



**STAGE I CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OF
THE PROPOSED HANNAFORD SUPERMARKET
TOWN OF RED HOOK,
DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW YORK**

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This report documents Phase I archaeological investigations of two adjoining parcels, totaling about 17.6 acres, on the east side of Route 9 in the Town Red Hook, Dutchess County, New York. This survey was a part of the necessary research to understand the historic significance of the site prior to the local and state approval of the proposed Hannaford supermarket.

Research on previously documented prehistoric sites showed that there are no known prehistoric sites in or near the project area, and only two such sites within a two-mile radius. Historical research gave no indication of structures or houses on the southern parcel. The northern parcel is the site of St. Margaret's Home (also known as Mrs. Astor's Orphan Asylum). This private charitable organization was open from ca. 1853 to 1934. Among the institution's benefactors were Mrs. William B. Astor (nee Margaret Rebecca Armstrong) and Congressman and Mrs. John Withrop Chanler (nee Margaret Astor Ward). Following the closure of the Home, it became the residence of the Thompson Family from 1940 to 1982.

The St. Margaret's Home building is a two story brick building with brownstone trim. Outbuildings consist of an old barn and a modern garage. St. Margaret's Home was determined eligible for Register listing several years ago. The building would be saved for some future, undetermined reuse under the proposed supermarket plan.

A Stage I archeological survey of the southern parcel included a shovel testing program that included shovel tests excavated at intervals of about 50-feet. No prehistoric finds were made in this parcel. Very little historic material was found. No further investigation of the southern parcel is recommended.

Stage I survey of the northern parcel included shovel tests in a 50-foot grid, with a 25-foot grid between 50 and 150 feet of the St. Margaret's Home building. In addition, historic features were mapped and investigated. These included a garden cold frame, two well/cistern features, four surface trash middens, and the ruins of several outbuildings. Three of these four surface middens seem to date to before 1940. In general, artifacts are very few in the front yard (west) of the house, as well as on the north and south sides. Both buried and surface deposits of artifacts, as well as features and outbuilding ruins are concentrated to the east of the house.

A Stage II archaeological investigation of the St. Margaret's Home site is recommended. Given the significance of the history and architecture of St. Margaret's Home, it is likely that historic archaeological features associated with the



Historic Background

St. Margaret's Home for Girls, also known as Mrs. Astor's Orphan Asylum was founded in 1851 by Mrs. Margaret Rebecca Armstrong Astor, wife of William B. Astor, son and heir to the fortune of John Jacob Astor. The senior Astor was known during his lifetime as the "richest man in America." The home was established in Red Hook, New York, a small village in Dutchess County. Mrs. Astor was a deeply religious Episcopalian woman, and became involved with charitable work before it was fashionable, especially in a small, country town. The 1840s and 50s saw the creation of numerous welfare organizations in New York City, Poughkeepsie and Kingston among others. Perhaps Margaret Armstrong Astor wanted her orphanage to be near Rokeby, her country home along the Hudson in Dutchess County. In an oft told anecdote, William asked his wife, "should I give you money to establish an orphanage, Peachy, or to build a greenhouse for flowers?" Although gardening was her great love, Margaret replied, "I would dearly love to have a greenhouse, but as I am a good Christian woman, I know that the orphanage should come first." (Kavaler, 1968:41-42). William of course gave her both. According to Crowley and Aldrich (1993:39):

Mrs. Astor's Orphan Asylum was founded with a personal faith in good works and with a sense of mission. An agricultural depression had produced unusual numbers of neglected girls who, while not truly orphaned, needed a place of refuge; at the same time, families of means were concerned about the threat to public morals, the low state of public education, and the need for fitness for livelihood. It is perhaps significant that the Astor business records regularly identified the enterprise as the "school at Red Hook," rather than as an orphanage.

The orphanage was built on a three-acre parcel purchased by William B. Astor in 1851 from his wife's brother and sister-in-law, Henry B  ekman Armstrong and Mary Drayton Armstrong. Prior to this purchase, the land had been in Mrs. Astor's family since the Crown granted Schuyler's Patent in 1688 (Crowley and Aldrich 1993:38-39). Figure 4 shows the project area in 1850, without any structures on or near the project area (Sidney 1850). The nearest house is that of F. F. Shafer, on the northwest side of the intersection of Route 9 and Rokeby Road. The landholding's of Mrs. Astor's Asylum were expanded in 1853 with an additional five acres (Crowley and Aldrich 1993:38-39). The 1858 county map shows a single building, labled "Assylum" (see Figure 5). According to Reverend Henry De Koven, Rector of St. Paul's Church,

An enterprise of much usefulness has been undertaken and carried out at Lower Red Hook, by a noble-hearted Christian woman, a communicant of St. Paul's Church.

At the sole expense of this lady, twelve destitute children are boarded, clothed and educated, and prepared for respectable stations in life. A costly and beautiful mansion has just been erected, and provided with every convenience and comfort. This establishment is presided over by a matron, who is a member of the Church, and is under



orphanage contribute to the overall site significance. The purpose of the Stage II work is to better set the boundaries of the archaeological site, and to evaluate the integrity, age, and nature of the deposits and features.

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the religious supervision of the Rector of St. Paul's (Archives-Parochial Reports, 1853:131).

The building that has come to be known as St. Margaret's Home still stands on the site today, largely unchanged from when it was described by the late historical architect Richard Crowley and the Town Historian J. Winthrop Aldrich.

The masonry building that housed this institution is not large, with exterior dimensions of forty-five feet one and one-half inches by forty-two eight and one-third inches, about equal to a good sized farmhouse, but gives the impression of urban architecture placed in the countryside. It lies one mile south of the center of Red Hook Village, set back sixty-five feet from the east side of the Albany Post Road, on a slight rise with large trees in front (one of these trees, a mature small-leaf linden, is a landmark ornamental planting). The building's front rises two stories behind a wide porch supported on narrow, fluted, cast iron columns with lacy iron brackets cast into flowering vine patterns. The brick walls rise from a brownstone water table. French windows and the round-arched, center, double doorway are trimmed in smooth, flat, brown sandstones, well selected so they have not spalled. Second floor windows, rectangular to each side and round-arched to the center, also have brownstone trim. The low-rising, hipped roof is interrupted by a center gable, rising smoothly from the extended eaves, over the center arched window. At the sides of the building, windows are placed so two casements light a front room and a single casement provides for a rear chamber, lighted also by another casement at the back wall. The round-arched, central doorway with window above is repeated at the back wall.

The brownstone trim is substantial but plain (one can imagine that these qualifications might have been Mr. Astor's own words of request to the architect), and unusual in that each opening is completely surrounded by stone. The window sills are cut from rectangles of stone in one piece, with the rain-deflecting slope cut into the stone and returned at the jambs in tiny, precise, half circular curves. Similarly, the characteristic Italian-style ear projections over the windows are extended down the jambs, requiring them to have been cut down from a nine-inch wide stone to an eight-inch size. Small ogee consoles are placed under each jamb beneath the sills, without any of the classical leaf carving customary to this style in urban architecture.

A ten-foot wide hallway with staircase is lighted by a skylight above a deeply coved oval opening in the plaster ceiling and gives access to four large rooms on each floor, each originally fitted with a coal-burning grate set in a garlanded cast iron frame against a small, gray-white, marble mantelpiece. The front rooms, with three windows each, were presumably sitting rooms downstairs and matrons' or teachers' rooms upstairs. The slightly larger rear rooms were presumably bedrooms for the orphan girls. Two of these on the second floor are still fitted with closets and shelves for three girls per room, so that the original occupancy could have been twelve girls and two teachers. Ceiling heights upstairs are substantial: eleven feet nine inches at the first floor and nine feet ten inches at the second. The fourteen and one-half inch thick walls, brick with interior plaster, show no signs of deterioration. There is a full basement; the rear rooms in the cellar each have an outside stair, enabling them to have served originally as kitchen and laundry. The



cellar rooms are high-ceilinged and well lighted by casement windows in areaways under the side porches, protected by grills in the decks (Crowley and Aldrich 1993:37-38).

Crowley and Aldrich identified several possible architects for the home, including Frank Wills, Richard Upjohn, Alexander Saeltzer, and Philip Kissam, all of whom were either active at the time in the area or were in some way affiliated with the Astor's or the Episcopal Church (Crowley and Aldrich 1993:39).

In the 1856 Parochial Reports, Reverends De Koven and Frederick Sill state that "the music of the Church is securing a share of our attention; and the inmates of Mrs. Astor's Asylum for destitute little girls, ranging from 5 to 13 years of age, already render efficient aid in this department of our Holy Services" (Archives- Parochial Reports, 1856:148).

Mrs. Astor died in 1871. According to Reverend John W. Moore, Rector:

Since my last report this parish has sustained a severe loss in the death of Mrs. Wm. B. Astor, who, on February 15th, in the 73d year of her age, entered into rest.... The Home for poor young girls, established by her many years since, is still maintained by Mr. Astor, who also most generously continues to pay the Rector's salary, and to defray the chief expenses of the Church. On February 26th, during the prevalence of a violent gale, the belfry, a detached structure, was blown down, and the bell, a gift of Mrs. John W. Chanler, a former Parishioner, broken to pieces. Mrs. Chanler has since then had the belfry rebuilt, and given us a new and very fine bell, weighing 630 lbs., from the foundry of Jones & Co., Troy, N. Y., the entire cost amounting to nearly \$400. To her we are indebted also for many other acts of kindness (Archives-Parochial Reports, 1872:144).

Mrs. Astor passed the home on to her granddaughter, Maddie, the wife of John Winthrop Chanler. Maddie, born Margaret Astor Ward was the daughter of Margaret and William's favorite and eldest daughter, Emily, who died soon after giving birth at the age of twenty-two. Maddie was raised by her grandparents because John Jacob and William Astor disapproved of her father's quick remarriage. Unfortunately, Maddie's life was nearly as brief as her mother's, she died in December 1875, a month after her grandfather William.

Figure 6 shows St. Margaret's Home on the 1876 map. The parcel to the south of the home is still unoccupied.

With the death of Margaret Astor Ward Chanler, the home passed briefly into the hands of Maddie's husband, John Winthrop Chanler, who died in 1877. In 1878, Rev. Moore wrote, "Since my last report, this Parish has sustained a great loss in the death of one of its Trustees, the Hon. Jno. W. Chanler. He had just returned to his place in this neighborhood (Rokeby,) after an absence of some months in Europe, and died, after a brief illness of Pneumonia, on the 19th day of October last. I had known him from



boyhood. We had been schoolmates and classmates in College, and in him I have lost a dear and valued friend" (Archives- Parochial Reports 1878:103). During their marriage, Maddie bore eleven children. Chanler willed the property and a \$50,000 fund to their son, John Armstrong Chanler. However, since John Armstrong was only fourteen at the time of his father's death, the property was administered by Trustees of the Chanler Estate from 1877 to 1883. John Armstrong Chanler took over management of the home after he turned twenty-one, in 1883. In a letter to the Episcopal Bishop of New York dated April 6, 1891, in which he discussed the search for a new matron, Chanler wrote:

My Dear Bishop Potter Since seeing you I have learnt some things about the moral atmosphere of Red Hook - the village on the outskirts of which St. Margaret's House stands - which makes me feel that the lady I mentioned to you is too young & inexperienced to take the position as matron at the house. She could very well take that of teacher; the matron and teacher are the only grown persons in the establishment. I write this to ask you if you know of any middle aged, experienced and active women whom you thought fitted for the post. I feel great delicacy in writing to you for I know how full your hands are, and shrink from adding anything to your work. But if without inconvenience you could know of such a woman you would be doing the house a tremendous service. I feel the responsibility of finding a new matron as much as I appreciate the difficulty of doing so. For from my wandering life of the last five years I have become quite out of touch with middle aged spinsters or widows and don't know where to look for them. On the chance of your knowing a suitable matron I give you the following particulars. The salary is between two and three hundred dollars a year, I've not got the figures by (?) but about two hundred and forty dollars a year I believe. There are twelve girls in the house ranging from six to sixteen. The children are either half orphans or full orphans and are taken from the neighborhood or elsewhere if the supply in the neighborhood falls short. The object of the House is to (bill?) the girls as servants and they and the matron and teacher do all the work in the house.

The work is divided according to the age and strength of the girls. The house is large warm and comfortable and in thorough repair. It is a brick building on rising ground with an acre or so of grass about it, and a fine view of the Catskills in front of the land. I mentioned (?) fully capable of doing her share of the work cooking and other domestic duties of the house. The Rev. John Lambert our clergyman is chaplain to the house and overlooks the religious training of the girls. The church is about three quarters of a mile from the house, and the matron should walk there with the children and teacher once every Sunday. Please forgive my taking up your time with these details but as the House is under the wing of the Church I go to Her highest authority in my State for help.

In closing I shall touch on the unsavoury (sic) subject I opened my letter with - the moral or immoral atmosphere of the village. I do this so that if you know of anyone you may put her au courant. The following, as to it's coming from me, I should like you to consider between ourselves. The quality of the scandal is evermore acrid and unfounded than the usual village variety. Rev Lambert went into a bar room one Sunday with the object of closing it. He spoke to the proprietor, gave his message and left. Within 24 hours the story was started, by the loafers who were in the saloon at the time, that he had come in



and taken a drink of whiskey. He went alone into the saloon because none of his congregation who had been (hesitant?) in promising to go with him to shut up the bar had the courage to keep their agreement.

Several ladies of my acquaintance are afraid to (even early) go out in the evening for fear of physical violence.

No woman is pure enough to be above the reach of their lying tongues unless she is of middle age and so (?) feel and shut off from contact with the village life that scandal would be ridiculous. It was this part which made me change my mind and feel that the matron must be middle aged. My authority by the way is absolutely trustworthy. I've consulted both women and men since seeing you – people who knew Red Hook for I didn't. I've not of course mentioned the story (^ of that unfortunate girl) I told you and for which you gave such a (...pathetic?) hearing. There would be no need for the matron to know that would there? Our last items. A prominent citizen seduced the daughter of another rich and prominent citizen a few feet from the church – my informant had it on the rectory steps. That of course might occur anywhere but the low moral ebb of the community is shown from the fact that the blackguard never even had the grace to leave the town and the town (^ instead of running him out of it) looked on and smiled as he walked about considering his latest success as an added feather in his cap.

I mention these scandalous facts to show you of what vital importance firmness and worldly experience are in the position of matron position from (?) society. The matron and teacher would be entirely cut off from their position from (?) society. The Doctor, the clergyman and myself are the only men who ever go into the house. I can't tell you how sorry I am to be forced to inflict such a tough letter upon you but owing to the delicate health of Mrs. Chanler I shan't be able to (travel?) to New York before June and the Matron ought to be found by July if possible. I shan't ask you to answer this but if you need any further information my address will be until May 15, 3 Avenue du Bois de Boulogne (^ Paris). As soon as I arrive in New York I shall give myself to the pleasure of calling on you....

Yours respectfully
John Armstrong Chanler
The Right Reverend Henry C. Potter

While J. A. Chanler appeared to be concerned with the welfare of the house and the moral surroundings of its inhabitants, his anxiety did not interfere with his pursuit of profit. During John Armstrong's tenure, the home was victim to gross financial mismanagement, and also was unable to become licensed or incorporated by the State Board of Charities. In 1894, he sold the \$50,000 in bonds for \$70,000 and reinvested in 298 Broadway, New York City (Crowley and Aldrich 1993:42). Located between Duane and Reade Street in lower Manhattan, 298 Broadway was a McKim, Mead, White building (Ingle, Howson and Rutsch 1989:96). St. Margaret's Home was mortgaged, insured, and produced an income of approximately \$3,000 per year (Crowley and Aldrich 1993:42). In 1896, John Armstrong Chanler proposed investing \$10,000 of St. Margaret's Home money in "land and boarding houses at Roanoke



Rapids, North Carolina, 'for operatives in our mill.'" (Crowley and Aldrich 1993:42). In a letter to his former wife, Amelie Rives, who would later become the writer Princess Troubetzkoy, in which he attempted to justify the investment, he wrote, "Up to now the girls leave the Home at sixteen years of age and go into service as house-maids; service doesn't hold any future for an American Girl. The Genius of the Nation is rudely antagonistic to service for either sex in any class of life" (Crowley and Aldrich 1993:42). He describes a "chivalrous attitude of men of all classes to Southern women" further stating that "moral and practical worldly advantages will follow my changing the Home from a servants' nursery into a skilled operative training establishment" finally indicating contrary to the latter statement that the domestic skills acquired by the girls at St. Margaret's would make them good wives to the mill workers (Crowley and Aldrich 1993:42). This scheme was perhaps an indication of his increasingly eccentric behavior. The following year, two of his brothers and a cousin had him committed to Bloomingdale Asylum in White Plains, claiming that he "was incapable of managing his own affairs." (New York Times, June 2, 1935). From 1897 to 1932, control of the Home passed into the hands of his siblings, Winthrop Astor Chanler, Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, and Margaret Livingston Chanler Aldrich. There was a disaster at 298 Broadway in 1898, which led to claims and repairs of \$15,000 being paid by Stanford White, a friend of J. A. Chanler who held his power of attorney (Crowley and Aldrich 1993:42). Chanler later blamed White for luring him to New York to be committed (New York Times, June 2, 1935).

He escaped to Virginia after three years in Bloomingdale Asylum and struggled to regain control of his property from 1904 through July 27, 1919, when the State Supreme Court ruled in his favor. He was divorced in 1905 and eventually changed his name to Chaloner, an older version of Chanler, due to family squabbles (New York Times, June 2, 1935). The home was supported by Winthrop A. and Lewis S. Chanler in 1905, and later by John A. and his sister Margaret. Margaret Aldrich was Trustee and Guardian of St. Margaret's Home in 1918, one year before John A. Chaloner regained control of his estate (Crowley and Aldrich 1993:42; New York Times, June 2, 1935).

The 1918 county atlas (see Figure 7) shows St. Margaret's Home on the north of a 92 acre parcel belonging to "F. Levy".

The New York State Department of Social Welfare objected to the placement of children in the home in 1929 because it was not licensed. St. Margaret's was closed between 1932 and 1934.

John A. Chaloner died May 31, 1935, leaving twelve percent of his estate to the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of New York (New York Times, June 18, 1936). In a letter dated June 19, 1936, Bishop Gilbert writes to Robert Elliot that



Chaloner's estate may have been insolvent and that some of his executors were under suspicion for mishandling his affairs. On June 27, 1937 Rev. M. Paul S. Huntington, the Rector of Christ Church wrote to the Bishop to ask about Mrs. Ehrhard, a woman who was interested in taking over matronship of the home. He says:

since Mr. Chaloner's death the place has been run as a Home for Welfare girls, at a nominal rent of \$1.00 per year... Now the woman who has had it is planning to leave and unless some plan is devised for its continuance the house will be closed and go to ruin. The welfare Assoc. will be willing for the girls to continue there under proper care, and if Mrs. Ehrhard is as she claims it now appears a way for the Church to go on with the Home. As I have told you before this is the home left to "The Bishop and Diocese of Southern New York"!! by Mr. John Chaloner's will which has not yet been probated after over two years and may never be...

The Bishop replied that Mrs. Ehrhard would be a suitable matron "under proper guidance and oversight" but that he did not approve of or encourage her plan for founding an Order of Women. It is uncertain whether Mrs. Ehrhard ever took over the home. The Rector of Red Hook and Bishop of New York corresponded from 1937 to 1940 about what would become of the Home since Chaloner left more money and bequests than he had assets. According to a letter from Rev. Huntington to Bishop Gilbert dated Feb. 25, 1939, Chaloner's will "called for bequests totaling some one hundred thousand dollars with assets of only \$6,000 available. Because the Diocese would have been unable to receive the property promised unless they sued for it the house was eventually sold by the court to caretakers who lived there to pay creditors (Wayne Kempton, Personal Communication February 14, 2000; Archives-Letter Nov. 8, 1940 from Rev. Huntington to Bishop Gilbert).

An examination of the Census Data provides a glimpse of the makeup of the staff and students of St. Margaret's Home in the years 1865, 1870, 1915 and 1925 (Table 2). In 1865, Ann Moore, Teacher was the sole authority at the Home, and she had 6 boarders, ranging in age from 8 to 20. No information is provided about where the girls were from. In 1870, Jane A. Schreyver, Superintendent was assisted by Helen Schreyver, Dress Maker, Elizabeth Sheak, School Teacher and Lucy Wagman, Domestic Servant. There were 9 "scholars" ranging in age from 5 to 15. All were from Dutchess County, save one who hailed from Canada. Forty-five years later, in 1915, Julia Stephenson, Head Matron was assisted by young Josephine Wagner, Servant/Seamstress. There were 14 girls, ranging in age from 6 to 17. The younger girls were called "Inmate/school" while the two oldest girls were "Inmate/housework". Except for a girl from New York, all the residents are from the nearby towns of Hyde Park, Red Hook, Rhinebeck and Upper Red Hook. Ten years later, in 1925, Julia Stephenson was still Matron, in charge of 9 "inmates", hailing from a variety of Hudson Valley towns and cities. Collectively, these girls are the oldest of any list, ranging from 10 through 16.



From 1940 to 1971 the Home was owned by Orrin S. and Harriet P. Thompson, the former caretakers. Orrin Thompson was born in 1888, was a World War I veteran, and during his time living in Red Hook, was an entomologist employed by the State of New York. His primary job involved fighting gypsy moth infestations throughout the state. Harriet Thompson was a native of Massachusetts and was a dental hygienist. During their ownership of the St. Margaret's parcel, the Thompson family raised a lot of their own food. There was a big garden, and they raised hogs, chickens and an occasional steer. Although they had indoor plumbing, they also had an outhouse. And although they had running water, there also was a well in the front yard (Orrin Thompson, Jr. personal communication, December, 1999). During the 1940s, local resident Fred Briggs would occasionally visit the Home to butcher a steer or other livestock for Mr. Thompson, Sr. Briggs can not remember where he heard the story, but he once heard that there was a small graveyard near an unspecified corner of the property (Fred Briggs, personal communication, December, 1999). Historic research and survey failed to yield any information about a cemetery. It is extremely unlikely that the Home would have such a burial ground, instead any deceased residents would likely be interred at the church cemetery.

Orrin Thompson, Jr. (b.1934) inherited the home in 1971. A U. S. Army veteran who served five tours in Germany, Korea and Vietnam, he later worked for the Post Office (Orrin Thompson, Jr. personal communication, Dec., 1999). Thompson sold the property in 1982 to Benedict and Lila Wallis who still own it. From 1987 to 1991, the property was leased by the Multi-County Community Development Corporation, government supported non-profit half way house for recovering chemical dependent young adults (Crowley and Aldrich 1993:42). Since that time, the house has been vacant.

A review of state files of previously documented historic archaeological sites showed that there are none within or near the project area. The nearest historic site that has been investigated by archaeologists is the Elmdorph Inn, in the middle of the Village of Red Hook (Morrison 1980, 1983; Diamond 1992).



bushes. It is about 200 foot square, and includes 32 Shovel Tests: ST 92-107, ST 144-149, ST 151-153 and ST 156-162. A typical profile for this zone is that of ST 148.

Shovel Test 148

Depth	Soil type	Color	Artifacts
0-1.0'	loam	brown	coal, flowerpot
1.0-1.9'	silt loam	yellowish brown	none

The topsoil ranged in thickness from 0.3 to 1.5 feet. Color of this A Horizon was either brown or dark grayish brown, while texture was either loam or silt loam. The subsoil was always yellowish brown, but the texture varied from silt loam to sandy loam to channery silt loam or channery loam. The exceptional profile was that of ST 149, which was disturbed. Relatively little cultural material was found in this zone, and what was found was restricted to the A Horizon. About half these tests had no finds, and most of the rest had only 1 or 2. Artifacts included flat and container glass, along with a few sherds of ironstone, stoneware and flowerpot.

The most productive zone was the central zone. It is bordered on the west by the southwestern, western and northwestern zone. It extends the length of Grid 2, from the Grid 1 border on the south to the property line on the north, a distance of nearly 500 feet. It extends from the East 200 line to the East 400 line. To the east is the eastern zone.

A number of historic features, structure ruins and artifact deposits in this zone were mapped, photographed and described during these investigations. Small samples of temporally diagnostic artifacts were retrieved from the surface of trash middens/dumps.

Locus 1 was a trash midden that measured about 25 by 15 feet, and was located about two hundred feet east-southeast of the house (see Figure 9; Plate 6). Artifacts on the surface of this deposit included shell, glass, bricks, ink bottles, porcelain, hotelware and ironstone. The ironstone had a maker's mark of the Homer Laughlin China Company. This variety began production in 1919 (Cunningham 1982:172-205; DeBolt 1988:43-45; Lehner 1988:245-253). Another datable item surface collected from Locus 1 was a piece of a purple and white swirled, press molded glass bowl. The technique for making them was patented in America in 1886 (Revi 1959:212; Spillman 1982:339; Vose 1975:41, 66). The temporally diagnostic artifacts date Locus 1 to around 1890-1925.

Locus 2 was a large (25 feet by 25 feet) trash dump about 175 feet east of the house (Figure 9). On the surface were Clorox and other screw-top bottles, an automobile oil filter, kerosene lamp, automobile headlights, a metal sofa frame and plumbing pipes.



Nearby is an old water heater. Recovered surface finds include a cut-glass platter, and a soda bottle and a cosmetic jar. Based on the surface artifacts, this midden likely dates to the middle of the twentieth century.

Locus 3 was a very large trash dump (35 feet by 25 feet) located about 150 feet southeast of the house (see Figure 9; Plate 7). Identified items from the surface include a Mason jar lid, bottles, strap iron, charred wood and brick. An assortment of ceramics were retrieved including porcelain, yellowware, Canton ware Chinese export porcelain, stoneware, and hotelware. One stoneware pitcher rim with an embossed blue glazed exterior was made in a style dating from the period 1900-1925 (Raycraft and Raycraft 1990:96). A hotelware plate with an impressed maker's mark from the Trenton Greenwood Pottery dates to around 1910-1933 (Lehner 1988:180). In mute reference to the girls who lived in St. Margaret's is a porcelain cup from a doll-sized child's tea set. This locus appears to date to the second half of the St. Margaret's Home occupation of the site, c. 1894-1934.

Locus 4 was a smaller trash midden, measuring around 20 feet by 15 feet (see Figure 9). It was located just to the southeast of Locus 3, and a short distance north of an outcrop and Grid 1. Surface artifacts include metal buckets, wire, screw-top bottles, stoneware crockery and hotelware (including an example marked CARR China Co.). The Carr China Company of Grafton, West Virginia was in business from 1916 through 1952, and this particular mark is found on china sold to the hotel and restaurant trade (DeBolt 1988:20; Lehner 1988:82-83). This deposit also seems to date to the second half of the St. Margaret's Home occupation.

Locus 5 was the wooden ruins of a small structure (12 feet by 18 feet) about one hundred feet east of the house (see Figure 9). These ruins measured about 12 feet by 18 feet, and were built using wire nails.

Locus 6 includes the ruins of another small wooden structure, also built with wire nails, and located just north of Locus 5 (see Figure 9). Measuring about 12 feet by 13 feet, the ruins contain a wooden and tin toilet tank from a "water closet" marked "Pat. Pend. KV A" and a piece of ornamental iron work. This was likely once the site of an outhouse.

Locus 7 is another wooden ruin located just east of Locus 6 (see Figure 9). It measures 10 feet by 20 feet and contains a large porcelain sink, wire nails, tar paper, concrete wall fragments and iron tubs. Next to it is a large gray salt-glazed stoneware crock with a blue decoration, a "3" inside an 8-spiked sun design. This was probably once a wash house or a storage shed.



Locus 8 was 175 feet east of the house and consist of a concrete post-hole apparently associated with cut stone and brick (see Figure 9). This was probably the corner of a small building, or a fence (gate) post. Just to the north, and likely associated with Locus 8, Locus 9 included a pile of debris, including large beams and a porcelain toilet bowl impressed "FH".

Several other historic features were also mapped and photographed. Over two hundred feet northeast of the house is an exposed upright iron well casing embossed "8" (see Plate 8; Figures 9 and 10). This six-inch diameter iron pipe serviced a large brick and stone well or cistern. Just 22 feet to the north is another large well or cistern (see Plate 9). Both were built primarily of stone, and were bell-shaped. The upper portion of the northern cistern is a square box built of five courses of red brick. This stone well has a cracked bluestone capstone, 2.6 feet square and 0.15 feet thick. This well or cistern feature is currently over 7.5 feet deep, before soil was encountered. With excavation, it might prove to be much deeper. The stone well throat is 1.9 feet in diameter, while the lower portion is about 7 feet in diameter.

On the south side of the existing barn was a large overgrown pile of old lumber and other debris (Labeled "Ruins" in Figures 9 and 10). The ruins were first thought to be those of an old barn, referenced by Crowley and Aldrich (1993:38). However, long-time property owner Benedict Wallis informed us that these are the redeposited remains of the large wooden porch, which he replaced with the existing cement porch (Benedict Wallis, personal communication, October 1999). It is worth noting that the Crowley and Aldrich investigations were focused on architectural analysis and history, and did not involve extensive survey of the property (J. Winthrop Aldrich personal communication, December 1999).

A chicken coop lies in ruins about 60 feet to the southeast of the barn (see Figure 10). A concrete cold frame "greenhouse" is just southwest of the existing red barn (see Plate 10). Cold frames are used in spring to start seedlings. A small cement block structure is located about 50 feet nrotheast of the house. It is similar in size and shape to a drywell, but the fact that it is above grade argues for another function, perhaps as a composter or smoker (see Plate 11). Finally, the current septic tank, a large modern concrete box is fully exposed 75 feet northeast of the house. The septic tank appears to be in the center of a small zone of disturbance. It includes piles of fill and small holes that are a few feet deep. On the surface, there are toilets, a washing machine, and large pieces of terra cotta drain pipe. Owner Benedict Wallis reports that he had the current septic installed, and said that the old pieces of drain pipe represent the obsolete system he replaced. He also claimed that previous owners had installed some type of subterranean dry well at an unspecified location between the house and the barn, but



that feature was not functional (Dr. Benedict Wallis, personal communication, October 1999).

The central zone includes ST 133-143, ST 150, ST 154-155 and ST 163-226, a total of 78 shovel tests. Soils were generally deeper to the north. Soils on the southern hillside were channery, while those to the north had rounded gravels or no gravel. The only prehistoric item from this survey, a quartz secondary flake, was found in the top strata of ST 137. ST 219 was located at the top of slope on the south end of the central area, and had a profile typical of the southern part of this zone. In this profile the top strata is the A Horizon while the second strata is the B Horizon.

Shovel Test 219

Depth	Soil type	Color	Artifacts
0-0.9'	channery silty clay loam	brown	none
0.9-1.6'	channery silty clay loam	yellowish brown	none

ST 213, on the north side of Grid 2, had a deeper profile, with much fewer bits of shale.

Shovel Test 213

Depth	Soil type	Color	Artifacts
0-1.1'	loam	brown	coal, coal ash, glass
1.1-2.0'	silt loam	yellowish brown	none

The top strata or A horizon was devoid of gravel, but it was present in the second strata or B horizon.

There is a clear concentration of artifacts and historic features behind the house, and all of the just described features are within 300 feet of the rear (east side) of the house. Many of the shovel tests in this vicinity showed the presence of fill or a coal ash rich midden.

Most of the tests with fill atop the profile can have their unnatural profiles explained by disturbance caused by a nearby feature or construction. The 2.3 feet of fill comprising the profile in ST 137 is likely the result of grading for the construction of the parking lot. Artifacts in this test ranged in age from the prehistoric quartz flake to auto glass. In ST



Grid 2 Shovel Testing

Grid 2 contained 1,351 artifacts from 77 shovel tests. The bulk of the material lay in Shovel Tests 133 (167), 139 (76), 172 (71), 173 (194), 174 (224), 192 (68), and 203 (163). The artifacts were distributed by functional group as follows:

Group 1 Kitchen Activities	653 (48.33%)
Aluminum foil	1
Bottle & container glass	278
Jars (including Mason)	25
Cans	6
Table knife	1
Tableware glass (including tumblers)	17
Yellowware	7
Stoneware	8
Redware	55
Porcelain	26
Ironstone	216
Hotelware	9
Unidentifiable earthenware	1
Creamware	3
Group 2 Floral and Faunal	65 (4.81%)
Bone	32
Cat canine	1
Shell	32
Group 3 Architectural	305 (22.57)
Brick	17
Drainpipe	4
Electrical wire	1
Flat glass	192
Fuse	1
Hasp	1
Hook	1
Linoleum	2
Metal hardware	1
Mirror	1
Mortar	3
Nails	72
Padlock	4
Structural hardware	4
Tile	1



Group 9 Other Activities	89 (6.58%)
Aluminum hardware	1
Auto glass	1
Composite	1
Corroded metal	52
Doll fragments	5
Miniature/toy porcelain tableware	4
Flea collar	1
Hollow glass rods	4
Horseshoe	1
Machine hardware	2
Plastic	3
Rubber	5
Safety glass	4
Scotch tape	1
Screws	2
Wire	2

Group 98 Other	23 (1.7%)
Coal	3
Plastic	1
Slag	19

Group 10 Prehistoric	1 (0.07%)
Secondary quartz flake	1

The kitchen group glass consisted of glass identifiable as bottle parts, screw-top jars, mason jars, and container glass. The bottle glass was a mixture of twentieth century and late nineteenth century items.

The stoneware present consisted of some typical nineteenth century style, salt-glazed exteriors and brown slipped interiors. One stoneware specimen from Context 3174.01 had a Bristol slipped exterior. Bristol slip became popular in the United States from the 1880s to the 1920s (Raycraft and Raycraft 1990:5; Ketchum 1991:11). Another stoneware sherd had a Bristol slipped interior and an embossed blue glazed exterior. This style of decoration was popular from 1900 to 1925 (Raycraft and Raycraft 1990:96).

Hotelware was found in Contexts 3133.01, 3139.01, 3174.01, and 3199.01. Plate rims, a cup rim, and a bowl rim were found in the banded red and green overglaze, typical of the Greenwood Pottery remnants found in Locus 3. Its presence would date Context 3174.01 to the 1910-1933 period.

Remnants of lamp chimney fragments, furniture hardware, and flowerpots. One flowerpot was different from the typical flowerpots found in the 1910-1933 period. It contained a fragment of a glass chimney.



The 207 ironstone ceramic fragments represented handles, plates, saucers, cups, pitchers, and bowls. These appear to be late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century in date. The pattern on majolica decorated sherds found in Context 3174.01 is similar to that of the Griffen, Smith and Hill Phoenixville Pottery of Phoenixville; Pennsylvania. This overwrought style of decoration with its embossments, appliques, and strident colors, is indicative of the Late Victorian period. The pottery was in production from 1879 to 1889 (Dawes 1990:157-163; Karmason and Stacke 1989:145-161). Another piece of ironstone in Context 3174.01 contained the backstamp for the Buffalo Pottery of Buffalo, New York. This mark began being used during 1907 (Lehner 1988:63-66).

Twenty-six pieces of porcelain were found. They represented fragments of plates, cups, and handles. Three porcelain sherds were significant since they had maker's backstamps. In Context 3174.01 Bawo and Dotter's Imperial Crown China Austria Pottery of Fischern, Bohemia was found. Probably the bulk of production at this pottery was made for export to the United States. A porcelain decorating studio was also at this location. The owners of this pottery also owned a import business in New York City. The New York City office imported their ceramics as well as dolls and doll heads. This pottery dated from 1884 to 1914. The war ceased export to the United States (Röntgen 1981:125, 401, 454; Danckert 1981:120-121). A second backstamp was found in Context 3192.01. The K. Steinmann Porzellanfabriken, Tiefenfurt, Silesia, Germany. The mark was used from 1896 to 1938. The pottery itself was in business from 1868 to 1938, making household, table and decorative porcelain (Danckert 1981:452; Röntgen 1981:488, 138). The third porcelain backstamp came from Context 3203.01. The Porzellanfabrik Tirschenreuth, Bavaria, Germany started using this mark in 1903. They made table, household and ornamental porcelain, including figures, coffee and tea sets. The factory started in 1838 and exists today after being acquired by C.M. Hutschenreuther in 1927 (Danckert 1981:453; Röntgen 1981:489, 92, 114).

The creamware consisted of three small, undecorated fragments from Context 3133.01.

Context 3202.01 contained a rather recent flea collar, along with seven pieces of bone. These artifacts may be related.

Among the bricks, nails and glass of the architectural group, one item was unique. In Context 3174.02, four pieces of a combination padlock mended. It was embossed KEYLESS/MADE IN GERMANY. Since the lettering was in English, it may be assumed that it was German manufactured, made for export to the United States.

Among the typical household furnishing of lamp chimney fragments, furniture hardware and flowerpots, one flowerpot was different from the typical redware variety. Context 3203.01 contained four pieces of unglazed soft-burned stoneware. This had been an



extremely large vessel. The exterior was embossed. The 1899 price list of the Syracuse Stoneware Company itemized unglazed embossed flowerpots, soft burned for domestic use (Webster 1971:213).

The clothing and personal groups contained a small number of objects. An odd-shaped safety pin in Context 3174.02 was triangular in shape with a segment of twisted wire rising from the apex of the triangle, making the object look like a miniature hanger. The metal barrette from Context 3141.01 was plain, as well as rusted and corroded. A white metal medallion from Context 3173.01 was embossed with a floral design, and probably adorned a container, like a jewelry box. Beads from Contexts 3141.01, 3171.01, 3172.02 and 3199.01 were non-matching. They could have been jewelry or clothing adornment.

One tobacco pipe was present at Context 3129.01. The three fragments were a mending bowl and stem.

The artifacts from the leisure activities class of Group 9 were the most evocative for the presence of women, especially young girls. Five porcelain doll fragments were found in Contexts 3133.01, 3171.01, 3173.01 and 3193.01. Four porcelain toy tableware were found in Contexts 3125.01, 3173.01, and 3174.01. They were saucers and a teapot. The presence of such materials indicated that the girls had leisure time at their disposal.

Summary

The bulk of the material lay within the kitchen activities group at 48 percent. Food preparation, storage and serving were well represented through the presence of ceramics, glass, cans, jars and a table knife. The architectural group was next largest at 22 percent, due to the presence of a large amount of smashed window glass and nails. The personal group only constituted around one percent of the assemblage, but four beads, a barrette, cosmetic jars, and an embossed medallion held small clues to the life of the residents. The smoking group has a small presence in the form of one vessel. Group 9 is interesting due to the presence of porcelain doll fragments and miniature or toy porcelain tableware vessels. The furnishing group is predominated by lamp chimney glass. Evidence for meals, teas, and toys illustrate that this orphanage was operated quite differently from those of the mid-nineteenth century described by Charles Dickens.

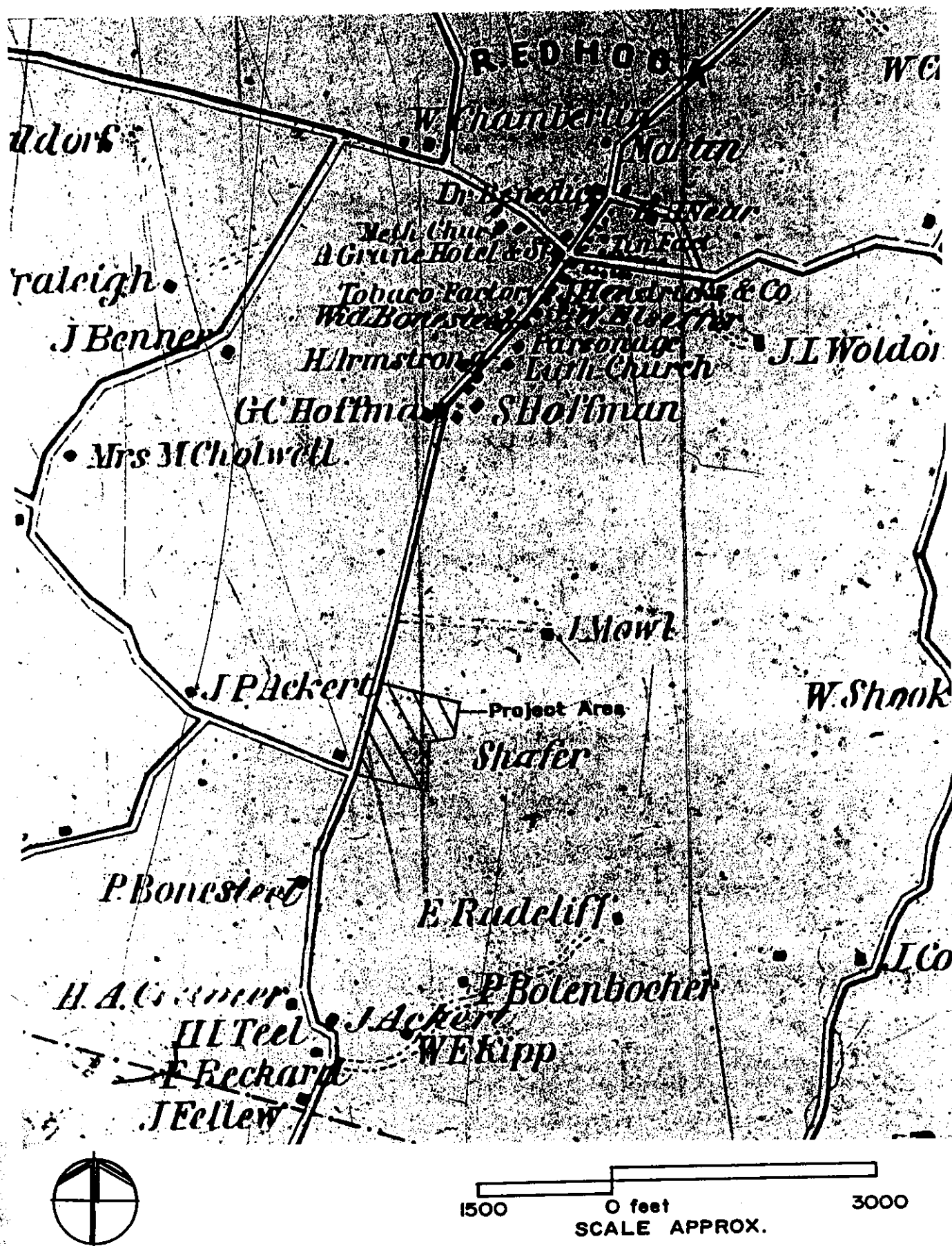


Figure 4

Part of an 1850 Map of Dutchess County showing the project area before St. Margaret's Home was built (Sidney 1850).

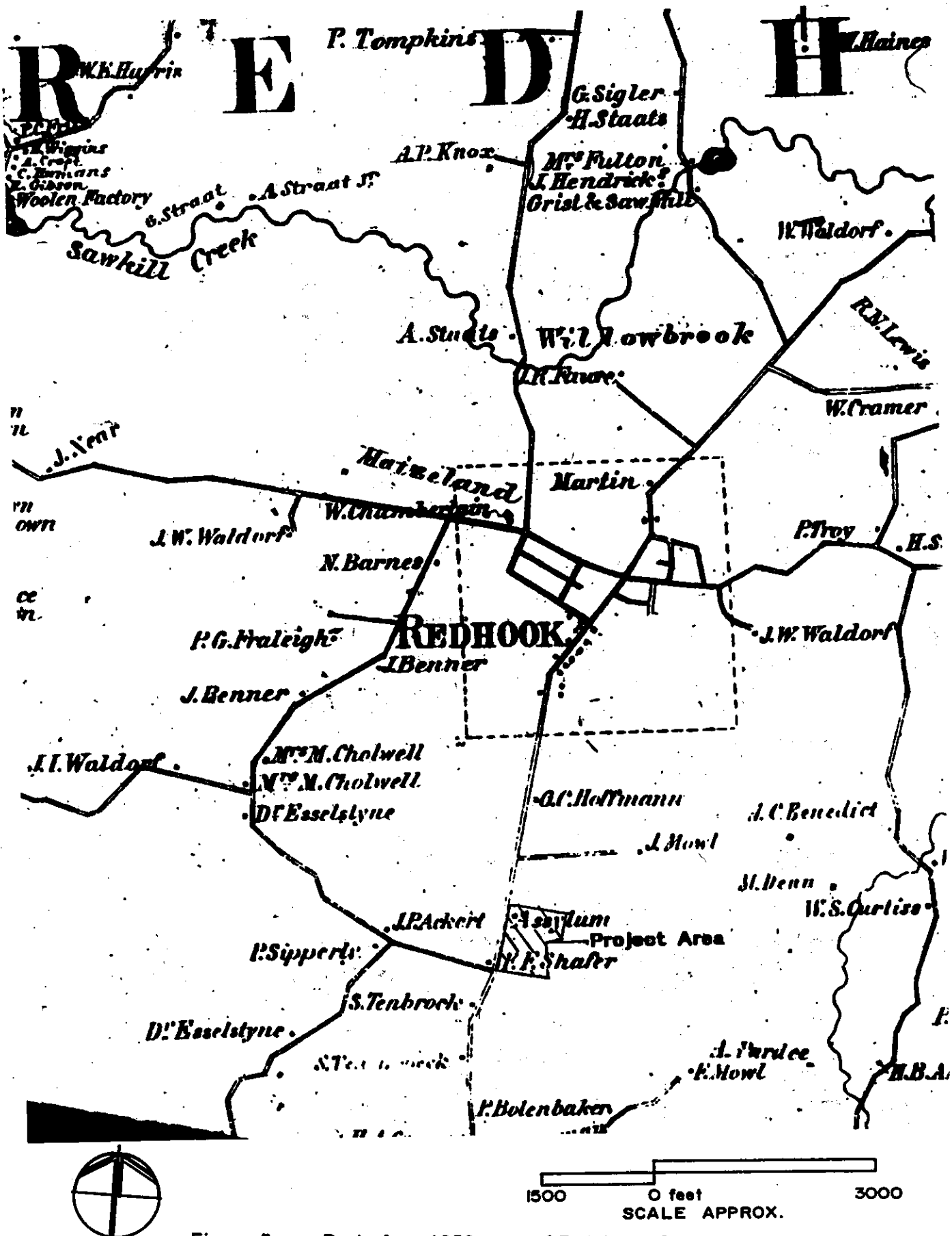


Figure 5

Part of an 1858 map of Dutchess County on which the "Assylum"(sic) and the approximate location of the project area are indicated (from Gillette 1858).



Figure 6

Part of an 1876 map on which "St. Margaret's Home" and the approximate location of the project area is shown (from Gray 1876).

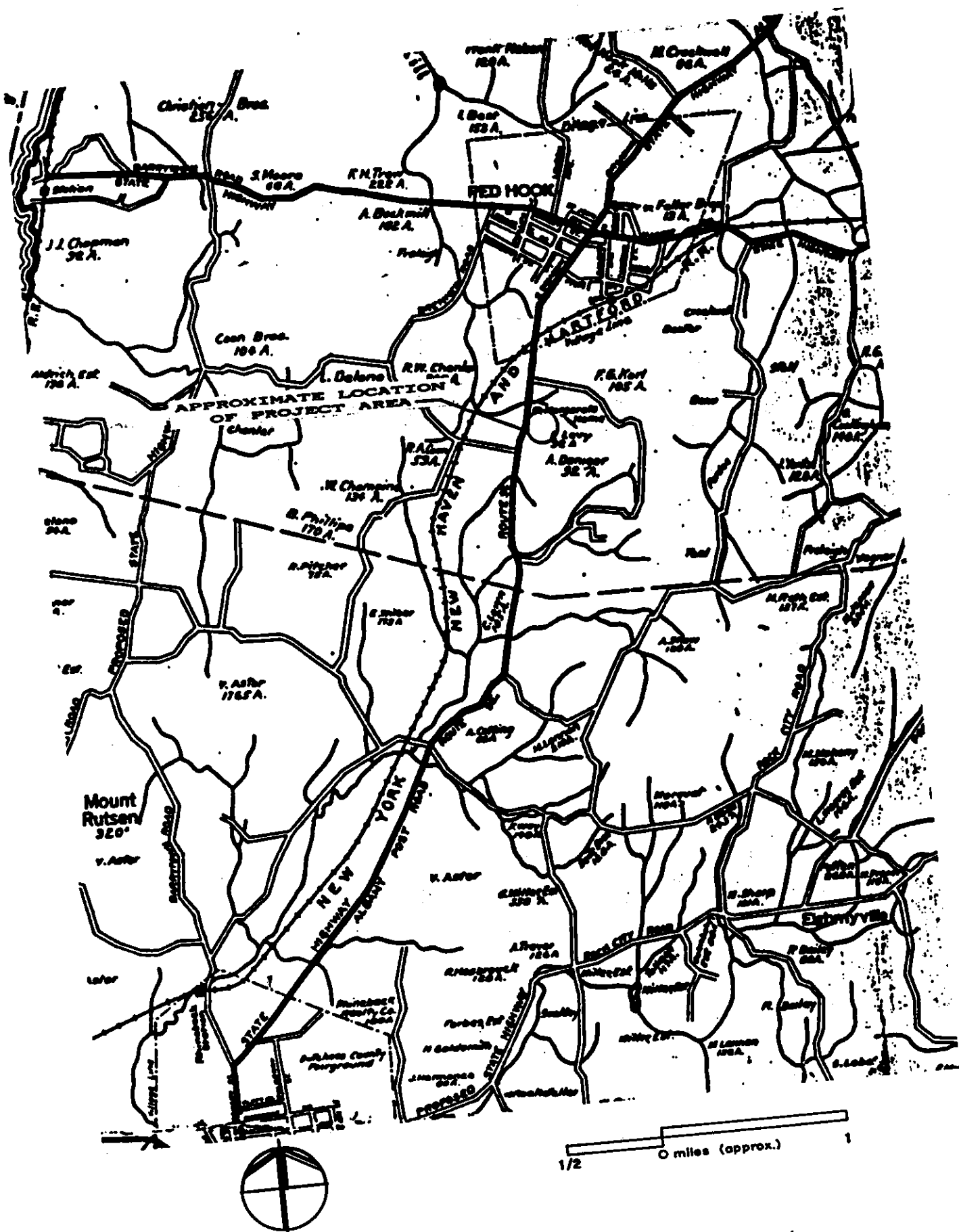


Figure 7

Part of a 1918 map on which "St. Margarets Home" and the approximate location of the project area are shown (from Dolph and Stewart 1918).



Plate 4 View looking northeast at the front and side of the ca. 1853 St. Margaret's Home Building.