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VOLUME 1

Archaeological Excavations at the Matthewis Persen House, Kingston NY

Prepared for: The County of Ulster, Department of Buildings and Grounds, Kingston NY

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September 7, 2004

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CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION

Management Summary

The report is a description and analysis of the Stage 3 archaeological data recovery at the Matthewis Persen House, Kingston, NY. The house, located on the corner of John and Crown Streets, is a contributing structure in Kingston's National Register Stockade District. It is thought to have been constructed after the burning of Wildwyck on June 7th, 1663 by the Esopus Indians. Recent work in the probate records in Kingston by Paul Huey suggests that the house may have been built by Surgeon Gysbert van Imbroch sometime between 1663 and October 1664, when he died. Architectural detective work on the part of Kenneth H. Barricklo has made it possible to determine various construction phases, as well as minor changes to the building.

The excavations discussed here include 2 exterior units that were discussed in an earlier report (see Diamond 2001), as well as an additional 11 archaeological units and several shovel tests. Ten controlled excavation units inside the Phase 3 portion of the house have located intact strata that contain artifacts ranging from the Orient Phase at c. 300-1200 BC, to Dutch and English Colonial strata. Two very significant finds were the south curtain wall of the 1661 stockade, and the burn layer from the June 7th, 1663 burning of Wildwyck. Artifacts relating to the Dutch Colonial strata include four cannonballs, gunflints, trade beads, wampum, a bodkin, various Dutch, German, French and English ceramics, glassware such as *roemer* fragments, wineglasses, faunal remains, and architectural debris, not to mention significant quantities of shellfish.

Early architectural elements include small red Dutch bricks, red earthenware pan tiles, turned lead, delft tiles, crown glass fragments and early nails. In total, 12,001 artifacts and shellfish were found, which when added to the vertebrate fauna (8507) brings the number to 20,508 artifacts. (This does not include artifacts from 3 shovel tests and/or pieces found by workman during construction.)

One L-shaped unit (14) sampled 2 square meters of horizontal surface area to the south of the Phase 2/3 portion of the house. This unit located a rich yard deposit almost 40 centimeters deep which suggests that the yard areas may hold a wealth of archaeological data relating to both the van Imbroch family as well as the Persens. Based on the location of the curtain wall, it is also possible that more of it may be located to the east of the junction of the Phase 4 and Phase 5 portions of the house.

Introduction

The Matthewis Persen House is located on the southeast corner at the intersection of Crown and John Streets within the Stockade District of Kingston, NY (Map 1). This is shown on the 1695 Miller Map of Kingston (Map 2). The stockade was originally constructed in 1658 due to tension between the newly settled Dutch, who first came to what was then known as Wildwyck in 1652 (Fried 1975), and the local Native Americans, who called themselves *Waoranecks* or *Warrranawonkongs*, but who are now referred to as the Esopus. As a result of these tensions, as well as flooding from the Esopus Creek, the settlement was moved from what is now the area of Kingston Plaza, as well as a scattering of houses that have yet to be located, to the top of the hill and off the floodplain. The first stockade, enclosing what is now a two block area, was expanded three times. The Miller map cited above shows the the total enclosed area of all three expansions.

The Persen House, being constructed in five different phases, is within the first (1661-1663) expansion of the fort, as well as the second addition (1669-1670). Robert Slater's Map (Map 3) shows a conjectural plan of the three enlargements of the stockaded area. The Matthewis Persen House is shown on Millers 1695 Plan of Kingston (Map 2), which is part of the *Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York* (Fernow 1881:84-85). Based on historic documentation, its first portion appears to have been constructed c. 1663-1673 (Kenneth Barricklo pers. comm. 1/14/04), and recent documentary sleuthing by Paul Huey (personal communication 7/21/03) has determined that the lot may have been owned by Dr. Gysbert van Imbroch. The house and lot was sold by the guardians of van Imbroch's children on March 26th, 1673 (Deeds: Book 2, page 376). The deed was for "the sale of the childrens's house with

everything fastened in the ground and fixed by nail as also the lot and garden" for 1800 guilders. At the end of the deed it adds: "NB The guardians, also, will have to deliver the curtain appertaining to the same, at present in a satisfactory condition". As Paul Huey notes " this "curtain" would be the stockade wall; each householder was apparently responsible for the section of stockade wall, if any, adjoining his/her property" . This tidbit gives us one other idea to visualize. If the southern portion of the stockade wall adjacent to the van Imbroch house was still standing in "satisfactory condition" in March of 1673, then it must have still been present when the 1669-1670 addition was added to the south. This would mean that the village of Wildwyck was divided into several zones based upon the successive construction episodes of stockade building.

Gysbert van Imboch was a surgeon who appears quite often in the Kingston Court Minutes (see Christoph, Scott and Stryker-Rodda 1976: Volume 1 and 2). He died in August of 1665 and his probate inventory (UCPR/SP:22-28), which was taken on September 1st and 2nd, 1665, provides us not only with details of material culture in seventeenth-century Wildwyck, but also the contents of one of the largest libraries in the Hudson Valley at that time. At the end of the rather exhaustive list is the note that all of these articles were "stored in the deceased Gysbert van Imbroch's own house, standing and situated in the village of Wildwyck with a garden annexed to it, surrounded with good palisades" (UCPR/SP:25). If the Phase 1 portion of the Persen house is indeed Gysbert van Imbrochs house, then the location of the garden annexed to it is difficult to envision. The June 7th, 1663 burn layer surrounds the house to the north, east and west. This would imply that the garden, if it is outside the 1661/1663 stockade, would have been either located south of the Persen House, or in another lot within the 1661-1663 addition.

Kenneth Barricklo has determined that the Persen House has gone through five major phases of construction. The first is during the time period c. 1663-c. 1673 (Phase 1) when the house was probably a 1 1/2 story wood framed building constructed on a stone foundation that fronted John Street in the manner of most Dutch houses — with the gable end facing the street (See Figure 1). During the second phase (c. 1675-1730/35) a stone addition of 1 1/2 story was added to the south wall of the house thereby extending it. Phase 3 (post-1730/35) is characterized by a two-story wood framed "kitchen wing " which was added to the Phase 2 addition. This portion of the building appears to have been rebuilt after the burning of Kingston in 1777 (Barricklo 2000:24-27), a fact attested to by Schoonmaker (1888:307) who lists the house of Matthew Persen as one included on the "List of Sufferers" from the fire. Phase 4 is a 2-story stone addition which was added to the Phase 1 section after 1777, and extended east, along John Street. Phase 4 is a large 2-story brick structure which intersects and abutts both the Phase 3 and Phase 4 portions of the Persen House. This brick addition was constructed in 1922 by the County of Ulster. The Phase 4 addition has a full basement, which when excavated in 1922, would have removed any exterior features within its footprint to the east of the Phase 3 addition.

The Matthewis Persen House is a contributing structure located in a National Register Historic District in Uptown Kingston. Overall, the area is rated highly sensitive to the presence of both prehistoric and historic archaeological resources (Diamond 1990). The former has been found in excavations by OPRHP personnel during excavations at the Senate House on Clinton Avenue, as well as by Robert Slater near the corner of Wall and Main Street. In 1990, the author also found prehistoric materials in a backhoe trench that was being used to lay underground cable on North Front Street, behind Reis Insurance. Recent excavations in and around the Dutch Church (2004) by Jay R. Cohen have also yielded prehistoric materials (Jay R. Cohen pers.

comm. 2/5/04). Debitage from stone tool manufacture was found in deposits within and under the church, as well as inside the builders' trench from the 1852 Renaissance Revival structure. This suggests a pattern of Native American occupation across the area now called the "Stockade District."

The importance of this level, well-drained land form for prehistoric peoples can also be attested to by recent excavations by a SUNY New Paltz student. Amanda Ingarra (personal communication 2001) has excavated 1.5 square meters of soil near the corner of Wall Street and Warren Street, finding prehistoric debitage, and prehistoric pottery fragments. The location of her excavation is south of the Persen House but on the same landform, and like the location of the Persen House, it would have overlooked Tannery Brook, a small watercourse that flows north along the western edge of the terrace and the stockade area.

This report describes the excavation of three units outside the Matthewis Persen House, and a block excavation on the interior of the house. This report also incorporates a previously written report (Diamond 2001), which is much more valuable when presented as part of the whole. In total, the excavation units consist of two placed beneath the present day bluestone sidewalk (Units 1 and 2), nine located on the interior of the house (Units 4-13), and one in the side yard (Unit 14). Included as part of the excavated sample are artifacts from the Orient Phase, the Meadowood Phase, immediate Pre-Contact (?), the Contact-Period (Dutch Colonial), the English Colonial Period, as well as late-18th and nineteenth-century artifacts. Most if not all are stratified in their original positions, with exceptions being made for soil movement relating to Dutch and English Colonial Period expansions and renovations on the Persen House itself as well as substantial admixture due to rodent activity. A summary of the two most important features found during the excavation would include the June 7th, 1663 burn layer, and a portion of the

southern stockade from the second expansion of the village in 1661-1663 (see Map 3). Throughout the text, the wooden structure composed of tree trunks imbedded in the ground (which surrounded Wiltwyck), will be referred to alternatively as the stockade, palisade, or in military teminology-curtain or curtain wall.

Community Defense: The Stockade

The Dutch community of Wildwyck was first constructed in 1652 on the flood plain near what is now Kingston Plaza, as well as some of the other low lying areas along the Esopus Creek. Thomas Chambers had a separate tract, known as the "Vauxhall" to the east of the settlement. At this point, Thomas Chamber's Vauxhall or Fox Hall has never been found, although Joseph Sopko of NYSM as determine the limits of the property from map information. The actual structure itself still eludes us, but it will probably be located as a result of documentary evidence utilized in conjunction with shovel testing.

As a result of Dutch encroachment on Native American (Esopus) gardens, as well as Dutch livestock wandering through and devastating their crops, tensions increased from 1652 until 1656. However, it was not only farming rights and "free range" domestic animals that created the problem. In a letter to Pieter Stuyvesant (4/12/1658), Jacob Jansen Stoll states: "...I ask, whether the people of Fort Orange have leave to sell openly brandy and distilled waters to the savages, the barbarous people, as we, not only I, but all the inhabitants of the Great Soopis see them daily drinking, while they say, that they get it from here; no good can come of it, but it must tend to the ruin of the whole country" (NYCD: 77); (It should be noted here that "Esopus" can refer to the Indians, the Creek

which runs past Wildwyck, or variously Wildwyck itself, which is sometimes called "the Esopus" or the "Great Soopis" as mentioned above).

Several weeks later (5/2/1658), Thomas Chambers wrote a letter to Pieter Stuyvesant describing a drinking binge by several local Esopus Indians, who killed Harmen Jacopsen and burned a house down. Thinking ahead Chambers added, " but please to be careful and not begin the war too suddenly, so that we may first have a stronghold for our defense..." (NYCD:78). The implication here is that neither the "Vauxhall" or any of the settlement below the hill was fortified. The next letter of Thomas Chambers, together with Stoll, Slecht, Dircksen, Broersen, Jansen and van der Sluys (5/18/1658), mentions the failed attempts to find the killer of Harmen Jacopsen, the size of the Dutch population at Esopus (60-70), the amount of seed planted (990 schepels of seed), and the need for 40 to 50 additional men for defense (NYCD:79). These two letters yielded a positive response from Pieter Stuyvesant who agreed to come to Wildwyck. The New York Colonial Documents give us a glimpse of the situation at this time, suggesting that for many of the settlers and probably the Esopus, war was on the horizon.

Stuyvesant landed at Esopus (now the Strand in Rondout) on May 29th, 1658. After meeting with the community and a number of worried Esopus Indians, several option were presented. Due to the upcoming harvest, each of the local Dutch tried unconvincingly to be the focal point for the settlement. Stuyvesant states: "The necessity of a concentrated settlement was conceded, although discussion ran high regarding this point as well as on account of the time, harvest being so near at hand and it being therefore thought impossible to transplant houses, barns and sheds before it, as on account of the place, where the settlement was to be made, for every one proposed his

own place as being the most conveniently located; to this must be added, that they were to help in enclosing the settlement with palisades, which they apprehended, could not be done before harvest time" (NYCD:83). The following day an agreement was signed by members of the community which provides us with information on community settlement pattern. Prior to the agreement, the signers state: "how dangerous and full of anxiety to live at separate places away from each other...to pull down our scattered habitations in the most convenient manner immediately after signing this agreement and to move close to each other to the place indicated by the Honorable General, to enclose the place with palisades of proper length with the assistance provided thereto by the Honorable General, so that we may protect ourselves and our property by such means..." (NYCD:81).

The implications of this document are that prior to May 1658, the settlement pattern of the community could only be termed "dispersed", which made each family's houses, barns, and outbuildings an isolated and indefensible target. Such structures were probably wattle-and-daub houses or semi-subterranean houses with basements similar to those found by Huey at Schuyler Flatts (1987, 1998). (These kind of structures have never been found in the area around Kingston, although we can assume that archaeological testing prior to proposed construction would locate them.)

On Monday June 3rd, Stuyvesant, with the inhabitants and soldiers, began the task of constructing the fortified village.

> On Monday, the 3rd of June, in the morning I began with all the inhabitants and the soldiers of my command to dig out the moat, to cut palisadoes and haul them in wagons. The spot marked out for the settlement has a circumference of about 210 rods and is well adapted by nature for defensive purposes. At the proper time when necessity requires it, it can be surrounded by water on three sides and

it may be enlarged according to the conveniences and the requirements of the present and of future inhabitants..."

On the next day Stuyvesant notes

> On the 4th of June I went to work again with all hands, inhabitants and soldiers. For the sake of carrying on the work with better order and greater speed I directed a party of soldiers under Sergeant Christian and some experienced woodcutters to go into the woods and to help load the palisades on the wagons, of which there were 6 or 7; the others I divided again into two parties of 20 men each, under Captain-Lieutenant Newton resp. Sergeant Andries Lourensen, who were to sharpen the palisades at one end and put them up; the inhabitants, who were able to do it, were set to digging the moat and continued, as long as the weather and rain permitted (Fernow 1881:85-86).

Stuyvesant remained for a week, took a diversion to Fort Orange, and then returned to direct the movement of buildings; the cutting , hauling and placement of palisades. By noon on the 20th of June, "the sides of the stockade were completed and it was only necessary to stop up a few apertures, where roots of trees had been in the ground" (NYCD: 87). On the 25th of June, Stuyvesant left Wildwyck with what he considered to be a sizeable source of men to defend the village "...For they count themselves 30 fighting men, besides the 25 soldiers and 7 or 8 carpenters, who too are well armed: they are therefore, in my opinion, perfectly able to protect themselves" (NYCD: 87).

Although Stuyvesant left Esopus on the 25th of June, not everyone had moved within the walls of the stockade. On August 8th, Andries Louwrens wrote to Stuyvesant regarding the fact that "about 500 savages are assembled; their number is constantly increasing, God only knows, what their intentions are..." noting also that "...Thomas Chambers and all the people from over the kil have not yet come into the fort with their dwellings and I cannot well compel them" (NYCD: 88).

In October of 1658 a directive with instructions for Ensign Dirck Smith was ordered. This involved an increase in 25 soldiers, guards at the two gates, maintenance of a defensive posture, ploughing and sowing together with a guard, and the need to take arms into the fields (NYCD: 95-06). By the end of July 1659 Andies Lourissen was warned of an impending conflict between the Esopus and the Dutch. He communicated his fear to Stuyvesant on August 4th, 1659 (NYCD: 100). Another letter to Stuyvesant from the same time period again describes the fears of the inhabitants (NYCD 104-105); requests a bell from Fort Orange, a drum, and musket fuses; and conveys the need for building a redoubt of sod near the guardhouse.

On the 4th of September the Esopus Indians made a number of proposals to the Dutch at Wildwyck. In doing so, they also paid 68 strings of white wampum for previous transgressions and to faithfully seal agreements that had been previously made (NYCD: 106-107). On or around September 11th, Stuyvesant sent men under command of Ensign Dirck Smith to Wildwyck with "three light cannons and some other ammunition of war" as well as muskets, powder and lead (NYCD: 110).

On September 20th, warfare broke out between the Esopus Indians and the Dutch at Wildwyck, the former laying seige to the village for eight days, which prevented news of the event from reaching Fort Orange (At this point we must remember that news, in the form of handwritten notes and letters, was brought north by boat, requiring two positive factors: (1) an unimpeded or defended movement to the strand and (2) a favorable or south wind for the trip). From first hand accounts, over 400 Indians were counted. Ensign Smith received a letter from Stuyvesant dated the 11th of December, 1659 in which Stuyvesant directed Ensign Smith to lure 12 to 20 "savages" into Wildwyck and

take them as hostage. Because of the poor weather and the fact that winter was approaching, Stuyvesant put off his proclamation of war until March 25th 1660. The ensuing conflict lasted for several months, with incursions by the Esopus being repulsed by the inhabitants of Wildwyck. In April, fifteen important Esopus individual were captured, and then almost all were sent as slaves to Curacao in May 1660. A treaty of peace ending the First Esopus War was signed with the Esopus Indians on July 15th, 1660, even though the "10 or 11" Indians were still in Curacao.

After an uneasy peace, the village of Wildwyck was expanded during the first week of May 1661, with thirteen lots being created. "The lots were distributed by lot under the condition, that every one enclose its breadth on the outside with good, stout and suitable pallisades" (NYCD: 195). By April 1662, several members of Beverwyck petitioned the Governor General for permission to construct a new settlement at the Esopus. The petitioners were Phillip Pieterson Schuyler, Volckert Jansen, Gousen Gerritsen and Andries Herbertsen (NYCD: 220). The new village was leased in May 1662 (NYCD:220-221). In August, Roeliff Swartwout the Schout of Wildwyck, requested one hundred pounds of gunpowder and two hundred pounds of lead. Shortly thereafter (Sept. 5th 1662) he informed Stuyvesant that the sale of liquor to the Indians was having a negative effect on relations between the Indians and the Dutch. "The greatest mischief, which we have to expect herefrom, is caused by contraband - traders, who try to swallow up this place and sell a pint of brandy for a schepel of wheat" (NYCD: 229).

Additionally, the need for some individuals to make money from the sale of liquor outweighed the possible dangers. From the Kingston Court Minutes of January 9th, 1663 we find that "The Schout, plaintiff, demands from Mathys Roeloofson a fine of five

hundred gldrs., because the savages were admitted to his house at night through the palisades, all of which the Sergeant and his roundsman declare" (KP:52).

In January of 1663 the officers of the Militia at Wildwyck wrote to Stuyvesant complaining that the court had allowed their ordinances to be pulled down with impunity (NYCD: 235-236). The 9 Ordinances covered: mustering of militia, possession of personal side and handarms, mandatory appearance with no substitutions, and un-guarded departure to the strand. Of special interest are Ordinance number 7, "Nobody shall be...allowed to load his musket with ball, wadding or paper, nor to discharge it at any window, gable or weathervane under a penalty of six guilders and reparation of the damage done" and Ordinance number 9. The latter reads in part, "Nobody shall be allowed to mount guard or appear at the rendezvous, while intoxicated...(NYCD: 237).

The need to keep the guards sober was as important as preventing alcohol sales to the Esopus. This was reiterated in a letter from the magistrates of Wildwyck to Stuyvesant on January 24th 1663, where they state that "...the abuse carried on here in the sale of liquor to the savages...has come quite in vogue now at the new village, so that the savages have thrown each other into the fire..." (NYCD: 237). By April, the Overseers at Niew Dorp (now Hurley) petitioned Stuyvesant for permission and help to erect fortifications around the new village and for "a few soldiers and ammunition of war, at least until the settlement has been put into a proper state of defense and inhabited by a good number of people" (NYCD: 242). Those at Niew Dorp considered the construction of a palisade a necessity, whereas "the savages, who say, that they are willing to allow the erection of buildings, but that no fortifications must be made, which, if it should be done, would show that we had evil intentions..." (NYCD: 242). Stuyvesant wrote back on May 10th

1663 that "a considerable present should be made to the Esopus savages at the first opportunity, to wit, three or four pieces of duffels, some muskets, powder, lead and some Mercer's or Nuremburgh wares" (NYCD: 243). (The latter would probably be German stonewares either originating from Westerwald or Frechen, both of which have been found at the Persen House and at other sites in Kingston.)

On June 7th, the Esopus Indians attacked the settlement of Wildwyck.

> They took a good time to strike, for the village was almost bared of men, who were pursuing their necessary occupations in the fields. They have burned 12 dwelling-houses in our village, murdered 18 persons, men, women and children and carried away as prisoners 10 persons more. The new village has been burned to the ground and its inhabitants are mostly taken prisoners or killed, only a few of them have come safely to this place, so that we find about 65 persons to be missing in general, either killed of captured, besides these 9 persons in our village are severely wounded" (NYCD: 245).

The list of persons includes Hey Olferts who was "murdered in the gunners house." This would indicate that there may have been a house or structure specifically designed to hold a cannon, or if it was elevated, an arquebus. Given the four cannonballs found inside the Persen House, it is worthwhile postulating its nearby position during this attack. A more detailed account of the attack is presented by the magistrates at Wildwyck to Stuyvesant on June 20th 1663 (NYCD: 256-257). Within this much more detailed document is a reference to Thomas Chambers who issued an order to "...secure the gates; to clear the gun and drive out the savages, who were still about half an hour in the village aiming at their persons, which was accordingly done" (NYCD: 256-257). After the attack and by that evening, Chambers mustered 69 men "...both qualified and unqualified. The burnt palisades were immediately replaced by new ones, and the people distributed during the night, along the bastions and curtains to keep watch" (NYCD:257). The

magistrates also requested "...carabines, cutlasses and gun flints and we request that the carabines may be snaphaunce, as the people here are but little conversant with the use of the arquebuse..." (NYCD:257).

One of the prisoners taken that day was Rachel La Montagne, the wife of Gysbert van Imbroch. She was later resecued from the Esopus in early July by a Mohowk delegation who had gone to the New Fort to attempt to rescue all of the prisoners. Mrs. van Imbroch described in detail the defenses of the fort, its state of construction, and its location (NYCD:271-272). The information was then utilized by Captain Martin Cregier, newly commissioned to prosecute the war effort. Captain Martin Cregier's account of his military operations in the Second Esopus war, details the preparation, intelligence gathering, attack on the Esopus fort now thought to be in Shawangunk, as well as other events in and around Wiltwyck (NYCD 323-354; for an excellent analysis of its location see Fried 1975).

Although the quote from Chambers (above) suggests that the burned palisades were immediately repaired after June 7th, this was not the case. The need to repair the burned and fallen palisades surrounding the village appears to be a major concern for the Court, as well as the military officers at Wildwyck. However, an examination of the Court Minutes shows that motivating the villagers was a difficult task. More than a month after Cregier had defeated the Esopus at the New Fort, the palisades were still in a state of disrepair.

> September 18th, 1663: "This Court resolves, in obedience to a previous request of the Captain Lieutenant and Council of War, to renew and replace the fallen and damaged palisades around the village, next Wednesday, September 26 with the assistance of all the inhabitants of this place, none excepted, under a penalty of twelve gldrs. for non compliance" (KP: 74).

At an Ordinary Session on Oct 9th, 1663 fines were meted out to a number of people for non-compliance of the ordinance issued August 4th, that is "that no one should venture out to mow without consent and a proper armed convoy" (KP:75-77). This would suggest that even though the Esopus were "on the run," precautions regarding personal safety were still being enforced, even though these ordinances were often disregarded by the Wildwyck inhabitants. The court minutes show that for the next two years, this offense was one of the most common in Wildwyck.

By mid-October the repair of the palisades had as yet not been completed. In a Session dated October 16, 1663 we find the need expressed in a resolution.

> Resolutions concerning the erection of the fortifications of this village of Wildwyck. A note from the Captain Lieutenant, dated October 15, was read to the Honorable Court requesting that the palisades for this village of Wildwyck be repaired and renewed, so as to serve for defense. After the reading the Honorable Court decides that there is an urgent necessity that this village be properly provided with good and new palisades, and therefore orders and directs every farmer to properly fence his lot, renewing the old palisades; and that the rest of the people, inhabitants or burghers, possessing thirty-nine lots in this village, shall from the watergate up and along the curtain walls to Aet Pietersen Tack's lot, properly repair and replace the old with new palisades of at least two feet in circumference, the thicker the better, and of a height of thirteen feet, according the the extent of the locality and as the Honorable Court may deem necessary. This renovation and enclosing shall commence next Monday, October 22. Wherefore, every inhabitant of this place is notified to appear on said day at about seven o'clock, at the gate near Hendrick Jochemsens's house, there to be enrolled, for the purpose of commencing said work, and to remain at it until completed, on pain, for neglect or unwillingness, of three guilders for the first offense, twice as much for the second, and increasing so on three guilders" (KP:88).

It is difficult to tell if the resolution had the desired effect, or what actually transpired on October 22nd. Whether the turnout was as expected we may never know. However, the breaches in the palisades, and their overall integrity remained an issue well into December.

> December 4. 1663: The Honorable Court agrees to the proposition made by the Ensign, Christiaen Niessen, dated December 3, 1663, and to the resolution relative thereto passed by the Council of War, concerning the setting up of new and renewing of the old palisades around the village of Wildwyck, within three days, and agrees to the same and will attend to its duty in the matter and notify the inhabitants thereof through the Village Messenger (KP:108).

Although the inhabitants were probably notified, there does not appear to be any strong motivation on the part of the villagers at Wildwyck to repair the palisades. Whether this has to do with Cregier's attacks on the Esopus, the lower population and therefore visibility of the Esopus near Wildwyck, or a false sense of security is difficult to judge. Problems with sealing up the exterior curtain wall remained throughout the winter and spring of 1664.

> February 12, 1664: "In regard to the request of the Ensign, Christiaen Niessen, made to the Honorable Court, in reference to paying the woodchoppers, builders, and carters of the palisades for filling in the open spaces between the palisades near Cornelis Barentsen Slecht's and the main guard house, the Collector, Jacob Boerhans, is ordered, out of the excise money, to pay the Ensign aforenamed the sum of forty-one schepels of wheat" (KP:126).

> Ex. session March 1, 1664: "The Honorable Court having seen and read the signed request of the Council of War, dated February 29, last, answers first, that the severity of the winter season does not permit any digging of the ground to fill in vacant spaces with palisades, though the palisades obtained for this purpose lie there ready, and that the Honorable Court will do its duty by admonishing those on whose side the open spaces have to be filled in, and also by taking care to have the gates closed" (KP: 132).

At the end of August 1664, the threat was no longer strictly from the Esopus Indians, but also included the English, who were approaching from the south.

> Ex. session. Monday, July 14, 1664: "The honorable Schout suggested that the fortifications be properly completed and repaired, as the savages are again gathering up the river. Also, that six or seven of the free men should watch, as the garrison at present is weak. It was resolved to commence work tomorrow. It was further suggested by Captain Thomas Chambers, that the free men are entirely unprovided with powder and shot, and he therefore requested of commissioner Beeckman that powder and shot be furnished (KP:157).

> Ex. session Wednesday, Sept 4, 1664: "On the proposition made by the Honorable Schout what to do in case the English should approach our village of Wildwyck, it is resolved that, at the discharge of a cannon, all the burghery shall repair to the head watch, there to receive further orders, and that in the meantime the Honorable Schout, together with the Honorable Court, shall seek to parley with said English beyond the gates. Meanwhile, the burgher officers are recommended to ascertain what powder and shot there are among the burghery, as we can not tell how the savages will act under these circumstances" (KP:161).

The English captured Niew Amsterdam on September 8th, 1664. The English Governor, Richard Nicolls later signed a Peace Treaty with the Esopus on October 7th, 1665, bringing to a close the Second Esopus war. Concerns about conflict with the Esopus were still evident however in letters leaving Wildwyck.

> Ord. session October 21, 1664 Letter to Mr. Beeckman: "Whereas, the Commissaries understand that your Honor has been ordered to send the Manhatans the powder and shot belonging to the Honorable Company still here, we, the Commissaries, therefore, deeming it necessary to the welfare of the village, request that your Honor be pleased to leave the packages of powder and shot here, until the English Governor at the Manhatans shall have sent us other packages of powder and shot, because, among the congregation of inhabitants here, no powder or shot can be found or procured, so that, in case of unexpected danger from the savages, the inhabitants may be provided therewith. Awaiting your Honor's written and immediate reply (KP:167).

> Ex. session November 14, 1664: (Letter of October 26, 1664 from Governor Nicolls) stating basically that 1) no one shall sell brandy or liquor to the savages, and 2) that the Indians or savages be permitted to peacefully enter the village of Wildwyck during the day to sell venison and merchandise and 3) that the inhabitants quarter the soldiers and 4) that the inhabitants and soldiers shall dwell together, in amity and friendship, so that in occasions of time or need, they may act together as one man. (KP: 168).

The latter refers to the quartering of English troops among the Dutch inhabitants. A perusal of the Kingston Court minutes shows that this was not a particularly popular concept with the Dutch. The court minutes also continue to point to the need on the part of the villagers to fill in gaps in the palisades, and repair them in general. One of the most common problems, even after the attack of June 7th, 1663 was the sale of liquor through gaps in the curtain wall to Esopus

Indians.

Previous Excavations in the Stockade District

The earliest Colonial Dutch settlement in the mid-Hudson Valley has seen little archaeological work considering its size and importance. To the writer's knowledge, only seven archaeological investigations have been undertaken within the Stockade District, and of these only two have been as a result of compliance with State and Federal Laws. This points to the need for greater involvement by the City of Kingston regarding soil disturbances and building permits within the Stockade District, as well as for the City of Kingston to implement guidelines delineating potentially sensitive archaeological locations within the Stockade District (Diamond 1990). In fact, a recent ruling (2003) by the City of Kingston's Corporation Counsel stated that since there were no archaeological laws currently on the books, that archaeological testing prior to construction was not required within the Corporate Boundary of the City of Kingston.

The following is a summary of professional excavations within the Stockade District, in addition to two locations where important archaeological resources were found. It should be noted that of these two, one *should have been* professionally tested and examined prior to soil disturbance by a backhoe along the northern edge of the curtain wall.

Louw-Bogardus House

In 1969, several members of the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation excavated four trenches in and around the Louw-Bogardus House on Converse Street, also known as "Frog Alley". The house, probably erected c. 1661 is near the northwest corner of the stockade, and was probably within the bastion (see Map 4). Pieter Cornelissen Louw ran a mill near the house from c. 1661 on (Huey et *al.* 1981:5). The mill pond was produced by damming up the small stream, called Tannery Brook, that drains the areas from Linderman Avenue, all the

way down present day Washington Avenue to the base of present day North Front Street. Near the mill dam was a gate in the stockade known as the "Mill Gate," which allowed people to leave the stockade, cross the dam, and proceed down present day Hurley Avenue to the new village of "Niew Dorp" or Hurley.

The four trenches produced evidence of a wide variety of eighteenth and nineteenth-century artifacts relating to domestic use and food remains. There was also found a reversal in the natural angle of the stratigraphy to suggest that there might have been a moat just to the north of the house. This would be the only location where evidence of the moat mentioned in Stuyvesant's description of his visit to Wildwyck in May and June of 1658 has been found.

The construction of a moat around the base of the hill in Kingston is mentioned at length in the Journal of Director Stuyvesant's Visit to the Esopus (Fernow 1881:81-87) on May 29th 1658 and is cited here again:

> On Monday, the 3rd of June, in the morning I began with all the inhabitants and the soldiers of my command to dig out the moat, to cut palisadoes and haul them in wagons. The spot marked out for the settlement has a circumference of about 210 rods and is well adapted by nature for defensive purposes. . At the proper time when necessity requires it, it can be surrounded by water on three sides and it may be enlarged according to the conveniences and the requirements of the present and of future inhabitants..." On the next day Stuyvesant notes " On the 4th of June I went to work again with all hands, inhabitants and soldiers. For the sake of carrying on the work with better order and greater speed I directed a party of soldiers under Seargeant Christian and some experienced woodcutters to go into the woods and to help load the palisades on the wagons, of which there were 6 or 7; the others I divided again into two parties of 20 men each, under Captain-Lieutenant Newton resp. Seargeant Andrics Lourensen, who were to sharpen the palisades at one end and put them up; the inhabitants, who were able to do it, were set to digging the moat and continued, as long as the weather and rain permitted (Fernow 1881:85-86).

The question has always been --- did the stockade of 1658 have a moat on three sides? Because of the low elevation and silty clays that are found at the base of the hill from Tannery

Brook, around to Clinton Avenue (see Map 1), it is possible that Wildwyck could have been additionally fortified with a moat. Since the coarse sandy soils in the uptown area on top of the hill drain extremely quickly, the southern exposure of the stockade could not have been defended in this way. In fact, if the southern curtain wall of the stockade had a ditch, this would have been located archaeologically at the Persen House, approximately in the center of the Phase 3 addition. Since the soil could not support a moat, a ditch could have been a possibility, although it appears that this was not the case. A defensive ditch would have presented itself as a large soil anomaly (with a burn layer) filled with Dutch artifacts and probably capped with debris from the removal of the 1661 palisade and the backfilling of the ditch prior to construction of the 1669-70 palisade to the south.

Behind Reis Insurance

During the author's Phase 1A Archaeological Reconnaissance of Kingston (1990) Edwin Ford and I had the opportunity to view an open trench which had been backhoed from the rear of Reis Insurance on North Front Street, to the edge of the escarpment overlooking Kingston Plaza (Map 4). Even though the excavation was undertaken in a National Register Historic District, no preliminary testing or monitoring was required by the City of Kingston. Our perusal of the soil from the pipe/electric trench located prehistoric debitage and fire-cracked rock as well as eighteenth-century ceramics such as pearlware and creamware. A small foundation wall was also encountered. This location is one of the most sensitive prehistoric and historic locations in Kingston, since it appears to be in a relatively undisturbed area which may hold the remains of the north stockade wall, as well as early house foundations inside the wall. Its soils, like most other locations in the uptown area, also contain prehistoric artifacts, although no culturally or temporally diagnostic prehistoric artifacts were found.

New York University excavations on Clinton Avenue

In 1970 and 1971 two teams of archaeologists from New York University, working under the direction of Dr. Bert Salwen, and then Sarah Bridges, excavated six test trenches (here referred to as Units) on Clinton Avenue in front of the Senate House (Map 4). In addition to a portion of the stockade, a number of other posts were found, as was a collection of seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth-century artifacts (Bridges 1974; Salwen and Bridges 1977). The Clinton Avenue excavation was essentially the second professional excavation in Kingston, and it was the first time that the original stockade had been identified.

The excavation is described in the two manuscripts cited above, although the coauthored paper (Salwen and Bridges 1977) only utilizes ceramic data from Clinton Avenue in comparison with other sites. The best description of the site and its contents is Sarah Bridge's Masters Paper from New York University (Bridges 1974). Of the six units, Bridges focused on the first three for her analysis. This was because units four through six encountered later construction and destruction materials. In the first three units, totalling 165 square feet of excavation area, several groupings of strata were identified. For the purposes of this study, the lower levels, or those referred to as Temporal Unit 1 (pre-1620), and Temporal Unit 2 (1620-1725) are the most important (Bridges 1974).

Temporal Unit 1 produced evidence of white ball-clay pipe stem fragments, oyster shells, and Native American artifacts such as debitage, pre-forms (blanks), and a projectile point. These artifacts were found in the lowest stratum, near the stockade posts.

Temporal Unit 2 yielded the stockade posts, as well as a *fleur-de-lis* stamped pipestem fragment, and Dutch yellow brick fragments. There was a noticeable lack of Dutch earthenwares, and a large (and unexpected) amount of English earthenwares.

Units one through three, located opposite the Senate House on the eastern side of Clinton Avenue (Map 4), all produced evidence of what is thought to be the 1658 stockade. Unit one found seven postmolds on a north to south axis at 16 to 18 inches below the ground surface. The postmolds varied in size from 8-12 inches in diameter and Bridges notes their irregular spacing as "probably due to their several replacements" (Bridges 1974). Unit two produced an additional seven postmolds ranging from 8-11 inches in diameter, at the same depth as those in unit one. Unit three yielded eight postmolds at a depth of 13 to 14 inches below the surface. These were the only postmolds that were sectioned for profiles. Those in units one and two were preserved, and are probably still there. After sectioning, it was found that these postmolds varied between 3 and 13 inches in diameter. It is probable that the smallest posts were used to plug up holes in the stockade. The postmolds were "tapered to round bases". The artifactual materials within the postmolds included debitage, brick and mortar fragments (including yellow brick) , salt-glazed stoneware, white ball-clay pipe fragments, mammal bone fragments, wood fragments, and large quantities of white plaster and oyster shell (Bridges 1974). Unlike the section of palisade at the Persen House, the post molds were not placed in a ditch and backfilled. Photographs in the possession of Marc Fried (digitized and included here as Appendix 1), indicate that the postmolds were excavated and simply pounded in; there is no evidence in the photographs of an excavated ditch. Fried has informed the author (personal communication 6/04) that the small piles of shell and artifactual debris within each postmold (see Appendix 1) were placed there to make the postmolds stand out for the photograph. They were not found *in-site* as shown.

Interesting finds from the three units included "Colono Indian Ware," a type of ceramic identified in the southeast and originally thought to be Native American copies of British forms. This was the case until Ferguson (1992) demonstrated that these ceramics are African-American

copies of British forms. The Colono Indian Ware found at Clinton Avenue is most likely a Late Woodland heavily burnished ceramic, probably body sherds with little or no decoration.

Other finds include several marked pipes including "TW", "IC", and "RT", the latter being one of the most common from the late seventeenth and early eighteenth-centuries. As mentioned above, significant architectural items include small yellow Dutch bricks, as well as locally manufactured red brick of the same size, and small amounts of red earthenware pan tiles for roofing.

Anomalies noted by Bridges (1974) include A) the lack of Dutch ceramics from the time period of Dutch occupation, B) large numbers of shellfish, particularly oysters (the latter are included here because they are not discussed in any of the written records as being a primary food source), C) the small amounts of Westerwald and other German stonewares, and D) the high proportion of English slip-decorated earthenwares.

Explanations for these anomalies were "that between 1651 and 1775 few Dutch painted wares could reach the colonies because of the restrictive Bristish trade and navigation laws" (Bridges 1974; see also Noel Hume 1970:140-141). In her report, Bridges notes that Huey states that this was not the case based on data from Fort Orange. The question is, why are there so few Dutch wares? The same could be said for the small amount of Westerwald and Frechen stonewares, types that are also more common on other Dutch sites, especially Fort Orange. Coupled with the rarity of Dutch and German examples is the large amount of English slip decorated earthenwares, particularly the combed and trailed wares associated with the Staffordshire district.

In her Master's Paper (1974), Bridges states: "Throughout the paper, it has been empasized that England influenced the other European countries in their trade through a strong position in the Triple Alliance, so that their navigation laws could affect non-English colonists in the New

World. However, the Fort Orange site did not follow this pattern: the greatest proportion of ceramics from the seventeenth-century occupational levels are Dutch. This suggests some other factor operating to affect the importation patterns in the Dutch and Dutch-English settlements." More will be said of this later.

With regard to food, Bridges cannot find reference to oysters as food in the literature i.e the Kingston Court minutes. Oysters were a favorite Dutch food and appear in numerous Dutch and Flemish genre paintings, particularly still lifes from c. 1600-1680. A recent compendium at the Albany Institute of History and Art brought together numerous Dutch genre paintings illustrating foodways, many of which include oysters in the paintings. The resulting catalog (Barnes and Rose 2002) from the exhibit included a cookbook which contains recipes involving oysters and other shellfish. Although they have not been analyzed in detail, the oyster remains found at the Clinton Avenue site are probably from the New York Bay area.

Perhaps the reason for the lack of information on shellfish in the Kingston Court Minutes is the mundane nature of shellfish. Most of the foods discussed in the Court Minutes and Probate records are domestic animals (oxen, horses, goats, pigs, chickens, pigeons) or wild game such as venison, often brought in and traded by the Esopus Indians. Shellfish, although an important part of the diet in the Netherlands, as shown in Dutch and Flemish genre paintings, is not mentioned in the Kingston Court Minutes or in any forms of local literature up to this point. Based on the archaeological data, it is evident that Dutch colonials brought with them their taste for and love of shellfish, even though we only know this based on their garbage middens. This is another pertinent example of how one aspect of life, in this case foodways, can only be determined through the archaeological record.

It should also be noted that the Clinton Avenue excavation was one of the first excavations targeting a seventeenth-century Dutch site. For the excavators, except for data from Fort Orange, there was little for comparsion, particularly with regard to shellfish consumption. Sites such as the Stadt Huys, Hanover Square and Broad Street, each of which provided data on Dutch consumption of shellfish in Manhattan, had yet to be excavated.

The artifacts from the Clinton Avenue site were initially stored at New York University, and then were transferred to SUNY New Paltz under the direction of Dr. Leonard A. Eisenberg. The artifacts are currently curated at the SUNY New Paltz archaeological lab.

New York University excavations near the Hoffman House

In addition to excavations across from the Senate House, Dr. Bert Salwen also attempted to locate the western wall of the 1661 extension of the stockade. This excavation was carried out near the Hoffman House (Map 4) , but failed to locate the western stockade or its trench (Mr. Ed Ford, pers. comm.).

The Fred Johnston House

During garden planting and tree removal, Robert Slater has documented a number of finds from the rear (western yard) of the Fred Johnston House at the northwest corner of Wall and Main street (Map 4). These include numerous eighteenth and nineteenth-century ceramics and prehistoric artifacts. Of the prehistoric artifacts, one projectile point is chronologically diagnostic: a Lamoka point. These have been dated in other portions of New York State and throughout the northeast as c. 2300-1800 B.C. (Ritchie and Funk 1973; Funk 1976; Snow 1980).

OPRHP Excavations at the Senate House State Historic Site

The northeast corner of the original 1658 stockade is the location of the house of Wessel Wesselse Ten Broeck. Known locally as the Senate House, it is thought to have been constructed prior to 1695 (Reynolds 1929:219-221), and more likely c 1660 (Feister and Sopko 2003). This property, owned and operated by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, has been the subject of controlled excavations from 1970 to 1986 (Map 4). The purpose of the excavations has been primarily to test the area around the Ten Broeck house, particularly the lawn areas. A total of 25 archaeological test units have been excavated. Finds include seventeenth-century yelloware, red and yellow small Dutch bricks, pan tiles, pipestem whistles, turned lead (window casement or caming), faunal remains, delft, majolica, Iberian storage jar fragments, Frechen and Westerwald stoneware, glass prunts from *roemers,* local redwares and coral . To the writer's knowledge, the only portion of the stockade area to yield evidence of Dutch yellow bricks is the northeast corner from excavations by OPRHP and New York University (see above).

One find from the Senate House that relates to the Persen House excavation is an unglazed red earthenware vessel thought to be unique. The vessel has a rounded base, which continues upward and is then squared-off at the top (see Figure 2) and decorated with wide incised lines. This ceramic vessel does not have any exact analogues, but Feister and Sopko suggest possibilities such as drip pan, oil lamp, brazier or *shusselkachel* (Feister and Sopko 2003) based on similar size and shapes from paintings and other archaeological sites. Because this type is unknown outside of the Kingston area, Feister and Sopko suggest a local potter, specifically Cornelis Pietersen Hoogeboom.

Hoogeboom was granted a lot in 1665 for a brick yard opposite the mill dam in the area near

the Louw-Bogardus house mentioned above. From an Ordinary Session on January 20th, 1665, we find that "Cornelis Pietersen Hoogeboom requests that he may be granted a lot opposite the mill dam for a brick yard. The hon. court grants petitioner's request and decides to grant him a lot of about 1/2 morgen in extent" (KP:198).

Hoogeboom had made pan tiles at Beverwyck as early as 1661 (Feister and Sopko 2003:15). He appears to be the best candidate for locally manufactured unglazed redwares from this time period. In fact, Hoogeboom was probably the manufacturer of the small red bricks found at the Persen House and at other early sites in the vicinity such as Hurley and possibly New Paltz. It may also be possible through Proton Induced X-Ray Emission (PIXE) Analysis (Kuhn 1985; Juli et *al.* 2003) to associate his bricks and ceramic vessels with the production of pan tiles used at other sites in the vicinity.

Dutch Church

In 1981-1982 the Friends of Historic Kingston hired archaeologists to locate the first Dutch Church in the city, which based on the 1695 Miller Map (Map 2), was thought to be in the northeast corner at the intersection of Wall and Main Streets. Excavations were carried out by Theresa Murphy in the southwest corner of the present graveyard and yielded information on structural remains and artifacts (Map 4). Although five units and one trench were reportedly excavated, a full report was never submitted. The artifacts are currently curated at the Dutch Church in Kingston.

In the fall of 2003, Jay R. Cohen was hired to test specific locations underneath and outside the present day Dutch Reformed Church (Map 4). Artifacts from his test pits included eighteenth and nineteenth-century British ceramics as well as prehistoric debitage. Since the Dutch Reformed Church is just across the street from the Fred Johnston house it seems

plausible to make the argument that this site may be related to the Late Archaic (Lamoka) site found by Robert Slater. When one views the entire uptown area as a level terrace overlooking a major tributary of the Hudson, it is also easy to understand why prehistoric artifacts are found whenever controlled excavations are undertaken in Kingston's uptown area.

Cohen has excavated two units inside the church and six units within the Dutch Reformed Church graveyard. His excavation units have revealed a buried A-horizon soil, the original graveyard at approximately 68 centimeters below the present ground surface. The additional 68 centimeters of overburden is probably related to soils removed as a result of the basement excavation of the church. This increase in elevation is also evident at the Persen House, where approximately the same amount of soil can be observed overlying the 1663 burn level.

Matthewis Persen House

Persen House Research Design

At times, the terminology of the architect, and the terminology of the archaeologist overlaps. This is most common when concepts relating to time, however short or long, are utilized. To avoid confusion, particular construction events, such as additions made to the Persen House, are called "Phases" as utilized by Barricklo (2000). This duplicates the use of the word Phase in the NYAC *Standards* (1994). However, the word "Stage" will be used to describe actual stages in the archaeological excavation such as "one", "two" and "three", which are described in the *Standards* (1994).

Outside the Persen House, two excavation units (1 and 2) were placed to answer questions relating to structural problems apparent internally, most specifically in the basement. In order to determine the extent of foundation stabilization that was needed, two exterior units were located

outside the limestone walls. Consequently, Unit 1 was placed along the west wall of the Phase 1 portion of the house, and Unit 2 was placed along the north wall about midway down the Phase 4 portion of the house (see Figure 1). Bobs Jury's shovel test, listed as Unit 3, was quickly excavated in the interior of the house beneath the wooden floor in the Phase 3 portion of the house (see Figure 1). This shovel test was designed to answer questions that Bob Jury had about specific structural elements inside the house. The shovel test also revealed a large number of artifacts --- in fact many more than were found in the exterior units. At the time, this pointed to the fact that the interior portion of the house, an area that would have been an eighteenth-century kitchen wing, might hold substantial information about seventeenth and eighteenth-century Dutch foodways and material culture.

On the inside of the Phase 3 addition, it was decided that as large a sample as possible would be excavated. This was decided for several reasons; the first was that because of the recently constructed (i.e. mid-twentieth century) stairwell leading down into the Phase 2 basement, it became apparent from the examination of an exposed soil profile that an undisturbed column of soil was present. With the aid of a flashlight and a trowel, one could see a column of stratified soils, a clay mortar floor, various amounts of debris, and most importantly, the June 7th 1663 burn layer. This pointed to the possibility of the entire room being an undisturbed "layer cake" of Kingston's history.

The second reason for undertaking a large excavation inside the room was to obtain a large controlled sample of seventeenth and eighteenth-century artifacts from this portion of Kingston. Considering the age and importance of the stockade area, it is the author's contention that a very limited amount of work has gone on in Kingston's National Register Historic Stockade District in general. The Phase 3 room in the Persen House presented us with the opportunity to examine a

large undisturbed soil sample, which allowed us to gather artifactual information about the Dutch occupation, as well as later periods.

The third reason was, that as a consequence of the author's realization that the burn layer encountered in Units 1 and 2 was not from 1777, it also became obvious that seventeenth-century contexts from 1658 to 1663 could be stratigraphically below the burn layer. The excavation of these kinds of contexts could provide tightly dated evidence from this time period. The author hoped that a privy, cistern or well would be encountered within (and pre-dating) the Phase 3 addition. The occurence of any of these features would provide a primary deposit of artifacts coming from the Phase 1 or Phase 2 portions of the house in association with faunal and floral materials. To the author's knowledge, no seventeenth-century features from these categories have been found in Kingston. This situation is duplicated at Fort Orange (Huey 1988), where garbage boxes, but no privies were found. It is only in urban environments such as Niew Amsterdam, where substantial amounts of horizontal surface area have been excavated, that we find evidence of backyard privy features with primary deposits from the Dutch period (Grossman 1985; Rothschild *et al.* 1987). This is not to say that all is lost, only that excavations have been few, and the key to obtaining this category of data is as previously mentioned, broad horizontal exposures.

For example, an examination of the 1884 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of Uptown Kingston indicates that there were probably several extant Dutch barns within the stockaded area even as late as the last quarter of the nineteenth-century. These are probably Dutch barns that were rebuilt in Dutch vernacular style after the burning of Kingston by the British in October of 1777. It suggests that much of Kingston's late eighteenth-century archaeological and architectural features may still be preserved in the uptown area, particularly under parking lots (see Diamond

1990). This also points to the conservative nature of Kingston, a point discussed by Blumin (1976), regarding the apparent hold that old Dutch familes had in the Kingston area as late as the mid nineteenth- century.

After the excavation of the interior of the house (Units 4-13), various projects on the outside occurred, most notably the re-excavation and replacement of an early twentieth-century stairwell and pipe trenching. As a consequence of the stairwell excavation, Unit 14 was excavated in the yard area to the south of the Phase 3 addition. The unit is in close proximity to a shovel test which was placed in the driveway (see Appendix 2) to determine if the 1663 burn layer continued to the south of the Phase 3 addition (it did not). Unit 14 was an amorphous but L-shaped excavation unit that was designed to mitigate construction impacts in the yard area. It did not. The sandy soils fell away, making a much larger impact area than any of us had imagined. Unit 14 is just slightly over 2 square meters of horizontal excavation area.

Field Methods and Procedures

Because of the depth of the walls, it was necessary to excavate units that were wide enough to allow access to c. 5 feet or 1.5m in depth. For this reason, a unit size of one meter in width was commonly utilized. All of the excavated soil from the inside and outside of the Matthewis Persen House was screened through 1/4 inch hardware mesh and the artifacts were removed, bagged, washed and catalogued. The *Munsell Soil Color Charts* was used to determine the color, hue and chroma of the excavated soils. In some cases, such as on the inside of the house, soil had to be moistened to determine actual color.

Unit 1 was placed on the west side of the Persen House and measured 1m by 3m. Unit 2 was located on the north side of the house (Figure 1), and due to problems with the steel reinforced

concrete placed below the bluestone (in the 1970's), the unit's size was determined by the amount of concrete that could be removed. Consequently, Unit 2 measured 1m by 1.6m.

It should also be mentioned that metric measurements were used because this is apparently becoming the standard, even in historical archaeology. With respect to terminology regarding soils (i.e. stratum, level, context etc.) the terms utilized here are from the Context Method or Harris Matrix as outlined by Harris (1975, 1979a,1979b,). This is the best system for recording data. Given the fact that we were initially only excavating two units, it appeared that a simpler "stratum approach" would be appropriate. These were called "strata" in the first report (Diamond 2001), but renumbered when it became apparent that a larger excavation was about to ensue. In the two units excavated, the strata numbers have been changed to context numbers in the order that they were utilized in the first report. They are in numerical order with builders' trenches also being assigned context numbers.

All of the soil excavated from Unit 3 was screened in the same manner, and the artifacts were removed, bagged, washed and catalogued. Since there was no record of stratigraphy, these artifacts have been lumped together as one analytical unit.

Sample Size

The size of the units excavated in and around the Persen House vary. This is due to several factors: the size of the sidewalk stones which were removed from the sidewalk on the outside of the house (Units 1 and 2), the available working area on the inside of the Phase 3 addition, and the suggested impact area of the trench around the door to the Phase 4 basement. The interior of the Phase 3 portion of the house (Figure 1) was undoubtly the most difficult to excavate. We utilized wheel barrows to remove soil from the inside of the building, pushing them along pieces of plywood that were nailed into the floor joists (shown in Figure 3, see also Photographs). The

soil was then deposited in the author's truck and taken off site to keep the yard area to the south of the Phase 3 unobstructed. This also cleared out the Phase 3 portion of the house for the restoration effort that was to begin after the archaeological work was completed.

As we excavated different portions of the room, our working space varied due to the placement of the floor joists, and the fragility of the soils. This is the reason why the sample units vary both in size, shape and in number as one looks at Figure 3. Our primary concern was to keep a solid work platform in the room, and straight and solid walls leading down to the base of the excavation. This was a challange, since the upper context was loose; consisting of a dusty fill overlying a clay/mortar floor which overlaid loose sand. The added problem of numerous rat burrows in every direction possible meant that, to keep unit walls intact, vibrations from the excavation procedure had to be kept to a minimum.

The units vary in size, some of which are composed of angles while others are quite uniform. The following list provides the sample size in square meters:

Unit 1: 3m
Unit 2: 1.6m
Unit 3: Not applicable. A large shovel test - walls later collapsed.
Unit 4: 3m
Unit 5: 2.5m
Unit 6: 1.5m
Unit 7: 2.36m
Unit 8: 1m
Unit 9: 5.675m
Unit 10: 2.253m
Unit 11: .85m
Unit 12: 3m
Unit 13: 4.5m
Unit 14: 2.035

Total excavated area= 33.273 sq. m

Results of Field Investigation: Sidewalk Units

UNIT 1

Unit 1 (one meter by three meters) was placed 83 cm from the corner of the building at John and Crown Streets (Figure 1). This excavation Unit is on the west wall of the Persen House on what would have been the Phase 1 wall. After removing the bluestone sidewalk, approximately 10-12 cm of stone dust was encountered. This overlaid a 10 cm steel reinforced concrete pad that supported the sidewalk. After the sidewalk was removed by Bob Jury, the author cleaned up the remaining concrete fragments and began excavation.

Context 1 was a coarse sand mixed with rubble as well as materials relating to repairs from the house. Artifacts from Context 1 include pipestems from c. 1660-1730, as well as ginger-colored red earthenwares, and Jackfield-Type red earthenware (1740-1850). Context 2 (Figure 4) was similar, being a mix of yellow brown sand with mortar, plaster, charcoal and brick debris. Artifacts from Context 2 included ball-clay pipe fragments, window glass, fragments of an earthenware storage jar, and creamware ceramics which post-date 1762. Context 3 was a repair trench which appears to have postdated the 1663 fire, since it cut through the burn layer and terminated at almost 152 cm (or 5 feet) in depth. Figure 4, the south wall profile for Unit 1, shows several pieces of bluestone in the wall. These bluestone fragments were polished (via use or rubbing) and were hand-dressed. This might suggest that the repair trench is coeval with the bluestone addition above the front door.

Context 3 yielded numerous fragments of destruction and reconstruction rubble that probably postdated the fire. Artifacts included creamware (post-1762), hand-painted pearlware (post-1795), and large amounts of small red hand-made Dutch brick. The presence of hand-painted pearlware in the trench would suggest that the repair to the wall occurred towards the end of the

eighteenth-century, if not in the very early nineteenth-century. In any case, it cut through the 1663 burn layer (Context 7).

Contexts 4, 5 and 6 were composed of dark brown sands with varying amounts of plaster, mortar brick and charcoal. However, Context 5 and 6 held more reddish brown clay, which is probably related to renovations or re-construction of the walls. Although Context 4 did not produce large amounts of temporally diagnostic artifacts, Context 5 yielded fragments of several earthenware vessels which can be conservatively dated to c. 1700-1750. Context 6, which directly overlaid the burn layer (Context 7), produced ceramics consisting of a seventeenth-century Dutch cooking vessel, combed slipware from the seventeenth to eighteenth-century, as well as a gunflint resharpening flake and ball-clay pipe fragments. Two of the latter are debossed with *fleur-de-lis* on the stems. One is similar to a specific pipe found at Fort Orange by Paul Huey (1988:740, No. 2), while the other is generally similar in design to ball-clay pipe fragments found at Fort Orange. Context 6 also produced a pipestem with an embossed heel mark consisting of a crown with "H.G" below it. This heel mark is that of Hendrick Gerdes of Amsterdam, who was active from 1668-1688 (McCashion 1979:130-131). This heel mark has also been found at Fort Orange (Huey 1988:740,No. 60) and at Iroquois sites in central New York (McCashion 1979; Bradley and DeAngelo 1981:Figure 3. f).

Context 7 was a coarse black sand mixed with charcoal which varied between 5 and 11 cm in thickness (see Figure 4, Photograph 1). This black sand is thought to be the burn layer associated with the June 7th, 1663 burning of Wildwyck by the Esopus Indians. This context did not yield any datable European or Euroamerican artifacts. Culturally diagnostic artifacts from Context 7 as well as from Context 8 below it, consist exclusively of Native American artifacts associated with cooking (pottery and fire cracked rock), and tool manufacture (debitage or stone debris).

Cutting through the burn layer (Context 7) is Context 8, a 27cm by roughly 27cm square cut that extends 20 cm in depth (Figures 5 and 6, Photograph 1). This square might be a put-hole from scaffolding used to repair or extend the Persen House. The post used would have been about 10 1/2 inches (26.5cm) on a side. Artifacts associated with Context 8 include 70 artifacts, all of which are Native American in origin.

Context 9 appears to be a portion of the original soil below the burn layer. It consists of a yellow brown sand which produced window glass, a ball-clay pipe fragment and a projectile point. The latter is Meadowood-like (see Ritchie 1961:35-36, pl. 17), and probably dates c. 1200-300 B.C. (Snow 1980:271), or more conservatively 1000 B.C to c 500 B.C. (Funk 1976), or 900 B.C. to. c. 300 B.C. (Spence and Fox 1986).

Below Context 9 was a very coarse, tan, sterile sand (Context 10) that appears to be from a soil slump associated with a street drain near the corner (see Figure 4). It was not excavated because it appeared to be clean fill associated with pipe trenches under the street.

UNIT 2

Unit 2 (1 meter by 1.6 meters) was located on the north side, 7.34 meters from the northwest corner of the Persen House along the north side of the Phase 4 wall. In the opening soil stratum of Context 11 was a dark yellowish brown sand with mortar brick, shell and stone debris (Figure 7). This context produced fragments of an undecorated green glass prunt associated with a *roemer* or Dutch drinking glass. *Roemers* that have rounded prunts without raspberry impressions generally date from the third quarter of the seventeenth-century (see Theuerkoff-Liederwald 1968, 1969: Grimm ed. 1984) and were produced in Holland as well as in Germany. Vreeken *et al.* (1998:152-153) show a similar Roemer in the Amsterdam Historical Museum which dates from 1652. Context 11 also yielded a fragment of an English "onion" or

onion-shaped wine bottle that dates c.1670- 1710 based on comparisons with the shapes of dated examples (Dumbrell 1983: McNulty 1971,1972: Noel Hume 1961,1970).

Context 12 was a repair or builders trench that cut through the 1663 burn layer on the north side of the Persen House (Phase 4 portion). Context 12 (Figure 7) is similar in nature to Context 3 in Unit 1. Artifacts in Context 12 included small red bricks, and brick fragments, nails, glass, stoneware, Dutch ceramics, and a Levanna projectile point. As on the western side of the house, Context 12 also produced lumps of clay, which is probably from initial construction or reconstruction of the walls or chimney. Clay was used as the interior packing material between the stones in most stone houses. The outside bonds were sealed with lime mortar.

Context 13 is a 12 cm thick layer of sand (Figure 7) that overlies the 1663 burn layer (Context 14). This sand yielded some burned clay, but not nearly as much as the strata overlying the burn layer in Unit 1. Context 14, the 1663 burn layer in Unit 2, was very similar to that located in Unit 1(Photograph 2). It consisted of a 5 cm stratum of black charcoal mixed with coarse sand. It produced no artifacts except bone.

Below Context 14 was Context 15, a strong brown sand which extended from about 43 cm to 82 cm in depth (Figure 7 and 8, Photographs 3 and 4). The upper portion of this context produced an Orient Fishtail projectile point, debitage, and fire-cracked rock.

Results of Investigation: Interior Units

The interior units excavated in the Phase 3 portion of the Matthewis Persen House will be discussed in numerical order, with details concerning their overall size (square meters) and shape. Many of the artifacts will be discussed in this section in general terms. Artifacts pertinent to dating, European-Native American Trade, and the Dutch and British Colonial periods will be

explored.

UNIT 3

As previously mentioned, Unit 3 was a large shovel test excavated within the Phase 3 addition by Bob Jury (see Figures 1 and 3 for location). The test was in the extreme southwestern corner of the Phase 3 addition, between the south wall and the modern cellar doorway. The shovel test yielded 811 artifacts of which 428 were bone and 42 were bivalves (oyster and clam). When combined, this indicates that 58% of the artifacts from this shovel test were food remains. In addition, a colorless glass prunt was also found. This prunt is similar to that discussed above, but it is made in clear crizzled glass (Joseph McEvoy, p.c) rather than the more stable aquamarine-deep green "forest glass" which are characteristic of the German and Dutch vessels. This prunt may be from one of the glass vessels associated with George Ravenscroft's attempt at making early colorless glass in England during the last quarter of the seventeenth-century (Charleston 1968). If so, then it would be an early example (around 1676) when Ravenscroft was still experimenting with the ratio of alkali to lead to obtain his "christalline glasses" (Charleston 1968:160).

The excavation of this shovel test pointed to the large amount of cultural materials present in the soil near the rear of what would have been the backyard during the seventeenth-century, and then the area within the Phase 3 after that. As discussed above, and in Barricklo (2000), the internal architectural details indicate that a kitchen wing was rebuilt after the 1777 fire, and it is probable that additional information about the size and internal details of this structure would be found during excavation of the interior of the present day building.

UNIT 4

Unit 4 was the first excavation unit opened up inside of the Phase 3 addition. The unit

was positioned between floor joists on a north/south orientation (see Figure 3, Photograph 5 and 6). The unit was excavated in 42 archaeological contexts which ranged in depth from cx 16, the loose soil between the floor joists, to cx 73, a fine yellow brown sand below the June 7th, 1663 burn layer. The excavation unit was three meters in size and it was designed to provide information about the interior north wall of the Phase 3 portion of the house. It was also appropriately placed so that two later units could link up with it, thus creating a profile from the south wall of the Phase 4 addition, to the south wall of the Phase 3, thus giving us an idea of construction and destruction episodes (see Figures 9 and 10).

Contexts 16, 17, 18 and 19 were a combination of soils between the floor joists and above the clay/mortar floor which appears to have been created to seal in the soils beneath (Photograph 7). Contexts 16, 17, 18 and 19 yielded creamware, pearlware, delft, Canton porcelain, blue transfer-printed pearlware (post-1800), ball-clay pipes with "R. Tippet" cartouche and various wine bottle fragments. Many of the latter have the shoulder mark indicative of the Ricketts 3-piece mold, invented in Bristol in 1821 (Jones 1983). Other interesting finds include a mouth harp (cx 16), a musketball (cx 17), two gunflints: one French (cx 18), one English (cx 19) and several fragments of delft tile. The latter are manganese-decorated with a biblical scene and display oxhead foliate corner decorations. I have dated these post-1700 based on Noel Hume's (1970:293) discussion of Manganese purple and Biblical scenes. From other sources, such as de Jonge (1971) the date is post-1700, and from van Dam and Tichelaer (1984) the date is also post-1700.

The presence of manganese-decorated delft tiles in this group of contexts indicates either soil movement from elsewhere, or a revamping of the interior. It is possible that these tile fragments could have been part of the chimney and hearth surround that was at the east end of the Phase 3

portion of the house. Based on my examination of the floor joists, it appears that when the chimney was taken down and replaced in 1922, the floor was also removed. At this time, the original pine boards were taken up, and 2X4's and 4X4's were added as floor joists, and in some cases, scabbed-on to existing hand-hewn joists. The original size of the Phase 3 portion of the house can be seen in Figure 3, where the hand hewn joists end just above the row of stones used to stabilize the floor joists. Figure 3 shows the row of stones which appear to be a wall running east/west, but it is simply a row of joist supports. The clay/mortar floor is between them and continues up to cx 21, the original interior of the Phase 3 addition (Photograph 7). Context 21, the north wall of the Phase 3 addition, was taken out at some point (probably c.1922) and the floor was lengthened to reach the south wall of Phase 4, and at the same time, the ceiling beams in Phase 3 (running N/S) were scabbed-on to reach the south wall of Phase 4. Context 20, the rubble and stone debris associated with the construction of the Phase 4 portion of the Persen House, was identified at the northern end of the unit.

Below the clay/mortar floor (cxs 22, 50) in Unit 4 were a number of archaeological contexts which produced slip decorated earthenwares, white ball-clay smoking pipe fragments and window glass. In the narrow 1 meter wide trench we also encountered numerous red Dutch brick fragments and several whole examples. Below the rubble layer we encountered another more concentrated rubble layer (cxs 53, 56, 57, 59) that filled in what we later learned was the top of the trench for the 1661-1663 addition to the palisade. Contexts 53, 56, 57 and 59 yielded a number of items relevant to the third quarter of the seventeenth century. These include combed buff-bodied slipware, a Levanna projectile point of local Eastern Onondaga chert, an "EB" pipe bowl characteristic of the time period 1655-1665 (McCashion 1979: Plate 15), a pipkin handle, red Dutch bricks, several delft plate and bowl fragments and pan tiles. Also found were one

piece of wampum and one copper or pot metal bead. The wampum has been drilled from both ends, indicating the use of a maux. Wampum or sewan was a form of monetary unit used by both Native Americans, Dutch and the English, and might have extended into the last quarter of the eighteenth-century (Pena 1990). Numerous references to its use and value can be found in the Kingston Court Minutes of 1661-1667 (Christoph, Scott and Stryker-Rodda 1976). A Levanna projectile point of local Eastern Onondaga chert was also found in these contexts.

Below the rubble in the palisade trench was the soil fill (Photographs 8, 9,10,11). One of the most fascinating aspects of the palisade trench in Unit 4 were several sections of the 1663 burn layer that had collapsed in neat chunks. These probably had to do with repairs to the curtain wall after the 1663 fire or even later, as attested to by an examination of the the Kingston Court Minutes mentioned above.

Contexts 55, 60 and 61 produced a cannonball, melted copper and brass, early window glass and pan tile fragments. The cannonball was examined by Col. Paul Ackerman from the West Point Museum. Like the cannonballs from Unit 5 (see below), it appears to be the metric equivalent of a British four pounder (Paul Ackerman pers. com. 2/25/03). Colonel Ackerman suggested that there might not be that much difference between an English and Dutch weapon from the same time period. The presence of the cannonball in the 1661-1663 palisade fill could point to several possibilities. The first is that it is a remainder from the June 7th, 1663 conflict. The author would doubt that it was fired in the conflict on that particular day (June 7th 1663). Based on the June 20th, 1663 account of the attack by Roeliff Swartwout and others (Fernow 1881: 256-257), there appeared to be little time to utilize a cannon, and no distinct force to fire upon. Rather, the cannon-ball from cx 55 might be part of a larger group kept near a gate or gun emplacement, or it could be the "light cannon" requested for defence, and mentioned in various

places in the Kingston Court Minutes. This idea is bolstered by the presence of three additional cannonballs of similar size from the southern end of Unit 5. Due to the fact that only the later 1695 Miller Map of the stockade has survived, it can only be presumed that a gate existed somewhere along the middle of the south wall of the 1661 addition to the stockade.

Outside the palisade trench, and below the June 7th, 1663 burn layer, three contexts (cxs 67, 68, 73) yielded a very small group of artifacts. This pattern was evident in both units 1 and 2 on the outside of the Persen House. The small number of Dutch Colonial artifacts from the contexts below the June 7th, 1663 burn layer indicates the relative rarity of fragmentary material culture both inside and outside the fort. Except for several pits below the burn layer (cxs 155 and 156 in Unit 13) which had small amounts of artifacts, most of the burn layer and soils below it contained primarily Native American artifacts.

UNIT 5

Unit 5 was excavated to the south of Unit 4, with a one meter block of soil (Unit 8) in between which was utilized as a balk (see Figure 3). Unit 5 consisted of 2.5 square meters of horizontal excavation as a long trench running to the south wall of the Phase 3 addition (Photograph 12 and 13). It was excavated in 11 contexts. Overall, the soils were similar to those of Unit 4, yet Unit 5 did not have the complex situation near the row of stone supports (cx 21) or the palisade trench running through it. Unit 5 had one context of loose soil between the floor joists (cx 25). Context 25 produced a large number of artifacts, notable of which were various forms of pearlware, creamware, Canton-style porcelain, English delft, an iron boat cleat, an English gunflint, and a number of glass fragments. Several fragments of table glass and an early English shaft and globe-type bottle finish were found. The latter dates c. 1630-1680. Providing

(what one would think are) important dates for the construction of the clay/mortar floor were blue transfer-printed pearlware (post-1800) and a copper cent from 1800-1809.

The clay/mortar floor (cx 27) covered most of Unit 5 except where the builders' trench for the repair of the south wall of Phase 3 broke through (see Figure 9, 10, 11). One fragment of green shell-edged pearlware was found at the same level but not imbedded within the clay/mortar floor in cx 27, providing a possible *terminus post quem* of 1780 for the clay/mortar floor. Below the clay/mortar floor were two contexts, one of silty sand (cx 28) and the other of silty sand with white ash and charcoal flecks (cx 29). The latter was 1/2 crescent-shaped. Context 28 produced two early trade beads, a 2a6 and a 2a55. Both postdate 1580 on Iroquois sites (Snow 1980: 32) and several have been found on Algonquian sites in the Esopus drainage (Diamond 1999). Ceramics from context 28 included delft, porcelain, and combed buff-bodied earthenware. Context 29, the crescent-shaped deposit, yielded an "RT" pipe bowl c. 1660-1720 (Walker 1977: 1732-1739), and a molded or "silesian" wine glass stem dating c. 1725 to 1750 (Vreeken et al. 1998:187-191) or alternatively post-1730 (Hughes:1956:88). The latter is probably a better fit since the the molded stem is eight-sided and fits Hughes description as lacking "the precision and elegance of former types, reeding, shoulder outline, and bosses having lost their clear definition (1956:88)".

Just above the burn level was context 30, composed of dark yellow-brown silty sand with clay and brick fragments. Context 30 yielded 5 fragments of coal *, copper scraps, a twisted lead scrap, the plain prunt of a *roemer*, a French honey-colored gunflint and a lead glass vial. Ceramics included: seventeenth-century manganese-mottled pan fragments, delft, combed buff-bodied earthenware and salt-glazed stoneware. Even at this depth, plain pearlware was found (post-1780), indicating the depth and degree of disturbance by rat nests and burrows. The burn

level (cx 31) yielded no artifacts, a situation not at all surprising. Below the burn level were three contexts of dark yellow-brown silty sand (contexts 35, 36, 37). The artifacts from these three contexts are almost entirely Native American in origin (237/240 or 98.75%).

Cutting through the abovementioned deposits are a combination of builders' trenches and repair trenches for the south wall of the Phase 3 portion of the house (see Figures 9 and 10). These were taken out in two contexts or levels, simply to make excavation easier and to provide a base to work from. This is an arbitrary distinction and does not reflect differences in soil color or texture. Contexts 26 and 33 yielded a large number of artifacts. From the uppermost context, these include: coal *, an iron pintle, a 1966 Roosevelt dime, a patent medicine embossed "Balsam of Honey," a teal umbrella ink, a Reynolds soda water bottle from Kingston (post-1864) and a wine bottle seal embossed "Jan Eltenge 1754" with a pie-crust edge. Paul Huey (pers. comm. 8/21/03) has informed me that this is probably the Jan Elting who was born in Kingston in 1709 and died there in 1762. How his wine bottle seal made it into the builders trench for the south wall of the Phase 3 is a mystery.

Temporally diagnostic artifacts of Native American origin included one Meadowood projectile point. As previously mentioned, Unit 5, like Unit 4, yielded evidence of large weaponry. The excavation of Context 33 uncovered three cannonballs in a group. These are similar in size to the cannonball found in Unit 4, suggesting that the four are from the same time period, if not from the same artillery piece. All are the equivalent of 4-pounders. Unit 5, like Unit 4, also produced a large number of Staffordshire combed slipwares, Dutch and possibly French wares.

Photograph 14 shows the finished excavation of Unit 5, with the loose soil pulled away on Unit 8 to prevent it from falling into Unit 5. The clay/mortar floor is clearly visible in the wall profile just above the rats' nests. In the left of the photograph is a 1/2 timbered floor joist

supporting the relatively new basement stairs. It was under these stairs that an ivory whistle was found prior to the excavation in the Phase 3 portion of the Persen House.

UNIT 6

Unit 6 was placed along the east wall (gable end) of the Phase 3 addition (Figure 3). It was designed to obtain a sample of soil in front of, and to the south of the original fireplace for the Phase 3 addition (Photograph 15) . Unit 6 sampled 1.5 square meters of horizontal surface and was excavated in 9 archaeological contexts. Like previously excavated units, Unit 6 also had loose debris between the floor joists, but this had apparently been impacted by destruction of the original Dutch fireplace, and construction of the brick chimney (c. 1922). These early twentieth-century destruction and construction impacts destroyed the clay/mortar floor in this unit (see Figure 11), but did not totally impact the 1663 burn layer.

The loose soil between the floor joists and some disturbed contexts underneath include contexts 41, 42 and 43. A significant artifact from these contexts include fragments of a gray stoneware plate with cobalt blue decoration similar to those produced by the Crolius family of New York City (c. 1728-1848) and also similar to one found by Huey at the Louw-Bogardus site (Huey 1981: Figure 9). Other interesting finds include a possible William Evans pipestem from cx 43 (c. 1661-1689), a possible copper projectile point, a possible fragment of *facon-de-Venise*, and several fragments of a *roemer*. Unit 6 also yielded several kinds of early ceramic, most notably Staffordshire slipwares, Dutch whiteware, salmon-bodied earthenwares, and delft. The burn layer (cx 46) in Unit 6 produced a large sample of Dutch artifacts, most notably a *roemer* fragment, three pieces of delft and some lead scrap. Found in the yellow-brown sand below the 1663 burn layer was an Orient Fishtail

point dating c. 1200 to 300 BC (Snow 1980; Funk 1993), as well as three pieces of prehistoric pottery and debitage.

UNIT 7

Unit 7 was an L-shaped excavation unit in the northwest corner of the Phase 3 addition (see Figure 3, Photograph 16). It included part of the builders' trenches of the Phase 2 and Phase 4 additions. It did not include the excavation of the Phase 1 builders' trench due to the fact that the Phase 2 and Phase 4 trenches had virtually obliterated it. It could only be observed in one small section of soil. Unit 7 was 2.36 square meters in horizontal extent with 21 archaeological contexts defined and sampled. This large number was due to the fact that several structural features came together at this location, and each was segregated and excavated.

The loose soil between the floor joists in Unit 7 was excavated in three archaeological contexts (74, 75, 76) and combined as part of Strata Group 2. Artifacts from these three contexts included two French honey-colored gunflints, fragments of a Turlington Balsam bottle, a hexagonally cut bridge-fluted wine glass stem (c. 1760-1810), a small bottle with gold paint inside, a stoneware marble and two marked pipes. One is an "RT" facing the smoker (c. 1660-1720), the other is a "TD" facing the smoker. This is the mark thought to be made by Thomas Dormer (?) c. 1748-1770 (Oswald 1975:135), and can probably be more accurately dated to 1757-1770 (Paul Huey pers. comm. 6/11/03).

Ceramics from the three contexts range from later wares, such as blue shell-edged whiteware (c. 1820-1900) to early nineteenth-century wares, such as green shell-edged pearlware and over-glazed blue transfer-printed pearlware. Common, however, were eighteenth-century wares, such as creamware, Canton style porcelain, manganese-decorated delft tile and combed buff-bodied slip decorated earthenware. Seventeenth-century ceramics in the upper stratum included

potentially early combed slipware (as mentioned above), the foot from a ginger/brown glazed pipkin and Frechen tigerware.

Below the loose soil was the clay/mortar floor (cx's 78, 79), which did not yield a particularly large number of artifacts. A fragment of ironstone (1840-1900) that was found might be from the matrix, although this is doubtful. Because several builders' trenches were excavated in this unit, they will be discussed separately. Below the clay/mortar floor were several contexts of deeper sand and clay which probably relate to the change in chimney orientation in the Phase 1.

Artifacts from contexts 141, 144, 146, 147 include ball-clay pipe stems (all unmarked), stoneware marbles, pan tile fragments, buttons, pins, early window glass, *roemer* fragments, wine glass fragments, and olive green wine/liquor bottle fragments. Temporally diagnositic items were mainly ceramics. The four contexts yielded trailed redware, combed buff-bodied slip decorated earthenware, delft, creamware, pipkin fragments, majolica and a buff-bodied earthenware charger (black w/yellow dots). Mixed among the early ceramics were later wares, such as black transfer-printed whiteware (post-1820), pink transfer-printed whiteware (post-1825), and "old blue" or "flow blue" transfer-printed pearlware (post 1815).

Underlying contexts 141, 144, 146 and 147 was the 1663 burn level (cx 165) which only yielded 11 artifacts and 85 grams of Dutch red brick that had been pushed in from above. Physically below the burn level, but temporally the same, was the fill from the palisade trench (Photograph 17). The upper portion (cx 166) yielded large amounts of Dutch brick (Photograph 18), stone debris, pan tiles and an intrusive piece of blue hand-painted pearlware with a fish scale design (1780-1820). Context 166 can be seen in Figure 12, a plan view of Units 7, 4, 12 and 9 assembled just above the burn layer. Context 167, a postmold filled with brick dust and small alternating bands of charcoal and brick dust is shown in Figure 13 and Photograph 19 and 20.

Below cx 166 was context 168, the fill from the palisade trench. Artifacts from this context included a stoneware marble, case bottle fragments, the coiled foot fragment of a *roemer*, burned ceramics and a glass bead. The latter is an amber wire-wound bead of medium size, Kidd and Kidd (1970) type WLB7.

UNIT 8

Unit 8 was a 1 meter square between Units 4 and 5 (see Figure 3). Its excavation and wall profiles served to create a long trench which extended across the Phase 3 addition. This Unit was excavated in a relatively straightforward way using 8 contexts. Most of the excavated contexts covered the whole 1 meter square. Context 81 was the dusty soil between the floor joists, which in this case was excavated down to the clay mortar floor. Artifacts from context 81 included an "RT" bowl with the debossing facing the smoker (c. 1660-1720), 2 two-tined forks, a slate pencil, an olive-green wine/liquor bottle base, tumbler fragments, a bone toothbrush, a stoneware marble, buttons, pins, a large cent from 1800, and a white wire-wound bead of Kidd and Kidd (1970) type W1B2. Ceramics included delft, combed buff-bodied, slip-decorated earthenware charger and posset pot fragments, plain creamware, various pearlwares, Canton style porcelain and white salt-glazed stoneware plate fragments. The latter are Dot, Diaper and Basket pattern from 1740-1765. Context 82 was the clay/mortar floor (see Figure 11). Artifacts from this context were limited to an unidentifiable nail, and the handle from a posset pot (c. 1670-1795). Contexts 83, 84, and 85 were below the clay mortar floor and contained brick rubble. Artifacts from these three contexts included a ball clay pipe bowl with eligible cartouche, coal *, a large brass pin, pan tile fragments and early window glass. Ceramics from these contexts are all relatively early pieces of delft, combed buff-bodied slip-decorated earthenware, green and purple delft (Portugese/Spanish), and brownish-green glazed redware. Context 86 was just above the

1663 burn layer and replete with rats' nests. Artifacts from this context were also early. The glass consisted of early window glass, case bottle fragments and portions of a wine bottle of onion/apple shape c. 1680-1710. Ceramics included ginger glazed redware, a glazed ceramic marble, plain delft, clear-glazed redware, and a Frechen tigerware jug with partial medallion. Context 87 was the 1663 burn layer which contained no artifacts. Context 88, the dark yellow brown sand below cx 87, contained 199 artifacts, only one of which was historic, and this was probably intrusive.

UNIT 9

Unit 9 is the largest excavation unit opened up within the Phase 3 portion of the house (Figure 3). It measured 5.675 square meters in horizontal extent and sampled 21 different archaeological contexts within the entire northeast corner of the Phase 3. Contexts 91 and 93 sampled the dusty floor between the floor joists. Context 91 yielded fragments of an early window glass quarrel, a heavy tumbler or "firing glass" and a decanter with wheel engraved decoration. The "firing glass" gets its name from the sound it produces when slammed down on the table. Its "bang" was likened to the firing of a musket. A pressed glass goblet was also found, pointing to a *terminus post quem* of 1828 for these levels. The ceramics from cx's 91 and 93 included more of the manganese decorated delft tile discussed above, as well as another fragment of the salt-glazed stoneware plate which might be attributable to Crolius. Like many other opening contexts, pearlware and whiteware were also recovered. A fragment of a glass syringe plunger was also recovered from cx 91. This may be part of the same syringe as the fragment recovered in unit 10, cx 97.

Context 93, the lower context of loose soil immediately above the clay/mortar floor (cx 94), produced seventeenth-century fragments such as combed buff-bodied slipware and a burned

charger with a piecrust edge, as well as later ceramics such as blue transfer-printed pearlware (1800-1840), and black transfer-printed pearlware (1820-1900).

In context 94, the clay/mortar floor was quite fragmented. Normally, the artifacts from within the matrix are not that common, but here it appears that several later artifacts may have been pressed into the matrix or combined with it during the excavation. One notable example found during the excavation of cx 94 was an aquamarine bottle finish known as the "packer style," which dates c. 1850-1875. Also found was a faceted black bead and a small whetstone. Seven contexts of soil were found spread across the unit between the clay/mortar floor and the 1663 burn layer. Contexts 95, 96, 100 and 102 are thought to be a combination of sand and destruction rubble from the Phase 1 fireplace. Artifacts from these contexts include large quantities of combed buff-bodied slipware, a trailed red earthenware pan or tray, Canton style porcelain, pearlware, a slip-decorated bat-molded charger, pipkin fragments, crown glass, a 1749 British coin, fragments of a Frechen stoneware jug, *roemer* fragments, and several marked pipe bowls. The latter, from cx 102, include two "EB" marked heels (c. 1630-65), an "RT" in beaded cartouche (c. 1720), and a "WE" mark facing the smoker. This is the mark of William Evans (c. 1682-97).

Just above the burn layer (cx 109) were two contexts (cx 106, 108) of sand which had some brick and charcoal fragments mixed into the matrix. Artifacts from these contexts included ginger-glazed earthenwares, a pipestem with a *fleur-de-lis* mark similar to that found by Paul Huey at Fort Orange (1983: Fig. 113, #21), fragments of Frechen tigerware, delft and majolica. The majolica is part of a dish with blue and white decoration on the interior and a clear glaze on the reverse which dates c.1625-50. The burn layer (cx 109) covered most of the unit except where post molds, rat's nests, and repair trenches to the stockade obliterated it. Two postmolds

(cx 122, 130) were found in the unit to the south of the curtain wall (see Figure 12, Photograph 21). The fill from the postmolds did not contain a large number of artifacts. Context 122 contained fragments of a ball-clay pipe with rouletted bowl, 11 pieces of debitage and Frechen tigerware. Context 130 contained a hammerstone, 40 pieces of debitage, and pieces of a combed buff-bodied slip-decorated posset pot (c. 1670-1795).

Two postmolds (cx 138, 139) were found within the stockade trench, although we are unsure of their exact association with the curtain wall (of the two, cx 139 is perhaps the most likely to be an original post-mold from the curtain wall). Context 138 contained no artifacts while cx 139 produced fragments of the red earthenware Hoogeboom vessel discussed above, combed buff-bodied slip-decorated posset pot, and fragments of a delft plate with double blue lines. Similar decorations occur on delft plates in Korf's (1981) *Nederlandse Majolica* dating c. 1655-1670, which I have used here.

Context 110 was the dark yellow-brown soil below the burn layer. This context produced pan tile fragments, a nutting stone, a stoneware marble and 100 pieces of debitage. The ratio of prehistoric to historic artifacts in this context is 100/21 or 82.6% of the total. Another context below the burn layer, cx 131, yielded debitage, a copper projectile point, cord-wrapped Native American pottery, fire-cracked rock and a hammerstone.

The excavation of Unit 9 was important for the excavators, because it was here that the palisade trench was easy to define and then examine (see Figure 12). The excavation of the palisade trench yielded a number of artifacts from the Dutch Colonial period. Context 116 produced early window glass, an "EB" marked pipestem probably dating from c. 1650-1665 (McCashion 1979: Plate 19, 20), a French honey-colored gunflint, and a tubular glass redwood and black bead of Kidd and Kidd (1970) type 3a1. These beads have been dated by Snow

(1995:34) to post-1626. Not surprisingly, a large number of Native American artifacts were found in the palisade trench fill. One fragment of fire-cracked rock, and 111 pieces of debitage (including blocky fragments) were recovered from the trench.

At the base of the trench, the author and crew found a row of dark soil stains from the soil that filled in the gaps after the posts were finally removed (see Figures 12 and 14). There was no decomposed wood in the stains, or large chunks of charcoal, indicating that the curtain wall had been removed rather than burned or left to decompose. While we might imagine that this could have been in 1669-1670 when the second addition of the stockade was constructed, we know from the probate records that the curtain wall next to Gysbert van Imbroch's house was in good repair. As mentioned elsewhere in this report, this might indicate that portions of the fortified area retained their walls in the interior lots after the 1669-1670 expansion. It should be noted that the stockade posts would have to be removed for the Phase 2 portion of the Persen House to be constructed.

The disparity between the size of the posts shown in Units 7 and 9 in Figure 12 can be accounted for by two possible explanations. The first is that since the posts shown in Unit 7 are deeper, they might represent the tips of smaller posts, or alternatively, a section of the curtain wall that was filled with smaller posts at some point. The postmolds shown in Unit 9 are estimates based on soil color, curvature of the darker soils within the trench that partially outline the original locations of the posts, and scale drawings drawn in the field.

Figure 15 illustrates the south wall of Unit 9, prior to the excavation of Unit 11 to its south. This Figure does not include Unit 13, which was only partially excavated, but does include the south wall of Unit 4. For a schematic of the profile locations within the Phase 3 portion of the Persen House see Figure 16.

UNIT 10

Unit 10 was excavated in the southeast corner of the Phase 3 portion of the Persen House (see Figure 3). It was excavated with the use of 14 archaeological contexts. The first two were contexts 97 and 98, which were the soil between the floor joists. Contexts 97 and 98 produced a large number of artifacts, given the size of the excavated unit. The uppermost loose soil yielded fragments of crown glass, ball-clay pipestems, a clear glass "specie jar," another fragment of the clear glass syringe plunger (found in context 91,Unit 9), a lead musket ball, Native American artifacts, mirror fragments, an iron skeleton key, and interestingly enough, an early trade bead. The latter is a round, red with black core, Kidd and Kidd (1970) variety 4a1. These have been dated by Snow (1995: 34) at Mohawk sites as post-1614. Considering its age, it is most probable that this bead was redeposited in a later context as a result of destruction and reconstruction activities, particularly trench excavations in the southeast corner of the Phase 3 portion of the house. Ceramics from the two contexts varied in date from plain ironstone (c. 1840-1900) to combed buff-bodied slip-decorated earthenware charger, and posset pot fragments. Also found were pieces of the bat-molded charger discussed above, Rockingham ware, creamware, various kinds of pearlware, and white salt-glazed stoneware. The white salt-glazed stoneware consists of holloware, probably small bowl fragments, and Dot, Diaper, and Basket pattern plates from c. 1740-1765.

Some of the diagnostic glass from contexts 97 and 98 included a snap case (post-1857) bottle base, a wine glass or tumbler, wine/liquor bottle fragments and clear and aquamarine vial fragments. Because of numerous construction disturbances, there was no clay/mortar floor or burn layer in this unit (see Figure 11). However, given the change in soil color the author and crew were able to see approximately where the burn layer would have been, and were able to

define the original soil (cx 114) and the also excavate two contexts of original soil below it (cx 118, 119). Context 114 produced a variety of materials that are early, such as 7 pieces of debitage, an "RT" pipe bowl and another pipe bowl with an "R Tippet" cartouche, both of which date 1660-1720. However, while it initially seemed that the first context below the burn level had retained its integrity, it also included creamware (post-1762), blue shell-edged pearlware (1770-1830) and stoneware with an Albany slip (1800-1900). Contexts 118 and 119 were better candidates for an "undisturbed" label, having only window glass, a *roemer* fragment, unident clear glass, debitage and fire-cracked rock.

UNIT 11

Unit 11 was the smallest of the units excavated inside the Phase 3 portion of the Persen House (see Figure 3). Measuring .85 square meters of horizontal surface area, this small unit had been used as a balk between Units 6 and 9. Unit 11 was excavated with the aid of 8 archaeological contexts. Its upper two contexts (cx 120 and 121) consisted of loose soil between the floor joists, but as in Unit 6 to the south of it, the clay/mortar floor had been destoyed by changes to the fireplace c. 1922 (see Figure 11). Artifacts from contexts 120 and 121 consisted of clear tumbler fragments, wine/liquor bottle fragments, buttons, a copper braid-end or bead, bone buttons, window glass and pins. The only temporally diagnostic fragment was a wine/liquor bottle fragment from c. 1735-1770. Like Unit 9 to its north, and 6 to its south, it also displayed a well defined 1663 burn layer (cx 126). Below it was one context of original soil (cx 127). Just above the burn level were contexts 123 and 124, two relatively intact contexts that produced coal *, stoneware marbles, early window glass, several *roemer* fragments, majolica, Canton porcelain, delft, "Hoogeboom redware", combed buff-bodied earthenware and two marked pipestems. One

of the pipestems is a heel-marked Tudor rose, apparently a rare variant. The second marked heel bears the embossing "AI" for Andries Jacobz, an Amsterdam pipemaker c. 1686 (Huey 1988: Figure 114 #66; McCashion 1979:136). Context 127 was the first context stratigraphically below the burn layer. A bodkin from this context is one of the most interesting artifacts found during the excavation of the Persen House. For examples see the covers of Volume 1 and 2 of this report. Bodkins were decorative hair pins which were in style from c. 1610 to 1675. They appear in paintings, and in probate inventories from 1611 until about 1673 (Paul Huey pers.comm. 6/11/03). Most bodkins are highly decorative, some having attached semi-precious stones or pearls. The bodkin found in cx 127 has engraved initials (probably of the owner), four small holes for stones, and a partially open hand which may have held a stone or pearl. A bodkin is shown in Caspar Netcher's *The Lace-Maker* (1664). The woman wears the bodkin sticking out from her hair as a decorative piece (Nash 1972). Another example was found during Boston's Big Dig (Lewis 2001:33). One was also found in a shell heap "at the very gates of Fort Massapequa" in the 1930's (Burggraf 1938:54). (For additional information see also Solecki 1985:Fig.3; Solecki and Grumet 1994.) Writing of the shell heap James Bruggraf reports that

> its chief interest lay in the amount of European white-clay pipes and the occasional brass arrow point present. A solitary brass bodkin or needle, perforated midway between both pointed ends, was also found. Except for the material, it was identical with some bone specimens found at the Northport heap (1938:54).

Two almost identical examples (of the bodkin found in cx 127) were found in the wreck of the *Kennemerland*, a Dutch East Indiaman which was wrecked on the Out Skerries (Shetland Islands) in 1664 (Price and Muckelroy 1977; Figure 17). The two examples have molded hands, each with a hooked end with a slit, and one appears to have 2-3 small jewels or pearls embedded in

the metal. That they were found in a ship that sunk in 1664 is significant, because the example from the Persen House was sealed in below the June 7th, 1663 burn layer, and was probably deposited within a year of those on the *Kennemerland*.

Other interesting finds from context 127 include delft, a *roemer* fragment, early window glass, debitage, fire-cracked rock and a whole Orient Fishtail point. A small postmold (cx 128) near the center of the unit yielded Native American artifacts such as fire-cracked rock and debitage, as well as a fragment of majolica (c. 1625-50).

UNIT 12

Unit 12 was located near the north central portion of the interior of the Phase 3 addition between Unit 4 to its west, and Unit 9 to its east (see Figure 3, Photograph 22). It covers 3 square meters of horizontal surface area. The excavation of Unit 12 yielded 9 contexts (the context description Table lists 11, but this is because molds 122 and 130 from Unit 9 are partially in Unit 12). Unit 12 sampled all of the contexts from the loose soil between the floor joists to the top of the 1663 burn layer. Excavation was halted at this point so that the burn layer could be preserved *in-situ* (Photographs 23 and 24). The excavation of unit 12 yielded 2 contexts of dry loose soil between the floor joists (cx 132,133) and the clay mortar floor below (cx 135). Artifacts from contexts 132 and 133 included a fragment of coral (actually a *manuport* in Louis Leakey's terminology), olive green wine-liquor fragments, a bone toothbrush, a clothespin, a spoon from a doll set, stoneware marbles, a copper/brass thimble, slate pencils, Frechen tigerware, delft tile with manganese decoration, creamware, pearlware, Derby stoneware, Canton-style porcelain, wine glass stem fragments, Jackfield-type red earthenwares, an English gunflint, a jacknife, and a copper/brass latch keep. A bracelet of elephant ivory was also found as was a cut bridge-fluted wine glass stem c. 1760-1810 (Noel Hume 1970: 193), and a shoulder

fragment from a Ricketts three-piece mold which postdates 1821 (Jones 1983). A creamware chamberpot bowl rim (c.1762-1820) is the only fragment of refined earthenware found during the excavation that relates to that particular aspect of personal hygeine. It should be mentioned that many of the small ceramic vessels that appear to be pipkins from small body and rim fragments can also function as chamberpots. The key is to have a mendable portion from base to rim. Noel Hume (2003:138-149) shows a wide variety of vessels that served as chamberpots, the defining factor being the handle and base, i.e its lack of feet.

The clay/mortar floor in this unit was somewhat hard to differentiate due to its fragmentary nature. As a result, the artifacts listed for cx 135 were not all within the clay/mortar matrix, but instead had clay/mortar attached. Consequently, cx 135 in Unit 12 does not have the same integrity as other excavated contexts. Artifacts from cx 135 include stoneware marbles, an "EB" pipe heel c. 1630-1665 (De Roever 1987), an onion shaped wine bottle c. 1680-1710, combed slip-decorated earthenware, delft with blue floral decoration, and Canton porcelain.

Below the clay mortar floor were 4 contexts (157, 158, 159 and 162) loaded with brick debris which extended down to the burn layer. Artifacts from each context will be discussed in turn. Context 157 yielded a stoneware marble, a large wire-wound bead of Kidd and Kidd (1970) type W1B2, crown glass edge fragments, fragments of a bat-molded charger, white delft with blue decorations and combed buff-bodied slip-decorated earthenware. Context 158 produced an iron pintle, an iron skeleton key, crown glass edge fragments, a wine glass bowl fragment, "Hoogeboom redware", delft and a redware jug with brown-glazed interior. Also found was one fragment of a pattern-molded and expanded (diamond pattern) pocket flask from c. 1790-1830. Context 159 produced case bottle fragments, olive green wine/liquor and pan tile fragments. In addition, a cassock button was also found. These are relatively large black glass buttons with

embedded wire shanks. They are found on Iroquois and Dutch sites c. 1575-1650 (Huey 1988: 254-255) and have been found on local Algonquian sites (Diamond 1996, 1999). Context 162, located just above the burn layer, yielded a case bottle finish, early window glass, coal *, debitage, fragments of a copper/brass candlestick base of cast metal (Joseph McEvoy pers. comm. 6/11/03), and white delft with blue decoration. Like context 159 above, context 162 also yielded another cassock button similar to that previously mentioned. It should be noted that the burn layer (cx 163) was not excavated, but only cleaned off for *in situ* preservation. After the excavation was terminated, the block of soil shown in Figure 12 as Unit 12 was carefully enclosed by a wooden box and subsequently wrapped and buffered with a layer of loose sand fill. Then a platform was built above it to prevent pedestrian traffic from affecting the *in situ* burn layer. As a consequence, context 164, the palisade trench, was given a number, but not excavated. It appears on Figure 12 as a dotted line linking the curtain wall in Unit 4 with the curtain wall in Unit 9.

UNIT 13

Unit 13 was the second largest excavation unit, being 4.5 square meters of horizontal surface area (see Figure 3). Unlike Unit 12, Unit 13 was excavated well down into the original sands that underlie the 1663 burn layer. Unit 13 was excavated using 14 archaeological contexts. The first context was the loose soil between the floor joists and the second was the clay/mortar floor.

The loose soil between the floor joists (cx 134) yielded a large number and wide variety of cultural material. This included an "RT" bowl (c. 1660-1720), an ivory and bone domino, a 1910 Lincoln penny, an 1820 large U.S. cent, numerous buttons and pins, a quartz crystal, a slate pencil, a copper thimble, a wooden clothespin and a bone toothbrush. Glass from this context

ranged from the eighteenth-century through the nineteentth-century. Examples included several different bottles with either Ricketts mold marks or marks made by the lipping tool associated with Ricketts-style bottles from the 1820's. Wine glass fragments, tumbler, and goblet fragments and unidentifiable table glass was also found. Two dateable bottles were found: a clear bottle with snap-case base (post-1857) and a J.W. Reynolds soda water bottle from Kingston with an embossed patent date of 1864. A large brite blue round bead of Kidd and Kidd (1970) type 2a55 was found. These have been found on Iroquois sites in New York and Canada and have been dated post-1580 by Snow (1995:31).

Ceramics from context 134 include plain creamware, hand-painted overglaze polychrome creamware, various forms of pearlware, whiteware, Rockingham yelloware, combed buff-bodied slip-decorated earthenware, fragments of a bat-molded charger, Jackfield refined red earthenware, Canton-style porcelain, white salt-glazed stoneware and delft. The latter is represented by both a shallow white bowl with blue decoration and a delft tile with a manganese colored Biblical scene.

The clay mortar floor (cx 136) yielded 32 artifacts, none of which were temporally diagnostic (see Figure 11). Below the clay/mortar floor were several contexts of sand with building rubble (cx 149, 150, 151). These three contexts yielded a large number of 17th and eighteenth-century items of interest. Pipestems included an "RT" (1660-1720), a smudged cartouche which might be a Tippet, and an "EB" heelmark (c. 1655-65). A Tudor Rose heelmark (cx 151) similar to that found at Fort Pentagoet (Faulkner and Faulkner 1987: Figure 6,7, h) was also found. This is unlike any Tudor Rose heelmark found at Fort Orange (Paul Huey pers. comm.). Additionally, a second Tudor Rose heelmark was found in the same context.

Ceramics found in these contexts (149, 150, 151) included Westerwald stoneware, Fulham stoneware, white salt-glazed stoneware, creamware, various kinds of delft, green-glazed white-bodied earthenware, clear glazed redware, Canton style porcelain, brown glazed redware, combed buff-bodied earthenware, and clear glazed redware with manganese mottling. The two latest types are Rockingham yelloware and blue transfer-printed pearlware (overall, these three contexts displayed a minimum of vertical artifact displacement). Glass artifacts included crown window glass, fragments of the coiled foot of a *roemer* and three glass beads. One is a large black round bead of Kidd and Kidd (1970) type 2a6, dated by Snow (1995:32) as post-1580. The second is a white, round, very small bead of Kidd and Kidd (1970) type 2a11, dated by Snow (1995:32) as post-1614. The third is a large, white, wire-wound bead of Kidd and Kidd (1970) type W1B9. At the base of context 151 was the well preserved 1663 burn layer (cx 153). Context 153 produced 57 artifacts, 15 of which were Native American in origin. Datable artifacts included combed buff-bodied slip-decorated earthenware posset pots and plates, black glazed buff-bodied earthenware and delft. Below this were three contexts of original brown sand (cx 154, 160 and 161). The contexts produced fragments of a combed buff-bodied slip-decorated earthenware posset pot, some hand wrought nails, window glass and an iron buckle. However, the majority of the artifacts were Native American in origin. Proceeding from the uppermost to the deepest context, in context 154 the ratio was 22 historic/840 Native American; in context 160 the ratio was 3 historic/31 Native American; and in context 161, all of the cultural materials (n=15) were Native American.

Located stratigraphically below the 1663 burn layer and within the yellow brown sand were two features labeled cx 155 (Photograph 25; Figure 17) and cx 156 (Figure 17). These features predate the June 7th, 1663 burning of Wildwyck, and the artifacts are suggestive of this. Context

155 yielded pan tile fragments, hand wrought nails, an iron spike or chisel, pipe stem fragments, early window glass, olive green wine/liquor fragments and clear lead-glazed redware with green specks, as well as fragments of an unglazed redware bowl and debitage. Context 156 produced pan tile fragments, black debitage, combed buff- bodied slip-decorated earthenware and 3 fragments of blue and white majolica (c. 1625-1650).

Results of Investigation: Side Yard Deposits

Shovel Testing

On 2/15/01 the author, with the aid of a sledgehammer, broke through the macadam driveway in several places to the south of the Phase 3 section of the Persen House (Photograph 26). At this point, the 1663 burn layer had been located as it extended from the sidewalk under John Street and through the Phase 3 portion of the Persen House. Here it abruptly terminated at the edge of the builders trench for the south wall of the Phase 3 addition. The question was---did the burn layer extend further to the south? Three shovel tests were placed in the driveway to answer this question.

Shovel test #1 (Figure 1) was located approximately 4 meters south of the back door. It produced evidence of 5 distinct contexts: The first was 7 cm of macadam followed by 10 cm of limestone gravel. This overlaid 79 cm of very dark brown silty sand with numerous historical artifacts which ended in sterile subsoil (yellowish brown sand) with no indication of a burn layer.

Shovel test #2 (Figure 1) was placed 2 meters from the back door of the Phase 3 addition. It produced 9 cm of macadam which overlaid 13 cm of limestone gravel. Below this was 58 cm of very dark brown sandy silt, again with numerous artifacts. The base of the very dark brown sandy silt was at 80 cm below the macadam. The next 11 cms consisted of yellowish brown coarse sand, but again, no indication of a burn layer.

Shovel test #3 (Figure 1) was placed near the sidewalk and 2 meters from the corner of the house. This test produced evidence of 8 cm of macadam overlying 12 cm of limestone gravel. Below this was a mix of very dark brown sand mixed with silt, brick, various artifacts, limestone wall fragments and bivalves. It was evident that a wall was here. Below this mix was a coarse brown sand at 78-85 cms. Again, there was no indication of the burn layer. During excavations around the outside of the Persen House for curbwork, as well as for utility trenches and the replacement of the sidewalk, it became evident that the burn layer could be found in other locations around the house, and that it probably does extend under portions of the sidewalk to both the north and west of the Persen House. However, it was not found in the driveway area south of the Phase 3 addition. In the author's opinion, this is because the burn layer has had no protection from the admixture of soils by humans as well as animals. The driveway/ yard area probably would have been a quagmire in the early eighteenth-century, thus mixing the black soils of the 1663 burn layer with the other silts and sands of the yard (See Appendix 2 for soils and artifacts. The location of the shovel tests is shown in Figure 1).

UNIT 14

On 2/5/02 Unit 14 was excavated in the yard area, near the back door of the Phase 3 addition. The Unit was excavated to obtain a sample of artifacts and to examine the stratigraphy of the yard prior to its disturbance by the construction of a door opening to the basement of the Phase 4 portion of the house (see Figure 18). Because of the shape of the construction trench, Unit 14 was L-shaped (Photograph 27), and in terms of volume, it sampled 2.035 square meters of yard deposit. Four arbitrary contexts of 10 cm each were excavated. The reason for utilizing arbitrary distinctions was based on the dark soil of the yard deposit, which when viewed in profile from the excavation trench, differed little in color or texture from top to bottom. Contexts 175 through

178 sampled the deposit and even took out a portion of the subsoil. A total of 1272 artifacts were found (including bone), providing an accurate assessment of the artifact yield in the yard area (c. 636 artifacts per sq. meter). Context 175, the opening arbitrary context, produced one "RT", one "R. Tippet" and one "EB" marked pipe bowl. Since the "RT" and "R Tippet" pipe bowls date c. 1660-1720, and the Edward Bird pipe bowl dates 1655-1665 (McCashion 1979: pl.18), this would indicate that seventeenth-century materials can be found at the very top of the soil column in the yard deposits. This idea is bolstered by the recovery of delft, redware with manganese mottling, and combed buff-bodied slip-decorated earthenware charger and posset pot fragments. Later fragments from the mid-eighteenth through early nineteenth-century were also found, such as creamware, pearlwares, lusterware, and Rockingham yelloware.

Context 176 also produced an "R. Tippet" pipe bowl fragment, as well as 54 bowl and stem fragments. Other finds from this context include early window glass, an iron knife, fragments of Frechen tigerware (possibly a Bellarmine), white salt-glazed stoneware, delft, clear-glazed redware with manganese mottling, redware with both clear brown and ginger colored glazes, combed buff-bodied slip-decorated earthenware, and red-bodied trailed slipware. Later ceramics are: creamware, pearlware, Jackfield refined red earthenware, and a Rockingham mug or tankard fragment. Perhaps the most interesting find from context 176 is a drilled circular shell bead. The bead is similar to those found in prehistoric contexts on Long Island (Ceci 1977), as well as Pre-Contact Iroquois sites (Hayes 1989; Sempowski 1989), on Coastal Algonquian sites (Ceci 1989) and on several local early Contact Period Algonquian sites (Diamond 1996, 1999). This shell was probably drilled from a *Busycon* columella, which was either traded whole or in fragments from coastal New York. Context 177, the third arbitrary context again yielded an "EB" and an "IR TIPPET" cartouche. This is the cartouche of Joan and Robert Tippet, the latter having gone into

business with his mother after the death of his father Robert. Walker (1977:1493) suggests a date for the death of the first Robert Tippet of 1680-1687. Consequently, I have taken a conservative stance here, and dated the pipe fragment 1687-1696. Other artifacts from context 177 include coal *, salmon bodied earthenware with a sick green/mustard glaze, combed buff-bodied slip-decorated earthenware, redware, Frechen tigerware, delft, Oriental Export porcelain (European style) and later ceramics such as creamware (post-1762). An important architectural artifact was a fragment of turned lead. Turned lead or "caming" as it is sometimes called, was the structural support for glass quarrels in casement windows in the 17th century. Examples of these can be found in Dutch genre paintings, such as Johannes Vermeer's 'The Little Street' (c. 1658) and the 'Kitchen Maid' (c. 1658), Pieter de Hooch's 'Interior of a Dutch House' (1658), and Adriaen van Ostade's 'Village Inn' (1660), the latter displaying broken casements. Perhaps the most relevant scene, at least one that fits the context of the Persen House, is Pieter van Slingeland's "A Tailors Workplace' (nd). The presence of turned lead in the yard deposits suggests the use of casement-style windows at the Persen House and hints to their use in other domociles in Wildwyck during the same time period.

Context 178, the lowest context in the soil column, produced far fewer artifacts than the previous three. Notable artifacts include a redware pan fragment with brown glaze, a Staffordshire combed buff-bodied slip-decorated posset pot fragment, and a plain pearlware plate. The latter dates 1780-1840, and points to the vertical depth that later artifacts can move given the proper conditions.

Related to Unit 14 at least in general proximity was several days of careful yard clearing that the author undertook in the south yard between Crown Street and the Phase 4 portion of the Persen House. Due to the finds discussed above from Unit 14, it was determined that original

undisturbed soils had to be identified and protected from incursions by heavy machinery. Consequently the yard area was meticulously hand trowled to reveal several features that have since been protected and have not been disturbed (Figure 19). These include a pile of small red Dutch bricks (mostly brickbats), a partial stone foundation (Photograph 28), and the probable base or shelf for a bread oven for the fireplace in the Phase 2 portion of the house (Figure 19).

Strata Groupings

The archaeological materials from the 10 excavation units on the inside of the Phase 3 portion of the Persen House range from twentieth-century intrusions to the Transitional Archaic Orient Phase. To better understand the changes that have taken place within the soil structure of the Phase 3 addition, we have "lumped" together similar soil strata from adjacent units to create larger, more meaningful analytical units. These large analytical groupings consist of 1) similar soils from adjacent units at the same depth that can be joined, 2) similar soils from units that are not adjacent to each other, but where soil structures, artifact content and visual interpretation of profiles suggest that they are one and the same, and 3) similar soils that have been vertically divided by arbitrary designations by the archaeologist. For example, the latter case is best illustrated by Strata Group 17, a series of four arbitrary divisions of one deep yard deposit.

These analytical units can also be vertically demarcated by specific soils, such as the 1663 burn layer. For example, the soils below the June 7th, 1663 burn layer are grouped together because the burn layer provides a *terminus ante quem* (or date before which) for the soils stratigraphically below it. Those above the 1663 burn layer, especially those between the burn layer and the clay/mortar floor can be dated post-1663 utilizing the burn layer as a *terminus post quem* (or date after which). The horizontal extent of the burn level away from the house, particularly to the north and west, will be reduced by pipe trenches along the edge of the

sidewalk, as well as areas underneath both Crown and John Streets. This was observable in Unit 1, where context 10 appeared to be a large, clean fill layer of tan-brown sand that is probably clean pipe trench fill from underneath Crown Street.

The following strata groups have been defined based on relationship and location. Like the context system, there is no implied concept that one predates or postdates another due to the numerical sequence of strata groupings. The discussion of specific temporally diagnostic artifacts will vary with strata group. In most cases, important artifacts or types are discussed by Unit and Context. Where strata groupings crosscut units, and in some cases are at opposite ends of the excavation, important temporally diagnostic artifacts will be discussed by strata group. Normally, the assumption is that, the *terminus post quem* for the latest artifact in a strata group, such as a builders' trench, provides the date after which construction or back-filling took place. For most of the excavation inside the Phase 3 portion of the house it became apparent that the stratigraphy had been affected by several factors. The first factor was rat nests and burrows. The second was soil movement due to excavations in the Phase 3. The third, and equally problematic, was the difficulty in distinguishing soil color changes due to dryness inside the building. Conceivably, the swipe of a trowel in dry soil or a bump against the wall can cause a late fragment of ceramic or glass to be included in an earlier deposit. If the excavator cannot distinguish the cut line of an archaeological context in the soil there exists the possibility of contamination of early deposits by artifacts from later deposits.

Table 1 lists the archaeological contexts excavated in each Unit in numerical order, with soil descriptions, comments, and Strata Group. Table 2 is the same information printed out in Strata Group order. Table 3 is a synopsis of the artifacts by Strata Group (not counting faunal remains).

Strata Group 1 - (Date c. 1922).

Strata Group 1 includes all soils related to the disturbance in front of the hearth at the eastern end of the Phase 3 addition (c. 1922). These soils are characterized as loose, with a mixture of old and relatively new artifacts, particularly brick rubble. The disturbance in this portion of the Phase 3 is related to several events. The first is the destruction and removal of the eighteenth-century fireplace at the eastern end of the Phase 3 addition. This probably included the temporary removal of the original pine floor boards in the Phase 3, since old 2x4's, 3x4's and 4x4's were found underneath and scabbed onto the original joists. After the removal of the fireplace, a block and brick chimney was built (see Barricklo 2000:Photographs 148, 148j, 48k). Overall, the impact to the archaeological strata in the room can be seen in Figure 11, the extent of the clay/mortar floor. Note the large circular disturbance in front of the fireplace.

This strata group yielded 573 or 4.77% of the total artifacts from the excavation. Most of the artifacts were kitchen (178 or 31.1%), or architectural (127 or 22.2%) in nature.

Strata Group 2 - (Post-1730/35).

Strata Group 2 includes all the soils in original position above the clay/mortar floor and between the floor joists as seen in Figures 3 and 11. These range from one to three contexts of loose, silty, dusty sand w/ artifacts. These contexts were between and in some cases underlying the floor joists in the Phase 3 addition. Artifacts from Strata Group 2 run the gamut from nineteenth-century glass and ceramics to much earlier items that have been moved around vertically and horizontally as a result of wall repairs, chimney repairs and rodent burrows.

This strata group yielded the largest number of artifacts from any of the groupings. It comprised 2990 artifacts or 24.9% of the total-almost one quarter of the whole

excavation. Like Strata Group 1, the kitchen category was relatively-large consisting of 998 or 33.4% of the total. Architectural items, primarily nails, also accounted for a large proportion (758 or 25.4%). The nails are primarily of the cut variety, since modern nails were discarded. Two other functional categories that are well represented are the clothing category (340 or 11.4%) and the recreational category (260 or 8.7%). The former consists mostly of buttons and pins and is probably related to the tailor shop of Cornelius and Adam Persen c. 1735-69. From a quantitive point of view this is the largest number of clothing related items from the site and suggests that the clay/mortar floor was put down at the time of or before the Persen brothers used the house as a tailor shop.

The large number of recreational items, mostly ball clay pipe stem fragments attests to the popularity of smoking at this time, and also suggests that the Persens engaged in this pursuit while tailoring. Most of these pipes, with the exception of some Robert Tippet examples are late. However, as mentioned elsewhere in this report, the production use and distribution of RT pipes often extends into the 1770s. Others from this strata group are also late. For example Unit 7, context 76 produced a possible Thomas Dormer pipe which is c. 1748-1770 (Oswald 1975:135), but which Paul Huey has identified as post 1757 (Huey pers. com. 6/11/03). Interestingly enough, aside from the RT examples, there are no other pipes with seventeenth-century makers marks.

Two other numerically large functional groupings, at least compared to quantities from other strata groups, are macrobotanicals and the arms category. From a total of 129 macrobotanicals recovered from the site, 64 or 49.6% were found in Strata Group 2. This large number, most of which are nut hulls associated with the holiday season, is an indication of rodent activity. Comparable in number is the arms group, of which 14 or

53.8% of the total arms from the excavation are represented.

Strata Group 3 - (post-1730/35).

Strata Group 3 includes the walls and builders trenches of the Phase 3 structure (see Figures 9 and 10). In his report on the Persen House, Barricklo (2000: 27) notes that

> Phase 3 was built onto the eastern foundation wall of the Phase 2 section and was built without a cellar. There is no evidence of the original wood-framed walls for this addition. It was common in the Kingston Stockade area for a wood framed extension to be added across the rear of a house that would become a barn, kitchen, scullery wing or storage shed. Often the extension was a shed only, with one floor. The extant remains of the roof framing of this addition indicates that it was a double height structure with its ridge at right angles to the phase one and two ridge. The kitchen or barn would have been entered from Phase 2 stepping down several steps.

Barricklo goes on to say that

> The Phase 3 common wall to Phase 2 was built on top of the Phase 2 cellar wall. The separating wall is a hand-hewn stud wall infilled with soft hand-made bricks appearing to be used as an interior wall, which is fire-separating the house from the barn structure or kitchen wing. Phase 2 and Phase 3 could have been built at the same time; as a barn structure that became a kitchen with a fireplace (2000:27).

The idea that the Phase 3 wooden addition to the Phase 2 was planned and coeval, would make the dating of the Phase 2 and three somewhat easier, at least in theory. When in 1735 Anthony Slecht transfers the property to Cornelius Persen, both his family, and his brothers family live in the house. This would have been an important point for enlarging the house, and for extending a wooden frame addition for use as a tailor shop/kitchen wing. As mentioned above in the discussion on Strata Group 2, most of the clothing and tailoring-related items (340 or 56% of the clothing category) came from here indicating that it was in place-and in use during that time period. One problem with this theory is

the "Jan Eltenge 1754" bottle seal from Strata Group 3, which could conceivably be a *terminus post quem* for the Phase 3. Unfortunately, due to construction and repairs along the south wall , this may have been part of the refilled soil matrix that also included pieces of an 1864 Kingston soda bottle, and a mid-nineteenth century "Balsam of Honey" patent medicine.

Because the builders trenches for the Phase 3 portion of the Persen House have had substantial admixture, it is no surprise that Strata Group 3 has the third highest number of pre-contact or Native American artifacts. A total of 160 or 20.7% of the entire total from the strata group are pre-contact. A comparable quantity is the kitchen category of which 161 or 20.8% were found. Not surprisingly, the largest number of artifacts were architectural (200 or 25.8%), and most of these were nails.

Strata Group 4 - (Date post-1730/35).

Strata Group 4 is the clay/mortar floor throughout most of the interior (Figure 11). It can be characterized as a hard mixture of clay and mortar with some hay, faunal remains, and artifacts trapped within the matrix. It appears to have been used to seal in the deposits below, and may have also been used to prevent the encroachment of pests such as rats, whose nests and skeletal remains were numerous throughout the excavation. Its extent is illustrated in Figure 11, although the edges are in some cases conjectural due to breakage by construction workers in 1922. It is thought to have been applied across the interior of the Phase 3, and underlying/abutting the stone floor joists that supported the floor. Along the northern wall of the Phase 3, the clay/mortar floor was relatively intact. To the south, the clay/mortar was broken up for reconstruction or repairs to the south wall of Phase 3.

This Strata Grouping yielded a total of 270 artifacts or 2.24% of the total. Most of the artifacts are architectural (86 or 31.9%), shellfish (57 or 21.1%), or kitchen related (44 or 16.3%).

Strata Group 5 - (Date post-1730/35).

Strata Group 5 includes contexts from below the clay/mortar floor. Throughout most of the interior, but especially near the northwest, it generally begins with a mix of small red Dutch brick fragments, clay and mortar mixed with charcoal flecks. While we have occasionally posited this as the 1777 fire it appears that the brick debris may be the remains of existing soil mixed with the robbed remains of the firepace along Phase 1's eastern wall. This strata group includes large amounts of fragmentary red Dutch brick mixed with small amounts of charcoal and soot.

The soil matrix that the brick and pan tile fragments are mixed with is probably the soil which was excavated from the basement during the construction of the Phase 2, which would have been the logical point to 1) change the location of the fireplace from the east wall to the north in Phase 1, and 2) construct the Phase 2 and Phase 3 additions. This soil would probably also have had a level of midden debris which was then incorporated into the fill of Strata Groups 5 and 6.

Major artifact categories from this Strata Group include architectural (379 or 31%), the kitchen category (236 or 19.3%), shellfish (226 or 18.5%), and the recreational category (166 or 13.6%). It should be noted that a total of 73.6 kg of small red Dutch bricks were removed from this strata group, which if they were added to the numerical count would have vastly increased the architectural category.

One artifact used for dating this stratum is the molded 8-sided wine glass stem from Unit 5, context 29 which post-dates 1730. The presence of a sulfide buildup on the glass would also suggest that it might have spent time, at least at one point, in a privy.

Strata Group 6 - (Date post-1663 -1730/35).

Strata Group 6 includes contexts which may be related to Strata Group 5, but are deeper. These consist of dark yellow brown silty sand with brick, mortar and clay being pressed into it, but still above the 1663 burn layer. Perhaps the best way to conceptualize this strata group, is as a deeper version of Strata Group 5, where due to similarity of soils and pedestrian mingling of building debris during the robbing process, soils became homogenized. It should be noted that the combination of brick debris from Strata Groups 5 and 6 yielded 158.4 kg (354.5 lbs) of brick, of which only seven were whole or partially so. See discussion from Strata Group 5 regarding the content of this association of contexts.

The artifacts from Strata Group 6 are very similar to that above. Architectural items account for 428 or 29.2%, while the kitchen category (305 or 20.8%), shellfish (236 or 16.1%), and recreational categories (189 or 12.9%) constitute the next three largest. This Strata Group also has the second highest number of Pre-Contact or Native American artifacts (187 or 12.8% of the strata group). The explanation for this high number of pre-contact items has to do with the nature and origin of the deposit. This strata group overlies the 1663 burn layer and is composed primarily of soils that that were excavated from both the Phase 1 and Phase 2 portions of the Persen House. Any Pre-Contact artifacts *in situ* in these locations would have been redeposited as fill just above the burn layer when the basements were excavated.

Strata Group 7 - (Date c. 1674-1730/35).

This stata grouping consists of fill in and overlying the palisade trench, the soils of which appeared to have compressed as a result. This strata group consists mostly of building rubble such as mortar, clay, and small Dutch brick fragments. One of the differences that separates it from the building rubble of Strata Groups 5 and 6 is the addition of large fragments of red clay

pan tiles. This could either imply a construction/ destruction episode, or it may relate to work around the chimney which consititues most of the debris in Strata Groups 5 and 6. The 3-4 pan tiles that were recovered may have been the original roofing tiles for the Phase 1 structure which were broken during the removal of the chimney.

The palisade would have to have been removed for the pan tiles and debris to fill the trench. I have dated it post-1674 based on the fact that when the van Imbroch children sold the house in 1674 (see above), the palisade was in good condition. If the pan tiles are from the hypothesized construction episode of Phase 2 then the terminal date would be c.1730/35.

Strata group 7 only yielded 204 artifacts, most of which were architectural (95 or 46.6%), followed by the kitchen category (33 or 16.2%), and the recreational category (26 or 12.7%).

Strata Group 8 - (Date 1661-c. 1674+).

Strata Group 8 consists of the palisade trench and the silty sand matrix that filled it. This includes artifacts from the dark soil stains which were probably the post molds from the actual palisade, i.e. when the posts were removed and darker soil filled in the empty spaces.

The numerically largest category of artifacts from this strata group are Pre-Contact artifacts. The 122 Pre-Contact or Native American artifacts comprise 51.5% of the total from the strata group. This may be explained by the fact that when the palisade trench was excavated, the original soil was backfilled, in effect replacing the disturbed Pre-Contact materials. The Pre-Contact materials from this strata group constitute 1.01% of the total Pre-Contact artifacts from the excavation. The next largest functional categories are architecture (48 or 20.3%), shellfish (16 or 6.8%) and fire-affected (12 or 5.06%). The latter are thought to be artifacts that are related to the June 7th, 1663 burning of Wildwyck.

Postmolds - Strata Groups 9 and 10 (Date-see below).

The division of postmolds into temporally associated groupings within the Phase 3 portion of the Persen House is somewhat problematical. The earliest, based on artifactual evidence, appears to be cx 128, the small postmold in Unit 11. The very fact that two equidistant rows of post run through the Phase 3 portion of the house and are below the clay and mortar floor (and contain brick frags), points to the possibility that cs'x 58, 90, 74, 89,122 and 130 are related to Phase 3 construction activities that predate the completion of the structure. These have also penetrated the remodeling activities from the Phase 1 change of the fireplace from the east wall to the north wall.

Although postmolds 167 and 169 are close to each other and appear to form a row, the contents of each, and the stratigraphy above indicate that they are not related. Context 169, the postmold at the north end of Unit 4 and almost destoyed by the south wall of the Phase 4 builders trench, contains very dark brown sand. Next to it, in the north wall of unit 7 is context 167, a postmold which was filled with microstratigraphic alternating bands of brick dust and soot. The brick dust and soot covers context 169, indicating that cx 167 postdates cx 169. A comparison of the soils would also suggest that the two postmolds were not open (or filled) at the same time.

The questions remains -- what construction activities are these postmolds associated with? One possibility is a wooden shed addition on the back of the Phase 2 portion of the house. This would have pre-dated the Phase 3 section constructed stratigraphically above it. If in fact there was another row of postmolds, it might have been destroyed during excavation of the builders' trench along the south wall. Alternatively, the postmolds could have been used as temporary supports to brace the post and beam portion of the Phase 3 during its contruction. The

postmolds would have eventually been back-filled with nearby soil and covered with the clay/mortar floor when the Phase 3 was completed.

One other possibility is that the posts may represent the supports for one side of a trellis framework which would create an outdoor roof of grapes or other vine-like plants. These outdoor structures are common in Dutch and Flemish paintings from the seventeenth century, and often provide a shady area to eat, drink and smoke. In this case, the trellis wold have been added on the rear of the Phase 2 portion of the house.

Strata Group 9 - (Date c. 1730/35).

Strata Group 9 consists of the posts cutting through the 1663 burn layer (Figure 12). These vary in size and shape and can be found across the floor of the Phase 3 addition (one potential post mold on the outside of the house (cx 8) has been grouped with Strata group 19, the soils on the outside of the house, but above the 1663 burn layer, since it cuts through the burn layer). The majority of the postmolds identified inside the Phase 3 addition have been lumped into this strata group. Artifacts from this strata group are dominated by Pre-Contact items (57 or 65.5%), with the kitchen category (14 or 16.1%) being the next largest. The kitchen category from these postmolds is one of the more pristine groupings of seventeenth to early eighteenth-century artifacts on site. This includes majolica, Frechen tigerware, delft, Hoogeboom (?) redware, Staffordshire buff-bodied earthenware and portions of an English onion-shaped wine bottle. The latest date of this grouping or *terminus post quem* would be post-1680 based on the shape of the wine bottle. The question is-was this part of a yard surface where artifacts from the surface were backfilled into the postmolds after use, or were they part of the fill from the post hole and simply returned to the approximate location? The very fact that the postmolds cut into Strata Groups 5 and 6 means that they had to be there for the postmolds to have been excavated.

Although the artifacts are early the postmolds are somewhat later. They may be part of a wooden structure that postdates the Phase 2, but predates the Phase 3, since the postmolds were sealed in by the clay/mortar floor on the inside of the Phase 3.

Strata Group 10 - (Date c. 1664-1730/35).

Strata Group 10 is a second grouping of post molds which were segregated from Strata Group 9 based on location, content, and point from which they cut down in the stratigraphic profile and and their initial depth as indicated on plan views. This strata group is only composed of one postmold which probably relates to the destruction episode of the chimney on the east side of the Phase 1 portion of the house. I have dated it with a wide span, since it is difficult to ascertain exactly what is going on from a temporal perspective. Artifacts from this postmold consist of three architectural items and one Pre-Contact item.

Strata Group 11 - (June 7th, 1663).

Strata Group 11 is the June 7th, 1663 burn layer. This context can be found in almost all of the interior units (Figures 9,10,14,15)) and exterior Units 1 and 2 (Figures 4-8). It was not found in the yard area to the south of the Phase 3 addition. It is characterized by a black line which varies from 6-10cm in thickness, which is made up of charcoal dust mixed with sand. Strata Group 10 also provides us with both a *terminus post quem* for the deposits above, as well as a *terminus ante quem* for those deposits which are sealed below it. It also allows us to observe later construction or repair events, such as the posts in Strata Group 9 and 10 which cut through the 1663 burn layer.

This archaeological context combines several soil components that are usually found on prehistoric and historic sites. Our excavations around the Persen House have not identified a humic zone, other than that identified in Unit 14 which took several hundred years to produce.

The lack of a developed humic zone, or as one would expect, a buried A-Horizon soil, means that the burn layer penetrated the whole 1663 humic zone and actually represents it. This means that the artifacts from the burn layer were surface scatter on June 7th, 1663. Since this was the humic zone during that time that the settlement expanded, then there should be some earlier artifacts from c. 1661 to 1663 within this strata group also.

Artifacts from the burn layer total 172, with the three largest functional groupings being Pre-Contact (71 or 41.3%), architectural (42 or 24.4%), and the kitchen category (25 or 14.5%). The Pre-Contact items were probably part of earlier Native American occupations contained within the humic zone. Evidence for these occupations would have been found around the 1661 stockade prior to the fire, and were sealed in by the fire. For dating I have suggested June 7th, 1663. However, this may extend in either direction for approximatly 2 years, because artifacts could have been trampled into the humic zone prior to the fire, and later would have been trampled into the black soil during the numerous attempts to repair portions of the palisade after the attack that precipitated the Second Esopus War.

Strata Group 12 - (Date: pre-June 7th, 1663).

Strata Group 12 consists of the features below the 1663 burn layer. These can be characterized as small postmolds which might be prehistoric or Pre-Contact in nature, as well as several pits which appear to pre-date the the 1663 fire. During the excavation, it was difficult to determine the nature of the difference between the black sandy pit fill, and the burn layer above it. Although we segregated them as pre-June 7th, 1663, there is the possibility that they immediately postdate the fire. In any case these appear to be pits, either for cooking or heat, which were immediately outside the palisade. Several have seventeenth-century Dutch material in them. (Please note, this strata group does not include features, such as cx 117 which are thought

to be large rat nests. These have been grouped into Strata Group 18.) Artifacts from Strata Group 12 only total 112. Of these the two largest categories are Pre-Contact items (85 or 76%), and architectural (16 or 14%). Perhaps the most interesting items found in this cluster of features are the ceramics from the kitchen category: majolica, green speckled clear lead-glazed redware, unglazed redware, and combed buff-bodied slip-decorated earthenware.

Strata Group 13 - (Date Pre-1663- Transitional Archaic, c. 1200 B.C.).

Strata Group 13 are the original soils below the 1663 burn layer inside the Phase 3 portion of the Persen House. These consist of from 1 to 4 contexts of yellow brown silty sand grading into a coarse sand as depth increases. This is the soil matrix that the features in Strata Group 12 are surrounded by. It is the same sandy soil matrix that characterizes Kingston's uptown area.

This strata group has the highest number of Pre-Contact artifacts of any. A total of 1837 or 63% of all Pre-Contact items from the site came from this strata group. This number comprises 93.9% of all of the artifacts from Strata Group 13. Within this strata group, the next highest in numerical order are architectural (58 or 3.0%), recreational (18 or .92%), and the kitchen category (16 or .8%). Important temporally diagnostic Pre-Contact artifacts from this strata group include two Orient Fishtail projectile points, and five fragments of Pre-Contact pottery.

Strata Group 14 - (Date-c. 1675-1730/35).

Strata Group 14 is the builder's trench for the Phase 2 portion of the Persen House. Artifacts from the builders trench, particularly in Unit 7, show the same problems with disturbances as many other contexts. I have utilized 1675 as a *terminus post quem* based on the fact that when the house was sold by the children of Gysbert van Imbroch in March of 1673, it was the Phase 1 portion which was inside the curtain wall. This would indicate that the second half is later than c. 1675, but can still can extend to 1730/35. While the Phase 2 addition to the

Persen House should (could) be related to the change in gable direction, and date from the first or second quarter of the eighteenth-century, ceramics from this deposit include hand-painted pearlware (1790-1840). Additionally, Canton Nanking porcelain, masonic pipe bowl fragments, and pipes with decorative fluting were also found, most of which become available in the last quarter of the eighteenth-century. Again, this indicates the large amount of disturbances to the deposits as a result of rat nests and burrows.

A total of 91 artifacts were found, most of which were architectural (29 or 31.9%), shellfish (19 or 20.9%), and kitchen category (17 or 18.7%).

Strata Group 15 - (Date post-1777).

The date for Strata Group 15 is based on documentary evidence (see Barricklo 2000). This strata group is the builder's trench and wall segments for the Phase 4 portion of the Persen House. This includes portions inside the building as well as the sample from cx 12 in Unit 2, on the north side of the Phase 4. This strata group contained a total of 56 artifacts, most of which were architectural (21 or 37.5%) and kitchen category (10 or 17.9 %).

Strata Group 16 - (Date July 1663-c.1673).

Strata Group 16 is the builder's trench for the Phase 1 portion of the Persen House. This was only encountered in cx 3, Unit 1, underneath the sidewalk on the west side of the Persen House. However, it does not appear to be a pristine deposit which can tell us with any certainty, at least based on the artifactual evidence, when the first portion of the Persen House was constructed. What we do know is that it cuts through the June 7th, 1663 burn layer and consequently the existing Phase 1 portion of the Persen House must postdate the burning of Wildwyck.

This strata group yielded 97 artifacts, the largest category of which was Pre-Contact native American items. Of the 97, 38 or 39.2% of the artifacts were Native American in origin. Like

Strata Group 3, the explanation for this high percentage is the fact that after the basement and walls were excavated, the builder's trench was refilled with sand contained everything from the burn layer down, paricularly Strata group 13, the original soil below the burn layer. For the volume of the excavated soil matrix, the artifact content was quite low, indicating a relatively early context which did not contain large amounts of archaeological materials. Unfortunately, artifacts such as creamware (post 1762), and hand-painted pearlware (1795-1815) were in the builderes trench. Again, this points to the problems inherent in using artifacts to strictly date the contexts, because soil movement within and outside of the Persen House appears to be substantial.

In his analysis of the Persen House Barricklo (2000:25) suggests that the Phase 1 portion of the house is outside of the 1661-1663 stockade. What we did not know then was that the lot encompassing the Phase 1 portion of the house was within the 1661-1663 stockade. It is most probable that the earliest portion of the Persen House was constructed from July 1663 to 1673, with a door facing present day John Street and the early jambless fireplace along the east wall. This was moved to the north wall when the Phase 2 was added on.

Strata Group 17 - (Date c. 1674-c. 1975).

Strata Group 17 consists of four arbitrary levels of yard deposit from Unit 14. The date is based on the fact that it is a yard deposit on the outside of the 1661/63 addition to the stockade that would have been more accessible after 1674 (when we know that van Imbrochs' section of the palisade was still up) particularly when the southern stockade wall was extended to Main Street. The latter would have enclosed a much larger area, making the area in the south yard more accessible, particularly for garden plots and waste disposal. The terminal date of c. 1975 is my estimate for the date of the blacktop in the driveway.

With the vertebrate faunal remains removed, the quantity for this 2 meter square is 657 artifacts. Of this number , the four largest categories are kitchen (196 or 29.8%), architectural (149 or 22.7%), recreational (144 or 21.9%) and shellfish (102 or 15.5%). Of the recreational category, all are either pipe bowls or stems.

Strata Group 18 - (No date).

Strata Group 18 is a catchall designation for contexts that were disturbed, were interpeted as rats nests, or groupings of rats nests, or were excavated and combined together, such as Unit 3, the large shovel test in the southwest corner of the Phase 3 portion of the Persen House. This strata group is comprised of 535 artifacts, most of which are architectural (218 or 40.7%) or kitchen related (110 or 20.6%).

Strata Group 19 - (Date post-June 7th, 1663-1730/35).

Strata Group 19 consists of all of the archaeological contexts above the 1663 burn deposit outside of the Persen House in Units 1 and 2. Strata Group 19 is composed of 461 artifacts, the largest categories of which are architectural (222 or 48.2%), Pre-Contact (94 or 20.4%) and shellfish (47 or 10.2%). Both the kitchen and recreational categories are represented by the approximately the same number of artifacts, being 33 (or 7.2%) and 35 (or 7.6%) respectively.

Strata Group 20 - (Date pre-June 7th,1663).

Strata Group 20 consists of all archaeological contexts below the 1663 burn line outside of the Persen House in Units 1 and 2. This Strata Group only has 36 artifacts, most of which are shellfish (18 or 50%). The recreational category is next in numerical frequency with 12 or 33.3% of the artifacts from the Strata Group.

Functional Groups

Artifact Function

The artifacts from the excavation of the Persen House have been divided for analysis purposes into fourteen broad groups. These are Native American (including Pre-Contact), European/Native American trade items, kitchen related, shellfish, architectural items, furniture, arms, the clothing group, personal items, "recreation", special activities, fuel, fire affected, and macrobotanicals. The three categories of kitchen, fauna and bivalves are often included together as the kitchen category. Here they are divided. This makes possible the delineation of artifact patterns such as the Carolina and Brunswick Patterns, as outlined by South (1978b). I have separated them here for clarity, and tabilated them in the tables as such. They can then be recombined into one category so that numbers and percentages can be easily examined. When combined into one, the kitchen category is often the largest in each context. Another reason to segregate shellfish is to examine the numbers and weight for shellfish from various contexts in an attempt to answer questions posed by Sarah Bridges (1974) regarding the presence and use of shellfish in early contexts at Clinton Avenue (see above).

Since the faunal remains have been analyzed separately by Dr. Thomas Amorosi, these will be discussed in conjunction with the shellfish and the different strata groupings. The categories have been numbered in the Excel Program and defined as follows:

(1) Native American (All Pre-Contact):

Debitage (stone tool manufacturing waste)
- black Eastern Onondaga chert
- black Eastern Onondaga blocky chert
- green chert (Normanskill-like)
- brown/grey brown chert
- brown/grey brown blocky chert
- milky grey chert
- milky grey blocky chert
- grey chert
- maroon chert (Mt. Merino)
- chert w/ attached cortex

quartz debitage
Quartz crystal
Projectile points
Projectile point/biface fragments
Bifaces (general)
Scrapers
Utilized flake/Scraper
Utilized flake
Drill
Core
Prehistoric pottery (general)
Pitted nutting stones
Hammerstones
Pestle fragments
Prehistoric pottery
Fire-Cracked Rock (FCR)

The Native American category was found in a high percentage of all the archaeological contexts that were excavated, and is present in all of the 20 strata groups (Table 4). This is due to the fact that there is substantial soil admixture on the site, as well as the fact that the earliest Dutch occupations directly overlie, or are are mixed with soil that contain Native American artifacts. At least four Pre-Contact archaeological Phases were found in and around the Persen House: Orient, Meadowood, Point Peninsula, and Terminal Late Woodland, as evidenced by Orient Fishtail points, Meadowood-like points, Jacks Reef points, and Levanna points respectively (Photograph 29). Eight pieces of Pre-Contact pottery were also found, although these were in all cases body fragments (Photograph 30), rather than the much more chronologically sensitive rim or collar pieces. By far the most numerically preponderant Pre-Contact artifacts are debitage (Bar Chart 1). Of the 2915 Pre-Contact artifacts from the Persen House excavations, 2663 or 91.4% of the Pre-Contact artifacts are debitage. These 2663 fragments are composed of eleven categories of chert. 2500 or 93.9 % are composed of local black Eastern Onondaga chert in its non-blocky state. Blocky fragments of Eastern Onondaga derived from local limestone outcrops, and glacial till account for 1.9% of the debitage. Found in

smaller quantities on the site are grey and brownish grey cherts similar to Western Onondaga chert. When combined these total 47 or 1.8% of the chert debitage found. Other colors include greenish varieties of Normanskill chert (39 or 1.5% of the debitage), maroon Mt. Merino chert (Photograph 30) (16 or .6 % of the debitage), and other varieties such as milky grey (7 combined or .26%), quartz debitage (N=2), and debitage with cortex or exterior rind (N=2). The high percentage of black Eastern Onondaga chert indicates that the Native American catchment area for lithics was distinctly local. Cherts similar to these could be recovered from nearby outcrops of the Middle Devonian Onondaga, and the Lower Devonian Schoharie, Esopus, Glenerie and Port Ewen Formations.

The range of tools found at the site include projectile points, chert bifaces, scrapers cores, drills, hammerstones and utilized flakes (Photographs 29 and 30) . The debitage to chipped stone artifacts ratio is 89/1.

Plant processing is indicated by a pestle fragment, and two nutting-stones. Symbolic content may be evidenced by the presence of seven quartz crystals, which are often found on Native American sites (Photograph 29). The 2915 Pre-Contact artifacts make up 24.29 % or almost one quarter of the total artifacts excavated in and around the Persen House.

(2) <u>European Trade Items</u>:

Copper beads
Glass beads
Cassock buttons
Wampum
Copper projectile points
Shell beads

European trade items are segregated from Pre-Contact items due to their location of maufacture and time period (Table 5, Bar Chart 2). The trade items found at the Persen House

are not great in number, but they are informative. Of the 14 glass beads, most were probably produced in Amsterdam (or possibly Venice). Nine are from the grouping that Kenyon and Fitzgerald (1986) have called the Dutch Trade. These include beads 2a6, 2a11, 2a43 (or45) 2a55, 2a66, 3a1, and 4a1, but does not include wire wound beads. In this report, the beads are dated using Snow's correlations to Iroquois sites (1995) with the same trade beads. The five wire wound beads from the Persen House excavations are not faceted forms. They probably post-date 1675 (see Snow 1995:35) and are found well into the eighteenth-century (see Huey 1983:96; Karklins 1983:125). Photograph 31 illustrates the beads, with unit and context information that will allow the reader to locate Kidd and Kidd (1970) types in Appendix 3, the artifact catalog, and Appendix 4, the printout by functional categories.

Two shell items were found. One is a piece of wampum which was drilled with a *maux*, an iron drill-like tool introduced at the time of European Contact which greatly facilitated the production of wampum (Photograph 31). The maux allowed the complete drilling of a finished wampum bead from one end to the other. Prior to this, either a fine chert drill, or fine sand with reeds was used. In this case the distinguishing technological difference was whether it had been drilled all the way through, or whether two drill holes met in the center (See Burggaf (1938) for drilling techniques associated with shell bead and wampum production on Long Island). Wampum or *sewan* was a common form of monetary unit from the early seventeenth through the eighteenth-century in the Hudson Valley (see also Pena 1990), and appears in the Wildwyck Court minutes numerous times as a unit of exchange.

The other shell item was a circular shell bead (Photograph 31). These also may have also been utilized for monetary exchange, although production would not have entailed the same amount of time expenditure as wampum. Circular beads and shell beads (excluding wampum) that have

been found in the Hudson Valley have been made by drilling through a *Carica* or *Busycon* columella. *Busycon* or whelk are known from several early Contact Period sites in the Esopus drainage within three miles of the Persen House. Whelk is a saltwater species, so this implies trade with the coastal area of New York. Circular shell beads have been found at Iroquois sites in New York (Sempowski 1989, Hayes 1989, Snow 1995), as well as Algonquian sites along the coast (Ceci 1977,1989) and in the Hudson Valley (Diamond 1996, 1999).

The author examined in detail the fragments of saltwater clam or *Mercenaria* from the Persen House but did not find any indications of shell bead or wampum production. This activity is usually represented by fractured shell, long shell blanks, polished blanks, sandstone abraders or fine whetstones, and bead blanks broken during the drilling process. Although none were found at the Persen House, the possibility exists that such a deposit, or even midden scatter could indicate the dwelling of original Lot 8 in the first portion of the stockade owned by Henry Zeewant ryger (Wampummaker) (Fernow 1881:230).

Two copper projectile points/projectile point fragments were also found. These as well as brass projectile points are often found on Contact-Period sites in the mid-Hudson Valley (Diamond 1996,1999; Lindner 1998:50-53). They often have been cut out of copper or brass scrap, most commonly kettles traded from the Dutch (see also van Dongen 1996).

(3) Kitchen Category:

All ceramics (includes jugs, pans, chargers, plates, bowls, cups, trenchers, tankards, mugs)
(does not include chamberpot)
Flowerpots
Lamp chimney
Candlesticks
Decanter
Pressed glass
Wine glasses and stemmed goblets
Tumblers
Cutlery

Spoons
Two-tined forks
Three-tined forks
Kitchen knives
Case bottles
Olive green wine/liquor bottles
Beer
Soda
Fruit jar fragments and lids
Medicines
Medicine/pharmacy bottles
Vials
Pharmaceutical glass
Lamp chimney
Metal cans

The kitchen category is kind of a catch-all that encompasses kitchen related functions such as cooking and the ceramics associated with cooking and serving, but also includes artifacts related to medical care, alcohol consumption and beverage presentation, food preparation, lighting, and food storage. When combined with faunal remains it is often the largest category on domestic sites (When making comparisons with other historic sites, the numbers of faunal remains from each context or strata group should be added to this category). The kitchen category has been subdivided into several tables to expedite presentation and analysis. For example, Bar Chart 3 is a breakdown of metalic kitchen-related items most commonly used for serving, food preservation and cooking. Of these groups, spoons, knives, forks and bone handles (all eating utensils), total 23 or 60.5% of the kitchen-related items (Photographs 32 and 33).

Glassware (Table 6) was subdivided into seven large groups. Of the 847 non-architectural glass, the majority was olive green wine/liquor/beer (Photograph 34), which amounted to 336 or 39.6% of the glass total. "Other glass," being a combination of functions, totalled 314, or 37.1%. When we add together all of the subcategories surrounding the storage and consumption of

alcoholic beverages (wine/liquor/beer, case bottle, *roemer,* drinking glasses) the total is 464 or 54.8% of the total non-architectural glass (Photographs 35 and 36). Lamp chimney is 45 or 5.31% of the total (Bar Chart 4).

The second large category among the kitchen group was ceramics. During the ceramic analysis, a list of crossmends was made. This list (Appendix 5) provides information on three levels of potential information regarding stratigraphy and soil movement, the latter being mostly a result of humans and rodents. Appendix 5 lists three levels of mends. The first is labeled a mend within a context. The second are actual cross-mends between contexts, where the ceramic sherds fit together. The third are fragments of what appear to be the same vessel, but due to the fragmentary nature of the assemblage, the pieces would not mend. These are labeled "no crossmends" and are listed below the mended examples. A total of 18 ceramic vessels and 2 tiles were found to have crossmends or related fragments, with the majority being early seventeenth through mid-eighteenth-century examples. This is not because these fragments were more numerous, but simply that the author spent more time on the earlier materials rather than the well-known pearlwares, and transfer-printed whitewares of the eighteenth and nineteeenth centuries. They are labeled Vessels #1-20 in the crossmend list and are discussed in more detail below. Appendix 6 are abbreviations for ceramics used in the artifact catalog.

The ceramics were divided into several large groupings reflecting ware type (Table7). These are Tin-Glazed Buff-Bodied Earthenwares which were subdivided into delft and majolica based on descriptions of the ware types in Wilcoxen (1987). It is also possible that further fine-grained analysis might identify faience within the collection. A total of 22 majolica and 148 delftware were found at the Persen House (Photographs 37-39). Specific examples included a blue and white majolica charger (Vessel # 16; Photograph 37, left group), two small delft bowls

with blue decoration (Vessels 17 and 18), and several delft plates with two thin blue lines (Vessel #6; Photograph 39, bottom). Two delft tiles, both manganese in color, were given vessel numbers 19 and 20 (even though they are architectural in nature) to keep track of them. Both were probably used around the jambless Dutch fire place in the eastern end of the Phase 3 portion of the Persen House.

The majority of the tin-glazed buff-bodied earthenwares came from Strata Groups 5 and 6, the two fill layers above the burn layer, but below the clay/mortar floor. A total of 96 or 56.5% of the 170 fragments found were obtained in these two groups. The next largest occurrence of tin-glazed wares is in Strata Group 11, where 14 delft (but no majolica) were found.

The Stoneware category (Photograph 40) was divided in the catalog into as many fine distinctions as possible. For the big picture however, I have tabulated these by Frechen/ Tigerware, Westerwald, White salt-glazed stoneware, gray salt glazed stone ware, and "other" (a compressed category). Of the 11 Frechen fragments, 4 or 36.4% were found in Strata Groups 5 and 6. Two fragments that crossmend (Vessel #5; Photograph 40, lower right) show part of a medallion, although it is just the edge, and is barely diagnostic. This vessel, if it was is one piece, would probably have been a "Bellarmine" or Bartmannkruge, a small handled jug.

Like the Frechen stoneware, a similar distribution is observable when one views the Westerwald ceramics. Here 2 out of the 3 examples were found in the Strata Groups 5 and 6 also. A ceramic similar to Westerwald, is Vessel #1(Photograph 40), a gray salt-glazed stoneware plate similar to that excavated at the Louw-Bogardus house in Kingston (see Huey 1981:9).

One interesting category is white salt-glazed stoneware, which was developed c. 1720 (Miller et *al.* 2000) but became more common c. 1740 as molded examples became popular. This ware peaks in Strata Group 2, the loose soil between the floor joists, which would fit in well with the

clay mortar floor below it being put in c. 1735.

Several kinds of Porcelain were compressed to form one category in Table 7. A total of 92 fragments were found at the Persen House, most of which (49 or 53.3%) came from Strata Group 2, the soil above the clay/mortar floor and between the floor joists.

Buff-bodied earthenwares, more specifically those associated with the Staffordshire district in England make up a sizable portion of the late seventeenth and eighteenth century ceramics from the site. Combed and trailed vessels (Photographs 41 and 42) accounted for 318 fragments, most of which were probably small pots or porringers (Photograph 42, lower right). Vessels # 8 and 9 in Appendix 5 represent these types. A second grouping, similar vessels with brown or yellow dots (Photograph 42, upper right) accounted for 26 fragments. Plates and charger fragments amounted to 133 fragments. Crossmends in the ceramics allowed the partial reconstruction of several interesting small plates/chargers. Vessel crossmends indicate a trailed slip decorated plate (vessel #10; Photograph 41, right), four bat-molded plate/chargers (Vessels 11, 12, 13, 15; Photograph 43), and a bat-molded charger or trencher (Vessel #14; Photograph 43, right). The construction technique for the manufacture of bat-molded ceramics are illustrated in Orr (2003), and the date is provided by Noel Hume (1970:Figure 29). Within Appendix 5 they are identified by the Munsell color of the main slip.

The buff-bodied earthenwares (Stafforshire-like) occur predominately in six strata goups. These are the mixed Strata Group 1 (53 fragments), Strata Group 2, the soil between the floor joists (112 fragments), Strata Group 3, the walls and builders trenches of the Phase 3 portion of the house (55 fragments), Strata Groups 5 and 6, between the clay/mortar floor and burn level (combined-139 fragments), and Strata Group 17, the yard deposits in Unit 14 (92 fragments).

Creamware (1762-1820) and Pearlware (1780-1840), two ceramic types that were very

popular from the last half of the eighteenth century until the first two decades of the nineteenth century, were each also grouped into one ware. A total of 181 various kinds of Creamware fragments were found, most of which (111 or 61.3%) were from Strata Group 2, the soil between the floor joists. This kind of distribution is mirrored by the numbers and percentages of Pearlware and Whiteware (c.1820-1900) from the Persen House. A total of 197 various kinds of Pearlware were found, most of which (130 or 66%) were found in Strata Group 2. For all categories of Whiteware, 50 fragments were found, of which 31 or 62% were found in Strata Group 2.

Redwares (Photographs 44 and 45) were compressed into ten categories for Table 7. These are clear-glazed/mottled, slip decorated chargers/plates, ginger colored glaze, brown/ black/ brownish green glaze, Jackfield type, green glaze, green/yellow and white slipped, Hoogeboom redware, and Buckley-ware. These are represented in the cross-mend list by Vessel 2, a large pan (Photograph 46), Vessel 4, a speckled milk pan, and Vessel 7, a Hoogeboom red earthenware vessel (Photograph 47). The latter is one of only 2-3 known, the other being from excavations at the Senate House by archaeologists from OPRHP. The three Hoogeboom pots are the only ceramic products (other than bricks) which are associated with seventeeth-century Wildwyck. Most of the red earthenwares in black to brownish black to brownish green are pipkin/*grapen* fragments (see Photographs 44 and 45). It should be noted that I am using pipkin in the text as well as the artifact catalog rather than the Dutch term *grapen*, because I am unsure which of the ceramics are English and which are of Dutch manufacture. In either case the description is of a small, handled vessel with an outflaring lip, often with three feet, that can be kept on a hearth, or used to heat food on a hearth (Photograph 45, two in lower right). Those that do not have feet may either be pans for food or chamberpots; based on the small size of the fragments from the

Persen House, it is difficult to differentiate.

The Buckley-ware is represented by only one fragment from the site. It dates c. 1720-1783.

Buff-white earthenwares were not particulularly common, with only 4 examples (see Photograph 44). Other related ceramics include 1 piece of an Iberian storage jar, and one burned buff-white earthenware.

(4) Shellfish: (tabulated and weighed as both whole and fragmentary)

Mussel
Clam
Oyster
Marine gastropod
Scallop
Snail

The shellfish category is important because it relates to the abovementioned discussion by Sarah Bridges (1974) regarding the presence of shellfish at Clinton Avenue. At the Persen House, shellfish were found in every Strata Group except #10 and #12. A total of 1426 shellfish and shellfish fragments were found, which comprises 11.9% of the total (Table 8, Bar Chart 5). The shellfish are found primarily in Strata Groups 2 (N=376), as well as 5 (N=226) and 6 (N=236). Strata Group 2 is the loose soil above the clay/mortar floor and probably dates post 1730/35. It might represent the tailor shop of Cornelius and Adam Persen. Strata Groups 5 and 6 are two portions of a deep deposit which overlies the 1663 burn layer and is capped by the clay/mortar floor. The combined shellfish totals from Strata Groups 5 and 6 is 462 fragments or 34.6% of the total shellfish from the site.

An interesting trend is the small quantity of shellfish from Strata Group 12, which has none, to Strata Group 11, which has only 7. The small quantity of shellfish prior to June 7th 1663 may only be a result of negative evidence. This is due to the small volume of soil (in features)

that pre-date the fire. The area to the south of the curtain wall was relatively bereft of most European artifacts in general. Even the palisade trench (Strata Group 8) only contained a total of 16 shellfish fragments, only one of which was a whole oyster. The real increase in quantity can be observed in Strata Group 5 and 6, which begins just above the burn layer (Strata Group 6) and continues above it (Strata Group 5). Although the author has stated that there is no indication of a buried A-horizon soil here, this leaves one to believe that this is a midden debris from around the Phase 2 portion of the house, prior to its excavation. Strata Group 6, the deepest of the two, yielded 236 fragments (16.5% of total), of which 28 were whole oysters and two were whole clams.

Just above this, Strata Group 5 yielded a total of 226 (15.8% of total) shellfish fragments of which 33 were whole oysters, and three were whole clams. Strata Group 2, the loose soil between the floor joists and just above the clay /mortar floor, was the must productive. Here, a total of 376 shellfish fragments (26.4% of total) were found. Of these, 79 were whole oysters and 11 were whole clams.

The presence of large amounts of shellfish on the site, as previously noted, is a reflection of the Dutch love of oysters and clams. The question is -- why are the quantities low in Strata Group 12 (pre-June 7th 1663) and Strata Group 11 (the burn layer) ? As mentioned above, one factor might be location, particularly for Strata Group 12. For Strata Group 11, it might relate to volume of soil excavated, especially when compared to the deep and large deposits in Strata Groups 6 and 5 immediately above it. Strata Group 6, dating from post 1663 to c. 1730/35, and Strata Group 5, which probably post-dates 1730/1735, show a huge increase in shellfish consumption. This is probably related to several factors: 1) popularity of shellfish for food, 2) possible use of burned shellfish for lime mortar, 3) the possible use of shell in animal fodder as a

food supplement as utilized in the North Atlantic countries (T. Amorosi pers. com.), and 4) potential re-use of clam shells (*Mercenaria*) for wampum making. Although the author has not examined the eighteenth-century documentary record in great detail, Pena points to wampum manufacture in downtown Albany as late as 1750 (1990:106). Thus, the apparent discrepancy between the archaeological record and the documentary record, as noted by Bridges (1974), probably has several explanations, not the least of which is the mundane nature of shellfish as a category of data.

In terms of popularity, oysters (N=1078) are more than three times more common that clams (N=311) in gross total. When compared by whole examples from the excavation, the disparity increases markedly. A total of 227 whole oysters can be compared to only 27 whole clams from the deposits. This is more than an 8/1 ratio, and probably is an indication of a preference for oysters rather than clams. A distant third are mussels (N=29), with a scallops barely represented at four. For convenience I have lumped three other critters into Table 8 and Bar Chart 5. These are coral, marine gastropod (?), and snail. The coral was probably picked up along the beach near the Strand and brought to the Persen House. Coral, as well as English and French flint and other European artifacts are commonly found along waterways and originate from ships' ballast.

(5) Architecture:

Glazed brick wasters
Red Dutch brick
Mortar
Pan tiles
Machine cut nails
Machine cut lathe nails
Machine cut spikes
Hand wrought nails
Hand wrought lathe nails
Hand wrought spikes
Iron tacks
Hearth tiles (red earthenware)

Deflt tiles (buff-bodied earthenware)
Iron pintles
Iron screws
Iron discs (washers)
Shutter attachments
Turned lead
Window glass
Crown glass
Latchkeeps
Door parts
Formica / linoleum

Artifacts from the architecture group provide us with some insight regarding early architectural details at the Persen House (Table 9, Bar Chart 6). The first regards roofing materials. From Strata Groups 5, 6 and 7 come fragments of approximately 3-4 unglazed red earthenware roofing tiles. They are similar to those found at the Senate House, Fort Orange and on most of the earlier sites in Niew Amsterdam (New York City). They have a lug which hooks under the purlin, a horizontal slat attached to the rafters, with an S-curve to overlap the adjacent tile. Although it is difficult to say for certain, the roofing tiles probably post-date the burning of Wildwyck on June 7th, 1663. This is due to evidence from the Court Minutes legislating a ban on straw roofs- a major cause of the spread of the fire of June 7th, 1663.

The roofing tiles were probably the original roof of the Phase 1 structure. When the fireplace, probably a jambless, was moved from the east wall of the Phase 1, to the north wall, it is quite possible that several roofing tiles were broken in the process. Many of the fragments were found in destruction rubble associated with a pile of small red Dutch bricks, most of the whole examples of which had been robbed from the pile and reused. From Strata Groups 5, 6 and 7 come the only whole or almost whole red Dutch bricks, and these number only 8, again a good indication that the chimney fall was robbed, and that the bricks were reused. Table 10 and Bar Chart 7 show the amount of brick debris that was weighed and discarded. The destruction rubble

overlying the palisade trench in Strata Group 7 accounted for 33.2 Kg (or 73 lbs), while Strata Groups 5 and 6 together yielded 161.1Kg (or 354.5lbs) of brick debris. (The 29.4Kg of brick debris associated with Strata Group 4 can also probably be added to this, since this count is primrily from disturbed areas, and not the actual clay/mortar matrix.) In total, 279.25 Kg (or 613.4 lbs) of small red Dutch brick were weighed and discarded.

These small red Dutch bricks are the same as those found outside in Units 1 and 2. They were used for the (probable) jambless fireplace in the Phase 1 portion of the house, and can be found in the rubble in Phase 3. They have been found at the Senate House, Clinton Avenue, in Hurley, and in excavations on Hugeunot Street in New Paltz. The latter were probably transported from Wildwyck to New Paltz for construction purposes where they were used primarily for chimneys and for enclosing the gun ports at the DuBois Fort. It should also be noted that small amounts of charcoal associated with the early brick rubble in the Persen House do not indicate a burn level. Rather, the charcoal flecks, and even small deposits are probably the result of soot attached to the bricks. During the robbing and removal process, the soot was knocked off, and created a few small bands in the soil, but more importantly, created charcoal flecked soil deposits.

One type of brick that was not found in any of the excavation units at the Persen House is the small yellow Dutch brick. These have been found at the Senate House, and on Clinton Avenue. They have also been found in much larger quantities at Fort Orange and Niew Amsterdam. Their presence in large numbers at these two sites is related to easy access by water, a characteristic that Wildwyck did not share with either of these two ports. Moving these bricks to Wildwyck would have entailed off-loading them near the mouth of the Rondout Creek and then transporting them up present-day Broadway to the stockade area. These small yellow bricks are generally

thought to have been used for two purposes; ballast in ships coming from the Netherlands, and an important building material prior to the establishment of brickmaking activities in Niew Netherland. Their absence at the Persen House may relate to the fact that the Persen House is more recent than the Senate House, as well as the fact that by the time the Persen House was under construction, Cornelius Hoogeboom may have had his brick works up and running (see below). His output would have been the small red bricks, constructed to imitate the yellow Dutch examples of which he was familiar, but still several decades prior to the regulations to standardize the size of bricks.

At an Ordinary Session recorded in the Wildwyck Court Minutes of Tuesday January 20th, 1665 "Cornelis Pietersen Hoogeboom requests that he may be granted a lot opposite the mill dam for a brick yard. The hon. court grants petitioners request and decides to grant him a lot of about 1/2 morgen in extent" (Christoph, Scott and Stryker-Rodda 1976:198). After 1665 Hoogeboom is probably the producer of small red Dutch bricks for Wildwyck, as well as Hurley and later New Paltz. It should also be noted that almost 300 square meters of excavation on Huguenot Street in New Paltz by the author have not produced one fragment of a small yellow Dutch brick. This would further indicate the shift from yellow imported bricks to red local production between 1661 (the first Wildwyck expansion) and 1677-78 when the Huguenots settled in New Paltz.

A total of 17 fragments of green-glazed brick were also found. These clustered (11/17) in Strata Groups 5 and 6 and may indicate decorative elements on the Phase 1 chimney.

From the artifacts we can also get a glimpse of the kind of windows used in the earliest phase of the Persen House. Several fragments of turned lead, also known as lead caming were found (Photograph 48). These point to the use of lead casement windows similar to those seen in

Dutch genre paintings as mentioned above. Although only one fragment of turned lead was found, the lack of more could be the result of the metal being scavenged and reduced to musket balls.

Within the casement windows in the seventeenth-century were glass quarrels or panes. Several fragmentary examples have been found in the excavations, although none are complete (Photograph 48). The window quarrels have dimensions of 8.9cm by ? and are a deep aquamarine to greenish-aquamarine glass. Throughout the cataloging process it was noted that some of the window glass was early or seventeenth-century, and that some was later or nineteenth-century glass. This was evident both by the color (earlier glass being a deeper aqua or greenish aqua) and the greater degree of devitrification of the earlier glass. Later glass was often a clear to light aquamarine glass, and only had a slight degree of glass patina. Table 9, the architectural materials from the Persen House has three divisions for window glass. These are early deep aquamarine window glass, aqua or later window glass, and crown glass.

Normally the examination of window glass from domestic excavations only provides raw counts relating to breakage. However at the Persen House we have evidence of crown glass on site. Crown glass is a large pizza-like glass object from which individual window quarrels were cut. The size of the quarrel depends of course on the kind and design of the casement or sash being used in the window. From the Persen House excavations we have seven fragments of crown glass, all of them being the outside edge or "crust" of the glass "pizza." This suggests that crowns were being transported to the site and then cut by a glazier to fit the windows. Six of the seven are from Strata Groups 5 and 6. There were no fragments of the "bulls-eye" or middle of the glass crown.

Relating both to the kitchen and to the architecture group are red earthenware hearth tiles and delft tiles. The former cover the hearth and provide a fireproof insulation to protect the wooden joists under the floor. Normally, they sit or are mortared into stone or soil rubble in the arch built from the basement wall under the chimney to the first floorjoist out into the room parallel to the wall. These are often characterized as having a smooth, worn patina from use, as well as slightly rounded edges. Only four red earthenware hearth tile fragments were found. Their distribution is not as informative as the delft tiles. Delft or tin-glazed buff-bodied earthenware tiles were found with manganese decoration (Photograph 49). These tiles are often thought of as surrounding only the fireplace, but they are often used as a decorative border above the floor moldings, thus providing an attractive series of small vignettes surrounding the inside of a room.

Excavations on the inside of the Persen House have yielded a total of 8 fragments of manganese-decorated delft tile from 3-4 individual tiles. Based on this low number it is probably safe to say that these were used only around the fireplaces rather than a combination of fireplace and molding decoration. Given the amount of reconstruction in the Phase 3 portion of the Persen House, these tiles probably came from the fireplace in the Phase 3 portion of the house. They all were found in Strata Group 2 scattered throughout the soils between the floor joists and the clay/mortar floor. It is probable that these were the tiles surrounding the fireplace in the Phase 3 portion, which were spread out during the destruction of the fireplace and then reconstruction of the floor during the 1922 remodeling of the room. Attached to several of the tiles is a red paint similar in color to burnt umber or Venetian red, suggesting the color of the wooden moldings used to attach them to the fireplace jambs (see Photograph 49).

Another large architectural category was nails. These could be broken down into several kinds of handwrought examples-from spikes to lathe nails (Photograph 48). The same was true for

machine cut nails. Table 9 shows the distribution of nails by strata group. As for most categories of artifacts, Strata Group 2 yielded the most nails (N= 294). For convenience sake all machine cut nails were lumped together, as were hand wrought nails. Unidentifiable nails, however, were the largest category. These were commonly iron lumps that gave the outward appearance of a nail, or in some cases, a break would indicate a nail inside the ferrous lump. Table 9 and Bar Chart 6 show the three groups. These are unidentifiable nail (772 or 26.5% of total architectural), machine cut nails (196 or 6.72% of total architectural), and hand-wrought nails (277 or 9.5% of total architectural). It is no surprise that identifiable nails are so numerous, because (as mentioned above) many hand wrought and machine cut nails rust into small metallic gobs. In some cases, a slight tap on the metal will allow enough to fall off to determine manufacturing method. In most instances, however, this was not the case.

Due to the large amount of construction activity in the Phase 3 portion of the house, wire nails were not saved. Nor were small fragments of copper pipe, lead welding fragments and bits of metal associated with twentieth-century plumbing. Almost all of these occurred in the loose dry dust between the floor joists.

Iron building hardware such as straps (possibly for hinges), pintles, and a general category including screws, hooks, eyes, etc can also be found in Table 9. Iron strap fragments total 10, most of which were from Strata Group 2. Three pintles were found (Photograph 48, lower left), 2 of which came from Strata groups 5 and 6. These may relate to changes in door locations, or the adding or removal of Dutch style doors.

(6) Furniture Group:

Drawer pulls
Clock face (?)
Brass hinge (small)

The furniture group was not well represented at the Persen House, and consequently I have chosen not to create a table or bar chart to illustrate the distribution. Only three items were recovered. This might be due to several factors. The first is the longevity of furniture as opposed to smaller more fragile items of glass and ceramic. The second is that for most of its use-life the Phase 3 portion of the house had a floor which would prohibit large items from entering the archaeological record. The third is that most of the items in a Dutch household would have been probated, and then sold to people in the neighborhood who needed those items (see Gysbert von Imbroch's probate list UCPR/SP:22-25).

(7) Arms Group:

Musket balls
French gunflints
English gunflints
22 caliber shell casing
Shotgun shell
Sulfur
Cannonballs

The arms category includes all items of material culture associated with community defense, hunting etc. From a total of 26 arms-related items (Table 5, Bar Chart 8) perhaps the most visible archaeologically are four cannonballs. One was found in Unit 4, cx 55, and three were found as a group in Unit 5, cx 33, the builders trench for the south wall of the Phase 3 portion of the Persen House. Colonel Paul Alexander of the West Point Museum, measured several of the balls, then changed the metric measurements to inches and came to the conclusion that the Persen House cannonballs varied from c. 2.994-3.073 inches. An English Four Pounder is 3.053 inches in diameter. He also suggested that there was no difference between the English and Dutch guns (Paul Alexander p.c. 2/25/03).

The most numerically preponderant item from the arms category are gunflints (Photograph

50). The gunflints were divided into two types: English spall-type gunflints, and French flake-technique gunflints. Each is also different in terms of flint coloration and manufacture. English spall gunflints ranged from black to mottled black to gray. French gunflints are honey-colored. A total of six English gunflints (23.07% of the arms category) and seven French gunflints (27% of the arms category) were recovered from the Persen House excavation. The gunflints seem to be rather evenly distributed in Strata Groups 2, 3, 6, 7, and 8.

A total of three musket balls were found at the Persen House. These are not terribly diagnostic, since guns can be used for an extended period of time. I have not included the whistle from underneath the stairs in the tabulation of this category, because it lacks a provenience. It could be included in the arms group because whistles are often used to signal an attack or warning. Sulfer has been included here because it is an ingredient in the manufacture of gunpowder. Paul Huey and Joseph McEvoy have also informed me (p.c. 6/11/03) that sulfer was also used for fumigation purposes.

More recent arms-related artifacts are four 22 caliber shell casings and the brass from a shotgun shell. The former dates post-1846, while the latter dates post-1850 (Miller 2000:14). Four of the five were found in Strata Group 2, the loose soil between the floor joists and above the clay/mortar floor.

(8) Clothing:

Bone buttons
Copper/brass buttons
Mother of Pearl buttons (MOP)
Other composite buttons
Glass Buttons
Clasps, fasteners
Cufflinks
Decorative items
Decorative beads

Clothespins
Buckles
Copper/brass pins
Thimbles
Grommets
Unidentifiable
Scissors
Rolled copper/wire
Leather scrap
Fancy Pins
Leather shoe fragments
Cloth

The clothing category on most domestic sites is normally not large. South's quantities for houses from eighteenth-century Brunswick, South Carolina range from about .3% to .6% of the total artifact inventory (1977:126-127). However, Brunswick (S25), the Public House-Tailor shop, yielded 5574 artifacts from the clothing group or 13.1% of the total from the site. The Persen House falls somewhere in between, with 612 artifacts (5.1% of total) from the clothing category, or which 341 or 55.7% were pins (Bar Chart 9). This number would probably have been increased somewhat if a smaller mesh size were used to obtain the sample.

Of the 20 strata groups, five did not produce any artifacts from the clothing category (Table 11). The strata group with the largest quantity of artifacts related to clothing and tailoring was Strata Group 2. This is the loose soil between the floor joists and above the clay mortar floor. Photographs 51 and 52 illustrate tailoring-related artifacts from two contexts within this strata group. The 340 artifacts from this strata group represent 55.6% of all of the artifacts relating to tailoring from the site. This indicates 1) the clay/mortar floor was probably overlaid by the wooden floorboards of the Phase 3, and 2) that it probably post-dated 1735 to c.1769 when Cornelius and Adam Persen were both engaged in tailoring at the house. Because we did not find any evidence of fire (i.e. charcoal, burned nails etc.) between the clay/ mortar floor and the surface of the soil below the floor joists, this would also indicate that the Phase 3 portion of the Persen

House was not burned in 1777. Although Matthewis Persen is on the list of "Sufferers" as having lost a house and barn to the British in October 1777, I am unsure if this was the house.

Since both Cornelius Persen and his brother Adam were tailors, this functional category has a large number of items relating to tailoring and clothing repair. From the total of 612 clothing related items are 55 bone buttons, 60 copper/brass buttons, 29 Mother of Pearl buttons, 21 metal or composite buttons, and 16 glass buttons. One artifact conspicuous for its absence was the bone button blank. Bone button blanks are portions of bone, normally long bones and ribs, from which buttons have been cut with the aid of a compass. They are then ground down and drilled with between 1 and 5 holes. The absence of button blanks indicates that the Persen brothers had sources for bone buttons rather than manufacturing them in the house.

Other artifacts relating to tailoring include 4 cufflinks, 5 decorative beads, 7 buckles, 7 thimbles, one pair of scissors, and 341 copper/brass straight pins (Table 11). The latter constitute the largest number of artifacts of any one type. Their large number is a reflection of the kind of flooring used in the Phase 3 during the eighteenth-century. Pins, buttons and other items such as those found in Strata Group 2 will normally fall through the cracks between ship-lapped floorboards, particularly if floor joists are spaced far apart. They will not fall through splined floorboards, and rarely through tongue-in-groove flooring.

Other artifacts from the clothing category include 7 leather scrap and 25 shoe fragments, rolled copper wire and a fancy pin.

(9) Personal:

Combs
Coins
Mouth harp
Copper/brass rings
Mirror
Carved Bone/Ivory

Chamberpot
Toothbrush
Slate pencils
Syringe (glass)
Keys
Doll parts
Inkwell
Whetstone
Pocket flask
Bodkin
Newspaper
Jackknife

Personal artifacts (Photographs 53-55) are those items that are associated with an individual (Table 12, Bar Chart 10). They can relate to various activities such as personal hygiene (combs, toothbrush, mirror, syringes), bodily adornment (rings, bracelets, bodkins), education (slate pencils), personal and mobile alcohol consumption (pocket flasks), and utilitarian needs such as a pocket knife and associated whetstone. They can also be an indication of children on site-such as doll parts. A mouth harp has been included in this functional category, even though it could also have been placed in the recreation category.

A total of 68 personal artifacts were found in and around the Persen House. The most common personal items are copper/brass rings (N=17) of various sizes. The greatest number of these (9 or 53% of the total) were found in Strata Group 2. The second most common personal items is slate pencil fragments (photograph 54) , of which 13 (19.1%) were found. The third most prolific item from this functional group are coins, of which 11 (16.2%) were found. Most were copper and most came from Strata Group 2. Datable coins from this Stratum include a large American copper cent (1800-1809), two US large cents (1800, 1820), and a 1910 Lincoln Head penny. Three other datable coins were found in Strata Group 3 (1966 Roosevelt Dime), Strata Group 5 (1749 British Coin), and Strata Group 7 (1844 American Half Dime).

Other personal items include inkwell fragments (N=1), keys (N=3), and newspaper fragments (N=1). Perhaps the most interesting personal item recovered from the Persen House excavations is the bodkin (Photograph 55) found in Unit 11, Context 127 (see also cover of Volumes 1 and 2). The bodkin is a form of pin which was worn in the hair, and projected out over the face. In some cases, small jewels or pearls were used as insets. Bodkins make their appearance in both the literature and in Dutch and Flemish genre paintings c. 1611 and become less common by 1673 (Paul Huey pers. comm. 6/11/03).

Also related to hair care and adornment are bone combs, or which 3 were found. (One comb made of sea turtle carapace was also recovered.) Some of these have the fire tines or teeth associated with the removal of nits or lice eggs from the hair (Photograph 53). One item curiously absent from the rather large sample of artifacts is the kaolin or ball-clay wig curler, which were heated and used to curl the wigs of upper class men. Paul Huey has informed me that these are rare on Dutch sites.

The ivory whistle found under the stairs prior to the Phase 3 excavation is illustrated in Photograph 54. As mentioned above, it could be included in either the personal or arms group, but because it was not in an excavated context, it is not included in the tabulation.

(10) Recreation and Entertainment:

Ball-clay smoking pipes
Marbles
Game pieces (dominos)

Only three kinds of artifacts were included in this category (Table 12, Bar Chart 11). One item that could have been included here was the mouth harp. Although I have chosen to place that in the personal category, I have photographed it with the recreational items (Photograph 56). The most common artifact in the recreation category is invariably the ball-clay smoking pipe and

its numerous fragments, and it is here that the Persen House does not differ from other Dutch and/or English colonial sites of the period. A total of 1064 smoking pipe fragments were found, and of these 32 have makers marks that can be associated with specific pipe-makers in the 17th and 18th-centuries (Photographs 56 and 57) . Several also bear small hints of marks that may be associated with specific pipe makers. In addition to these there are also two variants of the Tudor Rose heel-mark (see Photograph 57), one that has been identified at Fort Orange (Huey 1988), and one that is more enigmatic, but that shares similarities to an example from Fort Pentagoet (Faulkner and Faulkner 1987: Figure 6.7, h) which was occupied from 1635-1674. There are also four pipe stems with debossed *fleur-de-lis*, an attribute often found on seventeenth-century Dutch pipe stems (see McCashion 1979). Perhaps the largest inventory from one site showing the possible range of variation in *fleur-de-lis* marks are the pipestems from Fort Orange (Huey 1988:Figure 113).

Of the thirty-two marked pipes that can be associated with specific pipemakers 18 or 56% display the makers mark of Robert Tippet. These marks vary from a simple "RT" facing the smoker, to several variations of the "R TIPPET" cartouche (Photograph 56). They date from 1660 to 1720 (Walker 1977:1732-1739). One related pipe bears the cartouche of "IR TIPPET", which is the mark of Joan Tippet and her son Robert (Photograph 56), who went into business with her after the death of her husband (Robert) sometime between 1680 and 1687 (Walker 1977:493). The presence of "R Tippet" and "Tippet" pipes on archaeological sites as late as the Revolutionary war still remains a mystery since production endedc. 1720 (Walker 1977) to 1722 (Diane Dallal pers. comm. 10/26/03). Walker (1977) notes that Tippet pipes are found in later contexts, as does Stone (1974:148-149), where R. Tippet pipes from Fort Michilemackinac were found in contexts dating 1740-1780. The appearance of these pipes on later archaeological sites

and in later archaeological contexts can be attributed to several factors: the large number of Tippet pipes in circulation, a backlog of unsold pipes, counterfeiting, and later reuse of the molds of R. Tippet and his family. Since these factors are difficult to control in the archaeological record, I will use 1660-1720 for the time span, with the *caveat* that the pipes may in fact be later.

The next common pipestem mark is that of Edward Bird, an Amsterdam pipemaker who is represented in the Persen House collection by 9 or 28% of the marked pipes (Photograph 57). Bird was born in Surrey England, and produced pipes in Amsterdam from c. 1630 to 1665 (De Roever 1987). All of the pipe marks relating to Edward Bird are heel-marks. I have dated some of them 1630 to 1665, and where possible I have used tighter dates from McCashion (1979) based on the variations in mark and bowl profile based on the presence of Edward Bird pipes on Iroquois sites in New York.

When Edward Bird died in 1665 his son Evert continued the business, calling it "The Rose" (De Roever 1987). Whether or not he is the maker of the two rose-marked pipes discussed below may never be known. In 1668, Edward Bird's widow Anna van der Heijden, the stepmother of Evert Bird, remarried to Hendrik Gerdes. De Roever (1987:58) found that Gerdes was originally listed as a sugar bowl potter who later became a pipe maker. One pipe with "HG" with a crown above it was found at the Persen House. This is one of at least three varieties of Hendrik Gerdes pipes. Another variant lacks the crown. These pipes date c. 1668 to 1688 (McCashion 1979:130-131, Huey 1988:740). Two similar variants have recently been found in deeply stratified deposits from the seventeenth-century on Huguenot Street in New Paltz.

Other marked pipes from the seventeenth-century include one "AI", the mark of Andries Jacobz of Amsterdam from c. 1686 (Huey 1988:Figure 114, #66, McCashion 1979:136), and one "WE", the mark of William Evans c. 1682-97 (Oswald 1975:152-153, Alexander 1979:Figure 5,

#1). A possible William Evans stem mark was also found . Several eighteenth-century bowls were found, the most notable bearing the mark "TD" (Photograph 56), possibly of Thomas Dormer (?) c. 1748-1770 (Oswald 1975:135) but more probably post-1757 (Paul Huey p.c. 6/11/03). An eighteenth-century bowl with a seraphed "T" in a diamond was also found.

Another form of recreation and one common to the Dutch in the seventeenth-century were various

games utilizing marbles (Photograph 56). The 14 excavation units in and around the Persen House produced a total of 35 marbles, one of which was a large "shooter". Dutch paintings, such as Johanne Vermeer's *The Little Street* (c.1658) show two children kneeling down, probably playing marbles on the sidewalk. Similarly, excavations at the Broad Street Financial Center in lower Manhattan in 1984 yielded a basket with 17 marbles in the fill matrix (Dallal 1996). A bone and ivory domino (5+5) was also found in Unit 13, cx 134 (Photograph 57). This could have been used simply as a domino, or possibly in a game of *tric-trac* as detailed in the left back room in Jan Steen's *Light Come, Light Go* (1661).

(11) Special Activities:

Iron file
Fishing cleats (ties for boat)
Copper/brass scrap
Graphite
Iron wedge
Copper unidents.
Iron unidents.
Iron spike/chisel
Copper/brass slag
Iron scraps
Copper/brass springs
Lead unidents
Brass/copper unidents.
Twisted lead scrap
Lead scrap
Bucket frags

Lead/pot metal frags

Special activities, at least in this case, covers a lot of possible functional categories which it is sometimes difficult to discern in the archaeological record (Bar Chart 12). Although the artifacts are usually sporadic in that they occur as one item among many, there is one grouping that stands out from the rest. These are copper and brass scraps (Photograph 58) which may relate to cutting up copper and brass kettles for trade items, or reducing metals to smaller pieces to manufacture buttons.

One item, a cleat for a boat dock (or boat) appears to be out of context, and it is worth wondering how and why it found its way into the archaeological record beneath the Phase 3 portion of the house.

(12) Fuel:

Coal
Cinder (clinker)

A total of 120 fragments of coal as well as clinker were recovered from the Persen House excavation (Bar Chart 13). Overall, the count was quite low. Again there are several explanations. Because most of the excavation units were either around the very edge of the house, or inside of it, coal and clinker (burned coal) would be minimally represented. It is only when one excavates back yard deposits where coal buckets have been dumped, that large amounts of unburned coal and clinker fragments are recovered. I tend to view the presence of coal as an indicator of deposits, or at least associations of deposits, that post-date October 1828, when the Delaware and Hudson Canal opened (French 1860:63). The D&H Canal ran from Rondout on the Hudson, to Honesdale Pennsylvania, and was built to open up the Pennsylvania coal fields to a larger target population in the Hudson Valley and especially New York City. The present location of Rondout Island was the D&H Canal Company's stockyard, a place where canal boats off-loaded

millions of tons of coal for storage and transport. Coal * (with an asterisk) is seen throughout the text to remind the reader of a likely *terminus post quem* of 1828. In many cases, however, it represents vertical movement of soils as a result of rat nests, burrows, or collapsed tunnels.

(13) Fire Affected: All items that have been burned, melted or affected by fire in any way. (This does not include hearth tiles, which are of neccessity fire affected).

Because of an earlier mixup concerning the date of the burn layer that was encountered in Units 1 and 2, it was decided to create one category of fire-affected artifacts (Bar Chart 14). During the excavation of the interior, we had for the most part, no problem finding the 1663 burn layer. What we were unable to locate, however, was an archaeological context associated with the October 1777 burning of Kingston by the British. I reasoned that fire-affected artifacts that were not pre-1663 and that were probably from the early to late eighteenth-century might, by weight of numbers, indicate a context that could be correlated with the fire of 1777. The results were interesting, with fire-affected artifacts being the most numerically preponderant in Strata Group 2, the association of archaeological contexts below the floor and between the floor joists. A total of 47 out of 156 (or 30.12%) fire-affected artifacts were found in Strata Group 2. This is slightly more than double the number from Strata Group 4 (N-28), and Strata Group 18 (N-26), which is simply an agglomeration of disturbed contexts.

(14) Macrobotanicals:

Black walnut
Hazelnut
Almond
Pecan
Brazil nut
Hickory nut
Peach pits
Squash/pumpkin seeds

During the excavation of the Phase 3 portion of the house, it was noted that many of the rat nests contained a) dead rats in skeletal form, and b) nut fragments. The latter were saved, especially when they were encountered in mixed strata and especially just below and between the floor joists. Strata group 2, the soil between the floor joists and above the clay/mortar floor yielded 64 of the 129 (49.6%) of the macrobotanicals found at the Persen House (Bar Chart 15). The vast majority of all recovered nut fragments and seeds were in an excellent state of preservation, suggesting that they were not from the seventeenth through nineteenth-centuries. At one point (during the holidays), we realized that, with the exception of peach pits, all of the sampled nut fragments are those commonly associated with a bowl of nuts at table settings and parties around Thanksgiving and Christmas. My hypothesis, although not a pleasant one, is that during the holidays, Persen House rats would steal little tidbits after hours from the Cornell Agricultural Cooperative Offices. When I broached this topic with Dr. Thomas Amorosi, the project zooarchaeologist (and *Rattus sp.* expert), he stated without a pause- "oh definitely." The seemingly large number of nuts in the strata group then, are not from soils that have been redeposited as a result of basement or builders' trench excavation, nor are they part of Colonial Dutch or English foodways. Rather, they are an indication of food choice on the part of Persen House rats for most of the twentieth-century. The sleletons of the individuals concerned, as well as their families, were found scattered throughout the fill, and their nests are illustrated in many of the figures in this report. The number of identified specimens of Norway Rat and Rat Species can be found in Appendix 7.

Discussion

The archaeological excavation of the two units on the exterior walls of the Matthewis Persen House has yielded important information about several facets of the history and

prehistory of uptown Kingston. One of the most interesting of these is the depth from the modern sidewalk to the top of the 1777 burn level (cx 7 in Unit 1) which is approximately 65cm (27 inches). This means that the street level in the seventeenth-century was substantially lower than it is now. The burn layer provides a wonderful *terminus post quem*, or date after which for those deposits above it, and a *terminus ante quem*, or date before which, for those deposits below it. The idea of a *terminus antequem* for the burn layer allows us to examine the contents of the soil for a glimpse of street life (or at least sanitation) in Wildwyck in the seventeenth-century. From the Kingston Court Minutes we have evidence that the situation at different points was pretty grim. Between late October and mid-November of 1664 we find:

> It was also proposed, and thereupon resolved, that, by public notice to the inhabitants here of the mischief and damage that may result from fire, the householders living near the Mill gate shall be forbidden to carry their straw and rubbish, for the purpose of being burnt, close to the village palisades, but shall rather take the same across the Mill dam. Whereupon the following placard was posted:
> "Whereas, experience teaches us the impropriety of throwing out straw and rubbish and of burning the same close by the palisades, wherfrom great danger from fire may be expected, the Schout and Schepens therefore order that straw and rubbish shall be carted across the Mill dam by those living near the Mill gate, under the penalty heretofore fixed for that purpose. Further, all inhabitants here are directed to clear the streets, within four days, of straw and rubbish, so that, through the carrying of a light or the blowing out of a pipe of tobacco, a conflagration, such as the one at Amersfort on Long Island (God shield us), may not occur. And every one must attend every week to the said clearing and cleaning of the streets of the straw in front of his lot, under penalty of ten guilders' fine. Let every one guard against damage" (NYCD:169).

The burning of straw in the streets was a means of disposing bed straw that was filled with bedbugs, even though an order had been posted against this activity. This was also extended to keeping the streets free from cattle and miscellaneous lumber, firewood and wagons at night

(KP:240), so that people could traverse the streets without getting injured. A more involved decree from October 6th, 1665 states:

> Whereas daily experience shows that the residents of this village, prior to this, did not only leave the dead bodies of their large and small cattle in the streets of this village, but that even some have brought the said dead bodies close by the curtains outside of this community directly upon and near the common roads, which decomposing bodies, on account of their stench, not only much inconvenience passers by, but may also be the cause of bad diseases, owing to said nasty stench, for the purpose of remedying and preventing which in the future, the hon. schout and shepen of this village of Wildwyck, in the name and by the authority of his Royal Majesty of Great Britain and the hon. Lord Ridsert Nicolls, gov.genl. at New York by the present order and command each and every resident of this place that, after this date, nobody shall further venture neither to leave his dead bodies of the cattle, howevere named, on the street of this village or to bring them near or about the curtains of this community on or about the common roads, but that said dead bodies shall be carried the distance of two rifle shots outside of the village...(KP:253-254)

That Wildwyck was at times a rather odorous location is obvious. However, this does not necessarly translate into artifacts. What is striking about the outside deposits (Strata Groups 19 and 20) is the low density of historic artifacts found in the two excavated units. If we examine the artifacts in context 9 from below the burn layer (context 7) in Unit 1, the artifacts are exclusively Native American. This is also the case for the actual burn layer itself in Unit 1. The same is true for cx 15, the stratum of red sand below the burn layer (context 14) in Unit 2. The burn layer in Unit 2 only produced one piece of bone. This would suggest that refuse deposition during the Dutch Colonial and British Colonial periods was confined to backyard areas, which would essentially become middens over time. An examination of the kinds and amounts of artifacts found in Unit 14 behind the Persen House confirms this. Here 48%, or almost half of the artifacts recovered were faunal remains. The rest show an accumulation of artifacts from the seventeenth-century, such as delft and numerous redwares, to later ceramics from the eighteenth-century such as creamware and pearlware and finally nineteenth-century whiteware.

It should also be noted that the excavated Dutch ceramics and early earthenwares from the seventeenth and early eighteenth-century contexts at the Persen House are very fragmentary. This supports Amorosi's evaluation of the bone as highly fragmented, and suggests that the archaeological materials are from secondarily deposited contexts, if not sheet middens where pedestrian action has taken its toll on the collection. At this point it is difficult to determine vessel type conclusively as outlined by Baart (1994,1997) for Dutch ceramics from Amsterdam. In many cases, we are left with a tantalizing rim or body fragment which may be from either a pipkin (English), *grapen* (Dutch), or even a chamberpot, which bears many similarities to these vessels (see Noel Hume 2003).

The presence of prehistoric materials in the archaeological strata surrounding the Persen house was expected by the author. Of the 12001 artifacts from the Persen House (not counting bone), 1915 or 24.29% were of Native American origin. Most of this number is debitage, which as mentioned previously, was of local bedrock origin. The large numbers of Native American artifacts attest to the use of present day uptown Kingston by prehistoric Native American groups for the last 3500 years. The earliest occupations on site are from the Orient and Meadowood Phases, both of which appear to overlap in time during the Transitional Archaic/Early Woodland during the first Millenium BC. This is then followed by a gap in the archaeological record (at the Persen House) until the Late Woodland/Contact Period.

The Levanna projectile points found in Unit 2 (2.11) and Unit 4 (4.53), were made by either one of the groups encountered by the Dutch at Contact (*Warranawankongs, Waoranecks*) who were collectively called Esopus. It is difficult to say if either projectile point was directly involved with the events of June 7th, 1663, when Wildwyck was attacked and almost totally burned to the ground. Both, however, are in strata groups that either overlie the burn layer on the

outside of the Persen House (2.11), or are part of the palisade trench fill inside the house (4.53). The plant processing materials, such as the pestle and nutting stone are indications of food preparation on site, although there appears to be no evidence for storage of nuts of cultigens in pits, as evidenced at other sites in the Esopus drainage (see Diamond 1999). In fact, except for several enigmatic post molds, there were no Native American features found at the site. This may indicate that later occupations just on the verge of Contact were occupying the bluff edge along North Front Street and Clinton Avenue.

The excavation of the Persen House materials were, as noted above, undertaken using the Context System as outlined by Harris. The analysis of the Persen House materials has proceeded by regrouping those contexts into strata groups that are temporally related based on vertical and horizontal stratigraphy and placement. A number of these strata groups deserve further elaboration and discussion, and some, due to their small size, are still somewhat problematical. The latter is both a result of rat disturbances as well as small artifact counts, which make statistical comparisons difficult. This is a result of low artifact density and relatively small volumes of excavated soil from these contexts. Even when these contexts are joined, the resulting strata group has a paucity of artifacts. Strata Groups 9, 10,14, 15, 16, and 20 could be considered difficult in this regard due to the small numbers of artifacts found in them. Strata Groups 1 and 18 are also problematical, since the first is the large disturbance in front of the hearth in the Phase 3 portion of the house, and the latter is simply a conglomeration of disturbed contexts. In the discussion that follows, I am assuming that the Norway Rat (NISP=130) and Rat Species (NISP=550) as identified by Dr. Amorosi are not culinary in origin. Consequently I have called the other animals "food-related' to distinguish them from the numerous rats found at the Persen House. It should also be noted that discussion of members of the Pigeon Family as a

food source is a rarity in the Kingston Court Minutes. It must be remembered, however, that in the probate records Gysbert van Imbroch had a pigeon rookery.

Perhaps the most informative Strata Groups are 2, 3, 5/6 ,7 ,8, 11, 12, 13, and 17. Strata Group 2, as mentioned above, is the loose soil above the clay/mortar floor and between the floor joists. This Strata Group has the largest number of items related to clothing and tailoring (340), suggesting that the clay cap beneath it may have been constructed by the Persens when they added on the frame building (Phase 3). This would have effectively prevented many of the clothing-related items from migrating downward, except for rats nests and disturbances. Other indications that this may be the case are the large number of Creamwares, Pearlwares, and Whitewares in Strata Group 2 (Pie Chart 1). That this addition was used by the Persens as a business location, is highly likely. The date of when it was added on appears to be in question. Food-related mammalian faunal remains from Strata Group 2 consist primarily of sheep/goat (NISP=60), pig (NISP=53), and to a lesser extent cattle (NISP= 27). Bird remains consist of chicken (NISP= 304), turkey (NISP=83), and pigeon family (NISP=49). Fish are primarily of the perch family (NISP= 27), and perches (NISP= 11), as well as suckers (NISP=18), a common fish in the Esopus Creek. Added to this are the only fragments of turtle on the site, both of which were found in Strata Group 2.

One interesting non-food mammalian artifact is an Elephant ivory ring approximately 5cm or 2 inches across on the outside. The ring is probably a piece of jewelry. It is the only artifact from the Persen House which has originated in Africa. Whether it belonged to Robin, a slave that Matthewis Persen "borrowed" from Benjamin Bogardus in 1782, is difficult to ascertain. It could have just as easily been acquired by purchase.

Strata Group 3, the walls and builder's trenches of the Phase 3 portion of the Persen House were also informative. Three cannonballs were found along the south wall of the house within this strata group, possibly pointing to its location near an artillery piece or opening along the curtain wall. Food-related mammalian faunal remains consist of pig (NISP=27), and to a lesser extent sheep/goat (NISP=7), and cattle (NISP=7). Birds consisted of chicken (NISP=30), pigeon (NISP= 23), and turkey (NISP= 13). Fish, as in Strata Group 2 was dominated by perch family (NISP=11), but also included sturgeon (NISP=2).

Strata Groups 5 and 6, the two groupings of strata beneath the clay/mortar floor and above the 1663 burn layer, can be lumped into one for discussion. Although Strata Group 2 yielded 340 or 55.6% of the clothing related artifacts, Strata Groups 5 and 6 together total 105 or 17.2% of the clothing related artifacts from the site. While this might be related to soil movement as a result of rats nests, it also may indicate that a significant number of clothing-related (tailoring) artifacts were already present in the soils surrounding the Phase 1 portion of the Persen House when the Phase 2 basement soils were excavated and eventually covered the burn layer. (In this scenario- which will require much more historical research, both the Phase 2 and the Phase 3 would postdate 1735.) These two groupings also yielded 96 or 56.5% of all tin-glazed earthenwares (majolica and delft) from the site (Pie Chart 2).

Mammalian food remains from Strata Groups 5 and 6 show a sharp increse in white-tailed deer (NISP=15) compared to the strata above them, and below them. The most numerically preponderant domesticated animals are pig (NISP=94), sheep/goat (NISP= 38), and cattle (NISP=20). Birds are predominantly chicken (NISP=127), followed by pigeon (NISP=62), and turkey (NISP=37). Strata Group 6 also has a relatively large grouping of marsh duck species (NISP=13). Of the two strata groupings, Strata Group 6 yielded the majority of the fish remains.

Strata Group 5 yielded only perches and perch family (NISP combined =5), whereas Strata Group 6 produced evidence of shark (NISP=1), sturgeon (NISP=1), perches and perch family (NISP combined=32), and catfish (NISP=1).

Strata Group 7, the fill overlying the palisade trench, produced a similar inventory of food-related mammalian remains. These included wild species such as white tailed-deer (NISP=1) and gray squirrel (NISP=1), as well as domesticated animals such as pig (NISP=4), sheep/goat (NISP=4), and Cattle (NISP=2). In the bird category, chickens (NISP=34) make up the majority of food items. No fish remains were found in this strata group.

Strata Group 8, the palisade trench and soil matrix overall did not yield a lot of artifacts, which is informative in itself. Food-related mammalian remains consist entirely of cattle (NISP=3), and pig (NISP=1), whereas chicken (NISP=10), pigeon family (NISP=7), and turkey (NISP=1) make up the bird remains. Fish remains consist entirely of sucker (NISP=1).

Strata Group 11, the June 7th, 1663 burn layer yielded a total of 172 artifacts. Of these 20 are early ceramics (Pie Chart 3), as well as food remains. This strata grouping, and those below it should give us the best view into what people were eating in and around the time of that event. Food-related mammals, like the species discussed in the Kingston Court Minutes, are pig (NISP=4), sheep/goat (NISP=2), and cattle/sheep/goat (NISP=1). Birds consist of chicken (NISP=6), turkey (NISP=2), and pigeon family (NISP=2). There are no fish remains from Strata Group 11.

Directly below the burn layer, and pre-dating the fire, were several features lumped together as Strata Group 12. The count for this strata group is low, reflecting the artifact count in general, as well as the relatively small volume of soil that made up this sample. The ceramics are all

relatively early (Pie Chart 4). Food-related fauna consist entirely of four identifiable bones of pig (NISP=1), cattle (NISP=1), chicken (NISP=1), and pigeon family (NISP=1).

Strata Group 13, the original soils below the 1663 burn layer had the largest number of Native American items from any strata group (1837). Even though a large amount of Native American artifacts were found in ths grouping, with the exception of perch and perch family (NISP combined=5), all of the food-related faunal remains were domesticated. These consist of pig (NISP=6), sheep/goat (NISP=1), cattle (NISP=1), chicken (NISP=2), and pigeon family (NISP=3).

Strata Group 17, the yard deposit in Unit 14, yielded an assortment of artifacts, 48% of which were faunal remains. This strata group gives us an insight into what relatively undisturbed backyard deposits in a small city (Wildwyck/Kingston) should look like. Ceramics from this unit range from the seventeenth through the nineteenth centuries (Pie Chart 5). Food-related faunal remains include non-domesticated animals such as deer/deer family (NISP combined=7), and black bear (NISP=1), as well as domesticated mammalian forms such as cattle (NISP=13), sheep/goat (NISP=2), sheep (NISP=1), and pig (NISP=10). The backyard deposits also held large amounts of bird remains. These include chicken (NISP=27), pigeon family (NISP=47) and a Perching bird (NISP=1). The large numbers of Pigeon Family from the yard deposits are only duplicated by a slightly larger number from underneath the floor in the Phase 3 portion of the Persen House (Strata Group 2). This would suggest that pigeon remains were disposed of in the yard and then were probably dragged inside the house by rats. Fish remians from the yard deposits consist of sturgeon (NISP=7) and perch species (NISP=1). The seven fragments of sturgeon is the highest quantity of any strata group on site.

Recommendations

The excavations around the Matthewis Persen House have yielded information concerning Native American occupations in uptown Kingston that span the last 3500 years. Added to this is the Dutch Colonial, and British Colonial Period, as well as artifacts that post-date the Revolutionary War. Although the excavation only totalled 32.273 square meters, these units give us a window into Kingston's Native American past, and hint at historical information that could be obtained from other investigations in and around the stockade district. When the 20,508 artifacts (includes fauna) are divided by 33 square meters, the result is that the soil around and inside the Persen House averages about 621 artifacts/square meter. This data concerning Kingston's past is probably also evident in other undisturbed locations in Kingston's Uptown area. The key to saving and interpreting it is to require testing of impacted soils within the Stockade District prior to construction projects such as gas, water or utility lines, or larger impacts such as building footprints. The archaeological deposits relating to Native American, Dutch Colonial, British Colinal and early American occupations in Uptown Kingston are a finite resource that cannot be duplicated, and must be preserved.

Slavery at the Matthewis Persen House

Matthewis Persen bought out his bothers and sisters shares of the house in 1770 and became the sole owner. He is thought to have died in 1819 at the age of 80 (Barricklo 2000:15). During his tenure at the Persen House it is probable that he had one or more slaves. In *Olde Ulster: An Historical and Genealogical Magazine* (1910:41-42) one can find reference to at least one of these slaves, and the contractual situation by which Matthewis obtained him.

This Indenture Witnesseth

That I, Benjamin Bogardus of Dutchess County State of New York have let Matthew Persen of Kingstone County of Ulster and state aforesaid have a Negro slave Named Robin for the term of Nine years next ensuing, and said Matthew Persen his heirs or afsigns will procure and provide for him the said Negro sufficient meat drink wearing apparel Lodging and Washing during the said term of nine years.

And at the expiration of Nine years Next ensuing the date hereof, he the said Matthew Persen his heirs or afsigns shall deliver the said Negro slave if alive unto the said Benjamin Bogardus his heirs of afsigns. And for the true performance of the agreements aforesaid, the said parties bind themselves each unto the other firmly by these presents, in Witness whereof the said parties have hereunto set their hands and seals.

Dated the fifth day of November, One thousand Seven Hundred and eighty-two.

Benjamin Bogardus (signed)
Matthew Persen (signed)
Sealed and delivered in the presence of us
Frantz J. Roggen
Petrus Roosa

Matthewis Persen probably used Robin as a slave for housework, construction and other chores around the house, and elsewhere. We can only assume that he was returned to Benjamin Bogardus at the end of nine years. The Persen House, like many Dutch structures and historic sites in the northeast were the home of numerous families of slaves as well as individual slaves at various points in time. However, their presence is often overlooked or marginalized due to the fact that they often could could not read or write, and hence are often not part of the historical record. This results in what Patterson (1982) has called "social death", a reference in part to the slave as a living person as well as the negligible content and almost invisible quality that history affords them.

The artifacts from the Persen House do not, in and of themselves, bear the symbolic markings or associations which point to African usage, as has been found on other sites in the United States (see Ferguson 1992). Like many Dutch sites where slaves lived, the

artifacts that they used (cooking pots, knives, guns, clothing, etc.) were the same as those of their masters, and it is difficult if not impossible, to distinguish usage by slaves except in cases of caches or specific hiding places where items were kept.

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ABBREVIATIONS USED IN TEXT

KP New York Historical Manuscripts:Dutch. Kingston Papers (Two Volumes. Translated by Dingman Versteeg. See Christoph (et al. 1976) above.

NYCD New York Colonial Documents. See Fernow (1881) above.

UCPR/SP Ulster County Probate Records/Secretary's Papers

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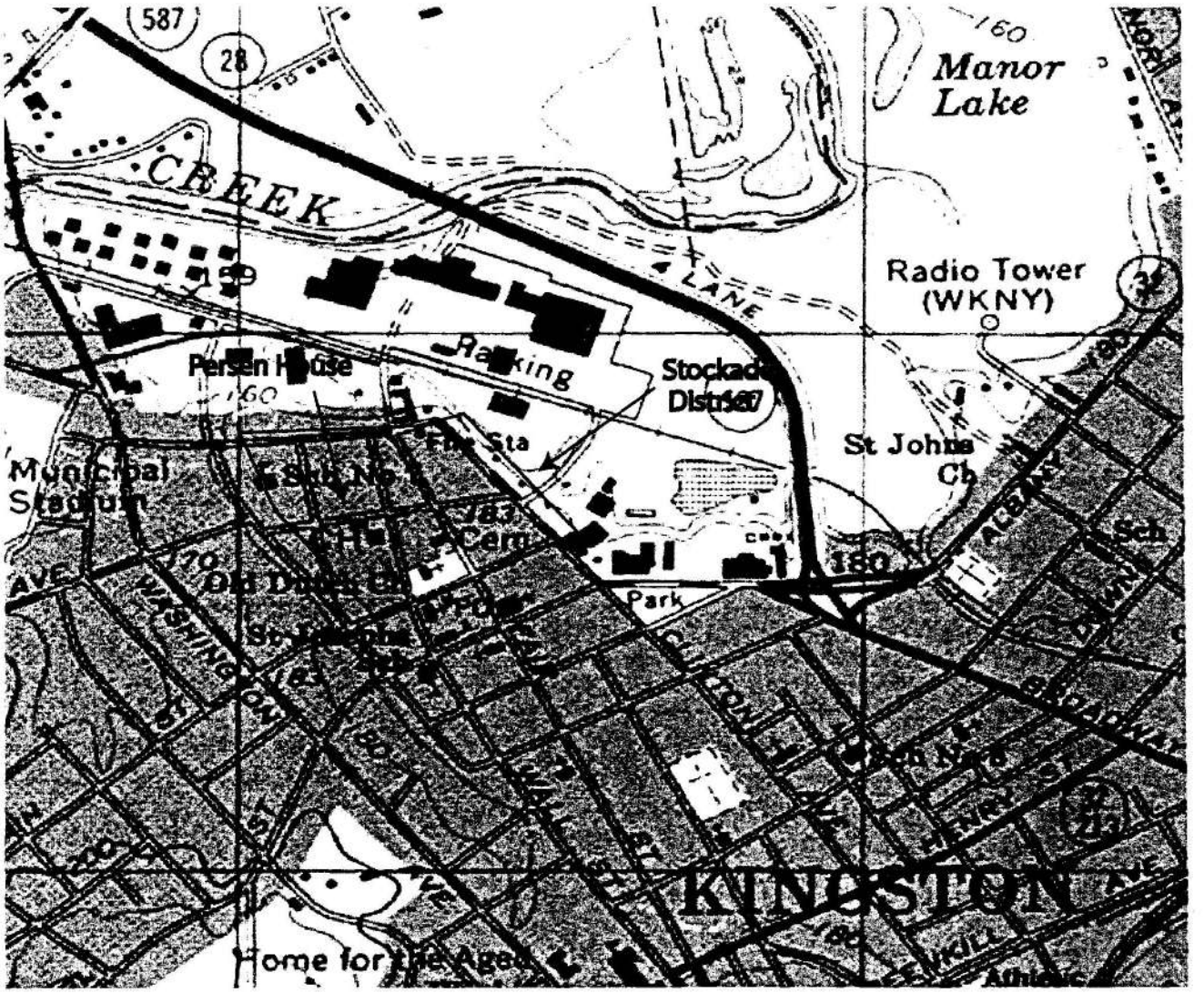
MAPS

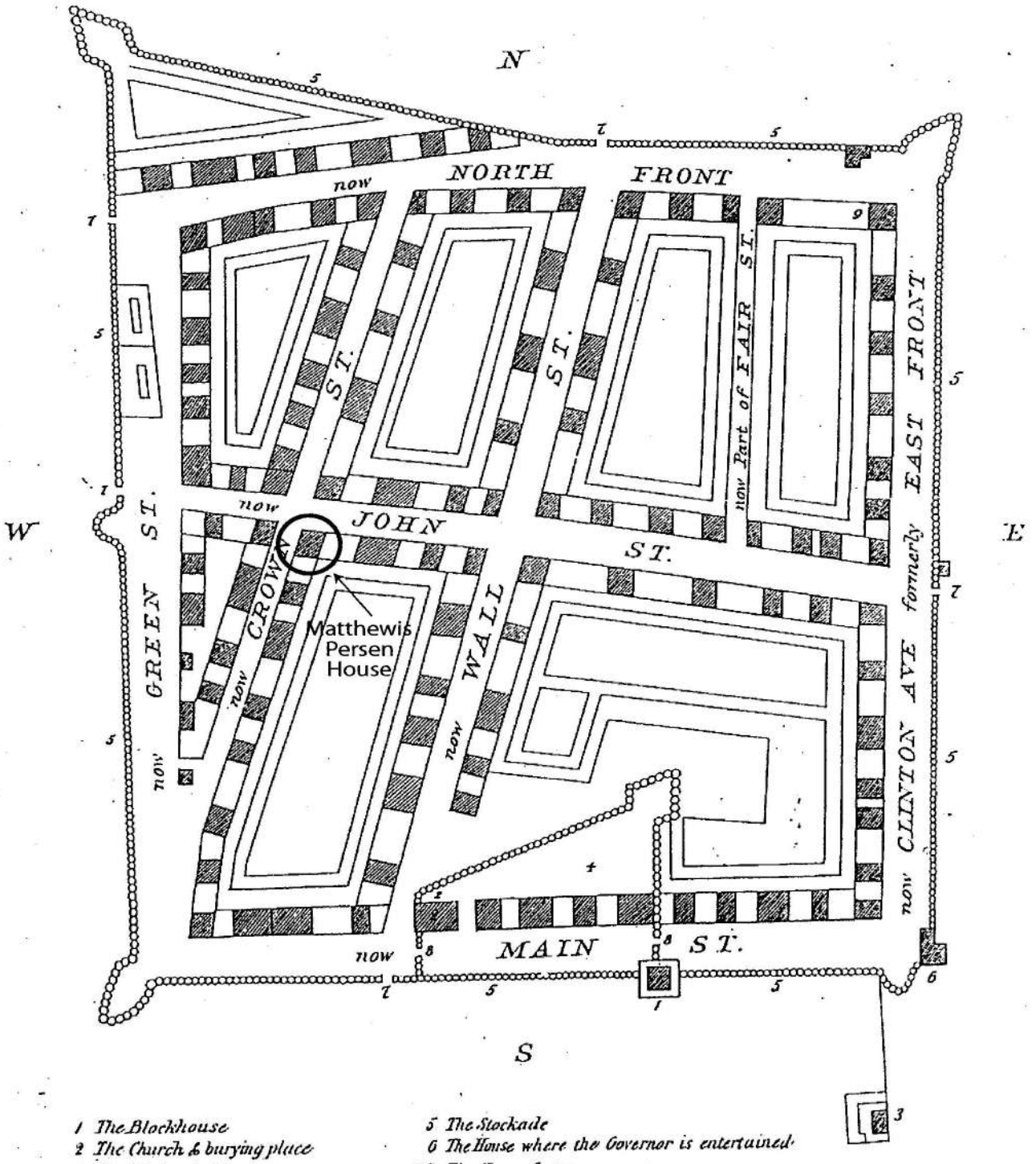


Map 1 : Kingston West Quadrangle

PLAN OF

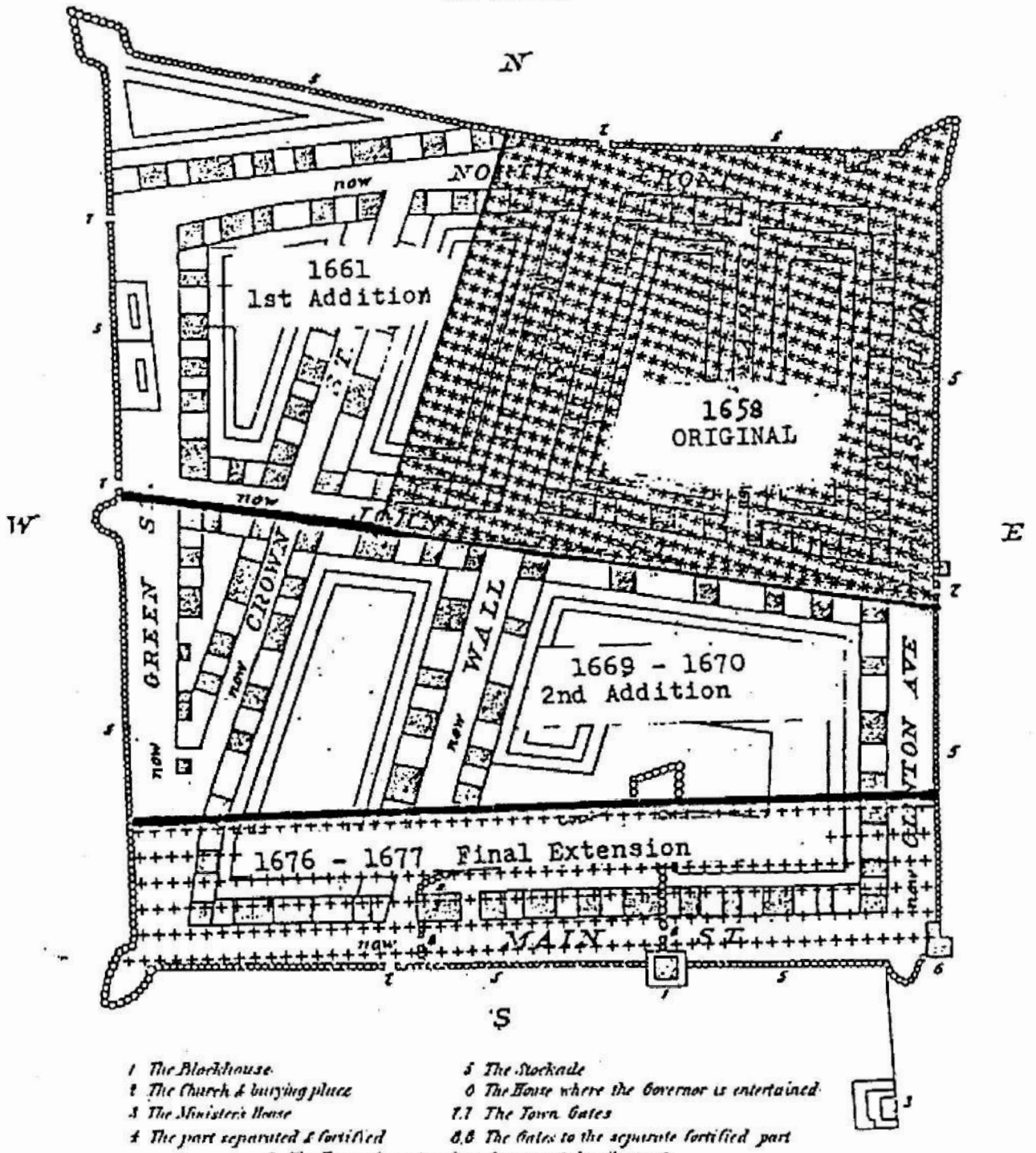
KINGSTON

IN 1695.



Map 2. 1695 Miller Map (Taken from Fernow 1881)

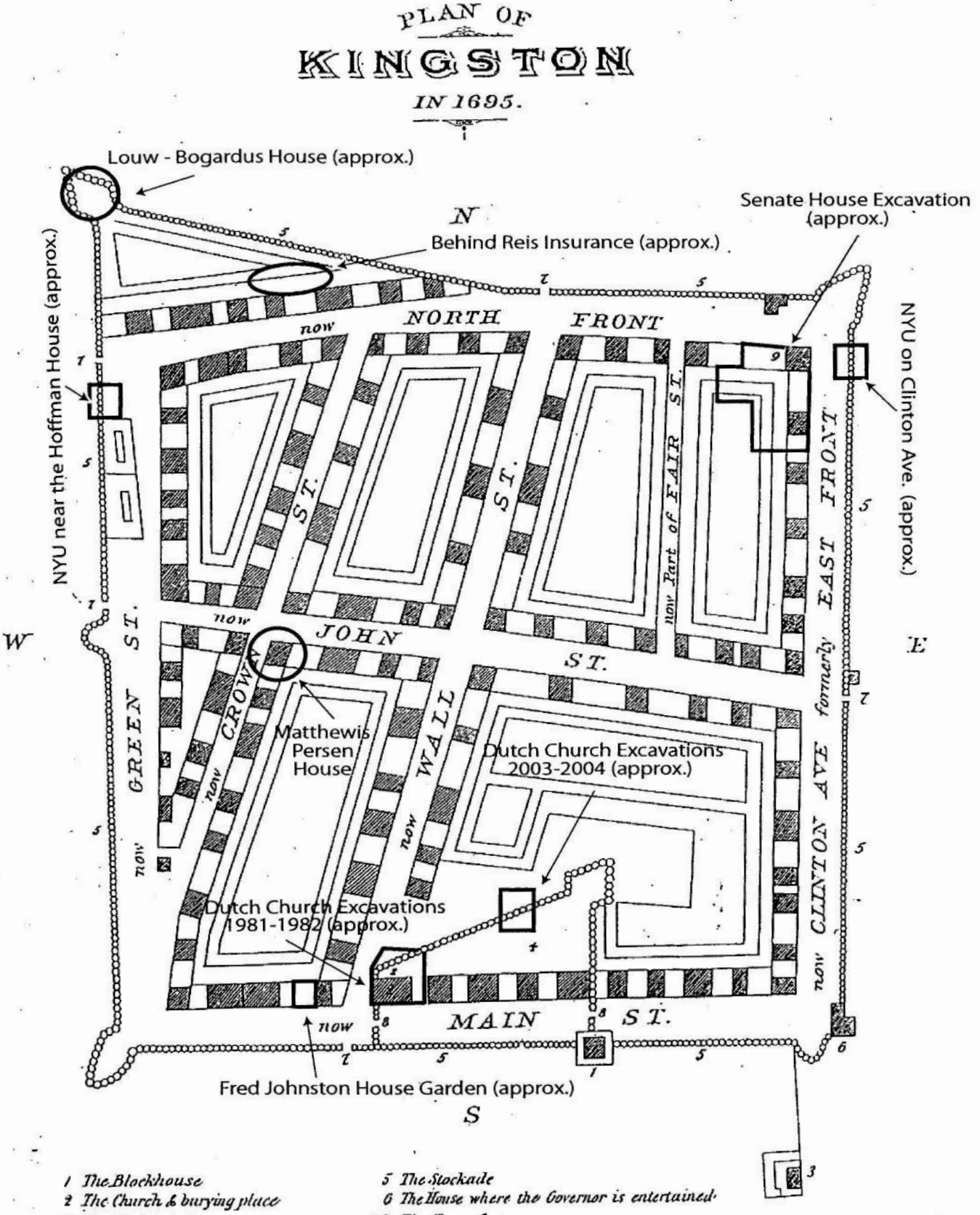
Map 3. Robert Slater overlay of Stockade Construction Phases



Miller map of Stockade Area as designated by Governor Petrus Stuyvesant

Documents Relative to the Colonial History of New York State, insert between pages 84, 85, Vol. XIII

Over-lay by Robert Slater. 1983



Map 4. 1695 Miller Map (Taken from Fernow 1881)

PHOTOGRAPHS

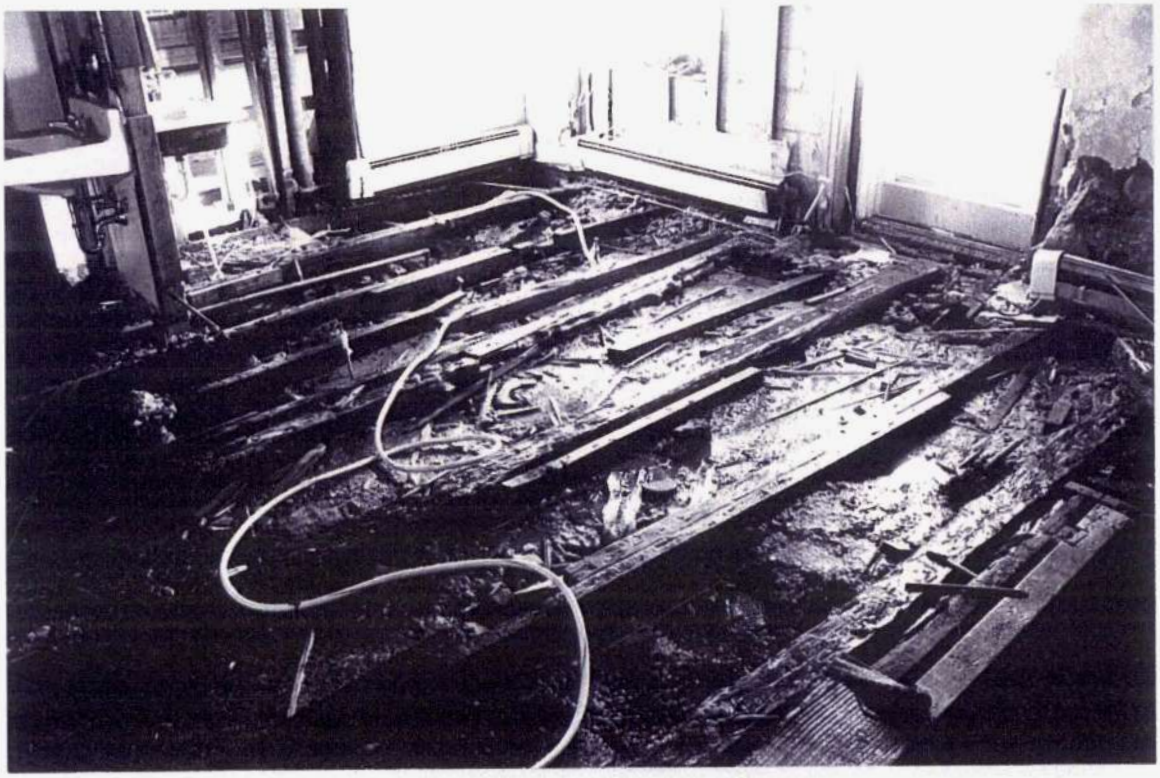
Photograph 1. Unit 1. View North.

Photograph 2. Unit 2. View NW showing 1663 burn layer.

Photograph 3. Unit 2. View West showing builders trench.
Compare with Figure 7 for cx numbers.

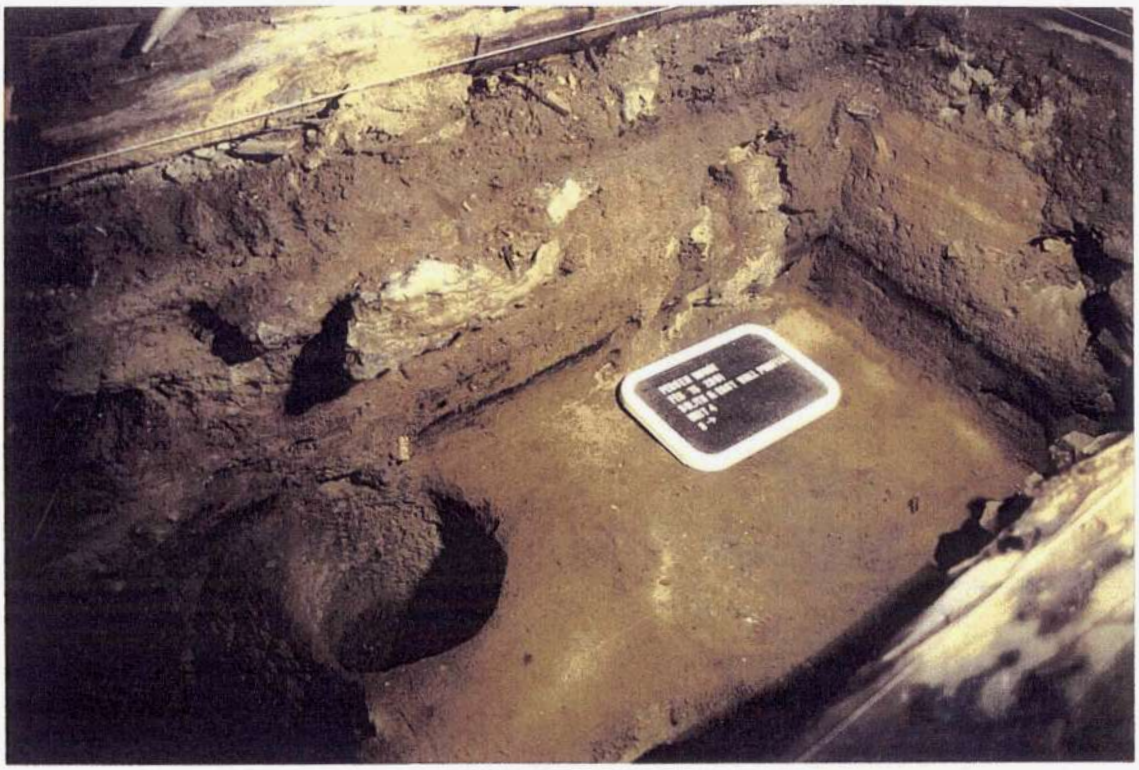
Photograph 4. Unit 2. View NW showing 1663 burn layer and cxs above and below.

Photograph 5. Phase 3 with flooring removed. View North.



Photograph 6. Phase 3 with flooring removed. View SE.

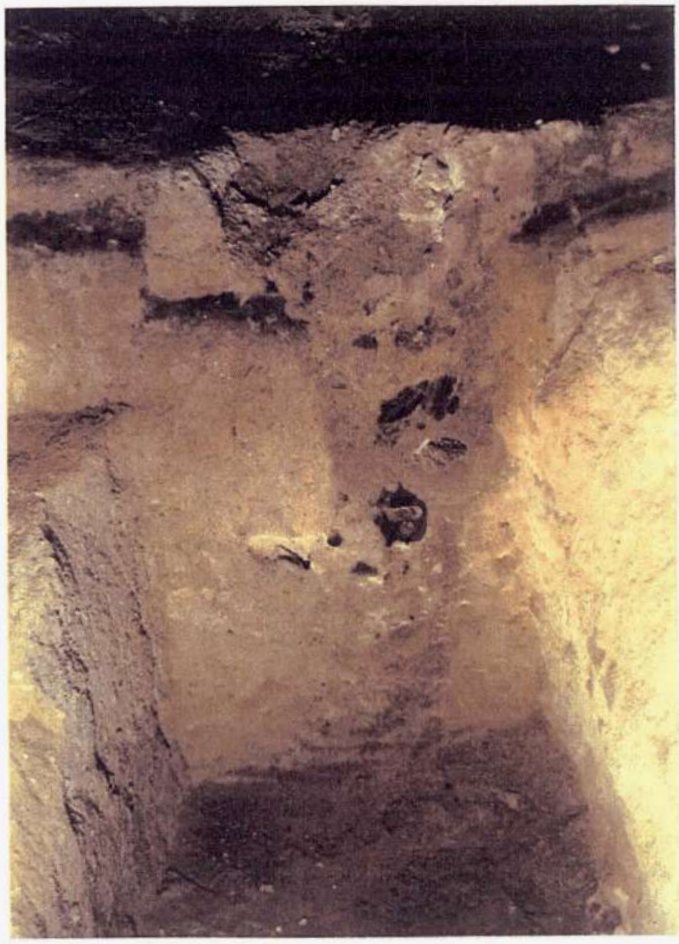
Photograph 7. Unit 4 showing wall for Phase 3 and clay/mortar floor. View East.



Photograph 8. Unit 4. South and East wall profiles. Palisade trench and cx 74. View SE.

Photograph 9. Unit 4. North and East wall profiles. palisade trench and cx 74 in upper right. View NE.

Photograph 10. Palisade trench profile Unit 4. East Wall.



Photograph 11. Palisade trench profile Unit 4, East wall.

Photograph 12. Inside Phase 3. beginning of Unit 5. Basement door to Phase 2 in rear of photo. View West.

Photograph 13. Action Photo. Unit 4 with Unit 5 in rear. View South.

Photograph 14. Unit 5. View North.

Photograph 15. Unit 6 after excavation. View North.

Photograph 16. Action Photo. Unit 7 excavation. Unit 4 on right. View North.

Photograph 17. Palisade trench cutting across units 4 and 7. View West.

Photograph 18. Unit 7 showing red brick debris over palisade trench. View North.

Photograph 19. Unit 7, cx 167. View North.

Photograph 20. Units 4 and 7. Cx 167 is block of soil in left. North Profile.

Photograph 21. Unit 9. West wall profile. Note postmolds 122 and 130. View West.

Photograph 22. Units 12 and 13. View North.

Photograph 23. Unit 12. Note 1663 burn layer in front. View NW.

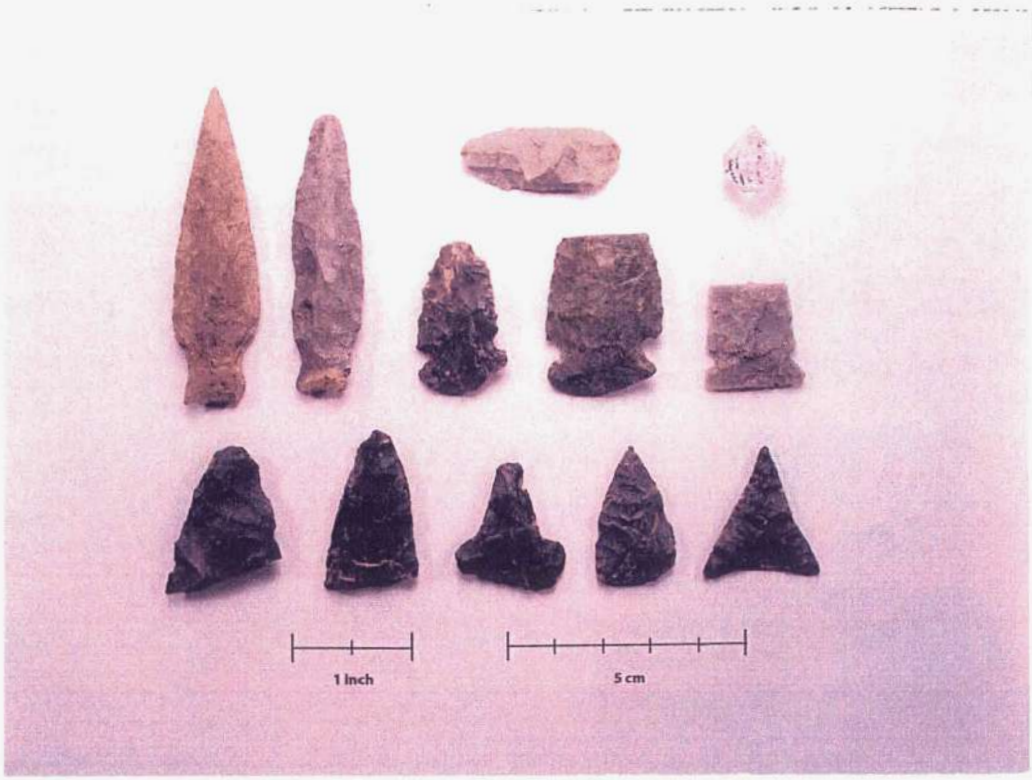
Photograph 24. Cleanup. Unit 12 in foreground.

Photograph 25. Unit 13, cx 155. East wall profile.

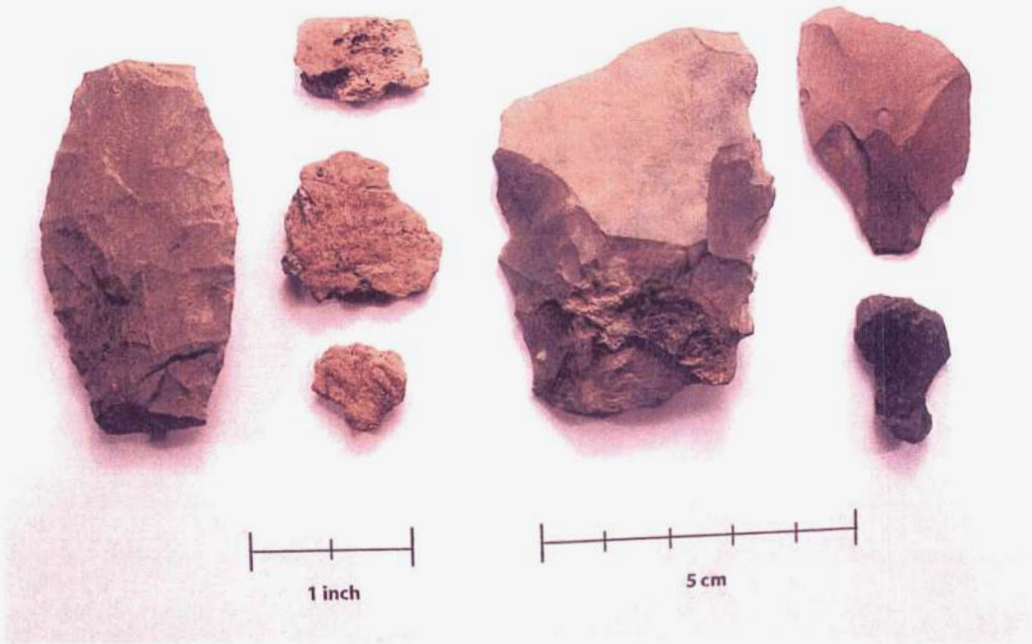
Photograph 26. South yard showing shovel testing through macadam. View NE.

Photograph 27. Excavation of Unit 14. Builders trench for previous cellar door is to left of excavator. View SE.

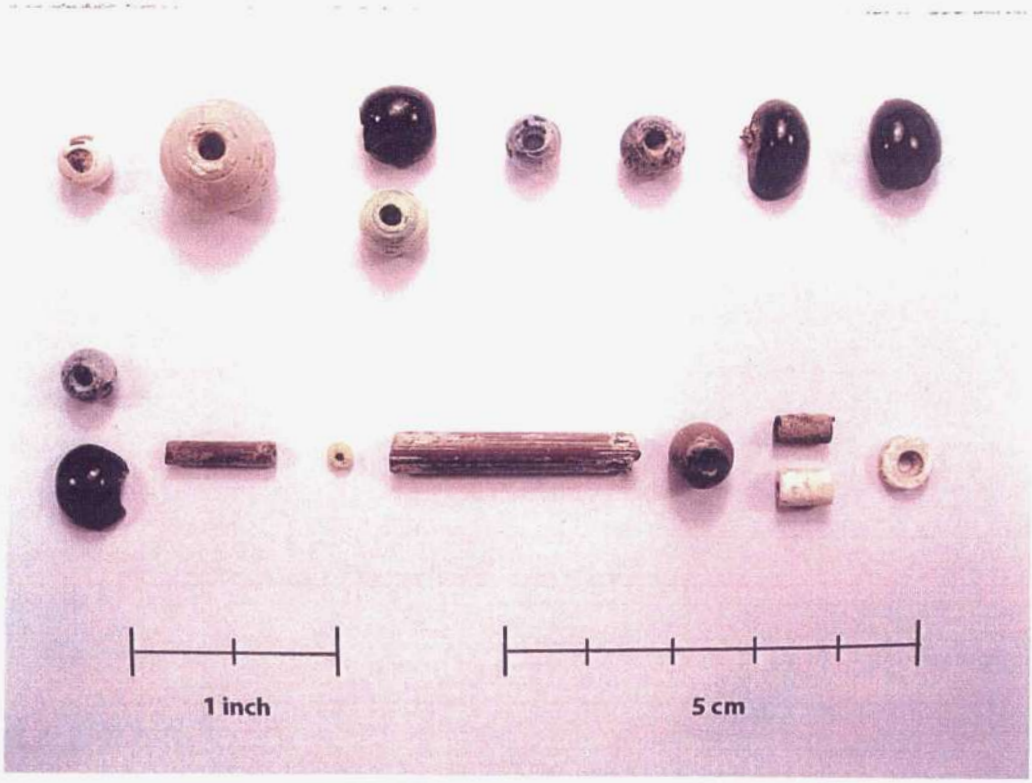
Photograph 28. South yard looking at Phase 2/3 wall. View North.



Photograph 29. Native American Artifacts. Top row left to right: small biface (3.160), quartz crystal (13.134). Center row: two Orient Fishtail points (11.127; 2.14), three Meadowood points (4.22; 5.26; 1.9). Bottom row: two biface frags (9.131; 10.98), drill (13.151), two Levanna Points (4.53; 2.11).



Photograph 30. Native American Artifacts. Left to right: Orient Fishtail point (6.148), 3 prehistoric pottery (3.148), biface (4.68), maroon chert debitage (12.135), scraper (7.75).

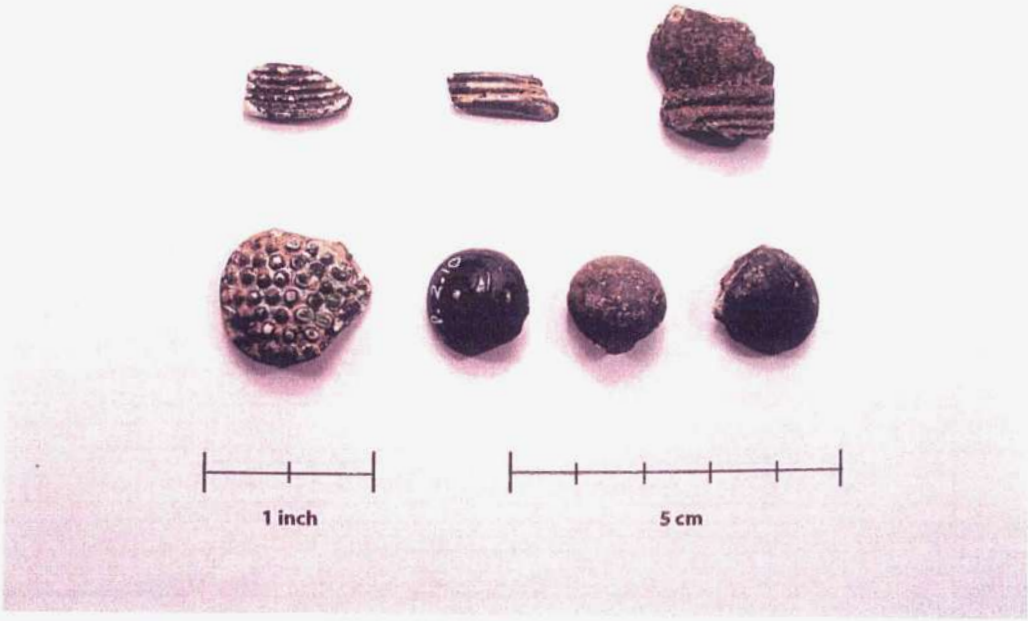


Photograph 31. Trade Items. Top row, left to right: amber bead (7.168), large amber wire-wound bead (4.22), large black bead over large white wire-wound bead (13.149), brite blue bead (4.54), large brite blue bead (13.134), two cassock buttons (12.162; 12.159). Bottom row: large round black, med. navy blue (5.28), tubular bead (9.116), vs. white bead (13.150), tubular bead (4.72), red/black bead (10.98), copper bead and wampum (4.56), shell bead (14.176).

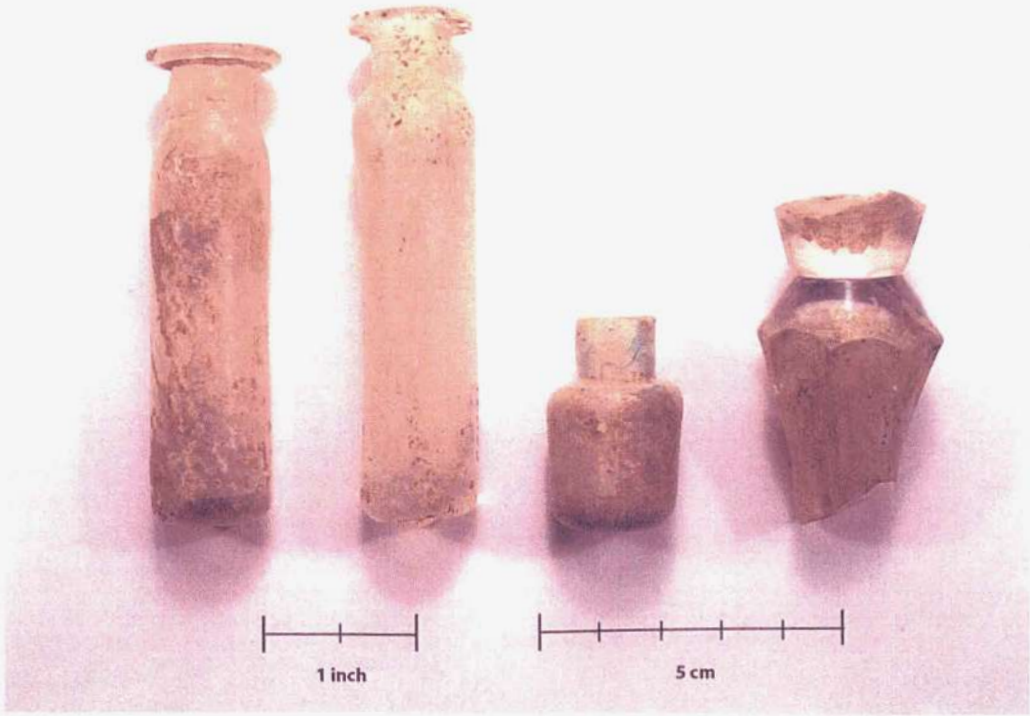
Photograph 32. Cutlery. Two two-tined forks with partial handle (8.81).

Photograph 33. Cutlery. Top to bottom: knife (7.171); knife (12.157); left: handle fragment (5.25), right: engraved handle frag. (7.171); spoon (4.23).

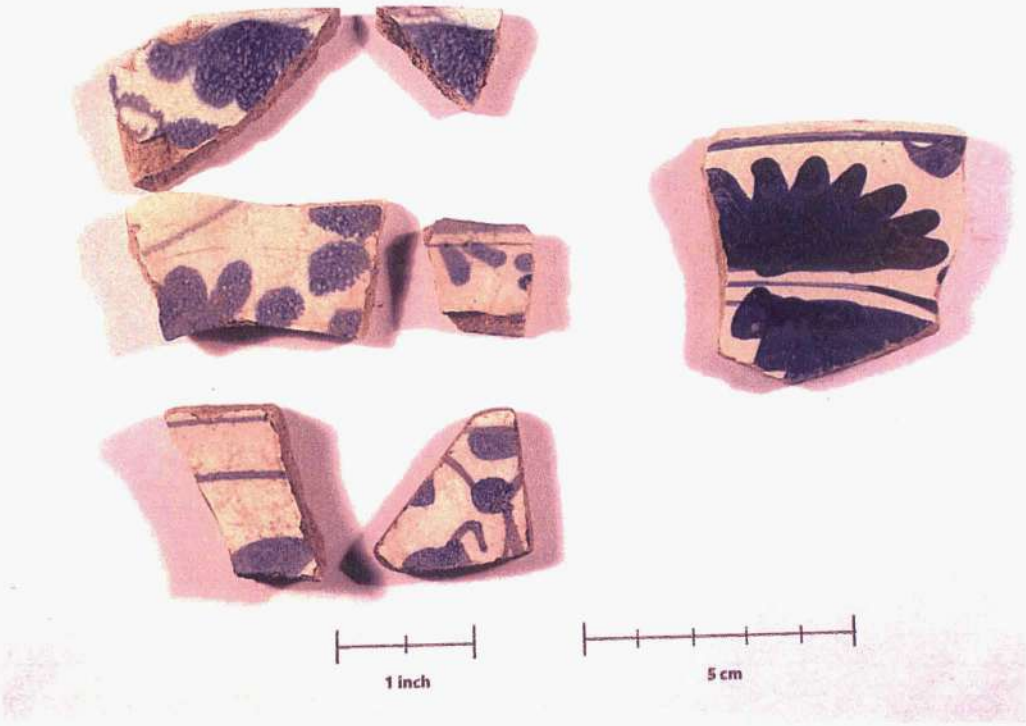
Photograph 34. Wine bottles. Left to right: wine bottle finish (4.17), Rickett's style finish (10.98), two frags. of one early wine bottle finish (5.25; 7.143), seal embossed "Jan Eltenge 1754" (5.26).



Photograph 35. Waldglas. Top, left to right: two coiled foot frags. (7.168; 6.43), body/foot frag. (13.151). Bottom, left to right: raspberry prunt (9.102), three plain prunts (2.10; 5.30; 7.144).

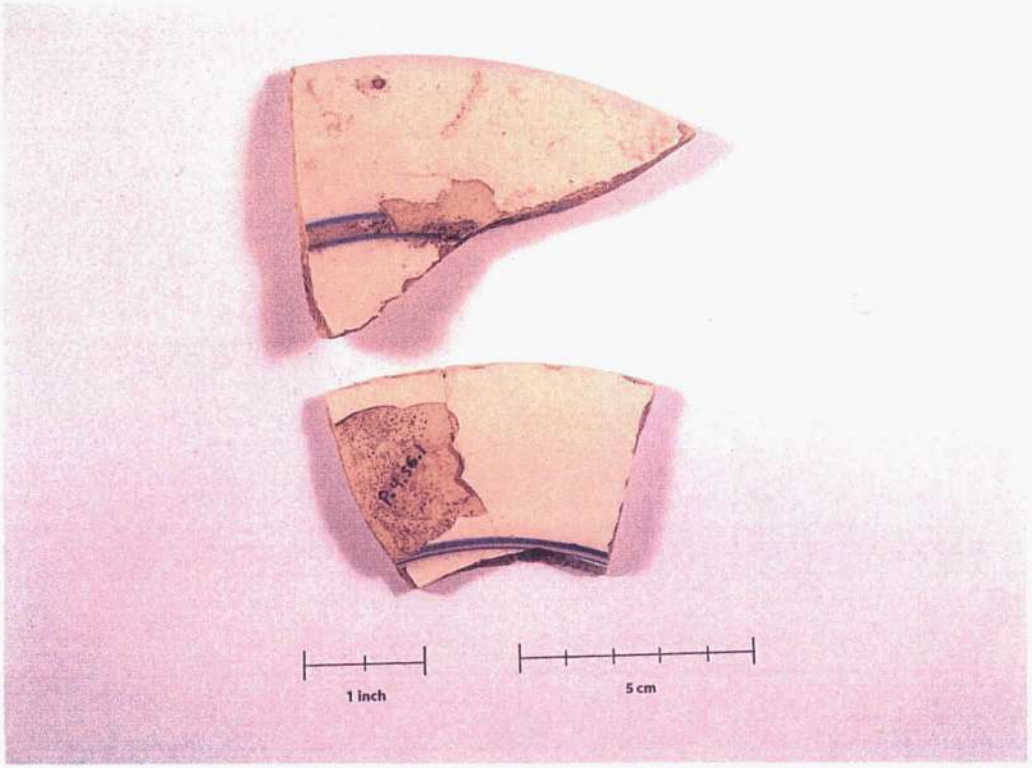


Photograph 36. Vials/Tableglass. Left to right: two lead glass vials (5.30; 12.133), small bottle of gilding (7.76), molded pedestal or "silesian" stem (5.29).

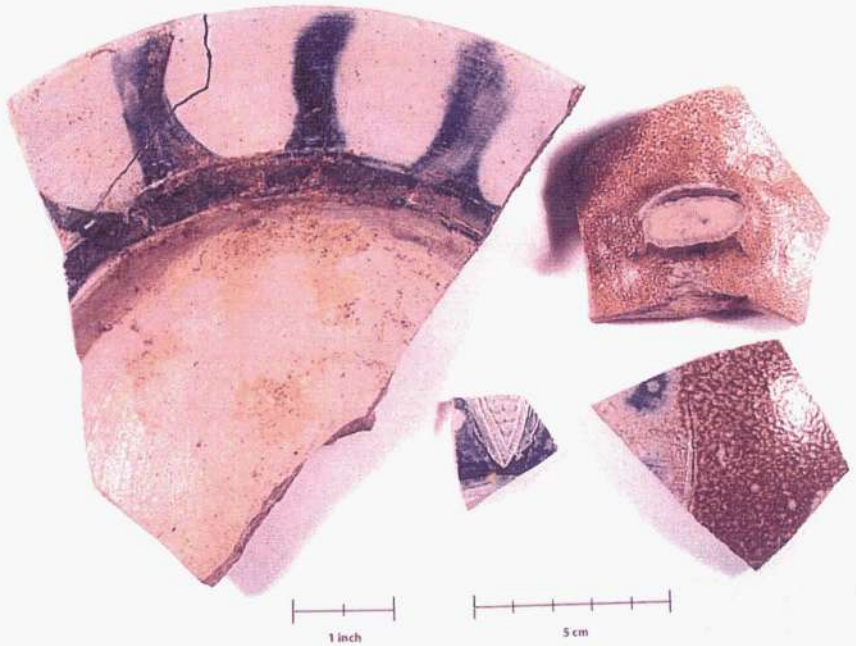


Photograph 37. Tin-glazed earthenwares. Six fragments on left: majolica charger (Vessel # 16). On right: majolica fragment (4.58).

Photograph 38. Tin-glazed earthenwares. Top row: blue and white decorated (13.156; 12.135; 4.38). Middle row: blue and white decorated (12.157; 4.16; 13.151). Bottom row: two blue and white (13.149; 13.134) and polychrome delft (9.94).



Photograph 39. Tin-glazed earthenwares. Top: white with two blue lines (12.159). Bottom: white with two blue lines (Vessel #6: 4.56).



Photograph 40. Stonewares. Left: salt glazed stoneware plate (Vessel #1: 9.91; 6.41). Center: Westerwald fragment (13.150). Far right: two Frechen tigerware; top: (2.10) and bottom showing portion of medallion (8.86).

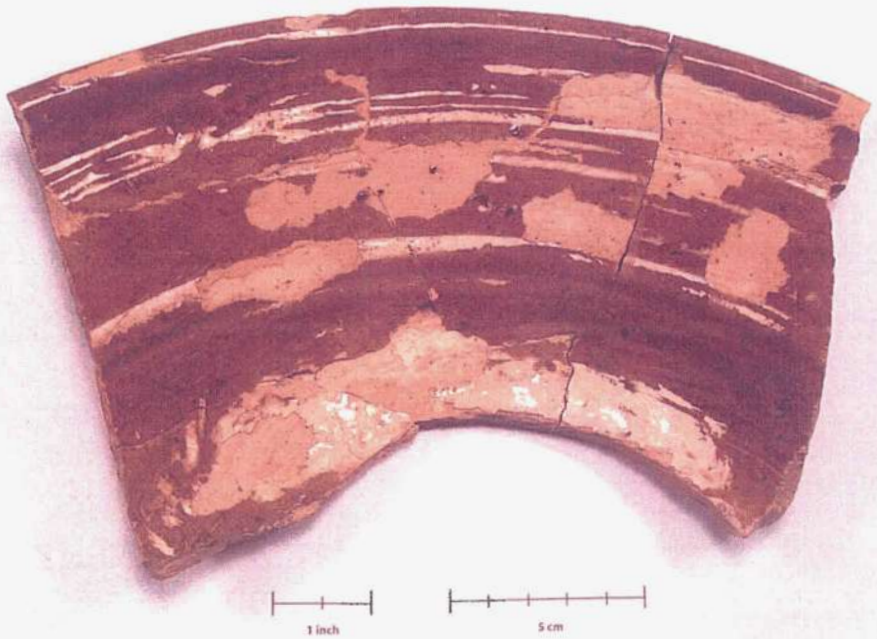
Photograph 41. Slip-decorated buff-bodied earthenware. Plate/chargers with pie-crust edge. Left: (13.150). Right example is Vessel #10.

Photograph 42. Slip-decorated buff-bodied earthenware. Tankards, plates and porringers. Top row: (4.90; 9.102; 13.149; 6.43). Middle row and bottom left: (6.43; 6.43; 9.95). Bottom right: porringer or posset pot (Vessel # 9: 10.98; 13.134).

Photograph 43. Bat-molded wares. First two fragments on left: charger/plate (Vessel #11: 9.96;13.134). Center, left: charger/plate (Vessel # 12: 10.103). Center, right: charger/plate (Vessel #13: 5.25). Two frags. at right: charger/trencher (Vessel #14: 9.95; 6.62).

Photograph 44. Earthenwares. Top row: clear glazed redware with speckles (8.81), green glazed buff earthenware (13.151), brown glazed redware (8.85). Center row: yellow glazed redware (14.177), two green glazed buff earthenware (9.102; 13.151), yellow glazed buff earthenware (13.151). Bottom row: brown glazed red earthenware (9.100), green glazed buff earthenware (11.123), yellow glazed buff earthenware (13.151).

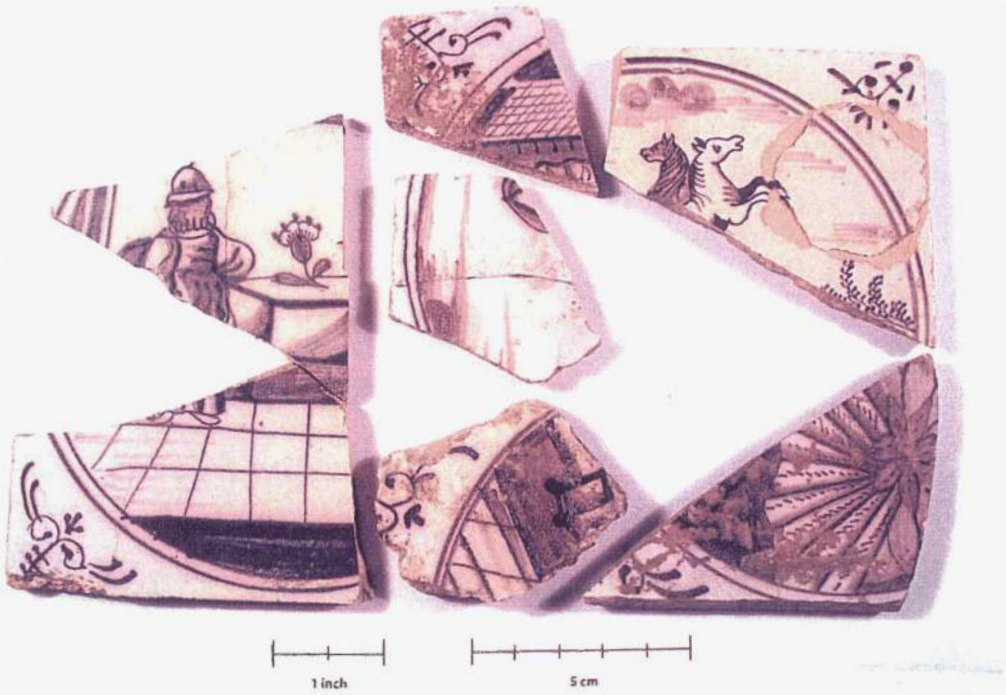
Photograph 45. Red earthenwares. Top row: slip decorated earthenware (5.25), two pipkin frags.(9.100; 13.149), handle (7.170). Center row: pipkin fragments (8.86; 7.20). Bottom row: handle (4.56), two pipkin feet (14.176; 7.75).



Photograph 46. Large red earthenware pan (Vessel #2: 4.34).

Photograph 47. Unglazed redware with tooled decoration. Probably made by Cornelius Hoogeboom (Vessel # 7: 12.159; 13.148; 11.124; 13.151; 9.102; 5.33).

Photograph 48. Architectural items. Left to right, top: turned lead (14.177); bottom: iron pintle (12.158). Center–two glass panes (4.18; 9.91). Far right: hand wrought tack (9.102) and two hand wrought nails (9.91).



Photograph 49. Tin-glazed, buff bodied earthenware tiles. On left: three frags. which mend to form Vessel #19 (9.91; 13.134; 12.132). Upper right: Vessel #20 (7.76; 4.18). Other fragments do not mend. Note red paint on center top piece.

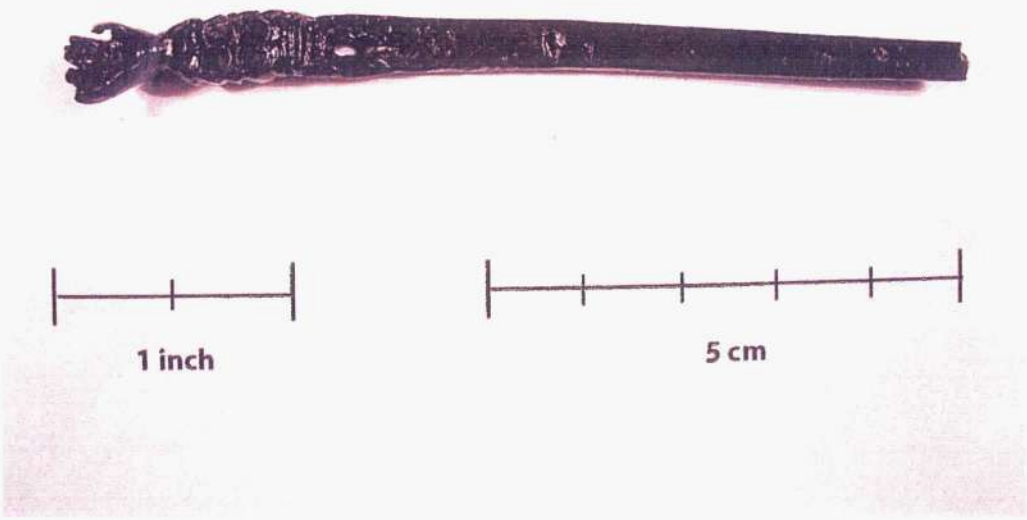
Photograph 50. Arms group. Top: musket balls (4.17; 5.26). Center row: five gunflints (4.18; 5.30; 9.116; 7.74; 7.74). Bottom row: gunflints (10.112; 4.23; 12.133; 7.142).

Photograph 51. Buttons and pins from Strata Group 2 (9.91).

Photograph 52. Buttons, pins, and thimble from Strata Group 2 (13.134).

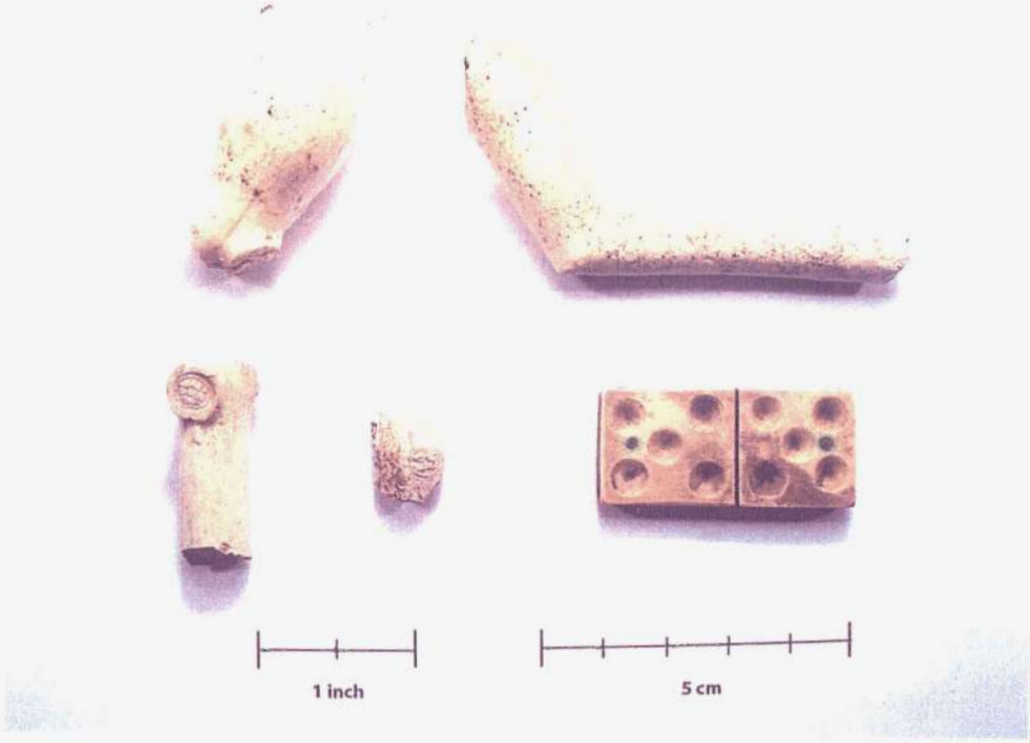
Photograph 53. Personal items (relating to hygiene). From top: toothbrush (7.81); second row: toothbrush (12.133), lice comb (9.96); third row: toothbrush (13.134); bottom row: toothbrush (12.132).

Photograph 54. Personal items. Left to right: ivory whistle, two skeleton keys (4.55; 12.158), two slate pencils (4.23; 10.103).



Photograph 55. Personal item. Bodkin (11.127).

Photograph 56. Recreational items. Top: iron mouth harp (4.16), 4 marbles (4.16; 5.25; 11.23), "TD" bowl frag. (7.76), rouletted stem frag. (11.124), "RTIPPET pipe (14.177) and "JRTIPPET" pipe (14.177).



Photograph 57. Recreational items. Top: two "EB" pipes (4.56; 9.102). Bottom left and center: two examples of "Tudor Rose" marks (13.151; 11.124). Lower right: domino (13.134).

Photograph 58. Special Activities. Copper scrap. Top three rows: 9.102. Bottom row: 12.158.

FIGURES

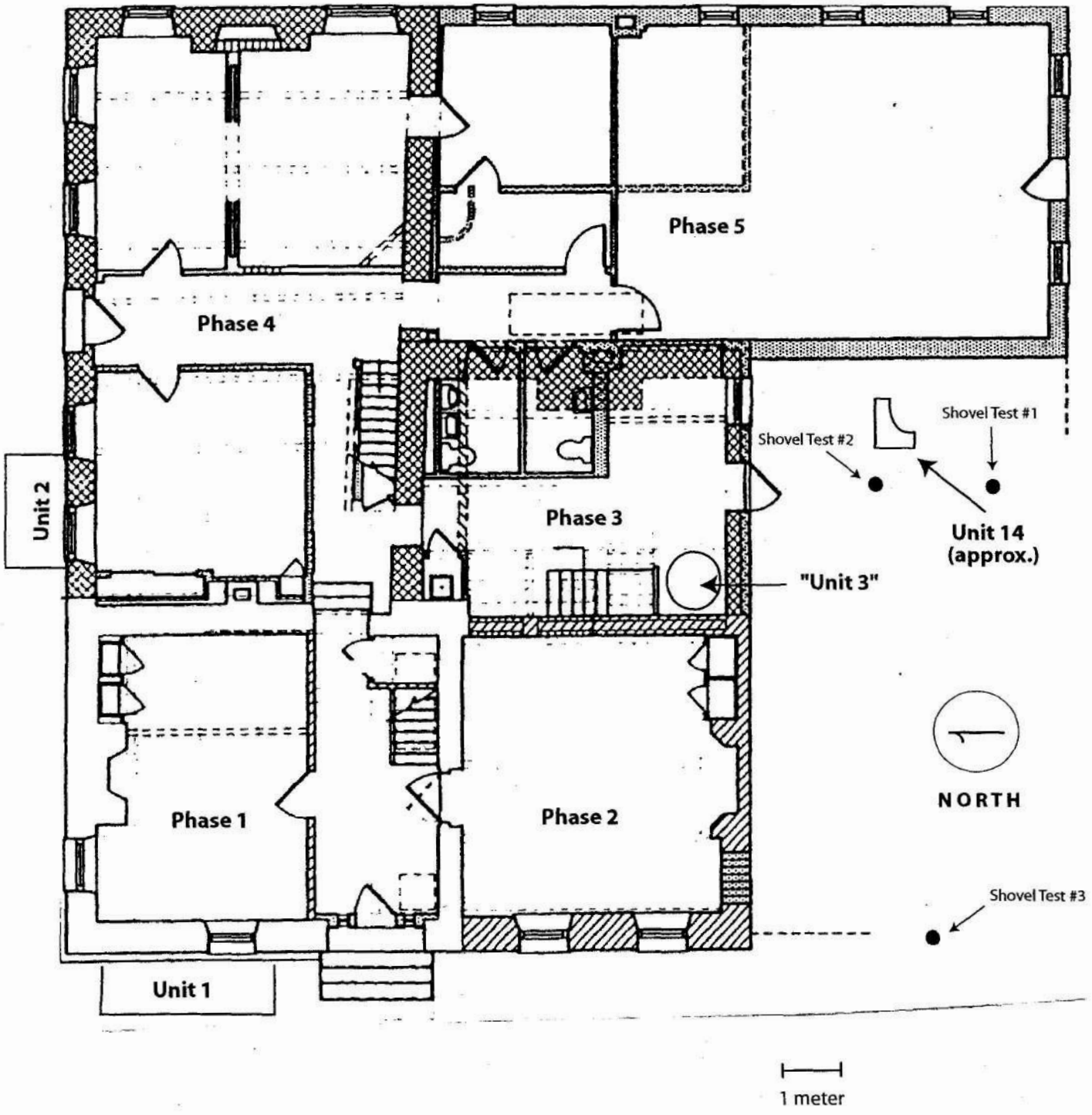


Figure 1. Persen House showing building phases and excavation Units 1-3 (Plan view taken from Barricklo, 2000)

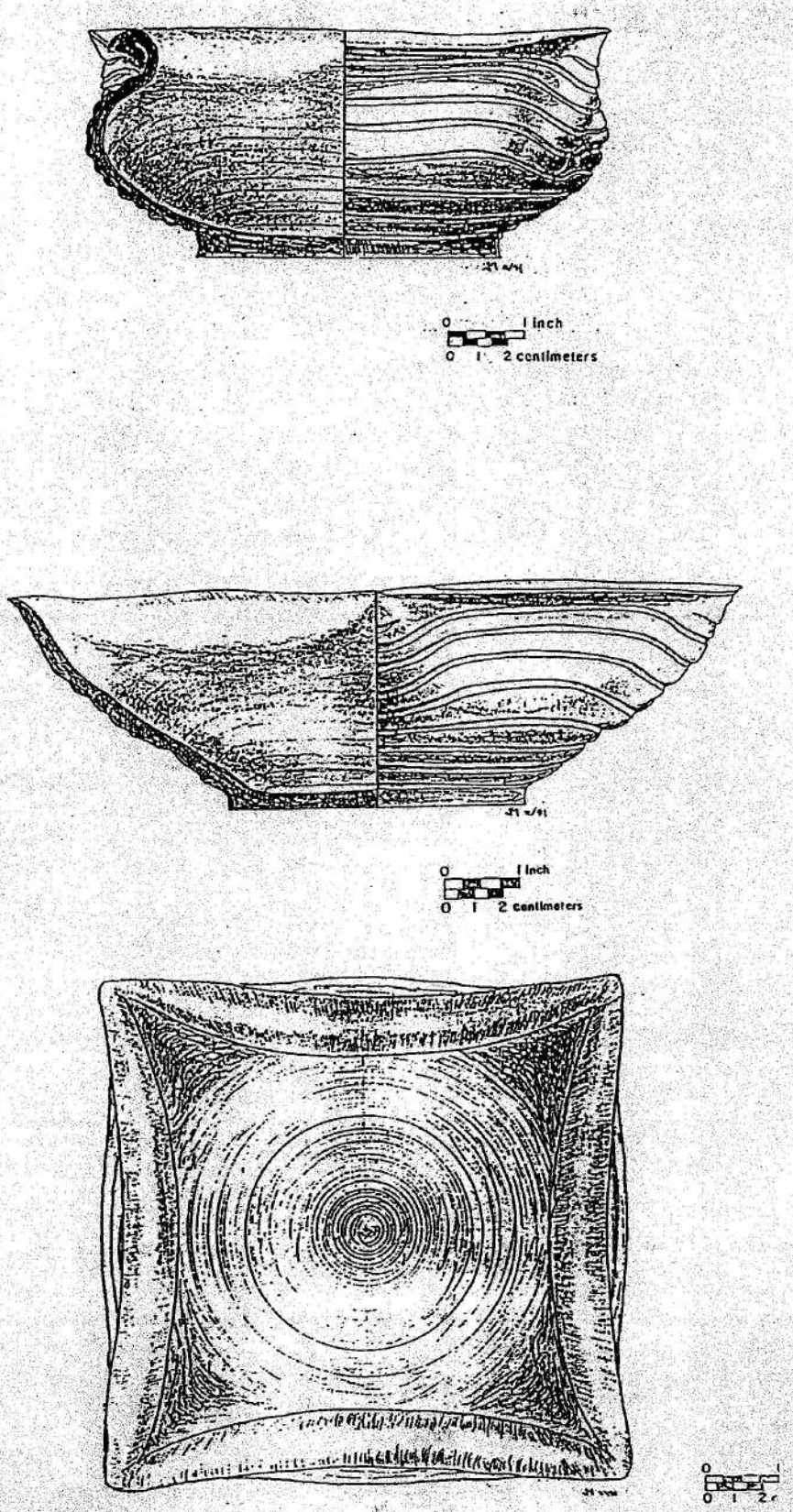


Figure 2. Red Earthenware vessel. Taken from Feister and Sopko (2003)

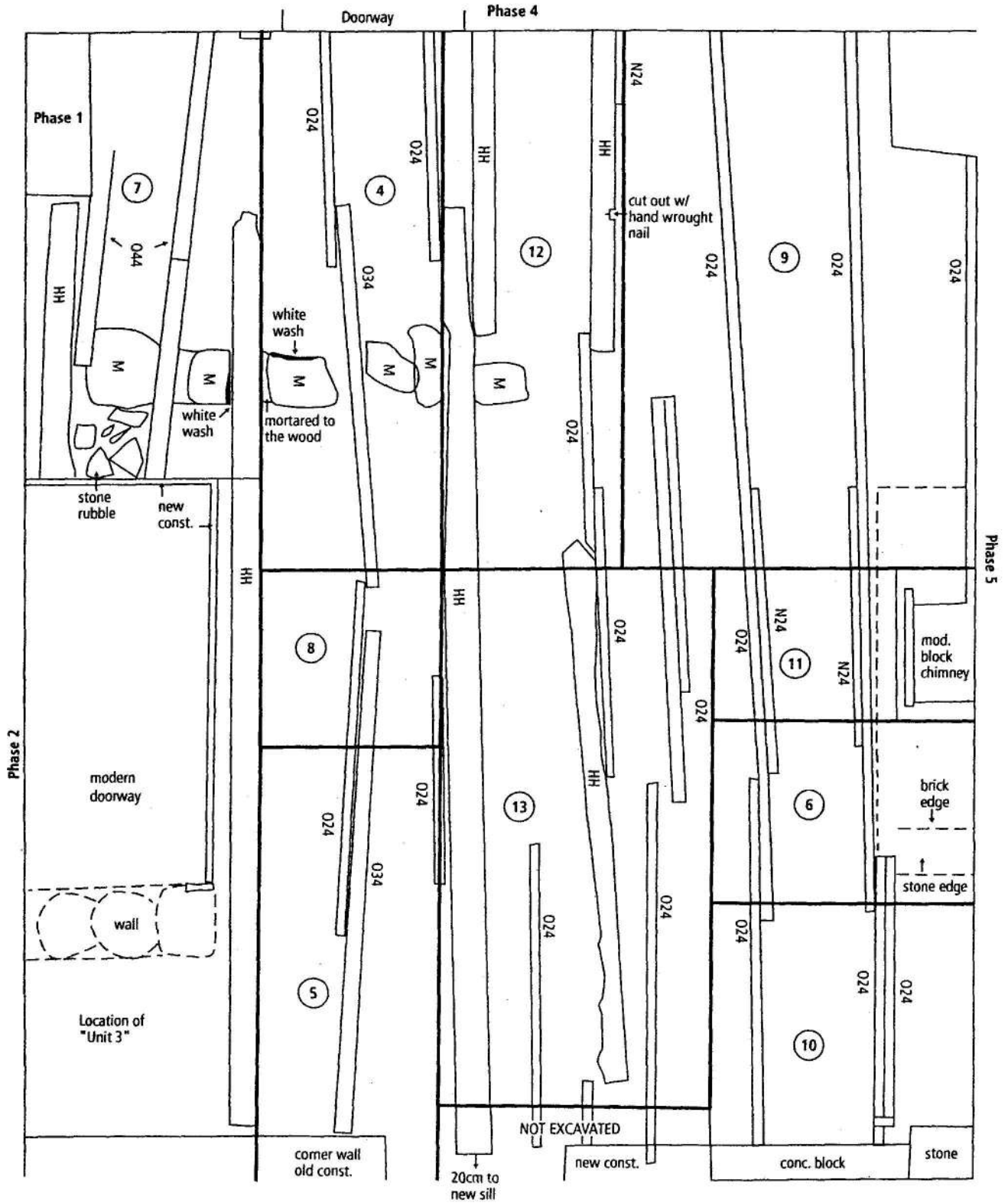


Figure 3. Persen House: Phase 3

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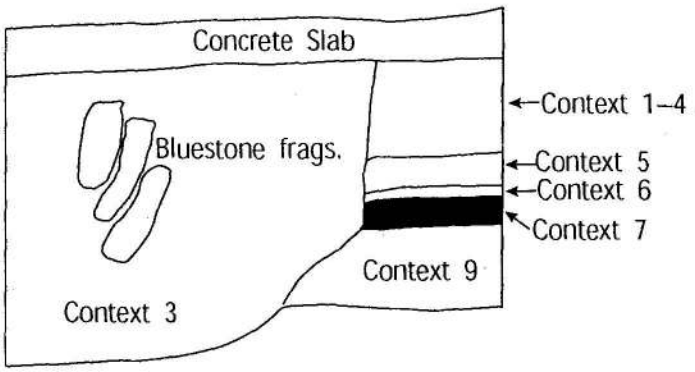
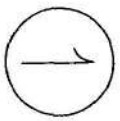
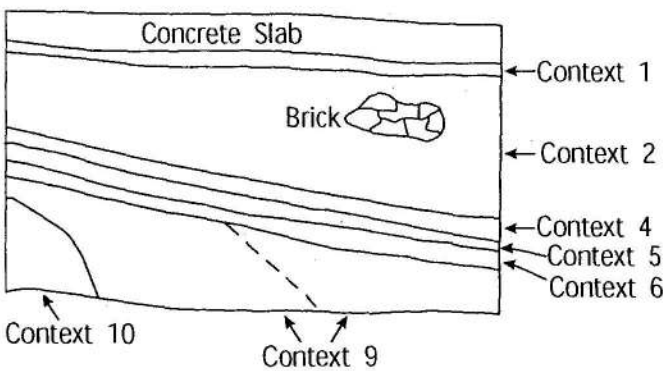
South Wall





North Wall



Context 1: Dk. Yel. Brn sand mixed w/ V. Dk. Brn silty sand w/ some brick

Context 2: Dk. Yel. Brn. sand mixed w/ V. Dk. Brn sand mixed w/ charcoal brick, mortar and plaster

Context 3: Dk. Yel. Brn. sand mixed w/ brick fragments. Builders trench for Phase 1

Context 4: Dk. Yel. Brn. sand mixed w/ brick, plaster, and mortar

Context 5: Dk. Yel. Brn. sand mixed w/ brick, plaster, mortar, and reddish brown clay

Context 6: Dk. Yel. Brn. silty sand mixed w/ brick, mortar, charcoal, and plaster fragments

Context 7: Black sand mixed w/ charcoal

Context 8: Yel. Brn sand w/ brick, mortar, clay and charcoal

Context 9: Yel. Brn sand

Context 10: Tan coarse sand

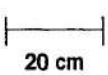
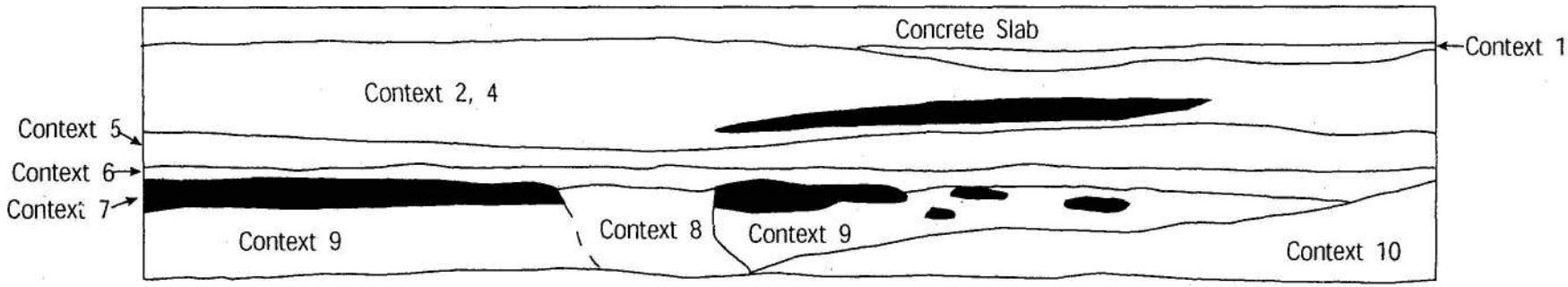


Figure 4. Persen House: UNIT 1 North & South Wall Profiles

Joseph E. Diamond



charcoal

Context 1: Dk. Yel. Brn sand mixed w/ V. Dk. Brn silty sand w/ some brick

Context 2: Dk. Yel. Brn. sand mixed w/ V. Dk. Brn sand mixed w/ charcoal brick, mortar and plaster

Context 3: Dk. Yel. Brn. sand mixed w/ brick fragments

Context 4: Dk. Yel. Brn. sand mixed w/ brick, plaster, and mortar

Context 5: Dk. Yel. Brn. sand mixed w/ brick, plaster, mortar, and reddish brown clay

Context 6: Dk. Yel. Brn. silty sand mixed w/ brick, mortar, charcoal, and plaster fragments

Context 7: Black sand mixed w/ charcoal. 1663 Burn Level.

Context 8: Yel. Brn sand w/ brick, mortar, clay and charcoal

Context 9: Yel. Brn sand

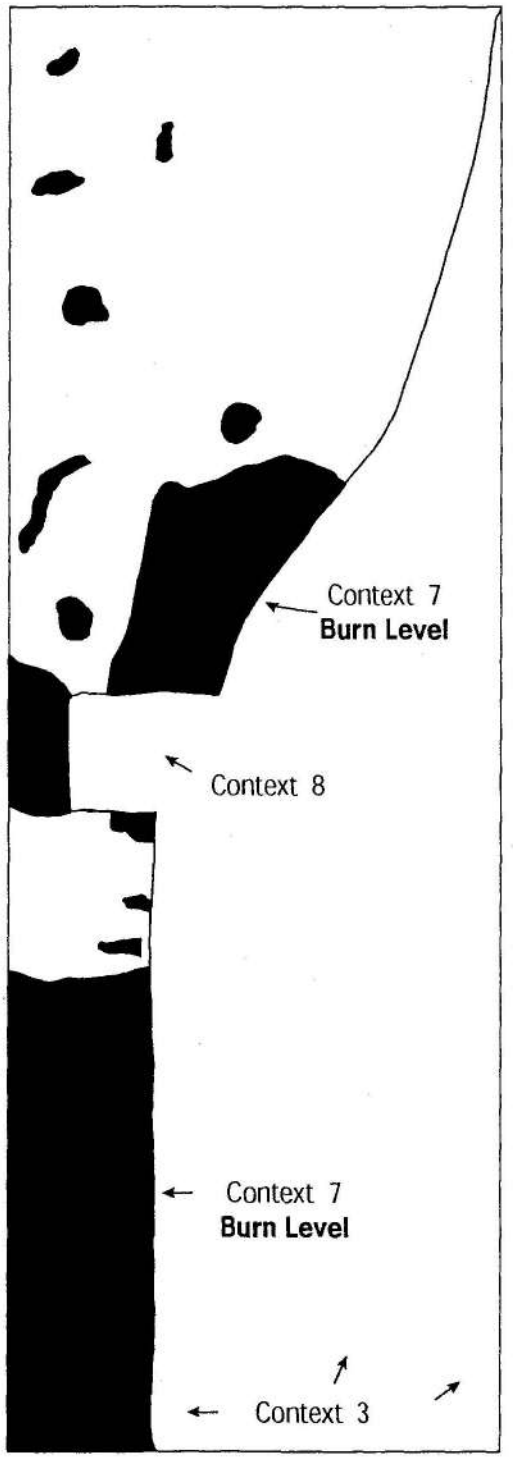
Context 10: Tan coarse sand

20 cm

NORTH

Figure 5. Persen House: UNIT 1 West Wall Profiles

Joseph E. Diamond

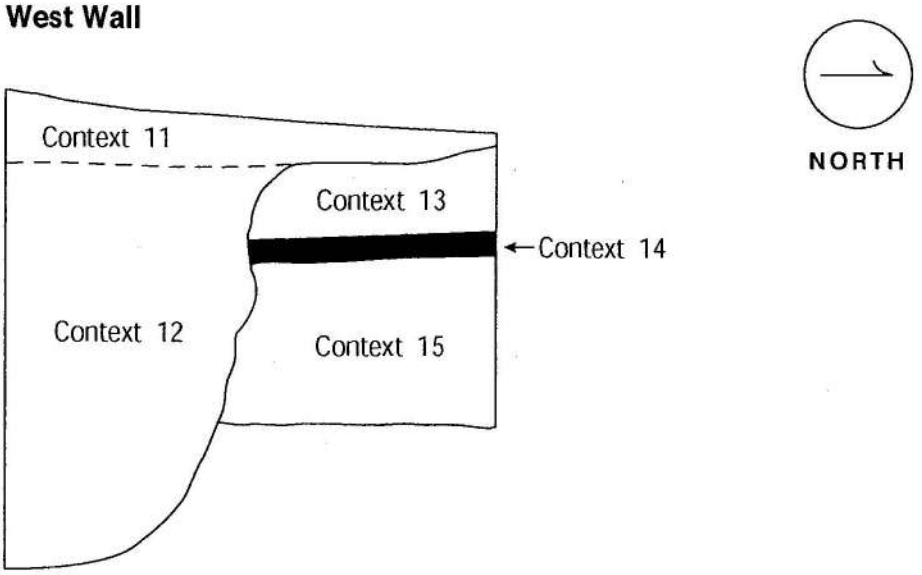


Context 3: Dk. Yel. Brn. sand mixed w/ brick fragments. Builders trench for West Wall, Phase 1
Context 7: Black sand mixed w/ charcoal. 1663 Burn level
Context 8: Yel. Brn sand w/ brick, mortar, clay and charcoal

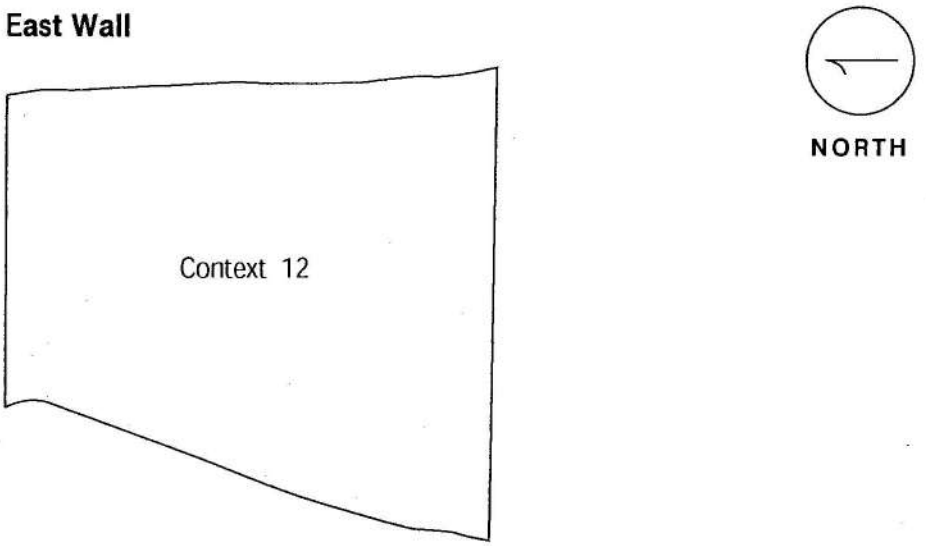
Figure 6. Persen House: UNIT 1 Plan View Top of Context 7

Joseph E. Diamond

West Wall



East Wall

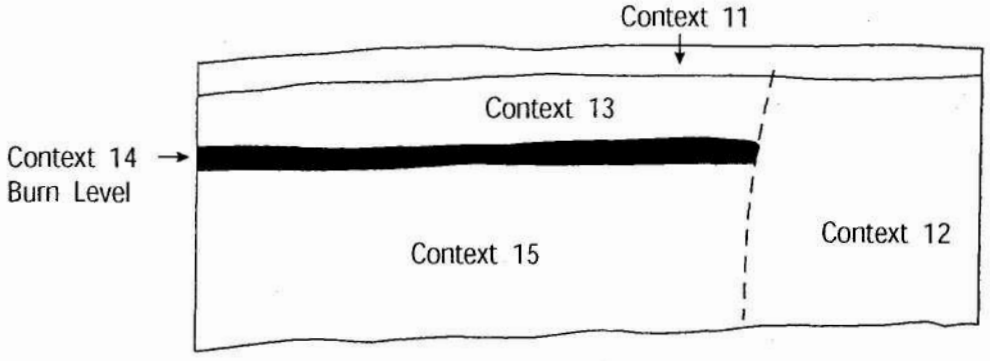


Context 11: Dk. Brn sand w/ mortar, brick, shell and stone debris
Context 12: Dk. Gray sand w/ charcoal brick, mortar and plaster. Builders trench for North Wall, Phase 4
Context 13: V. Dk. Brn sand w/ brick fragments
Context 14: Black silty sand w/ charcoal. 1663 Burn Level
Context 15: Strong Brn. sand

20 cm

Figure 7. Persen House: UNIT 2 East & West Wall Profiles

Joseph E. Diamond



Context 11: Dk. Brn sand w/ mortar, brick, shell and stone debris

Context 12: Dk. Gray sand w/ charcoal brick, mortar and plaster. Builders trench for North Wall, Phase 4.

Context 13: V. Dk. Brn sand w/ brick fragments

Context 14: Black silty sand w/ charcoal. 1663 Burn level.

Context 15: Strong Brn. sand

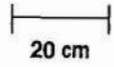


Figure 8. Persen House: UNIT 2 North Wall Profile

Joseph E. Diamond

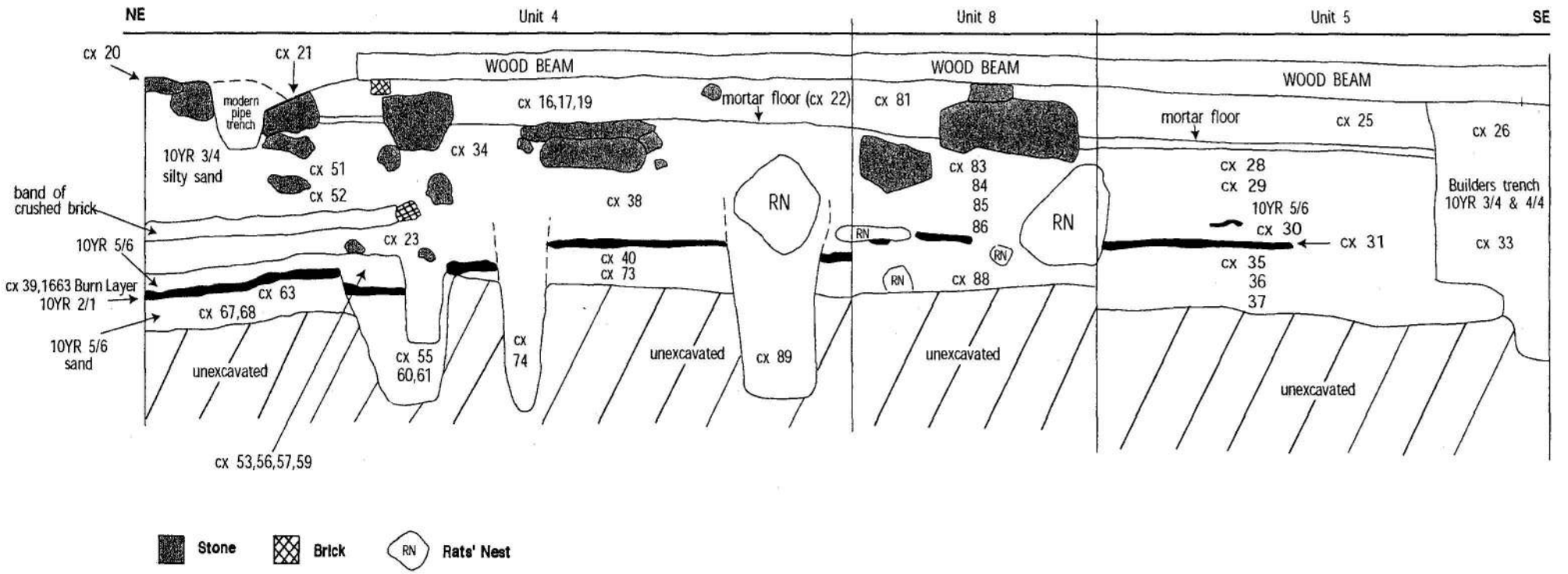


Figure 9. Persen House: Unit 4,8, and 5. East Wall Profile.

Joseph E. Diamond

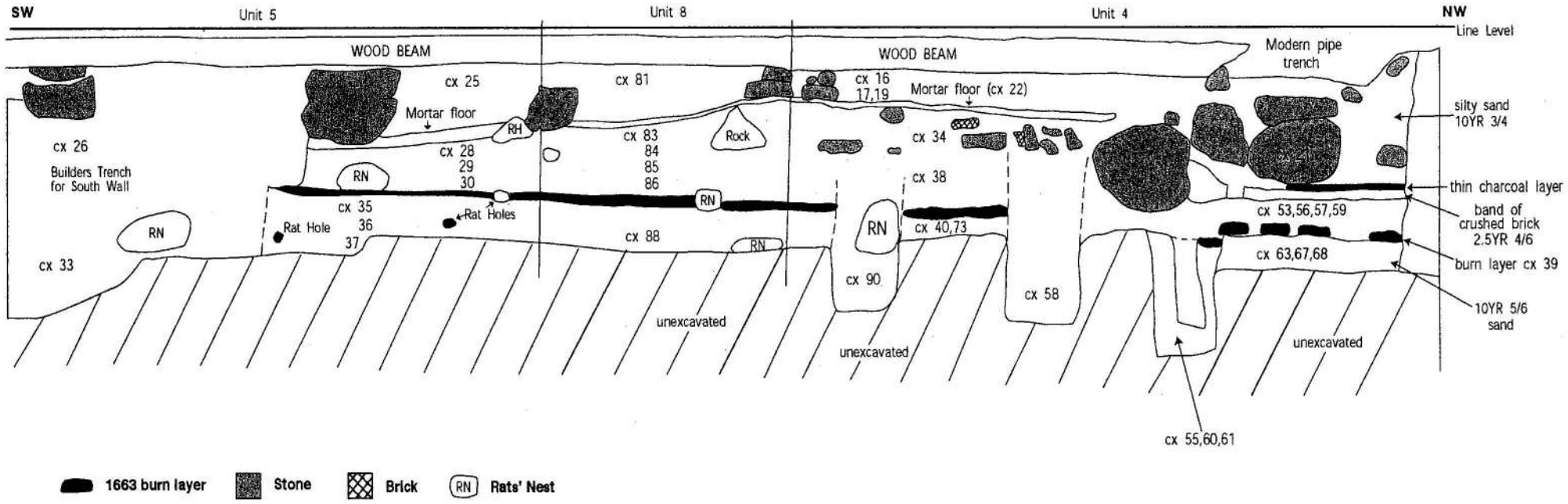


Figure 10. Persen House: Unit 5,8, and 4. West Wall Profile.

Joseph E. Diamond

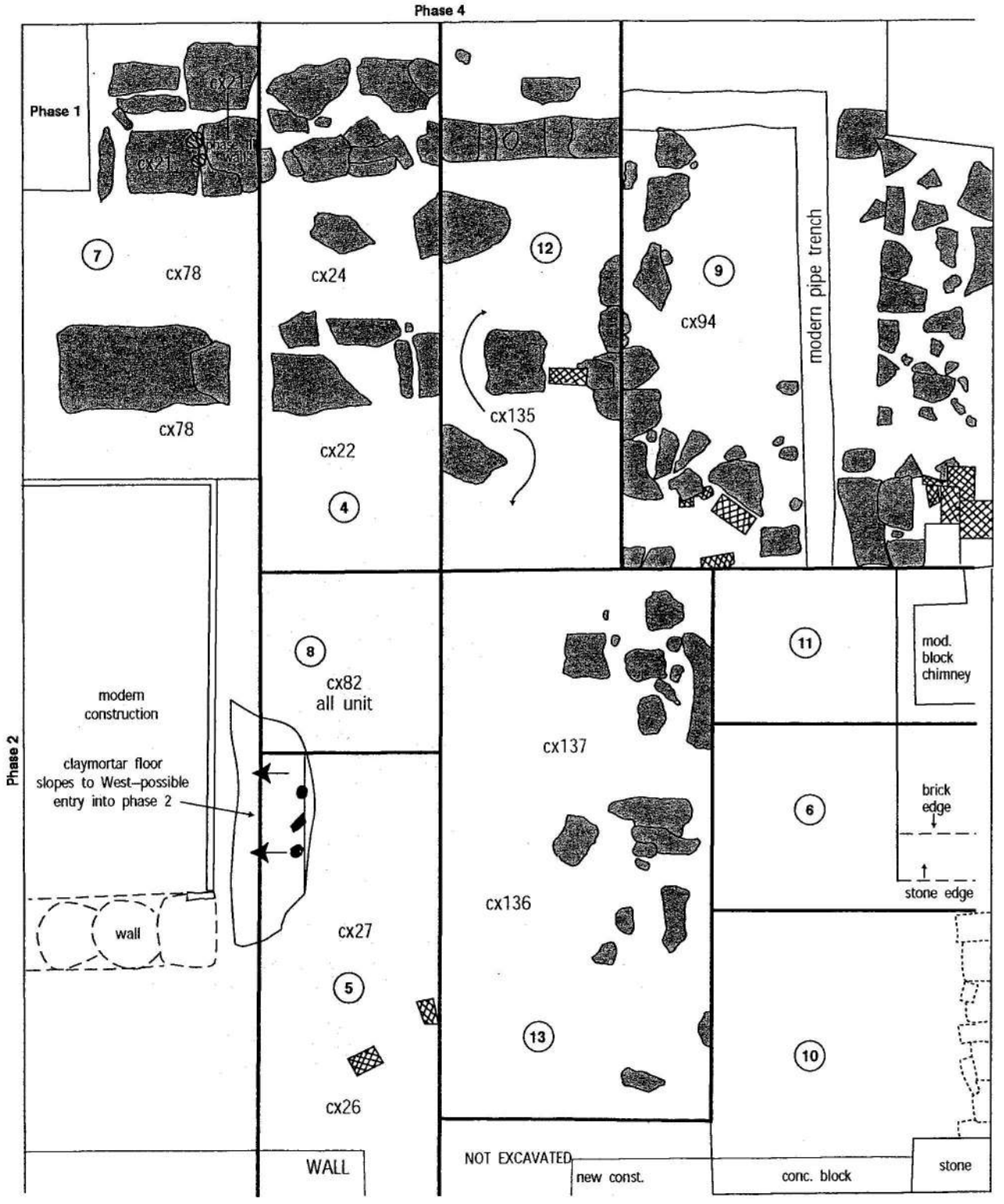


Figure 11. Persen House: Clay/mortar Floor. Phase 3

Joseph E. Diamond

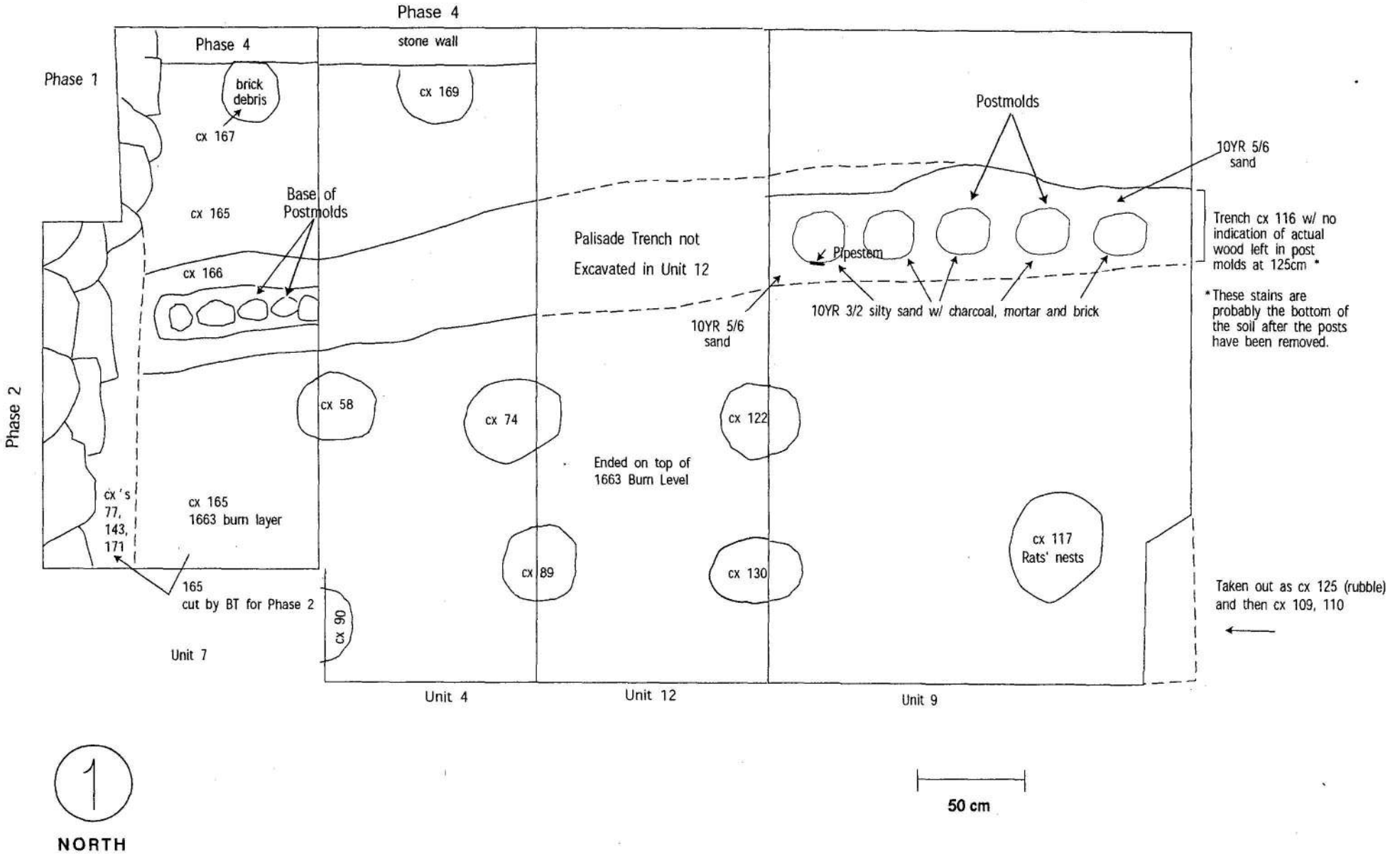


Figure 12. Persen House: Planview UNITS 7,4,12, and 9

Joseph E. Diamond

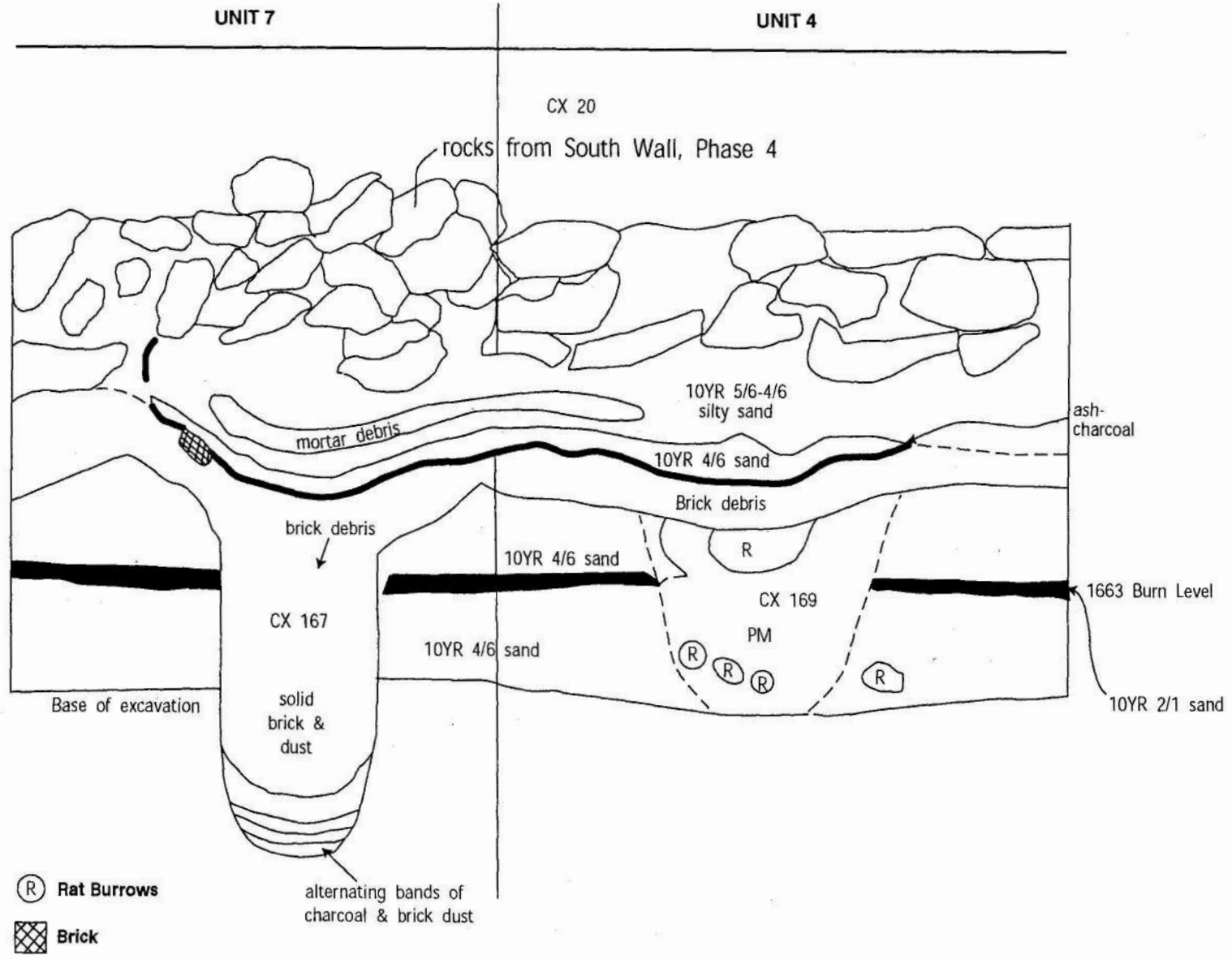


Figure 13. Persen House: Unit 4 & Unit 7 North Wall

Joseph E. Diamond

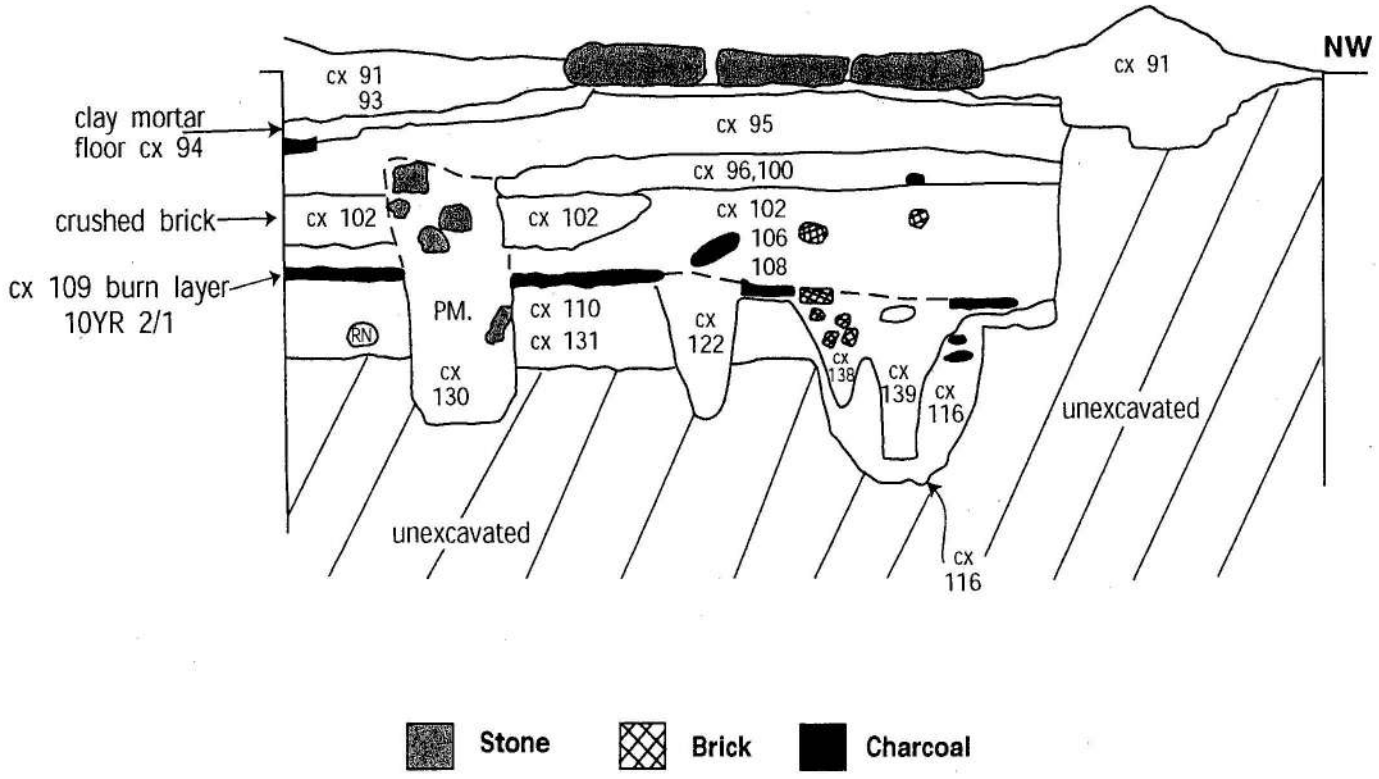


Figure 14. Persen House: Unit 9 West Wall Profile

Joseph E. Diamond

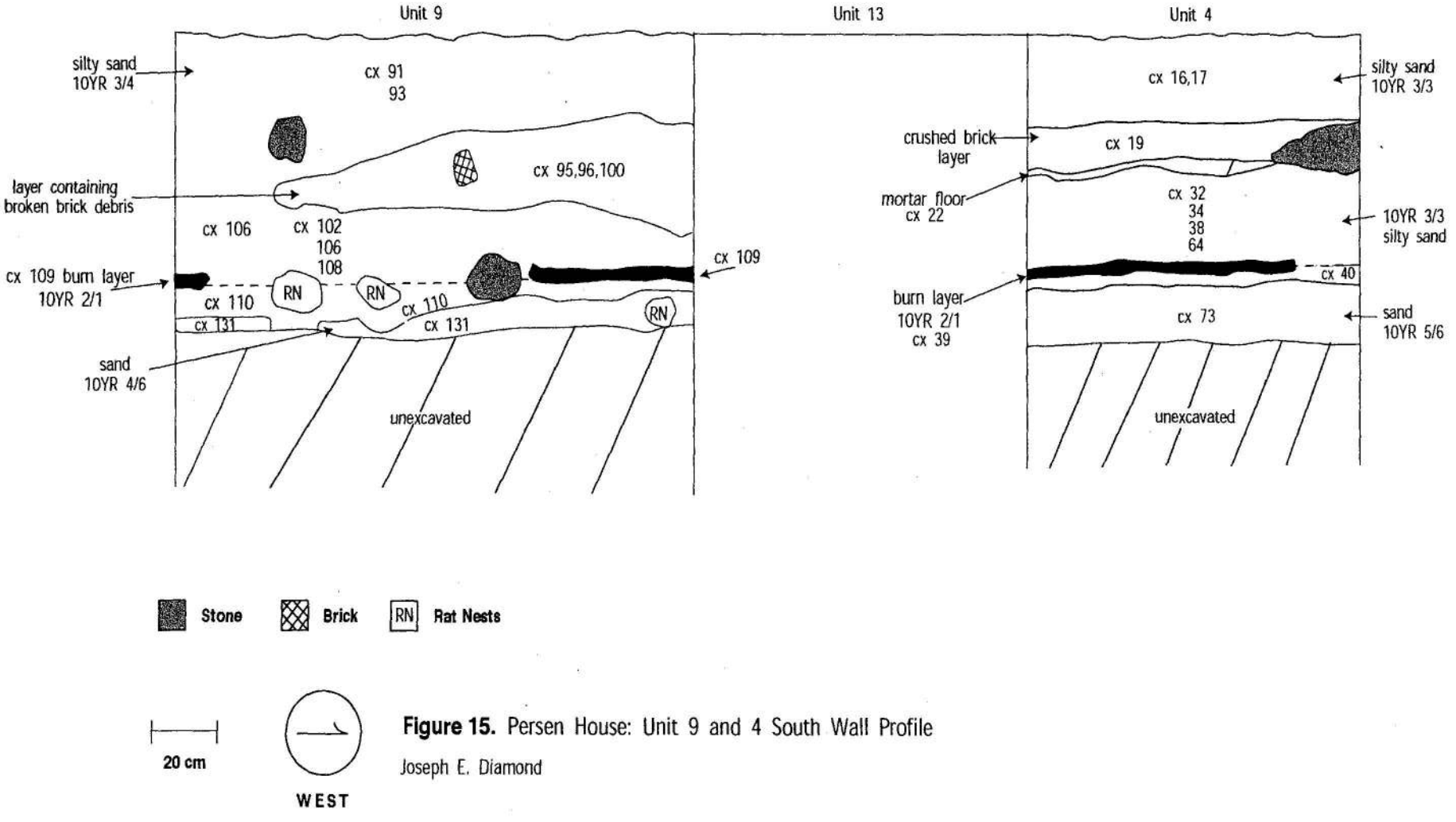


Figure 15. Persen House: Unit 9 and 4 South Wall Profile

Joseph E. Diamond

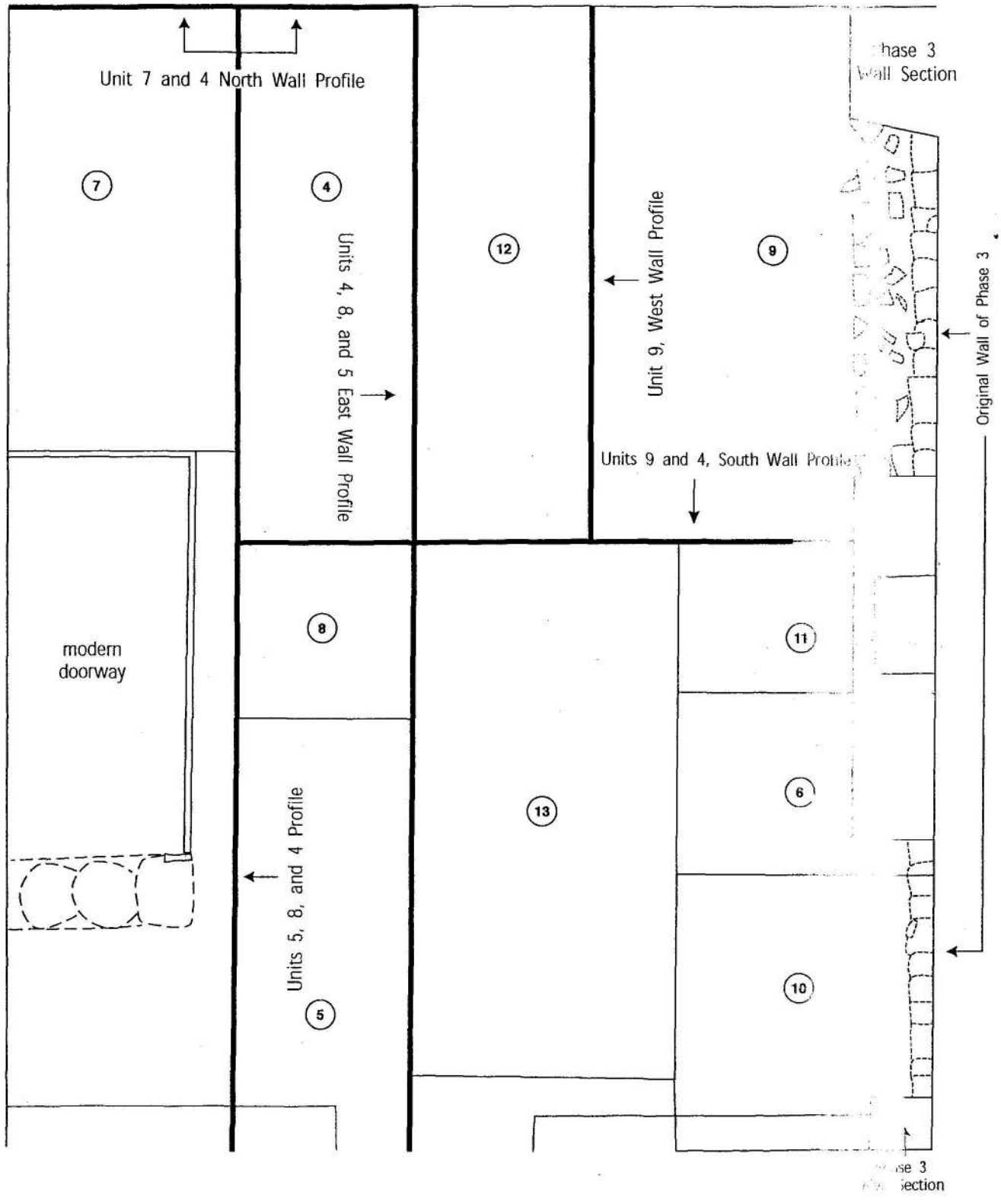


Figure 16. Persen House: Interior of Phase 3. Schematic of Profile Locations

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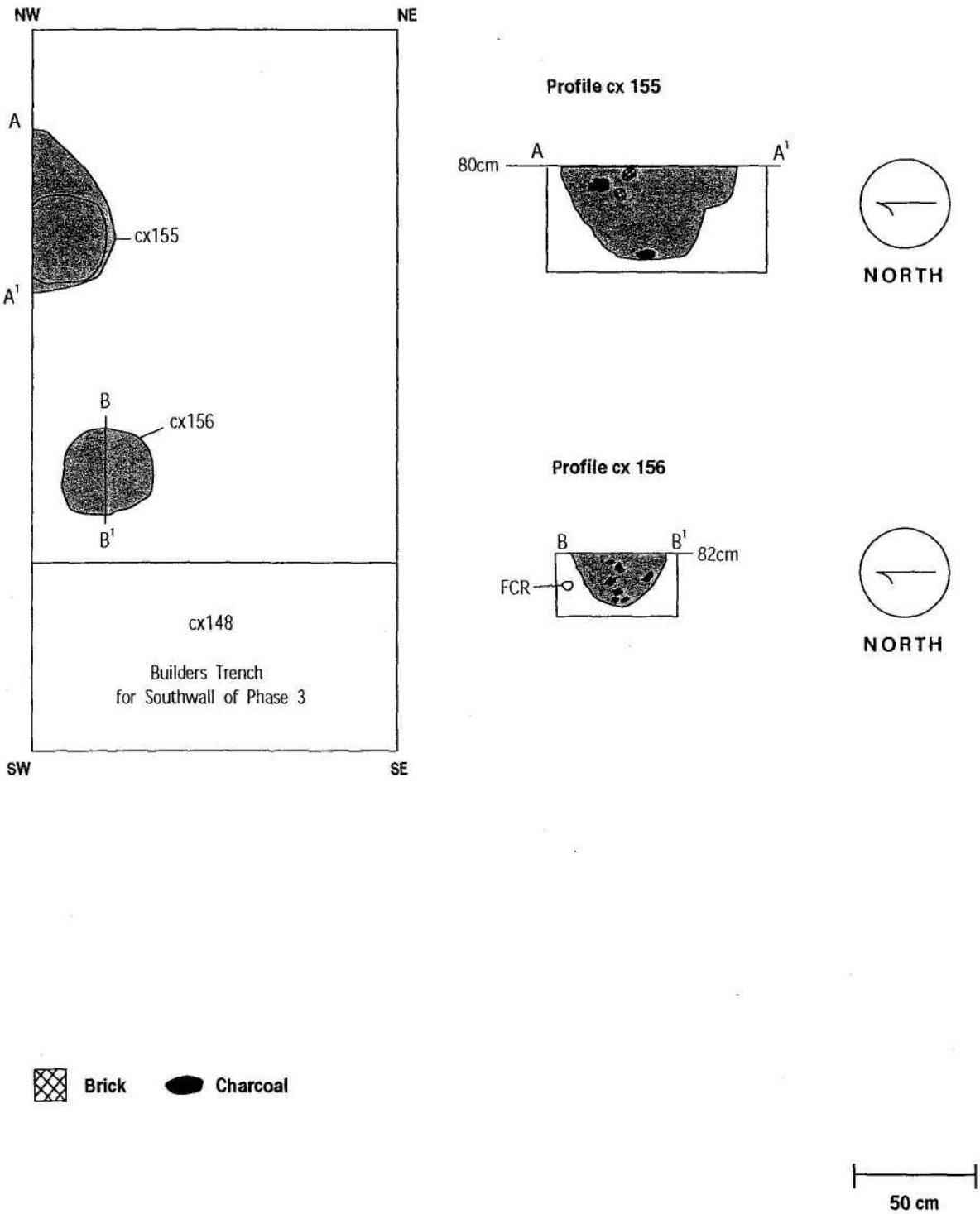
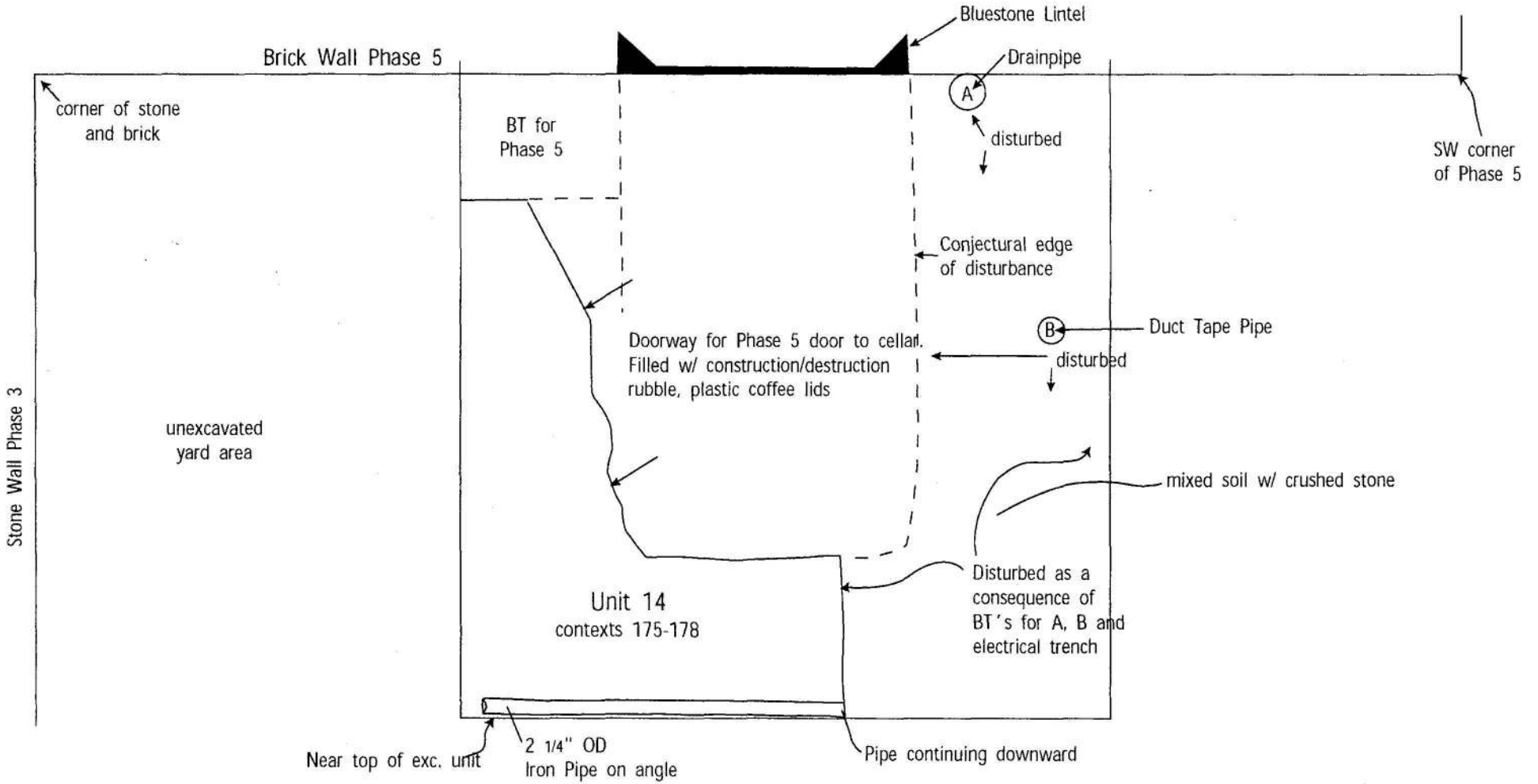


Figure 17. Persen House: Floor Plan UNIT 13

Joseph E. Diamond



50 cm

NORTH

Figure 18. Persen House: UNIT 14. L-shaped Excavation Unit.

Joseph E. Diamond

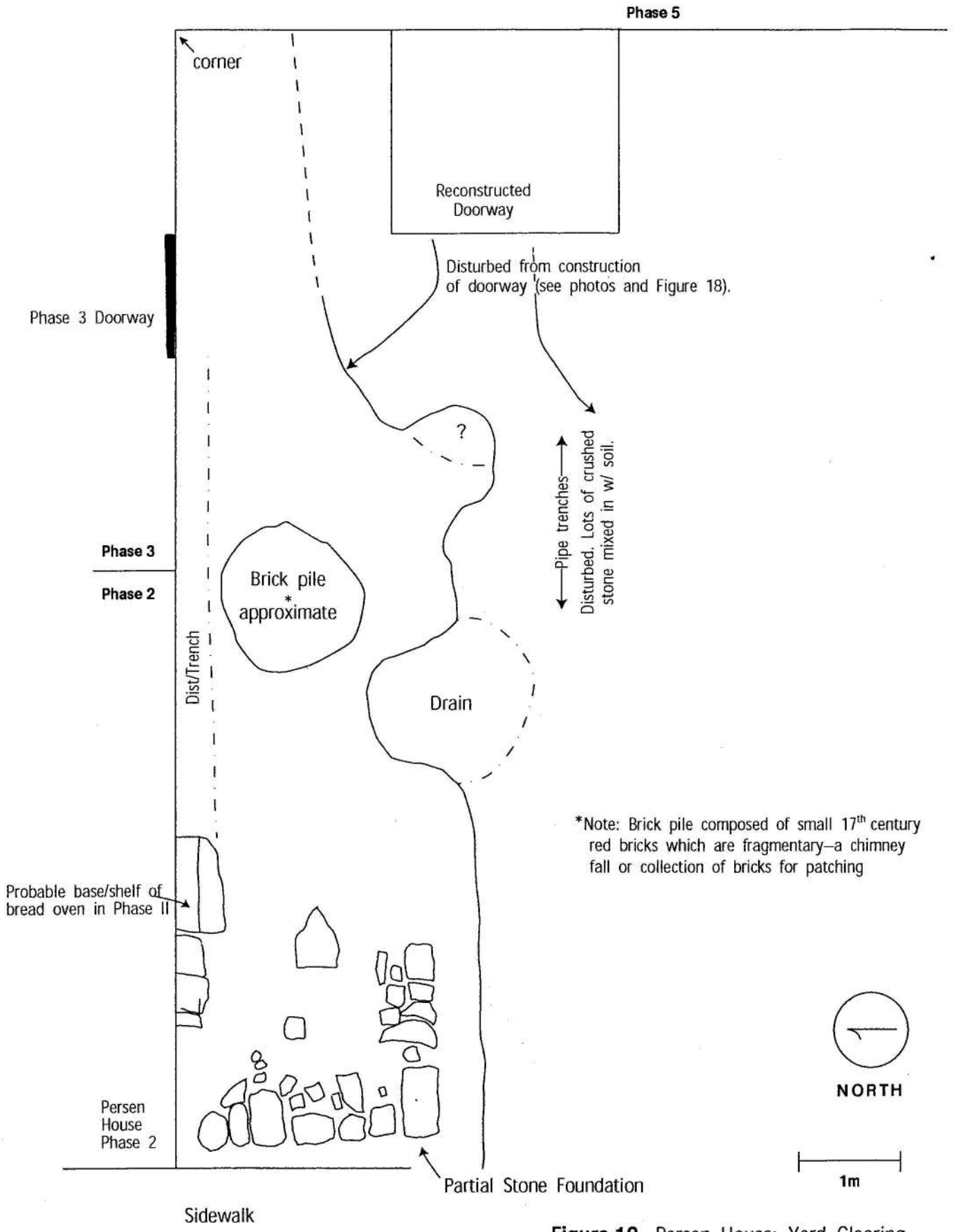


Figure 19. Persen House: Yard Clearing

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