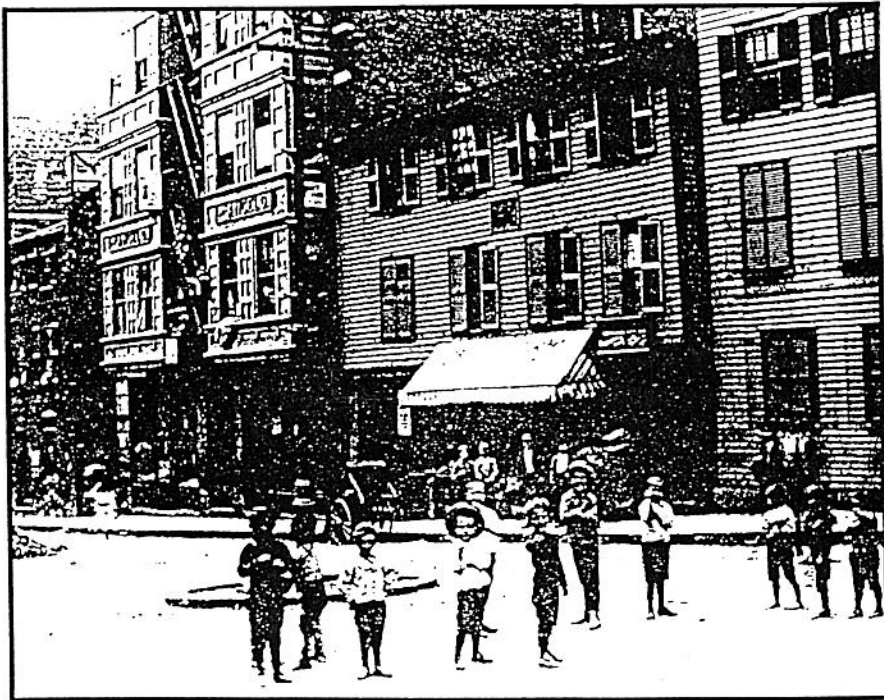


Archaeological Investigations at the Paul Revere House
in Boston, Massachusetts

by
Ricardo J. Elia

with a contribution by
Nancy S. Seasholes



*Office
of Public
Archaeology*

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Ricardo J. Elia

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Nancy S. Seasholes

Submitted to:
The Paul Revere Memorial Association
19 North Square
Boston, MA 02113

Submitted by:
Office of Public Archaeology
Boston University
675 Commonwealth Avenue
Boston, MA 02215



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Abstract

This report describes the results of archaeological investigations conducted in 1983 at the Paul Revere Memorial Association's property in Boston's North End. The property includes the Paul Revere House, the Pierce-Hichborn House, and remnants of the 17th-century Revere, Barnard, and Hichborn houselots.

The archaeological work was conducted in order to assess the effect of two proposed changes to the property: 1) the construction of a bell housing for a Revere-cast bell and 2) the replacement of a metal staircase behind the Revere House. The National Park Service funded a portion of this work, and the Paul Revere Memorial Association sponsored the archaeological study, which was conducted by the Office of Public Archaeology at Boston University.

The research included historical studies of the Revere, Barnard, and Hichborn lots and the excavation of six test pits totaling 8.14 square meters. The archaeological testing demonstrated that the Revere lot possessed high integrity. The Barnard lot was found to have negligible integrity, owing to the fact that a 19th-century building with a basement covered the lot. The west end of the Hichborn lot also had no integrity because it was occupied by a structure with a basement, while the southern part of the Hichborn lot is considered highly sensitive.

The excavations in the Revere lot revealed intact yard and garden levels and features, including the original buried topsoil (17th century) and subsoil sequence; a series of strata possibly associated with the 1676 burning of Increase Mather's house; several intact yard and garden levels and features dating to the first half of the 18th century, including a ca. 1720 cobble paving; a mid 19th-century cobble paving; and a wood-lined privy pit dating to the second half of the 19th century. The excavations resulted in the recovery of 12,587 artifacts and organic samples.

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Chapter One Introduction

Purpose of the Archaeological Investigations

This report summarizes the results of archaeological excavations conducted by Boston University's Office of Public Archaeology at 19-31 North Square in Boston's North End (Fig. 1), a property owned by the Paul Revere Memorial Association. This property contains portions of three 17th-century houselots and includes two historic buildings: the Paul Revere House and the Pierce-Hichborn House.

Archaeological research was occasioned by two proposed changes to the property that would result in potential disturbance to buried archaeological deposits. Plans called for the replacement of the metal stairway leading from the second floor of the Revere House into the backlot of the Revere property; this stairway was the principal exit for visitors to the house. Another plan called for the construction of footings for a structure to house a Revere-cast bell in the open area of the former Barnard and Hichborn houselots adjacent to the Revere lot. In both cases, it was anticipated that considerable subsurface disturbance would result from the construction.

Under the terms of a cooperative agreement between the North Atlantic Region of the National Park Service and the Paul Revere Memorial Association, the National Park Service made a modest sum of money available to the association for an archaeological consultant to conduct archaeological investigations at the property in advance of the proposed construction. The Office of Public Archaeology at Boston University and the Paul Revere Memorial Association concluded a memorandum of agreement in 1983 to perform the research.

The archaeological fieldwork was conducted between April and June, 1983. Ricardo J. Elia and Mary C. Beaudry served as co-principal investigators for the project. Tamara Blosser Wamsley was project archaeologist. Historical research on the Revere, Barnard, and Hichborn houselots was conducted by Nancy S. Seasholes. The field and laboratory crew included staff of the Office of Public Archaeology and students of a Boston University archaeological field school held in the summer of 1983. The archaeological investigations were carried out under permit No. 562 issued by the State Archaeologist at the Massachusetts Historical Commission.

Research Strategy and Methods

The property owned by the Paul Revere Memorial Association consists of the Paul Revere House (ca. 1680) and a small portion of its original backlot located west of the house; the Pierce-Hichborn House (ca. 1711), with a narrow strip of land along the south side of the house, and a small remnant of its historical backlot to the west; and an open area between the two houses, which was formerly part of the 17th-century Barnard lot and had a house on it (Fig. 2). Most of the former Barnard lot has a

modern paving of bricks. At the back (west) end of the property, however, there were small areas that remained unpaved at the time of the 1983 excavations: the westernmost end of the Revere houselot, which was covered with garden soil (Fig. 3); a grass-covered area at the back end of the former Barnard lot (Fig. 4); and an earth-covered strip at the back end of the Hichborn House.

The immediate goal of the archaeological investigations was to investigate the specific areas of the property that would be affected by the replacement of the metal stairway behind the Revere House and by the construction of a housing for the Revere bell. The stairway reconstruction would affect an area roughly four meters long by one meter wide immediately adjacent to the west end of the house along the north property wall. The proposed site of the bell structure was in the grass-covered remnant of the former Barnard and Hichborn houselots. In addition to assessing the effects of the proposed construction in these two areas, a second goal of the investigations was to evaluate the archaeological potential of the surviving portions of the property, especially of the Revere houselot. It was anticipated that the archaeological testing would help to determine the integrity, nature, and extent of archaeological deposits on the site.

Prior to the excavation, the Revere houselot was considered as a potentially significant source of archaeological information relating to residential occupation, houselot use, and refuse disposal patterns in 17th-century Boston. Although well preserved 17th-century deposits and artifacts have rarely been encountered in the Greater Boston area at sites with standing houses that have been continuously occupied, it was hoped that such remains might have survived at the Revere houselot for several reasons. First, at least one earlier house is known to have been built on the site before the present house was constructed ca. 1680; this house, the predecessor of the present house, burned down in a general conflagration in 1676, and it was considered possible that some remains of this burned structure may have survived. In addition, despite the fact that the Revere houselot originally was much larger than at present, both the present house and its predecessor were built on North Street and the area immediately behind the present house was apparently never built on during the historical period; it was therefore considered a likely place for trash-disposal features and accumulated sheet refuse from the historical occupations.

In addition to the possibility of discovering remains of the 17th century, it was considered likely that deposits from the 18th and 19th centuries would be well represented at the site. It was hoped that archaeological deposits, features, and artifacts could be associated with known historical owners and occupants of the Revere House, including the period of Paul Revere's ownership of the property (1770–1800) and perhaps even with the time that he and his family lived in the house (1770–1780 and probably in the 1790s). It is known that some of the 19th-century levels were removed during Joseph E. Chandler's restoration of the house (1906–1908); at that time the 19th-century grade of the house was lowered ca. 1.0–1.5 feet. Apparently during this activity a cultural feature was encountered behind the

house; the feature, described as a "possible trash pit," was partially removed in 1907 (Detwiller 1976b: Paul Revere House: First Floor Plan).

The archaeological potential of the former Barnard lot, where the proposed bell structure would be placed, was expected to be low. Historical records indicated that a five-story brick building (the "Angelo" Building) had been constructed on the site around 1900 and demolished ca. 1939. It was anticipated that the construction of this building had destroyed the archaeological potential of this area.

The archaeological investigation of the former Hichborn lot was not a priority of the 1983 investigation except in the northwest corner of the historical lot, adjacent to the Barnard lot, where the proposed bell structure was to be located. The historical records showed that the west end of the Hichborn lot was occupied by a building with a basement during the 19th century, so the archaeological potential of this part of the lot was considered to be low.

Before any archaeological testing took place on the property, historical research was conducted by Nancy S. Seasholes. The research traced the historical development of the Revere, Barnard, and Hichborn lots from the 17th century to the modern period. The goal of this research was to investigate the uses of the lots throughout the historical period in order to identify potential archaeological remains—houses, outbuildings, wells, privies, trash deposits, waste and water management facilities, gardens, etc.—that may have survived as archaeological features. The research was also intended to provide information about likely sources of disturbance to archaeological deposits in the lots, e.g., later buildings, grading, landscaping, etc.

Of particular importance for the historical research were two reports written by Frederic C. Detwiller in 1976: an architectural-historical study of the property owned by the Paul Revere Memorial Association and a structure report for the Paul Revere House (Detwiller 1976a, b). William Lebovich's 1973 report on the history of the property was also especially useful; that study includes extracts of the relevant deeds relating to the Revere houselot.

Other important historical sources for the research included the Suffolk County deed and probate records; the Boston tax lists; an extensive series of maps and plans, including atlas and insurance maps; and several secondary sources that were useful in establishing the social, political, and historical context of the property in relation to the North Square area and Boston in general (e.g., De Marco 1981; Ely 1983; and Roper 1979).

Following the historical study, a program of archaeological testing and excavation was developed that would address the two research goals of the project: 1) an assessment of the impact of the new stairway and bell structure on archaeological resources; and 2) an evaluation of the archaeological potential of the property. Six excavation units were laid out in the property and excavated; their location is shown in Figure 5. The dimensions, location, and purpose of each of these units is listed in Table 1.

Table 1. Summary of Archaeological Excavation Units

<u>Test Unit</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
A	1 x 1 m	Barnard lot	Test impact of bell structure
B	1.5 x 1 m	Hichborn lot	Test impact of bell structure
C	1.5 x 1.5 m	Revere lot	Test impact of new stairway
D	1.3 x 0.5 m	Revere lot	Evaluate archaeological potential of Revere lot
E	1.5 x 1 m	Revere lot	Evaluate archaeological potential of Revere lot/test impact of stairway
F	1.5 x 1 m	Revere lot	Evaluate archaeological potential of Revere lot

The archaeological test units were excavated manually, using trowels and other small hand tools. Natural and cultural stratigraphic levels were recorded and all artifacts were excavated and bagged according to these levels. During the excavations, all stratigraphic levels, archaeological deposits, and features were recorded as *contextual units* without distinction and numbered sequentially by test unit in order of discovery. No effort was made in the field to designate archaeological features—e.g., a drain pipe, cobble pavement, or privy—separately from stratigraphic levels. Thus a soil level in Unit A might be designated A5, and the cobble paving directly beneath it would simply be A6.

Some cultural strata that were recorded as separate proveniences during the fieldwork were subsequently combined following an analysis of soil types, artifact assemblages, and other factors. In some cases these strata were arbitrary levels within a contextual unit or expanded excavation areas. For example, during the excavation of the lower privy fill, designated E17, it was decided to make two arbitrary expansions of the test pit. Artifacts from the lower privy fill in these expanded excavations were designated E19 and E21. Together, the artifact assemblage from the lower privy fill is designated E17/19/21.

The laboratory analysis of the excavated remains included the cleaning and cataloging of all recovered artifacts and organic samples. The artifacts were inventoried using several descriptive, functional, and chronological categories and groupings, including provenience, quantity, class, material, style, decoration, etc. Many of the metal artifacts were conserved and stabilized by students in several

Archaeological Conservation classes at Boston University under the direction of Dr. Gerald Kelso.

Report Format

The report that follows describes the results of the excavations and analysis, beginning with Chapter Two, which presents the work in the Revere houselot. The history of the Revere lot is summarized, followed by a description and analysis of the archaeological investigations there. Chapter Three describes the historical and archaeological research pertaining to the Barnard and Hichborn lots. Chapter Four includes a discussion of the findings and conclusions. Three appendices supplement the report. Appendix One is a table showing ownership of the Paul Revere House from 1663 to present. Appendix Two is a summary catalog of all the recovered artifacts, and Appendix Three is a detailed inventory of artifacts recovered from the lower privy fill in Excavation Unit E.

Nancy S. Seasholes contributed the sections on the history of the Revere, Barnard, and Hichborn houselots in Chapters Two and Three.

Chapter Two The Paul Revere Houselot

This chapter describes the historical development of the Paul Revere houselot and presents the results of archaeological excavations conducted in the small remnant of the original backlot behind the Revere House.

History of the Revere Lot

The Paul Revere House is on North Square in the North End section of Boston, one of the first areas to be settled after the town was established in 1630. In the 1630s and 40s the land on the Shawmut Peninsula, on which Boston is situated, was divided into fields and long, narrow houselots fronting on a few streets. By 1648 the land on which the Paul Revere House is now located was owned by Bartholomew Barnard, a carpenter (Fig. 6). In 1663 Barnard sold part of this property, a narrow lot 30 feet wide on the street and 69 feet deep containing a dwelling house with a yard in back, to Anthony Chickly, a merchant (Suffolk Deeds 7: 114; hereafter S.D. Most of the deed citations in this report are based on the extracts included in Lebovich 1973).

In 1670 Chickly sold this lot and another behind it which he had just acquired to the trustees of the Second Church (S.D. 7: 117). This back lot was described as a garden behind Chickly's *new* house (S.D. 7: 115), so apparently the house that was on the front lot in 1663 had been replaced by 1670. The Second Church was located at the head of North Square and the trustees presumably bought the Chickly house as a residence for their minister, Rev. Increase Mather, who is known to have been living in the house in 1671 and 1674 (Roper 1979: 9-10). A reconstructed map of Boston in 1676 shows that this house was one of many on North Square (Fig. 7). The map also shows that by that date much of the North End had become quite densely settled, a reflection of the fact that in 1676 Boston was the colonies' leading seaport and maritime activities were centered in that section of the town.

Increased urbanization brought its share of problems, among them the threat of major fires due to the closely-spaced houses, most of them of wood. Just such a fire occurred in the North Square area on November 27, 1676; it destroyed the church, the Chickly-Mather house, and about 45 other houses (Roper 1979: 14). As Increase Mather wrote in his diary: "This was the Fatal and dismall day, when the Meeting House and Houses hereabouts, and mine amongst the Rest, were burnt with fire. The services of the day were such that I could doe nothing at my study" (quoted in Roper 1979: 9). Two days later, Mather was still dealing with the aftermath of the fire: "A.M. Time spent in drying my Bookes and taking care about another house et. [sic] P.M. Removed things to C. Bredons House" (quoted in Roper 1979: 9). After Mather moved to Captain Bredon's house, a new house, which later became the Revere House, was built on the Second Church property and in 1681 it was sold to Robert Howard, a merchant (S.D. 13: 86).

Howard purchased the property from Daniel Turell, an anchorsmith, and Thomas Walker, a brickmaker. There once was some question as to how Turell and Walker had acquired the property from the Second Church, but Stephen J. Roper has found that both men were members of the church and were probably acting for that institution when they sold the property to Howard (Roper 1979: 8-13). Roper also found that Howard became a member of the Second Church, was one of the wealthiest merchants in Boston, and that the £300 he paid for the property was far more than the price of lots of similar size in the North End at that time. Roper thus concluded that the Second Church built the house sometime between 1676 and 1681 especially for Howard and that the house was larger and more elaborate than most others of the time (Roper 1979: 15-21).

Robert Howard owned what became the Paul Revere property until his death in 1717. He acquired two adjoining parcels in 1683 and 1689, thereby creating a relatively large estate by North End standards (Fig. 8). The 1722 Bonner map shows the enlarged lot and the closely spaced houses on North Square (Fig. 9). In 1714, 1715, and 1716 Howard took out three mortgages on his property on Clark's Square, as North Square was then called. Frederick C. Detwiller, an architectural historian, has conjectured that part of these mortgages may have been used to finance improvements to the house, particularly the "best Chamber" mentioned in Howard's will (Suffolk Probate 20: 275, 276; hereafter S.P.) and possibly the addition of a third floor (Detwiller 1976a: 14).

Robert Howard's will left his property to his wife Elizabeth and, after her death, to his daughter Sarah Wyborn and grandson Howard Wyborn (S.P. 20: 275, 276). Sarah Wyborn's share included the house immediately north of the Revere House (Detwiller 1976a: 15), so it is not clear who lived in the Revere House after Elizabeth Howard died, although in 1737 a "Mr. Yardley Lewis, lately from Cork" applied to set up a still in the house (Detwiller 1976a: 15). In any case, Sarah Wyborn inherited the Revere property and in 1741 sold it to Andrew Knox, a mariner (S.D. 61: 216). Andrew Knox died in 1752 and the house was inherited by his son Andrew, also a mariner (S.P. 10268, 12149; S.D. 85: 196, 216). In 1756 the younger Andrew Knox mortgaged the property to John Erving, a merchant (S.D. 89: 97), but defaulted on the payment, and in 1763 Erving took possession of the property, allowing Knox to continue living in the house (S.D. 89: 98). And it was from John Erving that Paul Revere acquired the Clark's Square property in 1770 (S.D. 116: 128). When he bought the house, Paul Revere and his wife Sarah had five children. They had two more, one of whom died, before Sarah Revere died in 1773. Paul remarried the same year; he and his new wife Rachel had five more children who survived infancy (Leehey 1988: 26). Revere's lot was the same estate that Robert Howard had assembled by purchasing several smaller lots in the late 17th century (Fig 10). Revere only used the house as a residence, however, for his shop was on Hancock's Wharf, not far away on Fish (now North) Street.

In the 18th century North End neighborhoods are known to have been composed of a heterogeneous mix of all classes and a recent study of North [Clark] Square in the

Revolutionary era has shown that this was certainly true of the neighborhood around the Revere House. The occupations of 46 of the 57 heads-of-household in the five blocks surrounding Clark Square in ca. 1770 were identified, and of these five were officials or professionals, five were merchants, three were in lesser commercial occupations (trader, shopkeeper, auctioneer), 21 were artisans, four were mariners, seven were widows or spinsters, and one was a laborer (Ely 1983: 4-6, map 2). Despite this range of occupations, the Clark Square area was more elite than most, especially since its residents included Lieutenant Governor Thomas Hutchinson and the widow of Sir Henry Frankland, the former Collector of the Port.

The Revolution had a significant effect on Boston and on the North End. Many residents, both loyalists and patriots, left the city when it was occupied by the British in 1775 and 1776; these refugees included members of 14 of the 60 households in Clark Square in 1775, among them Paul Revere, who went to Watertown (Ely 1983: 33). After the siege the residents of Clark Square returned to find that the entire Second Church and many fences and outbuildings had been burned by the British for firewood (Ely 1983: 35, 38). Paul Revere, for example, had to have a new "cow house" built in April 1776 (Detwiller 1976a: 16). The rest of the neighborhood was apparently rebuilt quickly, too, for a 1780 tax assessment indicated that almost all Clark Square residents who had lived there since before the war had risen in financial standing (Ely 1983: 42).

In spite of the continued wealth of some property owners, the character of North [Clark] Square and of the North End began to change. Property owners began moving to better houses in more fashionable neighborhoods and renting their North End houses to others. Paul Revere, for example, rented his Clark Square house in 1780 to George Defrance, a relatively poor tailor (Detwiller 1976a: 17; Ely 1983: Assessed Wealth 1780) and in 1784 to Joseph Dunkerly, a painter of miniatures (Detwiller 1976a: 17). Revere himself, by then operating a hardware as well as a goldsmith business, apparently changed both his residence and his shop frequently in the 1780s, for between 1781 and 1789 there is record of his having rented at least five different houses and three different stores. In 1789 the family goldsmith shop, run by Paul Revere Jr., was on Cornhill (Washington Street) and the Revere family lived in a rented house on Charter Street (Detwiller 1976a: 17-18).

At the same time that wealthier Clark Square residents were moving away, some of those that stayed became too poor to be assessed taxes (Ely 1983: 45-46). The neighborhood also became increasingly commercial; the former food market in the square was replaced by a wood market and at least several residents applied for or were granted liquor licenses (Ely 1983: 46-47). Along with these changes, the Clark Square neighborhood was becoming more crowded; by 1798 the 57 properties of ca. 1770 had become 69 (Ely 1983: 47). The neighborhood was clearly becoming less elite and, perhaps as a reflection of this trend, in 1799 Paul Revere, at that time running a foundry on Lynn Street, bought the large brick house on Charter Street that he had been renting and in 1800 sold the frame house on Clark Square to John Hunting, a trader (S.D. 196: 291; Detwiller 1976a: 17-18.)

Hunting did not own the Revere House long; he sold it the next day to a merchant (S.D. 196: 292) who, in turn, sold it in 1803 to John Loring, a trader and tallow chandler (S.D. 203: 194). Loring owned the Revere House until his death in 1833 and during this period the changes in North Square and the North End that had begun in the previous century continued and intensified. As more property owners moved away, the North End became an area of run-down boarding houses for sailors and transients. North Street, just behind North Square, became a notorious red light district due to its location near the waterfront and market and in a declining neighborhood (Lewis 1983: 72-73). During his ownership Loring probably did not live in his house on North Square; he owned two other properties in the North End and the 1821 Boston tax list indicates that the Revere House was rented to a James Cawley (Boston Tax List 1822: 111).

Loring's will left the North Square property to his daughter Lydia in 1833 (S.P. 30310: 133). Lydia Loring probably did not live in the Revere House, either, for directories indicate that at least in 1835 and 1844 she lived with her sister Betsy elsewhere in the North End (Wamsley 1984: 24). An 1852 map indicates that by that date the Revere House had been divided and shows a long rear ell on the southern half (Fig. 12). During her ownership Lydia Loring also sold off the back part of the property so that when she sold the house to James K. Fagin in 1867 the lot had been reduced to its present size (S.D. 906: 253). Fagin owned the property for only six days before selling it to Catherine Wilkie, a boarding house keeper (S.D. 907: 41).

Catherine Wilkie owned the Revere House from 1867 to 1891 and during that time she and her husband James apparently lived in the house and presumably ran it as a boarding house. The 1867 atlas map shows the house still divided and still with a long ell on the south half (Fig. 13); the same configuration appears on the 1874 atlas map (Fig. 14). By 1883, however, the atlas map shows that the house was regarded as one unit and the rear ell had been removed (Fig. 15). This map also indicates that the houses on the lot immediately south at 23-27 North Square (i.e., on the former Barnard lot) had been removed and replaced by a small building abutting the Revere House. A photograph taken ca. 1880 shows some of these changes (Fig. 16). The two entrances to the Revere House are just discernible and the small abutting structure was occupied by J. G. Carlson, a mason. A photo taken sometime in the 1880s, after Carlson had moved to another shop, also shows the two entrances to the Revere House; by this time a storefront had been added (Fig. 17). James Wilkie is listed in the Directory in 1875 as a dealer in liquor and in 1883 in cigars (Wamsley 1984: 30), so he may have used the store for these enterprises.

The occupants of the boarding house operated by the Wilkies cannot be identified. During the second half of the 19th century successive waves of immigrants lived in the North End. The Irish predominated from the 1850s through the 1880s, but in the 1880s they began to move elsewhere while Jews and Italians began to arrive in large numbers and by 1890 the population of the three groups in the North End was almost equal. North Square was at that time the heart of the Italian section and was inhabited mostly by people from the Italian province of Avellino (De Marco 1981:

15–23, maps 5–6, figs. 1–2), so the residents of Mrs. Wilkie's boarding house may very well have been Avellinesi Italians.

In 1891 the Wilkies sold the Revere property to Sidney F. Squires, a Boston businessman (S.D. 1982: 349); a photo of the house about that time shows it with a "To Let" sign (Fig. 18). Sometime between that year and 1894 Squires erected a five-story brick apartment building called "The Angelo" on the former Barnard lot, immediately south of the Revere House (Fig. 19; Seasholes 1983: 3); this building is shown on the 1895 atlas map (Fig. 20). A plaque was installed on the Revere House identifying it as the residence of Paul Revere (Fig. 19), and in the 1890s the house was apparently an Avellinese tenement (De Marco 1981: plate 3). In the first years of the 20th century the house was used by a branch of the Banca Italiana and by the F. A. Goduti & Company cigar manufactory; there was also a grocery store on the first floor (Figs. 21 and 22).

In 1902 the house was acquired by a Revere descendent (S.D. 2873: 22), in 1907 the Paul Revere Memorial Association was formed, and in 1908 the house underwent a complete restoration under the direction of Joseph E. Chandler. Among the many changes made by Chandler, the third floor was removed and the rear ell restored to its early 18th-century configuration by the removal of a section abutting the Angelo Building, as can be seen on the 1909 atlas map (Fig. 23). A photograph of the rear of the house taken soon after the restoration shows that during this work the backyard had been disturbed (Fig. 24), but historical research indicated that the area at the foot of the present steel stairs at the back of the north side of the house was probably never built on because the long rear ell visible on 19th-century plans (e.g., Figs. 12, 13, and 14) was on the south side of the house.

Archaeological Investigations

Today only a small remnant of the original Revere backlot survives behind the Paul Revere House (Figs. 2, 3). At the time of the 1983 excavations, most of this area was covered with a modern brick paving, although a small area in the northwest corner of the lot remained open and was being used as a flower garden. The Revere backlot is approximately 48 square meters (57.75 sq. yd.) in area and can be divided into two sections (Fig. 2). The first is an irregularly shaped brick-paved area located adjacent to the south and west sides of the restored 18th-century ell of the Revere House; this section contains approximately 20 square meters (23.75 sq. yd.) of land. The second section of the remaining backlot is an irregularly shaped, but roughly rectangular, area west of (i.e. behind) the restored ell of the Revere House. This section is 28 square meters (34 sq. yd.) in area and is also paved with brick except for its northwest corner. It is also important to note that the ground surface of this section of the Revere backlot was some 0.5 m (1.5 ft) higher than both the brick-paved area directly adjacent to the restored ell and the open remnants of the Barnard/Hichborn lots.

The historical research indicated that the Revere lot became a distinct entity in 1663, when Bartholomew Barnard sold off a part of his property measuring 30 feet wide

on North Street by 69 feet deep. In 1670 this lot was sold to the trustees of the Second Church and was used as a residence by Rev. Increase Mather. The house occupied by Mather may have been the second on the property; in any case, Mather's house burned in 1676 and a new house was built ca. 1680 and was occupied by the merchant Robert Howard from 1681–1717. Howard also enlarged the lot so that it extended almost to Middle (Hanover) Street.

Paul Revere owned the house and lot from 1770–1800; he and his family apparently lived there during the period from 1770–1780 and perhaps also in the 1790s. During the 19th century the large lot assembled by Robert Howard was gradually sold off in sections, so that by 1867 the former Revere lot had assumed its present shape, with only a tiny area remaining behind the Revere House.

The archaeological potential of the backlot of the Revere House was considered to be high. The historical data indicated that this area had probably never been built upon by any substantial constructions but had remained an open part of the backlot since the 17th century. Four test pits were laid out and excavated in the small area behind the restored 18th-century ell (Fig. 5). Excavation Units C, E, and F were placed in the northwest corner of the surviving backlot area. Excavation Unit D was placed close to the west side of the ell where the ground surface of the backlot was at a slightly lower elevation. The total area excavated in Units C–F was six square meters, or 12.5% of the total available area of the backlot.

The purpose of the excavation was twofold: to assess the impact of the construction of a new stairway behind the Revere House, and to evaluate the archaeological potential of the surviving backlot area. The results of testing are described below by individual excavation unit.

Excavation Unit C

This unit measured 1.5 x 1.5 m and was placed at the foot of the existing (1983) metal stairway that led from the second floor of the Revere House (Figs. 3, 5). This stairway was being used as the main point of exit by visitors to the house. A new stairway was designed to be less steep in order to improve safety and ease of movement; in order to decrease the angle of the stairway, the new stairs would extend beyond the bottom of the old stairway into the backlot. Excavation Unit C was laid out in the area that would be disturbed by the construction of the footings for the new stairway.

The north wall of Unit C was delimited by a brick wall that marks the northern boundary of the Revere lot (Fig. 3). The unit was excavated until sterile subsoil was reached at a depth of 1.3 m (4.3 ft). The excavation revealed a succession of cultural levels and features dating from the 17th century to the modern period. The stratigraphy of Unit C is shown in Figure 25, which illustrates the profile of the east and south walls of the test unit.

The first step in the excavation was the removal of the modern brick paving, which was designated C1. Two artifacts were found in the sand that filled the areas between individual bricks: a fragment of whiteware and a kaolin pipestem. Below the bricks was a layer of white sand (C2) that formed the bedding for the bricks. This layer, obviously of modern date, included a small number of artifacts that were clearly out of context: they ranged from 18th-century ceramics (e.g., slipware, delft) to 20th-century bottle glass. Also found in C2 were two small soldering irons, perhaps used during one of the repairs or renovations to the house in this century.

Below the sand bedding was a shallow (ca. 10 cm) stratum of very dark gray sandy loam. This stratum (C3) contained numerous artifacts but appeared to have been disturbed, perhaps by grading activities when the modern brick paving was installed. As will be described below, it overlay a planting hole (CU 4) in the northwest corner of the unit. The artifacts from C3 were a mixture of 18th-, 19th-, and 20th-century types. For example, the ceramics included slipware, delft, and white salt-glazed stoneware, all of which could fit comfortably in the period before 1770; also found, however, were creamware, pearlware, and whiteware, which date from ca. 1770 through the 19th century. Other artifacts from C3 included a pipestem, bottle and window glass (several of the bottle types are late 19th- or 20th-century in date), bone, coal, and the bases of two lightbulbs including parts of their filaments.

When stratum C3 was removed four distinct soil types became evident in plan. In the northwest corner of the unit was an area of dark reddish brown organic soil (C4). Most of the unit was covered by a stratum of very dark gray sandy loam (C5), apparently a continuation of C3 but with a harder consistency and less disturbed. On the south side of the unit was a stratum of brown sandy, gravelly soil (C6). Along the brick wall on the north edge of the unit was a stratum of olive clay (C7), extending from the wall some 15 cm into the unit.

C4 was a semi-circular depression, measuring ca. 0.90 m N-S by 0.50 m E-W, and filled with rich reddish brown soil mixed with clay and some ash and cinders. It is a probable planting hole that extended west beyond the northwest corner of Unit C. The feature was 0.55 m deep and contained a total of 56 artifacts. The ceramics consisted almost exclusively of 19th-century whiteware, suggesting a 19th- or 20th-century date for the planting hole. It was also noted that C4 cut into C7, which is identified as a builder's trench for the brick wall that marks the northern boundary of the Revere lot. This wall probably dates to the 20th century, so it is likely that the planting hole also dates to some time in the 20th century.

Stratum C5 was an artifact-rich level of very dark gray sandy loam with charcoal, brick fragments, and coal. It measured ca. 10-20 cm in depth and was essentially the same as C3 and it seems likely that C3 represents disturbed and redeposited C5 soils; perhaps the digging of the planting hole (C4), which C3 overlies, or the modern landscaping of the backlot resulted in a thin layer of C5 soils being laid down over levels C4, C5, C6, and C7.

A total of 1,183 artifacts was recovered from this relatively shallow stratum, including 365 ceramics, 54 tobacco pipe fragments, 27 glass fragments, 115 metal fragments, 2 buttons, and 608 organic samples (598 bone). The large number of artifacts suggested that the stratum was, in fact, a trash or refuse deposit, although no evidence of a feature such as a pit or other built receptacle was detected. As an assemblage, the artifacts date predominantly to the 18th century and, judging from the ceramics in particular, there is little that can be dated to the period after 1780; most of the ceramics fit comfortably in the first half of the 18th century. They include a large number of glazed (82) and unglazed (17) redware, probably of local manufacture; the glazes range from olive to black in color and recognizable vessel forms include crocks or bowls and mugs. Other varieties of earthenware include slip-decorated wares (55) and delft (61). Among the refined earthenwares are creamware (24), dating to after ca. 1775, and three sherds of Jackfield type (ca. 1745–90). Of interest in dating the assemblage is the small quantity of pearlware (5), which was produced after ca. 1780, and a complete absence of 19th-century whiteware.

The stoneware from C5 includes two examples of Nottingham-type (ca. 1684–1799), two of Westerwald or Rhenish type (ca. 1700–75), 53 white salt-glazed (ca. 1730–75), two of which exhibit scratch-blue decoration (ca. 1740–60), and three sherds of a dry-bodied red stoneware resembling Rosso Antico (ca. 1763–75), including two mending examples from a teapot or coffeepot.

A relatively small amount of porcelain was recovered from C5 (26 sherds out of a total of 365, or 7.1%). Fourteen of the sherds were identified as Chinese export porcelain. According to Julia B. Curtis, who examined the porcelain, they represent several different types, including Batavia ware (ca. 1700–50) and varieties with blue and white decoration that are typical of the period 1735–45. All the examples from C5 belong to the same general period (Julia B. Curtis: personal communication).

A total of 54 tobacco pipe fragments was found in C5. Twenty-seven were pipestems: their bore diameters (in inches) were 4/64 (5), 5/64 (14), 6/64 (7), and 7/64 (1). The large number of pipestems with a bore diameter of 5/64" suggests a date for the C5 assemblage in the first half of the 18th century.

Only a minuscule quantity of glass was recovered from C5 (27 out of the total of 1,183 artifacts, or 2.3%). Among the glass were 19 fragments of bottle glass, mostly dark olive in color; several were fragments of "case" bottles and one was the finish of a probable wine bottle.

Small finds from C5 included a brass thimble; a gold cufflinks; and three decorated buttons, two of metal and one of glass. One of the buttons was a brass military button with a script "LA" on a lined circle and the number "1" below, all enclosed by a ring of stars. This button was used by soldiers in the U. S. light artillery from 1814 until 1821, when that branch of the service was disbanded. The number "1" on the

button is the regimental number. Similar buttons have been found at forts in Michigan, Arkansas, Alabama, and Nebraska (Wyckoff 1984: 50-51).

Also found in stratum C5 were 598 animal bones, 6 shell fragments, and a few samples of structural materials (brick, mortar, and plaster).

As mentioned above, C6 was located along the southern wall of the test pit. This layer consisted of a shallow (ca. 10 cm) lens of brown gravelly sand and contained only 22 artifacts, including 18th-century ceramics (one slipware, two delft, one creamware, two white salt-glazed). The origin of the deposition of this level is unknown.

C7 was located along the north edge of Excavation Unit C against the brick wall, and consisted of a hard packed olive clay feature, evidently the backfill of the builder's trench for the wall. It had been cut into by the probable planter's hole (C4). The feature extended into the test pit almost 40 cm at the top (below C2); its maximum depth was also ca. 40 cm (Fig. 25). Only eleven artifacts were found in the builder's trench; they include a sherd of glazed redware, two of delft, and one of creamware, and four bottle fragments. Two of the bottle fragments are of clear glass and probably date to the 20th century; they mend and contain the fragmentary word "I]STON", evidently the name of a manufacturer or trade located in Boston.

In the southern half of the test pit, below C5 and C6, was a stratum of dark gray sandy loam mixed with some clay. This level, designated C8, ranged from 5-15 cm in thickness and contained only 45 artifacts and organic remains, including glazed redware (2), delft (1), Jackfield-type (2), Westerwald (1), white salt-glazed (1), Chinese export porcelain (1), eight tobacco pipe fragments (pipestems: 5/64" [2], 6/64" [1], 7/64" [2]), five glass fragments, metal, and bone. The origin of this stratum is unknown, but the artifactual assemblage is consistently 18th-century and the level does not appear to have been disturbed.

Underlying C8 was a stratum of hard-packed tan clayey sand (C9). This stratum ranged in thickness from 11-25 cm and contained a total of 105 artifacts and organic samples. The diagnostic artifacts from C9 indicate that the stratum is essentially undisturbed and dates to the period well before ca. 1780. The ceramics included two sherds of unglazed redware, 19 of delft, single sherds of Westerwald and white salt-glazed stoneware, and three pipestems with bore diameters of 7/64". All these artifacts point to a date in the first half of the 18th century for C9.

Below C9 was C10, a stratum of very dark grayish brown sandy loam, which ranged from 10-20 cm thick and covered the entire test pit. Mixed in with the sandy loam matrix of C10 was brown, tan, and olive colored clay as well as small brick fragments, bits of mortar, and charcoal. Below C10 was a paving of cobblestones (Figs. 26, 27) which covered the northern two-thirds of Unit C. The soil above the cobbles was excavated and recorded as C10; the cobblestone feature, including the soil in between the stones, was excavated as C11. This soil was indistinguishable

from C10. Once the cobblestones were removed, the soil was leveled off and a new level designation, C12, was given to the soil beneath the paving. This soil was the same as C10 and C11—very dark grayish brown sandy loam with clay inclusions—but was recorded separately so that artifacts below the paving could be kept separately from those found in between the cobblestones, which might have been intrusive from above. As will be described below, it is likely that C12 represents the original topsoil layer at the Revere property.

Stratum C10, which overlies the cobblestone paving, evidently represents an exterior ground surface or fill layer and dates to a period after the cobblestone paving went out of use. A total of 345 artifacts and organic samples was recovered from C10. Earthenware ceramics included nine sherds of glazed redware, three of red-bodied slipware (possibly of Metropolitan type), 30 delft, and two creamware. The redware is very coarse, and probably came from local sources. Several of the delft sherds were from blue-and-white decorated plates or chargers; one sherd of delft exhibited manganese decoration (ca. 1739–1764). Eleven sherds of Westerwald stoneware and two of porcelain were also found. One of the porcelain fragments is Chinese export ware, decorated with a brown rim and blue floral pattern; this sherd was identified as dating to the early K'ang Hsi period (ca. 1660–80) by Julia B. Curtis (personal communication).

Also recovered from C10 were 13 tobacco pipe fragments, including one pipestem with a bore diameter of 5/64" and seven with bore diameters of 7/64". Other finds from C10 include a honey-colored gunflint, probably of French origin, a few glass fragments (6), 54 nail fragments of unidentifiable type, animal bones (175), and shell (7).

With the exception of the two sherds of creamware (after ca. 1760), which appear to be somewhat anomalous, and may be intrusive, the entire artifact assemblage from C10 would fit comfortably in the period between the last decades of the 17th-century and ca. 1730.

Below C10 is the cobble layer that occupies the northern two-thirds of the unit. The cobbles continued into both the east and west scarps of the test pit. It could not be determined if the southern edge of the cobbles represented an original edge, in which case the cobblestone paving was so narrow that it must have formed part of a walkway leading from the house, or if the paving was originally larger and had been truncated or cut into at some time. The southern edge of the paving was on a line parallel to the north boundary of the lot, however, and there was no discernible evidence of any intrusive feature that might have resulted in the removal of some of the paving, so it is reasonable to assume that the feature was intact as excavated.

When the cobblestones were taken up, the soil packed in between them was excavated and sifted separately as C11; it will be recalled that the soil of C11 was the same in color, consistency, and composition as C10. A total of 78 artifacts and organic samples was recovered from this operation. The artifacts from C11 were

very similar in date and type to those recovered from C10 above them. The ceramics included one redware sherd, 35 delft, one Westerwald, one white salt-glazed; no creamware or ceramics of later date were found as in C10. Pipestem fragments included one with bore diameter of 5/64", three of 7/64" and one of 8/64". Other finds included small quantities of bone, shell, and brick, and four handwrought nails.

Considering that some of the artifacts in C11 probably made their way into the area between the cobbles after the cobble paving was installed, it is interesting that none of the artifacts from C11 is demonstrably later than the third quarter of the 18th century, and most could easily belong to a much earlier period, such as the 1730s, i.e., shortly after the introduction of white salt-glazed stoneware.

Underlying the cobblestone paving was C12, which consisted of the same soil as C10 and C11. This level was ca. 10–15 cm thick and extended throughout Unit C. A total of 243 artifacts and organic samples was recovered from C12, including 32 ceramics, eight tobacco pipe fragments, 19 glass, 27 metal, 121 animal bones, 30 shell fragments, and a small amount of brick. Most of the artifacts, unfortunately, were not diagnostic in terms of date, and no coins or other closely datable artifacts were found that might give a solid terminus post quem for the cobblestone paving.

The ceramics included five sherds of coarse unglazed redware, probably of local manufacture, seven sherds of red-bodied slipware (six with dotted or trailed decoration), and 20 sherds of delft. No stoneware or porcelain was found. Of the pipestems, one had a bore diameter of 6/64" and three had bore diameters of 7/64". Eighteen fragments of bottle glass and a single piece of window glass were found. Of 27 nail fragments, 11 were identified as handwrought and 16 were unidentifiable. One flat, four-hole bone button was also found.

The artifacts from C12 are consistent both in type and general date range with the artifacts from C10 and C11. Moreover, the absence of specific diagnostic ceramics like creamware or white salt-glazed stoneware suggests that C12 is slightly earlier in date: everything in the C12 assemblage could easily be dated to the period ca. 1680–1720. This date range places the cobblestone paving squarely in the time that the property was owned by the prosperous merchant Robert Howard. Howard, it will be recalled, considerably enlarged the property by acquiring new parcels (Fig. 8) and probably also was responsible for the "modernization" of the interior of the house. It seems reasonable to identify the laying of the cobblestone paving as a landscaping activity carried out by Howard.

Below C12 was a stratum of yellowish brown clayey loam, designated C13; this layer, which was 17–30 cm deep, contained very few artifacts and appeared to be a buried natural B-horizon below C12, a buried topsoil. Very few artifacts were found in this stratum: no ceramics, tobacco pipe fragments, or glass; one unidentified nail fragment; five unidentified bone fragments, two halves of a wild cherry seed (*Prunus* sp.); two pieces of slate; and 22 small chunks of brick.

In roughly the center of the test pit, below C12 was a roughly circular depression that was labelled C14 (Figs. 28, 29). This feature, was roughly 90 cm in diameter, and cut through C13 and C15. The depression was roughly bowl-shaped; its center, the deepest part of the feature, was 20 cm deep. The soil fill inside the depression was dark grayish brown clayey loam, which was darker and mottled in the center of the feature. The artifacts recovered from C14 included 2 spalls of white delft glaze; one pipestem with a bore diameter of 6/64; two glass fragments; one iron concretion; and two small pieces of brick. Although the function of the feature is unknown, it may have been, like C4, a planting hole for a tree or plant behind the house; if it was, whatever plant was here was removed when C11, the cobblestone paving, was laid down.

Underlying C13 was a pale brown loamy clay with sand. This stratum of hardpan, C15, was evidently a buried natural C-horizon and represents glacial subsoil. C14, the possible planting hole, cut into this level. Approximately 10–15 cm of this level was removed; no cultural material was recovered and the excavation of Unit C was terminated.

Excavation Unit D

This test unit was located in the brick patio opposite a ground-floor doorway below the metal staircase leading from the second floor of the Revere House (Figs. 3, 5). The test pit measured 1.3 x 0.5 m and was excavated in order to investigate the archaeological integrity of the area immediately adjacent to the rear of the Revere House.

The excavation of Unit D, however, revealed substantially disturbed deposits and cultural levels. Once the surface paving of bricks (D1) and the underlying sand bedding (D2) were removed, a stratum of dark gray sandy clay and loam was revealed (D3). This level measured a maximum 20 cm in thickness and contained a small number of 19th- and 20th-century artifacts, including pearlware, a metal bottle cap, bottle glass, and pieces of coal. In the southern two-thirds of the unit was a thin layer of concrete, 7.5 cm thick; this layer was removed with a pickaxe and excavation continued below it into D3 soil.

Below D3 was a stratum of very dark grey sandy clay and gravel, containing chunks of mortar and plaster; several painted fragments of plaster from D4 were identical to pieces found in Excavation Unit A in the Barnard lot. This material probably derives from the Angelo Building, which was razed by 1940. Numerous artifacts and organic samples were recovered from D4 (668), suggesting that the deposit was originally a refuse feature. The artifacts included numerous 18th-century types, but the presence of wire nails, pharmaceutical bottle fragments, and painted plaster from the Angelo Building demonstrates that the deposit is disturbed. The ceramics from D4 included glazed and unglazed redware (36), slipware (5), delft (25), creamware (21), pearlware (24), whiteware (2), Westerwald stoneware (6), white salt-

glazed stoneware (6), and porcelain (4). Numerous bone (199) and shell (75) fragments were also recovered.

Below D4 was a layer of dark brown subsoil (D5), mixed with blue and brown clay. Stratum D5 was ca. 60 cm thick and contained a small number of artifacts, including only one ceramic (a redware sherd); two pipe fragments; five glass fragments; 20 unidentified nail fragments; 34 bone fragments, two wood fragments, two pieces of coal, and three fragments of plaster. The nails, plaster, and coal suggest that D5 may have been deposited as fill during some period of construction or alteration at the house.

In the middle of D5, and cutting into it, was a pit feature filled with dark grayish brown loamy sand. This feature, termed D6, was a maximum 70 cm long (north-south), 20 cm deep, and extended entirely across the excavation unit (east-west). A total of 216 artifacts and organic samples was recovered from D6, including two window glass fragments, 181 pieces of metal, seven bone fragments, 11 shell fragments, two pieces of coal, and 13 plaster fragments. The metal assemblage includes a total of 162 nails and nail fragments; of these two are hand-wrought, 13 are wire, and the rest are unidentifiable. Other metal artifacts included an iron spike, four iron slag fragments, and two copper alloy fragments. Some of the plaster fragments were painted like those found in D4 and in Excavation Unit A on the site of the former Angelo Building. The complete absence of ceramics, pipe fragments, and other domestic artifacts indicates that D6 is a recent pit feature, probably dug for some structural purpose relating to construction or alteration at the Revere House perhaps during Chandler's restoration of the house (1907-1909); a 1909 photograph (Fig. 24) shows this area exposed during the restoration.

Because of the disturbed nature of the deposits in excavation of Unit D and the confined nature of the space, excavation was terminated at a depth of 1.17 m below the brick surface. Although it is possible that undisturbed cultural deposits may be found beneath the excavated levels, it was impractical to probe any deeper into this unit.

Excavation Unit E

This test pit was located in the northwest corner of the Revere backlot (Figs. 3, 5). Fortuitously, the excavation unit coincided with the interior of a wood-lined 19th-century privy pit. This fact did not become evident until part of the south wall of the privy pit was exposed during the excavation. By chance the south wall of Unit E had been laid out only a centimeter or two *north* of the south wall of the wood-lined privy pit, i.e., within the privy fill; it was only after soil from the south balk of the unit fell away, exposing the wood-impressed clay backing of the south wall of the privy pit (Figs. 30, 31), that the true nature of the feature became clear.

As will be described below, the privy pit contained two fill layers: an upper deposit, dating to sometime after 1891 (based on the find of a coin of that date in the fill), and

a lower fill layer dating in all likelihood to sometime around 1870 (Fig. 32). The artifactual assemblages associated with these two fill layers indicate that the lower layer probably represents episodes of trash dumping from the Revere house directly into the privy pit, while the upper layer is a more heterogeneous mixture of artifacts and soil—obviously redeposited from elsewhere—ranging from the late 17th century to the end of the 19th century. This stratigraphic sequence led to some initial confusion as artifacts from earlier periods found in the upper fill overlay artifacts dating much later.

In addition to the privy, excavation of Unit E revealed a sequence of undisturbed cultural levels in the small part of the test pit that lay east of the 19th-century privy. Although some mixing of artifacts had occurred here, these levels seem to represent exterior surface levels, and date largely to the first half of the 18th century or earlier.

Unit E was originally laid out as a 1 x 1.5 m test pit; the west and east sides of the pit measured one meter long and the north and south sides were 1.5 m in length. The east side of Unit E was on the same line as the west wall of Unit C; in the northeast corner of Unit E and the southwest corner of Unit C, these lines were coterminous for a length of 0.50 m (Fig. 5). After the wood-lined privy feature was discovered, the west and north sides of the unit were expanded by 0.50 m; thus Unit E as finally excavated measured 1.5 m (east and west sides) by 2.0 m (north and south sides).

The easternmost 0.72 m of Unit E was covered by the modern backlot paving of bricks (E1), which was underlain by a shallow bedding of sand (E2). The western part of the unit was covered with a dark brown sandy loam containing tan sand (E3); this soil was the modern garden topsoil. E3 was 5–50 cm in thickness and contained a total of 91 artifacts representing a mixture of early and late cultural periods: several sherds of delft and creamware were found, for example, but pearlware and whiteware were also recovered. The stratum also contained four handwrought nails but included three wire nails.

The stratigraphy below the brick paving in the eastern part of the unit is shown in Figure 30. A layer of dark brown sandy loam (E4) was first encountered below the sand bedding (E2). The soil appeared to be the same as E3 in color, but was more hard packed, probably from being compressed underneath the brick paving. The excavation of E4 revealed a 20 cm-wide feature of green-grey clay running roughly north–south across the test pit. This feature was labelled E5 and, as the excavation later revealed, was the clay backing of the east wall of the wood-lined 19th-century privy pit.

Stratum E4 contained 204 artifacts which, like those in E3, included a mixture of 18th- and 19th-century types. This level also contained a small quantity of coal, modern (beer bottle) glass, and a piece of plastic. Excavation below E4 east of the clay feature (E5) revealed a succession of relatively shallow cultural levels, all of which consisted of dark brown or dark gray sand and loam; they were distinguished from each other only by slight variations in color or consistency. Below E4 was E6, a

stratum of light brown sand and gravel. E6 contained glazed and unglazed redware (13), slipware (3), delft (5), one sherd of Jackfield-type, one of white salt-glazed stoneware, and one of Chinese export porcelain. Also recovered from this level were several pipestems and a handwrought nail.

Stratum E6 was underlain by E7, a dark brown sandy soil that was similar to E4. E7 contained a modest quantity of early ceramics (e.g., delft, white salt-glazed stoneware) but also included some 19th-century examples (pearlware and whiteware). Below E7 was E8, a stratum of dark gray loamy sand with gravel; from E8 were recovered a few sherds of redware, delft, and whiteware. Below E8 was E9/10, a greyish brown loamy sand with a high content of gravel. Very few artifacts were recovered from E9/10, but they included types that could date from as early as the late 17th century to the first half of the 18th century, including delft and Brown Frechen stoneware.

The excavation of E10 revealed, adjacent to the clay feature (E5) which marked the western limit of the E4 and E6–10 sequence of levels, a thin band of medium brown loamy sand. This was excavated as E13 and contained only four artifacts: a fragment of delft, one of Chinese export porcelain, one clear glass bottle fragment, and a complete pale blue-green pharmaceutical bottle. The bottle has a two-piece mold with separate base; this type dates to the period ca. 1850s–1920s (Jones et al. 1989: 28), and indicates that E13 should probably be associated with E5, the clay backing of the east wall of the 19th-century privy.

On the west side of Unit E the excavation continued below E3, where a similar soil, E11 was encountered (Fig. 32). E11 was very dark gray loamy sand averaging some 35 cm in thickness. This stratum contained a total of 139 artifacts and organic samples, including ceramics (19), a pipe bowl fragment, glass (82), nails (21), and small amounts of bone, shell, coal, stone, and plaster. The presence of whiteware, wire nails, and recent glass objects (including a flashbulb for a camera) attest to the late date and mixed nature of the deposit.

Below E11 was a deep (ca. 50–60 cm) deposit of black loamy sand with gravel (E12); this layer also contained coal, ash, mortar, wood, and brick. Although it was not initially apparent, this layer was the top of the upper fill deposit of the 19th-century privy pit. Additional arbitrary levels were excavated within the upper fill. As the southern wall of Unit E (E14–16) was being cleaned during the excavation of E15, an intact brick and a small cobble fell out of the scarp, revealing a small in situ brick and stone feature (Fig. 30). The brick had fallen out of a small cavity surrounded by bricks and stone. Inspection of the cavity revealed the broken end of a glazed stoneware drainpipe—judging from the alignment of the pipe, this was the same pipe that was found in Excavation Unit F (see below). The broken end of the pipe, which was visible in the cavity, indicated that the drainpipe originally continued across Unit E and a section of it had later been removed.

As this feature was being recorded, loose soil began to fall away from the south wall of the test pit, revealing a blue-gray hard-packed clay surface almost exactly on line with the southern edge of Unit E (Fig. 30). This clay surface was vertical and exhibited horizontal impressions of wood in such a way as to indicate that wooden planks or boards had formerly been pressed up against it. Although the wood boards were no longer evident in the upper portion of the south scarp of the test pit, disintegrated but clearly visible wood was preserved along the lower part of the pit, in front of the blue-gray clay surface. Continuing excavation showed this wood to be ca. 40–50 cm wide along the south wall of the test pit; removal of the lower fill level also showed that the bottom of the privy pit was covered with wood boards (Figs. 30, 31).

In addition, at the junction of the blue-gray clay south wall with E5, the green-gray clay feature, a 5-cm thick vertical stain of disintegrated wood—evidently a vertical wood post—was found in the southeast corner of the feature. It was thus evident that a privy-type, wood-lined feature had been discovered. The south wall of the feature was essentially coterminous with the south wall of Unit E, and the east wall was marked by E5, which could now be interpreted with certainty as the clay backing on the outside of the east side of the privy (Fig. 30).

Below E16, the lowest of the arbitrary levels excavated in the upper privy fill, was E17, a stratum of loose brown and reddish brown sandy soil containing an abundance of 19th-century artifacts (Fig. 32). This level, ca. 25–30 cm thick, bottomed out onto a wood plank floor—the bottom of the privy pit. Along the south edge of the unit was a concentration of clam shells, evidently dumped here as a single deposit; no artifacts were found among the shells.

In order to locate the west and north walls of the privy, Unit E was expanded by 30 cm on the west side of the unit and on the north side up to the clay backing of the feature. The soil in the expanded area was removed by shovel down to the level of the upper privy fill (=E12, 14–16), and designated E18. After E18 was excavated, the lower fill level in the expanded unit, corresponding to E17, was designated E19 and excavated.

The excavation of the expanded unit revealed, as hoped, the north wall of the privy feature, 10 cm north of the original north wall of Unit E; thus the east (and presumably west) side of the privy was 1.10 m long. The west wall of the privy, however, was not found in the expanded west side of the unit. In order to find this wall, an additional 20 cm-wide expansion of the west side of the unit was made and the procedure followed above was repeated: the soil above the upper fill level (E16/18) was removed by shovel, and the upper fill layer was designated E20 and excavated. The lower privy fill, corresponding to E17/19, was designated E21 and excavated. Thus the upper privy fill consists of contextual units E12, 14–16/18/20 and the lower privy fill consists of E17/19/21 (Fig. 32).

The west wall of the privy pit was not encountered in the second expansion of Unit E to the west. Because the new west scarp of the test pit was only ca. 40 cm east of the brick wall that marks the western boundary of the Revere backlot, it was decided not to continue the excavation of Unit E closer to the wall. Instead, samples were taken with a hand-held auger in an attempt to find the west wall of the privy pit. The coring revealed traces of wood ca. 43 cm west of the west scarp of the test pit; behind the wood was green clay from the backing of the privy pit.

The combination of excavation and coring allowed the dimensions of the privy pit to be accurately determined. The interior measurements of the east (and presumably the west) walls of the privy pit were 1.10 m; the north and south walls were ca. 1.93 m. This would allow a reconstruction of the minimum dimensions of 3.6 x 6.3 ft for the 19th-century outhouse behind the Revere House.

The two fill layers of the privy pit contained very different artifact assemblages, although both were rich in the number and variety of artifacts and also appear to represent the time when the privy went out of use as a privy and became a receptacle for trash and trash-laden fill. The upper fill deposit, consisting of the artifacts from E12, 14–16, 18, and 20, contained a total of 2,906 artifacts and organic samples, including 656 ceramics (22.6% of the total), 96 kaolin pipestems and bowl fragments (3.3%), 665 glass fragments (22.9%), 896 metal fragments (30.8%), nine buttons (0.3%), two coins (0.07%), 564 organic samples (20.5%), and 18 miscellaneous items, such as stone, plaster, etc. (0.6%).

The ceramic assemblage comprised a mixture of early and late types; this mixture of objects of several periods, perhaps as early as the late 17th century and continuing through the 18th and 19th centuries, was typical of the assemblage as a whole and suggests that the soil used in the upper privy fill was excavated from cultural levels somewhere nearby on the lot. The earthenware ceramics included five gravel-tempered sherds; 181 redware fragments, many from flowerpots; 22 slipware; 60 delft; 62 creamware; 82 pearlware; and 159 whiteware: the dates for these ceramic types range from 17th century well into the 20th century. Stonewares included several early varieties, such as Nottingham (3), Brown Frechen (8), and white salt-glazed (13), but also included 19th-century types such as American Albany Slip (3). A total of 23 sherds of porcelain was recovered, including 13 Chinese export and 10 English varieties.

The pipestems also span the period from the late 17th century through the 19th century: out of 61 pipestems whose bore diameters could be measured (in inches), 19 were 4/64", 26 were 5/64", one was 6/64", and 15 were 7/64".

The 665 glass fragments from the upper privy fill included 243 bottle fragments; four stemware; four tumbler; 107 pharmaceutical; and 298 window glass. Most of the pharmaceutical varieties can be dated between the second half of the 19th century to the early 20th century. One includes the molded (fragmentary) letters, on three lines: "DR. J.H. P[]"/ "HEALING VITA[]"/ "BOSTON MI[]". Two other mendable fragments read

"[PHARMACIST]" [1ST BOSTON". Other glass fragments include dark green and olive bottle fragments, possibly from 18th- or early 19th-century wine bottles.

The metal objects found in the upper fill consist primarily of nails and nail fragments. Fully 755 of the total number of 896 metal objects were unidentified nail fragments. Of the identifiable nails, 19 were handwrought, four were machine cut, and one was wire. Of particular importance in dating the upper privy fill were two coins: an 1886 U. S. cent and an 1891 U.S. nickel.

A variety of hardware-related artifacts was also found. These included iron hinges; a chisel fragment; a brass clip; brass tacks; a brass screw; wire; and chain link. Domestic, personal, or household artifacts included, in addition to the ceramics, glasswares, and pipes, the wick holder of an oil lamp; bone, ceramic, glass, and metal buttons; combs; a ceramic marble; an iron scissors; slate pencil fragments; a domino; and parts of two leather shoes.

Although many of the artifacts found in the upper privy fill date from the late 17th through 18th centuries, it is clear from the abundance of late 19th-century material, especially the domestic and household artifacts, that the fill layer was deposited in the privy pit sometime near the end of the 19th century or perhaps the beginning of the 20th century. The best dated artifacts are the two coins, dating to 1886 and 1891. The latter example offers a *terminus post quem* for the upper privy fill—i.e., it must have been deposited in the privy pit above the lower fill sometime during or after 1891.

The artifacts from the upper privy fill were mostly fragmentary, with the exception of some of the very small objects (e.g., buttons, tacks, etc.). The pottery, for example, generally consisted of tiny sherds, and the glass was equally fragmentary. In contrast, the artifactual assemblage of the lower privy fill (= E17/19/21) contained numerous intact objects, including several bottles, ceramic vessels, spoons, pipebowls, etc.; many other objects were present in large fragments and several individual artifacts (e.g., bottles, plates, cups, etc.) were represented by several mending fragments. In addition, the lower privy fill assemblage was much more homogeneous in date than the upper fill; although a very small percentage of the artifacts from the lower fill were of demonstrably early date (e.g., delft), the vast majority belonged to the mid 19th century. The lower privy fill appears to represent several episodes of dumping of domestic refuse from the Revere House, while the upper fill seems to reflect a more haphazard mixture of early and late material, perhaps a simple excavation nearby in the backlot to provide backfill for the privy pit after its removal.

The excavation of the lower privy fill produced a remarkable collection of 19th-century household refuse. A total of 1,223 artifacts and organic samples was recovered. They included 269 ceramics (22.0% of the total assemblage); 44 pipe fragments (3.6%); 560 glass fragments and numerous intact bottles (45.8%); 102 metal (8.3%); 66 buttons (5.4%); and 10 pieces of cutlery (0.8%). The assemblage also

included small amounts of bone (117), stone (10), and structural objects (brick, mortar). A sample of 840 shells was also recovered from the south edge of E17/19/21, where a concentration of shells was noted; this sample included 830 soft-shell clam (*mya arenaria*), one oyster, five scallop, and two snail shells. Artifact summaries for E17/19/21 are presented in Appendix 1; a detailed inventory of the artifacts from the lower privy fill is also presented in Appendix 2.

The ceramics from E17/19/21 included 250 fragments of earthenware, two of stoneware, and 17 of porcelain. The most abundant type was whiteware (including ironstone): 201 fragments out of 269 total ceramics (74.7%). Other varieties included two sherds of annular ware, 13 of yellowware, and a few early types that must have been intrusive, including two sherds of delft. Nine sherds of pearlware in this assemblage may also be intrusive.

The ceramic assemblage represents, by a conservative calculation, a minimum of 79 vessels. Most of the ceramics were highly fragmentary, indicating in most cases that their deposition in the lower privy fill represents at least a secondary disposal after breakage or discard. Sixteen complete vessels are represented in the assemblage; they were either found intact or were mended from broken fragments. Five vessels are more than half complete, and another 11 vessels are represented by large fragments that comprise more than a single small sherd but less than half the complete vessel. The remaining ceramics are represented by single sherds whose maximum dimension is generally less than 5 cm.

Of the 79 vessels represented by the ceramic assemblage of E17/19/21, a total of 13 separate vessel forms, representing a full range of domestic crockery, could be identified. The vessel forms and number of examples of each are listed below.

Table 2. Summary of Vessel Forms from E17/19/21

<u>Vessel Form</u>	<u>Number Found</u>
Large Plate (>12 in diam.)	2
Small Plate (>9 in diam.)	6
Saucer	9
Small Bowl	1
Cup/Mug	8
Teapot/Coffeepot	1
Pitcher	1
Chamber Pot	1
Egg Cup	2
Flower Pot	2
Container Lid	1
Face Cream Jar	1
Miniature Plate	1
Total	36

Most of the identifiable vessels were of different styles. The few examples of matching tableware include two saucers (out of a total of nine) of the same pattern and two 10-sided small transfer print whiteware plates; a single large 10-sided plate was also found, but that plate is undecorated. The heterogeneous nature of the ceramic styles is mirrored in the ceramic types: most of the plates and cups are ironstone or whiteware, but several other types are also present, including a porcelain egg cup and miniature plate; a Rockingham-type teapot/coffeepot spout; a yellowware pitcher fragment, and a few fragments of stoneware vessels. A variety of decorative motifs is also present: mold-decoration on plates and cups; spongeware; and transfer printed decoration in blue, brown, green, purple, and red.

The date of the ceramic assemblage is difficult to pinpoint accurately, owing to the large period of manufacture for the whiteware and ironstone vessels that make up the bulk of the collection. Judging from an analysis of maker's marks (see Appendix 2), the manufacture of some of the pottery found in the lower privy fill did not begin until the late 1850s–1860s.

The lower privy fill contained a total of 96 tobacco pipe fragments, including 67 stem fragments and 29 bowl fragments. Several of the fragments were impressed or embossed with manufacturers' names and/or place of manufacture. Five fragments had bowls embossed with the ubiquitous "TD"; one had "TD" on the bowl and "IL" on the spur. Three pipes were manufactured by William White & Son of Glasgow during the period 1805–1891 (Cook 1989: 189); their stems were embossed "W WHITE"/"GLASGOW"; "W.WHITE"; and "78 W.WHITE"/"GLASGOW". One pipe, embossed "DAVIDSON"/"GLASGOW", was manufactured by Thomas Davidson and Co., Glasgow, during the period 1863–1891. This example provides a *terminus post quem* for the lower privy fill: the deposit must date to sometime after 1863. Other embossed pipes from E17/19/21 include the following stem markings: "[M]URRAY"/"GLASGOW", "MURRAY"/"MURRAY", "D.BELL"/"QUEBEC", and one bowl marked "JW".

The glass from E17/19/21 included 560 artifacts: 178 bottle glass (including 25 complete bottles); 23 stemware; 4 tumbler; eight pharmaceutical; 203 window; and 144 unidentified. The minimum number of bottles represented in the assemblage is 50; this number includes 36 medicinal/pharmaceutical bottles (including four with embossed proprietary labels); three liquor bottles (probably pint bottles); one wine bottle; and ten soda/mineral bottles.

An analysis of the intact bottles was made by Charles Lambiotte (1984). Of the 25 intact bottles, the function of 13 could be identified: ten were soda or mineral water bottles; one was an ink bottle; and two were for patent medicine/apothecary uses. The other 12 intact bottles were small and unembossed. The bottles were dated by identifying manufacturing techniques and, for bottles embossed with company names, by establishing through historical records the period in which the companies were in business.

Nine of the ten soda/mineral water bottles were embossed with a company name. Seven of the nine were Boston companies, while the other two were from New York City—attesting to the predominantly local market for soda and mineral water. Boston city directories were consulted for the Boston firms, and it was found that the businesses identified on the bottles were in operation during the period 1841–1884 (Fig. 33). Of particular importance for establishing the date of the lower privy fill, however, is the fact that two of the companies only began in 1864; moreover, by 1870 five of the seven soda bottle companies had gone out of business. Assuming that the use life of soda/mineral bottles would be relatively brief, it seems reasonable to assume that the lower privy fill was deposited sometime between the period 1864–1870.

Other artifacts in the assemblage included numerous clothing fasteners. Sixty-six buttons were found: they included 53 plain, inexpensive porcelain buttons; six of bone; three of metal; three of shell; and a black plastic button embossed "N.R. CO. / "GOODYEAR'S P=T1851". Other clothing fasteners included four copper alloy buckles and one copper alloy broach.

Objects of personal use or adornment included two thimbles; four glass beads; two black plastic combs; a white metal ring; a white metal miniature pistol; two fragments of a bone fan; two wooden shoe heel fragments; and nine marbles, eight of stone and one of glass.

Ten examples of cutlery were found. They included two copper alloy teaspoons; a pewter tablespoon; three knives; and fragmentary wood handles.

Nails, nail fragments, and other hardware were also represented. Twenty four machine-cut nail fragments were recovered. Hardware items included an iron hammer head; a brass hinge; iron bars; wire; spikes; oil-lamp fixture fragments; wire fragments; sheet metal fragments; part of an iron key; a furniture caster; and a drawer pull.

Excavation Unit F

The excavation of Unit F revealed a stratigraphy that spanned the three centuries of occupation of the Revere House. The strata uncovered ranged from an original buried topsoil over sterile subsoil up to the modern brick paving, and included several levels that may correlate with the 1676 burning of the predecessor of the Revere House; 18th-century yard strata; a 19th-century cobble paving; and a 19th-century drainpipe.

Excavation Unit F measured 1 x 1.5 m: the east and west sides of the trench were 1 m long and the north and south walls were 1.5 m long. The east wall of Unit F was on the same line as the east wall of Unit E and the west wall of Unit C (Fig. 5).

Figure 34 illustrates the stratigraphic profiles of the north and east walls of Unit F. The eastern 90 cm of Unit F was covered by the brick paving (F1) of the backlot, and was underlain by a sand bedding (F2). The western 60 cm of the surface was covered by garden topsoil, which was a dark brown sandy loam (F3). This stratum was 10–18 cm in thickness and contained a mixture of artifacts from different periods, including slipware and delft ceramics, probably 18th century in date, pearlware (1780–1830), and whiteware (post 1820). In the eastern part of the unit, below the sand bedding for the bricks, was a stratum of dark brown hard packed sandy loam (F4). This appeared to be the same soil as F3, only harder in consistency owing to its being located beneath the brick paving.

In the eastern part of the unit an intact section of a cobblestone paving appeared within F4 (Fig. 35). The paving was exposed and recorded, and a new level (F5) was arbitrarily begun; this stratum was the same dark brown sandy loam as F4, but was located below the level of the cobble paving. The artifacts from F4 were similar to those from F3 in terms of type, date range, and quantity; this similarity further confirms the likelihood that F3 and F4 should be considered the same soil type. The artifacts from F4 included delft, slipware, pearlware, and whiteware; pipestems of varying bore diameters; both handwrought and machine cut nails; and bottle and window glass—all indicating a mixture of material from early and late periods.

Stratum F5, excavated as an arbitrary unit below the intact cobblestone paving, proved to contain the same variety of artifacts of different periods as F3 and F4, and it seems likely that F3–5 constituted mid-to-late 19th-century yard or garden soils that had disturbed earlier cultural levels until the cobblestone paving was installed. The fact that similar soil was found above and below the cobbles suggests either a gradual accumulation of yard soils above the cobbles or a deliberate covering of the cobbles with yard or garden soil.

As F5 was being excavated, an olive clay stratum (F6) was revealed running diagonally across Unit F. The east line of this stratum coincided with the intact edge of the cobblestone paving in F4 and excavation of F6 showed that the stratum was a trench for a glazed stoneware (or "vitrified") drainpipe (Fig. 35); the installation of this pipe had cut through the cobblestones. The pipe was marked PORTLAND STONEWARE CO. and ran diagonally from a point near the northwest corner of the test unit to just east of the center of the south wall of the unit. If the line of the pipe was continued in a straight line to the south, it would have headed into the Barnard lot. It should be noted that this drainpipe originally continued to the northwest, into Excavation Unit E. Excavation of the south wall of the privy pit in Unit E showed that a section of this pipe had been broken and blocked off by bricks and stone (Fig. 30).

The drainpipe was installed sometime after 1867, the year James N. Winslow created the Portland Stone Ware Company in Portland, Maine. During the late 19th century, the company was one of the largest industries in the state and in New

England (Branin 1978: 63–64). According to the *Portland Business Directory* for 1868 (quoted in Branin 1978: 65):

The company manufactures everything capable of being molded from clay, from a beer bottle or soap dish to a ten gallon butter crock, or a twenty gallon water keg. . . . The company also manufactures drain tile and *vitriified iron stone, sewer and drain pipe*,—articles of great utility and extensive sale. (italics added)

Boston was a major market for products of the Portland Stone Ware Company, and the company maintained a wharf and an office in the city (Branin 1978: 65).

Unfortunately, because the trench for the drainpipe had been excavated into artifact-rich levels (including, in all likelihood, strata F4–15), it was not possible to ascertain a certain date for the installation of the pipe: the fill from F6 contained a mixture of 18th- and 19th-century material, and no closely dated object was found that would provide a *terminus post quem* for the trench. A more detailed interpretation of this feature will be discussed in the concluding chapter.

After the fill of the pipe trench (F6) was removed, excavation continued in the levels on either side of it. A new level (F7/8) was begun (Fig. 34); the soil on either side of F6 was the same: a dark gray sandy loam with charcoal flecks. F7/8 underlay F3 on the west side of the unit and F5 on the east side. The stratum contained a total of 587 artifacts and organic samples, including 126 ceramics (21.5% of the total); 35 pipe fragments (6.0%); 56 glass (9.5%); 122 metal (20.8%); one coin; and 240 bone fragments (40.9%). The large number of artifacts suggests that F7/8 may have been a former open yard or garden area that accumulated sheet refuse.

Although some mixing of artifacts is evident in the assemblage from F7/8, the bulk of the material seems to date to the first half of the 18th century. The ceramics, for example, include a small number of sherds of pearlware (3) and whiteware (2); but there are many more sherds of slipware (31), delft (24), Nottingham stoneware (11) and white salt-glazed stoneware (16), all of which are probably pre-1770 in date. The complete absence of creamware from the ceramics is also indicative of a pre-1770 date.

The fragments of pipestems whose bore diameter (in inches) could be measured include one 4/64", 16 5/64", and seven 6/64". These diameters are consistent with a date in the first half of the 18th century. Of identifiable nails, 31 were handwrought and four were machine cut; 80 fragments of nails could not be identified.

Also important for establishing the date of stratum F7/8 is the discovery of a copper Irish "Wood" halfpenny or farthing with a date of 1723. These coins were made in Ireland by William Wood beginning in 1722 and were shipped in quantity to the American colonies (Noël Hume 1980: 165–66; Sutherland 1973: 175). The coin's

obverse shows the head of King George I (1714–27) and is embossed with "GEORGIUS · DEI · GRATIA · REX". On the reverse is the date (1723) and a seated female figure with the word "HIBERNIA" (for Ireland).

Below F7/8 was a distinctly different stratum, excavated as F9/10; this level consisted of dark gray loamy sand with gravel and was ca. 5–20 cm in thickness. This stratum contained only 114 artifacts and samples. The ceramics include slipware, delft, Nottingham, and Brown Frechen, all of which could fit comfortably in the early 18th century. Completely absent from F9/10 is white salt-glazed stoneware, which was introduced ca. 1720–30 and was present in some quantity in F7/8; nothing in the F9/10 ceramic assemblage definitely postdates 1723, the date of the coin found in the overlying stratum (F7/8). The artifacts also included a delft base fragment from an ointment pot; a pipebowl fragment with an embossed bird on its heel; a small number of bottle and window glass fragments; seven handwrought nails (and no machine cut or wire nails); and bone fragments.

In the southwest corner of the test pit, F9/10 was underlain by a small lens of very dark greyish brown loam (F11); F11 contained only five artifacts: three handwrought nails and two unidentified nail fragments. Elsewhere throughout the trench F9/10 was underlain by F12, a thin stratum of light green-gray sandy clay with inclusions of gravel, charcoal, and brick (Fig. 34). Immediately below F12 was another thin (ca. 1 cm) stratum of brown soil mixed with charcoal, charred wood, and brick (F13). Below this was another thin bright orange layer (F14) consisting almost entirely of tiny brick fragments and pulverized brick dust and charcoal. Under this, and coterminous with it, was F15, a black greasy loam layer consisting largely of charcoal.

The four thin strata F12–F15 are unusual in several respects. They are all thin (ca. 1–6 cm) levels and were all coterminous in the eastern part of Unit F, which had not been cut into by the pipe trench (F6). Two of the levels, at least, appear to be strictly anthropogenic in origin: F14, which consisted of orange brick fragments and brick dust, and F15, which is a burned stratum containing mostly charcoal. Stratigraphically, the four levels should be considered together as a unit; they seem to be associated with each other and were probably laid down together in a relatively short period of time.

Artifacts from F12–15 were few in number but the ceramics especially indicate an early period, possibly in the late 17th century. F12 contained 31 delft fragments: six were blue-and-white decorated; one was a plate fragment with a light blue glaze; four were white glazed; eight sherds, possibly from the same vessel, had blue decoration on a pinkish glaze; three sherds with a green glaze were from an ointment pot (similar to the base from F9/10); and eight sherds exhibited a yellowish mottled glaze on a tan body. Eight sherds of white-bodied earthenware were also found; two of these had a yellow-brown lead glaze with brown speckling. These sherds may be Surrey ware, from southeastern England, which produced similar earthenwares from the mid-16th century into the 17th century (Noël Hume 1980: 102). The finds from F12 also included one pipestem (7/64), one handwrought nail,

and a small number of glass and bone fragments. One clearly intrusive artifact was also found in F12: a pipebowl stamped "DAVISON", which dates to the 19th century; this artifact may have come into F12 via disturbance from the pipe trench (F6).

Artifacts from F13, the mixed brown stratum, included a sherd of incised or sgraffito ware, produced in the North Devon region of England and common in America in the 17th century; three plain delft sherds; one delft sherd with a pinkish glaze on a pale yellow body; one unglazed redware sherd; one sherd of stoneware with a brown speckled glaze on a gray body (possibly bellarmine); and a pipebowl fragment with roulette decoration.

Stratum F14, the level of crushed brick, contained a sherd of delft; one stoneware sherd with manganese on a brown body; one pipestem (bore diameter 7/64); two pipebowl fragments; and a bone fragment. The underlying burned level, F15, contained no artifacts; 10 small bone fragments were, however, recovered.

The black layer, F15, was underlain by a thick stratum of dark greyish brown sandy loam (F16-20). This level appeared to be a buried original topsoil and contained a small amount of gravel that increased with depth. Ceramics from F16-20 included two North Devon gravel-tempered redware, one with a brown glaze and the other (a rim fragment) with a mottled olive green glaze; 17 glazed redware sherds, mostly with a dark matte brown glaze, and probably of local manufacture; seven unglazed redware; five slipware sherds, including three slipped redware and two buff-bodied; 30 delft sherds, including plain, blue-and-white decorated, and manganese-decorated varieties; and two gray-bodied stoneware with blue-gray glaze (possible Westerwald). Also recovered from F16-20 were four pipestem fragments (one 6/64", two 7/64", one 8/64") and three pipebowl fragments; 22 glass fragments, mostly green and dark green and all heavily weathered; nine handwrought nails; 71 bone fragments, and one chunk of honey-colored (French) flint.

The ceramic assemblage from F16-20 is particularly informative. The material includes local redwares, imported earthenwares and stonewares, and appears to date to sometime around the third quarter of the 17th century and perhaps slightly earlier. Several fragments are noteworthy. One is a fragment of a delftware plate, or charger; the interior exhibits a blue and white chinoiserie pattern that has been described as "moss or cactus-like growths" (Britton 1982: 167). Similar examples of English delft in a chinoiserie style have been dated to 1679 and 1690 (Britton 1982: plates 11.2-11.8).

The imported earthenwares are also interesting. In addition to North Devon gravel-tempered wares and sgraffito, the assemblage includes two rare slipped redware fragments. One is a rim fragment, possibly of a bowl; the exterior has a gray and white marbled glazed slip, and the interior has a greenish-white marbled slip. Noël Hume (1980: 140) describes "red-bodied bowls, plates and dishes . . . decorated with marbled patterns predominantly in white and green under the rich lead glaze;" his description of the "orange-brown surface" of some of these

vessels matches well with our sherd (Noël Hume 1980: 77). According to Noël Hume, this type of pottery is either French or Italian, and dates to the period ca. 1610-1660.

The second slipped redware sherd is also a rim fragment, probably from a bowl. The glazed slip is buff-colored on the interior and exterior surfaces, and contains mottles of green and yellow. Noël Hume describes this pottery as French or Italian, made during the period ca. 1600-1660; the bowls were "coated with white slip and decorated with sgraffito motifs (usually birds or flowers) and with haphazard splashes and lines of green and a golden yellow" (Noël Hume 1980: 140).

Below this stratum was another deep layer (F21-23), evidently the buried B-horizon; it consisted of yellowish brown clayey loam with gravel. This stratum was completely devoid of artifacts. Below F21-23 was a deep subsoil layer consisting of light olive gray clay with some reddish mottling (F24). In order to confirm that this stratum was sterile subsoil, a 40 x 40 cm square deep test was excavated by shovel in the northwest corner of Unit F. This excavation showed F24 continuing as sterile soil to a depth of 50 cm.

Chapter Three The Barnard and Hichborn Houselots

This chapter describes the historical development of the former Barnard and Hichborn lots and summarizes the results of archaeological testing in two excavation units (Units A and B).

History of the Barnard and Hichborn Lots

The Barnard lot was originally part of the land acquired by Bartholomew Barnard by 1648 and also included the Revere lot (Detwiller 1976a: 3). In 1664, however, Bartholomew Barnard deeded the southern part to his son Matthew (S. D.: 4: 313) and the property has remained a separate entity ever since. The deed to Matthew Barnard stated that there was a house on the property (Detwiller 1976a: 4) and it was presumably on the front part of the lot facing the street. This house was destroyed by a fire in 1676 along with the rest of the North Square neighborhood; it was probably rebuilt soon afterwards (Detwiller 1976a: 10), again presumably on the front of the lot as shown on a 1976 reconstruction by Frederic C. Detwiller of the lots ca. 1715 (Fig. 8). The southwest corner of the Barnard lot, i.e., the corner to be affected by the construction of the bell structure, remained open and continued so for the rest of the 18th century. Deeds of 1754 and 1787 specify that this corner was a garden (S. D. 85: 232; 160: 141). During the 18th century the house was also enlarged, the area between the house and garden paved, and a well and "necessary" were added; all these changes have been indicated on Detwiller's reconstruction of the lots ca. 1800 (Fig. 10).

Much more extensive changes took place on the Barnard lot during the 19th century. An 1828 plan shows that the house was composed of two parts—a "mansion house" on the south and a "house" with a long rear ell on the north—and, more important, that a "wood house" had been built on the site of the former garden (Fig. 11). By 1883, the Barnard house had all been removed except for one brick section (Fig. 15) and a ca. 1880 photograph shows that this structure was used by J. G. Carlson, a mason (Fig. 16). The most drastic changes to the lot, however, occurred during the 1890s. After acquiring the property in 1891, Sidney F. Squires et al. erected a five-story commercial and residential structure called the Angelo Building (Detwiller 1976a: 25). Detwiller thought this building was constructed ca. 1900 (Detwiller 1976a: 25), but an examination of the deeds indicates the property was bought for \$15,000 in 1891 and one-third of it was sold for \$10,000 in 1894 (S. D. 2017: 261; 2195: 221). This large increase in value suggests that the building was built between 1891 and 1894 and this is confirmed by other sources: the Angelo Building is shown in a ca. 1895 photograph and on the 1895 atlas (Figs. 19, 20). The 1895 atlas indicates that the Angelo Building had a basement and both it and the 1909 atlas describe the building as "tenements" (Figs. 20, 23). Both atlases also show that the building covered the critical southwest corner of the Barnard lot, the proposed site of the bell structure. The Angelo Building stood on the lot for about 50 years; in 1939 it was taken by the City of Boston for non-payment of taxes and sometime

between that date and 1942 was torn down (Detwiller 1976a: 25). Thus, because the Angelo Building had a basement and occupied virtually all of the Barnard lot, the archaeological potential of the site of the proposed bell structure was considered to be minimal.

The history of the part of the Hichborn lot that was to be occupied by the new bell structure indicates that this area also has low archaeological potential. The Clough map for 1676 indicates that there was a structure on the front of the Hichborn lot by that date (Fig. 7). This is substantiated by the first records relating to this property: a 1671 inventory of John Jeffs, a mariner, listing a house and "a shop before ye house" and a 1678 court order that the house and land of John Jeffs be divided among his children (Detwiller 1976b: 1). In 1701 Mary Pierce, a daughter of John Jeffs, petitioned for permission "to erect a building of timber" (Detwiller 1976b: 2), which may have been a shop erected at the front of the Hichborn lot (Detwiller 1976a: 11-12; Detwiller 1976b: 2). The present Hichborn House seems to have been built shortly after 1710 when Mary Pierce deeded the property to her son Moses (Detwiller 1976a: 11-12; Detwiller 1976b: 2-3). The location of this house as well as a possible site of the earlier house of John Jeffs are shown on Detwiller's reconstruction of the North Square properties ca. 1715 (Fig. 8).

Moses Pierce owned the property until 1747 when he sold it to a William Shipard; at that time it was described as containing "dwelling houses, edifaces, and buildings" (Detwiller 1976b: 3), all presumably located at the front of the lot. In 1781 Shipard sold the lot to Nathaniel Hichborn; at that time it apparently contained only a "dwelling house" (Detwiller 1976b: 3) and this three-story brick structure is the only one cited as being on the property in the Direct Tax of 1798. Thus, through the end of the 18th century no structures had been built on the northwest corner of the Hichborn lot, the corner that would be affected by the proposed bell structure.

In the 19th century, however, much more extensive alterations were made to the Hichborn lot. A brick ell was added to the rear of the house, perhaps around 1805 (Detwiller 1976b: 3) but, more importantly for the archaeological investigation, frame shops were added on the south side of the house and a brick structure was built across the entire west side of the lot. This building probably dates from the period between 1843 and 1852 when the value of the property increased from \$1400 to \$5000 (Detwiller 1976a: 23-24; 1976b: 3). It is shown on all the 19th- and 20th-century atlas maps (Figs. 13, 14, 15, 20, 23); the 1895 and 1909 maps indicate that it had three stories and a basement and in 1909 the building was labelled "flats." This building was apparently removed after the property was acquired by the Moses Pierce Williams House Association in 1949. Thus, because this building covered the northwest corner of the lot—the site of the proposed bell structure—and had a basement, the archaeological potential of the area was considered minimal.

Archaeological Investigations

Two excavation units, designated A and B, were laid out and excavated in the open yard area south of the Revere backlot (Figs. 4, 5).

Excavation Unit A

This unit measured 1 x 1 m and was located in the middle of the open yard west of the main brick-paved space between the Revere and Hichborn houses (Figs. 5, 36). This area had been used as a flower garden prior to the excavation in 1983, and a lilac bush had been removed from the center of the unit before the fieldwork began, leaving a small depression in the ground surface.

The historical research showed that this area was formerly a 17th-century house lot acquired by Bartholomew Barnard by 1648. The property contained a house that was probably located on North Street adjacent to the predecessor of the Revere House. A house stood on the property until 1896; by 1895, the five-story brick Angelo Building, which is recorded as having a basement, occupied virtually the entire area of the historical Barnard lot. This building was torn down ca. 1940. Test Unit A was excavated in order to investigate the archaeological potential of the former Barnard lot in the area where the bell housing was to be built.

The archaeological potential of the former Barnard house lot was considered to be low; it was considered likely that the construction of the substantial Angelo Building had destroyed any archaeological remains that once existed in this area. Excavation Unit A confirmed this supposition. Level 1 in Unit A consisted of very dark black and brown humic soil. This level, which was 27–43 cm thick, was the topsoil for a modern flower garden. Artifacts recovered from Level A1 consisted of a mixture of mostly 20th-century structural debris, including window glass, wire nails, brick, mortar, and slate. Also found in this stratum were four fragments of whiteware, an earthenware marble, a clear-glass "cat's eye" marble, a kaolin pipe stem fragment (bore diameter 5/64 in.), and a few samples of bone, shell, and coal. The domestic and structural nature of the artifacts, as well as their generally late date (20th-century), suggests that Level A1 represents demolition rubble from the Angelo building mixed together with garden topsoil.

Below Level 1 appeared a distinct deposit of loosely packed brick, mortar, and rubble with virtually no soil. This stratum, designated A2, was excavated to a depth of 57 cm; the excavation was discontinued when it became clear that the stratum represented a deep demolition deposit from the Angelo Building, which was razed ca. 1940. Artifacts recovered from this unit were primarily structural and included 60 wire nails, 258 fragments of window glass, brick, slate, mortar, plaster, cement, and wood. Domestic artifacts included single examples of redware, ironstone, stoneware, and porcelain; two fragments of whiteware; one kaolin pipe stem fragment (bore diameter 5/64 in.); and 32 pieces of bottle glass. Small quantities of bone, shell, wood, and coal were also recovered.

The testing in Excavation Unit A confirmed the extensive disturbance caused by the construction of the Angelo Building ca. 1895. It was concluded that the archaeological potential of the historical Barnard lot was negligible and that the construction of a bell housing here would have no effect on significant archaeological resources.

Excavation Unit B

Unit B was also located in the area that had been selected for the site of the bell housing. Plans of the Paul Revere Memorial Association called for the housing to occupy an area measuring 11.5 x 7 ft against the middle of the present brick wall. The purpose of the testing was to assess the impact of the construction of the proposed bell structure on archaeological resources. A secondary goal of the testing was to assess the archaeological potential of the open area that was formerly part of the Hichborn lot.

The test unit was laid out against the brick wall that marks the present boundary on the west side of the property (Figs. 4, 5). The approximate middle of the unit's long axis was located opposite to a slight jog in the existing brick wall; historical research indicated that this jog probably preserved the original point where the Hichborn and Barnard lots met. Originally Excavation Unit B was laid out as a trench measuring 3 m long by 1 m wide. Excavation began in the southern half of the trench, which was located within the former Hichborn lot, and once the excavation of Unit A had demonstrated that the Barnard lot had been thoroughly disturbed by the construction of the Angelo Building, it was decided not to undertake the excavation of the northern half of Unit B. Thus Excavation Unit B measured 1.5 x 1 m.

The historical research showed that a brick structure had been built across the entire west end of the Hichborn lot sometime during the period 1843–1852. The 1909 atlas describes this building as "flats" and indicates that it had a basement. It was therefore considered unlikely that significant archaeological remains had escaped the disturbance caused by the construction of this building.

At the time of the 1983 testing, this area was occupied by a flower garden and flowers had been removed prior to the fieldwork. Level 1 in Unit B consisted of very dark black and brown humic soil—the same garden topsoil that was encountered in Excavation Unit A. This layer, which was mixed with clay, ranged between 20–30 cm in thickness. The artifacts from B1 were a mixture of domestic and structural objects dating chiefly to the late 19th and 20th centuries. They included 46 fragments of unglazed redware, mostly from modern flowerpots; one kaolin pipe stem fragment (4/64 in. bore diameter); 27 fragments of bottle glass and 36 of window glass; nine nails (seven wire, one machine cut, one handwrought); and small quantities of brick, mortar, wood, bone, shell, and coal.

Level B2 consisted of loosely packed dark brown sandy loam mixed with building rubble (bricks, mortar, and structural-related artifacts). This stratum was excavated to a depth of 0.85 m. In the northern half of the unit the soil and rubble rested atop a feature of mortared granite stones located adjacent to the jog in the present brick wall. This must be part of the foundation of the south wall of the Angelo Building. In the southern half of the unit the building rubble was found to be lying on top of olive green clay—an oxidized form of the famous "Boston Blue Clay" that underlies much of the Boston Basin.

The artifacts recovered from B2 were mostly structural in nature and probably derive from the destruction of the Angelo Building circa 1940. A small quantity of ceramics was found, including 116 unglazed redware sherds, most of which are probably from flowerpots, and a single sherd each of unglazed redware and whiteware. Many glass fragments were also found, including 108 from windows and 104 from bottles; among them was an intact half-pint whiskey bottle, stamped "FEDERAL LAW FORBIDS/SALE OR RE-USE OF/THIS BOTTLE". Another intact bottle from stratum B2 was a clear glass soda bottle embossed with "REGISTERED/EVERETT CLUB/BOTTLING CO./EVERETT MASS".

Other artifacts from B2 include 35 nails and nail fragments; of these, 33 were wire, one was machine cut, and one was handwrought. The machine cut and handwrought varieties date roughly to the 17th through 19th centuries, and show that the stratum was mixed with small amounts of artifacts from earlier periods. Faunal refuse recovered from B2 included 60 bone fragments and four shell fragments; small quantities of wood, coal, slate, mortar, and plaster were also recovered.

The excavation of Unit B confirmed the expected disturbance in this part of the Hichborn houselot. The construction of brick structures on these lots in the 19th century thoroughly disturbed any archaeological deposits of earlier periods, and it was concluded that the construction of the proposed bell structure in this area would have no effect on significant archaeological resources.

Chapter Four Conclusions

This chapter summarizes the results of the archaeological testing at the Paul Revere Memorial Association's property in 1983. It includes a synopsis of the project, an evaluation of the archaeological integrity of the property, a discussion of backlot archaeology at the Revere Houselot, and recommendations.

Summary

The property owned by the Paul Revere Memorial Association includes the remnants of three 17th-century historical houselots: the Revere, Barnard, and Hichborn lots. The 1983 archaeological investigation of this property was occasioned by two proposed changes to the property: 1) the construction of a housing for a Revere bell that was to be placed in the yard area straddling the original boundary between the Barnard and Hichborn lots; and 2) the replacement of the metal staircase leading from the second floor of the rear ell of the Revere House. Archaeological testing of these areas was conducted in order to evaluate the effect of the proposed construction on significant archaeological resources. An additional goal of the archaeological fieldwork was to evaluate the archaeological integrity of the surviving remnants of the Revere, Barnard, and Hichborn houselots.

The goals of the project were accomplished by the excavation of six test pits in the open yard areas of the property. One test pit (Unit A) was placed in the former Barnard lot, and another (Unit B) was placed in the former Hichborn lot, adjacent to its boundary with the Barnard lot. Both these test pits were excavated in the area of the proposed bell structure. Four test pits (Units C, D, E, and F) were excavated in the small remnant of the Revere houselot. Excavation Units C and E were excavated in the area of possible impact from the replacement of the metal staircase. Those test pits, as well as Units D and F, were also intended to evaluate the archaeological integrity of the Revere houselot.

Archaeological Integrity of the Houselots

The historical research demonstrated that the portion of the 17th-century Barnard lot owned by the Paul Revere Memorial Association was completely built over by 1895, when the five-story brick tenement known as the Angelo Building was erected. The archaeological evidence from Units A and B confirmed the supposition, made at the start of the 1983 fieldwork, that the Angelo Building, which had a basement, had destroyed any earlier archaeological strata, deposits, or features in the Barnard lot.

The back (west) end of the former Hichborn lot is also considered to lack archaeological integrity for, like the adjoining Sanborn lot, it was covered with a 19th-century brick building that had a basement. This building was probably built between 1843-1852 and is shown on several historical maps (Figs. 13, 14, 15, 20, 23).

Excavation Unit B was located at the northwest corner of the Hichborn lot adjacent to the southwest corner of the Barnard lot. Excavation of this unit confirmed the disturbed nature of the back end of the Hichborn lot.

Unlike its west end, the southern part of the Hichborn lot is considered to possess high archaeological sensitivity. This area is mostly covered by bricks, although a small area in the southwest corner of the lot is open and earth-covered. Although no archaeological testing was undertaken here, the historical research indicates that the southern portion of the lot was never built upon (Figs. 12-14, 20, 23), and it is likely that excavation here would reveal exterior surface strata and possibly yard or garden features.

Excavation in the small remnant of the Paul Revere backlot revealed a complex series of historical strata and features relating to its three centuries of use as a yard and garden and as the location of a privy and drainage features. The stratigraphy of the backlot, which exhibits the multitude of levels and disturbances that is so characteristic of intensively occupied urban land, possesses a high degree of archaeological integrity. This is especially true for remains of the earlier historical periods, which are often either completely missing or only scantily represented at most historical house sites that have been continuously occupied since the 17th century and subjected to archaeological investigation. The next section offers a summary of the findings of the archaeological investigations at the Revere houselot.

Backlot Archaeology of the Revere Houselot

The archaeological testing conducted in the Revere lot revealed numerous strata and features dating from the 17th century through the modern period which offer important evidence for the utilization of the backlot for a period of three centuries (Tables 3-5). Typical of intensively occupied urban historical lots, the archaeological picture obtained from each of the four excavated test pits (C, D, E, F) was varied and ranged from thoroughly disturbed (Unit D) to essentially undisturbed (Unit C). The stratigraphy of Units E and F, located only 30 centimeters apart, could not have been more different: Unit F contained a sequence of levels and features dating from as early as the 17th century while Unit E fortuitously coincided with a 19th-century wood-lined privy pit.

One of the most important results of the archaeological investigation of the Revere lot was the identification of an undisturbed sequence of 17th- and early 18th-century strata, including the original topsoil and subsoil levels. A careful analysis of the stratigraphy in Units C and F showed that level C12 corresponds with F16-20 in several respects: they were in the same position in terms of absolute elevations on the site (compare Figs. 25 and 34); both consisted of dark grayish brown sandy loam (Munsell no. 10 YR 3/2); both contained artifacts dating to the 17th century; and both overlay lighter colored subsoils that were largely devoid of cultural materials.

Table 3. Excavation Unit C: Summary of Strata and Features

<u>Provenience</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Identification</u>
C1	ca. 1950	Brick paving
C2	ca. 1950	Sand bedding for C1
C3	20th century	Grading level (?), mixed 18th-, 19th-, 20th-c. artifacts
C4	20th century	Probable planting hole
C5	18th century	Yard level; possible refuse deposit
C6	18th century	Unknown; shallow lens with 18th-c. artifacts
C7	Late 19th/ early 20th- century	Builder's trench for brick wall on north property line
C8	Before ca. 1780	Unknown; undisturbed yard level?
C9	Before ca. 1780	Unknown; undisturbed yard level?
C10	ca. 1730s	Yard surface over cobble paving
C11	ca. 1730s	Cobble paving and original topsoil
C12	ca. 1680-1720	Original topsoil
C13	?	Original B-horizon
C14	Pre 1720?	Possible planting hole
C15	prehistoric	Original C-horizon

Table 4. Excavation Unit E: Summary of Strata and Features

<u>Provenience</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Identification</u>
E1	ca. 1950	Brick paving
E2	ca. 1950	Sand bedding for E1
E3	20th-century	Garden topsoil mixed with 18th-, 19th-, 20th-century artifacts
E4	late 19th-century	Yard /garden level (?) with mixed 18th, 19th-century artifacts
E5	before 1865	Clay backing of east wall of privy pit
E6	19th-century	Yard /garden level (?)
E7	19th-century	Yard /garden level with 18th and 19th-century artifacts
E8	19th-century	Yard /garden level with 18th and 19th-century artifacts
E9/10	late 17th, early 18th-century	Yard /garden level (?)
E11	early 20th-century	Yard/garden soil mixed with 18th-, 19th-, 20th-century artifacts
E12, 14-16, 18-20	after ca. 1890	Upper privy fill
E13	19th-century	Thin lens E of E5. Unknown origin, possibly related to construction of privy
E17/19/21	ca. 1870	Lower privy fill
E22	before ca. 1870	Pocket of green clay in expansion of E17/19/21 to north

Table 5. Excavation Unit F: Summary of Strata and Features

<u>Provenience</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Identification</u>
F1	ca. 1950	Brick paving
F2	ca. 1950	Sand bedding for F1
F3	20th century	Mixed 18th-, 19th-, 20th-c. artifacts; grading level (?)
F4	19th-century, before 1867	Yard/garden level with mixed 18th- & 19th-, century artifacts; section of cobble paving at bottom
F5	19th-century	Yard/garden level; below cobble paving
F6	after 1867	Trench for stoneware drainpipe; cuts into F4
F7/8	First half 18th- century	Yard/garden soil: possible refuse deposit; 1723 coin
F9/10	before 1720	Yard/garden soil
F11	18th-century?	Unknown; small soil lens
F12	1676?	Thin stratum associated with F13-15; possibly associated with 1676 burning of house
F13	1676?	Thin stratum of soil, charcoal, charred wood, brick
F14	1676?	Thin stratum of pulverized brick and brick dust
F15	1676?	Black burning lens
F16-20	before ca. 1676	Original topsoil
F21-23	prehistoric?	Original B-horizon subsoil
F24	prehistoric?	Original C-horizon substratum

Below C12 and F16–20 were, respectively, C13 and F21–23, both consisting of yellow brown clayey loam. Below them, in turn, were C15 and F24, a sterile stratum of light olive to pale brown clay. This sequence of layers—dark brown loam over yellow brown clayey soil over a light-colored clay hardpan—is typical of the soil development in southern New England, and corresponds with the normal sequence of A-horizon (topsoil), B-horizon (subsoil), and C-horizon (substratum).

Thus C12 and F16–20 are the original topsoil on the Revere houselot at the time of the earliest occupation; the property is known to have been owned in 1648 by Bartholomew Barnard and to have had a house on it by 1663. The artifacts from this level include redware (probably of local manufacture); North Devon gravel-tempered ware; sgraffito; delftware; and two rare sherds of French or Italian marbelized slipware. Other artifacts from the stratum include pipestems with large bore diameters, handwrought nails, and small quantities of animal bone. C13 and F21–23 represent the subsoil. No artifacts were recovered from this level in Unit F, while in Unit C only a few historical artifacts were found in C13 and these may be considered intrusive from C12. Levels C15 and F24 represent a hardpan substratum, which was, not surprisingly, completely devoid of artifacts.

The levels above the original topsoil are informative. In Unit F is a sequence of coterminous thin levels, F12–15 (Fig. 34). F12 was green-gray sandy clay with inclusions of gravel, charcoal, and brick. F13 was brown soil mixed with charcoal, charred wood, and brick. F14 was a bright orange layer consisting of brick dust and small brick chunks. F15, which rests above the original topsoil (F16–20), was a black loamy layer consisting largely of charcoal.

The origin of the deposition of the F12–15 sequence is uncertain but almost certainly anthropogenic. The levels are clearly related to each other and must have been laid down in a relatively brief period of time. F15 is a burned level, while F14 clearly has to do with bricks. It is reasonable to conjecture that the sequence was laid down as a result of a fire that involved a structure containing bricks: the black layer (F15) would represent the fire, involving in all likelihood the house on the property, while the layer of brick particles (F14) might represent some subsequent activity soon after the fire, such as the salvaging of bricks from the chimney of a burned house.

The only major fire recorded at the Revere property was the North End conflagration of November 27, 1676, which burned the Chickly-Mather House, the predecessor of the Paul Revere House, which was then occupied by Rev. Increase Mather. Mather records in his diary that he spent time drying his books and moving his things to another house, so it is clear that the house and its contents were not totally consumed. In all likelihood any usable bricks from Mather's chimney would also have been salvaged from the fire.

The artifactual evidence for the dating of F12–15 is consistent with a date of 1676, although the artifacts could equally date within a period of several decades on either side of the date of the fire. It is also to be noted that F9/10, which is the stratum

above F12, contained artifacts that date no later than ca. 1720; unfortunately, it is difficult to offer a more precise date for these strata because, except for dated artifacts such as coins, the late 17th-/early 18th-century artifact assemblage is relatively homogeneous. Still, it may be concluded that the stratigraphic and artifactual evidence does not contradict the hypothesis that F12–15 represents the 1676 burning of Rev. Increase Mather's house.

In Unit C, the excavation revealed a cobble paving resting atop the original topsoil (Figs. 25–27). The feature was only present in this unit, and it is not certain if the paving was a narrow walkway behind the house or part of a larger patio in the backlot. The artifactual evidence suggests a date of ca. 1680–1720 for the cobble paving, which would place it within the time when the property was owned by Robert Howard (1681–1717). Howard was a prosperous merchant who renovated the Revere House and enlarged the property by purchasing several lots behind the house (Fig. 8), creating a large estate that would remain intact until the mid 19th century. The area in which the cobble paving was found was in Howard's yard; further to the west were his gardens and stables.

It is not certain how or why the cobble paving went out of use but it was eventually covered by C10, which was indistinguishable from C11 and C12 soils. With the exception of two sherds of creamware, which may well be intrusive, the artifacts from C10 appear to date before ca. 1730. C10 in turn was overlain by C9, which appears to date to the first half of the 18th century (Fig. 25). Stratum C9 appears to be a yard or garden surface level, as does C8, another 18th-century stratum which is above C9 in the southern half of the test pit.

Also of note in Unit C was C5, an artifact-rich stratum that appears to be a refuse deposit or trash midden. Although only ca. 10–20 cm thick, C5 contained 1,183 artifacts and 598 fragments of animal bone. The artifactual assemblage suggests a date before ca. 1780, which means that some of the latest artifacts in the stratum may have derived from the household of Paul Revere and his family; Revere owned the property from 1770–1800, but lived there only from 1770–1780 and possibly in the 1790s. Although it is impossible to associate any of the artifacts to the Revere household with certainty, it is possible that some of the creamware, Jackfield ware, Westerwald and Nottingham stoneware, and Rosso Antico stoneware might have been discards from the Revere family.

Like Unit C, the stratigraphy of Unit F includes several relatively undisturbed yard or garden levels dating to the 18th century (Fig. 34). Above F12–15, which has been tentatively associated with the 1676 fire, are two strata dating to early in the 18th century: F9/10, with an artifact assemblage that appears to date to before ca. 1720, and F7/8, which includes a 1723 coin and contains artifacts that mostly date to before the middle of the 18th century. These levels and the artifacts within them can probably be associated with the occupation of the Revere House by Robert Howard (1681–1717) and his heirs (1717–1741).

Undisturbed levels dating from the second half of the 18th century through the first half of the 19th century were not found in the test pits excavated in the Revere lot. This absence is surprising; at many, if not most historical house sites that have been continuously occupied since the 17th century, the earliest levels (17th and early 18th centuries) tend to be absent or only scantily represented, while the late 18th and 19th centuries tend to predominate in terms of artifacts and features. At the Paul Revere House, the early levels are present, as are features of the second half of the 19th century, but the period ca. 1750–1850 is not well represented.

An examination of the stratigraphic profiles of Units C and F illustrate this pattern. In Unit C, stratum C5, whose artifacts date predominantly to the first half of the 18th century, is overlain by three levels associated with the modern paving of the backlot: a thin grading level (C3), with artifacts of many periods; a sand bedding; and the brick patio paving (Fig. 25). Unit C was the closest test pit to the Revere House, and it is possible that some cultural levels were removed during Chandler's restoration of the house. According to Detwiller (1976b: Plan of West Elevation, Existing Conditions), the 19th-century "raised grade" on the west side of the house was lowered by 1.5–2.0 ft during Chandler's restoration. Detwiller (1976b: First Floor Plan) also noted that a "possible trash pit 'close to rear of hse'" and measuring 4–6 ft in diameter was partially excavated in 1907.

In Unit F, above the 18th-century stratum F7/8 were fill or yard levels, F3–5, containing mixed 18th- and 19th-century artifacts. Above them were the modern sand bedding and brick paving. The cobble paving found at the base of stratum F4 (Figs. 34, 35) represents a 19th-century exterior surface level. The date of this paving could not be ascertained with certainty; it is clearly 19th century, and was cut into by the glazed stoneware drainpipe, which must date after 1867. A tentative date of circa 1850 for the cobble paving appears to be a reasonable conjecture.

More evidence for exterior ground levels during the 19th century comes from the privy pit found in Unit E. This wood-lined, clay-backed privy pit was a receptacle for human waste, and was located below the ground surface while the privy was functional. The top of the clay backing (F5) of the privy pit is preserved to a maximum elevation of 7.40 m (Fig. 34); since the entire privy pit was below grade, the exterior ground surface in this part of the Revere backlot at the time the privy was being used must have been above 7.40 m, or fairly close to the modern grade (7.55 m). By comparison, the surface of the original topsoil level on the site was around 6.80 m; the early cobble paving associated with Robert Howard was at 6.85 m; and the mid 19th-century cobble level (F4) was at 7.25 m. Thus the ground surface behind the Revere House has risen by at least 0.75 m since the 17th century.

The 19th-century occupation of the Revere property changed markedly from that of the previous 150 years. The 17th- and 18th-century owners and occupants were a succession of men of means and authority, like the ecclesiastical leader Increase Mather, the prosperous merchant Robert Howard, and the artisan and political activist Paul Revere. By the middle of the 19th century, however, the North Square neighborhood had been transformed into a crowded and somewhat run-down

urban district. The Revere House mirrored this transformation and underwent a shift from single to multiple occupancy. By 1852, if not earlier, the Revere House had been divided into two halves and in 1867 was acquired by Catherine Wilkie, a boarding house keeper. Between 1867 and 1891 the house was rented to boarders, possibly Italian immigrants. Also by 1867 the several lots that had made up the large estate of Robert Howard and Paul Revere (Figs. 8, 10) had been sold off and the Revere property assumed its present form, with only the house and a small backlot.

It is during the period of multiple occupancy that one of the most interesting features in the backlot was built and eventually went out of use: the 19th-century privy discovered in Unit E (Figs. 30, 31). This feature measured ca. 6.3 (E-W) x 3.6 ft (N-S); its vertical sides were lined with wood planks, and it had a wood plank floor. Behind the wood planks was a packing of clay (e.g., F5) which was evidently placed there to prevent leaking from the receptacle into the surrounding soil.

The Revere House privy represents was one of the most common methods of dealing with household human waste in American towns prior to the introduction of the interior water closet and water-flushed toilet system. Figure 37 illustrates a typical 19th-century wooden outdoor privy with pit, similar to the type found at the Revere House. Such privies were in common use throughout the historical period, and continued well into this century; some are doubtless still being used in remote rural areas.

A report in the 1876 *Report of the State Board of Health in Massachusetts* (from which Figure 37 was taken) describes the problems associated with this type of privy:

... for every form of privy which has any pit-receptacle—from a hole in the ground to a vault bricked and cemented—the sanitarian can have nothing but reprobation. Those that leak, as most do, pollute the ground; those that are tight, poison the air. The more they hold, the worse they are, because the older such undiluted wet filth is, the more dangerously poisonous it is.

(Winsor 1876: 185)

Privies with underground pits like the Revere House example required the regular removal of waste, or nightsoil. This work was performed by nightsoil men, who would empty the contents of privies and cart the waste away; frequently the waste was sold, either treated or untreated, to farmers who used it as fertilizer (Roberts and Barrett 1984). In Boston nightsoil men were licensed as early as the 18th century; their work, as might be imagined, frequently occasioned complaints from neighbors and townspeople (Blake 1959: 210). An article written in 1800 in the Boston newspaper *Constitutional Telegraph* complains of this problem in the North End:

... how long the citizens of Middle and Fish-streets [i.e., modern Hanover and North streets] and on towards Hancock's Wharf, are to be stifled by the intolerable stench arising from the *filth* spilled from carts devoted to the *dirty goddess*? Almost every

morning their olfactory nerves are saluted with the unwholesome effluvia, and their healths endangered by the carelessness or perhaps design of these nocturnal *goldfinders*. The Board of Health have frequently ordered them to discharge their 'oozing' cargo in suitable places, without effect. (quoted in Blake 1959: 210)

The city's Board of Health frequently ordered property owners to empty their privy vaults, clear out sewers and drains, and clean sewage and human waste from the ground surface of their lots (Blake 1959: 226-28).

The date of the filling of the privy pit is problematic; the issue is complicated by the presence of a stone and brick feature enclosing a stoneware drainpipe in the south wall of the privy pit (Fig. 30). The drainpipe was found intact in Unit F (Figs 34, 35) but was broken at the end in the south wall of the privy in Unit E; presumably it originally continued diagonally across the privy pit in that unit. The drainpipe in Unit F, it will be recalled, was embossed "PORTLAND STONWARE CO.", and can date no earlier than 1867, the year the company was created.

The relationship between the drainpipe and the privy is important for understanding the chronology of these backlot features. It seems clear that the drainpipe was installed in the backlot while the privy was in use, and that the privy remained in use after the pipe was in place. This is inferred from the fact that although in Unit F a simple trench was excavated for the installation of the drainpipe (Figs. 34, 35), in Unit E a rectangular conduit was built of bricks and stone flush with the south face of the privy pit (Fig. 30). If the privy pit had been filled in when the pipe was being installed, it seems likely that a simple pit would have been dug to lay the pipe in as it was in Unit F. Instead, great care seems to have been taken not to disturb the south face of the privy: the clay backing of this surface was not destroyed.

Thus it seems likely that the privy remained in use after the installation of the drainpipe and that the drainpipe was suspended across the open privy vault. The stone and brick feature in the south face of the privy pit would have served as support for suspending the pipe over the privy pit.

The function of the drainpipe cannot be ascertained with certainty because only a small section of this feature was excavated; still, a reasonable conjecture can be made that is consistent with the available historical and archaeological data. The drainpipe must date to 1867 or later. If the line of the pipe is extended in a straight line to the southeast, the pipe would run away from the Revere House and into the former Barnard lot. There was no building in the back end of the Barnard lot from 1876 until 1891-1894, when the five-story Angelo Building, which occupied the entire lot, was built. It seems likely that the drainpipe in the Revere lot originally connected with the Angelo Building. In addition, Sidney F. Squires, who built the Angelo Building on the former Barnard lot, had, in 1891, purchased both the Barnard and Revere lots; thus, running a drain for the

Angelo Building across the adjacent Revere property would not have been a problem since Squires owned both lots.

The drainpipe would have connected near the back end of the Angelo Building and probably served as a drainpipe for water-flushed toilets in that building. In the late 19th century, tenements frequently were constructed in such a way that the toilets on each floor were connected by a single pipe to an exterior drainpipe (e.g., Philbrick 1876: fig. 9). At the northern property line of the Revere lot, the drainpipe may have continued west along the property line and eventually exited into a main drain via Lathrop Place.

If the drainpipe was, in fact, connected to the Angelo Building, it must have remained in use until the early 1940s, when that structure was torn down. Since the pipe was broken off at the south face of the privy, the section that spanned the open privy vault could only have been removed after circa 1940. Exactly when the privy on the Revere lot went out of use is not clear. The lower privy fill (E17/19/21), which appears to represent several episodes of household refuse dumping, can be dated fairly closely to circa 1870 on the basis of the diagnostic ceramics, tobacco pipes, and bottles. This fill may represent the lowest level of the privy pit that was not removed during periodic cleanings of the receptacle by nightsoil men.

The upper privy fill (E12, 14–16, 18/20) was markedly different from the lower fill in terms of color, consistency, and artifactual content. Containing numerous artifacts of earlier periods, the upper fill was likely obtained from somewhere on the houselot and used to fill in the privy pit when the privy was removed from the backlot. Two coins were found in the upper fill; they date to 1886 and 1891, so the filling of the privy must have taken place no earlier than 1891, although the most recent artifacts in the assemblage could easily be a decade or two later. It is plausible that the privy was removed by the Paul Revere Memorial Association, which acquired the property in 1906. The removal of the privy must have coincided with the introduction of water closets or flush toilets in the Revere House.

The final landscaping of the Revere backlot took place around 1950, when the brick paving was installed. It was perhaps at this time that the drainpipe in Unit E was removed. If it originally connected with the Angelo Building, as seems likely, then it could only have been removed after circa 1940. The landscaping of the Revere lot around 1950 left a small open area at the west end of the lot unpaved; this area was used as a flower garden. Perhaps during the creation of this garden area, which included the laying down, or at least grading, of levels E3 and E11 (Fig. 30), the drainpipe was encountered as an obstruction and removed.

Recommendations

The following recommendations are offered with a view to the possibility of future archaeological work on the property and to the interpretation and

exhibition of the archaeological and historical data acquired during this project.

1. As discussed earlier in this chapter, the archaeological integrity of the Revere lot is considered high; that of the Barnard lot is negligible; and, for the Hichborn lot, the archaeological integrity of the west end of the lot is negligible, while the archaeological sensitivity of the southern portion of the Hichborn lot is considered high. Any future landscaping or construction activities that are planned on the Revere lot and the southern part of the Hichborn lot should be preceded by an archaeological investigation. It should be recalled that in the Revere lot, intact 18th-century archaeological deposits were found only 10–20 cm below the modern brick paving.

2. The historical and archaeological data obtained during this investigation have excellent research and interpretive value. Additional research could profitably be done on the artifactual assemblage, especially the rich 19th-century domestic artifacts that were found in the upper and lower privy fills. The material is also highly suitable for the development of interpretive displays inside the Paul Revere House. Because the artifactual material represents the full range of occupation and utilization of the house lot from the 17th century to the modern period, a diachronic display using cartographic and other illustrative materials, as well as the artifacts, to describe the historical development of the house and its occupants would be both appropriate and practicable.

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Appendix One

Table of Ownership of Paul Revere Houselot

<u>Date</u>	<u>Names</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Source</u>
Oct. 15, 1663	Bartholomew Barnard, carpenter to Anthony Chickly, merchant	£140	S.D. 7: 114
Dec. 1, 1670	Anthony Chickly, merchant to Trustees of Second Church	£264.10	S.D. 7: 117
Nov. 2, 1681	Daniel Turell, anchorsmith & Thomas Walker, brickmaker to Robert Howard, merchant	£300	S.D. 13: 86
Dec. 25, 1717	Robert Howard to Sarah Wyborn, daughter Howard Wyborn, grandson	(will)	S.P. 20: 275, 276
June 22, 1741	Sarah Wyborn, gentlewoman to Andrew Knox, mariner	£74.12.5 + £450 mortgage	S.D. 61: 216
April 5, 1756	Andrew Knox, mariner to John Erving, Esq.	£53.6.8 (mortgage)	S.D. 89:97
April 2, 1753	John Erving (took possession for unpaid mortgage)		S.D. 89: 98
Feb. 15, 1770	John Erving, Esq. to Paul Revere, goldsmith	£213.6.8	S.D. 116: 128
Oct. 7, 1800	Paul Revere, Esq. to John Hunting, trader	\$2500	S.D. 196: 291

<u>Date</u>	<u>Names</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Source</u>
Oct. 8, 1800	John Hunting, trader to Jonathan Merry, merchant	\$2500	S.D. 196: 292
Feb. 24, 1803	Jonathan Merry, merchant to John Loring, trader otherwise tallow chandler	\$3300	S.D. 204: 194
Feb. 18, 1828	John Loring to Lydia Loring, daughter	(will) 131 ² : 133	S.P. 30310
Aug. 19, 1833	John Loring	\$7000 (inventory)	S.P. 30310 131 ² : 143
Sept. 4, 1867	Lydia Loring, spinster to James K. Fagin	\$2500	S.D. 906: 253
Sept. 10, 1867	James K. Fagin to Catherine Wilkie, wife of James Wilkie, boarding house keeper	\$3500	S.D. 907: 41
Feb. 21, 1891	James and Catherine Wilkie to Sidney Squires	\$1+ \$1500 mortgage	S.D. 1982: 349
Dec. 31, 1902	Sidney F. Squires to John R. Reynolds, Jr.	\$12,000 \$4000 mortgage	S.D. 2873: 22
Dec. 11, 1906	John P. Reynolds to Grafton Dulany Cushing Walter Gilman Page Charles Sedgwick Rackemann trustees		S.D. 3175: 567
May 1, 1907	Trustees to Paul Revere Memorial Association	\$12,200	S.D. 3221: 172

Appendix Two. Catalog of Artifacts

	A1	A2	B1	B2/3	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6
EARTHENWARE										
Gravel Tempered										
Glzd. Redware				1			7	3	82	3
Unglazed Redware		1	46	116		1	5		17	
Slipware						5	5		55	1
Tin Glazed						3	6		61	2
Creamware						2	7		24	1
Jackfield (type)									3	
Dry Bodied Ware							1		3	
Pearlware						6	9	1	5	
Whiteware	4	2	3	1	1		3	19		
Annular Ware										
Yellowware						1	4			
Buckley-type									2	
Mottled Ware										
Other	1	1						1	16	
Total	5	4	49	118	1	18	47	24	268	7
STONEWARE										
Nottingham									2	
Brown Frechen										
Westerwald									2	
White Salt Glzd.							12		53	2
Amer./Albany Slip										
Other		1							14	
Total	0	1	0	0	0	0	12	0	71	2
PORCELAIN										
Chinese Export							1		14	1
English										
Porcellaneous										
Other		1				3	1	3	12	
Total	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	3	26	1
PIPE										
4/64			1			1	1		5	
5/64	1	1							14	
6/64									7	
7/64					1				1	
8/64										
Stem Frag.							1		8	1
Bowl Frag.						1	3		19	
Total	1	1	1	0	1	2	5	0	54	1

	A1	A2	B1	B2/3	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6
GLASS										
Bottle	19	32	27	94		31	8	4	19	
Stemware						2				
Tumbler							14		4	
Pharmaceutical							15			
Window	23	258	36	208		2	25	1	4	
Other	1	8	3	2		1	1	2		
Total	43	298	66	304	0	36	63	7	27	0
METAL										
Nails										
Handwrought			1							
Machine Cut			1	1						
Wire	3	60	7	26						
Unidentified				47		9	22	11	107	5
Other	1	2				1				
Misc.										
Hardware		4		5		2	5			1
Buckle				1						
Other	6	30	15	78			2	1	8	
Total	10	96	24	158	0	12	29	12	115	6
BUTTON										
Bone										
Ceramic										
Glass								1	1	
Metal									2	
Shell										
Other		1		2						
Total	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	0
COIN										
American										
European										
Other										
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CUTLERY										
Fork										
Knife										
Spoon										
Other										
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	A1	A2	B1	B2/3	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6
ORGANIC										
Bone	3	14	3	60		6	57	6	598	4
Shell	2	1	1	4			1		6	
Wood		3		9						
Seed	1									
Coal	2	5	1	2		5	2	1		
Fiber	1									
Other	2		1						4	
Leather										
Shoe										
Other			1							
Total	11	23	7	75	0	11	60	7	608	4
STONE										
Flint										
Granite										
Marble										
Slate	2	4	1	1		1				
Other			1				3		6	1
Total	2	4	2	1	0	1	3	0	6	1
STRUCTURAL										
Brick	4		3	9				2	3	
Mortar	5	1	1	1					1	
Plaster		18		9					2	
Other	4	27	1	17						
Total	13	46	5	36	0	0	0	2	6	0
MISCELLANEOUS										
Synthetic	1	1		3						
Other			1							
Total	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARTIFACT TOTAL	86	476	155	697	2	83	221	56	1,184	22

		C7	C8	C9	C10	C11	C12	C13	C14	C15
C E R A M I C S	EARTHENWARE									
	Gravel Tempered									
	Glzd. Redware	1	2		9					
	Unglazed Redware			2		1	5			
	Slipware				3		7			
	Tin Glazed	2	1	19	30	35	20		2	
	Creamware	1			2					
	Jackfield (type)		1							
	Dry Bodied Ware									
	Pearlware									
	Whiteware									
	Annular Ware									
	Yellowware									
	Buckley-type									
	Mottled Ware									
Other			2	12	2					
Total	4	4	23	56	38	32	0	2	0	
S T O N E W A R E	STONEWARE									
	Nottingham									
	Brown Frechen									
	Westerwald		1	1	11	1				
	White Salt Glzd.		1	1		1				
	Amer./Albany Slip									
	Other									
Total	0	2	2	11	2	0	0	0	0	
P O R C E L A I N	PORCELAIN									
	Chinese Export		1		1					
	English									
	Porcellaneous									
	Other			1	1					
Total	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	
P I P E S	PIPE									
	4/64									
	5/64		2		1	1				
	6/64		1				1		1	
	7/64		2	3	7	3	3			
	8/64					1				
	Stem Frag.		2			2	2			
	Bowl Frag.		1	2	5	1	2			
Total	0	8	5	13	8	8	0	1	0	

	C7	C8	C9	C10	C11	C12	C13	C14	C15
GLASS									
Bottle	4	2	5	3		18		2	
Stemware				1					
Tumbler									
Pharmaceutical									
Window	1	3	2	2		1			
Other									
Total	5	5	7	6	0	19	0	2	0
METAL									
Nails									
Handwrought					4	11			
Machine Cut									
Wire									
Unidentified	2	16		54	9	16	1		
Other									
Misc.									
Hardware									
Buckle									
Other				7	2			1	
Total	2	16	0	61	15	27	1	1	0
BUTTON									
Bone						1			
Ceramic									
Glass									
Metal									
Shell									
Other			1						
Total	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
COIN									
American									
European									
Other									
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CUTLERY									
Fork									
Knife									
Spoon									
Other									
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	C7	C8	C9	C10	C11	C12	C13	C14	C15
ORGANIC									
Bone		10	61	175	3	121	5		
Shell				7	4	30			
Wood									
Seed					1		2		
Coal		1			1				
Fiber									
Other			3		2				
Leather									
Shoe									
Other									
Total	0	11	64	182	11	151	7	0	0
STONE									
Flint				1					
Granite									
Marble									
Slate					1		2		
Other			1	12			1	3	
Total	0	0	1	13	1	0	3	3	0
STRUCTURAL									
Brick				1	3	5	22	2	
Mortar			1						
Plaster									
Other									
Total	0	0	1	1	3	5	22	2	0
MISCELLANEOUS									
Synthetic									
Other									
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARTIFACT TOTAL	11	47	105	345	78	243	33	11	0

		D3	D4	D6	D5	E3	E4	E5	E6	E7	E8	E9
C E R A M I C S	EARTHENWARE											
	Gravel Tempered											2
	Glzd. Redware	5	28		1	5	7		8	12	1	1
	Unglazed Redware	4	8				3		5	16	1	
	Slipware		5				4		3			
	Tin Glazed		25			4	10		5	3	2	
	Creamware		21			3	3					
	Jackfield (type)								1			
	Dry Bodied Ware									1		
	Pearlware	4	24			3	6			1		
	Whiteware		2			11	5			1	1	
	Annular Ware											
	Yellowware	1										
	Buckley-type		1			1						
	Mottled Ware											
Other		2			2	1		1	4			
Total	14	116	0	1	29	39	0	23	38	5	3	
S T O N E W A R E	STONEWARE											
	Nottingham											
	Brown Frechen						1					
	Westerwald		6									
	White Salt Glzd.		6				6		1	2		
	Amer./Albany Slip											
	Other		1							1	1	
Total	0	13	0	0	0	7	0	1	3	1	0	
P O R C E L A I N	PORCELAIN											
	Chinese Export		1			1	3		1	1		
	English											
	Porcellaneous											
	Other	1	4			2						
	Total	1	5	0	0	3	3	0	1	1	0	0
P I P E S	PIPE											
	4/64	1					1		1			
	5/64	1	12		1		1		4	1	1	
	6/64		5			1	1		3	1		
	7/64	1	3									
	8/64											
	Stem Frag.		1				3		1			
	Bowl Frag.	1	6		1		6		2	5		
Total	4	27	0	2	1	12	0	11	7	1	0	

	D3	D4	D6	D5	E3	E4	E5	E6	E7	E8	E9
GLASS											
Bottle	5	15			16	25			5		1
Stemware	2	1									
Tumbler						2					
Pharmaceutical		3									
Window	10	11	2	4	12	33					
Other		22		1					1		
Total	17	52	2	5	28	60	0	0	6	0	1
METAL											
Nails											
Handwrought		7	2		4	4		1	3		
Machine Cut		1									
Wire		12	13		3	1					
Unidentified	13	105	147	20	5	42	2	6	8	1	2
Other	1		1			1					
Misc.											
Hardware				1	1					1	
Buckle		1									
Other	3	27	18		2	6		1	4		
Total	17	153	181	21	15	54	2	8	15	2	2
BUTTON											
Bone											
Ceramic											
Glass											
Metal						1					
Shell											
Other											
Total	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
COIN											
American					2						
European											
Other											
Total	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
CUTLERY											
Fork											
Knife											
Spoon											
Other											
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	D3	D4	D6	D5	E3	E4	E5	E6	E7	E8	E9
ORGANIC											
Bone	5	199	7	34	1	12			4	1	
Shell		75	11			1					
Wood		1		2		1					
Seed											
Coal	3	11	2	2		11					
Fiber											
Other		3									
Leather											
Shoe											
Other											
Total	8	289	20	38	1	25	0	0	4	1	0
STONE											
Flint											
Granite											
Marble											
Slate				1							
Other		2			4	2					
Total	0	2	0	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	0
STRUCTURAL											
Brick					8						
Mortar							1				
Plaster		10	13	3							
Other		1									
Total	0	11	13	3	8	0	1	0	0	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS											
Synthetic						1					
Other											
Total	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
ARTIFACT TOTAL	61	668	216	71	91	204	3	44	74	10	6

		E10	E11	E12, 14-16,	E13	E17,	E22
C E R A M I C S	EARTHENWARE			18, 20		19, 21	
	Gravel Tempered			5			
	Glzd. Redware		1	47		3	
	Unglazed Redware	1	1	134		5	
	Slipware			22			
	Tin Glazed	3	4	60	1	2	
	Creamware			62			1
	Jackfield (type)			0			
	Dry Bodied Ware			0			
	Pearlware		1	82		9	1
	Whiteware		8	159		201	
	Annular Ware			6		2	
	Yellowware			0		13	
	Buckley-type			2			
	Mottled Ware			13			
Other		1	6		15		
Total	4	16	598	1	250	2	
M I C S	STONEWARE			0			
	Nottingham			3			
	Brown Frechen	2		8			
	Westerwald			0			
	White Salt Glzd.		1	13			
	Amer./Albany Slip			3			
	Other			8		2	
	Total	2	1	35	0	2	0
P I P E S	PORCELAIN			0			
	Chinese Export			13	1	1	
	English		2	10			
	Porcellaneous			0			
	Other			0		16	
	Total	0	2	23	1	17	0
P I P E S	PIPE			0			
	4/64			19		22	1
	5/64			26		19	
	6/64		2	1		1	
	7/64			15			
	8/64			0			
	Stem Frag.			6			
	Bowl Frag.	1	1	29		2	
Total	1	3	96	0	44	1	

	E10	E11	E12, 14-16,	E13	E17,	E22
GLASS			18, 20		19, 21	
Bottle		46	243	1	178	2
Stemware		3	4		23	1
Tumbler			4		4	
Pharmaceutical			107	1	8	7
Window		28	298		203	
Other		5	9		144	1
Total	0	82	665	2	560	11
METAL			0			
Nails			0			
Handwrought			19			
Machine Cut			4		24	
Wire		4	1			
Unidentified	3	14	755			
Other			7		4	
Misc.			0			
Hardware			10		8	
Buckle			0		4	
Other		3	100		62	
Total	3	21	896	0	102	0
BUTTON			0			
Bone			2		6	
Ceramic			1		44	
Glass			4		9	
Metal			2		3	
Shell			0		3	
Other			0		1	
Total	0	0	9	0	66	0
COIN			0			
American			0			
European			0			
Other			2			
Total	0	0	2	0	0	0
CUTLERY			0			
Fork			0			
Knife			0		3	
Spoon			0		3	
Other			0		4	
Total	0	0	0	0	10	0

	E10	E11	E12, 14-16,	E13	E17,	E22
ORGANIC			18, 20		19, 21	
Bone		4	507		117	2
Shell			10		840	4
Wood		3	30		18	
Seed			0			
Coal		4	12			
Fiber			1		3	
Other			2		15	
Leather			0			
Shoe			0		2	
Other			2			
Total	0	11	564	0	995	6
STONE			0			
Flint			0			
Granite			0			
Marble			0		1	
Slate			4		9	
Other		2	0			
Total	0	2	4	0	10	0
STRUCTURAL			0			
Brick			0		1	
Mortar			1		2	
Plaster		1	2			
Other			2			
Total	0	1	5	0	3	0
MISCELLANEOUS			0			
Synthetic			2		4	
Other			7			
Total	0	0	9	0	4	0
ARTIFACT TOTAL	10	139	2,906	4	2,063	20

		F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7/8	F9/10	F11
C E R A M I C S	EARTHENWARE								
	Gravel Tempered								
	Glzd. Redware		3	10	26	14	30	2	
	Unglazed Redware		1	2	2				
	Slipware		4	5	14	6	31	2	
	Tin Glazed		2	20	24	12	24	8	
	Creamware	1	3	4	3	2			
	Jackfield (type)								
	Dry Bodied Ware								
	Pearlware		30	36	2	7	3		
	Whiteware		9	2	18		2		
	Annular Ware					2			
	Yellowware		8						
	Buckley-type								
	Mottled Ware			1	2		1		
Other		1		3	1	4			
Total	1	61	80	94	44	95	12	0	
S T O N E W A R E	STONEWARE								
	Nottingham			1	4	2	11	1	
	Brown Frechen							1	
	Westerwald								
	White Salt Glzd.			3	8	2	16		
	Amer./Albany Slip								
	Other			3	3	1	4	3	
Total	0	0	7	15	5	31	5	0	
P O R C E L A I N	PORCELAIN								
	Chinese Export			4	5	2			
	English				1				
	Porcellaneous								
	Other								
Total	0	0	4	6	2	0	0	0	
P I P E S	PIPE								
	4/64			3	1	1	1		
	5/64		1	3	15	2	16	2	
	6/64			2	2	2	7	3	
	7/64								
	8/64			1	1				
	Stem Frag.				1		1	2	
	Bowl Frag.		2		9	4	10	5	
Total	0	3	9	29	9	35	12	0	

	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7/8	F9/10	F11
GLASS								
Bottle	1	33	29	24	7	39	3	
Stemware			1				2	
Tumbler			2					
Pharmaceutical								
Window	2	17	27	20	8	17	2	
Other		1	2		1		1	
Total	3	51	61	44	16	56	8	0
METAL								
Nails								
Handwrought			7	14	4	31	7	3
Machine Cut		4	4	5		4		
Wire		3						
Unidentified	4	18	91	87	30	80	33	2
Other						1		
Misc.								
Hardware			3					
Buckle								
Other		5	4	4	3	6	3	
Total	4	30	109	110	37	122	43	5
BUTTON								
Bone								
Ceramic				1				
Glass		2	1					
Metal			1					
Shell								
Other								
Total	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0
COIN								
American								
European						1		
Other								
Total	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
CUTLERY								
Fork								
Knife								
Spoon								
Other								
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7/8	F9/10	F11
ORGANIC								
Bone		3	68	112	37	240	34	
Shell			1					
Wood								
Seed						1		
Coal	1	1						
Fiber								
Other	1							
Leather								
Shoe								
Other								
Total	2	4	69	112	37	241	34	0
STONE								
Flint						3		
Granite								
Marble		1						
Slate						1		
Other						2		
Total	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0
STRUCTURAL								
Brick		1	3	2				
Mortar		4						
Plaster								
Other								
Total	0	5	3	2	0	0	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS								
Synthetic								
Other								
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARTIFACT TOTAL	10	157	344	413	150	587	114	5

		F12	F13	F14	F15	F16 - 20
C E R A M I C S	EARTHENWARE					
	Gravel Tempered					2
	Glzd. Redware		1			17
	Unglazed Redware					7
	Slipware		1			5
	Tin Glazed	31	4	1		30
	Creamware					
	Jackfield (type)					
	Dry Bodied Ware					
	Pearlware					
	Whiteware					
	Annular Ware					
	Yellowware					
	Buckley-type					
	Mottled Ware					
Other	8				1	
Total	39	6	1	0	62	
S T O N E W A R E	STONEWARE					
	Nottingham					
	Brown Frechen			1		
	Westerwald		1			2
	White Salt Glzd.					
	Amer./Albany Slip					
	Other					
Total	0	1	1	0	2	
P O R C E L A I N	PORCELAIN					
	Chinese Export					
	English					
	Porcellaneous					
	Other					
	Total	0	0	0	0	0
P I P E S	PIPE					
	4/64					
	5/64					
	6/64		1			1
	7/64	1		1		2
	8/64					1
	Stem Frag.	1				
	Bowl Frag.	1	1	1		3
Total	3	2	2	0	7	

	F12	F13	F14	F15	F16 - 20
GLASS					
Bottle	1	1			14
Stemware					
Tumbler					1
Pharmaceutical					
Window	6	2			7
Other					
Total	7	3	0	0	22
METAL					
Nails					
Handwrought	1	1			9
Machine Cut					
Wire					
Unidentified	5	11			25
Other					
Misc.					
Hardware					
Buckle					
Other					8
Total	6	12	0	0	42
BUTTON					
Bone					
Ceramic					
Glass					
Metal					
Shell					
Other					
Total	0	0	0	0	0
COIN					
American					
European					
Other					
Total	0	0	0	0	0
CUTLERY					
Fork					
Knife					
Spoon					
Other					
Total	0	0	0	0	0

	F12	F13	F14	F15	F16 - 20
ORGANIC					
Bone	5	52	1	10	71
Shell					
Wood					
Seed					
Coal		2			
Fiber					
Other					
Leather					
Shoe					
Other					
Total	5	54	1	10	71
STONE					
Flint		1			1
Granite					
Marble					
Slate					
Other			1		
Total	0	1	1	0	1
STRUCTURAL					
Brick					
Mortar					
Plaster					
Other					
Total	0	0	0	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS					
Synthetic					
Other					
Total	0	0	0	0	0
ARTIFACT TOTAL	60	79	6	10	207

Appendix Three. Catalog of Artifacts from the Lower Privy Fill (E17/19/21).

Class	Qty	Material	Type	Style/Form	Object	Part	Description
ceramic	1	brick	red	mold made	brick	fragment	Box 1, PRH/A1 Test Pit A Level 1
ceramic	3	earthenware	buff body	Albany slip	vessel	base	
ceramic	3	earthenware	buff body	Albany slip	vessel	rim/body	
ceramic	1	earthenware	refined white	transferprint, water-worn	vessel	body	
ceramic	2	earthenware	redware	lead glazed, brown, int.	vessel	body	
ceramic	1	earthenware	redware	lead glazed, brown	vessel	body	
ceramic	7	earthenware	refined white	mold made	marble	complete	
ceramic	1	earthenware	refined white	mold made	marble	fragment	Box 1, PRH Box 7 B1
ceramic	2	earthenware	tinglazed	white-glazed	vessel	body	
ceramic	1	earthenware	pearlware	handpainted, blue	cup	rim	floral motif
ceramic	1	earthenware	pearlware	shell-edge, blue	vessel	rim	
ceramic	1	earthenware	pearlware	undecorated	vessel	rim	
ceramic	3	earthenware	pearlware	undecorated	vessel	body	
ceramic	1	earthenware	pearlware	transferprint, blue	vessel	rim	leaf/floral motif
ceramic	1	earthenware	pearlware	transferprint, blue	vessel	handle	
ceramic	1	earthenware	pearlware	transferprint, blue	vessel	body	Box 7/B2
ceramic	1	earthenware	whiteware	handpainted, banded, green	vessel	rim	
ceramic	1	earthenware	whiteware	banded, black	vessel	rim	
ceramic	1	earthenware	whiteware	annular, blue-brown	bowl	rim/body	
ceramic	1	earthenware	whiteware	annular, brown	pan	rim	
ceramic	2	earthenware	whiteware	shell-edge, blue	soup plate	rim	
ceramic	2	earthenware	whiteware	transferprint, black	plate	body	floral
ceramic	4	earthenware	whiteware	transferprint, blue	plate	rim/base	"Castle/Scenery/J.F."
ceramic	2	earthenware	whiteware	transferprint, blue	plate	base	"Castle/Scenery/J.F."
ceramic	1	earthenware	whiteware	transferprint, blue	vessel	base	
ceramic	2	earthenware	whiteware	transferprint, blue	vessel	body	
ceramic	1	earthenware	whiteware	transferprint, brown	cup	rim/body	
ceramic	1	earthenware	whiteware	undecorated	jar lid	complete	
ceramic	8	earthenware	whiteware	undecorated	plate	rim	
ceramic	6	earthenware	whiteware	undecorated	plate	base	

Appendix Three. Catalog of Artifacts from the Lower Privy Fill (E17/19/21).

Class	Qty	Material	Type	Style/Form	Object	Part	Description
ceramic	3	earthenware	whiteware	undecorated	plate	body	
ceramic	6	earthenware	whiteware	undecorated	vessel	body	
ceramic	1	earthenware	whiteware	undecorated	vessel	spall	
ceramic	4	earthenware	whiteware	undecorated	chamber pot	rim/body	
ceramic	11	earthenware	whiteware	undecorated	chamber pot	body	
ceramic	3	earthenware	whiteware	undecorated	chamber pot	base	
ceramic	4	earthenware	whiteware	undecorated	chamber pot	base/body	
ceramic	3	earthenware	whiteware	undecorated	chamber pot	rim	
ceramic	1	earthenware	whiteware	transferprint, green	vessel	rim	
ceramic	8	earthenware	whiteware	transferprint, green	plate	rim	mended, almost complete; molded floral motif boarder
ceramic	3	earthenware	whiteware	transferprint, green	plate	base	"Paul & Virginia"; 2 figures next to stream bank
ceramic	1	earthenware	whiteware	transferprint, red	cup	body	child figure
ceramic	1	earthenware	whiteware	transferprint, purple	plate	body	floral
ceramic	2	earthenware	yellowware	undecorated	vessel	base	
ceramic	5	earthenware	yellowware	undecorated	vessel	rim	
ceramic	1	earthenware	yellowware	undecorated	vessel	handle	
ceramic	1	earthenware	yellowware	undecorated	vessel	base	
ceramic	2	earthenware	redware	unglazed	flowerpot	base	Box 1, PRH B1, Teste Pit B
ceramic	2	earthenware	redware	unglazed	flowerpot	rim	Box 1, B057/B3
ceramic	2	earthenware	redware	unglazed	flowerpot	body	Box 1, B057/AB
ceramic	1	earthenware	whiteware	sponged, ployochrome	plate	rim	roulette wheel-like pattern
ceramic	1	earthenware	whiteware	sponged, ployochrome	plate	base	
ceramic	1	earthenware	ironstone	molded	cup	base	leaf & stick motif
ceramic	1	earthenware	ironstone	molded	cup	body	leaf & stick motif
ceramic	1	earthenware	ironstone	molded	cup	rim/body	leaf & stick motif
ceramic	2	earthenware	ironstone	molded, ribbed	cup	base/body	
ceramic	1	earthenware	ironstone	molded, ribbed	cup	body	
ceramic	1	earthenware	ironstone	molded	vessel	handle	
ceramic	1	earthenware	ironstone	undecorated	chamber pot	handle	
ceramic	1	earthenware	ironstone	molded	cup	rim/body	
ceramic	1	earthenware	ironstone	molded	cup	/base	

Appendix Three. Catalog of Artifacts from the Lower Privy Fill (E17/19/21).

Class	Qty	Material	Type	Style/Form	Object	Part	Description
ceramic	1	earthenware	ironstone	molded, flat rimmed	vessel	rim	
ceramic	1	earthenware	ironstone	molded, wide fluting	cup	rim/body	
ceramic	1	earthenware	ironstone	undecorated	cup	rim/handle/body/body	
ceramic	2	earthenware	ironstone	undecorated	cup	rim/body	
ceramic	1	earthenware	ironstone	undecorated	cup	base	
ceramic	1	earthenware	ironstone	molded, fluted	cup	rim/body	
ceramic	1	earthenware	ironstone	molded, fluted	cup	rim/body	
ceramic	1	earthenware	ironstone	molded, ribbed	cup	rim/handle/body/body	
ceramic	1	earthenware	ironstone	molded, ribbed	cup	rim/body	
ceramic	2	earthenware	ironstone	undecorated	saucer	base	
ceramic	4	earthenware	ironstone	undecorated	plate	base	
ceramic	7	earthenware	ironstone	undecorated	plate	rim	
ceramic	1	earthenware	ironstone	undecorated	plate	rim base	
ceramic	1	earthenware	ironstone	maker's mark, impressed	soup plate	base	maker's mark: "DS/[illegible]"
ceramic	15	earthenware	ironstone	molded, 8-sided design, int.	bowl	rim	
ceramic	5	earthenware	ironstone	molded, 8-sided design, int.	bowl	rim/base	
ceramic	1	earthenware	ironstone	molded, 8-sided design, int.	bowl	body/base	
ceramic	1	earthenware	ironstone	molded, 8-sided design, int.	bowl	body	
ceramic	2	earthenware	ironstone	molded, 15-sided, fluted	cup	base/body	
ceramic	1	earthenware	ironstone	molded, 2-sided, fluted	cup	base/body/rim	
ceramic	1	earthenware	ironstone	molded, transferprint label	Pommade	complete	label: "Pommade Fine/L. T. Piver/Rue St. Martin No 103/Paris/and 106 Regent Street London"
ceramic	16	earthenware	ironstone	undecorated	vessel	body	
ceramic	2	earthenware	ironstone	molded, int.	vessel	rim	
ceramic	1	earthenware	ironstone	undecorated	bowl	rim	
ceramic	2	earthenware	ironstone	undecorated	bowl	base	
ceramic	9	earthenware	ironstone	undecorated	bowl	body	

Class	Qty	Material	Type	Style/Form	Object	Part	Description
ceramic	1	earthenware	ironstone	maker's mark, impressed	plate	base	maker's mark: "t one/wood"; manuf. date 1841 - 1860
ceramic	1	earthenware	Rockingham		teapot	spout	
ceramic	1	earthenware	Rockingham		vessel	rim/body	
ceramic	1	earthenware	Rockingham	molded	vessel	body	
ceramic	1	earthenware	Rockingham		vessel	body	
ceramic	2	earthenware	ironstone	molded, 19-sided, ribbed, int.	saucer	base/body /rim	maker's mark: "stone china /Anthony Shaw /Burslem"; pattern: 19-sided shallow ribbing; manuf. date 1850 - 1882.
ceramic	1	earthenware	ironstone	molded, 19-sided, ribbed, int.	saucer	rim	maker's mark: "stone china /Anthony Shaw /Burslem"; pattern: 19-sided shallow ribbing; manuf. date 1850 - 1882.
ceramic	1	earthenware	ironstone	molded, 19-sided, ribbed, int.	saucer	base/body	maker's mark: "stone china /Anthony Shaw /Burslem"; pattern: 19-sided shallow ribbing; manuf. date 1850 - 1882.
ceramic	1	earthenware	ironstone	maker's mark	plate	base	maker's mark: "stone china /mes edwards & /Dalehall"; James Edwards & Son; manuf. date 1851 - 1882
ceramic	1	earthenware	ironstone	maker's mark, impressed	plate	base	maker's mark: "J & G Meakin /Ironstone Chin /" manuf. date 1851+.
ceramic	3	earthenware	ironstone	molded, 8-sided, fluted int.	saucer	base/body /rim	maker's mark: "E /N /Cobridge /No. 5 Shape"; E. Pearson; manuf. date 1853 - 1874.
ceramic	1	earthenware	ironstone	molded, 8-sided, fluted int.	saucer	base	maker's mark: "E /N /Cobridge /No. 5 Shape"; E. Pearson; manuf. date 1853 - 1874.
ceramic	1	earthenware	ironstone	molded, 8-sided, fluted int.	saucer	body	maker's mark: "E /N /Cobridge /No. 5 Shape"; E. Pearson; manuf. date 1853 - 1874.
ceramic	3	earthenware	ironstone	molded, 10-sided int.	plate	base/body /rim	J. Wedgewood; fruit motif; manuf. date 1856.
ceramic	4	earthenware	ironstone	molded, 10-sided int.	plate	rim	J. Wedgewood; fruit motif; manuf. date 1856.
ceramic	1	earthenware	ironstone	molded, Atlantic shape A	saucer	base/body /rim	T & R Boote; impressed circular maker's mark (illegible); manuf. date 1857.
ceramic	5	earthenware	ironstone	molded, Atlantic shape A	saucer	rim	T & R Boote; impressed circular maker's mark (illegible); manuf. date. 1857.
ceramic	1	earthenware	ironstone	molded, Atlantic shape A	saucer	body	T & R Boote; impressed circular maker's mark (illegible); manuf. date 1857.
ceramic	2	earthenware	ironstone	molded, huron shape	bowl	rim/body	Huron shape Adams; manuf. date 1858.
ceramic	2	earthenware	ironstone	molded, leaf & crossed ribbon	plate	rim/body	Leaf & crossed ribbon, Livesley & Powell.
ceramic	1	kaolin	b.d. 6/64"	tobacco pipe	tobacco pipe	stem	
ceramic	1	kaolin	b.d. 5/64"	molded and stamped	tobacco pipe	bowl with spur/stem	ornately mold decorated with ridges and flutes; stem is stamped with: "W WHITE" on one side and "GLASCOW"

Appendix Three. Catalog of Artifacts from the Lower Privy Fill (E17/19/21).

Class	Qty	Material	Type	Style/Form	Object	Part	Description
ceramic	1	kaolin	b.d. 5/64"	embossed	tobacco pipe	bowl with spur	bowl is embossed with: "JW"; possibly John Waldie.
ceramic	1	kaolin	b.d. 5/64"		tobacco pipe	stem	stem mends with previous bowl.
ceramic	1	kaolin	b.d. 5/64"	embossed	tobacco pipe	bowl/stem	stem embossed: "STY. LOR/TOB/" on one side; "AMBER/fillegible/YORK" on other side.
ceramic	1	kaolin	b.d. 5/64"		tobacco pipe	bowl with spur	
ceramic	1	kaolin	b.d. 5/64"	impressed	tobacco pipe	bowl	bowl impressed with "T D"
ceramic	1	kaolin	b.d. 5/64"	impressed	tobacco pipe	bowl	
ceramic	4	kaolin	b.d. 5/64"	impressed	tobacco pipe	bowl	mendable fragments; impressed "T D"
ceramic	1	kaolin	b.d. 5/64"	molded, embossed	tobacco pipe	stem	on one side "/ONDON B.G." and on other side, "635 NEW YO/"
ceramic	1	kaolin	b.d. 5/64"		tobacco pipe	stem/mouthpiece	
ceramic	1	kaolin	b.d. 5/64"	impressed motif	tobacco pipe	stem	feathered incising
ceramic	5	kaolin	b.d. 5/64"		tobacco pipe	stem	
ceramic	1	kaolin	b.d. 4/64"	molded, impressed	tobacco pipe	bowl/stem	stem impressed: "W. WHITE"
ceramic	1	kaolin	b.d. 4/64"	molded	tobacco pipe	bowl/stem	
ceramic	1	kaolin	b.d. 4/64"	embossed	tobacco pipe	bowl with spur	"T D"
ceramic	1	kaolin	b.d. 4/64"	impressed	tobacco pipe	stem	"DAVIDSON" one side; "GLASCOW" other side; mendable with previous bowl.
ceramic	1	kaolin	b.d. 4/64"	embossed	tobacco pipe	bowl with spur	"T D" on bowl and "IL" on spur.
ceramic	1	kaolin	b.d. 4/64"	impressed	tobacco pipe	bowl with flat spur	"T D" on bowl
ceramic	1	kaolin	b.d. 4/64"	impressed	tobacco pipe	stem	"MURRAY" on both sides.
ceramic	1	kaolin	b.d. 4/64"	impressed	tobacco pipe	stem with spur	"QUEBEC" on one side "D. BELL" on other side.
ceramic	1	kaolin	b.d. 4/64"	impressed	tobacco pipe	stem with spur	"GLASCOW" one side, and "[M]URRY" on other side.
ceramic	2	kaolin	b.d. 4/64"		tobacco pipe	stem/bowl base	
ceramic	2	kaolin	b.d. 4/64"	lead glazed dipped	tobacco pipe	stem	
ceramic	7	kaolin	b.d. 4/64"		tobacco pipe	stem	

Appendix Three. Catalog of Artifacts from the Lower Privy Fill (E17/19/21).

Class	Qty	Material	Type	Style/Form	Object	Part	Description
ceramic	1	kaolin	b.d. 4/64"		tobacco pipe	bow/ fragment	
ceramic	1	kaolin	b.d. 4/64"	corroded	tobacco pipe	bow/ fragment	
ceramic	2	kaolin	b.d. 4/64"	lead glazed dipped, impressed	tobacco pipe	stem	"GLASCOW" one side, "78 W. WHITE" on other side; date from Cooke's article in Beaudry, p. 188-90.
ceramic	2	porcelain	white paste	undecorated	miniature saucer	base/body /rim	
ceramic	1	porcelain	white paste	gold gilding	finial	fragment	
ceramic	1	porcelain	white paste	molded, floral motif	statuette/vase	base	
ceramic	1	porcelain	white paste	purple wash, incised	figurine	fragment	
ceramic	1	porcelain	white paste	molded, floral motif	figurine/vase	base	
ceramic	5	porcelain	white paste	molded, floral motif	figurine/vase	body	
ceramic	1	porcelain	white paste	molded, gilding	vessel	rim/body	
ceramic	3	porcelain	white paste	gilding	egg cup	rim/body /base	
ceramic	1	porcelain	white paste	molded leaf, gilding	figurine	body	
ceramic	1	porcelain	white, molded	2-hole, ridged	button	complete	
ceramic	1	porcelain	white, molded	2-hole	button	complete	
ceramic	1	porcelain	black, molded	2-hole, ridged	button	complete	
ceramic	7	porcelain	white, molded	4-hole	button, large	complete	
ceramic	30	porcelain	white, molded	4-hole	button, small	complete	
ceramic	3	porcelain	white, molded	4-hole, sunburst ridge	button	complete	
ceramic	1	porcelain	beige, molded	4-hole	button	complete	
ceramic	1	porcelain	chinese export	underglaze blue	vessel	body	
ceramic	1	stoneware	gray paste	maganese-glazed ext.	vessel	body	
ceramic	1	stoneware	American	Albany slip	vessel	rim/body	
glass	2	amber	mold made		liquor bottle	body	
glass	1	aqua	mold made	circular	toiletory bottle	base	
glass	3	aqua	mold made	circular	bottle	body	
glass	1	aqua	2-pc mold	glass pontil	medicine bottle	base/body	
glass	2	aqua	2-pc mold		medicine bottle	finish	

Bos 7/B3 (64 Soc) ? Box 1

Bos 7/Ba

Bos 7/C9

Class	Qty	Material	Type	Style/Form	Object	Part	Description
glass	1	aqua	2-pc mold		medicine bottle	base	
glass	1	aqua	mold made		medicine bottle	base	
glass	4	aqua	mold made	applied lip	medicine bottle	neck/finis h	
glass	1	aqua	mold made		medicine bottle	shoulder	
glass	1	aqua	mold blown	chamfered corner	medicine bottle	base/body	
glass	2	aqua	mold blown	chamfered corner	medicine bottle	body	
glass	2	aqua	2-pc mold	oval	medicine bottle	base/body	
glass	5	aqua	2-pc mold	oval	bottle	body	
glass	4	aqua	2-pc mold	oval	bottle	shoulder	
glass	15	aqua	flat		mirror	fragment	
glass	41	aqua	mold made		bottle	body	Box 1, Bos 7/B2, Bos 7/B3
glass	203	aqua	flat		window	fragment	Box 1, PRH/A2, Test Pic A, Bos 7/B3
glass	1	aqua	2-pc mold, postbottom		medicine bottle	complete	
glass	1	aqua	2-pc mold, postbottom	embossed	soda bottle	complete	"M & B AND CO./97W 35th/NEW YORK"; manuf. date 1850 - 1920.
glass	1	aqua	2-pc mold, postbottom	embossed	soda bottle	complete	"J. HEUBENNER/BROOKLYN N.Y."; manuf. date 1850 - 1920.
glass	2	aqua	2-pc mold, separate	fluted, 12-sided	bottle	base	
glass	22	aqua	2-pc mold, separate	fluted, 12-sided	bottle	body	
glass	2	aqua	2-pc mold, separate	fluted, 12-sided	bottle	shoulder	
glass	1	aqua	2-pc mold, postbottom	embossed	soda bottle	complete	"F&B/FAIRBANKS & BEARD/HOWARD ST. BOSTON"; manuf. date 1855 - 1870.
glass	1	aqua	2-pc mold, postbottom	embossed	soda bottle	complete	"F & B/BEARD'S MINERAL/WATER"; manuf. date 1855 - 1870.
glass	1	aqua	mold made	panelled	medicine bottle	base/body	
glass	1	aqua	mold made	panelled	medicine bottle	body	
glass	1	aqua	2-pc mold, postbottom	embossed	soda bottle	complete	"ROBINSON, WILSON/LEGALLEE/SUDBURY ST. BOSTON"; manuf. date 1856 - 1865.
glass	1	aqua	2-pc mold, bottom hinge		medicine bottle	complete	
glass	1	aqua	2-pc mold, bottomhinge	embossed	toiletory bottle	complete	"H.H. SMITH & CO./BALM FOR THE HAIR"; manuf. date 1860 - 1861.
glass	1	aqua	2-pc mold, postbottom	embossed	soda bottle	complete	"J.P. PLUMMER"; manuf. date 1864 - 1884.

Appendix Three. Catalog of Artifacts from the Lower Privy Fill (E17/19/21).

Class	Qty	Material	Type	Style/Form	Object	Part	Description
glass	1	aqua	2-pc mold, postbottom	embossed	soda bottle	complete	"COBURN, LANG & CO."; manuf. date 1864 - 1881.
glass	1	aqua	2-pc mold, postbottom		toiletory bottle	complete	
glass	1	aqua	2-pc mold, bottom hinge		medicine bottle	complete	
glass	1	aqua	2-pc mold, postbottom		toiletory bottle	complete	
glass	1	aqua	2-pc mold, bottom		medicine bottle	complete	
glass	1	black	mold made	star motif	button	complete	
glass	2	black	mold made	geometric motif	button	complete	
glass	1	black	mold made	domed, star motif	button	complete	
glass	1	blue	mold made	lined motif	button	complete	
glass	1	blue, opaque	free blown	patina, white	perfume bottle	rim/neck	
glass	1	blue, opaque	mold made		bead	complete	.63 cm diameter
glass	1	brown	free blown	oblong	liquor bottle	base	→ Box 1, Bos 7/B2
glass	1	clear	mold made	hexagonal facet	stemware	base/stem / cup	
glass	2	clear	mold made	hexagonal facet	stemware	cup body	
glass	2	clear	mold made		cup	base/body	
glass	1	clear	mold made		cup	body	
glass	3	clear	mold made	applied lip	medicine bottle	finish/nec k	
glass	1	clear	mold made	applied lip	medicine bottle	finish/nec k	
glass	3	clear	mold made		bottle	shoulder/ body	
glass	1	clear	2-pc mold, separate	embossed	toiletory bottle	base/body	"PARIS"
glass	1	clear	mold blown	circular	drinking glass	base/body	
glass	2	clear	mold made		vessel	body	
glass	2	clear	mold made		vessel	body	
glass	1	clear	pressed		vessel	base	10.65 cm in diameter
glass	3	clear	pressed	floral motif	lamp	body	
glass	1	clear	pressed	starburst motif	lamp	base	
glass	3	clear	mold made		vessel	rim	
glass	1	clear	mold made	gilding floral motif	vessel	rim	

Appendix Three. Catalog of Artifacts from the Lower Privy Fill (E17/19/21).

Class	Qty	Material	Type	Style/Form	Object	Part	Description
glass	2	clear	mold made	gilding floral motif	vessel	body	
glass	73	clear	mold made		chimney	fragment	
glass	12	clear	mold made		globe	fragment	
glass	1	clear	undiagnostic		unidentified	fragment	
glass	14	clear	mold made		bottle	body	
glass	3	clear	mold made		lamp	base	
glass	1	clear	press molded	fluted	stemware	base/stem	
glass	1	clear	press molded	fluted	soapdish	complete	
glass	1	clear	mold made	floral motif	vessel	rim	
glass	1	clear	mold made	tubular	unidentified	fragment	
glass	3	clear	pressed	ribbed	vessel	rim	
glass	1	clear	pressed	ribbed	vessel	handle	
glass	1	clear	3-pc mold	tulip panelled	goblet	rim/body /stem/bas	
glass	3	clear	3-pc mold	tulip panelled	goblet	rim	
glass	11	clear	3-pc mold	tulip panelled	goblet	body	
glass	1	clear	mold made		stemware	base/stem /body	
glass	1	clear	mold made		stemware	base	
glass	1	clear	mold made		stemware	stem	
glass	1	clear	mold made	panelled	stemware	cup	
glass	1	clear	mold made	polychrome swirls	marble	complete	Box 1, B057/Ba
glass	1	clear	2-pc mold, postbottom	embossed	medicine bottle	complete	"M.H. GLEESON/APOTHECARY"; manuf. date 1841 - 1878.
glass	1	clear	2-pc mold, bottomhinge	embossed	toiletory bottle	complete	"CLARK'S # 1"; manuf. date 1850 - 1920.
glass	1	clear	2-pc mold, separate		medicine bottle	complete	
glass	1	clear	2-pc mold, bottom		medicine bottle	complete	
glass	1	clear	2-pc mold, separate		medicine bottle	complete	
glass	1	clear	2-pc mold, bottom		medicine bottle	complete	
glass	1	clear/metal	mold made/cop alloy	eye	button	complete	
glass	10	cobalt	mold made		vessel	body	
glass	2	cobalt	mold made		vessel	rim	

Appendix Three. Catalog of Artifacts from the Lower Privy Fill (E17/19/21).

Class	Qty	Material	Type	Style/Form	Object	Part	Description
glass	1	dk. green	2-pc mold, postbottom		soda bottle	complete	
glass	1	dk green	2-pc mold, postbottom	embossed	soda bottle	complete	"J.P. PLUMMER"; manuf. date 1852 - 1863.
glass	1	dk green	2-pc mold, postbottom	embossed	soda bottle	complete	"TARR & SMITH/WORCESTER ST./BOSTON"; manuf. date 1858 - 1861.
glass	1	green	free blown	round	wine bottle	base/kick up	
glass	5	green	mold made		bottle	body	Box 1, Box 7/02
glass	1	olive	mold made	applied lip	liquor bottle	finish/nec k	
glass	2	olive	mold made		bottle	body	
glass	1	olive	dip mold		toiletory bottle	complete	
glass	1	purple	press molded	geometric motif	toiletory bottle	base	
glass	12	purple	press molded	geometric motif	toiletory bottle	body	
glass	2	purple	press molded	geometric motif	toiletory bottle	finish	
glass	10	purple	press molded	geometric motif	toiletory bottle	shoulder	
glass	5	purple	press molded	geometric motif	toiletory bottle	neck	
glass	1	purple	mold made	tubular	unidentified	fragment	
glass	1	white	mold made		bead	complete	.74 cm diameter
glass	1	white	mold made	wire back	button, large	fragment	
glass	1	white	mold made	wire back	button, small	fragment	
glass	1	white	mold made	conical, wire back	button, small	complete	
glass	1	yellow	press molded	10-sided	vessel	base	
glass/metal	1	clear/copper alloy	mold made		lamp	base/wick	
metal	1	brass	machine made	grooved, 3-hole	hinge	complete	
metal	1	copper alloy	mold made	impressed letters	button	complete	
metal	1	copper alloy	machine made		nail/washer	fragment	
metal	1	copper alloy	mold made	face/vine motif	buckle	complete	
metal	2	copper alloy	mold made	cross motif	buckle	complete	
metal	2	copper alloy	mold made		broach pin	fragment	
metal	1	copper alloy	mold made	floral motif	buckle	fragment	
metal	1	copper alloy	mold made	floral motif	spoon	complete	
metal	1	copper alloy	mold made		eye	complete	

Class	Qty	Material	Type	Style/Form	Object	Part	Description
metal	3	copper alloy	machine made		unidentified	fragment	Bos 7, B 3
metal	3	copper alloy	machine made		unid. shaving	fragment	
metal	2	copper alloy	machine made	grape-leaf motif	fastener	complete	
metal	9	copper alloy	pressed		lamp fixture	fragment	
metal	1	copper alloy	machine cut		nail	fragment	
metal	1	iron	unidentified	circular	unidentified	fragment	2.7 cm diameter Bos 7/B 2
metal	1	iron	mold made		fastener/button	fragment	Bos 7 C 5
metal	1	iron	mold made	indented	thimble	fragment	
metal	3	iron	machine made		bar	fragment	
metal	9	iron	machine made		unidentified	fragment	Bos 7 B 3(a)
metal	1	iron	mold made		key top	fragment	
metal	4	iron	wire		wire	fragment	
metal	17	iron	machine made		sheet metal	fragment	Box 1, Bos 7/B 2
metal	1	iron	machine made		furniture castor	complete	
metal	1	iron	machine made		spike	complete	
metal	1	iron	machine made		spike/bolt	fragment	
metal	1	iron	machine made		nail	fragment	
metal	1	iron	wire		unid. hardware	fragment	
metal	22	iron	machine cut		nail	fragment	Box 1, (A) R H B 1 Test Pit B, Bos 7/a
metal	2 bag	iron	unidentified		unidentified	fragment	
metal	1	iron/copper alloy	mold made	human face motif	drawer pull	complete	
metal	1	lead	mold made		musket ball	complete	
metal	1	pewter	mold made		spoon	bowl	
metal	1	pewter	mold made	floral motif	spoon	handle	
metal	1	pewter	mold made	grooved	flatware handle	fragment	
metal	1	steel	mold made		knife blade	fragment	
metal	1	steel	machine made		hammer head	complete	
metal	1	unidentified	mold made		thimble	fragment	
metal	2	white metal	wire	coiled	ring	complete	.8 cm in diameter
metal	1	white metal	mold made	incised	toy gun, small	complete	

Appendix Three. Catalog of Artifacts from the Lower Privy Fill (E17/19/21).

Class	Qty	Material	Type	Style/Form	Object	Part	Description
metal	1	white metal	mold made		handle/stem	fragment	
metal/organic	1	iron/bone	mold made		cutlery handle	fragment	
metal/organic	1	iron/fabric	black	2-hole, embossed	button	fragment	
metal/organic	1	steel/wood	machine made		knife	handle/blade	
metal/organic	1	unid. alloy/bone	mold made		knife	handle	
metal/other mineral	1	lead/concrete	machine made		unidentified disc	fragment	Box 1, PRH B1, Bos 7
organic	1	bone	unidentified	carved	cutlery	handle	Box 1 PRH B1, Bos 7 A2
organic	2	bone	unidentified	4-hole	fan	handle	Box 1 PRH B1, Bos 7 A2
organic	6	bone	unidentified	unworked	button	complete	Bos 7 A2, Bos 7/B 3, Bos 7 PRH, Bos 7 A2, B3
organic	33	bone	unidentified	unworked	bone	fragment	Bos 7/B 3, Bos 7 PRH, Bos 7 A2, B3
organic	16	bone	fish	unworked	vertebrae	complete	Box 1 Bos 7/B 2 not complete but it
organic	20	bone	mammal	unworked	bone	fragment	
organic	43	bone	bird	unworked	bone	fragment	
organic	5	bone	unidentified	unworked	jaw bone	fragment	
organic	1 bag	coal			coal		Bos 7 PRH A, PRH/B1, Test pit B
organic	11	coral	white	unworked	coral	fragment	
organic	1	fiber	unidentified	black, matted	fabric	fragment	Bos 7 A2,
organic	2	fiber	unidentified	black	fabric	fragment	
organic	1	shell	unidentified	4-hole, concave	button, large	complete	
organic	1	shell	unidentified	2-hole, concave	button	complete	
organic	1	shell	unidentified	4-hole	button, small	complete	
organic	200	shell	clam, soft shell	unworked	shell	complete	PRH Bos 7 B1,
organic	630	shell	clam, soft shell	unworked	shell	fragment	
organic	1	shell	oyster	unworked	shell	fragment	Box 1 Bos 7/B 2
organic	5	shell	scallop	unworked	shell	fragment	
organic	2	shell	snail	unworked	shell	fragment	
organic	2	shell	unidentified	unworked	shell	fragment	PRH A2,
organic	2	wood	unidentified		shoe	heel	
organic	18	wood	unidentified	unworked	wood	fragment	Box 1 Bos 7/B 2, Bos 7/B 3, Bos 7 A2

Bos 7 C9 (39)

Appendix Three. Catalog of Artifacts from the Lower Privy Fill (E17/19/21).

Class	Qty	Material	Type	Style/Form	Object	Part	Description
organic/metal	1 bag	coal/wood/iron	unidentified	unworked	coal/wood/iron	fragment	Bos 7/B3
organic/metal	1	wood/iron	unid./machine made		handle	fragment	PRH B1 Box/B2 not in catalog
other mineral	2	mortar			mortar	fragment	Bos 7/B3
other mineral	1 bag	slag			slag		
stone	1	marble	white	cut	marble	fragment	
stone	4	slate	gray		pencil	fragment	
stone	1	slate	gray, dk		tile	fragment	Bos 7, A1
stone	1	slate	gray		slate	fragment	Bos 7/B3
stone	3	slate	gray, lt		slate	fragment	Bos 7 A2
synthetic	1	plastic	machine made	hard rubber, black	comb	fragment	stamped "W & KELLEI/"
synthetic	3	plastic	machine made	black	comb	fragment	stamped "W & KELLEI/"
synthetic	1	plastic	black	2-hole, embossed	button	complete	"N.R. CO./GOODYEAR'S P=I1851"

* PRH/A1 - not there
 Bos 7 PRH B3 - also coal + stone not in catalog, a rock's unidentifiable - piece of metal too

* Note - PRH B1 - paint chips, I cant find it in the catalog, not in synthetic possibly slag
 Bos 7/B2 - bag with button not know other 3

*

* Empty - All of Bos 7/B3

* - PRH A2 - box 1 - couldn't find it in opition 3, made of concrete

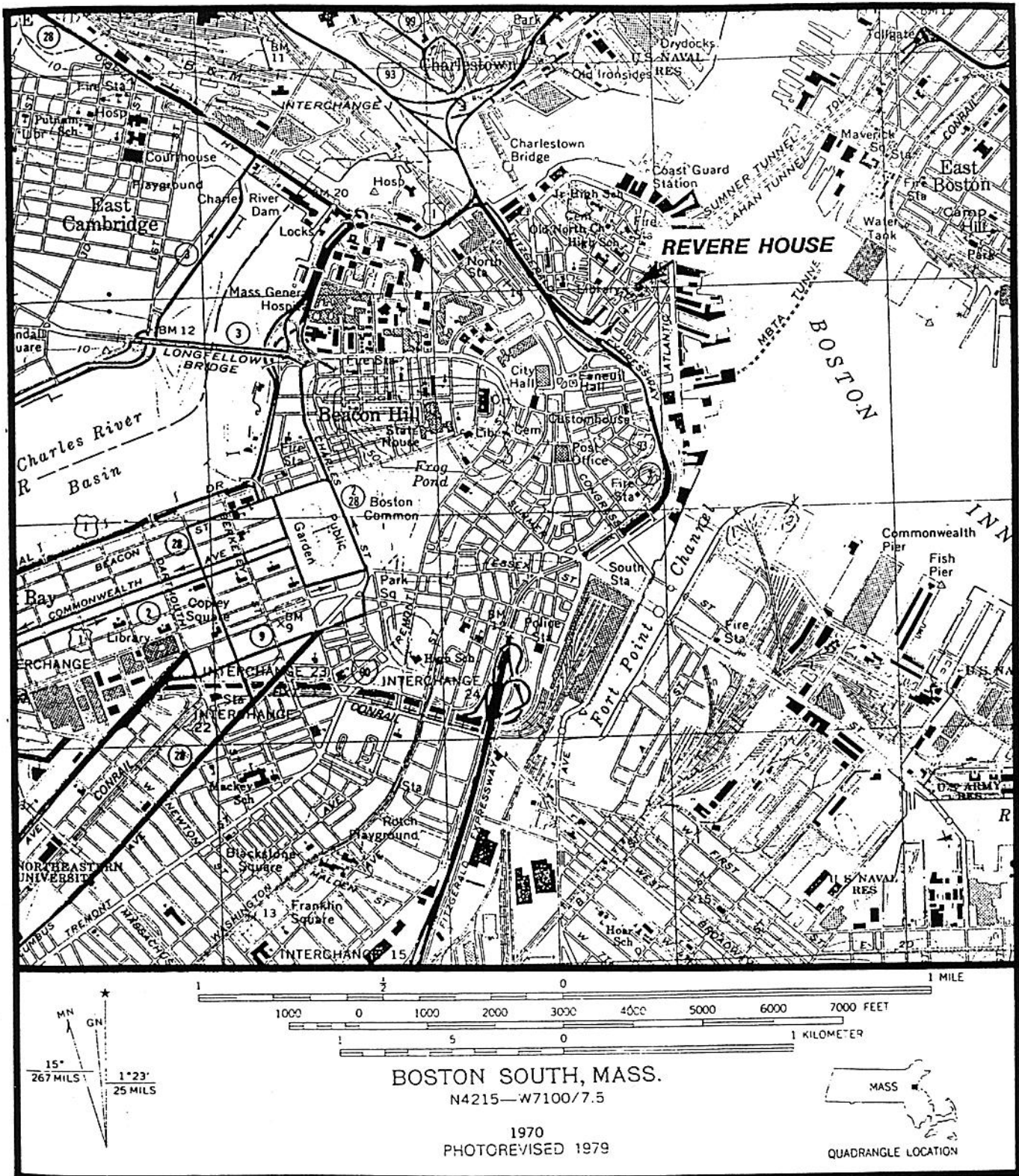
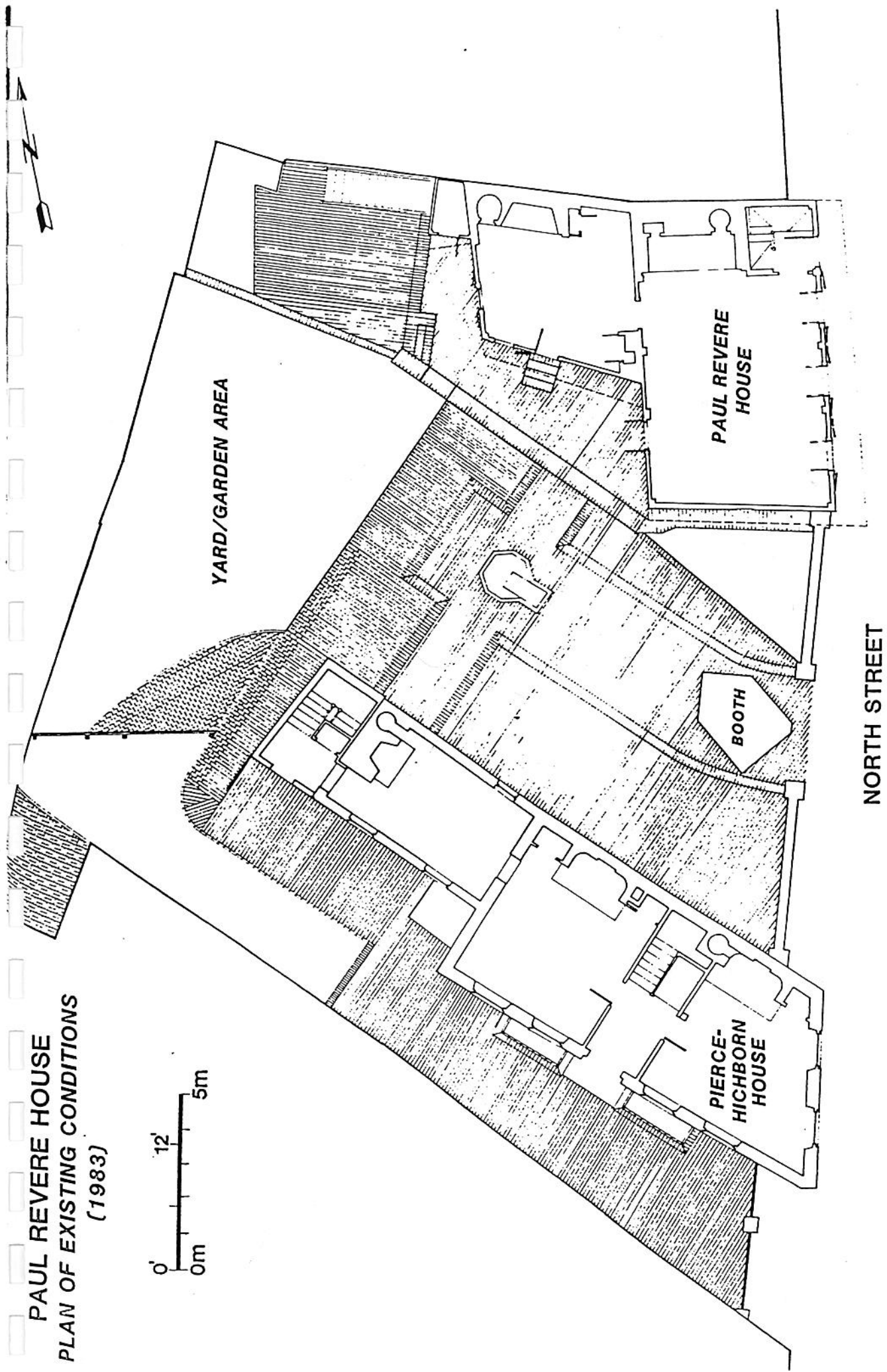


Figure 1. U.S.G.S. topographical map showing location of Paul Revere House.



PAUL REVERE HOUSE
PLAN OF EXISTING CONDITIONS
(1983)

0' 12' 5m
0m

NORTH STREET

Figure 2. Paul Revere House: Plan of existing conditions (1983).

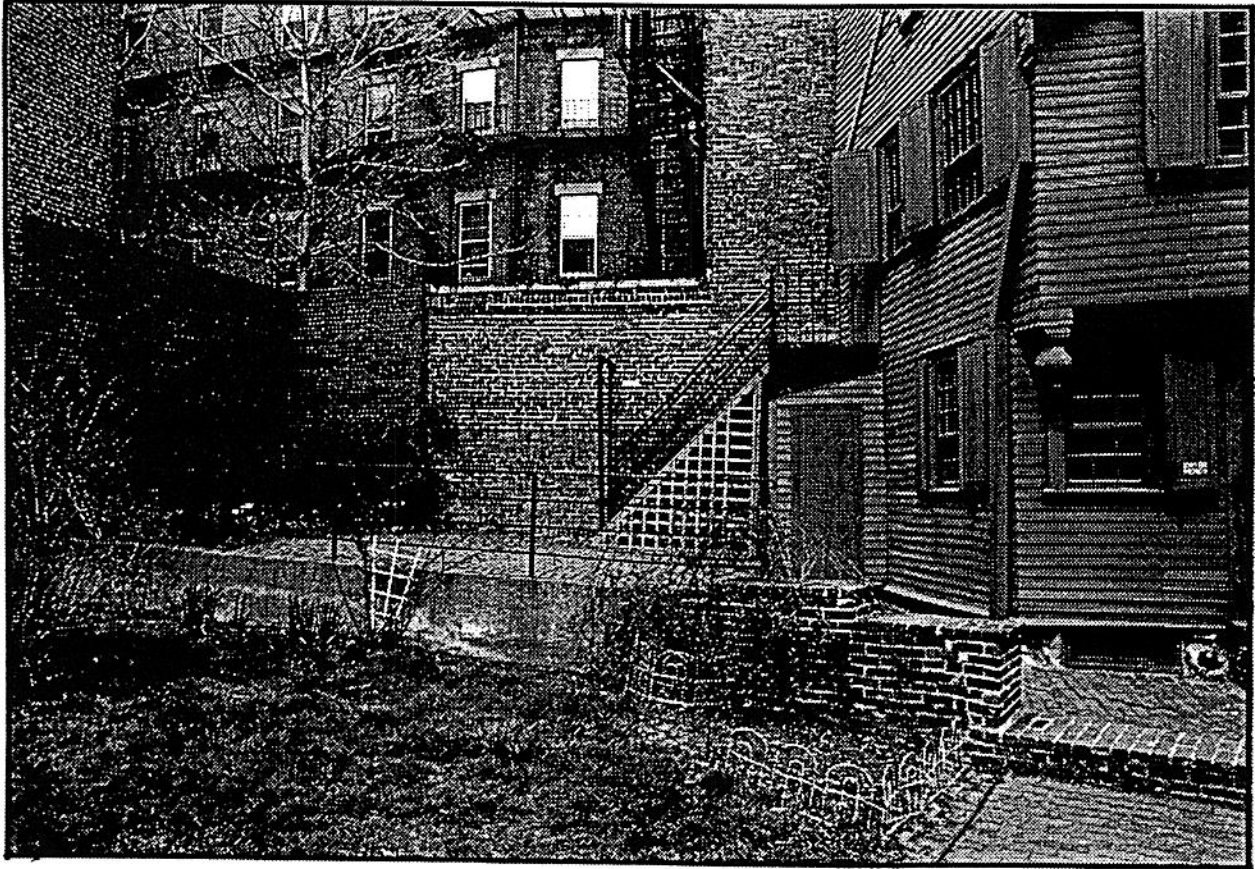


Figure 3. 1983 photograph of yard area behind the Revere House, looking north.

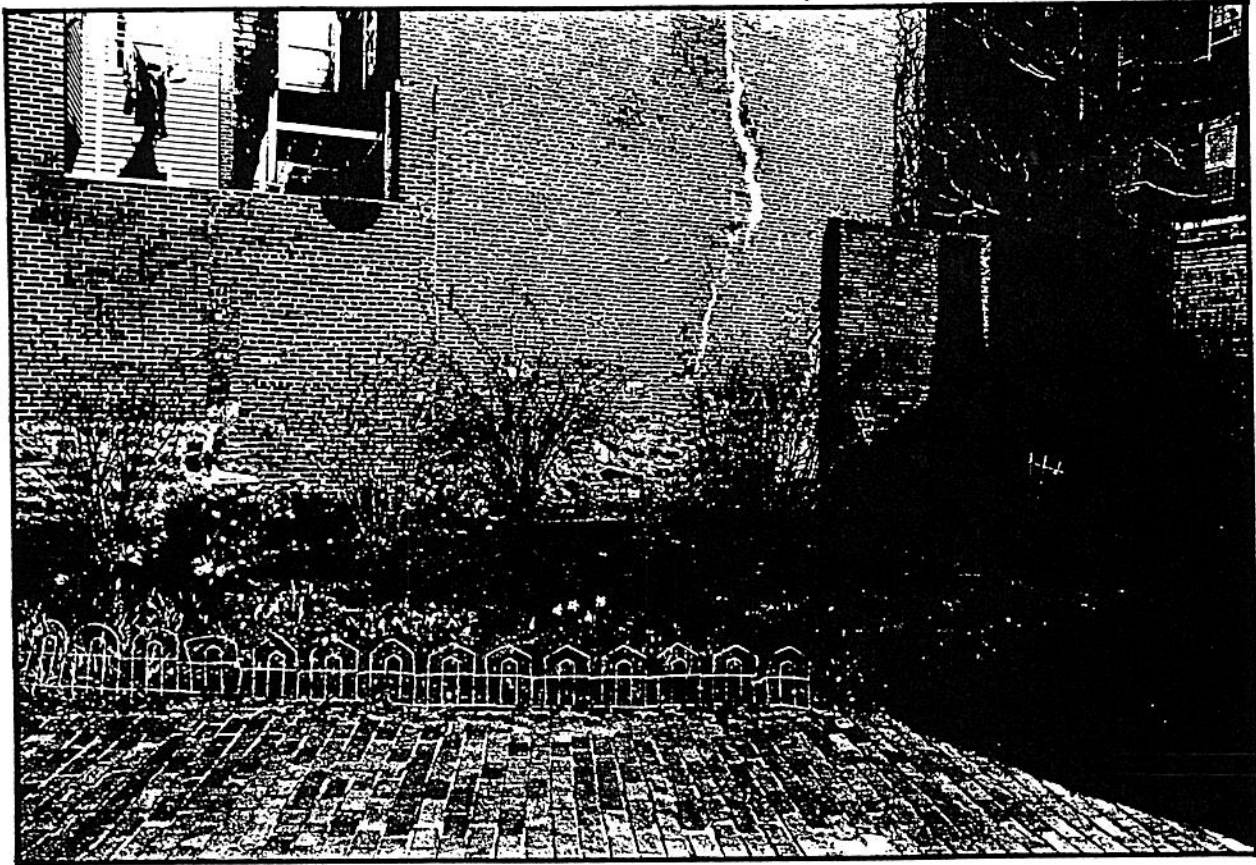
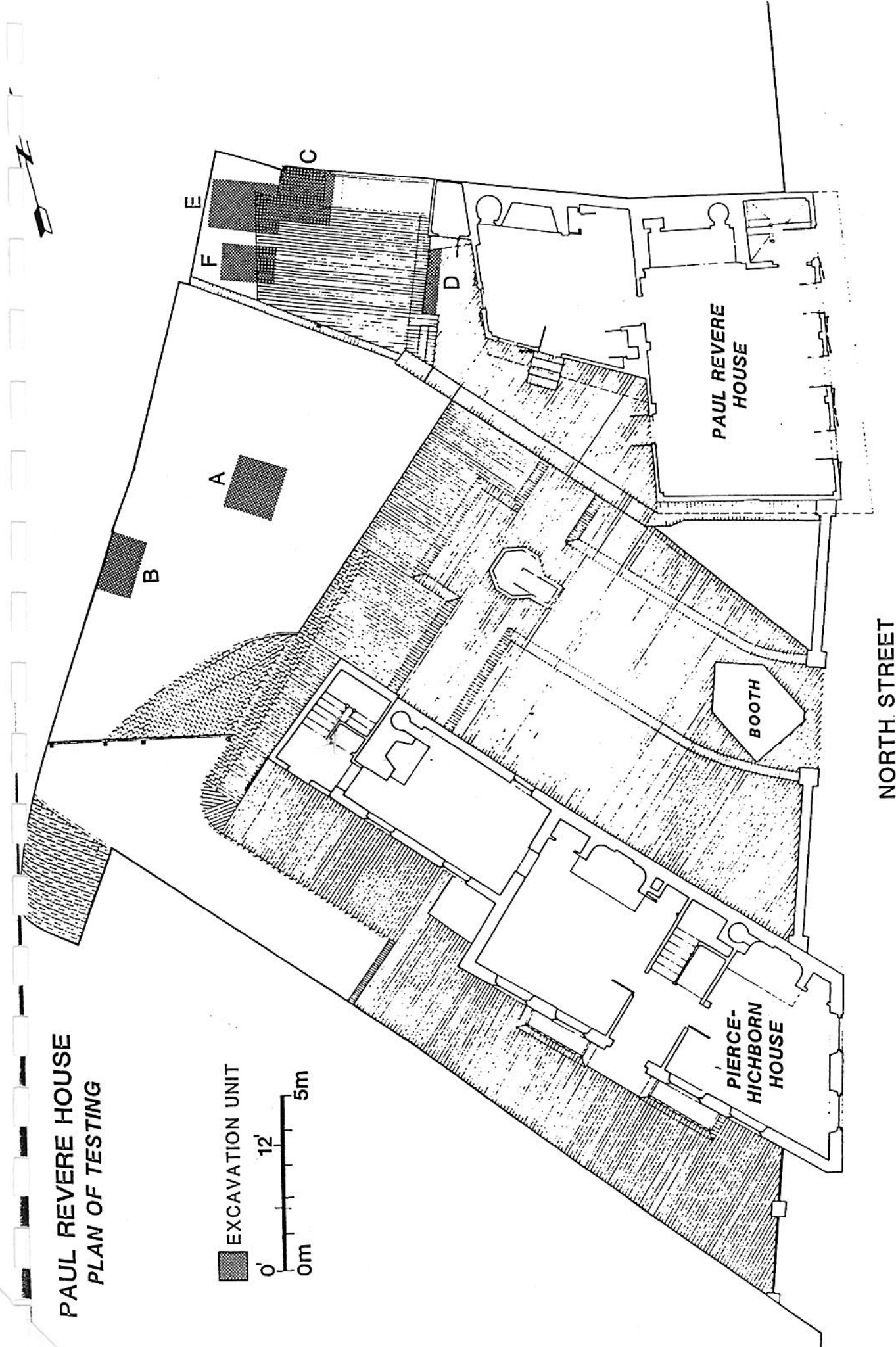


Figure 4. 1983 photograph of yard area in the former Hichborn/Barnard lots, looking west. Site of proposed bell housing in center.



PAUL REVERE HOUSE
PLAN OF TESTING

EXCAVATION UNIT
0' 12' 5m

PAUL REVERE HOUSE

PIERCE-HICHBORN HOUSE

BOOTH

NORTH STREET

Figure 5. Paul Revere House: Plan of testing.

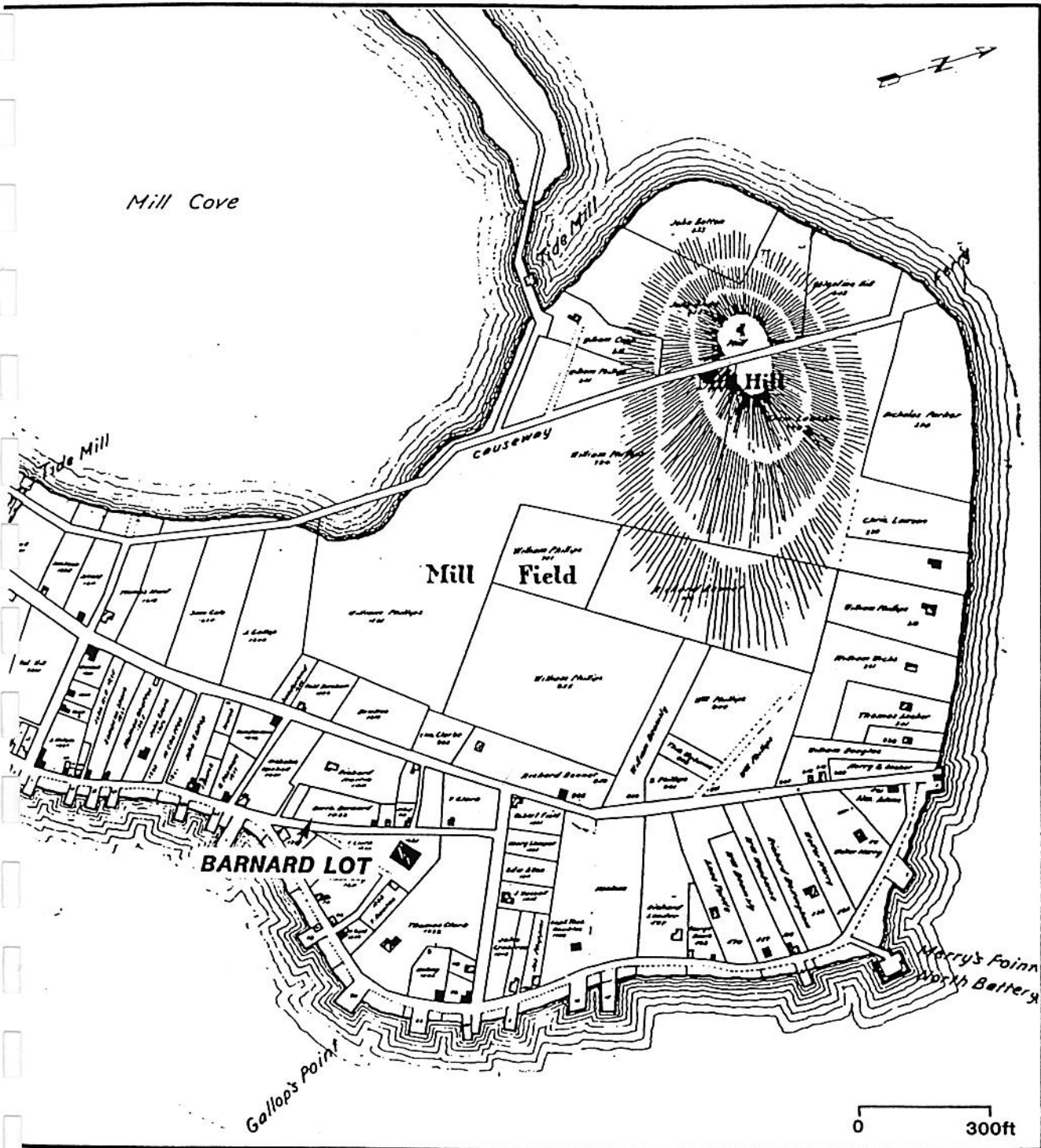


Figure 6. Reconstructed 1648 map of the North End showing the location of the Barnard lot.



Figure 7. Reconstructed 1676 map of the North End showing North Square, the Second Church, and the house owned by the Second Church (the site of the Paul Revere House).

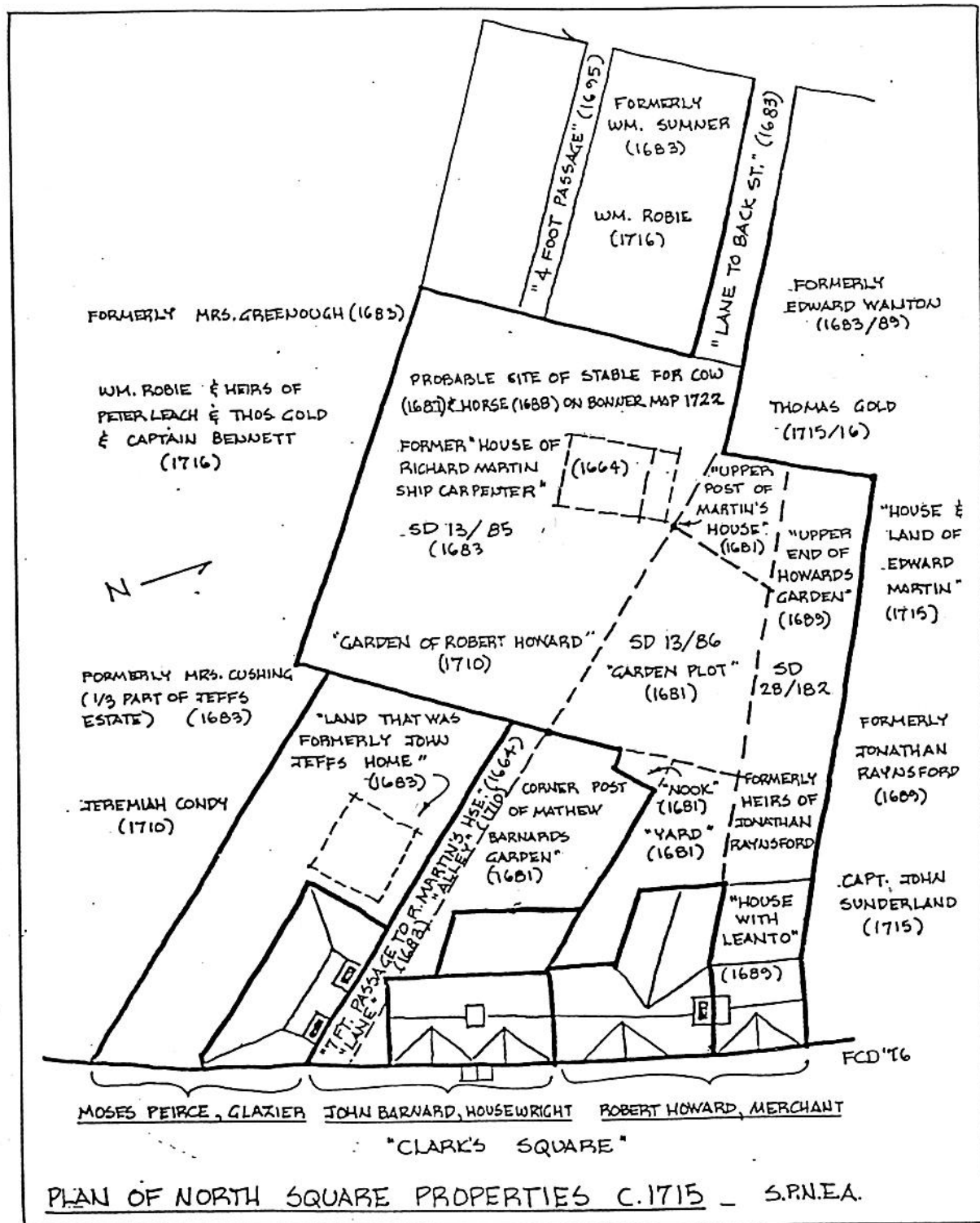


Figure 8. Reconstructed plan of North Square properties, ca. 1715. (Source: Detwiler 1976a).



Figure 9. 1722 map of the North End showing location of the Revere House, at the time owned by Elizabeth Howard.

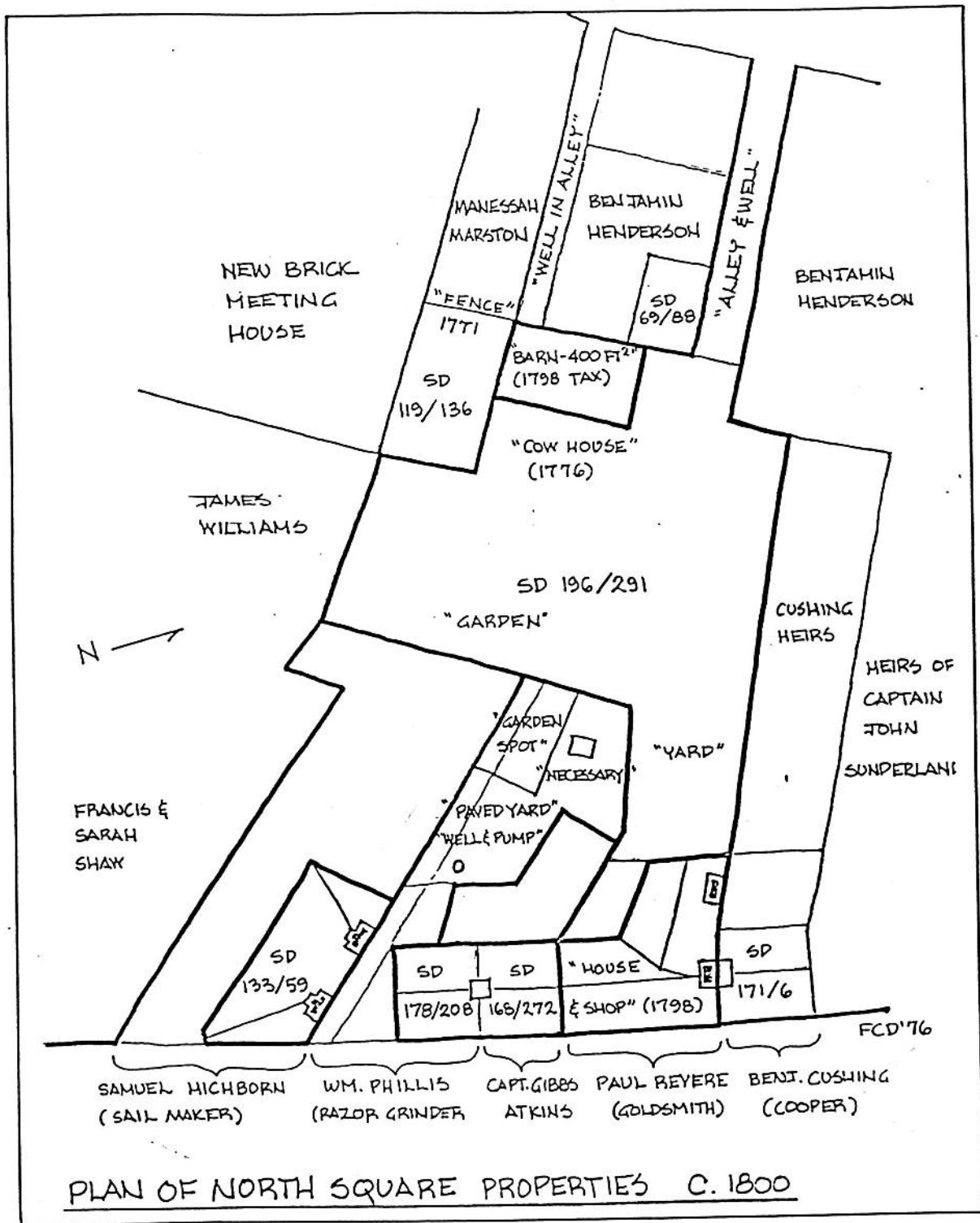


Figure 10. Reconstructed plan of North Square properties, ca. 1800. (Source: Detwiler 1976a).

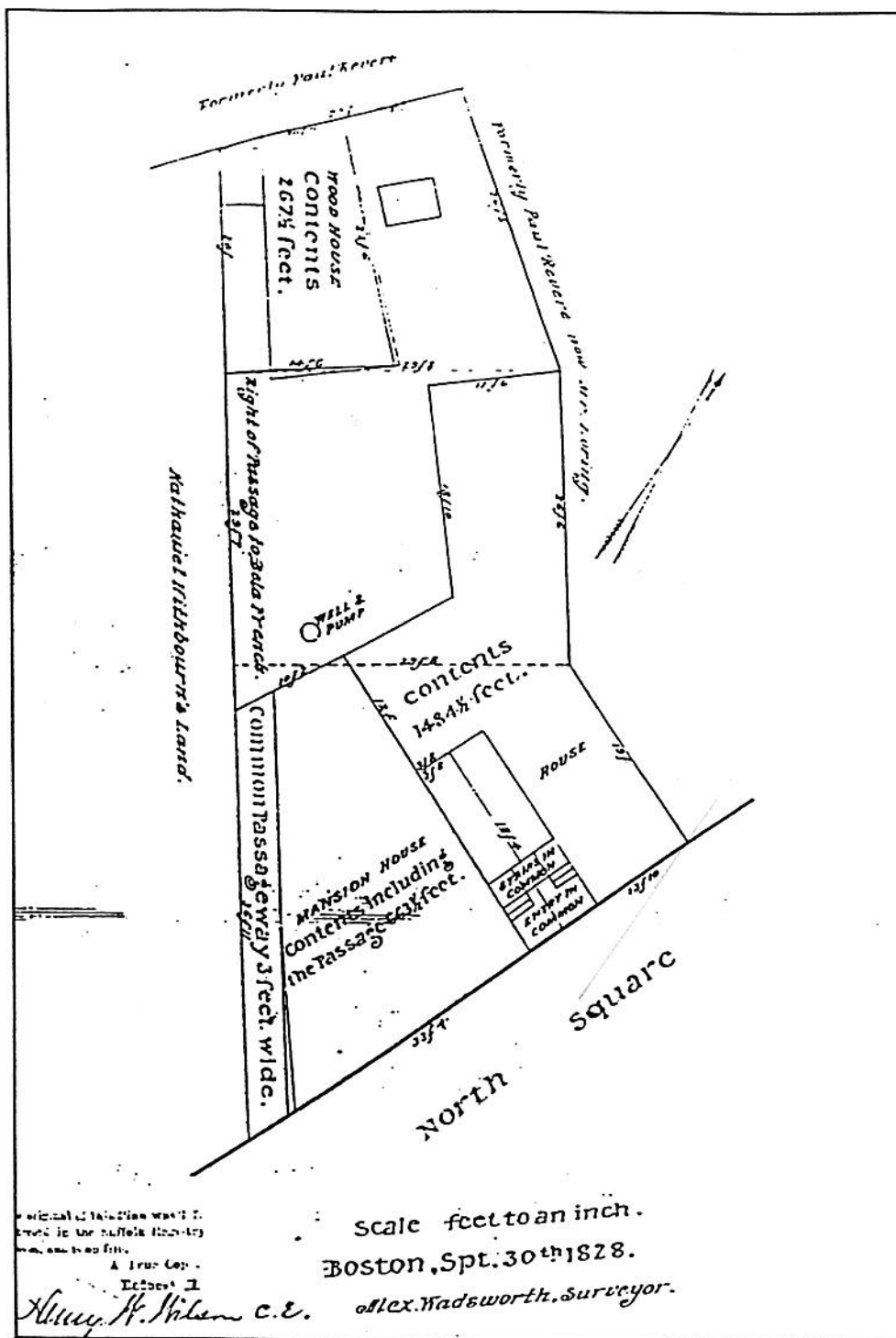


Figure 11. 1828 plan from the Suffolk Registry of Deeds showing the Barnard House composed of two parts and the "wood house" at the back of the lot.



Figure 12. 1852 map showing location of the Revere House, at that time divided and with a long ell on the southern half.

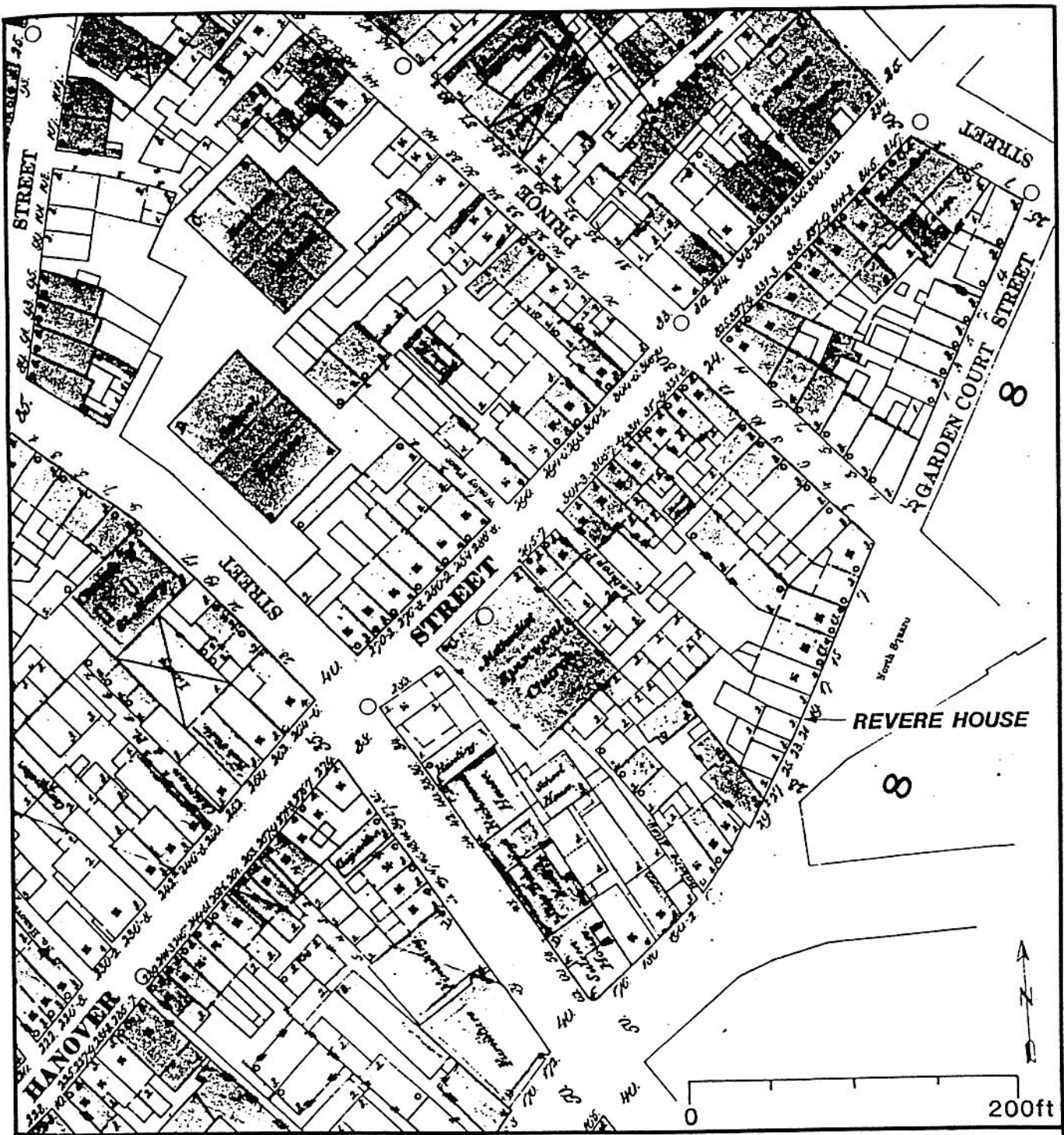


Figure 13. 1867 map showing location of the Revere House at 19-21 North Square.



Figure 14. 1874 map showing location of the Revere House with an ell on the part at 21 North Square. On the Barnard lot at 23-27 North Square the "wood house" and part of the Barnard House had been removed. A brick building is at the back of the Hichborn lot at 29 North Square.

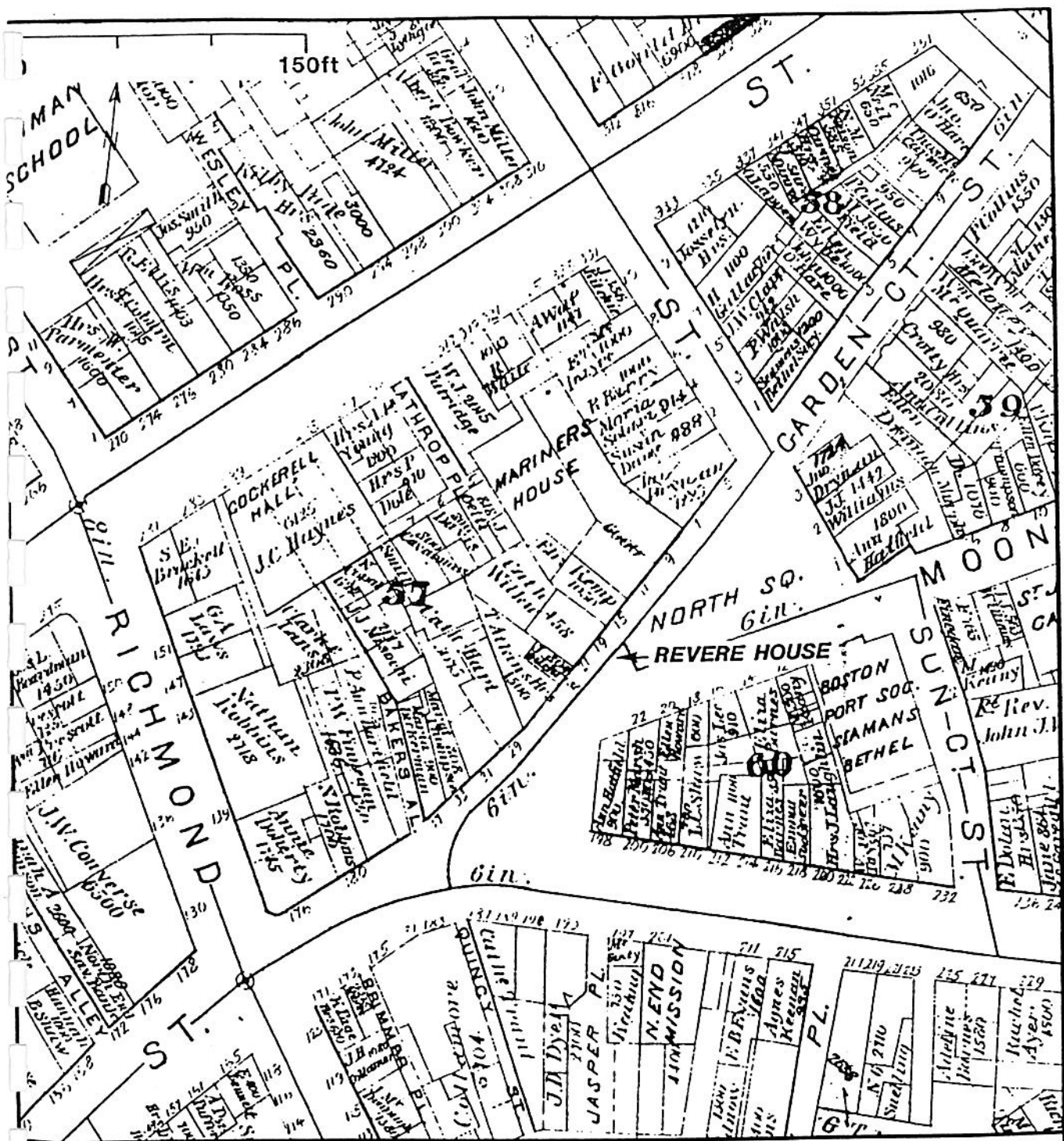


Figure 15. 1883 map showing the location of the Revere House at 19-21 North Square with the former rear ell removed and small structure on the Barnard lot at 20-27 North Square.

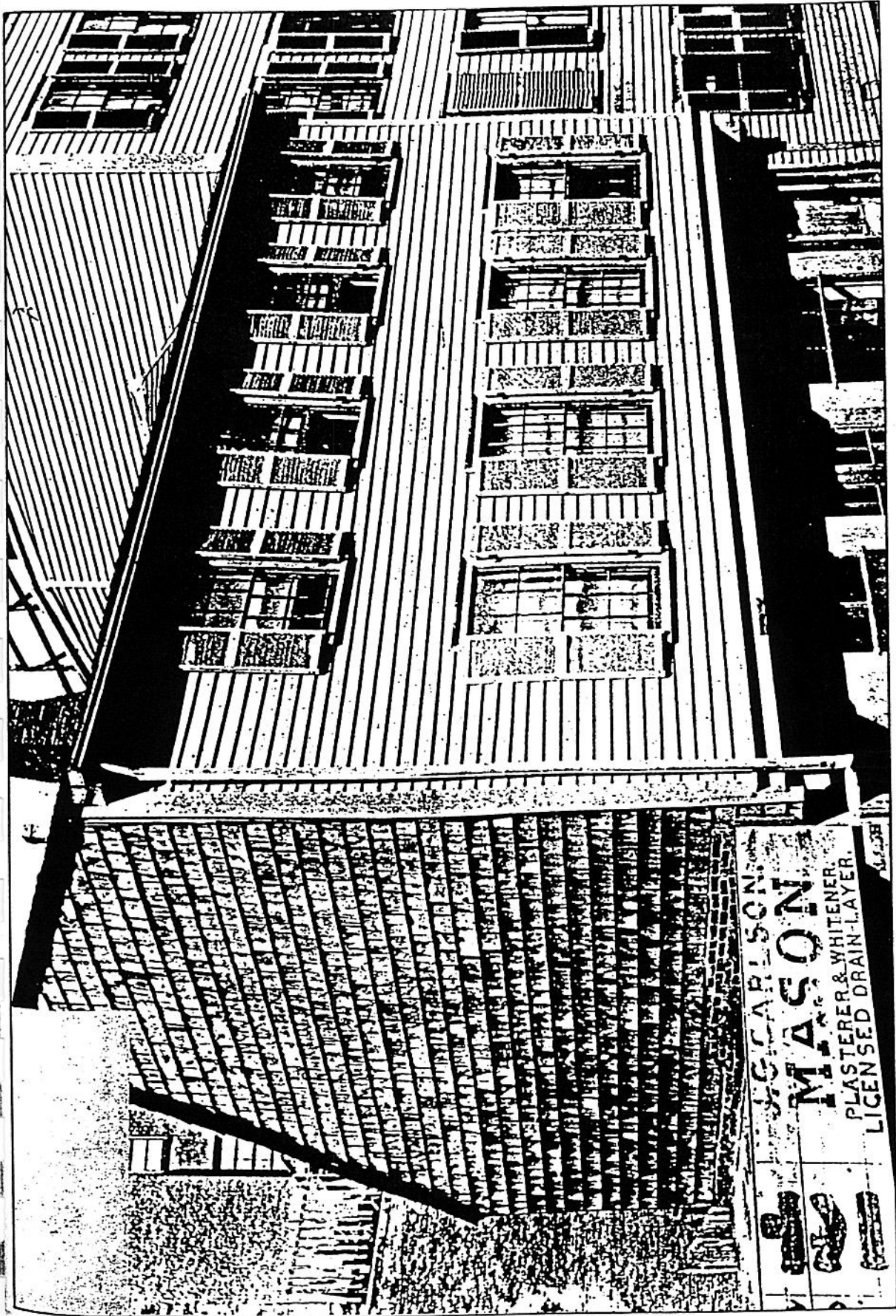


Figure 16. Ca. 1880 photo of Revere House showing its two entrances and small abutting structure occupied by J. G. Carlson, a mason.

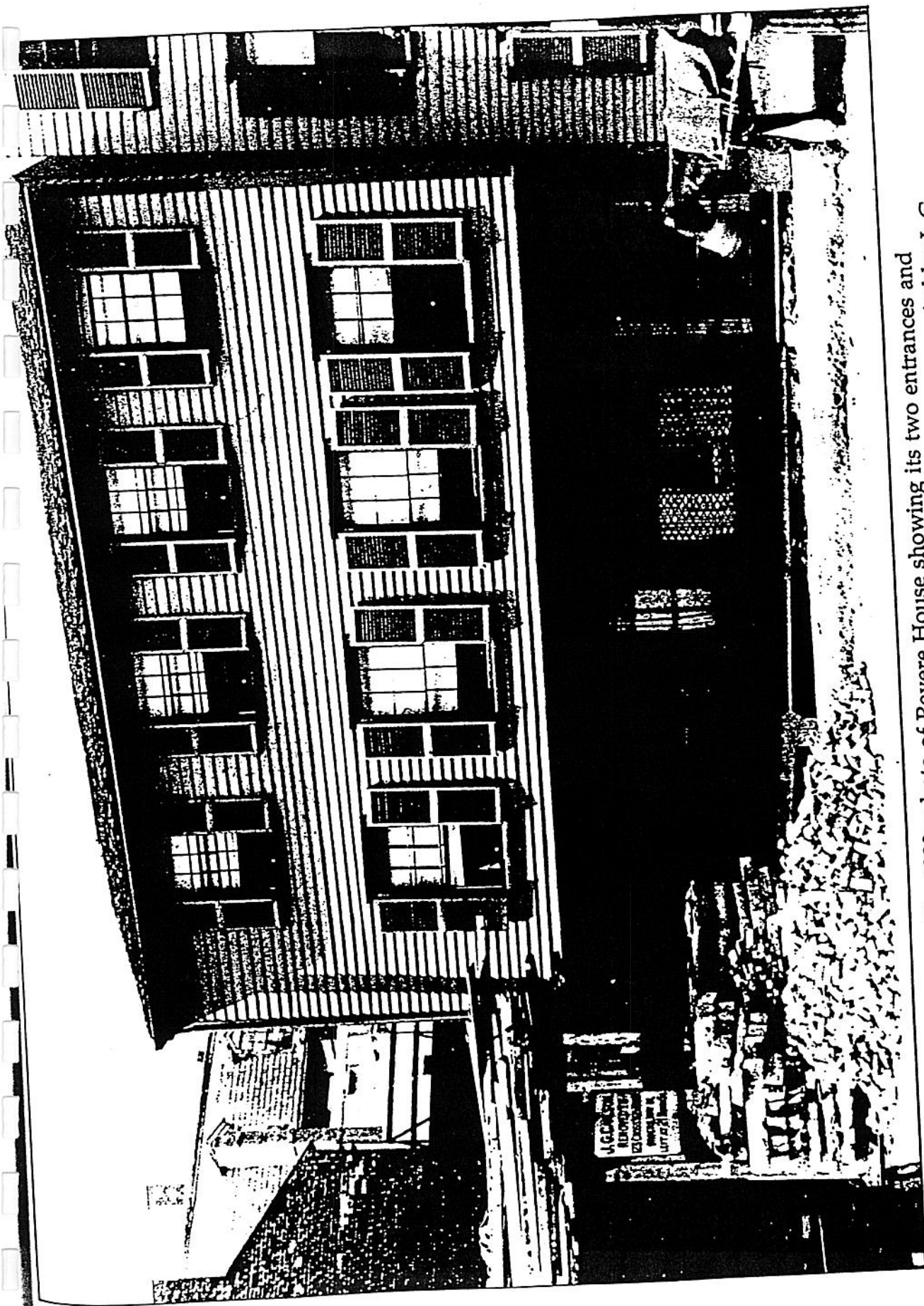


Figure 17. Ca. 1880s photo of Revere House showing its two entrances and storefront. Abutting structure on south is no longer occupied by J. G. Carlson.

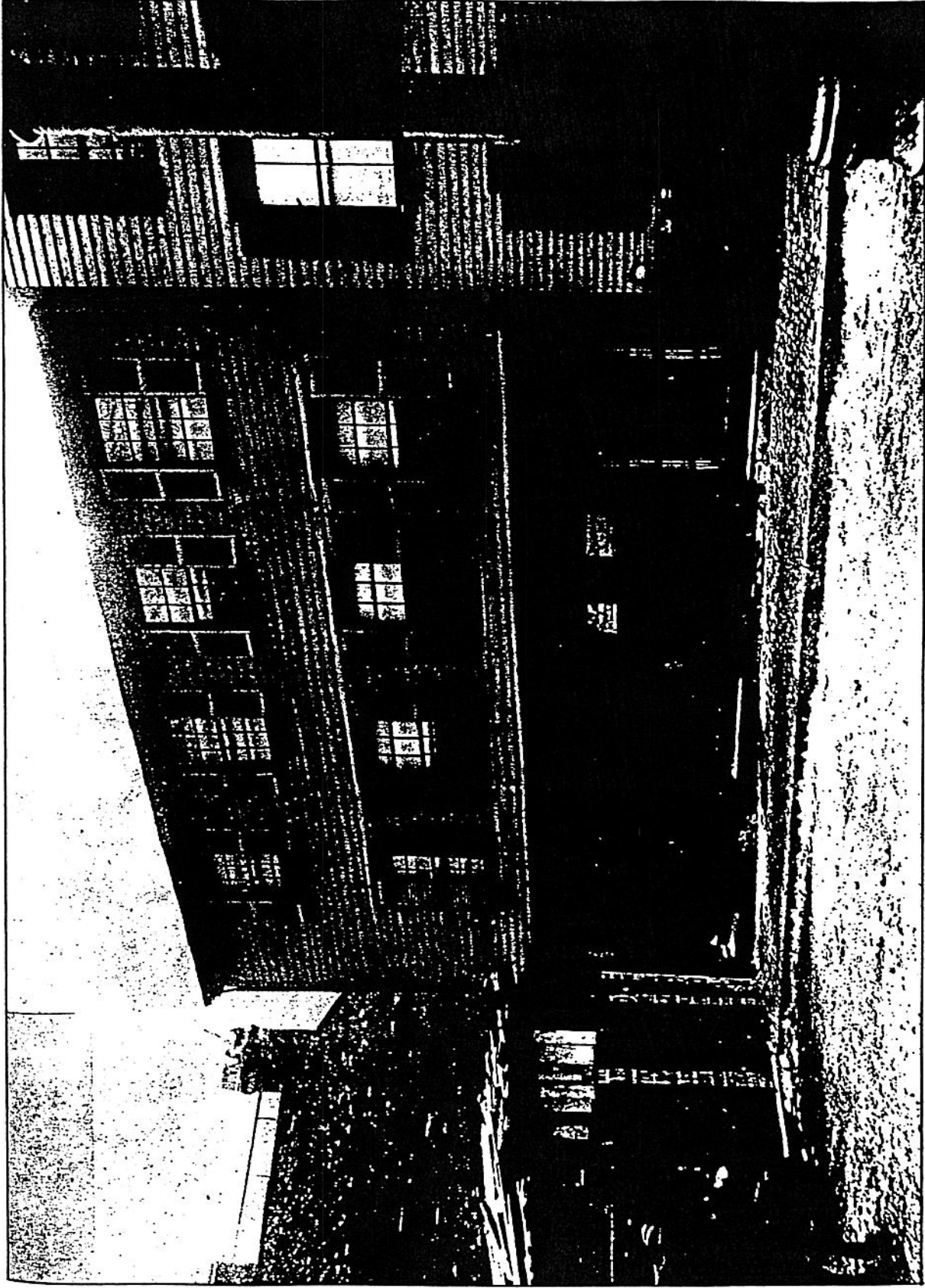


Figure 18. Ca. 1891 photo of Revere House with "To Let" sign placed by Sidney F. Squires.

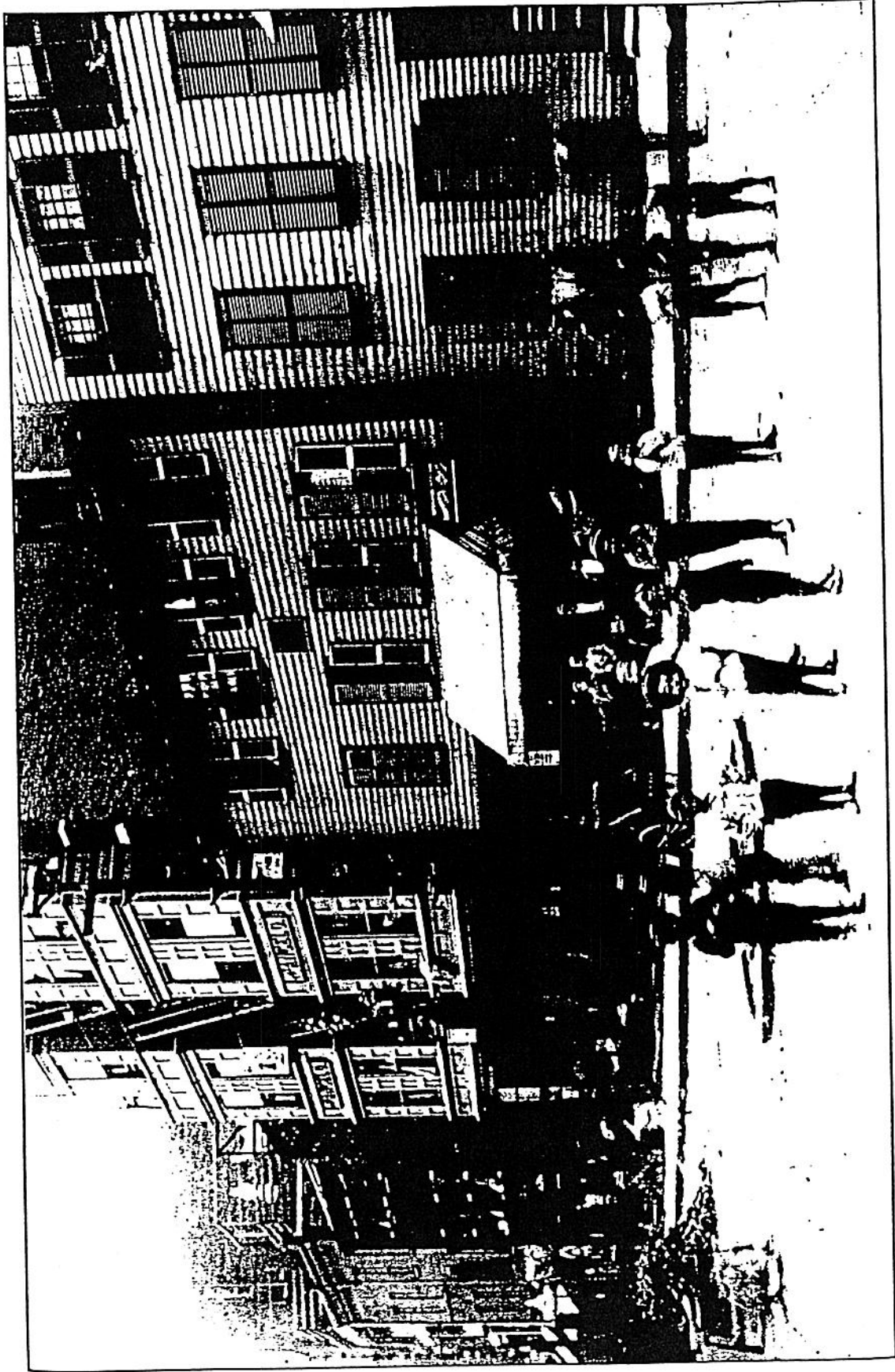


Figure 19. Ca. 1895 photo of North Square showing the Revere House with an identifying plaque and a store on the first floor; the Angelo Building is immediately south. The children in the foreground are presumably Italian residents of the neighborhood.

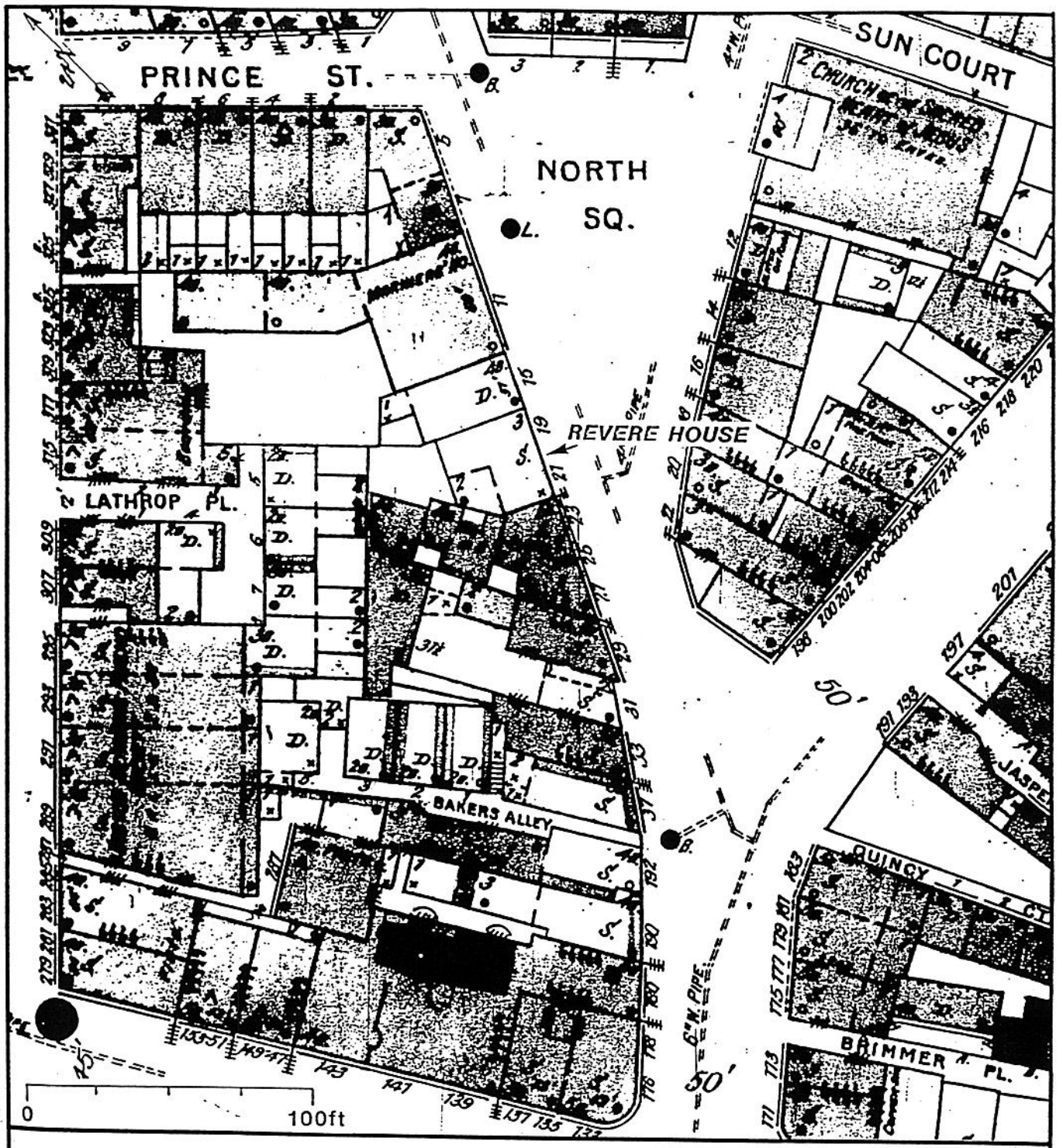


Figure 20. 1895 map showing location of the Revere House and the Angelo Building at 23-27 North Square.

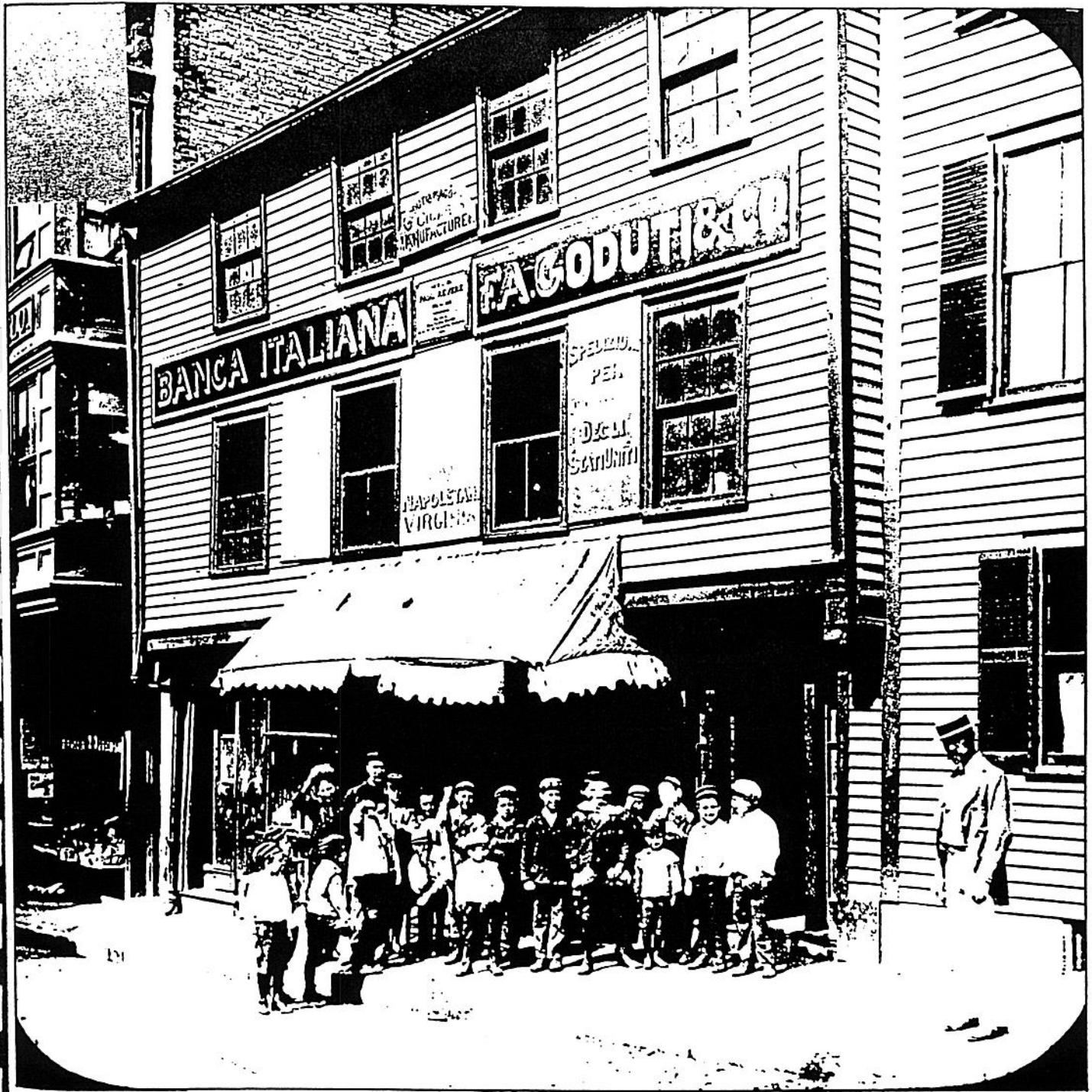


Figure 21. Ca. 1900 photo of the Revere House showing the Banca Italiana and cigar manufactory on the upper floors and grocery store on the street level. Neighborhood residents pose in front.

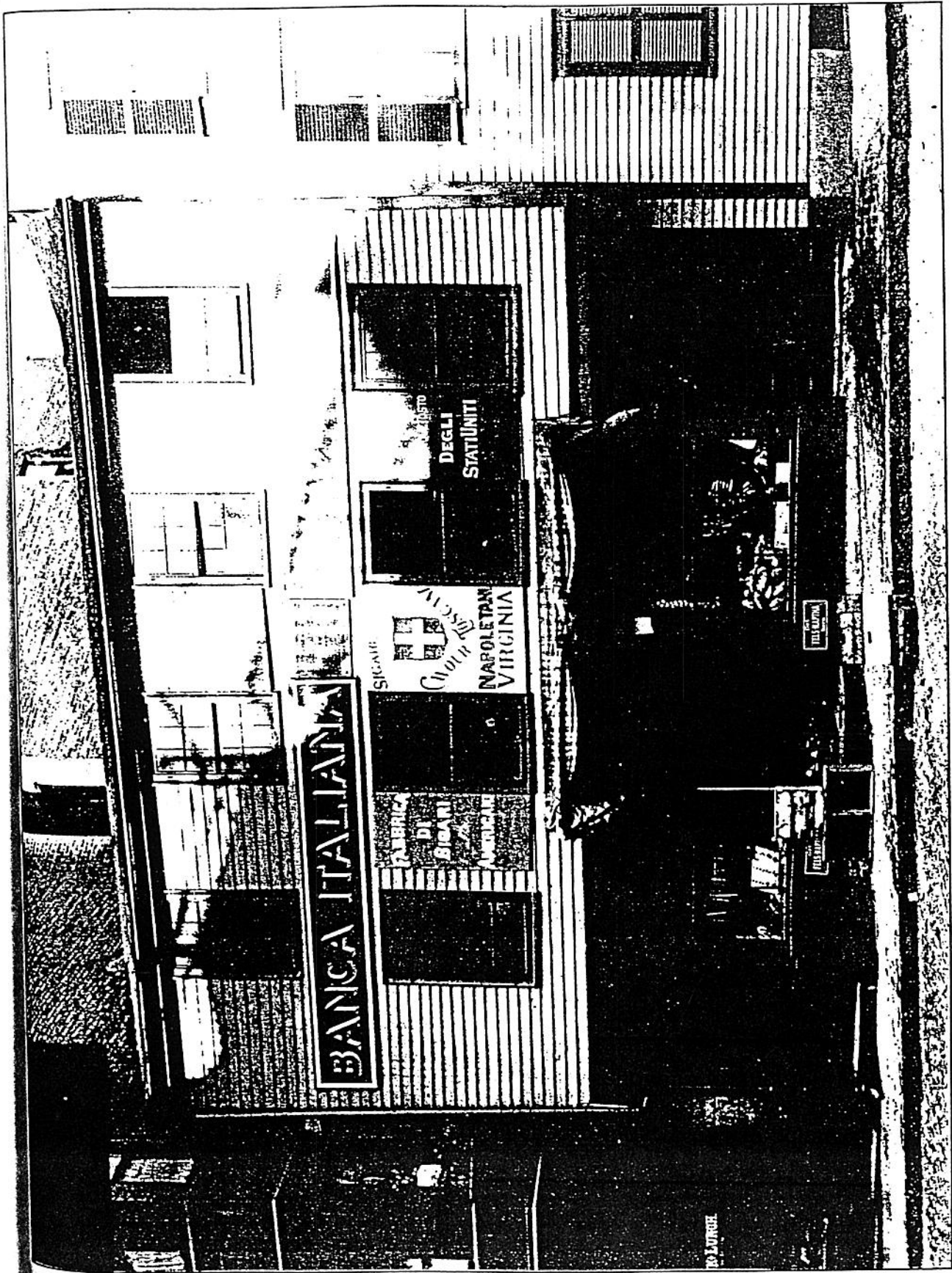


Figure 22. Ca. 1900 photo of Revere House showing historical plaque and occupancy by Banca Italiana, cigar manufactory, and grocery store.

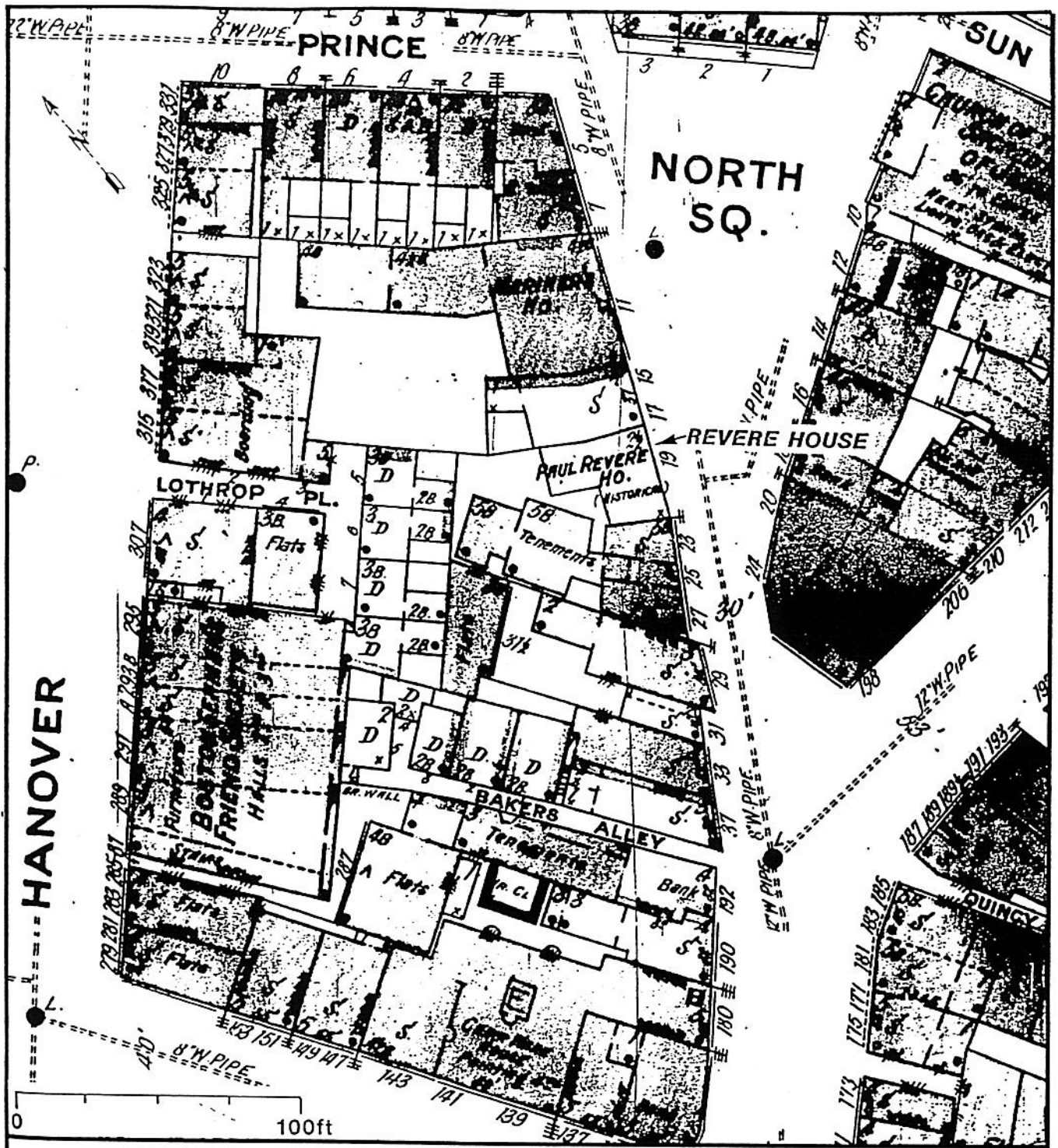


Figure 23. 1909 map showing location of the Revere House and restoration of its rear ell. A three-story brick "flats" with a basement is at the back of the Hichborn lot at 29 North Square.

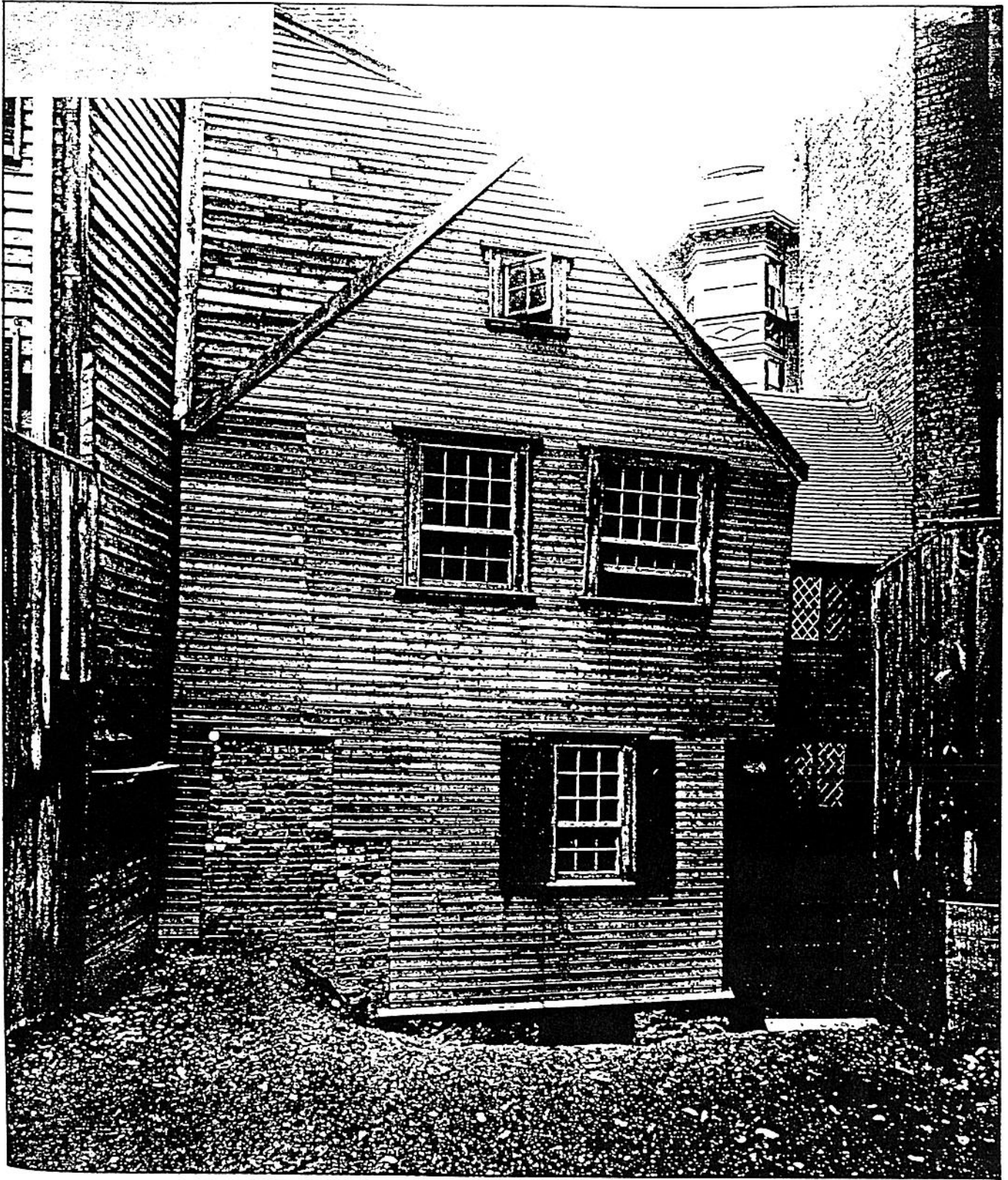


Figure 24. Ca. 1909 photo of the Revere House facing east towards the restored rear ell. Note the ground surface strewn with artifacts.

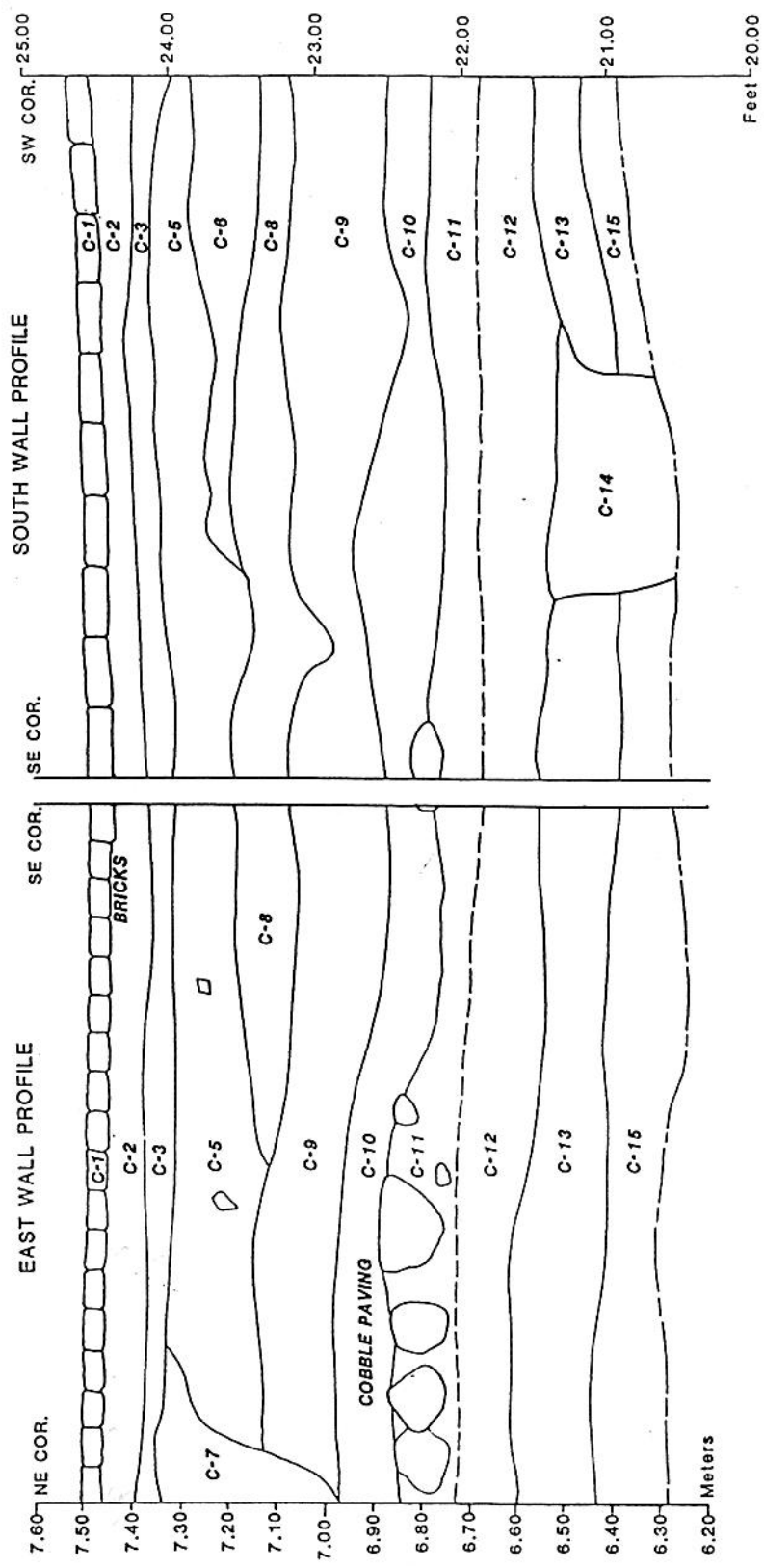


Figure 25. Paul Revere Houselot: Excavation Unit C, profile of east and south walls.

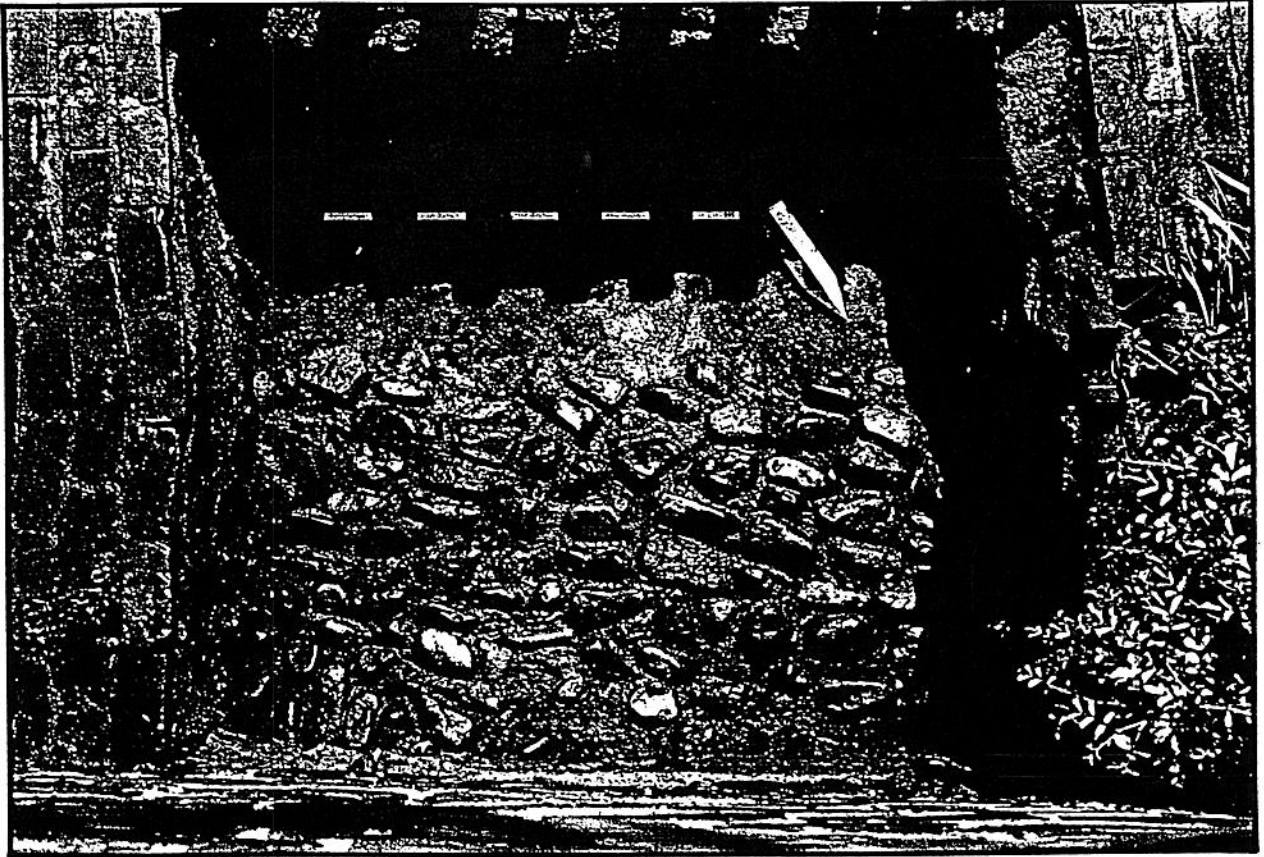


Figure 26. Excavation Unit C: Photograph of cobble paving (C11).
South at top.

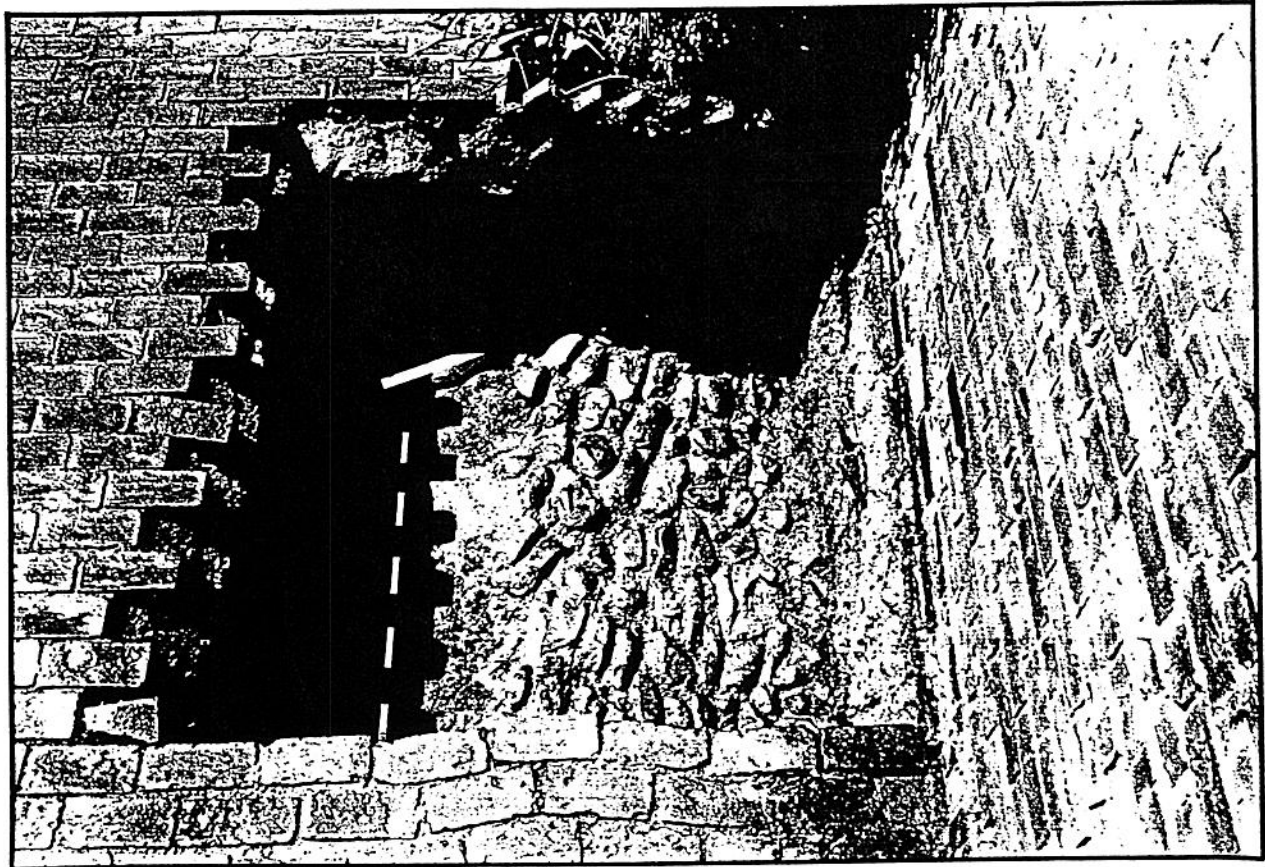


Figure 27. Excavation Unit C: Photograph of cobble paving (C11).
West at top.

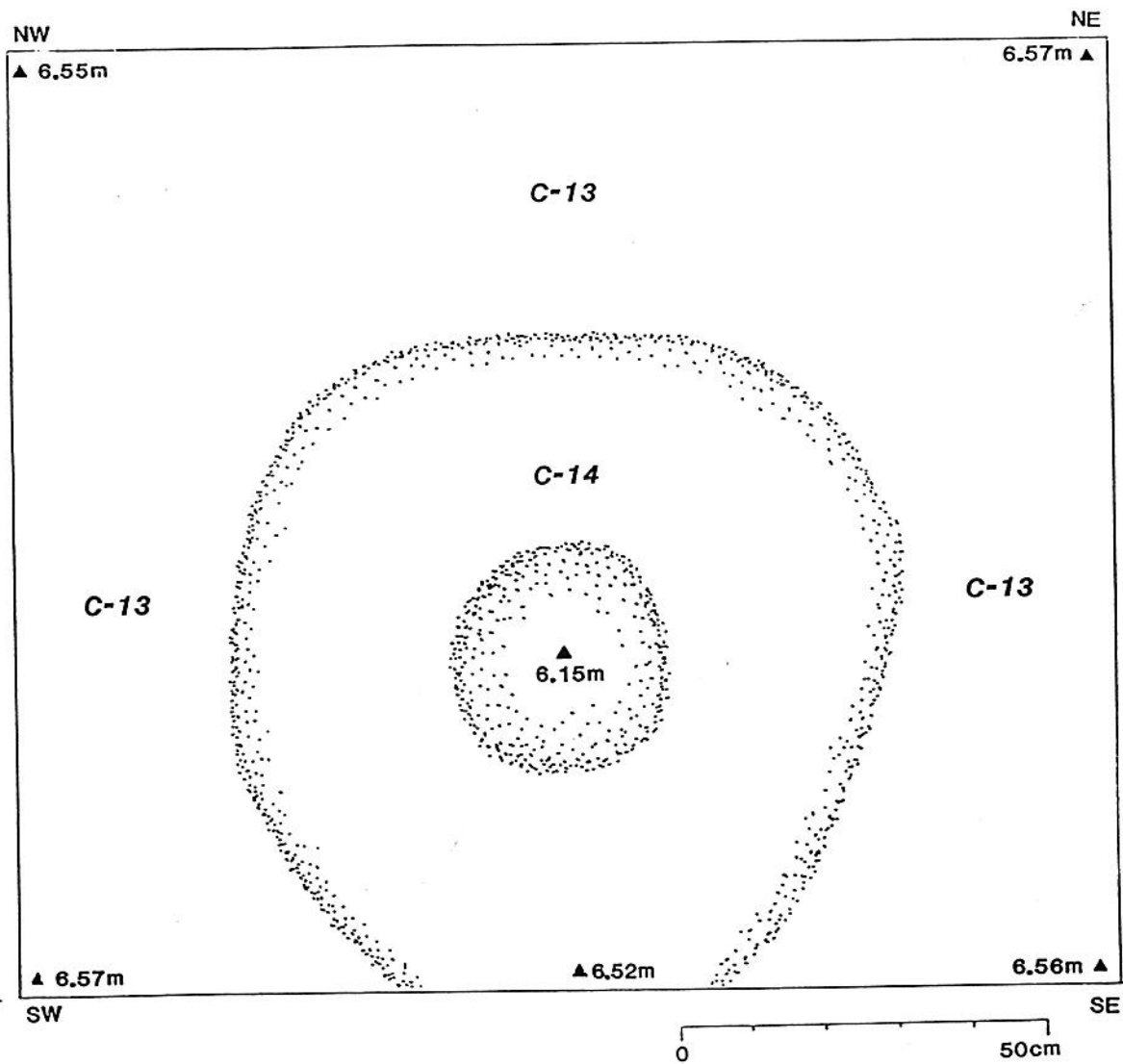


Figure 28. Excavation Unit C: Plan of possible planting hole (C14).

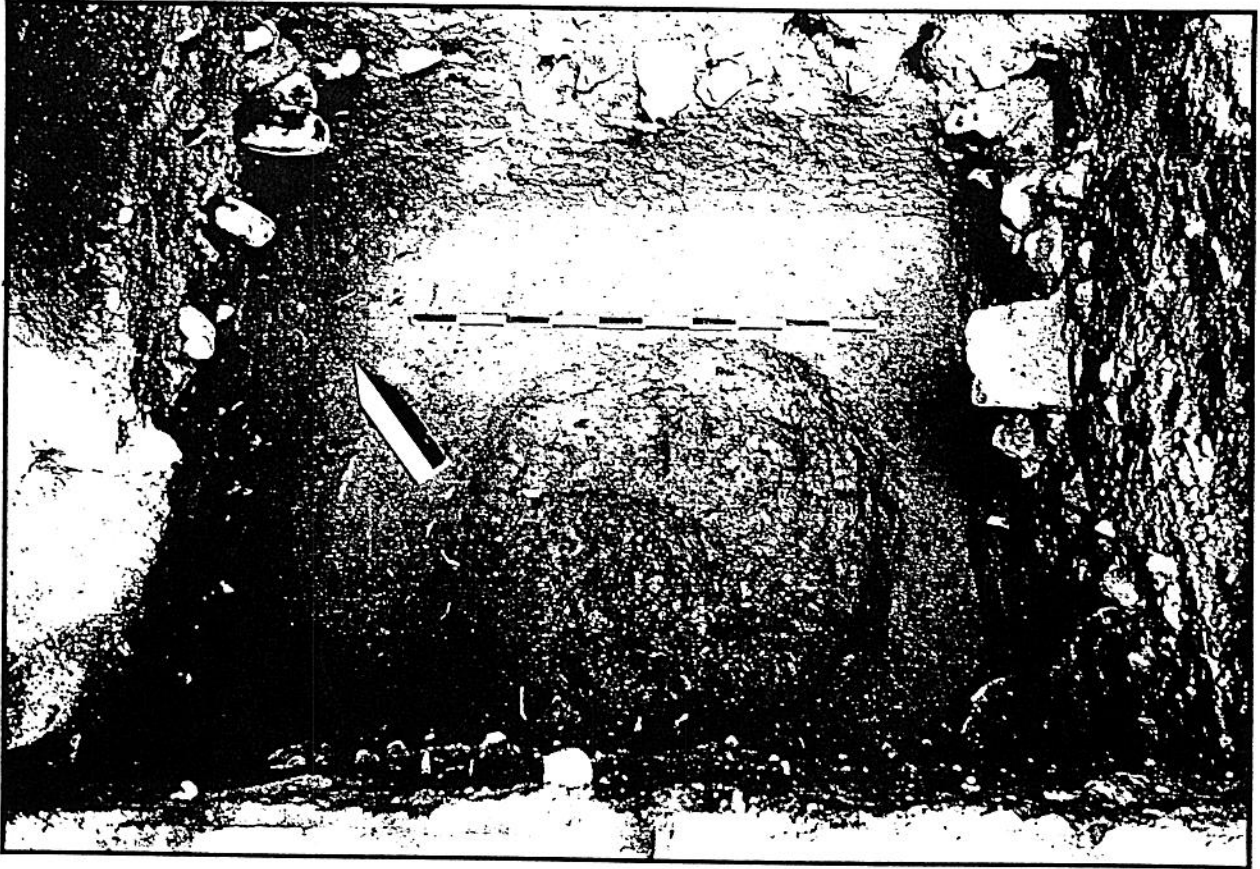


Figure 29. Excavation Unit C: Photograph of possible planting hole (C14).

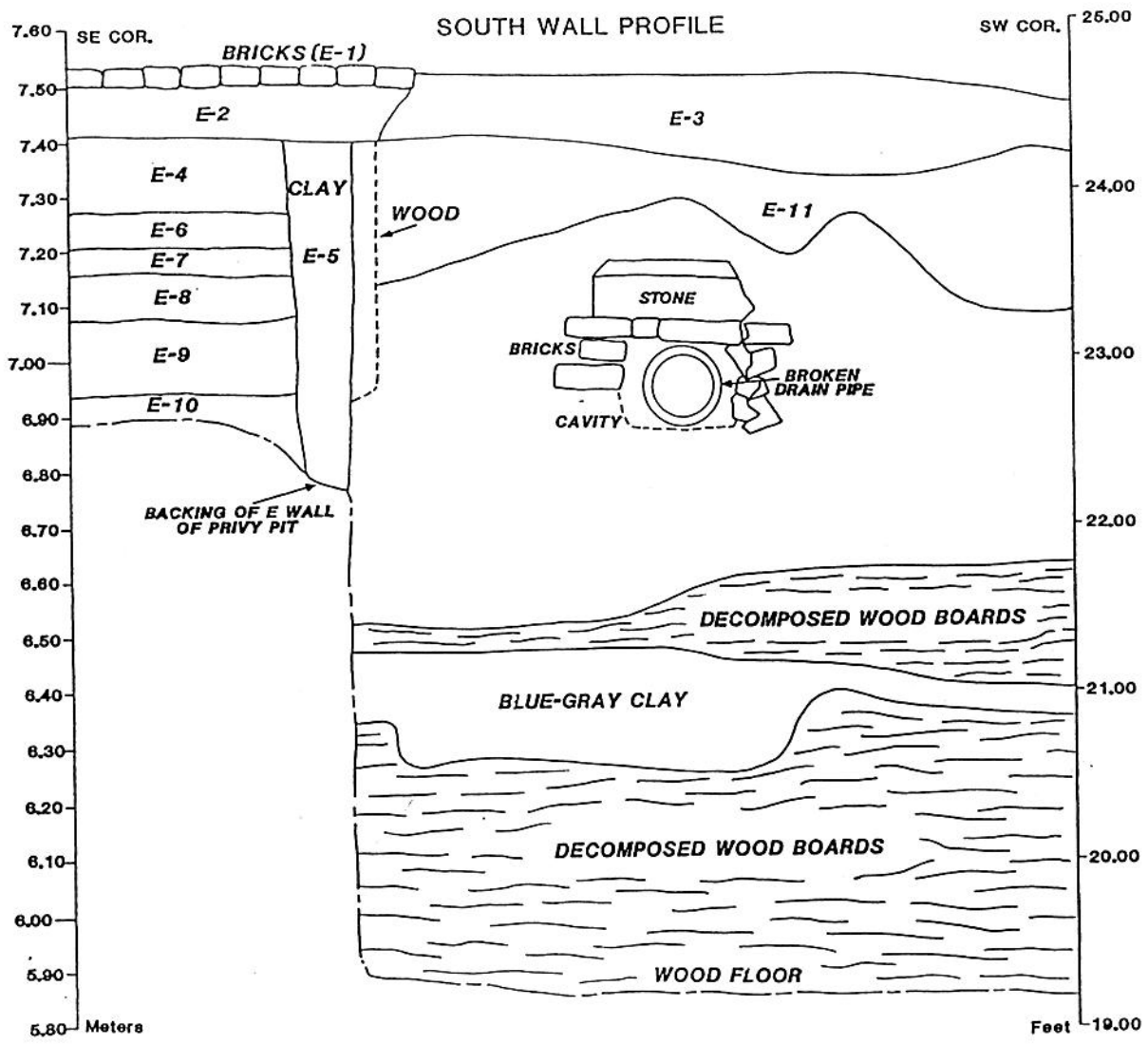


Figure 30. Paul Revere House lot: Excavation Unit E, profile of south wall showing south face of privy feature.



Figure 31. Excavation Unit E: Photograph of privy feature after excavation, showing wood walls and floor.

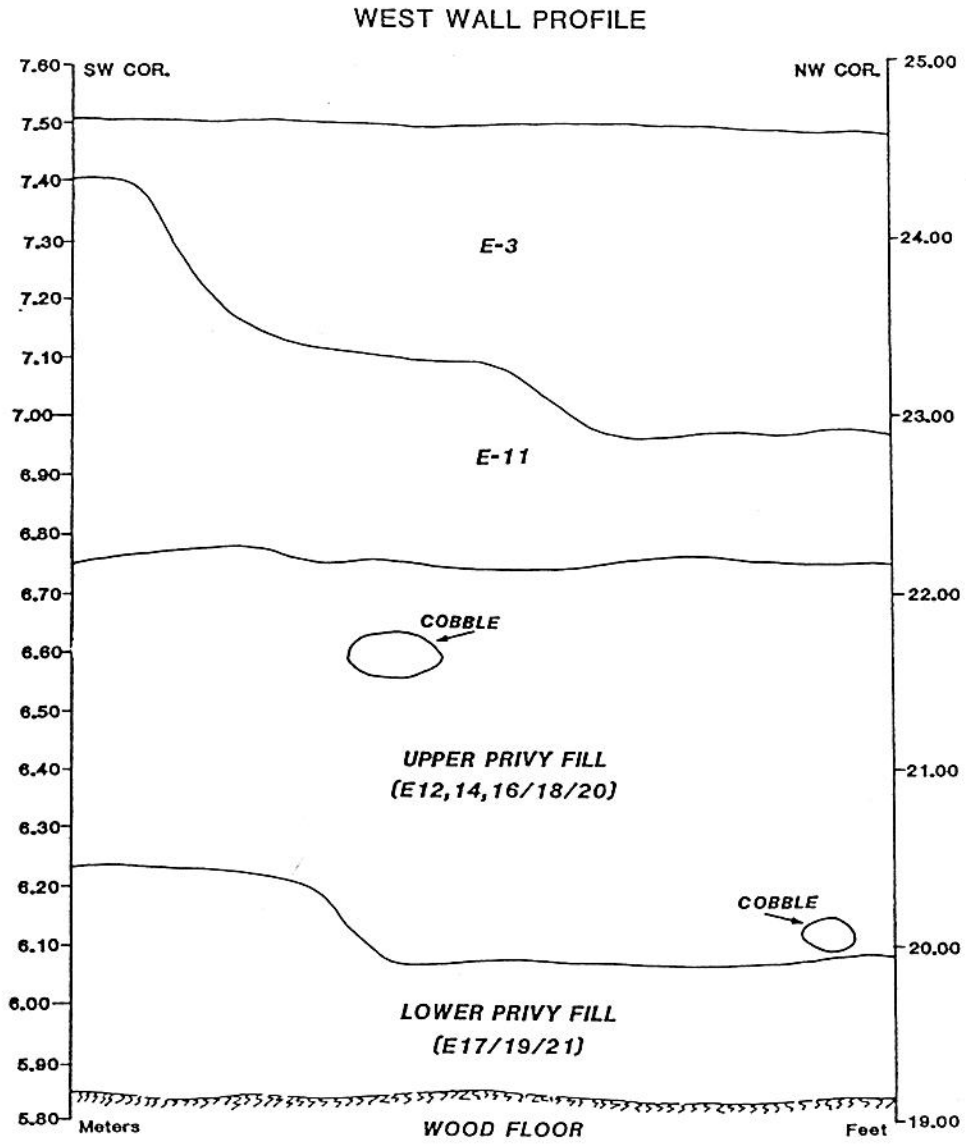


Figure 32. Excavation Unit E: Profile of west wall.

Manufacturer's dates of operation for embossed bottles

	J.P. Plummer	Fairbanks & Seard	Robinson Wilson Legallee	Tarr & Smith	Coburn Lang	Comstock Gove	M.H. Gleeson	H.H. Smith
1841								
1842								
1843								
1844								
1845								
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Figure 33

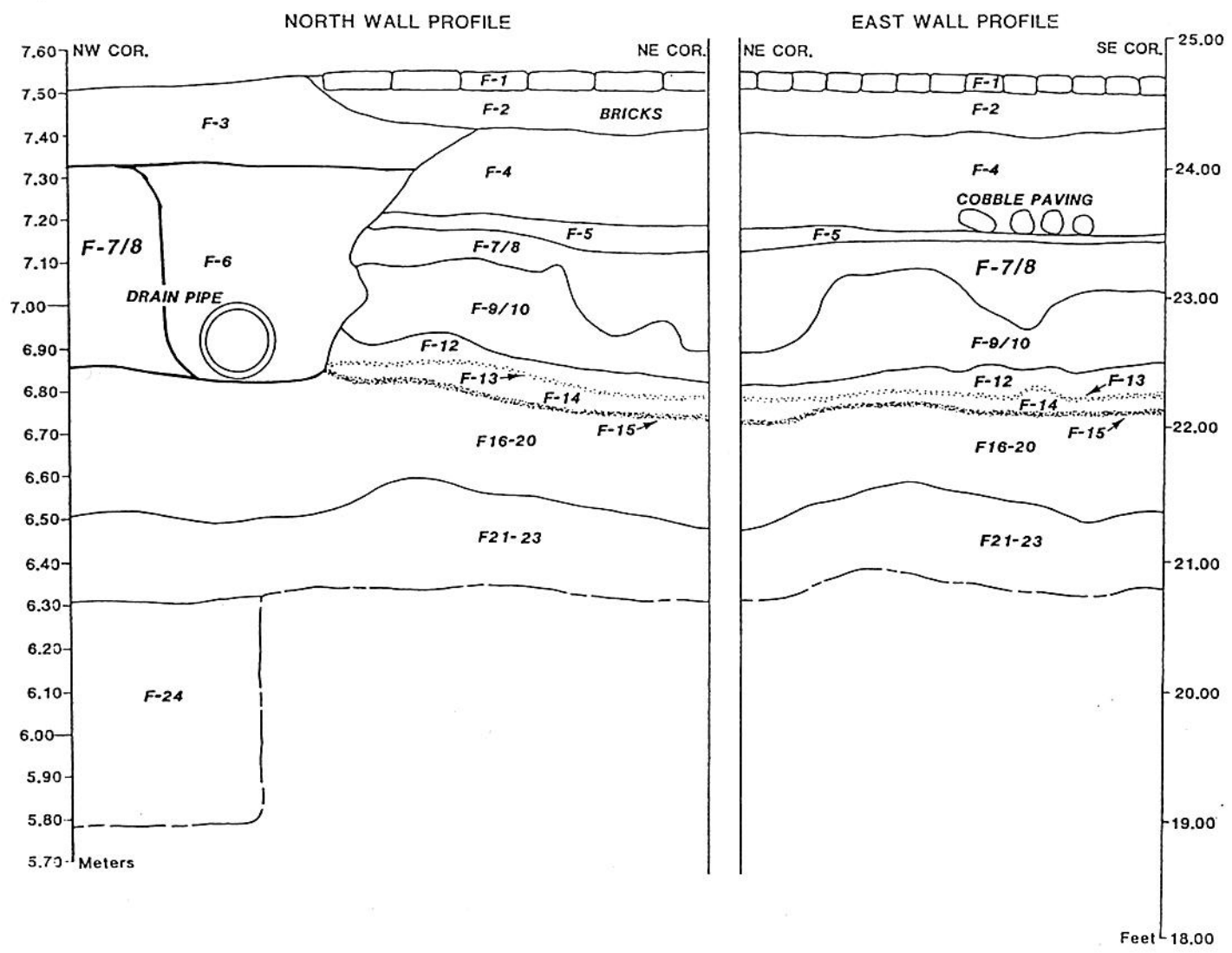


Figure 34. Paul Revere House: Excavation Unit F, profile of north and east walls.

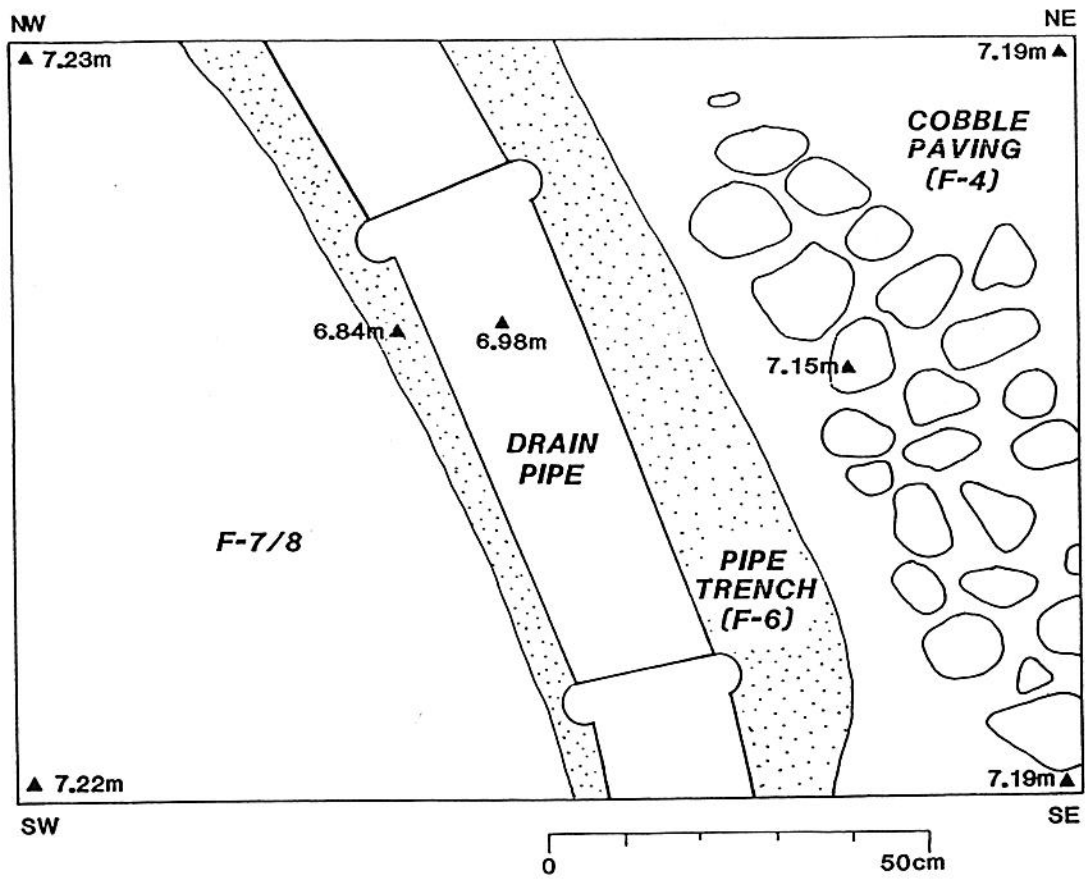


Figure 35. Excavation Unit F: Plan of cobble paving and drainpipe.

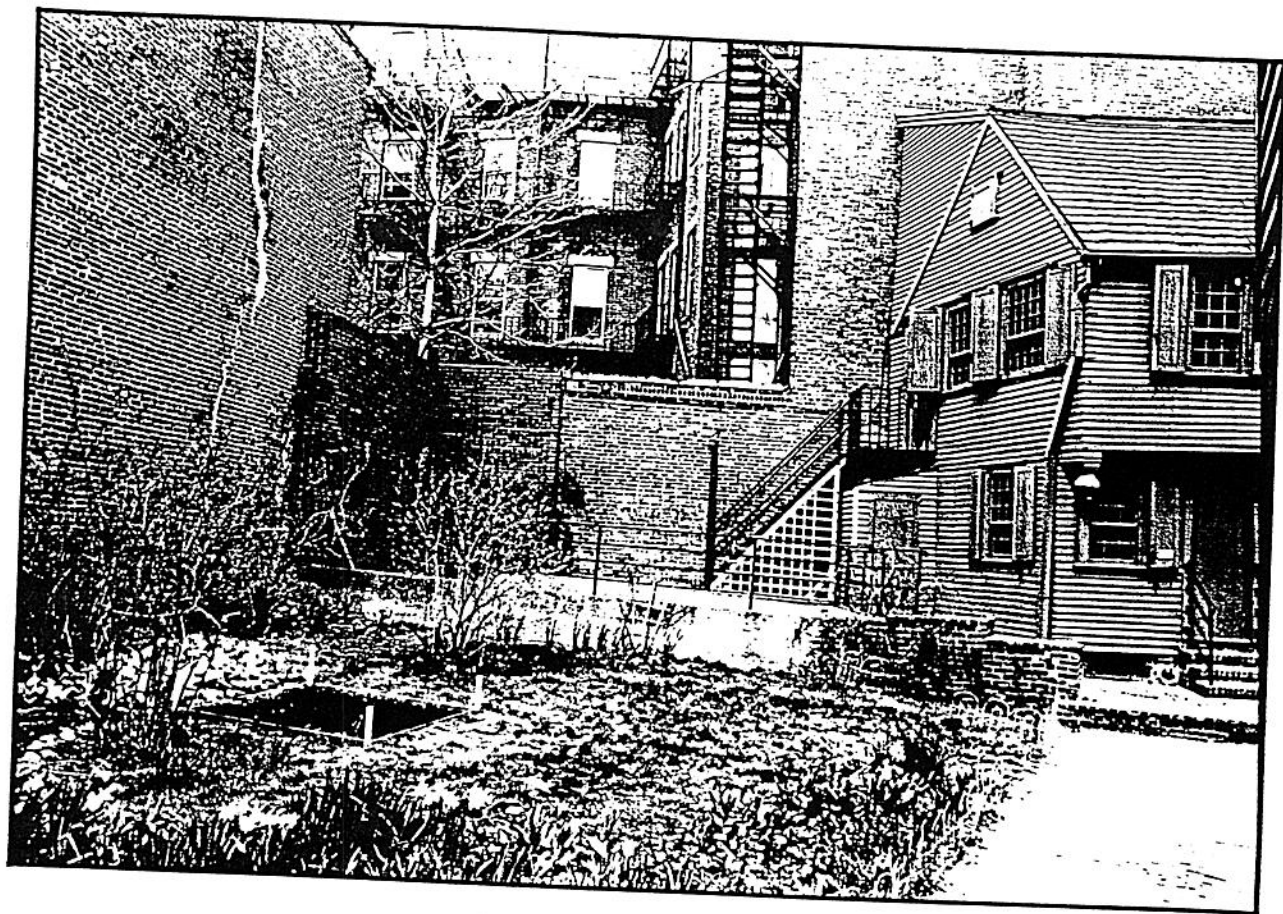


Figure 36. 1983 photograph of yard area, showing Excavation Unit A in left foreground.

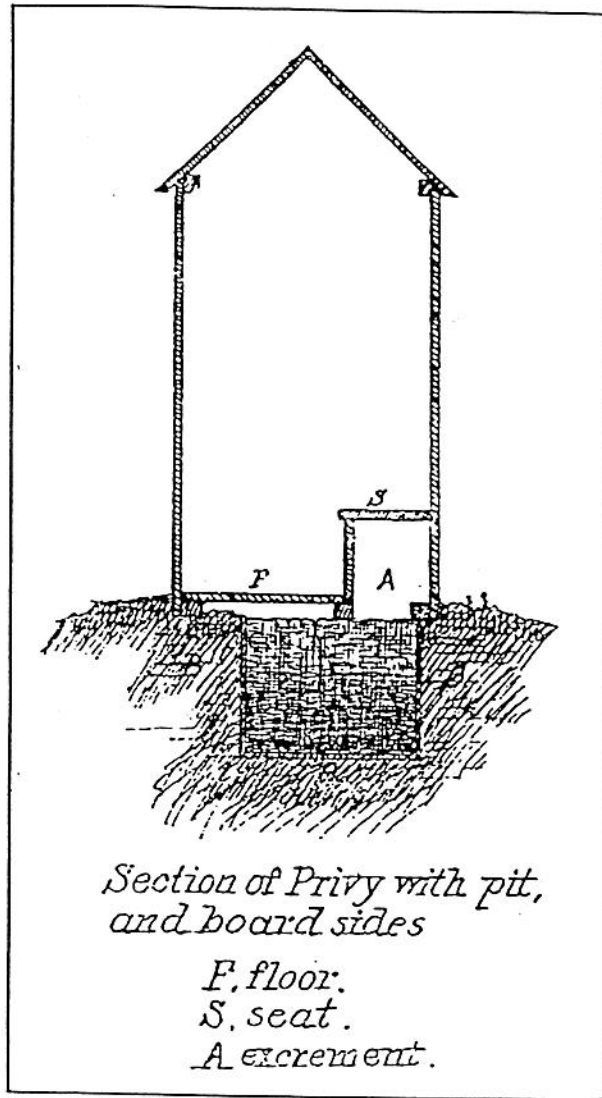


Figure 37. Typical 19th-century privy with pit receptacle. (Source: Winsor 1876: opp. p. 184).