail	Complete			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	13
	Lead/Pewter	Unidentified				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Manganese Mottled	Holloware Cup Tankard	Base/Body Burned		1680 1780	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar Liquor Bottle	Neck/Shoulder Brandy/Wine	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Molded Glass	Container	Body	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Molded Glass	Curved Glass	Body	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Curved Glass	Body	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar Medicine Bottle	Base/Body Embossed Script Cup Base Mold	Colorless	1890s 1927	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4
	Mortar	Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Pearlware Hand Painted	Holloware	Rim	Blue	1775 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Plaster/Mortar	Plaster/Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Porcelaneous	Button Prosser-Pressed	Complete		1840 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware	Body	Green, Yellow	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown, Dark, Light, Mottled	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Shell	Bivalve Mussel				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	8

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>	
<i>Paul Revere House</i>	EU11 30-40, Fill 3	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Purple	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body Burned	Blue, Purple	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Rim Burned	Blue, Rust	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		Tin Enamel	Holloware	Body	Blue	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		Tooth	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		White Salt Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1720 1805	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		White Salt Glaze Slipped	Ceramic Sherd	Rim	Brown	1715 1775	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		Yellowware Rockingham-Bennington	Holloware	Body		1830 1900	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	EU11 40-50, Fill 3	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Bowl Fragment		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	14
		Charcoal	Charcoal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		Coarse Earthenware	Drain Pipe	Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Creamware		Ceramic Sherd	Body			1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
Creamware		Ceramic Sherd	Rim			1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
Free Blown		Bottle/Jar	Body		Amber, Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Free Blown		Bottle/Jar Liquor Bottle	Base/Body		Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	4
Glass		Flat Glass	Fragment		Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	7
Glass		Container	Body		Amber, Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
Glass		Curved Glass	Fragment		Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	4
Iron		Nail Unidentified Nail					<input type="checkbox"/>	6
Manganese Mottled	Holloware	Body			1680 1780	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body		Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	7	
Molded Glass	Curved Glass	Fragment		White		<input type="checkbox"/>	1	

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<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU11 40-50, Fill 3	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	North Devon Gravel-Tempered	Ceramic Sherd	Base		1675 1760	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Hand Painted, Polychrome	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue, Brown, Green	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Plaster/Mortar	Plaster/Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Red-Bodied Refined Jackfield	Holloware	Base		1740 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware	Holloware	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown, Dark	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Shell	Gastropod Moon Snail				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Shell	Bivalve Mussel			Gray	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
Slate	Raw Material				<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
Slate	Pencil		Tip	Dk Gray	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
EU11 40-50, Fill 4	Unid. Refined Earthenware Transfer Pri	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1765 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	White Salt Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1720 1805	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware Annular	Holloware	Body		1830 1962	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware Transfer Print	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Bowl Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Bowl Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Bird				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal	Gnawed			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
EU11 50-60, Fill 3	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1

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<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU11 50-60, Fill 3	Free Blown	Container	Body	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar	Body	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Plaster/Mortar	Plaster/Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware	Rim Burned		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Marked Pipe	Bowl Fragment			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Fish				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	12
Bone	Mammal	Butchered			<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
Charcoal	Charcoal				<input type="checkbox"/>	3	
Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
Copper Alloy	Wire Drawn Wire				<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
Creamware	Ceramic Sherd	Body			<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
Free Blown	Bottle/Jar	Body		Olive	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	
Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment		Aqua Tint	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
Iron	Unidentified				<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	9	
Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body		Blue, Purple	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
Tin Enamel	Holloware	Base		Blue	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Rim		Blue, Yellow	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Rim		Blue	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	

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<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU11 60-70, Fill 6	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel Delft	Holloware	Body	Purple, Speckled	1708 1790	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU11 60-70, Fill 7	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Hard Paste Batavian Ware	Ceramic Sherd	Rim	Blue	1740 1780	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Hard Paste Hand Painted, Overglaze &	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue, Red	1700 1760	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ironstone	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1840 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Hand Painted	Holloware	Rim	Blue	1775 1815	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU11 70-80, Fill 6	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Marked Pipe	Bowl Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Bone	Mammal	Butchered			<input type="checkbox"/>	13
	Bone	Bird				<input type="checkbox"/>	18
	Bone	Fish				<input type="checkbox"/>	12
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	127
	Bone	Bird	Burned			<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Calcined Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Calcined Bone	Mammal	Butchered			<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Charcoal	Charcoal				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Free Blown	Bottle/Jar Liquor Bottle	Body	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Free Blown	Curved Glass	Fragment	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Free Blown	Curved Glass	Rim	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Free Blown	Curved Glass	Fragment	Brown, Dark		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Free Blown	Holloware Cup Stemware	Base	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Button	Complete	Black		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	2

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU11 70-80, Fill 6	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Lt Green		<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Glass	Curved Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iberian	Holloware Jar Iberian Olive Jar	Body		1620 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	20
	Iron	Nail Hand-Wrought Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	10
	Iron	Unidentified				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Unidentified				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Miscellaneous Hardware				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Wire Drawn Wire				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	North Devon Gravel-Tempered	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1675 1760	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	North Devon Sgraffito	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1635 1710	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Plaster/Mortar	Plaster/Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Red-Bodied Refined Jackfield Type	Ceramic Sherd	Fragment		1800 1840	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware	Holloware	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware	Body	Ginger	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware	Body	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown, Dark	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Rhenish Westerwald	Holloware	Base	Blue	1650 1775	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Rhenish Westerwald	Holloware	Base/Body	Blue	1650 1775	<input type="checkbox"/>	9
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	11
	Slate	Raw Material		Gray		<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Slipware North Italian	Ceramic Sherd	Handle	Green, Mottled, Yellow	1610 1660	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Rim		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>	
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>								
EU11 70-80, Fill 6	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Rim/Base		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Rim/Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	5	
	Tin Enamel	Hollowware Jar	Neck Burned		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body Burned	Blue	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Tin Enamel Delft	Tile Fireplace Tile	Fragment	Blue	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Tin Enamel Majolica	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Green, Purple	17th c.	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Tin Enamel Portuguese Majolica	Ceramic Sherd	Rim/Body	Blue, Purple	1650 1680	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
		Tooth	Mammal			<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
EU11 70-80, Fill 7	Unid. Coarse Earthenware	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Green, Yellow	1600 1700	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Unid. Imported Stoneware	Hollowware	Base			<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	EU11 80-90, Fill 6	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Bowl Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	41
		Bone	Bird				<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		Bone	Fish				<input type="checkbox"/>	5
		Bone	Mammal	Butchered			<input type="checkbox"/>	5
Charcoal		Charcoal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
Clinker		Clinker/Coke				<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
Coarse Earthenware		Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
Free Blown		Bottle/Jar Liquor Bottle	Body	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Lt Green		<input type="checkbox"/>	2		

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU11 80-90, Fill 6	Iron	Unidentified				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	8
	Redware	Ceramic Sherd	Rim/Base		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Slipware European Marbleized	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Brown, Cream	1610 1660	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Rim/Base		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Rim		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Holloware	Rim Burned			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel Majolica	Ceramic Sherd	Rim/Body	Black, Green, Purple	17th c.	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Tooth	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	EU11 80-90, Fill 7	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>
Coarse Earthenware		Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Free Blown		Bottle/Jar Liquor Bottle	Body	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Molded Glass		Curved Glass	Body	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Ball Clay		Smoking Pipe Marked Pipe	Bowl Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU11 90-100, Fill 6	Bone	Mammal	Butchered			<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Bone	Bird				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Bone	Fish				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	15
	Calcined Bone	Mammal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coal	Coal				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick				<input type="checkbox"/>	1



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Provenience	Material	Object	Attributes	Color(s)	Manufacture Date	Makers Mark	Count
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
EU11 90-100, Fill 6	Free Blown	Flat Glass	Fragment	Lt Green		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Unidentified Nail				<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Iron	Unidentified				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Plaster/Mortar	Plaster/Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware	Body		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware Jar	Rim/Body	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster				<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Green	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Base		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Holloware	Rim		1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tooth	Mammal	Burned			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
EU11 90-100, Fill 7	Glass	Flat Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Mortar	Mortar				<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Feature 02 0-0, Feature	Coarse Earthenware	Brick Handmade Brick	Complete			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Feature 02 50-70, Feature	Slate	Structural Material	Complete	Dk Gray		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Feature 07 0-0, Feature	Soil	Sample	Complete			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Marked Pipe	Stem Imprinted/Marked			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Bowl			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Marked Pipe	Mostly Complete		1805 1891	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Marked Pipe	Complete	Black, Red		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal	Complete			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal	Fragment Sawn			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Coarse Earthenware	Brick Handmade Brick	Complete			<input type="checkbox"/>	1

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Provenience	Material	Object	Attributes	Color(s)	Manufacture Date	Makers Mark	Count
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
Feature 07 0-0, Feature Feature 07	Creamware	Holloware	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Bottle/Jar	Neck	Lt Blue	1820s 1920s	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Flat Glass Window Glass	Fragment	Aqua Tint		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Bottle/Jar Jar	Base Post Base Mold	Lt Green		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Bottle/Jar Perfume Bottle	Complete	White	1860s 1900s	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Bottle/Jar Bottle	Complete	Aqua	1820s 1920s	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Bottle/Jar Liquor Bottle	Complete Dip Mold	Green	1850 1920s	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Bottle/Jar Liquor Bottle	Complete Post Base Mold	Amber	1820s 1920s	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Bottle/Jar Bottle	Complete Post Base Mold	Lt Blue	1820s 1920s	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Bottle/Jar Toiletry Bottle	Mostly Complete Embossed Post Base Mold	Lt Green	1865 1875	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Bottle/Jar Bottle	Complete Cup Base Mold	Lt Blue	1820s 1920s	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ironstone	Holloware Chamber Pot	Mostly Complete		1840 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ironstone Flowing Colors	Flatware Plate	Rim/Base	Blue	1845 1920	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ironstone Molded Rim	Flatware Plate	Rim/Base		1853 1873	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ironstone Molded Rim	Flatware Plate	Mostly Complete		1865 1886	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2
	Mortar	Mortar	Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Porcelain	Bottle/Jar Jar	Lid		1828 1840	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware	Holloware Chamber Pot	Rim/Body		1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware	Holloware Cup Teacup	Complete		1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Whiteware Annular	Holloware Cup Teacup	Rim	Blue, Red	1830 1962	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware Embossed Edge	Flatware Plate	Rim	Blue	1820 1835	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware Hand Painted, Earth Colors	Holloware Pitcher	Spout	Brown, Green, Orange	1820 1840	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware Molded	Holloware Cup Teacup	Base/Body		1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1

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Provenience	Material	Object	Attributes	Color(s)	Manufacture Date	Makers Mark	Count
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
Feature 07 0-0, Feature 07	Whiteware Transfer Print	Flatware Plate	Rim	Blue	1820 Present	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware Transfer Print	Holloware Cup Teacup	Rim	Blue	1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware Transfer Print	Flatware Plate	Rim	Lt Blue	1843 1855	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Yellowware	Holloware Bowl	Rim/Base		1830 1940	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Feature 09 0-0, Feature 09	Coarse Earthenware	Brick Handmade Brick	Complete			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Feature 11 0-0, Feature 11	Iron	Strap	Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Feature 11 40-60, Fill 2 Feature 11	Bone	Mammal	Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal	Complete			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Free Blown Glass	Vial	Complete	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Free Blown Glass	Bottle/Jar Bottle	Mostly Complete	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Bottle/Jar Liquor Bottle	Neck/Shoulder Mold	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ironstone Molded	Holloware Cup Teacup	Rim/Body		1850 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware	Flower Pot	Base		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Soil	Sample	Complete			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware Annular	Holloware Cup Teacup	Body	Blue	1830 1962	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Feature 11 60-70, Fill 3 Feature 11	Whiteware Transfer Print	Flatware Plate	Base	Lt Blue	1843 1855	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1
	Soil	Sample	Complete			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Feature 11 70-80, Fill 4 Feature 11	Bone	Mammal	Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Bone	Mammal	Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Fiber	Broom	Base			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Bottle/Jar Bottle	Body	Olive		<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Glass	Lighting Fixture Lamp Chimney	Base	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Drinking Glass Tumbler	Rim	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iberian	Holloware Jar Iberian Olive Jar	Complete		1620 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ironstone Flowing Colors	Flatware Plate	Rim/Base	Blue	1845 1920	<input type="checkbox"/>	1

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Provenience	Material	Object	Attributes	Color(s)	Manufacture Date	Makers Mark	Count
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
Feature 11 70-80, Fill 4 Feature 11	Ironstone Molded	Holloware Cup Teacup	Rim		1850 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar Jar Food Jar	Complete	3-piece Mold	1850	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware	Flower Pot	Mostly Complete		1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Redware Lead Glaze	Flower Pot	Base	Black	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Redware Lead Glaze	Flower Pot	Rim/Base	Black	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Shell	Bivalve Soft Shell Clam	Complete			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Soil	Sample	Complete			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware	Flatware Plate	Rim/Base		1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware	Holloware Pitcher	Handle		1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware Hand Painted, Bright Colors	Holloware Cup Teacup	Rim	Black, Blue, Green, Red	1830 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware Hand Painted, Bright Colors	Flatware Saucer	Mostly Complete	Black, Green, Red	1830 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Whiteware Shell-Edged Rim, Unscallop	Flatware Plate	Rim	Blue	1840 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware Shell-Edged Rim, Unscallop	Flatware Plate	Rim	Blue	1840 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware Transfer Print	Flatware Plate	Rim/Base	Lt Blue	1820 Present	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	6
	Whiteware Transfer Print	Flatware Plate	Rim/Base	Lt Blue	1843 1855	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware Transfer Print	Flatware Platter	Rim	Blue	1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Whiteware Transfer Print Green	Flatware Plate	Rim/Base	Green	1828 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Yellowware	Holloware Bowl	Rim/Base		1830 1940	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
Feature 11 80-85, Fill 5 Feature 11	Bone	Mammal	Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal	Complete			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Bone	Mammal	Fragment			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Iron	Nail Machine Cut Nail	Fragment	Burned	1790 1900	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster	Complete			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Soil	Sample	Complete			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware	Flatware Plate	Base		1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1

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<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Color(s)</b>	<b>Manufacture Date</b>	<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
Feature 11 80-85, Fill 5 Feature 11	Whiteware Hand Painted, Bright Colors	Holloware Cup Teacup	Rim/Base	Black, Blue, Red	1820s 1840s	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Whiteware Hand Painted, Bright Colors	Holloware Cup Teacup	Rim	Blue, Green, Red	1830 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Whiteware Shell-Edged Rim, Unscallop	Flatware Plate	Rim/Base	Blue	1840 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware Transfer Print Green	Flatware Plate	Rim/Base	Green	1828 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Lathrop NE Basement Room 0-0, In Structure Wall	Hard Paste Porcelain	Doll/Figurine Figurine	Mostly Complete		1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Lathrop Room SW 0-60, Fill 2	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Chinese Export Porcelain Overglaze En	Holloware Bowl	Rim	Red, White	1660 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Flatware	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Glass	Fuse	Complete	Colorless	1920s 1940s	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1
	North Devon Sgraffito	Flatware Plate	Rim	White	1635 1710	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print, Underglaze Bl	Holloware Cup Teacup	Base	Blue	1783 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Porcelaneous	Button Prosser-Pressed	Complete	White	1840 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Trailed Slipware	Flatware	Body	White	1700 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Rhenish Stoneware Westerstwald	Holloware Mug/Tankard	Rim		1675 1750	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Rhenish Stoneware Westerstwald	Holloware	Base	Blue	1650 1775	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster	Complete			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Slate	Pencil	Fragment	Dk Gray		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel	Ceramic Sherd	Body	Blue	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tooth	Mammal Pig	Complete			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware Shell-Edged Rim	Holloware Bowl	Rim	Blue	1830 1895	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware Transfer Print	Flatware Plate	Rim	Blue	1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware Transfer Print	Holloware Cup Teacup	Rim	Blue	1827 1847	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Lathrop Room V 0-10, Fill 1	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware	Holloware	Body		1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware	Flatware Platter	Base		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1

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<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
Lathrop Room V 0-10, Fill 1	Pearlware Hand Painted	Holloware	Body	Blue	1775 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Hand Painted, Polychrome	Holloware	Body	Brown	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Flatware Plate	Rim	White	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Upper East Courtyard 0-30, Fill	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Upper East Courtyard 0-50, Fill	Creamware Transfer Print, Overglaze	Holloware	Body	Black	1762 1820	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ironstone	Holloware	Handle		1840 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Hand Painted, Blue China Gl	Holloware Bowl	Body	Blue	1775 1815	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel Delft	Tile Fireplace Tile	Rim	Blue	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel Delft	Holloware	Rim	Blue	1600 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Upper East Courtyard 0-50, Fills	American Stoneware Bristol Glaze	Holloware	Rim		1835 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Marked Pipe	Stem			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1
	Hard Paste Porcelain	Holloware	Rim		1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Manganese Mottled	Holloware Pot	Rim		1680 1780	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Rhenish Stoneware Brown	Bottle/Jar Bottle	Body		1630s 1700	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Tin Enamel Majolica	Holloware	Rim	Green, Pink	1500 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	White Salt Glazed	Flatware Plate	Rim		1715 1795	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Upper East Courtyard 0-60, Fills	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Bowl		1750 1800	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Ball Clay	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Stem			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware	Body	Brown	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Rhenish Stoneware Westerswald	Holloware	Body	Blue, Purple	1650 1775	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Upper Patio Area 0-0, Fill 1	American Stoneware Alkaline Glaze	Holloware Pot	Body	Brown, Olive	1800 1950	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Creamware Mocha	Holloware Bowl	Body	Blue, Brown, Orange	1780 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Hard Paste Porcelain Hand Painted	Holloware Bowl	Rim/Base	Blue	1700 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1

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<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
Upper Patio Area 0-0, Fill 1	Ironstone Flowing Colors	Flatware Plate	Rim/Base	Blue	1850 Present	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2
	Pearlware Hand Painted	Flatware Saucer	Rim/Base	Blue	1805 1830	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2
	Pearlware Mocha	Holloware Pitcher	Body	Blue, Brown, Orange, White	1795 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Pearlware Molded Rim	Flatware Plate	Rim	Blue	1820s 1840s	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware	Handle	Black	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware Bowl	Rim	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware Pot	Body	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Redware Lead Glaze	Holloware Pot	Base	1600 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
	Whiteware Hand Painted	Flatware Saucer	Rim	Blue	1820 1830s	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware Shell-Edged Rim, Unscallop	Flatware Plate	Rim	Blue	1840 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware Transfer Print	Flatware Plate	Rim	Blue, Dk Blue	1820 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware Transfer Print	Holloware Bowl	Rim	Blue	1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Whiteware Transfer Print	Flatware Plate	Rim	Blue	1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Whiteware Transfer Print	Flatware Plate	Rim/Base	Blue, Dk Blue	1820 1830	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3
	Yellowware	Holloware	Handle	1830 1940	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
	Yellowware Mocha	Holloware Bowl	Rim/Base	Blue, White	1840s 1860s	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Yellowware Rockingham-Bennington	Holloware Jar	Base/Body	Brown	1830 1900	<input type="checkbox"/>	8
Upper Patio Area 0-0, Surface	Bone	Button Sew Through	Complete	Tan		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Copper	Currency/Token American Currency Large Cent	Complete		1816 1839	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Earthenware	Smoking Pipe Unmarked Pipe	Mostly Complete Burned	Brown, Tan		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Glass	Bottle/Jar Bottle Stopper	Complete	Colorless		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar Liquor Bottle	Base Sand Pontil	Olive	1821 1853	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Molded Glass	Bottle/Jar Liquor Bottle	Base Sand Pontil 3-piece Ricketts	Olive	1821 1853	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1

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Provenience	Material	Object	Attributes	Color(s)	Manufacture Date	Makers Mark	Count
<b><i>Paul Revere House</i></b>							
Upper Patio Area 0-0, Surface	Pearlware	Flatware Plate	Base		1779 1830	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Pearlware Transfer Print	Holloware	Body	Blue	1820s 1830s	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Porcelaneous	Holloware Cup Teacup	Handle		1840 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Shell	Bivalve Oyster	Complete			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware	Holloware Chamber Pot	Rim		1820 Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware Shell-Edged Rim	Flatware Plate	Rim/Base	Blue	1830 1895	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4
	Whiteware Transfer Print Brown	Holloware	Body	Brown	1818 1869	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Whiteware Transfer Print Brown	Flatware Plate	Rim/Base	Brown	1818 1869	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
<b>Total:</b>							<b>9866</b>





**APPENDIX B**

**MHC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM**



FORM D ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Massachusetts Historical Commission  
Office of the Secretary  
State House, Boston

FOR MHC  
OFFICE  
USE ONLY

Town MHC NO. BOS-HA-111  
UTM \_\_\_\_\_  
QUAD \_\_\_\_\_  
NR  ACT  ELIG.  NO DISTRICT  YES  NO

IDENTIFICATION	1. SITE NAME(S) Paul Revere House - updated		MAS NO.	OTHER NO.	
	2. TOWN/CITY Boston		COUNTY Suffolk		
	3. STREET AND NUMBER (IF NOT AVAILABLE, GIVE DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF HOW TO REACH SITE) 19 North Square				
	4. OWNER(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) The Paul Revere Memorial Association 19 North Square, Boston MA 02113		<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private		
	5. SITE LOCATED BY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CRM Survey <input type="checkbox"/> Avocational Collector <input type="checkbox"/> Field School <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ Describe Sampling Strategy used to Locate Site 50-x-50-cm shovel test pits and 1-x-1-m excavation units				
DESCRIPTION	6a. PERIOD(S) (Check all applicable boxes) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 17th C. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th C. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th C. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th C. <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown				
	6b. Estimated Occupation Range 1681-1941				
	7. DATING METHODS	MAPS Sanborn, Bromley, Clough, Page, Bonner, Detwiller	TITLE SEARCH <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS Deeds	
	Comparative Materials ceramics, glass		OTHER		
	8a. SITE TYPE	<input type="checkbox"/> Agrarian <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Residential <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)			
8b. DESCRIBE Home and former houselot of Paul Revere; parcel includes the neighboring Peirce Hichborn House to the south and 5-6 Lathrop Place to the west					
ENVIRONMENT	9. DESCRIBE SIZE AND HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL BOUNDARIES see Figure 2		10. STRATIGRAPHY Surface Indicators Stratigraphy <input type="checkbox"/> Standing Ruins <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stratified <input type="checkbox"/> Surface Finds <input type="checkbox"/> NOT Stratified <input type="checkbox"/> Markers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Below Ground Structural Remains <input type="checkbox"/> Cellar Hole		
	11. SOIL	USDA Soil Series Urban Land	Contour Elevation 8 m amsl	% Slope of Ground <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0 - 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 - 15 <input type="checkbox"/> 15 - 25 <input type="checkbox"/> Over 25	
CONDITION	Acidity 1 _____ 7 _____ 14 (Acid) (Base)		12. TOPOGRAPHY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Gentle undulation <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Rolling Hill <input type="checkbox"/> Mountains		
	13. WATER	NEAREST WATER SOURCE Boston Harbor	SIZE AND SPEED	DISTANCE FROM SITE 1400 ft	SEASONAL AVAILABILITY
	14. VEGETATION	PRESENT n/a	PAST		
CONDITION	15. SITE INTEGRITY <input type="checkbox"/> Undisturbed <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Destroyed		IF DISTURBED, DESCRIBE DISTURBANCE Centuries of urban development		
	16. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT <input type="checkbox"/> Open Land <input type="checkbox"/> Woodland <input type="checkbox"/> Eroded Soils <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Residential <input type="checkbox"/> Scattered Buildings Visible from Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Rural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coastal <input type="checkbox"/> Isolated				
	17. ANY THREATS TO SITE DESCRIBE POTENTIAL THREATS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Development				
18. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC <input type="checkbox"/> Free Access <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Need Owner Permission <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> No Access					

RESEARCH	19. PREVIOUS WORK		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Collecte	By Whom / Affiliation	Date
	<input type="checkbox"/> "Pot hunted"	By Whom / Affiliation	Date
	<input type="checkbox"/> Tested	By Whom / Affiliation	Date
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excavation	By Whom / Affiliation	Elia and Seasholes 1997; IAC 2010; PAL 2014
			Date

STAIRS  
20. PRESENT LOCATION OF MATERIALS (INCLUDE ADDRESS)  
PAL, 26 Main St, Pawtucket, RI 02860

21. REFERENCES / REPORTS see Continuation Sheet

22. RECOVERED DATA (identify in DETAIL, including structures, related outbuildings, landscape features, etc.)  
Documentary:  
Archeological see Continuation Sheet

23. ARCHAEOLOGICAL OR HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE  
Analysis of the identified yard features and cultural material assemblage yielded insights into the infrastructural development of the property relative to private and municipal water and sewage management. Clayey soils as identified in deeply-buried intact soil sequences suggest that poor drainage plagued the lot from its initial settlement in the seventeenth century. Early efforts to combat the problem included the installation of a cobblestone walkway (Feature 8/15) during the Howard tenure (ca. 1681–1717) and a slate-capped brick drain (Feature 2/9) sometime during the mid eighteenth century. During the Revere tenure (or sometime thereabouts), waste management consisted of a clay-lined wood barrel privy (Feature 1, ca. 1780–1835) along the Barnard/Revere property line that effectively severed the earlier brick drain. With the subdivision of the property in 1835 and the construction of 5–6 Lathrop Place, harbor dredge was added to the lot and aggravated the site's poor drainage; a clay-lined sump pit (Feature 6) likely was installed in the basement of 5–6 Lathrop to alleviate the problem. (see Continuation Sheet)

24. ATTACH PORTION OF USGS QUAD WITH SITE AREA MARKED TO THIS FORM

SITE PLAN	25. SKETCH PLAN OF SITE	26. PHOTOS: Attach if available Label each with: Date of photo, photographer, view shown, name of site
	See Attached Map	
	Scale:	

REPORTED BY:	NAME K. Heitert	ADDRESS 26 Main St., Pawtucket, RI 02860
	ORGANIZATION PAL	DATE 05/14/2014

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

FIELD EVALUATION

COMMENTS

FORM D-HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY  
HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Massachusetts Historical Commission

CONTINUATION SHEET

PAGE 1 OF 1

## 21. REFERENCES/REPORTS

Elia, Ricardo J. and Nancy S. Seasholes

1997 Archaeological Investigations at the Paul Revere House in Boston, Massachusetts. Office of Public Archaeology, Boston University, Report No. 100. Report on file, Massachusetts Historical Commission, Boston, MA.

Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC (IAC)

2010 Results of 2010 Archaeological Investigation, Lathrop House Basement, Paul Revere Memorial Association, Boston, Massachusetts. Report on file, Massachusetts Historical Commission, Boston, MA.

Heitert, Kristen, Nichole A. Gillis, Kate Erickson, and Heather Olson

2014 Archaeological Site Examination and Archaeological Monitoring and Documentation, Paul Revere House Education Center Project, Boston, Massachusetts. Submitted to The Paul Revere Memorial Association, Boston, MA.

## 22. RECOVERED DATA - ARCHAEOLOGICAL

The combined archaeological investigations identified a broad range of landscape/yard features in the basement of 5–6 Lathrop Place and in the paved patio and courtyard areas immediately south and east of the building. These features included features two eighteenth- to nineteenth-century barrel privies, a nineteenth-century wood-lined vault privy, an eighteenth-century slate-capped brick drain, an eighteenth-century pipe trench, a seventeenth-century cobblestone walkway, a nineteenth-century cobblestone concentration, a nineteenth-century brick cistern, four nineteenth- to twentieth-century brick drainage structures, and two brick structural elements likely associated with a former tenement building. The investigations also yielded an assemblage of more than 13,000 domestic, structural, and personal artifacts dating from the seventeenth through twentieth centuries.

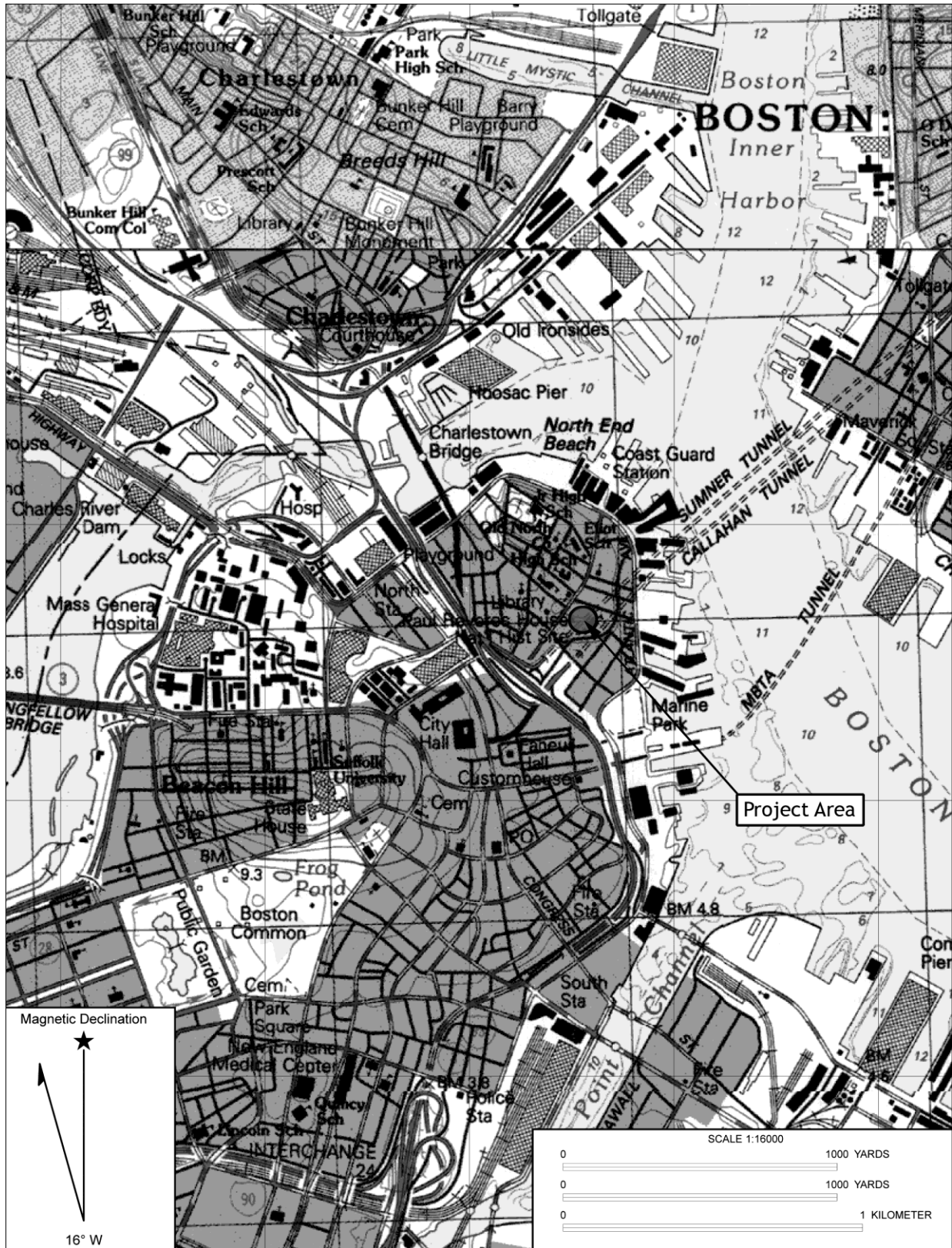
## 23. ARCHAEOLOGICAL OR HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Paradoxically, water capture and conservation also appears to have been a concern as a large brick cistern (Feature 7) was installed as the same time as a second barrel privy (Feature 11), both of which were designed to meet the needs of the expanding tenant population. Two brick catch/drainage basins (Features 4 and 5) also were installed, possibly as part of the rooftop rainwater discharge system encouraged by the city to flush the municipal sewer system. The implementation Boston Main Drainage System beginning in 1877 resulted in the infilling of the second barrel privy and, later, the brick cistern.

While the archaeologically-documented yard features provide chronological markers of infrastructural development of the property, analysis of the recovered cultural material assemblage from Barrel Privy 1, Barrel Privy 2, and the Brick Cistern does provide intriguing insights into the changing socio-economic profile of the property over time. From the late seventeenth to the mid eighteenth century, the North End was settled by wealthy, politically-connected families with the connections and means to procure the finest and most stylish of goods. The Howard and Knox families who lived on the property from 1681–1763 are emblematic of this social class and are represented by Portuguese, French, and Dutch tin-enamel vessels and architectural tiles; Rhenish/Westerwald stoneware sherds and a fragment of a German Bellermine bottle bearing the Amsterdam coat-of-arms, ca. 1630s–1700; elegant glass stemware fragments; and upscale imported ceramics such as hand-painted overglazed porcelain teawares, fragments of plain, slipped, and scratch blue English white salt glazed stoneware (1715–1805), and a Nottingham-type stoneware sherd (ca. 1683–1810). The late eighteenth-century transition of the North End from an enclave of wealthy merchants to a neighborhood middle class craftsmen, is represented by an abundance of mass-manufactured ceramics including plain, hand-painted, and 'dip' varieties of creamware, and an array of decorated and undecorated pearlwares. The nineteenth-century decline of the North End community into one of working class boarders and renters is reflected in hand-painted and transfer-printed whitewares, a half dozen machine cut nails, two Prosser-pressed buttons, and a Liberty Eagle flask produced by the Willington Glass Company (ca. 1830–1872) of West Willington, Connecticut. The tenants' occupations and ethnicity also may be inferred from many of the artifacts: cowrie shells and copper alloy boat nails pocketed by sailors and dropped on a boardinghouse floor during shore leave; slate pencils and tablet fragments brought home by young students or used by vendors to tally credits and debits; bone button making debris, perhaps evidence of piecework undertaken by women trying to make ends meet and a pipe fragment marked "Home Rule."

The transition of the Paul Revere houselot from a multi-acre, single-family property to a narrowly subdivided warren of boardinghouses and multi-family tenements reflects, in microcosm, the socio-economic "de-gentrification" of the North End beginning in the late eighteenth century. The feature and artifact data collected from the PRMA Complex has provided a unique opportunity to explore this phenomenon of urban tenancy, and how class, ethnicity, and personal choice intersect to create incredibly complex but ultimately discernible landscape and cultural material signatures.





**Figure 1. Location of the Paul Revere House Education Center Project on the Boston South USGS topographic quadrangle, 7.5 minute series.**





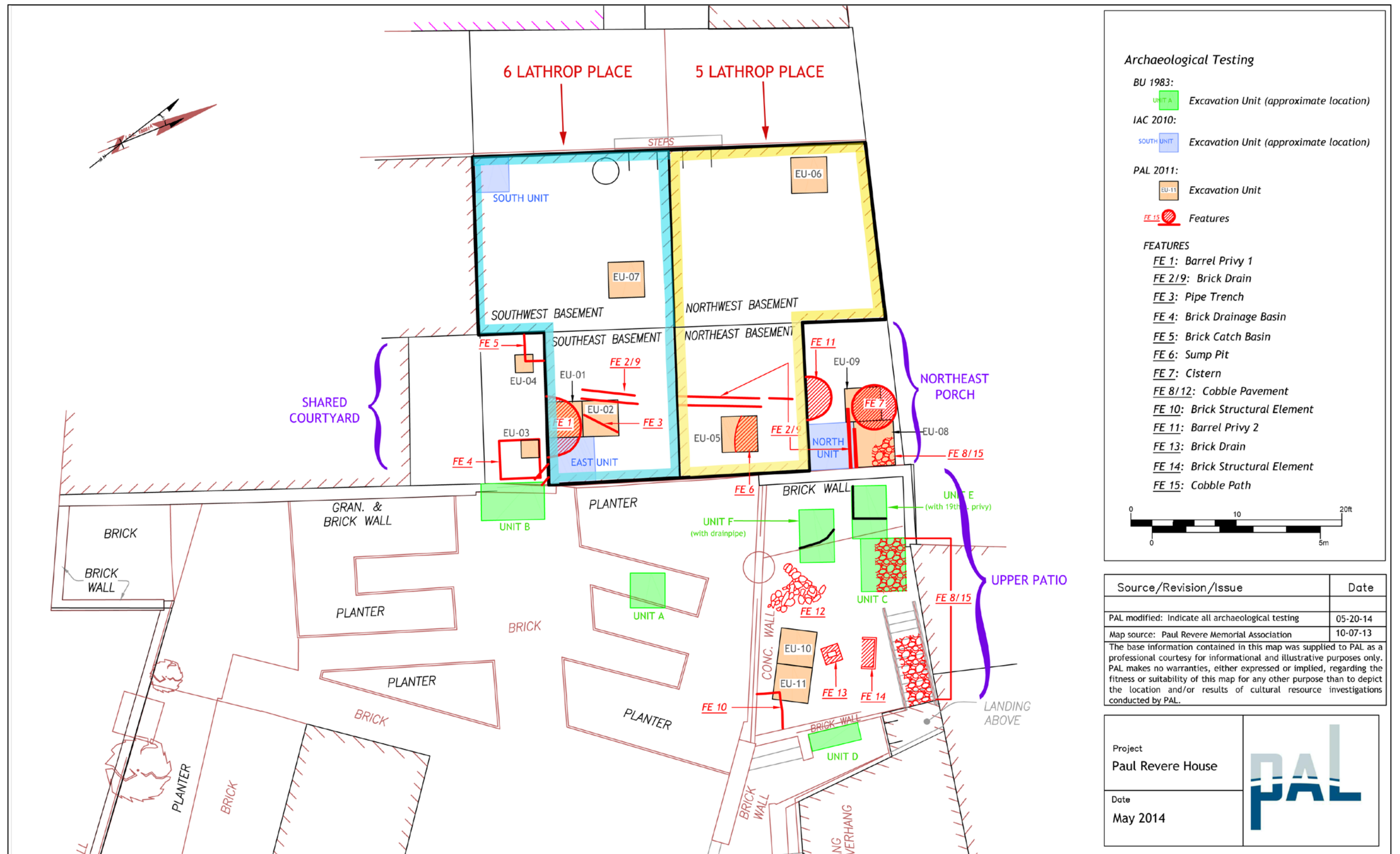


Figure 2. Locations of all archaeological testing and identified features within the PRMA Complex, 1983–2013.

**APPENDIX C**  
**PROJECT CORRESPONDENCE**





July 12, 2011

Brona Simon  
State Archaeologist  
Executive Director  
Massachusetts Historical Commission  
220 Morrissey Boulevard  
Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Attn: Edward L. Bell


Re: Paul Revere House Education Center  
Archaeological Site Examination  
MHC #RC.7208; PAL #2616

Dear Ms. Simon:

Enclosed please find a permit to conduct an archaeological site examination in support of the Paul Revere House Education Center project. The project area is located on the Boston South, Massachusetts topographic quadrangle. Thank you in advance for your time and attention to this matter.

If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact Kristen Heitert, Senior Archaeologist, or me, at your convenience.

Sincerely,

  
Deborah C. Cox, RPA  
President

Enclosures

cc: Nina Zannieri – via email (w/encl.)

950 CMR: DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE SECRETARY

APPENDIX B  
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

SECRETARY OF STATE: MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

PERMIT APPLICATION: ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD INVESTIGATION

**A. General Information**

Pursuant to Section 27(c) of Chapter 9 of the General Laws and according to the regulations outlined in 950 CMR 70.00, a permit to conduct a field investigation is hereby requested.

1. Name(s): Kristen Heitert
2. Institution: The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.  
Address: 210 Lonsdale Avenue  
Pawtucket, Rhode Island 02860
3. Project Location: *see attached proposal*
4. Town(s): Boston
5. Attach a copy of a USGS quadrangle with the project area clearly marked.  
*see attached*
6. Property Owner(s): The Paul Revere Memorial Association
7. The applicant affirms that the owner has been notified and has agreed that the applicant may perform the proposed field investigation.
8. The proposed field investigation is for a(n):
  - a. Reconnaissance Survey
  - b. Intensive Survey
  - c. Site Examination
  - d. Data Recovery

**B. Professional Qualifications**

1. Attach a personnel chart and project schedule as described in 950 CMR 70.11 (b).

**a. Personnel**

Principal Investigator(s): Kristen Heitert

Project Archaeologist(s): Nichole Gillis

Field Crew: Joseph Bagley, Danielle Cathcart, Katherine Johnson

**b. Schedule**

Fieldwork: August 2011

Laboratory: September 2011

Report: October 2011

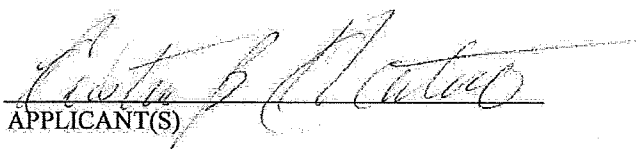
2. Include copies of curriculum vitae of key personnel (unless already on file with the State Archaeologist).

**C. Research Design**

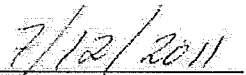
1. Attach a narrative description of the proposed Research Design according to the requirements of 950 CMR 70.11.
2. The Applicant agrees to perform the field investigations according to the standards outlined in 950 CMR 70.13.
3. The Applicant agrees to submit a Summary Report, prepared according to the standards outlined in 950 CMR 70.14 by:
4. The specimens recovered during performance of the proposed field investigation will be curated at:

The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.  
210 Lonsdale Avenue  
Pawtucket, Rhode Island 02860

SIGNATURE

  
APPLICANT(S)

DATE





**Technical Proposal  
Paul Revere House  
Education Center  
Boston, Massachusetts**

*Archaeological Site Examination*

Submitted to:

*July 12, 2011*

**The Paul Revere Memorial Association**  
19 North Square  
Boston, Massachusetts 02113

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The Paul Revere Memorial Association (PRMA) is proposing a series of structural and landscape improvements to 5–6 Lathrop Place to develop an education and visitor center (Figure 1). The extant building on the Lathrop Place lot was built in 1835 as a two-family structure, but initially was used as a boarding house; the structure was last used as a modified single family home with plans to divide it into apartments. Since mid-2007 it has been unoccupied. Historically, the property was part of the rear yard space for the Paul Revere House (ca. 1680).

Excavations conducted on the Paul Revere property in 1983 by Boston University (BU) identified several potentially significant features including an early nineteenth-century clay-lined wood privy structure (ca. 1832); an eighteenth-century cobblestone surface, and a later nineteenth-century brick-lined drainage pipe. Excavations conducted in 2010 on the Lathrop Place property in support of the current project also identified a range of historical landscape features. These features included a possible barrel privy in the basement at the southeast corner of the building, several concentrations of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century domestic debris, and brick feature beneath the north porch of the building that may be associated with the brick-lined drain identified on the Paul Revere property by BU (Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC [IAC] 2010).

For access and interior completion of 5–6 Lathrop Place, it will be necessary to remove the modern concrete floors and remove dirt to lower the basement floor in Lathrop Place, and to lower the upper patio area behind the Paul Revere House (Figure 2). The results of the previous archaeological work on the Paul Revere and Lathrop Street properties indicates that both locations are highly sensitive for archeological remains dating from the seventeenth through nineteenth centuries.

In response to a request from PRMA, PAL has prepared the following technical proposal to conduct an archeological site examination in support of the Paul Revere House Education Center project. The purpose of the work is two-fold: 1) to explore the relationship of the features identified during IAC's 2010 work with those found as part of the 1983 BU investigations; and 2) to locate, identify, and to the extent possible, evaluate any previously undocumented resources so that consultation can occur with the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) to explore feasible project construction alternatives, as necessary. All work will be conducted under an archaeological permit, issued by the State Archaeologist's office at the MHC.





## **Project Scope and Authority**

The project is being funded, in part, by a National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) Challenge Grant, and as such is subject to cultural resources review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and Massachusetts General Law (MGL) c.9, ss. 26–27C and 950 CMR 70–71. Intensive (locational) archaeological investigations were performed in July 2010 in advance of the proposed project, resulting in the identification of several potentially significant postcontact period cultural features in the Lathrop Place basement and Paul Revere House upper back lot (IAC 2010). Upon review of the technical report, MHC concurred with the report recommendations to conduct additional archeological investigations of these features as part of a second phase of work (MCH letter to Nina Zannieri, PRMA, dated March 17, 2011).

## **Research Context**

Because the project area has already been the subject of two earlier archaeological surveys, the following research context has been developed with reference to the resources identified during that work. As such, it addresses the postcontact period occupation of the North End of Boston generally and the PRMA property specifically from the seventeenth through twentieth centuries. This historic period emphasis does not preclude the potential for the identification of precontact period resources, but rather favors a more targeted approach to the parcel's primary periods of archaeological and interpretive significance.

### **History of the North End**

At the time of European contact, the Shawmut peninsula comprised roughly 487 acres. Over the intervening centuries, the city expanded its boundaries through successive landmaking episodes, so that today the peninsula is more than 70 percent filled land. The PRMA property, however, lies on fast land within the original topographic boundaries of the peninsula, although the constituent soil type is classified as Urban land (Ur), a legacy of centuries of residential, commercial, and industrial development.

The Paul Revere houselot is situated in one of the oldest English settled areas of Boston. George Lamb's series of maps from 1630–1645 show Boston's initial development after the arrival of the Winthrop fleet in 1630. Lamb's maps reveal that by 1631, what is now the North End comprised a flat marshy plain known "Mill Field" with a large hill on the northern tip called "Mill Hill."

On December 25, 1630, three Englishmen obtained lots on that neck of land. These were Samuel Cole, Edward Bendell, and William Hudson, Sr. (Lamb 1630). By 1631, a Sarah Knight had settled at the south side, later to be joined John Oliver in 1632. By 1632, there were several other new arrivals along the eastern shore including Walter Merry and William Bearnsey. By 1633, the northeastern tip of the peninsula had been named Merry's Point, and John Button and Nicholas Parker had joined the neighborhood. Thomas Meekins and William Werdall settled along the main road in 1634, known at least by the eighteenth century as Middle Street, and now known as Hanover Street.

In the years following 1635, significant development occurred in the north portion of the settlement, with several east-west running roads laid out to connect Hanover and North streets, and running parallel to Boston Harbor. Copp's Hill (then known as "Corpse Hill") burying ground was established during this period (MHC 1981:2), and several mills were constructed including a windmill on Copp's Hill in 1632, and tide mills at Mill Pond and Town Cove (MHC 1981:5). The year 1642 saw the increased settlement of North Street (formerly known as Ann, then Fish and then Ship Street in the eighteenth century), with many of the lots crowded along its western edge. Maps dating to 1643 show the development of several wharves radiating from the peninsula's eastern shore. These wharves were developed quite rapidly between 1643 and 1645, and by 1648 almost every waterfront lot possessed a wharf or dock in some form or another (Seasholes 2003:23). Later maps, such as the Bonner map of 1722, give names to all of these wharves and more accurately represent their footprints.

Trade and commerce flourished in the North End during most of the eighteenth century until the Revolutionary War when British fleets came to New England and occupied not only Boston and Charlestown, but also the bustling trade center of Newport, Rhode Island. The North End was a geographically desirable position in the occupation of Boston by the British. Its location at the confluence of the Charles River and Boston Harbor as well as the substantial topographic rise provided by Copp's Hill made it tactically invaluable for British surveillance of the colonial transport of goods and military operations. The British evacuated Boston after the Battle of Dorchester Heights, and residents who had left returned to survey the wreckage of the British occupation (Elia and Seasholes 1997:18). Many structures had been destroyed; Paul Revere, for example, had to have a new 'cow house' built in April 1776 (Elia and Seasholes 1997:8).

Residential and commercial structures quickly developed throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and landfilling episodes and wharf-building ventures contributed to the busy trade and marine-based activities that occurred in the neighborhood during those time periods. By 1786, the Charles River Bridge had been opened, and replaced the ferry as the primary means of transport from the North End to Charlestown. It connected Prince Street in the North End to City Square in Charlestown, and would have been just east of the Middlesex Canal's outlet at the Charles River during the Canal's major period of use in the first half of the nineteenth century.

Several major landfilling episodes marked the early nineteenth century in the North End. What once had been a somewhat isolated peninsula was beginning to become a large and more easily connected part of the city of Boston. From 1804-1835, the 70-acre Mill Pond to the west was gradually filled in, a process that required the leveling of Beacon Hill and the removal of a portion of Copp's Hill (Krieger and Green 1985:23; Seasholes 2003:4). Charles Bulfinch's triangular street design for the filled pond, now known as "Bulfinch's Triangle" was accepted in 1808 by the Board of Selectmen (Seasholes 2003:80-81). Almost concurrently, on the southeast side of the neighborhood, East, or Town, Cove was being filled from 1823-1874. The cove comprised about 112 acres and had long been a geographic reference point on maps throughout the eighteenth century.

In addition to these two large-scale projects, Mill Creek also was filled as a spinoff of the Faneuil Hall Market project (Seasholes 2003:54). The creek had separated the North End from the rest of Boston since the seventeenth century, and there had always been bridges to cross into the neighborhood from the main portion of Boston. A reconstruction of the area in 1676 shows two bridges crossing the creek on what are now Hanover and North streets. While the waterway had

been used to cross from the Harbor to the Charles River, by the 1820s residents were complaining that it had been "...narrowed, altered, and obstructed" (Seasholes 2003:55). The solution, according to the City, was to begin filling it in. The infilling project began in 1828, and the first section to be filled was between what are now Commercial and North streets. The project continued until 1833 when Blackstone Street was laid over the former course of the creek. Only a portion of Blackstone Street is extant, as much of the area is now part of the Greenway and cut through by Interstate 93. The infilling of Mill Creek geographically united the North End to the rest of the city, and allowed residents and visitors to more freely travel from neighborhood to neighborhood.

The Boston and Lowell Railroad came to Boston in 1835. The railroad entered the city over the Charles River from the north side, near what was known as the Warren Bridge, just to the west of the Charles River Bridge. With an increase in transportation, both rail- and water-related, the North End became even more a place of commerce than it had been in previous centuries. Businesses thrived on the waterfront and on the winding, crowded streets that had been laid out two centuries earlier.

By the middle of the nineteenth century, the North Square neighborhood in the North End had "...been transformed into a crowded and somewhat run-down urban district" (Elia and Seasholes 1997:45). The process had begun in the late eighteenth century as wealthier residents moved away and rented their homes to others (Elia and Seasholes 1997:8). Increased commercial development led to once large houselots being subdivided in response to exponential population growth precipitated by Irish immigration. Multi-family units were popular, and it was rare to find the once common single-family estates with more than 2 acres of land in the North End.

At the end of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth century, immigration as well as residential and commercial development continued to increase, a phenomenon typical of many large cities in New England at that time. Large-scale immigration from many eastern European countries and Italy gave rise to large ethnic communities. Many Italian as well as Jewish immigrants settled in the tenements and boarding houses of the North End as they located jobs and began their new lives in Boston (Elia and Seasholes 1997:9).

By the 1950s, the North End, having been geographically joined to the rest of Boston since the filling of the Mill Creek, was once again separated from the rest of the city by the construction of Interstate 93. The highway almost mirrored the exact route that Mill Creek had followed more than a century earlier. Today, the North End remains a predominantly Italian-American neighborhood with several nationally important historic resources and tourist attractions, a testament to its historic legacy in both Boston and the United States.

### **Paul Revere Houselot and Vicinity**

Based on deed data, the Paul Revere houselot is believed to have first been occupied in 1648 by the carpenter Bartholomew Barnard; his name, as well as the house and the lot it once occupied is spelled alternately as Bernard (Elia and Seasholes 1997:6, IAC 2010:32; McGinley Hart & Associates 1993). Barnard does not appear on the early Lamb maps of the area, and thus may have purchased it from someone else who was living there before that time. Barnard sold the lot, along with a dwelling house and yard in back, in 1663 to Anthony Chickly. Chickly resided on the property until 1670, at which point he sold the land, and another lot to the north, to the Trustees of the Second Church. The deed notes that the back lot was "described as a garden behind Chickly's

new house” (Elia and Seasholes 1997:6), suggesting that Barnard’s original house may have already been replaced by that time. By this time, Increase Mather lived on the land until the house burned in 1676 in one of the “nine serious fires that plagued Boston from 1676 to 1711” (Rettig 1975b:8).

After the fire, a new building was constructed on the property. Boston University’s 1997 report does not mention who may have been responsible for its construction, although the best current speculation is that a member of the Barnard family may have been the builder. Robert Howard acquired the land in 1681 from the church Trustees. Howard was a wealthy merchant who lived on the property until 1717. During his time there, he purchased several adjacent lots of land behind the standing house, an estate that remained intact until the nineteenth century. In 1711, the Pierce-Hichborn house was constructed two doors down to the south of Howard’s home and land. At Howard’s death in 1717, his widow Elizabeth deeded the land to their daughter Sarah Wyborn. She may have lived on the property until 1741 when she sold the land to another mariner named Andrew Knox. The land passed to his son, Andrew Knox Jr., in 1752. Knox mortgaged the land to a merchant named John Erving in 1763, but after Knox’s failure to pay, Erving took possession of the land but allowed Knox to continue living there until 1770.

In that year, Paul Revere purchased the land from Erving. Revere lived on the property from 1770–1780 with his family, and from 1780–1790 rented the property out while living elsewhere (IAC 2010:32-33). By that time the front roofline of the house had been raised to create a full three stories from an original two and a half, in addition to a kitchen ell on the north side, all of which had all been constructed at some point before the Revere ownership. Revere’s first wife died in 1773, and he married his second wife, Rachel, in that same year. He and his new wife had five more children during their time at North Square (Elia and Seasholes 1997:7).

During Revere’s ten year absence, a tailor named George Defrance occupied the house until 1784 when a man named Joseph Dunkerly is listed as a tenant. Dunkerly’s profession was “painter of miniatures” (IAC 2010:33). Revere returned to the property about 1790 and continued living there until 1800, when he sold the property to John Hunting, a trader. Hunting resold it after only one day to Jonathan Merry, who may have been related to the Merry family that occupied the North End as early as the 1640s. Merry appears to have occupied the house for only three years, after which he sold the property to a trader and tallow chandler named John Loring. Loring seems to have rented out the property to a James Cawley, who is thought to have run it as a sailors’ boarding house with his wife Hannah. When John Loring’s daughter, Lydia, acquired the property in 1833, she may also have lived elsewhere (IAC 2010:32).

By 1835, 5–6 Lathrop Place had been constructed by John Perkins and Jonathan Robinson, housewrights working in the Boston area during that time. The house was constructed on land that would have at one point been the backyard of the Paul Revere house, and thus an area heavily used in daily activities. Historic maps show that in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries there would have been a barn, stable, and privies in the yard, as well as gardens and refuse disposal areas (IAC 2010:6). This furthered the constriction of what had once been a large estate.

When Lydia Loring sold the property to James K. Fagin in 1867, the lot size was drastically reduced to its current size. Fagin only owned the property for six days, selling it to Catherine Wilkie, who kept a boardinghouse. The mid nineteenth century ushered in a period of rapid residential development on the lot including tenement buildings and multi-family housing units.

The Revere House itself was converted into a tenement house, and became part of a district with a rather unseemly reputation.

An 1872 sketch of the North Square neighborhood shows that the Barnard House, which had stood just south of the Revere House, had been replaced with a small one-story shop (McGinley Hart & Associates 1993:10). Catherine Wilkie owned the building, and is likely responsible for the construction of the clay- and wood-lined privy that was located in the rear yard of the building during 1983 excavations. Catherine lived in the house with her husband James, and although the boarders of the house are currently unknown, they were likely Irish and Italian immigrants (IAC 2010:32).

The adjacent lots were further subdivided in 1891 when Wilkie sold the property to Sidney F. Squires, a businessman who appears to have been interested in developing the area. He was responsible for the construction of the Angelo Building on the former Barnard house lot, a large brick residential building with a deep basement. Squires kept up the Revere House, renting it out as tenement, grocery store, and the F.A. Goduti & Co. cigar manufactory (IAC2010:32). In 1902, John Phillips Reynolds Jr., a descendant of Paul Revere, purchased the property from Squires. Reynolds was also a businessman and rented the property out (IAC 2010:32; Elia and Seasholes 1997:10).

By 1907, the PRMA had been formed. The organization purchased the house and adjoining property, and restored it under the direction of Joseph E. Chandler in 1908. During the restoration, the third floor addition at the front was removed in an effort to go back to the "original" steeply pitched roofline, and the rear ell was "restored to its early 18th-century configuration by the removal of a section abutting the Angelo Building" (Elia and Seasholes 1997:10). The rear of the ell was disturbed during this process, and a photograph taken during that time shows piles of soil with artifacts scattered throughout (Elia 1997:10). In the early twentieth century, the property functioned as a museum and tourist attraction due to its association with Paul Revere. During the 1940s, the Angelo building was torn down, and by 1950 brick paving had been installed around the Revere lot. By 1970 the PRMA had acquired the neighboring Peirce-Hichborn house in addition to the Paul Revere house, and operated both properties as a museum complex.

The PRMA is currently proposing to expand its interpretive mission through the renovation of 5-6 Lathrop Place, the 1835 National Register-eligible structure that is part of a larger historic complex owned by the association. The project, being funded in part by a challenge grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), will transform the building into a 3,600 square foot education and visitor center, while also retaining the structure's significant historic, character-defining features. Renovations to the structure will consist of new utilities, exterior work, program spaces, orientation areas, a museum shop, exhibits on the midnight ride and on Revere silver, several offices, a staff library, an elevator, and accessible restrooms. The PRMA also is proposing to install a handicap-accessible walkway from the Paul Revere House to the education center, and to lower the basement floor of 5-6 Lathrop Place to improve access and drainage. The 2010 archaeological work and the additional work outlined in this technical proposal are being completed in advance of those restoration efforts.

## Summary of Previous Archaeological Investigations

### *1983 Survey Work*

In 1983, Boston University undertook excavations at the Paul Revere houselot and adjacent Barnard and Hichborn lots. The 1997 report notes that the project was conducted in advance of the replacement a metal staircase behind the Revere house, and the construction of housing for the Revere bell to be installed on the neighboring Barnard and Hichborn properties. The primary goal of the project was to locate and identify any archaeological deposits within the specific project impact areas, and to more generally assess the archaeological integrity and potential of the Revere, Barnard, and Hichborn houselots, with a particular emphasis on the Revere houselot.

The excavations comprised six test units of varying sizes that were placed in the “open yard areas of the property” (Elia and Seasholes 1997:37) (Figure 3). Two were placed near the area to be impacted by the bell housing, including one in the Barnard lot (Unit A), and one in the Hichborn lot near its boundary with the Barnard lot (Unit B). The remaining four test pits were placed in the Revere houselot, with Units C and E located in the 1-x-4-m impact area for the metal staircase adjacent to the west end of the Revere house and along the north property wall, and Units D and F placed in the yard area (Elia and Seasholes 1997: 37).

Units A and B confirmed the survey team’s presumption that the construction of Angelo’s Block, an 1895 apartment building with a deep basement located in the former Barnard lot, had completely destroyed any trace of earlier archaeological deposits or features in that area. Unit B confirmed similar disturbance in the Sanborn lot, just west of the Hichborn lot and south of the current Lathrop House, as the result of the construction of another cellared building in that location between 1843 and 1852 (Elia and Seasholes 1997: 37). Although both Units A and B confirmed that the Barnard lot and western part of the Hichborn lots were disturbed and had no archaeological integrity, the report mentions that the brick-paved southern portion of the Hichborn lot was never extensively developed and could contain intact archaeological features such as yard or garden features.

The units situated in the back lot at the Paul Revere House (Units C– F) revealed the complex stratigraphy typical of urban houselots. Unit D nearest the house was “thoroughly disturbed”, while Units C, E, and F provided intact soil sequences and information about the yard’s use from the seventeenth through twentieth centuries. These test pits revealed the locations of a nineteenth-century clay- and wood-lined privy, a nineteenth-century glazed stoneware drainpipe enclosed by a stone and brick feature, and other seventeenth- through nineteenth-century deposits and features related to the property’s use as a garden and yard.

Units C and F exposed a dark grayish brown stratum containing artifacts from the seventeenth century, suggesting a buried continuous yard surface that is likely still present in areas of the yard that are undisturbed. The test pits also uncovered an eighteenth-century cobble paving over this surface in Unit C, and in Unit F possible evidence of the 1676 fire that destroyed the Chickly-Mather house, an earlier house on the property (Elia and Seasholes 1997:40-42). The report also notes that the “lower privy fill” recovered in Unit E dates as early as circa (ca.) 1870, and the authors’ speculate that the privy likely was constructed in the nineteenth century to facilitate the multiple occupants that were living in the building when it was being used as a boarding house (Elia and Seasholes 1997: 45). Alternating levels of garden and yard leveling and filling deposits

from the eighteenth through nineteenth centuries generally made up the majority of strata in Units C, E, and F, with an artifact-rich deposit in Unit C that was interpreted as a likely midden or trash pit pre-dating 1780.

Testing at the Revere houselot revealed buried, intact seventeenth- and early eighteenth-century deposits, but discovered that deposits dating from the late eighteenth and first half of the nineteenth centuries were heavily disturbed or completely absent. The report notes that the period from ca. 1750–1850 is “not well represented” at this site (Elia and Seasholes 1997:44), but as a result of the landscaping and domestic layers, the yard surface itself appears to have “risen by at least 0.75m since the 17<sup>th</sup> century” (Elia and Seasholes 1997:44). All of these alternating layers appear to have been capped by a brick paving laid down in the 1950s, thus preserving their archaeological integrity. The excavations generally found that archaeological sensitivity at the Revere houselot and southern side of Hichborn lot is high with intact seventeenth through twentieth century strata and features, while it is low at both the Barnard lot and western edge of the Hichborn lot due to nineteenth-century development.

### *2010 Survey Work*

Excavations were undertaken in 2010 by IAC in the basement of 5–6 Lathrop Place. The Lathrop Place building, acquired in 2007 by PRMA, was constructed in 1835–1836, and is a component of the Paul Revere House historical complex. The archaeological survey was performed in advance of structural repairs to the building foundation.

A total of three (3) excavation units (EUs) measuring approximately 1.3-x-1.3 meters (m) was excavated in the basement of the building, and designated the North, South, and East units based on their locations (see Figure 3). An assemblage comprising 2,937 postcontact period artifacts and two precontact period artifacts was recovered from the units. An additional 24 artifacts were collected from a drain in the courtyard and the dirt surface underneath the porch. The excavations revealed complex deposits from the seventeenth through nineteenth centuries which may be yard deposits from the Paul Revere house that were capped by the construction of 5–6 Lathrop Place in the 1830s. The excavations also revealed a brick feature in the North Unit possibly associated with the nearby privy found in Boston University’s 1983 excavations, as well as a clay-capped and lined barrel privy in the East Unit (IAC 2010:1).

The East Unit was located in the northeast corner of the foundation next to the wall, and was excavated to a depth of 65 cm. Generally the layers uncovered in this unit related to foundation maintenance and, due to the presence of several artifact-rich deposits, likely refuse disposal. The East Unit had the most complex and best preserved of the deposits, and also revealed a metal-hooped barrel privy capped and covered with gray clay. The South Unit was located in the southwest corner of the basement, bounded on two sides by mortared fieldstone walls, and was excavated to a depth of 84 cm. Evidence of a maintenance or repair trench was uncovered here parallel to the southern wall of the building (IAC 2010:19). The North Unit was located underneath an outdoor porch in the northeast corner of the property, closest to the 1983 excavations by Boston University. The artifact density within this unit was high, and it yielded many eighteenth century artifacts.

The 2010 excavations provided information about the seventeenth- through nineteenth- century occupations of the PRMA property, taking into account the varied and complex uses that the land

may have had during several different time periods. Maps from 1664 and 1776 show a “Cow House” closest to the South Unit although there is no mention of whether the excavations recovered anything specifically related to that structure; it is likely that the cow house is outside the foundation of the building. The other two units were located in areas designated on maps as “garden” or “yard.” The ceramic types recovered from these units are typically considered “higher-end” types including Westervald and Rhenish stonewares, tin-glazed enamel, and English white salt-glazed stoneware, and the report suggests that perhaps one occupant of the site, the merchant Robert Howard, could have imported such wares (IAC 2010:30).

Deposits with these ceramics, as well as glass, bones, and shell, were recovered in the South and East units, and have been interpreted as being refuse discarded in the yard or garden likely during the time of the Howard household. Ceramics from the late eighteenth century in the South and East units have been associated with the occupants of the site during that time, including Paul Revere. These artifacts and deposits likely were the result of refuse disposal in the yard and garden areas (IAC 2010:31).

In summary, both the 1983 and 2010 excavations revealed that despite the fact the property has been continuously occupied for over 400 hundred years, there are still intact archaeological deposits dating as early as the seventeenth century in the backlot of the Paul Revere house and in the basement of the nearby Lathrop House. The intact strata include original seventeenth- and eighteenth-century yard surfaces and cobble pavings, and features including at least one nineteenth-century wood-lined privy associated with the Paul Revere house itself, a barrel privy in the Lathrop House basement, and glazed stoneware and brick drainage features associated with the Paul Revere house and possibly also the Lathrop House.

### **Archaeological Site Examination**

PAL's site examination methodology has been formulated according to the standards and guidelines set forth in *Public Planning and Environmental Review: Archaeology and Historic Preservation*, Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC 1985). The archaeological investigations will be conducted in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 under 36 CFR 800 and 36 CFR 60, Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 9, Sections 26C-27C, as amended by Chapter 254 of the Acts of 1988 (950 CMR 71).

### **Objectives**

The PRMA property encompasses the Paul Revere and Hichborn houses, both of which are listed on the National Register and are designated as National Historic Landmarks, and the Lathrop House, a National Register-eligible property. Given the recognized significance of these properties, the goals of the site examination are to not to delineate the site's boundaries, content, complexity, and occupational sequence, all of which have been well-documented through other research efforts (see IAC 2010; Elia and Seasholes 1997; Detwiller 1976). Rather, the purpose of the site examination will be to explore the function, content, complexity, and integrity of the various features identified during the 1983 and 2010 excavations, and to synthesize that information into a coherent narrative about the overall landscape history of the site.



Two research questions have been developed to guide the site examination study of the Paul Revere House Education Center project area. These questions have been based on a review of the history of the lot, the results of the previous archaeological investigations, and management recommendations provided in the 2010 IAC report.

### **Research Question #1: Resolution of the Function, Dates, and Spatial Relationships of the Identified Yard Features**

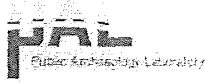
The three phases of archeological research that will have been conducted on the PRMA property from 1983–2011 will have yielded a wide range of feature and artifacts classes dating from the seventeenth through nineteenth centuries. How these features and deposits relate to one another temporally and spatially, however, has been incompletely addressed, resulting in a fragmented archaeological understanding of the landscape history of the property. One of the primary research goals of the site examination will be to expose previously identified features (e.g. privy in the Lathrop basement; the possible brick drain feature in the Revere backlot; the cobblestone feature identified in the upper courtyard) to better record their morphological and stratigraphic characteristics so that a more accurate understanding of their temporal and functional relationships to one another might be achieved. The artifacts recovered from this work will be used to refine and interpret those features in conjunction with the previously collected assemblages from the 1983 and 2010 excavations.

The archaeological work also will be used to locate and interpret structural and landscape features known to have existed historically near the building such as Paul Revere's Barn. This component of the excavations has the potential to yield not just feature-specific data but, more broadly, stratigraphic data with which to discuss episodes of landscape accretion and depletion. This broader stratigraphic data may then be used to assess the overall landscape integrity of the lot and test the interpretive reliability of the recovered feature and artifact data. The filling episodes that have raised the lot by approximately .75 m may also be more closely examined to 1) link those deposits to specific household episodes, and 2) discern the aesthetic or practical considerations that prompted the grade alterations.

### **Research Question #2: The Socio-Economic Transformation of the Paul Revere Houselot**

The PRMA property was originally occupied by fairly prosperous, or at the very least comfortable, merchants and skilled tradesmen of primarily English extraction. As the centuries progressed and the overall ethnic composition of Boston began to change, however, the North End generally and the PRMA property specifically transitioned into a working-class neighborhood populated by immigrant families who rented, rather than owned, the buildings in which they lived.

This transition may be visible in a comparison of relative quantities and qualities of the archaeological assemblage recovered from the barrel privy in the basement of 5–6 Lathrop Place, which is believed to date to the eighteenth-century occupation of the property, to that recovered from the wood and clay-lined privy in the rear yard area, believed to date from the mid to late nineteenth century. Discrete assemblages recovered from securely dated stratigraphic contexts in the house and yard made provide similarly valuable data. This data may then be compared to other broadly similar archeological sites in Boston and other urban/maritime settings (e.g. Salem, Massachusetts; Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Providence, Rhode Island) to identify similarities and



differences in consumption patterns over time and how that might reflect changing local and regional economic conditions over time.

## Scope of Work

### Consultation and Coordination

PAL will prepare a technical proposal and archaeological permit application for review by PRMA and submission to the MHC. The submittal will be prepared in accordance with 950 CMR 70, and will describe the project research design, methodology, and work products to be delivered as part of the study. PAL project staff will participate in an on-site start-up meeting with PRMA staff to be coordinated with the start of fieldwork. The meeting will be conducted for the purposes of site orientation and to discuss project logistics relative to the overall construction schedule.

### Additional Documentary Research

Additional research will be conducted as necessary to supplement that provided in the previous property reports, and to support interpretive statements and management recommendations. This research may include the review of primary source materials such as maps, archival photographs, and deed data to clarify the use and ownership of the property, as well as the review of recent scholarship on the history and archaeology of Boston as means to develop more meaningful interpretive statements about the site.

### Fieldwork

**PAL will excavate a total of 10–12 excavation units within selected portions of the project parcels.** The testing locations have been selected based on the locations of the proposed project impacts and 1) the management recommendations provided in the 2010 IAC report; or 2) areas of archeological/interpretive interest identified by PRMA staff. The specific testing locations and associated rationale are provided below.

- **2–3 1-x-1-meter (m)** units in the southeast basement room of 5–6 Lathrop Street to explore the vertical and horizontal extent of the possible barrel privy feature identified in IAC’s “East Unit”
- **2 2-x-5-m units** in the southwest basement room of 5–6 Lathrop Street to characterize subsurface conditions/archaeological deposits in that location. IAC’s testing identified heavily mixed deposits at the extreme southwest corner of the room, but historic maps show the area as near the possible location of the Paul Revere’s Barn. In an attempt to intersect any surviving elements of the barn foundation. The units will be placed perpendicular to the presumed locations of the north–south and east–west oriented walls in an effort to identify relict structural remains or builders’ trenches associated with the building
- **1, 1-x-1-m unit** in the northwest basement room of 5–6 Lathrop Street to characterize subsurface conditions/archaeological deposits in that location; no testing has been performed in that portion of the basement to date

- **1, 1-x-1-m unit** in the northeast basement room of 5–6 Lathrop Street southeast basement room of 5–6 Lathrop Street; no testing has been performed in that portion of the basement to date
- **2–3, 1-x-1-m units** under the northeast porch of 5–6 Lathrop Street to explore the vertical and horizontal extent of the possible brick drain feature identified in IAC’s “North Unit” and its relationship to a similar feature identified on the adjacent Revere property (Elia and Seasholes 1997)
- **2, 1-x-1-m units** in the Paul Revere property upper courtyard to explore the nature and extent of the cobblestone surface identified in “Unit C” during the 1983 BU excavations (Elia and Seasholes 1997)

The excavation units may vary in size (e.g. .5-x-1 m, 1-x-1 m, or 1-x-2 m) depending on the nature of the resource being investigated. All units will be excavated by hand to sterile subsoil or to a maximum depth of 100 centimeters below surface (cmbs), whichever comes first. Excavated soil will be hand-screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth, and all cultural materials remaining in the screen will be bagged and tagged by level within each unit. The count and type of all recovered cultural material will be noted. Soil profiles, including depths of soil horizons, colors, and textures, will be recorded for each test pit and excavation unit on standard PAL profile forms. Profiles and plans will be drawn for all features. In order to maintain continuity with the previous excavations on the properties, the context recordation system initiated by BU will be used for the current project.

All test pits and excavation units will be filled and the ground surface will be restored to its original contour following excavation unless the PRMA determines otherwise. Digital images will be taken of any identified cultural deposits or features, as well as of the general project area.

#### **Laboratory Processing, Analyses, and Curation**

All cultural materials recovered from the project area during the field investigations will be returned to PAL’s facility for laboratory processing and analyses. These activities will include:

- cleaning, identification, and cataloging of recovered cultural materials;
- analysis of spatial distributions of cultural materials; and
- map and graphics production.

To provide a synthetic analysis of the project area, the cultural materials and associated documentation generated during the 1983 and 2010 excavations will be reviewed as part of the current survey. To the extent possible, the materials collected during the BU excavations also will be integrated into the site analysis. Based on conversations with PRMA staff, the 1983 assemblage has not been cataloged electronically.

All curation and conservation measures will be in accordance with applicable state and federal guidelines



## Work Products

Upon completion of the field investigation, PAL will notify PRMA via a letter summarizing the results of the survey. PAL will then prepare a technical report detailing the methodology, results, interpretations, and management recommendations for identified cultural resources and additional archaeological investigation, if warranted. The report also will include a post-review discoveries plan for archaeological resources and human remains. The plan for post-review discoveries will take into account 36 C.F.R. § 800.13. In the case of the identification of human remains, the plan shall be consistent with the ACHP's *Policy Statement Regarding the Treatment of Burial Sites, Human Remains, and Funerary Objects* (February 2007) and the Massachusetts Unmarked Burial Law (Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 38, § 6; Chapter 9, §§ 26A and 27C; and, Chapter 7, § 38A; all as amended).

The report will follow guidelines established by the National Park Service in the *Recovery of Scientific, Prehistoric, Historic and Archaeological Data* (36CFR Part 66 Appendix A) and the MHC. A copy of the report will be submitted to PRMA for review and comment before submission to the MHC.

## Schedule

PAL will submit a permit application to MHC after receiving the notice to proceed from the client. MHC has 60 days to respond to the permit request. The research will begin within one week of receiving the permit and will take approximately one week to complete. The fieldwork schedule will be coordinated between PAL and PRMA and will take approximately two weeks to complete, *weather permitting*. A letter summarizing the results of fieldwork will be submitted within one week of completion of fieldwork. The technical report can be submitted for client review 60 days after completion of fieldwork and all laboratory processing.

## Project Personnel

The archaeological investigations will be carried out under the direction of a principal investigator/senior historical archaeologist with the assistance of a project archaeologist. All PAL personnel meet the qualifications set by the National Park Service (36 CFR Part 66, Appendix C) and MHC (950 CMR 70.10 [1] [2]) for direction of archaeological projects.

## Cost

A detailed cost proposal is attached.

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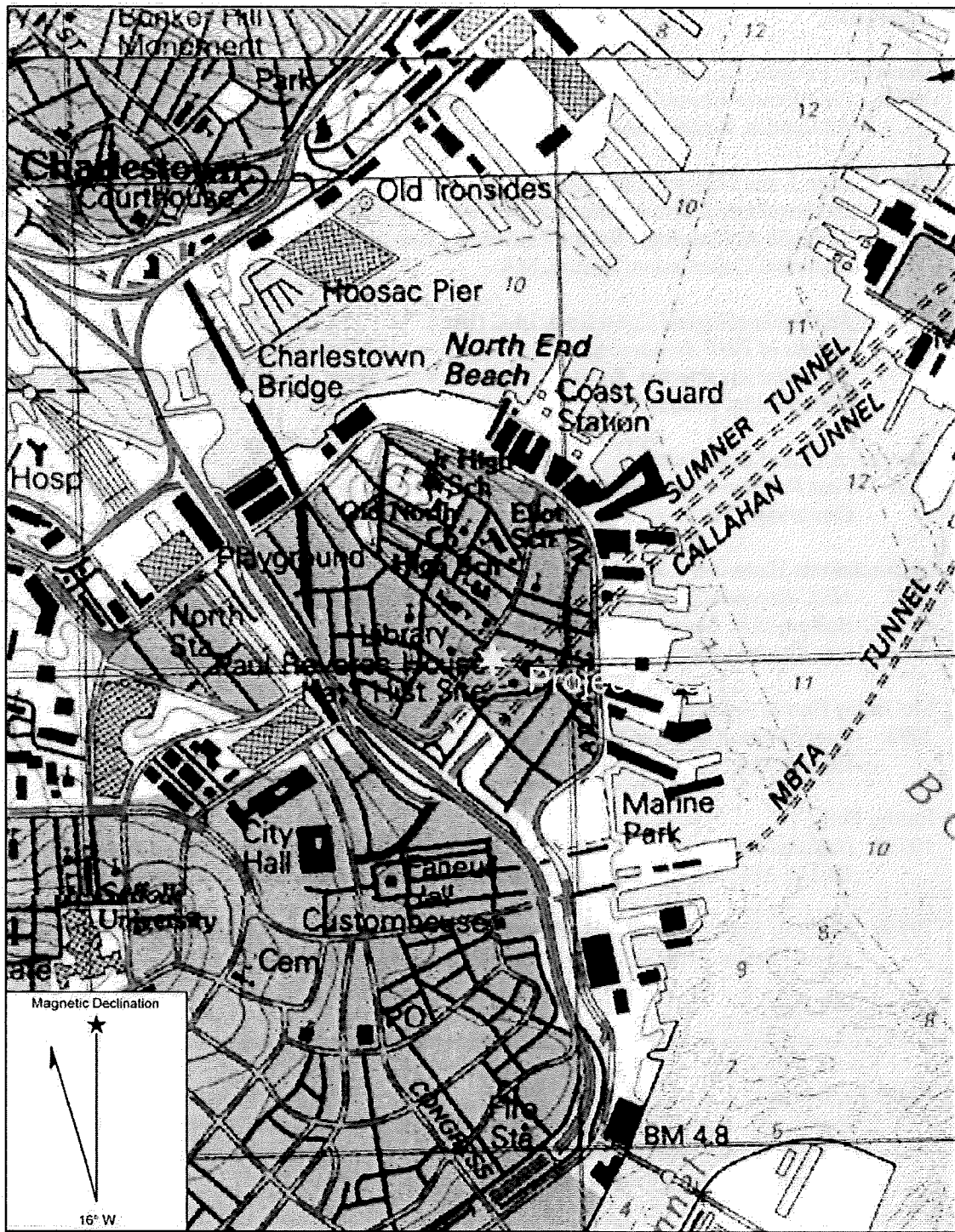


Figure 1. Location of the Paul Revere House Education Center project area on the Boston South USGS topographic quadrangle, 7.5 minute series.

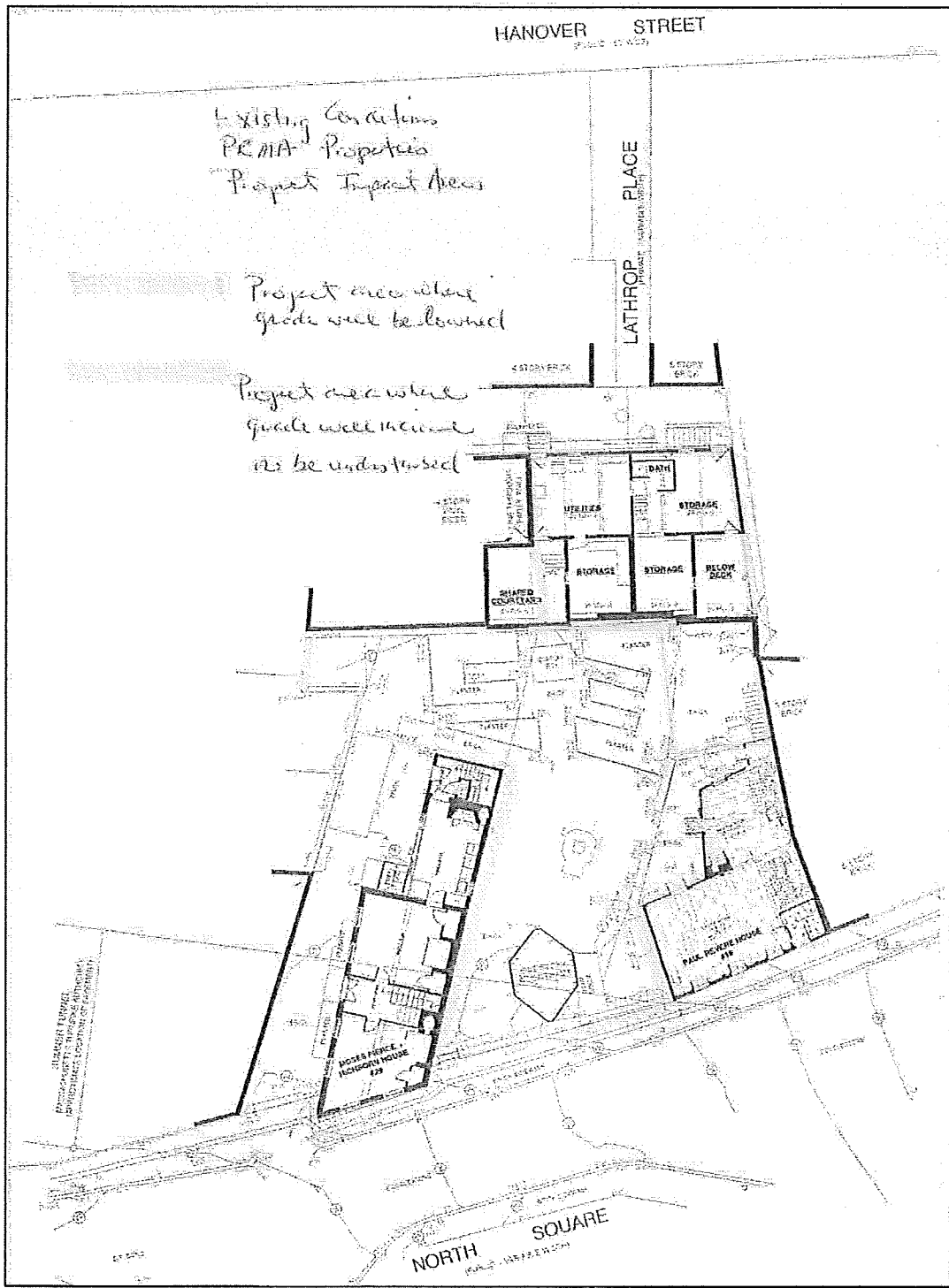
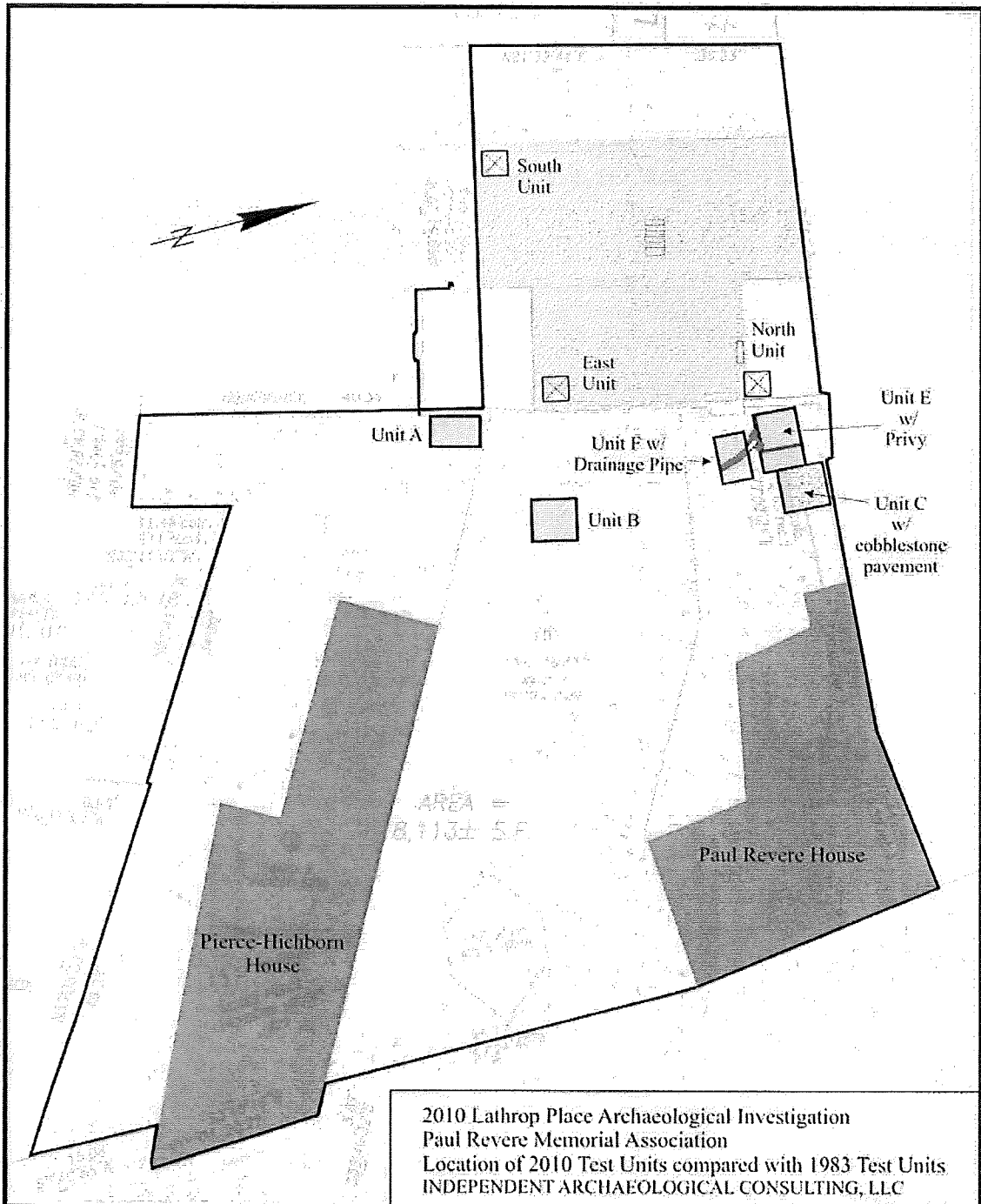
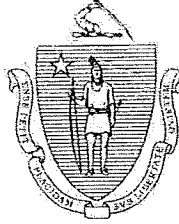


Figure 2. Proposed project impact areas, Paul Revere House Education Center project area (source: PRMA 2011).



**Figure 3. Locations of previous archaeological testing, Paul Revere House Education Center project area.**





**The Commonwealth of Massachusetts**  
William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth  
Massachusetts Historical Commission

July 19, 2011

Nina Zannieri  
Executive Director  
Paul Revere Memorial Association  
19 North Square  
Boston, MA 02113

RE: Paul Revere House Educational Center at Lathrop Place, Boston, North End.  
MHC #RC.7208. PAL #2616. NEH #CH-50691.

Dear Ms. Zannieri:

Staff of the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) have reviewed the technical proposal prepared by the PAL for archaeological site examination of the Paul Revere House Educational Center at Lathrop Place project, submitted to the MHC as part of a State Archaeologist's permit application.

The technical proposal is adequate and the State Archaeologist has issued a field investigation permit to the PAL for the archaeological investigation.

These comments are offered to assist in compliance with the terms of the Programmatic Agreement for the project and MGL c. 9, ss. 26-27C (950 CMR 70). Please contact Edward L. Bell if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

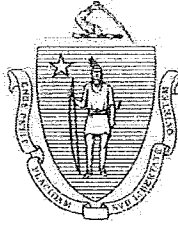
A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Brona Simon".

Brona Simon  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
Executive Director  
State Archaeologist  
Massachusetts Historical Commission

xc:

Anne Lopez-Buitrago, National Endowment for the Humanities  
Gina Raimond, National Endowment for the Humanities  
Ellen J. Lipsey, Boston Landmarks Commission  
Cassius M. Cash, NPS Boston National Historical Park  
Deborah C. Cox, PAL, Attn. Kristen Heitert





**The Commonwealth of Massachusetts**

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth  
Massachusetts Historical Commission

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PERMIT TO CONDUCT ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD INVESTIGATION

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Permit Number 3268 Date of Issue July 19, 2011  
Expiration Date July 19, 2012

PAL is hereby  
authorized to conduct an archaeological field investigation pursuant to  
Section 27C of Chapter 9 of General Laws and according to the regulations  
outlined in 950 CMR 70.00.

Paul Revere House Educational Center, Boston (North End)

Project Location

*Brona Simon*

---

Brona Simon, State Archaeologist  
Massachusetts Historical Commission





**Technical Memorandum**  
**Paul Revere House Education Center**  
Boston, Massachusetts

*Archaeological Site Examination*  
*October 31, 2011*  
PAL No. 2616

Submitted to:

**The Paul Revere Memorial Association**  
19 North Square  
Boston, Massachusetts 02113

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In response to a request from the Paul Revere Memorial Association (PRMA), PAL has completed an archaeological site examination in support of the Paul Revere House Education Center Project, located in Boston, Massachusetts (Figure 1). PRMA is proposing a series of structural and landscape improvements to 5–6 Lathrop Place to develop an education and visitor center. The extant building on the Lathrop Place lot was built in 1835 as a two-family structure, but initially was used as a boarding house; the structure was last used as a modified single family home with plans to divide it into apartments. Since mid-2007 it has been unoccupied. Historically, the property was part of the rear yard space for the Paul Revere House (ca. 1680).

For access and interior completion of 5–6 Lathrop Place, it will be necessary to remove the modern concrete floors and remove dirt to lower the basement floor in Lathrop Place and to lower the upper patio area behind the Paul Revere House (Figure 2). The maximum depth of ground disturbance ranges from 12–32 inches (in) (31–82 centimeters [cm]) below current grade. The results of the previous archaeological work on the Paul Revere and Lathrop Place properties indicated that both locations are highly sensitive for archaeological resources dating from the seventeenth through nineteenth centuries.

The project is being funded, in part, by a National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) Challenge Grant and the National Park Service project grant, and as such is subject to cultural resources review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and Massachusetts General Law (MGL) c.9, ss. 26–27C (950 CMR 70–71). The purpose of the work is to explore the relationship of the features identified during previous archaeological investigations (Elia and Seasholes 1997; Independent Archaeological Consultants [IAC] 2010) and to locate, identify, and to the extent possible, evaluate any previously undocumented resources.

The archaeological investigations were conducted by PAL from August 30–September 22, 2011. PAL personnel involved in the project included Kristen Heitert (project manager/principal investigator), Nichole Gillis (project archaeologist), and Tyler Beebe, Robert Sheldon, John Kelly, and Kate Johnson (archaeologists). All work was conducted under archaeological permit 3268, issued by the State Archaeologist's office at the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC).

The following technical memorandum summarizes the results of the archaeological investigations, and provides preliminary interpretations and management recommendations based on those findings. The technical report presenting the complete results of the work is currently in production.

## Research Context

Because the project area has already been the subject of two earlier archaeological surveys, the following research context has been developed with reference to the resources identified during that work. As such, it addresses the postcontact period occupation of the North End of Boston generally and the PRMA property specifically from the seventeenth through twentieth centuries. This historic period emphasis does not preclude the potential for the identification of precontact period resources, but rather favors a more targeted approach to the parcel's primary periods of archaeological and interpretive significance.

### History of the North End

At the time of European contact, the Shawmut peninsula comprised roughly 487 acres. Over the intervening centuries, the city expanded its boundaries through successive landmaking episodes, so that today the peninsula is more than 70 percent filled land. The PRMA property, however, lies on fast land within the original topographic boundaries of the peninsula, although the constituent soil type is classified as Urban land (Ur), a legacy of centuries of residential, commercial, and industrial development.

The Paul Revere houselot is situated in one of the oldest English-settled areas of Boston. George Lamb's series of maps from 1630–1645 show Boston's initial development after the arrival of the Winthrop fleet in 1630. Lamb's maps reveal that by 1631, what is now the North End comprised a flat marshy plain known "Mill Field" with a large hill on the northern tip called "Mill Hill."

On December 25, 1630, three Englishmen obtained lots on that neck of land. These were Samuel Cole, Edward Bendell, and William Hudson, Sr. By 1631, a Sarah Knight had settled at the south side, later to be joined John Oliver in 1632. By 1632, there were several other new arrivals along the eastern shore including Walter Merry and William Bearnsey. By 1633, the northeastern tip of the peninsula had been named Merry's Point, and John Button and Nicholas Parker had joined the small community. Thomas Meekins and William Werdall settled along the main road in 1634, known at least by the eighteenth century as Middle Street, and now known as Hanover Street.

In the years following 1635, significant development occurred in the north portion of the settlement, with several east–west running roads laid out to connect Hanover and North streets, and running parallel to Boston Harbor. Copp's Hill (then known as "Corpse Hill") burying ground was established during this period (MHC 1981:2), and several mills were constructed including a windmill on Copp's Hill in 1632, and tide mills at Mill Pond and Town Cove (MHC 1981:5). The year 1642 saw the increased settlement of North Street (formerly known as Ann, then Fish and then Ship Street in the eighteenth century), with many of the lots crowded along its western edge. Maps dating to 1643 show the development of several wharves radiating from the peninsula's eastern shore. These wharves were developed quite rapidly between 1643 and 1645, and by 1648 almost every waterfront lot possessed a wharf or dock in some form or another (Seasholes 2003:23). Later maps, such as the Bonner map of 1722, give names to all of these wharves and more accurately depict their footprints.

Trade and commerce flourished in the North End during most of the eighteenth century until the Revolutionary War when British fleets came to New England and occupied not only Boston and Charlestown, but also the bustling trade center of Newport, Rhode Island. The North End was a

geographically desirable position in the occupation of Boston by the British. Its location at the confluence of the Charles River and Boston Harbor as well as the substantial topographic rise provided by Copp's Hill made it tactically invaluable for British surveillance of the colonial transport of goods and military operations. The British evacuated Boston after the Battle of Dorchester Heights, and residents who had left returned to survey the wreckage of the British occupation (Elia and Seasholes 1997:18). Many structures had been destroyed; Paul Revere, for example, had to have a new 'cow house' built in April 1776 (Elia and Seasholes 1997:8).

Residential and commercial structures quickly developed throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and landfilling episodes and wharf-building ventures contributed to the busy trade and marine-based activities that occurred in the neighborhood during that time. By 1786, the Charles River Bridge had been opened, and replaced the ferry as the primary means of transport from the North End to Charlestown. It connected Prince Street in the North End to City Square in Charlestown, and would have been just east of the Middlesex Canal's outlet at the Charles River during the Canal's major period of use in the first half of the nineteenth century.

Several major landfilling episodes marked the early nineteenth century in the North End. What once had been a somewhat isolated peninsula was beginning to become a large and more easily connected part of the city of Boston. From 1804–1835, the 70-acre Mill Pond to the west was gradually filled in, a process that required the leveling of Beacon Hill and the removal of a portion of Copp's Hill (Krieger and Green 1985:23; Seasholes 2003:4). Charles Bulfinch's triangular street design for the filled pond, now known as "Bulfinch's Triangle" was accepted in 1808 by the Board of Selectmen (Seasholes 2003:80-81). Almost concurrently, on the southeast side of the neighborhood, East, or Town, Cove was being filled from 1823–1874. The cove comprised about 112 acres and had long been a geographic reference point on maps throughout the eighteenth century.

In addition to these two large-scale projects, Mill Creek also was filled as a spinoff of the Faneuil Hall Market project (Seasholes 2003:54). The creek had separated the North End from the rest of Boston since the seventeenth century, and there had always been bridges to cross into the neighborhood from the main portion of Boston. A reconstruction of the area in 1676 shows two bridges crossing the creek on what are now Hanover and North streets. While the waterway had been used to cross from the Harbor to the Charles River, by the 1820s residents were complaining that it had been "...narrowed, altered, and obstructed" (Seasholes 2003:55). The solution, according to the City, was to begin filling it in. The infilling project began in 1828, and the first section to be filled was between what are now Commercial and North streets. The project continued until 1833 when Blackstone Street was laid over the former course of the creek. Only a portion of Blackstone Street is extant, as much of the area is now part of the Greenway and cut through by Interstate 93. The infilling of Mill Creek geographically united the North End to the rest of the city, and allowed residents and visitors to more freely travel from neighborhood to neighborhood.

The Boston and Lowell Railroad came to Boston in 1835. The railroad entered the city over the Charles River from the north side, near what was known as the Warren Bridge, just to the west of the Charles River Bridge. With an increase in transportation, both rail- and water-related, the North End became even more a place of commerce than it had been in previous centuries. Businesses thrived on the waterfront and on the winding, crowded streets that had been laid out two centuries earlier.

By the middle of the nineteenth century, the North Square neighborhood in the North End had "...been transformed into a crowded and somewhat run-down urban district" (Elia and Seasholes 1997:45). The process had begun in the late eighteenth century as wealthier residents moved away and rented their homes to others (Elia and Seasholes 1997:8). Increased commercial development led to once large houselots being subdivided in response to exponential population growth fueled by Irish immigration. Multi-family units were popular, and it was rare by that time to find single-family estates with more than two acres of land in the North End.

At the end of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth century, immigration as well as residential and commercial development continued to increase, a phenomenon typical of many large cities in New England at that time. Large-scale immigration from many eastern European countries and Italy gave rise to large ethnic communities. Many Italian as well as Jewish immigrants settled in the tenements and boarding houses of the North End as they found jobs and began their new lives in Boston (Elia and Seasholes 1997:9).

By the 1950s the North End, having been geographically joined to the rest of Boston since the filling of the Mill Creek, was once again separated from the rest of the city by the construction of Interstate 93. The highway followed almost exactly the former alignment of the long-buried Mill Creek. Today, the North End remains a predominantly Italian-American neighborhood with several nationally important historic resources and tourist attractions, a testament to its historical legacy in both Boston and the United States.

### **Paul Revere Houselot and Vicinity**

Based on deed data, the Paul Revere houselot is believed to have been first occupied in 1648 by the carpenter Bartholomew Barnard; his name, as well as the house and the lot it once occupied is spelled alternately as Bernard (Elia and Seasholes 1997:6, IAC 2010:32; McGinley Hart & Associates 1993). Barnard does not appear on the early Lamb maps of the area, and thus may have purchased it from someone else who was living there before that time. Barnard sold the lot in 1663, which included a dwelling house and yard, to Anthony Chickly. Chickly resided on the property until 1670, at which point he sold the land, and another lot to the north, to the Trustees of the Second Church. The deed notes that the back lot was "described as a garden behind Chickly's new house" (Elia and Seasholes 1997:6), suggesting that Barnard's original house may have already been replaced by that time. During that period, Increase Mather, famed minister of the Second Church, lived on the property until the house burned in 1676 in one of the "nine serious fires that plagued Boston from 1676 to 1711" (Rettig 1975b:8).

Robert Howard, a wealthy Boston merchant, acquired the vacant lot in 1681 from the church trustees, and had a new house constructed. The identity of the person who built the house remains unclear, but the most likely candidate is a member of the Barnard family, several of whom were carpenters by trade. Howard lived on the property until 1717, during which time he purchased several adjacent lots to develop an estate that would remain largely intact until the nineteenth century. In 1711, the Pierce-Hichborn house was constructed two doors south of Howard's home and land.

Upon Robert Howard's death in 1717, his widow Elizabeth deeded the land to their daughter Sarah Wyborn. Sarah may have lived on the property until 1741 when she sold the land to a mariner by the name of Andrew Knox. The property then passed to his son, Andrew Knox Jr., in 1752 who



subsequently mortgaged it in 1763 to a merchant named John Erving. When Knox proved unable to pay his debt, Erving took possession of the property but allowed Knox to continue living there until 1770.

Paul Revere purchased the property from Erving in 1770 and lived there with his family from 1770–1780; from 1780–1790, he rented out the property while living elsewhere (IAC 2010:32-33). By the time of the Revere purchase, the front roofline of the house had been raised to create a full three stories from an original two and a half stories, and a two-story addition had been added to the existing rear ell. Revere's first wife died in 1773, and he married his second wife, Rachel, in that same year. He and his new wife had five more children during their time at North Square (Elia and Seasholes 1997:7).

During Revere's ten year absence, a tailor named George Defrance lived in the house until 1784, after which a man named Joseph Dunkerly is listed as a tenant. Dunkerly's profession was "painter of miniatures" (IAC 2010:33). Revere returned to the property about 1790 and continued living there until 1800, when he sold the property to John Hunting, a trader. Hunting resold it after only one day to Jonathan Merry, who may have been related to the Merry family that occupied the North End as early as the 1640s. Merry appears to have occupied the house for only three years, after which he sold the property to a trader and tallow chandler named John Loring. Loring seems to have rented out the property to a James Cawley, who is thought to have run it as a sailors' boarding house with his wife Hannah. When John Loring's daughter, Lydia, acquired the property in 1833, she may also have lived elsewhere (IAC 2010:32).

By 1835, a portion of the lot was sold off and 5–6 Lathrop Place was constructed by Boston housewrights John Perkins and Jonathan Robinson. The new house was built on land that formerly was the backyard of the Paul Revere house, and thus an area heavily used for daily household activities. Historic maps show that in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries there would have been a barn, stable, and privies in the yard, as well as gardens and refuse disposal areas (IAC 2010:6).

When Lydia Loring sold the property to James K. Fagin in 1867, the lot size was drastically reduced to its current size. Fagin owned the property for only six days, selling it to Catherine Wilkie, who kept a boardinghouse. The mid nineteenth century ushered in a period of rapid residential development on the lot including tenement buildings and multi-family housing units. The Revere House itself was converted into a tenement house, and became part of a district with a rather unseemly reputation.

An 1872 sketch of the North Square neighborhood shows that the Barnard House, which formerly stood just south of the Revere House, had been replaced with a small one-story shop (McGinley Hart & Associates 1993:10). Catherine Wilkie owned the building, and is likely responsible for the construction of the clay- and wood-lined privy that was identified in the rear yard of the building during 1983 excavations. Catherine lived in the house with her husband James, and although the boarders of the house are currently unknown, they were likely Irish and Italian immigrants (IAC 2010:32).

The adjacent lots were further subdivided in 1891 when Wilkie sold the property to Sidney F. Squires, a businessman who appears to have been interested in developing the area. He was responsible for the construction of the Angelo Building on the former Barnard house lot, a large

brick residential building with a deep basement. Squires kept up the Revere House, renting it out as tenement, grocery store, and the F.A. Goduti & Co. cigar manufactory (IAC2010:32). In 1902, John Phillips Reynolds Jr., a descendant of Paul Revere, purchased the property from Squires. Reynolds was also a businessman and rented the property out (IAC 2010:32; Elia and Seasholes 1997:10).

By 1907, the PRMA had been formed. The organization purchased the house and adjoining property, and restored it under the direction of Joseph E. Chandler in 1908. During the restoration, the third floor addition at the front was removed in an effort to go back to the “original” steeply pitched roofline, and the rear ell was “restored to its early 18th-century configuration by the removal of a section abutting the Angelo Building” (Elia and Seasholes 1997:10). The rear of the ell was disturbed during this process, and a photograph taken during that time shows piles of soil with artifacts scattered throughout (Elia 1997:10). In the early twentieth century, the property functioned as a museum and tourist attraction due to its association with Paul Revere. During the 1940s, the Angelo building was torn down and the land acquired by the Association, and by 1950 brick paving had been installed around the Revere lot. By 1970 the PRMA had acquired the neighboring Peirce-Hichborn house in addition to the Paul Revere house, and operated both properties as a museum complex.

The PRMA is currently proposing to expand its interpretive mission through the renovation of 5–6 Lathrop Place, the ca. 1835 National Register-eligible structure that is part of a larger historic complex owned by the Association. The project will transform the building into a 3,600 square foot education and visitor center, while also retaining the structure’s significant historic, character-defining features. Renovations to the structure will consist of new utilities, exterior work, program spaces, orientation areas, a museum shop, exhibits on the midnight ride and on Revere silver, several offices, a staff library, an elevator, and accessible restrooms. The PRMA also is proposing to install an elevated, handicap-accessible walkway from the Paul Revere House to the education center, and to lower the basement floor of 5–6 Lathrop Place to improve access and drainage. The 2010 archaeological work and the additional work detailed in this technical memorandum were completed in advance of those restoration efforts.

## **Summary of Previous Archaeological Investigations**

### ***1983 Survey Work***

In 1983, Boston University undertook excavations at the Paul Revere house lot and adjacent Barnard and Hichborn lots (Elia and Seasholes 1997). The resulting 1997 report notes that the project was conducted in advance of the replacement a metal staircase behind the Revere house, and the construction of housing for the Revere bell to be installed on the neighboring Barnard and Hichborn properties. The primary goal of the project was to locate and identify any archaeological deposits within the project impact areas, and to more generally assess the archaeological integrity and potential of the Revere, Barnard, and Hichborn house lots, with a particular emphasis on the Revere house lot.

The excavations comprised six test units of varying sizes that were placed in the “open yard areas of the property” (Elia and Seasholes 1997:37) (Figure 3). Two were placed near the area to be impacted by the bell housing, including one in the Barnard lot (Unit A), and one in the Hichborn lot near its boundary with the Barnard lot (Unit B). The remaining four test pits were placed in the Revere house lot, with Units C and E located in the 1-x-4-meter (m) impact area for the metal

staircase adjacent to the west end of the Revere house and along the north property wall, and Units D and F placed in the yard area (Elia and Seasholes 1997: 37).

Unit A confirmed the survey team's presumption that the construction of Angelo's Block, an 1895 apartment building with a deep basement located in the former Barnard lot, had completely destroyed any trace of earlier archaeological deposits or features in that area. Unit B confirmed similar disturbance in the Sanborn lot, just west of the Hichborn lot and south of the current Lathrop Place, as the result of the construction of another cellared building in that location between 1843 and 1852 (Elia and Seasholes 1997: 37). Although both Units A and B confirmed that the Barnard lot and western part of the Hichborn lots were disturbed and had no archaeological integrity, the report mentions that the brick-paved southern portion of the Hichborn lot was never extensively developed and could contain intact archaeological features such as yard or garden features.

The units situated in the back lot at the Paul Revere House (Units C– F) revealed the complex stratigraphy typical of urban houselots. Unit D nearest the house was “thoroughly disturbed”, while Units C, E, and F provided intact soil sequences and information about the yard's use from the seventeenth through twentieth centuries. These test units revealed the locations of a nineteenth-century clay- and wood-lined privy, a nineteenth-century glazed stoneware drainpipe enclosed by a stone and brick feature, and other seventeenth- through nineteenth-century deposits and features related to the property's use as a garden and yard.

Units C and F exposed a dark grayish brown stratum containing artifacts from the seventeenth century, suggesting a buried continuous yard surface that is likely still present in areas of the yard that are undisturbed. The test pits also uncovered an eighteenth-century cobble paving over this surface in Unit C, and in Unit F possible evidence of the 1676 fire that destroyed the Chickly-Mather house, an earlier house on the property (Elia and Seasholes 1997:40-42). The report also notes that the “lower privy fill” recovered in Unit E dates as early as circa (ca.) 1870, and the authors' speculate that the privy likely was constructed in the nineteenth century to facilitate the multiple occupants that were living in the building when it was being used as a boarding house (Elia and Seasholes 1997: 45). Alternating levels of garden and yard leveling and filling deposits from the eighteenth through nineteenth centuries generally made up the majority of strata in Units C, E, and F, with an artifact-rich deposit in Unit C that was interpreted as a likely midden or trash pit pre-dating 1780.

Testing at the Revere houselot identified buried, intact seventeenth- and early eighteenth-century deposits, but revealed that deposits dating from the late eighteenth and first half of the nineteenth centuries were heavily disturbed or completely absent. The report notes that the period from ca. 1750–1850 is “not well represented” at this site (Elia and Seasholes 1997:44), but as a result of the landscaping and domestic layers, the yard surface itself appears to have “risen by at least 0.75m since the 17<sup>th</sup> century” (Elia and Seasholes 1997:44). All of these alternating layers appear to have been capped by a brick paving laid down in the 1950s, thus preserving their archaeological integrity. The excavations generally found that archaeological sensitivity at the Revere houselot and southern side of Hichborn lot is high with intact seventeenth through twentieth century strata and features, while it is low at both the Barnard lot and western edge of the Hichborn lot due to nineteenth-century development.

### *2010 Survey Work*

Excavations were undertaken in 2010 by IAC in the basement of 5–6 Lathrop Place. The Lathrop Place building, acquired in 2007 by PRMA, was constructed in 1835–1836, and is a component of the Paul Revere House historical complex. The archaeological survey was performed in advance of structural repairs to the building foundation (IAC 2010:).

A total of three (3) excavation units (EUs) measuring approximately 1.3-x-1.3 meters (m) was excavated in the basement of the building, and designated the North, South, and East units based on their locations (see Figure 3). An assemblage comprising 2,937 postcontact period artifacts and two precontact period artifacts was recovered from the units. An additional 24 artifacts were collected from a drain in the courtyard and the dirt surface underneath the porch. The excavations revealed complex deposits from the seventeenth through nineteenth centuries which may be yard deposits from the Paul Revere house that were capped by the construction of 5–6 Lathrop Place in the 1830s. The excavations also revealed a brick feature in the North Unit, as well as a clay-capped and -lined barrel privy in the East Unit (IAC 2010:1).

The East Unit was located in the southeast corner of the foundation next to the wall, and was excavated to a depth of 65 cm. Generally the layers uncovered in this unit related to foundation maintenance and, due to the presence of several artifact-rich deposits, likely refuse disposal. The East Unit had the most complex and best preserved of the deposits, and also revealed a metal-hooped barrel privy capped and covered with gray clay. The South Unit was located in the southwest corner of the basement, bounded on two sides by mortared fieldstone walls, and was excavated to a depth of 84 cm. Evidence of a maintenance or repair trench was uncovered here parallel to the southern wall of the building (IAC 2010:19). The North Unit was located underneath an outdoor porch in the northeast corner of the property, closest to the 1983 excavations by Boston University. The artifact density within this unit was high, and it yielded many eighteenth century artifacts.

The 2010 excavations provided information about the seventeenth- through nineteenth- century occupations of the PRMA property, taking into account the varied and complex uses that the land may have had during several different time periods. Maps from 1664 and 1776 show a “Cow House” closest to the South Unit although there is no mention of whether the excavations recovered anything specifically related to that structure; it is likely that the cow house is outside the foundation of the building. The other two units were located in areas designated on maps as “garden” or “yard.” The ceramic types recovered from these units are typically considered “higher-end” types including Westerwald and Rhenish stonewares, tin-glazed enamel, and English white salt-glazed stoneware, and the report suggests that perhaps one occupant of the site, the merchant Robert Howard, could have imported such wares (IAC 2010:30).

Deposits with these ceramics, as well as glass, bones, and shell, were recovered in the South and East units, and have been interpreted as being refuse discarded in the yard or garden likely during the time of the Howard household. Ceramics from the late eighteenth century in the South and East units have been associated with the occupants of the site during that time, including Paul Revere. These artifacts and deposits likely were the result of refuse disposal in the yard and garden areas (IAC 2010:31).

In summary, both the 1983 and 2010 excavations revealed that despite continuous occupation for close to 400 hundred years, the property still contains intact archaeological deposits dating as early as the seventeenth century in the backlot of the Paul Revere house and in the basement of the nearby Lathrop Place. The intact strata include original seventeenth- and eighteenth-century yard surfaces and cobble pavings, and features including at least one nineteenth-century wood-lined privy associated with the Paul Revere house; a barrel privy in the Lathrop Place basement; and glazed stoneware and brick drainage features associated with the Paul Revere house and also possibly 5–6 Lathrop Place.

### **Review of the Research Design**

The PRMA property encompasses the Paul Revere and Hichborn houses, both of which are listed on the National Register and are designated as National Historic Landmarks, and Lathrop Place, a National Register-eligible property. Given the recognized significance of these properties, the goals of the archaeological investigations were not to delineate the site's boundaries, content, complexity, and occupational sequence, all of which have been well-documented through other research efforts (see IAC 2010; Elia and Seasholes 1997; Detwiller 1976). Rather, the purpose of the work was to explore the function, content, complexity, and integrity of the various features identified during the 1983 and 2010 excavations, and to synthesize that information into a coherent narrative about the overall landscape history of the site.

Two research questions were developed to guide the excavations at the Paul Revere House Education Center project area. These questions were based on a review of the history of the lot, the results of the previous archaeological investigations, and management recommendations provided in the 2010 IAC report.

#### **Research Question #1: Resolution of the Function, Dates, and Spatial Relationships of the Identified Yard Features**

The archaeological research conducted on the PRMA property in 1983 and 2010 yielded a wide range of features and artifacts dating from the seventeenth through twentieth centuries. How these features and deposits related to one another temporally and spatially, however, has been incompletely addressed, resulting in a fragmented archaeological understanding of the landscape history of the property. One of the primary research goals of the current phase of work was to re-expose and expand excavations around those previously identified features (e.g. privy in the Lathrop Place basement; the possible brick drain feature in the Revere backlot; the cobblestone feature identified in the upper courtyard) in an effort to develop a more specific understanding of their temporal and functional relationships to one another. The testing strategy also was designed with the hopes of locating structural or landscape features known to have existed historically on the lot but that have not yet been archaeologically identified (e.g. Paul Revere's Barn).

#### **Research Question #2: The Socio-Economic Transformation of the Paul Revere Houselot**

The PRMA property originally was occupied by prosperous, or at the very least comfortable, merchants and skilled tradesmen of primarily English extraction. As the centuries progressed and the overall ethnic composition of Boston began to change, however, the North End and the PRMA property transitioned into a working-class neighborhood populated by immigrant families who rented, rather than owned, the buildings in which they lived.

This transition may be visible in a comparison of relative quantities and qualities of the archaeological assemblage recovered from the barrel privy in the basement of 5–6 Lathrop Place, which is believed to date to the eighteenth-century occupation of the property, to that recovered from the wood and clay-lined privy in the rear yard area, believed to date from the mid to late nineteenth century. Discrete assemblages recovered from securely dated stratigraphic contexts in the house and yard may provide similarly valuable data. This data may then be compared to other broadly similar archaeological sites in Boston and other urban/maritime settings (e.g. Salem, Massachusetts; Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Providence, Rhode Island) to identify similarities and differences in consumption patterns over time and how that might reflect changing local and regional economic conditions over time.

### **Results of the Archaeological Site Examination**

The archaeological site examination included the hand-excavation of 11 excavation units (EUs) (Figure 4). Nine of the EUs were 1-x-1-m in size and two were 50-x-50-cm in size. Consistent with previous investigations, all units placed in the basement were oriented to the foundation walls of the Lathrop Place building (e.g., “Grid” north). The only exceptions were EUs 10 and 11 that were oriented to the retaining wall in the lower courtyard because of space restrictions in the area.

All EUs were excavated in 10-cm levels to sterile subsoils or to 100 cmbs, where possible. Excavated soil was hand-screened through 1/4-inch hardware cloth and archaeological materials remaining in the screen were bagged and tagged by unit and soil context within each 10-cm level. The type and density of recovered cultural material were noted on field forms. Some materials identified in fill matrices including modern trash, coal/coal ash/cinder, brick, mortar, and shell were sampled.

Soil profile drawings, including depths of soil strata, colors, and textures, were prepared for each EU. Scaled profile and plan drawings were also completed for all features. Excavation notes were kept for each EU and feature, supplemented by the profile and plan drawings. Digital photographs were taken of the site area, identified cultural features, and the profiled walls of EUs. A daily record of observations and procedures was maintained by the project archaeologist.

#### **East Basement Room (EUs 1 and 2)**

EUs 1 and 2 were placed in the east (southeast) basement room of 5–6 Lathrop Place (see Figure 4). Placement of the excavation units was intended to explore the vertical and horizontal extent of the barrel privy feature identified in IAC’s East Unit. The concrete floor of the basement was removed prior to unit excavation.

EU 1 was placed flush with the south foundation wall of 5–6 Lathrop Place and with the west wall of IAC’s East Unit (see Figure 4). A circular feature (Feature 1), previously identified as a metal-hooped barrel privy by IAC, encompassed all of EU 1 and extended about 5-cm north into EU 2 (Figure 5). While EU 1 was essentially 1-x-1-m in size, the southwest and northeast corners of the units of the unit were expanded by 10 and 25 cm, respectively, to facilitate excavation of Feature 1.

Feature 1 was first encountered at the surface of EU 1 (0 cmbs). The feature consisted of an outer layer of gray clay approximately 25-cm thick. Lining the interior of the clay was trace fragments of

wood or an approximately 3-cm thick void where the wood lining had decayed. A horizontal band of metal and wood lined the interior of the feature between 50 and 55 cmbs (Figure 6). The interior of Feature 1 contained a dark gray brown (10YR4/2) silt fill (Fill 1) mottled with pockets of gray clay. Fill 1 contained a high density of cultural material (e.g., bone, shell, metal, ceramics, glass, brick, buttons, and pipestems). The base of Feature 1 consisted of a layer of decaying wood planks (70-72 cmbs) overlying a layer of gray clay (72-82 cmbs) (see Figure 6). The southern perimeter of the feature is truncated by the 5-6 Lathrop Place foundation wall. Including portions of the feature excavated within IAC's East Unit, the interior diameter of Feature 1 (excluding the clay lining) is estimated as 5-ft (1.5-m). Underlying the clay base of Feature 1 was a light olive brown (2.5Y5/3) silty clay fill (Fill 2) that contained trace organics, ballast flint, and fragmented shell as well as a low density of cultural material (e.g., bone, brick, ceramics, and glass). Excavation of EU 1 terminated within Fill 2 at 100 cmbs.

EU 2 was a 1-x-1-m unit placed adjacent to the north wall of EU 1 (see Figure 4). The southern wall of the unit was composed of the gray clay lining associated with Feature 1. Soil profiles within EU 2 consisted of a dark gray brown (10YR4/2) sandy silt fill (Fill 1) extending to an average depth of 25 cmbs, overlying a gray brown (10YR5/2) sandy clay fill (clay fill) to an average depth of 75 cmbs. EU 2 was terminated within gray (7.5YR5/1) sandy clay fill (Fill 3) at 100cmbs. All three fills contained a range of cultural material including brick, mortar, ceramics, glass, shell, bone, and personal items. Fill 1 contained the highest density of cultural material.

EU 2 contained two additional features, designated Features 2 and 3. Feature 2 consisted of four courses of brick that extended along the west wall of EU 2 from 47-70 cmbs. The base of the brick feature appeared to lie on top of Fill 3. While the southern portion of the west wall was obscured by rock and disarticulated brick, it appears that Feature 2 was truncated by Feature 1. The feature is likely related to drainage.

Feature 3 is a pipe trench that traversed EU 2 on a northeast-southwest orientation. The trench, identified between 20 and 30 cmbs, was excavated into the clay fill at its transition with surficial Fill 1. The Feature 3 trench was 45-cm wide and filled at its center with a light brownish gray (10YR6/2) fine sand fill (Fill 2). At the edges of the trench were two circular indentations, where it is presumed that pipe once occupied. The Feature 3 trench was either truncated by, or led to, the clay lining associated with Feature 1.

#### **Shared Courtyard (EUs 3 and 4)**

EUs 3 and 4 were 50-x-50-cm units placed in the in the shared courtyard between 5-6 Lathrop Place and 7-8 Lathrop Place (see Figure 4). The placement of these units was intended to evaluate the integrity of the soils and to identify any surviving structural remains of a stable that may have been on the property by the 1830s and removed to make way for 5-6 Lathrop Place. Brick pavers that capped the courtyard were removed before unit excavation.

The soil profile of EU 3 contained a very dark gray (10YR3/1) sandy silt fill (Fill 1) containing modern trash and historic cultural material to 14 cmbs; overlying a dark grayish brown (2.5Y4/2) sandy clay fill (Fill 2) with structural debris (e.g., brick, mortar, and stone) and a variety of ceramics to approximately 40 cmbs; overlying a very dark gray brown (2.5Y3/2) and water-laden sandy clay with gravel fill (Fill 3) containing eighteenth to nineteenth century ceramics, a cut bone that may have been a button punch, a marble, a pipe bowl, and a buckle piece with attached leather.

Fill 3 was on top of and within a brick drain feature (Feature 4). Feature 4 comprised three courses of brick slabs that extended from 52–75 cmbs, and were oriented to the east unit wall within the eastern 15-cm of the unit (Figure 7). The base of the drain was mortared brick, which extended across the base of the unit at 75 cmbs.

EU 4 contained similar soil profiles to EU 3, although the upper 15 cm of the soil profile were sandy fills (Fills 1 and 2) that functioned as bedding for the surface brick pavement. Underlying the sand bedding was a mottled dark gray brown (2.5Y3/2) sandy clay and olive (5Y4/3) clay fill (Fill 3) to 30 cmbs, overlying an olive brown (2.5Y4/3) sandy clay fill (Fill 4) to 100 cmbs. All of the fill matrices within EU 4 contained a range of historic cultural material (e.g., brick, mortar, ceramics, glass, bone, shell, buttons, and pipestems). Exposed in the north and west walls of EU 4 was a brick structural feature (Feature 5). Feature 5 was comprised of seven courses of brick that extended from the base of Fill 1 to within Fill 4 matrices from 10 cmbs to 55 cmbs (Figure 8). The location of Feature 5 suggests that it may be part of a footing for a staircase that formerly provided access to the first floor and also to an abandoned second story entry door at 5–6 Lathrop Place.

#### **Northeast Basement Room (EU 5)**

EU 5 was a 1-x-1-m excavation unit placed in the northeast basement room of 5–6 Lathrop Place (see Figure 4). As no archaeological testing has been completed in that portion of the basement, the placement of the unit was intended to explore subsurface conditions and archaeological deposits. The concrete basement floor was removed before unit excavation.

Soil matrices throughout the southern half of EU 5 consisted of mottled clay and silt fill (Fill 1) that ranged from very dark gray (2.5Y3/2) to yellow brown (10YR5/6) in color and contained a range of historic cultural material. Fill 1 matrices extended to 50 cmbs in the south portion of the unit, and to depths of 80 cmbs in the northern portion of the unit. The yellow brown silts observed within the fill appeared to be redeposited B-subsoils. Fill 1 overlay C subsoils, a compact light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) silt, that extended to the maximum excavated depth of the unit at 90 cmbs.

The northern half of EU 5 contained by Feature 6, a circular feature lined with approximately 10 to 25-cm thick layer of gray clay (Fill 3) and filled with a gray (10YR5/1) and loose sandy silt (Fill 2). Fill 2 contained a high density of historic cultural material including French drain pipe fragments and relatively high counts of tobacco pipe stem and bowl fragments. Fills 2 and 3 continued to 70 cmbs, where a small trench was encountered, surrounded and underlain by clay capped rocks. These large, angular rocks appeared to cap a hole excavated into the subsoil, as evidenced by open spaces around and below the rocks, although the size and position of the rocks precluded their removal. Feature 6 clay matrices were underlain by C-subsoils. The morphology and contexts of Feature 6 suggests that it may be a filled drainage or sump pit, installed in an effort to prevent basement flooding. The amount of clay in the soils (both natural and introduced) suggests that drainage was historically poor and that water infiltration was likely a perennial problem.

#### **Northwest Basement Room (EU 6)**

EU 6 was a 1-x-1-m excavation unit placed in the northwest basement room of 5–6 Lathrop Place (see Figure 4). As no archaeological testing has been completed in that portion of the basement, the placement of the unit was intended to explore subsurface conditions and archaeological deposits.



The concrete basement floor was removed prior to unit excavation. A modern PVC pipe traversed the northeast corner of the unit at the surface.

Soil matrices within the unit consisted almost entirely of a brown (10YR4/2) very compact silty clay fill (Fill 1) that extended from the surface of the unit to the maximum excavated depth of 100 cmbs. Fill 1 contained a relatively low density of historic cultural material. Fill 2 was identified in the northeast corner of EU 6, north of the modern PVC pipe, and also extending from the unit surface to 100 cmbs. Fill 2 consisted of a very dark brown (10YR2/2) clay that contained a low density of structural debris including mortar and brick. The cut between Fill 1 and Fill 2 was distinct and straight, suggesting that Fill 2 represents a trench cut/filling event. The trench follows the same alignment as the modern PVC utility and may have been a utility trench for its predecessor.

#### **Southwest Basement Room (EU 7)**

EU 7 was a 1-x-1-m excavation unit placed in the southwest basement room of 5–6 Lathrop Place (see Figure 4). IAC's testing identified heavily disturbed deposits in the southwest corner of the basement room, but historic maps show the area as the possible location of Paul Revere's Barn. EU 7 was placed perpendicular to the presumed locations of the north–south and east–west walls of the barn in an effort to identify relict structural remains or builders' trenches associated with the building. The unit location places it at the base of a now-removed stairwell that used to provide basement access. The concrete basement floor was removed before unit excavation.

Soil profiles within EU 7 contained a surface layer (0 to 10 cmbs) of coal and coal ash, overlying a thin lens of decaying wood and bricks from 10 to 25 cmbs; the bricks lie mostly flat at the northern perimeter of EU 7, although some were scattered throughout the unit, and together did not comprise a complete or intact bricked surface. Underlying the wood and brick was unconsolidated fill (Fill 2), consisting of olive brown and dark gray brown mottled silt and clay with gravel, extending to an average depth of 95 cmbs. Fill 2 contained a moderate density of cultural material, including relatively high counts of bone (likely cow), along with fragmented brick, coal, mortar, glass, metal, ceramics, and shell. EU 7 terminated within C subsoils, a light olive brown silt with rock, at 100 cmbs.

#### **Northeast Porch (EUs 8 and 9)**

EUs 8 and 9 were 1-x-1-m units placed under the northeast porch of 5–6 Lathrop Place to explore the vertical and horizontal extent of a brick drain feature identified in IAC's "North Unit" and its relationship to a similar feature identified on the adjacent Revere property (see Figure 4). The east wall of EU 8 was placed flush with a brick and mortared stone foundation wall that marks the eastern perimeter of the porch, and the south wall was placed adjacent to the "North Unit" excavated by IAC. EU 9 was placed adjacent to the west wall of EU 8, though shifted 20-cm south in order to explore the drain feature identified in IAC's North Unit. The northeast portion of EU 9 was expanded about 15 cm to compensate for the slight difference in unit size between EU 8 and IAC's North Unit.

The bulk of the EU 8 and 9 excavations encompassed three features, designated Features 7, 8, and 9. Feature 7 is a circular brick feature composed of ten courses of mortared brick and an interior tile floor (Figures 9 and 10). The brick extended from 2–70 cmbs within EU 9 and the west perimeter

of EU 8. The brick is lined on the outer perimeter and base with a layer of gray clay (Clay Fill 1) 20–30-cm thick, although it is set 20-cm below the top of the brick (extending between 20 and 80 cmbs), and overlain by a very dark gray brown (10YR3/2) loose silty clay fill (Fill 1). Feature 7 was filled with a very dark brown (10YR2/2) silty clay that contained a high density of eighteenth and nineteenth century artifacts including household refuse, personal items, and structural debris. The basal clay lining of the feature lay on top of a dark yellow brown compact sandy clay (Fill 3) that extended to the base of EU 8 at 100 cmbs. While the maximum excavated dimensions of Feature 7 were 1.4-m east-west by 1-m north-south, the interior diameter of the entire feature is estimated to be 1.75 m (5 ft). Based on its size and morphology, Feature 7 is believed to be a cistern.

Feature 8 was a single course of cobbles identified at 40 cmbs within the northeast corner of EU 8 (see Figure 9), and is believed to be a continuation of the cobble pavement identified during BU's 1983 excavation of "Unit C" in the upper courtyard of the Paul Revere property. Associated soil matrices identified directly above the cobble pavement were a dark yellow brown (10YR4/6) sandy fill (Feature 8, Fill 1), extending from 25–35 cmbs; it is likely that the fill was used as the bedding for the cobbles, although the cobbles have since settled into and below the sand. The cobbles currently lie directly on a 4-cm thick bed of dark gray brown (10YR4/2) silty clay (Feature 8, Fill 2). Feature 8 was lined on the south side by clay fill (Clay Fill 1) and bordered by the clay lining associated with cistern (Feature 7) to the west.

Feature 9 is a brick drain, partially identified at the northern perimeter of IAC's North Unit (see Figure 10). The current excavations exposed a larger portion of the drain along the southern perimeter of EUs 8 and 9 from 50–70 cmbs. The drain comprised two linear brick segments, each 20-cm in width (2-bricks wide). The western portion of the drain (nearest the cistern feature) contained only one course of brick, but increased to 2–3 courses wide moving eastward. The 12-cm gap separating the drain segments contained a very dark gray brown (10YR3/2) clay silt and gravel fill (Feature 9 Fill) with historic cultural materials, overlying a base of gray clay at 70 cmbs. The brick drain (Feature 9) was truncated by the clay lining of the cistern (Feature 7).

### **Upper (East) Courtyard (EUs 10 and 11)**

EUs 10 and 11 were 1-x-1-m units placed within the Paul Revere House property upper courtyard (see Figure 4). Unit placement was intended to explore the nature and extent of cobblestone surface identified in "Unit C" during the 1983 BU excavations as well as garden and yard leveling deposits from the eighteenth through nineteenth centuries. However, unit placement was constrained by the metal staircase to the north, an east–west oriented concrete retaining wall 30 cm to the south, an electrical line approximately 15 cm to the west, and a brick retaining wall and concrete stairs to the east (Figure 11). Consequently, EUs 10 and 11 were oriented to the east–west oriented concrete retaining wall that follows the boundary between the Revere and Barnard properties. Brick pavers that occupy the surface of the courtyard were removed prior to unit excavation.

Soil profiles within EUs 10 and 11 generally consisted of light yellow brown (2.5Y6/3) medium sand fill (Fill 1) between 0 and 20 cmbs; Fill 1 is modern bedding fill for the surface brick pavers. Underlying Fill 1 was a black (2.5Y2.5/1) sandy silt with gravel fill (Fill 2) to 30 cmbs, over an olive brown (2.5Y4/4) to very dark gray brown (2.5Y3/2) silt fill (Fill 3) to 60 cmbs. Underlying Fill 3 was a 10 to 15-cm layer of culturally-sterile, dark grayish brown (2.5Y4/2) clay fill (Fill 5). Fill 5 was underlain by a very dark gray brown (10YR3/2) sandy silt (Fill 6), extending to the base

of EUs 10 and 11 at 100 cmbs. The lower fills (Fills 5 and 6) were truncated by Fill 3 soils in the north wall of EUs 10 and 11; the approximately 70-cm wide truncation likely represents a planting hole, as observed in other portions of the lot during previous investigations.

Fill 2, Fill 3, and Fill 6 were similar in texture and contained similar cultural material profiles including a moderate density of personal items, household refuse, and structural debris, as well as a scatter of charcoal and coal. Fill 6 appears to represent the original yard surface of the Revere Property, while Fills 2 and 3 appear to be the same soils redeposited over a clay cap (Fill 5). Fills 2 and 3 may represent the same depositional episode, with the upper Fill 2 stained a darker color by the introduction of organic material from exposure as a yard or garden surface.

Native B-horizon soils were exposed at the base of the unit excavations at 100 cmbs. An exploratory test pit, approximately 50-x-50-cm in size was excavated in the northeast corner of EU 11 to explore the potential for intact subsoils. Intact B<sub>1</sub>, B<sub>2</sub>, and C subsoils were identified within the exploratory pit, including a dark yellow brown (10YR3/4) sandy silt B<sub>1</sub> horizon to 110 cmbs; a dark yellow brown (10YR4/4) clay silt B<sub>2</sub> horizon to 125 cmbs; and a light olive brown (2.5Y5/3) compact silt and rock C horizon to 140 cmbs. No cultural materials were recovered from the subsoils.

A trench cut and associated disturbed trench fills were identified between 0 and 30 cm in the south wall profile and extending approximately 3-cm north into EUs 10 and 11. The disturbed soil matrices are likely associated with the construction of the east-west oriented concrete retaining wall, located 30-cm south of the units.

The corner of a brick structural feature (Feature 10) was identified in the southeastern corner of EU 11 (Figure 12). The intersecting brick walls were oriented to the EUs and to the retaining wall immediately south of the EUs, both of which follow the original between the Revere and Barnard property line. Feature 10 comprised 12 courses of brick that extended from 20–98 cmbs. The base of Feature 10 lay directly on top of B<sub>1</sub> subsoils. A mortared floor surface was identified on the interior of the structure at 93 cmbs. Fills identified within the structure were similar to fills identified outside of the structure. A 1909 map of North Square illustrates a corner of the Angelo Building in almost that exact location, suggesting that Feature 10 is a surviving, albeit isolated, structural element of that building.

### **Preliminary Interpretations**

The excavations in support of the Paul Revere Education Center Project resulted in the recovery of a substantial collection of cultural materials and features dating from the seventeenth through nineteenth centuries. A total of 10 features was identified during the excavations. While a complete feature analysis is in progress, Table 1 presents a preliminary classification of the features according to their morphological attributes (size and shape), associated materials, and probable function. Identified features include three brick drainage features; a privy; a cistern; a clay-lined vault (likely drain); a pipe trench; a cobble walkway; and two brick structural elements.

**Table 1. Summary of Identified Features.**

Feature Number	EUs	Depth (cmbs)	Max. Horiz. Dimension	Preliminary Feature Classification
1	1, 2	0-82	1.75 m	Clay- and wood-lined metal-hoop barrel privy
2	2	47-70	1 m	Brick drain
3	2	20-30	45 cm	Pipe trench
4	3	51-75	50 cm	Brick drain
5	4	8-55	30 cm	Brick structural element likely associated with former two-story staircase into Lathrop Place
6	5	10-80	1 m	Clay-lined drainage or sump pit
7	8, 9	20-70	1.4 m	Brick and clay-lined cistern
8	8	30-45	50 cm	Clay-lined cobble pavement associated with Robert Howard occupation
9	8, 9	50-70	1.6 m	Brick drain
10	11	21-100	60 cm	Brick structural element likely associated with Angelo Building

One of the primary research goals of the archaeological investigations was to re-expose previously identified features including a metal-hoop barrel privy (Feature 1) in the Lathrop Place basement (East Unit), a brick drain feature beneath the north porch (North Unit), and the cobblestone pathway feature identified in the upper courtyard (Feature 8) (Unit C). The excavations verified the functions of those features, and also identified a shallow brick cistern (Feature 7) in EUs 8 and 9 cutting through both the brick drain feature and the cobblestone walkway.

The barrel privy identified in southeast corner of Lathrop Place was effectively cut in half by the south wall of the building, suggesting that the feature predates ca. 1835, the presumed construction date of Lathrop Place. Certainly the privy would have been placed in what formerly would have been open yard space, and likely was not situated too far from the residence that it was meant to service. The use of a less sophisticated clay-lined barrel rather than a deeper, more permanent vault structure (such as the later nineteenth-century privy identified to the north) further suggests an installation date predating the institution of regulated municipal waste collection in Boston beginning in 1822 (Whipple 1917).

A review of Detwiller's historical map reconstructions dating from 1800 and 1834 indicates that the southeast corner of Lathrop Place lies very close to the former boundary of the Barnard and Revere houselots<sup>1</sup> as well as very close to the "necessary" installed by the last quarter of the eighteenth century (Elia and Seasholes:32; IAC 2010:Figures 19, 20). During that period, the Barnard lot was occupied by Captain Gibbs Atkins and his heirs, and a "razor grinder" by the name of William Phillips. Given the somewhat speculative nature of the historical map reconstructions (especially in regards to the placement of yard features), and what were likely amorphous property boundaries in

<sup>1</sup> IAC's overlay of 5-6 Lathrop Place sites the structure farther west than is likely accurate – shifting the building farther to the east so that the west wall of the building is roughly on line with the east wall of the Methodist Episcopal Church appear to bring it in closer alignment to its location as depicted on historical maps, and much closer, if not overlapping, the west property line of the Barnard lot.

what was essentially one large garden/yard space, it is not unreasonable to assign the barrel privy feature to the late eighteenth to early nineteenth-century occupation of the Barnard lot. While the materials recovered from the privy as part of the current excavations are still being processed, a review of the artifacts recovered from IAC's East Unit in which the feature was originally identified reveals a predominantly pearlware ceramic profile intermixed with earlier materials. This assemblage corroborates the hypothesized installation and use period for the privy, and the idea that it was likely capped upon the sale of the lot and subsequently truncated with the construction of Lathrop Place in 1835. Additional map, deed, and artifact analysis is anticipated to more conclusively resolve this issue.

The various brick drainage features (Features 2, 4, 6, and 9) as well as the brick cistern (Feature 7) present a complicated installation and abandonment history that will be resolved through a closer examination of grade changes across the property over time as correlated with the recovered artifact and stratigraphic data. In summary, however, it is likely that the brick features likely date to earlier nineteenth-century efforts to improve drainage within the lots. The cistern, on the other hand, truncates not only the eighteenth-century cobblestone walkway but also a portion of a brick drain, suggesting that it dates to the later nineteenth century and may have formerly connected with the stoneware drainage pipe identified in Unit F during the 1983 excavations.

The brick structural feature (Feature 10) identified in EU 11 appears to be associated with the Angelo Building that was demolished in 1942. As Units A, B, and D documented heavily disturbed soils associated with the construction and demolition of the tenement building (Elia and Seasholes 1983), it is unlikely that more substantial or interpretively meaningful elements of the structure survive within the project impact area.

A second research goal of the archaeological investigations was to gather additional information about the landscape history of the property, including specific episodes of landscape accretion and depletion. The preliminary analysis of the stratigraphic data affords some initial reconstruction of historical landscape alterations. Overall, the excavations indicate disparate origins of filling material from the 5-6 Lathrop Place basement in comparison to the Revere property courtyard. Fill soils within the 5-6 Lathrop Place basement appear to have derived primarily from dredge deposits. The dredge origin of the basement soils is indicated by the silty clay texture of the deposits as well as inclusions of trace organics, fragmented shell, and a fair number of French and English ballast flint fragments. Excavations from EUs 5 and 7 within the basement indicate that native subsoils were graded to C-horizon prior to filling. It appears that some of the graded, native soils were incorporated into the fill, as indicated by the soil profile of EU 5, which contained pockets of redeposited B subsoils.

In contrast, the homogeneity of yard and fill deposits within the upper courtyard suggest that the origin of fill deposits used to raise its grade are derived primarily from redeposited yard material, either from the Revere property itself or from an adjacent property. Soil profiles from the courtyard excavations indicate that intact yard surfaces and native subsoils survive below the fill. The complete analysis of the stratigraphic data will be used to link fill deposits to specific household episodes and to discern the aesthetic or practical considerations that prompted the grade alterations.

### **Preliminary Recommendations**

The purpose of the archaeological investigations at the Paul Revere House Education Center Project area was to further explore the function, content, complexity, and integrity of the various features identified during the 1983 and 2010 excavations, and to synthesize that information into a coherent narrative about the overall landscape history of the site. The excavation of the barrel privy (Feature 1) and the increased horizontal exposure of the cobblestone walkway (Feature 8) have provided sufficient structural, stratigraphic, and artifact data to develop and/or corroborate hypotheses concerning their functional and temporal characteristics (see above). The identification of several new drainage-related features, including brick drains and a brick cistern, also have yielded sufficient data to develop a more comprehensive landscape alteration history when analyzed in conjunction with the previous archaeological work. Finally, the stratigraphic data obtained from all of the excavation units provides a comprehensive cross-section of the project impact area with which to develop an archeologically-based discussion of the physical transformation of the property from the seventeenth through twentieth centuries.

The 2011 excavations also resulted in the recovery of thousands of domestic, personal, and structural artifacts from both filled and intact soil contexts. These materials are currently being processed and, in conjunction with the 1983 and 2010 assemblages, are expected to yield important functional and temporal data with which to develop and support statements about the occupation and use history of the property.

**The archaeological investigations at the Paul Revere House Education Center Project area achieved the stated methodological goals of the proposed research design, and have yielded sufficient data with to address the proposed research questions. No further controlled archaeological excavations are recommended.**

**PAL does recommend, however, that a professional archaeologist monitor the ground disturbing work on the property during the construction phase of the project. The monitoring effort should include the recordation of any previously unidentified features with documentation to comprise, at a minimum, detailed field notes, high-resolution digital photography of project activities and any identified features, and sketch maps and/or measured drawings (plans, representative cross-sections) of exposed cultural resources. The requirements and protocols of the monitoring plan should be the subject of consultation between the PRMA and the MHC.**

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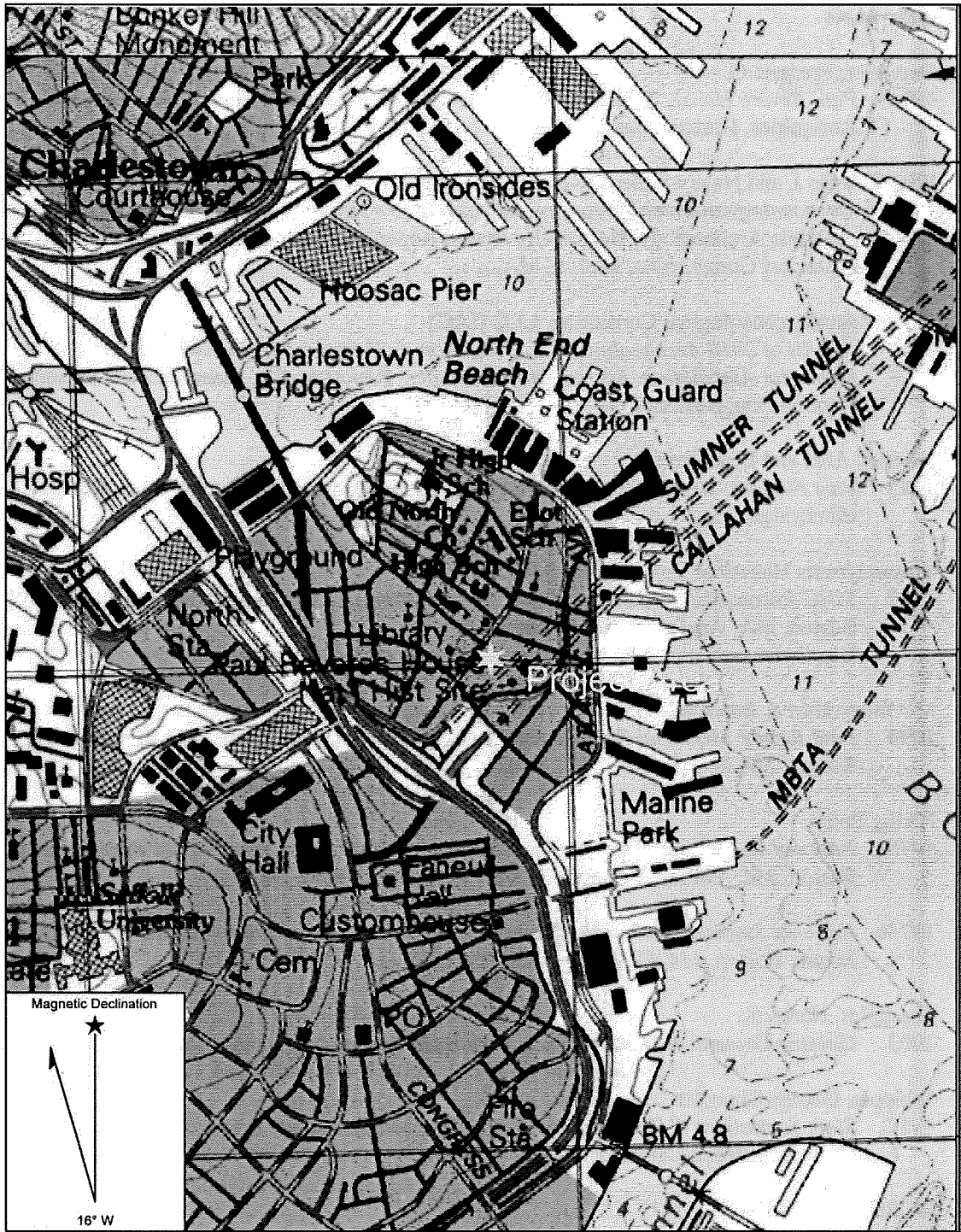
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**Figure 1. Location of the Paul Revere House Education Center project area on the Boston South USGS topographic quadrangle, 7.5 minute series.**



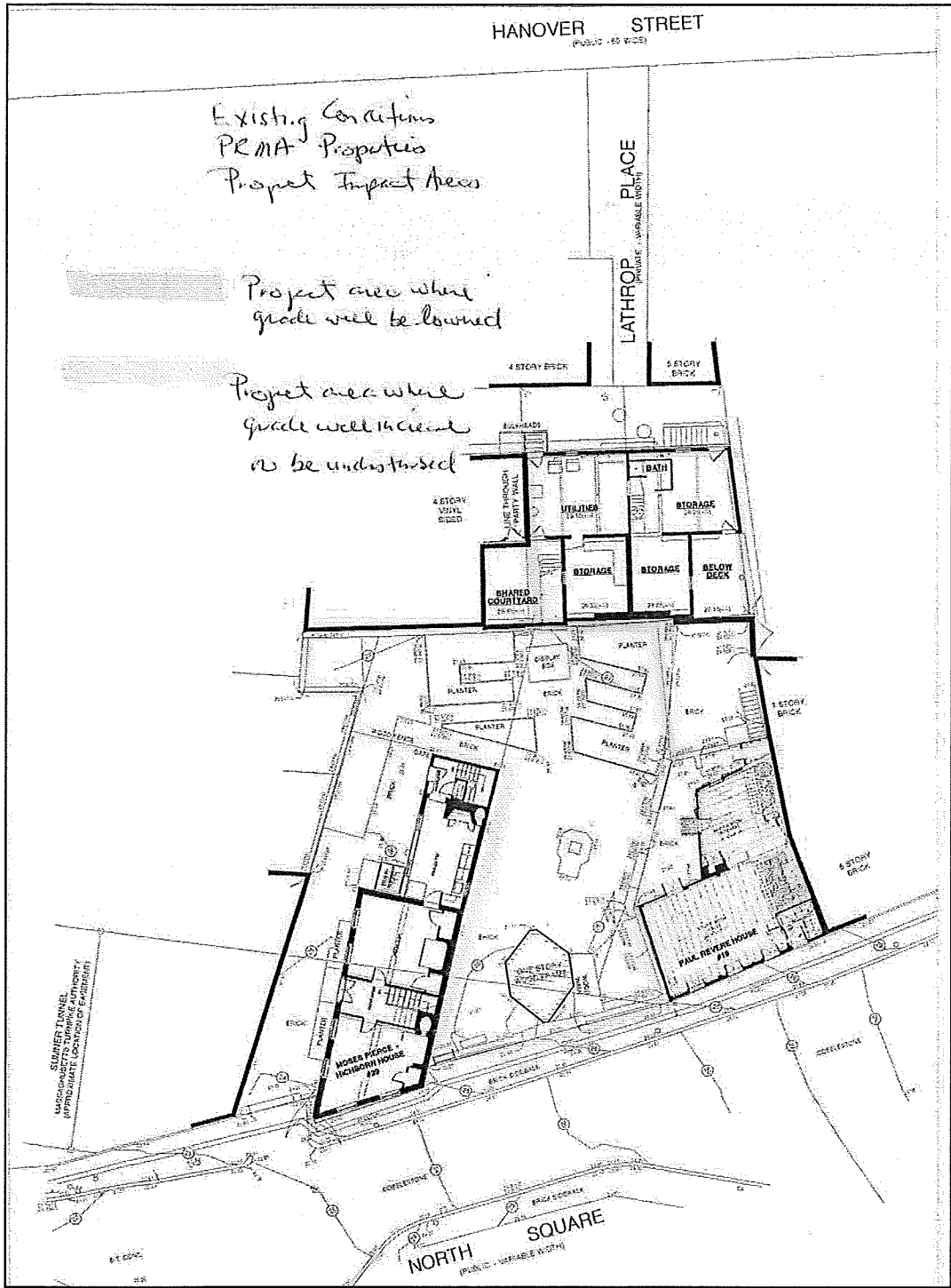
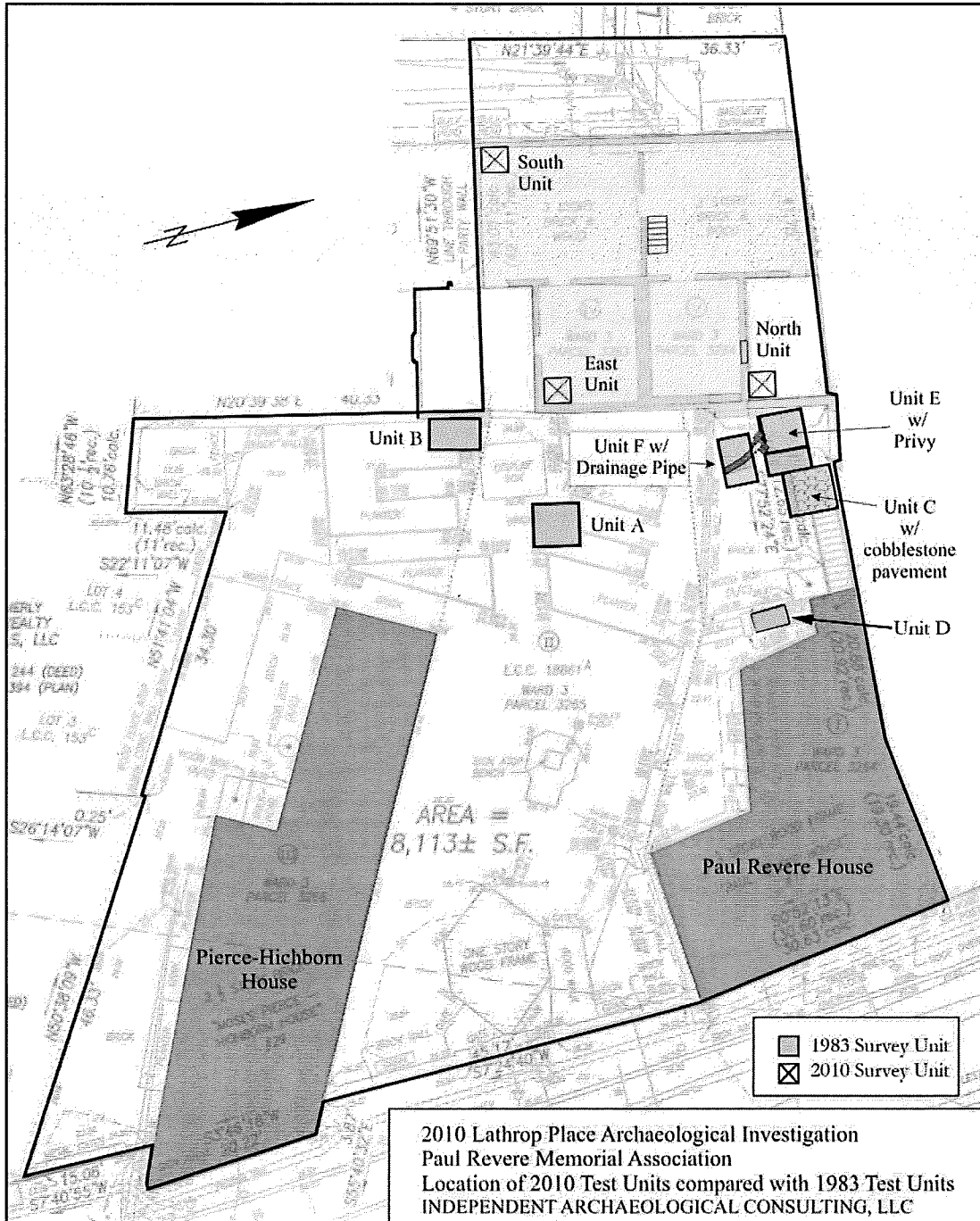
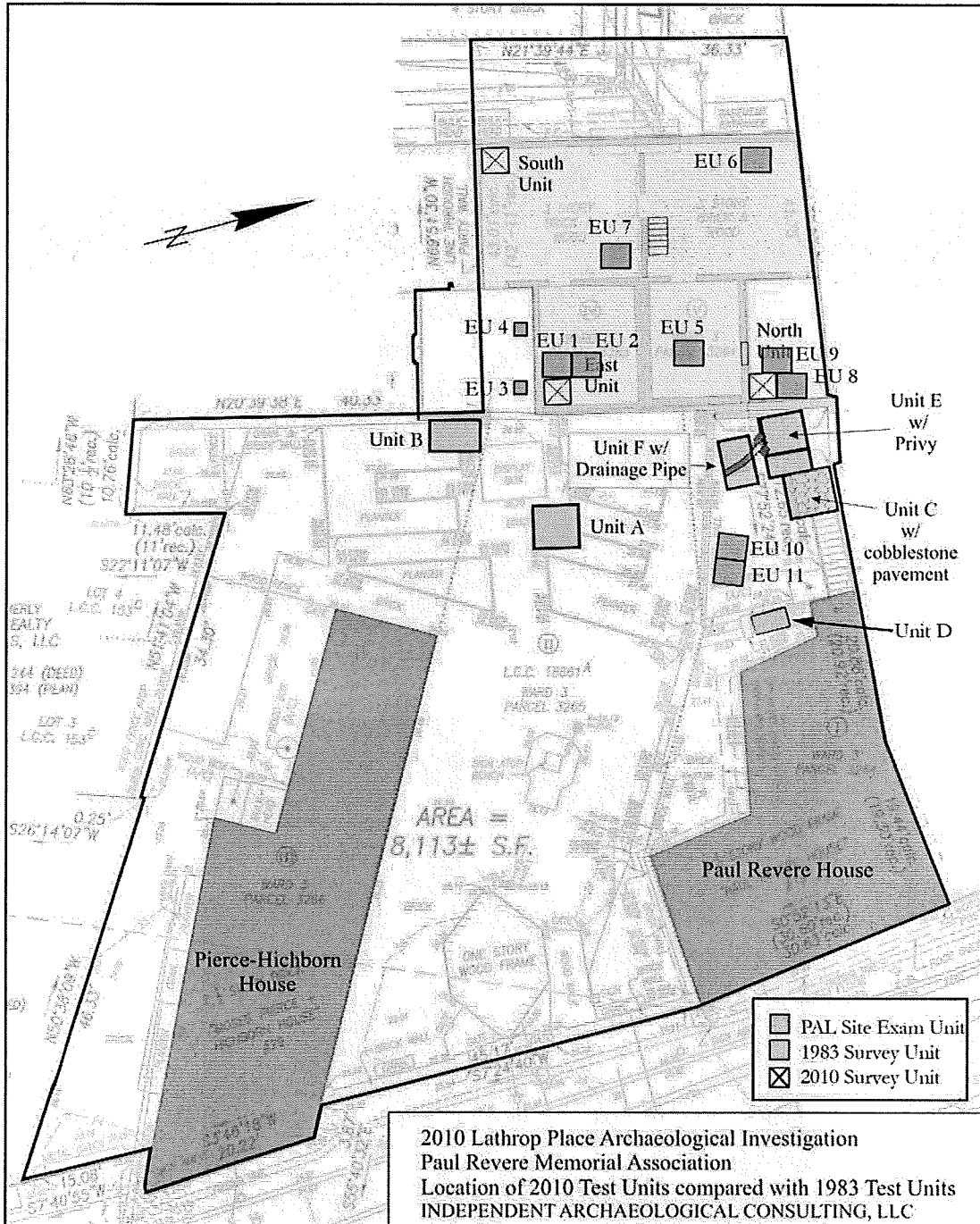


Figure 2. Proposed project impact areas, Paul Revere House Education Center project area (source: PRMA 2011).



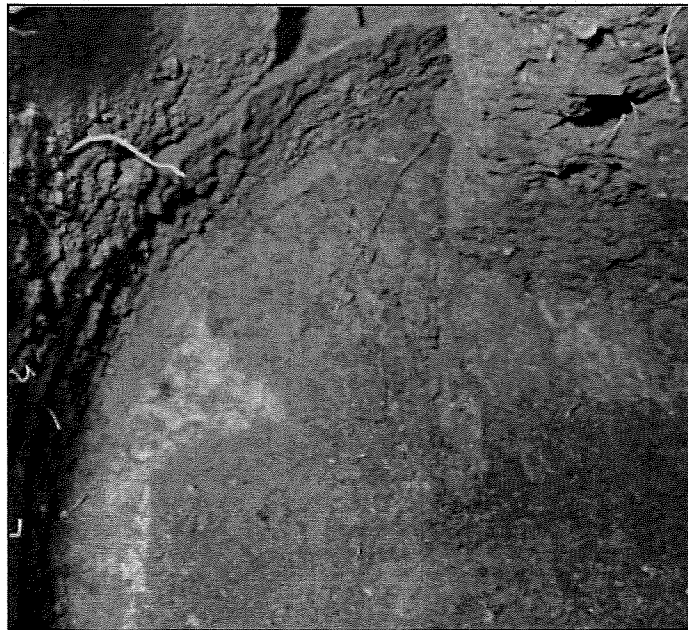
**Figure 3. Locations of previous archaeological testing, Paul Revere House Education Center project area (modified from IAC 2010).**



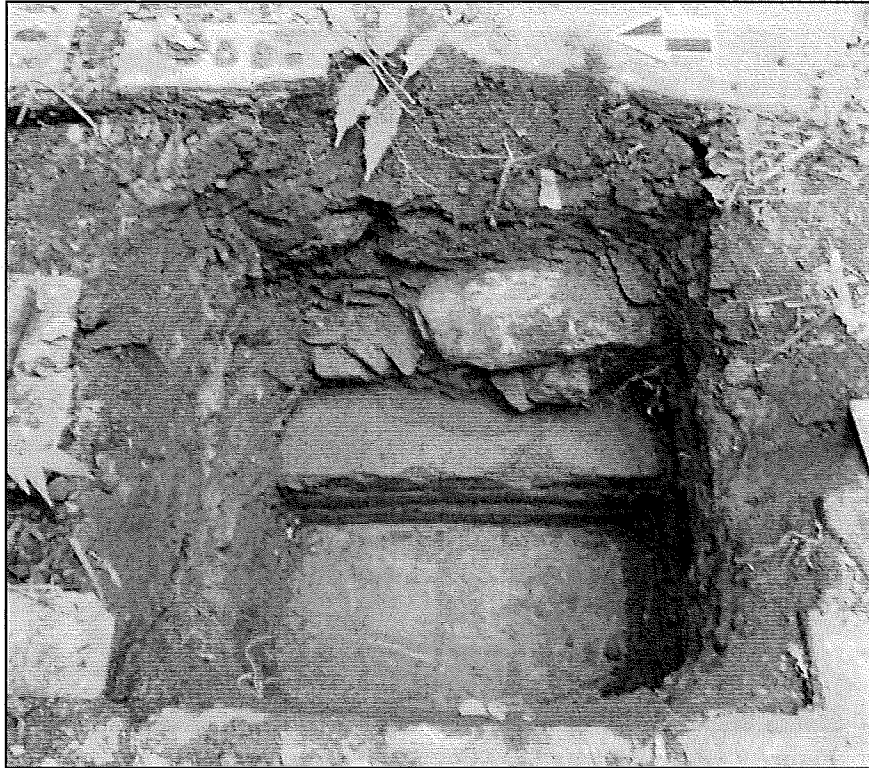
**Figure 4. Locations of site examination excavation units (base map modified from IAC 2010).**



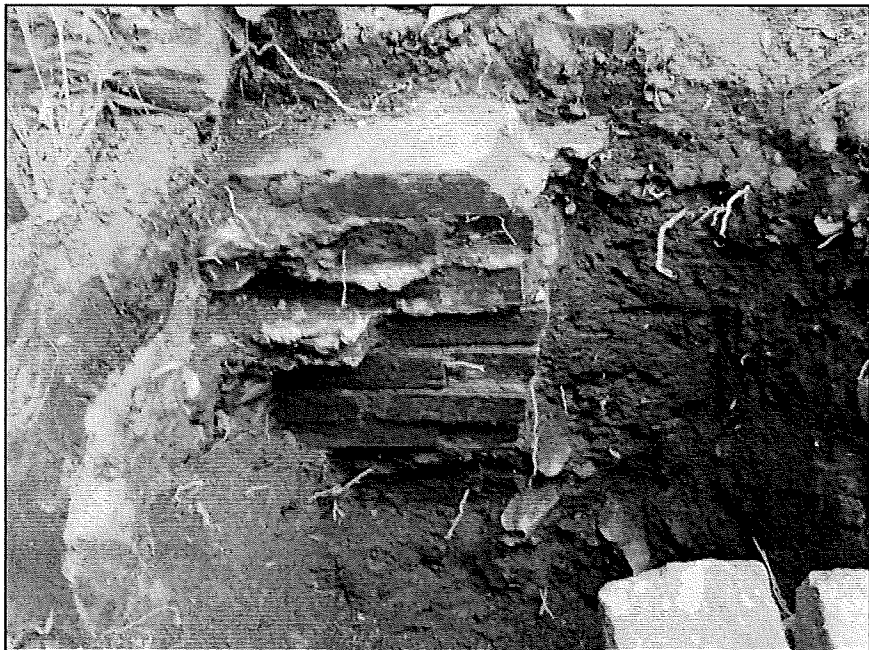
**Figure 5. Barrel privy (Feature 1), EU 1, 0-70 cmbs, view east.**



**Figure 6. Detail of metal hoop and wood and clay base of barrel privy (Feature 1), EU 1, 70 cmbs, view east.**



**Figure 7. Brick drain (Feature 4), EU 3, view east.**



**Figure 8. Brick structural element (Feature 5), EU 4, view north.**

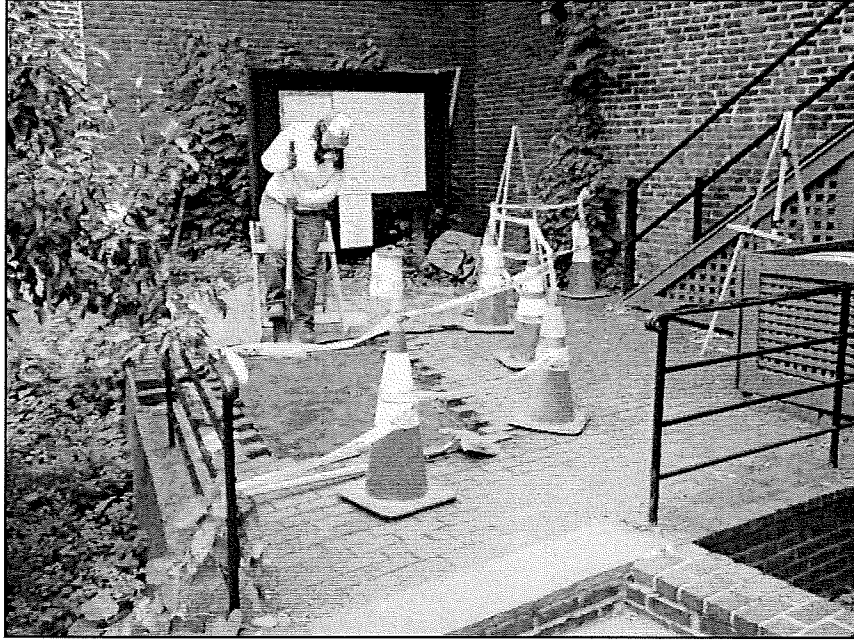




Figure 9. Features 7 and 8, EU 8, 30-40 cmbs, view east.



Figure 10. Features 7 and 9, EUs 8 and 9, view north.



**Figure 11. Overview of EUs 10 and 11, view west.**



**Figure 12. Overview of Feature 10, EU 11, view east.**







November 21, 2011 **The Commonwealth of Massachusetts**

Nina Zannieri William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth  
Executive Director Massachusetts Historical Commission  
Paul Revere Memorial Association  
19 North Square  
Boston, MA 02113

RE: Paul Revere House Education Center, Archaeological Site Examination Results, Boston.  
MHC #RC.7208. PAL #2616. NEH #CH-50691.

Dear Ms. Zannieri:

Staff of the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) have reviewed the technical memorandum prepared by the PAL reporting on the results of the archaeological site examination conducted for the project referenced above.

The results of the archaeological site examination have met the purposes of the investigation to identify, evaluate and document archaeological features and deposits in the project impact areas. The MHC agrees with the PAL's opinion that a sufficient sample of the features and deposits has been obtained. MHC therefore does not recommend an alternatives analyses be completed for avoidance of the sufficiently documented features and deposits.

The MHC agrees with the PAL's recommendations that archaeological monitoring and documentation occur during the portions of the construction phases of the project that requires excavation. The monitoring and documentation will assist in the implementation of the Post-Review Discoveries provisions of Stipulation IX of the Programmatic Agreement. The PAL should prepare a research design and methodology for the archaeological monitoring and documentation, and propose to incorporate the results of the monitoring and documentation in the site examination technical report.

These comments are offered to assist in compliance with the terms of the Programmatic Agreement for the project, and 950 CMR 70. Please contact Edward L. Bell of my staff if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Brona Simon".

Brona Simon  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
Executive Director  
State Archaeologist  
Massachusetts Historical Commission

xc:

Anne Lopez-Buitrago, National Endowment for the Humanities  
Anita Walker, Massachusetts Cultural Council  
Ellen Lipsey, Boston Landmarks Commission  
Cassius M. Cash, Boston National Historical Park, NPS  
Deborah Cox, PAL, Attn. Kristen Heitert

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# Technical Approach and Methodology Paul Revere House Education Center Boston, Massachusetts

Submitted to:

*Archaeological Monitoring and  
Documentation*

*April 27, 2012*

**The Paul Revere Memorial Association**  
19 North Square  
Boston, Massachusetts 02113

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The Paul Revere Memorial Association (PRMA) is proposing a series of structural and landscape improvements to 5–6 Lathrop Place to develop an education and visitor center. For access and interior completion of 5–6 Lathrop Place, it will be necessary to remove the modern concrete floors and remove dirt to lower the basement floor in Lathrop Place, and to lower the upper patio area behind the Paul Revere House. The results of previous archaeological work at the Paul Revere and Lathrop Place properties indicated that both locations are highly sensitive for archeological remains dating from the seventeenth through nineteenth centuries.

The project is being funded, in part, by a National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) Challenge Grant and a National Park Service project grant, and a recently awarded Massachusetts Cultural Facilities Fund Grant, and as such is subject to cultural resources review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and Massachusetts General Law (MGL) c.9, ss. 26–27C (950 CMR 70–71). PRMA requested that PAL conduct an archaeological site examination in the basement of 5–6 Lathrop Place and the upper patio area. The purpose of the work was to 1) to explore the relationship of the features identified during earlier archeological investigations on the property, and 2) to locate, identify, and to the extent possible, evaluate any previously undocumented resources so that consultation could occur with the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) to explore feasible project construction alternatives, as necessary. The site examination investigations were conducted in August–September 2011 under State Archaeologist's Permit No. 3268.

The archaeological investigations resulted in the re-exposure of a barrel privy feature dating to the first quarter of the nineteenth century; the identification of nineteenth-century brick drainage features; and the identification of fill deposits derived from harbor dredge and regraded native soils (Figure 1). The archaeological investigations at the Paul Revere House Education Center Project area achieved the stated methodological goals of the proposed research design, and yielded sufficient data to address the research questions provided in the technical proposal for the project. As such, PAL recommended no further controlled archaeological excavations within the project area. PAL did recommend, however, that a professional archaeologist monitor the ground disturbing work on the property during the construction phase of the project, with the requirements

and protocols of the monitoring plan to be the subject of consultation between the PRMA and the MHC.

A technical memorandum summarizing the results of the archaeological investigations was submitted to the MHC on November 1, 2011. MHC concurred with PAL's findings, and recommended that an alternatives analysis would not be necessary for avoidance of the sufficiently documented features and deposits. MHC further requested that PAL prepare a research design and methodology for archaeological monitoring and documentation during the construction phase of the project (MHC letter to PRMA dated November 21, 2011).

PAL is pleased to submit the following proposal for archaeological monitoring and documentation in support of the Paul Revere House Education Center project. The purpose of the monitoring program will be to document any previously unrecorded cultural features or artifact deposits within the project impact area, and will assist PRMA in fulfilling Stipulation IX of the Programmatic Agreement that requires the implementation of a Post-Review Discoveries plan.

### **Coordination, Consultation, and Meetings**

A senior archaeologist/principal investigator will serve as PAL's point of contact for all coordination and communication throughout the project. The senior archaeologist will coordinate fieldwork scheduling and logistics with Nina Zannieri (Executive Director, PRMA) and with the project construction manager (as required). The senior archaeologist also will be available for ongoing consultation with the PRMA and MHC regarding any logistical, methodological, or technical questions that may arise as part of the monitoring program.

### **Archaeological Monitoring**

During the construction phase of the project, a PAL project archaeologist will be on site to monitor ground-disturbing activities associated with the excavation and grading activities in the basement of 5-6 Lathrop Place and the upper patio area behind the Paul Revere House. Project impacts are anticipated to include lowering the upper patio area by approximately 24 inches, and lowering the basement floor (which currently comprises five different elevations) by a minimum of 12 inches and a maximum of 48 inches (Figure 2). In general, the basement will be lowered by about 32 inches in most locations.

Based on the results of the previous archival and archaeological research conducted on the property, potential cultural resources within the project impact area will most likely date to the mid eighteenth through late nineteenth centuries and could include, but are not limited to:

- Brick or fieldstone outbuilding foundation remains;
- Yard features such as cobblestone/brick walkways, barrel and/or vault privies, and sheet middens;
- Brick drainage features such as cisterns, pipes, and pipe chases; and
- Stratigraphic sequences illustrating the landscape evolution of the property.

The monitoring effort will include the documentation of any previously unrecorded features, cultural material concentrations, or interpretively significant stratigraphic sequences. Primary

consideration will be given to those deposits that may be reasonably assumed to have direct bearing on the research questions proposed as part of the site examination methodology. Those questions include the resolution of the function, dates, and spatial relationships of the identified yard features, and the socio-economic transformation of the Paul Revere house.

The monitoring recordation effort will consist of:

- High-resolution digital photographs of the project impact area before, during, and after construction activities;
- High-resolution digital photographs of identified cultural resources;
- Sketch maps and/or measured drawings (plans, representative cross-sections) of identified cultural resources and/or interpretively meaningful stratigraphic sequences;
- Plan map showing the locations of identified cultural resources with annotations indicating depths below grade; and
- Discretionary collection of cultural material as deemed necessary to interpret any identified cultural deposits or stratigraphic sequences, or that may provide exhibit-quality artifacts for PRMA. **For budgeting purposes, it is assumed that no more than 500 artifacts will be collected, processed, and cataloged as part of the monitoring effort.**

PAL will conduct the monitoring and documentation fieldwork in such a way as to minimize interruptions to the contractor's work. However, the contractor will need to be informed of and instructed in advance of minimal time delays that may occur in order to allow the PAL monitor to fully document any exposed cultural resources in the construction work area.

### **Unanticipated Discoveries**

In the event that potentially significant archaeological resources are identified during the construction monitoring, all ground-disturbing activities will immediately cease, and PAL will notify PRMA of the discovery. The resource will be stabilized/protected using standard field methods (i.e. plastic sheeting/landscape fabric, cordoning, and backfilling as appropriate), and its location will be secured by PRMA. PRMA will then notify NEH and the signatories and concurring parties to the Programmatic Agreement (including MHC) so that they may develop and implement a plan to identify and evaluate the resource, and if necessary, to avoid, minimize, or mitigate any adverse effect to the historic or archaeological property.

In the event that human remains are discovered during construction monitoring, those remains will be treated in accordance with the policy statement adopted by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation ([Advisory Council]; see *Policy Statement Regarding Treatment of Burial Sites, Human Remains, and Funerary Objects*, Advisory Council February 23, 2007), and Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 38, Sections 6B & 6C; Chapter 9, Sections 26-27C (950 CMR 70-71); Chapter 7, Section 38A; Chapter 114, Section 17; all as amended.

The protocols that will be followed in the event that human remains are discovered during construction monitoring are as follows:

1. Upon the identification of known or suspected human remains, all construction work in the area will cease immediately. The remains will not be touched, moved, or further disturbed.

2. PAL will immediately inform the PRMA executive director of the discovery, and communicate the exact location of the remains and the time of discovery.
3. PRMA and PAL will be responsible for notifying appropriate company personnel as well as the SHPO, the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (OCME) and the State Police. If PAL determines that the remains are obviously human and recent, this should be indicated to the contact, including the OCME. If PAL considers that the remains appear to be over 100 years old, this should also be indicated to the OCME, and PAL will also inform the State Archaeologist so that these two officials can coordinate and respond.
4. SHPO will consult with PRMA and the Commission on Indian Affairs (if the remains are Native American) to discuss whether there are prudent and feasible alternatives to protect the remains. The results of this consultation will be made in writing. If it is not possible to protect the remains, they may be excavated only under a Special Permit (950 CMR 70.20[2]) granted by the State Archaeologist after review of an adequate data recovery plan that specifies a qualified research team and an appropriate research design (950 CMR 70.11[2]), including a proposal for disposition of the remains. Analyses to be performed on Native American remains will be discussed in consultation with the Commission on Indian Affairs. After analyses, Native American remains will be returned to the Commission on Indian Affairs for disposition. Non-native remains will be treated in accordance with MHC's policy and guidelines of February 14, 1990.
5. In all cases, due care will be taken in the excavation and subsequent transport and storage of the remains to ensure that the sacred meaning of the remains for Native Americans are respected and protected, as required.

**The costs associated with any required archeological evaluation or mitigation efforts are not included as part of this proposal, but will be submitted as a separate scope of work and cost proposal (as necessary).**

### **Work Products**

Following the completion of the archaeological monitoring and documentation program, PAL will prepare a technical memorandum summarizing the results of the fieldwork. The memorandum will contain a summary project history, a description of the recordation and monitoring methodologies, a detailed discussion of the monitoring results, and future management recommendations as required. The memorandum will be illustrated with high-quality site plans, scaled drawings, and photographs adequate to support the interpretations and recommendations provided in the text. A copy of the memorandum will be submitted to PRMA for review and comment before submission to the MHC.

PAL will incorporate the results of the archeological monitoring program into the site examination technical report currently in production. The report section detailing the monitoring fieldwork will be illustrated with maps and photographs of the resource area and findings, and the results of the monitoring will be integrated into the interpretations and recommendations for the overall project. The report will follow the guidelines established by the National Park Service in the Recovery of Scientific, Prehistoric, Historic, and Archeological Data (36 CFR Part 66 Appendix A) and the



MHC. A draft copy of the report will be submitted to PRMA for review and comment before submission to the MHC.

### **Personnel**

The key PAL staff assigned to the project will be Kristen Heitert (principal investigator/senior archaeologist) and Nichole Gillis (project archaeologist). The assigned PAL staff conducted the preceding site examination investigations, and have a detailed knowledge of the history and archaeology of the property. All PAL staff meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation.

### **Schedule**

PAL will prepare an amendment to the State Archaeologist Permit No. 3268 to conduct the archaeological monitoring within one week after receiving the notice to proceed and signed contract from PRMA. The PAL estimate for the construction monitoring is approximately five (5) 8-hour calendar days. *This estimate is subject to change based on variability in the contractor's actual work plan and schedule.* A per diem monitoring rate is provided as part of the attached cost proposal for any additional work in excess of the proposed 5-day schedule.

### **Cost**

A separate cost proposal is attached.

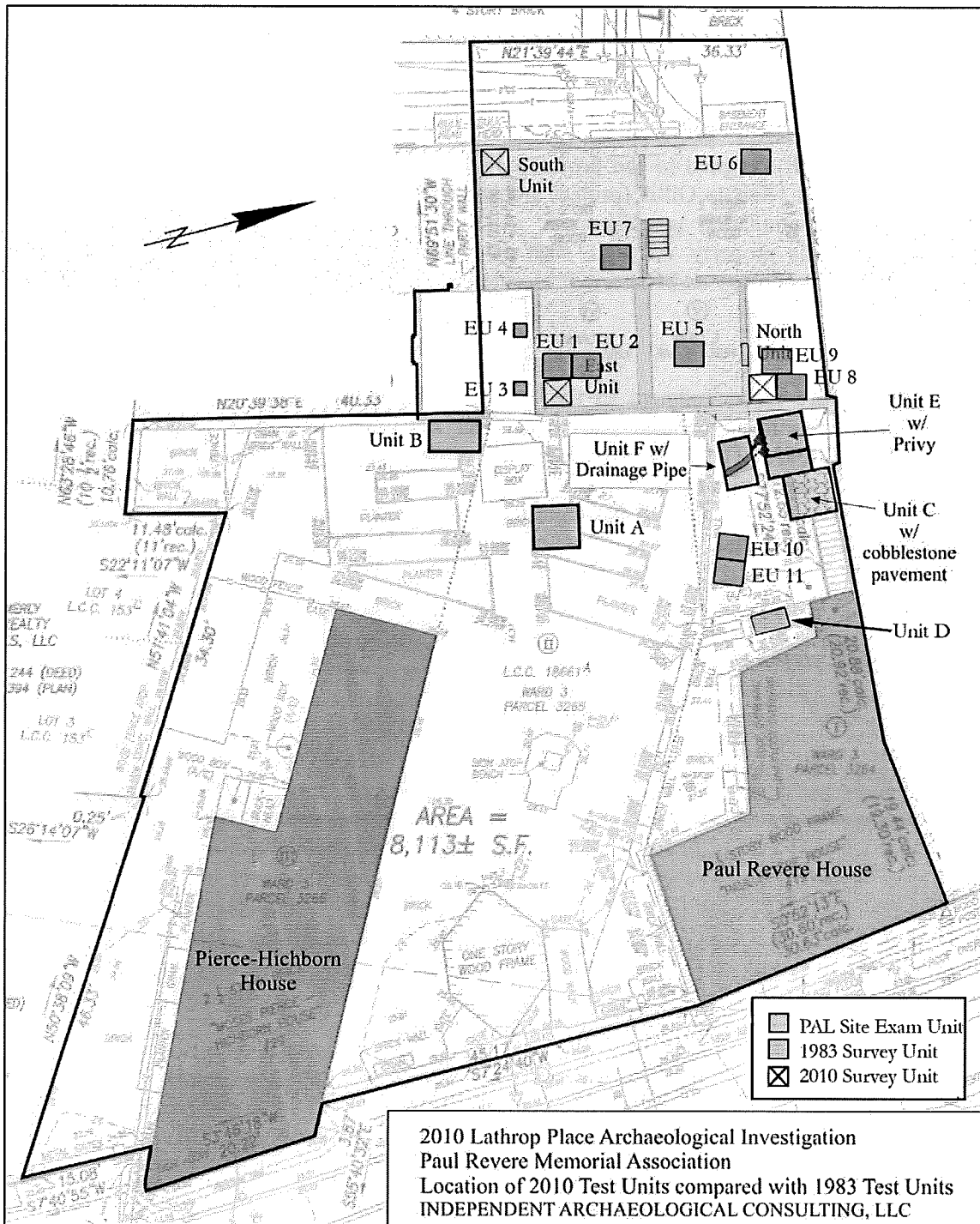


Figure 1. Locations of site examination excavation units (base map modified from IAC 2010).



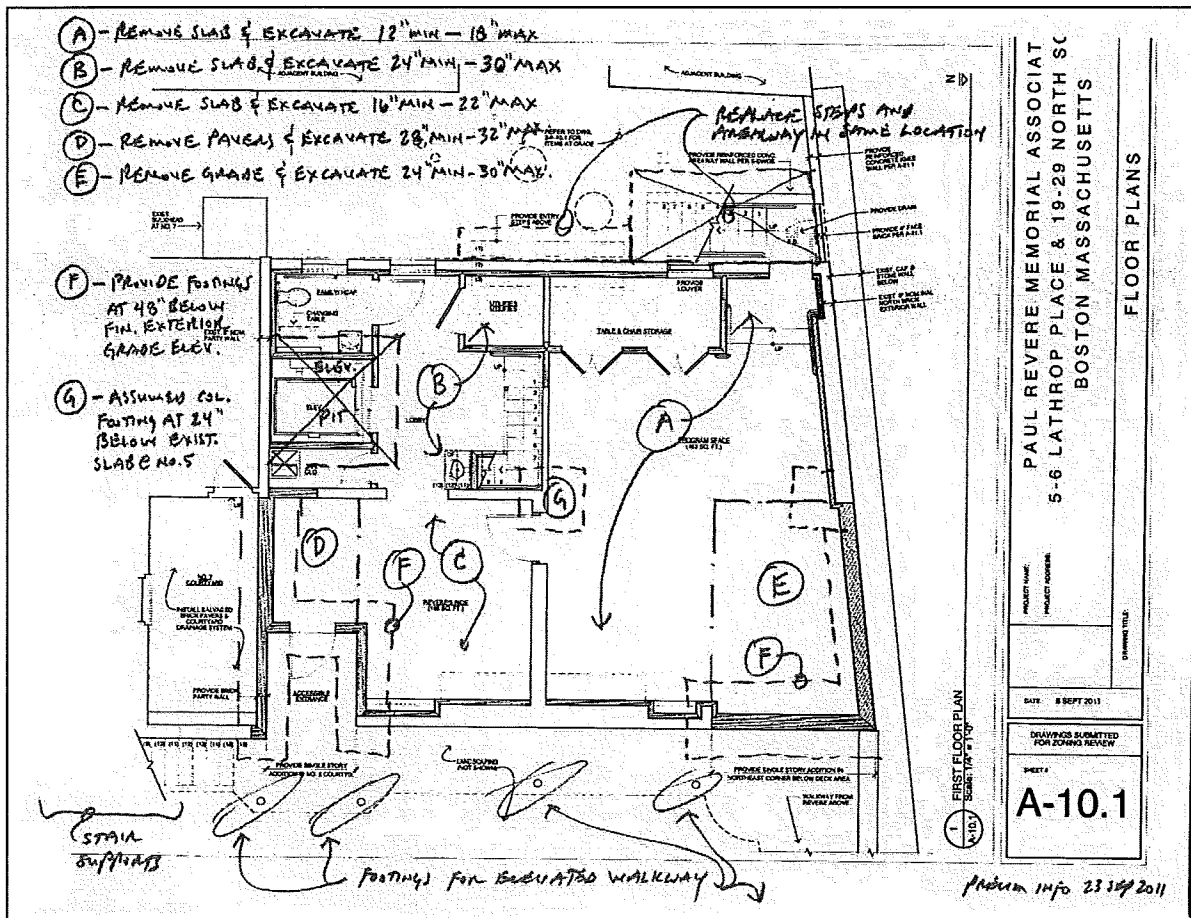


Figure 2. Anticipated construction excavation plan.





**The Commonwealth of Massachusetts**  
William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth  
Massachusetts Historical Commission

May 3, 2012

Deborah C. Cox  
PAL  
210 Lonsdale Avenue  
Pawtucket RI 02860

Attn.: Kristen Heitert

RE: Paul Revere House Educational Center at Lathrop Place, Boston, North End.  
MHC #RC.7208. PAL #2616. NEH #CH-50691.

Dear Deborah:

Staff of the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) have reviewed the research design and methodology prepared by the PAL for archaeological monitoring for the project referenced above.

State Archaeologist's Permit #3268 has been amended for the archaeological monitoring and extended to expire on May 3, 2013.

These comments are offered to assist in compliance with the terms of the Programmatic Agreement for the project and MGL c. 9, ss. 26-27C (950 CMR 70). Please contact Edward L. Bell if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Brona Simon".

Brona Simon  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
Executive Director  
State Archaeologist  
Massachusetts Historical Commission

xc:

Nina Zannieri, Paul Revere Memorial Association  
Anne Lopez-Buitrago, National Endowment for the Humanities  
Gina Raimond, National Endowment for the Humanities  
Ellen J. Lipsey, Boston Landmarks Commission  
Cassius M. Cash, NPS Boston National Historical Park

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Public Archaeology Laboratory

April 27, 2013

Brona Simon  
State Archaeologist  
Executive Director  
Massachusetts Historical Commission  
220 Morrissey Boulevard  
Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Attn: Edward L. Bell

Re: Paul Revere House Education Center  
Archaeological Site Examination  
PAL #2616, MHC #RC.7208

Dear Ms. Simon:

PAL has been providing the Paul Revere Memorial Association (PRMA) with cultural resources services in support of the Paul Revere House Education Center Project, located at 5-6 Lathrop Place in Boston. PAL submitted a technical memorandum to your office on October 31, 2011, detailing the results of a site examination in the basement and rear yard area of the project parcel, concluding that the archaeological investigations yielded sufficient data to address the research questions proposed as part of the research design, and recommending no further controlled archaeological excavations. The memorandum also recommended that a professional archaeologist monitor the ground disturbing work on the property to record any additional features or cultural material deposits that might be exposed during the construction phase of the project. MHC concurred with these recommendations and requested that PAL prepare a research design and methodology for the archaeological monitoring and documentation, and incorporate the results of that work into the site examination technical report (MHC letter to PAL dated November 21, 2011).

The machine contractor has been selected, and it is anticipated that the proposed work will occur in late spring/early summer 2013. PAL requests a second amendment to State Archaeologist's Permit No. 3268, issued on July 19, 2011, and first amended on May 3, 2012. The additional work will be completed in accordance with the previously submitted technical approach and methodology and will be included as part of the forthcoming technical report.

If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact Deborah C. Cox, President, or me, at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Kristen Heitert, RPA  
Senior Archaeologist

cc: Nina Zannieri, PRMA





**The Commonwealth of Massachusetts**  
William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth  
Massachusetts Historical Commission

May 3, 2013

Deborah C. Cox  
President  
PAL  
26 Main Street  
Pawtucket RI 02860

Attn.: Kristen Heitert

RE: Paul Revere House Educational Center at Lathrop Place, Boston, North End.  
MHC #RC.7208. PAL #2616. NEH #CH-50691.

Dear Deborah:

Staff of the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) have reviewed request to extend State Archaeologist's Permit #3268 for archaeological monitoring for the project referenced above.

State Archaeologist's Permit #3268 has been extended to expire on May 3, 2014. I look forward to reviewing the results.

These comments are offered to assist in compliance with the terms of the Programmatic Agreement for the project and MGL c. 9, ss. 26-27C (950 CMR 70). Please contact Edward L. Bell if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Brona Simon".

Brona Simon  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
Executive Director  
State Archaeologist  
Massachusetts Historical Commission

xc:

Nina Zannieri, Paul Revere Memorial Association  
Anne Lopez-Buitrago, National Endowment for the Humanities  
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Cassius M. Cash, NPS Boston National Historical Park  
Ellen J. Lipsey, Boston Landmarks Commission  
Joe Bagley, Boston City Archaeologist

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