

PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY

**MESIER HOMESTEAD DRAINAGE PROJECT
VILLAGE OF WAPPINGERS FALLS, DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW YORK**

HAA 3759

Submitted to:

**VILLAGE OF WAPPINGERS FALLS
VILLAGE HALL, 2628 SOUTH AVENUE
WAPPINGERS FALLS, NY 12590**

Prepared by:

**HARTGEN ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES, INC.
CERTIFIED WBE/DBE
524 BROADWAY, ALBANY, NEW YORK 12207
PHONE (518) 427-0382
FAX (518) 427-0384
email: albany@hartgen.info
www.hartgen.com**

**AN ACRA MEMBER FIRM
www.acra-crm.org**

DECEMBER 2006

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Name of Project: *Mesier Homestead Drainage Project*

Involved State and Federal Agencies: *NYSOPRHP*

Phase of Survey: *Phase IA Literature Review and IB Archeological Field Reconnaissance*

Location Information

Location: *Mesier House in Mesier Park, bounded by Mesier Avenue and Main, Spring, and Park Streets*

Minor Civil Division: *Village of Wappingers Falls (MCD # 02744)*

County: *Dutchess*

Survey Area

Length: *250 feet (76.2 m)*

Width: *8 feet (2.4 m)*

Depth: *7.3 feet (2.2 m)*

Number of Acres Surveyed: *0.05 acres (0.02 ha)*

USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map: *Wappingers Falls, NY*

Archeological Survey Overview

Number and Interval of Shovel Tests: *15 tests at 5-meter(16.4 ft) interval*

Number and Size of Unit: *Five 1x1-meter units, one 1x0.5-meter unit, and two 0.5x0.5-m. units, for a total of six (6) square meters (64.6 sq ft) of excavation*

Width of Plowed Strips: *none*

Surface Survey Transect Interval: *none*

Results of Archeological Survey

Number and name of precontact sites identified: *0*

Number and name of historic sites identified: *Two historic features: brick step base on northwest side of larger Brewer house; shed foundation remains on northeast side of c. 1741 Brewer house*

Number and name of sites recommended for Phase II/Avoidance: *above*

Results of Architectural Survey *none conducted*

Report Author: *Matt Lesniak*

Date of Report: *December 2006*

ABSTRACT

This report presents the results of an archeological field reconnaissance conducted as part of the drainage improvements and foundation repair of the Mesier Homestead in the Village of Wappingers Falls, Dutchess County, New York. The Mesier Homestead is a contributing element of the National Register listed Wappingers Falls Historic District. The project has oversight and involvement from the New York Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) because of the formal historic status of the house and through an Environment Protection Fund grant from New York State. Therefore, Section 14.09 of the State Historic Preservation Act is applied. Since the drainage and repair project is an adverse impact to the Mesier Homestead, the archeological field reconnaissance is designed to survey the locations and types of archeological information in the ground surrounding the house.

An abridged literature review for the Mesier Homestead included a search of the site files at Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) to document reported sites and National Register (NR) properties in the vicinity of the project area. Historic maps and 19th-century histories were also consulted.

The Brewer-Mesier house is situated in a five-acre park in the Village of Wappingers Falls, Dutchess County, New York. There are three conjoined structures of the Brewer-Mesier house. The earliest portion of the house dates to before the middle of the 18th century, and is located to the rear of the house complex; the front portion was likely built between 1750 and 1765. An undated structure joins the front and rear houses as an architectural hyphen.

The Area of Potential Effect, or APE, will be the ground surface extending from the exterior of the Brewer-Mesier house's foundation a distance of four to eight feet (1.2 to 2.4 m). Given an estimated perimeter of 250 feet, the APE is between 1,000 and 2,000 square feet (93 to 186 sq m), or 0.02 to 0.05 acres (0.01 to 0.02 ha).

Portions of the foundation of each of the three Brewer-Mesier house buildings have been exposed and documented as part of the archeological work performed. All of the buildings were constructed on dry-laid, fieldstone foundations, without footers and with no apparent builder's trenches. The northernmost building, the c. 1741 structure, was constructed partly on bedrock; the other two buildings rest on a stable level of silty subsoil.

A mixed assemblage of 18th- through 20th-century artifacts has been made around the Brewer-Mesier house foundation. The items reflect the availability and use of a great variety of ceramic table settings and food service by the Brewer and Mesier families. The archeological work did not find any sealed deposits dating from before the second quarter of the 19th century.

Further archeological work, or avoidance, is recommended for two 19th-century features:

- 1) Feature 1, a 12-foot (3.7 m) long, brick step base off the west corner of the 1750s building of the Brewer-Mesier house,
and
- 2) Features 6/7, subsurface traces of an 18x15-foot (5.5x4.6 m) shed once attached to the rear of the c.1741 building of the Brewer-Mesier house.

Except for deposits adjacent to the features described above, no further archeological work is recommended for the artifact deposits within the Mesier Homestead Drainage Improvement project's APE. Other portions of the Mesier house and park remain archeologically sensitive.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY i
ABSTRACT ii
INTRODUCTION 1

PHASE IA ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

PROJECT INFORMATION 1
ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING 1
DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH 4
Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) 4
Archeological Sites 4
State and National Registers 5
Previous Surveys 5
Historical Map Review 5
REGIONAL CULTURAL HISTORY 8
Precontact Periods 8
Historic Period 13
ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENTS 15
Precontact Archeological Sensitivity Assessment 15
Historical Archeological Sensitivity Assessment 15

PHASE IB ARCHEOLOGICAL FIELD RECONNAISSANCE

METHODOLOGY 18
RESULTS 21
Shovel Test Pits 21
Units 21
Unit 1 22
Unit 2 24
Unit 3 26
Unit 4 29
Unit 5 30
Unit 6 34
Unit 7 36
Unit 8 38
Summary of Excavation Units 39
DISCUSSION 41
Artifact Assemblages 41
Features 44
Comparanda 45
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS 47
BIBLIOGRAPHY 49

APPENDICES

- Appendix 1: Shovel Test Pit Records
Appendix 2: Artifact Inventory
Appendix 3: OPRHP Project Review Cover Form

Figure List

1.	1981 USGS <i>Wappingers Falls 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle</i>	2
2.	Historical Photo of the Brewer-Mesier house in the late 19 th -century.	3
3.	HABS Drawing <i>Southeast Elevation and Northeast Elevation of the Mesier House</i>	3
4.	Sauthier 1779 <i>Chorographical Map of the Province of New York</i>	6
5.	Livingston 1798 <i>Town of Fishkill</i>	7
6.	Sidney 1850 <i>Map of Dutchess County</i>	9
7.	Gray 1876 <i>Atlas of Dutchess County</i>	10
8.	Burleigh 1889 <i>Wappingers Falls</i>	11
9.	1927 Sanborn <i>Insurance Map of Wappingers Falls</i>	12
10.	Historic American Building Survey drawing <i>First Floor Plan, Mesier House</i> . Works Progress Administration, c. 1933.....	16
11.	Historic American Building Survey drawing <i>Basement Plan, Mesier House</i> . Works Progress Administration, c. 1933.....	17
12.	Project Map based on 1930 WPA <i>Drawing of Basement Plan, Mesier House</i>	19
13.	Archeologist working at STP 4, located on the northern corner of the larger 1750s Brewer- Mesier house. View facing east.....	20
14.	Archeologist working in Unit 5, placed on the southeast side of the larger 1750s Brewer- Mesier house. View facing west.....	20
15.	<i>Unit 1, East Wall Profile, and Plan View Photograph</i>	23
16.	<i>Unit 2, East Wall Profile, and Photograph</i>	25
17a.	Units 3 and 4 Final Floor Photograph, facing down and slightly north. The c.1741 Brewer- Mesier house is on the left (northwestern) edge of the photo. See Figure 17b for a floor plan drawing.	26
17b.	<i>Units 3 and 4, Plan View</i>	27
18.	<i>Unit 5, South Wall Profile</i>	31
19.	Unit 5 Plan View at the bottom of Level 5, approximately 173 centimeters below datum point. Feature 4, a rodent burrow, is visible on a diagonal course between the signboard and the foundation wall. View facing down, with top of photograph to the west.	32
20a.	<i>Unit 6, Final Floor, Plan View</i>	33
20b.	Unit 6 Final Floor Photograph. Feature 1 is the brick structure on the east, south, and west walls. The 1750s Brewer-Mesier house is at the left of the page in the photo. View facing down, with north to the left side of the photograph.....	34
21.	Detail of historic photograph of the Mesier House, pre-1882 (see Figure 2). From the frontispiece of Henry Suydam's <i>History and Reminiscences of the Mesier family, of Wappingers Creek</i>	35
22.	Unit 7 Final Floor Photograph. The stones in the right side of the photo were included in Feature 6, which may extend into the floor of the unit. The lumber at the bottom of the photo was also within Feature 6. View facing southeast.	36
23.	Unit 8 west wall photograph. The fieldstone foundation was part of the c. 1741 Brewer- Mesier house. View facing west.....	38
24.	Sample of ceramic types represented in the Brewer-Mesier house collection. Clockwise from the lower left: 1) Base of creamware vessel decorated with beading and red paint [Unit 7, Bag 48:2]; 2) Rim of creamware plate in the Royal pattern [Unit 5, Bag 39:10]; 3) Part of a canister lid made from Chinese export porcelain [Unit 3, Bag 31:39]; 4) Rim from a white- ware tea cup or tea bowl in the London shape, decorating with the "Philosopher" romantic scene in brown transfer print [Unit 4, Bag 35:10]; 5) Rim from a pearlware platter decorated with blue transfer print [Unit 3, Bag 32:13]; 6) Part of a lid made from black basaltes (or Egyptian black) stoneware [Unit 7, Bag 50:15]; 7) Part of platter made from tin-glazed earth- enware [Unit 3, Bag 32:1]; 8) Rim from a vessel made from white, salt-glazed stoneware decorated in the "scratch blue" style [Unit 8, Bag 52:13]; 9) Part of a Jackfield stoneware vessel with molded decoration [Unit 8, Bag 52:12].....	42

-
25. Marbles and selected items of adornment from the Brewer-Mesier house collection. Top row, left to right 1) Porcelain button [Unit 2, Bag 27:45]; 2) Bone button [Unit 2, Bag 28:19]; 3) Shell (mother-of-pearl) button, partly weathered [Unit 4, Bag 35:56]. Middle row, left to right 4) Glass marble with yellow swirl [STP 3, Bag 4]; 5) Porcelain or white glass marble [Unit 7, Bag 45:16]; 6) Half of a stone marble [Unit 4, Bag 36:25]. Bottom 7) Part of a metal shoe buckle [Unit 5, Bag 39:60].43

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archeological field reconnaissance conducted as part of the drainage improvements and foundation repair of the Mesier Homestead in the Village of Wappingers Falls, Dutchess County, New York. The Mesier Homestead is a contributing element of the National Register listed Wappingers Falls Historic District. The project has oversight and involvement from the New York Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) because of the formal historic status of the house and through an Environment Protection Fund grant from New York State. Therefore, Section 14.09 of the State Historic Preservation Act is applied. Since the drainage and repair project is an adverse impact to the Mesier Homestead, the archeological field reconnaissance is designed to survey the locations and types of archeological information in the ground surrounding the house.

An abridged literature review for the Mesier Homestead included a search of the site files at Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) to document reported sites and National Register (NR) properties in the vicinity of the project area. Historic maps and 19th-century histories were also consulted.

PHASE IA ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

PROJECT INFORMATION

The Brewer-Mesier house is situated in a five-acre park (Mesier Park) in a prominent location in the Village of Wappingers Falls, Dutchess County, New York (Figure 1). The earliest portion of the house dates to before the middle of the 18th century; the front portion, which is most familiar to the community, was likely built between 1750 and 1765 (Figure 2). A porch and Gothic decorations were added c. 1850 (OPRHP 1984:3.12). The house has always been closely associated with industry in the Wappingers Falls community. It was built by the same family which constructed and operated the c.1740 flour mill on Wappingers Creek; when Peter Mesier bought the mill c. 1777, his family also acquired and moved into the house (WFCP 2006:2.2; Suydam 1882:10).

The Mesier Drainage Improvement and Foundation Repair project involves the evaluation and repair of the Brewer-Mesier house foundation, and grading intended to improve drainage around the house's perimeter. Evaluation and repairs are needed because of water damage, which may have affected the structure's foundation.

The Area of Potential Effect, or APE, will be the ground surface extending from the exterior of the Brewer-Mesier house's foundation a distance of four to eight feet (1.2 to 2.4 m). Given an estimated perimeter of 250 feet, the APE is between 1,000 and 2,000 square feet (93 to 186 sq m), or 0.02 to 0.05 acres (0.01 to 0.02 ha). According to Historic American Building Survey (HABS) drawings, the deepest portion of the Brewer-Mesier house's basement is 7.33 feet below the ground surface (Figure 3); therefore the maximum size of the APE is 14,660 cubic feet, or 543 cubic yards (415 cubic meters).

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The soil type found in Mesier Park is Cossayuna gravelly loam, undulating and rolling phases (USDA 1955). This soil is considered well-drained and deep over bedrock, and was formed where medium to high-lime glacial till was deposited. Crops, fruit, and vegetables are grown successfully in Cossayuna gravelly loam. According to the soil survey, the soil type was used for dairy-farm crops (timothy, clover, or corn) in Dutchess County south of Poughkeepsie (USDA 1955:59). The plowed soil level was described as grayish brown and containing gravel of quartz, sandstone, shale, slate, calcareous sandstone, and limestone. The plowed soil is an average of nine inches (23 cm) deep. The uppermost subsoil level is yellowish-brown or light brown gravelly loam extending to depths of 20 to 24 inches (51 to 61 cm) below the ground surface. The second subsoil level was described as "compact light grayish-brown or olive-brown gravelly loam," two to six feet thick (ibid). Bedrock is attained at an average depth of six feet (183 cms) beneath Cossayuna gravelly loam.

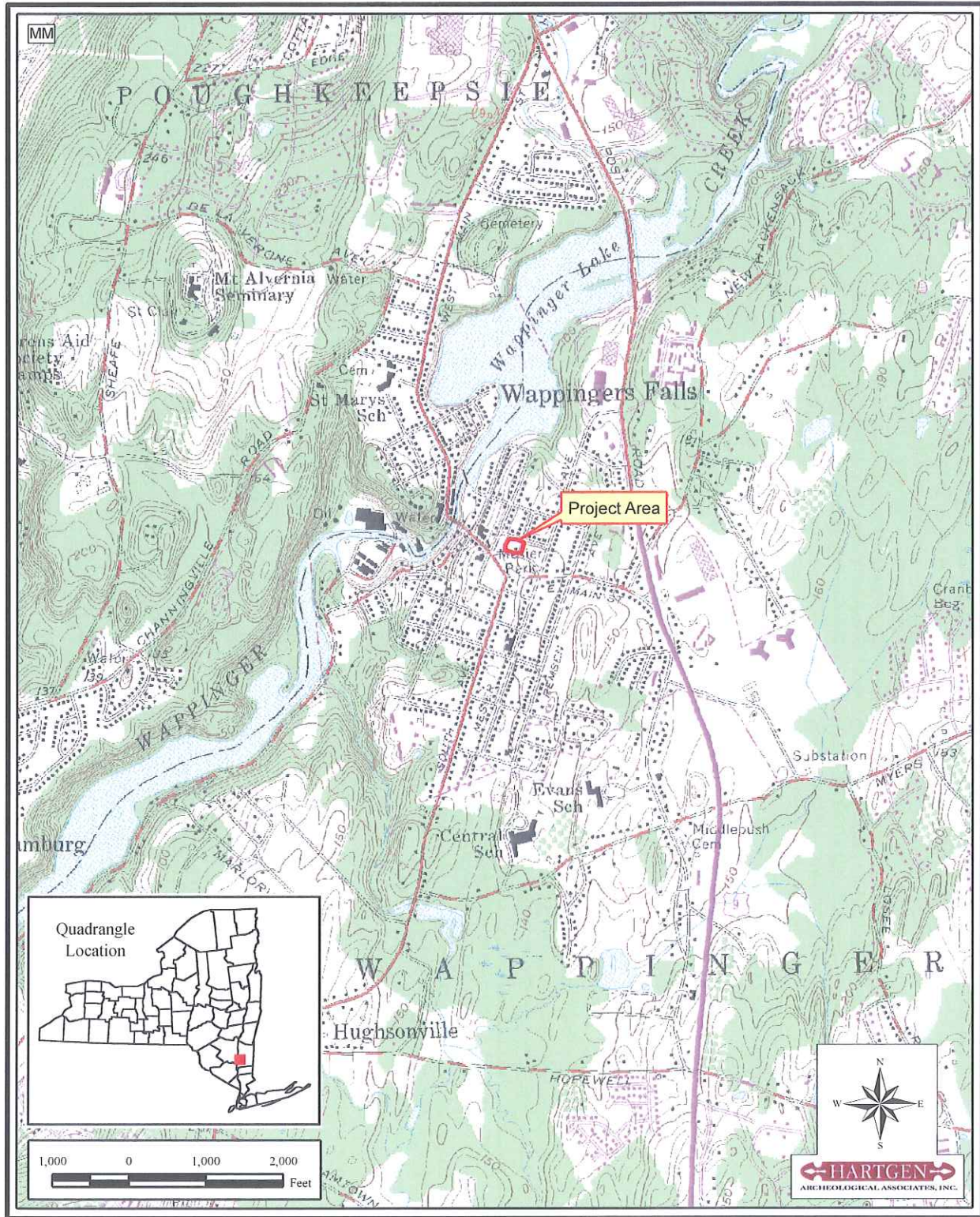


Figure 1

1981 USGS Wappingers Falls 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle, New York

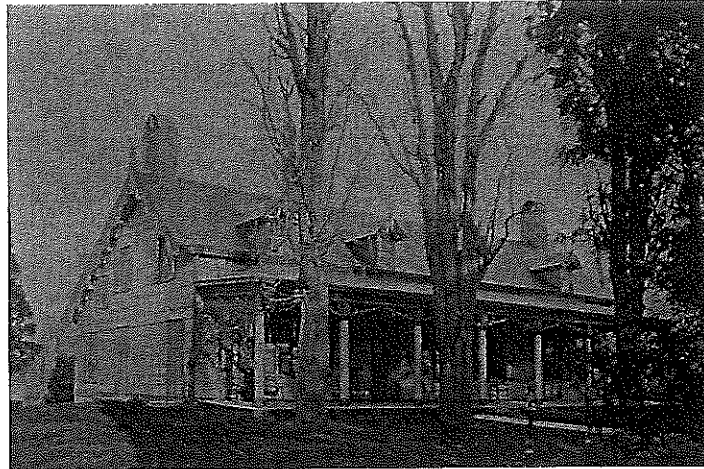


Figure 2: Historic Photograph of the Mesier House, pre-1882. From the frontispiece of Henry Suydam's *History and Reminiscences of the Mesier family, of Wappingers Creek*.

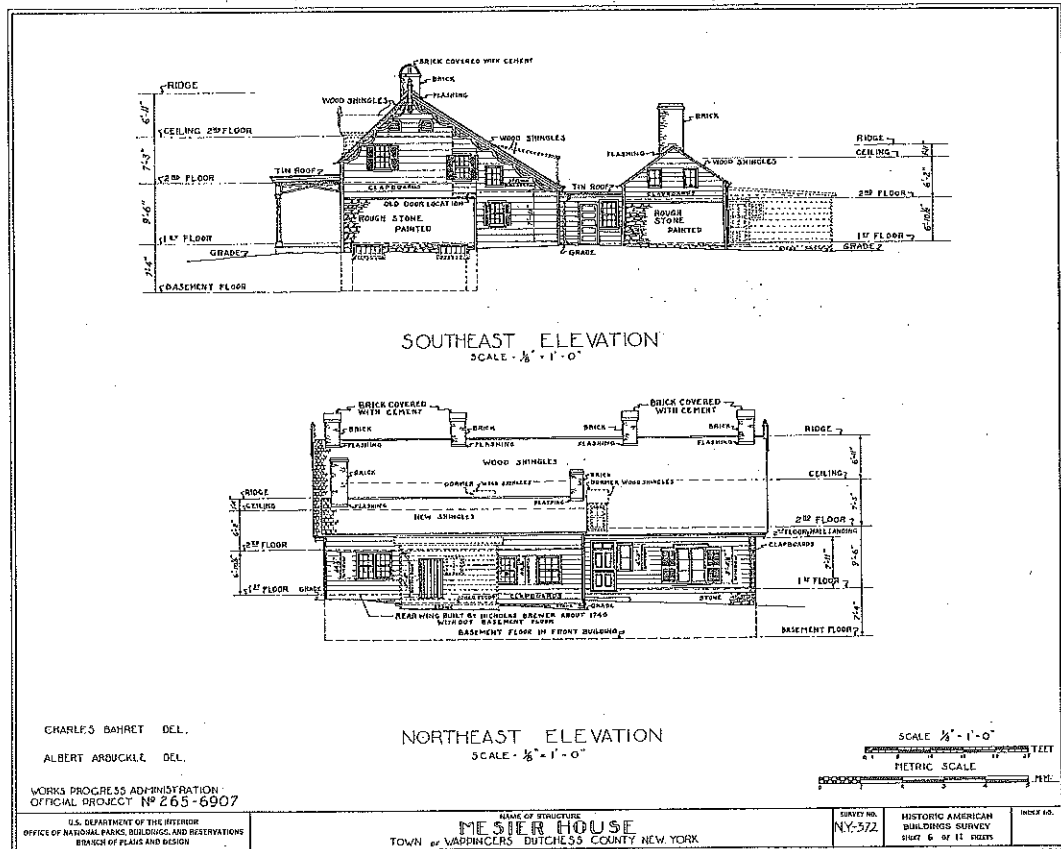


Figure 3: Historic American Building Survey drawing *Southeast Elevation and Northeast Elevation, Mesier House*. Works Progress Administration, c. 1933.

The nearest waterbody to the Brewer-Mesier house is the Wappingers Creek, found in a gorge to the west. The river has its mouth on the Hudson River approximately two miles (3.2 km) to the southwest. While there are no apparent wetlands in Mesier Park, it does contain springs, likely because of pockets in the uneven bedrock. The springs may be to blame for the drainage problems around the Brewer-Mesier house foundation. A well with a handpump is located slightly downhill from the house, to the west—this well was a source of water for the village community until a municipal water system was constructed c. 1914 (Wappingers Historical Society c.2000).

The Mesier House project area is located in the Appalachian Oak zone of potential natural vegetation, which means that an Appalachian oak forest probably grew there in the past and would likely grow again in the absence of human activity (Forest Service 2006). This forest type is found throughout southern New England, southern New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. The Appalachian oak forest is characterized by tall, broad-leaved deciduous trees, dominated by white oak (*Quercus alba*) and northern red oak (*Quercus rubra*) (Küchler 1964).

Currently, the project area is in lawn conditions. There are mature hardwood trees and one conifer adjacent to the northwestern edge of the project area, and landscape shrubbery outside the western corner by the Brewer-Mesier house's porch.

DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH

Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP)

Archeological Sites

Ten previously reported archeological sites were found within one mile of the Brewer-Mesier house in a search of the OPRHP files in Waterford, New York. (These files also included New York State Museum (NYSM) sites.)

TABLE 1: Previously reported archeological sites within one mile of the Mesier Homestead

P denotes precontact sites (sites dating before c. A.D.1609)

H denotes historic sites (dating to A.D. 1609 or later)

OPRHP Number	Site Name and Description	Distance from project area
02714.000086	Wappinger Lake Site. Chert debitage. P	3,500 feet (1067 m)
02714.000087	DeLavernge Avenue Site. Chert debitage. P	4,500 feet (1372 m)
02714.000113	Stone Platform & Brick Pier Ruins, related to early 20 th -century sand mining operation. H	3,000 feet (914 m)
02714.000363	Dutchess [sic] Co. Printworks, seen as surface traces of iron sheeting, coal, slag, and cinder H	2,000 feet (686 m)
02719.000020, NYSM 3134	Burial site. Arthur C. Parker # Duch. 2. P	350 feet (107 m)
02719.000023	Indian Encampment. Reported by Taylor, 1938 and Neil Johnson, 1979. P	3,000 feet (914 m)
02719.000026	Hunters Creek Mill, a complex including a mill pond and stone foundations remains for several structures, c. 1858 or possibly earlier. H	4,500 feet (1372 m)
02719.000027	Hunters Creek Foundation, made of fieldstone at an unknown date. H	3,000 feet (914 m)
NYSM 3163	Traces of occupation along southeast side of Wappingers Creek, below the village. Reported by Arthur C. Parker. P	3,000 feet (914 m)
NYSM 8611	No information. P	1,500 feet (457 m)

Six of the previously reported sites were precontact sites, or sites dating to before c. 1610, and four were historic sites. One of the precontact sites, 02719.000020, was a burial reported by Arthur C. Parker, the New York State Archeologist, c. 1920. The burial site was also the closest archeological site to the Brewer-Mesier house, found only one block away.

State and National Registers

The Mesier house is a contributing element of the Wappingers Falls Historic District, listed on the National Register of Historic Places since 1984. The district contains over 100 buildings, most of which were constructed in the 19th century. Besides the Brewer-Mesier house and Mesier Park, the district includes the 1887 Grinnell Library, the 1836 Zion Episcopal Church and four other churches, the 1940 Post Office, the Dutchess Bleachery complex, worker's housing buildings, and two bridges over Wappingers Creek (Shaver 1992). The Wappingers Falls Historic District derives its significance from the aesthetic value of its Victorian-era architecture, the architectural and engineering aspects of the 18th- and 19th-century mill complexes along the Wappingers Creek, and the collection of 19th-century structures reflecting the social and economic organization of the industrial town (WFHD 1984).

Three other properties in the Village of Wappingers Falls are National Register listed (NR):

- The Mulhern House at 14-16 Market Street, an early (c. 1815) mill worker's, double house. It is thought to be the only intact worker's house from the initial period of industrial development in the village (Form 1984). The Mulhern house is 930 feet (283 m) from the Brewer-Mesier House.
- The Bain Commercial Building at 56-61 West Main Street, a c. 1875 building in the Second Empire style. The Bain building is an outstanding example of late 19th-century, commercial architecture (Form 1984). It is 1,600 feet (488 m) from the Brewer-Mesier House.
- The Duchess Company Superintendent's House at 120 Market Street, a brick house built in 1848 for the print factory's superintendent. The Duchess Company operated one of the largest printworks in the United States in the middle of the 19th century (WFHD 1984:3.2). The Superintendent's house was one of the only manager's dwellings, and the best preserved of the manager's and owner's houses, to survive to the end of the 20th century (Form). It is about one-half mile (804 m) from the Brewer-Mesier house.

Three houses on Wappingers Falls' Remsen Avenue (at 30, 43, and 48 Remsen Ave.) were determined National Register eligible (NRE) as representatives of late 19th-century residential architecture. The nearest of these houses to the project area is 1,000 feet (305 m) away.

Previous Surveys

The nearest cultural resource survey to the Mesier House project area was the 1993 Phase IA/IB study for the Village Housing Development on Remsen Avenue approximately 1,000 feet (305 m) away (Diamond 1993). The three Victorian houses on Remsen Avenue were identified as a result of the study. Forty-five shovel test pits were placed in the 10-acre project area; no archeological sites were found (ibid).

Historical Map Review

The earliest map consulted dated from 1779 (Figure 4). The project area was located in the former Rombout Patent, and it appears to have been along a major north-south road, probably the course of today's Route 9D (Sauthier 1779).

The landowner map from 1798 depicted Wappingers Creek and the Mesier house (Figure 5). Three mills and a still house were indicated along the creek in the area that was to become Wappingers Falls village. Upstream from the mills the creek wound through hills and gorges. A "Post" road was shown east of the Mesier house, in the same general alignment of today's Route 9 (Livingston 1798).



Figure 4

1779 Sauthier Chronographical Map of the Province of New York

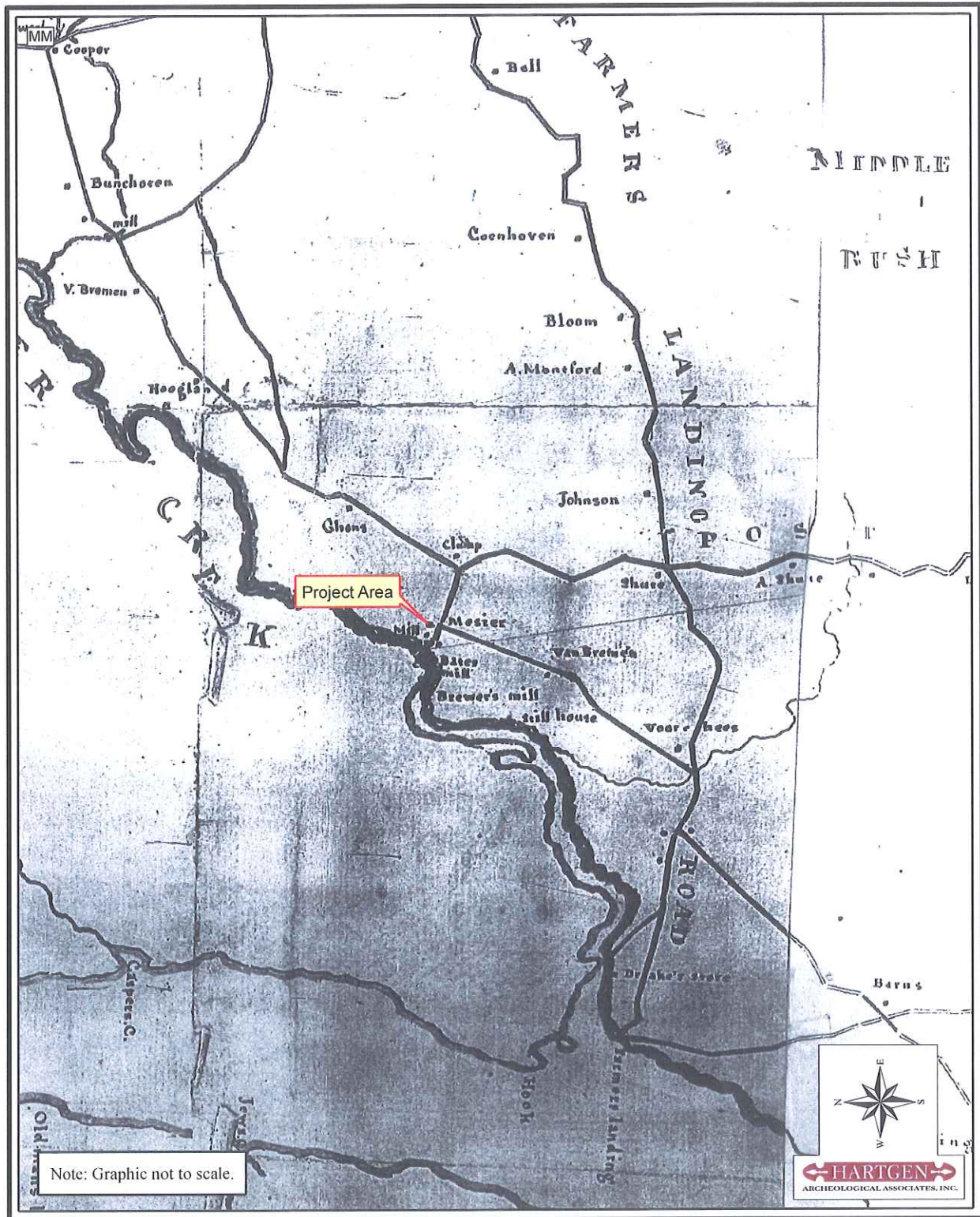


Figure 5

1798 Livingston Town of Fishkill

The next map was from a half-century later, by which time the villages of Wappingers Falls and Channingville had been established on the southeast and northwest sides of Wappingers Creek, respectively (Figure 6). Note the Dutchess Print Works, the Clinton Mill, a grist mill, and the Franklindale Factory. The Mesier House is labeled “Mrs. Mesier”, probably referring to Joanna Schenck, Matthew Mesier’s widow after 1838 (Smith 1882:494). The road network in Wappingers Falls had its modern layout (Sidney 1850).

The 1876 landowner map depicted Wappingers Falls at the height of its industrial development (Figure 7). The Dutchess County Print Works had extensive landholdings, and Wappinger Lake was created northeast of the village from the industrial dams. A[bram Suydam] Mesier and his sisters owned the parcels in the symbolic center of the village (Smith 1882:494). The driveway leading to the Mesier House is very different from the road in use today (Gray 1876).

Figure 8 is not a map, but a lithograph of a birds-eye view of Wappingers Falls. The Mesier House was illustrated in today’s condition, with the portico along the entire width of the front. Only the orientation of the driveway, which extends northeast from South Avenue, was different (Burleigh 1889).

An insurance map from 1927 was also consulted for the map review (Figure 9). The map showed the Mesier House in a condition similar to today’s; however, the shed to the rear (northeast side) of the house was intact. Also, Park Street was established and the area between Park Street and High Street was developed. The driveway for the Mesier House was not indicated (Sanborn 1927).

The 1981 USGS map labeled Mesier Park and depicted a driveway in the park identical to today’s (Figure 1). Route 9, the New York—Albany Post Road, was shown on the east side of the village. Note that the incorporated village of Wappingers Falls is located within the townships of Wappingers Falls (southeast of Wappingers Creek) and Poughkeepsie (northwest of Wappingers Creek) (USGS 1981).

REGIONAL CULTURAL HISTORY

Precontact Periods

There is scientific consensus of a broad outline of human habitation in New York State, beginning with the Paleo-Indian groups following migrating animals north after the retreat of the Wisconsin glaciers about 12,000 years ago, and continuing with the Wappinger villages of ethnohistory about 500 years ago. Between these dates, there were periods of cultural, technological, and linguistic change on a regional scale. Based on the variety of stone tools, particularly projectile points, the Northeastern United States and Eastern Canada was the scene of a wide range of technological variation in the Late Archaic period from 6,000 to 3,000 years ago. Culture practices such as mortuary ritual appeared to coalesce in the subsequent period, the Early Woodland from 3,000 to 1,700 years ago. The use of burial mounds and the materials found in grave goods attest to links between the people living in New York State and the mound builders in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys.

During the Middle and Late Woodland periods (1,700 to 1,000, and 1,000 to 500 years ago), people living in the New York State region adopted ceramic technology (pottery) and horticulture. Year-round villages were established; in Central and Western New York, an “Iroquois” political and linguistic community took shape, affecting events between Pennsylvania and Ontario, while the Hudson Valley was home to several groups of “Algonquin” language speakers.

Within this broad outline, however, many events of interest to historians, linguists, and economists as well as to archeologists are not well understood. The Northeastern United States and Eastern Canada lack informative archeological sites from the Early and Middle Archaic periods (10,000 to 6,000 years ago); therefore, it is not clear whether the wide-ranging Paleo-Indians settled in the region or if other groups moved in after the glaciers receded. The gradual adoption of horticulture and of village settlement in the Late Woodland have also been subjects of much speculation, since the development of agriculture and the association of agriculture with warfare, hierarchical political systems, and ecological change has been noted around the globe.

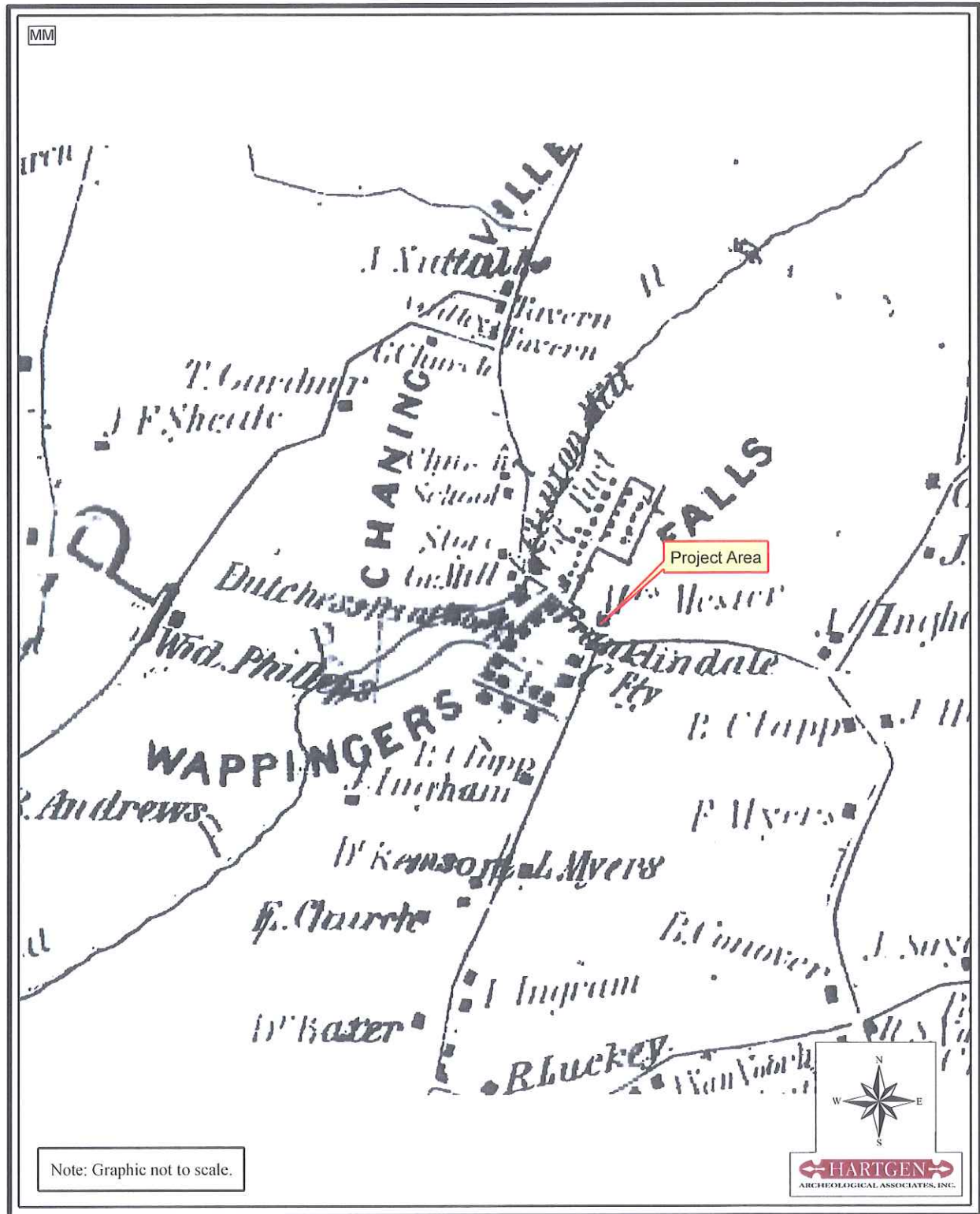


Figure 6

1850 Sidney Map of Dutchess County

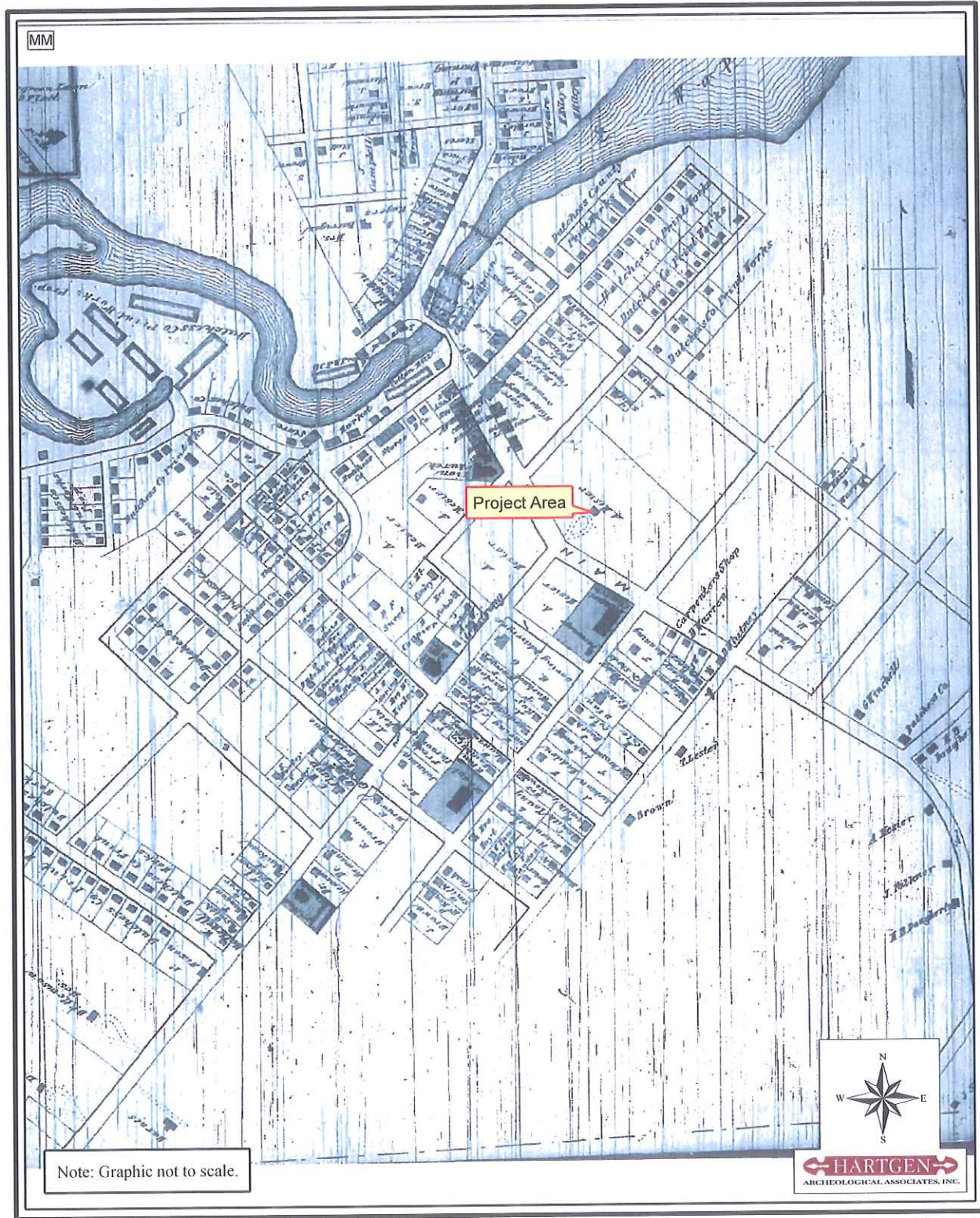


Figure 7

1876 Gray Atlas of Dutchess County

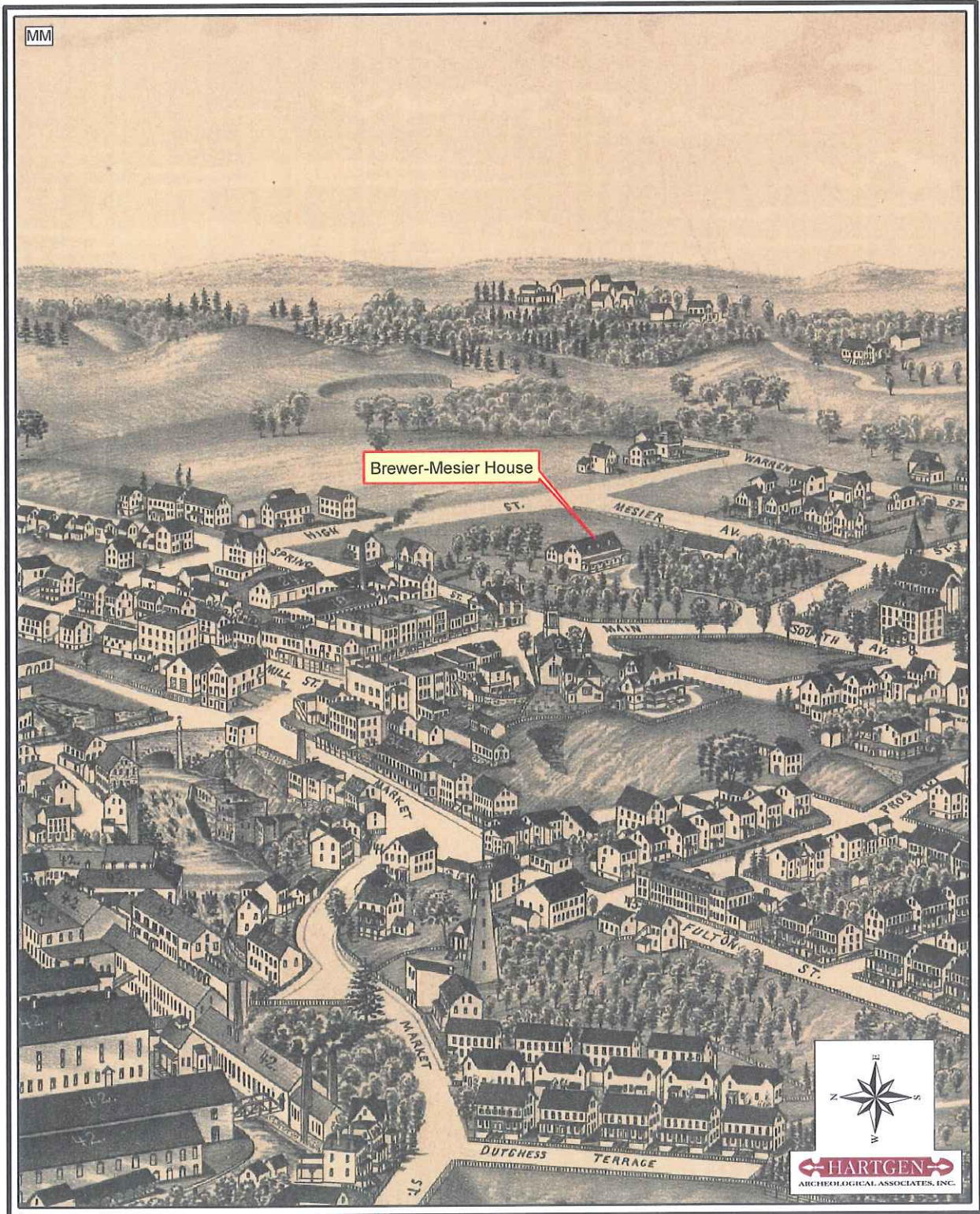


Figure 8

1889 Burleigh Birdseye View of Wappingers Falls

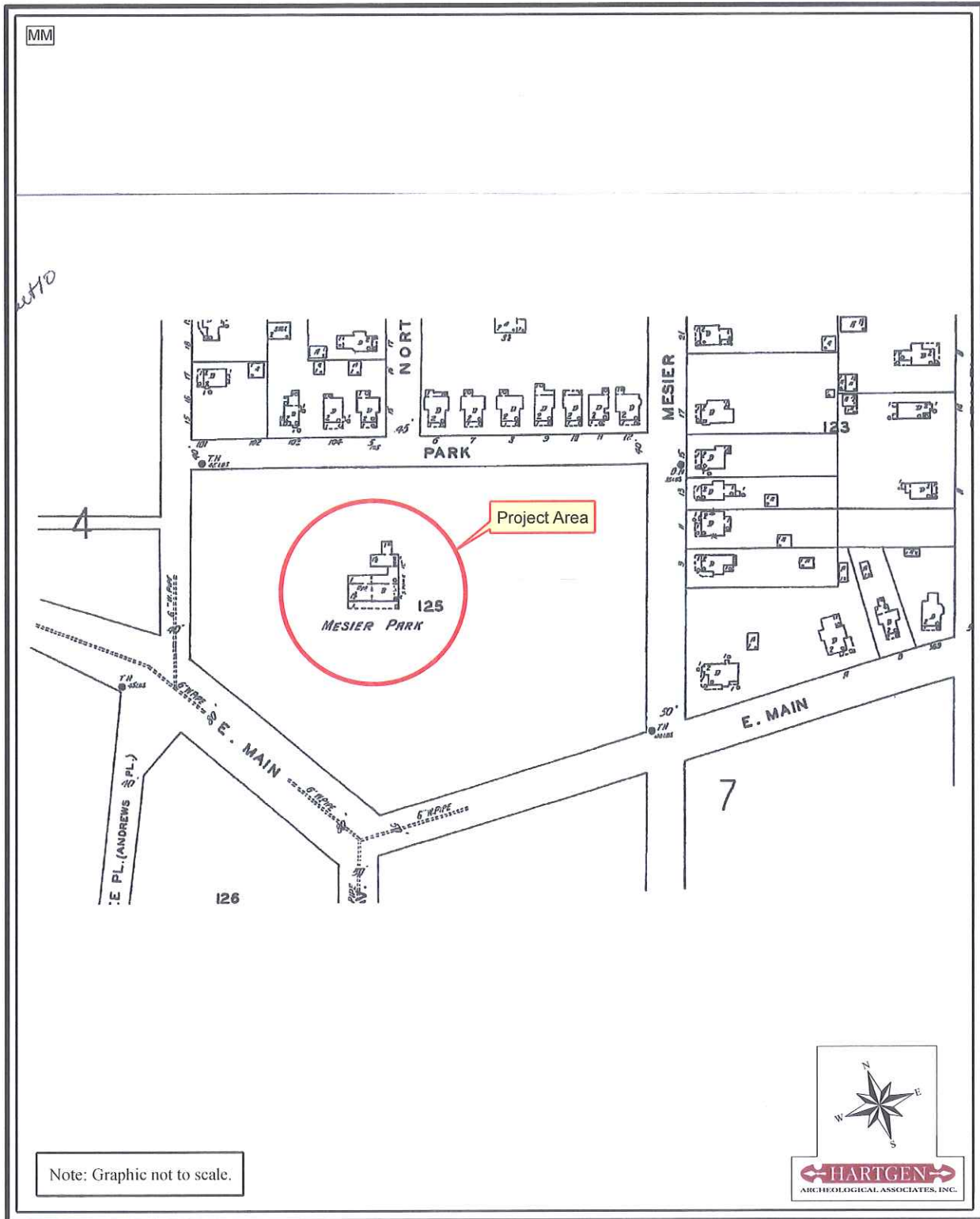


Figure 9

1927 Sanborn Insurance Map of Wappingers Falls

The Sylvan Lake Rockshelter is a significant precontact site located approximately 12 miles (19.3 km) inland from the Mesier project area, at the headwaters of the Fishkill. Based on artifact typologies and on radiocarbon dates, the Sylvan Lake Rockshelter was used from the Middle Archaic period (8,000 to 6,000 years ago) through to the Historic period (after A.D. 1610), with a hiatus during the Early Woodland period (3,000 to 1,700 years ago). At 4610 B.C. (or 6,560 years before present, uncalibrated), a radiocarbon date from the Middle Archaic stratum is among the earliest known for the Hudson Valley (Funk 1976:307).

During the 17th century, at the time of direct contact between native North Americans and European-led expeditions in the Hudson Valley, the Wappingers lived in the vicinity of the project area. Based on linguistic and other evidence, the Wappingers are included in Lenapehoking, or the territory of the Delaware Indian culture group (Kraft 2001:5). The Wappingers were at the northeastern frontier of Lenapehoking; the Mohicans, who spoke a mutually intelligible language with the Wappingers, occupied northern Dutchess County, beginning at about Red Hook (Dunn 1994:38,52). The estimated Wappinger population c. 1600 ranges from 2,500 to 13,000 people (Goddard 1978:214; Horecky 2004). Both Wappingers and Mohicans, along with other Hudson Valley groups, were referred to as "River" Indians by colonists from the Old World. The Wappingers, along with some of their neighbors who lived in Dutchess and Putnam counties, were also called the "Highland" Indians (Goddard 1978:214).

Historic Period

Although fur traders and a small amount of European trade goods were present in the Hudson River Valley in the 1500s, the date c. 1610 was fixed as the boundary between the "precontact" and "historic" periods because Henry Hudson's *Halve Maen* arrived in the fall of 1609. Hudson's ship anchored a few times on the banks of the river, and emissaries were exchanged between his exploration/trading ship and various river communities. By the late 1620s, the Dutch colony of New Netherland had established permanent trading posts/forts at both ends of navigation on the Hudson River, Manhattan (New Amsterdam) on the south and Fort Orange/Beverwyck (today's Albany) on the north. Esopus and Roundout (both at today's Kingston) followed in the middle of the century, and there was a permanent trading post at Poughkeepsie c. 1670. Dutchess County was created as a legal jurisdiction in 1683.

Throughout the 17th century, Wappingers conveyed lands in Dutchess and Putnam counties to colonists (Dunn 2000:43). The early 17th-century Governor Kieft's War and other conflicts with the Dutch occurred to the south of the Wappinger lands, although Wappingers may have participated. The Wappingers maintained neutrality between the Dutch colonists and the Esopus Indians during the mid-17th-century Esopus Wars; in the war's aftermath, the Wappingers absorbed a number of refugees from the Esopus (ibid:42). After the 1670s, the Wappingers entered a formal alliance with the Mohicans, the Weckquaesgecks, and other "Highland" Indians; after this point, Wappinger and Mohican foreign relations were indistinguishable from each other. Wappingers Falls was located within the Rombout Patent, bought from the Wappingers in 1685 (Smith 1882:492).

During the 18th century, settlement pressure and frequent warfare induced more land sales and led to the gradual removal of the Wappingers from their homeland. There is evidence that River Indians were exploring the Great Lakes and the Ohio Valley as a source of furs as early as 1669; in later years, the familiarity with the people and the geography of the Midwest would help them find more secure places to live (Brasser 1978:205). Along the way, Wappingers joined the Schaghticoke villages in the upper Hudson River, the St. Francis Abenaki at Odanak, Quebec, and the Stockbridge mission on the Housatonic River in Massachusetts. Wappingers were probably also included in refugee communities which formed in various places such as Oquaga in the Susquehanna River Valley (ibid:205-207).

Europeans and Africans settled in the Wappingers Falls vicinity in the 1730s. The first mill, a flour mill, was constructed c. 1738 by Adolphus Brewer (WFCP 2006:2.2). Around 1741, Adolphus and/or Nicholas Brewer built a farmhouse, the first portion of the Brewer-Mesier house. The second, and larger, part of the house was built by Nicholas Brewer some years later, likely in the 1750s. The community around the falls was small, centered on a few mills and other services for the agricultural economy. The

French and Indian War (1755-1763) did not affect the area directly, other than increasing the demand for agricultural goods along the Hudson Valley/Lake George corridor.

Early in the Revolutionary War of 1775 to 1781, New York City was captured by the British Army. Because of the occupation, and prompted also by a destructive fire, Peter J. Mesier, a prominent merchant in the city, decided to move to the countryside. Mesier's wife, Catherine Sleight (or Slate) had family ties in Esopus (Kingston). In 1776 or 1777, Mesier bought 1400 acres of Nicholas Brewer's lands around Wappingers, along with two mills and the Brewer-Mesier house. The Mesiers lived in the house and entertained guests there, serving tea of Mesier's own importing (Suydam 1882:10). Some of Mesier's customers, however, objected to his pricing of the tea, staging a three-day "tea party" which left the Mesiers beaten and some of their property destroyed (Wappingers Historical Society 2000:1-2).

The Mesier household included slaves, and the Brewer-Mesier house probably served as both a farmhouse and a store. Peter J. Mesier kept up one of Brewer's mills, and also established a shipyard near the mouth of Wappingers Creek that was used to build ships during the War of 1812 (1812-1815) (Wappingers Historical Society 2000:1-2; Smith 1882:493).

After Peter J. Mesier's death in 1809, his second son Matthew and Matthew's wife Joanna Schenck lived in the house (Wappingers Historical Society 2000:2). Peter J. Mesier's oldest son, Peter, was a New York City alderman (1807-1814, and 1819), who eventually moved to the Wappingers Falls vicinity. Peter J. Mesier's third son Abraham received one of Wappingers Falls' mills and the land north of the Wappingers Creek. Matthew and Joanna also shared the Brewer-Mesier house with Phoebe Mesier, one of Matthew's sisters, who was blind since age 10 (Suydam 1882).

Joanna Schenck Mesier is credited with having been the originator of an Episcopal worship community in Wappingers Falls. Joanna began a Sunday school class in an outdoor setting in 1820; this was followed c. 1830 by the preaching of George B. Andrews in rented spaces, then by a subscription for the construction of the Zion Episcopal Church between 1833 and 1835 (Zion 2006; Suydam 1882:35).

A cloth mill built in 1819 at the foot of Wappingers Falls became the nucleus of one of the largest United States printworks in the mid-19th century. The entire factory complex burned in 1856, after which it was immediately rebuilt and then continued to expand (OPRHP 1984:3.1). The printworks complex was used by the Dutchess Bleachery by the end of the 19th century.

After Matthew Mesier's death in 1838, his son Henry presided over the Brewer-Mesier house (Smith 1882:494). Around 1850, the house's exterior was modernized, with a portico, Gothic detailing on the dormer windows, and bargeboards (OPRHP 1984:3.12). The house's appearance today was largely established by this renovation.

The Village of Wappingers Falls was incorporated in 1871, also including the Channingville community which had developed on the north side of Wappingers Creek after Abraham Mesier's death in 1822 (Suydam 1882:17). The 1870s saw the peak of Wappingers Falls industrial development. After the 1870s, the printworks and other factories persisted, but the village had matured from a booming company town, engaged in expanding its industrial base and its workers housing, to a more diversified economy with a sizable middle class and a small commercial district (OPRHP 1984:4.1).

In 1882, Wappingers Falls village contained five churches, two brick schoolhouses, three hotels, the Garner & Co. printworks and cotton factory (soon to become the Dutchess Bleachery), the Independent Comb Co. works, two more generalized factories, one newspaper, a savings bank, and several stores and mechanics shops (Smith 1882:494). In 1884, the wooden bridge over Wappingers Creek on Main Street was replaced by the massive sandstone bridge still in use today (OPRHP 1984:3.2).

Henry Mesier died in 1881, having represented the third generation of Mesiers to live in the Brewer-Mesier homestead. His brother, Abram Suydam Mesier, and his sisters Johanna and Maria owned

the home after 1882. The Mesiers sold the handsome house and five acres surrounding it to the village in 1892, and Mesier Park was established. The park came with the plantation of 36 varieties of trees.

There was a community water well in Mesier Park, which a temperance society improved by having a hand-pump installed shortly after the village bought the homestead. When the village built a water system c. 1914, the village water department established an office in the Brewer-Mesier house. In recent decades, the house was also the village's police station.

With the Great Depression of the 1930s, the Dutchess Bleachery (formerly, the massive printworks) closed for good and Wappingers Falls was no longer an industrial town. The village benefited from President Franklin D. Roosevelt's ties to Dutchess County, receiving a post office constructed to echo the Dutch Revival architecture of the Brewer-Mesier house. The Brewer-Mesier house itself was documented with architectural drawings through the Works Progress Administration, a federal employment program (Figures 10 and 11).

For Wappingers Falls residents, an IBM plant in Poughkeepsie was an important source of nearby employment in the second half of the 20th century. Another IBM plant with advanced technology is located in East Fishkill. Also, at the beginning of the 21st century, highways and the Metro North railroad bring Wappingers Falls within commuting distance of the New York City metropolitan area.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENTS

Precontact Archeological Sensitivity Assessment

Given the presence of a human burial one block away, and the historical ties of the Wappingers to vicinity of the falls and the creek which bears their name, the precontact sensitivity of the Brewer-Mesier house should be considered high.

Historical Archeological Sensitivity Assessment

The area adjacent to the Brewer-Mesier house has a high likelihood of containing archeological features and deposits relating to the 18th- and 19th-century occupation of the house. It is unlikely that a discrete event, like the three-day terrorizing of Peter J. Mesier and his household in 1777, will be reflected in the deposits. Instead, analysis of the amounts and types of artifacts is expected to shed light on repeated events, such as meal service and other domestic activities. Also, a glimpse of the stone foundation of the house indicates the level of knowledge and commitment involved with both major building episodes (c. 1741 and c. 1750).

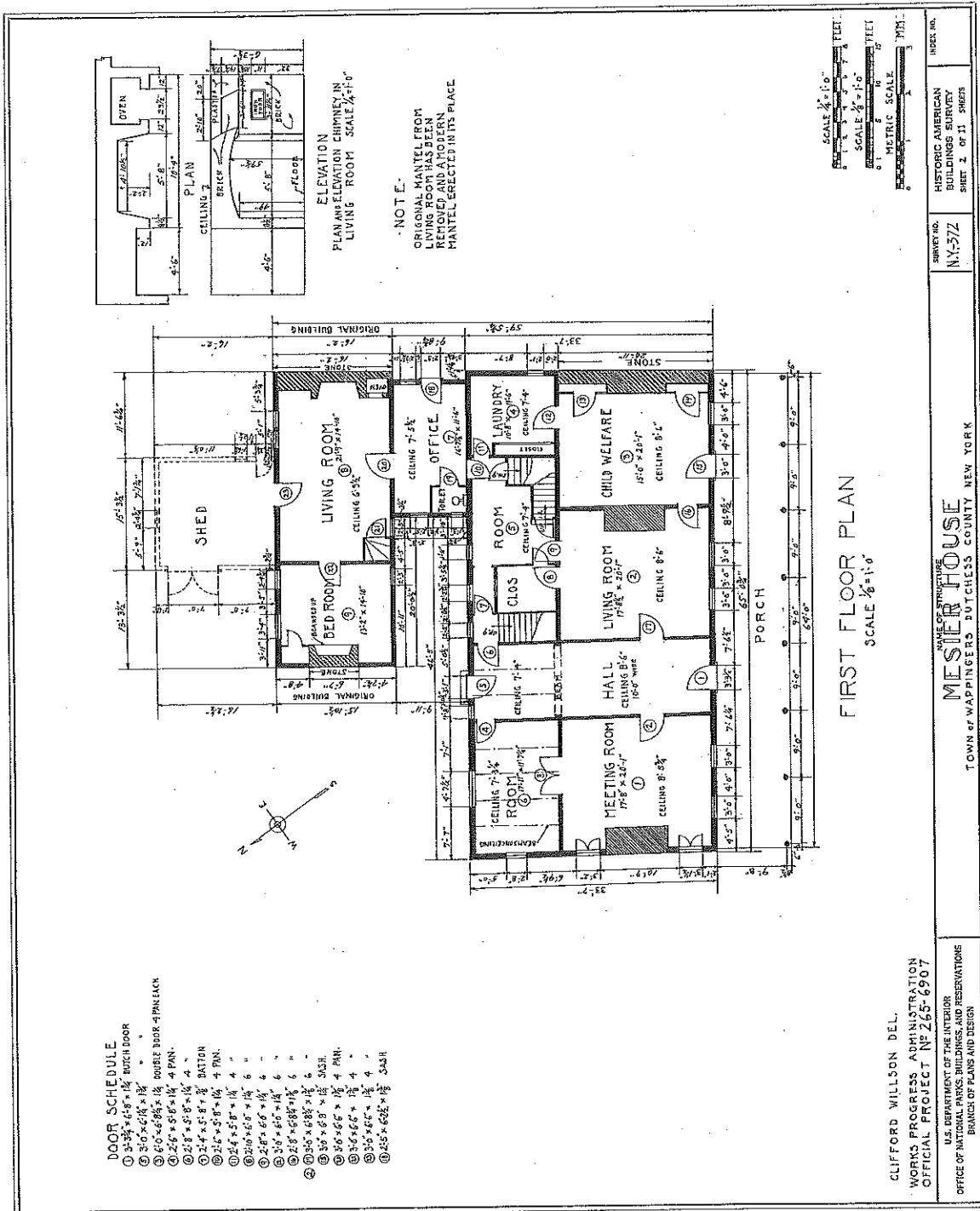


Figure 10: Historic American Building Survey drawing *First Floor Plan, Mesier House*. Works Progress Administration, c. 1933.

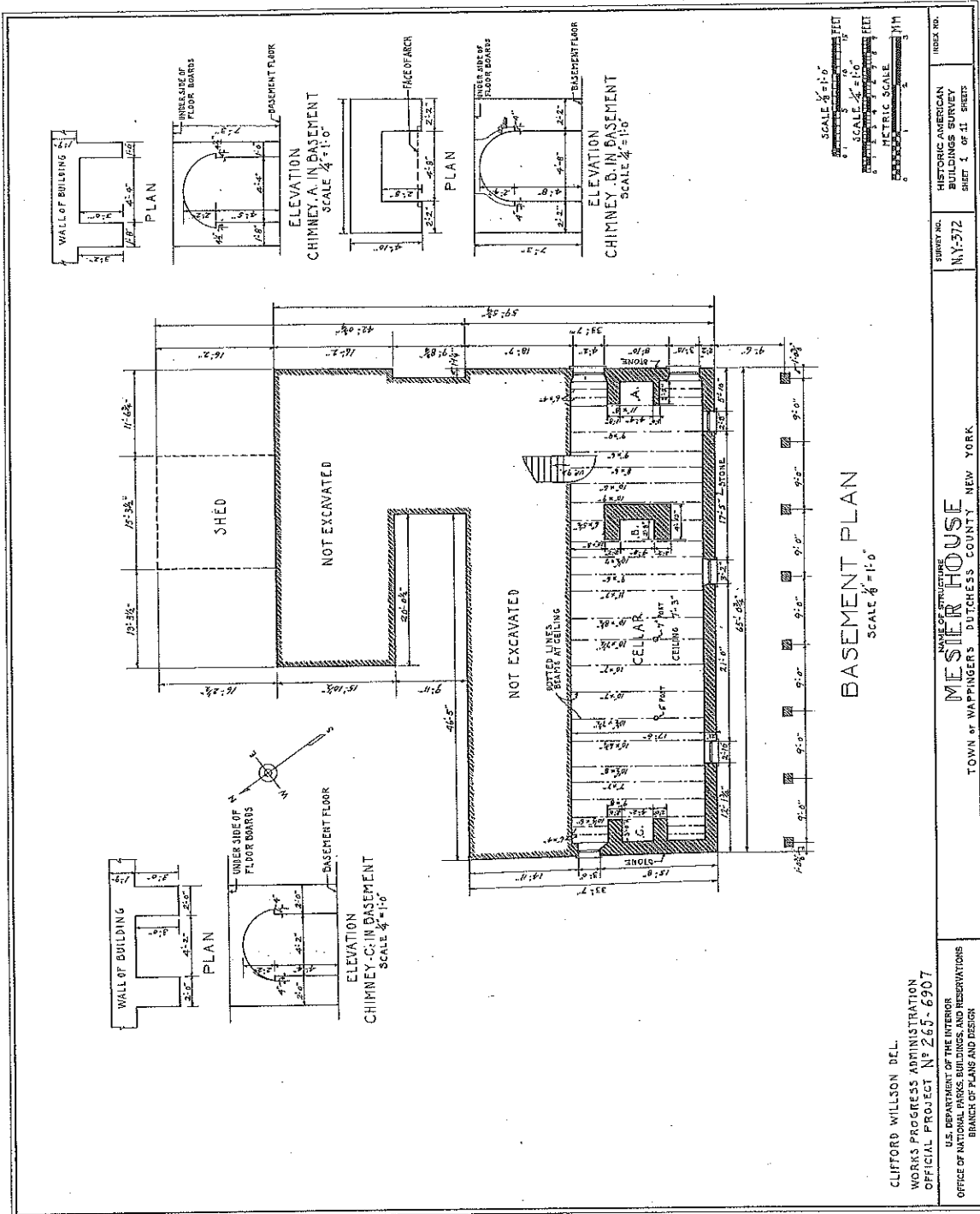


Figure 11: Historic American Building Survey drawing *Basement Plan, Mesier House*. Works Progress Administration, c. 1933.

PHASE IB ARCHEOLOGICAL FIELD RECONNAISSANCE

METHODOLOGY

The archeological field reconnaissance for the Mesier Homestead Drainage Project in Wappingers Falls, Dutchess County consisted of the excavation of fifteen shovel test pits (STPs) and eight archeological units. The units varied in size from one-quarter of a square meter (2.7 sq ft) to one square meter (10.8 sq ft), totaling six square meters (64.6 sq ft) of archeological unit investigation (Figure 12).

The work was conducted from May 1 to 5, 2006. Shawn Dennis, Heather Greenfield, and Kathleen McCourt were the HAA, Inc. field crew, with Matt Lesniak acting as project director. Matt Lesniak also wrote this report. Graphics for figures in this report were generated by Eric Braymer, William Hohman, and Mary Millus of HAA, Inc. The artifacts were processed and inventoried by the HAA, Inc. laboratory staff consisting of Peter Green, Heather Greenfield, and Neni Isaac. All work was performed under the overall management of the principal investigator, Karen S. Hartgen, RPA. Warm temperatures and sunny conditions prevailed during the fieldwork.

Shovel test pits were square excavations, 50 centimeters (19.7 in) on a side and extending down into undisturbed subsoil. All soils removed were passed through a 0.25-inch hardware cloth screen to aid in the discovery of cultural materials (Figure 13). Soil strata were identified using Munsell (2002) terminology for color and texture, and the soil stratigraphy in each STP was recorded (Appendix 1). All shovel test pits were filled back in by the archeologists in the field.

The fifteen STPs were placed at 15-foot (4.6 m) intervals around the Brewer-Mesier house, except on the southwest side of the larger 1750s Brewer-Mesier house where there was a wooden portico (Figure 12). Most of the tests were placed adjacent to the exterior of the Brewer-Mesier foundation wall. In order to avoid a small drainage line, however, STP 4 was approximately two feet away from the 1750s Brewer-Mesier house. STP 14 was placed about two feet away from the southwest wall of the c. 1741 Brewer-Mesier house because of obstacles. STP 15 was five feet away from the northwest wall of the 1750s Brewer-Mesier house because of disturbed soils encountered in STPs 4 and 5.

Units were excavations of various sizes used to investigate features or deposits first discovered in the shovel test pits. The units at the Brewer-Mesier Homestead were between one-quarter of a meter (50 centimeters on a side) and one meter square, with one unit (Unit 4) at half of a meter (100 by 50 centimeters). Like the shovel test pits, the depth goal of the units was to reach undisturbed subsoil levels. Also like the shovel test pits, all soils removed were screened through 0.25-inch hardware cloth for artifact recovery.

The units were distinguished from the STPs by the amount of recordation they entailed. In layout, the units were carefully measured using tapes and diagonals. Vertical datum points were established for each unit, usually a nearby window sill or door threshold on the homestead. Depths from these datum points were used in profile drawings and level recordings, allowing for the possibility of assigning absolute elevations above sea level to anything recorded in the units. Photos and/or drawings were made of the unit walls and floors for further analysis. The artifact samples from the units are more precise and have a greater research value than those collected from the shovel test pits.

The eight formal excavation units were placed in locations where STPs or other units indicated there were informative structures or deposits. An effort was made to place at least one unit on each of the three parts of the Brewer-Mesier homestead: the c. 1741 house, the larger, 1750s house, and the small building between them—the hyphen—of unknown date. Units 3 and 7 sought to gather information about the demolished shed structure attached to the c. 1741 house and were set back a few feet from the foundation. The other five units were placed adjacent to the foundation walls of the Brewer-Mesier homestead (Figure 14).



Figure 13: Archeologist working at STP 4, located on the northern corner of the larger 1750s Brewer-Mesier house. View facing east.



Figure 14: Archeologist working in Unit 5, placed on the southeast side of the larger 1750s Brewer-Mesier house. View facing west.

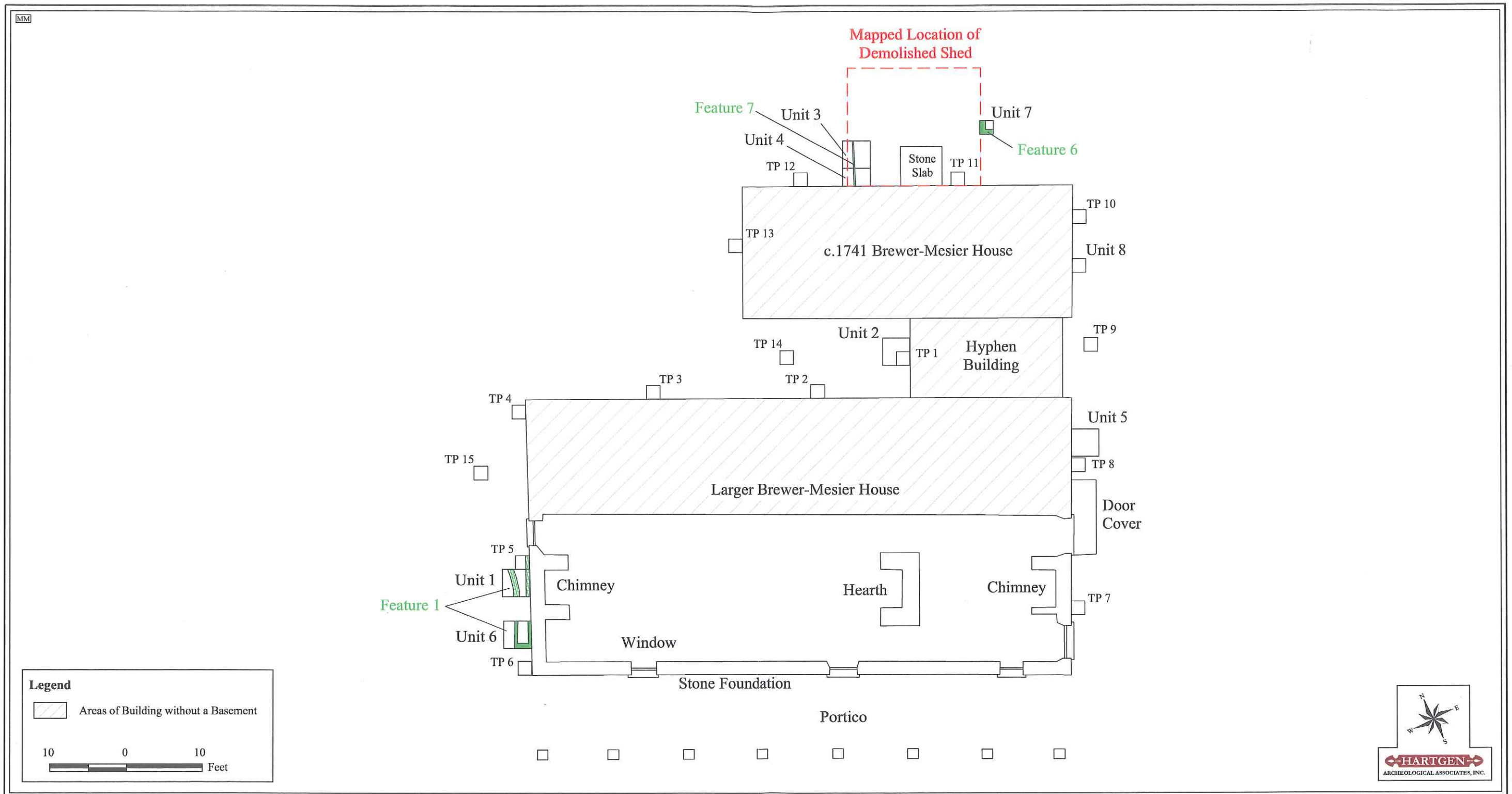
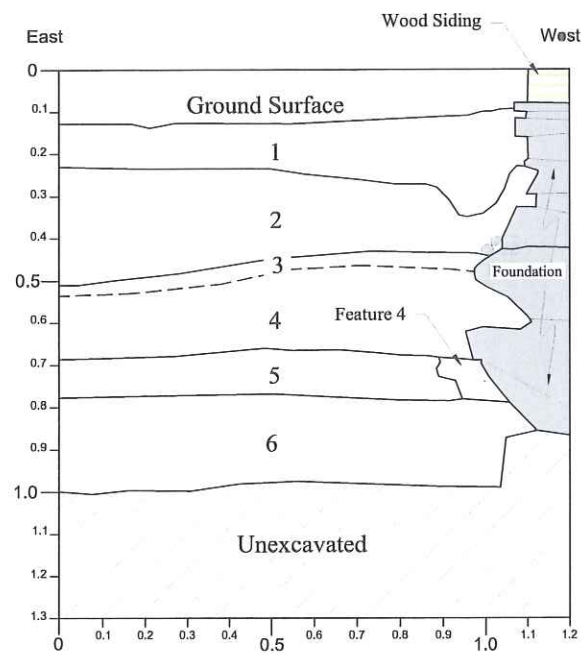


Figure 12

HAA, Inc. Project Map on 1930 WPA Drawing of Basement Floor Plan, Mesier House

MM



- Level 1: Gray 5 YR 5/1 Crushed Stone - Fill
- Level 2: Brown 10 YR 5/3 Sandy Silt with Gravel - Fill
- Level 3: Olive Yellow 2.5 YR 6/6 Silt - Fill/Subsoil Interface
- Level 4: Light Olive Brown 2.5 Y 5/6 Silt - Subsoil
- Level 5: Dark Yellowish Brown 10 YR 4/4 Silt - Subsoil
- Feature 4: Light Olive Brown 2.5 Y 5/4 Sandy Silt (Feature 4)
- Level 6: Olive Yellow 2.5 Y 6/6 Silt - Subsoil

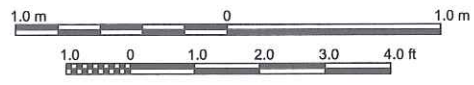


Figure 187

Unit 5, South Wall Profile

RESULTS

Shovel Test Pits

Eight of the fifteen shovel test pits (STPs) encountered a level of silt or clayey silt with small amounts of gravel, either yellowish brown (10YR 5/4 – 5/6) or light olive brown (2.5Y 5/6) in color, which has been interpreted as the natural subsoil (Appendix 1). The mapped soil in the project location, Cossayuna gravelly loam, has a subsoil of yellowish-brown or light brown gravelly loam. The subsoil identified in the STPs was, in contrast, denser and less gravelly than was expected. The average depth to subsoil was 45 centimeters (17.9 in) below the ground surface.

Seven shovel test pits did not reach subsoil. Four STPs encountered structural features: STPs 2 and 12 exposed footers protruding out from the foundation wall, while STPs 5 and 9 reached brick structures. STP 8 terminated at a buried utility line, and two other STPs (STPs 7 and 15) recorded final levels which could not be identified as subsoil or as fill.

The STP 5 brick structure was designated Feature 1. Subsequent unit excavation revealed that Feature 1 was the remains of a base for a step or small portico eleven feet long by two feet wide by 1.1 feet deep. The STP 9 brick structure appeared to be a surface, possibly a walkway predating the crushed stone driveway on the southeast side of the Brewer-Mesier house. The STP 9 brick surface was not explored further and did not receive a feature number.

Based on the excavation of STP 4, the previously installed drainage (a PVC pipe placed within a shallow trench of crushed stone) did not result in much ground disturbance. Crushed stone was found down to a depth of 22 centimeters (8.7 in), followed by fill to 54 centimeters (21.3 in). The previously installed drainage led from a basement window (near STP 5) just a few inches above the ground level and angled slightly down to the northeast, on a parallel course to the northwest wall of the 1750s Brewer-Mesier house.

The shovel test pits contained a variety of artifacts, including tableware ceramics from the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries, nails and other building materials, food waste in the form of bones displaying cut marks and utensil scrapes, and modern waste such as foil, cellophane, asbestos tile, and a razor blade (Appendix 2). The largest variety of tableware ceramics was found in STP 11, where clouded ware, creamware, slip-decorated red earthenware, pearlware, whiteware, and salt-glazed stonewares were represented. Jackfield-type, glazed red earthenware, porcelain, and 19th-century yellowware items were found in other shovel test pits, giving the complete range of ceramics found in the Brewer-Mesier house STPs.

Level 1 in STP 14 produced a 1907 dime in nearly perfect condition, as well as a small, gray gunflint. The two artifacts, separated in common use by more than one century, are likely to have been discarded from the historical society with an office in the Mesier house.

A few STPs recovered primarily items of hardware or building materials. STP 2 included copper piping, a metal strap, nails, screws, and window glass. Hardware was also the main artifact class in STP 3; STP 5; STP 6; STP 10, Level 1; and STP 13, Level 1.

Overall, the artifact assemblage from the shovel test pits indicated there were no 18th-century strata, a few 19th-century or 20th-century strata, and many levels (such as STP 14, Level 1) that contained artifacts from two or more centuries.

Units

The placement of units was determined by features or deposits found in the shovel test pits or in other units. The rationale for each unit is outlined at the beginning of the unit description, below.

Unit 1

Unit 1 was placed adjacent to STP 5, where the 1 by 1-meter excavation exposed Feature 1, a brick structure (Figure 15). Only the southeast wall of Feature 1 intervened between the excavation and the northwest-side, exterior foundation wall of the 1750s Brewer-Mesier house (Figure 12).

Level 1 in the unit was finely crushed stone fill, approximately 9 centimeters (3.5 in) thick. Although the level appeared to have been recently deposited as an aid to drainage and a soil stabilization measure, the crushed stone contained a varied collection of ceramics and hardware. A fragment of Whielden (clouded) ware and two pieces of creamware were probably from the 18th century; in contrast, the level also yielded a saucer made from whiteware with a polychrome decal decoration, likely from the 20th century. One cut nail was apparent; five other nail fragments were also found.

Level 2 was divided into two contexts. Context 4 was the coal ash, silt, and sand found southeast of a line of bricks (from Feature 1), down to a depth of 86 centimeters below datum, the interior base of Feature 1. Therefore, Level 2 Context 4 was the Feature 1 feature fill and it was 45 centimeters (17.7 in) thick. Context 5 was coal ash mixed with dark olive brown silt, and it was located directly above and to the northwest side of the line of bricks (from Feature 1). Therefore, Level 2 Context 5 represented the overflow outside of Feature 1 of material used to fill Feature 1. Context 5 was only 6 centimeters (2.4 in) thick, since the northwest edge of the unit did not allow excavation deeper than the top row of the Feature 1 bricks.

Both contexts of Level 2 contained numerous hardware items and building materials. The feature fill (Context 4) included part of a heavy metal grate, probably a hearth or a stove part (this item was not collected). Parts of a metal can and a large spring were also found. Context 5 yielded six nails (one of which was a cut nail, another one was a wire roofing tack), a door hinge 3 inches long, and a metal disc with a diameter of one inch. Both contexts in Level 2 contained window fragments.

Context 4 of Level 2 included pieces of a creamware plate or bowl, along with whiteware saucer and plate fragments (none were decorated). Context 5 had a piece of whiteware that was hand-painted. Therefore, the greater range in ceramic types was found in the context (Context 4) that was larger in volume than the other, which is to be expected.

Only Context 4, the feature fill, contained bones from food waste. A small bird's skull was found in the feature fill. Context 4 also contained the only burned item known for Level 2, a fragment of clear vessel glass.

Feature 1 in Unit 1 did not have a base or floor. The coal ash gave way to a yellowish-brown, loamy sand subsoil, Level 3 (Figure 15). The level was excavated ten centimeters, or 3.9 inches. A fragment of porcelain (hand-painted over the glaze) was found in the level, although the archeologists determined that Level 3 was subsoil.

As it appeared in Unit 1, Feature 1 was a brick vault approximately 24 inches (61 cms) wide and 16.9 inches (43 cms) tall (Figure 15). The northwest wall of the feature was two bricks wide and five bricks tall, with the remnants of a possible third course on the inside. The southeast wall of the feature, the wall adjacent to the Brewer-Mesier house, appeared to be only one brick wide and six bricks tall. The uppermost course on the southeast wall of the feature appeared to be the original top course—in other words, the bricks were even and there was no trace of mortar to suggest that there was ever any higher portion of the feature.

Based on the Feature 1 fill (collected as Context 4), the feature was filled in with coal ash and an assortment of other types of waste. The tin can portion and the spring suggest a 20th-century component in the feature fill. A more detailed discussion of the feature follows, beginning on page 35.

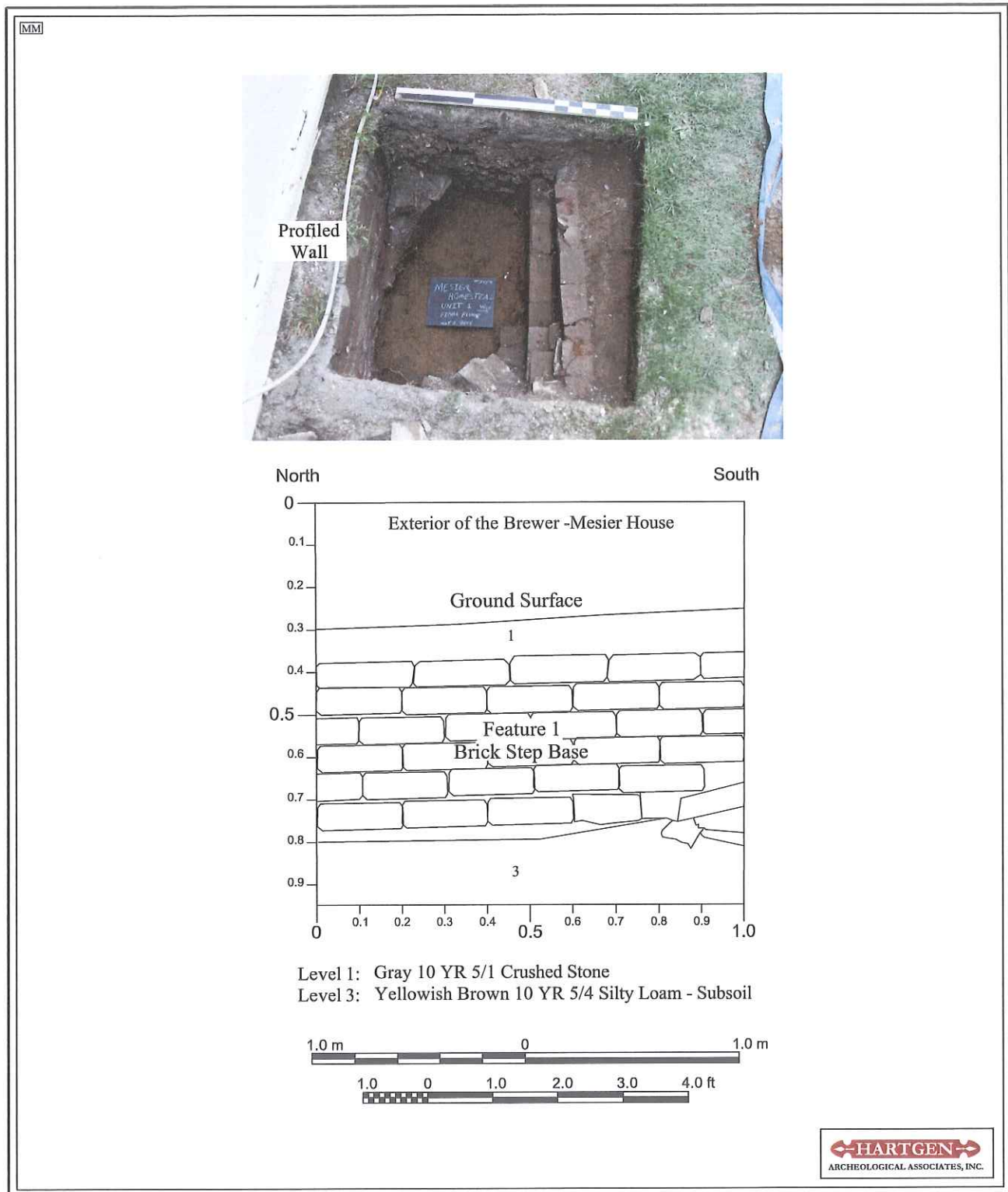


Figure 15

Unit 1, East Wall Profile, and Plan View Photograph

Unit 2

Unit 2 was placed against the northwestern wall of the hyphen building of the Brewer-Mesier homestead (Figure 12). The 1x1-meter unit surrounded STP 1, which had yielded an assortment of 18th- through 20th-century ceramics, hardware, and a number of copper straight pins.

The unit encountered two features, Features 2 and 3, both interpreted as utility trenches. Feature 2 extended perpendicular to the hyphen building's wall, and was for a vitrified clay sewer outflow (Figure 16). Feature 3 was parallel to the hyphen building's wall, and was on the northwest side of the Unit 2. The feature did not contain a pipe or a wire in the unit; archeologists considered it to be a utility trench based on its well-defined, square lines.

Level 1 in Unit 2 was the crushed stone fill level, approximately 6 centimeters (2.4 in) thick. A fragment of clear vessel glass was collected from the level. It also contained brick fragments and a plastic label reading "85¢ off".

Levels 2 and 3 in Unit 2 were the same fill soil, made up of dark grayish brown and light olive brown silts with small amounts of gravel. These strata, Level 2/3, were approximately 33 centimeters (13.0 in) thick together. At the bottom of Level 2/3, the top of the ceramic pipe of Feature 2 was exposed and the Feature 3 trench was visible.

The artifact assemblage from Level 2/3 was varied. Ceramic types represented were tin-glazed earthenware (hand-painted red), Chinese export porcelain, creamware, pearlware (hand-painted blue), whiteware (blue transfer printed), and yellowware. A white ball clay pipestem and a piece of coarse red earthenware in the shape of a pantile fragment were also found. Food waste in the level consisted of clamshells and mammalian bone fragments bearing saw marks and cut marks. There was also the square base (2½ inches on a side) of a glass bottle. Miscellaneous and sampled items were coal fragments, coal ash, paint chips (off-white), brick or pantile fragments, charcoal, and pieces of mortar.

Building materials from Level 2/3 were two nails (one wire nail), a number of unidentified metal fragments, copper wire, and window glass. Lamp chimney glass fragments were also found. Also, over ten copper straight pins were found in the level, as was one bone button.

Levels 4, 5, and 6 were distinct subsoil levels. The uppermost subsoil stratum, Level 4, was light olive brown compact silt. This was the densest and most moist of the three subsoils. Some pebbles were found in each level.

A small collection from the Feature 2 sewer trench was the same as that from Level 2/3. Ceramics were pearlware, porcelain, and buff-bodied, lead-glazed earthenware. Window glass and vessel glass were also found, as was another piece of coarse, red earthenware, a likely pantile fragment. Eight or more copper straight pins were also recovered from the feature fill.

The ceramic pipe within Feature 2 was identified as a sewer outflow for two reasons. For one, it descended measurably down to the northwest, away from the house. Also, liquid noises were heard in the pipe immediately upon flushing the toilet in the adjacent, hyphen building. The pipe was approximately 9 inches (23 cm) in exterior diameter. From bell to male end, the pipe's segments were two feet (61 cm) long.

Feature 3, the trench running parallel to the hyphen building, contained two fragments of whiteware and a small bone fragment. Seen in the southwest profile of Unit 2, Feature 3 was oblong, almost 30 centimeters (11.8 in) wide, 50 centimeters (19.7 in) deep, and running the entire one-meter length of the unit.

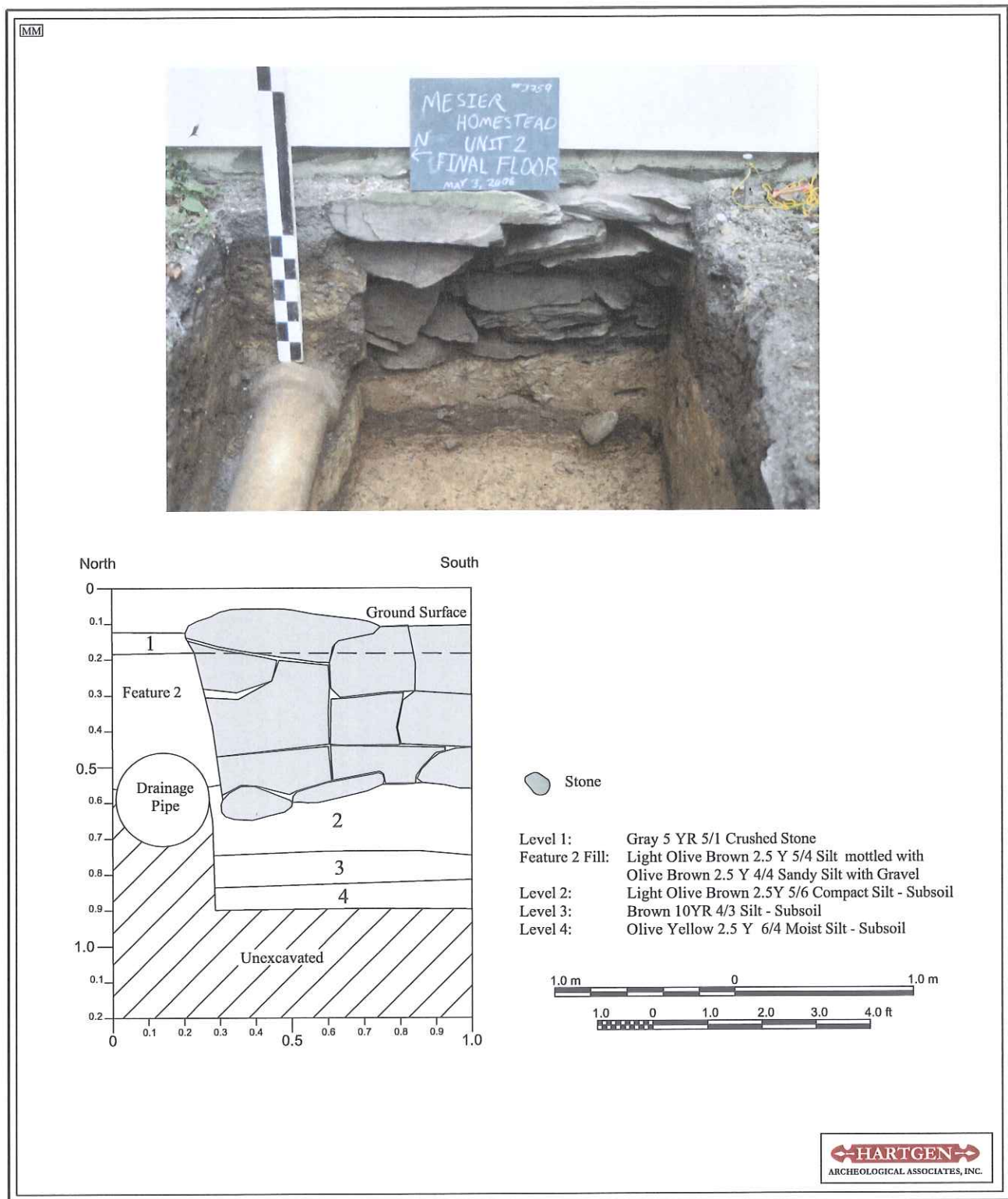


Figure 16

Unit 2, East Wall Profile, and Photograph

At the conclusion of excavating and documenting the southeast wall of Unit 2, the unit was extended slightly by exposing the stone foundation of the hyphen building. Approximately five courses of rough, un-mortared fieldstone were revealed (Figure 16). Unit 2 did not encounter any evidence of a builder's trench for the hyphen building's foundation.

Unit 3

Unit 3, a 1x1-meter (3.3x3.3 ft) unit, was placed approximately 50 centimeters (20 in) away from the rear (northeast) wall of the c. 1741 Brewer-Mesier house (Figure 12). STPs 11 and 12 both encountered rich artifact assemblages; however, STP 12 was limited by a stone that extended out from the building's foundation. For this reason, Unit 3 was not placed flush with the building.

Along with Unit 4, Unit 3 encountered a number of rough, tabular stones that did not appear to be in any kind of structural arrangement (Figures 17a and 17b). Many of the stones were too massive to remove, or they extended into the unexcavated soils on the sides of Units 3 and 4. A few stones defined a line perpendicular to the Brewer-Mesier house. They were designated part of Feature 7, likely related to a shed which once was attached to the c. 1741 house.



Figure 17a: Units 3 and 4 Final Floor photograph, facing down and slightly north. The c. 1741 Brewer-Mesier house is on the left (northwestern) edge of the photo. See Figure 17b for a floor plan drawing.

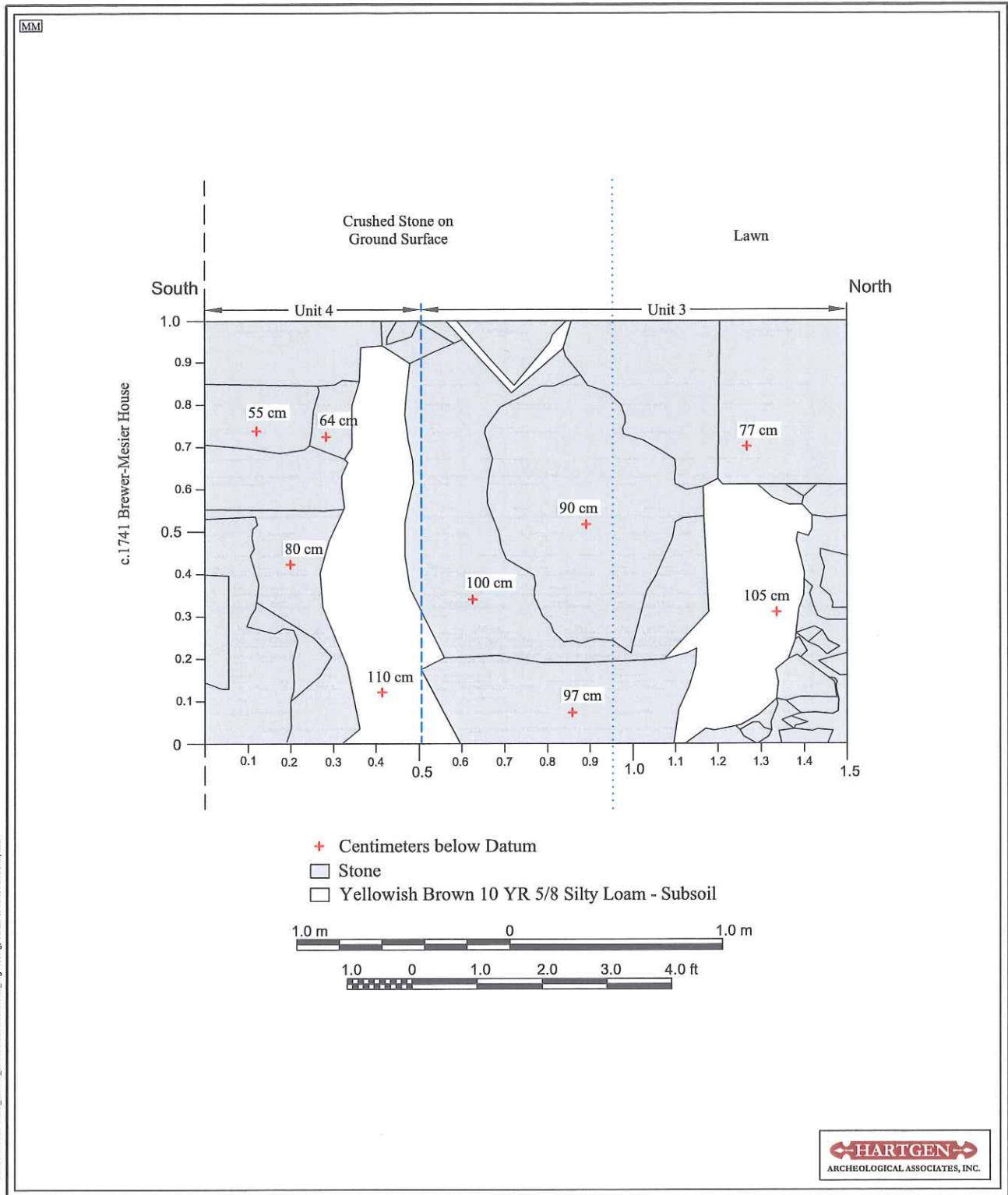


Figure 17b

Unit 3 and Unit 4, Plan View

Level 1 of Unit 3 was a mixture of coarsely crushed stone chunks and dark yellowish-brown, gravelly silt approximately 11 centimeters (4.3 in) deep. A large collection of artifacts was recovered from the level, including ceramics from the 18th and 19th centuries. The presence of 20th-century hardware (Phillips head screw, wire nails, and a plastic shower curtain ring), however, shows that Level 1 was not a sealed context.

Tableware ceramics were represented by creamware, pearlware (shell-edge pieces and transfer printed pieces), slip-decorated redware, Chinese export porcelain, yellowware, salt-glazed stoneware with Albany slip, and whiteware (both transfer printed fragments and hand-painted fragments). Some vessel forms that could be discerned were a canister lid (of export porcelain, 3¾-inch diameter), plates (whiteware and pearlware), and cups in the London shape (whiteware). Part of a utilitarian redware flower pot was also recovered.

Level 1 also contained various vessel glass fragments, as well as window glass and part of a lamp globe. Four screws with gimlet points (two Phillip's head) and about 15 nails (three identifiable as cut, two as wire nails) made up the hardware assemblage. The level also contained fragments of mortar, and a blue, plastic shower curtain ring.

Food waste from Level 1 consisted of a mammalian rib with butcher marks, part of a bird bone, part of a fish bone, and oyster shells. A rodent jaw bone was also recovered, considered to be derived from commensal species, not food waste.

Level 2 in Unit 3 was dark yellowish brown, gravelly silt, approximately 12 centimeters (4.7 in) thick. A number of large, flat rocks were encountered in a random arrangement; many of these rocks were removed. The artifact assemblage was very similar to the Level 1 assemblage; however, there were no 20th-century items in Level 2.

Level 2 contained parts of Chinese export porcelain plates, creamware fragments, part of a transfer printed pearlware platter, hand-painted pearlware, lead-glazed redware, slip-decorated redware, part of a hand-painted, tin-glazed earthenware plate, a porcelain bowl and saucer, and whiteware plates, cups, and a sauce dish. Decorations on the whiteware were handpainted (polychrome), sponged, and transfer printed. One of the whiteware fragments bore the label "CAMBRIAN / CHINA", a mark dating between 1783 and 1810 (Godden 1964:605).

Glass was represented by vessel glass, window glass, and burned glass. Food waste included clam and oyster shells, bones from birds, medium-sized mammals, and large mammals. A pig's (*Sus scrofa*) molar was found in Level 2, as were mammal bones with gnaw marks and butcher marks. A utensil handle made of metal and bone was also recovered. Level 2 also contained a mother-of-pearl button (four-hole, sew-through).

Level 2 yielded over 20 nails or nail fragments, of which most were cut but two were clearly wire nails.

Level 3 was a slightly different color than Level 2, and more sandy than silty. Like Level 2, though, Level 3 was dominated with large, flat stones. Small fragments of brick and mortar were found interspersed among the rocks. Approximately 20 centimeters (7.9 in) of Level 3 was excavated before the subsoil (Level 4) was exposed.

Ceramic types from Level 3 were also similar to the Level 2 assemblage. There were pieces of Chinese export porcelain, lead-glazed redware, a creamware cup, shell-edge pearlware plate, other pieces of pearlware table settings which were transfer printed blue, a tin-glazed earthenware fragment, salt-glazed stoneware with Albany slip, and whiteware plates with transfer printed decorations. Unlike Level 2, the Level 3 assemblage also contained a fragment of white salt-glazed stoneware.

There were fewer food waste bones in Level 3 than in Level 2. However, a fish vertebra was recovered from the level. Seven fragmentary nails were also found—they could not be identified as cut or wire nails.

Level 4 in Unit 3 was sterile subsoil, excavated approximately 15 centimeters (5.9 in) deeper in the eastern corner. The large rocks were still present, indicating that they may have originally derived naturally from the subsoil.

Unit 4

As part of an effort to determine the source of the large rocks in Unit 3, the 1x0.5-m Unit 4 was placed between Unit 3 and the northeast wall of the c. 1741 Brewer-Mesier house (Figures 12 and 17b). Many of the same large rocks were found; however, at least two rocks (those in the western corner, or the upper right-hand corner in the figures) could be seen to be incorporated into the unmortared foundation of the c. 1741 Brewer-Mesier house. Since they lined up with square rocks in the northern corner (the lower right-hand corner in the figures), they were thought to be associated with the northwest wall of the demolished shed (Feature 7).

Level 1 of Unit 4 was largely made up of coarsely crushed stones, placed around the perimeter of the c. 1741 Brewer-Mesier house to help break up the impact of water pouring off the roof. Underlying gravel fill was also included in the level, which extended about 10 centimeters (3.9 in) below the ground surface.

The ceramic assemblage from the level included Chinese export porcelain, other porcelain, lead-glazed redware, transfer printed pearlware, sponge-decorated pearlware, and whiteware plates and cups. One whiteware tea bowl with brown, transfer-print design was in the London shape. The fragments recovered depict a globe and some books, elements of the “Philosopher” pattern popular in the mid-19th century (Williams and Weber 1986). Another whiteware plate was marked “CAMBRIAN / CHINA”, dating from 1783 to 1810 (Godden 1964:605).

Many items of food waste were found in Level 1 of the unit. Besides clamshell fragments and a peach pit, a number of bird bones and mammal bones were recovered. Most of the mammal bones were from a butchered, medium-sized livestock, including a few skull fragments. Based on a rib fragment, the livestock was probably from the caprid family, such as a deer, sheep, or goat.

Coal and coal ash were found, as were approximately seven nails (one wire, most of the others cut), a mother-of-pearl button, and a glass pipette fragment (3/16 inches diameter).

Level 2 in Unit 4 was a thin level of dark yellowish brown silt and gravel found underneath the crushed stone (Level 1) and the large rocks of Level 3. Level 2 was only about 6 centimeters (2.4 in) thick. Nearly all of the artifacts recovered from Level 2 date to the 19th century.

Tableware ceramics were represented by whiteware, yellowware, and hard paste porcelain. Mammalian, avian, and fish bones, as well as clamshell, were derived from food waste.

Part of a metal can was also found. In addition, Level 2 contained a mother-of-pearl button (with four holes), and an earthenware marble 5/8-inch in diameter.

Level 3 contained a number of large, tabular rocks, a few of which appeared to be incorporated into the fieldstone foundation of the c. 1741 Brewer-Mesier house (Figures 17a and 17b). It is unclear whether some of the rocks were part of a 30-centimeter (11.8 in) footer extending out from the house foundation, or if the rocks on the western corner of Unit 4 were part of a foundation for the demolished shed. The Level 3 soil matrix was silt, with gravel and fragments of brick and mortar. The level was effectively excavated to a depth of 34 centimeters (13.4 in), or one meter (3.3 ft) below the vertical datum at the top of the lowest board of siding on the house.

The artifact assemblage from Level 3 dated to the 19th century, including 18th-century ceramics such as creamware plate fragments, pearlware tableware fragments with annular decoration, and Chinese export porcelain. Likely 19th-century ceramics from the level were salt-glazed stoneware, whiteware, and porcelain fragments.

A metal stirrup and some fragments of unidentified hardware were recovered from Level 3 of Unit 4. The level also yielded four nails, one of which was a cut nail. Food waste from the level was varied, including mammalian bones which were butchered or gnawed, avian bones, fish bones, clam shell, oyster shell, and mussel shell.

Level 4 was subsoil, excavated approximately 33 centimeters (13.0 in) in the northeastern half of Unit 4 (because of rocks incorporated into the Brewer-Mesier house foundation, Level 4 could not be excavated adjacent to the foundation in the southwest part of the unit). There were no artifacts collected from Level 4. A shovel test pit excavated in the northeast corner of Unit 4 found that the yellowish-brown, silt subsoil continued to a depth of almost three meters (9.8 ft) below the vertical datum, or 2.5 meters (8.2 ft) below the ground surface.

Units 3 and 4 were adjacent to one another, and their four levels were analogous to each other. The large, tabular rocks and the top of the subsoil level were both shallower in Unit 3 than Unit 4. Since there is no apparent slope to the ground surface, the difference in elevation can be ascribed to filling (Levels 1 and 2) in Unit 4, close to the Brewer-Mesier house.

Unit 5

Unit 5 was placed against the southeastern wall of the larger, 1750s Brewer-Mesier house (Figure 12). There was a gravel driveway on the southeastern side of the house, and a doorway was in use less than eight feet away from the unit. STP 8, located adjacent to Unit 5, had found some potentially 18th- and 19th-century ceramics along with 20th-century materials. Metal utility pipes running parallel to the building were also found in STP 8.

The uppermost level in Unit 5 was the crushed stone driveway. The stone was loose and did not contain any cultural materials. Both characteristics of the level indicate that it was recently deposited, as little compaction had taken place and no trash or artifacts had yet been incorporated into the crushed stone. The crushed stone was excavated to an average depth of 14 centimeters (5.5 in); however, the stone level was thicker near the house (Figure 18).

Level 2 of Unit 5 was comprised of brown sandy silt with gravel mixed with light olive brown sandy silt with gravel. Brick fragments and shards of window glass in the level suggested a demolition component; coal and clamshell pieces in the level indicated fill. One of the brick fragments, from a brick one and three-quarters inches tall, was glazed. The level was an average of 21 centimeters (8.3 in) thick. No builder's trench or other soil features associated with the fieldstone foundation of the Brewer-Mesier house were observed in the level.

A metal shoe buckle likely from the 18th century was recovered from Level 2 of Unit 5. The other items considered personal in nature were fragments of white ball clay tobacco pipes, with bore holes 5/64-inch in diameter.

The ceramic assemblage from Level 2 of Unit 5 included slip-decorated, lead-glazed redware, clouded ware, creamware, pearlware (hand-painted, transfer printed, or dipped/annular), Chinese export porcelain, white salt-glazed stoneware, and whiteware (transfer printed). A few pieces of creamware had molded decoration; there were also rimsherds from a plate in the Royal pattern. Some of the pearlware fragments were shell-edged; others were part of a plate decorated with a molded, basketweave pattern.

The food waste assemblage from Level 2 was mammalian bones with butcher marks, a caprid's (sheep's or goat's) tooth, clam shells, and oyster shells. Level 2 also contained several unidentified hardware pieces and about fourteen nails or nail fragments, of which two were cut nails.

Level 3 was a thin (4 centimeters) level at the top of the subsoil, representing the fill/subsoil interface (Figure 18). There were a number of brick fragments and window glass pieces, similar to the demolition-related inclusions found in Level 2.

The Level 3 artifact assemblage dated to the 18th and 19th centuries. Ceramics were represented by creamware, hard-paste porcelain, and terra-cotta. There was a fragment of dark green bottle glass and another piece of a clear, drinking-glass base. Clam and oyster shells were the extent of food waste in the level. There was one complete, cut nail.

Levels 4, 5, and 6 were subsoil levels which differed from each other in color and texture. A nearly identical suite of three subsoil levels was identified adjacent to the fieldstone foundation of the hyphen building in Unit 2.

The bottom of the Brewer-Mesier house foundation was attained at a depth of approximately 80 centimeters (31.5 in) below the driveway surface (185 centimeters, or 6 feet one inch below the vertical datum). Level 6 was excavated to approximately 90 centimeters (35.4 in) below the ground surface; however, a shovel test pit placed in the northern corner of the unit determined that the same undisturbed silt continued another forty centimeters (15.7 in), for a total depth of 225 centimeters (seven feet and five inches) below vertical datum.

Feature 4, a rodent burrow, was identified in Level 5 of Unit 5 (Figures 18 and 19). The feature was apparent in the southwestern corner of the unit, against the Brewer-Mesier House foundation. From that point, the burrow extended away from the foundation at an oblique angle, and slightly down. The burrow was only about five centimeters (2.0 in) in diameter. It did not appear in the north profile of Unit 5, or in Level 6; the burrow appeared to terminate, without widening, in the Level 5 subsoil. One fragment of blue, transfer printed pearlware was found in the feature (in the artifact catalog in Context 27, Bag 41).



Figure 19: Unit 5 Plan View at the bottom of Level 5, approximately 173 centimeters below datum point. Feature 4, a rodent burrow, is visible on a diagonal course between the signboard and the foundation wall. View facing down, with top of photograph to the west.

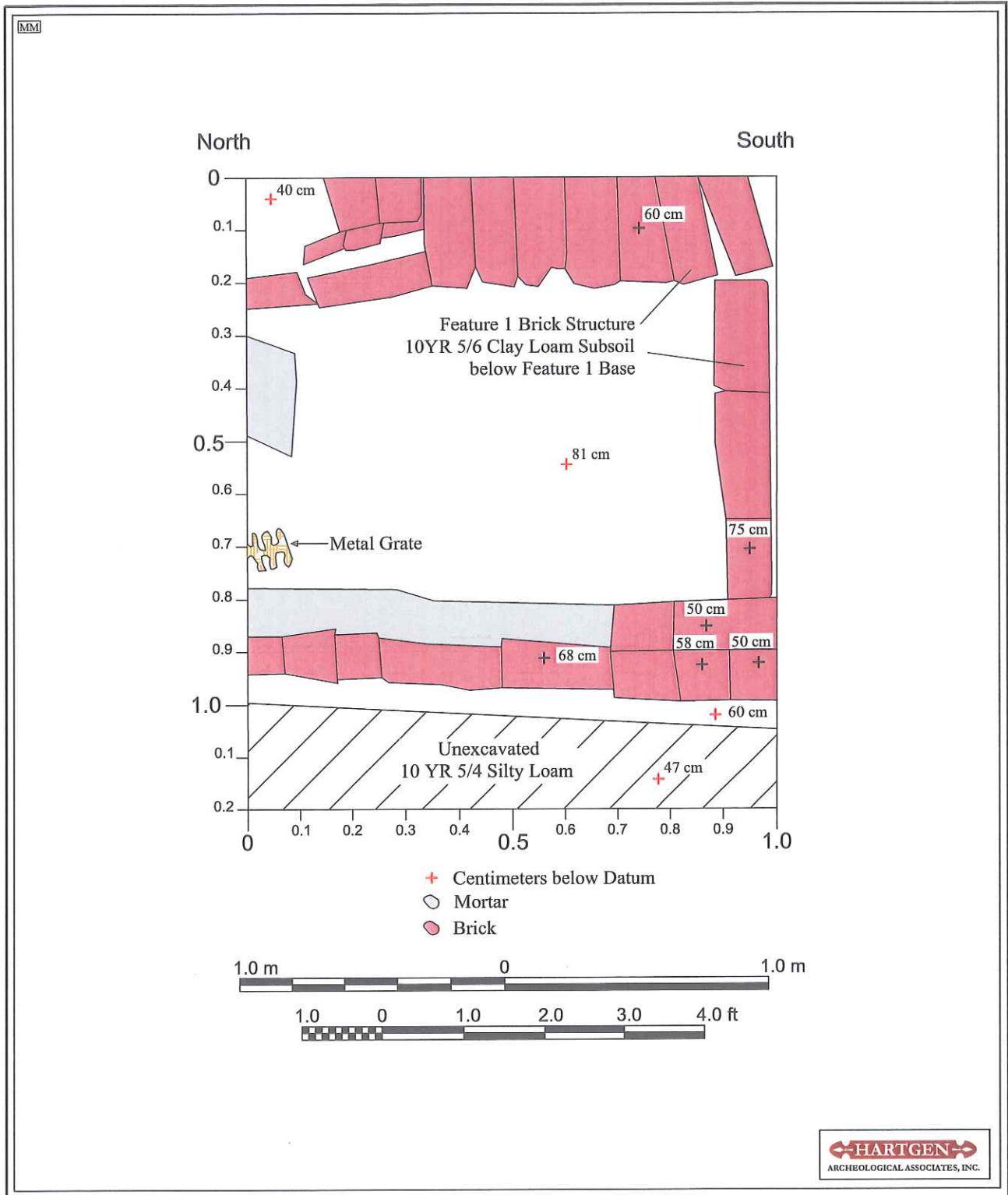


Figure 20a

Unit 6, Final Floor, Plan View

Unit 6

To further explore Feature 1, the brick step base at the northwestern side of the Brewer-Mesier house, a second unit was placed a few feet away from Unit 1. This unit, Unit 6, resulted in the exposure of the southwestern end of Feature 1 (Figures 20a and 20b).

Level 1 of Unit 6 was a layer of crushed stone mixed with topsoil approximately 10 centimeters (3.6 in) thick. Other soil inclusions were coal fragments, slag, pieces of charcoal, and unidentified hardware. The fill level yielded nails and nail fragments, vessel glass, lamp chimney glass, window glass, and a fork. The fork had four tines and bore a molded, scroll-like design on its handle.

At the conclusion of Level 1, the brick structure of the top of Feature 1 was exposed. The unit was extended slightly to the southeast, closer to the Brewer-Mesier house, to include more of Feature 1. The soil outside Feature 1, to the northwest, appeared to be subsoil and was not excavated (Figure 20a). Level 2 of the unit was the Feature 1 fill, primarily made up of coal ash but also including soil (silt), clinkers, unburned coal, bricks and brick fragments, concrete, Portland cement, and a few rocks. The Portland cement appeared to be used as mortar.

The artifacts from Level 2 were dominated by hardware, most of it unidentifiable. Part of a heavy iron grate, possibly from a wood stove, was found. There was also a door hinge. At least 19 nails or nail fragments were found; two of them could be identified as cut.

Glass was represented by window glass, vessel glass, and some pieces of melted glass. The only ceramic item recovered was a whiteware saucer with decal decoration. This style of decoration, and the presence of a paper clip and of Portland cement, indicate a deposition date in the 20th century.



Figure 20b: Unit 6 Final Floor Photograph. Feature 1 is the brick structure on the east, south, and west walls. The 1750s Brewer-Mesier house is at the left of the page in the photo. View facing down, with north to the left side of the photograph.

As in Unit 1, there was no discernible floor for Feature 1. Level 2 was approximately 35 centimeters thick (13.8 in), terminating on top of light yellowish brown silt at a depth of 81 centimeters (31.9 in) below the vertical datum point of the unit. Instead of excavating a level the width of Feature 1, the HAA, Inc. archeologists removed Level 3 (in the subsoil) as a shovel test pit 40 centimeters (15.7 in) in diameter. The shovel test pit/Level 3 extended to a depth of 110 centimeters (43.3 in) below datum, or 70 centimeters (27.6 in) below the ground surface. No cultural materials were found in Level 3.

As it appeared in Unit 6, Feature 1 was in the shape of a brick vault approximately 22 inches (56 cms) wide and 16.1 inches (41 cms) tall (Figure 20). Most of the bricks in the feature had been removed or collapsed, so that the tallest, intact portion of the step base was only three bricks tall, or 19 centimeters (7.5 in) high. In contrast to the stretchers in the southeast wall of the step base in Unit 1, the feature's southeast wall in Unit 6 was a header row (Figure 20). The northwest wall of the feature was two bricks wide in stretcher rows. There was no indication of a possible third course on the inside of the northwest wall. The southwest wall at the end of Feature 1 appeared to be only one brick wide.

Based on evidence for Feature 1 found in Units 1 and 6, and in STP 5, the brick step base was approximately 12 feet (3.7 m) long. It was in front and to the side of a doorway on the western corner of the 1750s Brewer-Mesier house, extending northeast from that doorway to a basement window (Figures 10, 11, and 12). The brick feature was adjacent to the northwestern chimney; however, no sign of any link between the chimney and Feature 1 was found in STP 5 or Unit 1.

The Feature 1 fill from Level 2 in Unit 6 was similar to that from Level 2 in Unit 1 (collected as Context 4). There were many pieces of coal ash and other coal-related materials, other 19th-century materials, hardware, and a few 20th-century items. Therefore, it is clear that the structure was not sealed off until the 20th century. Feature 1 is behind one of the Brewer-Mesier house's chimneys; however, the lack of any flooring makes it unlikely that the feature could have been used as an ash box.

Based on a platform visible in a historic photo, it appears that Feature 1 was a support structure for a large step or small portico outside the western corner of the Mesier house (Figures 2 and 21). This would have been a platform outside a French door from the "meeting room" in the HABS drawing (Figure 10). A small platform in that location appears in an undated photograph from the third quarter of the 19th century (Figure 21); the dates of the mortar and other artifacts found in the feature fill indicate the platform was removed and the based filled in sometime after 1890, corresponding with the end of the Mesier family residency.

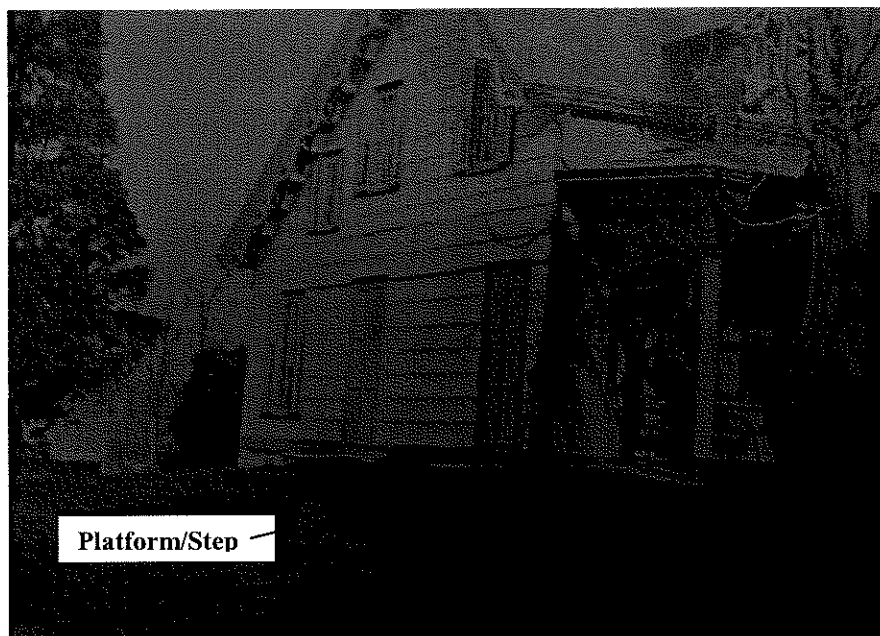


Figure 21: Detail of historic photograph of the Mesier House, pre-1882 (see Figure 2). From the frontispiece of Henry Suydam's *History and Reminiscences of the Mesier family, of Wappingers Creek*.

Unit 7

Unit 7 was a 50-by-50-centimeter unit (or 19.7-by-19.7-in) placed eight feet (2.4 m) away from the rear of the c. 1741 Brewer-Mesier house. The location was chosen based on the mapped footprint of the demolished shed; specifically, the southeast wall of the shed (Figure 12). The unit revealed a trench-like feature, Feature 6, in its southwest and northwest walls. The feature was distinguishable as homogenous fill containing stones and a piece of lumber (Figure 22). The area outside of Feature 6, in the northern corner of the unit, contained numerous fill levels and was clearly layered.

Levels 1, 2, and 3 were thin fill strata containing 18th and 19th century items. Ceramics in the three levels included lead-glazed redware, pearlware (hand-painted or transfer-printed), creamware, and whiteware. Food waste was represented by a couple of mammalian bones and some clamshell fragments. Coal, clinker, wood, unidentified metal, and plaster fragments were also identified in the levels. Building materials were represented by nails, window glass, and unidentified hardware. A white glass or porcelain marble with a bumpy surface was recovered from Level 2—it was 0.65 inches (1.7 cm) in diameter.

The excavation of Level 3 exposed a piece of lumber in the western corner of Unit 7. The lumber was askew, and did not appear to be part of any intact structure. It was at least a 4x4 (inches) cut of lumber, possibly larger. The wood is visible in Figure 22.

Level 4 was in the western half of Unit 7, from a depth (below surface) of approximately 20 to 35 centimeters (7.9 to 13.8 in). This soil was later determined to be the uppermost portion of Feature 6. Artifacts from Level 4 included lead-glazed, coarse earthenware (one piece also was slip-decorated), creamware, pearlware (both hand-painted and transfer printed), salt-glazed stoneware, and porcelain. There was also a delicate piece of porcelain with a pink surface, thought to be a doll part.



Figure 22: Unit 7 Final Floor Photograph. The stones in the right side of the photo were included in Feature 6, which may extend into the floor of the unit. The lumber at the bottom of the photo was also within Feature 6. View facing southeast.

Glass items from Level 4 included dark green bottle glass, green bottle glass, pale aqua bottle glass, clear bottle glass, and window glass. Oyster shell and a long bone from a medium-sized mammal comprised the food waste component of Level 4. Besides the window glass, other building materials included six nails, hardware, and fragments of dressed stone.

Feature 5 was a sand and gravel fill level adjacent to Level 4. (Therefore, it was excavated between 20 and 35 centimeters below the ground surface.) Although the fill level was termed a feature, it belongs to the sequence of fill levels which were cut into by Feature 6. Therefore, Feature 5 (Context 35, Bag 50) is best thought of as the fourth level in the fill suite found in the northern corner of Unit 7.

Context 35, Feature 5 (Bag 50) happens to have the richest ceramic assemblage found in Unit 7. Eighteenth-century varieties such as slip-decorated, lead-glazed coarse earthenwares, lead-glazed redware, creamware with molded decoration, Chinese export porcelain, and part of a stoneware lid in the black basalt style. Pearlware (hand painted or transfer printed) and porcelain represented varieties just as likely to be 19th-century as 18th. A couple of fragments of burned whiteware were probably from the 19th century.

Context 35, Feature 5 (Bag 50) food waste consisted of more medium mammal bones, some with cut marks or signs of butchering, and clam and oyster shells. Mortar, nails, and hardware were also recovered.

Level 5 was from 29 to 40 centimeters (11.4 to 15.7 in) below the ground surface, in the eastern corner of Unit 7 only (outside of the Feature 6 column). The only ceramics from the level were creamware fragments and one, unglazed piece of redware. One of the creamware pieces was the rim of a plate decorated with feather edging. Another of the creamware fragments was from a base decorated with red beading.

Food waste from Level 5 included an ungulate's tooth, clam and oyster shells. There were three fragmentary nails, and a piece of unidentified hardware. The level also included chunks of mortar, asphalt, and some unfamiliar material, possibly cinders or weathered concrete.

A more yellow, sandier fill comprised Level 6. Like Levels 5 and 7, Level 6 was in the eastern corner of Unit 7, the rest of the unit at their levels having been determined to be within Feature 6. Level 6 was 13 centimeters (5.1 in) thick. Only one artifact was found in Level 6, a small piece of creamware with a bat printed design in black.

Subsoil was achieved in Level 7, a dark yellowish brown silt showing signs of oxidation mottling (from a fluctuating water table). Level 7 was excavated to a depth of 14 centimeters (5.5 in), concluding at 56 centimeters (22.0 in) below ground surface (155 centimeters below the datum point, which was the top of the nearest window sill on the house). This depth was also the final floor of Unit 7. There were no artifacts in Level 7.

Feature 6 was a trench, containing a 90-degree angle and taking up Unit 7's northwest and southwest walls between depths of 15 and 68 centimeters (5.9 and 26.8 in) below ground surface. The eastern and northeastern quadrant of Unit 7 was the location of Feature 5, Level 5, Level 6, and Level 7, all outside of Feature 6. The bottom of Feature 6 was identified in the eastern wall of the unit.

The Feature 6 fill was brown, silty sand with gravel, including chunks of asphalt, mortar, concrete, and the cut lumber piece found in Level 3. Eighteenth-century ceramics from the feature were creamware and pearlware (some transfer printed) fragments; there were also pieces of whiteware, porcelain, and salt-glazed stoneware from the 19th or 20th century.

Feature 6 also included mollusk shell fragments, part of a nail, a piece of coal, mortar fragments, asphalt fragments, and some unidentified hardware.

No conclusions have been drawn about the feature, since archeological excavations undertaken thus far have only provided a glimpse of its structure and contents. Because it aligns with the mapped southeastern wall of the demolished shed, it is reasonable to suspect that Feature 6 was related to the shed. Since the feature did not appear to contain any 20th-century materials, it may have been created during the 19th century (incorporating numerous 18th-century items from a sheet midden around the rear of the Brewer-Mesier house).

Unit 8

Like Unit 7, Unit 8 was one-quarter the size of most of the other units, measuring only one-half of a meter on each side (both units were small due to time constraints). Unit 8 was placed against the southeast foundation wall of the c. 1741 Brewer-Mesier house. Unit 8 was expected to provide a contrast to Unit 4, since the excavation of Unit 4 was hampered by the large stones and by the possible presence of a foundation for the demolished shed. Unit 8 exposed the fieldstone foundation of the Brewer-Mesier house (Figure 23). Similar to the foundation in Unit 5, the stone foundation in Unit 8 extended into the lowest (of three) subsoil levels.



Figure 23: Unit 8 west wall photograph. The fieldstone foundation was part of the c. 1741 Brewer-Mesier house. View facing west.

Level 1 of Unit 8 was the finely crushed stone of the driveway on the side of the Brewer-Mesier house. The level extended to 20 centimeters (7.9 in) below the ground surface, and was devoid of artifacts. Level 2 was dark brown silt fill containing a mixture of 18th- and 19th-century items such as feather-edged creamware, pearlware which was hand-painted or transfer-printed, slip-decorated redware, lead-glazed redware, Jackfield stoneware, white salt-glazed stoneware decorated with scratch blue, and Chinese export porcelain. There was also part of a porcelain lid that had been burned, likely to be from the 19th or 20th century. A wire nail found in Level 2 of Unit 8 was probably from the 19th or 20th century, as well. Level 2 also contained white ball clay tobacco pipestem fragments, a tooth and part of a jawbone (from a medium-sized mammal such as pig or deer), clamshells, and unidentified metal hardware pieces.

Level 2 was 14 centimeters (5.5 in) thick, extending to a depth below ground surface of 36 centimeters (14.2 in) (44 centimeters below datum). As in Unit 5, no evidence of a builder's trench or any other feature associated with the Brewer-Mesier house's foundation was observed in the level.

Levels 3, 4, and 5 were a combination of subsoil levels, two yellowish-brown silt levels sandwiching a brown silt level. This same suite of subsoil levels was found in Units 2 and 5. As in Level 2, none of the subsoil levels appeared to have been affected by the stone foundation adjacent to them; in other words, there was not a builder's trench. The final floor of Unit 8, at the base of Level 5, was 84 centimeters (33.1 in) below the ground surface.

Unit 8 did not reach the bottom of the Brewer-Mesier house's foundation which continued past the depth of 84 centimeters below the ground surface.

Summary of Excavation Units

Characteristics of the eight units placed in the Mesier Homestead project area are summarized by level and presented in the table on the following page. The six features identified during excavation are also included (Feature 5 was determined to be a sublevel of Level 4, Unit 7). Feature 7 was added when it became clear that it was appropriate to assign a feature number to the traces of the northwest wall of the demolished shed found in Units 3 and 4.

TABLE 2: Results of Excavation Units, Phase IB Archeological Field Reconnaissance, Mesier Homestead

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Level</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Material Culture</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>
1	1	Crushed stone (9 cms)	18 th - and 19 th -C. ceramics; bldg materials	Fill
1-x-1m. Vert. datum is door thresh- old, 35 cm. high	2 (Cxt 4)	Coal ash (Feature 1 fill) (45 cms)	18 th - to 20 th -C. ceramics; glass; food waste bone; hardware	Feature 1 fill
	2 (Cxt 5)	Ash and silt positioned adjacent to Feature 1 (6 cms)	19 th - and 20 th -C. items, mostly hardware	Fill
	3	Yellowish-br sa (10 cms and continuing)	NCM; Out-of-context porcelain	Subsoil
2 1-x-1m. Vert. datum is above window sill	1	Crushed stone (6 cms)	20 th -C. waste.	Fill
	2	Dk gr br silt w/ lt ol br silt (23 cms)	18 th - to 19 th -C. ceramics; building materials; 19 th - & 20 th -C. hardware; food waste; copper pins	Fill
	3	More Lvl 2 (10 cms)		
	4	Clayish subsoil (26 cms)	NCM	Subsoil
	5	Brown sub (8 cms)	NCM	Subsoil
	6	Yellowish sub (8 cms)	NCM	Subsoil
	Feat. 2	Silt and gravel above 9 in. (exterior)ceramic pipe (60 cmbs)	19 th -C. ceramics; copper pins	Utility Trench
	Feat. 3	Yellowish brown moist silt (65 cmbs)	19 th - or 20 th -C. ceramics; food waste	Trench (unknown)
3	1	Stones and topsoil (11 cms)	18 th - thru 20 th -C. materials; food waste; hardware	Fill

1-x-1m. Vert. datum is top of 1 st siding plank	2	Silt w/ large rocks (12 cms)	18 th - and 19 th -C. ceramics; food waste; hardware; bldg. materials	Fill
	3	Sand w/ large rocks (20 cms)	18 th - and 19 th -C. ceramics; bottle frags; food waste	Fill
	4	Silt w/large rocks (15 cms, east corner only)	NCM	Subsoil
4 1-x-0.5 m. Same datum as Unit 3	1	Stones and gravel (10 cms)	18 th - to 20 th -C. materials, many items of food waste	Fill
	2	Silt and gravel (6 cms)	19 th -C. ceramics; food waste	Fill
	3	Silt with large rocks, demolition debris (34 cms)	18 th - and 19 th -C. ceramics; food waste	Fill
	4	Clay w/large rocks (33 cms)	NCM	Subsoil
5 1-x-1m. Vert. datum is above window sill	1	Crushed stone (14 cms)	NCM	Fill
	2	Mixed sandy silt w/gravel and demolition materials (21 cms)	18 th - and 19 th -C. ceramics; food waste; shoe buckle; hardware; coal	Fill
	3	Olive-yellow silt transitional level (4 cms)	18 th - or 19 th -C. ceramics	Fill
	4	Olive brown compact silt (19 cms)	NCM	Subsoil
	5	Dark yellowish- brown silt (11 cms)	NCM	Subsoil
	6	Olive yellow silt (21 cms)	NCM	Subsoil
	Feat. 4	Yellowish-brown silt, linear tunnel 5 cms diameter	19 th -C. ceramic fragment (blue transfer printed pearlware)	Rodent burrow
6 1-x-1m. Vert. datum is door thresh- old	1	Crushed stone (10 cms)	Hardware; fork; glass	Fill
	2	Coal ash (Feature 1 fill) (35 cms)	19 th - and 20 th -C. items, mostly hardware. Portand cement as mortar (TPQ c. 1890).	Feature 1 fill
	3	Light yl br silt (Tested 32 cms deeper)	NCM	Subsoil
7 0.5-x- 0.5 m. Vert. datum is window sill on bldg.	1	Dk yl br, silty sand topsoil (3 cms)	18 th -C. ceramic; clamshell	Fill
	2	Mixed sandy silt w/gravel (9 cms)	18 th - and 19 th -C. materials; porcelain marble	Fill
	3	Mixed silt (7 cms)	19 th -C. ceramics	Fill
	4 (west half only)	Silty sand w/gravel (15 cms)	18 th - and 19 th -C. ceramics; porcelain doll part	Fill
	Feat. 5 (east half only)	Dk yl br sand + gravel (14 cms)	18 th - and 19 th -C. ceramics; food waste; hardware	Fill level between Levels 3 and 5, adjacent to Level 4
	5 (east half only)	Lt ol br silt (11 cms)	19 th -C. artifacts; hardware; composite materials	Fill

	6 (east half only)	Yellowish br sandy silt (13 cms)	18 th - or 19 th -C. ceramic	Fill
	7 (east half only)	Dk yl br, mottled silt (14 cms)	NCM	Subsoil
	Feat. 6	Brown silty sand w/gravel (southwest and northwest side of unit) (60 cms)	18 th - and 19 th -C. ceramics; food waste; hardware	Trench w/ 90° angle
Unit 8	1	Crushed stone (20 cms)	NCM	Fill
0.5-x 0.5 m. Vert. datum is a point on found- ation	2	Yellowish brown silt (14 cms)	18 th - and 19 th -C. ceramics; food waste	Fill
	3	Lt yl br silt (16 cms)	NCM	Subsoil
	4	Dark brown silt (10 cms)	NCM	Subsoil
	5	Yellowish brown silt (20 cms)	NCM	Subsoil

All of the units except Unit 3 and Unit 7 were placed next to the foundation walls of the Brewer-Mesier house. Because of intervening features, however, only three of the units were able to explore the foundation walls directly. Unit 5 documented the southeast wall of the largest, 1750s-era Brewer-Mesier house; Unit 2 exposed the northwest foundation wall of the “hyphen” building; and Unit 8 revealed the southeast wall of the original, c. 1741 Brewer-Mesier house. Thus, each of the three intact segments of the Brewer-Mesier house had an excavation unit devoted to part of its foundation.

The front (southwest) foundation wall of the 1750s Brewer-Mesier house was not available for excavation because of the porch (also, this area was outside of any projected work area for new drainage features around the house). Likewise, the vitrified ceramic sewer pipe found in Feature 2 ran parallel to the southwest wall of the c. 1741 Brewer-Mesier house, so that the front foundation wall of that house was also not explored.

DISCUSSION

Artifact Assemblages

A mixed assemblage of 18th- and 19th-century ceramic types was recovered from the Brewer-Mesier house project area. Ceramic types from the 18th century collected include Jackfield-type stoneware, tin-enameled earthenware, white salt-glazed stoneware, black basaltic stoneware, and Whieldon-type (clouded) wares (Miller, et al. 2000). Chinese export porcelain, slip-decorated coarse earthenwares, and lead-glazed earthenwares were also considered 18th-century ceramics for purposes of this report.

Straddling both sides of the year 1800 are creamwares and pearlwares. Creamware dates from 1762 to 1820, while the pearlware type was first produced in the 1770s and concluded c.1835 (Miller, et al. 2000:12-13).

Nineteenth-century ceramic types were whiteware, yellow ware (American), and salt-glazed stoneware with Albany slip. Each of these ceramic types persisted into the 20th century, and in the case of whiteware, into the 21st century.

Figure 24 shows a few of the ceramics found in the units at the Brewer-Mesier house. The fragments in the figure indicate the size range of the ceramics collected, which could be characterized as medium. If the ceramic fragments had come from shaft features, such as wells or privies, then larger fragments would have been found. Had they come from a path or a road surface, the ceramics would have

been broken into very small pieces. Instead, most of the ceramics were found in fill levels close to the Brewer-Mesier house.

As indicated in Table 2 (page 39), the Phase IB excavations did not identify any levels that were deposited in the 18th century and then left undisturbed. Based on the artifacts found, every context containing 18th-century materials (determined primarily by ceramic type) also contained 19th- or even 20th-century artifacts. A 19th- and 20th-century object represents a *terminus post quem*, or “point after which” the deposit was created. For example, the second level of Unit 5 (Bag 39) contained *termini post quem* of 1820 (whiteware) and 1850 (coal). Therefore, even though many of the artifacts from Unit 5, Level 2 were probably made in the 18th century (white salt-glazed stoneware, slip-decorated and lead-glazed redware, Whieldon (clouded) ware, and the shoe buckle), the fill had to have been deposited after 1850 since it included coal.



Figure 24: Sample of ceramic types represented in the Brewer-Mesier house collection. Clockwise from the lower left: 1) Base of creamware vessel decorated with beading and red paint [Unit 7, Bag 48:2]; 2) Rim of creamware plate in the Royal pattern [Unit 5, Bag 39:10]; 3) Part of a canister lid made from Chinese export porcelain [Unit 3, Bag 31:39]; 4) Rim from a whiteware tea cup or tea bowl in the London shape, decorating with the “Philosopher” romantic scene in brown transfer print [Unit 4, Bag 35:10]; 5) Rim from a pearlware platter decorated with blue transfer print [Unit 3, Bag 32:13]; 6) Part of a lid made from black basaltic (or Egyptian black) stoneware [Unit 7, Bag 50:15]; 7) Part of platter made from tin-glazed earthenware [Unit 3, Bag 32:1]; 8) Rim from a vessel made from white, salt-glazed stoneware decorated in the “scratch blue” style [Unit 8, Bag 52:13]; 9) Part of a Jackfield stoneware vessel with molded decoration [Unit 8, Bag 52:12].

Clothing and adornment-related artifacts were represented in the Brewer-Mesier house collection. At least three shell or mother-of-pearl buttons were recovered (from Units 3 and 4). During the fieldwork, archeologists speculated that the proximity of button factories in the Wappingers Valley may have resulted in the prevalence of shell buttons at the Brewer-Mesier house. However, other types of buttons were also recovered. Two porcelain buttons were found in Unit 2, and Unit 2 also yielded a bone button (Figure 25). The buttons are probably best interpreted as derived from articles of clothing, rather than from manufacturing waste or surplus.



Figure 25: Marbles and selected items of adornment from the Brewer-Mesier house collection. Top row, left to right 1) Porcelain button [Unit 2, Bag 27:45]; 2) Bone button [Unit 2, Bag 28:19]; 3) Shell (mother-of-pearl) button, partly weathered [Unit 4, Bag 35:56]. Middle row, left to right 4) Glass marble with yellow swirl [Test 3, Bag 4]; 5) Porcelain or white glass marble [Unit 7, Bag 45:16]; 6) Half of a stone marble [Unit 4, Bag 36:25]. Bottom 7) Part of a metal shoe buckle [Unit 5, Bag 39:60].

Three marbles found at the Brewer-Mesier house attest to children's activities. Half of a brownish-gray, stone marble was found in Unit 4; since the marble was broken, it could be readily established that it was made from ground stone, rather than from fired clay. This marble likely dates to the 18th century or the first half of the 19th century, because stone marbles fell out of favor shortly after 1870 (Tremblay and Renaud 1999:57-59, 97).

There was also a porcelain marble and a glass marble (Figure 24). Porcelain marbles, along with the more general category of earthenware marbles, were most popular at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries (Tremblay and Renaud 1999:60-61). The porcelain marble from the Brewer-Mesier collection (Unit 7, Level 2) was either poorly made or unfinished—it was very bumpy, with a protrusion, and there was no trace of any painted design. The glass marble found in STP 3 (located behind the larger, 1750s Brewer-Mesier house) appeared to be of modern manufacture. It was translucent with yellow streaks in the “butterfly” pattern. Since the enclosed ribbons of colored glass did not come together at opposite poles of the marble, it was not a handmade marble and it probably was made sometime after 1920 (ibid 61, 93).

All three of the marbles found were 5/8 of an inch (0.625 inch or 1.6 cm) in diameter, the normal size for a non-shooter marble (Tremblay and Renaud 1999:149). Although the three marbles are classed as “toys” for the purpose of this report, the oldest of the three (the stone marble) was as likely to have been used in betting games by adults as it was to have been for children’s amusement.

Half of a metal shoe buckle was recovered from Level 2 of Unit 5 on the southeast side of the 1750s, larger Brewer-Mesier house. It probably dates from the 18th century, and is rather ornate. The buckle was probably especially formal, or it may have been for a woman’s shoe.

Features

Six features were identified in the field at the Brewer-Mesier house, and one more was designated after the fieldwork (Feature 7). As mentioned above, none of the features appeared to represent a deposit older than the early 19th century. However, since the Mesier family occupied the house until the 1890s, some of the features could be rich sources of information about the Mesier family’s tenure at the house.

Feature 1 was the step or portico base described in the Unit 6 description (pages 32-35). The structure was 12.0 by 1.8 by 1.3 feet (370 by 56 by 41 cms). The relatively flimsy construction of the brick walls suggests that they held up nothing more than a platform; a portico with columns and a roof would have been too much for the brick base to support.

Features 2 and 3 were trenches found cutting across the stratigraphy in Unit 2, placed between the c 1741 and the 1750s parts of the Brewer-Mesier house. Feature 2 was for a late 19th- or early 20th-century sewer pipe leading away from the “hyphen” building. Feature 3 was perpendicular to Feature 2, parallel to the “hyphen” building and approximately 65 centimeters (2.1 feet) away from the building. It was thirty centimeters (11.8 in) wide. Two pieces of undecorated whiteware and a small bone fragment were the only artifacts found in Feature 3, providing a *terminus post quem* (TPQ) of 1820. Feature 3 extended to a depth of approximately 60 centimeters (23.6 in) below the ground surface, terminating at the top of the second (the brown-colored) subsoil level. No utility pipe was found in Feature 3, and the rationale for the trench remains a mystery.

Feature 4 was a rodent (most likely mouse) burrow found against the 1750s, larger Brewer-Mesier house foundation in Unit 5. The burrow was filled in with soil from the higher fill stratum (Level 3), containing one fragment of blue transfer printed pearlware (dating from the late 18th century to circa 1830) (Miller et al. 2000:13).

Feature 5 was a fill level adjacent to Level 4 of Unit 7. It was an epiphenomenon of Feature 6, a trench feature with a 90-degree turn. The presence of asphalt provided a TPQ for Feature 6 of c. 1871 (Miller et al. 2000:16). Feature 6 is assumed to be related to the demolished shed once attached to the rear of the c. 1741 Brewer-Mesier house. A fuller discussion of Features 5 and 6 can be found on page 35 of this report.

Feature 7 was assigned to the northeast-tending, dry-laid stones extending out from the foundation of the c. 1741 Brewer-Mesier house in Units 3 and 4. Two of the stones appeared to be incorporated into

the foundation (see Figure 17). There were other stones removed from Units 3 and 4, before photos were taken, that were oriented northeast-southwest. However, Units 3 and 4 contained so many stones at varying angles that it was difficult to discern potentially structural stones from stones in fill. Based on the presence of whiteware in Level 3 in both Units 3 and 4, the Feature 7 stones have a TPQ of c. 1820.

Based on the mapped location of the demolished shed, both Features 6 and 7 were likely to be related to the building of unknown date. Feature 6 represented part of the demolished shed's southeast wall, while Feature 7 referred to the demolished shed's southwestern corner wall base. The demolished shed can be referred to as Feature 6/7.

It is likely that both of the major features discovered by the Phase IB archeological fieldwork, Features 1 and 6/7, date from the 19th century. The features may not be original to the Brewer-Mesier house, which was built c. 1741 and during the 1750s. However, the house owes its current appearance to a series of exterior alterations in the 19th century, especially c. 1850 (OPRHP:3.12). Also, members of the Mesier family, the second family to reside in the house, lived there until near the end of the 19th century (Smith 1882:494). Therefore, Features 1 and 6/7 potentially relate to the architecture of the Brewer-Mesier house, and to the daily life of its 19th-century residents. Both of the features should be protected from ground disturbance, or they should be subjects of further archaeological investigation (Phase II archeological site evaluation).

Comparanda

There is no question that the Brewer-Mesier house is in its original location. The apparent absence of a builder's trench, and the prevalence of 18th-century ceramics around the house, both provide solid archeological confirmation for the documented history of the structure in its present location.

Five other 18th- or early 19th-century houses that were explored using archeological techniques in recent years were compared to the Brewer-Mesier house in Table 3, on the next page. Builder's trenches were found in four of the other houses, although none was identified at the Brewer-Mesier house. A builder's trench is simply the soil feature left from the gap made between the cellar hole excavated into the ground and the foundation wall for a building. Many North American structures have builder's trenches because the cellar hole was larger than the actual building foundation constructed within it. Both the presence of a builder's trench, and the cultural materials which were backfilled against the foundation wall, convey significant data about the construction of the building.

A builder's trench recorded at the Flint house in Scotia (in the Mohawk Valley) was five feet (1.5 m) from the front wall of the building's foundation. Most of the Mesier homestead units were excavated within three feet (0.9 m) of the foundation wall. However, the presence of a builder's trench 5 feet from the foundation can be ruled out, because the same sequence of three subsoils (yellowish brown, brown, and yellowish brown again) was recorded in three of the Mesier units. This soil sequence was probably naturally derived and undisturbed; a builder's trench would have scrambled the strata noticeably.

TABLE 3: 18th- and early 19th-century houses compared to the Brewer-Mesier House

House and Location	Size in sq. ft [cellar]; height	Construction Phases	Occupation Range	Deposits & Features
<i>Flint House, Scotia NY</i>	~1200 [n.a.]; 2-stories tall	Possible 18 th -C farmhouse core; major construction c. 1820; rear additions burned in the late 19 th C. Extant.	1735 or 1820 to 1994, then a house museum.	Large, 5-foot builder's trench; traces of brick structures parallel to the house.
<i>Lent House, Peekskill</i>	603 [603]; 2-stories tall	1780 built; moved to present location c. 1820; 20 th -C. alterations	1780 – 1980s	Builder's trench and a repair trench found against foundation walls.
<i>Lansing Manor, Blenheim NY</i>	1973 [1973]; 2-stories tall	1819 built; extant.	1819 – 1972, then a house museum.	Builder's trench found in 2/3 the units, wherever footings were located 50 cms or more below original ground level; ash pit built near exterior corner of house.
<i>Luykas Van Alen House, Kinderhook, NY</i>	1970 [1970]; 2-stories tall	1737 built; exterior chimney and basement fireplace removed c. 1795; period restoration conducted in the 1960s.	1737 – 1935, then abandoned, after 1956 a house museum	One out of four units encountered a builder's trench; foundation partly built on bedrock, partly on rubble stone; diverse 18 th -C. ceramic assemblage.
<i>Daniel P. Winne House, Bethlehem NY</i>	802 [802]; 1½-stories tall	c. 1751 built; East addition 1820s; other additions in the 20 th century. Dismantled 2003.	1751 – mid 20 th -century.	Builder's trench found in most walls; bioturbation by rodents; diverse 18 th -C. ceramic assemblage.
<i>Brewer – Mesier House, Wappingers</i>	3082 [1235]; 1½-stories tall	c.1741 and 1750s built; exterior renovations & porch added in 19 th century. Extant.	c.1741 – 1890, after c. 1892 a municipal office and a museum.	No builder's trench; brick step base found off western corner; diverse 18 th -C. ceramic assemblage.

The Brewer-Mesier house foundations lack a footer course. Presumably, the stability of bedrock and the low height of the house obviated the need for a more solid, broader stone foundation.

At Lansing Manor, an early 19th-century, large rural house, there was an area at the base of a staircase used for ash storage (for later disposal). The Lansing Manor ash structure was off the southwest corner of the house, just around the corner from the formal “front” of the house (HAA, Inc. 1995:15). Feature 1 at the Brewer-Mesier house was in an analogous location to the Lansing Manor ash pit. However, Feature 1 is best interpreted as a base for a step or a small portico, rather than as an ash pit.

The Flint House in Scotia, Town of Glenville, New York was built in a rural setting, on alluvial soils, ostensibly in the 1820s. Local tradition and historical research insist that there had been a farmhouse in the location in the early 18th century, and it is likely that the Flint House was built around the earlier farmhouse. In the front of the house, there was a broad builder's trench five feet away from the foundation wall (Jones et al. 2003:26).

The late 18th-century Lent House in the City of Peekskill was taller than the c. 1741 Brewer-Mesier (north) house, but similar in footprint size. Both builder's and foundation repair trenches were discovered in the soil around the house's foundation; however, the builder's trench was attributed to the house's relocation to its present site sometime around 1820 (HAA, Inc. 2005a:7,8,10).

The oldest, reliably dated structure available for comparison is the Luykas Van Alen house in Kinderhook, New York. The 1737 Dutch house was largely constructed without a builder's trench. This was probably possible because, like the Brewer-Mesier house, the Luykas Van Alen house rested partly on bedrock. There was a large variety of 18th-century ceramics in the soil around the Luykas Van Alen house. In most contexts, however, the 18th-century pieces were mixed with 19th- and 20th-century artifacts (HAA, Inc. 2005b:18, 25-31).

The foundation of the Daniel P. Winne house in Albany County, New York was most comparable to the Brewer-Mesier house foundation. Both houses contained a loft or a half-story above the ground level rooms (McFadden 2005). The Winne house was built in the Dutch vernacular style around 1751, with builder's trenches and a variety of 18th-century ceramic fragments in the surrounding soils (HAA, Inc. 2004). Rodent burrows were notable as destructive impacts to the archeological deposits (*ibid*); while burrows were not as prevalent, there were rodent traces in the ground surrounding the Brewer-Mesier house and the Lent House.

The variety of 18th-century, ceramic tableware fragments was very high at the Brewer-Mesier house and respectable at both the Daniel P. Winne and Luykas Van Alen houses. Although the Winne and the Van Alen families were prominent in their community, the Brewers and the Mesiers were likely the wealthiest residents of Wappingers Falls when they occupied the Brewer-Mesier house. In his capacity as a merchant, Peter J. Mesier, especially, had the access and the means to acquire the most sumptuous tea and table services available in North America. By this logic, the ceramic assemblage supports the notion that the Bowers and the Mesiers were wealthier than the Winnes and the Van Alens.

Besides 18th-century ceramics, the artifact assemblage from the Brewer-Mesier house included more recent (19th and 20th-century) tablewares, many items of food waste, hardware, building materials, and a few items of clothing or toys. With the exception of Units 4 and 7, all of the Brewer-Mesier house excavation units were placed immediately adjacent to the foundation wall. Also, the area in front (southwest) of the 1750s building's foundation wall could not be explored archeologically because of a wooden porch. Therefore, we do not have data comparable to the excavations at the Daniel P. Winne house allowing us to determine whether South's Brunswick artifact distribution pattern was present at the Brewer-Mesier house (HAA, Inc. 2004:24,25).

The area of potential effect for the drainage project at the Brewer-Mesier house is limited to eight feet (or less) from the exterior foundation walls of the house, and will not include the front (southwest) side of the largest building. Therefore, the artifact deposits still needed to determine the artifact scatter pattern around the house will not be impacted by the drainage project. The artifact deposits located next to the house have been adequately sampled from all of the sides that may be affected by the project.

CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS

Portions of the foundation of each of the three Brewer-Mesier house buildings have been exposed and documented as part of the archeological work performed. All of the buildings were constructed on dry-laid, fieldstone foundations, without footers and with no apparent builder's trenches. The northernmost building, the c. 1741 structure, was constructed partly on bedrock; the other two buildings rest on a stable level of silty subsoil.

A collection of 18th- through 20th-century artifacts has been made around the Brewer-Mesier house foundation. The items reflect the availability and use of a great variety of ceramic table settings and food service by the Brewer and Mesier families. They suggest that the households were relatively wealthy and could entertain in the latest styles, a characterization which the "tea party" tradition supports for Peter J. Mesier's tenure at the house (Suydam 1882:10).

The archeological work did not find any sealed deposits dating from before the second quarter of the 19th century. There were no undisturbed deposits in the project's APE from before c. 1820. Therefore,

although many of the mixed artifact assemblages at the Brewer-Mesier house contained 18th-century artifacts, their research value as sources of information about the 18th century is low.

We have identified two features in the soil around the Brewer-Mesier house foundation that are likely to provide important data relevant to the Mesier family's occupation of the house. The features are a brick step base (Feature 1) located near the western corner of the house complex; and soil disturbances and stones (Features 6 and 7) related to a shed once attached to the rear of the Brewer-Mesier house. Both of these features should be protected from ground disturbance associated with the proposed drainage project, or they should be (further) excavated using archeological techniques.

Further archeological work, or avoidance, is recommended for two 19th-century features:

- 1) Feature 1, a 12-foot long brick structure off the west corner of the 1750s building of the Brewer-Mesier house,
and
- 2) Features 6/7, subsurface traces of an 18-x-15 foot shed once attached to the rear of the c.1741 building of the Brewer-Mesier house.

Except for deposits adjacent to the features described above, no further archeological work is recommended for the artifact deposits within the Mesier Homestead Drainage Improvement project.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Brasser, Ted
1978 Mahican. In *Northeast*, edited by Bruce G. Trigger, pp. 198-212. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 15, W.C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Burleigh, L.R.
1889 *Wappingers Falls, New York*. L. R. Burleigh, Troy, New York.
- Diamond, Joseph E.
1993 *SEQR Part 1A and 1B Archeological Reconnaissance, Field Testing, and Supportive Data, Hudson Valley Housing Development Fund Company, Inc.* On file at New York State OPRHP, Peebles Island, Waterford, New York.
- Dunn, Shirley W.
1994 *The Mohicans and Their Land 1609-1730*. Purple Mountain Press, Fleischmanns, New York.
2000 *The Mohican World 1680-1750*. Purple Mountain Press, Fleischmanns, New York.
- Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture (Forest Service)
2006 Potential Natural Vegetation Groups, Version 2000. Website:
<<http://www.fs.fed.us/fire/fuelman/pnv2000/maps/pnv2000.jpg>> May.
- Funk, Robert E.
1976 *Recent Contributions to Hudson Valley Prehistory*. New York State Museum and Science Service Memoir 22. Albany, New York.
- Goddard, Ives
1978 Delaware. In *Northeast*, edited by Bruce G. Trigger, pp. 213-239. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 15, W.C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Godden, Geoffrey A.
1964 *Encyclopedia of British Pottery and Porcelain Marks*. Bonanza Books, Crown Publishing, New York.
- Gray, O.W. & Son
1876 *New Illustrated Atlas of Dutchess County, New York*. Reading Publishing House, Reading, Pennsylvania.
- Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. (HAA, Inc.)
2005a *The Archeological Investigation of the Lent House, City of Peekskill, Westchester County, New York*. Submitted to the City of Peekskill, New York, Department of Planning and Community Development.
2005b *Archeological Investigations, Luykas Van Alen House Drainage Improvements, Luykas Van Alen House National Historic Landmark, Town of Kinderhook, Columbia County, New York*. Available at the Columbia County Historical Society, Kinderhook, New York.
2004 *Report on the Archeological Investigation of the Daniel P. Winne House, Town of Bethlehem, Albany County, New York*. Available at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.
1995 *Archeological Investigations at Lansing Manor, Town of Blenheim, Schoharie County, New York*. On file at the OPRHP, Waterford, New York.

Historic American Building Survey (HABS)

- c.1933 *Mesier House, Town of Wappingers Dutchess County New York*. Works Progress Administration Official Project No. 265-6907. United States Department of the Interior, Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations, Branch of Plans and Design. Found at <<http://memory.loc.gov/pnp/habshear/ny/ny0100/ny0193>> April 2006.

Horecky, Scott P.

- 2004 Aboriginal Occupations of the Croton Point Peninsula. Paper presented at the Fifth Annual Algonquian Peoples Conference, March 13 and 14, Albany, New York.

Jeanneney, John and Mary L.

- 1983 *Dutchess County, A Pictorial History*. The Donning Company/Publishers, Norfolk, Virginia.

Jones, Stephen and Jason Farrow, Blake Peschel, F. Andrew Wolfe (Jones et al.)

- 2003 *Flint House Archaeological Report, Years 2002 through 2003 "Tales from the Glenville Woods"*. Self-published in association with the Village of Scotia, NY.

Küchler, August W.

- 1964 *Potential Natural Vegetation of the Conterminus United States*. Special Publication 36. American Geographical Society, New York.

Kraft, Herbert C.

- 2001 *The Lenape-Delaware Indian Heritage, 10,000 B.C. to A.D. 2000*. Lenape Books, Stanhope, New Jersey.

Livingston, Henry

- 1798 *Town of Fishkill in Dutchess County*.

McFadden, Joanne E.

- 2005 Hidden Treasure Rebuilt Piece by Piece, *The Sunday Gazette* [Schenectady, NY] July 10.

Miller, George L., Patricia Samford, Ellen Shlasko, and Andrew Madsen (Miller et al.)

- 2000 Telling Time for Archaeologists. *Northeast Historical Archaeology* 29:1-22

Munsell Color Chart Book

- 2000 *Munsell Soil Color Charts*. GretagMacbeth, New Windsor, New York.

New York Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP)

- 1984 *Wappingers Falls Historic District*, National Register Nomination Form by Neil Larson.

Sanborn Insurance Company

- 1927 *Wappingers Falls, N.Y.*

Sauthier, Claude Joseph

- 1779 *A Chorographical Map of the Province of New York in North America*. William Faden, London.

Sidney, J.C.

- 1850 *Map of Dutchess County, New York*. John E. Gillette, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Smith, James H.

- 1882 *History of Dutchess County, New York*. D. Mason & Company, Syracuse, New York.

-
- Suydam, Henry
1882 *History and Reminiscences of the Mesier family, of Wappingers Creek*. Privately printed.
- Tremblay, Katherine and Louise Renaud (Tremblay and Renaud)
1999 *Les jeux and les jouets de Place-Royale*. Les publications du Québec, Collection patrimoines dossiers. Published by the Québec provincial government, Québec city, Canada.
- United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
1955 *Soil Survey Dutchess County New York*. United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service in cooperation with the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
- United States Geological Service (USGS)
1981 *Wappingers Falls 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle, New York*. Reston, Virginia. Originally printed 1956.
- Wappingers Falls Comprehensive Plan (WFCP)
2006 Wappingers Falls Comprehensive Plan. Prepared by Greenplan Inc., Rhinebeck, New York. Available at <http://www.greenplan.org/id6.htm>, April.
- Wappingers Historical Society
c. 2000 Mesier Park & Homestead. Booklet produced and distributed by the Wappingers Historical Society, Wappingers Falls.
- Williams, Petra and Marguerite R. Weber (Williams and Weber)
1986 *Staffordshire II Romantic Transfer Patterns*. Fountain House, East Jefferstown, Kentucky.
- Zion Episcopal Church (Zion)
2006 History of Zion, Zion Episcopal Church website. <<http://zionwf.diocesenys.org/history.shtml>>, April.

APPENDIX 1: Shovel Test Records

Mesier Homestead, Wappingers Falls, NY
Shovel Test Records

	<u>Depth (cm)</u>	<u>Soil Type</u>	<u>Soil Inclusions</u>	<u>Munsell Color</u>		<u>Termination Reason</u>
1	0 - 10	gravel		2Gley 4/5B	dark bluish gray	
	10 - 22	clayey silt	fill and gravel	2.5Y 4/4	olive brown	
	22 - 32	clayey silt	fill and gravel	2.5Y 3/3	dark olive brown	
	32 - 47	clay		2.5Y 5/6	light olive brown	subsoil
2	0 - 23	silty loam		10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
	23 - 47	silty loam		10YR 5/4	yellowish brown	rock
3	0 - 9	sand	fill and gravel	2.5Y 5/1	gray	
	9 - 15	silty clay	fill	10YR 5/6	yellowish brown	
		silty clay	fill	10YR 4/3	brown	
	15 - 25	sandy clayey silt	fill	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
	25 - 48	clay		10YR 5/3	brown	rock
4	0 - 22	crushed stone		10YR 5/1	gray	
	22 - 54	sandy loam		10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	54 - 70	sandy loam		10YR 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil
5	0 - 25	crushed stone		10YR 5/1	gray	
	25 - 50	sandy loam		10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	feature
6	0 - 10	gravel		2Gley 4/5B	dark bluish gray	
	10 - 25	clayey silt	gravel	2.5Y 4/4	olive brown	
	25 - 35	clayey silt	gravel	2.5Y 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
		clayey silt	gravel	2.5Y 4/4	olive brown	
	35 - 60	clay		2.5Y 5/6	light olive brown	subsoil
7	0 - 24	crushed stone		10YR 5/1	gray	
	24 - 55	sandy loam		10YR 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil
8	0 - 23	gravel	rock	2Gley 5/5B	bluish gray	
	23 - 60	clayey silt	rock	2.5Y 5/6	light olive brown	utilities
9	0 - 21	crushed stone		10YR 5/1	gray	
	21 - 24	silt	wood	10YR 2/1	black	
	24 - 40	sandy loam		10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	bricks
10	0 - 24	crushed stone		5Y 5/1	gray	
	24 - 52	sandy silt	gravel	10YR 4/3	brown	
	52 - 66	sandy silt	fill	10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	66 - 76	silt	gravel	10YR 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil
11	0 - 37	sandy clayey silt	fill	10YR 4/2	dark grayish brown	
		sandy clayey silt	fill	10YR 5/4	yellowish brown	
	37 - 45	silty clay		10YR 4/2	dark grayish brown	
	45 - 59	clay		10YR 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
12	0 - 20	crushed stone		10YR 5/1	gray	
	20 - 70	sandy loam		10YR 5/6	yellowish brown	feature
		sandy loam		10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	feature

Mesier Homestead, Wappingers Falls, NY
Shovel Test Records

	<u>Depth (cm)</u>	<u>Soil Type</u>	<u>Soil Inclusions</u>	<u>Munsell Color</u>		<u>Termination Reason</u>
13	0 - 11	crushed stone		5Y 5/1	gray	
	11 - 48	silty sand	fill and rock	10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	48 - 64	sandy silt	gravel	2.5Y 5/6	light olive brown	subsoil
14	0 - 35	sandy loam		10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	35 - 60	sandy loam		10YR 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil
15	0 - 18	silty sand		10YR 4/2	dark grayish brown	
	18 - 50	clay	sandy silt	2.5Y 5/6	light olive brown	compact fill
		clay	sandy silt	2.5Y 5/4	light olive brown	compact fill

APPENDIX 2: Artifact Inventory

Mesier Homestead, Village of Wappingers Falls, Dutchess County, NY
 Artifact Inventory, Units

Unit	Feature	Level	Cxt#	Bag #	Item	Count	Artifact Description	Weight
1	1	1	4	25	1	1	soil sample, weight includes bag	1564.9 g
1	1	1	1	21	1	1	clouded ware, refined earthenware, rim, metal oxide mottling, polychrome, fragment	0.5 g
					2	2	creamware, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, fragments mend	0.6 g
					3	1	white ware, saucer, refined earthenware, full profile, decal, polychrome, fragment	9.8 g
					4	1	vessel, glass, body, decorated, colorless, fragment	0.4 g
					5	2	window, glass, fragment	1.8 g
					6	1	tack, copper alloy, fragment	0.8 g
					7	1	nail, iron alloy, complete, cut, bent	7.1 g
					8	5	nail, iron alloy, fragment	8.7 g
					9	1	unidentified hardware, iron alloy, complete	8 g
					10	1	unidentified, base metal, fragment	0.2 g
1	2	5	23	1	1	1	white ware, refined earthenware, body, hand painted underglaze, polychrome, fragment	0.7 g
					2	1	vessel, glass, body, colorless, mold blown, fragment	0.5 g
					3	3	window, glass, fragment	3.5 g
					4	1	hinge, iron alloy, fragment	63.1 g
					5	1	nail, iron alloy, complete, cut	2 g
					6	5	nail, iron alloy, fragment	17.5 g
					7	1	unidentified hardware, circular, iron alloy, complete	6.8 g
					8	1	unidentified, flat, iron alloy, fragment	0.8 g
1	1	2	4	22	1	1	creamware, hollowware, refined earthenware, rim, undecorated, fragment	2.9 g
					2	1	white ware, saucer, refined earthenware, rim, undecorated, fragment	12.9 g
					3	1	white ware, plate, refined earthenware, base, undecorated, illegible, fragment	7.9 g
					4	5	tableware, glass, full profile, molded decoration, colorless, fragments mend	267.5 g
					5	2	vessel, glass, colorless, burned, fragment	31.7 g
					6	29	window, glass, fragment	261.2 g
					7	1	faunal bone, bird, skull, fragment	3.4 g
					8	1	faunal bone, bird, fragment	0.3 g
					9	3	unidentified hardware, lead alloy, fragment	7.3 g
					10	2	can/can part, tin, fragment	8 g
					11	1	spring, iron alloy, fragment	41.1 g
					12	1	wire, iron alloy, twisted, fragment, with loop	1.3 g
					13	1	sheet metal, iron alloy, fragment	71.6 g

Mesier Homestead, Village of Wappingers Falls, Dutchess County, NY
Artifact Inventory, Units

Unit	Feature	Level	Cxt.#	Bag.#	Item	Count	Artifact Description	Weight
1	1	2	4	22	14	2	wire, iron alloy, twisted	3.3 g
					15	1	nail, iron alloy, complete, cut	7 g
					16	2	nail, iron alloy, complete, cut, bent	9.7 g
					17	5	nail, iron alloy, fragment	10.9 g
					18	1	unidentified hardware, round, iron alloy, fragment, 0.5cm diameter	7.4 g
					19	1	unidentified hardware, iron alloy, fragment	452.7 g
					20	1	unidentified hardware, iron alloy, fragment	36.4 g
					21	1	unidentified hardware, iron alloy, bent, fragment	1.8 g
					22	10	unidentified hardware, flat, iron alloy, fragment	8.4 g
1	3	7	24	1	1	1	porcelain, porcelain, rim, hand painted overglaze, polychrome, fragment, scalloped	0.6 g
2	2	8	29	1	1	1	buff bodied, coarse earthenware, body, lead glaze, fragment	0.7 g
					2	1	pearlware, refined earthenware, base, hand painted underglaze, blue, fragment	0.8 g
					3	1	pearlware, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, fragment	0.4 g
					4	1	porcelain, porcelain, rim, undecorated, fragment	0.9 g
					5	1	vessel, glass, body, colorless, mold blown, fragment	0.9 g
					6	6	window, glass, fragment	3.4 g
					7	1	faunal bone, butcher marks, fragment	0.8 g
					8	1	straight pin, copper alloy, complete, wire-headed, bent	0.1 g
					9	4	straight pin, copper alloy, complete	0.3 g
					10	1	straight pin, copper alloy, complete, bent	0.2 g
					11	3	straight pin, copper alloy, fragment	0.1 g
					12	1	redware, coarse earthenware, unglazed, fragment	17.2 g
					13	1	unidentified, base metal, fragment	3.7 g
2	3	10	30	1	2	2	whiteware, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, fragment	0.7 g
					2	1	faunal bone, indeterminate type, fragment	0.1 g
2	1	2	26	1	1	1	vessel, glass, body, colorless, mold blown, fragment	4 g
2	2	3	27	1	1	1	buff bodied, coarse earthenware, body, slip decorated/lead glazed, fragment	0.3 g
					2	2	creamware, plate, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, fragment	1.9 g
					3	1	creamware, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, fragment	0.1 g
					4	1	pearlware, refined earthenware, rim, hand painted underglaze, blue, fragment	0.8 g
					5	1	pearlware, refined earthenware, body, hand painted underglaze, blue, fragment	0.5 g
					6	5	pearlware, refined earthenware, rim, transfer printed underglaze, blue, fragments mend	2.5 g

Mesier Homestead, Village of Wappingers Falls, Dutchess County, NY
Artifact Inventory, Units

Unit	Feature	Level	Cxt #	Bag #	Item	Count	Artifact Description	Weight
2		2	3	27	7	1	pearlware, plate, refined earthenware, rim, shell edge, blue, fragment, scalloped	1 g
					8	1	pearlware, plate, refined earthenware, base, undecorated, fragment	3.7 g
					9	1	pearlware, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, fragment	0.9 g
					10	1	whiteware, hollowware, refined earthenware, rim, hand painted underglaze, polychrome, fragment, red and green	0.4 g
					11	1	whiteware, hollowware, refined earthenware, body, hand painted underglaze, polychrome, fragment, blue and green	0.4 g
					12	1	whiteware, plate, refined earthenware, body, hand painted underglaze, polychrome, fragment, black, green, blue and red	2.3 g
					13	1	whiteware, refined earthenware, body, transfer printed underglaze, blue, fragment	2.6 g
					14	1	whiteware, refined earthenware, rim, undecorated, fragment	0.7 g
					15	1	whiteware, refined earthenware, footring, undecorated, fragment	0.4 g
					16	1	whiteware, refined earthenware, base, undecorated, fragment	0.5 g
					17	1	whiteware, plate, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, fragment	1.1 g
					18	1	whiteware, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, fragment	0.5 g
					19	1	yellowware, refined earthenware, rim, transfer printed underglaze, brown, fragment	1.3 g
					20	2	Chinese export, hollowware, porcelain, rim, hand painted underglaze, blue, fragments mend	0.7 g
					21	1	Chinese export, flatware, porcelain, rim, hand painted underglaze, blue, fragment	5.6 g
					22	2	Chinese export, porcelain, rim, hand painted underglaze, blue, fragment	1.3 g
					23	1	Chinese export, porcelain, base, hand painted underglaze, blue, fragment	4.3 g
					24	1	porcelain, porcelain, rim, undecorated, fragment	0.4 g
					25	1	buff/pink bodied, hollowware, stoneware, body, salt-glazed, molded decoration, cobalt blue, fragment	5.6 g
					26	1	drinking, stemware, glass, base, colorless, mold blown, fragment	3.2 g
					27	1	bottle, pharmaceutical, glass, body, pale aqua, mold blown, fragment	8.3 g
					28	1	bottle, glass, body, pale aqua, mold blown, fragment	1.1 g
					29	3	bottle, beverage, glass, body, dark green, mold blown, fragment	15.2 g
					30	1	bottle, glass, body, green, mold blown, burned, fragment	3.2 g
					31	1	vessel, glass, base, pale aqua, mold blown, fragment	5.6 g
					32	7	window, glass, fragment	17.7 g
					33	1	tobacco pipe, ball clay-white, stem, 5/64, fragment	1.2 g
					34	1	faunal bone, medium mammal, metapodial, sawn, fragment	13.4 g
					35	2	faunal bone, mammal, sawn, fragment	5.3 g
					36	1	faunal bone, mammal, long bone, butcher marks, fragment	11 g
					37	4	faunal bone, mammal, fragment	3.6 g
					38	1	faunal bone, rodent, femur	0.3 g

Mesier Homestead, Village of Wappingers Falls, Dutchess County, NY
 Artifact Inventory, Units

Unit	Feature	Level	Cxt#	Bag#	Item	Count	Artifact Description	Weight
2		2	3	27	39	1	faunal bone, bird, humerus, fragment	1 g
					40	1	faunal bone, bird, long bone, fragment	0.3 g
					41	1	faunal bone, fish, spine, fragment	0.1 g
					42	5	faunal bone, indeterminate type, long bone, fragment	0.6 g
					43	5	shell, clam, fragment	32.8 g
					44	2	coal, ash, fragment	1.8 g
					45	1	button, four hole sew through, porcelain, complete	1 g
					46	1	button, four hole sew through, porcelain, fragment	0.3 g
					47	3	straight pin, copper alloy, complete, wire-headed	0.3 g
					48	1	straight pin, copper alloy, complete	0.1 g
					49	3	straight pin, copper alloy, complete, bent	0.2 g
					50	4	straight pin, copper alloy, fragment	0.3 g
					51	2	tile, ceramic, fragments mend	387.7 g
					52	2	redware, coarse earthenware, unglazed, fragment	56.4 g
					53	1	unidentified, embossed, "LONDON", fragment	0.9 g
					54	1	wire, copper alloy, fragment	0.2 g
					55	8	nail, iron alloy, fragment	30.2 g
					56	64	unidentified, iron alloy, fragment	481.5 g
2		3	6	28	1	1	tin-glazed, hollowware, earthenware, body, hand painted, red, fragment	0.5 g
					2	1	creamware, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, fragment	2.4 g
					3	1	pearlware, hollowware, refined earthenware, body, hand painted underglaze, blue, fragment	0.4 g
					4	2	pearlware, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, fragments mend	1.8 g
					5	1	whiteware, refined earthenware, body, transfer printed underglaze, blue, fragment	0.9 g
					6	1	yellowware, hollowware, refined earthenware, rim, glazed, brown, fragment	8.3 g
					7	1	Chinese export, hollowware, porcelain, rim, hand painted underglaze, blue, fragment	6.2 g
					8	1	porcelain, porcelain, rim, undecorated, fragment	0.7 g
					9	1	bottle, glass, base, pale aqua, mold blown, fragment	29.3 g
					10	2	lamp chimney, glass, body, colorless, fragment	4.4 g
					11	3	window, glass, fragment	3.8 g
					12	1	tobacco pipe, ball clay-white, stem, 5/64, fragment	0.6 g
					13	1	faunal bone, mammal, sawn, fragment	3.7 g
					14	1	faunal bone, mammal, butcher marks, fragment	4.9 g

Mesier Homestead, Village of Wappingers Falls, Dutchess County, NY
 Artifact Inventory, Units

Unit	Feature	Level	Cxt #	Bag #	Item	Count	Artifact Description	Weight
2		3	6	28	15	1	faunal bone, mammal, cut, fragment	0.9 g
					16	1	faunal bone, mammal, fragment	1.2 g
					17	1	shell, clam, fragment	3.6 g
					18	1	coal, ash, fragment	1 g
					19	1	button, five-hole sew-through, bone, complete	0.8 g
					20	6	straight pin, copper alloy, complete, some fragments mend	0.6 g
					21	2	straight pin, copper alloy, complete, bent	0.2 g
					22	4	straight pin, copper alloy, fragment	0.2 g
					23	1	redware, coarse earthenware, unglazed, fragment	6 g
					24	2	wire, copper alloy, twisted, fragment	2.4 g
					25	1	nail, iron alloy, complete, wire	1.7 g
					26	1	nail, iron alloy, fragment	2.4 g
					27	18	unidentified, iron alloy, fragment	413.5 g
3		1	11	31	1	3	redware, coarse earthenware, body, slip decorated/lead glazed	4.4 g
					2	2	redware, coarse earthenware, body, lead glaze, molded decoration, fragment	2 g
					3	1	redware, coarse earthenware, body, metal oxide mottling, molded decoration, fragment	1.7 g
					4	2	redware, coarse earthenware, body, metal oxide mottling, fragment	3.1 g
					5	3	redware, coarse earthenware, rim, lead glaze, fragment	3.5 g
					6	3	redware, coarse earthenware, body, lead glaze, fragment	4.2 g
					7	1	redware, flower pot, coarse earthenware, rim, unglazed, fragment	5 g
					8	1	redware, coarse earthenware, body, unglazed, fragment	2.8 g
					9	2	creamware, hollowware, refined earthenware, body, ribbed, fragments mend	4.7 g
					10	1	creamware, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, fragment	0.5 g
					11	1	pearlware, refined earthenware, rim, transfer printed underglaze, blue, fragment	0.7 g
					12	1	pearlware, plate, refined earthenware, base, transfer printed underglaze, blue, fragment	4.1 g
					13	1	pearlware, refined earthenware, body, transfer printed underglaze, blue, fragment	2.4 g
					14	3	pearlware, hollowware, refined earthenware, body, transfer printed underglaze, blue, fragment	2.1 g
					15	1	pearlware, plate, refined earthenware, rim, shell edge, blue, fragment	0.5 g
					16	1	pearlware, plate, refined earthenware, body, shell edge, blue, fragment	0.5 g
					17	4	whiteware, hollowware, refined earthenware, body, hand painted underglaze, polychrome, fragments mend, green, black and red	3.4 g
					18	2	whiteware, plate, refined earthenware, rim, transfer printed underglaze, blue, fragments mend	31.6 g
					19	1	whiteware, hollowware, refined earthenware, body, transfer printed underglaze, blue, fragment	0.4 g

Mesier Homestead, Village of Wappingers Falls, Dutchess County, NY
Artifact Inventory, Units

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Feature</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Cxt #</u>	<u>Bag #</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Artifact Description</u>	<u>Weight</u>
3		1	11	31	20	1	whiteware, plate, refined earthenware, rim, molded decoration, fragment	7.1 g
					21	5	whiteware, hollowware, refined earthenware, rim, molded decoration, fragment	11.4 g
					22	2	whiteware, cup, refined earthenware, rim, undecorated, fragment, London shape	7 g
					23	3	whiteware, cup, refined earthenware, rim, undecorated, some fragments mend	14.5 g
					24	1	whiteware, hollowware, refined earthenware, rim, undecorated, fragment	5.9 g
					25	8	whiteware, refined earthenware, rim, undecorated, fragment	7.4 g
					26	1	whiteware, refined earthenware, base, undecorated, fragment	12.6 g
					27	4	whiteware, plate, refined earthenware, base, undecorated, fragment	9.6 g
					28	2	whiteware, refined earthenware, base, undecorated, burned, fragments mend	7.4 g
					29	2	whiteware, hollowware, refined earthenware, body, molded decoration, fragment	9.3 g
					30	1	whiteware, hollowware, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, fragment, London shape	11.1 g
					31	2	whiteware, hollowware, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, fragment	6.5 g
					32	2	whiteware, plate, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, fragment	1.4 g
					33	23	whiteware, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, fragment	24.3 g
					34	7	whiteware, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, burned, fragment	11 g
					35	3	yellowware, refined earthenware, rim, undecorated, fragment	7.4 g
					36	2	yellowware, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, fragment	0.4 g
					37	1	buff/pink bodied, hollowware, stoneware, rim, Albany slip & salt-glazed, fragment	104.2 g
					38	1	buff/pink bodied, hollowware, stoneware, body, Albany slip & salt-glazed, fragment	6.6 g
					39	1	Chinese export, canister, porcelain, lid, hand painted underglaze, blue, fragment	26.8 g
					40	4	Chinese export, porcelain, rim, hand painted underglaze, blue, fragment	6.7 g
					41	1	Chinese export, porcelain, rim, hand painted underglaze, blue, burned, fragment	1.8 g
					42	2	porcelain, porcelain, body, undecorated, fragment	1.8 g
					43	1	bottle, beverage, glass, finish, dark green, mold blown, fragment	31.4 g
					44	5	bottle, beverage, glass, body, dark green, mold blown, devitrified, fragment	63.1 g
					45	9	bottle, beverage, glass, body, dark green, mold blown, some fragments mend	29.9 g
					46	1	bottle, glass, body, colorless, mold blown, fragment	18.4 g
					47	3	vessel, glass, body, colorless, mold blown, fragment	3.9 g
					48	2	vessel, glass, body, colorless, mold blown, devitrified, fragment	2.7 g
					49	1	lamp globe, glass, body, colorless, fragment	2.7 g
					50	13	window, glass, fragment	28.3 g
					51	1	unidentified, glass, colorless, fragment	0.3 g

Mesier Homestead, Village of Wappingers Falls, Dutchess County, NY
Artifact Inventory, Units

Unit	Feature	Level	Cxt #	Bag #	Item	Count	Artifact Description	Weight	
3		1	11	31	52	1	faunal bone, mammal, rib, butcher marks, fragment	3.3 g	
					53	1	faunal bone, mammal, long bone, butcher marks, fragment	6.2 g	
					54	1	faunal bone, rodent, maxilla, fragment	0.3 g	
					55	1	faunal bone, bird, fragment	0.3 g	
					56	1	faunal bone, fish, fragment	0.1 g	
					57	3	shell, oyster, fragment	53.9 g	
					58	1	curtain ring, complete, blue, shower curtain, plastic	4.5 g	
					59	1	mortar, fragment	0.6 g	
					60	1	redware, coarse earthenware, unglazed, fragment	3.3 g	
					61	2	screw, Phillip's head, iron alloy, complete, gimlet point	6.7 g	
					62	2	screw, gimlet point, iron alloy, complete	4.1 g	
					63	3	nail, iron alloy, complete, cut	19.7 g	
					64	2	nail, iron alloy, complete, wire, bent	11.2 g	
					65	2	nail, iron alloy, complete, indeterminate	10.8 g	
					66	8	nail, iron alloy, fragment	21 g	
3		2	12	32	1	1	tin-glazed, plate, earthenware, body, hand painted, blue, fragment	28.4 g	
					33	1	7	faunal bone, large mammal, rib, butcher marks, some fragments mend	30.5 g
					32	2	1	redware, coarse earthenware, body, slip decorated/lead glazed, fragment	16.9 g
					33	2	1	faunal bone, mammal, long bone, fragment, gnaw marks	18.5 g
					32	3	1	redware, coarse earthenware, handle, lead glaze, fragment	4.3 g
					33	3	3	faunal bone, mammal, fragment	3.2 g
					32	4	1	redware, coarse earthenware, rim, lead glaze, fragment, metal oxide mottling	1.9 g
					33	4	1	faunal bone, indeterminate type, long bone, fragment	0.3 g
						5	1	wood, fragment	0.1 g
					32	5	3	redware, hollowware, coarse earthenware, rim, lead glaze, fragment, mnv 1	11.8 g
					6	1	1	redware, hollowware, coarse earthenware, body, lead glaze, fragment	1.6 g
					7	1	1	redware, coarse earthenware, body, lead glaze, fragment	0.2 g
					8	1	1	redware, coarse earthenware, body, unglazed, fragment	1.2 g
					9	1	1	creamware, refined earthenware, rim, undecorated, burned, fragment	0.6 g
					10	2	2	creamware, refined earthenware, base, undecorated, fragment	4.5 g
					11	1	1	creamware, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, fragment	0.3 g
					12	1	1	pearlware, hollowware, refined earthenware, base, hand painted underglaze, polychrome, fragment, brown	2.3 g

Mesier Homestead, Village of Wappingers Falls, Dutchess County, NY Artifact Inventory, Units

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Feature</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Cxt.#</u>	<u>Bag #</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Artifact Description</u>	<u>Weight</u>
3		2	12	32	13	1	pearlware, platter, refined earthenware, rim, transfer printed underglaze, blue, fragment	31.2 g
					14	1	pearlware, refined earthenware, rim, decorated, blue, fragment	1.9 g
					15	1	whiteware, sauce, refined earthenware, base, hand painted underglaze, polychrome, fragment, blue with green, black and mulberry	8.9 g
					16	2	whiteware, refined earthenware, body, hand painted underglaze, polychrome, fragments mend, blue with green, black and red	1.8 g
					17	2	whiteware, plate, refined earthenware, rim, transfer printed underglaze, molded decoration, blue, fragments mend	61.2 g
					18	1	whiteware, plate, refined earthenware, base, transfer printed underglaze, blue, fragment	18.5 g
					19	2	whiteware, hollowware, refined earthenware, body, transfer printed underglaze, blue, fragment	6.9 g
					20	1	whiteware, refined earthenware, rim, sponged, polychrome, fragment	2.2 g
					21	1	whiteware, refined earthenware, handle, undecorated, fragment	3.4 g
					22	2	whiteware, cup, refined earthenware, rim, undecorated, fragments mend	14.4 g
					23	2	whiteware, hollowware, refined earthenware, rim, molded decoration, fragments mend	28.1 g
					24	1	whiteware, hollowware, refined earthenware, rim, undecorated, fragment	9.2 g
					25	2	whiteware, refined earthenware, rim, undecorated, fragment	0.9 g
					26	1	whiteware, refined earthenware, base, undecorated, "...MBRIAN / CHINA", fragment	4.6 g
					27	1	whiteware, cup, refined earthenware, base, undecorated, fragment	9.8 g
					28	1	whiteware, plate, refined earthenware, base, undecorated, fragment	5.3 g
					29	1	whiteware, plate, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, burned, fragment	3.2 g
					30	2	whiteware, plate, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, fragment, mnv 2	4.6 g
					31	5	whiteware, hollowware, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, fragment	9.1 g
					32	2	whiteware, hollowware, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, burned, fragment, mnv 2	16.2 g
					33	2	whiteware, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, burned, fragment	2.5 g
					34	7	whiteware, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, fragment	7.4 g
					35	3	Chinese export, plate, porcelain, full profile, hand painted underglaze, blue, fragments mend	97.6 g
					36	2	Chinese export, plate, porcelain, rim, hand painted underglaze, blue, fragment, mnv 1, scalloped	28 g
					37	3	Chinese export, plate, porcelain, body, hand painted underglaze, blue, fragment	8.7 g
					38	1	porcelain, saucer, porcelain, rim, gilt, fragment	3.2 g
					39	1	porcelain, bowl, porcelain, rim, undecorated, fragment	4 g
					40	1	bottle, glass, base, dark green, mold blown, fragment	11.2 g
					41	3	bottle, glass, body, dark green, mold blown, fragment	6.6 g
					42	1	bottle, glass, body, green, mold blown, devitrified, fragment	5.7 g
					43	2	vessel, glass, body, green, fragment	2.4 g
					44	9	window, glass, fragment	15.3 g

Mesier Homestead, Village of Wappingers Falls, Dutchess County, NY
Artifact Inventory, Units

Unit	Feature	Level	Cxt #	Bag #	Item	Count	Artifact Description	Weight
3		2	12	32	45	1	unidentified, flat, glass, burned, fragment	4.5 g
					46	1	unidentified, glass, burned	1.6 g
					47	1	tobacco pipe, ball clay-white, stem, 5/64, fragment	2.5 g
					48	1	faunal bone, mammal, sawn	6.3 g
					49	1	faunal bone, pig, molar, fragment	1.7 g
					50	1	faunal bone, mammal, vertebra, fragment	0.9 g
					51	1	faunal bone, mammal, long bone, fragment	2.3 g
					52	1	faunal bone, mammal, fragment	0.4 g
					53	1	faunal bone, bird, carpometacarpus, fragment	0.4 g
					54	1	faunal bone, indeterminate type, long bone, fragment	0.1 g
					55	3	shell, clam, fragment	6 g
					56	6	shell, oyster, fragment	104.4 g
					57	1	mineral sample, fragment	0.7 g
					58	1	button, four hole sew through, shell / mother-of-pearl, fragment, in soil in film vial	0.1 g
					59	1	utensil handle, bone, fragment, with iron alloy	17.9 g
					60	1	unidentified hardware, fragment, bone	0.9 g
					61	1	mortar, fragment	4 g
					62	1	nail, iron alloy, complete, cut, bent	4.4 g
					63	1	nail, roofing, iron alloy, complete, wire	3 g
					64	1	nail, iron alloy, complete, wire	7.8 g
					65	1	nail, iron alloy, complete, indeterminate, bent	40.2 g
					66	19	nail, iron alloy, fragment	134.3 g
					67	1	unidentified hardware, iron alloy, fragment	66.8 g
					68	2	unidentified hardware, flat, iron alloy, fragment	16.9 g
3		3	15	34	1	1	tin-glazed, earthenware, body, undecorated, fragment	1.7 g
					2	1	redware, hollowware, coarse earthenware, rim, lead glaze, fragment	3.8 g
					3	1	redware, coarse earthenware, body, lead glaze, fragment	3.7 g
					4	5	creamware, cup, refined earthenware, rim, undecorated, some fragments mend	12.6 g
					5	1	creamware, hollowware, refined earthenware, base, undecorated, fragment	2.5 g
					6	3	creamware, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, fragment	0.9 g
					7	1	pearlware, hollowware, refined earthenware, rim, hand painted underglaze, gray, fragment	1.8 g
					8	1	pearlware, hollowware, refined earthenware, rim, transfer printed underglaze, blue, fragment	0.8 g

Mesier Homestead, Village of Wappingers Falls, Dutchess County, NY
Artifact Inventory, Units

Unit	Feature	Level	Cxt #	Bag #	Item	Count	Artifact Description	Weight
3		3	15	34	9	1	pearlware, plate, refined earthenware, rim, shell edge, blue, fragment, scalloped	5.6 g
					10	1	pearlware, plate, refined earthenware, rim, shell edge, blue, fragment	19.4 g
					11	2	pearlware, plate, refined earthenware, base, undecorated, fragments mend	3.1 g
					12	1	pearlware, refined earthenware, base, undecorated, fragment	2.9 g
					13	4	pearlware, refined earthenware, base, undecorated, some fragments mend	19 g
					14	3	pearlware, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, fragment	7.1 g
					15	2	whiteware, hollowware, refined earthenware, body, hand painted underglaze, polychrome, fragments mend, green, blue and red	36.8 g
					16	1	whiteware, plate, refined earthenware, rim, transfer printed underglaze, molded decoration, blue, fragment	3.6 g
					17	2	whiteware, refined earthenware, base, transfer printed underglaze, blue, fragments mend	15.5 g
					18	2	whiteware, refined earthenware, body, transfer printed underglaze, blue, fragment	1.4 g
					19	1	whiteware, refined earthenware, rim, undecorated, fragment	0.2 g
					20	1	whiteware, refined earthenware, base, undecorated, fragment	1.7 g
					21	2	whiteware, plate, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, fragment	5.3 g
					22	1	whiteware, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, fragment	2 g
					23	1	white bodied, plate, refined earthenware, body, decorated, burned, fragment	1.3 g
					24	1	white bodied, refined earthenware, body, decorated, burned, fragment	0.9 g
					25	1	buff/pink bodied, hollowware, stoneware, handle and body, Albany slip & salt-glazed, cobalt blue, fragment	141.2 g
					26	1	buff/pink bodied, hollowware, stoneware, body, Albany slip & salt-glazed, fragment	86.4 g
					27	1	grey bodied, stoneware, body, salt-glazed, fragment	56.5 g
					28	1	white salt-glazed, hollowware, stoneware, base, molded decoration, fragment	17.9 g
					29	2	Chinese export, porcelain, rim, hand painted underglaze, blue, fragment	1.7 g
					30	1	Chinese export, porcelain, body, hand painted underglaze, blue, fragment	0.6 g
					31	2	porcelain, porcelain, rim, hand painted overglaze, black, fragments mend	2.3 g
					32	1	porcelain, porcelain, base, hand painted overglaze, black, fragment	1.6 g
					33	2	bottle, beverage, glass, body, dark green, mold blown, fragment	5.2 g
					34	2	bottle, pharmaceutical, glass, body, pale aqua, mold blown, fragments mend	8.2 g
					35	2	bottle, glass, body, pale aqua, mold blown, fragment	1.5 g
					36	1	bottle, glass, base, colorless, mold blown, devitrified, fragment	13.7 g
					37	2	window, glass, fragment	2.8 g
					38	1	tobacco pipe, ball clay-white, stem, 5/64, fragment	1.3 g
					39	1	faunal bone, bird, ulna	7.8 g
					40	2	faunal bone, bird, long bone, fragment	1 g

Mesier Homestead, Village of Wappingers Falls, Dutchess County, NY
Artifact Inventory, Units

Unit	Feature	Level	Cxt.#	Bag.#	Item	Count	Artifact Description	Weight
3		3	15	34	41	1	faunal bone, fish, vertebra, fragment	0.3 g
					42	1	faunal bone, indeterminate type, long bone, fragment	0.3 g
					43	6	faunal bone, indeterminate type, fragment	3 g
					44	12	shell, clam, fragment	63.7 g
					45	2	shell, oyster, fragment	41.6 g
					46	7	nail, iron alloy, fragment	64.7 g
4		1	17	35	1	3	redware, coarse earthenware, body, metal oxide mottling, fragment	4.4 g
					2	1	redware, hollowware, coarse earthenware, body, lead glaze, molded decoration, fragment	4.1 g
					3	1	redware, hollowware, coarse earthenware, handle, lead glaze, fragment	5.9 g
					4	1	redware, hollowware, coarse earthenware, body, handle term., lead glaze, fragment	9.5 g
					5	5	redware, coarse earthenware, body, lead glaze, fragment	5.7 g
					6	2	redware, flower pot, coarse earthenware, rim, unglazed, fragment	31.7 g
					7	1	pearlware, refined earthenware, rim, transfer printed underglaze, blue, fragment	2.1 g
					8	1	pearlware, refined earthenware, rim, molded decoration, fragment	2 g
					9	1	whiteware, refined earthenware, body, hand painted underglaze, polychrome, fragment, green and black	0.6 g
					10	3	whiteware, cup, refined earthenware, rim, transfer printed underglaze, brown, fragments mend, London shape	18 g
					11	1	whiteware, hollowware, refined earthenware, rim, sponged, blue, fragment	2.5 g
					12	1	whiteware, plate, refined earthenware, full profile, undecorated, "CAMBRIAN CHINA", fragment	43.5 g
					13	2	whiteware, plate, refined earthenware, rim, undecorated, fragment	12.6 g
					14	2	whiteware, cup, refined earthenware, rim, molded decoration, fragments mend	14.3 g
					15	3	whiteware, hollowware, refined earthenware, rim, molded decoration, fragment	27 g
					16	4	whiteware, refined earthenware, rim, undecorated, fragment	4.6 g
					17	3	whiteware, refined earthenware, base, undecorated, fragment	11 g
					18	1	whiteware, plate, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, fragment	3.7 g
					19	2	whiteware, hollowware, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, fragment	14.7 g
					20	3	whiteware, hollowware, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, burned, fragment	19.1 g
					21	11	whiteware, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, fragment	12.4 g
					22	1	Chinese export, porcelain, rim, hand painted underglaze, blue, fragment	0.5 g
					23	1	Chinese export, porcelain, body, hand painted underglaze, blue, fragment	0.3 g
					24	1	porcelain, hollowware, porcelain, rim, lustre glaze, gold, fragment	1.1 g
					25	1	porcelain, porcelain, base, undecorated, fragment	1 g
					26	18	window, glass, fragment	35.9 g

Mesier Homestead, Village of Wappingers Falls, Dutchess County, NY
 Artifact Inventory, Units

Unit	Feature	Level	Cxt #	Bag #	Item	Count	Artifact Description	Weight
4		1	17	35	27	1	unidentified, rod, glass, colorless, devitrified, fragment	1.5 g
					28	3	faunal bone, medium mammal, cranium, cut marks, some fragments mend	80.9 g
					29	3	faunal bone, medium mammal, rib, butcher marks	19.3 g
					30	1	faunal bone, medium mammal, humerus, cut marks	99 g
					31	1	faunal bone, medium mammal, femur, cut marks	52.8 g
					32	1	faunal bone, mammal, butcher marks	1.2 g
					33	1	faunal bone, medium mammal, vertebra, sawn	20 g
					34	1	faunal bone, mammal, long bone, sawn	2.4 g
					35	1	faunal bone, mammal, sawn	3.5 g
					36	1	faunal bone, mammal, sawn	15 g
					37	1	faunal bone, mammal, butcher marks	7.9 g
					38	1	faunal bone, mammal, ear ossicle, fragment	1.9 g
					39	2	faunal bone, deer/goat/sheep, rib, fragment	2.6 g
					40	1	faunal bone, mammal, epiphysis, fragment	1.8 g
					41	2	faunal bone, mammal, calcaneum	11.4 g
					42	4	faunal bone, mammal, rib, fragment	4.8 g
					43	1	faunal bone, mammal, long bone	2.3 g
					44	5	faunal bone, mammal, fragment	51.3 g
					45	1	faunal bone, bird, tibiotarsus, fragment	2 g
					46	1	faunal bone, bird, tarsometatarsus, fragment	1.8 g
					47	2	faunal bone, bird, long bone, fragment	1.3 g
					48	1	faunal bone, indeterminate type, long bone, fragment	0.6 g
					49	1	faunal bone, indeterminate type, innominate, fragment	0.4 g
					50	1	faunal bone, indeterminate type, fragment	0.5 g
					51	12	shell, clam, fragment	83.4 g
					52	1	seed, peach	4.2 g
					53	2	mineral sample, fragment	2.3 g
					54	1	coal, fragment	1 g
					55	5	coal, ash, fragment	6.2 g
					56	1	button, two hole sew through, shell / mother-of-pearl, complete, in soil in film vial	0.5 g
					57	1	wood, fragment	1.9 g
					58	1	nail, iron alloy, complete, cut, bent	5.4 g

Mesier Homestead, Village of Wappingers Falls, Dutchess County, NY
Artifact Inventory, Units

Unit	Feature	Level	Cxt.#	Bag #	Item	Count	Artifact Description	Weight	
4		1	17	35	59	1	nail, iron alloy, complete, wire	7.7 g	
					60	5	nail, iron alloy, fragment	14.2 g	
4		2	20	36	1	1	whiteware, refined earthenware, rim, undecorated, fragment	1 g	
					2	1	whiteware, refined earthenware, base, undecorated, fragment	0.3 g	
					3	1	whiteware, hollowware, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, fragment	6 g	
					4	1	whiteware, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, fragment	0.8 g	
					5	1	yellowware, refined earthenware, rim, undecorated, fragment	5.1 g	
					6	1	yellowware, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, fragment	0.5 g	
					7	1	white bodied, refined earthenware, rim, molded decoration, burned, fragment	1.2 g	
					8	1	hard paste, cup, porcelain, rim, lustre glaze, gold, fragment	8.8 g	
					9	6	window, glass, fragment	7.8 g	
					10	1	faunal bone, mammal, long bone, fragment	10.2 g	
					11	1	faunal bone, mammal, innominate, fragment	16 g	
					12	1	faunal bone, mammal, vertebra, fragment	3.3 g	
					13	1	faunal bone, mammal, scapula, fragment	8.9 g	
					14	1	faunal bone, mammal, fragment	15.6 g	
					15	1	faunal bone, small mammal, phalange	0.1 g	
					16	1	faunal bone, bird, tibiotarsus, fragment	2.4 g	
					17	1	faunal bone, bird, fragment	2.5 g	
					18	1	faunal bone, fish, spine	0.1 g	
					19	1	faunal bone, fish	0.1 g	
					20	3	faunal bone, fragment	11.2 g	
					21	2	shell, clam, fragment	26.9 g	
					22	1	shell, indeterminate type, fragment	0.1 g	
					23	1	mineral sample, fragment	1 g	
					24	1	button, four hole sew through, shell / mother-of-pearl, complete, packed in soil in film vial	0.5 g	
					25	1	marble, stone, fragment	4.4 g	
					26	2	can/can part, iron alloy, fragment	1.9 g	
					27	3	unidentified, base metal, fragment	19.1 g	
4		3	21	37	1	1	creamware, plate, refined earthenware, rim, undecorated, fragment	0.9 g	
					38	1	harness/harness part, stirrup, iron alloy, fragment, packed in soil, in foil container	245.8 g	
					37	2	4	creamware, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, fragment	4.9 g

Handwritten notes in blue ink:

- 4-hole
- 5-hole
- loopy
- 4-hole
- porcelain
- bone
- m-op
- sh: 45
- 27:46
- 28:19
- 28:58
- 35:56
- 26:9 g
- 0.1 g
- 1 g
- 0.5 g
- 4.4 g
- 1.9 g
- 19.1 g
- 0.9 g
- 245.8 g
- 4.9 g

Mesier Homestead, Village of Wappingers Falls, Dutchess County, NY
Artifact Inventory, Units

Unit	Feature	Level	Cxt #	Bag #	Item	Count	Artifact Description	Weight
4		3	21	38	2	2	unidentified hardware, iron alloy, fragment	87 g
				37	3	1	pearlware, hollowware, refined earthenware, rim, transfer printed underglaze, black, fragment	1.1 g
					4	1	pearlware, hollowware, refined earthenware, body, dipped/annular, polychrome, fragment	0.4 g
					5	3	whiteware, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, fragment	1.1 g
					6	2	Chinese export, porcelain, rim, hand painted underglaze, blue, fragments mend	1.9 g
					7	1	porcelain, porcelain, body, decorated, blue, fragment	0.2 g
					8	1	porcelain, porcelain, body, undecorated, fragment	0.2 g
					9	1	grey bodied, hollowware, stoneware, body, salt-glazed, fragment	43 g
					10	2	bottle, glass, body, dark green, mold blown, fragment	3.7 g
					11	6	window, glass, fragment	6.3 g
					12	1	tobacco pipe, ball clay-white, stem, 5/64, fragment	2.1 g
					13	2	faunal bone, mammal, butcher marks	17.6 g
					14	1	faunal bone, mammal, cut marks	7.6 g
					15	1	faunal bone, mammal, tibia, fragment	2.2 g
					16	1	faunal bone, mammal, rib, fragment	2.2 g
					17	1	faunal bone, mammal, long bone, fragment, gnaw marks	1.2 g
					18	1	faunal bone, bird, coracoid, fragment	0.7 g
					19	2	faunal bone, fish, spine	0.2 g
					20	3	faunal bone, indeterminate type, long bone, fragment	1.8 g
					21	1	faunal bone, indeterminate type, phalange, fragment	0.9 g
					22	2	faunal bone, indeterminate type, unidentified, fragment	3.7 g
					23	11	shell, clam, fragment	39.6 g
					24	3	shell, oyster, fragment	16.7 g
					25	1	shell, mussel, fragment	0.4 g
					26	2	shell, indeterminate type, fragment	0.9 g
					27	1	mortar, fragment	1.7 g
					28	1	nail, iron alloy, complete, cut	9.8 g
					29	3	nail, iron alloy, complete, indeterminate	48.5 g
					30	6	unidentified, iron alloy, fragment	64.6 g
5	4		27	41	1	1	pearlware, hollowware, refined earthenware, body, transfer printed underglaze, blue, fragment	0.8 g
5		2	19	39	1	1	buff bodied, coarse earthenware, handle, lead glaze, fragment	1.4 g
					2	2	redware, coarse earthenware, body, slip decorated/lead glazed, fragment	5.5 g

Mesier Homestead, Village of Wappingers Falls, Dutchess County, NY
Artifact Inventory, Units

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Feature</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Cxt #</u>	<u>Bag #</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Artifact Description</u>	<u>Weight</u>
5		2	19	39	3	1	redware, hollowware, coarse earthenware, body, slip decorated, fragment	0.7 g
					4	1	redware, coarse earthenware, body, slip decorated, fragment	3.4 g
					5	2	redware, hollowware, coarse earthenware, body, lead glaze, fragment	1.1 g
					6	1	redware, coarse earthenware, body, lead glaze, fragment	0.3 g
					7	1	redware, refined earthenware, body, unglazed	2.2 g
					8	1	clouded ware, plate, refined earthenware, metal oxide mottling, polychrome, fragment	1.2 g
					9	1	creamware, refined earthenware, rim, molded decoration, fragment	1.6 g
					10	5	creamware, plate, refined earthenware, rim, Royal pattern, fragments mend	25.4 g
					11	5	creamware, plate, refined earthenware, rim, molded decoration, fragments mend	22.3 g
					12	2	creamware, plate, refined earthenware, rim, undecorated, fragment, mnv 2	5.8 g
					13	5	creamware, hollowware, refined earthenware, rim, undecorated, some fragments mend, mnv 3	5.5 g
					14	8	creamware, refined earthenware, rim, undecorated, some fragments mend	4.6 g
					15	2	creamware, plate, refined earthenware, base, undecorated, fragments mend	9.3 g
					16	2	creamware, plate, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, fragments mend	5.3 g
					17	4	creamware, hollowware, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, fragment	12.2 g
					18	27	creamware, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, fragment	20.1 g
					19	2	pearlware, hollowware, refined earthenware, base, hand painted underglaze, polychrome, fragments mend, yellow with brown and blue	2.9 g
					20	1	pearlware, refined earthenware, body, hand painted underglaze, polychrome, fragment, green and brown	0.2 g
					21	2	pearlware, refined earthenware, rim, transfer printed underglaze, blue, fragment, mnv 2	0.6 g
					22	2	pearlware, hollowware, refined earthenware, base, transfer printed underglaze, blue, fragments mend	11.7 g
					23	4	pearlware, hollowware, refined earthenware, body, transfer printed underglaze, blue, fragment, decoration two surfaces	10 g
					24	2	pearlware, hollowware, refined earthenware, body, transfer printed underglaze, blue, fragment, decoration one surface	6.2 g
					25	4	pearlware, refined earthenware, body, transfer printed underglaze, blue, fragment	2.4 g
					26	1	pearlware, hollowware, refined earthenware, body, dipped/annular, blue, fragment	0.4 g
					27	2	pearlware, refined earthenware, rim, shell edge, blue, fragment, mnv 2	1.5 g
					28	1	pearlware, refined earthenware, rim, edged, blue, fragment	0.5 g
					29	1	pearlware, hollowware, refined earthenware, body, decorated, blue, fragment	2.3 g
					30	1	pearlware, plate, refined earthenware, body, molded decoration, fragment, basket weave	1.4 g
					31	1	pearlware, plate, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, fragment	0.6 g
					32	2	pearlware, hollowware, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, fragment, mnv 2	1.9 g
					33	5	pearlware, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, fragment	2.3 g
					34	2	whiteware, hollowware, refined earthenware, body, transfer printed underglaze, blue, fragments mend	5.2 g

Mesier Homestead, Village of Wappingers Falls, Dutchess County, NY
Artifact Inventory, Units

Unit	Feature	Level	Cxt.#	Bag.#	Item	Count	Artifact Description	Weight
5		2	19	39	35	1	whiteware, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, fragment	0.4 g
					36	1	grey bodied, hollowware, stoneware, body, glazed, fragment	1.3 g
					37	1	white salt-glazed, stoneware, body, undecorated, fragment	0.5 g
					38	2	Chinese export, plate, porcelain, rim, hand painted underglaze, blue, fragments mend	4.5 g
					39	1	Chinese export, porcelain, rim, hand painted underglaze, blue, fragment	0.9 g
					40	1	Chinese export, hollowware, porcelain, base, hand painted underglaze, blue, fragment	1.9 g
					41	1	Chinese export, hollowware, porcelain, body, hand painted underglaze, blue, fragment	0.8 g
					42	6	porcelain, porcelain, body, undecorated, fragment	2.7 g
					43	1	bottle, glass, body, dark green, mold blown, fragment	1.7 g
					44	2	vessel, glass, body, colorless, mold blown, fragment	2.5 g
					45	6	window, glass, fragment	18.5 g
					46	2	tobacco pipe, ball clay-white, bowl, fragment	0.4 g
					47	1	tobacco pipe, ball clay-white, stem and mouthpiece, 5/64, fragment	0.3 g
					48	2	tobacco pipe, ball clay-white, stem, 5/64, fragment	3.7 g
					49	1	faunal bone, mammal, vertebra, cut, fragment	3.3 g
					50	1	faunal bone, mammal, long bone, butcher marks, fragment	2.6 g
					51	1	faunal bone, goat/sheep, molar, fragment	4.8 g
					52	1	faunal bone, mammal, long bone, fragment	6.9 g
					53	4	faunal bone, mammal, fragment	10.4 g
					54	1	faunal bone, indeterminate type, long bone, fragment	0.1 g
					55	2	shell, clam, fragment	20.2 g
					56	2	shell, oyster, fragment	28.4 g
					57	1	coal, fragment	2.2 g
					58	1	redware, coarse earthenware, unglazed, burned, fragment	422.8 g
					59	1	redware, coarse earthenware, glazed, burned, fragment	15.5 g
					60	1	buckle, shoe, copper alloy, fragment	6.9 g
					61	2	nail, iron alloy, complete, cut	14.2 g
					62	5	nail, iron alloy, complete, indeterminate	16.5 g
					63	7	nail, iron alloy, fragment	22 g
					64	1	unidentified hardware, iron alloy, complete	51.2 g
					65	1	unidentified hardware, iron alloy, fragment	38.1 g
					66	7	unidentified, iron alloy, fragment	79.4 g

Mesier Homestead, Village of Wappingers Falls, Dutchess County, NY
Artifact Inventory, Units

Unit	Feature	Level	Cxt.#	Bag #	Item	Count	Artifact Description	Weight
5		3	22	40	1	1	creamware, refined earthenware, rim, undecorated, fragment	1.8 g
					2	3	creamware, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, fragment	2 g
					3	1	hard paste, porcelain, body, decorated, blue, fragment	0.7 g
					4	1	bottle, glass, body, dark green, mold blown, fragment	2.5 g
					5	1	drinking, glass, base, colorless, mold blown, fragment	9.2 g
					6	1	window, glass, fragment	1.3 g
					7	2	shell, clam, fragment	16.1 g
					8	1	shell, oyster, fragment	58.2 g
					9	1	redware, coarse earthenware, unglazed, fragment	9.6 g
					10	1	nail, iron alloy, complete, cut, bent	4 g
					11	1	unidentified, base metal, fragment	22.6 g
6		1	28	42	1	1	vessel, glass, body, colorless, mold blown, fragment	0.7 g
					2	1	lamp chimney, glass, body, fragment	0.2 g
					3	9	window, glass, fragment	9.9 g
					4	1	fork, four-tined, copper alloy, complete, molded decoration, bent	14.3 g
					5	1	nail, iron alloy, complete, cut, bent	2.4 g
					6	1	nail, iron alloy, complete, wire	4.9 g
					7	13	nail, iron alloy, fragment	39.4 g
					8	2	unidentified hardware, flat, iron alloy, fragment	1.4 g
6		2	29	43	1	1	whiteware, saucer, refined earthenware, full profile, decal, blue, fragment	5.6 g
					2	1	vessel, glass, body, colorless, mold blown, fragment	1.4 g
					3	11	window, glass, fragment	18.7 g
					4	2	unidentified, glass, colorless, melted, fragments mend	1.2 g
					5	1	concrete, fragment	21.4 g
					6	1	paper clip, iron alloy, fragment	0.9 g
					7	1	hinge, iron alloy, fragment	240.8 g
					8	1	nail, iron alloy, complete, cut	6.2 g
					9	1	nail, iron alloy, complete, cut, bent	4.8 g
					10	17	nail, iron alloy, fragment	40.8 g
					11	9	unidentified hardware, iron alloy, fragment	188.1 g
					12	25	unidentified hardware, flat, iron alloy, fragment	28.2 g
7		5	35	50	1	1	buff bodied, coarse earthenware, body, slip decorated/lead glazed, brown, fragment	0.9 g

Mesier Homestead, Village of Wappingers Falls, Dutchess County, NY
Artifact Inventory, Units

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Feature</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Cxt.#</u>	<u>Bag.#</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Artifact Description</u>	<u>Weight</u>
7	5		35	50	2	3	redware, hollowware, coarse earthenware, base, lead glaze, fragment, mnv 3	86.7 g
					3	3	redware, coarse earthenware, body, lead glaze, fragment, mnv 2	2.6 g
					4	6	creamware, plate, refined earthenware, rim, undecorated, some fragments mend, fragment, burned, mnv 3	14.7 g
					5	2	creamware, plate, refined earthenware, rim, undecorated, fragment, scalloped	4.2 g
					6	1	creamware, refined earthenware, body, molded decoration, fragment	1.1 g
					7	4	creamware, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, fragment	3.4 g
					8	1	pearlware, refined earthenware, rim, hand painted underglaze, blue, fragment	0.2 g
					9	1	pearlware, refined earthenware, body, transfer printed underglaze, blue, fragment	0.3 g
					10	2	pearlware, plate, refined earthenware, rim, shell edge, blue, fragments mend, burned	2.5 g
					11	2	pearlware, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, fragment	2.3 g
					12	1	whiteware, plate, refined earthenware, body, molded decoration, burned, fragment	1.5 g
					13	3	whiteware, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, fragment	2.7 g
					14	1	white bodied, plate, refined earthenware, body, decorated, burned, fragment	2 g
					15	1	black basaltes, hollowware, stoneware, lid, molded decoration, fragment	3 g
					16	1	porcelain, porcelain, rim, hand painted overglaze, gray, fragment	1.2 g
					17	1	porcelain, plate, porcelain, base, hand painted overglaze, gray, fragment	2.8 g
					18	1	Chinese export, hollowware, porcelain, base, hand painted underglaze, blue, fragment	14 g
					19	1	Chinese export, hollowware, porcelain, body, hand painted underglaze, blue, fragment	0.3 g
					20	1	porcelain, porcelain, rim, decorated, burned, fragment	2.8 g
					21	1	porcelain, cup, porcelain, base, undecorated, fragment	7.3 g
					22	1	porcelain, porcelain, base, undecorated, fragment	3 g
					23	3	porcelain, porcelain, body, undecorated, fragment	1.8 g
					24	1	porcelain, porcelain, body, undecorated, burned, fragment	0.8 g
					25	2	bottle, glass, body, dark green, mold blown, fragment	20.1 g
					26	1	window, glass, fragment	0.1 g
					27	1	tobacco pipe, ball clay-white, bowl, 4/64, fragment	1.2 g
					28	1	tobacco pipe, ball clay-white, stem and mouthpiece, 4/64, fragment	0.5 g
					29	1	tobacco pipe, ball clay-white, stem, 4/64, fragment	1.1 g
					30	1	faunal bone, medium mammal, humerus, cut marks, fragment	12.5 g
					31	1	faunal bone, mammal, butcher marks, fragment	5.3 g
					32	1	faunal bone, mammal, ulna, fragment	7.9 g
					33	1	faunal bone, cut	0.6 g

Mesier Homestead, Village of Wappingers Falls, Dutchess County, NY
 Artifact Inventory, Units

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Feature</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Cxt.#</u>	<u>Bag #</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Artifact Description</u>	<u>Weight</u>
7	5		35	50	34	3	faunal bone, unidentified, long bone, fragment	2.8 g
					35	8	faunal bone, unidentified, fragment	30.4 g
					36	5	shell, clam, fragment	56.2 g
					37	2	shell, oyster, fragment	13.2 g
					38	1	mortar, fragment	0.7 g
					39	1	unidentified hardware, circular, copper alloy, complete	9.4 g
					40	2	unidentified hardware, copper alloy, fragment	7.8 g
					41	2	nail, iron alloy, complete, indeterminate	24.6 g
					42	1	nail, iron alloy, fragment	14.3 g
					43	1	unidentified hardware, iron alloy, fragment	24.5 g
7	6		41	51	1	1	creamware, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, fragment	1.7 g
					2	1	pearlware, refined earthenware, body, transfer printed underglaze, blue, fragment	0.4 g
					3	1	pearlware, plate, refined earthenware, base, undecorated, fragment	0.7 g
					4	1	pearlware, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, fragment	0.9 g
					5	1	white ware, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, fragment	0.6 g
					6	1	buff/pink bodied, hollowware, stoneware, body, salt-glazed, fragment	3.6 g
					7	1	porcelain, porcelain, body, undecorated, fragment	0.5 g
					8	1	window, glass, fragment	0.7 g
					9	1	shell, clam, fragment	3.6 g
					10	2	shell, oyster, fragment	17.1 g
					11	1	mineral sample, fragment	2.5 g
					12	1	coal, fragment	2.4 g
					13	1	asphalt, asphalt, fragment	119.4 g
					14	1	mortar, fragment	6.4 g
					15	1	nail, iron alloy, fragment	2.2 g
					16	1	unidentified hardware, iron alloy, fragment	63.3 g
					17	1	unidentified, base metal, fragment	42.2 g
7		1	31	44	1	1	redware, coarse earthenware, body, lead glaze, fragment	0.3 g
					2	1	shell, clam, fragment	0.5 g
7		2	32	45	1	2	creamware, plate, refined earthenware, rim, undecorated, fragment	2.6 g
					2	2	creamware, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, fragment	1.5 g
					3	1	pearlware, refined earthenware, body, transfer printed underglaze, blue, fragment	2.1 g

Mesier Homestead, Village of Wappingers Falls, Dutchess County, NY
Artifact Inventory, Units

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Feature</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Cxt.#</u>	<u>Bag.#</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Artifact Description</u>	<u>Weight</u>
7		2	32	45	4	1	pearlware, refined earthenware, rim, edged, blue, fragment	0.8 g
					5	2	pearlware, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, fragment	0.4 g
					6	1	whiteware, refined earthenware, rim, hand painted underglaze, polychrome, fragment	0.2 g
					7	1	whiteware, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, fragment	0.5 g
					8	1	bottle, glass, bright green, mold blown, fragment	0.9 g
					9	1	vessel, glass, rim, green, mold blown, fragment	1 g
					10	2	window, glass, fragment	1.2 g
					11	1	tobacco pipe, ball clay-white, stem, 4/64, fragment	0.5 g
					12	1	faunal bone, mammal, long bone, fragment	7.6 g
					13	1	faunal bone, mammal, tooth, fragment	1 g
					14	1	shell, clam, fragment	6.7 g
					15	1	coal, fragment	3.9 g
					16	1	marble, glass, complete, white	5.2 g
					17	1	redware, coarse earthenware, unglazed, fragment	3.6 g
					18	1	plaster, fragment	4.7 g
					19	1	nail, iron alloy, complete, cut	7 g
					20	1	nail, iron alloy, complete, cut, bent	11.6 g
					21	1	nail, roofing, iron alloy, complete, wire	2 g
					22	3	nail, iron alloy, fragment	6.4 g
					23	1	unidentified, base metal, fragment	7.9 g
7		3	33	46	1	1	pearlware, hollowware, refined earthenware, body, hand painted underglaze, polychrome, fragment, green	1.5 g
					2	1	pearlware, refined earthenware, body, transfer printed underglaze, blue, fragment	0.2 g
					3	1	pearlware, plate, refined earthenware, rim, undecorated, fragment	1.3 g
					4	1	pearlware, refined earthenware, base, undecorated, fragment	0.9 g
					5	2	bottle, glass, body, embossed, pale aqua, mold blown, "NOV... / 18...", fragments mend	12.6 g
					6	2	shell, clam, fragment	6.7 g
					7	1	wood, fragment	1.3 g
					8	1	coal, burned, fragment	1.2 g
					9	4	nail, iron alloy, fragment	22 g
					10	1	unidentified, base metal, fragment	3.4 g
7		4	36	47	1	1	buff bodied, hollowware, coarse earthenware, body, slip decorated/lead glazed, brown, fragment	1.9 g
					2	1	buff bodied, hollowware, coarse earthenware, body, lead glaze, fragment	4.6 g

Mesier Homestead, Village of Wappingers Falls, Dutchess County, NY
Artifact Inventory, Units

Unit	Feature	Level	Cxt.#	Baq.#	Item	Count	Artifact Description	Weight
7		4	36	47	3	1	redware, hollowware, coarse earthenware, lid, lead glaze, fragment	30 g
					4	1	redware, hollowware, coarse earthenware, body, lead glaze, fragment	3.4 g
					5	3	redware, coarse earthenware, body, lead glaze, fragment	1.8 g
					6	1	creamware, plate, refined earthenware, rim, undecorated, fragment	1.2 g
					7	2	creamware, plate, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, fragment	3.5 g
					8	5	creamware, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, fragment	1.9 g
					9	1	pearlware, hollowware, refined earthenware, body, hand painted underglaze, blue, fragment	1.2 g
					10	1	pearlware, plate, refined earthenware, base, transfer printed underglaze, fragment	7.2 g
					11	1	pearlware, plate, refined earthenware, ".E / C", fragment	1.9 g
					12	1	pearlware, plate, refined earthenware, rim, shell edge, Rococo style, green, fragment	0.9 g
					13	1	pearlware, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, fragment	0.1 g
					14	1	white bodied, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, bumed, fragment	0.9 g
					15	1	buff/pink bodied, hollowware, stoneware, body, salt-glazed, fragment	2.3 g
					16	1	porcelain, porcelain, body, undecorated, fragment	1.1 g
					17	2	bottle, glass, body, dark green, mold blown, fragment	10.6 g
					18	1	bottle, glass, body, green, mold blown, fragment	0.9 g
					19	1	bottle, glass, body, embossed, pale aqua, illegible, fragment, pattern molded	0.8 g
					20	1	bottle, glass, body, embossed, pale aqua, mold blown, illegible, fragment	1.1 g
					21	1	bottle, glass, body, pale aqua, mold blown, fragment	6.8 g
					22	1	vessel, glass, body, colorless, mold blown, fragment	1.3 g
					23	1	window, glass, fragment	5.4 g
					24	1	tobacco pipe, ball clay-white, stem and mouthpiece, 5/64, fragment	1 g
					25	1	faunal bone, medium mammal, long bone, fragment	29.4 g
					26	1	shell, oyster, fragment	3.6 g
					27	1	doll part, porcelain, pink, fragment	0.2 g
					28	1	dressed stone, indeterminate, fragment	7 g
					29	2	nail, iron alloy, complete, cut	21.3 g
					30	4	nail, iron alloy, fragment	6.8 g
					31	1	unidentified hardware, iron alloy, bent, fragment	16.8 g
					32	1	unidentified, base metal, fragment	16.9 g
7		5	37	48	1	1	creamware, plate, refined earthenware, rim, feather edge, fragment	0.8 g
					2	1	creamware, hollowware, refined earthenware, base, decorated, beaded, red, fragment	6.6 g

Mesier Homestead, Village of Wappingers Falls, Dutchess County, NY
Artifact Inventory, Units

Unit	Feature	Level	Cxt #	Bag #	Item	Count	Artifact Description	Weight
7		5	37	48	3	1	creamware, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, fragment	0.5 g
					4	1	faunal bone, large mammal, tooth	14.6 g
					5	1	shell, clam, fragment	18.3 g
					6	1	shell, oyster, fragment	7.2 g
					7	3	mineral sample, fragment	41.9 g
					8	1	asphalt, asphalt, fragment	98.3 g
					9	2	mortar, fragment	7.6 g
					10	1	redware, coarse earthenware, unglazed, fragment	14.1 g
					11	1	unidentified hardware, copper alloy, fragment	2.7 g
					12	3	nail, iron alloy, fragment	5.2 g
7		6	42	49	1	1	creamware, refined earthenware, body, bat printed, black, fragment	1.9
8		2	38	52	1	1	redware, coarse earthenware, body, lead glaze, fragment	1.2 g
					2	1	redware, hollowware, coarse earthenware, body, lead glaze, burned, fragment	4.3 g
					3	1	redware, coarse earthenware, body, slip decorated, fragment	0.6 g
					4	1	redware, coarse earthenware, body, glaze missing, fragment	1.3 g
					5	1	creamware, refined earthenware, rim, feather edge, fragment	0.4 g
					6	1	creamware, plate, refined earthenware, base, undecorated, fragment	0.7 g
					7	10	creamware, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, fragment	5.9 g
					8	1	pearlware, refined earthenware, body, hand painted underglaze, polychrome, fragment, green	0.4 g
					9	1	pearlware, refined earthenware, rim, transfer printed underglaze, blue, fragment	0.7 g
					10	1	pearlware, refined earthenware, body, transfer printed underglaze, blue, fragment	0.4 g
					11	3	pearlware, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, fragment	3.8 g
					12	1	Jackfield, stoneware, body, molded decoration, fragment	1.4 g
					13	1	white salt-glazed, stoneware, rim, scratch blue, fragment	0.4 g
					14	1	Chinese export, hollowware, porcelain, rim, hand painted underglaze, blue, fragment	5.9 g
					15	1	porcelain, porcelain, lid, burned, fragment	4.9 g
					16	2	window, glass, fragment	0.9 g
					17	2	tobacco pipe, ball clay-white, stem, 4/64, fragment	2.9 g
					18	1	faunal bone, medium mammal, mandible, fragment	3.4 g
					19	1	faunal bone, medium mammal, tooth, fragment	1.4 g
					20	5	shell, clam, fragment	33.8 g
					21	1	nail, iron alloy, complete, wire, bent	5.4 g

Meser Homestead, Village of Wappingers Falls, Dutchess County, NY
Artifact Inventory, Units

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Feature</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Cxt.#</u>	<u>Bag #</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Artifact Description</u>	<u>Weight</u>
8		2	38	52	22	2	nail, iron alloy, fragment	5.3 g
					23	5	unidentified, base metal, fragment	39.7 g

APPENDIX 3: OPRHP Project Review Cover Form



PROJECT REVIEW COVER FORM

Rev. 10-04

Please complete this form and attach it to the top of any and all information submitted to this office for review. Accurate and complete forms will assist this office in the timely processing and response to your request.

This information relates to a previously submitted project.

PROJECT NUMBER PR

COUNTY

If you have checked this box and noted the previous Project Review (PR) number assigned by this office you do not need to continue unless any of the required information below has changed.

2. This is a new project.

If you have checked this box you will need to complete ALL of the following information.

Project Name Mesier Homestead Drainage Project

Location Mesier Park
You MUST include street number, street name and/or County, State or Interstate route number if applicable

City/Town/Village Village of Wappingers Falls
List the correct municipality in which your project is being undertaken. If in a hamlet you must also provide the name of the town.

County Dutchess
If your undertaking* covers multiple communities/counties please attach a list defining all municipalities/counties included.

TYPE OF REVIEW REQUIRED/REQUESTED (Please answer both questions)

A. Does this action involve a permit approval or funding, now or ultimately from any other governmental agency?

No Yes

If Yes, list agency name(s) and permit(s)/approval(s)

Agency involved	Type of permit/approval	State	Federal
<u>NYSDEC</u>	<u>Environmental Protection</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Fund Grant</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B. Have you consulted the NYSHPO web site at <http://www.nysparks.state.ny.us/shpo> to determine the preliminary presence or absence of previously identified cultural resources within or adjacent to the project area? If yes:

Was the project site wholly or partially included within an identified archeologically sensitive area? Yes No

Does the project site involve or is it substantially contiguous to a property listed or recommended for listing in the NY State or National Registers of Historic Places? Yes No

CONTACT PERSON FOR PROJECT

Name Eileen Sassman Title

Firm/Agency Leverage, Inc., 10 Clinton St., Wappingers Falls

Address Village Hall, 2628 South Avenue City Wappingers Falls STATE NY Zip 12590

Phone (845) 297-0845 Fax () E-Mail Eileen@leverageinc.biz